DEPARTMET

OF

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

BA Programme (Three years / Four years) in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology Syllabus



University of Lucknow

Lucknow

2024

BA Program (Three years / Four Years) in Ancient Indian History and

Archaeology Programme Objectives:

The Programme aims at providing an introductory survey of ancient Indian history to the students, familiarising them with the tools of studying ancient Indian history, and building an understanding of the discipline of history. The Programme spans over a very longperiod of India's ancient past – from pre-historic times to *c* 1206 AD, and endeavours to dwells upon major landmarks of ancient Indian history. The Programme is designed with the objective of educating students as scholars, having employability in the Government sector, and preparing them for higher education and research. It trains students, not only for a career in higher studies, but also for various competitive examinations and vocational courses, as for instance, in the fields of field archaeology and museology. The effective implementation of the Programme, however, calls for organizational support, both human and physical, and total devotion and commitment of all the stakeholders.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

After completing the Programme the budding historians will be able to:

- Be familiar with the geographical background of ancient Indian history.
- List the sources and evidence for reconstructing the history of ancient India.
- Analyze the numismatic and epigraphical tools for the study of the history of ancient India.
- Discuss the prehistoric and proto-historic cultures.
- Describe the political history of ancient India.
- Analyze the socio-economic and religious milieu of ancient India.
- Discuss the important political and legal institutions of ancient India.
- Dwell upon the art and architecture of ancient India.
- Analyze India's cultural contacts with south, southeast Asia.
- Discuss the main civilizations of the ancient world.
- Undertake exploration and excavation work, on a rudimentary level.

Structure of UG Programme (Three Years / Four Years)- Ancient Indian History and Archaeology

Year	Semester	Course	Major1		Major 2		Minor		CC/VC		Total Credits	Award
				Credits		Credits		Credits		Credits		
I	Semester I	Paper 1	Sources and Timeline of Ancient Indian History	4	Paper 1	4	Paper 1	2	**CC1**	2	20	**Certificate**
		Paper 2	Political History of Ancient India from c. 600 BC to 187 BC	4	Paper 2	4						
	Semester 2	Paper3	Religious Systems of Ancient India	4	Paper 3	4	Paper 3	2	**VC1**	2	20	
		Paper 4	Political History of Ancient India from c. 187 BC to c. 550 AD	4	Paper 4	4						
2	Semester 3	Paper 5	Ancient Indian Social Organisation	4	Paper 5	4	Paper 5	2	**CC2**	2	20	**Diploma**
		Paper 6	Political History of Ancient India from c. 550 AD to 750 AD	4	Paper 6	4						
	Semester 4	Paper 7	Ancient Indian Economic Organisation	4	Paper 7	4	Paper 7	2	**VC2**	2	20	
		Paper 8	Field Archaeology	4	Paper 8	4						
3	Semester 5	Paper 9	Ancient Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography	4	Paper 9	4			**Internship/ Term Paper/Minor Project in Major A**	4	20	**Graduation Degree**
		Paper 10	Historiography of Ancient India	4	Paper 10	4						
	Semester 6	Paper 11	Ancient Indian Numismatics	4	Paper 11	4					20	
		Paper 12	Prehistory and Proto-history of India	4	paper 12	4						
		Paper 13 A	Ancient Indian Architecture	4								
		Paper 13 B	Political History of Early Mediaeval India									
		Paper 13 C	History of Science and Technology of Ancient India									
4	Semester 7	Paper 14	Asoka- A special study	4							20	**Graduation Honours with Research**
		Paper 15	Historical Geography of Ancient India	4								
		Paper 16	Ancient World Civilizations	4								
		Paper 17	Sculpture and Painting of Ancient India	4								
		Paper 18 A	Ancient Indian Polity and Administration	4								
		Paper 18 B	Iconography									
		Paper 18 C	India's Ancient cultural contacts with South and South – East Asia									
	Semester 8	Paper 19	Research Methodology	4					**Research Methodology or Dissertation**	12	20	
		Paper 20	Term Paper	4								
	Rashtra Gaurav (Compulsory Non-Credited)											
	Total Credit										160	

Minor subject as Ancient Indian History and Archaeology				
Year	**Semester**	**Course**	**Minor paper**	**Credit**
1	Semester 1	Paper 1	Sources of Ancient Indian History	2
	Semester 2	Paper 3	Religious Systems of Ancient India	2
2	Semester 3	Paper 5	Ancient Indian Social Organization	2
	Semester 4	Paper 7	Ancient Indian Economic Organization	2

Syllabus

BA Research Program in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology

YEAR – 1 SEMESTER –I

PAPER- 1: Sources and Timeline of Ancient Indian History

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME –

- To develop critical understanding of the students for the various sources of literary and archaeological sources and their application in the scientific reconstruction of ancient Indian history;
- To make students critically understand the different periods of human cultures in chronological sequence.

UNIT-I

Archaeological Sources (Stone Age tools, Ceramic Assemblage, Monuments, Inscriptions, seals and Coins)

UNIT-II

Literal Sources (Vedic Literature, Brahmanical Literature, Buddhist Literature, Jain Literature, historical literature, Biographies, Itihasa-Purana Tradition, Charitas and Account of foreign travelers)

UNIT-III

Stone Age

Palaeolithic Period (Date and Characteristics)
Mesolithic Period (Date and Characteristics)
Neolithic Period (Date and Characteristics)

Metal Age

Chalcolithic Period (Date and Characteristics) Copper-
Bronze Age (Harappan Civilization)

UNIT- IV

Iron Age (Vedic Period to 600 BCE)

From 600 BCE to 600 CE
From 600 CE to Rajput period

Text Books:

1. Allchin, B. & Allchin F.R.: The Rise of Civilizaiton in India and Pakisthan, London, 1982
2. Sankalia, H D 1974. Pre and Protohistory of Indian and Pakistan. Pune. Sankalia, H D 1982.
3. Winternitz, M. History of Indian literature. Vols. I & II. Delhi. 1987. (Also in Hindi)
4. Pandey, J.N.: Purattatva Vimarsha, Allahabad, 2009

Suggested Reading:

1. Ghosal, U. N. Studies in Indian History and Culture. Bombay. 1965.
2. Majumdar, R.C. & A.D. PusalkarShafer (Ed.). The History and Culture of the Indian People (Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan series). Vols. I (Portions of Language and Litearture). Mumbai. 1988.

3. Pargiter, F.E. Ancient Indian Historical Traditions. Delhi. 1972.
4. Rapson, E.J. The Cambridge History of India. Vol. I, Cambridge. 1922.

Web Reference:

1. https://www.tutorialspoint.com › ancient_indian_history
2. *http://oureducare.com>history*

YEAR - 1 SEMESTER –I

PAPER- 2: Political History of Ancient India from c. 600 BC to 187 BC (MAJOR)

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME -

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of state formations in India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper historical perspective.

UNIT I

1. Political condition of northern India in sixth century BC-Sixteen Mahajanpadas and ten republican states.
2. Administrative system of republican states of sixth century BC
3. Achaemenian invasion of India.

UNIT II

1. Rise of Magadha-Bimbisara, Ajatasatru and the Saisunaga dynasty
2. Alexander's invasion of India and its impact.
3. The Nanda dynasty-origin, Mahapadmananda.
4. Causes of downfall of Nanda dynasty.

UNIT III

1. The Mauryan dynasty- sources of study and origin of the Mauryas.
2. Chandragupta
3. Bindusara

UNIT IV

1. Asoka
2. Successors of Asoka
3. Mauryan administration
4. Decline and downfall of the Mauryan dynasty.

Text Books:

1. Goyal, Shri Ram, 1993. प्राचीन भारत का इतिहास भाग 1, मेघना प्रकाशन, जोधपुर
2. Pandey, V.C.& Pandey Anup, 1998, A New History of Ancient India, Vishal Publications, Jalandhar.
3. Pandey, V.C., 2004, प्राचीन भारत का राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास भाग1, सेन्ट्रल पब्लिशिंग हाउस इलाहाबाद.

Suggested reading:

1. Basham, A L 1971. The Wonder that was India. 3rd edition. New York.
2. Bhandarkar, D R 1932. Ashoka. Carmichael Lectures 1923. 2nd edition. Calcutta.
3. Bongard-Levin, G 1985. Mauryan India. Delhi.
4. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar 1958. Early History of North India. Calcutta.
5. Kangle, R P 2000. The Kautilya Arthashtra, 3 parts. Reprint, Delhi.
6. Kosambi, D D 1965. The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India. London.
7. Kosambi, D D 1970. An Introduction to the Study of Indian History. Reprint, Delhi.
8. Majumdar, R C, A D Pusalker, and A K Majumdar (ed) 1980. The Age of Imperial UNITy. The History and
9. Culture of the Indian People 2. Bombay.
10. McCrindle, J W 1896. Invasion of India by Alexander the Great, as described by Arrian, Q Curtius,
11. Diodoros, Plutarch, and Justin. New edition, Westminster.
12. Mookerji, R K 1943. Chandragupta Maurya and his Times. Madras.
13. Mookerji, R K 1928. Asoka. Gaekwad Lectures. London.
14. Nilakanta Sastri, K A (ed) 1952. The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas. Varanasi.
15. Rapson, E J 1914. Ancient India, from the Earliest Times to the First Century AD. London.
16. Rapson, E J (ed) 1987. The Cambridge History of India 1. Indian reprint, Delhi.
17. Raychaudhuri, H C 1972. Political History of Ancient India, from the Accession of Parîkshita to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty. 7th ed, Calcutta.
18. Sastri, K A N (ed) 1957. A Comprehensive History of India 2. Indian History Congress. Place of publication, not mentioned.
19. Smith, V A 1999. The Early History of India. Third revised and enlarged edition. Reprint, New Delhi.
20. Tarn, W W 1950. Alexander, the Great, 2 vols. Cambridge.
21. Thapar, Romila 1988. The Mauryas Revisited. Calcutta.
22. Thapar, Romila 1997. Aoeoka and the Decline of the Mauryas. 2nd edition. Delhi.
23. Thapar, Romila 2003. The Penguin History of Early India (From the Origins to AD 1300). Penguin.
24. Thapliyal, K K 2012. Asoka—The King and the Man. New Delhi.

Web Reference:

https://www.indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/political-history
https://www.cambridge.org
https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/5435237-political-history-of-ancient-india
https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/handle/10973/29602
https://courses.lumenlearning.com/atd-westhillscc-worldhistory/chapter/ancient-and-early-medieval-india/

YEAR - 1 SEMESTER –I

PAPER- 1: Sources of Ancient Indian History

CREDIT-THEORY – 2 PRACTICAL – x **(MINOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME –

- To develop critical understanding of the students for the various sources of

literary and archaeological sources and their application in the scientific reconstruction of ancient Indian history;
- To make students critically understand the different periods of human cultures in chronological sequence.

