

**SYLLABUS  
FOR MASTER OF ARTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**New Courses Introduced  
2019**



**Department of Archaeology  
Centre of Central Asian Studies  
University of Kashmir  
Srinagar**

	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Paper Category</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>First Semester</b>	<b>ARC17106GE</b>	<b>Archaeology – an Introduction</b>	<b>Generic Elective</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Second Semester</b>	<b>ARC17204CR</b>	<b>Archaeological Sources</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>ARC17207GE</b>	<b>Science and Archaeology</b>	<b>Generic Elective</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Third Semester</b>	<b>ARC17303CR</b>	<b>Art and Architecture of Jammu And Kashmir</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>ARC17308GE</b>	<b>Archaeological Sites of Kashmir</b>	<b>Generic Elective</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fourth Semester</b>	<b>ARC17406GE</b>	<b>Terracotta Art</b>	<b>Generic Elective</b>	<b>2</b>

## SEMESTER- I

Generic Elective

### **Archaeology – an Introduction**

**Course code: ARC17106GE**

**Credits: (2)**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**Minimum Marks: 20**

#### **Course Description**

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to archaeology, focusing on its definition, aims, and scope. Students will explore the methodologies used in archaeological research, the significance of key archaeological findings, and the interplay between archaeology and various social and natural sciences. The course also covers the evolution of archaeology as a discipline, tracing its development from Europe and America to its growth in India. Through an in-depth analysis of the branches of archaeology, from prehistoric to medieval, students will gain a broad understanding of the field's diverse and dynamic nature.

#### **Expected Learning Outcomes**

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Understand archaeology as an academic discipline and explain its scope, relevance, and the distinction between its use and misuse.
- b. Identify key archaeological findings and assess their significance in understanding historical contexts.
- c. Trace the development of archaeology as a discipline, with a focus on its evolution in Europe, America, and India.

#### **Unit – 1 Archaeology, its Definition, Aims and Scope**

- a. Definition and scope of archaeology; use and misuse of Archaeology
- b. Archaeological Methods
- c. Key Archaeological Findings and their significance
- d. Role of Social and Natural Sciences in Archaeology
- e. Branches of Archaeology: Prehistoric to Medieval Archaeology

#### **Unit – 2 Development of Archaeology**

- a. In Europe and America
- b. In India

### **Recommended Readings:**

- Binford, L. R. 1973. *An Archaeological Perspective*. New York: Seminar Press.
- Binford, L.R. 1983. *Working at Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Binford, L.R. 1989. *Debating Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology : From the Beginning to 1947*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Childe, V.G. 1956. *Piecing Together the Past: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Clark, J.G.D. 1939. *Archaeology and Society*. London: Methuen.
- Clarke, J.G.D. 1982. *The Identity of Man*. London : Methuen.
- Clarke, D.L. 1963. "Archaeology: the Loss of Innocence." *Antiquity* 47:6-8.
- Daniel, Glyn E. 1975. *150 years of Archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
- Daniel, Glyn, E. 1981. *A Short History of Archaeology*. London : Thames and Hudson. Dunnell, R.C. 1971. *Systematics in Prehistory*. New York: Free Press.
- Embree, Lester 1987. "Archaeology: the Most Basic Science of All" *Antiquity* 61:75-78.
- Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn 1991. *Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Spaulding, A.C. 1960. "The Dimensions of Archaeology" in N. Hammond (ed.) *Readings in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology*.
- Trigger, Bruce. 1989. *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## SEMESTER- II

Course code: ARC17204CR

### Archaeological Sources

**Credits: (4)**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Minimum Marks: 40**

#### Course Description

This course explores the relationship between archaeology and literature, focusing on the strengths and limitations of both as sources for reconstructing history. Students will examine the significance of material culture, such as tools, pottery, coins, and inscriptions, and study various types of occupational sites and settlements. The course also highlights early writing systems in West Asia, India, and China, and their connection to archaeological records, offering a comprehensive understanding of ancient civilizations.

#### Expected Learning Outcomes

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Understand the importance and limitations of archaeological and literary evidence in historical reconstruction.
- b. Analyze the role of early writing systems and their interplay with archaeological records in different regions.
- c. Identify and interpret key aspects of material culture and various types of occupational sites and settlements.

