

**M.G.S. UNIVERSITY
BIKANER**

SYLLABUS

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.A.HISTORY (SEMESTER)

M.A. Previous Examination-2018

M.A. Final Examination-2019



सूर्य प्रकाशन मन्दिर

दाऊजी रोड़ (नेहरू मार्ग), बीकानेर 5 (राज.)

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M.A.HISTORY
SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Each Theory Paper	3 Hrs duration	100 marks
The Case Study/Field work/Survey report if any		100 marks

1. The number of paper and the maximum marks for each paper practical shall be shown in the syllabus for the subject concerned. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in theory part as well as in the practical part (wherever prescribed) of a subject/paper separately.
 2. A candidate for a pass at each of the Previous and the Final Examination shall be required to obtain (i) at least 36% marks in the aggregate of all the paper prescribed for examination and (ii) at least 36% marks in practical (s) wherever prescribed the examination, provided that if a candidate fails to secure at least 25% marks in each individual paper work, wherever prescribed, he shall be deemed to have failed at the examination not with standing his having obtained the minimum percentage of marks required in the aggregate for that examination. No division will be awarded at the previous examination. Division shall be awarded at the end of Final Examination on the combined marks obtained at the Previous and the Final Examination taken together, as noted below:

First Division	60%	of the aggregate marks taken together
Second Division	48%	of the Previous Final Examination.

 All the rest will be declared to have passed the examinations.
 3. If a candidate clears any paper (s) Practical (s) / Dissertation prescribed at the Previous and or / Final Examination after a continuous period of three years, then for the purpose of working out his division the minimum pass marks only viz 25 % (36 % in the case of practical) shall be taken into account in respect on such paper (s) Practical (s) Dissertation are cleared after expiry of the aforesaid period of three year, provided that in case where a candidate require more than 25 % marks in order to reach the minimum aggregate as many marks out of those actually secured by him will be taken into account as would enable him to make the deficiency in the requisite minimum aggregate.
 4. The Case Study/Field Work/Survey Report shall be hand written and shall not be of more than 100 pages and is to be submitted in triplicate so as to reach the office of the Registrar at least 3 weeks before the commencement of the theory examination. Only such candidates who shall be permitted to offer Case Study/Field Work/survey Report (if provided in the scheme of examination) in lieu of a paper as those who have secured at least 55% marks in aggregate, irrespective of the number of papers in which a candidate actually appeared at the examination.
- N.B. (i) Non- Collegiate candidates are not eligible to offer Case Study/Field Work/Survey Report.

M.A. I, II, III & IV Semester in Archaeology**M.A. Previous Exam 2017-18**

Core Marks No.	course Subject	Exam Scheme T o t a l		
		Internal Marks	Uni Marks	
First Semester				
ARCH 1.	Principles of Archaeology	25	75	100
ARCH 2.	Prehistory of India	25	75	100
ARCH 3.	Ancient History of India (Since Ancient times to 185 B.C.)	25	75	100
ARCH 4.	Museums And Museology	25	75	100
Second Semester				
ARCH 5.	Methods of Archaeology	25	75	100
ARCH 6.	Proto history of India	25	75	100
ARCH 7.	Ancient History of India (200 B.C. to 700 A.D.)	25	75	100
ARCH 8.	Practical Field Training and Viva Voce	50	50	100

M.A. Final Exam 2018-19

Core Marks No.	course Subject	Exam Scheme T o t a l		
		Internal Marks	Uni Marks	
Third				
Semester				
ARCH 9.	Archaeology of Rajasthan	25	75	100
ARCH 10.	Numismatics: Beginnings of Indian Coinage	25	75	100
ARCH 11.	Art & Iconography	25	75	100
ARCH 12.	Practical(a) Visit to prominent Indian Museum site and preparation of a report. OR (b) Visit to prominent Rajasthan Museum site and preparation of a report.	50	50	100
Fourth Semester				
ARCH 13.	Architecture	25	75	100
ARCH 14.	Antiquarian Laws	25	75	100
ARCH 15.	Historical Essays	25	75	100
ARCH 16.	Practical	50	50	100

