

PG SYLLABUS

M.A History & Archaeology

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

Department of History & Archaeology Nagaland University Kohima Campus, Meriema Kohima-797004

M.A. Syllabus in History & Archaeology 2024

PROGRAMME AND COURSE OUTCOME

The Department primarily undertake research on the history of ethnic communities, spanning the pre-colonial period to contemporary era. To meet one of this aim, Archaeology is introduced in the History curriculum to aid Post-Graduate students and PhD students in the study of the region's historic and prehistoric past. The Two-Year Master of Arts program in History & Archaeology offers a curriculum incorporating both the discipline of History and Archaeology. The main objective of the curriculum is directed towards imparting knowledge to students on the ideas of history and its epistemology, world history, Indian and regional histories with emphasis on various historical sources, archaeology being one of such sources vital for reconstructing the past of preliterate oral societies. In doing so, the curriculum attempts to promote and provide critical insights to the history of humanity and cultural heritage.

- 1. From an overview standpoint of the courses offered, papers are directed towards basic fundamental methodologies that historians and archaeologists employ in the study of the past, thus helping students to acquire and demonstrate skills in the critical analysis of primary and secondary historical sources.
- 2. The courses also seek to appraise students on historiographical theories and debates in the field of historical research. Such a course is vital to train students of history in both theoretical and conceptual developments in historiography.
- 3. The course thus intends to introduce students to the intricacies of history as a discipline and evolution of myriad of tradition of historical writings.
- 4. In general, the objective of all the Courses will help impart knowledge of the history, both 'western' and 'non-western', their change over time, of different regions of the world, including the Indian Subcontinent and Northeast India, in particular.
- **5.** A portion of the course is also aimed at introducing students of history to the discipline of Archaeology the nature of archaeological data, its methods and the multidisciplinary approaches to the study of past societies and their historical developments. With the basic fundamental background of Archaeology in the Under-Graduate level, its course at the Master Program is essentially designed to introduce students of history to the fundamentals of prehistory, prehistoric tool technology and the role of palaeoenvironment within which prehistoric cultures evolved.
- 6. The Archaeology section of the course also explores some of the major themes of our human past, beginning from evolution of early hominids to the origins of agriculture and animal domestication. In addition, the museology course is also designed to introduce students of Ancient Indian History to the history, role and significance of museum-collections and display of material culture/artefacts in the dissemination of knowledge of cultural values among different groups of people and as centres of research for the study and reconstruction, particularly of extant (or in the process of becoming so) cultures and ways of life. Emphasis are given to ethnographic museums which are especially relevant to the region of Northeast India. Such collections have a universal appeal in their capacity to illustrate the human endeavor to adapt to different environmental conditions and also facilitate the comparative study of human's reaction to common problems in various natural settings.
- 7. Keeping in focus the interdisciplinary objective of the curriculum, both papers of History and Archaeology are incorporated in the Two-Year Master of Arts Degree program in the Department of History & Archaeology, NU. All Four Papers each are essential Core Papers in the First and Second Semester, while in the Third and Fourth Semester, students are given the choice to opt from Elective Courses. Choice-Based Credit Papers are also incorporated in the Third and Fourth Semesters for students of various Departments within the School of Social Sciences.

SEMESTER-WISE CORE & ELECTIVE PAPERS

FIRST SEMESTER

HA-101: Archaeology - Methods and Approaches

HA-102: Ancient India: Socio-Religious, Political and Economic History

HA-103: Historical Methods

HA-104: Social and Political History of the Nagas

SECOND SEMESTER

HA-201: History of Indian Archaeology

HA-202: Medieval India: Socio-Religious, Polity and Economy

HA-203: Modern Indian Society

HA-204: Outline of World History

THIRD SEMESTER

History Specialization

HA-301: Eighteenth Century India

HA-302: British Expansion and Imperial Policy in India

HA-303: Indian Nationalism

HA-304: British Policy in North East India

Ancient India and Archaeology Specialization

HA-305: Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology

HA-306: Ancient Indian Art and Architecture

Electives (Any Two)

HA-307: Archaeology of Northeast India

HA-308: Introduction to Sciences in Archaeology

HA-309:Public Archaeology

HA-310:Ethnoarchaeology

FOURTH SEMESTER

History Specialization

HA-401: Contemporary India (1947-2000)

HA-402: Colonialism in South East Asia (1511-1850)

HA-403: Economic History of Modern India

HA-404: History of Environment in Modern India

Ancient History and Archaeology Specialization:

HA-405: Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures of Northeast India

HA-406: Epigraphy and Numismatic study of Ancient India

Electives (Any Two)

HA-407: Museology

HA-408: Ceramic Archaeology

HA-409: Protohistory of India

Dissertation:

HA-410: Dissertation

CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

•	Mid-Term	- 30
•	End-Term	- 70
•	No. of Paper Per semester	- 04
•	Total No. of paper of all Semesters	- 16
•	No. of Credit per Paper	- 04
•	No. of Lectures per credit	- 10
•	No. of Unit per Paper	- 05
•	No. of Credit per Unit	- 0.8
•	No. of Credit per Semester	- 16
•	No. of Contact Hours per Paper Lecture	- 40
•	No. of Marks per Credit	- 20
•	Qualifying Mark (Mid-Semester Exam)	- 12

Course No: HA-101: Archaeology – Methods and Approaches

Objective: The course is aimed at introducing students to the fundamentals of archaeology, history of archaeological thoughts, the various theoretical approaches in archaeological interpretation, archaeological field methods and the multidisciplinary approaches to the reconstruction and study of past societies and their historical development. For a hands-on practical experience, the paper is based on fieldwork of a preliminary nature, involving participation in archaeological explorations and excavations in any archaeological sites in Northeast India.

Units	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Nature of Archaeology: Definition and scope of archaeology, its disciplinary place; archaeological methods and sources; its relationship with anthropology and history.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2	Survey of the main ideas and approaches: Study of archaeological data from the renaissance to the end of the 20 th Century. Classical archaeology and antiquarianism. Scandinavian and Paleolithic archaeology, Cultural evolutionism; Functionalism and processual archaeology; Archaeology and Marxist Social Theory; Post-Processual perspectives.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3	Archaeology in India: Establishment of the Asiatic Society – early theoretical roots; Alexander Cunningham and the establishment of the first survey; Curzon and the dawn of a new era – the John Marshall epoch; Mortimer Wheeler and the introduction of new scientific techniques in Indian archaeology Brief survey of the Post- Independence period with special reference to northeast India.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4	Field methods: Locating archaeological sites - traditional and scientific techniques of discovery; various methods of excavation; Conservation of material evidence; reconstruction and interpretation of evidence; use of environmental data, ethnographic sources and experimental techniques; Ethno-archaeology and the reconstruction of pre-modern societies of	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit

	Northeast India.		
5	Dating techniques: Archaeological methods of dating - relative and absolute methods; seriation/typology and stratigraphy; various scientific techniques; the centrality of 'dating' in archaeology.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Archaeological Site Manual. 1994, Museum of London, London.

Allchin, Bridget. 1994. Studies in the Ethnoarchaeology of South Asia, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

Atkinson, R.J.C.1953. Field Archaeology, 2nd edition, Methunen, London.

Barker, Philip.1977. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation, B.T.Batsford Ltd., London.

Binford, L.R.1968. New Perspectives in Archaeology, Aldine, Chicago.

Binford, L.R.1973. An Archaeological Perspective, Seminar Press, New York.

Binford, L.R.1983. *In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record,* Thames and Hudson, London.

Chakrabarti, Dilip.K.1988. *Theoretical Issues in Indian Archaeology*, MunishiramManoharlal, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Dilip.K. 1988. A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947, MunishiramManoharlal, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Dilip.K.1999. *India: An Archaeological History – Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Dilip.K. 2006. The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Childe, V. Gordon. 1956. Piecing Together the Past: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data, Routledgeand Kegan Paul, London.

Childe, V. Gordon. 1960. What happened in History, Penguin Books, London.

Childe, V. Gordon. 1960. A Short Introduction to Archaeology, Collier, New York.

Daniel, Glyn E.1967. The Origins and Growth of Archaeology, Pelican Books, London.

Daniel, Glyn E. 1976. A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology, Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Ghosh, A. 1989. An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology, Vols. I& II, MunishiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Hodder, I. 1986. Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Hodder, I. (Ed.) 1987. The Archaeology of Contextual Meanings, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Hodder, I. 1992. Theory and Practice in Archaeology, Routledge, London and New York.

Hodder, I. 1998. *The Archaeological Process: Towards a Reflexive Methodology*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.

Hodder, I. 1991. Archaeological Theory in Europe: The Last Thirty years, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.

Johnson, Mathew. 1999. *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford. Kenyon, K.M. 1961. *Beginning in Archaeology*, Revised edition, Phoenix House, London.

Martha Joukowsky. 1980. A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology – Tools and Techniques of Field Workfor Archaeologists, Prentice-Hill, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, USA.

Paddayya, K. 1985. *Theoretical archaeology: a review*, in Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology (S.B. Deo & K. Paddayya Eds.), pp. 6-22, Deccan College, Poona.

Paddayya, K. 1990. New Archaeology and its Aftermath: a view from outside the Anglo-American World. Ravish Publisher, Pune.

Paddayya, K. 1995. Theoretical perspective in Indian archaeology: an historical review, in Theory in Archaeology: A world perspective (Peter J. Ucko Ed.), pp. 110-144, Routledge, London and New York.

Petrie, W.M.F. 1904. Methods and Aims in Archaeology, Macmillan, London.

Piggot, S. 1965. Approach to Archaeology, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

Rajan, K. 2002. Archaeology: Principles and Methods, Manoo Pathippakam, Thanjavur.

Sankalia, H.D. 1977. The New Archaeology: its scope and application to India, Ethnographic and FolkCulture Society, Lucknow.

Schiffer, M.B. 1995. *Behavioral Archaeology: First Principles*, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, USA.

Sharer, Robert J., and Wendy Ashmore. 1979. Fundamentals of Archaeology, The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc., California.

Trigger, G. Bruce. 1989. A History of Archaeological Thought, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Wheeler, R.E.M. 1949. Archaeological field-work in India: planning ahead, *Ancient India* 5: 4-11. Wheeler, R.E.M.1961. *Archaeology from the Earth*. Penguin Books: Hamondsworth.

Yoffee, Norman and Andrew Sherratt. 1993. Archaeological theory: who sets the agenda? Cambridge University Press, New York.

Course No: HA-102: Ancient India: Socio-Religious, Political and Economic History

Objective: The course aims to give an overview of the social, religious, political, and economic history of ancient India. The course intends to introduce the major socio, religious, political, and economic events from the earliest historical period of India to about 800 C.E.

Unit	Course Content	Contact Hours	Marks /Credit
1	Sources:	08 hours	20 marks/ 0.8 credit
	Types of data available: Archaeology,		
	Literary and Foreign Accounts;		
	Evaluation of the sources; Methods		
	and Approaches; Problems of		
	interpretation and limitations.		
2	Vedic period:	08 hours	20 marks/ 0.8 credit
	Evolution of society; Development of		
	religious ideas and philosophy;		
	Political institutions; Economic		
	Condition.		
3	Post-Vedic period:	08 hours	20 marks/ 0.8 credit
	Emergence of Heterodox sects-		
	Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikas. Social		
	condition; Economic Development-		
	Second Urbanization, Trade, Urban		
	centers; Formation of states:		
	Mahajanapadas-Republican and		
	Monarchical States, Rise of Magadha.		
4	Mauryan and Post-Mauryan	08 hours	20 marks/ 0.8 credit
	period:		
	Foundation of Mauryan Empire;		
	Agrarian organization and Taxation		
	Methods, Trade and Commercial		
	Activities; South India as reflected in		
	the Sangam literature- Cholas, Cheras		
	and Pandyas; Indo-Greek, Sungas,		
	Sakas, Indo-Parthian, Kushanas,		
	Satavahanas.	001	20 1 / 0 0 1
5	Gupta and Post-Gupta period:	08 hours	20 marks/ 0.8 credit
	Polity of Guptas; Social development;		
	Agrarian Structure, Land Grants,		
	Trade and Commerce; Emergence of		
	Puranic religion; Vakatakas, Chalukyas		
	of Badami, Pallavas, Age of		
	Harshavardhana		
	Total	40 hours	100 marks/ 4 credit

Recommended Readings:

Basham, A. L. 2019. *The Wonder That Was India*: Volume I. Picador India. Altekar, A. S. 2016. *State And Government in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass.

Jha, D.N. 1993. Economy and Society in Early India: Issues and Paradigms. MunshiramManoharlal Publishers.

Jha, D.N. 2012. Ancient India in Historical Outline. Manohar Publishers and Distributors

Jha, D.N. 2020. Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times. Manohar.

Kosambi, D. D.1997. The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline. Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Kosambi, D. D. 2016. Myth and Reality: Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture. Sage Publications India Private Limited.

Kosambi, D. D. 2023 (Reprint). An Introduction to the Study of Indian History. Sangam Books Ltd.

Pargiter, F. E. 2016. (New Edition). Ancient Indian Historical Tradition. Motilal Banarsidass,

Nilakanta Sastri. K.A.1996. Age of the Nandas and Mauryas. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

Thaplyal, K.K. 1996. Guilds in Ancient India: A Study of Guild Organization in Northern India. New Age International Private Limited.

Morgan, K. W. 1996. The Religion of the Hindus. Motilal Banarsidass Publishing House.

Dhavalikar. M.K. 2007. The Aryans: Myth and Archaeology, MunshiramManoharlal

Gupta, P.L. 1979. The Imperial Guptas, 2 Vols. Varanasi: Vishwavidyalaya Prakashan.

Kane. P.V. 1962 (2nd Edition) History of Dharmasastra II, BORI, Poona.

Press.

Champakalakshmi, R. 1996. Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300. Oxford University Press,

Sharma, R.S. 2003 (New Edition). Advent of the Aryans in India. Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Sharma, R.S2003. Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India. MunshiramManoharlal Publishers.

Sharma, R.S. 2010. Rethinking India's past. OUP India.

Sharma, R.S.2007 (Second Edition) Material Culture and social formations in ancient India. Macmillan India Ltd.

Sharma, R.S.2015. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

Gurukkal, R. 2010. Social Formations of Early South India. Oxford University

Nandi, R.N. 2023. Early Indian Religion and Society. Primus Books.

Chakravarti, R 2002. Trade and Traders in Early India, Manohar.

Chakravarti, R 2016. Exploring Early India, Up to C. AD 1300. Primus Books.

Sharma, R.1995. Kingship in India from Vedic Age to Gupta Age. Atlantic Publishers.

Thapar, R. 2003. The Penguin History of Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. Penguin India.

Thapar, R. 2010 (Second Edition). Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations. Orient BlackSwan.

Thapar, R. 2013. Readings in Early Indian History: A Reader. Oxford University Press.

Thapar, R.1999. From lineage to state. Oxford University Press.

Trautmann, T.R. (Ed). 2005. The Aryan Debate. Oxford University Press.

Ghoshal, U.N. 2021. A history of Indian political ideas - the ancient period and the period of transition to the middle ages. Life Span Publishers & Distributors.

Ghoshal, U.N. 2021. The Agrarian System in Ancient India. Life span publishers & distributors.

Singh, U2016. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India (From the Stone Age to the 12th Century). Pearson India Education Services Pvt.Ltd.

