

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

SYLLABUS

M.A. PROGRAMME IN ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER CSS PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KERALA (WITH EFFECT FROM 2017 ADMISSION)



**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
KARIAVATTOM CAMPUS
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695 581
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA**

M.A. PROGRAMME IN ARCHAEOLOGY

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

- To provide students with an opportunity to learn about Multidisciplinary approaches in Archaeology.
- To help students to learn and understand the basic and fundamental aspects of Archaeology.
- To impart scientific knowledge for the maintenance of harmony of humanity.
- To equip students to pursue research in various fields of Archaeology.
- To give a platform for students to perform well in competitive exams.
- To inculcate interest in students for teaching, managing and pursue research.
- To facilitate students the opportunity to understand the value of our rich cultural heritage.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

Sem. No.	Course Code	Name of the course	Number of Credits
I	<u>Core Courses</u>		
	ARC –C-411	Principles and Methods in Archaeology	4
	ARC- C-412	World Prehistory	4
	ARC- C-413	Indian Prehistory	4
	ARC- C-414	Ancient Indian History	4
II	<u>Core Courses</u>		
	ARC- C-421	Proto-history	4
	ARC –C-422	Early Iron Age of India	4
	ARC- C-423	Early Indian Art	4
	ARC-C- 424	Indian Architecture	4
III	<u>Core Courses</u>		
	ARC- C-431	Research Methodology	4
	ARC- C-432	Ancient Indian Iconography	4
	<u>Internal Electives</u>		
	ARC-E- 433	Heritage and Museum Managements	4
	ARC- E-434	Archaeology of Kerala	4
	ARC-E-435	Ancient Religions of India	4
	ARC-E-436	Islamic Architectural Monuments at Delhi and Agra	4
IV	<u>Core Courses</u>		
	ARC-C-441	Paleography and Epigraphy	4
	ARC-C-442	Ancient Indian Numismatics	4
	<u>Internal Electives</u>		
	ARC-E-443	Science in Archaeology	4
	ARC-E- 444	Field Archaeology – (Explorations/Excavations)	1
	ARC-E-445	Field Archaeology- (Study Tour of Monuments)	1
	ARC-D-446	Dissertation	6
Extra Departmental Elective Course			
II	ARC-X-421	Introduction to Archaeology	2

Semester : I
Course code : ARC-C- 411
Course title : Principles and Methods in Archaeology
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the concept of Archaeology and also to acquainted with the basic principles and methodology with in the subject.

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop an understanding of the subject Archaeology.
- To get a basic exposure of its definition, aim, scope and evolution.
- To learn the basic relationship of archaeology with Social and Natural sciences.
- To familiarize the techniques of exploration and excavations; post excavation analysis and interpretation of data - scientific, theoretical, analogical, experimental and ethno-archaeological and learn how to prepare the reports.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Archaeology- Definition, aim, scope and evolution.

MODULE II

History of Indian archaeology.

Relationship of Archaeology with Social and Natural Sciences.

MODULE III

Retrieval of Archaeological data: techniques of exploration and excavations.
Recording.

MODULE IV

Aims and methods of conservation and preservation of archaeological remains.

MODULE V

Post excavation analysis and interpretation of data - Scientific, Theoretical, Analogical, Experimental and Ethno-archaeological approaches, Preparation of reports.

MODULE VI

Chronology of dating: Relative: Stratigraphy, Typology, Seriation, Cross-dating, Pleistocene Geochronology, Archaeo-zoological and Archaeo-botanical approaches. Chronometric dating: Carbon-14, Potassium-Argon, Fission track, Thermo-luminescence, Dendro-chronology.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, D.P and M.D. Yadava. 1995. *Dating the Human Past*. Pune: ISPQS.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. 1988, *History of Indian Archaeology*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Drewett, L. Peter. 1999. *Field Archaeology*. London: UCL Press.
- Fagan, Brian. 1994. *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. London.
- Rajan, K. 2003. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Thanjavur: Manoo Pathipakkam.
- Raman, K.V. 1998. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Chennai: Parthajan.

Semester : I
Course code : ARC-C-412
Course title : World Prehistory
Credits : 4

AIM : To familiarize students with the concepts of prehistoric world- especially the climate, flora, fauna and typo-technology of Stone Age toolsand also know about various Stone Age cultures and pre- historic art across the world.

OBJECTIVES

- To learn the geological, biological and cultural dimensions of man.
- To familiarize with the Pleistocene and Holocene- environmental and climatic changes.
- To understand the main stages of human evolution and important fossil records.
- To develop an understanding of the Stone - age tools.
- To understand the various prehistoric sites of Europe, Africa, Neolithic of Near East, and Pakistan.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Geological, biological and cultural dimension of man.