UNIT-I

Archaeological Sources- Stone Age tools, Ceramic Assemblage, Monuments, Inscriptions, Seals and Coins

UNIT-II

Literal Sources- Vedic Literature, Brahmanical Literature, Buddhist Literature, Jain Literature, Historical literature, Biographies, Itihasa-Purana Tradition, Charitas and Account of foreign travelers

Text Books:

1. Allchin, B. & Allchin F.R.: The Rise of Civilizaiton in India and Pakisthan, London, 1982
2. Sankalia, H D 1974. Pre and Protohistory of Indian and Pakistan. Pune. Sankalia, H D 1982.
3. Winternitz, M. History of Indian literature. Vols. I & II. Delhi. 1987. (Also in Hindi)
4. Pandey, J.N.: Purattatva Vimarsha, Allahabad, 2009

Suggested Reading:

1. Ghosal, U. N. Studies in Indian History and Culture. Bombay. 1965.
2. Majumdar, R.C. & A.D. Pusalkar Shafer (Ed.). The History and Culture of the Indian People (Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan series). Vols. I (Portions of Language and Literature). Mumbai. 1988.
3. Pargiter, F.E. Ancient Indian Historical Traditions. Delhi. 1972.
4. Rapson, E.J. The Cambridge History of India. Vol. I, Cambridge. 1922.

Web Reference:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com › ancient_indian_history
http://oureducare.com>history

YEAR - 1 SEMESTER –II

PAPER- 3: Religious Systems of Ancient India

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

This course will make students intimate the development of religious systems in ancient India.

UNIT I

1. Religious beliefs and practices of the Harappans
2. Religious life in the Vedic age
3. Life and teachings of Mahavira
4. The Digambara and Svetambara sects

UNIT II

1. Life and teachings of Gautama Buddha
2. The Hinayana and Mahayana sects
3. The Ajivikas

UNIT III

1. Origin and Development of the Vaishnava sect
2. Origin and development of the Saiva sect

UNIT IV

1. Origin and development of the Sakta sect
2. Antiquity and development of Ganapati worship in ancient India
3. Origin and Development of Sun worship in India

Text Books:

1. Bhandarkar, R G 1928. Vaishòavism, Shaivism and Some Minor Religious Systems. Poona.
2. Chakravarti, Mahadev 1994. The Concept of Rudra-Œiva through the Ages. Delhi.
3. Coomaraswamy, A K 2003. Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. Reprint, New Delhi.
4. Foucher, Alfred 2003. The Life of the Buddha, according to the Ancient Texts and Monuments of India. Reprint, New Delhi.
5. Gonda, Jan 1993. Aspects of Early Višòuism. Reprint, Delhi.
6. Goyal, S R 1984. A Religious History of Ancient India 1. Meerut.Goyal, S R 1986. A Religious History of Ancient India 2. Meerut.
7. Hopkins, E W 1902. Religions of India. London.
8. Long, Jeffery D 2009. Jainism: An Introduction. London.
9. Srivastava, Prashant 2019. Religious Systems in Ancient India. Delhi.
10. Warder, A K 2004. Indian Buddhism. Reprint. Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Agrawala, V S 1970. Ancient Indian Folk Cults. Varanasi.
2. Banerjea, J N 1968. Religion in Art and Archaeology. R K Mookerji Endowment Lectures, University of Lucknow, 1961-1962. Lucknow.
3. Barton, George A 1990. The Religions of the World. Reprint, New Delhi.
4. Bhattacharji, Sukumari 1970. The Indian Theogony. Cambridge.
5. Griswold, H D 1999. The Religion of the Åigveda. Reprint, Delhi.
6. Hillebrandt, Alfred 1999. Vedic Mythology. Translated from the original German, Vedische Mythologie (2nd revised edition, Breslau, 1927, 1929), by S R Sarma, 2 vols. Reprint, Delhi.
7. Hopkins, E W 1915. Epic Mythology. Strassburg.
8. Jain, J C 1984. Life in Ancient India, as Depicted in the Jaina Canon and Commentaries. 2nded, New Delhi.
9. Jaiswal, Suvira 1981. The Origin and Development of Vaišòavism. New Delhi.
10. Keith, A B 1925. The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads, 2 parts. Harvard Oriental Series 31-32. Cambridge, Massachusetts.

11. Macdonell, A A 1897. Vedic Mythology. Strassbourg.
12. Wilkins, W J 2006. Hindu Mythology: Vedic and Puranic. Indian reprint, New Delhi.

Web Reference:

https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-history/ancient
https://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/ancient-india/religions-practiced-in- ancientindia/6270-india/ancient-religion.html

YEAR - 1 SEMESTER –II

PAPER- 4: Political History of Ancient India from c. 187 BC to c. 550 AD

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME -

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of state formations in India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper historical perspective.
- They shall gain an insight into the so-called 'Dark Age' of ancient Indian history.
- They shall gain an insight into the so-called 'Golden Age' of ancient Indian history.

UNIT I

1. Sunga dynasty
2. Kanva dynasty
3. Satavahana dynasty
4. Successors of the Satavahanas

UNIT II

1. Mahameghavahanas of Kalinga
2. Political condition of southern India
3. The Indo-Greeks
4. The Indo-Scythians and the Indo-Parthians

UNIT III

1. Origin and date of the Kushanas
2. Early Kushana rulers, up to Vasudeva I
3. Decline of the Kushana power
4. Successors of the Kushanas

UNIT IV

1. The Guptas: The early kings and Chandragupta I
2. Samudragupta
3. Chandragupta II
4. Kumaragupta I
5. Skandagupta and his successors
6. Causes of the downfall of the Gupta dynasty

Text Books:

1. Goyal, Shri Ram, 1993 प्राचीन भारत का इतिहास भाग 1, मेघना प्रकाशन, जोधपुर

2. Pandey, V.C. & Pandey Anup, 1998, A New History of Ancient India, Vishal Publications, Jalandhar.

3. Pandey, V.C., 2004. प्राचीन भारत का राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास भाग1, सेन्ट्रल पब्लिशिंग हाउस इलाहाबाद

Suggested reading:

1. Agrawal, Ashvini 1989. Rise and Fall of the Imperial Guptas. Delhi.
2. Baldev Kumar 1973. The Early Kuš¹òas. New Delhi.
3. Bennarji, Rakhaldas – 1933, The age of the Imperial Guptas, Varanasi
4. Chattopadhyay, Sudhakar –A Early History of North India
5. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar 1955. The Œakas in India. Santiniketan.
6. Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar 1958. Early History of North India. Calcutta.
7. Chronology 1. Calcutta.
8. Dandekar, R.N. -1941.A History of Guptas, Central Book Agency, Poona.
9. Gokhale, B.G. – 1962, Samudragupta and his Times, Bombay.
10. Gopalachari, K 1941. Early History of the Andhra Country. Madras.
11. Goyal, S.R. – 1964, A History of Imperial Guptas, Allahabad.
12. Goyal, Sri Ram – 1969, Prachin Bharat Ka Rajnaitik Itihas, Gupta evam Samkalin Rajvansh (in Hindi), Allahabad.
13. Gupta, Parmeshvari Lal – 1970, Gupta Samrajya (in Hindi), Varanasi.
14. Jaiswal, K.P. – 1934, The Imperial History of India, Lahore.
15. Jayaswal, K P 1933. History of India, 150 AD – 350 AD. Lahore.
16. Krishnaswami, S., Ayanger- 1928, Studies in Gupta History, Madras.
17. Lahiri, Bela 1974. Indigenous States of Northern India (circa 200 BC to 320 AD). Calcutta. London.
18. Majumdar, R.C. (Ed.) – 1960, The Vakatak-Gupta Age, Delhi
19. Majumdar, R C, A D Pusalker, and A K Majumdar (ed) 1980. The Age of Imperial Unity. The History and Culture of the Indian People 2. Bombay.
20. Majumdar, R.C. (Ed.) – 1962, The Classical Age, Bombay.
21. Marshall, J H 1975. Taxila, 3 vols. Indian Reprint, Delhi.
22. Mukherjee, B N 1967. The Kush¹òa Genealogy. Studies in Kush¹òa Genealogy and 23. Mukherji, Radha kumud – 1947, The Gupta Empire, Bombay
24. Narain, A K 1957. The Indo-Greeks. Oxford. New Delhi.
25. Nilakanta Sastri, K A (ed) 1957. A Comprehensive History of India 2. Indian History Congress. Place of publication, not mentioned.
26. Pargitor, F.E. – 1962, The Purana Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age, Varanasi.
27. Puri, B N 1965. Indian under the Kush¹òas. Bombay.
28. Rai, Udayanarayan – 1971, Gupta Samrat aur unka Kal, Allahabad.
29. Raichaudhary, H.C. – 1953, Political History of Ancient India, Calcutta.
30. Rapson, E J (ed) 1987. The Cambridge History of India 1. Indian reprint, Delhi.
31. Rapson, E J 1914. Ancient India, from the Earliest Times to the First Century AD. London.
32. Raychaudhuri, H C 1972. Political History of Ancient India, from the Accession of Parîkshita to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty. 7th ed, Calcutta.
33. Rosenfield, J M 1967. The Dynastic Arts of the Kushans. University of California Press.
34. Senior, R C 2001. Indo-Scythian Coins and History, 3 vols. Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

35. Sircar, D C 1939. The Successors of the S¹tav¹hanas in Lower Deccan. Calcutta: University
36. Smith, V A 1999. The Early History of India. Third revised and enlarged edition. Reprint, 37. Smith, V.A. - 1924, Early History of India, Oxford.
38. Srivastava, Prashant 2017. The Successors of the Mauryas (A Political History based on Coins and inscriptions). Delhi.
39. Tarn, W W 1980. The Greeks in Bactria and India. Reprint, New Delhi.
40. Thaplyal, K.K. – 2012, The Imperial Guptas-A Political History, Aryan Books International, New Delhi
41. Upadhyay, Vasudev – 1939, गुप्त साम्राज्य का इतिहास, इलाहबाद.

Web Reference:

https://www.indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/political-history
https://www.cambridge.org https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/5435237-political-history-of-ancient-india
https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/handle/10973/29602
https://courses.lumenlearning.com/atd-westhillscc- worldhistory/chapter/ancient-and-early-medieval-india/

YEAR - 1 SEMESTER –II

PAPER- 3: Religious Systems of Ancient India

CREDIT- THEORY – 2 PRACTICAL – x (**MINOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

This course will make students intimate the development of religious systems in ancient India.