Course No. HA-103: Historical Methods

Objective: This course is offered as a tool course, the aim of which is to train the students of history in both theoretical and conceptual developments in historiography. The course also intends to introduce the students to the intricacies of history as a discipline and to the evolution of the tradition of historical writing.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	What is History? Development of new methods and approaches in historiography; Causation in History; Objectivity; Data Collection, Oral Tradition, Theme, Chapterization, Footnoting and Bibliography.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Ancient historiographical tradition: The Western Classical Tradition-Greco-Romans; Ancient Indian Historical Tradition.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Medieval Historiography: Christian Tradition; Islamic Tradition; Development of Persian Tradition in India-Sultanate and Mughal Tradition.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Modern Historiography: Positivism; Historical Materialism; Annales School of Thought; Relativism; Gender History: Theories and Concepts of Feminism. Recent trends in Historiography: Post-modernism; Post-colonialism, Historiography.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Trends of history writing in Modern India: Colonial, Nationalists, Communalists, Marxists; Subaltern Studies; Major works and dominant trends of history writing in Northeast India.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Anderson, Perry. 1998. The Origins of Post Modernity. London: Verso.

Bajaj, Satish.K.1998. Recent Trends in Historiography. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.

Bertens, Hans. 1995. The Idea of Postmodernism: A History. New York and London: Routledge.

Burke, Peter(ed).1991. New Perspectives in Historical Writing. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Carr, E.H.1961. What is History. New York: Penguin Books.

Clark, Tuart. (Ed).1988. The Annales School: Critical Assessment (4-vols). London: Routledge.

Collingwood, R.G.1964. The Idea of History. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Foucault, Michel.1982. The Archaeology of Knowledge and Discourse on Language. NewYork:Pantheon.

Gardiner, P. (Ed).1959. Theories of History. New York.

Guha, Ranajit.1988. Indian Historiography of India: A Nineteenth Century Agenda and itsImplication.Bagchi Co.

Hasan, M. (Ed).1968. Historians of Medieval India. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

Jenkins, Keith.1991. Rethinking History. London:Routledge Publications.

Lyotard, Jean-Francois. 1984. *The Post-modern Condition: A Report on Knowledge*.1984Mineapolis, MN., University of Minnesota Press.

Marwick, Arthur.1984. The Nature of History. London: Macmillan Press.

Mukhia, Harbans.1976. Historians and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar.New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Pargiter, F.E. Ancient Indian Traditions: Historical Account of Vedic and Puranic Traditions.

Robinson, F.Chase. 2003. Islamic Historiography. Cambridge University Press.

Scott, Joan Wallach. 1966. Feminism and History. New York: Oxford University Press.

Sen, S.P. (Ed).1973. *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.

Sharma, R.C. (Ed). 1991. Historiography and Historians since Independence. Agra: MGPublishers.

Sircar, D.C.1965. *Select Inscriptions bearing on Ancient Indian History and*(2nd Edition). *Civilization.* Vols. I&II.Calcutta: Calcutta University.

Sitaram, Ranjit (Trans). 1986. Rajatarangini. New Delhi.

Sreedharan, E.2004. A Text Book of Historiography, 500B.C. to A.D.2000. OrientLongman.

Thapar, Romila. 1993. Interpreting Early India, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Thompson, Paul. 1978. Voices of the Past. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Course No. HA-104: Social and Political History of the Nagas

Objective: The course will enable the students to understand the history of the Nagas in a comprehensive way. Taking into account the socio-cultural and political aspects of the society under investigation, from the prehistoric to the modern trend, the course will further lead to an understanding on the survival, continuity and change in the Naga society.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Geography and the physiographic setting of the territory; Ethnographic and socio-cultural background of Nagas. Origin, migration and settlement.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Social Institutions and Customary Laws, Chieftainship, Traditional Village Council. Marriage and divorce systems, Peer groups, Inheritance, adoption, Thefts, Burial Practices, Status of Woman, Bachelor's Dormitory.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Settlement patterns, mode of subsistence pattern; Land ownership. Agriculture practices and festivals. Feast of Merit and its relation to the megalithic culture of the Nagas.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Ahom-Naga relations. British annexation, administrative policy and impact of British rule, Nagas Participation in the Ist World War and IInd World War.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	The arrival of Baptist and Catholic missions, Impact of Christianity and Education. Political awakening of the Nagas, Formation of the State of Nagaland.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Medhi, K. Dilip. 1993. Man and Environment in NorthEast India (Vol-I), Osmons Publication. N. Delhi.

Vansina, Jan. 1985. Oral Traditions as History, Wisconsin.

-----. 1975. Kingdoms of the Savanna, Wisconsin.

Hall, D. E. G. 1958. A History of South East Asia.

Childe, V. G. 1948. What Happened in History, Pelican Book, Penguin Books.

Rao, S. N. 1980. Continuity and Survival of Neolithic Cultures of Northeast India, *Asian Perspectives*. Vol.XXX(2): 191-205.

Adams, I.1949. An Asiatic Subsistence Pattern, Eastern Anthropologist, Vol. II, No. 4: 182-185.

Ao, P. Shilu. 1954. The Nagas, Vanyajati, Vol.I, No. 3: 69-71 and Vol.II, No. 1: 14-18 and 54-57.

Aonok, S. Wati, 1956. Morung Organization among the Nocte Nagas, Vanyajati, Vol.IV, N0.2.

Balfour, H. 1917. Some Types of Native Hoes, Naga Hills, Man, Vol.XVII, No. 24.

-----. 1926. Ceremonial Fire-making in the Naga Hills, Man, Vol.XXIII, N0.65.

Basu, P. C.1929. Headdress of the Hill Tribes of Assam, Ir. of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol XXV.

Bower, U. Graham. 1946. Cycle Migration of the ZemiNagas, Man in India, Vol.XXVI: 50-52.

-----. 1950. Naga Path.London.

Sema, Hokise. 1986. Emergence of Nagaland, N. Delhi.

Sema, Piketo. 1992. British Policy and Administration in Nagaland, N. Delhi.

Yonou, Asoso. 1974. The Rising Nagas: A Historical and Political Study. Vivek Publishing House, N. Delhi.

Iralu, Kaka. 2001. Nagaland and India: The Blood and Tears.

Horam, M. 1977. Social and Cultural Life of the Nagas, N. Delhi.

Ganguli, Milanda. 1984. A Pilgrimage to the Nagas, Mohan Primlani for Oxford and IPH Publishing Company, N. Delhi.

Jacobs, Julian. 1990. The Nagas: Society, Culture and Colonial Encounter, Thames and Hudson, London.

Shimray, R. R. 1985. Origin and Culture of Nagas, N. Delhi.

Alemchiba, M. 1970. A Brief Historical Account of Nagaland, Naga Instt. Of Culture, Kohima.

-----. 1968. Arts and Crafts of Nagaland. Naga Instt. Of Culture, Kohima.

Haimendorf, C. V. F. 1976. Return to the Naked Nagas, Vikas Publishing House, N. Delhi.

Hutton, J. H. 1968. *The SemaNagas*, O.U.P, London(2nd Ed.).

-----. 1969. *The AngamiNagas*.(2nd Ed.).

Mills, J.P. 1980. The Lotha Nagas (2nd Ed.).

-----. 1973. The AoNagas. O. U. P., London.

-----. 1980. The RengmaNagas, Spectrum Publishers, Gauhati, Reprint.

Hudson, T. C.1991. The Naga Tribes of Manipur, Mac. Millan Co., London.

Horam, M. 1975. The Naga Polity, B.R. Publishing Co., Delhi.

Epao, Viprari. From Naga Animism to Christianity, Sanjeevan Press, Delhi.

Sanyu, Visier. 1996. History of Nagas and Nagaland: Dynamics of OralTraditions in Village Formation, Common Wealth Publishers, Delhi.

Child, L. Irvin and Alice B. Child. 1993. Religion and Magic in the Life of Traditional People, Prentice Hall, Engelwood Cliff, N. Jersey.

Nag, Sajal. India and Northeast India-Mind, Politics and the Process ofIntegration 1946-1950.

Kumar, B. B (ed.) 1993. Modernization in Naga Society, Omsons Publication, N. Delhi.

Haimendor, C. V. F. 1939. *The Megalithic Culture of the Naga Tribes of Assam*, Research and Progress, Vol.V, N0.2: 95-100.

Sangma, M. S. 1987. History of American Baptist Mission in NortheastIndia, Vol. I, N. Delhi.

Ao, A. L..1995. Naga Traditional Attires and Musical Instruments. Mittal Publication, N. Delhi.

------ 2002. From Phizo to Muviah: The Naga National Questions in Northeast India. Mittal Publication, N. Delhi.

Ao, A. L. and N. Talitemjen. Society and Culture.

Course No. HA-201: History of Indian Archaeology

Objectives:Introducing the students to the history of archaeological thoughts in India from its inception to the present, the primary focus of the course concentrates on archaeological activities in India undertaken by prominent individuals, Societies, Institutions, State Departments etc., their theoretical premises in understanding India's past and their key roles in the development of archaeology in India.

Unit	Course Content	Contact Hours	Marks/ Credit
1	Introduction	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	New historiography of science and its		
	relevance to the history of Indian		
	Archaeology; Indigenous (Indian)		
	perceptions of the study of the past; Early		
	(pre-1784) European perceptions of India's		
	past; Formative phase in the development		
	of Indian Archaeology (the Asiatic Society		
	and the first half century): motives,		
	perceptions and results.		
2	Major developments:	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Development in the growth of Prehistoric		
	Archaeology; Development in the growth		
	of Protohistoric Archaeology;		
	Development in the growth of Historical		
	Archaeology.		
3	Present status of Institutions:	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Central and State Government		
	Departments; Universities and museums in		
	India; Foreign agencies and organizations		
	contribution to archaeological teachings,		
	research and training.	00.77	2025 1 /0.00
4	Theoretical perspectives in Indian	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Archaeology:		
	Impact of New Archaeology/processual		
	archaeology; Interpretive approaches; Post-		
_	colonialism.	08 Hours	20 Maulas /0.0 Caralit
5	Managing India's Past:	100 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Relevance of the Past in contemporary		
	world; Cultural Resource Management &		
	Public Archaeology in India; Role of		
	Institutions in the preservation of sites and		
	monuments.		

Recommended Readings

Chakrabarti, D. K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology*: From the Beginning to 1947, MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, D. K. 1989. *Theoretical Perspective in Indian Archaeology*, MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, D. K. 1999. *India: An Archaeological History*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Chakrabarti, D. K. 2003. *Archaeology in the Third World-A history of Indian Archaeology since 1947*, D. K. Printworld, New Delhi.

Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass& IGRMS.

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Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series* (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135, Dordrecht, Springer.

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Petraglia, M. D., and B. Allchin. 2007. Human Evolution and Culture Change in the Indian Subcontinent, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia* (M. Petraglia and B. Allchin Eds.), pp. 1-20, Netherlands, Springer.

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Sankalia, H. D. 1962. *Indian Archaeology Today*, Asia Publishing House, Heras Memoral Lectures, Bombay.

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Selvakumar, V. 2006. Public Archaeology in India: Perspectives from Kerala, *India Review* 5 (3-4):417-446.

Sharma, Y. D. 1953. Explorations of Historical Sites, Ancient India 9: 116-169.

Shipton, C.B.K., Petraglia, M.D. and K. Paddayya 2009. Stone Tool Experiments and Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, *Antiquity* 83:769–785.

Thapar, B. K. 1984. *India,* in *Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage* (Henry Cleere Ed.), pp. 63-72. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Thapar, Romila. 1992. Interpreting Early India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Course No: HA-202: Medieval India: Socio-Religious, Polity and Economy

Objective: The course is designed to give a comprehensive idea about the beginnings of early medieval period in India and the debates on periodization. The course also intends to acquaint the students on the 20th century debates on feudal constructs in general while Indian feudalism would be studied in the context of the ongoing debate. In its purview, medieval religious philosophies, establishment of the Muslim rule is covered to acquaint the students about the conception of state and kingship, administration and economy as it emerges with the Turkish conquest and the Mughals.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Weightage/Credit
1	Concepts of feudalism in		
	historiographical context; Pre and		
	Post-Gupta agrarian economy and		
	changing material base, land grants,		
	social tension, feudal development,		
	Urban decay, Decline of trade	08 Hours	20 Marks/8 Credit
2	Debates on periodization and state		
	formation in Early Medieval India:		
	Feudal model, Segmentary model,		
	and Integrative model.	08 Hours	20 Marks/8 Credit
3	Medieval religious philosophies:		
	Bhakti, Saivism and Vaishnavism,		
	Shakti Cult, Neo Vaishnavism in	08 Hours	20 Marks/8 Credit
	Assam, Women in Bhakti.		
	Sikhism: Guru Nanak, teachings and		
	practices, Adi Granth, the Khalsa.		
4	Delhi Sultanate: Nature of state:		
	Islamic theory of kingship, political		
	ideology of the Sultans: Khilji		
	imperialism and political economy.		
	Mohammed Bin Thughlaq: Political	08 Hours	20 Marks/8 Credit
	and economic measures. Firoz		
	Thughlaq: Policies and measures. The		
	Iqta System; Trade and commerce,		
	industries, urban growth; Frontier		
	policies.		
5	Mughal Rule: Turko-Mongol tradition		
	of kingship; Mansabdari and Jagirdari		
	system, its crisis; Zamindars- political		
	role, peasant resistance; Policies of	00.11	20.35 1 /0.6 **
	Akbar; Urbanization, trade, markets,	08 Hours	20 Marks/8 Credit
	ports, industries, Hundi and		
	insurance, currency, mint system;		
	Inter-state relation and frontier		
	policies; Position of women-Zenana		
	system, Devadasi	40.77	400 75 1 /4 2 3
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Ali M. Athar, 2008, Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture. New Delhi; New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Chattopadhyaya. B.D., 1994. The Making of Early Medieval India

Irfan Habib, 2007. Medieval India: The Story of a Civilization

Irfan Habib, The Agrarian System of Mughal India

Irfan Habib (Ed), 1999. Medieval India I: Researches in the History of India 1200-1750

Harbans Mukhia, 2010. Exploring India's Medieval Centuries: Essays in History, Society, Culture and Technology

Champakalakshmi, R., 1999. Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: south India 300 BC to AD 1300

Jha, D.N., 1993. Economy and Society in Early India: Issues and Paradigms

Ranabir Chakravarti, 2019(Reprint). Exploring Early India upto c. AD1300

Kesavan Veluthat, Political Structure of Early Medieval South India

Kulke Herman, The State in India 1000-1700

Nilakanda Sastri. K.A., A History of South India

Nizami. K.A., State and Culture in Medieval India

Sathish Chandra, Medieval India (2 volumes)

Satish Chandra, 2018 (Reprint). History of Medieval India (800-1700)

Sharma. R.S., Indian Feudalism

Stein Burton, Peasant State and Society in Early Medieval South India

Thakur, V.K., Historiography of Indian Feudalism

Muzafir Alam & Sanjay Subrahmanyam, The Mughal State (1526-1750)

Satishchandra Chatterjee & Durendramohan Datta, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy

Bhuyan Chandel. Women in Ancient and Medieval India: A History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization

Surendranath Dasgupta, A History of Indian Philosophy Vol.1,2,3.

Sita Ram Goel, Women in Medieval India

A.S.Altekar, The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization

Anjali Verma, Women and Society in Early Medieval India: Re-interpreting Epigraphs

Course No.: HA-203 – Modern Indian Society

Objective: The course is intended to introduce the students to the basic trends in socio-economic changes and developments in India under British rule, which influences the policies and programmes of the Indian State after the transfer of power.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Pre-colonial Indian society and economy: Historical debate on the Modern Indian Society; Social and economic consequences of British rule – deindustrialization and distortions in rural economy: crisis in agriculture.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Western education, growth of new ideas and rise of middle class: Social Reform Movements.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Monetization of economy: Towards Finance Capital; setbacks to industrialization; Urban Growth and Social Change.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Emergence of Nationalism; towards a mass movement, Swadeshi and economic reconstruction; Peasants and working class movements.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Transfer of Power – Problems of Indian Democracy; political economy of decolonization.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

- 1. R.P.Dutt : India Today, Manisha Granthalaya, Calcutta, Rep. 1986.
- 2. Anil Seal : The Emergence of Indian Nationalism, C.U.P.
- 3. Bipan Chandra : Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism, People Publishing House, New Delhi, rep. 1993.
- 4. A.R.Desai : Social Background of Indian Nationalism Popular Prakashan, Bombay Fourth Edition, 1993.
- 5. C.A. Bayly: Indian Society and the making of the British Empire (The New Cambridge History of India, Vol,II.I (Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1988.
- 6. Kenneth Jones : Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India (The New Cambridge History of India, Vol.III) Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1989.

