

SEMESTER- IV

Dissertation

Course code: ARC17401CR

*DISSERTATION

1. A student may opt for writing a Dissertation in lieu of two of the core papers for semester IV.
2. The dissertation application form shall be submitted by the student within 30 days of the commencement of teaching for semester III.
3. The application shall be submitted alongwith necessary dissertation fee (non-refundable), alongwith a detailed synopsis of his research and concurrence of the research guide. He/She will be permitted to proceed with the dissertation only after it is approved by the Departmental Committee.
4. The synopsis shall be signed by the student and the research guide and shall consist of:
 - a) Current status of knowledge of the topic of research;
 - b) Aims of proposed research and methodology to be adopted;
 - c) Nature of data to be collected;
 - d) Proposed method of analysis of data;
 - e) Expected contribution to the knowledge of the subject; and
 - f) A detailed bibliography of the literature on the topic selected.
5. Every student, who offers dissertation, shall work under the supervision of a teaching faculty member of the Institute. The topic of the dissertation and the supervisor shall be chosen by the student in consultation with the Departmental Committee. If a candidate's proposed work is of an interdisciplinary nature, one more internal supervisor from the related discipline may be appointed.
6. A student shall complete his dissertation on the topic and under the supervision of a guide approved by the Departmental Committee. He shall not be permitted to change the topic and/or guide once approved by the Departmental Committee.
7. The cover of the dissertation shall mention the topic of the dissertation and shall contain the following matter:

**"Dissertation submitted to Department of Culture and Archaeology, CCAS
in partial fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Arts"**
8. The student shall prepare two copies of the dissertation. He shall submit one copy of the dissertation to the Academic Section and shall retain the second copy with himself to be submitted, only if required later on by the Academic Section.
9. The dissertation shall have the following certificate from the research guide:

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFIED that the work incorporated in this thesis (entitled) submitted by (Name of the student) was carried out by the student under my supervision. Such material as has been obtained from other sources has been duly acknowledged in the dissertation.

(Sign. of the student)

(Sign. of research guide)

11. Revaluation of the dissertation shall be done only when a student gets 40 and above marks.
12. A student who fails to get the minimum required marks (i.e. 40) shall revise and resubmit it for evaluation as per the comments of the examiner. Revised dissertation shall be submitted for evaluation at any semester-end examination.
13. The dissertation shall be submitted to the Academic Section. It shall be submitted not later than first week of the last month of the semester IV.

SEMESTER- IV

Conservation of Cultural Property

Course code: ARC17402DCE

Unit-1: Ancient Structures

- a. Types of Structures
- b. Material of Structures
- c. Causes of deterioration

Unit-2: Conservation of Structures

- a. Preservation Methods
- b. Conservation Techniques
- c. Restoration of Structures

Unit-3: Inorganic Archaeological Materials

- a. Types of Materials
- b. Causes of deterioration
- c. Preservation and Conservation Techniques

Unit-4: Organic Materials

- a. Material Culture
- b. Causes of Deterioration
- c. Preservation and Conservation Techniques

Recommended Reading:

- Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Basham, A.L. 2007. The Illustrated Cultural History of India. Oxford University Press.
- Bhandari, N.K. 2007. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Eastern Book Corporation.
- Bhowmik, S. K. 2004 Heritage Management: Care, Understanding and Appreciation of Cultural Heritage. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
- Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation). New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Deshpande, M. N. 1994. Care of Cultural Heritage. New Delhi : National Museum Institute.
- Dhawan, Shashi. 1996. Recent Trends in Conservation of Art Heritage. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Ghoshmaulik, S. K. and K.K. Bass 2001. Understanding Heritage: Role of Museum. Bhubaneswar: Academic Staff College.
- Howard, Peter. 2003. Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity. London: Continuum.
- Paddayya, K. 2004. Heritage management with special reference to modern impacts on Archaeology sites of lower Deccan. Deccan Studies 1 (2): 7-24.
- Rao, P.R. 1988. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Sterling.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership. London: Duckworth.
- Singh, L.K. 2008. Indian Cultural Heritage from Tourism Perspective. Delhi: ISHA Books.
- Thapar, B.K. 1989 Conservation of the Indian Heritage. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.

SEMESTER- IV

Cultural Heritage Management

Course code: ARC17403DCE

Unit-1:

- a. Definition, Scope and Importance of Heritage and Heritage Preservation and Management
- b. World Heritage Sites, Role of UNESCO
- c. World Heritage Sites
- d. world Heritage Sites in India

Unit-2:

- a. Cultural Heritage Management in India: Role of Government bodies
- b. Legislation
- c. Role of Non-Government organizations

Unit-3:

- a. Challenges to Cultural Heritage: Natural and man-made challenges
- b. Public participation in preservation of cultural heritage
- c. Heritage Tourism

Unit-4:

- a. Heritage Management in Jammu and Kashmir.
- b. Field study and report writing (The students would submit a detailed report on heritage management in J & K on the basis of field study, oral histories and written sources).