Field Training and Viva Voce Preparation of Status report on field archaeology, exploration, survey, monuments, conservation, preservation etc. (Case Study)

Core course
Course Code: ARCH 1
Semester -I
Principles of Archaeology
Unit I

Definition, of Archaeology, its aims and scope; Difference between History and Archaeology. Ethno Archaeology & Linguistic Archaeology.

Unit II

Development of Archaeology in India; Contribution by William Zones, James Princep, Alexander Cunningham, John Marshall, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, H.D. Sankalia V.N. Misra to the Indian Archaeology

Unit III

Some Important Concepts: Time Space and culture, Society, Cultural Diffusions, Settlement pattern, Cultural ecology, Three Dimensional Measurement, Adaptation, Classification of Archaeology.

Unit IV

Archaeology and its Relationship with social Sciences such as Sociology, Geography, Sanskrit, Language studies

Unit V

Relationship of Archaeology with Natural Sciences Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.

Suggested Reading :

REM Wheeler. Archaeology from the Earth, Penguin.

K, Roy. Story of Indian Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi.

J.N. Pandey. Puratattva Vimarsa. Allahabad.

K.V. Raman. 1991. Principal and Methods of Archaeology, Madras.

Binford, L.R. 1989. Debating Archaeology. New York Academic Press.

Hodder, I. 1992. Theory and Practice in Archaeology. London Routledge.

M. 1999. Archaeological Theory An Introduction. Malden (Ma) Blackwell Publishers.

Jones, Andrew 2004. Archaeological Theory and Scientific Practice. Cambridge Cambridge Press.

Kelley, J.H. and M.P. Hanen 1990. Archaeology and the Methodology of Science. Albuquerque University of New Mexico Press.

Paddayya, K. 1990. New Archaeology and Aftermath View from Outside the Anglo American World. Pune Ravish Publishers

Paddayya, K. 1990. Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology An Historical Review, in P.J. Ucko (ed.) Theory in Archaeology A World Perspective, pp.110 149. London Routledge.

Paddayya, K. 2002. A Review of Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.) Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, Vol. IV, pp.117 157. New Delhi ICHR and Manohar.

Preucel, R. (ed). 1991. Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past. Carbondale (Illinois) Southern Illinois University Press.

Salmon, W.C. 1984. Scientific Explanation and Causal Structures of the World. Princeton Princeton University Press.

Schiffer, M.B. 1987. Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record. Albuquerque University of New Mexico Press.

Schiffer, M.B. 1995. Behavioral Archaeology First Principles. Salt Lake City University of Utah Press.

Course Code: ARCH 2
Semester-I

Prehistory of India

Unit I

Introduction of Prehistory, Human Evolution. Africa, Asia and Europe.

Unit II

Lower Paleolithic Culture of India, tool, type; Soan and Acheulian traditions, some important sites: Attirampakkam, Bhimbetka, Hunsgi, Jayal, Chhajoli and others.

Unit III

Middle Paleolithic: Stratigraphic position, tool typology
Important sites in Central & Peninsular India. Didwana, Bhimbetka, Samnapur and others.

Unit IV

Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic-tool types Stratigraphic Position,
Distribution of sites: Belan Valley, Patne, Bhimbetka, Baor, and others.

Unit V

Rock Art, Subject of art, Distributions of sites in India.

Suggested Reading :

1. A Gosh. 1989-An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology, Delhi. 2 Vols.
2. S. Settar & R. Korisettar, 2003-Retrospect of Indian Archaeology, ICHR Delhi.
3. H.D. Sankalia 1982. Stone Age Tools, Pune.
4. D.P. Agarwal & J.S. Kharkwal, 2003 Bronze & Iron Age of South Asia. Aryan Books.
5. H.D. Sankalia 1974 Pre and proto history of India & Pakistan. Pune.
6. S. A. Sali 1990 Stone Age India. Aurangabad.