Additional Readings:

- 1. V.P.S. Raghuvanshi: Indian society in the Eighteenth Century, Associated (Delhi, 1969)
- 2. R.J.Moore: The Crisis of Indian Unity, 1917-1940, OUP, Delhi, 1974.
- 3. T.R.Metcalfe: The Aftermath of Revolt 1857-1870 (Princeton University Press) 1964).
- 4. S.Bhattacharya:TheFinancialFoundatin of British Raj.
- 5. B.R.Robinson: The Political Economy of the Raj.
- 6. Dharma Kumar (ed): The Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. II C.1757-C 1970, Orient Longman, (Huderabad 1982).
- 7. YogenduaSingh: Modernization of India Tradition
- 8. M.N.Srinivas: Social Changes in Modern India.
- 9. BR Nanda (ed): Essays Modern India, OUP. New Delhi,1980.

Course No.: HA-204 - Outline of World History

Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students the outline of world history from prehistoric period to modern time. They will learn some of the development of human society from hunter-gatherer stage to the age of nation and nation-states, in terms of change in material culture as well as in terms of ideological change over the millennia of human history.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Early Human Societies:		
	1. Hunter-Gatherer society		
	2. Pastoral Nomadism	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	3. Transition to Agriculture		Credit
	4. The Neolithic Revolution		
2.	Ancient World		
	1. Bronze Age Civilization: Mesopotamians,		
	Egyptians, Indians, and Chinese	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	2. Formation of States and Empires:		Credit
	Babylonian and Assyrian Empires		
	3. Ancient Greece, Persian and Roman		
	Empires		
	4. Alternative social formations: Latin		
	America (Mayans), Pharaonic Egypt,		
	Nomadic Empires		
3.	Medieval World		
<i>J</i> .	Rise of Christianity and Islam		
	2. Medieval Empires: Byzantine, Mongol,	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	Holy Roman Empires, Incas and Aztecs		Credit
	3. Feudalism in Europe and Asia		
	4. Maritime Trade and Mercantilism		
4.	Capitalism and Imperialism		
	1. Theories of capitalism and imperialism		
	2. Industrial Revolution	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	3. Colonialism in Asia and Africa		Credit
	4. First and Second World War		
5.	Nationalism		
	1. Theories of nation and nationalism		20 Marks/0.8
	2. French and Russian Revolutions	08 Hours	Credit
	3. Unification of Germany and Italy		
	4. Nationalism in Asia and Africa		
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Suggested Readings:

John Coles, World Prehistory, OUP, 1999.

G. Clark, World Prehistory: A New Outline, CUP, 1977.

Christopher Scarre, The Human Past: World Prehistory & the Development of Human Societies. New

York, N.Y.: Thames & Hudson, 2005.

V. Cummings, The Oxford handbook of the archaeology and anthropology of hunter-gatherers (First edition.).

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, (2 vols.), London, 1962.

Henry Pirenne, Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe, London, 1961

R.S. Sharma, Indian Feudalism, Delhi, 1985.

R. Hilton, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, London, 1976.

Carlo M. Cipola, Before Industrial Revolution, London, 1993.

Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism, London, 1963.

DK Fieldhouse, The Colonial Empire, New York, 1993.

EJ Hobsbawm, Industry and Empire, London, 1975.

AJP Taylor, Struggle for Mastery in Europe, Oxford, 1971.

Roger Owen, Studies in the Theory of Imperialism, London, 1972.

EJ Hobsbawm, Nations and Nationalism since 1780: Myth, Reality, Cambridge, 1990.

Paul Brass, Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison, New Delhi, 1991.

Ernest Gellner: Nations and Nationalism, 1983.

Anthony D. Smith: Theories of Nationalism, 1971; and The Ethnic Origins of Nations, 1986.

Benedict Anderson: Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism, 1983.

Course No. HA-301: Eighteenth Century India

Objective: The eighteenth century in India was an important period of transition and remains the subject of continuing debate among scholars of late medieval and modern Indian history. The course aims to illuminate the multiple stakeholders of the 18th Century India and their policies. The course will help in understanding the chronology and identification of key events: transition from a centralized Mughal polity to the emergence of regional polities, the nature of the transformation brought about by the increasing role of the English East India Company, the British colonial expansion in the political context of the eighteenth century India.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	The Mughal Crisis: State and religion under	08 Hours	
	Aurangzeb, Wars of succession, agrarian		20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	crisis, Decline of the Mughals		
2	Later Mughals, scramble for power,	08 Hours	
	invasions, society and culture in 18 th		20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	century India		
3	Successor states: Regional polities –The	08 Hours	
	watan jagir of the Rajputs, Jai Singh of		20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Amber, the Nawabs of Bengal, the Battle		
	of Plassey and the conspiracy, Battle of		
	Buxar, The Sikhs, Khalsa Organization,		
	The Jats		
4	Deccan kingdoms: The Marathas, policies	08 Hours	
	and expansion, Shivaji, Peshwas, the Third		20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Battle of Panipat, Nizams of Hyderabad-		
	cultural expansion, major characteristics of		
	the 18 th century polity.	00.77	
5	The English East India Company: Policies,	08 Hours	
	transformation in economic and		20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	commercial life. The 18 th century debate:		
	Economic prosperity versus Dark Age,		
	Continuity versus Change.		
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Ali M. Athar, 2008, Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture. New Delhi; New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Chandra, Satish, 1991, The Eighteenth Century in India: Its Economy and the Role of the Marathas, the Jats, the Sikhs and the Afghans, Revised Edition, Calcutta: K.P Bagchi & Co.

Marshall, P.J. ed., 2003, The Eighteenth Century in Indian History- Evolution or Revolution. Oxford University Press.

Alam, Muzaffar and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. Eds. 2002, *The Mughal State*, 1526-1750. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Alavi, Seema, ed. 2002, *The Eighteenth Century in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Bayly, C.A., 1988, *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire*, Cambridge.

Habib, Irfan. 1999, Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707). New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Dutt, R.C., 1956, Economic History of India under Early British Rule, London.

Raychaudhari, Tapan and Irfan Habib. Ed. Cambridge Economic History of India (1200-1750). New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

M. Athar Ali, The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb.

Satish Chandra, Essays on Medieval Indian History.

Satish Chandra, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court.

MuzaffarAlam and Sanjay Subramanian, eds, The Mughal State, 1526 - 1750.

S. Nurul Hasan, Religion, State, and Society in Medieval India.

Alam, Muzaffar, The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and Punjab1707-1748

Stewart Gordon, The Marathas 1600 - 1818.

HarbansMukhia, The Mughals of India.

J.F. Richards, Mughal Administration in Golconda.

J.F. Richards, The Mughal Empire.

Barnett, R.B., North India Between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British.

Bayly, C.A., Rulers, Townsmen& Bazaars, North India in the age of British Expansion 1770-1870

Bayly, Susan, Caste, Society and Politics in India from the 18th century to the Modern Age

Course No. HA-302: British Expansion and Imperial Policy in India

Objective: The course intends to provide students of modern Indian History an overview of the foundation of British Rule and British imperialism in India. It will introduce to students the disintegrating effects of the decay of a central Indian authority and the factors and forces, which helped the rise, and consolidation of the East India company's rule in India till 1858 and the operation of British imperialism till 1947.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Historiography of British Rule in India; decay and disintegration of the Central Indian authority; European settlements, trade and commerce.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	British expansion policies (Warren Hastings to Dalhousie): Ascendancy in Bengal, Carnatic, relations with Mysore, Hyderabad, Marathas, Sikhs.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	British Imperialism; consequences of the revolt of 1857; policies towards landholders, peasants, Indian states (till 1935); Instruments of state-the army, the police and the I.C.S.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	British policy, expansion and consolidation in North east India.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Colonial political and economic aspects of decolonization; Impact on Indian polity and society.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

R.K.Mukherjee: Rise and Fall of the East India Company, Bombay, 1973

C.H.Philips : The East India Company, OUP, London, 1956

H.Dodwell : Cambridge History of India, vol. V, OUP, London, 1986
P.J.Marshall, : Problems of Empire: Britain and India, OUP, London, 1963.
Lawrence James: The making and unmaking British India, London, 199

S.Gopal : British Policy in India 1958-1905, orient Longman, Madras, 1975.

T.R. Metcalf: The Aftermath of Revolt: India, 1856-1905, Princeton, 1965.

B.B.Misra : The administrative History of India, Oxford, 1970

S.R.Ashton : British policy towards the Indian States, Curson Press, 1982.

Additional Readings:

Ram Gopal : How the British occupies Bengal, Bombay, 1963

P.E.Roberts: History of British India, London, 1970.

John Starchy : Rise and fulfillment of British Power in India, London, 1943

S.P.Sen : The French in India, New Delhi, 1977

S.N.Sen : Anglo-Maratha Relations, Macmillan India, 1974

R.J.Moore : Crisis of Indian Unity, Clarendon press, Oxford, 1974

R.J.Moore : Churchill, Cripps and India, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1979 C.H.Philips&M.W.Wainwright: Partition of India: Policies and Perspectives

R.J.Moore : Escape from Empire, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1983.

Peter Robb : Government of India and Reform, 1987

H.V.Hodson :The Great Divide, London, 1960

B.R.Tomblinson :The Political Economy of the Raj: 1915-1947, the Economics of

Decolonization in India, London, 1970

I.M.Drummond : Expansion and Protection, George Allen Unwin, London 1973.S

Course No. HA-303: Indian Nationalism

Objective: The course is intended to discuss the origin and growth of Indian Nationalism during British Rule in India, with emphasis on the concepts and issues involved in the study of Modern Nationalism.

Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
Nationalism and Indian Nationalism-Approaches: Economic critique of colonialism, Ideological dimension.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
Origin of Indian Nationalism; Press and Public Opinion; Early Organizations; Indian National Congress-Constitution and Strategies.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Rise of Communalism, Home Rule Movements, Militant Nationalism, Left-wing.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
Major Phases – Khilafat, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Corporation, Civil Disobedience.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
National Movement during world War II – Quit India and INA; Partition of India. Total	08 Hours 40 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit 100 Marks/4 Credit
	Nationalism-Approaches: Economic critique of colonialism, Ideological dimension. Origin of Indian Nationalism; Press and Public Opinion; Early Organizations; Indian National Congress-Constitution and Strategies. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Rise of Communalism, Home Rule Movements, Militant Nationalism, Left-wing. Major Phases – Khilafat, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Corporation, Civil Disobedience. National Movement during world War II – Quit India and INA; Partition of India.	Nationalism-Approaches: Economic critique of colonialism, Ideological dimension. Origin of Indian Nationalism; Press and Public Opinion; Early Organizations; Indian National Congress-Constitution and Strategies. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Rise of Communalism, Home Rule Movements, Militant Nationalism, Left-wing. Major Phases – Khilafat, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Corporation, Civil Disobedience. National Movement during world War II – Quit India and INA; Partition of India. 08 Hours 08 Hours

Recommended Readings:

Bipan Chandra : India's struggle for Independence, Vikas, New Delhi, 1998

B.R.Nanda : Essays in Indian Nationalism, New Delhi, 1978.

R.Palme Dutt : India Today, Calcutta, 1999.

Anil Seal : The emergence of India Nationalism, New Delhi, 1982 N.S.Bose : Quest for Status and Freedom Struggle, Calcutta, 1986.

S.R.Mehrotra: The emergence of the Indian National Congress, New Delhi,1992.

Judith Brown : Gandhi's Rise to Power, OUP, London, 1997.

Additional Readings:

Bipan Chandra : Rise of Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, PPH, Delhi, 1994.

Amlesh Tripathi : The Extremist Challenge, Orient Longman, Calcuttta, 1998.

Peter Hardy : Muslim of British India, OUP, Cambridge, 1997 Sumit Sarkar : The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, PPH, Delhi, 1989

S.R.Sareen: The Indian National Army, New Delhi, 1993.

Course No. HA-304: British Policy in North East India

Objective: The objective of this course is designed to acquaint the students with the policies adopted by the British government in different areas in North East India and the patterns of British administration in this region.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Historiography of British relations with North East India, European Commercial, Contacts, British conquest of Bengal and its impact; Early British Policy.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Early Intervention: North East Rangpur (Garo), Treaty of Badapur, Ist Anglo-Burmese War, Treaty of Yandaboo, annexation of Assam, Anglo-Khasi War, Annexations of Cachar and Jaintia; Resistance Movements.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Forward policy-Garo, Nagger and Lushai hills.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Paramountry in Manipur and Tripura; Crown Colony Policy.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Patterns of British Administration, Problems and Policies. Total	08 Hours 40 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit 100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

S.K.Bhuyan : Anglo-Assamese relations Tauvers Book Stall,1994, 2nd

ed.,1974, Guwahati.

J.B.bhattacharjee : The Garos and the English 1765-1874 Radiant Publishers,

New Delhi (1978).

N.K.Baroah : David Scott in North East india oriental Publishers, New Delhi, 1970.

H.K.Barpujari : Problem of the Hill Tribes: North East Frontier (Vol.I, Lawyers

Book Stall Guwahati, 1970, Vol. II, Basanti Prakash, 1976,

Vol.III Spectrum publishers Guwahati, 1981.

H.K.Barpujari et all : Political History of Assam 3 Vols, Government of Assam,

Guwahati Vol.I, 1977, Vol.II 1978, Vol.III 1980.

H.K.Barpujari : The comprehensive History of Assam Publication Board of

Assam Guwahati.

D.R.Syiemlieh: British Administration in Meghalaya, Heritage Publishers,

New Delhi, 1989.

Additional Readings:

A.Mackenzie : North Eastern Frontier of India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1994.

M.L.Bose : British Policy in North East Frontier, D.K.Publishers, Delhi, 1976.

S.K.Bhuyan : Early British Relations with Assam, Shillong, 1949.

J.B. : Cachar under British Rule in North East India, Bhattacharjee,

Radiant Publishers. Delhi, 1977.

A.Alemchiba : A brief Historical Background of Nagaland, Jorhat, 1970.

Naoram : Manipur: Past and Present Vol.I Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1988.

H.K.Barpujari : Assam in the days of the Company NEHU,1996, Shillong.

S.K.Sur: : British Relations in Tripura, Calcutta, 1991. A.Ray : Mizoram: Dynamics of Change, Calcutta, 1982.

B.C.Chakraborty: British Relations with the Hill Tribes of Assam, Calcutta, 1964.

Course No.HA-305: Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology

Objective: The course is essentially designed to introduce students of history to the fundamentals of prehistory, prehistoric tool technology and the role of palaeo-environment within which prehistoric cultures evolved. The course will also explore some of the major themes of our human past, beginning from evolution of early hominids to the origins of agriculture and animal domestication.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Introduction: Prehistory-aims and scopes; Methods of study (Retrieving data in the field & laboratory-analysis, description & reconstruction); Prehistory & other allied disciplines.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Palaeo-environment and emergence of human cultures: Pleistocene and Holocene environment;Human evolution-Hominid origins & early human dispersals; lithic technology and tool typology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Introduction to Pleistocene and Ear lyH olo cen e archaeological record of Africa, Europe, SE Asia: Palaeolithic & Mesolithic Cultures: Neolithic Definition & Scope; Issues on Early domestication & cultivation, social complexity & emergence of early states (including important key sites from South Asia & Southeast Asia).	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Introduction to South Asian Prehistory: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Heritage Management: Cultural Resource Management for Prehistoric archaeology-some important case studies. Total	08 Hours 40 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit 100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Agrawal, D. P aand J. Kharakwal. 2002. South Asian Prehistory. Aryan Books: New Delhi.

