

AC 19-3-2012  
Item No. 4.19

# *University of Mumbai*



**Revised Syllabus for the M.A.**

**Program: M.A.**

**Course: Ancient Indian Culture & Archaeology**

**Semester I & II**

(As Per Credit Based Semester and Grading System

with effect from the academic year 2012–2013)

**M.A. Syllabus as per Credit Based and Grading System**  
**Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology**

1. Syllabus as per Credit Based and Grading System.

- i. Name of the Programme: M.A. (96 Credits)
- ii. Course Code: --
- iii. Course Title: Ancient Indian History Culture and Archeology
- iv. Semester wise Course Contents: - Submitted
- v. References and additional references: -Submitted
- vi. Credit structure: I Sem / II Sem - 24 / 24
- vii. No. of lectures per Unit :- Submitted
- viii. No. of lectures per week / semester :- 4 lectures/ week  
60 classroom hours + 60 Self-study Hours/ Semester

2. Scheme of Examination: - Submitted

3. Special notes, if any: - Nil

4. Eligibility, if any: - As per University Rules

5. Fee Structure: - As per University Rules

6. Special Ordinances / Resolutions, if any: - As per Academic Council

This MA syllabus has been prepared as per the guidelines given to the Ad hoc Board of Studies in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology. This can be applicable for the academic year 2012-13. The structure of the Course will be as follows:

Semester	Name of the Course	Remarks
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neolithic /Chalcolithic Cultures including Hrappan (PAAIC 101)</li> </ul>	Core Course
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epigraphy &amp; Numismatics (PAAIC 102)</li> </ul>	Core Course
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I (PAAICA 103)</li> <li>• Ethno-Archaeology (PAAICB 103)</li> <li>• Manuscriptlogy (PAAICC 103)</li> </ul>	Elective Course (Any One)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India through ages I (PAAICA 104)</li> </ul>	Elective Course (Any One)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanskrit Language I (PAAICB 104)</li> <li>• Pali Language I (PAAICC 104)</li> <li>• Prakrit Language I (PAAICD 104)</li> <li>• Political Institutions in Ancient India (PAAICE 104)</li> </ul>	
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia (PAAIC 201)</li> </ul>	Core Course
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art and Architecture (PAAIC 202)</li> </ul>	Core Course
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: II (PAAICA 203)</li> <li>• Museology (PAAICB 203)</li> <li>• Maritime History (PAAICC 203)</li> </ul>	Elective Course (Any One)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India through ages II (PAAICA 204)</li> <li>• Sanskrit Language II (PAAICB 204)</li> <li>• Pali Language II (PAAICC 204)</li> <li>• Prakrit Language II (PAAICD 204)</li> <li>• History of performing arts and theatre (PAAICE 204)</li> </ul>	Elective Course (Any One)

**Minimum Qualification for Teachers:**

Semester	Name of the Course	Minimum Qualification for Teachers
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neolithic /Chalcolithic Cultures including Hrappan</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History

		or Any Allied Subject.
	• Epigraphy & Numismatics	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Numismatics and Archaeology or Any Allied Subject with specialization in Epigraphy with Publications.
	• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	• Ethno-Archaeology	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	• Manuscriptology	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History Sanskrit or Any Allied Subject with experience of Work or Certificate and Diploma in the Subject.
	• India through ages I	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	• Sanskrit Language I	M.A. in Sanskrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Sanskrit.
	• Pali Language I	M.A. in Sanskrit / Pali or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Pali.
	• Prakrit Language I	M.A. in Sanskrit / Prakrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Prakrit.
	• Political Institutions in Ancient India	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.

II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art and Architecture</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Fine Arts or Any Allied Subject.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: II</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museology</li> </ul>	M.A. in Museology or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, or Any Allied Subject with the minimum 3 years work experience in the Museum or PG Diploma / Diploma in Museology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime History</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India through ages II</li> </ul>	M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanskrit Language II</li> </ul>	M.A. in Sanskrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Sanskrit of University of Mumbai.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pali Language II</li> </ul>	M.A. in Sanskrit / Pali or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Pali of University of Mumbai.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prakrit Language II</li> </ul>	M.A. in Sanskrit / Prakrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate

		and Diploma in Prakrit of University of Mumbai.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• History of performing arts and theatre</li></ul>	M.A. in Performing Arts or B.A. or equivalent degree in Dance / Music and M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Sanskrit or Any Allied Subject.

## **Semester I: Course I (Core Course) (PAAIC 101)**

### **NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC (PROTOHISTORIC) CULTURES OF SOUTH ASIA**

#### **1. Origins of Agriculture (Theory and Development)**

- i. The Neolithic: Theory (Neolithic Revolution of Gordon Childe and various other theories), Causes and Consequences
- ii. Development from Mesolithic to Neolithic in South Asia - Transition from hunting/gathering to food production
- iii. Origins of agriculture in West Asia, the Far East and Mesoamerica

#### **2. Neolithic**

- i. Neolithic cultures of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and the Kashmir Valley
- ii. Neolithic cultures of the Vindhya, Eastern India and North-eastern India
- iii. South Indian Neolithic

#### **3. Pre/Early Harappan Cultures**

- i. Development of Chalcolithic cultures at Mehrgarh and surrounding region.
- ii. Early Harappan on the Indus and Saraswati: Kulli, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi.
- iii. Early Harappan in Gujarat: Padri, Pre-Prabhas, Anarta.