#### Unit 1: Introduction

- a. Importance of archaeological evidence
- b. Limitations of Archaeological Evidence
- c. Importance of literary sources in India
- d. Limitations of Literary Sources

#### Unit 2: Archaeology and Literature

- a. Earliest Literary Sources and Archaeological Records
- b. Early writing in West Asia
- c. Early writing in India and China

#### Unit 3: Material Culture

- a. Stone artefacts and tools
- b. Pottery and Terracotta
- c. Coins, Seals and Inscriptions

#### Unit 4: Occupational sites/Settlements

- a. Subterranean sites/ Dwelling sites
- b. Cave and Rock Art shelters
- c. Archaeological and Religious Monuments

## Recommended Readings:

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

Andren, Anders 1998. *Between Artifacts and Texts*. New York: Plenum press.

Bhattacharyi, Sukumari 1975. *Literature in the Vedic Age (2 Vols)*. K.P. Bagehi and Co., Calcutta

Dymond, D. P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*. London: Thomas and Hudson

Erodsy, George 1988. *Urbanisation in Early Historical India*. Oxford: BAR.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi: Books & Books.

Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (reprint). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Kunhau Raja 1962. *Survey of Sanskrit Literature*. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Sharma, R. S. 1996. *The State and Vasna formation in the Mid- Ganga Plains*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Roy, T. N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization : A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi: Ramanada Vidya Bhavan.

Thapar, Romila 1990. *From Lineage to State*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Tripathi, Vibha 1976. *The Painted Gray ware: An Iron Age Culture of North India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing House.

Tripathi, Vibha 2001. *Age of Iron in South Asia Legacy & Tradition*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

SEMESTER- II

Generic Elective

**Science and Archaeology**

Course code: ARC17207GE

**Credits: (2)**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**Minimum Marks: 20**

**Course Description**

This course introduces students to the scientific methods and techniques used in archaeology, with a focus on both relative and absolute dating methods. The course begins with an overview of fundamental concepts such as stratigraphy, seriation, and dendrochronology, which are essential for understanding the chronological sequence of archaeological findings. It then explores various absolute dating techniques, including radiocarbon dating, thermoluminescence, electron spin resonance, and others, providing students with a robust framework for dating artifacts and understanding ancient timelines.

**Expected Learning Outcomes**

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Understand and apply key concepts in archaeological science.
- b. Analyze and select appropriate absolute dating methods for different types of archaeological materials.
- c. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of various dating techniques in constructing accurate historical chronologies.

**Unit – 1 Archaeological Science an introduction**

- a. *Stratigraphy*
- b. *Seriation*
- c. *Dendrochronology*

**Unit – 2 Absolute Dating Methods**

- a. *Radiocarbon*
- b. *Thermoluminescence*
- c. *Electron Spin Resonance*
- d. *Potassium Argon*
- e. *Fission Track*
- f. *Obsidian hydration*
- g. *Amino acid racemisation*

## Recommended Readings:

Bass, W.M. 1981. *Human Osteology: A laboratory and field manual of the Human skeleton*, 2nd edition, Columbia: Missouri Archaeological Society.

Bone, J.F. 1979. *Animal Anatomy and Physiology*, Reston: Reston Publishing Co.

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

Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. *Science in Archaeology*, London : Thames and Hudson.

Brothwell, D. and A.M. Pollard. 2001. *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*, New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Cornwall, I.W. 1974. *Bones for Archaeologists*, (revised edition), London : L.M. Dent and Sons.

Deo, S.G. and P.P.Joglekar. 1998. Geographic Information System (GIS) for Archaeology. *Puratattava*, 27:85-90.

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.

Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments : A methodological approach. *Man and Environment*, XX(2):101-105.

Erdtman, G. 1969. *Hand book of Palynology*, New York: Hafner.

Gary Lock and Zoran Stancic (eds). 1995. *Archaeology and Geographical Information Systems*, London : Taylor and Francis.

Gary Lock and J. Moffett (Eds.). 1992. *Computer Application and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology 1991*. London: BAR International Series.

Greig, James. 1989. *Handbook for Archaeologists No.4: Archaeobotany*, European Science Foundation, Strasbourg.

Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. *Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India*. Pune: Deccan College.

Traverse, A. 1988. *Palaeopalynology* Boston: Unwin Hyman.