Allchin, B. and F. R. Allchin 1982. *Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Allchin, B and F. R. Allchin 1977. Origins of civilization in India. Penguin: New Delhi.

Allen, J. J. Golson and R. Jones (Ed.) 1977. Sunda and Sahul: Prehistoric Studies in Southeast Asia, Melanesia and Australia. Academic Press: London.

Bellwood, P. S. 1978. Man's Conquest of the Pacific- the Prehistory of Southeast Asia and Oceania. William Celling: Auckland.

Bellwood, P. S. 1985. Pre-history of Indo-Malaysian Archipelago. Academic Press: Sydney.

Chang, K. C. 1963. The Archaeology of Ancient China. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Chia, Lan-Po. 1975. The Cave home of Peking Man. Foreign Language Press: Peking.

Childe, Gordon. 1942. What Happened in History. Penguin Books.

Childe, Gordon. 1936. Man Makes Himself. London: Watts & Co.

Chippindale, C and Tacon Paul S. C. 1998. Archaeology of Rock Art. Cambridge.

Clark, J. D. 1970. The Prehistory of Africa. Thames and Hudson: London.

Clark, G. & S. Piggot. 1965. Prehistoric Societies. Knopf.

Clark, G. 1977. World Prehistory: A New Outline. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Coles, John. 1999. World Prehistory. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Cunliffe, Barry (ED). 1994. The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe. Oxford university Press: Oxford & New York.

Dennell, R.W. et al. 2010. Out of Asia: The initial colonization of Europe in the Early and Middle Pleistocene, *Quaternary International* 223:439.

Eagan, Brian. 2010. People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory, 13/E. Pearson.

Gamble, C. 1993. Time Walkers: The prehistory of Global Colonization. Allan Sutton: Stroud.

Issac, Barbara (ED.)1989. *The Archaeology of Human beginnings* (Papers by Glynn Issac). Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Leakey, R.E. 1981. The Making of Mankind. Michael Joseph: London.

Misra, V.N. and P.Bellwood (Ed.) 1985. Recent advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory.

Mulvaney, John and Johan Kamminga. 1999. Prehistory of Australia. Alllen& Unwin.

Nowell, April and Iain Davidson (Eds.) 2010. Stone Tools and the Evolution of human Cognition. University Press of Colorado.

Pappu, Shanti et al. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Hominins in South India, *Science* 331: 1596-1599.

Peregrine, P.N. and Ember, M(Eds.) 2001. Encyclopedia of Prehistory, Vol 1. Africa, Vol 2 Arctic and Sub Arctic, Vol 3, East Asia and Oceania, Vol 4. Europe: New York.

Philips, Patricia. 1980. Prehistory of Europe. Penguin: London.

Phillipson, D.W. 1985 African Archaeology. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Renfrew, Colin. 2008. *Prehistory: The Making of the Human Mind.* New York: Modern Library.

Stroulia, Anna. 2010. Flexible Stones: Ground Stone Tools from Franchthi Cave. Indiana University Press: Indiana.

Bhattacharya, D. K. 1989. An Outline of Indian Prehistory. Palaka Prakashan: New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1999. India: An Archaeological History. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India Stone Age to AD 13th Century). Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Chakravarty, K.K. (Ed.) 1984. Rock art of India. Arnold-Heinemann: New Delhi.

Dennell, Robin. 2011. An Earlier Acheulian Arrival in South Asia, *Science* 331(25 March): 1532-1533.

Gaillard, Claire and Shiela Mishra. 2002. The Lower Paleolithic in South Asia, in Origins of

Settlement and Chronology of the Palaeolithic Cultures in Southeast Asia, pp. 73-92. (F.

Semah, C. Falguieries, D. Grimaur-Herve and A. M Semah Eds.),pp.73-92.

Gaillard, Claire, Mukesh Singh and Anne DambricourtMalasse. 2010. Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene Lithic Industries in the Southern Fringes of Himalayas, Quaternary International XXX:1-11.

Ghosh. A. 1990. Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology (2 Vols.). MunshiramManoharalal: New Delhi.

Goudie, A. 1977. Environmental Changes. Clarendon Press: Oxford.

Mathpal, Y.1984. Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka, Central India. Abhinav: New Delhi.

Mishra, S. 1992. The Age of the Acheulian in India, Current Anthropology 33: 325-328.

- Misra, V.N and Peter Bellwood (Eds.) . 1988. Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory. Oxford and India Book House: New Delhi.
- Misra, V.N. 1990. Stone Age India: An Ecological Perspective, *Man and Environment* 15 (1): 17-64.
- Misra, V.N. 1987. Middle Paleolithic Adaptations in India, in *The Pleistocene ole World:* Regional Perspectives (Soffer O. Ed.), pp 99-120. Plenum Press: New Delhi.
- Murty. M. L. K. 1979. Recent Researches on the Upper Paleolithic Phase in India, *Journal of Field Archaeology* 6: 303-20. Neumayer, Erwin. 1993. *Lines on Stone: The Prehistoric Rock Art of India*. Manohar: New Delhi.
- Paddaya, K. 1982. Acheulian Culture of Hunsgi Valley (Penninsular India): A Settlement System Perspective. Deccan College, Pune.
- Paddaya, K. 2001. The Acheulian Culture Project of the Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys, Peninsular India, in Human Roots: Africa and Asia in the middle Pleistocene (Lawrence Barnham and Kate Robson- Brown Ed.), pp. 235-258. Western Academic and Specialist Press: Bristol.
- Paddayya, K. (Ed.) 2002. Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology. ICHR and Munshiram: New Delhi.
- Pappu, Shanti. 2001. Introducing Indian Prehistory, Teaching South Asia 1(1): 77-84.
- Pappu, Shanti et al. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, *Science* 331(25 March): 1596-1599.
- Petraglia, M. D. and R. Korisettar (Ed.). 1998. Early Human Behavior in Global context: the Rise and Diversity of the Lower Palaeolithic Record. Routledge: London.
- Pettitt, Paul, Paul Bahn and Sergio Ripoll. 2007. Palaeolithic Cave Art at Creswell Crags in European Context. Oxford University Press: Oxford & New York.
- Sankalia, H. D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Deccan College, Pune.
- Sankalia, H. D. 1974. Stone Age Tools: their Names and Probable Functions. Deccan College, Pune.
- Settar, S. and Korisettar, R. (Ed.). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect*, Vol. 1. ICHR and Manohar: Delhi.
- Sharma, G. R. and J. D. Clark. 1983. *Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley*. Abhinav Prakashan: Allahabad.
- Williams, M. A. J. and Dunkereley, D. L., P. De Deckker, A. P. Kershaw, and T. Stokes. 1993. *Quaternary Environment*. Edwin Arnold: New York.

Course No. HA-306: Ancient Indian Art and Architecture

Objectives: The course aims at making a survey of ancient Indian art and architecture from the earliest times up to the twelfth century. The study is particularly oriented towards relating art and architecture to the social context at different stages of development. The focus of the course is directed towards the origin and development of the forms of art and architecture, and the regional variation vis-à-vis religion and society.

Unit	Course Content	Contact Hours	Marks/ Credit
1	Introduction to ancient Indian art and architecture: Definition of terms and components of art and architecture. Art & Architecture as a significant source of Indian history.	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
2	Evolution of art and architecture: Earliest forms of art and architecture: their geographical spread, socio-cultural base and implications. Stupa, chaitya and vihara- Origin and development	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
3	Introduction to Sculptural art and painting: Sculptural art, iconography & paintings – concepts and symbolism. Schools of sculpture - Gandhara, Mathura, Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Bharhut; Stages in paintings with focus on Ajanta murals.	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
4	Historical context of temple styles: Concept and symbolism of temple; origin of temples – theoretical aspects. Rock-cut, structural, free-standing - Buddhist, Jaina, Brahmanical, from post-Maurya to Gupta times. Classical tradition of temple - building and sculpture.	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
5	Growth of regional schools of art and architecture: Pallavas, Cholas, Chaulukyas, Rastrakutas. Art and architecture in Northeast India – Kamakhya, Malinithan, Kachari ruins and Unakoti temple Total	8 hours 40 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit

Recommended Readings:

Agrawal, V.S. 1972. Indian Art, Varanasi, Prithvi Prakashan.

Agrawal.V.S. 1940. Terracotta Figurines of Ahichhatra, Varanasi, Prithvi Prakashan.

Antara Bora. 2018. Art And Architecture Of North East India. Cyber Tech Publications.

Bacchofer, Ludwig. 1974. Early Indian Sculpture (2 Vols), New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlalPvt.Ltd.

Barrett, Douglas 1954. Sculptures from the Amravati in the British Museum, London, British Museum Press.

Barua, B. 1934-37. Barbut Vol. I-III, Calcutta, Indian Research Institute.

Behrend, Kurt A.2004. The Buddhist Architecture of Gandhara, Leiden, Brill.

Blurton, Richard. 1993. Hindu Art, Harvard University Press.

Brown, Percy. 1940. *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Periods*), Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co.

Chakravarti, K.K.1997. Early Buddhist Art of Bodhgaya, New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlalPvt. Ltd.

Chauley, G.C. 2007. Art Treasures of Unakoti in Tripura. Agam Kala Prakashan.

Choudhury, N.D. 1985. Historical Archaeology of Central Assam (from earliest time to 12th century A.D), B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.

Coomaraswamy, A.K. 1969. *Introduction to Indian Art,* New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Cunningham, Alexander 1965. The Stupa of Bharhut, Varanasi, Indological Book Corporation.

Cunningham, Alexander. 1892. Mahabodhi or the Great Buddhist temple under the Bodhi tree at Buddha Gaya, London, W.H.Allen& Co.

Cunningham, Alexander. 1966. The Bhilsa Topes, Varanasi, Indological Book Corporation.

Czuma, Stanislaw.J.1985. Kushana sculpture: Images from early India, Ohio, The Cleveland Museum.

Dallapiccola, L.S.Z. Lallemant. 1980. The Stupa: Its Religious, Historical, and Architectural Significance, Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag.

Das, N,C. 2021. Dimapur Monoliths: An Enigma of History Quest Journals. *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*. Volume 9 ~ Issue 3 (2021)pp: 20-22 ISSN(Online):2321-9467

Das, Paromita. 2007. History and Archaeology of Northeast India, New Delhi, Angam Kala Prakashan.

Deglurkar, G.B. 2004. Portrayal of the Women in the Art and Literature of the Ancient Deccan, Jaipur,

Dehejia, Vidya (ed.).1996. The Unseen Presence: The Buddha and Sanchi, Mumbai, Marg Publications.

Dehejia, Vidya 1997. *Discourse in Early Buddhist Art*, New Delhi, MunishiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Dehejia, Vidya. 1972. Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A chronological Study, London, Thames and Hudson.

Deva, Khrishna. 1969. Temples of North India, National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.

Deva, Khrishna. 1995. Temples of India, Aryan Book International, New Delhi.

Devi, N. 2019. Shaktipith Maa Kamakhya Temple And Its History in *International Journal of Innovative Research and Advanced Studies (IJIRAS)*. Volume 6 Issue 9, September 2019.

Dhaky, M.A. and Meister, M. (eds.). 1998. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*: Vol. II, Part 3 (2 Books). New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.

Dhavalikar, M. K. 1985. Late Hinayana Caves of Western India, Pune, Deccan College.

Dhavalikar, M. K. 2004. Satavahana Art, Delhi, Sharada Publishing House.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1977. *Masterpieces of Indian Terracottas, Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. Pvt. Ltd.*

Donaldson, Thomas. 2003. Konark, Oxford University Press.

Dutta, J.C. 1997. Malinithan: A Study on Iconography. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Dwivedi, V.K.1976. Indian Ivories, New Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan.

Elwin, Verrier. 2009 (3rd Edn). The art of the North-East frontier of India.

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Eva Rudy Jansen.1993 (5th Reprint 1999).. The Book of Hindu Imagery, Binkey Kok Publications BV, Havelte, Holland.

Fergusson, James and James Burgess. 2000 (reprint). The Cave Temples of India, New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlal.

Fergusson, James. 1876. A History of Indian and Eastern Architecture (vol. 1), London, John Murray. Foucher, Alfred. 1972. The Beginnings of Buddhist Art. New Delhi: Indological Book Corporation.

George, Michell. 1975 Early Western Chalukyan Temples, 2vols, London.

George, Michell. 2000. Hindu Art and Architecture, Thames and Hudson, World of Art

George, Michell.1990. The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India. Volume I: Buddhist, Jain, Hindu Penguin Books.

Ghosh, A. 1974. Jaina Art and Architecture (Vol 1-3), NewDelhi, Bharatiya Jnanapith

Ghosh, A.1967. Ajanta Murals, New Delhi, Archaeological Survey of India.

Godwin-Austen, H. H. (1874). "On the Ruins at Dímápúr on the Dunsirí River, Ásám". *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.* 43 (1): 1–6.

Gopinatha Rao, T.A., 1914. Elements of Hindu Iconography, Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi.

Grunwedel, Albert. 1978 (reprint). Buddhist Art of India, New Delhi, Asian Educational Services.

Gupta, S.P. (ed.). 2003. Kushana Sculptures from Sanghol, New Delhi, National Museum.

Gupta, S.P. 1980. Roots of Indian Art, New Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Harle, James. 1986. The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Harmondsworth, Penguin.

Hawkes, J. and Akira Shimada (eds.). 2009. Buddhist Stupas in South Asia, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

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Kolkman, Rene and Stuart Blackburn. 2014. Tribal Architecture in Northeast India, Leidin, Brill Academic Publisher.

Mahanta, A. 2018. Kamakhya Temple. Spectrum Publications

Marshall, John.1960. The Buddhist Art of Gandhara, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Mate, M.S. 1998. Prachin Kala Bharati, Pune, Continental Prakashan.

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Meister, Michael W. and Dhaky, M.A., 1983. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*: South India Lower Dravida Desa, American Institute of Indian Studies, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

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Mitra, Debla. 1971. Buddhist Monuments, Calcutta, Sahitya Samsad.

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Padhi, Braja Kishor. 2010. Religious Art & Architecture of North-East India, New Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan.

Pandey, C.B. 1988 (reprint). Mauryan Art, New Delhi, Bhartiya Vidya Prakashan.

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Course No: HA-307: Archaeology of Northeast India

Objectives:

The course covers the archaeology of a region where culture, ethnicity, and the archaeological past are an inseparable part of the indigenous communities of the region. Despite several gaps that exist between the prehistoric and the beginning of history in Northeast India, the purpose of the course is to acquaint students with the existing and available data on the archaeology of Northeast India against their respective geographical and ecological settings, beginning from Palaeolithic to the Historical period.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Background to Archaeology of	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Northeast India:		·
	Geology, geography, landform, rock-		
	types, drainage pattern, hills and		
	mountain ranges; Quaternary		
	environment and stratigraphy; History of		
	archaeological research; problem of		
	periodization: 'prehistoric' and 'historic'		
	periods in the context of Northeast India;		
	Statusof archaeological site preservation		
_	in NE India.		
2	Early Stone Age industries:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Controversy on Palaeolithic industries;		
	sites, sequence and materials-		
	Nangwalbibra (NBG-A & B) (Central		
	Garo Hills); Rani-Ganapati (East Khasi		
	Hills-Assam Border); Khowai and Haora		
	river valleys (Western Tripura); Cave sites in NE India; The SE Asian Hoabinhian		
3	Neolithic in Northeast India:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Overview of Neolithic sites in NE; origin	o nours	20 marks / 0.6 credit
	and spread; chronology; survival of		
	Neolithic traditions and their relevance to		
	archaeological reconstruction.		
4	Megalithism in Northeast India:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Regional survey of NE megalithic types	0 220 6220	_ = ===================================
	and chronology of NE megaliths; Living		
	megalithic tradition of the region;		
	Problems of origin, affinities and		
	chronology.		
5	Historical period:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Epigraphical (copper-plate and pillar		
	inscriptions) evidence on historical period		
	of Northeast India; archaeology of		
	Ambari and other well-known		
	sites/recently reported sites in Assam,		
	Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal		
	Pradesh; archaeology of upland historical		
	sites (Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland		
	etc.)		