#### **4. Harappan Culture**

- i. Origin, Development and Distribution (Geographic) of the Harappans.
- ii. Town planning, Architecture, Script, Trade & Economy, Technology, Art, Religion, Polity and Society of the Harappans.
- iii. Decline (Theories) during the Late Harappan phase (geographical distribution and salient features).

#### **Recommended Readings**

Agrawal, D.P. 1982. *Archaeology of India*. Copenhagen: Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies.

Agrawal, D.P. 2000. *Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia (A Pan-Asian Perspective)*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi

Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. New Delhi: D.K. Publishers.

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin 1982. *Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Childe, V.G. 1951. *Man Makes Himself*. New York: Mentor.

Cohen, Mark. 1977. *The Food Crisis in Prehistory*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1990. *First Farmers of the Deccan*, Pune: Ravish Publishers.

Ghosh, A. 1990. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* (two volumes). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Lal, B.B. 2000. *The Saraswati Flows on*. New Delhi: Aryan Books.

Lal, Makhan. 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*. New Delhi: B.R Publishing House.

Paddayya, K. 2001-2002. The Problem of Ashmound of Southern Deccan in the light of Budihal Excavations. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 60-61: 189-225.

Paddayya, K. (ed.). 2002. *Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: ICHR and Munshiram.

Possehl, G.L. 1979 (ed.). 1979. *Ancient Cities of the Indus*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Possehl, G.L. (ed.). 1993. *Harappan Civilization- A Recent Perspective*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Possehl, G. 1999. *The Indus Age*. New Delhi: Oxford.

Sankalia, H.D. 1977. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College.

Sharma, G.R. et al. 1980. *Beginnings of Agriculture*. Allahabad: Allahabad University Press.

Singh, Purushottam. 1991. *Neolithic Origins*. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. *Indus Civilization*. (Third Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



## Semester I: Course II (Core Course) (PAAIC 102)

### Epigraphy and Numismatics

#### Unit -I - Introduction to Epigraphy

- a. Aims, scope and definition of epigraphy
- b. Origin and development of different scripts with special reference to Indus script, Brahmi, Kharoshthi
- c. Indian eras (Shaka, Vikrama, Gupta, Chedi-Kalchuri)

#### Unit II - Ancient Indian Scripts

- a. Brahmi and Kharoshthi
- b. Grantha
- c. Sharada

#### Unit III- - Introduction to Numismatics

- a. Aims, scope and definition of numismatics
- b. Medium of exchange
- c. Techniques of manufacturing

#### Unit IV- Coinage

- a. Janapada, Indo-Greek, Western Ksatrapas (From 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC to 3<sup>rd</sup> Century CE)
- b. Kushan, Satavahana, Gupta (From 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC to 6<sup>th</sup> Century CE)
- c. Pallavas, Chola, Gadhaiyas , Early Islamic coinage (From 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC to 13<sup>th</sup> Century CE)

#### **Recommended Readings**

Allan, J. 1935. *Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India*. London: British Museum.

Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman. 1985. "Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions". *South Asian Studies* 1:43-50.

Altekar, A.S. 1957. *Coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1921. *Carmichael Lectures on Ancient India Numismatics*. Calcutta, Calcutta University.

- Bharadwaj, H.C. 1979. *Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.
- Chattopadhyaya, Bhaskar. 1967. *The Age of the Kushanas - A Numismatic Study*. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak.
- Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal. 1977. *Coins and Currency System in South India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Dasgupta, K.K. 1974. *A Tribal History of Ancient India - A Numismatic Approach*. Calcutta: Nababharat Publications.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1975. *Prachin Bharatiya Nanakshastra*. Pune: Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Granthanirmiti Mandal.(Text Book in Marathi)
- Elliot, W. 1970. (Reprint) *Coins of South India*. Varanasi: Indological Book House.
- Epigraphia Indica* Vols. I-X.
- Gardener, P. 1886. *The Coinage of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in British Museum*. London: British Museum.
- Gokhale, S. 1991. *Kanheri Inscriptions*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Gokhale, Shobhana 1981. New Discoveries in the Satavahana Coinage, *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India* Volume XLIII,pp54-59.
- Goyal,S.R.1995. *Dynastic Coins of Ancient India*.Jodhapur:Kusumanjali Book World.
- Gupta, P.L. 1979. (2nd Revised Edition) *Coins*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Gupta, P.L. 1981. *Coins: Source of Indian History*.Ahmedabad:B.J.Institute of Learning and Research.
- Gupta, P.L. and Sarojini Kulashreshtha 1993. *Kushana Coins and History*. New Delhi: D.K.Publishers.
- Gupta, P.L. and T.R. Hardarkar. 1985. *Ancient Indian Silver Punch- Marked Coins of the Magadha - Maurya Karshapana Series*. Nasik: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatics Studies.
- Hultzch.D. 1969. (Reprint) *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* Vol.I, Varanasi: Indological Book House.