Quaternary period: Pleistocene and Holocene- environmental and climatic changes.

Pleistocene flora and fauna, main stages of human evolution and important fossil records.

MODULE II

Evolution of Stone Age tools. Typo-technology of Stone Age

MODULE III

Prehistory of Europe - Paleolithic to Neolithic culture and Prehistoric Art.

MODULE IV

Prehistory of Africa -Paleolithic to Neolithic. Northern zone - Mediterranean Coast to south of Saharan Plateau. West /Central zone – west of Rift valley, Eastern zone - Rift valley, Southern zone - Angola to southern tip.

MODULE V

Neolithic of Near East evidences from – Jericho, Jerome and Catalhuyuk.

MODULE VI

Neolithic of Pakistan evidences from Mehrgarh and Kili Gul Muhammad.

REFERENCES

- Bahn, G. Paul. 1998. *Prehistoric Art*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Clark, Grahame.1961. *World Prehistory in New Perspective*.Cambridge: University Press.
- Day, H. Michael. 1986. *Guide to Fossil Man*. London: Cassell.
- Delson, Eric. 2000. *Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory*. London: Garland.
- Gamble, Clive. 1986. *The Paleolithic settlement of Europe*. Cambridge: University Press.

Semester : I
Course code : ARC-C-413
Course title : Indian Prehistory
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the concept of prehistoric India, the settings – climate, environment, flora and fauna and also make aware about the various cultures and art in the Stone Age.

OBJECTIVES

- To get a basic knowledge of Paleo-environment during Stone Age in India especially from- Sohan, Narmada, Godavari and Kotlayar valleys.

- To familiarize with the Lower, Middle and UpperPaleolithic and Mesolithic cultures of India - distribution, environment, typo-technology of tools, subsistence, art, chronology, evidences from important sites.
- To understand the Prehistoric art; Neolithic culture of India and evidences from various regions, important excavated sites and ash mound sites.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Paleo-environment during Stone Age in India evidences from - Sohan, Narmada, Godavari and Kotlayar valleys.

MODULE II

Typo-technology of prehistoric tools.

MODULE III

A brief introduction to LowerPaleolithic, MiddlePaleolithic, UpperPaleolithic and Mesolithic cultures of India (distribution, environment, typo-technology of tools, subsistence, art, chronology, evidences from important sites).

MODULE V

Prehistoric Art in India.

MODULE VI

An introduction to Neolithic culture in India - Evidences from North, North-East, North-West and South. Excavated sites - Burzhahom, GufkaralSangankallu, Tekkalakota, Hallur, Kodekal, Utnur. Ashmounds - issues and evidences.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, D.P .1972. *Man and Environment through the Ages*. New Delhi: Books and Books.
- Allchin, B and Allchin, F.R.1982. *Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Setter, S and Ravi Korisettar. 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect- Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia*. Delhi: ICHR and Manohar.
- Singh, P. 1974. *Neolithic Cultures of Western Asia*. Vol.1.London: Seminar Press.
- Ghosh, A. 1989. *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology Vol. I &2*.Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Semester : I
Course code : ARC-C- 414
Course title : Ancient India History
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the ancient historic and political settings of India from the Pre mauryas up to the 12th century C E and also make aware of the origins and impact of various political dynasties on the Indian sub-continent.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand various features of Indian Geography and its various archaeological and literary sources.
- To know the political conditions before and after the formations of Janapadas.
- To familiarize the religions- Jainism and Buddhism their origin and impact.
- To understand the Magadhan Imperialism and Mauryan period especially Chandragupta, Ashoka, and their administration and study the major causes of their downfall.

- To gain knowledge of the Post Mauryan rulers-Sunga, Kanva, Indo-Greek, Sakas, Pahalvas, Western Kshatrapas. Kushan Origin and Early History - Vikram and Saka Eras.
- To understand the rulers of the Deccan- Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Vakatakas.
- To acquainted the knowledge regarding the Gupta dynasty: Origin, growth, contributions, Huna invasions and downfall. Harshavardan - his conquest, administration, religious policy.
- To understand the political dynasties in Deccan-Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Pallavas, Pandyas, Cholas and Hoysalas.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Geography of India.

Sources of history - Archaeology and Literary.

MODULE II

Janapadas - Political conditions before and after their formations.

Origin and impact of Buddhism and Jainism.

Persian and Greek invasions, rise of Magadhan Imperialism.

MODULE III

Political history of Mauryan period - Chandragupta, Ashoka, Mauryan administration, cause of downfall.

Political history of Post Mauryan period - Sunga, Kanva, Indo-Greek, Sakas, Pahalvas, Western Kshatrapas.