Recommended Reading:

- Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Basham, A.L. 2007. The Illustrated Cultural History of India. Oxford University Press.
- Bhandari, N.K. 2007. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Eastern Book Corporation.
- Bhowmik, S. K. 2004 Heritage Management: Care, Understanding and Appreciation of Cultural Heritage. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
- Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation). New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Deshpande, M. N. 1994. Care of Cultural Heritage. New Delhi : National Museum Institute.
- Dhawan, Shashi. 1996. Recent Trends in Conservation of Art Heritage. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Ghoshmaulik, S. K. and K.K. Bass 2001. Understanding Heritage: Role of Museum. Bhubaneswar: Academic Staff College.
- Howard, Peter. 2003. Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity. London: Continuum.
- Paddayya, K. 2004. Heritage management with special reference to modern impacts on Archaeology sites of lower Deccan. Deccan Studies 1 (2): 7-24.
- Rao, P.R. 1988. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Sterling.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership. London: Duckworth.
- Singh, L.K. 2008. Indian Cultural Heritage from Tourism Perspective. Delhi: ISHA Books.
- Thapar, B.K. 1989 Conservation of the Indian Heritage. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.

SEMESTER- IV

Ancient Indian History – 2

Course code: ARC17404DCE

Unit-1- Decline of Mauryan Empire and the rise of smaller states:

- i. Sungas, Kanavas and Pallavas: Cultural History;
- ii. Central Asian conquest of India and its consequences; Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushans and Huns: Political history; economic, social and cultural impact.

Unit-2- Satvahanas:

Political History, Economy, Society and Culture.

Unit-3- Gupta Empire:

- i. Excavated remains of Gupta period;
- ii. Empire building under Gupta rulers, Polity, Economy, Society and Culture.

Unit-4- Post Gupta Period:

Political, Economic and Cultural history.

Recommended Readings

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

Devahuti, D. 1970. *Harsha - A Political History*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Goyal, S.R. 1986. *Harsha and Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusumajali Prakasan.

Jha, Amiteshwar and Dilip Rajgor. 1994. *Studies in the Coinage of the Western Kshatrapas*. Anjaneri (Nasik): Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.

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

Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalkar (ed.). 1950. *The Vedic Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1966. *The Age of Imperial Unity*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1970. *The Classical Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1971. *The Age of Imperial Kannauj*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1972. *The Struggle for the Empire*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Majumdar, R.C., H.C. Raychoudhuri, and K. Datta. 1961. *Advanced History of India*. London: Macmillian.

Mirashi, V.V. 1981. *The History and Inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Bombay: State Board of Literature.

Narain, A.K. 1957. *The Indo-Greeks*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Raychoudhuri, H.C. 1950. *Political History of Ancient India*. (5th ed.) Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

Sharma, R.S. 1965. *Indian Feudalism*. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

Shastri, K.A.N and G. Srinivasachari. 1970. *Advanced History of India*. London: Macmillan and Co.

Shastri, K.A.N. 1966. *History of South India*. (IIIrd ed.) Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shastri, K.A.N. 1952. *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*. Banaras: Motilal Banarsidas.

Shastri, K.A.N. 1957. *A Comprehensive History of India vol. II. (The Mauryas and Satavahanas)*. Bombay: Orient Longmans.

Shastri, A.M. (ed.). 1999. *Age of Satavahanas*, 2 vols., Aryan Prakashan, New Delhi.

Thapar, Romila. 1973. *Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas* (2nd ed) Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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

Stein, M.A. (translation) 1989b [1900]. *Kalhana's Rajatarangini*, vol. 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. *Kashir Being a History of Kashmir from the Earliest Times to our own*, vol. II, New Delhi, Capital Publishing House.

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

SEMESTER- IV

ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGY

Course code: ARC17405DCE

Unit – 1: Concepts in Ethnoarchaeology

- a. Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records: Role of Analogy.
- b. Definition, scope and methods of ethnoarchaeology;
- c. Brief review of the Ethnoarchaeological researches in India.
- d. Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of past material culture; e.g. Settlement pattern, technology, ceramics, food processing, etc.