Zittel, Von K.A. 1925. *Text Book of Palaeontology*, Macmillan and Co. 3 vols.



## SEMESTER- III

Course code: ARC17303CR

### **Art and Architecture of Jammu & Kashmir**

**Credits: (4)**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Minimum Marks: 40**

#### **Course Description**

This course provides a detailed study of the art and architectural traditions of Jammu & Kashmir, covering their development from ancient times through the early medieval period. It addresses the origins and evolution of artistic and architectural practices, including the rock art of Ladakh and significant early historic sites such as Semthan, Harwan, and Avantipora. The course also examines early medieval architectural achievements, including notable temples and monasteries, and considers the cultural influences that have shaped the region's artistic heritage. Students will develop a thorough understanding of the historical and cultural contexts of Jammu & Kashmir's art and architecture.

#### **Expected Learning Outcomes**

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Analyze the origin and development of art and architecture in Jammu & Kashmir, including key historical and cultural influences.
- b. Evaluate the significance of early historic and medieval art and architecture through the study of major sites and monuments.
- c. Understand the distinctive features of regional art and architecture, including rock art, temples, and monasteries across Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

#### **Unit 1: Introduction**

- a. Origin and Development of Art in Jammu & Kashmir
- b. Evolution and Growth of Architecture in Jammu & Kashmir
- c. Rock art of Ladakh

#### **Unit-2 - Early Historic art and Architecture**

- a. Semthan
- b. Kushan sites, Harwan, Ahan, Kanispor
- c. Ushkur and Ambaran
- d. Ladov and Naranag

#### **Unit-3 - Art and Architecture of Early Medieval Period**

- a. Pandrethan
- b. Parihaspor and Martand
- c. Avantipora

#### **Unit-4 - Art and Architecture**

- a. Pattan temples
- b. Boniyar temple
- c. Kargil Maitriyas
- d. Ladakh Monastries
- e. Gool art, Ramban

### **Recommended Readings:**

Bandey A.A. 2009. *Prehistoric Kashmir Archaeological History of Palaeolithic & Neolithic Cultures*, New Delhi, Dilpreet Publishing House.

Bandey A.A. 1992. *Early Terracotta Art of Kashmir*, Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir.

De Terra, H. 1942. The Megaliths of Bursahom, Kashmir, a New Prehistoric Civilization from India, *American Philosophical society* 85 (5), 483-504.

Mani, B.R. 2000. Excavations at Kanispur: 1998-99 (District Baramulla Kashmir). *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in History and Archaeology* 10, 1-21.

Mani, B.R. 2008. Kashmir Neolithic and Early Harappan: A Linkage, *Pragdhara* 18, 229-247.

Pande, B.M. 1969. Neolithic Hunting Scene on a Stone Slab from Burzahom, Kashmir, *Asian Perspectives*, XIV 1971, 134-138.

Pande, B.M. 1970[1969]. The Neolithic in Kashmir - new discoveries, *The Anthropologist*, Vol. XVII, No. 1-2, 25-41.

Saar, S.S. 1992. *Archaeology: Ancestors of Kashmir*, New Delhi, Lalit Art Publishers.

Shah, M.A., 2012. Discovery of Rock Art in Northern Kashmir, A Preliminary Investigation, in *Proceedings of The National Seminar on River Valley Civilization of Chatisgarh and New Researches in Indian Archaeology*, 329-336.

Shali, S.L. 1993. *Kashmir: History and Archaeology Through the Ages*, New Delhi, OM Publications.

Sankalia, H.D. 1971. New Evidence for Early Man in Kashmir, *Current Anthropology* 12 (4 / 5), 558-562.

Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Poona, Deccan College post graduate and research institute.

Saar, S.S. 1992. *Archaeology: Ancestors of Kashmir*, New Delhi, Lalit Art Publishers.

Kaw, R.N. 1979. *The Neolithic culture of Kashmir*. In D.P. Agrawal and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.) *Essays in Indian*

Agrawal, R.C. 1998. *Kashmir and its Monumental Glory*, New Delhi, Aryan Books International.

Bamzai P.N.K. 1973. *A history of Kashmir political social cultural from the earliest times to the present day*, New Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co.