MODULE IV

Political history of Kushan dynasty.

Political history of Deccan - Satavahanas, Ikshvakus.

MODULE V

Political history of the Gupta dynasty, Vakatakas and Huns.

Harshavardan - his conquest, administration, religious policy.

MODULE VI

Political history of major dynasties in Deccan and South India –Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, and Hoysalas.

REFERENCES

- Devahuti, D.1970. *Harsha-A Political History*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Goyal, S.R. 1986. *Harsha and Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusumanjali Prakashan.
- Majumdar, R.C. 1966. *The Age of Imperial Unity*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C.1971. *The Age of Imperial Unity*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R C.1972. *The Struggle for Empire*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Mahajan,V.D. 2002. *Ancient India*. Delhi: Chand and Company.

Semester : II
Course code : ARC-C- 421
Course title : Proto history
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the settings of proto historic India, especially the harappan and associated cultures and also various Chalcolithic cultures across India.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Pre and Early Harappan village cultures of North-Western India.
- To familiarize the Harappan Culture -Origin, extent, chronology, factors of urbanization, trade, script, religion, arts and craft, factors of decline.
- To gain knowledge of Post Harappan cultures in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.
- To understand the various Chalcolithic Cultures - Ahar, Kayatha, Malwa, Sawalda, Jorwe.
- To learn about Copper Hoard and OCP.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Pre and Early Harappan village cultures of North - Western India.

MODULE II

Harappan Culture-Origin, extent, chronology.

MODULE III

Factors of urbanization, trade, script, religion, arts and craft, factors of decline.

MODULE IV

Post Harappan cultures in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

MODULE V

Chalcolithic Cultures -Ahar, Kayatha, Malwa, Savalda, Jorwe.

MODULE VI

Copper Hoard and OCP.

REFERENCES

- Asthana, Shasi.1985. *Pre-Harappan Cultures and Borderlands*. New Delhi: Books and Books.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Indian Protohistory* Delhi: Books and Books.
- Posshel, L. Gregory. 1993. *Harappan Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford & IBH.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: DCPRI.
- Setter, S and Ravi Korisettar. 2002. *Indian Archaeology in retrospect Proto Archaeology of South Asia, Vol.II*. Delhi: ICHR and Manohar.

Semester : II
Course code : ARC-C- 422
Course title : Early Iron Age of India
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the occurrence and usage of iron in India and also about the early historic sites and associated cultures.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Iron Age culture in India- its Origin, Chronology-cultural features.
- To know the Salient features of Painted Grey Ware culture and Megalithic Cultures of India.
- To understand the salient features of NBPW culture.
- To know the various excavated early historic sites especially, Rajghat, Ujjain, Taxila, Mathura, Sravasti, Kausambi, Sishupalgarh, Sringaverpura, Satanikotta, Chandraketugarh, Nasik, Ariakmedu, and Nagarjunakonda and Sannathi.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Early occurrence of Iron: Chrono-cultural features

MODULE II

Salient features of Painted Grey ware culture

MODULE III

Megalithic Cultures of India: Distribution, Typology, Excavated sites – Mahurjari, Takalghat-Khapa, Naikund, Brahmagiri, Adichanallur, Megaliths of Dharward region.

MODULE IV

Megaliths of Kerala.

MODULE V

Salient features of NBPW culture.

MODULE VI

Excavated early historic sites – Rajghat, Ujjain, Taxila, Mathura, Sravasti, Kausambi, Sishupalgarh, Sringaverpura, Satanikotta, Chandraketugarh, Nasik, Arekamedu, Nagarjunakonda and Sannathi.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, D.P and D.K Chakrabarty. 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. Delhi: D.K.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. Delhi: Books and Books.
- Narasimhaiah, B. 1980. *Neolithic and Megalithic cultures in Tamilnadu*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
- Rao, K.P. 1988. *Deccan Megaliths*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.

Semester : II
Course code : ARC-C-423
Course title : Early Indian Art
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the early artistic features from the Indian sub-continent especially religious art in various forms such as paintings, sculptures; in stone and metals and terracotta.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand and familiarize with the Mauryan Art especially Pillar, Caves, Stupas, Stone sculptures and Terracotta and also important art centers of Post Mauryan Period like, Barhut, Sanchi, Bodhgaya, Udaigiri-Khandagiri, and Western Indian Hinayana Buddhist caves.
- To gain knowledge about the Kushan Art- Mathura-Gandhara Nagarjunakonda.
- To understand the Classical Gupta Art, Vakataka art and about major art Schools of Deccan and South India: Chalukaya, Rashtrakuta, Pallava, Chola, Hoysala. North India: Chandelas, Pala-Sena and Eastern Ganga (Orissa).

