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T.Y.B.A. SYLLABUS UNDER AUTONOMY

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER VI

COURSE : A.AIC.6.01

ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the economic institutions of Ancient India which will help them correlate with archaeological findings.

Unit I: Sources of Economic History & the Science of Vartta (15 lecs.)

1. Literary, Archaeological & Epigraphical evidences
2. Importance of Vartta and its Manifestations
3. Economic Functions of the State

Unit II: Economic Life in Ancient India (15 lecs.)

1. Agriculture and Irrigation
2. Industries, Trade and Commerce
3. Transports, Weights and Measures

Unit III: Guilds and Corporations (15 lecs.)

1. System and Administration of Guilds
2. System of Banking
3. Coins as a media of Exchange
Unit IV: Maritime Trade in Ancient India (15 lecs.)

1. Maritime Ports, Ship yards and Type of Ships
2. Trade and River System in Deccan, South India and North India
3. Trade Routes

CIA: Assignment

Bibliography

Begley, Vimala and Richard Daniel de Puma, 1992, Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade. Delhi


Chandra Moti 1977, Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India, New Delhi.

Gogte, V.D. 2000. Indo-Arabic Maritime Contacts during the Bronze Age: Scientific Study of Pottery from Ras-al-Junayz (Oman), Adumatu, Issue no.2 (July), 7-14

Jain V.K. 1990, Trade and Traders in Western India, New Delhi.

Lahiri Nayanjoot, 1992, The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes (upto c200B.C.), Delhi.


Vohra N. N. (ed.) 2002 India and East Asia Culture and Society, Delhi.
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ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER VI

COURSE: A.AIC.6.02

EVOLUTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA PART II

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the major forms of art and architectural heritage of ancient India and Iconography. It traces the origin and development of early temples and evolution of Temple architectural styles in different regions in the medieval period. The course also deals with miniature paintings and its heritage.

Unit I: Origin and Development of Temple Architecture. (15 lectures)

1. Concept and Origin of Temples
2. Temple Styles

Unit II: Structural Temples and Secular Architecture in India (15 lectures)

1. Temples in Central India (Khajuraho) & Orissa (Rekha Deul)
2. Temples of Deccan (Chalukyan) & South India (Virupaksha & Kailashnath)
3. Forts and Fortification
4. Wells, Dams and other buildings

Unit III: A Brief Survey of Iconography (15 lectures)

1. Brahmanical Iconography (Shiva, Vishnu, Shakti, etc)
2. Buddhist Iconography (Buddha, Bodhisattvas & Other Deities)
3. Jain Iconography (Tirthankaras, Yakshas and Yakshinis)
Unit IV: Brief Survey of Historical Cave and Miniatures Painting  (15 lectures)

1. Ajanta and Bagh
2. Beginning of Miniature Painting and Regional Development :-
   a) Rajput Paintings
   b) Pahari Painting
   c) Deccani Painting
   d) Kalighat Painting

Field Visits are Compulsory.

CIA: Practical Site Visits and Project Work.

Bibliography


Berkson, Carmel 1982. An Approach Towards Examining Style in the Cave Temple, in Rupa Pratirupa (Alice Boner Commemoration Volume) [Bettina Baume red.], pp. 57-86, New Delhi, Biblia I simplex.


Kala: Journal of Indian Art History Congress. Publisher: Indian Art History Congress, Guwahati (Assam). Annual.


Nagaraju, S. 1981: Buddhist Architecture of Western India. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan


LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with Ethno-Archaeology and Zoo-archaeology in India. It involves the investigations of contemporary behaviour and material culture from archaeological perspective. It is a broad field of inquiry that encompasses all aspects of human adaptation from selection of raw material to ideological basis for the use of specific symbols.

Unit I: Theory, Definition and Historiography. (10 lectures)

5. Theorizing Ethnoarchaeology and Analogy

Unit II: Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of past material cultures in India. (10 lectures)

5. Important theoretical models and their application.
7. Ceramics, food processing etc
Unit III: Case Studies in Ethnoarchaeology. (15 lectures)

1. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies:
   a) World, e.g. the Eskimos, Bushmen and Australian Aborigines.
   b) India (E.g Andaman Islanders, Birhors, Chenchus, Yanadis, Katkaris, Veddas, Kanjars, Vanvaghrs.)
2. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living nomadic and sedentary (tribal) pastoral societies of India e.g. Todas, Rabaris, Dhangars, Gadris, Gujjars.
3. Pastoral communities of Central and western India(e.g. Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils, Dhangars, Warlis)
4. Living Megalithic traditions in NE India and Matriarchal systems in Mizoram and Kerala, shifting cultivation practices (e.g. Jhoom).

