Course objectives
The objective of this course is to introduce students to the concept origin and development of archaeology in India.

Course outcomes
Students learn the history of archaeology in India and its relationship with other disciplines and fundamental concepts. Also, they will come to know the dimension of archaeological studies.

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

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

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

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

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

**Suggested Reading:**

REM Wheeler. Archaeology from the Earth, Penguin.

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


Albuquerque University of New Mexico Press.

Course objectives
The objective of this course is to introduce prehistory of India to the students including rock art.

Course outcomes
Students learn the when man appeared on the earth, different technological stages rock including rock art.

Unit I
Introduction of Prehistory, Human Evolution. Africa, Asia and Europe. 3h

Unit II
Lower Paleolithic Culture of India, tool, type; Soan and Acheulian traditions, some important sites: Attirampakkam, Bhimbetka, Hunsgi, Jayal, Chhajoli and others. 4h

Unit III
Middle Paleolithic: Stratigraphic position, tool typology
Important sites in Central & Peninsular India. Didwana, Bhimbetka, Samnapur and others. 3h

Unit IV
Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic-tool types Stratigraphic Position, Distribution of sites: Belan Valley, Patne, Bhimbetka, Baor, and others. 3h

Unit V
Rock Art, Subject of art, Distributions of sites in India. 3h

Suggested Reading:
Course objectives:
The objective of this course is to introduce the students with the major political events since ancient times to 185BC. The major ruling dynasties and the development of political institutions in India are outlined.

Course outcomes:
After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the political history of India upto 2\textsuperscript{nd} century BCE.

Unit I

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

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

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

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

Suggested Reading:
1. D.D. Kaushambi-The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical outline; Bombay: Popular pub.
2. Romila Thapar-Ancient India, Delhi: Penguin
3. R.C. Majoomdar-Ancient India, New Delhi
4. B.D. Mahajan-Ancient India, New Delhi
5. V.C. Pandey- Paschim Bharat Ka Itihas. Agra
Sahitya Sansthan (Institute of Rajasthan Studies)

Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology

ARCH 4

Core course

MUSEUMS AND MUSEOLOGY

Course objectives
The objective of this course is to introduce students to the purpose and functioning of museums. Different kinds of museums related to Archaeology

Course outcomes
Students learn the history of museums in India, the basic functions of museums and their activities. Important collections in different museums of the country.

Unit I
Origin Meaning, Definition, Objects and Utility of museums

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

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

Unit IV

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


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


Shobita Ponja: Museum of India, Hongkong

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


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

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

Unit III

Unit IV
Relative Dating techniques: Stratigraphy, River terraces.

Unit V

Suggested Reading:
REM Wheeler. Archaeology from the Earth, Penguin.
A. Ghosh. Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology.Delhi

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

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


Course objectives
This course introduces the beginning of agriculture, domestication of animals and development of Bronze and Iron Age cultures in India

Course Outcome
Students are expected to learn the revolution in human history, beginning of metal using cultures and first urbanization in India.

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

Unit II
Harappan Culture: Origin, Expansion, Town planning, Trade, Economy, Technology, salient features, Decline.

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

Unit IV
Introduction of Iron Age cultures. Painted Grey Ware culture, and Northern Black Polished ware culture, distribution of sites, salient features
Unit V
Megalithic Culture: Peninsular Indian Megalithic culture, North east, Megalithic culture of Kashmir and Uttarakhand and Central India

Suggested Reading:


Aryan Books.


Shinde, Vasant. 1998. Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns), Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi

Tripathi, Vibha. 1976. The Painted Grey Ware : An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. Delhi: Concept.


Course objectives:
The objective of this course is to introduce the students with the major political events from 200 BC to 700 C.E. The major ruling dynasties and the development of political institutions in India are outlined.

Course outcomes:
After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the political history of India upto 700 C.E..

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

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

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

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

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

**Suggested Reading:**


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

Romila Thapar-Ancient India, Delhi: Penguin

R.C. Majoomdar-Ancient India, New Delhi

B.D. Mahajan-Ancient India, New Delhi

V.C. Pandey- Paschim Bharat Kaltihas. Agra
Course objectives
The objective of this course is to introduce students to the purpose and functioning of museums.

Course outcomes
Students learn the basic functions of museums and their activities. Conservation, education, exhibition collection and documentation.

Unit I
Documentation, Classification, identification and presentation of exhibits and Archaeological objects.

Unit II
Accessing, cataloguing, indexing, data processing, information retrieval, computerization, insurance of museum objects, accessing photographic record of museum collection. Research in museum, examples of museum contribution to research, research facilities.

Unit III
Conservation of Cultural Property: Some essential aspect of Conservation. INTAC and IGNCA

Unit IV
Different programmes and Role of ICOM, MAI, UNESCO, CAM, MA, MAG in Museum building.

Unit V
Education: The Role of Museum in Education. Different Programmers for development of society. General theories and principles of museum communication. Museum and the public, public facility, educational, scientific, and cultural responsibility of museum knowledge of the community and museum audience. Extension programme, mobile museum, workshops, fieldtrips, radio and television.
Suggested Reading:

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


ShobitaPonja : Museum of India, Hongkong.

Sanjay Jain: Museum and aivm Museology ekParichay, Baroda.
Course objectives
The objective of this course is to introduce students the fundamentals of archaeology.

Course outcomes
Students learn the history of archaeology its fundamentals.

Unit I
Definition, of Archaeology, its aims and scope, History of archaeology in India Types of archaeology, contribution by various illustrious scholars.

Unit II
Some Important Concepts like Time Space and culture, Three Dimensional Measurement, Adaptation; Relationship of archaeology with social and Natural Sciences like Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and so on.

Unit III
Introduction of Prehistory, Protohistory, Stone, Bronze, and Iron Age Cultures, ancient rock art, and it distributions of sites in India.

Unit IV
Excavation and Exploration techniques; absolute and relative dating in archaeology

Unit V
Museum and Museology; important museums of ancient India.

Suggested Reading:
S. A. Sali 1990 Stone Age India. Aurangabad.

REM Wheeler. Archaeology from the Earth, Penguin.
K, Roy. Story of Indian Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi.


A. Ghosh. Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology.Delhi

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

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