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Mauryan Art - Pillars, Stone sculptures, Terracotta.

Sunga Art – Sculptural art of Barhut ,Early Sanchi, Terracotta

MODULE II

Satavahana Art - Western Buddhist caves (Bhaja, Pitalkhora, Nasik and Kanheri) and Amaravati.

Kushan Art - Mathura –Gandhara

MODULE III

Ikshvaku Art -Nagarjunakonda.

MODULE IV

Gupta Art – Sculptural art in stone and terracotta; paintings from Ajanta and Bagh.

MODULE V

Art Schools of South India - Pallava, Chola, Hoysala.

MODULE VI

Art under Chandela, Pala-Sena and Eastern Ganga (Orissa).

REFERENCES

- Agrawal,V.S. 1965. *Master pieces of Mathura Sculpture*. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakshan.
- Bachoffer,L.1973. *Early Indian Sculpture* Vol. I&II. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Coomaraswamy, A.K. 1972. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Saraswati, S. K. 1975. *A Survey of Indian Sculpture* Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Zimmer, M. 1964. *The Art of Indian Asia* (2Vols) New York: Bollinger Foundations.

Semester : II
Course code : ARC-C-424
Course title : Indian Architecture
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the ancient architecture prevails in the Indian sub-continent, especially religious in nature.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand about Mauryan Architecture - Pillars, Caves, and Palaces, Stupa and Buddhist Architecture – Stupas and Monasteries, Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan and Post Mauryan evidences.
- To acquire knowledge about rock- cut caves of Western India (Maharashtra) and Eastern India (Orissa) and about Gupta Architecture- caves and structural temples, Vakataka Caves at Ajanta, Chalukayan Architecture - Temples at Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal; Rashtrakuta- Ellora-Aurangabad, Chandela temples and Orissan temples and evolution of temples under Pallavas, Cholas and Hoysalas.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Mauryan Architecture - Pillars, Caves, and Palaces.

MODULE II

Buddhist Architecture – Stupas and Monasteries – Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan and Post Mauryan evidences – Piprahwa, Lauriya-Nandangarh, Vaishali, Bairat, Sanchi, Barhut, Mathura, Sarnath Devnimori, Nalanda and Ratnagiri. Stupas in Andhra Pradesh with

specific reference to those from Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda. Rock-cut caves of Western India (Maharashtra) and Eastern India (Orissa).

MODULE III

Gupta Architecture - Caves and Structural temples. Ajanta and Bagh Caves.

MODULE IV

Chalukayan Architecture - Temples at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal; Rashtrakuta-Ellora and Aurangabad caves.

MODULE V

Chandela temples at Khajuraho and Orissan temples at Bhuvaneshwar and Puri.

MODULE VI

Evolution of temples under –Pallavas, Cholas and Hoysalas.

REFERENCES

- Brown, Percy. 1960. *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*. Bombay: Taraporewala.
- Dehejia, Vidya. 1972. *Early Buddhist Rock Temples*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Deva, Krishna. 1969. *Temples of North India*. Delhi: NBT.
- Nagaraju, S. 1981. *Buddhist Architecture of Western India*. Delhi: Agam Kala.
- Srinivasan, K.R 1972. *Temples of South India*. Delhi: NBT.

Semester : III
Course code : ARC-C-431
Course title : Research Methodology
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the concept of research and its various techniques and methodology and also to the design of a research project, its analysis and drafting.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire basic knowledge about the role of research, characteristics of Research.
- To familiarize with Research Methodology; its techniques and various methods Traditional, Scientific, Historical, and Philological.
- To gain knowledge about the experimental research, survey, case study, field investigation, and evaluation.
- To develop an understanding about Hypothesis-its different form of testing, Research Design: Descriptive, diagnostic, exploratory and experimental. Collection of Data.
- To know and familiarize about the Research Report -The research proposal, the introduction, review of literature, the methodology, analysis and interpretation of data summery, conclusion and bibliography. Research Report - A Case Study.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Role of Research, Characteristics of Research.

MODULE II

Research Methodology: Research Methods and Techniques – Traditional, Scientific, Historical, and Philological methods. Survey, Case Study, Field Investigation and evaluation.

MODULE III

Hypothesis - its different forms of testing.

MODULE IV

Research Design: Descriptive, diagnostic, exploratory and experimental.

MODULE V

Collection of Data. Its Processing and Analysis.

MODULE VI

Research Report - The research proposal, the introduction, review of literature, the methodology, analysis and interpretation of data, summery, conclusion and bibliography. Research Report - A Case Study.