Unit – 2: Ethnoarchaeological studies in Indian settings

- a. Forager/collector model to Palaeolithic and Mesolithic societies.
- b. Ethnoarchaeological researches on the living hunter-gatherers in central, western and southern regions of India. Pardhis, Van Vagris, Korkus, Gonds, Bastar, Birhors, Yanadis, Chenchus, and Musahars. Veddas of Sri Lanka.
- c. Present day shifting cultivation practices and their relevance to the study of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of India.
- d. Ethnoarchaeological research for reconstructing the early agro-pastoral Chalcolithic communities of central and western India; Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils and Dhangars.
- e. Living Megalithic tradition in India.
- f. Ethnoarchaeology of marginal resource utilization

Unit – 3: Ethnoarchaeological studies outside India:

- a. Important Ethnoarchaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies outside India: Eskimos of Alaska, Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert and Australian Aborigines

Unit – 4: Ethnoarchaeological applications for Sciences in Archaeology:

- a. Role of analogy in problems pertaining to the application of Sciences in Archaeology; biological anthropology, ethno-botany, and Archaeo-zoology.

Recommended Readings:

Ajay Pratap 1987. Shifting Cultivation in the Rajmahal Hills of India, in *Archaeology as Long-term History*, (Ed) Ian Hodder, pp. 68-83. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ajay Pratap 2000. *The Hoe and the Axe: Ethnohistory of Shifting Cultivation in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Allchin, B. 1985. Ethnoarchaeology in South Asia, in *South Asian Archaeology 1983*, (J. Schotsmans and M. Taddei Eds.), pp 21-33 Napels: Instituto Universitario Orientale.

Allchin, B. 1994. *Living Traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Co Pvt Ltd.

Allchin, F. R. 1959. Poor Men's Thalys : A Deccan Potter's Technique, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 22(2): 250-7.

Ansari, S. 2000. Small game hunting Musahars: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, *Puratattva*, 30: 141-150.

Ansari, S. 2001. Fishing Practices Among the Mallahs of Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh, *Man and Environment*, 26 (1): 39-55.

Ansari, S. 2005. Ethnoarchaeology of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of South-Central Ganga Valley, *Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies Monograph Series No. 4*, Pune: Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies.

Ansari, S. 2005. Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of South-Central Ganga Valley: An Ethnoarchaeological Perspective in *Gurudakshina: Facets of Indian Archaeology*, (Ed.) Alok Kumar Kanungo, pp. 287-328, Oxford: BAR International Series 1433.

Ansari, S. 2011. *Ethnoarchaeological Perspectives of Prehistoric settlement Patterns of South-Central Ganga Valley* Oxford : BAR International Series.

Arati Deshpande-Mukherjee 2000. An Ethnographic Account of Contemporary Shellfish Gathering on the Konkan Coast, Maharashtra, *Man and Environment* 25 (2): 79-92.

Arati Deshpande-Mukherjee 2006. Reconstructing the Past: Ethnographic Observation on Shell working at Bishnupur, in *Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India*, (Gautam Sengupta,

Griffin, P.B. and W.G. Solheim II. 1990. Ethnoarchaeological Research in Asia, *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.

Grigg, D.B. 1980. *The Agricultural Systems of the World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jain, S.K. 1991. *Contributions to Indian Ethnobotany*. Jodhpur: Scientific Publishers.

Jayaswal, V and K. Krishna 1986. *An Ethnoarchaeological View of India Terracotta*. New

Delhi: Agam Kala.

Jochim, M.A. 1976. Hunter Gatherer Subsistence and Settlement: A Predictive Model. New York: Academic Press.

Kanungo , A.K. 2004. Glass Beads in Ancient India and afurnace-Wound Beads at Purdalpur : An Ethnoarchaeological Approach, Asian Perspective, Vol 43(1) : 123 -150.

Kanungo, A.K. 2004. Glass Beads in Indian Archaeology: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. Oxford: BAR International Series 1242.

Kenoyer, J.M. 1983. Shell working Industries of the Indus Civilization: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective. Ph.D Dissertation. Berkeley: University of California.

Kenoyer, J.M., M. Vidale and K.K. Bhan 1991. Contemporary Stone bead –Making in Khambat, India: Patterns of Craft Specialization in the Archaeological Record, World Archaeology 23 (1): 44-63.

Kramer David N. 2001 . Ethnoarchaeology in Action . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kramer, C. 1980. Ethnoarchaeology. Guildford Survey: Columbia Survey: Columbia University Press.

Kramer, C. 1994. A Tale of Two Cities: Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology in Rajasthan, in Living Traditions (B. Allchin Ed.), pp 307-22. New Delhi: Oxford-IBH.

Lee, R.B. and I. Devore 1975. Man the Hunter. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co.

Leshnik, L.S. and G. Sontheimer. 1975. Pastoralists and Nomads. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

Maheshwari, J.K. 1996. Ethnobotany in South Asia. Jodhpur: Scientific Publishers.

Maheshwari, J.K. and R. Jones 1988. Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective. Canberra: Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.

Meehan, B. and R. Jones 1988. Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective. Canberra: Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.