Bamzai, PNK. 1994. *Culture and Political History of Kashmir Vol. I and II*, New Delhi, M D Publications Pvt Ltd.

Bruneau L. 2015. 'The Rock Art of Ladakh: A Historiographic and Thematic Study' *Rock Art: Recent Researchers and New Perspectives*, New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi 79-99.

Bruneau, L., Q. Devers and M. Vernier 2011. 'Rock Art Research in Murgi Topko, Nubra Valley in Ladakh', *Purakala* 20-21(91-98).

De Terra, H. 1942. The Megaliths of Bursahom, Kashmir, a New Prehistoric Civilization from India, *American Philosophical society* 85 (5), 483-504.

Hasan, M. 1974. *Kashmir under the Sultans*, Kashmir, Ali Mohammad & Sons.

Indian Archaeology 2004. *Indian Archaeology 1998-99 A Review: 30-49*, New Delhi, Archaeological Survey of India.

Joshi, R.V., Rajguru, S.N., Pappu, R.S., and Bopardiker, B.P. 1974. Quaternary Glaciations and Palaeolithic Sites in the Lidder Valley, J&K, *World Archaeology*, 369-79.

Joshi, J.P. 1990 (ed.). *Indian Archaeology 1985-86. A Review: 34-108*, New Delhi, Archaeological Survey of India.

Kak, R.C. 1923. *Handbook of the Archaeological and Numismatic Sections of the Sri Pratap Singh Museum*, Srinagar, Calcutta, Thacker Spink & CO.

Kak, R.C. 1933. *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*, England, The Indian Society.

Kaw, R.N. 1979. The Neolithic culture of Kashmir. In D.P. Agrawal and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.) *Essays in Indian protohistory*, New Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Lahiri, N. 1992. *The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes Upto c. 200 BC: Resource use, Resource access and Lines of communication*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Mani, B.R. 2000. Excavations at Kanispur: 1998-99 (District Baramulla Kashmir). *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in History and Archaeology* 10, 1-21.

Mani, B.R. 2008. Kashmir Neolithic and Early Harappan: A Linkage, *Pragdhara* 18, 229-247.

Mitra, D.(ed.) 1984. *Indian Archaeology 1981-82: A Review: 16-25*, Calcutta, Archaeological Survey of India.

N.V. Polosmak; Shah, M.A. & L.P. Kundo 2018. Petroglyphs of Zanskar India: findings of the 2016 season, *Journal of Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia*, 46(2), 60- 77.

Saar, S.S. 1992. *Archaeology: Ancestors of Kashmir*, New Delhi, Lalit Art Publishers.

Shali, S.L. 1993. *Kashmir: History and Archaeology Through the Ages*, New Delhi, OM Publications.

Shah, M.A. 2013. Kushan Terracotta Tiles in Kashmir Valley: the Chronological Interpretation, *Puratattva*, 43(239-246).

Shah, M.A. 2013. Early Historic Archaeology in Kashmir – an Appraisal of the Kushan Period. In *Bulletin of Deccan College*, 72-73(213-224).

Stein, M.A. (translation) 1989 [1900]. Kalhana's *Rajatarangini*, vol. I & II, New Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

Stein, M.A. 2005 [1899]. *Memoir on Maps Illustrating the Ancient Geography of Kashmir*, Srinagar, Ali Mohammad & Sons.

Sufi, G.M.D. 1996. *Kashmir Being a History of Kashmir from the Earliest Times to our own*, vol. II, New Delhi, Capital Publishing House.

Thapar, B.K. 1985. *Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India*, Tokyo, Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies.

Thapar, B.K. 1997. Archaeology of South Asia: A perspective in interrelationship. In J. P. Joshi (ed.), *Facets of Indian Civilisation; Recent Perspectives 1*: 69-74, New Delhi, Aryan Books International.

Yattoo, MA, & Bandey, AA, 2014. Relations of Neolithic Kashmir with South and Central Asia: Comparative Analysis of Material Culture from new sites in Kashmir, *Journal of Central Asian Studies*, Vol. 21 (XXI), 37-46.