	Total	40 hours	100 marks/4 credits
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Hazarika, M., 2006b. Neolithic Culture of Northeast India: A Recent Perspective on the Origins of Pottery and Agriculture, *Ancient Asia* 1: 25-43.

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Course No. HA-308: Introduction to Sciences in Archaeology Objectives:

This is an interdisciplinary course in which the methods of analysis of related disciplines are brought into focus, mainly – geology, zoology, botany and anthropology. The course concerns withhow human-nature interacts and alters its biotic environment which is critical to the understanding of prehistoric human ecosystems. The course is therefore designed to introduce to students the basic fundamentals of the various branches of sciences in archaeology that contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the human past.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Basic concepts	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Scope and changing nature of the discipline of		
	archaeology- inter&multi-disciplinary research;		
	Ecological concepts-plant, animal and human		
	responses to changing environments; climate;		
	human variation and population adaptation.		
2	Geoarchaeology	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Definition, concepts of geoarchaeology; geology		
	and geomorphology of archaeological sites in		
	different environmental settings; history of		
	research; Reconstructions of past landscapes;		
	application of GIS & Remote sensing;		
	understanding archaeological site formation and		
	its role (processes of erosion, deposition, soil		
	formation, and biological and human activity		
	affecting archaeological deposits in fluvial, eolian,		
	lacustrine, and other depositional environments);		
	methods of sample collection for types of		
	geological analysis; physical and chemical		
	techniques; microscopic methods etc.		
3	Zooarchaeology	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Definition, history of research, identification of		
	faunal remains; food economy based on animals;		
	environment; quantification; metrical analysis;		
	determination of age/sex of animals; activity		
	areas; animal pathology; season of site		
	occupation; cultural contacts; society and role of		
	animals; laboratory methods and identification.		
4	Archaeobotany	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Basic concepts of archaeobotany; history of		
	research; taphonomy, types of archaeological		
	sites and preservation of plant remains; dating of		
	floral remains; sampling and recovery methods;		
	reconstruction of flora and climate, plant		
	economy and diet reconstruction; laboratory		
	methods and identification (macro/micro		
	remains)		
5	Bioarchaeology	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Definition, history of research; basics of human		
	skeletal biology; human remains and ethics;		
	subject of study (human variation, population		

adaptation origina role of molecular biology		
adaptation, origins, role of molecular biology,		
behavior); Biological evolution of man -		
archaeological, fossil and molecular evidence;		
fundamentals of osteobiography, taphonomy,		
skeletal changes vis-à-vis subsistence strategies,		
adaptation, palaeopathology, palaeodemography;		
palaeodiet, isotope, and ancient DNA analysis;		
basic laboratory methods and identification.		
Total	40 hours	100 marks/4 credits

Recommended Readings

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Course No: HA-309: Public Archaeology

Objectives:

The course draws the role of archaeology in the preservation and management of cultural resources in terms of legislation, ethics and practical application, with emphasis on the utility, necessity and reality of doing archaeology in the public sector. Itexplores why archaeology is an important tool for managing, understanding, and interpreting our past. On completion of the course, students will be acquainted with why and how archaeological research are undertaken as part of the historic preservation program, and the challenges and opportunities archaeology presents to the public agencies and those involved in preserving the past.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Introduction:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8
	Definition, aims and scope of public		credit
	archaeology; historical development of		
	public archaeology; Overview of Public		
	archaeology across the world; engaging		
	communities - community archaeology.		
2	Heritage Legislations:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8
	World Heritage organizations e.g.		credit
	UNESCO, ICOMOS; Policy and Practice		
	of heritage management in India; Role of		
	NGOs (e.g. INTACH); Overview of the		
	various Indian Archaeological		
	Legislations; Looting, vandalism,		
	legislative measures, and archaeological		
	site destruction in Northeast India.		,
3	Ethics and Archaeology:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8
	Understanding conflicts and ethical issues		credit
	in public archaeology; Working with		
	diverse descent (and others) groups:		
	diverse interest in the past; local		
	communities, children, looters, and,		
	treasure hunters; Reburial and		
4	repatriation.	0.1	20 1 / 0.0
4	Public Education and Outreach:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8
	Archaeology Week programs, site-specific		credit
	programs, public excavations;		
	stewardship programs-archaeology as a public interest; Cultural tourism.		
5		8 hours	20 marks / 0.8
)	Archaeology, Museums and Media: Displaying archaeology in museums;	o nouis	credit
	political dimensions of archaeology and		cicuit
	museum displays; Archaeology and		
	popular media; Pseudo-archaeology and		
	the public; writing for the public.		
	are passes, writing for the passes.		
	Total	40 hours	100 marks / 4
			credits

Recommended Readings:

Acherson, N. 2004. Archaeology in the British media, in *Public Archaeology* (N. Merriman Ed.), pp. 145-158, Routledge, London and New York.

Agrawal, D. P.2001. The Idea of India and its Heritage: The Millennial Challenges, *Man and Environment* Vol. XXVI No. 1: 15-22.

Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments, New Delhi, Aryan Books International.

Berggren, Åsa, and Ian Hodder. 2003. Social Practice, Method, and Some Problems of Field Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 68:421–434.

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.

Black, G. 2006. The engaging museum, developing museums for visitor involvement, Routledge, London and New York:

Brodie, N.J., Doole, J. and P. Watson. 2000. *Stealing history: The Illicit trade in cultural property*, McDonald Institute, Cambridge, U.K.

Brodie, N. and K. Walker Tubb (Eds.). 2002. Illicit Antiquities, Routledge, London.

Bunch, Lonnie. 1992. Embracing Controversy: Museum Exhbitions and the Politics of Change, *The PublicHistorian* 14(3):63-65.

Bunten, Alexis Celeste. 2008. Sharing culture or selling out? Developing the commodified persona in the heritage industry, *American Ethnologist* 35(3):380-395.

Cameron, Duncan F.1971. The Museum: A Temple or the Forum? Curator 14(1):11-24.

Cumberpatch, Cand P. Blinkhorn. 2001. Clients, contractors, curators and archaeology: who owns the past?, in *The responsibilities of archaeologists: archaeology and ethics*, M. Pluciennik (Ed.), Archaeopress, Oxford.

Davies, M.E. 2005. How students understand the past, Altamira Press, California.

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.

Dodd, Jocelyn. 1994. Whose museum is it anyway? Museum education and the community, in *TheEducational Role of the Museum*, Eilean Hooper-Greenhill (Ed.), pp. 303-305, Routledge, London.

Fagan, Fagan, Brian M.1977. Genesis I.1: Or, Teaching Archaeology to the Great Archaeology-Loving Public, *American Antiquity* 42(1):119-125.

Fagan, Brian M.1984. Archaeology and the Wider Audience, in *Ethics and Values in Archaeology*, Emestene L. Green (Ed.), pp. 175-183, The Free Press, New York.

Falk, John H. and Lynn D. Dierking. 2000. Learning from Museums: Visitor Experiences and the Making of Meaning, Alta Mira Press, California.

Gathercole, P and D. Lowenthal (Eds.). 1990. The politics of the past, Routledge, London.

Ghoshmaulik, S. K. and K.K. Bass 2001. Understanding Heritage: Role of Museum.

Bhubaneswar: Academic Staff College.

Goodacre, Beth and Gavin Baldwin. 2002. Living the Past: Reconstruction, Recreation, Re-enactment and Education at Museums and Historical Sites, Middlesex University Press, London.

Holtorf, Cornelius. 2007. Archaeology is a Brand!: The Meaning of Archaeology in Contemporary PopularCulture, Coast Press, California.

Howard, Peter. 2003. Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity, London, Continuum.

Hudson, Kenneth. 1991. How Misleading Does an Ethnographical Museum Have to Be?, in Exhibiting Cultures: The Poetics and Politics of Museum Display, Ivan Karp and Steven D. Lavine (Eds.), pp. 457 - 464. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Jameson, John H., and John E. Ehrenhard (Eds.).1997. Presenting Archaeology to the Public, Altamira Press, California.

Jamir, Tiatoshi. 2014. Ancestral Sites, Local Communitites and Archaeology in Nagaland: A

Community Archaeology Approach at Chungliyimti, in 50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in Honour of T. C. Sharma) (Tiatoshi Jamir & Manjil Hazarika Eds.), pp. 473-487, New Delhi, Research India Press.

Khandwalla, Kalini. P. 2004. Preservation of India's Archaeological Heritage Through Archaeologists-Public Interaction: Issues and Strategies, in *Archaeology as History in Early South Asia* (Himanshu Prabha Ray and Carla M. Sinopoli Eds.), pp.118-52, New Delhi, Aryan Books.

King, Thomas F.1998. Cultural Resource Law and Practice: An Introductory Guide, Altamira Press, California.

King, Thomas F.2000. Federal Planning and Historic Places: The Section 106 Process, Altamira Press, California.

King, Thomas F. 2002. Thinking About Cultural Resource Management: Essays from the Edge, Altamira Press, California.

Kraft, Herbert C. 2001. The Lenape-Delaware Indian Heritage, 10,000 BC to AD 2000, Lenape Books, Orange, New Jersey.

Little, B. 2002 Public Benefits of Archaeology, University of Florida Press, Tallahassee FLA.

Long, K. 2013. The Point of No Return: Refugees, Rights and Repatriation. Oxford University Press.

Marstine, Janet (Ed.). 2006. New Museum Theory and Practice, Blackwell Publishing, Malden.

McGimsey, Charles R. 1972. Public Archaeology, Seminar Press: New York.

McManamon, F.P. 1991. The Many Publics for Archaeology, American Antiquity 56(1):121-130.

McManamon, F.P. 1998. Public Archaeology as a Professional Obligation, *Archaeology and Public Education* 8(3) 3.

MacManamon, F. and A. Hatton (Eds.).1999. *Cultural Resources Management in Contemporary Society,* Routledge, New York.

McManamon, F.P. 2000. Archaeological Messages and Messengers, Public Archaeology 1(1): 50.

Neumann, Thomas W., and Robert M. Sanford. 2001. Cultural Resources Archaeology: An Introduction, Altamira Press, California.

Paddayya, K. 2004. Heritage management with special reference to modern impacts on archaeologysites of lower Deccan, *Deccan Studies* 1 (2): 7-24.

Pearce, Susan M.1999. Presenting Archaeology, in Making Early Histories in Museums, N. Merriman (Ed.), pp. 12-27, Leicester University Press, New York.

Pokotylo, D., and N. Guppy. 1999. Public opinion and archaeological heritage: views from outside the profession, *American Antiquity* 64 (3): 400-416.

Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership, London, Duckworth.

Richards, Greg. 2000. Cultural Tourism, in Archaeological Displays and the Public: Museology and Interpretation. P.M. McManus (Ed.), pp. 1-11, Archetype Publications, London.

Rosoff, Nancy B.2003. Integrating Native views into museum procedures: hope and practice at the National Museum of the American Indian, *inMuseums and Source Communities: A 87 Routledge Reader*, Laura Peers and Alison K. Brown (Eds.), pp. 72-80, Routledge, London. Taylor & Francis Group.

Sabloff, Jeremy. 1998. Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology: Communication and the Future of American Archaeology, *American Anthropologist* 100(4):869-875.

Selvakumar, V. 2006. Public Archaeology in India: Perspectives from Kerala, *India Review* 5 (34): 417-446.

Shackel, P.A. 2000. Archaeology and Created Memory: Public History in a National Park, Kluwer Academic / Plenum Publishing, New York.

Shackel, Paul. 2004. Introduction: Working with Communities. Heritage Development and Applied Archaeology, in *Places in Mind: Public Archaeology as Applied Anthropology*. Paul A. Shakel and Erve J. Chambers (Eds.), pp. 1-18, Routledge, New York.

Singh, L.K. 2008. Indian Cultural Heritage from Tourism Perspective, Delhi, ISHA Books.

Smardz, K. and S. Smith (Eds.) 2000. The Archaeology Education Handbook, Altamira Press,

Walnut Creek CA.

Smith, George S. and John Ehrenhard (Eds.) 1993. Protecting the Past, CRC Press, Boca Raton FLA

Stone, Peter G. and Phillipe Planel (Eds.). 1999. *The Constructed Past*, One World Archaeology Series No. 36, Routledge, London.

Thapar, B.K. 1989. Conservation of the Indian Heritage, New Delhi, Cosmo Publication.

Tilden, Freeman. 1957. *Interpreting Our Heritage*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Weisman, Brent R. and Nancy Marie White. 2000. A Model Graduate Training Programme in Public Archaeology, *Antiquity* 74:203–208.

Weisman, Brent R.2002. Learning by Doing in Public Archaeology Training, *Practicing Anthropology* 24(2):11–15.

White, Nancy Marie and J. Raymond Williams.1994. Public Archaeology in Florida, USA: A Review and Case Study, in *The Presented Past*, P. Stone and B. Molyneaux Eds.), pp. 82–94, One World Archaeology Series, Routledge, London.

White, Nancy Marie. 2000a. Teaching Public Archaeology at the University of South Florida, in *Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-first Century*, S. Bender and G. Smith (Eds.), pp. 111–115, Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

White, Nancy Marie. 2000b. Teaching Archaeologists to Teach Public Archaeology, in *The Archaeology Education Handbook: Sharing the Past with Kids*, K. Smardz and S. Smith (Eds.), pp. 328–339, Altamira Press, California.

Whiteley, Peter 2002 Archaeology and Oral Tradition: The Scientific Importance of Dialogue, *American Antiquity* 67:405-415.

Woodman. 1995. Who possesses Tara? Politics in archaeology in Ireland, in *Theory in archaeology: a world perspective*, Ucko, P (Ed.), pp.278-297, Routledge, London.

Course No. HA-310: Ethnoarchaeology Objectives:

The main goal of the course is to acquaint the students with two disciplines – Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology, which have, in recent decades, given rise to a new branch of archaeology. The course is designed essentially to introduce to students the basic theoretical concepts in Ethnoarchaeology and a wide-ranging topic covering from present hunter-gatherer societies to hill communities to improve our understanding of the past.