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

Jha,A.K. 1998. Observations on the Principles of Typology:A Study of Ancient India Coinage, in *Ex Moneta:Essays on Numismatics in the Honour of Dr.David W. Macdowall*(A.K.Jha and Sanjay Garg Eds.), Volume 1,pp.33-42,Harman Publishing House, New Delhi.

Krishnamurti, R. 1997 *Sangam Age Tamil Coins*. Madras:Garnet Publishers.

Lahiri, A.N. 1965 *Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*. Calcutta: Publication.

Mala Datta. 1990. *A Study of the Satavahana Coinage*. Delhi: Harman Publishing House.

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

Mangalam, S.J. 2001. *Shankar Tiwari Collection of Early Coins from Narmada Valley*. Bhopal: Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Mangalam, S.J. 2002. *Anegondi Inscriptions*. Pune:Deccan College.

Numismatic Digest: A Journal published by Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies. Anjaneri(Nasik)

Pandey, R. 1957. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.

Rajor, Dilip 2001. *Punch-marked Coins of Early Historical India*. California. Resha Books International.

Rapson. E.J. 1908. *Catalogue of Coins of Andhra Dynasty, Western Kshatrapas etc*. London: British Museum.

Ray, S.C. 1977. *The Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and some Allied Issues*. Varanasi: Numis. Soc. of India.

Sahni,Birbal 1973. *The Technoque of Casting Coins in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House.

Sarma, I.K. 1980. *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakasan.

Shastri, A.M. (Ed.)1999. *Age of Satavahanas*(two volumes).New Delhi: Aryan Prakashan.

Shastri, Ajay Mitra. 1966. "The Saka Era". *Panchal*. Vol.9, pp.109-132.

Shastri, Ajay Mitra. 1996-97. "Some Observations on the Origin and Early History of the Vikrama Era". *Prachya Pratibha*, Vol.XVIII, pp.1-51.

Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.

Sircar, D.C. 1986. (3rd edition) *Select Inscriptions*. Vol.I, Delhi: Asian Humanities Press.

Srivastava, A.K. 1969. *Catalogue of Indo-Greek Coins in the State Museum*, Lucknow: State Museum.

Srivastava, A.K. 1972. *Catalogue of Saka Pahlava Coins of Northern India in the State Museum, Lucknow*. Lucknow: State Museum.

*Studies in South Indian Coins*: A Journal published by South Indian Numismatic Society, Madras.(Annual)

Whitehead, R.B. 1910. *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Vol.I: Indo-Greek Coins*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

**Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICA 103)**

**Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I**

Unit1: Introduction and Definition.

- I. The Meaning of Civilisation: Definition and it's difference from the term Culture
- II. Birth of Civilisation: The Formative processes
- III. Civilisation as a Global phenomenon

Unit2: The First Civilisations: Predecessors and Contemporaries of the Harappans

- I. Egypt, Nubia, the Hittites, the Armenians and the Mittani
- II. Mesopotamia (Sumer and Babylon) and the Gulf (Oman and UAE)
- III. Elam and the BMAC

Unit 3: The Second Wave

- I. Assyria
- II. Chaldea
- III. Phoenicia and the Hebrews

Unit 4: The Iron Age Civilisations

- I. Persia: The Achaemenids and the Parthians
- II. The Greeks: the Invasion of Alexander and the Seleucids
- III. The Romans and the Indian Ocean Littoral Trade

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Asimov, M.S. ed. by History of civilizations of Central Asia Vol.IV : The age of achievement: A.D. 750 to the end of the fifteenth century, 1999, Motilal Banarasidas. New Delhi.

Bingham, Jane Encyclopedia of the ancient world 2006 New Delhi, Om books International.

Bury, J.B. Athens 478-401 B.C., vol.V 1927, London Cambridge.

Bury, J.B. Macedon 401-301 B.C., vol.VI, 1927, London.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. India: an archaeological history, 1999, New Delhi.

Childe, V. Gordon Progress and archaeology,1944, London.

Clark, Grahame Space, time and man: a prehistorian's view, 1992, Cambridge.

Cook, S.A. Rome and the Mediterranean 218-133 B.C. 1930 London

Damodaran, Edavana, Man and his civilizations, Mumbai, Sahyog publ,1988,

Dani, A.H. ed. by History of civilizations of Central Asia Vol.I : The dawn of civilization: earliest times to 700 B.C.; 1999, Motilal Banarasidas. New Delhi.

Dudley, Guilford A. A history of eastern civilizations,1973, Newyork.

Dunan Marcel , (ed.by ) Larousse encyclopedia of ancient and medieval history : 1981, London, Hamlyn.