UNIT I

1. Religious beliefs and practices of the Harappans
2. Religious life in the Vedic age
3. Life and teachings of Mahavira
4. The Digambara and Svetambara sects

UNIT II

4. Life and teachings of Gautama Buddha
5. The Hinayana and Mahayana sects
6. The Ajivikas

Text Books:

1. Chakravarti, Mahadev 1994. The Concept of Rudra-Shiva through the Ages. Delhi.
2. Coomaraswamy, A K 2003. Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. Reprint, New Delhi.
3. Foucher, Alfred 2003. The Life of the Buddha, according to the Ancient Texts and Monuments of India. Reprint, New Delhi.
4. Goyal, S R 1984. A Religious History of Ancient India 1. Meerut. Goyal,
5. S R 1986. A Religious History of Ancient India 2. Meerut.
6. Hopkins, E W 1902. Religions of India. London.
7. Long, Jeffery D 2009. Jainism: An Introduction. London.

8. Srivastava, Prashant 2019. Religious Systems in Ancient India. Delhi.
9. Warder, A K 2004. Indian Buddhism. Reprint. Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Agrawal, V S 1970. Ancient Indian Folk Cults. Varanasi.
2. Banerjea, J N 1968. Religion in Art and Archaeology. R K Mookerji Endowment Lectures, University of Lucknow, 1961-1962. Lucknow.
3. Barton, George A 1990. The Religions of the World. Reprint, New Delhi.
4. Bhattacharjee, Sukumari 1970. The Indian Theogony. Cambridge.
5. Griswold, H D 1999. The Religion of the Rigveda. Reprint, Delhi.
6. Hillebrandt, Alfred 1999. Vedic Mythology. Translated from the original German, Vedische Mythologie (2nd revised edition, Breslau, 1927, 1929), by S R Sarma, 2 vols. Reprint, Delhi.
7. Hopkins, E W 1915. Epic Mythology. Strassburg.
8. Jain, J C 1984. Life in Ancient India, as Depicted in the Jaina Canon and Commentaries. 2nded, New Delhi.
9. Keith, A B 1925. The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads, 2 parts. Harvard Oriental Series 31-32. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
10. Macdonell, A A 1897. Vedic Mythology. Strasbourg.
11. Wilkins, W J 2006. Hindu Mythology: Vedic and Puranic. Indian reprint, New Delhi.

Web Reference:

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https://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/ancient-india/religions-practiced-in-ancient India/6270-india/ancient-religion.html

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –III

PAPER- 5: Ancient Indian Social Organization

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of social formations in India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper socioeconomic milieu.

UNIT I

1. The concept of society in ancient India
2. Origin and antiquity of Varna system
3. Development of Varna system
4. Origin and antiquity of caste system
5. Development of caste system

UNIT II

1. Vratyas in Ancient India
2. Ashrama system
3. Purusharthas

UNIT III

1. Samskaras
2. Marriage
   (a) Importance of marriage

(b) Forms of marriage: prashsta
: aprashasta

UNIT IV

1. Position of Women:
   (a) in Vedic period
   (b) in post-Vedic period
   (c) Widow marriage
   (d) Custom of Sati
   (e) Property rights of women
2. Education in Ancient India
   (a) Gurukul system of Education
   (b) Centres of higher Education (Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramashila)

Text Books:

1. Mishra, Jayashankar. 1974, Prachina Bharata ka Samajika Itihasa, Bihar Hindi Granth Academy, Patna.
2. Om Prakash, 2001, Prachin Bharata ka samajika evam arthika Itihasa, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Prabhu, P H. 1963, Hindu Social Organization, Bombay.
2. Mishra, Mamta. 2000, Guptayugina Samaja Vyavastha , Bharat Book Center, Lucknow.
3. Vidyalankar, Satyaketu. 1978, Prachina Bharata ka Dharmik, Samajik evam Arthik Jeevan, New Delhi.
4. Jaiswal, S K. 2013, Prachina Bharata ka Samajika, Arthika evam Dharmika Jivana, Lucknow.
5. Jauhari, Manorama. 1985, Prachina Bharata mem Varnasrama Vyavastha, Varanasi.
6. Jain, K C. Prachina Bharatiya Samajika Arthika Samsthayem.
7. Pande, Rajbali. 2013, Hindu Samskaras, New Delhi.
8. Altekar, 1944 (revised 2009) A S. Education in Ancient India, Benaras.

Web Reference:

https://indusscrolls.com/social-organization-in-ancient-india-scientific/
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342532403_Institutions_social_order_and_wealth_in_ancient_India
http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/1867/The-Socio-Economic-Status-of-Women-in-India- Ancientto-Modern-Era.html

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –III

PAPER- 6: Political History of Ancient India from c. 550 AD to 750 AD

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME -

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of state formations in India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper historical perspective.

UNIT I

1. The Hunas in India
2. Maukharies I: Antiquity and Families
3. Maukharies II: Rular of Kannauj
4. Later Guptas

UNIT II

1. Maukhari- Later Gupta Relation
2. Aulikara Dynasty
3. Vallabhi Dynasty
4. Vakatakas

UNIT III

1. Pushyabhuti Dynasty: Early History
2. Harshvardhan: Political and Cultural Achievement
3. Harshvardhan: Administration
4. Political condition of North India after Harsha: The Chinese Incursion

UNIT IV

1. Shashank of Gauda
2. Bhaskarvarman of Kamarupa
3. Yashovarman of Kannauj
4. Lalitaditya Muktapida of Kashmir

Text Books:

1. Goyal, Shri Ram, 1993. प्राचीन भारत का इतिहास भाग 1, मेघना प्रकाशन, जोधपुर
2. Pandey, V.C.& Pandey Anup, 1998, A New History of Ancient India, Vishal Publications, Jalandhar.
3. Pandey, V.C., 2004, प्राचीन भारत का राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास भाग1, सेन्ट्रल पब्लिशिंग हाउस इलाहाबाद.

Suggested reading:

1. Biswas, Atreyi 1973. Political History of the Hûòas in India. New Delhi.
2. Devahuti, D 2001. Harsha—A Political Study. New Delhi.
3. Pires, E A 1934. The Maukharis. Madras.
4. Srivastava, B N 1962. Sasanka, the King of Gauða. Journal of the U P Historical Society (New Series)
5. Srivastava, B N, Harsha and his Times
6. Thakur, Upendra 1967. The Hûòas in India. Varanasi.
7. Watters, T 1961. On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India. Edited by T W Rhys Davids and S W Bushell. Reprint, Delhi.

Web Reference:

https://www.indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/political-history
https://www.cambridge.org
https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/5435237-political-history-of-ancient-india https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/handle/10973/29602
https://courses.lumenlearning.com/atd-westhillscc-

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –III

PAPER- 5: Ancient Indian Social Organization

CREDIT- THEORY – 2 PRACTICAL – x **(MINOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of social formations in India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper socioeconomic milieu.

UNIT I

1. The concept of society in ancient India
2. Origin and antiquity of Varna system
3. Development of Varna system
4. Origin and antiquity of caste system

UNIT II

1. Development of caste system
2. Vratyas in Ancient India
3. Ashrama system
4. Purusharthas

Text Books:

1. Prabhu, P H. 1963, Hindu Social Organization, Bombay.
2. Mishra, Jayashankar. 1974, Prachina Bharata ka Samajika Itihasa, Bihar Hindi Granth Academy, Patna.
3. Om Prakash, 2001, Prachin Bharata ka samajika evam arthika Itihasa, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Mishra, Mamta. 2000, Guptayugina Samaja Vyavastha , Bharat Book Center, Lucknow.
2. Vidyalankar, Satyaketu. 1978, Prachina Bharata ka Dharmik, Samajik evam Arthik Jeevan, New Delhi.
3. Jaiswal, S K. 2013, Prachina Bharata ka Samajika, Arthika evam Dharmika Jivana, Lucknow.
4. Jauhari, Manorama. 1985, Prachina Bharata mem Varnasrama Vyavastha, Varanasi.
5. Jain, K C. Prachina Bharatiya Samajika Arthika Samsthayem.
6. Pande, Rajbali. 2013, Hindu Samskaras, New Delhi.
7. Altekar, 1944 (revised 2009) A S. Education in Ancient India, Benaras.

Web Reference:

https://indusscrolls.com/social-organization-in-ancient-india-scientific/
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342532403_Institutions_social_order_and_wealth_in_ancient_India

http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/1867/The-Socio-Economic-Status-of-Women-in-India- Ancientto-Modern-Era.html

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –IV

PAPER- 7: Ancient Indian Economic Organization

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x **(MAJOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

The students will be able to understand the development of economic system and set up in its fullest measures in ancient India and will also understand the development of economic policies, rules, processes, trading activities etc.

UNIT I

1. Agriculture:
   a. Vedic Age, b. Mauryan age, c. Gupta period
2. Industries (from earliest times up to the Gupta period)
   a. Vedic period, b. Mauryan period, c. Gupta period

UNIT II

2. Trade and Commerce
   (a) during 6th century B.C.
   (b) during Saka-Satavahana period
   (c) during the Gupta period
3. Guild organisation
4. Mode of Transport

UNIT III

1. Ownership of Land
   (a) Individual
   (b) Ownership of king
   (c) Collective ownership
2. Revenue
3. Taxation

UNIT IV

1. Feudal Economy (650 A.D.- 1200 A.D.):
   a. Concept, b. Development
2. Slavery:
   a. From earliest times up to Mauryan period
   b. Post Mauryan period 3. Medium of Exchange

Text Books:

1. Mishra, Shyam Manohar ,1997, प्राचीन भारत का आर्थिक जीवन, इलाहबाद.
2. Om Prakash, 2001, प्राचीन भारत का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक इतिहास, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

Suggested Reading:

1. Adya, G.L., 1966, Early Indian Economics, Delhi
2. Gopal, Lallanji, 1980, Economic Life of India (600-1200 AD), Varanasi.

3. Maity, S.K., 1970, Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period, Delhi

Web Reference:

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2956664
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/institutionssocial-order-and-wealth-in-ancient-india/ https://iks.iitgn.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Guilds_in_Ancient_India.pdf

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –IV

PAPER- 8: Field Archaeology (MAJOR)

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- They shall be able to understand the merits and demerits of the archaeological sources of ancient Indian history.
- They shall learn the value of archaeological sources, as tools of a historian.
- They shall have elementary knowledge of archaeological methods.
- They shall be conversant with the results of the excavations at select archaeological sites in India.