REFERENCES

- Denscombe, Martyn .1999.*The Good Research Guide*. London: Viva Books.
- Gibaldi, Joseph. 2000. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. Delhi: Affiliated Publishers.
- Johnson, L. Amber. 2004. *Processual Archaeology*. London: Praeger.
- Silverman, David. 2005. *Doing Qualitative Research*. London: Sage.
- Turabian. L. Kate. 1996. *A Manuel for Writers of Term Papers, Thesis and Dissertation*. London: Chicago Press.

Semester : III
Course code : ARC-C-432(CORE)
Course title : Ancient Indian Iconography
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the concept of Iconography in India-its origin and antiquity; Iconometry and also know about various Iconographic features of different deities.

OBJECTIVES

- To know about the origin and development of Iconography in India.
- To gain knowledge about the antiquity of image worship in India and Iconometry.
- To understand the Iconography of the following deities - Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Surya, Ganesha, Kartikeya, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswati, ParvatiSaptamatrikas, Ashtadikapalas, Navagrahas.
- To acquire knowledge about the Buddhist Iconography-Buddha, Dhyani-buddhas, Bodhisattvas, Female deities and also the Iconography of Mahavira and Jain Tirthankaras.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Origin and development of Iconography in India.

MODULE II

Antiquity of image worship in India.

MODULE III

Iconometry.

MODULE IV

Iconography of the following deities - Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Surya, Ganesha, Kartikeya, .Durga, Lakshmi, ParvatiSaraswati, Saptamatrikas, Ashtadikpalas, Navagrahas.

MODULE V

Buddhist Iconography - Buddha, DhyaniBuddhas, Bodhisattvas, Female deities.

MODULE VI

Iconography of Jain Tirthankaras.

REFERENCES

- Banerjee, J.N. 1974. *Development of Hindu Iconography*. New Delhi: Munshiram
- Bhattacharya, B. 1958. *Indian Buddhist Iconography*. Calcutta: Mukhopadhyaya.
- GopinathRao, T.A. 1997. *Elements of Hindu Iconography*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- Gupta, R.S. 1971. *Iconography of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain*. Bombay: Taraporewala.
- Rao, Ramachandra, S.K. 2003. *Encyclopedia of Indian Iconography*. Delhi: India Book.

Semester : III
Course code : ARC-E- 433
Course title : Heritage and Museum Managements
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students with the concept of Museum- its history, conservation, guidelines in setting a museum, conservation and preservation of different types of artifacts and also know about various antiquarian laws in India.

OBJECTIVES

- To familiarize with the History of Conservation and it as a multidisciplinary science, theories, modern principles and guidelines, its approaches, attitude, professional ethics and scope of entrepreneurship and also about the material elements in structures, factors effecting monuments, conservation problems and issues and structural conservation measures.
- To know about Museums, its definition, development, function and organizations of museums. Types of Museums and Museum buildings. Artifacts –their collection, documentation, conservation and preservation. Exhibition – presentation, exhibition techniques, show cases and furniture Exhibit Lighting. Security.
- To familiarize with Indian antiquarian laws and salient features of the following Acts - a). Indian Treasure Trove Act-1878 b). The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 c). Antiquities and Art Treasure Act 1972. 1972 UNESCO ‘Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and Natural Heritage’.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

History of Conservation, conservation as a multidisciplinary science, theories modern principles and guidelines, conservation – approach, attitude, professional ethics and scope of entrepreneurship.

MODULE II

Material elements in structures, factors effecting monuments, conservation problems and issues, and structural conservation measures.

MODULE III

A brief history of Indian antiquarian laws in India. Salient features of the following Acts - Indian Treasure Trove Act-1878, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, Antiquities and Art Treasure Act 1972. 1972 UNESCO 'Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and Natural Heritage'

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MODULE IV

Museums - Definition, development, function and organizations of museums, Types of Museums and Museum Buildings.

MODULE V

Artifacts –Their collection, documentation, conservation and preservation.

MODULE VI

Exhibition - Presentation exhibition technique, show cases, furniture exhibit lighting. Museum Security.

REFERENCES

- Banerjee, N.R. 1990. *Museums and Cultural Heritage of India*. Delhi: Agam Kala.
- Bhatnagar, Anupama. 1999. *Museum Museology and New Museology*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
- Biswas, S.S. 1999. *Protecting Cultural Heritage*. Delhi: Arya Books
- Sarkar.H. 1981. *Museum and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
- Singh, A.P. 1985. *Conservation and Museum Techniques*. Delhi: Agam Kala.