Harmatta, Janos, ed. by History of civilizations of Central Asia Vol.II : The development of sedentary and nomadic civilizations: 700 B.C. to A.D. 250, 1999, Motilal Banarasidas. New Delhi.

Jalote, Raghuvir , Archeological history of early south Asia,2010, New Delhi, Cyber tech Publ

Korovkin, F History of the ancient world,1985, Moscow.

Litvinsky, B.A. ed. by History of civilizations of Central Asia, Vol.III: The crossroads of civilizations: A.D. 250 to 750 : 1999, Motilal Banarasidas. New Delhi.

M. Rollin,The Ancient history : vol. I: Book the second: The history of the Carthaginians,1817, London

Rawlinson, George, A manual of ancient history from the earliest times to the fall of the Sassanian Empire,1978, Oxford University press

Rollin, M. The Ancient history : vol. III: Book VI continued: The history of the Persians and Grecians,1817, London

Starr, Chester G. History of the ancient world 1974, Newyork.

Trever, Albert A. History of ancient civilization : Vol I - ancient near east and Greece London 1937.

## **Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICB 103)**

### **Ethno Archaeology**

#### **UNIT 1: Theory, Definition and Historiography**

1. The derivative relationship between Archaeology-Anthropology-Ethnology and how analogy and tribal studies determine a need for Ethnoarchaeology: Historiography, Definition, Scope and Methodology
2. Brief review of the history and development of Ethnoarchaeology (In the world and in India)
3. Caste, Class and Tribe: The Tribal and non-tribal origin and evolution of the caste system in India with reference to Archaeology.

#### **Unit 2: Theory and Application**

1. Important theoretical models and their application in Ethnoarchaeology, e.g. Adaptability of the forager/collector models to Paleolithic and Mesolithic societies of South Asia
2. Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of past material culture; e.g., Settlement pattern, technology, ceramics, food processing, etc.
3. Ethnoarchaeological studies of important living hunter-gatherer societies of the world, e.g. the Eskimo, Bushman and Australian Aborigines

#### **Unit 3: Case Studies**

1. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies of India - e.g. Andaman Islanders, Birhors, Chenchus, Yanadis, Veddas, Kanjars, Pardhis, Van Vagris: with special reference to the reconstruction of prehistoric life; AND Ethnoarchaeological studies of living nomadic and sedentary (tribal) pastoral societies of India – e.g. Todas, Rabaris, Dhangars, Gadris, Gujjars: with special reference to the reconstruction of Eneolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Iron Age nomadic pastoralism.
2. Relevance of Ethnoarchaeological research for reconstructing the life ways of early pastoral Chalcolithic communities of Central and Western India (e.g. Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils, Dhangars): Merits and Demerits.
3. Ethnoarchaeology of the South Indian Neolithic Culture: with Special reference to the works of F R Allchin and K Paddayya.

#### **Unit 4: Living Traditions and Analogical Models**

1. Present day shifting cultivation practices (e.g. Jhoom) and their relevance to the study of Late Mesolithic/Eneolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of India: with special reference to landscape, technology, carrying capacity and socio-political organisation.
2. Living Megalithic traditions in NE India and Matriarchal and Patriarchal systems and their evolution using extant Matriarchal societies in Mizoram and Kerala.
3. The role of Analogy in solving problems pertaining to the application of sciences in Archaeology; bio-anthropology, ethnobotany (food and medicine) and ethnozoology

### **Recommended Readings**

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

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

Axel Steensberg. 1980. *New Guinea Gardens: Study of Husbandry with Parallel in Prehistoric Europe*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

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

Axel Steensberg. 1993. *Fire Clearance Husbandry: Traditional Techniques Throughout the World*, Poul Kristensen, Hernig.

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

Bettinger, R. L. 1987 Archaeological Approaches to Hunter- gatherers, *Annual Review of Anthropology* 16:121-142.

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.

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

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Gould R.A. 1980. *Living Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



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- Jain, S.K. 1991. *Contributions to Indian Ethnobotany*, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
- Kramer C. (ed.) 1980 *Ethnoarchaeology*. Guildford Survey: Columbia University Press.
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- Leshnik, L. S. and G. Sontheimer (eds.) 1975. *Pastoralists and Nomads*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- Meehan, B. and R. Jones (eds.) 1988. *Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective*. Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.
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- Misra, V.N. 1990. "The Van Vagris - 'Lost' Hunters of the Thar Desert, Rajasthan." *Man and Environment* XV(2):89-108.
- Morris, B. 1982. *Forest Traders : A Socio-Economic Study of the Hill Pandaram*. London School of Economics Monograph, Social Anthropology 55. London: Athlone Press.
- Murty, M.L.K 1981. "Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the South-East Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model." *World Archaeology* 12: 47-58.
- Murty, M.L.K. 1985. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Area." *World Archaeology* 17 (2): 192-205.
- 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.
- Nagar, M. 1992. "Tribal Societies in India." In, Saryu Doshi (ed.). 1992. *Tribal India: Ancestors, Gods and Spirits*. Bombay: Marg Publications.

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

Pakem, 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 edition).