UNIT I

1. Definition of Archaeology and its relation to other subjects/sciences
2. Importance of Archaeology, Antiquity and Ancient sites
3. Development of Archaeology in India
4. Archaeological exploration

UNIT II

1. Excavation: Vertical
2. Excavation: Horizontal
3. Methods of recording
4. Stratigraphy: Principles of stratification; components of layers

UNIT III

1. Harappan pottery
2. Ochre Coloured Pottery
3. Painted Gray Ware
4. Northern Black Polished Ware

UNIT IV

1. Excavation at Bhimbetka
2. Excavation at Kalibangan
3. Excavation at Hastinapur
4. Excavation at Ayodhya

Text Books:

1. J N Pandey, 2012, Puratattava Vimarsh, Allahabad. (in Hindi)
2. Prashant Srivastava & Durgesh K. Srivastava, 2017, Elements of

Numismatics, Epigraphy and Palaeography; and Field Archaeology. Lucknow.
3. R K Verma, 2007, Kshetriya Puratattava, Allahabad. (in Hindi)
4. R K Verma, 2007, Puratattava Anusheelan, Allahabad. (in Hindi)
5. Thaplyal, K.K., 1999, Puratattva Praveshika, Bharat Book Center, Lucknow.

Suggested Reading-

1. A Ghosh (ed.), 1989, An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology, 2 Vols, Munshiram Manohar Lal, New Delhi.
2. A H Dani, 1960, Prehistory and Protohistory of Eastern India, Calcutta.
3. Alexander Cunningham, 1969, Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports, Delhi.
4. B. B. Lal, 1954-55, Excavations at Hastinapur and other Exploration in the Upper Ganga and Sutlaj Basins, Ancient India No. 10 and 11.
5. B. B. Lal, 1962, 'A New Indus Valley Provincial Capital Discovered: Excavations at Kalibangan in Northern Rajasthan', Illustrated London News.
6. B B Lal, 1965, Indian Archeology Since Independence, Delhi.
7. B P Sinha (ed.), 1969, Potteries in Ancient India, Patna.
8. D P Agrawal, The P G Ware: A Revolution, Proceedings, Seminar on Archaeology, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University (in Gaur, R C, Painted Grey Ware, 1994) 9. G Daniel, 1950, A Hundred Years of Archaeology, London.
9. G Daniel, 1967, The Origin and Growth of Archaeology. London.
10. G Daniel, 1975, 150 Years of Archaeology, London.
11. H D Sankalia, 1962, Indian Archaeology Today, Bombay.
12. H D Sankalia, 1974, Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Poona.
13. H D Sankalia, 1977, New Archaeology Its Scope and application in India. Lucknow.
14. K M Srivastava, 1982, New Era of Indian Archaeology, Cosmo Publications, New Delhi.
15. K P Nautiyal, et al., Painted Grey Ware Culture in Garhwal Himalaya: New Evidences and Interpretation, Puratattva No. 17, New Delhi.
16. O G S Crawford, 1960, Archaeology in the Field (4thed.) New York.
17. R E M Wheeler, 1954, Archaeology from the Earth, Oxford.
18. R J C Atkinson, 1953, Field Archaeology (Rev. ed.) London.
19. R K Sharma (ed.), 1982, Indian Archaeology: New Perspectives, Delhi.
20. T N Roy, Stratigraphical Position of the Painted Grey Ware in the Gangetic Valley, Bharti, No. 8, Part II, Varanasi.
21. T N Roy, 1983, The Ganges Civilization, New Delhi.
22. T N Roy, 1986, A Study of Northern Black Polished Ware Culture. (An Iron Age Culture of India), Ramanand Vidya Bhawan, Delhi.
23. V D Mishra, 1977, Some Aspects of Indian Archaeology, Prabhat Prakashan, Allahabad.
24. Vibha Tripathi, 1976, Painted Grey Ware and Iron Age Culture of Northern India, Delhi.
25. V N Misra, Bhimbetka: 1977, Prehistoric Man and His Art in Central India, Poona.
26. Y Mathpal, 1984, Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka Central India, Abhinav Publication, New Delhi.

Journals

Ancient India, Bulletin of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
Bharti, Bulletin of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Indian Archaeology: A Review, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
Pragdhara, Journal of U P State Archaeology Department, Lucknow.
Puratattva, Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi.

Web Reference:
https://www.indianculture.gov.in/field-archaeology-some-notes-beginners-issued-ordance-survey https://www.jstor.org/stable/42930625
https://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/archaeology- history-of-india/history-ofarchaeology-in-india/13176

YEAR -2 SEMESTER –IV

PAPER- 7: Ancient Indian Economic Organization

CREDIT- THEORY – 2 PRACTICAL – x **(MINOR)**

COURSE OUTCOME

The students will be able to understand the development of economic system and set up in its fullest measures in ancient India and will also understand the development of economic policies, rules, processes, trading activities etc.

UNIT I

1. Agriculture:
   a. Vedic Age
   b. Mauryan age
   c. Gupta period
2. Industries (from earliest times up to the Gupta period)
   a. Vedic period
   b. Mauryan period
   c. Gupta period

UNIT II

1. Trade and Commerce
   a. during 6th century B.C.
   b. during Saka-Satavahana period
   c. during the Gupta period
2. Guild Organisation
3. Mode of Transport

Text Books:

3. Mishra, Shyam Manohar ,1997, प्राचीन भारत का आर्थिक जीवन, इलाहबाद.
4. Om Prakash, 2001, प्राचीन भारत का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक इतिहास, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

Suggested Reading:

4. Adya, G.L., 1966, Early Indian Economics, Delhi
5. Gopal, Lallanji, 1980, Economic Life of India (600-1200 AD), Varanasi.
6. Maity, S.K., 1970, Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period, Delhi

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https://www.jstor.org/stable/2956664
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/institutionssocial-order-and-wealth-in-ancient-india/ https://iks.iitgn.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Guilds_in_Ancient_India.pdf

YEAR -3 SEMESTER –V

PAPER- 9: Ancient Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

The course will acquaint students with the basic understanding of epigraphy in Indian context and also its growth, features and variations in different ages.

UNIT I

1. Origin and antiquity of the art of writing in India
2. Writing materials in ancient India
3. Era in ancient India

UNIT II

1. Classification of inscriptions
2. An introduction to the edicts of Asoka
3. Rummindei Pillar Edict and Major Rock Edict 12 of Asoka

UNIT III

1. The historical importance of the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela
2. The historical importance of the Nashik cave inscription of Vasishþhiputra Pulumavi, year 19
3. The historical importance of the Rabatak inscription of Kanishka I—Year 1

UNIT IV

1. The historical importance of the Junagarh inscription of Rudrad¹man I— Saka year 72
2. The historical importance of the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta
3. The historical importance of the Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja

Text Books:

1. Bhandarkar, D R 1981. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 3. Inscriptions of

the Early Gupta Kings. Ed by B Ch Chhabra and G S Gai. New Delhi.
2. Bühler, Georg 1904. Indian Palaeography from about BC 350 to about AD 1300.
   English translation of Indische Palaeographie von circa 350 A Chr-circa 1300 P Chr (Strassburg 1896), by J F Fleet, as an appendix to the Indian Antiquary 33.
3. Cunningham, Alexander 1877. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 1. Inscriptions of Aœoka. Calcutta.
4. Dani, A H 1997. Indian Palaeography. Reprint, New Delhi.
5. Diringer, David 2005. The Alphabet: A Key to the History of Mankind. Reprint, New Delhi.
6. Fleet, J F 1888. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 3. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their Successors. Calcutta.
7. Hultzsch, E 1925. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 1. Inscriptions of Aœoka. Oxford.
8. Konow, Sten 1929. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 2(1). Kharoshþhî Inscriptions with the Exceptions of those of Aœoka. Calcutta.
9. Ojha, G H 1959. Bharatiya Prachina Lipimala(Hindi). Delhi.
10. Pandey, Rajbali 1953. Indian Palaeography. Varanasi.
11. Salomon, Richard 1998. Indian Epigraphy. New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Cribb, Joe, and Nicholas Sims-Williams 1995-1996. A New Bactrian Inscription of Kanishka the Great. Silk Road Art and Archaeology 4, The Institute of Silk Road Studies, Kamakura, pp. 75-142.
2. Dasgupta, C C 1958. The Development of the Kharoshthi Script. Calcutta.
3. Lal, B B 1997. The Earliest Civilization of South Asia. New Delhi.
4. MacDowall, D W 2002. The Rabatak Inscription and the Nameless Kushan King, in Cairo to Kabul: Afghan and Islamic Studies Presented to Ralph Pinder Wilson (London), pp. 163-169.
5. Mirashi, V V 1981. The History and Inscriptions of the S¹tav¹hanas and the Western Kšatrapas. Bombay.
6. Mukherjee, B N 1995. The Great Kushana Testament. Indian Museum Bulletin 30. Calcutta.
7. Sircar, D C 1965. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi.
8. Sircar, D C 1966. Indian Epigraphical Glossary. Delhi.
9. Sircar, D C 1986. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilization, from 6 century BC to 6 century AD. 3rded, Delhi.
10. Thaplyal, K K 1985. Inscriptions of the Maukharis, Later Guptas, Puspabhutis, and Yasovarman of Kanauj. Delhi.

Web Reference:

https://www.sahapedia.org/indian-epigraphy
https://www.jstor.org/stable/24049434

YEAR -3 SEMESTER –V

PAPER- 10: Historiography of Ancient India

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME -

- To develop critical understanding of the students for the various aspects of history writing, thoughts and historians of ancient India.
- To make students critically understand the works of historian of archaeology, historical period and 20th century.

UNIT I

Meaning and scope of History

a. Collection and selection of Data
b. Evidence and its transmission
c. Causation

UNIT II

Ancient Indian Historians

a. Kautilya
b. Banbhatt
c. Kalhana
d. Al-biruni

UNIT III

Important Archaeologist

a. Robert Brush Foote
b. Sir John Marshall
c. H.D. Sankalia

UNIT IV

Historians of 20th century A.D

a. R.G. Bhandarkar
b. R.C. Majumdar
c. D.D. Kaushambi

Text Books:

1. Carr, E H, 2008. What is History? Reprint. Penguin.
2. Cowell, E B, and F W Thomas 1897. Harsha-carita of Banabhatt. English translation. London
3. McCrindle, J W 1901. Ancient India as described in Classical Literature. Westminster
4. Pandit, R S 1935. Rajatarangini of Kalhana. English translation. Allahabad.
5. Pathak, V S 1965. Ancient Historians of India. Bombay.
6. Sachau, Edward 1887. Al-Beruni's India (English translation of Al_Beruni's Tahqîq-i-Hind). London

Suggested Reading:

1. Kautilya's Arthashastra, 1905. Translated by Shamasastry.

2. The Harsa-Carita of Bana. Translated by E. B. Cowell and F. W. Thomas. London
3. V.S. Pathak – 1966, Ancient Historians of India, Bombay.
4. Chakrabarti, Dilip K., 1979. Robert Bruce Foote and Indian Prehistory. East and West.
5. Iman, Abu, 1966. Sir Alexander Cunningham and the beginnings of Indian archaeology. Dacca: Asiatic Society of Pakistan.
6. Stein, Aurel 1900. Rajatarangini of Kalhana. English translation. London

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https://en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Category:Indian_histor.
https://www.indianculture.gov.in › ancient-historians-in

YEAR -3 SEMESTER V
PAPER- Internship/Term Paper/Minor Project
CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

YEAR -3 SEMESTER –VI
PAPER- 11: Ancient Indian Numismatics
CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

The course will acquaint students with the basic understanding of numismatics in Indian context and also its growth, features and variations in different ages.