Semester : III
Course code : ARC-E-434
Course title : Archaeology of Kerala
Credits : 4

AIM: To make aware students about the geomorphological and archaeological settings in Kerala and also known about the ancient sculptural and painting tradition in Kerala.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Geomorphology of Kerala.
- To familiarize with the Paleolithic period of Kerala, Megalithic monuments of Kerala , It's typology, origin cultural artifacts and significance.
- To understand the development of temple Architecture in Kerala. Sculptural Art of Kerala- stone, wood, metals. Painting tradition in Kerala.
- To know about the important Epigraphs of Kerala like, Tarasapalli Copper Plate, Huzur office Plates of Karunandadakkan, Paliyam copper plates of VikramadityaVaraguna, Jewish copper plates of BhaskaraRaviVarman.
- To acquainted with the Roman and other important coin finds from Kerala.
- To gain basic knowledge about the Church and Mosque architecture in Kerala.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Geomorphology of Kerala.

MODULE II

Paleolithic period of Kerala.

MODULE III

Megalithic monuments of Kerala – its typology, origin, cultural artifacts and significance. Development of temple architecture in Kerala.

MODULE VI

Sculptural Art of Kerala - stone, wood, metals.

MODULE V

Painting tradition in Kerala

Important Epigraphs of Kerala –‘Tarasapalli’ Copper Plate, Huzur office Plates of Karunandadakkan, Paliyam copper plates of VikramadityaVaraguna, and Jewish copper plates of Bhaskara Ravi Varman.

MODULE VI

Numismatics – Roman and other important coin finds from Kerala.

Brief introduction to church and mosque architecture in Kerala.

REFERENCES

- Gopinath Rao, T.A. 1908. *Travancore Archaeological Series Vol.I-V*. Trivandrum: Govt. Publication.
- Gurukul, Rajan. 1999. *Cultural History of Kerala*. Trivandrum.
- Jayashankar, S. 1997. *Temples of Kerala*. Trivandrum: Directorate of Census Operations.
- Kramrisch, Stella.1999. *The Arts and Craft of Travancore*. Trivandrum:Govt of Kerala.
- Menon, Madhava, T. 2000. *A Handbook of Kerala Vol.1&2*. Trivandrum: ISDL.
- Sam, N. 2006. *Keralthile Pracheena Lipimatrupal*. Trivandrum Archives, Govt. of Kerala.
- Sarkar, H. 1978. *An Architectural Survey of Temples of Kerala*. Delhi: ASI.

Semester : III
Course code : ARC-E-435
Course title : Ancient Religions of India
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about origin and development of various religions across India and also about the various religious literature.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire knowledge about the Vedic Religion practiced in India.
- To familiarize with the religions Buddhism and Jainism.
- To know about the origin and development of Vaisnavism, Saivism and Saktism.
- To make familiar with various religious literature especially, canonical texts of Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical religions.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Vedic Religion - its origin and development.

MODULE II

Buddhism and Jainism- its origin and development and major features of the religion.

MODULE III

Vaisnavism - origin and development.

MODULE IV

Saivism - origin and development.

MODULE V

Saktism -origin and development.

MODULE VI

Religious Literature - Canonical text of Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical Religions.

REFERENCES

- Bhandarkar, R.G 1995 (reprint) *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems*. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.
- Foucher, A. 2003. *The Life of the Buddha According to the Ancient Texts and Monuments of India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Goyal, S.R. 2002. *A History of Indian Buddhism*. Jodhpur: Kusumanjali.

Semester : III

Course code : ARC-E-436

Course title : Islamic Architectural monuments at Delhi and Agra

Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the splendid architectural features flourished during the Islamic period under the Delhi sultanate and the Mughal period developed at Delhi and Agra.

OBJECTIVES

- To gain knowledge and understand about the Islamic Architectural monuments at Delhi and Agra under the following dynasties- Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlak dynasty, Saiyyid and Lodhis. Mughal dynasty.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Slave dynasty; main monuments and its architectural features.

MODULE II

Khilji dynasty; main architectural monuments and its features.

MODULE III

Tughlak dynasty; architectural features and main monuments.

MODULE IV

Major monuments of Sayyid dynasty.

MODULE V

Lodhi dynasty- its main monuments and architectural features.

MODULE VI

Mughal dynasty; origin and evolution of Mughal architecture and its main features.

REFERENCES

- Brown ,Percy. 1956.*Indian Architecture (Islamic period)*. Bombay: Taraporewala.
- Fergusson, J. 1961. *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture 2 Vols*. Delhi: Munshiram.
- Gavin, Hamley. 1968. *Cities of Mughal India*. London.
- Nath, R. 1978. *History of Sultanate Architecture*.-Delhi.

- Nath, R. 1982. *History of Mughal Architecture* -2Vols. - Delhi.