Unit IV: The role of Analogy in solving problems pertaining to the application of sciences in archaeology in India. (10 lectures)

4. Ethno- botany.(food and medicine)
5. Social zoo archaeology.

Field Visits are Compulsory.

CIA: Practical Site Visits and Project Work.
Bibliography


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.


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ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER V                                    COURSE : A.AIC.5.04

STUDY OF PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the methods of conservation and protection of antiquities.

Unit I: Ethics of Conservation (15 lecs.)

4. Professional Ethics
5. Policy on replacement or restoration

Unit II: Preventive Conservation (15 lecs.)

1. Preventive measures
2. Role of Conservator.
3. Collective Responsibility
4. Disaster planning for museums

Unit III: Examination and Documentation (15 lecs.)

1. Factors of Decay
2. Acquisition, examination and documentation
3. Problems of excavated objects
4. Authenticity and Faking
Unit IV: Process of Conservation of Various Materials. (15 lecs.)

1. Organic (Bone, Ivory, Wood, etc)

2. Inorganic (Stone, Bricks, Pottery and Terracotta, Metal, etc)

3. Conservation of paintings, murals and manuscripts

CIA: Conservation lab workshop/Report

Bibliography

Agarwal Rajesh K. And Nangia Sudesh, Economic and Employment potential of archaeological monuments in India, Birla Institute of Scientific Research, New Delhi, 1974.


Ghosh A., Fifty Years of Archaeological Survey of India, Ancient India, 1953.

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ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER VI

COURSE: A.AIC.6.05

BRIEF SURVEY OF RELIGIO-PHILOPHICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA

PART II

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the various religious ideals in order to understand the various concepts in Indian religio-philosophical traditions.

Unit I: Schools in Indian Philosophy (15 lecs.)

1. Six Systems of Philosophy
2. Nastika Schools in Indian Tradition (Except Buddhism and Jainism)

Unit II: Shaivism (15 lecs.)

1. Shaiva Agamic Cults (Pashupata sect, Kashmir Shaivism, Kapalikas and Kalamukhas)
2. Shaivism in South India (Vira –Shaivism, Tamil Shaivism, Shankaracharya)
3. Other Shaiva Sects (Ganapatya and Subramaniya)

Unit III: Vaishnavism (15 lecs.)

1. Bhagvad Gita and Religion and Philosophy as reflected in the Epics
2. Vaishnava Agama Sampradaya
3. Vaishnavism in South India
4. Concept and Philosophy of Bhakti
Unit IV: Shakti and Tantra in India (15 lecs.)

1. Development of Shakta Cult (Mother Goddess and Smarta Tradition)

2. Components and Tantric Philosophy and Rituals

3. Development of Tantrism in India

CIA: Assignment/Paper Presentation

Bibliography


Bhattacharya, N.N., 1989, Medieval Bhakti Movements in India, Delhi.

Bhattacharya, N.N., 1996, Ancient Indian Rituals and their Social Content, Delhi.

Chakravarti, N., The Concept of Rudra Shiva through the Ages.

Chattopadhyaya, S., Theistic Sects in Ancient India

Dasgupta, S.N., 1952-55, A history of Indian Philosophy.

Gonda, J., 1969, Aspects of Early Vaishnavism, Delhi

Hiriyananna, M. - Essentials of Indian Philosophy


Radhakrishnan, S. - Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II.
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ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER VI

COURSE : A.AIC.6.06

A BRIEF SURVEY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT INDIA

[45 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the various sciences and technological advances in ancient India.

Unit I: Sources for the study of Science and Technology & Health Care (10 lecs.)

1. Literature & Archaeological Sources
2. Yoga
3. Ayurveda
4. Magic

Unit II: Specific Sciences in Ancient India (20 lecs.)

1. Astronomy, Astrology and Mathematics
2. Water Management
3. Sangita Shastra
4. Kama Shastra (Erotic science)
5. Niti Shastra (Polity)
6. Vastu Shastra-Architecture
7. Lexicography
8. Rasa Shastra-Chemistry & Alchemy

9. Vanaspati Shastra-Botany

Unit III: Urbanization and Development of Crafts and Industries (10 lecs.)

5. Bead-Making, Pottery
6. Metal-Casting
7. Textiles

Unit IV: Recent Studies and Modern Investigation of Ancient Sciences and Technology. (05 lecs.)

CIA: Assignment/Workshop

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Bose, D.M., Sen, S.N., Subbarayappa, B.V., Concise history of Sciences in India

Brajendranatha Seal, Banrasidas Motilal, Delhi, 1958, Positive Sciences of Ancient India


Ramakrishna Mission-Cultural Heritage of India Vol. I, II & III.