Michael, J. Balick and Paul Alan Cox 1996. Plant, People and the Science of Ethnobotany, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Miller, D. 1985. Artefacts as Categories: A Study of Ceramic Variability in Central India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Misra, V.N. 1974. Archaeological and Ethnographic Evidence for the Hafting and Use of Microliths and Related Tools, Puratattva 7: 3-12.

- Misra, V.N. 1984. The Van Vagris- Lost Hunters of Thar Desert , Rajasthan, Man and Environment 15 (2) 89-108.
- Mohanty, P. and J. Mishra 2002. Fifty Years of Ethnoarchaeological research in India: A Review, in Archaeology and Interactive disciplines (S. Settar and R. Korisettar Eds.), pp 169-207. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research
- Morris, B. 1982. Forest Traders: A Socio-Economic Study of the Hill Pandaram. London School of Economics Monograph, Social Anthropology 55. London: Athlone Press.
- Morrison Kathleen D. and Laura L. Junker. 2002. Forager-Traders in South and Southeast Asia: Long Term Histories. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 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 13: 47-58.
- Murty, M.L.K. 1985. Ethnoarchaeology of Kurnool Cave Area, World Archaeology 17 (2): 192-205.
- Murthy M.L.K. 2007. Social Ecology of Village Goddesses and Agro-pastoral Communities in Eastern Ghats (Andhra Pradesh), in Anthropology for Archaeology Proceedings of the Prof. Irawati Karve Birth Centenary Seminar (Walimbe, S.R. P.P. Joglekar and K.K. Basa Eds.), pp. 95-103. Pune: Deccan College.
- Murty, M.L.K. and G.D. Sontheimer 1980. Prehistoric Background to Pastoralism in the Southern Deccan in the Light of Oral Traditions and Cults of Some Pastoral Communities, Anthropos 75: 163-84.
- Nagar, M. 1975. Role of Ethnographic Evidence in the Reconstruction of Archaeological Data, Eastern Anthropologist 28 (1): 13-22.
- 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.
- Nagaraja Rao, M.S. 1965. Survival of Certain Neolithic Elements Among the Boyas of Tekkalkota, Athropos 60: 180-6.
- Paddayya, K. 1998. Evidence of Neolithic Cattle Penning at Budhihal, Gulburga District, Karnataka, South Asian Studies 13: 141-54.
- Pakem, B, J.B., Bhattacharya, B.B. Dutta, and B. Datta Ray. 1980. Shifting Cultivation in North-East India, Shillong: North East India Council for Social Science Research.
- Pal J. N. 2007. Review of the Ethnoarchaeological Research in the Gangetic Basin, and Future Directions, in Anthropology for Archaeology Proceedings of the Prof. Irawati Karve Birth Centenary Seminar (Walimbe, S.R. P.P. Joglekar and K.K. Basa Eds.), pp. 77-94.

Pune: Deccan College.

Panja, S. 1996. Mobility Strategies, Site Structure and Subsistence- Settlement Organizations: An Actualistic Perspective, *Man and Environment* 21 (1): 58-73.

Raju, D.R. 1988. Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethno- Archaeology of Cuddapah Region, South-East India. Pune: Ravish Publishers.

Ray, H.P. 1996. Maritime Archaeology: The Ethnographic Evidence, *Man and Environment* 21 (1): 74-85.

Richard B. Lee and Richard Daly 1999. *Hunters and Gatherers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rivers, W. H. R. 1967. *The Todas*. London.

Roy, S.K. 1981. Aspects of Neolithic Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation, Garo Hills, Meghalaya, *Asian Perspective* 24: 193-221.

Satapathy, K.K. and B.K. Sarma 2002. Shifting Cultivation in India: An Overview, *Asian Agri-History*, 6 (2): 121-139.

Schiffer, M. 1978. Methodological Issues in Ethnoarchaeology, in *Exploration in Ethnoarchaeology* (R. Gould Ed.), pp 229-47. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

Sengupta, G. Suchira Roychoudhury and Sujit Som 2006. *Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India*. New Delhi : Pragati Publications and Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India (Kolkata).

Sinopali, C.M. 1991. Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia, *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.

Smiley, F.E. et al. 1980. *The Archaeological Correlates of the Hunter-Gatherer Societies: Studies from the Ethnographic Record*. Ann Arbor: Michigan University Press.

Stiles, D. 1977. Ethnoarchaeology: A Discussion of Method and Application, *Man* 12: 87-103.
Tripathi, V. and Arun K. Mishra 1997. Understanding Iron Technology: An Ethnographic Model, *Man and Environment* 22 (1): 59-68.

SEMESTER- IV

General Elective

Terracotta Art

Course code: ARC17406GE

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