Course Code: ARCH 3

Semester-I

Ancient History of India (Since Ancient times to 185 B.C.)

Unit I

Source of Ancient History, the impact of Aryan or Vedic Culture, The political organization of the Aryans tribes-Caste and other social institutions-Vedic religion. Haryak & Sishunaga.

Charvakas & Ajvaks.

Unit II

Rise of the Kingdom of Magadha- The rule of the Nadas-North Western India, contacts with Persia; Alexanders invasion and its' impact.

Unit III

Emergence of Second Urbanisation: Causes and Results, the rise of Heterodox sects - Jainism and Buddhism.

Unit IV

The Mauryan Kings- Mauryan contacts with neighboring states society and economic activity- Mauryan Administration.

Unit V

Ashoka and policy of Dhamma- Ashoka and his successors, the decline of the Mauryas. Kalinge war & Administrative Change made by Ashoka, Ashokas relations with neighboring Countries.

Suggested Reading :

1. D.D. Kaushambi-The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical outline; Bombay: Popular pub.
2. RomilaThapar-Ancient India, Delhi: Penguin
3. R.C. Majoomdar-Ancient India, New Delhi
4. B.D. Mahajan-Ancient India, New Delhi
5. V.C. Pandey- Paschim Bharat Ka Itihas. Agra

Course Code : ARCH 4

Semester-I

MUSEUMS AND MUSEOLOGY

Unit I

Origin Meaning, Definition, Objects and Utility of museums

Unit II

Museology& History Origin, Meaning, Definition. History of Museology in India History of Museology in Asia, Europe & America.

Unit III

Growth of Museums in India: five different phases of development of Museums in India.

Unit IV

Important Museum of India- National Museum Delhi, Mathura Museum Mathura, Chhatrapati Shivaji (Prince of Wales Museum), Mumbai, Indian Museum Kolkata, Salarjang Museum Hyderabad.

Unit V

Important Museum of Rajasthan: Kalibanga, Albert Hall (Jaipur) Ahar (Udaipur), City Palace (Udaipur), Chittorgarh, Bharatpur,

Suggested Reading :

Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National

Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.

Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.

Banerjee, N.R. Museum and Cultural Heritage in India, Delhi

Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India,

New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.

Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.

Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep

Prakashan.

Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.

Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.

ShobitaPonja : Museum of India, Hongkong

Sanjay Jain: Museum and aivm Museology ek Parichay, Baroda.

Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it! Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre.

UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO

Course Code : ARCH 5

Semester- II

Methods of Archaeology

Unit I

Traditional and Scientific exploration techniques, Exploration Sheets, equipments, map reading; Geographical Positioning System, analysis of data, storage and conservation. Neolithic Cultures.

Unit II

Excavation techniques for Prehistoric, Protohistoric and Iron Age sites, Stupas, Burials; Documentation sheets for stone tools, Pottery, faunal and floral material and other minor objects. Soil, Rock and ore sample sheets. Preparation of charcoal dating samples, Transportation of excavated samples. Archaeological Photography.

Unit III

Report writing: Exploration report writing, Excavation site report, use of computer in archaeology.

Unit IV

Relative Dating techniques: Stratigraphy, River terraces.

Unit V

Absolute dating Thermo luminescence, Thorium. Techniques: Radio Dendron-chronology, carbon, Uranium-Thorium.

Suggested Reading :

REM Wheeler. Archaeology from the Earth, Penguin.

K. Rajan 2002. Archaeology Principles and Methods. Manju

Pathippakam, Tanjavur.

Philip Baker 1977. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London.

J.N. Pandey. Puratattva Vimarsa. Allahabad.

K.V. Raman. 1991. Principal and Methods of Archaeology, Madras.

A. Ghosh. Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology. Delhi

D.P. Agarwal and M.G. Yadav. Dating the Human Past. Pune ISPQS

H.D. Sankalia. Stone Tools Techniques of Indus Civilization. Delhi

Joglekar, P.P. 2014. Research methodology for Archology Student Pune - Gayatri Sahmilya.

Jones, Andrew 2004. Archaeological Theory and Scientific Practice. Cambridge Cambridge Press.

Preucel, R. (ed). 1991. Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies Multiple Ways of

Knowing the Past. Carbondale (Illinois) Southern Illinois University Press.

Rosenau, P.M. 1992. Post modernism and the Social Sciences. Princeton Princeton

University Press.

Course Code : ARCH 6

Semester-II

Proto history of India

Unit I

Neolithic cultures; Pre Harappan Cultures of India and Pakistan; Some important site Mehrgarh, Kulli, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi, Padri, Pre Prabhas, Anarta.

Unit II

Harappan Culture: Origin, Expansion, Town planing, Trade, Economy, Technology, salient features, Decline.

Unit III

Bronze and Copper Age Cultures of Western & Central India, Ganga Valley and Deccan: Ahar, Kaytha, Ganeshwar- Jodhpura, Malwa, . Jorwe, Savalda, Ochre Coloured Pottery, Copper Hoard culture

Unit IV

Introduction of Iron Age cultures. Painted Grey Ware culture, and Northern Black Polished ware culture, distribution of sites, salient features

Unit V

Megalithic Culture: Peninsular Indian Megalithic culture, North east, Megalithic culture of Kashmir and Uttarakhand and Central India

Suggested Reading :

- A Gosh. 1989-An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology, Delhi.2 Vols.
D.P. Agarwal& J.S. Kharakwal, 2003 Bronze & Iron Age of South Asia. Aryan Books.
- Agrawal, D.P. 1982. Archaeology of India. Copenhagen: Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies. Agrawal, D.P. 2000. Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia (A Pan Asian Perspective), Aryan Books International, New Delhi
Agrawal D.P. and J.S. Kharakwal, Bronze and Iron ages in South Asia, New Delhi, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2003.
- Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). 1979. Essays in Indian Protohistory. New Delhi: D.K Publishers.
- Allchin, F.R. and B. Allchin 1993. The Birth of Civilization in India. revised ed. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
- Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin 1982. Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Barker, Graeme. 1985. Prehistoric farming in Europe, Cambridge: University Press
- Cohen, MarkNathan. 1978. Food Crisis in Prehistory: Overpopulation and Origins of Agriculture, New Haven : Yale University Press
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1990. First Farmers of the Deccan, Pune: Ravish Publishers.
- Ghosh, A. 1990. Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology (two volumes). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Mohanty,R.K. and V.Selvakumar,2002. The Archaeology of Megaliths in India:1947-1997, in Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, (S.Settar and R.Korissettar Eds.), New Delhi:Manohar Publishers.Vol.1:313-52 & 479-81
- Moorti, U.S. 1994. Megalithic Cultures of South India : Socio Economic Perspectives. Varanasi: Ganga Kaveri.
- Paddayya, K. 2001 2002. The Problem of Ashmound of Southern Deccan in the light of

- Budihal Excavations. Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute 60 61: 189 225.
- Possehl, G.L. (ed.). 1993. Harappan Civilization A Recent Perspective. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
- Possehl, G. 1999. The Indus Age. New Delhi: Oxford.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974. Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Pune: Deccan College.
- Sharma, G.R. et al. 1980. Beginnings of Agriculture. Allahabad: Allahabad University Press.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1989. New Light on the Origin, Settlement System and Decline of the Jorwe Culture of the Deccan, India South Asian Studies 5:60 72
- Shinde, Vasant. 1990. Settlement pattern of the Savalda culture The first farming community of Maharashtra. Bulletin of Deccan College Research Institute, vols. 49 50 (Sankalia Memorial Volume) 49: 417 426
- Shinde, Vasant. 1991. Craft specialization and social organization in the Chalcolithic Deccan, India, Antiquity 65(249): 796 807.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1994. The Deccan Chalcolithic: A Recent Perspective, Man and Environment, XIX (1-2) : 169 178.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1998. Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns), Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi
- Shinde, Vasant, et al. 2002. Emergence, Development and Spread of Agricultural Communities in South Asia. In Origins of Pottery and Agriculture, Y. Yasuda (ed.), Roli Books and Lustre Press, Singapore, pp. 89-115.
- Tripathi, Vibha. 1976. The Painted Grey Ware : An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. Delhi: Concept.
- Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition, Aryan Books International, New Delhi.
- Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. Indus Civilization. (Third Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Course Code : ARCH 7

Semester- II

Ancient History of India (200 B.C. to 700 A.D.)

Unit I

The Political Disintegration of subcontinent: The Sunga Dynasty, King Kharve1a of Kalinga, The Indo-Greek kings, the Shaks, The Kushanas, the Satvahana dynasty,

Unit II

South Indian Kingdoms-Trade routes and communications. Rise of the Mercantile Community 200 BC to 300 AD Roman Trade with south India, Interaction and Hellenic ideas in Northern India. India's contacts with China and Southeast Asia-Change In Society, Chola, Chera, Pandya and Rashtrakuta. Roman Trade with south India, Interaction and Hellenic in Northern India.

Unit III

Education and Literature-Buddhist art and architecture-Mahayan Buddhism & Huna invasion. Evolution of the Classical Pattern 300 BC to 700 AD. Samudra Gupta, Chandra II, Kumar Gupta, Sakand Gupta & Harsha.

Unit IV

Post Gupta dynasties; social and Political structure later Gupta, Mankharis and Chola, Chalukyas and Pandyas.

Unit V

The rise of Harsh changing agrarian relation-trade-the pattern of living education and learning, development in Buddhism changing Buddhism-Philosophical schools-Indian contacts with China and south east Asia.

Suggested Reading :

Allchin, F.R. 1995. The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia; The Emergence of Cities and States. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bajaj, S.K. 1998. Recent Trends in Historiography. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.

Bhattacharya, N. N.1988. Ancient Indian History and Civilization. New Delhi: Manohar.

Bosworth, A. B. 1995. A Historical Commentary on Arrians History of Alexander. New

York: Oxford University Press.

Bongard-Levin, G. 1985. Mauryan India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

D.D. Kaushambi- The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical outline; Bombay: Popular pub.

RomilaThapar-Ancient India, Delhi: Penguin

R.C. Majoomdar-Ancient India, New Delhi

B.D. Mahajan-Ancient India, New Delhi

V.C. Pandey- Paschim Bharat Kalthias. Agra

Course Code : ARCH 8

Semester-II

Practical Test

Field Training and Viva:

Preparation of Status report on field archaeology, exploration, survey, monuments, conservation, preservation etc. (Case Study)

Course Code : ARCH 9
Semester-III
Archaeology of Rajasthan
Unit I

Prehistory of Rajasthan.

Unit II

Protohistory of Rajasthan

Unit III

Chalcolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Culture of Rajasthan. Copper Hoards sites of Rajasthan.

Unit IV

Historical Archaeology of Rajasthan

Unit V

Important excavated sites: Kalibangan, Ahar, Gilund, Balathal, Ojhiyana, Ganeshwar, Karnapura, Binjor, Sambhar, Bairath, Rairh, Bagor, Rangmahal.

Suggested Reading :

V.N Mishra, Rajasthan

Reema Hooja, History of Rajasthan

D.R. Bhandarkar, Excavations at Bairath

D.R. Bhandarkar, Excavations at Rairh

D.R. Bhandarkar, Excavations at Sambhar

B.B. Lal, Excavations at Kalibangan

Course Code : ARCH 10
Semester-III

Numismatics: Beginnings of Indian Coinage

Unit I

Introduction-Definition and scope of Numismatics : Importance as a source of History Origin of Coinage in the arc world.

Unit II

Origin and evolution of Coinage in India-Literary, Archaeological, Epigraphic evidence, and folk traditions. History of Numismatic studies in India. Terminology used in Numismatic studies.

Unit III

Finds of Coins : Hoards, Stray finds, finds from excavations/ explorations. Study of Coins : Typology, Inscriptions, Symbols, Description of Coins.

Unit IV

Early Indian Coins Punch-marked Coins : Distribution; Chronology, Symbols, Classification. Cast and die-struck coins.

Unit V

Local and Tribal Coins: Local Coins-Taxila, Kausambi, Ayodhya, Panchala & Mathura. Tribal Coins—Audumbaras, Yaudheyas, Malavas, Kunindas & Arjunayanas. Coins of Maghas & Nagas. Numismatic Palaeography.

Recommended Reading

“A Comparative Study of the Patraha (Purnea) Hoard of Silver Punch-marked Coins”. JNSI - IV.

“Punch-marked Coins from Taxila”. MASI. 59.

A.M. Shastri; Catalogue of the coins of the Maghas.

Allan, J. Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum. London. 1936.

Altekar, A. S. “Origin and Early History of Coinage in Ancient India” JNSI, XV. pp. 1-26.

Bela Lahiri, Indigenous States of Northern India.

Bhandarkar, D. R. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1921.

Bhattacharya, P. N. “A Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins from Purnea”. MASI-62. Delhi. 1940.

Chakraborty, S. K. A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1973.

Cunningham, A. Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1974.

Dasgupta, K. K. A Tribal History of Ancient India, A Numismatic Approach. Calcutta. 1974.

Goel, S.R. Ancient Indian Coinage.

Gupta, P. L. and Hardaker, T.R. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-marked Coins of the Magadh – Maurya Karshapana Series. Nasik. 1985.

Gupta, P. L. The Amaravati Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins. Hyderabad. 1963.

Gupta, P.L. Coins – The Source of Indian History. Delhi. 1969.

Gupta, P.L. Pracheena Bharteeya Mudrayen. Varanasi.

Kosambi, D. D. Indian Numismatics, Delhi. Orient Longman. 1981.

Narain A. K. & Gopal, L. (eds.) Seminar papers on the Chronology of Punch-marked Coins. Varanasi. 1966.

Narain, A. K. Seminar Papers on the Local Coins of Northern India, Varanasi. 1968.

Prasad, D. “Classification and Significance of the symbols on the silver Punch-marked coins of Ancient India”. JNSI. XIV and XLVII.

Shastri, A.M. The Catalogue of Coins of Nagas.

Singh, J. P. and N. Ahmad. Seminar Papers on the Tribal Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1977.

Trivedi, H.V., Catalogue of the Coins of the Naga Kings of Padmavati.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Punch-marked Silver Coins, Their Standard of Weight, Age and Minting". JRAS, 1937.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Paila Hoard of Punch-marked coins". JNSI - II.

Course Code : ARCH 11

Semester-III

Art & Iconography

Unit I

Art in prehistoric India – sculpture in diverse mediums, paintings and other works of art ,Ancient Indian art in diverse mediums (stone, terracotta, stucco, bone, ivory, metal, etc.): Maurya, Sunga, Satavahana, Kushan, Gupta, Vakataka, Pallava, Chalukya, and Rashtrakuta art traditions with special reference to different art centres / schools, e.g. Amaravati, Bharhut, Sanchi, Mathura, Gandhara, Sarnath, Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram, Badami, Aihole, Ajanta, Ellora and Bhubaneswar

Unit II

Early medieval Indian art styles: Pratihara, Chandella, Paramara, Chola, Hoysala, Pala and Kakatiya ,Early and medieval mural paintings– technique and styles; with special reference to Ajanta , Bagh, , Ellora, Thanjavur, etc.

Unit III

Miniature paintings: Rajasthani, Mughal and Pahari schools, Survey of metal images of India with special reference to Pala, Pallava, Chola

Unit IV

Antiquity and concept of Indian iconography, Brief introduction to sources, mudras, asanas and ayudhas of deities, Brahmanical Iconography: Siva, Vishnu, Surya, Brahma, Ganesa, Karttikeya, Devi (Mahishamardini, Saptamatrikas, Parvati, Lakshmi) Navagrahas and Ashta-dikpalas.

Unit V

Buddhist Iconography: origin of Buddha images, Dhyani Buddha, Bodhisattva (Avalokiteswara, Maitreya, Manjusri), Tara, Maha Mayuri and Prajnaparamita, Jain Iconography: evolution of Jaina images, Adinatha, Neminatha, Parsvanatha, Mahavira, Bahubali, yaksha-yakshi with special reference to Chakresvari, Ambika, Padmavati and Sarasvati.

Suggested Reading :

Agrawala, P. K. Prachin Bharatiya Kala evam Vastu. (Hindi). Varanasi. 2002.

Agrawala, P.K. Gupta-Kalina Kala evam Vastu, Varanasi. 1994. (Hindi)

Agrawala, V. S. *Heritage of Indian Art*. New Delhi. 1964.

Agrawala, V. S. *Indian Art* (Also in Hindi). Varanasi. 1965. (Reprint edns.)

Agrawala, V. S. *Studies in Indian Art*. Varanasi. 1965.

Coomarswamy, A.K. : *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London. 1927.

Grunwedel. *Buddhist Art of India*. New Delhi. 1972.

Harle, J. C. *Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent* (Pelican Art History Series). London. 1986.

Kramrisch, S. *Indian Sculpture*. Calcutta. 1933. (Reprint edn.)

Majumdar, R. C. & A.D. Pusalkar (ed.) : *History and Culture of Indian People* (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series). Vol.I to IV (Relevant portions). 1980-1989.

Rowland, Benjamin. *The Art & Architecture of India*. London. 1970.

Roy, N.R. *Maurya & Post-Maurya Art*. Calcutta; also Hindi version.

Saraswati, S.K. *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*. Calcutta 1956; (Reprint edn.)

Sivaramamurti, C. *Indian Sculpture*. Delhi. 1961.

Course Code : ARCH 12

Semester-III

Practical

(a) Visit to prominent Indian Museum site and preparation of a report.

OR

(b) Visit to prominent Rajasthan Museum site and preparation of a report.

Course Code : ARCH 13

Semester-IV

Architecture

Unit I

Protohistoric architecture with emphasis on Harappan town planning

Unit II

Development of architecture from early historical times to 12th century A.D. with special reference to stupas, viharas, chaityas and rock-cut caves

Unit III

Development of temple architecture and its regional variations with special reference to Deogarh, Bhitargaon, Martand, Nalanda, Osian, Khajuraho, Bhubaneswar, Aihole, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur, Halebidu, Dilwara, Madurai, Hampi

Unit IV

Indo-Islamic architecture: Delhi Sultanate, Mughal period, provincial styles with special reference to Deccani states and medieval water architecture. Layout of gardens in India through the ages (Dholpur, Humayun's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, Shalimar, Taj Mahal, Nishat)

Unit V

Fort architecture with special reference to Rajgir, Sirkap, Sishupalgarh, Ujjain, Mathura, Pauni, Qila Raipithora, Hampi, Daulatabad, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer

Suggested Reading :

- Agrawala, P. K. Prachin Bharatiya Kala evam Vastu, Varanasi. 2002.
- Agrawala, V. S. Heritage of Indian Art. New Delhi. 1964.
- Agrawala, V. S. Studies in Indian Art. Varanasi. 1965.
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- Fergusson, J. History of Indian and Eastern Architecture. Delhi. 1994.
- Harle, J. C. Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent. London. 1986.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) History and Culture of Indian People. (Relevant Volumes and Chapters). Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series. Bombay. 1984, 1988, 1989.
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- Berkson, Carmel 1982. An Approach Towards Examining Style in the Cave Temple, in Rupa Pratirupa (Alice Boner Commemoration Volume) [Bettina Baumer ed.], pp. 57-86, New Delhi, Biblia Implex.
- Brown, Percy 1960. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu). Bombay: D. B. Taraporewala and Sons.
- Burges and Fergusson, Cave Temple of Western India
- Dehejia, Vidya 1972. Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study. London: Thames and Hudson.
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- Deva, Krishna, Temples of India
- Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture. (Volume 2, part 1) Varanasi/ Gurgaon: American Institute of Indian Studies.
- Kramrisch, Stella 1986. The Hindu Temple. (2 volumes). Reprint. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- Nagaraju, S. 1981. Buddhist Architecture of Western India. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Parimoo, Ratan et al. (ed.) 1991. The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective. New Delhi: Books and Books. (Two volumes)
- Sarkar, H. 1966. Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of India. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal 10 12.
- Shrinivasan, K.R., Temples of South India
- Soundrajan, K.V., Indian Temples Styles.
- Spink, Walter 1967. Ajanta to Ellora, Marg 20:8-67.
- Zimmer, H. 1964. The Art of Indian Asia. (2 vols.). New York: Bollingen Foundations Inc.

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Course Code : ARCH 14

Semester-IV

Antiquarian Laws

Unit I

Introduction: History of antiquarian laws in India, Problems and implementation

Unit II

Important Legislations- The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973

Unit III

Related Act And Rules-Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971, Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Rules

Unit IV

International Conventions- The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, 1931, UNESCO Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of war and conflict (Hague), 1954, Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites, 1996

Unit V

International Cultural Tourism Charter, 1999, Charter on Built Vernacular Heritage, 1999, Principles for the Preservation and Conservation / Restoration of Wall Paintings, 2003, Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, 2003
Suggested Reading :

1. Government of India, " The Antiquities Art Treasures – Act, 1972"
2. Government of India, " The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973"
3. Government of India, " The Indian Treasures Trove Act, 1878"
4. Government of India, " The Antiquities Export Control – Act, 1947"
5. Government of India, " Ancient Monument and Archaeological Remains and site Rules, 1958"
6. Government of India, " Ancient Monument and Archaeological Remains and Site Rules, 1959"
7. Sarkar, H., Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India.
8. Biswas, S. S. "Protection of Cultural Heritage" National Legislations and International Conventions.

Course Code : ARCH 15

Semester-IV

Historical Essays

1. Importance of archaeological sources
2. Importance of archaeological sources in Rajasthan
3. Main features of ancient art and architecture
4. Main features of ancient Indian paintings
5. Main features of medieval Indian art and architecture
6. A study of Mughal painting
7. Cultural synthesis during Medieval period
8. Main Historical & religious sights of Rajasthan
9. Study of chief museums of Rajasthan
10. Role of UNESCO in preservation of Indian heritage
11. A bird eye view of Ancient Rajasthan
12. A bird eye view of Medieval Rajasthan
13. Museum as a source of educational and cultural centre
14. Maurayan art and architecture
- 15 Gupta art and architecture
16. Contribution of women in preservation of culture
17. A study on cultural historiography
18. Art and architecture of Bikaner
19. ICOM

Course Code : ARCH 16

Semester-IV

Practical Test

Field Training and Viva:

Preparation of Status report on field archaeology, exploration, survey, monuments, conservation, preservation etc. (Case Study)