Parker, B., J.B. Bhattacharya, B.B. Dutta and B. Datta Ray. 1980 *Shifting Cultivation in North East India*. Second Edition. Shillong: North East India Council for Social Science Research.

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

Sankar Kumar Ray. 1984. Aspects of Neolithic Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation, Garo Hills, Meghalaya. *Asian Perspective*, XXIV(2),pp.193-221.

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## **Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICC 103)**

### **Manuscriptology**

In an endeavour to understand of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology in all the parameters ,this paper aims to provide a sound tool to collect the literary data and analyze it thoroughly.

#### Unit I Introduction

1. Aims,Definition and scope
2. Types of Manuscripts
3. Collection of manuscripts

#### Unit II Preservation and Conservation

1. Principles of conservation
2. Traditional and Modern scientific methods
3. Role of Libraries, Museums ,Bhandaras etc for the conservation and restoration of Manuscripts

#### Unit III Editing

1. Collation
2. Critical editing
3. Cataloguing and classification of Mss

#### Unit IV- Scripts

1. Newari
2. Nagari
3. Modi

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**Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICA 104)**

**India Through Ages Part: I**

**Aims and Objectives:**

1. Study of Cultural History of India.
2. Understanding various phases in and the process of the evolution of Indian Culture.
3. Review of the Theoretical framework in which the Indian Culture has been understood by the scholars.

**1        A. Neolithic Cultures of Indian Subcontinent**

- a. Kashmir Neolithic: Burzahoum
- b. North West Indian Neolithic Mehrgad
- c. Eastern Indian Neolithic: Assam
- d. South Indian Neolithic: Ash Mound Problem (Budhihal, Tadakanhalli and other sites in Northern Karnataka)

**B. 1<sup>st</sup> Urbanization**

**Study of Material Culture from Early, Mature and Late Harappan period.**

City Planning, Houses, Diet, Pottery, seals and sealing, beads and bangles, sculptures (Stone, Terracotta, metal), Water Management,

**C. Decline:**

Decline, Aryan Problem, Post Harappan Chalcolithic Cultures.

**2        Vedic Age:**

**Early iron age, pastoral nomadic communities developing into the four fold Varna system.**

- a. Vedic Literature.
- b. Copper Hoard Culture,
- c. Ochre Colored Pottery, Painted Grey Ware Pottery Cultures.

**3        Mahajanapadas**

### **Development under the Magadhan Empire from 600 BC to 200 BC.**

- a. Republic and Monarchies, Rise and expansion of Magadhan Empire.
- b. Northern Black Polished Ware Culture.
- c. Religious movements in the period (Buddhism and Jainism).

### **4 Age of Long Distance Trade**

### **Developments under the Kushanas and Shunga-Satavahanas from 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to 4<sup>th</sup> century CE.**

- a. Indo-Greek, Shakas and Kushana, Shunga, Satavahana.
- b. Urbanization of Deccan and Far South.
- c. Indo Roman Trade and Trade Routes: Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha, Maritime trade.

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## Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICB 104)

### Sanskrit Language Part: I

Keeping in view the importance of Literary sources in the field of academic advances, the paper would impart learning about linguistic features of Sanskrit Language. The paper will familiarize students with the basic language approach (syntax) basic grammar concepts so that they can read and understand the language for the literary historical source.

#### Unit I

1. Introduction to Classical Sanskrit Grammar(Phonemics & syntax)
2. Word-structure ,Consonants, Vowels ,Shabdapatha
3. Kriyapada -Structure of Verb derivatives -Dhatupatha

#### Unit II

1. Sandhi (Vowel and consonant)
2. Different Tenses & Moods (Basic understanding of verbs to be used)
3. Samasa (basic understanding)

#### Unit III

1. Gerunds
2. Active & Passive Voice
3. Introduction to metres ( Chandas)& Alamkaras

#### Unit IV

1. Subhashitas (SubhashitaRatna bhandagara- Subhasihita Prashamsa-1, 4; Vidya Prashamsa - 1, 13, 15Kavi Prashamsa – 1, 13;Sajjana Prashamsa – 1, 3,16, 19, 36, 114; Durjananinda – 1, 5, 48, 49, 33)
2. Hitopadesha ( Introduction to Indian Narrative Stories, Chapter I Mitralabha)
3. Pancatantra ( Chapter I-Mitrabeda, )

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## Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICC 104)

### Pali Language Part I

Pali is closely related to Sanskrit, but its grammar and structure are simpler. Traditional Theravadins regard Pali as the language spoken by the Buddha himself, and his teachings are preserved in Pali language. Scholars identify this as ‘Magadhi’ as spoken dialect in and around Magadh. This course will comprise of Pali grammar and vocabulary .

