



माँ विन्ध्यवासिनी विश्वविद्यालय, मीरजापुर

Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

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**Master of Arts
In
History
(Archaeology)
Syllabus**

National Education Policy 2020

(Commencement Academic Year from 2025-26)

Department of History Faculty of Humanities
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

Department of History

(Archaeology)

Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

Based on National Education Policy 2020 Syllabus of Masters Programme in Archaeology

The programme offered by the department of History is designed for the student Pursuing Post Graduation in History (archeology). This course is devoted especially to discussing the scope and the challenges of aforesaid topics.

Through the study of the history, we can understand our rich socio-economic information as well as political system of ancient and contemporary India. India has a rich culture of all sections of life and we cannot take any information about India without History. That's why History is most important for everyone. The course also has utility for students preparing for UGC NET and other Competitive Exams.

OBJECTIVE-

1. To acquaint students with the past and present of India.
2. Impart a critical understanding of Indian society, economy, polity and culture through historical perspective.
3. To stimulate intellectual curiosity and research attitude of the students.
4. To introduce the various Indian and foreign traditions of history writing.
5. To prepare students for a path of career through History.

The Post Graduation Course in Political Science shall consist of sixteen papers all spread

Over four semesters in two years. Besides this, there shall be a research project in each semester for 4credits each¹, there will be one minor elective paper **for other faculty**, and students can opt for it either the first or second semester for 4credits. Each paper will have divided into a 75:25 ratio, there will be an end-semester examination of 75 marks and an internal assessment of 25 marks, which will be divided into three parts **class test**-10 marks, **presentation**-05 marks, and **assignment**-10marks.

Duration of the Programme:

Master of Arts (MA) archeology in History is a full-time two-years postgraduate course spread over in four Semesters, offered by the Department of History, Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur.

Seats: Total number of students to be admitted to the programme shall be 55 (self-finance).

Eligibility Criteria:

The eligibility criteria for admission in Master of History is as follows:

- A candidate who has passed Bachelor degree of 3 years duration (B.A. or equivalent in History) under 10+2+3 pattern from any recognized university with minimum 50% marks from a recognized University/Institution.
- Candidates belonging to SC/ST categories shall get 5% relaxation (minimum 45% marks in graduation).
- Reservation of seats for various categories shall be as per the Uttar Pradesh State Government rules and regulations.

¹Research project carried out in first and second semester will be jointly evaluated in second semester and the same third and fourth semester will be jointly evaluated in fourth semester by the supervisor and external examiner appointed by the university. Research project report submitted in second and fourth semester will carry 100 marks each.

Admission Procedure:

Admission procedure will take place as per the Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur admission guidelines in this regard.

Mode of Teaching: The Medium of Instruction will be Hindi or English.

Attendance: Minimum 75% attendance in Theory Papers and in Practical based Paper shall be compulsory. Students having less than 75% attendance in both mentioned above shall not be allowed into the end semester examination and appear for viva-vice.

Department of History
Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

History (Archaeology)

MA first year

First Semester

Maximum Marks– 100(75+25)

First Question Paper

1. Philosophy of History **75(Credit-5)**

Second Question Paper

2. Political History of Ancient India (From the Beginning to 6th Century AD)
75(Credit-5)

Third Question Paper

3. