

**POST GRADUATE (AUTONOMOUS) TEACHING DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT
INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University
Mahatma Jotiba Phule Academic Campus, Amravati Road, Nagpur- 440 033.

M.A I, II, III, and IV Semesters

Detailed Syllabus, Scheme of Instructions and Examination
(Choice Based Credit System as per the revised guidelines of NEP 2020)
(To be effective from the Academic year 2022-23)

M. A. (SEMESTER- I)

Specialization- A (Archaeology) Detailed Syllabus

Paper: - 1T1 - Outline of Indian History Up to 1206 CE

Aims / Objective of the Paper

History of Indian Dynasties and Rulers in India

1. Introduction: Geographical Factors in Indian History – Sources –Periodization of Indian History.Early historical period –Sixteen Mahajanapadas, Rise of Magadha, and Foreign Invasions.
2. Maurya, Shunga, Saka, Kushana, Satavahana and Kshatrapa, Gupta and Vakataka.
3. Dynastic History of North India post 606 CE: Pushyabhuti, Pratihara, Pala, Sena, Gauda, Kalachuri, Chandella, Paramara, Chauhan, Gahadavala.
Dynastic History of South India post 606 CE: Pallava, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Chola, Pandya, Chera, Ganga.
4. Yadava, Arab Invasion, Mahmud Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori, Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate

Books Recommended:

1. Allchin, F.R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
2. Devahuti, D. 1970. *Harsha - A Political History*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
3. Goyal, S.R. 1986. *Harsha and Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusumajali Prakasan.
4. Jha, D. N. 2010. *Ancient India*, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi,
5. Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (reprint) Bombay: Popular Prakasan.
6. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalkar, A.D., *History and Culture of Indian People*, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
7. Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalkar (ed.). 1950. *The Vedic Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
8. Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1966. *The Age of Imperial Unity*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
9. Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1970. *The Classical Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

10. Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 197). *The Age of Imperial Kannauj*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
11. Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1972. *The Struggle for the Empire*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
12. Mirashi, V.V. 1981. *The History and Inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*, Bombay: State Board of Literature.
13. Narain, A.K. 1957. *The Indo-Greeks*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
14. Raychoudhuri, H.C. 1950. *Political History of Ancient India*. (5th ed.) Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
15. Datta, K.K., Majumdar, R.C. and Raychoudhuri, H.C., 1974. *Advanced History of India*, Macmillan India.
16. Sharma, R.S. 1965. *Indian Feudalism*. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
17. Shastri, K.A.N and G. Srinivasachari. 1970. *Advanced History of India*. London: Macmillan and Co.
18. Shastri, K.A.N. 1966. *History of South India*. (3rd ed.) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
19. Shastri, K.A.N. 1952. *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*. Banaras: Motilal Banarsidas.
20. Shastri, K.A.N. 1957. *A Comprehensive History of India vol. II. (The Mauryas and Satavahanas)*. Bombay: Orient Longmans.
21. Shastri, A. M. 1999. *Age of Satavahanas*, 2 vols.,(ed.), Aryan Prakashan, New Delhi.
22. Thapar, Romila, 1990, *History of India*, Penguin Books.
23. Thapar, Romila. 1973. *Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas* (2nd ed) Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Paper: 1T2 - Principles and Methods of Archaeology

Aims / Objective of the Paper

Theories and methods of the Archaeology, great Archaeologist of the world, field training regarding techniques of Exploration, Excavation, Documentation, Photography, Surveying, Marine Archaeology etc.

1. Definition and scope of Archaeology; Relationship of Archaeology with History, Anthropology and pure sciences; History of World Archaeology up to present, History of Indian Archaeology, the colonial background, new issues and perspectives since 1947.
2. Development of field techniques, Retrieval of botanical and eco-factual data, plant, human bones and animal remains, soil and pollen analysis.
3. Discovering archaeological sites and features, ground reconnaissance, aerial reconnaissance including satellite imagery; Aims and methods of Exploration and Excavations; Stratigraphy, causes of formation of layers, their nature and order. Recording the context of excavated remains, preparation of section and plans, three-dimensional recording.
4. Determining the chronology and periods of excavated remains. Methods of absolute and relative dating, Pottery Analysis. Definition, purposes and methods of underwater archaeology with special reference to development in India. Principles and techniques of transplantation of monuments.

Books Recommended:

1. Bell, J. 1994. *Reconstructing Prehistory: Scientific Method in Archaeology*, Philadelphia: Temple University.
2. Binford, L.R. 1983. *In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record*. London: Thames and Hudson.
3. Binford, L. R. 1973. *An Archaeological Perspective*, New York: Seminar Press.
4. Binford, L.R. 1983. *Working at Archaeology*, New York, Academic Press.
5. Binford, L.R. 1989. *Debating Archaeology*, New York, Academic Press.
6. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
7. Clarke, D.L. 1963. "Archaeology: The Loss of Innocence." *Antiquity* 47:6-8.
8. Daniel, Glyn E. 1975. *150 years of Archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
9. Daniel, Glyn, E. 1981. *A Short History of Archaeology*. London: Thames and Hudson.
10. Hayden, Brian 1993. *Archaeology: The Science of Once and Future Things*. New York: W.H.Freeman and Company.
11. Hodder, I. 1986. *Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology*, 2nd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Hodder, Ian. (1999). *The Archaeological Process: An Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
13. Kuznar, L.A. (1997). *Reclaiming Scientific Anthropology*. Walnut Creek, California: Altamira Press.
14. Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn (1991). *Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice*, London: Thames and Hudson.
15. Raman K V, 1986. *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*. Madras: Parthajan Publication.
16. Rajan K. 2016. *Understanding Archaeology, Field Methods, Theories and Practices*, Thanjavur: Manoo Pathippakam.
17. Srivastav.K.M, 1982. *New Era of Indian Archaeology*, New Delhi: Cosmo Publications.
18. Spaulding, A.C. 1960. "The Dimensions of Archaeology" in N. Hammond (ed.) *Readings in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology*.
19. Trigger, Bruce. 1989. *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
20. Wheeler M, 1954. *Archaeology from Earth*, Oxford Clarendon Press, UK

(Journals)

21. Embree, Lester 1987. "Archaeology: The Most Basic Science of All" *Antiquity* 61:75-78.
22. Paddayya, K. 1979. "Palaeoethnography vis-a-vis the Stone Age Cultures of India: Some Methodological considerations." *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 38:63-90.

Paper: 1T3 - Prehistory of India

Aims / Objective of the Paper

Origin and Evolution of Man in Indian Subcontinent

1. Geological Time Scale; Human Evolution; Palaeoenvironment-Prehistoric Flora and Fauna.
2. Stone Age technologies – Tool types, Techniques of manufacture and their probable usages.
3. Palaeolithic Cultures – Regional distribution, stratigraphy and Cultural evidence –
 - i. The Himalayan context: Soan valley, Himachal Siwaliks,
 - ii. Western India: Rajasthan, Gujarat
 - iii. Central India: Madhya Pradesh
 - iv. The Peninsular India: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
 - v. Eastern India- West Bengal and Odisha.
4. Mesolithic Culture – Characteristic features, Extent, Tool Typology and Technology
 - i. Alluvial plain adaptation: Chopani-Mando, Birbhanpur;
 - ii. Horse-shoe lake sites: Sarai-Nahar Rai, Mahadaha;
 - iii. Sand dune landscape: Langhnaj, Bagor;
 - iv. Plateau occupation: Paisra
 - v. Prehistoric Rock Art in India: Types and Distribution

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond, 1997, *Origins of Civilization*, Viking Publishers.
2. Badam, G.L. 1979. *Pleistocene Fauna of India*, Pune: Deccan College.
3. Bell, J. 1994. *Reconstructing Prehistory: Scientific Method in Archaeology*, Philadelphia: Temple University.
4. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology* New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
5. Clarke, J.G.D. 1982. *The Identity of Man*. London: Methuen.
6. Delson, Eric *et al* (Eds.), 2000. *Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory*, Garland Publishing, Inc, Newyork
7. Dunnell, R.C. 1971. *Systematics in Prehistory*. New York: Free Press.
8. Hole, F. and R. F. Heizer 1973. *Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston.
9. Kennedy, K.A.R, 2000, *God Apes and Fossil Man: Palaeoanthropology in South Asia*
10. Piggot Stuart, *Prehistoric India*, A Pelican Book
11. Sankalia, H.D. 1962, *Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan*, University of Bombay, Bombay – 1
12. Sankalia, H.D. 1964 *Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques Names and Probable Functions*, Deccan College, Pune.
13. Sankalia, H.D. 1977, *Prehistory of India*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi – 110 055

(Journal)

14. Mishra, Sheila. 2007. The Indian Lower Palaeolithic
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313622476>
15. Mishra, V.N. Prehistoric Human Colonization in India, Indian Academy of Sciences,
Junior Bioscience, Vol. 26, No. 4, Supplement, November 2001, 491–531,

Paper: 1T4 - Science and Archaeology

Aim: Understand the co-relation of Archaeology with other disciplines through multidisciplinary aspects

Objective: To study the importance of interdisciplinary sciences with respect to Archaeology

Outcome: Student will understand the relationship and importance of Science in Archaeology

1. Geoarchaeology; Site Formation Processes. Site Catchment Analysis, Environmental Analysis; Pre-historic Flora and Fauna, Palaeoclimate.
2. Anthropology- Social and Physical, Human Osteology and Palaeopathology.
3. Archaeozoology, Archaeobotany, Archaeological Chemistry and Archaeometallurgy; Methods of Sample collection and scientific analysis.
4. Quantitative Methods and Information Science; GIS, GPRS, Remote sensing, Application of Information Technology in Archaeology.

Books Recommended:**(Books)**

1. Badam, G.L. 1979. *Pleistocene Fauna of India*, Pune: Deccan College.
2. Baker, J. and D. Brothwell. 1980. *Animal Diseases and Archaeology*, Academic Press: London.
3. Bass, W.M. 1981. Human Osteology: A laboratory and field manual of the Human Skeleton, 2nd edition, Columbia: Missouri Archaeological Society.
4. Bone, J.F. 1979. *Animal Anatomy and Physiology*, Reston: Reston Publishing Co.
5. Black, C.A., Evans, D.D., White, J.L., Ensminger, L.E. and F.E. Clark (Eds.). 1965, *Methods of Soil Analysis, part I Physical and Mineralogical properties and part II Chemical and Microbiological properties*, American Society of Agronomy, Inc. Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
6. Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. *Science in Archaeology*, London, Thames and Hudson.
7. Brothwell, D. and A.M. Pollard. 2001. *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
8. Cornwall, I.W. 1974. *Bones for Archaeologists*, (revised edition), London: L.M. Dent and Sons.
9. Erdtman, G. 1969. *Hand book of Palynology*, New York: Hafner.
10. Gary Lock and Zoran Stancic (eds). 1995. *Archaeology and Geographical Information Systems*, London: Taylor and Francis.

11. Gary Lock and J. Moffett (Eds.), 1992, *Computer Application and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology* 1991. London: BAR International Series.
12. Greig, James. 1989. *Handbook for Archaeologists No.4: Archaeobotany*, European Science Foundation, Strasbourg.
13. Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. *Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India* Pune: Deccan College.
14. Kajale, M.D. 1991. Current status of Indian Palaeoethnobotany: Introduced and indigenous foodplants with a discussion of the historical development of Indian Agriculture and agricultural system in general, (in) *New Light on Early Farming*, Jane Renfrew (Ed.), Edinburgh: Edinburg University Press, pp.155-190.
15. Leiggi, Patrick and Peter May (Eds.). 1994. *Vertebrate Palaeontological Techniques, Vol. I*, Cambridge University Press.
16. Moore, P.D., Webb, J. A. and M.E. Collinson. 1992. *Pollen Analysis*, Oxford: Blackwell.
17. Pearsall, D. 1989. *Palaeoethnobotany- Handbook of Procedures*. London: Academic press.
18. Plenderlith, H.J. 1965. *The Conservations of Antiquities and Works of Art*, London: Oxford University Press.
19. Renfrew, J. 1973. *Palaeoethnobotany*, London: Mathuen and Co.
20. Reilly, P. and S. Rathz (Eds.). 1992. *Archaeology and the Information Age*. London: Routledge.
21. Romer, A.S. 1967. *Vertebrate Paleontology*, Chicago: University of Chicago press.
22. Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones*. London: Elsevier publishing Co.
23. Singh, R. and L.R. Kajia. 1979. *Map Work and Practical Geography*, Allahabad: CentralBook Depot.
24. Traverse, A. 1988. *Palaeopalynology*. Boston: Unwin Hyman.
25. Zittel, Von K.A. 1925. *Text Book of Palaeontology*, Macmillan and Co. 3 vols.

(Journal)

26. Deo, S.G. and P. P. Joglekar. 1998. Geographic Information System (GIS) for Archaeology, *Puratattava No. 27*:85-90.
27. Deo, S.G. 2000-01. Computer Applications in Archaeology: A review of work done at Deccan College, *Bulletin of Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Vol.60-61*: 137-142.
28. Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments: A methodological approach, *Man and Environment, XX (2)*:101-105.

Paper: 1T5 - Antiquarian Laws

Aim: A study of rules, Act and Regulations associated with Archaeological Sites and Antiquarian Material

Objective: In-depth study of laws and by laws pertaining to conservation and protection of ancient sites in India

Outcome: Student will learn rules and regulations pertaining to monument protection

1. Antiquarian laws in India; History; Legislation; problems in Implementation.

2. Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878; Ancient Monuments and Preservation Act, 1904; The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Rules, 1959; The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010.
3. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972; The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973, Antiquities Export Control Act, 1947.
4. Land Acquisition Act 1894; Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized Occupants) 1971. UNESCO Recommendation for the protection of movable cultural property, 1978; Venice Charter, 1964.

Books Recommended:

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 Sites and Remains Act, 1958”
6. Government of India, “Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959”
7. Government of India, “The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010”
8. Sarkar, H. (2004). *Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India*. New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
9. Biswas, S. S. (2002). “*Protection of Cultural Heritage*” *National Legislations and International Conventions*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Paper: 1T6 – Ethnoarchaeology

Aims / Objective of the Paper

Studies co-relating the material culture of Indigenous-Societies past and present

1. Definition, Scope and Methods of Ethnoarchaeology.
2. Origin and Development of Ethnoarchaeology, Review of Studies in Ethnoarchaeology in India.
3. Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of ancient material culture, Analogy, Direct Historical Approach.
4. Living Traditions: Pre and Proto Historic Lifestyles- Hunting and Gathering, Settlement Patterns, Ceramic Technology, Art, Disposal of Dead, Metallurgical Practices

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Ajay Pratap. 2000. *The Hoe and the Axe: Ethnohistory of Shifting Cultivation in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Allchin, B. (ed.) 1994. *Living Traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3. Michael, J. Balick and Paul Alan Cox. 1996. *Plant, People and the Science of Ethnobotany*, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
4. Barkataki, S. 1969. *Tribes of Assam*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, India.
5. Bettinger, R. L. 1987 *Archaeological Approaches to Hunter- gatherers*, Annual Review of Anthropology 16:121-142.
6. Pakem, B. Bhattacharya, J.B., Dutta, B.B. and B. Datta Ray. 1980. Shifting Cultivation in North-East India, *North East India Council for Social Science Research*, Shillong (2nd revised edition).
7. Bichieri, M. G. (ed.) 1972. *Hunters and Gatherers Today*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
8. Binford, L. R. 1988. *In Pursuit of the Past*. New York: Thames and Hudson.
9. Cooper, Z. 2002. *Archaeology and History: Early Settlement in the Andaman Islands*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. David N. and C. Kramer. 2001. *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*. Cambridge University Press.
11. Fuchs, S. 1973. *The Aboriginal Tribes of India*. Delhi: Macmillan India.
12. Gould R.A. 1980. *Living Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Grigg, D.B. 1980. *The Agricultural Systems of the World*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (chapter on Shifting Agriculture, pp.37-75).
14. Jain, S.K. 1991. *Contributions to Indian Ethnobotany*, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
15. Kramer C. (ed.) 1980 *Ethnoarchaeology*. Guildford Survey: Columbia University Press.
16. Lee, R. B. and I. Devore (Ed.) 1975. *Man, the Hunter*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co. Second Edition.
17. Leshnik, L. S. and G. Sontheimer (eds.) 1975. *Pastoralists and Nomads*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
18. Maheshwari. J.K, 1996. *Ethnobotany in South Asia*, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
19. Meehan, B. and R. Jones (eds.) 1988. *Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective*, Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.
20. Parker, B., J.B. Bhattacharya, B.B. Dutta and B. Datta Ray. 1980 *Shifting Cultivation in North East India*. Second Edition. Shillong: North East India Council for Social Science Research.
21. Raju, D.R. 1988. *Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethno- Archaeology of Cuddapah Region, South-East India*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
22. Richard Ford (Ed.). 1994. *The Nature and Status of Ethnobotany*, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

23. Smiley F.E. et. al. 1980. *The Archaeological Correlates of the Hunter-Gatherer Societies: Studies from the Ethnographic Record*. Ann Arbor. Michigan University Press.
24. Steensberg Axel. 1986. *Man the Manipulator. An Ethnoarchaeological Basis for Reconstructing the Past*, National Museum, Copenhagen.

(Journals)

25. Cooper, Z. 1992 "The Relevance of the Forager/Collector Model to Island Communities in the Bay of Bengal." *Man and Environment XVII* (2): 111-122.
26. Griffin, P. B. and W. G. Solheim II. 1990. "Ethnoarchaeological Research In Asia." *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.
27. Misra, V.N. 1990. "The Van Vagris - 'Lost' Hunters of the Thar Desert, Rajasthan." *Man and Environment XV* (2):89-108.
28. Morris, B. 1982. Forest Traders: A Socio-Economic Study of the Hill Pandaram, London School of Economics Monograph, *Social Anthropology* 55. London: Athlone Press.
29. Murty, M.L.K 1981. "Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the South-East Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model." *World Archaeology* 12: 47-58.
30. Murty, M.L.K. 1985. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Area." *World Archaeology* 17 (2):192-205.
31. Nagar, M. and V.N. Misra. 1993 "The Pardhis: A Hunting- gathering Community of Central and Western India." *Man and Environment XVIII* (1): 113-144.
32. Nagar, M. 1975. "Role of Ethnographic Evidence in the Reconstruction of Archaeological Data. *Eastern Anthropologist* 28 (1): 13-22.
33. Nagar, M. 1983. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Bhimbetka Region." *Man and Environment VII*: 61-69.
34. Nagar, M. 1992. "Tribal Societies in India." In, Saryu Doshi (ed.). 1992. *Tribal India: Ancestors, Gods and Spirits*. Bombay: Marg Publications.
35. Sinopoli, C. M. 1991. "Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia." *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.

M. A. (SEMESTER- II)
Specialization- A (Archaeology) Detailed Syllabus

Paper: 2T1 - Epigraphy and Palaeography

Aim: To Study of Origin and Evolution of Scripts, Studies important knowledge regarding manuscripts, inscriptions etc.

Objective: Student will learn and understand ancient Indian writing its socio-cultural importance.

Outcome: Student will be able to read and write ancient scripts from ancient Indian history point of view.

1. Importance of Inscriptions, Origin of writing- Brahmi and Writing Materials, Evolution of Brahmi to Nagari, Kharoshthi in the Indian context, Reckonings and Eras: Vikrama, Saka, Gupta, Kalachuri-Chedi.
2. Edicts of Asoka: Nature, Category, Linguistic, Features, Geographical Distribution.
3. Select Inscription from 3rd Century BCE to 3rd Century CE: Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela; Rabatak Inscription of Kanishka-I, Ara Inscription of Kanishka II; Naneghat Inscription of Naganika, Nasik Inscription of Vasisthiputra Pulumavi, 19th year; Nasik Inscription of Ushavadatta; Junagarth Inscription of Rudradaman.
4. Select Inscription from 4th Century CE to 13th Century CE: Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription of King Chandra, Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta, Mathura Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta, Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta II, Poona plates of Prabhavati Gupta, Mandhal Plates of Rudrasena II, Thalner Plates of Harisena, Aihole Inscription of Pulakeshin II, Sirpur Lakshman Temple Inscription of Vasata, Sanjan Copper Plates of Amoghavarsha, Gwalior Inscription of Mihirabhoja and PurushottamPuri Plates of Ramchandra.

Books Recommended:
(Books)

1. Bulher, G.1959. *Indian Palaeography*, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi.
2. *Corpus Inscription Indicarum*, Vol V, Inscriptions of the Vakatakas, Ootacamund, 1963.
3. Dani, A.H., 1963, *Indian Palaeography*. Oxford University Press.
4. Hultzch.D. 1969. (Reprint) *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* Vol. I, Varanasi: Indological Book House.
5. Gokhale, S. 1991. *Kanheri Inscriptions*, Pune: Deccan College.
6. Goyal, S.R. 2005. *Ancient Indian Inscriptions*. Kusumanjali Prakashan Jodhpur.
7. Gupta, S.P., and Ramchandran, K.S., 1979, *Origin of Brahmi Script*, D.K.Publications, Delhi.
8. Mangalam, S.J. 1990. *Kharoshthi Script*. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
9. Mangalam, S.J. 2002. *Anegondi Inscriptions*. Pune: Deccan College.
10. Pandey, R. 1957. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.

11. Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.
12. Sircar, D.C. 1986. (3rd edition) *Select Inscriptions*. Vol. I, Delhi: Asian Humanities Press.
13. Trivedi, P.A and Singh H.N, 2019, Mandhal Excavation (1975-77), Dattasons, Nagpur.
14. *Corpus Indicarum Inscriptionum* of all volume. ASI publications.

(Journals)

15. Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman. 1985. "Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions". *South Asian Studies* 1:43-50.
16. *Epigraphia Indica Vols. I-X*.
17. Shastri, Ajay Mitra. 1996-97. "Some Observations on the Origin and Early History of the Vikrama Era". *Prachya Pratibha*, Vol.XVIII, pp.1-51.
18. Shastri, Ajay Mitra. 1966. "The Saka Era". *Panchal*. Vol.9, pp.109-132.
19. Sims-Williams, Nicholas and Cribb, Joe 1996, "A New Bactrian Inscription of Kanishka the Great", *Silk Road Art and Archaeology, volume 4*, 1995-6, Kamakura, pp. 75–14.
20. Sims-Williams, Nicholas (2008). "The Bactrian Inscription of Rabatak: A New Reading." *Bulletin of Asia Institute* 18, pp. 53–68.

Paper: 2T2 - Indian Architecture-I (Up to 6th Century CE)

Aim: An In-depth study of origin and development of Architectural design of stupa caves, temples, viharas etc.

Objectives: To understand different architectural concepts and evolution in Ancient India

Outcome: Beneficial for Competitive Exams

1. Harappan town planning and architecture; Important sites in India- Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan. Important Sites in Pakistan- Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro.
2. Origin and Evolution of Stupa Architecture: North India, Central India, Western India, South India, Important sites of Structural monasteries and Chaityas- Bharhut, Sanchi, Pauni, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Dev-ni-Mori, Kesariya, Dharmarajika and Takht-i-Bahai (Afghanistan).
3. Rock-cut Architecture Early Phase (Eastern, Western, Central, and Southern India), Chaityas, Viharas and Cave Temples - Barabar-Nagarjuni hills, Bhaja, Karle, Ajanta, Kanheri, Bagh, Pitalkhora, Nasik, Udaigiri (Odisha), Udayagiri (Vidisha, M.P.), Junagarh, Kesariya.
4. Origin and Evolution of Temple Architecture 3rd to 6th century CE, (Gupta-Vakataka period)- Sanchi (Temple), Tigawa, Nachana, Bhitargaon, Deogarh, Mandhal, Ter, Chejerla, Ramtek.

Books Recommended:
(Books)

1. 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.
2. Brown, Percy 1960. *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*. Bombay: D. B. Taraporewala and Sons.
3. Burges and Fergusson, 1880, *Cave Temple of Western India*, London.
4. Dehejia, Vidya 1972. *Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study*. London: Thames and Hudson.
5. Dehejia, Vidya 1979. *Early Stone Temples of Orissa*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
6. Deva, Krishna, 1995, *Temples of India*, Aryan Book International.
7. Dhakey M.A., 1994. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture. (Volume 2, part 1)*, Varanasi/Gurgaon: American Institute of Indian Studies.
8. Kramrisch, Stella 1986. *The Hindu Temple. (2 volumes)*. Reprint. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
9. Nagaraju, S. 1981. *Buddhist Architecture of Western India*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
10. Parimoo, Ratan et al. (ed.) 1991. *The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective*. New Delhi: Books and Books. (Two volumes)
11. Sarkar, H. 1966. *Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
12. Shrinivasan, K.R., 1971, *Temples of South India*, National Book Trust of India, New Delhi.
13. Soundrajan, K.V., *Indian Temples Styles*.
14. Zimmer, H. 1964. *The Art of Indian Asia. (2 vols.)*. New York: Bollingen Foundations Inc.

(Journals)

15. Spink, Walter 1967. Ajanta to Ellora, *Marg* 20: pp. 8-67.

Paper: 2T3 - Proto-History of India

<p>Aim: To Study of Evolution of settlement patterns and consequent urbanization of India before the beginning of written History</p> <p>Objective: Study of earliest cultures and their progress throughout the ages</p> <p>Outcome: Student will know the history and evolution of earliest settlers in India</p>

1. Neolithic Cultures – North-west India from Baluchistan to Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, North-eastern states and Odisha, Southern States – Ash mounds
2. Harappan Culture, OCP and Copper Hoard; Rural Chalcolithic Cultures: Savalda, Kayatha, Ahar, Malwa, Jorwe, Eastern India, Deccan.

3. Iron Age Cultures – Early Iron Age settlements in North and North-west India, Megalithic Culture: Vindhya, Vidarbha and South India; Painted Grey Ware Culture-Extent and Chronology.
4. Important excavated sites: Bhimbetka, Kalibangan, Bhirrana, Lothal, Dholavira, Daimabad, Ahichhatra, Hastinapur, Hunsgi, Inamgaon, Atranjikheda, Kausambi, Nagarjunakonda, Adam, Naikund, Brahmagiri, Arikamedu.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Allchin, F. R. 1963, *Neolithic Cattle Keepers of South India*, Cambridge University Press.
2. Deo, S. B., 1973, *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*, Karnataka University, Dharwar.
3. Dhavalikar, M. K., 1997, *Indian Protohistory*, Books and Books, New Delhi.
4. Dhavalikar, M. K., 1999, *Historical Archaeology of India*, Books and Books, New Delhi.
5. Kenoyer, J. M., 1998 *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*, Oxford University Press.
6. Tripathi, V. C., 1976, *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*, Concept Pub. Co;
7. Agrawal, D.P. 1982. *Archaeology of India*. Copenhagen: Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies.
8. Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*, B R Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
9. Allchin, F.R. and B. Allchin 1993, *The Birth of Civilization in India* (revised ed.) Penguin Books, New Delhi.
10. Deo, S.B. 1985. The Megaliths: Their culture, ecology, economy and technology, (in) *Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology* (S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya eds), Deccan College, Pune.
11. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1990. *First Farmers of the Deccan*, Pune: Ravish Publishers.
12. Ghosh, A. 1990. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* (two volumes).
13. Lal, B.B. 2000. *The Saraswati Flows on*. New Delhi: Aryan Books.
14. Lal, Mahan. 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*, B R Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
15. Mohanty, R.K. and V. Selvakumar, 2002. The Archaeology of Megaliths in India: 1947-1997, (in) *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect* (S. Settar and R. Korisettar Eds.),
16. Moorti, U.S. 1994. *Megalithic Cultures of South India: Socio- Economic Perspectives*, Varanasi: Ganga-Kaveri Publishing house, Varanasi.
17. Paddayya, K. (ed.). 2002. Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology, *Indian Council of Historical Research. Monograph Series 6.* x, 454 pp. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal and Indian Council of Historical Research.
18. Possehl, G. L. 1979. *Ancient Cities of Indus*, Vikas Publications, Delhi
19. Possehl, G. L. 2004, *Indus Civilization- A Contemporary Perspective*, Altamira Press, UK
20. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College.

21. Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. *Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition*,
22. Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. *Indus Civilization. (Third Edition)*, Cambridge University Press.

(Journal)

23. Rao, L. S. *et.al*, Articles on Bhirrana, 2004, 2005, 2006, *Puratattva Nos. 34, 35 and 36*, Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi
24. 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.

Paper: 2T4 – Post- Excavation Analysis and Report Writing

Aim: To Analyze the excavated finds and prepare reports for publication

Objective: To Document and record Archaeological finds from excavation.

Outcome: Students will learn various methods of documentation in form of different reports.

1. Classification of objects / findings, reconstruction of socio-economic aspects, including Contextual and site catchment analysis.
2. Recording methods (a) Drawing-pottery, site and antiquity, plan, elevation, section (b) Photography-indoor/on Site, elementary photochemistry (c) Surveying; instruments and their use, preparation of maps, cartography.
3. Scientific analysis of excavated remains, establishment of site laboratory.
4. Report writing: Preparation of text, drawings, photographs, Proof reading.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Aitken, M.J. 1990. *Science-based Dating in Archaeology*. London: Longmans.
2. Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. *Field Archaeology*. London: Methuen and Co.
3. Barker, P. 1982. *Techniques of Archaeological Excavation*. London: Batsford.
4. Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. *Archaeology in the Field*. London: Phoenix.
5. Dancey, W.S. 1985. *Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
6. Harris, E.C. 1979. *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. London: Academic Press.
7. Hester, T., Heizer, R.E. and J.A. Graham. 1975. *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Palo Alto (California): Mayfield Press.
8. Hole, F. and R. F. Heizer 1973. *Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston.
9. Tite, M.S. 1972. *Methods of Physical Examination in Archaeology*. London: Seminar.
10. Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. *Archaeology from the Earth*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

11. Plenderlith, H.J. 1965. *The Conservations of Antiquities and Works of Art*, London: Oxford University Press.
12. Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India Pune: Deccan College.
13. Wheeler, M. 1954. *Archaeology from Earth*, Oxford Clarendon Press, UK

(Journal)

14. Deo, S.G. and P.P. Joglekar. 1998. Geographic Information System (GIS) for Archaeology, *Puratattava*, 27:85-90.
15. Deo, S.G. 2000-01. Computer Applications in Archaeology: A review of work done at Deccan College, *Bulletin of Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute*, Vol.60-61: 137-142.
16. Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments: A methodological approach, *Man and Environment*, XX (2):101-105.
17. Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design, *American Antiquity* 29:425-441.
18. Redman, C. 1974. Multi-Stage Fieldwork and Analytical Techniques, *American Antiquity* 38:611-79.

Paper: 2T5 - Harappan Culture

Aim: A very important, in-depth study of one of the earliest civilizations of the World

Objective: To Study the Harappan / Indus Saraswati Culture its evolution and gradual spread into Indian subcontinent

Outcome: Beneficial for Competitive Exams

1. Pre Harappan and Early Harappan Cultures of India; Important Sites and their significance.
2. Mature Harappan cultures of India; Important Sites and Their significance
3. Late Harappan cultures of India; Important Sites and their Significance.
4. Decline of Harappan Culture; Other Contemporary Proto-Historic Cultures.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Asthana, Shashi 1985. *Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and Borderlands*. New Delhi: Books and Books.
2. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1990. *The External Trade of the Indus Civilization*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
3. Dales, G.F. and J.M. Kenoyer. 1986. *Excavations at Mohenjo Daro: The Pottery*. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania.
4. Fairervis, Walter, A. 1992. *The Harappan Civilization and its Writing*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
5. Kenoyer, J.M. 1998. *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*, Karachi: Oxford

University Press.

6. Lal, B.B. and S.P. Gupta (eds.) 1984. *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization*. New Delhi: Books and Books.
7. Lal, B.B. 1999. *The Saraswati flows on*. Aryan Books: New Delhi.
8. Possehl, G.L. (ed.) 1979. *Ancient Cities of the Indus*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
9. Possehl, G.L. 1980 *Indus Civilization in Saurashtra*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing House.
10. Possehl, G.L. (ed.) 1993 *Harappan Civilization- A Recent Perspective*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
11. Possehl, G.L. 1999. *Indus Age- The Beginnings*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH.
12. Rao, S.R. 1963. "Excavations at Rangpur and Other Explorations in Gujarat." *Ancient India* 18-19:5-207.
13. Rao, S.R. 1973. *Lothal and the Indus Civilization*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
14. Ratnagar, S. 1981. *Encounters. The Westerly Trade of the Harappan Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Ratnagar, S. 1991. *Enquiries into the Political Organization of Harappan Society*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
16. Sahu, Prabash. 2016. *Faunal Representation on Chalcolithic Ceramics*, Bharatiya Kala Prakashan, Delhi.
17. Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. *The Indus Civilization*. Third Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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18. Fairservis, Walter, A. 1967. "The Origin, Character and Decline of an Early Civilization." *American Museum, Novitates* 2: 302:1-48.
19. Jarrige, J.F. and R.H. Meadow 1980. "The Antecedents of Civilizations in the Indus Valley". *Scientific American* 243(2): 122-133.
20. Kenoyer, J.M. 1991. "The Indus Valley Traditions of Pakistan and Western India." *Journal of World Prehistory* 5(4):331-385.
21. Kenoyer, J.M. 1992. "Harappan Craft Specialization and the Question of Urban Segregation and Stratification. In V.N. Misra (ed.) *The Eastern Anthropologist*. 45 (1-2):39-54. (The Indus Civilization Special Number).
22. Mughal, M.R. 1990. Further Evidence of the Early Harappan Culture in the Greater Indus Valley. *South Asian Studies* 6:175-200.

Paper: 2T6- Historical Archaeology

<p>Aim: To study about Archaeological investigations that are helpful in authenticating written History</p> <p>Objective: To know Ancient Indian History through Archaeological excavations of various sites</p> <p>Outcome: Student will be able to construct ancient Indian History by studying various excavated sites and their cultural sequence</p>
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1. Definition. Scope and Development of Historical archaeology in India, Use of Archaeological Record for studying historical period in India, Regional cultural sequence of the historical period in India
2. Historical Archaeology from 6th Century BCE to 4th century CE; BRW, PGW, NBPW, Mauryan, Post-Mauryan.
3. Archaeology of Gupta and post-Gupta period up to 13th century CE.
4. Important excavated sites: Taxila, Ahichchhatra, Hastinapur, Kausambi, Sishupalgarh, Purana Qila, Chandraketugarh, Hampi, Bhokhardan, Sannati, Nagarjunakonda, Arikamedu, Adam, Rajghat, Mathura, Sonkh, Kumrahar, Sravasti, Brahmagiri, Banavasi, Lalkot, Nalanda, Bhangarh, Ambari, Thanesar, Nagardhan, Kaudinyapur, Pauni, Paunar, Mandhal, Mansar.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Allchin, R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia - The Emergence of Cities and States*.
2. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*.
3. Ghosh, A. 1973. *City in Early Historical India*. Shimla: Indian Institute for Advanced Studies.
4. Lal, Makhan 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*.
5. Ray, Amita and S. Mukherjee (ed.) 1990. *Historical Archaeology of India*, Books and Books, New Delhi.
6. Roy, T.N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: a Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.
7. Schuyler, R.L. 1978 *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*.
8. Sharma, R.S. 1987 *Urban Decay in India 300 to 1000 A.D*, MunshiramManoharlal Publishers, New Delhi.
9. Sharma, R.S. 1985 *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Macmillan India, New Delhi.

(Journal)

1. Lahiri, Nayanjot and others. 2002. Historical archaeology of India: an outline of the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.) *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Archaeology and Historiography*, pp.71-115. New Delhi: ICHR and Manohar.
2. Sharma, Y.D.1953 "Exploration of Historical Sites." *Ancient India* 9:116-169.

M. A. (SEMESTER- III)
Specialization- A (Archaeology) Detailed Syllabus

Paper: 3T1 - Research Methodology

Aim: An Empirical Study of Methods of Research.

Objective: To understand various methods of doing research work.

Outcome: Student will be able to practically apply the various research methods learnt in the session.

1. Definition, nature and scope of Research.
2. Research process, Tools and Techniques, Data Collection, Research Analysis, Hypothesis and Concepts of Research, Problems of objectivity in Research.
3. Themes in Indian History – Social, Economic, Religious, Science and Technology.
4. Application of the Scientific Methods in Archaeology; Different Models used for Explanation / Interpretation.

Books Recommended:
(Books)

1. Chitnis, K. N., (2006), *Research Methodology in History*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd.
2. Cohen, M.R. and E. Nagel. (1976). *An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.
3. Gellner, E. (1985). *Relativism and Social Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Goode, W.J. and P.K. Hatt. (1952). *Methods in Social Research*. Tokyo: McGraw-Hill Student Edition.
5. Gopal, M. H., (1964.) *An Introduction to Research Procedures in Social Sciences*, Asia Publishing House.
6. Jain B. M., *Research Methodology*, Delhi: Research publication in social science.
7. Johnson, M., 2010, *Archaeological theory*, UK: Wiley Blackwell
8. Kelley, J.H. and M.P. Hanen. (1990). *Archaeology and the Methodology of Science*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
9. Kothari C.R. (2004), *Research Methodology - Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers.
10. Hodder, Ian. (1992). *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*. London: Routledge.
11. Hodder, I. (1995). *Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past*. New York: Routledge.
12. Johnson, M. (1999). *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. Malden (Ma): Blackwell Publishers.

13. Paddayya, K. (1990). *New Archaeology and Aftermath: View from Outside the Anglo-American World*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
14. Paddayya, K. (1995). *Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology: An Historical Review*, in P.J.Ucko (ed.) *Theory in Archaeology: A World Perspective*, pp.110-149. London: Routledge.
15. 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. NewDelhi: ICHR and Manohar.
16. Pandey M., N.M. Pandey. ,2015, *Tools and Technique*, Romania: Bridge centre
17. Pinsky, V. and A. Wylie (ed). (1989). *Critical Traditions in Contemporary Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
18. Rosenau, P.M. (1992). *Post-modernism and the Social Sciences*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
19. Schiffer, M.B. (1976). *Behavioral Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
20. Schiffer, M.B. (1995). *Behavioral Archaeology: First Principles*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
21. Shanks, M. and C. Tilley. (1987). *Social Theory as Archaeology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
22. Walliman, N., 2011, *Research method the basic*, New York: Routledge.
23. डॉ. कोशे, १९६६, *संधोधन पद्धति*, पुणे : लोकसंग्रह मुद्रणालय
24. सिन्हा, एस., १९५४, *अनुसन्धान का स्वरूप*, दिल्ली : हिंदी अनुसन्धान परिषद्, आत्माराम एंड सन्स
25. सिंह, उदयभानु., १९६२, *अनुसन्धान का विवेचन*, हिंदी साहित्य संसार
26. प्रसाद , व्ही. *अनुसन्धान के मूलतत्व*, आगरा यूनिवर्सिटी

(Journals)

27. Paddayya, K. (1978). "New Research Designs and Field Techniques in the Palaeolithic Archaeology of India". *World Archaeology* 10:94-110.
28. Paddayya, K. (1981). Piaget, Scientific Method and Archaeology. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 40: 235-264.
29. Paddayya, K. (1989). The Role of Hypothesis and Traditional Archaeology. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 47-48: 239-247.
30. Sankalia, H.D. (1969). "Problems in Indian Archaeology and Methods and Techniques Adopted to Tackle Them". *World Archaeology* 1: 29-40.
31. VanPool, C.S. and Todd L. VanPool. (1999). The Scientific Nature of Postprocessualism. *American Antiquity*. Vol.64: 33-53.
32. Whitney, F. L. (1948). *The Elements of Research*, Prentice-Hall.
33. Yoffee, N. and A. Sherratt (ed.). (1993). *Archaeological Theory: Who sets the agenda?* Cambridge University Press.

Paper: 3T2 - Indian Architecture- II (7th to 13th Century CE)

Aim: An In-depth study of evolution and development of architectural design of stupa caves, temples, viharas etc.

Objectives: To understand different architectural concepts and evolution in Ancient India

Outcome: Beneficial for Competitive Exams

1. Rock-cut Architecture Later Phase: Evolution and Development – Ajanta, Elephanta, Badami, Ellora, Mahabalipuram, Masrur, etc.
2. Temple Architecture Early Phase (7th to 10th century CE): Evolution and Development of Nagara, Dravida and Vesara styles; Important regional sub-styles- Maitraka (Gop temple), Pratihara (Teli-ka-Mandir), Sailodbhava (Parasuramesvara), Somavamshi (Lakshman Temple), Pala (Siddheshwar Mahadeva Temple), Kingdom of Chamba (Lakshana devi temple), Chalukya (Meguti, and Papanatha temples) etc.
3. Temple Architecture of North India (10th to 13th century CE) - Central India (dynastic examples of Pratihara, Chandella, Kalachuri, Gahadwala, Parmar temples), Eastern India (Eastern Ganga Kalinga style), Western India (Maru-Gurjara or Solanki Style), Northern India (Pandrethan and Avantisvamin Temples) etc.
4. Temple Architecture of South India (7th to 13th Century CE) – Dynastic examples of Pallava (Shore temple), Chalukya (Mallikarjuna temple, Pattadakal), Chola (Brihadisvara, Thanjavur and Rajarajeshvara/Airavateshvara, Darasuram temples), Chalukyas of Kalyani (Lakkundi temples, Gadag), Hoyasala (Hoyasalesvara temple, Jain Basadis, Halebid; Chennakesava temple, Belur; Kesava temple, Somnathpur) etc.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. 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.
2. Benjamin Rowland. (1967), *The Art and Architecture of India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
3. Brown, Percy. (1960). *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*. Bombay: D. B. Taraporewala and Sons.
4. Burges and Fergusson, (1880). *Cave Temple of Western India*, London.
5. Dehejia, Vidya. (1972). *Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study*. London: Thames and Hudson.
6. Dehejia, Vidya. (1979). *Early Stone Temples of Orissa*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Deva, Krishna, (1995), *Temples of India*, New Delhi: Aryan Book International.
8. Deva, K. (1987). *Khajuraho*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
9. Michael W. M. And M. A. Dhaky (ed.). (1989). *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India, Upper Dravidadesa Vol. 1*. Varanasi/Gurgaon: American Institute of Indian Studies
10. Kramrisch, Stella. (1986). *The Hindu Temple. (2 volumes)*. Reprint. Delhi: Motilal

Banarasidas.

11. Mitra, D. (1984). Bhubaneshwar. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
12. Mitra, D. (1986). Konark. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
13. Nagaraju, S. (1981). *Buddhist Architecture of Western India*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
14. Parimoo, Ratan et al. (ed.) (1991). *The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective*. New Delhi: Books and Books. (Two volumes)
15. Sarkar, H. (1966). *Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
16. Soundrajan, K.V., *Indian Temples Styles*.
17. Suresh, K. M.; E Siva Reddy and N. C. Panda. (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture (3 Volumes)*, New Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan
18. Zimmer, H. 1964. *The Art of Indian Asia. (2 vols.)*. New York: Bollingen Foundations Inc.

(Journals)

19. Spink, Walter 1967. Ajanta to Ellora, *Marg* 20:8-67.

Paper: 3T3 – Indian Art

Aim: An in-depth study of Ancient Art forms- symbolism; identification and religious significance.

Objective: Detailed study of origin and evolution different Art forms prevalent in Ancient India.

Outcome: Student will be able to identify and differentiate various Art forms through study.

1. Beginnings of Indian Art (Earliest times to 1st century BCE)- Prehistoric, Harappan, Pre-Maurya, Maurya, Sunga-Satavahana periods, including stone, metal, terracotta and other material (Lapidary, Ivory, Bone and Shell Art)
2. Origin and development of Images-Theistic Art and Sculpture (1st to 3rd century CE); Schools of Art- Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Ahichchatra, Vengi/Amravati,
3. Evolution of the North Indian Idiom- (3rd to 13th century CE)- Stone, Metal, Terracotta; Painting- stuccos, frescoes and manuscript paintings.
4. Evolution of the South Indian Idiom (3rd to 13th century CE)- Stone, Metal, Terracotta; Painting- stuccos, murals and manuscript paintings.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Agrawal, V.S. (1948). *Gupta Art*. Lucknow: U.P. Historical Society.
2. Agrawal, V.S. (1965). *Indian Art*. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.

3. Banerji, Arundhati. (1994). *Early Indian Terracotta Art*. New Delhi: Harman Publishing House.
4. Barrett, D. & B. Gray. (1978). *Indian Painting*. Geneva: d'art Albert Skira.
5. Coomarswami, Ananda. (1972). *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. New Delhi: Mushiram Manoharlal.
6. Dehejia, Vidya. (1990). *Art of Imperial Cholas*. New York: Columbia University Press.
7. Dehejia, Vidya. (1997). *Discourse in Early Buddhist Art: Visual Narrative of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
8. Dehejia, Vidya. (1997). *Indian Art*. London: Phaidan Press.
9. Dwivedi, V. K. (1976). *Indian Ivories*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
10. Ghosh, A. (1996). *Ajanta Murals*, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
11. Gupta, S.P. (Ed.). (1985). *Kushan Sculptures from Sanghol: A Recent Discovery*. New Delhi: National Museum.
12. Gupta, S.P. and S.P. Asthana. (2002). *Elements of Indian Art*. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
13. Hallade, M. (1968). *Gandhara Style and the Evolution of Buddhist Art*. London: Thames and Hudson.
14. Harle, J.C. (1990). *The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*. London: Penguin Books.
15. Huntington, S.L. (1985). *The Art of Ancient India*. New York: Weatherhill Publication,
16. Joshi, N.P. (1966). *Mathura Sculptures*. Mathura: Archaeological Museum.
17. Khandalwala, Karl (Ed.). (1991). *Golden Age: Gupta Art Empire, Province and Influence*. Bombay: Marg Publications.
18. Knox, Robert. (1992). *Amaravati: Buddhist Sculptures from the Great Stupa*. London: British Museum Press.
19. Kramrisch, S. (1954). *The Art of India through the ages*. London: Phaidon Press,
20. Mate, M. S. (1998). *Prachin Kala Bharati*. Pune: Continental Prakashan.
21. Nehru, Lolita. (1989). *Origins of Gandhara Style: A Study of Contributory Influences*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
22. Parimoo, Ratan et al. (ed.). (1991). *The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective*. New Delhi: Books and Books. (two volumes).
23. Rama, K. (1995). *Buddhist Art of Nagarjunkonda*. Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
24. Sarkar, H. and B.N. Mishra. (1987). *Nagarjunkonda*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
25. Schlingloff, Dieter. (1988). *Studies in the Ajanta Paintings: Identifications and Interpretations*. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.
26. Sharma, D.P. and M. Sharma. 2003. *Panaroma of Harappan Civilization*. New Delhi: Kaveri Books.
27. Sharma, R.C. (1986). *Mathura as School of Sculpture*, in *Dimension of Art* (Papul Jayakar Seventy), (Lokesh Chandra and Jotindra Jain Eds.) pp. 407-416. Delhi: Agam kala Prakashan.
28. Singh, Upinder. (2008). *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: from the Stone Age to the twelfth century*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
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36. शास्त्री, अजय मित्र. अजंता.
37. गुप्ता, जगदीश, (१९६०). प्रागैतिहासिक भारतीय चित्रकला, Delhi: National Publishing House.
38. मिश्र, रमानाथ, प्राचीन भारतीय मूर्तिकला.
39. माटे. एम. एस., प्राचीन भारतीय कला.

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40. Kala: Journal of Indian Art History Congress. Publisher: Indian Art History Congress, Guwahati (Assam). Annual.
41. Motichandra. (1957-58). Ancient Indian Ivories, *Bulletin of the Prince of Wales Museum* (1957-58) Volume 6, pp. 4-63.

Paper: 3T4 – Indian Iconography

Aim: An in-depth study of Ancient Art forms- symbolism; identification and religious significance

Objective: Detailed study of origin and evolution different Sculptural forms prevalent in Ancient India

Outcome: Student will be able to identify and differentiate various sculptural forms through study

1. Indian Iconography – Definition and Significance; Origin of Iconography and its sources, Evolution of aniconic, theriomorphic and anthropomorphic imagery, Iconometry and its Sources.
2. Hindu Iconography- Development of Hindu Iconography; Yaksha, Kubera, Naga, Shaiva, Vaishnava, Sakta, Saura, Ganaptya, Karttikeya.
3. Buddhist Iconography- Development of Buddhist Iconography- Yakshas, Kubera, Naga, Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Dyani Buddhas, Vajrayana Pantheon, Tantrayana Pantheon, Goddesses in Buddhist Iconography.
4. Jaina Iconography- Development of Jaina Iconography, 24 Tirthankaras, Sasanadevatas and Sasanadevi, Goddesses in Jaina Iconography, Jaina dikpalas.

Books Recommended: (Books)

1. Agrawal, V.S. (1965). *Master pieces of Mathura Sculptures*. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.
2. Asher, Catherine B. and Thomas R. Metcalf (Eds.). (1994). *Perceptions of South Asia's Visual Past*. New Delhi/ Madras: American Institute of India Studies/ Swadharma Surajya.
3. Banerjee, J. N., (2002), *The Development of Hindu Iconography*, Munshiram Manoharlal.
4. 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.
5. Battacharya, Benoytosh. (1958). *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*, Ghosh Printing House Pvt Ltd, Calcutta.
6. Bhattacharya, B. C. (1939). *Jain Iconography*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Das.
7. Desai, Kalpana (1973). *Iconography of Vishnu*, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.
8. Gupte, R. S. (1972). *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Pvt Ltd.
9. Gupta, S.P. (Ed.). (1985). *Kushan Sculptures from Sanghol: A Recent Discovery*. New Delhi: National Museum.
10. Hallade, M. (1968). *Gandhara Style and the Evolution of Buddhist Art*. London: Thames and Hudson.
11. Joshi, N.P. (1966). *Mathura Sculptures*. Mathura: Archaeological Museum.
12. Knox, Robert. (1992). *Amaravati: Buddhist Sculptures from the Great Stupa*. London: British Museum Press.
13. Kramrisch, Stella. (1933). *Indian Sculpture*. Calcutta: Y.M.C.A. Publication House.
14. Nehru, Lolita. (1989). *Origins of Gandhara Style: A Study of Contributory Influences*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Rao, T. Gopinath. (1914). *Elements of Hindu Iconography Vol. 2*, Madras: The Law Printing House.
16. Saraswati, S. K. (1975). *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
17. Sharma, R.C. (1986). *Mathura as School of Sculpture*, in Dimension of Art (Papul Jayakar Seventy), (Lokesh Chandra and Jotindra Jain Eds) pp. 407-416. Delhi: Agam kala Prakashan.
18. मिश्र, रमानाथ , प्राचीन भारतीय मूर्तिकला
19. जोशी, नी. पु. १९७४ प्राचीन भारतीय मूर्तिविज्ञान Bihar Rashtrabhasha parishad Patna
20. तिवारी, मारुती नंदन प्रसाद १९८१ जैन प्रतिमा विज्ञान Tara Printing Works, Varanasi
21. खरे, करुणा, प्रतिमाविज्ञान.
22. जोशी नी. पु. भारतीय मूर्तिशास्त्र Prasad Prakashan.
23. खरे ग. ह., प्राचीन भारतीय मूर्तिशास्त्र

(Journals)

24. Motichandra 1957-58. Ancient Indian Ivories, Bulletin of the Prince of Wales Museum (1957-58) Volume 6, pp. 4-63.
25. Spink, Walter 1967. Ajanta to Ellora, Marg 20:8-67.

Paper: 3T5 –Art and Architecture of Vidarbha

Aim: An in-depth study of Architectural and Artistic remains of Vidarbha-contributed to regional micro study

Objective: To Understand the earliest structural activity in Vidarbha

Outcome: Student will know the ancient construction techniques prevalent in Vidarbha

1. Megalithic Burials of Vidarbha, Stupa and Rock-cut Architecture of Vidarbha.
2. Temple Architecture –Stone temples: Ramtek, Markanda, Bhatala, Satgaon.
Brick temples: Mansar, Mandhal, Nagra.
3. Sculptural Art of Shunga-Satavahana, Vakataka, and Post Vakataka period.
4. Terracotta, Bronzes and Miscellaneous.

Books Recommended

1. Bakkar Hans. (2008). *Mansar*, Groningen.
2. 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.
3. Bisht, R. S. ,2015, Excavation at Dholavira, New Delhi: Archaeological survey of India
4. Bopardikar. B.P. (1996). *Excavation at Tuljapurgarhi 1984-85*, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
5. Brown, Percy. (1960). *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*. Bombay: D. B. Taraporewala and Sons.
6. Burges and Fergusson. (1880). *Cave Temple of Western India*, London.
7. Cunningham, 1872-73, Reports of Archaeological Survey of India, Central Provinces and Berar, Vol. VII & IX.
8. Deglurkar, G.B, (1974), *Temple Architecture and Sculptures of Maharashtra*, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
9. Deo, S.B. (1973). *Markandi Temples*. Nagpur University, Nagpur.
10. Deo, S.B. and J. P. Joshi. (1972). *Pauni Excavation 1969-70*, Nagpur University.
11. Deo, S.B and M. K. Dhavlikar. (1968). *Paunar Excavation 1967*, Nagpur University
12. Deo, S.B, (1970). *Excavations at Takalghat & Khapa 1968-69*, Nagpur University
13. Deo, S.B, (1973). *Mahurjhari Excavation 1970-72*, Nagpur University
14. Deo, S.B and A. Jamkhedkar. (1982). *Naikund Excavation 1978-80*, Bombay: Dept of Archaeology and Museums Govt of Maharashtra.
15. Deo, S.B and G. B. Deglurkar. (1985-90). *Raipur–Hingna*, Pune: Deccan College.
16. Dehejia, Vidya. (1972). *Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study*. London: Thames and Hudson.
17. Dehejia, Vidya. (1979). *Early Stone Temples of Orissa*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
18. Deo S.B and A. P. Jamkhedkar, 1982, Naikund Excavation, Bombay: Dept. of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Maharashtra.

19. Deva Krishna and A K Sharma. (2009). *Sculptural art of Mansar*, Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.
20. Dhakey M A and Michael W. Meister. (1991). *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture* Vol 2 Part 1, Princeton University Press
21. Dhavalikar M.K., 1986, Excavation at Inamgaon, Pune: Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute.
22. Gaur R.C. 1983, Excavation at Atranjikhhera, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass
23. Kramrisch, Stella. (1986). *The Hindu Temple* (2 volumes). Reprint. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
24. Lal B.B. 1954-55, Excavation at Hastinapura and other exploration in the upper Ganga and Sutlej basin, Ancient India-10,11. New Delhi: Archaeological survey of India
25. Lal B. B., B. K. Thapar and Jagat Pati Joshi, Madhu Bala, 1960-1969, Excavation at Kalibangan the Early Harappans, New Delhi: Archaeological survey of India
26. Nagaraju, S. (1981). *Buddhist Architecture of Western India*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
27. Nath. Amrendra 1998, *Further Excavation at Pauni 1994*, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
28. Nath Amrendra. 2016. Excavations at Adam (1998-92): a City of Asika Janapada, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
29. Parimoo, Ratan et al. (ed.). (1991). *The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective*. New Delhi: Books and Books. (Two volumes).
30. Rao, K P. (1996). *Deccan Megaliths*, Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan
31. Rao S. R. 1985, Lothal A Harrapan port town, New Delhi: Archaeological survey of India
32. Sali S. A., 1986, Daimabad, New Delhi: Archaeological survey of India
33. Sarkar, H. (1966). *Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
34. Sawant Reshma, (2012). *Vidarbha Archaeology*, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalay, Bhopal.
35. Sharma A K. (2018). *Further Excavations at Mansar*, New Delhi: B R Publications.
36. Sharma G. R. 1960, The excavation at Kausambi, Allahabad.
37. Subrahmanyam R., 1975, Nagarjunkonda Vol-I and II, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India
38. Trivedi, P.A and Singh H.N. (2019), Mandhal Excavation (1975-77), Dattasons, Nagpur.
39. Wheeler M. ,1946, Arikamedu: an Indo-Roman Trading-station on the East Coast of India, Ancient India no.2, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India
40. Wheeler M., 1947, Brahmagiri and Chandravali 1947: Megalithic and other cultures in the Chitaldrug district, Mysore state, Ancient India no.4, New Delhi

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1. Bulletin of Deccan College Research Institute volume 64-65, 2005, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
2. Pardhi, M. S. (2020). Terracotta Art of Vidarbha: An Appraisal. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology* 8.1; 544-598.

3. Sharma, A.K, Mani, B.R. Mani and G.S. Khwaja (eds); Jagat Pati Joshi (Advisor) (2005): *Puramanthana: Current Advances in Indian Archaeology: Number 3: Pravarpur Special, Dattasons, Nagpur.*

Paper: 3T6 - Iron Age in India

Aim: A study of the discovery of Iron in India-associated technological, economic and cultural revolution

Objective: To understand how Iron has changed the socio-cultural scenario in Indian subcontinent

Outcome: Student will be able to define the impact of Iron on the subsistence pattern of humans in Indian subcontinent

1. The beginning of Iron Age in India: Problems and various theories.
2. Origin of Megalithic Culture: various theories, Megalithic habitation and burials; material equipment and Socio-Economic aspects.
3. Painted Grey Ware, BRW and NBP Cultures: distribution, characteristic features and various theories; Second urbanization.
4. Important Iron Age Sites in India: Hallur, Maski, Brahmagiri, Nagarjunakonda, Hastinapur, Ahichchhatra, Atranjikhhera, Bhagawanpura, Kosambi, Naikund, Mahaurjhari, Takalghat-Khapa, Bhawad, Pachkhedi, Kherwada, Adichenallur.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Antonini, Silva and G. Stacul. (1972). *Protohistoric Graveyards of Swat (Pakistan)*. Rome: ISMEO.
2. Banerjee, N.R. (1965). *The Iron Age in India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
3. Chakrabarti, D.K. (1992). *Early Use of Iron in India*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
4. Deo, S.B. (1973). *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Dharwad: Karnataka University.
5. Deo, S.B. (1985). *The Megaliths: Their Culture, Ecology, Economy and Technology*. In Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology, S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya (eds.). Pune: Deccan College.
6. Ghosh, A. (1973). *The City in Early Historical India*. Simla. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
7. Leshnik, Lawrence. (1971). *South Indian Megalithic Burial*. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag GmH.
8. Mohanty, R.K. and V.Selvakumar. (2002). *The Archaeology of Megaliths in India: 1947-1997*, in Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, (S.Settar and R.Korisetar Eds), New Delhi: Manohar Publishers. Vol.1:313-52 & 479-81.
9. Moorti, U.S. (1994). *Megalithic Culture of South India: Socio- Economic Perspectives*. Varanasi: Ganga Kaveri Publishing House.

10. Narsimhaiah, B. (1980). *Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures in Tamilanadu*. Delhi: Sandeep Prakasan.
11. Renfrew, Colin. (1989). *Archaeology and Language: Puzzle of Indo- European Origins*. London: Penguin Books.
12. Roy, T.N. (1983). *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.
13. Sinha, B.P. (1968). *Potteries in Ancient India*. Patna: University Press.
14. Tripathi, Vibha. (1976). *The Painted Grey Ware: an Iron Age Culture of Northern India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing House.

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15. Brubaker, Robert. 2002. Aspects of Mortuary variability in the South Indian Iron Age. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 60-61: 253-302.
16. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1984. Study of the Iron Age in India. *Puratattva* 13:81-85.
17. Mohanty, R.K., and S.R. Walimbe, 1993. A Demographic Approach to the Vidarbha Megalithic Cultures, *Man and Environment*, XVIII (2):93-103.

M. A. (SEMESTER- IV)
Specialization- A (Archaeology) Detailed Syllabus

Paper: 4T1 - Indian Numismatics

Aim: To Study Origin, Antiquity and Evolution of the coinage in India. A very important aspect of Indian economic History

Objective: To get in-depth knowledge about origin of currency and trade economy during ancient India

Outcome: Student will get to know the importance of currency and trading techniques in Ancient India and its evolution

1. Scope, Importance, Origin and Antiquity of Coinage, Seals and Sealings
2. Punch Marked Coins, Uninscribed cast copper coins, Coinage of Yavanas, Sakas, Pahlavas and Sassanians; Tribal coins (Yaudheya, Kuninda, Audumbara),
3. Janapada Coins, Local and City state Issues, Kushana Coinage, Pre-Satavahana (Bhadra and Mitra Coins), Satavahana and Western Kshatrapa Coins.
4. Coins of Gupta, Ikshvaku, Kalachuri, Pushyabhuti, Eastern Chalukya, Chandella, Paramara, Chola.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Allan, J. (1935). *Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India*. London: British Museum.
2. Altekar, A.S. (1957). *Coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.
3. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1921). *Carmichael Lectures on Ancient India Numismatics*. Calcutta: Calcutta University.
4. Bharadwaj, H.C. (1979). *Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.
5. Chakrabarti, S.K., (1973). *A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics*, Numismatic Society of India.
6. Chattopadhyaya, Bhaskar. (1967). *The Age of the Kushanas- A Numismatic Study*. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak.
7. Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal. (1977). *Coins and Currency System in South India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
8. Dasgupta, K.K. (1974). *A Tribal History of Ancient India - A Numismatic Approach*. Calcutta: Nababharat Publications.
9. Dhavalikar, M.K. (1975). *Prachin Bharatiya Nanakshastra*. Pune: Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Granthanirmiti Mandal (Text Book in Marathi).
10. Elliot, W. (1970). (Reprint) *Coins of South India*. Varanasi: Indological Book House.
11. Gardener, P. (1886). *The Coinage of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in British Museum*. London: British Museum.
12. Goyal, S.R. (1995). *Dynastic Coins of Ancient India*. Jodhapur: Kusumanjali Book World.

13. Gupta, P.L. (1979). (2nd Revised Edition) *Coins*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
14. Gupta, P.L. (1981). *Coins: Source of Indian History*. Ahmedabad: B.J. Institute of Learning and Research.
15. Gupta, P.L. and Sarojini Kulashreshtha. (1993). *Kushana Coins and History*. New Delhi: D.K. Publishers.
16. Gupta, P.L. and T.R. Hardarkar. (1985). *Ancient Indian Silver Punch- Marked Coins of the Magadha - Maurya Karshapana Series*. Nasik: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatics Studies.
17. Jha, A.K. (1998). *Observations on the Principles of Typology: A Study of Ancient India Coinage*, in *Ex Moneta: Essays on Numismatics in the Honour of Dr. David W. Macdowall* (A.K.Jha and Sanjay Garg Eds.), Volume 1, pp.33-42, Harman Publishing House, New Delhi.
18. Jha, Amiteshwar and Dilip Rajgor. (1994). *Studies in the Coinage of Western Kshatrapas*. Anjaneri (Nasik): Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.
19. Krishnamurti, R. (1997). *Sangam Age Tamil Coins*. Madras: Garnet Publishers.
20. Lahiri, A.N. (1965). *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*. Calcutta: Publication.
21. Mala, Datta. (1990). *A Study of the Satavahana Coinage*. Delhi: Harman Publishing House.
22. Mangalam, S.J. (2001). *Shankar Tiwari Collection of Early Coins from Narmada Valley*. Bhopal: Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
23. Rajor, Dilip. (2001). *Punch-marked Coins of Early Historical India*. California: Resha Books International.
24. Rapson. E.J. (1908). *Catalogue of the coins of the Andhra dynasty, the Western Ksatrapas, the Traikutaka dynasty, and the "Bodhi" dynasty*. London: British Museum.
25. Ray, S.C. (1977). *The Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and some Allied Issues*. Varanasi: Numismatics Society of India.
26. Sahn, Birbal. (1973). *The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House.
27. Sarma, I.K. (1980). *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakasan.
28. Shastri, A.M. (Ed.). (1999). *Age of Satavahanas (two volumes)*. New Delhi: Aryan Prakashan.
29. Srivastava, A.K. (1969). *Catalogue of Indo-Greek Coins in the State Museum*, Lucknow: State Museum.
30. Srivastava, A.K. (1972). *Catalogue of Saka Pahlava Coins of Northern India in the State Museum, Lucknow*. Lucknow: State Museum.
31. Whitehead, R.B. (1910). *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Vol. I: Indo-Greek Coins*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Bharati Bhandar, Prayag

(Journals)

32. Gokhale, Shobhana. (1981). New Discoveries in the Satavahana Coinage, *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India Volume XLIII*, pp 54-59.
33. Numismatic Digest: A Journal published by Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies. Anjaneri (Nasik).
34. Studies in South Indian Coins: A Journal published by South Indian Numismatic Society, Madras (Annual).

Paper: 4T2 - Prehistoric World

Aims / Objective of the Paper

To understand the origin and Evolution of Man in Worlds context.

1. Prehistoric Africa: Emergence of Mankind in Africa; Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Lower Stone Age) cultures in Africa, Mesolithic Cultures of Africa, African Rock Art.
2. Prehistoric Europe- Glacial Periods; Prehistoric flora and fauna; Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic cultures of Europe; Mesolithic cultures of Europe; Prehistoric Art.
3. Prehistory of West Asia- Prehistoric Environment; Levantine Corridor; Early, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic culture of West Asia; Mesolithic cultures of West Asia.
4. Prehistory of South Asia, China and South-East Asia: Hominid fossils, Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic Cultures, Mesolithic Cultures

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Alimen, H. (1957). *The Prehistory of Africa*, London: Hutchinson.
2. Bordes, Francois. (1968). *The Old Stone Age*. London: McGraw-Hill.
3. Braidwood, Robert, J. (1948). *Prehistoric Men*. Chicago: National History Museum Press.
4. Burkitt, M. C. 1929. *Our Early Ancestors*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Burkit, M. C. 1963. *The Old Stone Age*. London: NYU Press.
6. Cambridge World Prehistory Vol. 1, 2 & 3.
7. Childe, Gordon V. 1929. *The Danube in Prehistory*, London: Oxford University Press.
8. -----, 1948. *What Happened in History*. Pelican Books, Harmondsworth.
9. -----, 1956. *Man Makes Himself*. London: Watts & Co.
10. -----, 1962. *The Prehistory of European Society*. London: Spokesman Books,
11. -----, 1970. *The Prehistory of Africa*. London, Thames & Hudson, New York: Praeger.
12. Clark, J.D.G. 1969. *World Prehistory- A New Outline*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
13. Debenath, A and H. Dribble. 1991. *Handbook of Palaeolithic Typology-Vol I Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Europe*.
14. Erik Gibert and Jonathan. 2008. *Africa in World History from Prehistory to Present*. Pearson.
15. Graziosi, Paolo. 1960. *Palaeolithic Art*, London: Faber and Faber.
16. Hein, Anke. 2017. *The Burial Record of Prehistoric Liangshan in South West China Grown as a composite Objects*. Springer.
17. Leakey, L. B. S. 1953. *Adam's Ancestors*, London: Methuen & Co.Ltd.
18. Leakey, M.D. 1971. *Olduvai Gorge Vol. III*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,
19. Mcburney, C.B.M. 1960. *The Stone Age of Northern Africa*, Harmondsworth.

20. Movius, Hallam. L. 1954. 'Old World Prehistory: Palaeolithic', in *Anthropology Today: AN Encyclopaedic Inventory*, (ed.) A. L. Kroeber, pp. 163-192, Chicago
21. Pei, Anping. 2020. *A Study of Prehistoric Pattern in China*. Springer.
22. Peregrine Peter N., Ember Melvin. 2001. *Encyclopaedia of Prehistory*, Vols.1, 3, 4 and 8, Springer.
23. Smith Clarie. 2014. *Encyclopaedia of Global Archaeology*, Springer.
24. Shelack, Gideon. 2009. *Prehistoric Societies on the North Frontiers of China*. Routledge.

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25. Childe, Gordon V. 1944. 'Archaeological Ages as Technical Stages' *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. 74, pp. 1-24.
26. Garrod, D.A.E. 1938. 'Upper Palaeolithic in the light of recent discovery', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Vol. 4, pp. 1-26.
27. Krishnaswami, V.D. 1953. 'Progress in Prehistory, 'Ancient India, No. 9, pp. 55-79.
28. Movius, Hallam. L. 1954. 'Old World Prehistory: Palaeolithic', *Anthropology Today: An Encyclopaedic Inventory*, (ed.) A. L. Kroeber, pp. 163-192, Chicago. *Journal of World Prehistory*, Editor-in-Chief: Timothy Taylor, ISSN: 0892-7537 (print version), ISSN: 1573-7802 (electronic version)
29. 13. Garrod, D.A.E. 1938. 'Upper Palaeolithic in the light of recent discovery', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Vol. 4, pp. 1-26.
30. *Journal of World Prehistory*, Editor-in-Chief: Timothy Taylor.

Paper: 4T3 - Archaeology of Vidarbha

Aim: In-depth study of Antiquity and Archaeological Importance of Vidarbha
Objective: To bring forth Historical and Archaeological Importance of Vidarbha
Outcome: Students will learn Ancestry of Vidarbha from Ancient times

1. Physiography and Palaeolithic Cultures of Vidarbha.
2. Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures of Vidarbha.
3. Historical Archaeology of Vidarbha.
4. Important excavated sites: Papamia-ki-Tekri, Adam, Tuljapurgarhi, Kaundinyapur, Paunar, Takalghat-Khapa, Mahurjhari, Naikund, Dhamna-Linga, Nagardhan, Chandankheda, Pauni, Mansar, Mandhal, Arni, Kholapur, Shrikanda, Bhon.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Bopardikar. B.P, *Excavation at Tuljapurgarhi 1984-85 (Vidarbha, Maharashtra)*, Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India 1996.
2. Deglurkar, G. B. and Gauri Lad, *Raipur-Hingna*, Deccan College, Poona.
3. Deo, S. B., 1973, *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*, Karnataka University, Dharwar.

4. Deo, S. B. and Dhavalikar, M. K., 1967, *Paunar Excavation*, Nagpur, Nagpur Vidyapeeth Mudranalay.
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Paper: 4T4 - Heritage Conservation

Aims / Objective of the Paper

Training in the theoretical and practical applications of scientific methods of tangible and intangible Heritage.

1. Heritage – Definition and Importance of Heritage Conservation, Protection and Storage.
2. Types of heritage; Tangible – Monuments, Sculptures, Archaeological Site and Remains. Intangible –Folk lore; Folk Art and Craft; Traditional Practices-Performing arts, Social practices, Festivals.
3. Heritage and cultural Resource Management; Government Policies regarding Heritage Administration, Heritage Marketing.
4. Importance of Research of Heritage Conservation; Conservation of Heritage Sites in India-Case Studies Bhimbetka, Bagh, Ajanta and Ellora caves, Nalanda, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakka, Khajuraho, Konark, Sanchi, Mahabalipuram, Sun temple Modhera, Papanasi group of Temples, Dholavira and Lothal Archaeological site. Conservation of Intangible Heritage

Books Recommended:

1. Agarwal O.P. (1987). *Conservation of Metals in Humid Climate*, Proceedings of Asian Regional Seminar, NRLC Lucknow.
2. Aggarwal, O.P. (1984). *Conservation of Manuscripts and Paintings of South-East Asia* by Butterworth.
3. *Conservation of Heritage Buildings- A Guide*, Directorate General CPWD, New Delhi.
4. Fladmark J.D. (1993). *Heritage – Conservation Interpretation and Enterprise*, Routledge.
5. Jeyraj V. (2002). *Handbook on Conservation in Museum*, Tamilnadu: Commissioner of Museums.
6. Batra N L. (1997). *Heritage Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments*, New Delhi: Aryan Book International.
7. Arun, Ghose. (1989). *Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage*, New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
8. H. Sarkar. (1981). *Museum and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India*, New Delhi: Sundeep Publications.
9. John S Mills and Raymond White. (1994). *The Organic Chemistry of Museum Objects*, England: Butterworth-Hienmann,
10. R.S. Singh. (1995). *Conservation of Documents in Libraries, Archives and Museums*, New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
11. Vincent, Daniels. (1988). *Early Advance in Conservation Edited*, British Museum Press.
12. Bernard M. Feilden. (1982). *Conservation of Historic Buildings*, Routledge.

Paper: 4T5 – Museology

Aim: A Methodological and Scientific Study of Origin and Evolution of Museum.
Objective: To study the importance of museums and presentation of antiquities
Outcome: Student will learn how to set up museum and display antiquities as per the guidelines.

1. Origin, meaning and definition of Museum, Scope and Importance of Museum Studies, History and development of Museums in world context, Museum Development in India.
2. Types and classification of the museums, Functions of Museum, Museum Management and Administration, Principles for collection: Types of Collection, Modes of Collection. Documentation: Pre-accession, Accession and Post-accession, Digital documentation: De-accessioning and disposal of objects. Storage: Principles of museum storage, storage conditions and accessibility. Handling of museum objects.
3. Purpose and ethics of exhibition, Types of exhibitions and Exhibition planning, Display techniques. Museum Architecture and Security. Museum Education, Research and Publication.
4. Meaning and scope of Preventive Conservation. Causes of deterioration. Preventive measures of inorganic, organic and composite objects. Legislation and Conventions Related to Museums. Role of UNESCO and ICOM in the development of Museums.

Books Recommended:

1. Agrawal, O. P. (1971). *Museum Architecture*, New Delhi: Museum Association of India.
2. Agrawal, O.P. (1977). *Care and Preservation of Museum Objects*, NRLC, New Delhi.
3. Agrawal, O. P. (1973). *Documentation in Museum*, Museum Association of India.
4. Agrawal, O.P. (1975). *The small Museum*, New Delhi: Museum Association of India.
5. Agrawal, Usha. (1985). *Museum in India a Directory*, New Delhi: Aryan Book International.
6. Choudhari, R. D. (1998). *Museum of India and their Maladies*, Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
7. Diwedi, V.P., & G. N. Pant. (1980). *Museum and Museology*, Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
8. Gairola, T. R, (1960). *Handbook of Chemical Conservation of Museum Objects*, Baroda: Maharaja Sayajirao University,
9. Jahir, M., (1963). *Museum Management*, Allahabad.
10. Nigam, M. L. (1966). *Fundamentals of Museology*, Navahind Prakashan.
11. ICOM code of ethics for museums, ICOM, Paris, 2004.
12. Markham S. F. and Hargreaves H. (1936). *The Museums of India*. London: Museums Association.
13. UNESCO, The Organisation of museums: practical advice. Paris, 1960.
14. Bedekar, V.H. (1995). *New Museology for India*. New Delhi: National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation, and Museology.
15. Sarkar, H. (2004). *Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India*. New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
16. Biswas, S. S. (2002). *“Protection of Cultural Heritage” National Legislations and International Conventions*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
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(Online link)

18. <http://asi.nic.in>
19. www.about.com-archaeology.

Paper: 4T6 - Ancient Civilizations

Aim: A study of the rise and fall of ancient civilizations and their material culture, helps in correlating other cultures with India

Objective: To understand the Indian connection with ancient civilizations with respect to socio-cultural and economic backdrop

Outcome: Beneficial for Competitive Exams

1. Sumer Civilization: Political, Social and Religious History.
2. Mesopotamia Civilization: Political, Social and Religious History.

3. Egypt Civilization: Political, Social and Religious History.
4. China Civilization: Political, Social and Religious History.

Books Recommended:

(Books)

1. Hendrik Willem Van Loon. 2018. *Ancient Man - The Beginning of Civilizations*, New York: Trieste Publishing.
2. Pollock, Susan. 1999. *Ancient Mesopotamia*, Cambridge University Press.
3. Nicholas, Postgate. 1992. *Early Mesopotamia*, London/New York: Routledge.
4. Marc van de Mieroop. 2006. *A History of the Ancient Near East*, Blackwell Publishing.
5. Hans Nissen. 1990. *The Early History of the Ancient Near East*, University of Chicago Press.
6. Roger Lancelyn Green. 1996. *Tales of Ancient Egypt*, London: Penguin Books.
7. Richard H. Wilkinson. 2016. *The Oxford Handbook of the Valley of the Kings*, Oxford University Press,
9. Steven Snape. 2011. *Ancient Egyptian Tombs: The Culture of Life and Death*, Wiley-Blackwell,
10. Joann Fletcher. 2015. *The Story of Egypt: The Civilization that Shaped the World*, Pegasus Books.
11. John Romer. 2007. *The Great Pyramid: Ancient Egypt Revisited*, Cambridge University Press.

Paper: 4P1– Project**

Project on a topic related to archaeology under the supervision of any faculty of the Department.