## SEMESTER- III

### General Elective

### **Archaeological Sites of Kashmir**

Course code: ARC17308GE

**Credits: (2)**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**Minimum Marks: 20**

#### **Course Description**

This course offers a comprehensive examination of the archaeological sites in Kashmir, spanning from prehistoric to early historic periods. It covers significant sites such as Burzahom, Gufkral, Kanispora, and Bomai, providing insights into early human settlement and development in the region. The course also addresses key early historic sites, including Semthan, Harwan, Ushkur, and Ahan, with an emphasis on their historical and cultural contexts. Through detailed analysis of these sites, students will gain an understanding of the archaeological and historical evolution of Kashmir.

#### **Expected Learning Outcomes**

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Identify and describe major prehistoric archaeological sites in Kashmir, including their historical and cultural significance.
- b. Analyze key early historic sites in the region, understanding their contributions to the development of early historic societies.
- c. Evaluate the archaeological evidence from these sites to reconstruct the historical and cultural evolution of Kashmir.

#### **Unit – 1 – Prehistoric Sites**

- a. Burzahom,
- b. Gufkral,
- c. Kanispora,
- d. Bomai.

#### **Unit – 2 – Early Historic Sites**

- a. Semthan
- b. Harwan
- c. Ushkur
- d. Kanispora
- e. Kutbal,
- f. Ahan

### **Recommended Readings:**

Agrawal, D.P. 1992. Man and environment in India through ages: an interdisciplinary study of the Indian quaternary with focus on north-west, New Delhi, Books & Books.

Bandey A.A. 1997. Palaeolithic Habitational Site at Manasbal, Kashmir: Recent Archaeological Investigations, *Journal of Central Asian Studies*, University of Kashmir, 8 (1), 12-18.

Bandey A.A. 2003a. Neolithic settlement found at Bomai, Kashmir, India, *Circle of Inner Asian Art*, Issue 18.

Bandey A.A. 2003b. Preliminary Report: Archaeological explorations in Bomai village, Sopore, *Central Asian Digest*, Vol. XXIII, 10-12.

Bandey A.A. 2009. Prehistoric Kashmir Archaeological History of Palaeolithic & Neolithic Cultures, New Delhi, Dilpreet Publishing House.

De Terra, H. 1942. The Megaliths of Bursahom, Kashmir, a New Prehistoric Civilization from India, *American Philosophical society* 85 (5), 483-504.

De Terra, H. and Paterson, T.T. 2003 [1939]. *The Ice Age in the Indian Subcontinent and Associated Human Cultures: With Special Reference to Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Sind, Liddar & Central and Peninsular India*, New Delhi, Aryan Books.

Joshi, R.V., Rajguru, S.N., Pappu, R.S., and Bopardiker, B.P. 1974. Quaternary Glaciations and Palaeolithic Sites in the Lidder Valley, J&K, *World Archaeology*, 369-79.

Mani, B.R. 2000. Excavations at Kanispur: 1998-99 (District Baramulla Kashmir). *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in History and Archaeology* 10, 1-21.

Paddayya, K. 2008. Palaeolithic Cultures. In Deborah, M. Pearsall (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Archaeology*: 768-791, Elsevier.

Pande, B.M. 1969. Neolithic Hunting Scene on a Stone Slab from Burzahom, Kashmir, *Asian Perspectives*, XIV 1971, 134-138.

Pande, B.M. 1970[1969]. The Neolithic in Kashmir - new discoveries, *The Anthropologist*, Vol. XVII, No. 1-2, 25-41.

Pant, R.K. 1979. Microwear Studies on Burzahom Neolithic Tools, *Man and Environment* vol. 3, 11-17.

Spate M, Zhang G, Yattoo MA, Betts A, 2017. New evidence for early 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BP agriculture in the Western Himalayas: Qasim Bagh, Kashmir, *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, 2017 (11), 568-577.

Saar, S.S. 1992. *Archaeology: Ancestors of Kashmir*, New Delhi, Lalit Art Publishers.

Shah, M.A., 2012. Discovery of Rock Art in Northern Kashmir, A Preliminary Investigation, in *Proceedings of The National Seminar on River Valley Civilization of Chatisgarh and New Researches in Indian Archaeology*, 329-336.

Shali, S.L. 1993. *Kashmir: History and Archaeology Through the Ages*, New Delhi, OM Publications.

Shali, S.L. 2001. *Settlement Pattern in Relation to Climatic changes in Kashmir*, New Delhi, OM Publications.