Semester : IV
Course code : ARC-C-441
Course title : Paleography and Epigraphy
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the origin and evolution of ancient Indian scripts and language and also known about the various inscriptions found across India.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the value of inscriptions for historical reconstruction.
- To study the origin and antiquity of the art of writing in India and writing materials, *prashastis*, land grants.
- To understand various scripts like, Kharoshti, Brahmi and its evolution into Nagari script.
- To study the selected epigraphs like Ashokan Edicts especially rock edicts X,XII,XIII, Lumbini Inscriptions, Minor Rock Edicts of Bairat; Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription; Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Nasik inscription dated to the 19th regnal year of Pulumavi. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman, Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta, Aihole Pillar inscription of Pulakesin II, Gwalior inscription of Mihir Bhoja, Tiruvalangadu copper plates of Rajendra Chola.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Value of inscriptions for historical reconstruction.

MODULE II

Origin and antiquity of the art of writing in India, writing materials, *prashastis*, land grants.

MODULE III

Scripts - Kharoshti, Brahmi and its evolution into Nagari script.

MODULE IV

Study of selected epigraphs - Ashokan Edicts-rock edicts X,XII,XIII, Lumbini Inscriptions of Ashoka, Minor Rock Edicts of Bairat; Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription.

MODULE V

Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Nasik inscription of Pulumavi's 19th regnal year, Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman, Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta.

MODULE VI

Aihole Pillar inscription of Pulakesin II, Gwalior inscription of Mihir Bhoja, Tiruvalangadu plates of RajendraChola.

REFERENCES

- Dhani ,A.H. 1986. *Indian Paleography*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- *Epigraphia Indica*. Delhi: ASI.
- Hultzch,D. 1969 .*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. I*. Varanasi: Indological Studies.
- Pandey,R. 1957. *Indian Paleography*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasisidas.
- Sircar,D.C. 1965 *Indian Epigraphy*.Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

Semester : IV
Course code : ARC-C- 442
Course title : Ancient Indian Numismatics
Credits : 4

AIM: To familiarize students about the origin and antiquity of coinage in India and also about the various numismatic histories of different dynasties.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire knowledge about the origin and antiquity of coinage in Ancient India.
- To study the coins as a source of history.
- To understand the various technique of manufacture and metrology.
- To get acquainted with the coin series in India like, punch marked and cast coins, Local and Tribal coins, Satavahana coins, Indo-Greek coins. Kushana coins. Saka_Pahlavas. Coins of Western Kshatrapas, Gupta coin, Coins of Hunas, Maukharis and Pushpabhutis.
- To familiarize with the Chola, Pandya, Chera and Roman coins from South India.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Origin and antiquity of coinage in Ancient India.

MODULE II

Coins as a source of history.

MODULE III

Technique of manufacture and metrology.

MODULE IV

Survey of the following coin series in India: Punch marked and cast coins, Local and Tribal coins, Satavahana coins, Indo-Greek coins, Kushana coins, Saka – Pahlavas, Coins of Western Kshatraps.

MODULE V

Gupta coins
Coins of Hunas, Maukharis and Pushpabhutis.

MODULE VI

Chola, Pandya, Chera and Roman coins from South India

REFERENCES

- Allan, J. 1975. *Catalogue of coins in Ancient India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Altekar, A.S. 1954. *The Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard*. Bombay: NSI.
- Goyal, S. R. 1985. *The Coinage of Ancient India*. Meerut: Kusmanjali.
- Gupta, P.L. 1972. *Coins*. Delhi: NBT.
- Jain, Rekha. 1995. *Ancient Indian Coinage*. Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
- Thaplyal, K.K, and Prashant, Srivastava. 1998. *Coins of Ancient India*. Lucknow: Bharat Book Center.

Semester : IV
Course code : ARC –E-443

Course title : Science in Archaeology
Credits : 4

AIM: To make the students acquainted with various scientific methods and aids used in Archaeology from various sciences- especially Geology, Zoology, Botony, Geography and Chemistry.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Rocks and minerals.
- To familiarize with the scope of Paleontology and Archaeozoological studies.
- To identify the Human Bones, and archaeo-botanical samples.
- To understand topo-sheets.
- To familiarize with the chemical conservation of metal objects.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Archaeology and Geology-Identification of Rocks and Minerals.

MODULE II

Scope of Paleontology and Archaeo-zoological studies with special reference to India.

MODULE III

Study and Identification of Human Bones.

MODULE IV

Scope of archaeo-botanical studies.

MODULE V

Topo-sheet reading and interpretation.

MODULE VI

Chemical Conservation of Iron and Copper objects.