UNIT I

1. Origin of coinage in India
2. Antiquity of coinage in India
3. Authority for issuing coins in ancient India

UNIT II

1. Modes of fabrication of coins in ancient India
2. Punch-marked coins I: Metrology, antiquity, and shape
3. Punch-marked coins II: Classification and symbols

UNIT III

1. General features—Tribal coins: Audumbara, Kuninda, Yaudheya
2. General features—Local coins: Ayodhya, Mathura, Panchala
3. General features—Indo-Greek coins

UNIT IV

1. General features—Satavahana coins

2. General features—Kushana coins
3. General features—Gupta coins

Text Books:

1. Bajpai, K D 1976. Indian Numismatic Studies. New Delhi.
2. Bhandarkar, D R 1984. Carmichael Lectures in Ancient Indian Numismatics. Reprint, Patna.
3. Bopearachchi, Osmund, and Wilfried Pieper 1998. Ancient Indian Coins. Brepols, Turnhout.
4. Chakraborty, S K 1931. A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics (Indigenous System) from the Earliest Times to the Rise of the Imperial Guptas. Mymensingh.
5. Cunningham, Alexander 1971. Coins of Ancient India. Reprint, Varanasi.
6. Goyal, S R 1995. The Coinage of Ancient India. Jodhpur.
7. Mukherjee, B N, and P K D Lee 1988. The Technology of Indian Coinage. Calcutta.
8. Rapson, E J 1897. Indian Coins. Strassburg.
9. Srivastava, Prashant 2012. Encyclopaedia of Indian Coins (Ancient Coins of Northern India, up to circa 650 AD). 2 vols. Delhi.
10. Srivastava, Prashant, and K K Thaplyal, 1998. Coins of Ancient India. Lucknow.
Vanaja, R 1983. Indian Coinage. New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Allan, John 1914. Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties, and of Œ¹œ¹óka, King of Gauða, in the British Museum, London. London.
2. Allan, John 1936. Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient India, in the British Museum, London. London.
3. Altekar, A S 1954. Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard. Bombay.
4. Altekar, A S 1957. The Coinage of the Gupta Empire. Corpus of Indian Coins 4. Varanasi.
5. Dasgupta, K K 1974. A Tribal History of Ancient India—A Numismatic Approach. Calcutta.
6. Gardner, Percy 1971. Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, in the British Museum, London. Indian Reprint, New Delhi.
7. Gupta, P L 2004. Coins. Reprint, NBT, New Delhi.
8. Handa, Devendra 2007. Tribal Coins of Ancient India. New Delhi.
9. Lahiri, A N 1965. Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins. Calcutta.
10. Mitchiner, Michael 1975-1976. Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage, 9 vols. London.
11. Rajgor, Dilip 2001. Punch-marked Coins of Early Historic India. San Jose (California), USA.
12. Rapson, E J 1975. Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhra Dynasty, the Western Kšatrapas, the Traikûþaka Dynasty, and the "Bodhi" Dynasty, in the British Museum, London. Indian reprint, New Delhi.
13. Sahni, Birbal 1945. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India. Bombay.
14. Sarma, I K 1980. Coinage of the S¹tav¹hana Empire. Delhi.
15. Smith, V A 1972. Coins of Ancient India—Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of

Bengal 1. Reprint, Varanasi.
16. Srivastava, Prashant 2014. Gleanings in Ancient Indian Numismatics. Delhi.
17. Srivastava, Prashant 2017. The Successors of the Mauryas (A Political History based on Coins and Inscriptions). Delhi.
18. Whitehead, R B 1914. Catalogue of the Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore 1.
19. The Indo-Greek Coins. Oxford.

Web Reference:
https://www.bu.edu/articles/2017/ancient-indian coins-pankaj-tandon/
https://www.bhu.ac.in/aihc/library.htm

YEAR -3 SEMESTER –VI

PAPER- 12: Prehistory and Proto-history of India

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- To develop critical understanding of the students of the period for which no written records are available, it is archaeology which becomes the sole means of historical reconstruction.
- To make students critically understand the basic features of prehistoric and proto historic archaeology in India.

UNIT I

1. Prehistory—Definition and scope
2. An Outline of Pleistocene & Holocene climate
3. Tools making techniques and typology of Prehistoric Period: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

UNIT II

1. Palaeolothic cultures of India- Chronology, Geographical distribution of sites and major characteristics
   (a) Lower Palaeolithic cultures
   (b) Middle Palaeolithic cultures
   (c) Upper Palaeolithic cultures
2. Mesolithic cultures of India- Chronology, Geographical distribution of sites and major characteristics
3. Neolithic cultures of India- Chronology, Geographical distribution of sites and major characteristics

UNIT III

1. Protohistory—Definition and scope
2. Early Harappan cultures of India
3. Harappan civilization—Discovery, origin, extent, chronology, major characteristics, contacts with other cultures, and problems of decline

UNIT IV

1. Chalcolithic cultures of India—Diagnostic features, distribution

and chronology (Ahar Culture, Kayatha Culture, Malwa Culture and Jorwe Culture)
2. Black and Red Ware- Stratigraphical context, pottery types and major characteristics
3. Ochre Coloured Pottery- Stratigraphical context, pottery types and major characteristics
4. Copper hoards

Text Books:

1. Allchin, B, and F R Allchin 1983. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. New Delhi.
2. Asthana, Shahsi 1985. Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and the Borderlands. New Delhi
3. Habib, Irfan 2001. A People's History, Vol. 1: Prehistory.
4. Pandey, J.N. 2009. Purattatva Vimarsha, Allahabad.
5. Sankalia, H D 1974. Pre and Protohistory of Indian and Pakistan. Pune.
6. Sankalia, H D 1982. Stone Tools: their Technique and Functions. Poona.

Suggested Reading:

1. Agarwal, D P 1982. Archaeology of India. New Delhi.
2. Asthana, Shahsi, 1985. Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and the Borderlands. New Delhi.
3. Bhattacharya, D K 1979. Old Stone Age Tools. Calcutta.
4. Bhattacharya, D K 1991. An Outline of Indian Prehistory.
5. Childe, V Gordon 1951. Man Makes Himself. New York.
6. Ghosh, A (ed) 1989. An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology, Vols I and II (relevant portions). New Delhi.
7. Kumar, Anil 2009. Origin and Growth of the Neolithic Culture. New Delhi.
8. Lal, B B 1998. New Light on the Indus Civilization. New Delhi.
9. Marshall, J 1983. Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilization. Delhi-Varanasi.

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1. https://data-flair.training › ... › Indian History Tutorials
2. https://asi.nic.in › Ancient India › article_3

YEAR -3 SEMESTER –VI

PAPER- 13-A: Ancient Indian Architecture

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the origin and evolution of architectural styles in ancient India, through the centuries.
- They shall be able to situate ancient Indian architectural developments, in their proper historical context.

UNIT I

1. Stupa Architecture

(i) Origin and development of Stupa Architecture
(ii) General characteristic features of north west Indian stupas with special reference to Takht-i-bahi stupa
(iii) General characteristic features of central Indian stupas with special reference to Sanchi mahastupa
(iv) General characteristic features of south Indian stupas with special reference to Amravati mahastupa

UNIT II

1. Building Architecture
   (A) Structural –
   (a) Secular buildings: Indus valley town planning and buildings.
   (b) Religious buildings: Salient features of monasteries at Sarnath and Nalanda

   (B) Rock-cut Architecture
   (i) Beginning of rock-cut architecture: Mauryan caves
   (ii) General features and terminology related to rock-cut architecture
   (iii) Hinayana and Mahayana rock-cut caves
   (a) General features of monasteries at Bhaja, Ajanta and Ellora
   (b) General features of chaityas: Bhaja, Karle and Cave no. 19 at Ajanta
   (c) General features of rock cut Brahmanical temples at Ellora (cave no. 15, 16 and 29)

UNIT III

Temple Architecture
1. Symbolism of a Hindu temple
2. Origin of Temple Architecture and early temples
3. Temple styles
   (i) Nagara
   (ii) Dravida
   (iii) Vessara
4. Gupta temples: General features of temple no. 17 at Sanchi, Bhumra, Nachna, Kuthara, Bhitragaon and Dashavatara temple at Deogarh
5. General features of Khajuraho Temples – Kandariya Mahadeva

UNIT IV

Temple Architecture
1. General features of Orissa Temples – Lingaraja Temple & Konark Sun Temple
2. Pallava Temples-Mahendra and Mamalla styles: mandapa and rock-cut rathas
3. General features of Hoyasala Temples- Hoyasalesvara Temple

Text Books:

1. Agarwala. P.K., 2002, Prachin Bhartiya Kala evam Vastu, Varanasi
2. Agarwala, V.S.- 2003, Indian Art, Varanasi.
   -1995, Bhartiya Kala (in Hindi), Varanasi.

Suggested reading:

1. Acharya, P.K.- 1996, Indian Architecture, Delhi
2. Brown, Percy- 2014, (CBS Edition), Indian Architecture, Vol. I, New Delhi.
3. Burgess, J. & Fergusson- 2013, The Cave Temples of India, Cambridge University Press.
4. Burgess, J.- 2006, Ellora Cave Temples, Shubhi Publications.
5. Dhaky, M.A. (Ed.)- 1988-1998, Indian Temple Architecture (North and South India), American Institute of Indian Studies.
6. Gangoli, O.C.- 1954, Indian Architecture, Bombay.
7. Havell, E.B.- 1972, Handbook of Indian Art, Indic Academy, Varanasi.
8. Kramrisch, S.-2002, Hindu Temple (2 vols.), Delhi
9. Krishnadeva- 1990, Temples of Khajuraho (2 Vols.), ASI, New Delhi.
10. Krishnadeva- 1997, Temples of North India, NBT, Delhi
11. Longhurst, A.H.- 1924, Pallava Architecture (M.A.S. I No. 17 & 33), Govt. of India Press, Shimla.
12. Rowland, B.- 1953, The Art and Architecture of India, Penguin Books, London
13. Srivivasan K.R.- 1998. Temples of South India, NBT, Delhi
14. Zimmer, H.- 1955, The Art of India and Asia, New York

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https://www.artshelp.net/an-introduction-to-ancient-indian-architecture/
https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-architecture/ancient-architecture/index.html
https://www.tripadvisor.in/ShowUserReviews-g424925-d319933-r689125998-Konark_Sun_TempleKonark_Puri_District_Odisha.html

PAPER- 13-B: Political History of Early Mediaeval India

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

Students shall be able to gain an insight into the process of state formations in India, through the centuries. They shall be able to situate ancient Indian historical developments, in their proper historical perspective.