Sankalia, H.D. 1971. New Evidence for Early Man in Kashmir, *Current Anthropology* 12 (4 / 5), 558-562.

Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Poona, Deccan College post graduate and research institute.

Saar, S.S. 1992. *Archaeology: Ancestors of Kashmir*, New Delhi, Lalit Art Publishers.

Kaw, R.N. 1979. The Neolithic culture of Kashmir. In D.P. Agrawal and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.) *Essays in Indian*

Yattoo, M.A., 2012. Characterising material culture to determine settlement patterns in north west Kashmir, online resource material at British Library, UK.

SEMESTER- IV

General Elective

**Terracotta Art**

Course code: ARC17406GE

**Credits: (2)**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**Minimum Marks: 20**

**Course Description**

This course focuses on the study of terracotta art, emphasizing its geographical distribution, key archaeological sites, and chronological development. The syllabus covers the evolution of terracotta art from the pre-Kushan to the Kushan era, with a detailed examination of significant terracotta sculptures and their connections to other cultures and civilizations. Students will develop an understanding of the historical and artistic significance of terracotta art within its broader cultural and archaeological contexts.

**Expected Learning Outcomes**

**Upon completing this course, students will be able to:**

- a. Understand the geographical extent, key sites, and chronological framework of terracotta art.
- b. Analyze terracotta sculptures from the pre-Kushan and Kushan eras, identifying their artistic characteristics and historical importance.
- c. Evaluate the cultural connections and influences between terracotta art of this region and other contemporary civilizations.

**Unit – 1 Introduction**

- a. Geographical Extent
- b. Important sites
- c. Chronology

**Unit – 2 Terracotta Art Pre Kushan and Kushan Era**

- a. Terracotta Sculptures
- b. Affinities with other cultures and civilizations



## Recommended Readings:

Ahmad, I. *Ancient Greeks in Kashmir*. Delhi: Dilpreet Publishing House, 2011.

Bandey, A. A. 'Silk Route Manifestations in Kashmir Art.' In *Silk Route and Eurasia: Peace and Cooperation*, edited by A. A. Bandey, 147–68. Srinagar: Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, 2011.

Bandey, A. A. *Early Terracotta Art of Kashmir*. Srinagar: Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, 1992.

Bhan, J. L. 'Tile A Vital Link.' In *Central Asia and Western Himalayas—A Forgotten Link*, edited G.M. Buth, 47. Jodhpur: Scientific Publishers, 1986.

Bhan, J. L. 'Iconographic Interactions between Kashmir and Central Asia.' In *Kashmir and Central Asia*, edited by B. K. Deambi, 75–90. Srinagar: Centre of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, 1989.

Dani, A. H., B. A. Litvinsky, and M.Z. Safi. 'Eastern Kushans, Kidarites in Gandhara and Kashmir, and Later Hephthalites.' In *History of Civilizations of Central Asia: The Crossroads of Civilizations: A.D. 250 to 750*, edited by B.A. Litvinsky, 167–87. Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 1996.

Fisher, R. E. 'The Enigma of Harwen.' In *Art and Architecture of Ancient Kashmir*, edited by P. Pal, 1–16. Bombay: Marg Publications, 1989.

Gaur, G. S. 'Terracotta art of Kashmir.' In *Puraratna: Emerging Trends in Archaeology, Art, Anthropology, Conservation and History*, edited by C. Margabhandu, A. K. Sharma, and R.S. Bisht, 368–72. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakshan, 2002.

Gaur, G. S. 'Semthan Excavation: A Step towards Bridging the Gap between the Neolithic and the Kushan Period in Kashmir.' In *Archaeology and History (Essays in memory of Shri A. Ghosh)*, edited by B. D. Chattopadhyaya and B. M. Pande, 327–37. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan, 1987.

Pal, Pratapaditya. *The Arts of Kashmir*. New York: Asia Society and Museum, 2008.

Shah, M.A. 2013. Kushan Terracotta Tiles in Kashmir Valley: the Chronological Interpretation, *Puratattva*, 43(239-246).

Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Delhi: Pearson, 2008.

Shali, S. L. *Settlement Pattern in Relation to Climatic Changes in Kashmir*. New Delhi: Om Publications, 2001.

Thapar, B.K., ed. *Indian Archaeology 1977–78—A Review*. Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, 1980.