#### Unit I

1. Introduction
2. History of Pali Literature
3. Relationship among Sanskrit ,Prakrit &Pali Languages

#### Unit II Grammar I

1. Sandhi
2. Karaka
3. Vibhakti

#### Unit III Grammar II

1. Samasa
2. Kala
3. Dhatugana

#### Unit IV Passages

1. Dhammapada - Puffa Vagga
2. Sama Jataka
3. Therigatha - Canda Theri,

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**Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICD 104)**

**Prakrit Language I**

Unit 1

- a. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 01 to 05)
- b. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 06 to 10)
- c. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 11 to 15)

Unit 2

- a. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 17)
- b. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 18)
- c. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 19)

Unit 3

- a. Gaha Sattasai (2.1-10)
- b. Gaha Sattasai (2.11-20)
- c. Gaha Sattasai (2.21-30)

Unit 4

- a. Inscriptions of Asoka (1-7)
- b. Inscriptions of Asoka (8-14)
- c. Naganika's Inscription of Naneghat

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## **Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICE 104)**

### **Political Institutions in Ancient India**

#### **Unit I Introduction**

1. Definition & Sources of Arthashastra
2. Concept & Growth of Arthashastra
3. Types of States

#### **Unit II Monarchy**

1. Concept of King (Different Sources-Vedic,Buddhist, Jain)
2. Civil Administration
3. Military Administration

#### **Unit III Interstate Relations**

1. Mandala
2. Triguna
3. Triguna

#### **Unit IV Judiciary Administration**

1. Local-Village,Sabha,Samiti
2. Corporate Body-Shreni
3. King as Chief Justice

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## Semester II: Course I (Core Course) (PAAIC 201)

### Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia

#### 1. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Central India, Rajasthan and Gangetic Doab)

- i. Rajasthan: Ahar and Ganeshwar & Jodhpura
- ii. Madhya Pradesh: Kayatha and Malwa
- iii. Ganga Valley: OCP and Copper Hoards

#### 2. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Deccan)

- i. Savalda - - distribution and cultural equipment
- ii. Cultural contact with the Late Harappan of Saurashtra and the Malwa of Central India.
- iii. Development of the Malwa-Jorwe tradition - - cultural and socio-economic aspects and the Decline of the Chalcolithic- Causes and Consequences.

#### 3. Megalithic Cultures

- i. Origins of Iron in South Asia- Problem and perspective
- ii. Megalithic Traditions amongst the Kutchchh Harappans
- iii. Vidharbha Megalithic and Southern Indian Megalithic

#### 4. Iron Age

- i. Iron Age in South India and Sri Lanka- Megalithic phase
- ii. Iron Age in North India- B&RW, PGW, BSW and NBPW
- iii. Return to Urbanisation (The 2<sup>nd</sup> Urbanisation – Rise of the Mahajanapadas) - Causes and Consequences.

#### Recommended Readings

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## **Semester II: Course II (Core Course) (PAAIC 202)**

### **Art and Architecture**

#### **Unit I - Religious structural Architecture**

- a. Stupas
- b. Temple -concept & development
- c. Types of temples

#### **Unit II- Rock-cut Architecture**

- a. Buddhist
- b. Hindu
- c. Jain

#### **Unit III -Sculptures & Paintings**

- a. Terracotta & other early sculptures(shell,ivory,wood,bone)
- b. Stone
- c. Paintings- Prehistoric, murals

#### **Unit IV - Secular Architecture**

- a. Town planning
- b. Forts & fortification
- c. Wells, dams & other public building

#### **Recommended Readings**

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**Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICA 203)**

**Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India – Part II**

Unit1: Central Asia – Afghanistan and the Central Asian

- IV. Trade
- V. Society
- VI. Religion

Unit2: South Asia – Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan

- I. Trade
- II. Society
- III. Religion

Unit 3: South East Asia – Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia

- I. Trade
- II. Society
- III. Religion

Unit 4: East Asia – China, Korea, Japan and the Phillipines

- I. Trade
- II. Society
- III. Religion

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**Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICB 203)**

**Museology**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

1. Creating awareness about the theoretical foundation of Museology.
2. Understanding various functions and scope of the Museum.
3. Understanding relation between Museum and Society.
4. Understanding Museum Communication through Exhibitions.

**UNIT I: What is Museum?**

**[12 Lectures]**

- d. Definition, aims and Objectives
- e. Types of Museums

Museology and Museography

- f. Role of ICOMOS & CAM

**UNIT II: Museum Management and Administration**

**[12 Lectures]**

**A)Acquisition: Ways**

**Documentation:** Registrars (General Accession, Gallery, Location) Accessioning, Photography, Physical and Chemical inspection

**B)Types of Exhibitions:**

**a)Permanent Exhibitions:** Museum Galleries (Theme and Display)

**b) Temporary Exhibitions:** Special Exhibitions (Exchange Programme)

**C) Role of a Curator in the Museum**

**Inhouse Activities in the Museum**

**Display:** Gallery, Types of Showcases, Lighting, Colour Scheme

**Security:** Store, Gallery, Museum in General

**Preservation:** Conservation Lab, Preventive, Curative.

**Publication:** Catalogues, Brochures and Hand books, Journals.

**UNIT III: Museum and Education**

**[12 Lectures]**

**Research and Library**

**Education:** (Involvement of Children, Museum Shop, Mobile Exhibitions, etc.), Events, Special Exhibitions, Audio Guides.

**Outreach activities of a Museum.**

**UNIT IV: Museums and other seven components of art and culture and their inter-relationship**

**[12 Lectures]**

1. Museums and Archaeology; Museums and Archives;
2. Museums and Libraries; Museums and Gazetteers
3. Museums and performing arts Museums and Fine arts

**Visit to any one Museum for the better understanding of the components of the syllabi.**

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**Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICC 203)**

**Maritime History of Ancient India**

**This paper is recommended to understand the maritime tradition which existed in India from the proto-historic period. This paper will help understand the impact of this traditional heritage on the cultural history of India.**

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**UNIT NO 1- AIM, METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE.**

- a) Literary and oral sources.
- b) Archaeological sources.
- c) Land routes and sea routes.

**UNIT NO 2-RIVERINE PORTS AND GUILDS.**

- a) Trading centers and merchant guilds.
- b) Trade and river system in Northern and central India. ( Indus urbanization, Ganga, Mahanadi and Narmada)
- c) Trade and river system in Deccan and South India. ( Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tamraparini.)

**UNIT NO 3- MARITIME TRADE IN EARLY INDIA.**

- a) Ports and Ship yards and types of ship on the western and the eastern coast of India. (Marine archaeology)
- b) Indo- Roman trade.
- c) Perso- Arabic trade.

**UNIT NO 4- FOREIGN TRADE IN POST GUPTA PERIOD.**

- a) Trade during the Vijaynagara Empire.
  - b) Trade with South East Asia.
  - c) South and East Asian trade.
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**Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICA 204)**

**India through ages Part: II**

**Aims and Objectives:**

1. Study of Cultural History of India.
2. Understanding various phases in and the process of the evolution of Indian Culture.
3. Review of the Theoretical framework in which the Indian Culture has been understood by the scholars.

**1 'Golden Age':**

- a. Economy: Trade, Agriculture, Taxation and Currency.
- b. Society and Political Institutions: Society as reflected in Dharmashastra Literature and Inscriptions.

Central Administration and Provincial Administration; Concept of Kingship.

- c. Religion: Vedic and Agamic religion, Buddhism and Jainism.

**2 'Urban Decay' and a Critique:**

**India in the post Gupta period upto the rise of Islamic Dynasties (based on theoretical framework proposed by Dr. D. D. Kosambi and Dr. R. S. Sharma):**

- a. Material culture in early medieval India: Currency, Land Gants and Monuments.
- b. Literature in Early medieval India: (Prakrit and Sanskrit) and Polity in Early Medieval India (De-centralization of administration and rise of feudalism).
- c. Critical analysis of the theory of Urban Decay proposed by the reinterpretation of the data. (Critical Analysis by Dr. B. D. Chattopadhyay, Dr. Champaka Lakshi and Dr. A. P. Jamkhedkar).

**3 'Third Urbanisation':**

**Understanding development of material culture under the Hindu and**

### **Islamic dynasties.**

- a. Currency, Monuments, Trade and Literature under Sultans of Delhi and Deccan.
- b. Currency, Monuments, Trade and Literature under Mughals.
- c. Currency, Monuments, Trade and Literature under Vijayanagara.

## **4 Tradition and Continuity**

### **Understanding Indian Culture in the light of Modernity:**

- a. Maratha Architecture: Nagpur, Pune.
- b. Nature of minor Puranic Literature and Mahatmyas (Ganesh Purana, Mumbadevi Mahatmya.)
- c. Indian Society: Past and present: Sanskritization.

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### **Reference Books: Marathi and Hindi**

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## Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICB 204)

### Sanskrit Language Part II

This paper gives an exposure to the original texts from Sanskrit literature, Poetics and Sanskrit Scientific Texts as the base to take up further detailed specialized study and to relate the other subjects like Art & architecture, Iconography, Inscriptions , Mathematics and other allied subjects.

#### Unit I Inscriptions

1. Junagadh
2. Meguti(Ravikirti)
3. South-East –Asia( Kamboja – Jayavarman- Inscription no.177 )

#### Unit II Poetry

1. Meghaduta (20 verses)
2. Ramayana (20 verses)
3. Mumbadevi Mahatmya

#### Unit III Prose

1. Dasakumaracaritam( Chapter I)
2. Bhojaprabandha (Ch.I)
3. Vetalapancavimsatika

#### Unit IV Scientific Literature

1. Lilavati of Baskaracarya ( Chapter on Arithmetic- Definitions. Properties of zero - including division, and rules of operations with zero)
2. Pratimalakshana ( of Vishnudharmottara Purana- Chapter -44on Iconography)
3. Indrayudhalaksanadhyaya (Varahamihira's Brhatsamhita)

#### Reference Books

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## Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICC 204)

### Pali language II

This course on Pali will give exposure for the understanding of the Buddha's teaching in its original for Philosophical and social relevance