UNIT I

1. Origin of the Rajputas
2. The Gurjar Pratiharas
3. The Pala dynasty

UNIT II

1. The Chandella dynasty
2. The Paramaras dynasty
3. The Chahamana dynasty

UNIT III

1. The Chalukyas of Vatapi
2. The Pallava dynasty

3. The Rashtrakuta dynasty

UNIT IV

1. The Chola dynasty
2. The Pandya dynasty -First and Second

Text Books:

1. Pathak, Vishuddhanand, 1977, Uttara Bharata ka Rajanitika Itihasa, Lucknow.
2. Rao, Rajwant, 2003, Guptottara yugin Bharat aka Rajnaitika Itihasa, Delhi
3. Dube, Hari Narayan. 2002, Dakshina Bharata ka Itihasa.Allahabad
4. Mishra, Shyam Manohar. Dakshina Bharata ka Rajanaitika Itihasa
5. Pathak, Vishuddhanand. 2006, Dakshina Bharata ka Itihasa.Lucknow
6. Srivastava, Balram. 1982, Dakshina Bharata ka Itihasa, Varanasi.

Suggested reading:

1 Altekar, A S. 1933, Rashtrakutas and their Times, Poona.
2. Bhatia, P., 1970, The Paramaras, Delhi.
3. Bose, N S. 1956 History of the Chandellas, Calcutta.
4. Coedes, G- 1952. Hoyasalavamsa.
5. Darrett, J D M. – 1957, Hoyasalas, Oxford.
6. Dikshit, R K. 1977, The Chandellas of Jejakabhukti, Delhi.
7. Dikshit, D P.- 1980, Political History of the Chalukyas of Badami, Abhinav Publications.
8. Gangoly, D C. 1933, History of the Paramara Dynasty, Decca University Press.
9. Gopalan, R.- 1928, History of the Pallavas of Kañchî, University of Madras
10. Jouveau-Dubreuil, G. – 1980, Ancient History of the Deccan, Cosmo Publications.
11. Majumdar, R C, and A D Pusalker (ed). 1955, The Age of Imperial Kanauj, Bombay.
12. Majumdar, R C, and A D Pusalker (ed). 1954, The Classical Age, Bombay.
13. Majumdar, R C, and A D Pusalker (ed).1955 The Struggle for Empire, Bombay.
14. Majumdar, R C. 1943, History of Bengal, Decca.
15. Mitra, S K. 1958, The Early Rulers of Khajuraho, Calcutta.
16. Pandey, V.C.& Pandey Anup, 1998, A New History of Ancient India,Vishal Publications, Jalandhar.
17. Puri, B N., 1957, History of the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Bombay.
18. Ramesh, K V. – 1984, Chalukyas of Vatapi, Delhi
19. Ray, H C. 1931, 1936, Dynastic History of Northern India (2 vols), Calcutta.
20. Rao,M S Nagaraja (ed). – 1978, Chalukyas of Badami, Banglore
21. Sastri, K A N.- 2007, History of South India, OUP India.
22. Sastri, K A N. – 1935, The Cholas, University of Madras.
23. Sinha, B P. 1954, The Decline of the Kingdom of Magadha, Motilal Banarasidas.
24. Tripathi, R S. 1959, History of Kanauj, Benaras.

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https://www.indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/political-history
https://www.cambridge.org https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/5435237-political-history-of-ancient-india

https://dspace.gipe.ac.in/xmlui/handle/10973/29602
https://courses.lumenlearning.com/atd-westhillscc-worldhistory/chapter/ancient-and-early-medieval-india/

PAPER- 13-C: History of Science and Technology of Ancient India

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- To develop critical understanding of the students about the science and technology in ancient India.
- To make students critically understand that how far Science and Technology has progressed in India and resulted in bringing Socio-Economic changes in the Society and the contribution of Indian science and technology to global world.

UNIT I

1. Science and Technology: Meaning, Scope, Importance
2. Interaction of Science, Technology and Society

UNIT II

1. Origin and Development of in pre-historic period
2. Beginning of Agriculture and its impact on growth of Science and Technology

UNIT III

1. Science and Technology in Harappan age
2. Science and Technology in Vedic and Later Vedic times

UNIT IV

1. Developments in Astronomy in ancient India with special reference to Aryabhatta, Varahmihira, and Bhaskaracharya
2. Development of Mathematics in ancient India
3. Histroy of Ayurveda- Charak Samhita and Susruta Samhita

Text Books:

1. Bernal J.D. 2012. Science in History (Set of 4 Books), Eklavya Publication.
2. Bhardwaj, H.C. 1979. Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology. Motilal Banarsidass.
3. Brajmohan 1965. Ganit Ka Itihas, Hindi Samiti, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Chattopadhaya, Debiprasad 1987. History of Science and Technology in Ancient India. South Asia Books, Delhi.
5. Satya Prakash 1954. वैज्ञानिक विकास की भारतीय परंपरा, Bihar Rastrabhasha Parishad, Patna
6. Satya Prakash 2013. प्राचीन भारत में रसायन का विकास, Subodh Pocket Books.
7. Sen, S.N. 1972. विज्ञान का इतिहास, Patna.

Suggested Reading:

1. Bhardwaj, H.C. & Sharma, V.L. 1997. Technology Tools and Appliances. Shilpi Publication. Allahabad.
2. Bhardwaj, H.C. 1979. Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology. Motilal Banarsidas. Bhavan, Delhi.

3. Bose, D.M. *et. al.* 1971. Concise History of Science in India. *Indian National Science Academy*
(INSA). New Delhi.
4. Bose, D.M., S.N. Sen and B.V. Subbarayappa. A Concise History of Science in India
5. C. N. Srinivas Iengar 1967. The History of Ancient Indian Mathematics, World Press,
6. Chattopadhyaya, B. D. History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, Vol. II
7. Datta, Bibhutibhushan 1993. Ancient Hindu Geometry: The Science of the Sulba, South Asia Books, Delhi.
8. Datta, Bibhutibhushan and Avadhesh Narayan Singh. 2001. History of Hindu Mathematics, Bharatiya Delhi.
9. Forbes, R. J. 1976. Studies in Ancient Technology, Vol. I to IX. Leiden.
10. Kaye, G.R. 1915. Indian Mathematics. Thacker, Spink & co. Calcutta.
11. Kutumbiah P. 1999. Ancient Indian medicine, Orient Black Swan. Michigan.
12. Rao, S. Balchandra 2012. Indian Mathematics and Astronomy-Some Landmarks. Bharathiya Vidya
13. Sankalia, H. D. 1970. Some aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India. New Delhi.
14. Saraswati, S.P. 2007. Geometry in Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidass.
15. Singer, C. *et. al.* 1954. A History of technology, Vol. I & II. Oxford University Press (relevant chapters).
16. Singh, Bal Ram and Nath Girish 2012. Science and Technology in Ancient Indian Texts, D.K. Print,
17. Singh, Bhagavati Sharan 1956. Hindu Ganit Shastar Ka Itihas, Bhag 2.
18. Subbarayappa B. V. 2013. Science in India: A Historical Perspective, Rupa & Co, Delhi.
19. Viddhalankar, Atridev 1976. आयुर्वेद का वृहद् इतिहास, Hindi Samiti, Uttar Pradesh.

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1. https://en.wikipedia.org › wiki › History_of_science_an..
2. *http://www.gjust.ac.in › AKCAIS › Ancient Scien...*
3. https://vvm.org.in › study_material › ENG - India...

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 14: Asoka- A special study

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

1. On studying this course, students shall come to know about the sources for the life and achievements of Asoka.
2. A study of the edicts of Asoka shall also introduce to the study of ancient Indian epigraphy and Palaeography, in practice.

UNIT I

1. Sources of study
2. Family
3. Accession and Conquest(s)
4. Extent of empire

UNIT II

1. Foreign policy
2. Asoka and Buddhism
3. Dharma
4. Successors
5. Administrative reforms

UNIT III

1. Bhabru-Bairat Minor Rock Edict of Asoka (Text and translation)
2. Sarnath Minor Pillar Edict of Asoka (Text and translation)
3. Major Rock Edict XII of Asoka (Text and translation)
4. Major Rock Edict XIII of Asoka (Text and translation)
5. Major Pillar Edict VII of Asoka (Text and translation)

UNIT IV

1. Bhabru-Bairat Minor Rock Edict of Asoka (Historical Importance)
2. Sarnath Minor Pillar Edict of Asoka (Historical Importance)
3. Major Rock Edict XII of Asoka (Historical Importance)
4. Major Rock Edict XIII of Asoka (Historical Importance)
5. Major Pillar Edict VII of Asoka (Historical Importance)
6. Mauryan Brahmi script

Text Book:

1. Barua, B M 1948. Asoka and his Inscriptions, 2 vols. Calcutta.
2. Basak, R G 1959. Asokan Inscriptions. Calcutta.
3. Bhandarkar, D R 1955. Asoka, 3rded, Calcutta.
4. Bühler, Georg 1904. Indian Palaeography from about BC 350 to about AD 1300.
   English translation of Indische Palaeographie von circa 350 A Chr-circa 1300 P Chr (Strassburg 1896), by J F Fleet, as an appendix to the Indian Antiquary 33.
5. Cunningham, Alexander 1877. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 1. Inscriptions of Asoka. Calcutta.
6. Dani, A H 1997. Indian Palaeography. Reprint, New Delhi.
7. Gokhale, B G, Buddhism and Asoka, Bombay, 1949.
8. Goyal, S R, Prachina Bharatiya Abhilekha, Jaipur, 1982.

9. Hultzsch, E 1925. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum 1. Inscriptions of Asoka. Oxford.
10. McPhail, J M 1926. Asoka. Calcutta.
11. Mookerji, R K, Asoka, 4thedn., Delhi,1962.
12. Smith, V A 1957. Asoka. Indian Reprint. New Delhi.
13. Thapar, Romila 1997. Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas. New Revised edition. Delhi.
14. Thaplyal, Kiran Kumar 2012. Asoka: The King and the Man. New Delhi.