Unit	Course content	Contact	Marks/Credits
		hours	
1	Basic Concepts in Ethnoarchaeology: a. Definition of ethnoarchaeology, scope, and ethnographic methods; role of analogy. b. Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records. c. Relevance of oral tradition in understanding	8 hours	20 marks/0.8 credits
	archaeology and reconstructing the past. d. Role of ethnography in the interpretation of the archaeological record and reconstruction of past societies and cultures.		
2	Brief history of ethnoarchaeological research: a. Historical background. b. Theoretical models in ethnoarchaeology, e.g. Applicability of the forager/collector model to Palaeolithic and Mesolithic societies of South Asia c. Application of other models to ceramic studies.	8 hours	20 marks/0.8 credits
3	Ethnoarchaeological studies of Living huntergatherer societies: a. Ethnoarchaeological studies of the Eskimo, Bushmen, and Australian Aborigines. b. Living traditions of the hunting-gathering way of life with special reference to the Stone age past of South Asia. c. Case studies - Andaman Islanders, Birhors, Chenchus, Yanadis, Veddas, Kanjars, Pardhis, Van Vagris.	8 hours	20 marks/0.8 credits
4	Ethnographic study of select shifting cultivators a. NE India shifting cultivations of Garos, Nagas, and Arunachal communities. b. Eastern India shifting cultivation of Bondos, Juangs, and Baigas. c. Relevance for reconstruction of Neolithic and Chalcolithic economy of Northeastern and Eastern India. d. Other cultural tradition of shifting cultivators – stone monuments, ceramic tradition etc.	8 hours	20 marks/0.8 credits
5	Relevance of ethnoarchaeological research:	8 hours	20 marks/0.8 credits

a. Reconstructing lifeways of early agro-pastoral Chalcolithic communities of Central and Western India e.g. Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils, Dhangars. b.Ethnoarchaeological studies of the South Indian Neolithic Culture. c. Interrelationship among various aspects of shifting cultivators in India - landscape, technology, carrying capacity, social organization, etc. Total	40 hours	100 marks/ 20
		credits

Recommended readings

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

Allchin, B. (Ed.) 1994. Living traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.

Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Ascher, R. 1961. Analogy in Archaeological Interpretation, Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 17: 317-325.

Ashraf, A. A. 1990. Prehistoric Arunachal. Itanagar: Directorate of Research.

Axel Steensberg 1980. New Guinea Gardens: Study of Husbandary with parallel in Prehistoric Europe, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Axel Steensberg 1986. Man the Manipulator: An Ethnoarchaeological Basis for Reconstructing the Past, Kopenhagen: National Museum.

Axel Steensberg 1993. Fire Clearance Husbandry: Traditional Techniques Through out the World, Poul Kristenseen, Hernig.

Barkataki, S. 1969. Tribes of Assam, National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.

Bichieri, M.G. (Ed.) 1972. Hunters and Gatherers Today. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Binford, L.R. 1988. In Pursuit of the Past. New York: Thames and Hudson.

Binodini Devi, P. 2002. Living Megalithic Traditions Among the Poumais of Manipur, in *Archaeology of Eastern India: New Perspectives* (G. Sengupta and S. Panja Eds.), pp. 363-377. Kolkata: Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.

Cooper, Z. 1992. The Relevance of the Forager/Collector Model to Isalnd Communities in the Bay of

Bengal, Man and Environment XVII (2): 111-122.

Cooper, Z. 2002. Archaeology and History: Early Settlement in the Andaman Islands, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Dani, A.H. 1960. Prehistory and Protohistory of Eastern India, Calcutta.

David N. and C. Kramer. 2001. Ethnoarchaeology in Action, Cambridge University Press.

Dikshit, K. R. and J. K. Dikshit. 2004. Shifting Cultivation Studies in India: A Review, *Man and Environment* XXIX (2): 37-69.

Doshi S. 1992. Tribal India: Ancestors, Gods and Spirits, Marg Publications, Bombay.

Fuchs, S. 1973. The Aboriginal Tribes of India, Macmillan India, Delhi.

Gould R.A. 1980. Living Archaeology. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Griffin, P.B and W.G. Solheim II. 1990. Ethnoarchaeological Research in Asia, *Asian Perspectives* 28

(2): 145-161.

Hodder, I.1982. Symbols in Action. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jamir, T. 2004. Megaliths of Nagaland: Reflections of Material Milieu and Social Values, in Society and

Economy in North-East India (Vol-1) (M. Momin and C. Mawlong Eds.), pp. 105-117. New Delhi: Regency Publications.

Jamir, W.1998. Megaliths in Nagaland, Puratattva28: 104-110.

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

Kramer C. (Ed.) 1980. Ethnoarchaeology, Colombia University Press, Guildford Survey.

Kramer, C.1982. Village Ethnoarchaeology: Rural Iran in Archaeological Perspective, Academic Press, New York.

Lee, R.B. and I. Devore (Ed.) 1975. Man the Hunter, Aldine Publishing Co. Second Ed., Chicago.

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.

Mills, J.P. 1926. The Ao Nagas, Macmillan and Co. Ltd, London.

Mitri, M. 2004. The Folktale of U Lum SophetBneng: An Ethnoarchaeological study, *Proceedings of NEIHA* 25th Session: 65-71.

Murty, M.L.K. 1981. Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behavior on the South-East Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model, *World Archaeology* 12: 47-58.

Murty, M.L.K. 1985. Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Area, World Archaeology 17 (2): 192-205.

Nagar, M. and V.N. Mishra. 1993. The Pardhis: A Hunting-gathering Community of Central and Western India, *Man and Environment XVIII* (1): 113-144.

Nagar, M. 1975. Role of Ethnographic Evidence in the Reconstruction of Archaeological Data, Eastern Anthropologist 28 (1): 13-22.

Nagar, M. 1983. Ethnoarchaeology of the Bhimbetka Region, Man and Environment VII: 61-69.

Parker, 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 ed.)

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

Richard Ford (Ed.) 1994. *The Nature and Status of Ethnobotany*, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

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

Roy, S.C. 1920. The Birhors: A Little known Jungle tribe of Chhota Nagpur, Ranchi.

Sengupta &C.Mawlong. 1994. Megalithic Monuments of Cherrapunji-some points, in Lest We Forget-a collection of papers brought out by Khasi National Celebration Committee for the Indigenous Peoples Year, 1993. Shillong.

Shankland, D. 1999. Integrating the past: folklore, mounds and people at Catalhöyük, in *Archaeology and Folklore* (A. Gazin-Schwartz & C. J. Holtorf eds.), pp.139-157, London, Routledge.

Singh J.P. and G. Sengupta (Ed.). 1991. Archaeology of Northeastern India.

Singh, O. K. 1999. Cord-Marked Pottery Making Tradition in Manipur, Puratattva29: 59-64.

Sinopoli, C.M. 1991. Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in India, *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, Michigan University Press, Ann Arbor.

Whiteley, Peter M. 2002. Archaeology and Oral Tradition: The Scientific Importance of Dialogue, *American Antiquity* 67(3): 405-415.

Course No. HA-401: Contemporary India (1947-2000)

Objective: The objective of the course is to acquaint the students with the problems which confronted the new nation immediately after independence and the nation building processes, to sensitize them about the strength and weaknesses of the Indian Democracy and to motivate them to critically appreciate India's achievements in education, science and technology, art and culture, and in other fields as well as India's contributions to international community.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Emergence of Indian Republic –		
	Transfer of power, integration of		
	Indian States, reorganization of states,	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	integration of States.		Credit
2.	Democracy at work – Democratic		
	Socialism and Welfare State, working		
	of the government in Centre and State	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	relation decentralization-Panchayati		Credit
	Raj. Problem of Communalism,		
	Regionalism.		
3.	India Abroad Foundation of foreign		
	policy, Panchseel and Nehru era: India		
	in Commonwealth, UN, NAM and	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	SAARC.		Credit
4.	Social development – Ideology of		
	planned economic growth, agricultural		
	growth - green revolution, land	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	reforms, industrial progress, economic		Credit
	reforms, and globalization, political		
	economy of development, education		
	literacy.		
5.	Achievements – Science and		
	technology art, literature and culture,		20 Marks/0.8
	mass communication.	08 Hours	Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4
			Credit

Recommended Readings:

Bipan Chandra, Aditya Mukherjee: India after Independence, 1947-Mridula Mukherjee 2000, Penguin, New Delhi, 2001.

Durga Das: India from Curzon to Nehru and after Collins, London, 1974.

Bipan Chandra: Essays on Contemporary India, Har-Anand, New Delhi, 1993.

T.V. Sathyamurthy (ed.): Social Change and Politicaldiscourse in India, Vol-3-Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in ContemporaryIndia, C.P.R. Delhi, 1996.

Additional Readings:

Romila Thapar (ed.): India, Another Millennium, Viking: New Delhi, 2001.

R.P.Anand, South Asia: In Search of a regional identity, Banyan Publication, New Delhi, 1991 S.SatchidananadaMurty& Amit Dasgupta: The Divine Peacock understanding Contemporary India, ICCR/Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi, 1994.

V.A. Pai Panandiker&AshisNandy: Contemporary India, Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi, 1999.

V.A.PaiPanandikar&SubhashC.Kashyap (ed): Political Reforms: Asserting Civic Sovereignty, Konark Publishers,New Delhi, 2001.

Course No. HA-402: Colonialism in South East Asia (1511-1850)

Objective: The objective of this course is to study the beginning and development of European Colonialism in SE Asia. It will also study the mean features of colonial policy and the society and economy of south East Asia within the period of study and their reaction to Western Colonialism.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1.	Society and Economy of S.E. Asia before the coming of the		
	Europeans. The arrival of the Portuguese: Foundation and Development of Portuguese power of Malacca.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Political and commercial relations with the Spice islands, China Bay of Bengal, Burma, Siam, Cambodia and Vietnam – Decline of Portuguese Power.		
2.	Spaniards in the S.E.Asia: Society and Economy of Pre-Spanish Philippines. The Spanish conquest	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	and government in the Philippines. The Chinese in Manila. Manila's Political and Commercial relations with China, Japan, Macao and Malacca.		
3.	The Dutch Commercial Empire: The establishment of Dutch Trading Venture in java, Dutch victory in India, Sumatra and Malaya. Dutch political and Commercial relations with Siam, Burma, Vietnam and major Indonesian Islands- Decline of the Dutch commercial Empire.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	British in SE Asia: British in Malaya; British and Burma. France and Vietnam (Indo-China)	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Siam's Political and Trading Relations with the Europeans in the 17 th and 18 th Centuries-Social and Religious characteristics- Foreign trade, Impact of Missionaries and westernization on Siam. Interaction and accommodation of Southeast Asia with colonial Regimes.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Nicholas Tarling (Rd): The Cambridge History of SE Asia, Vol.I& II, Cambridge University Press, UK (1992)

DJM Tate : The Making of Modern South Asia, Vol.1, Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur (1971)

Brian Harrison: South East Asia: Short History, Macmillan & Co Ltd, London (1955)

DCE Hall: History of South Asia, Mc Graw Hill, New York (1969).

Additional Readings:

JF Cady: South East Asia: Its Historical Development

George O Kahim, Govt. and Politics in SE Asia 2nd ed. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (1964)

John Bastin : History of Modern SE Asia, Harry Benda Prentice Hall, New Jersey (1958)

Course No. HA-403: Economic History of Modern India

Objective: This course will introduce students to some of the most significant aspects of the Indian economy under British rule and in independent India. It will introduce students to fundamental economic changes that were brought about by colonial and postcolonial state in the world of agriculture, weaving, trade, finance, and industries in India. Students would learn the emergence of modern institutions such as the state and market in the context of colonial and postcolonial India, the relationship between political conquest and the economy, and understand the relationship between state policies and their effects on society.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact	Marks/Credit
		Hours	
1.	Historiography (precolonial and colonial		
	economy of India); European Companies in		
	India: Merchants and Markets: 1757-1857; the	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	Drain of wealth		Credit
2.	Land Reforms and Agriculture in Colonial		
	Period:		
	Land Rights and Tenancy Reforms; Land	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	Revenue Settlements: Zamindari, Ryotwari and		Credit
	Mahalwari systems; Commercialisation of		
	Agriculture; Peasant Movements		
3.	Forest Economy in Colonial Period		
	Colonial Forestry and Tribal Customary Rights;		
	Colonial Plantation Projects (Tea and Coffee);	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	Forestry and Tribal Land Rights; Peasant and		Credit
	Tribal Resistances		
4.	Commerce and Industries in Colonial Period:		
	Colonialism and Trade: 1857-1947; De-		
	industrialization of Indian Industries;	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8
	Development of Small-scale Industries;		Credit
	Development of Indian Capitalist Class; Trade		
	Union Movements (1920-1947).		
5.	From Planned Economy to Globalisation:		
	Nehru and the First Three Plans; On the Path of		20 Marks/0.8
	Planned Economy: Five Year Plans; Growth in	08 Hours	Credit
	the Post Nehru Era: 1965-1990; Structural		
	Constraints and the Need for Reform; Economic		
	Reforms Since 1991: Liberalisation and		
	Globalisation		
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4
			Credit

Suggested readings:

Arnold, David. 1980. "Industrial Violence in Colonial India," *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 22: 234-55.

Bagchi, A.K. 1988. "Colonialism and the Nature of 'Capitalist' Enterprise in India," *Economic and Political Weekly*, 23(31): PE38-PE50.

Bagchi, A.K. 2010. Colonialism and Indian Economy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bhattacharya, Neeladri. 2018. The Great Agrarian Conquest: The Colonial Reshaping of a Rural World, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Chandavarkar, Rajnarayan. 1994. The Origins of Industrial Capitalism in India: Business Strategies and the Working Classes in Bombay, 1900-1940, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

David Clingingsmith and Jeffrey G. Williamson, "Deindustrialization in 18th and 19th Century India: Mughal decline, climate shocks and British industrial ascent", *Explorations in Economic History*, 45(3), 2008, pp. 209-234.

Guha, Sumit. 1989. "The Handloom Industry of Central India, 1825-1950," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 26(3): 297-330.

Habib, Irfan (Revised edn.), Indian Economy 1858-1914, New Delhi, Tulika Books, 2006.

Hossain, Hameeda, The Company Weavers of Bengal: The East India Company and the Organization of Textile Production in Bengal, 1750-1813, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1988.

Kumar, Dharma (ed.), The Cambridge Economic History of India, Volume 2: ε . 1757- ε . 1970, Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 1984.

Ray, Rajat K., Industrialization in India: Growth and Conflict in the Private Corporate Sector, 1914-47, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979.

Roy, Tirthankar, *The Economic History of India, 1857-1947*, Second Edition, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2006.

Roy, Tirthankar, *Traditional Industry in the Economy of Colonial India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Tomlinson, B.R., The Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970: The New Cambridge History of India III, New Delhi: Foundation Books, 1998.

Washbrook, David. 1994. "The Commercialisation of Agriculture in Colonial India: Production, Subsistence and Reproduction in the 'Dry' South 1870-1930," *Modern Asian Studies*, 28(1): 129-64.

Course No. HA-404: History of Environment in Modern India

Objective: This course will introduce students to the dynamic field of environmental history, presenting essential concepts, concerns and methodology in the context of global / Indian environmental history. It will provide the student with deep domain knowledge and critically think about the environmental issues and mould them to become concerned about the nature. As environmental history always concerned about the nature-human relationship and concerned changes, the course is a caution to become aware of impact of our activity towards nature.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Cr edit
1.	Understanding Environmental History: Historiography of Environmental History: Anthropocentric vs. Eco-centric; Environmental Discourse: Industrialism-Colonialism, Development, Deep Ecology, Social Ecology or Eco- Socialism, Eco-Feminism, Environmental Justice/Equity, conservation and Sustainable Development	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2.	Pre-colonial India: India: Physical Features, Vegetation, Soils, Perceptions of Landscape; From Holocene to Anthropocene; Understanding Conservation; Indian View of Conservation; Conservation Practices in History	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3.	Colonial Period: The Debate: Colonialism as a Watershed? Colonial Environmental Agenda; Ecological Imperialism; Colonial Resource Management – II: Colonial Forest Policy; Colonial Resource Management – II: Water, Wildlife and Biodiversity; Environmental Movement – Chipko Movement	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4.	Post-Colonial Period: The Debate: Development and Environment; India's Forest Policy; Water Resource Management (Dams, Water Pollution); Environmental Movement – Narmada Bachao Andalon, Silent Valley Movement; Globalization, Climate Change and Reenvisioning Development; Gender and Environment – Indian Ecofeminism; Gandhian Alternatives.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5.	Northeast India: Tribal Livelihood and Resource Management; Colonial and Post-colonial Forest and Wildlife Policy; Water Resource Management (Dam and Development); Environmental Movement: Anti-Dam Movements.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Suggested Readings:

Amita Baviskar, 'Tribal Politics and Discourses of Environmentalism', *Contribution to Indian Sociology*, 31. (July, 1997): 195-223.