REFERENCES

- Bass, W.M .1981. *Human Oestology: A Laboratory and Field Manuel of the Human Skeleton*. Columbia: Missouri Archaeological society.
- Cornwall, I M. 1974. *Bones for Archaeologist*. London: Dent and Sons.
- Brothwell and A.M Pollard. 2001. *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*. England: Wiley.

Semester : IV

Course code : ARC-E-444

Course title : Field Archaeology (Explorations and Excavations)

Credit : 1

AIM: To make the students acquainted with archaeological data collection methods and documentation of artifacts.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire basic knowledge about the archaeological exploration and how to conduct and document the archaeological excavations.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Explorations of various sites.

MODULE II

Excavations of various sites.

MODULE III

Ethno archaeological studies.

MODULE IV

Experimental studies.

MODULE V

Documentation of Artifacts.

MODULE VI

Report writing.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, D.P and M.D. Yadava. 1995. *Dating the Human Past*. Pune: ISPQS.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. 1988, *History of Indian Archaeology*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Drewett, L. Peter. 1999. *Field Archaeology*. London: UCL Press.
- Fagan, Brian. 1994. *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. London.
- Rajan, K. 2003. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Thanjavur: Manoo Pathipakkam.
- Raman, K.V. 1998. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Chennai: Parthajan.

Semester : IV
Course code : ARC-E-445
Course title : Field Archaeology (Study Tour of Monuments)
Credit : 1

AIM: To make the students acquainted with archaeological monuments and sites in India. It is also drawn with the intention to impart practical know-how to students relevant to core courses – ARC- 411, 423 and 424. Report on the study tour is mandatory.

OBJECTIVES

- To get acquainted with the various archaeological sites, monuments and various museums.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

Visits to various temples in India.

MODULE II

Visits to various churches in India.

MODULE III

Visits to various mosques in India.

MODULE IV

Visits to various museums in India.

MODULE V

Visits to Archaeological sites in India.

MODULE VI

Report writing.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, D.P and M.D. Yadava. 1995. *Dating the Human Past*. Pune: ISPQS.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. 1988, *History of Indian Archaeology*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Drewett, L. Peter. 1999. *Field Archaeology*. London: UCL Press.
- Fagan, Brian. 1994. *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. London.
- Rajan, K. 2003. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Thanjavur: Manoo Pathipakkam.
- Raman, K.V. 1998. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Chennai: Parthajan.

Semester : IV

Course code : ARC-D-446

Course title : Dissertation

Credits : 6

AIM: To make the students familiar with research methodology, to promote original research and generation of new knowledge.

OBJECTIVES

- To foster independent research ability among students.

COURSE CONTENT

Based on original works by students in any of the following fields – Prehistory, Art and Architecture, Palaeography, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Iconography or any related topic of interest and Comprehensive Viva-Voce.

Semester : II
Course Code: ARC-X-421
Course Title : Introduction to Archaeology
Credits : 2

AIM: To familiarize the students with the discipline of archaeology, its practices and brief account of Indian Archaeology.

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint with the discipline of archaeology

- To introduce theoretical concepts and practices in archaeology
- To introduce origin and growth of archaeology in India

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I

What Archaeology is not – Paleontology, Grave Robbing, Treasure Hunting, Paranormal Events, Curses and Magic, What is Archaeology - Definition, aim, nature and scope, Relationship of Archaeology with Social, Natural and Physical Sciences.

MODULE II

History of Archaeology in India and growth of archaeology as an independent discipline.

MODULE III

Archaeological Data Retrieval: Exploration Techniques, Excavation Techniques, Experimental Archaeology, Ethno-archaeology, Ethnography, Recording Methods, Conservation and preservation of archaeological remains.

MODULE IV

Dating Methods: Relative and Chronometric, Post excavation analysis, Interpreting the Patterns in Archaeological Data: Culture history archaeology, Anthropological Archaeology: 3 new archaeologies, Neo-Darwinian archaeology, Feminist archaeology, Marxist Approaches and Interpretive archaeology, Preparation of reports.

MODULE V

Recent Trends in Archaeology - Marine Archaeology, Public Archaeology, Industrial Archaeology.

MODULE VI

Temporal Divisions of Archaeological Record in India. Important Archaeological Monuments in India.

REFERENCES

- Adams, W. Y. and E. W. Adams. 1991. *Archaeological Typology and Practical Reality A Dialectical Approach to Artifact Classification and Sorting*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Agrawal, D. P. and J. S. Kharakwal. 2003. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
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- Banning, E. B. 2002. *The Archaeologist's Laboratory - The Analysis of Archaeological Data*. New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
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- Palmer, M. and P. Neaverson. 1998, *Industrial Archaeology: Principles and Practice*. Abington: Routledge.
- Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn. 2005. *Archaeology: the Key Concepts*. Abington: Routledge.
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