Suggested reading:

1. Majumdar, R C and Pusalker, A D (ed.) 1951. History and Culture if Indian People2. The Age of Imperial UNITy. Bombay.
2. Nilakanta Sastri, K A (ed) 1996. Age of the Nandas and Mauryas. New Delhi.
3. Olivelle, Patrick (ed) 2009. Asoka in History and Historical Memory. Delhi.
4. Pandey, R B Saôvat 2022. Asoka ke Abhilekha. Varanasi.
5. Rapson, E J (ed) 1987. The Cambridge History of India1. Reprint. New Delhi.
6. Raychaudhuri, H C 2004. Political History of Ancient India (revised edn., with a commentary by B N Mukherjee). Reprint. Oxford.
7. Singh, Upinder 2008. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India. New Delhi.
8. Sircar, D C 1986. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilization, from 6 century BC to 6 century AD. 3rded, Delhi.
9. Thapar, Romila 1988. The Mauryas Revisited. Calcutta.
10. Woolner, A C 1924. Asoka, Text and Glossary. Calcutta.

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https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ashoka
https://www.cs.colostate.edu/~malaiya/ashoka.html

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 15: Historical Geography of Ancient India

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- To develop critical understanding of the students to the geography of a region, which plays the most crucial role in shaping its tradition and culture in ancient Indian history.
- To make students critically understand the interrelation between history and geography from prehistoric to historical period.

UNIT I

Understanding of Environment & Ecology in Prehistoric period

1. Sources for the study of the historical geography of ancient India
2. Climatic Cycles of Quaternary Period: Pleistocene and Holocene
3. Landforms made by Glaciers and Rivers- Moraines and Meanders and river terraces

UNIT II

Physical Geography: Land & People

1. Name of the Countries: a. Jambū Dvīpa, b. India, c. Indu, d. Bhāratavars
2. Human Geography- Brief information about tribes

3. Physical division of India- North, North-east, Central, Deccan and South India; Upper Ganga plain, Middle Ganga plain and Lower Ganga plain

UNIT III

Geographical data in

a. the Vedic literature
b. Mahabharata,
c. Ramayana
d. Panini's Astadhyayi and the Mahabhashya
e. Puranas

UNIT IV

1. Ports and trading centres on the eastern coast of India, as described in the *Periplus Maris Erythraei*
2. Ports and trading centres on the western coast of India, as described in the Geography of *Ptolemy*
3. Geographical data in the Nashik cave inscription of the time of Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, year 19
4. Geographical data in the Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradaman I, (Śaka year 72
5. Political powers of foreign origin in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta

Text Books:

1. Agrawal, V S. – 1953, India as known to Panini, Lucknow University.
2. Ali, S M. – 1966, The Geography of the Puranas, New Delhi.
3. Cunningham, A. – 2013, Ancient Geography of India, Cambridge University Press.
4. Law, B C. – 1954, Historical Geography of Ancient India, Ess Ess Publications.
5. McCrindle, J W. – 2000, Ancient India as described by Ptolemy, Delhi.
6. Puri, B N.- 1990, India in the Age of Patanjali, Delhi.
7. Schoff, H W. – 2018, The Periplus of the Erhythaean Sea, New Delhi
8. Jaiswal, S K. 2009, Prachina Bharata ka Aitihasika Bhugola, Lucknow.

Suggested Reading:

1. Dey, Nundo lal. – 2015, The Geographical dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India, Facsimile Publisher.
2. Gupta, Parameshvari Lal.- 1988, Prachina Bharata ke Pramukha Abhilekha, I, Varanasi
3. Goyal, Shri Ram. – 1993, Gupta kalina Abhilekha, Jodhpur.
4. Singh, M R.- 1972, A Critical Study of the Geographical Data in the Early Puranas, Punthi Pustak.
5. Sircar, D.C.: 1990, Studies in Ancient and Medieval Geography of India, Delhi.

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https://www.tutorialspoint.com › ancient_indian_history
http://www.wbnsou.ac.in › SLM › PGGR-06-Gr-B1

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 16: Ancient World Civilizations

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE

- To develop critical understanding of the social, economic and religious life of ancient world civilizations.
- To make students critically understand the art and trade relation among different part of ancient world.

UNIT I

Sumer

1. Socio-economic life in ancient Sumerian
2. Religious beliefs in ancient Sumerian
3. Art of ancient Sumerian

Babylonia

1. Socio-economic life in ancient Babylonians
2. Religious beliefs in ancient Babylonians
3. Art of ancient Babylonians
4. The Law code of Hammurabi

UNIT II

Assyria

1. Socio-economic life in ancient Assyria
2. Religious beliefs in ancient Assyria
3. Art of ancient Assyria

Persia/Iran

1. Socio-economic life in ancient Persia/Iran
2. Religious beliefs in ancient Persia/Iran
3. Art of ancient Persia/Iran
4. Life and teachings of Zoroaster

UNIT III

Ancient Egypt

1. Division of Kingdom- Old (Pyramids), Middle and New
2. Socio-economic life in ancient Egypt
3. Religious beliefs in ancient Egypt- Ikhnaton
4. Art and architecture of ancient Egypt

UNIT IV

Ancient China

1. Socio-economic life in ancient China
2. Buddhism and Buddhist art in ancient China
3. Life and teachings of Confucius and Lao-tse

Greece

1. Socio-economic and religious life in Greece
2. The Age of Pericles
3. Art and Architecture of Greece

Text Books:

1. Burns and Turner, 1958. Ancient World.
2. Burns, E.M., P.L. Ralph, R.E. Lerner and S. Meacham, 1991. World Civilizations, Vol. A, Delhi (Indian Edition).
3. Will Durant – 2011, The Story of Civilization, Part 1, Cosmo publications.
4. गोयल, एस० आर०- 2002, विश्व की प्राचीन सभ्यताएँ, Varanasi

Suggested Reading:

1. Bury, J.B.- 1977, History of Greece, Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Child, V.G., 1964. What Happened in History, Australia.
3. Field, G.L., 1966. The Grwoth of Civilization, New York.
4. Frankfort, H., 1968. The Birth of Civilization in the Near East.
5. Hayes, W.C., 1965. Most Ancient Egypt, Chicago.
6. Murray, M.A., Splendour, 1949. That was Egypt, London.
7. Olmstead, A. T.- 2009, History of Persian Empire, *A. T. Olmstead, Olmstead*.
8. S.N. Kramer- 1956, History Begins at Sumer,University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
9. Swain, J.W., 1950. The Ancient World, Vol. I, New York.

Web Reference:

1. *https://courses.lumenlearning.com* › suny-hccc-worldci.
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YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 17: Sculpture and Painting of Ancient India

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

Students will enable to understand the sculptures and paintings in their religious, regional and stylistic context.

UNIT I

1. Art of Indus Valley Civilization
   - (i) Stone Sculptures
   - (ii) Metal Images
   - (iii) Terracottas
2. Mauryan Art
   - (i) Asokan pillars
   - (ii) Sculptures of Yaksha and Yakshinis
   - (iii) Terracottas
3. Sunga Art
   - (i) Symbolism
   - (ii) Stone relief figures
     - (a) Bharhut: Depictions on the railing of the stupa- Jataka scenes, various deities, Historical scenes and miscellaneous scenes
     - (b) Sanchi: Depictions on the gateways of the Mahastupa- scenes from the life of Buddha,

Jatakas scenes from the history of Buddhism and miscellaneous scenes
(c) Bodh Gaya: Depictions on the railing of the stupa (d) Mathura: Depictions on the railing pillars

UNIT II

1. Satavahana Art- Relief figures from the Amaravati Stupa
2. Kushana Art
   (i) Mathura School of Art
      (a) Buddhist sculptures
      (b) Brahmanical sculptures
      (c) Jain sculptures

   (ii) Gandhara School of Art
      (a) Buddhist Art
      (b) Stucco figures

UNIT III

1. Gupta sculptural Art
   (i) Chief art centres of Gupta sculptural art: Mathura and Sarnath
   (ii) Buddhist sculptures
   (iii) Brahmanical sculptures
   (iv) Jain sculptures
   (v) Terracottas
2. General characteristic features of early medieval and medieval sculptures

UNIT IV

2. Ajanta Paintings
   (i) Historical Background
   (ii) Methods of wall paintings
   (iii) Six limbs of the paintings
   (iv) Technique, colour scheme and theme of Ajanta paintings
   (v) Date of the Ajanta paintings
3. Examples of paintings from cave no. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16 & 17

Text Books:

1. V.S.Agarwala- 1966, Bhartiya kala, Varanasi
2. P.K.Agarwala, 2002, Prachin Bhartiyakala evam Vastu, Varanasi
3. Ajaya Mitra Shastri - 1987 Ajanta, Macmillan

Suggested Reading:

1. Agarwala, V. S. – 1964, Heritage of Indian Art, Delhi
2. Bachholfer, L. – 1973, Early Indian Sculpture, 2 Vols, Delhi.
3. Banerjee, J.N. :1956, The Development of Hindi Iconography, Calcutta.
4. Coomaraswami, A.K.: 1927, History of Indian and Indonesian Art, New York.
5. Gangoly, O.C.: 1915, South Indian Bronzes, Calcutta.
6. Haveli, E.B. :1928, Indian Sculpture and Painting, Landon.
7. Mishra, Ramanath – 2008, Bhartiya Murtikala ka Itihas, Granth Shilpi.

8. Kramrisch, Stella: 1923, Indian Sculpture, Madras.
9. Ray, N.R. :1945, Mauraya and Sunga Art, Calcutta.
10. Rowland, Benjamin: 1953, The Art and Architecture of India, Penguin Books, Melbourne.
11. Roy C. Craven. – 1976, Indian Art; A Concise History, Landon.
12. Sarswati, S.K.: 1956, A Survey of Indian Arts in Indian Sculpture, Calcutta.
13. Smith, V.A.: 1911, History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, Oxford.
14. Zimmar, Heinrich: 1960, The Art of India, 2 Vols, New York.
15. Edith Tomory- 2010, History of Fine Arts in India and West, Orient Black Swan.
16. Ratan Parimoo – 1982, Life of Buddha in Indian Sculpture, New Delhi
17. Barnet, D. and Gray, B.: 1963, Painting of India, Cleaveland.
18. Krainrish, Stella: 1937, A Survey of Painting in the Deccan, Landon.
19. Rawson, Philip: 1961, Indian Painting, Paris & New York
20. Yazdani, G.: 1930-55, Ajanta, Hyderabad-Landon.

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YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 18-A: Ancient Indian Polity and Administration

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students shall be able to gain an insight into the various political and legal institutions of ancient India, and their development through the centuries.
- They shall be able to gain an insight into state formations in ancient India. They shall learn about the various legal institutions, like judicial procedure, debt, and inheritance.