Arupjyoti Saikia, Forest and Ecological History of Assam, 1826-2000, OUP, 2011.

David Arnold and Ramchandra Guha, Nature, Culture, Imperialism (1995).

Irfan Habib, A People's History of India, Vol.-36: Man and Environment: The Ecological History of India, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2015.

K. Sivaramakrishnan, *Modern Forests: State Making and Environmental Change in Colonial Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,1999.

Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.

Mahesh Rangarajan and K. Sivaramakrishnan (eds). *India's Environmental History: From Ancient times to the Colonial Period: A Reader.* Vol. 1 and 2. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.

Mahesh Rangarajan, Environmental Issues in India: A Reader (2006).

Rajib Handique, British Forest Policy in Assam, Concept, 2004.

Ramachandra Guha, Environmentalism: A Global History, OUP, New Delhi, 2000.

Vibha Arora and NgamjahaoKipgen, 'We can live without power, but we can't live without our land': Indigenous Hmar Oppose the Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur', *Sociological Bulletin*, vol. 61(1), 2012, pp. 109-128.

Vibha Arora, "'They are All Set to Dam(n) Our Future': Contested Development through Hydel Power in Democratic Sikkim", Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 58, No. 1, 2009, pp. 94-114. Sajal Nag, Force of Nature: Essays on History and Politics of Environment, Manohar, 2016.

Course No. HA-405: Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures of Northeast India

Objectives: This course covers two fairly well-defined cultural horizons of Northeast India - the Neolithic and Megalithic cultures. Examination of these cultures are outlined on the basis of exploration and excavation reports as well as available published material. The study concentrates on ecology, typology, as well as the problem of chronology and extra-regional linkages in the context of their origin and development.

Units	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Aspects of periodization and terminology Changing concept of Neolithic; characteristic features of the Neolithic; origins of food production and settled life.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
2	Regional classification Overview of principal Neolithic zones in India with special reference to Eastern Indian Neolithic.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
3	Overview of Northeast Indian Neolithic Geographical background of Northeast India; Neolithic sites of NE India - previous and new excavations with special reference to site distribution, tool and ceramic typology, technology; beginning of domestication/agriculture; chronology; language and faming dispersals.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
4	Survey of Indian megaliths Megalithic cultures of India with special reference to the South Indian Megaliths –megalithic types, association of Iron and Black-&-Red Ware; chronology.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
5	Megaliths of Northeast India Understanding monumentality and stone monuments of NE India; types of stone monuments, characteristic features, functions and social meaning; problems of origin, affinities and chronology; megaliths as living tradition in NE India and its relevance to ethnoarchaeology.	08 Hours	20 Marks/0.8 Credit
	Total	40 Hours	100 Marks/4 Credit

Recommended Readings:

Ashraf, A.A., and A.G.Duarah. 2015. Bambooti: A late Neolithic Site in the foothills of Southern Assam, *Bulletin of the Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University* XV: 23-32.

Barma, B.D. 2014. Report of a preliminary survey in the Saidra Valley of Tripura, in 50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in Honour of Tarun Chandra Sharma) (T. Jamir and M. Hazarika Eds.), pp. 142-151. New Delhi: Research India Press.

Blench, R.M. 2013. Was there once a Zone of Vegeculture linking Melanesia with Northeast India? *Pacific Archaeology: Documenting the Past 50,000 Years* (Papers from the 2011 Lapita Pacific Archaeology Conference) (Glenn R. Summerhayes and Hallie Buckley Eds.), pp. 1-16. New Zealand: University of Otago Studies in Archaeology.No.25.

Bora, S.D and D. Bezbaruah. 2018. Archaeological Investigations at Two Prehistoric sites in West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya, *Man and Environment* XLIII (1): 16-22.

Burke, D. 2014. Jingkynmaw: Memories written in stone, in 50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in Honour of T.C.Sharma) (Tiatoshi Jamir and Manjil Hazarika Eds.), pp.360-375. New Delhi: Research India Press.

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Dani, A. H. 1960. Prehistory and Protohistory of Eastern India. Calcutta: K. L. Mukhopadhay.

Devi, B.P. 2011. The Megalithic Culture of Manipur. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

Devi, B.P. 2014. Tangkhul Megaliths and their Counterparts: A Comparative Study, *Man and Environment*, XXXIX (2): 73-77.

Fürer-Haimendorf, CV. 1945. The Problem of Megalithic Cultures of Middle India, *Man in India*,XXV(2): 73-90.

Gururaja Rao, B. K. 1972. *The Megalithic Cultures of South India*. Prasaranga: University of Mysore. Hazarika, M. 2006a. Understanding the Process of Plant and Animal Domestication in Northeast India: A Hypothetical Approach, *Asian Agri-History* 10 (3): 203-212.

Hazarika, M.2006b. Neolithic Culture of Northeast India: A Recent Perspective on the Origins of Pottery and Agriculture, *Ancient Asia* 1: 25-43.

Hazarika, M. 2017. Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hussain, Z. 1996. Significant characteristics of a Neolithic site at Barapani (Khasi Hills), *Proceedings of NEIHA*, 17th Session, pp. 111-118.

Hutton, J.H. 1922. The Meaning and Method of Erection of Monoliths by the Naga Tribes, *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*52: 242-249.

Hutton, J.H. 1926a. The Use of Stone in the Naga Hills, *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* 56: 71-82.

Hutton, J.H. 1926b. Some Megalithic Work in the Jaintia Hills, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, New Series, XXII: 333-346.

Hutton, J.H. 1929. Assam Megaliths, Antiquity 3(11): 324-338.

Jamir, T. 2013. Piecing together from fragments: Re-evaluating the 'neolithic' situation in Northeast India, in *Neolithic-Chalcolithic Cultures of Eastern India* (K.N. Dikshit Ed.), pp.44-66. New Delhi: Indian Archaeological Society.

Jamir, T. 2015. Death, Memory and Society: An Ethnoarchaeological study of Angami Mortuary Practices, in *Megalithic Traditions in India: Archaeology and Ethnography* (K. K. Basa, R.K. Mohanty, S. B. Ota Eds.), pp. 609-640. New Delhi: Aryan International.

Laporte, Luc et al. (Eds.). 2022. Megaliths of the World. U.K: Archaepress.

Marak, Q. 2010. Stone Age Archaeology in the Garo Hills: Some Issues, *Proceedings of North-East India History Association* 31st Session: 393-404.

Marak, Q. 2012. Megaliths, Types and its Living Traditions among the Jaintias of North Eastern India, *Journal of Indo-Pacific Archaeology* 32: 45-53.

Marak, Q. 2015. Megaliths and Living Cultural Traditions, in *Explorations in Anthropology of North East India* (S. Sengupta Ed.), pp. 31-51. New Delhi: Gyan Books.

Marak, Q. 2019. Wooden Structures as Megaliths: A Reappraisal, *Anthropology and Ethnology Open Access Journal* 2(1):1-3. DOI: 10.23880/aeoaj-16000122.

Marak, Q (Ed.). 2019. Megalithic Traditions of North East India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.

Malsawmliana. 2016. Megalithic Culture of Mizoram. New Delhi: Research India Press.

Mawlong, C.A.2004. Dating of the Northeastern Neolithic Cultures: Problems and Prospects, *Proceedings of North-East India History Association* 25th Session, pp. 72-80.

Mawlong, C. A. 2004. Megaliths and Social Formation in Khasi-Jaintia Hills, in *Society and Economy of Northeast India*, *Vol-1*. (M. Momin and C.A. Mawlong Eds.), pp. 35-56. Regency Publications: New Delhi.

Mitri, M.B. 2009. An Outline of the Neolithic Culture of Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, India. BAR International Series 2013.

Mitri, M.B. 2016. *The Living Megalithic Culture of Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya*. Shillong: Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures.

Mitri, M., and D. Neog. 2016. Preliminary Report on the Excavations of Neolithic sites from Khasi Hills Meghalaya, *Ancient Asia* 7: 1-17.

Mitri, M., D. Kharmawphlang and H. Syiemlieh. 2015. A Preliminary Report on the Excavation of the Neolithic site at Law Nongthroh (Sohpetbneng Hill), Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, *Man and Environment* XL(1): 33-42.

Paddayya, K. 1978. New Research Designs and Field Techniques in the Palaeolithic Archaeology of India, *World Archaeology* 10(1): 94-110.

Padhan, T. 2023. New evidence of Neolithic industries from the West Garo Hills, northeastern India, in *Quaternary Geoarchaeology of India* (N. Tiwari, V. Singh and S.B. Mehra Eds.), pp. 125-144. London: The Geological Society of London (Special Publications, 515). https://doi.org/10.1144/SP515-2020-203.

Sharma, T.C. 1981. The Neolithic Pattern of Northeastern India, in *Madhu:Recent Researches in Indian Archaeology and Art History* (M.S.Nagaraja Rao Ed.). Delhi: Humanities Pr.

Singh, J.P., & G. Sengupta (Ed.). 1991. Archaeology of Northeastern India. N. Delhi: Har-Anand.

Sharma, T.C. 1974. Recent Archaeological Discoveries in North-Eastern India, *Purattatva* 7: 17-19. Sharma, S and Pankaj Singh. 2017. Luminescence dating of Neolithic pottery in North East India, *Current Science* 113 (3): 1-4.

Thakuria, Tilok, Tiatoshi Jamir and Milan Kumar Chauley. 2016. Stone Jar burials in North Cachar District, Assam, *Man and Environment* XLI(I): 33-40.

Thapar, B.K. 1974. Problem of the Neolithic Cultures in India: A Retrospect, *Purattatva* 7: 61.

van Driem, G. 1998. Neolithic correlates of Ancient Tibeto-Burman migrations, in *Archaeology and Language-II: Archaeological data and Linguistic hypotheses* (R. Blench and M. Spriggs Eds.), pp. 67-102. London and New York: Routledge.

van Driem, G. 2008. The Naga Language Groups within the Tibeto-Burman Language Family, in *Naga Identities: Changing Local Cultures in the North East of India* (M. Oppitz *et al.* Eds.), pp. 311-321. Ethnographic Museum of Zürich University: Snoeck Publishers.

Vasa, D. 2019. Ideology and Symbolism of Traditional Architecture: A case of House Structures and Social Stratification of Chozuba and Runguzu villages, Chakhesang Naga, *Journal of Neolithic Archaeology*, Special Edition 5: 93-106.

Wangjin, W. 2014. Ideologies, Identities and Memories: Interpreting stone structures of the Konyak and Angami Nagas, in 50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India (T. Jamir & M. Hazarika Eds.), pp. 318-332. New Delhi: Research India Press.

Wunderlich, M. 2019. Megalithic Monuments and Social Structures: Comparative studies on recent and Funnel Beaker societies. Scales of Transformation in Prehistoric and Archaic Societies 5. Leiden: Sidestone Press.

CourseNo. HA-406: Epigraphy and Numismatic study of Ancient India

Objective: Inscriptions carved on seals, coins, stone pillars, rocks, copperplates, temple walls, wooden tablets, and bricks are valuable archaeological sources that aid in past historical reconstructions. Beginning from the earliest inscriptions recorded on stone down to the Guptas and other regional areas, the course is introduced to aid the students in understanding ancient Indian epigraphy in the context of their administrative, religious and socio-cultural milieu. The course will also highlight the importance of coins in historical studies and disseminate the characteristics of the coins of various periods.

Unit	Course Content	Contact hours	Marks/ Credit
1	Introduction to Epigraphy:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Terminology, scope, and value of		
	inscriptions for historical reconstruction.		
	Origin and the antiquity of the art of writing		
	in India; writing materials. Scripts: Brahmi		
	and Kharoshthi.		
2	Preservation and classification:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Preparation and preservation of records.		
	Classification of documents- Prashastis, land		
	grants and charters. Calendrical systems in		
	Ancient India: Eras- Kali, Vikrama, Saka,		
	Kalachuri-Chedi, Gupta.		
3	Historical and cultural importance of	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	inscription:		
	i. Rock edict XIII of Asoka.		
	ii. Bairat Edict of Asoka.		
	iii. Pillar Edict VII of Asoka.		
	iv. Rummindei Pillar Inscription of Asoka.		
	v. Panguraria edict of Asoka.		
	vi. Shinkot Relic Casket Inscription of the		
	time of Menander.		
	vii. Besnagar Garuda pillar Inscription of		
	Hellodorus.		
	viii. Ayodhya Inscription of Dhanadeva.		
	ix. Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela.		
	x. Ara Inscription of the time of Kaniskha		
	II.		
	xi. Mathura Inscription of the time of		
	Huvishka.		
	xii. Naneghat Inscription of Naganika		
	xiii. Nasik Inscription of		
	VasishthiputraPulumavi.		
4	Introduction to Numismatics:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Terminology, Scope,		
	History of Numismatic Studies in India.		
	Importance in the Reconstruction of		
	Ancient Indian History.		
	Provenance of Coin: Findings from		
	Archaeological excavations and Stratigraphic		
	relevance, Stray findings, Hoards.		

	Material &Techniques of manufacturing		
	coins: Punch mark, Cast, Die-struck		
5	Study of Ancient Indian Coinage.	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	a. Punch-marked coins,		
	b. Coins of Indo-Greek,		
	c. Indo-Scythian		
	d. Indo-Parthian ,		
	e. Kushanas		
	f. Satavahanas.		
	g. Roman Coins in India.		
	h. Coins of the Guptas		
	Total	40 hours	100 marks / 4 credits

Recommended Readings:

Allchin, F.R, K.R. Norman. 1985. Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions, *South Asian Studies*, I: 49-50.

Altekar A.S. Origin and Early History of Coinage in Ancient India *Journal of the Numismatic* Altekar, A.S. 1957. *The Coinage of the Gupta Empire*, Varanasi, 1957.

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1935-36. A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brahmi and its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 B.C. Appendix to Epigraphia Indica vols. 19-23.

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1981. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings (Bahadurchand Chhabra and Govind Bhandarkar, D.R., Ancient Indian Numismatics, Carmichael Lectures. Calcutta University Press, BHU, Varanasi.

Brown, C.J. 2021. The Coins of India. MJP Publisher

Buhler, G.2004. Indian Palaeography. MunshiramManoharlal Publishers

Bühler, George. (1898). 2008. On the Origin of Indian Brahma Alphabet. Kessinger Publishing.

Chakrabortty, Surendra Kisor, 2021 Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics. Gyan Pod

Chattopadhyaya, B. 1967. The Age of the Kushanas – A Numismatic Study. Punthi Pustak.

Cunningham, A. 2021. Coins of ancient india: from the earliest times down to the seventh century AD. Gyan Publishing House.

D. R. Bhandarkar . The Carmichael Lectures, 1921 Lectures On Ancient Indian Numismatics. Gyan Publishing House

D.D.Kosambi. 1981. Indian Numismatics. Orient BlackSwan.

Dani, A.H.1986. Indian Palaeography, Munshiram and Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Dutta, M. 1997. A Study of the Satavahana Coinage. Harman Publishing House.

Goyal, S.R., 1995. The Dynastic Coins of Ancient India, Jodhpur.

Gupta, P.L. and Hardekar, T.R.. 1985. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-Marked Coins of the Magadha-Mauryan Karshapana Series. Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.

Kosambi, D.D., 2018. Indian Numismatics. Orient Blackswan Private Limited

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Lahiri, A.N. 1965. Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins, Poddar-Publication.