#### Unit I Canonical

1. Suttapitaka - Dighanikaya (Mahasatipatthana sutta) .
2. Suttapitaka - Majjhimanikaya (Cullakammavibhanga sutta)
3. Vinaya Pitaka - Mahavagga( Uposatha Skandha )

#### Unit II Non- Canonical

1. Milindapanha - Bahirkatha (Makkhalighosala)
2. Atthakatha -Nidankatka ( Santikenidana)
3. Visuddhimagga of Buddhaghosa(Brahmavihara)

#### Unit III Vamsa

1. Dipavamsa –(Ch.6- Samrath Asoka)
2. Mahavamsa – (Ch.3.Prathama Dharmasangiti
3. Buddha Vamsa. (Marabalam-Pg.10,64,96,196,333,339)

#### Unit IV Hybrid Sanskrit

1. Lalitavistara - Birth of Buddha
2. Mahavastuavadana - Isisinga Jataka.
3. Divyavadana ( Divyavadana,

#### Reference Books

Trenckner, V. (ed). *The Milindapanho*. London: Pali Text Society, 1980.

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**Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICD 204)**

**Prakrit Language**

Unit 1

- a. Paumacariya (Uddesa 17)
- b. Paumacariya (Uddesa 18)
- c. Paumacariya (Uddesa 19)

Unit 2

- a. Karpuramanjari (1)
- b. Karpuramanjari (2)
- c. Karpuramanjari (3)

Unit 3

- a. Vajjalagga ()
- b. Vajjalagga ()
- c. Vajjalagga ()

Unit 4

- a. Kharavela's Inscription of Hathigumpha
- b. Heliodorus' Inscription of Vidisha
- c. Pulumavi's Inscription of Nashik

**Bibliography:**

- 9) Joglekar, S. A., Gathasaptashati of Satvahanas
- 10) Lauman, Charles Rockmell, Karpura Manjari of Rajashekhara
- 11) Chaugule, B.A., Paumacariya with introduction and free English translation
- 12) Gore, N.A., Vajjalaggam
- 13) Hemachandra, Kumarapalacarita
- 14) Varahamihira, Brhatsamhita, 1959
- 15) Acharya, Narayan Ram, The Karpurmanjari
- 16) Jayavallabha, Vajjalaggam and Sanskritchhaya

## **Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICE 204)**

### **History of performing arts and theatre in India**

In an endeavour to further the holistic understanding of Ancient Indian Culture in all the parameters the attempt of this Paper aims to provide a sound grounding in understanding the nuances of performing arts. Focus, will be on the theoretical understanding and the relevance of the same in the realm of studying the essence of Ancient Indian culture. Whether they are sculptures, Art, Architecture, or Paintings, performing arts (Music and Dance traditions) is an innate part of the same. The attempt of this paper is to enlighten the student to this synergy between fluid and static arts, this way broaden their horizon and innate understanding of the subject Ancient Indian Culture.

#### **Unit I Sources for tracing the development of Performing arts in Ancient India**

1. Literary sources- Specific study of Natya Shastra and Abhinaya Darpana. Contribution of Epics, Kalidasa, Bharavi
2. Archaeological sources:- Brihadeeshwara Temple, Konark Sun Temple , Ramappa Temple in Warangal, Sculptures and Paintings
3. Origin of Music and Dance Traditions with a basic understanding of origin of the Swara tradition, Nritha, Nrithya Natya, Abhinaya and the Tala /laya traditions.

#### **Unit II Dance**

1. Historical development of seven types of Classical dance
2. Salient features of Classical dance
3. Development of gharanas

#### **Unit III Music (Vocal & Instrumental)**

1. Historical development of seven types of Classical dance
2. Salient features of Classical dance
3. Development of gharanas

#### **Unit IV Folk Art**

1. Folk Art related to Dance- Oddiyattam, Chau, Yakshagaana
  2. Folk Art related to Vocal Music- Powada, bhavai
  3. Related to Puppetry – Rajasthan, A.P., Maharashtra
-

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21. Swara Bharati (2011) Dance and Dance traditions- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan
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**Paper Pattern: AS Per University Rule Examination pattern will be of 40:60 Marks**

**Internal Examination: 40 Marks:**

(Teacher may conduct one or two internal exams as per the requirement of the course. Internal Assessment examinations will be conducted by teachers teaching the particular Course for each Course in each Semester.)

30 Marks: Home Assignment, Class test, Project Report, Oral Exam (for Language Papers), Field Visit Report, Paper Presentation, etc.

10 Marks: Overall Conduct.

**Semester End Exam: 60 Marks**

(There will be four questions in each question paper which will be based on the every semester syllabus. All Questions are Compulsory. Each Question will be given the internal option. All questions will carry equal marks.)

Q1: Based on Unit 1.	OR	Based on Unit 1.	15 Marks
Q2: Based on Unit 2.	OR	Based on Unit 2.	15 Marks
Q3: Based on Unit 3.	OR	Based on Unit 3.	15 Marks
Q4: Based on Unit 4.	OR	Based on Unit 4.	15 Marks