UNIT I

1. Sources of Ancient Indian Polity
2. Origin of the State
3. Coronation ceremony in the Later Vedic period, its constitutional significance
4. Sabha and Samiti and Vidatha
5. Paura and Janpada

UNIT II

1. Origin of Kingship
2. Duties and functions of the king
3. Seven elements of the state and their relations
4. Ministry:
   a. Introduction, b. qualifications, c. functions,
   d. Relation between king and ministers

5.Taxation

UNIT III

1. Judicial system
2. The Mandala theory
3. The six- fold policy and instruments of diplomacy
4. The Republics in the Mahabharata
5. The Republics of the Buddhist period with special reference to their administration

UNIT IV

1. The Mauryan administration- Central, provincial and judicial administration
2. The Mauryan Administration-Municipal administration and Military Organization
3. Civil services and territorial divisions in the Chola administration
4. Local self-Government in the Chola administration
5. Revenue system in the Chola administration

Text Books:

1. Kapur, S.N.— 1995, Prachin Bhartiya Rajatantra (in Hindi), Vishva Prakashan, Lucknow

Suggested Reading:

1. Jayswal, K.P.- 1924, Hindu Polity, Clcutta.
2. Mookerji, R.K.-1958, Local Government in Ancient India, Motilal Barasi Dass. 3. Majumdar, R.C.- 1922, Corporate Life in Ancient India, Poona
4. Ghoshal, U.N.-1923, Hindu Political Theories, Calcutta.
5. Altekar, A.S.-1958, State and Government in Ancient India, Motilal Banarasidass.
6. Saletore, B.A.- 1963, Ancient Indian Political Thoughts and Institutions, Asia Publishing House, Bombay
7. Spellman,J.W.- 1964,.Political Theory in Ancient India, Oxford : Clarendon Press.
8. Misra, S.N.- 1976, Ancient Indian Republics, Lucknow.
9. Pandey, S.L.- 1989, Bhartiya Rajsshastrea Praneta (in Hindi), Lucknow
10. Kautilya- Arthshastra-(2015), Rajpal and sons.
11. Nene, Gopal Shastri (Ed.) - 1935, Manusmriti, 1935

Web Reference:

https://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/ancient-india/polity-in-ancient-india/6267
https://www.indianculture.gov.in/aspects-ancient-indian-polity-0

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

Paper 18-B: Iconography

CREDIT-THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

Inventive learning will acquaint students with the growth of art and iconography in India.

UNIT I

1. Meaning, nature and importance of iconography

2. Source material for the study of iconography—Literary sources and Archaeological sources
3. Antiquity of image-worship in India

(a) Image-worship in Harappan civilization

(b) Image-worship in the Rigveda

(c) Image-worship in Later Vedic Literature

UNIT II

1. Classification of images
2.. Terminology related to iconography—postures (sthânaka and âsana), dress and ornaments, attributes
3. Iconography of Vishnu—Ten incarnation mûrtis.

UNIT III

4. Iconography of Śiva—Lióga-mûrtis, Liógodbhava-mûrti.
5. Iconography of Ganapati
6. Iconography of Surya
7. Syncretic Icons- Harihara & Ardhanarishvara

UNIT IV

1. Iconography of Lakshmi
2. Iconography of Mahishamardini
3. Origin and development of Buddha images
4. Characteristics of Jaina Tîrthankara images

Text Books:

1. Joshi, N P.- 1977, Prachina Bharatiya Murtivijnana, Patna.
2. Srivastava, Brij Bhushan – 2007, Prachin Bhartiya Pratima Vigyan evam Murti-kala, Varanasi
3. Tiwari, Marutinandan Prasad- 1997, Madhyakalin Bhartiya Pratima-Lakshana, Varanasi

Suggested reading:

1. Avasthi, Ramashraya- 1967, Khajuraho ki Deva Pratimaen, Agra.
2. Banerjea, J N. – 1956, Development of Hindu Iconography, Calcutta.
3. Bhattacharya, B C. – 1939, The Jain Iconography, Lahore.
4. Bhattacharya, B. – 1924(Reprinted in 2008), The Indian Buddhist Iconography, Aryan Book International, Delhi.
5. Coomaraswamy, A K.- 1972, Origin of the Buddha Image, New Delhi.
6. Rao, T A Gopinath. – 1914, Elements of Hindu Iconography, Madras.
7. Shukla, D N.- 1958, Hindu Canons of Iconography with an Anthology of Pratima Laksana, Lucknow.
8. Suresh, K M.-1999, Iconography of Vishnu from Khajuraho, Bhartiya Kala Prakashan, Delhi.
9. Tiwari, Maruti Nandan Prasad – 1981, Jaina Pratimavijnana, Varanasi.

Web Reference:

http://prachodayat.org/indian-iconography-and-sculptural-art/

https://www.jstor.org/stable/42929743
https://aspirantforum.com/2018/03/10/iconography-in-india/

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER- 18-C: India's Ancient cultural contacts with South and South – East Asia

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

The study of the course will make students enable to understand the concept of Greater India

UNIT I

1. Ceylon
   (i) Sources of study
   (ii) Aryanisation in Ceylon
   (iii) Introduction and development of Buddhism
   (iv) Literature
   (v) Stupa architecture with special reference to Ruvanveli Dagaba
   (vi) Sigiriya paintings

2. Burma
   (i) Indian settlements
   (ii) Introduction and development of Buddhism
   (iii) Buddhist Literature of Burma
   (iv) Brahmanical religion
   (v) Anand Temple

UNIT II

1. Champa- Advent of Indians
2. Socio-Economic life
3. Religious life- Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism, Goddess worship and minor deities
4. Temples: Introduction of temples, temples at Mi-son, Dong-Duong and Po-Nagar
5. Sculptural art of Champa

UNIT III

1. Kambuja-Avent of Indians
2. Socio-Economic life
3. Religious life- Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and other sects Devaraja cult
4. Temple architecture with special reference to Angkorwat temple

UNIT IV

1. Suvarnadvipa- Advent of Indians
2. Socio-Economic life
3. Religious life
4. Indo Javanese literature
5. Borobudur Temple-stupa

Text Books:

1. Kapur,S.N.- 1984-85, Sri Lanka mein Hindu Dharma (in Hindi), Kusumanjali Prakashan, Meerut
2. Puri, B.N.- 1975, Sudur poorva mein Bhartiya samskriti aur uska itihasa (in Hindi), Lucknow
3. Satyaketu Vidyalankar- 1974, Dakshina evam Dakshin puvi Asia mein Bhartiya Sanskriti, Mussoorie
4. Sudarshana Singhal- 1971, Bharata evam Asia ke anya desha, Varanasi

Suggested Reading:

1. Brown, P.- 2014(CBS Edition), Indian Architecture, vol. I, New Delhi.
2. Chhabra, B. C. -1965, Expansion of Indo-Aryan culture, Delhi.
3. Majumdar, R.C.- 1927, Champa, Lahore.
4. Majumdar, R.C.-1963, Hindu colonies in the Far East, Calcutta.
5. Majumdar, R.C.-1996, History of The Hindu colonization And Hindu Culture in in South East Asia, Delhi
6. Mendis, G.C.- 1954, The Early History of Ceylon, Calcutta
7. Ray, N.R.- 2006, Theravada Buddhism in Burma, Orchid Press Publishing Limited
8. Ray,H.C.- 1960, History of Ceylon(2 vols), University of Ceylon, Colombo
9. Wales- 1951, The making of Greater India, Landon.

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h/CH.21.pdf

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VII

PAPER-19 Research Methodology

CREDIT- THEORY – 4 PRACTICAL – x

COURSE OUTCOME

Students shall be able to gain an insight into the research methodology, specific to ancient Indian history.

- They shall have learnt research methodology—taking of notes, quotations and citations, footnotes and endnotes, bibliographical references, preparation of the bibliography, etc.
- They shall have acquired the skill, required to write the thesis.
- They shall be able to use computer technology and internet, in research in ancient Indian history.
- They shall be equipped to may scholarly presentations.

UNIT I

1. Fundamentals of Research: Its Importance and Scope
2. Identification of Historical Problems
3. Formulation of Hypotheses

UNIT II

1. Data collection I—The Use of Libraries, Manuscripts
2. Data collection II—field analysis, photography, laboratory work
3. Use of Archaeological Sources

UNIT III

1. Methods of research, with special reference to ancient Indian history—the taking of notes
2. Data processing—analytical and other scientific methods, and correlations
3. Documentation I—footnotes, endnotes, the use of diacritical marks
4. Documentation II—quotations, citations, bibliographical references 5. The writing of the thesis

UNIT IV

1. Introduction to computers
2. Windows Operating System—File management; Menu bar; Tool bar
3. MS Word and MS Power Point
4. Internet operations—Introduction to Internet; its utility in research in history

Text Books:

1. Chaubey, Jharkand – 2004, Itihasa Darshana, Varanasi
2. Sharma, Tejram – 2001, Research Methodology in History, Delhi
3. Singh, Parmanand – 1999, Itihasa Darshan, Delhi.

Suggested Reading;

1. Burke, Peter. – 1992, New Perspectives in Historical Writing, Polity Press
2. Carr, E.H. – 1961, What is History?
3. Morris R Cohen , Ernest Nagel.- 1934, Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method, Simon Publications.
4. Elton, G.R. – 1967, The Practice of History, Landon.
5. Evans, Richard. – 2018, In Defense of History, Granta.
6. Gardiner, Patrick.1961, Nature of Historical Explanation, New York.
7. Le Goff, J. and P. Nora (eds). – 1984, Constructing the Past: Essays in Historical Methodology, Cambridge, New York.
8. Marshak, L.- 2006 Nature of Historical Enquiry, Krieger Publishing Company.
9. Marwick, Arthur. – 1989, The Nature of History, MacMillan.
10. Tosh, John. - 2015 (Fifth ed), The Pursuit of History., Routledge
11. Tuchman, B.- 1982, Practicing History, Random House Trade.
12. Vansina, J. - 1961 The Oral Tradition: An Introduction to Historical Methodology, Routledge.

Web reference:

https://libguides.usc.edu/humanitiesresearch/historical

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323537524_Research_Methodologies_in_History_Education

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VIII

PAPER-20 Term Paper

CREDITS- 4

YEAR -4 SEMESTER –VIII

Major Research Project or Dissertation

CREDITS- 12

During the VIII Semester, the students shall undertake a Major Research Project or Dissertation work on a topic of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology. The topic of work shall be assigned to the students in the beginning of the Semester. They would be allotted a project and attached to a Faculty Member in the Department who would act as their supervisor.

The students shall remain in contact with their Supervisor, for day-to-day progress of the work done by them. During the course of completion of the work, the student may be required to complete various assignments given to them by their respective Supervisor, for the purpose of evaluation. The students will be required to submit the thesis by the date specified to them in the end of Semester. This will be followed by a Presentation before panel of Examiner(s) for the purpose of evaluation.

The Major Research Project or Dissertation shall be of 300 Marks out of which 150 Marks will be evaluated by supervisor on the basis of submitted Work (Thesis), 75 Marks for the Multimedia Presentation followed by 75 Marks for Viva-voce Examination evaluated by panel of examiners. This shall carry 12 credits.

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