Mahadevan, I. 1970. Corpus of Tamil - Brahmi Inscriptions, Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology, Madras.

Mahadevan, I. 2003. Early Tamil Epigraphy: from the earliest times to the sixth century AD, - A Chennai, India and The Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, Harvard University, Harvard, USA.

Mahalingam, T.V. 1988. *Inscriptions of the Pallavas*, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.

Mangalam, S.J.1990. Kharoshthi Script, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.

Mukherjee B.N. and Lee, P.K.D.1988. Technology of Indian Coinage, Calcutta.

Narain A.K., and Gopal L. (Eds.),1966. Seminar Papers on the Chronology of the Punch-Marked Coins, Banaras Hindu University

Narain, A.K. Narain, 2003. The Indo-Greeks, Oxford. B.r. Publishing Corporation, Delh

Pandey, R.1957. Indian Palaeography, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.

Ramesh, K.V.1984. Indian Epigraphy, Vol. 1, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi.

Sahni Birbal, 1945. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India, Bombay.

Salomon, Richard.1998. Indian Epigraphy, New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Satya Murthy, K.1992. Text Book of Indian Epigraphy, Price Publications, Delhi.

Shastri, A.M.1999. The Age of Satavahanas, 2vols., New Delhi.

Shrinivas V. Padigar& C.B. Patil (Ed). 2024. *Studies in Indian Epigraphy, History and Culture* (Collected papers of Dr. Shrinivas Ritti).

Sircar, D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi

Sircar, D.C. Inscriptions of Asoka, Publication Division, Nee Delhi.

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Sircar, D. C. 2008. Studies in Indian Coins. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers

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Sivaramamurthy, C.1952.Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, *Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum* Vol.III No.4, Madras.

Srivastava Prashant. 2022 (2nd Edition). Aspects of Ancient Indian Numismatics. Agam Kala Prakashan

Bahadurchand Chhabra; Govind Swamirao Gai; Devadatta Ramakrishna Bhandarkar (eds) 1981. Corpus InscriptionumIndicarum vol. III, New Delhi, Archaeological Survey of India.

T. Desikachari. 2020. South Indian Coins. Gyan Publishing House

Thaptyal K.K. and P. Srivastava, 1998. Coins of Ancient India, Lucknow. Bharat book centre.

Tripathy S., 1986. Early and Medieval Coins and Currency System of Orissa. Punthi Pustak.

Visalakshy, P. 2003. The Grantha Script, Dravidian Linguistics Association, Tiruvananthapuram.

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Woolner, Alfred C. 1924. Asoka Text and Glossary (parts I and II), Lahore, The University of the Panjab, Lahore.

Course No. HA-407: Museology

Objectives: This course has been designed to introduce students of archaeology to the history, role and significance of museum collections and display of material culture/artifacts in the dissemination of knowledge of cultural values among different sections of people and as centres of research for the study and reconstruction, particularly of extant (or in the process of becoming so) cultures and ways of life. Emphasis shall be given to the ethnographic museums, which are specifically relevant to Northeast India.

Unit	Course Content	Contact Hours	Marks/Credits
1	History of Museum:	8 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. General principles of museums; definitions		credits
	of museum.		
	b. History of museums in India; history of		
	museums in Northeast India.		
2	Documentation:	8 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Functions of museums; types of museums;		credits
	collection, origin, and collection theory.		
	b. Modes of acquisition; antiquarian law;		
	documentations; accessing; identifications.		
	c. Methods of cataloging; classifications; types		
	of cards; data bank; museum library.		
3	Display:	8 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Display; explanations, general principles of		credits
	presentation; analysis of material.		
	b. Types of the exhibition, organization of		
	exhibition, exhibition equipment, labeling,		
	lightning, and audio-visual aids.		
4	Museum Building	8 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Museum building; museum architecture;		credits
	museum security; types of visitors.		
	b. Public facilities; museum management;		
	museum research and education.		
5	Principles of Conservation and	8 hours	20 marks/0.8
	Preservation:		credits
	a. General principles of conservation:		
	conservation of organic and inorganic		
	material, physical, chemical, and biological		
	effects.		
	b. Preservation and restoration: Temperature,		
	humidity, pollution; effects of light;		
	conservation of metals, paintings,		
	manuscripts, stone, textiles and wood; care		
	and preservation of excavated material.		
	Total	40 hours	100 marks/ 20
			credits

Recommended Readings

Agarwal, O.P.1974. Museum Works, Bangkok.

Allchin B.K. Thapar 1989 Conservation of the Indian Heritage, New Delhi, Cosmo Publication. American Association of Museums. 1973. Museums Studies: A Curriculum Guide for Universities and Museums, Washington.

Batra, M. L. 1996. *Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments*, New Delhi, Aryan Books International.

Baxi, Smita J., and Dwivedi, P.Vinod. 1973. *Modern Museum Organisation and Practice in India*, New Delhi.

Bedekar, V.H. 1985. So you want a good museum exhibition, Department of Museology, Baroda.

Bhatnagar, A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi, Sandeep Prakashan.

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Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation), New Delhi, Aryan Books International.

Butler, Patricia, M. 1970. Temporary Exhibitions, London.

Chaudhari, A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & practical handling, Hyderabad, Chaudhary & Chaudhary.

Cleere, H.F. (Ed.)1984. Approaches to Archaeology Heritage: A Comparative Study of World Cultural Resource Management System, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Cronyn. 1995. Elements of Archaeological Conservation, Routledge, London.

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.

Dwivedi, V.P. 1980. Museum and Museology New Horizons, Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan.

Edson, G & Dean David. 1994. Handbook for Museums, London, Routledge.

Ghosh, D.P. 1968. Studies in Museum and Museology in India, Indian Publications, Calcutta.

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Keck, Cardine, K.1984. Primer on Museum Security, Fenimore Book Store, New York.

Light, R.B. et al. 1986. Museum Documentation Systems: Developments and Application, London, Butterworths.

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Miles. 1993. The Design Educational Exhibits, Routledge, London.

Moore, Kevin (Ed.). 1994. Museum Management, London, Routledge.

Morley, Grace. 1981. *Museums Today,* Department of Museology, Faculty of Fine Arts, M.S.University, Baroda.

Pearce, S.M. 1990. Archaeological Curatorship, London, Leicester University Press.

Plinderleith, H. J. 1971. *The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art*, London, Oxford University Press.

Punja, S. 1990. Illustrated Guide to Museum of India, Hong Kong, Guide Book Co. Ltd.

Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership, London, Duck worth.

Rivers George Henri and Visser, Herman, E.E.1969. *Museum Showcases*, vol.23, No.1, UNESCO, Paris.

Sarkar, H. 1981. Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India, Delhi.

Shivaganesh, Murti, 1996. Introduction of Manuscriptology, Delhi, Sharada Publishing House.

Stone, Peter G. 1994. The Presented Past: Heritage, Museum and Education (Molyneaux B edited),

Rouledge, London.

UNESCO Publication. 1960. The Organization of Museums: Practical Advice. Paris: UNESCO.

UNESCO. 1968. The Conservation of Cultural Property with special reference to tropical conditions, Paris.

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UNESCO. 1970. Models in Museums of Science and Technology, Museum, vol.234, Paris.

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Course No. HA-408: Ceramic Archaeology

Objectives: Analysis and interpretation of ceramic artifacts allows archaeologists to develop chronologies, study interaction and interconnection between various groups of people, interpret technology and activities at different sites, and study the organization of production and division of labor within societies. This course therefore introduces the basic concepts and methods used in the analysis of archaeological pottery. Students will be introduced to the fundamental aspects of ceramic production and technology, description, typology, classification, and compositional analysis. A sufficient understanding of pottery analysis will allow the students to know what questions can and cannot be asked of a given ceramic assemblage, and how to approach such questions through analysis. This course consist primarily practical exercises and write-ups designed to give practical experience with the various methods used to approach archaeological ceramic material.

Unit	Course content	Contact	Marks/
Cinc	Godise content	hours	Crredits
1	Introduction to Ceramic Studies:	08 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. History of ceramic manufacture.		credits
	b. Nature of archaeological inferences from ceramics.		
	c. History of ceramic studies: Art-historical phase,		
	typological and contextual phase.		
2	Practical guide to pottery processing and recording:	08 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Retrieval procedures, cleaning and drying, initial		credits
	recording and processing, sorting, physical		
	reconstruction, cataloguing etc.		
	b. Purpose of illustrations.		
	c. Practical aid: describing sherds attributes; pottery		
	drawing-sherds, complete vessels.		
3	Parallel themes: ethnography, technology, scientific	08 hours	20 marks/0.8
	methods, quantification:		credits
	a. Value of ethnographic studies in archaeological		
	interpretation or model-building. Examples from		
	Northeast India.		
	b. Technology of ceramic manufacture.		
	c. Use of scientific techniques in dating, provenance and		
	functional studies.		
	d. Quantification in ceramic assemblage.		,
4	Ceramic Morphology and Classification:	08 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Fabric analysis, classification of form and decoration;		credits
	raw materials for potterymanufacture, clay preparation,		
	technique of manufacture, form, surface treatments,		
	drying and firing; non-kiln firing, kiln firing, post firing		
	treatments.		
	b. Kinds of vessel function; determining vessel function;		
	vessel forms-relating form and function; anatomy of the		
	vessel; description of form and design.		
	c. Dating, ceramic seriation, chronology; ceramic spatial		
	analysis and settlement pattern; building site-to-site		
	relationships.		
	d. Production, distribution, economic and political		
	organization.		

5	Ceramic stylistic analysis:	08 hours	20 marks/0.8
	a. Decoration elements and variation.		credits
	b. Symbolic approach.		
	c. Social organizational approach.		
	d. Economic approach: Regional exchange.		
	Total	40 Hours	100 marks/4
			credits

Recommended Readings

Allichin, F.R. 1959. Poor man's Thalis:a Deccan potter's technique, *Bulletin of school of Oriental and African studies* 22: 250-257.

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Arnold, D. E., 1978. Ceramic Variability, environment and culture history among the Pokom in the valley of Guatemala, in *The Spatial Organisation of Culture* (Ian Hodder Ed.), pp 39-59.

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Brim, J. A. and Spain, H. 1974. Research Design in Anthropology, New York.

Childe, V.G., 1951. Social evolution. Schuman, New York.

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Das, B.M. 1956. A note on the Hira potters of Assam, Man in India. Vol. 36, 3.

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Ghosh, B.B. 1982. History of Nagaland, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.

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Kramer, C. 1991. Ceramics in two Indian cities, *Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology (*Longacre Ed) pp. 205-230. Tuscon: University of Arizon Press.

Kramer, C. 1994. A Tale of Two Cities: ceramic Ethnoarchaeoogy in Rajasthan, in *Living Traditions* (Allchin Ed). Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta.

Kramer, C.1985. Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology, Annual Review of Anthropology 14: 77-102.

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Matson, Fredrick R. (Ed).1965. *Ceramic and Man, New York, WennerGren Foundation for Anthropological Research Incorporated.*

- Millet, M. 1979. An approach to the functional interpretation of pottery, *Pottery and archaeology* (Millet ed) pp 35-47. London: Institute of Archaeology.
- Mills, B.J. 1994. Integrating functional analyses of vessels and sherds through models of ceramic assemblage formation, *World Archaeology* 21 (1): 133-147.
- Mills, J.P. 1926. The Ao Nagas, Macmillan and Co. Ltd, London.
- Mishra, A. 2006. Time, Tradition and the Whel: The potter's technology of Central India, in *Past and present Ethnoarchaeology in India* (Sengupta et al Ed) pp. 269-302. New Delhi: Pragati Publications
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- Orton Clive, Paul Tyers, Alan Vince. 1994. *Pottery in Archaeology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Rice, Prudence M, (Ed.) 1984. Pots and Potters: Current Approaches in Ceramic Archaeology.

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- Roy, S. K. 2004, *Ceramics of Northeast India: Ethnoarchaeological Perspectives*, Himalayan Publishers, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
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- Sharma, T.C. 1967. A note on the Neolithic pottery of Assam, Man II (1): 126-128.
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- Vasa, D. 2014. Experimenting with the non-material aspect of pottery in Nagaland: some theoretical and historical considerations, in 50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in Honour of T.C.Sharma) (Tiatoshi Jamir and Manjil Hazarika Eds.), pp. 206-227, New Delhi, Research India Press.
- Watson, P. J., LeBlanc, S. A. and Redman, C. L., 1971. *Explanation on Archaeology*, New York and London.

Course No. HA-409: Protohistory of India

The course is essentially to introduce to the students the Copper/Bronze age of India, a transitional stage between prehistory and historical archaeology. The focus of the study commences from the early use of copper/bronze, its spread and influence in shaping human cultures specific to the study region. Students pursuing this course are also encouraged to visit various museums in the country for a first-hand knowledge of the material evidence.

Unit	Course Contents	Contact Hours	Marks/Credit
1	Introduction:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Definition, aims and scope; methods of		
	study, terminology; environmental changes		
	and cultural process; history of research in		
	Indian protohistory.		
2	Chalcolithic cultures of Baluchistan and	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	adjacent areas, Rajasthan, Central and		
	Eastern India:		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Baluchistan and		
	adjacent areas.		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Rajasthan: Ahar,		
	Gilund, Balathal, Ojiyana, Ganeshwar-		
	Jodhpura sites.		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Central India:		
	Kayatha, Navdatoli, Maheshwar, Eran		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Eastern India:		
	Chirand, Senuwar, PandhuRajarDhibi,		
	Mangalkot, Golbai Sasan.		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Ganga Plain:		
	Sohgaura, Narhan, Malhar, Lahuradewa.		
3	Chalcolithic cultures of Deccan and	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	South India:		
	Chalcolithic cultures of Deccan: Jorwe,		
	Savalda, Prakash, Bahal, Nevasa, Daimabad,		
	Chandoli, Sonegaon, Inamgaon, Kaothe.		
	Neo-chalcolithic culture of South India:		
	Piklihal, Brahmagiri, Sanganakallu,		
	Tekkalakota, Hallur, Maski,		
	Nagarjunakonda, Watgal.		
	Cultural contacts with Late Harappan;		
	regional cultural contacts		
	Decline of the Chalcolithic: Causes and		
	consequences.		
4	Harrapan culture:	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Development of Harappan culture in the		
	Indian sub-continent.		
	Theories on origin, development and		
	decline.		
	Various phases in the Harappan culture:		
	Pre/Early Harappan, Mature and Late		
	Harappa - concept, geographical distribution		
	and settlement pattern, various Harappan		
	domains, town Planning and public and		

	private architecture, trade: hinterlands and overseas; Harappan script. Important excavated sites: Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, Kalibangan, Lothal, Surkotada, Bagasra, Kuntasi, Nageshwar, Rangpur, Desalpur, Rakhigarhi.		
5	Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) and Copper Hoards: Distribution and cultural tradition: Bahadarabad, Bisauli, Saipai, Lalqila, Atranjikhera, Hastinapur, Jodhpura Typology, associated pottery and cultural affiliation, dating.	8 hours	20 marks / 0.8 credit
	Total	40 hours	100 marks / 4 credits

Recommended Readings:

Agrawla, D. P. 1982. *Archaeology of India*, Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen. Agrawal, D. P. and D. K. Chakrabarti (Eds.) 1979. *Essays in India Protohistory*, D. K. Publishers, New Delhi.

Agrawal, D. P. and J. S. Kharakwal. 2003. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi. Allchin, B. and F. R. Allchin

Ashana, Shashi 1985. *Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and Borderlands*, Books and Books, New Delhi. Fairservis, Walter, A. 1967. The Origin, Character and Decline of an Early Civilization, *American Museum Novitates*2: 302: 1-48

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Course No: HA-410: DISSERTATION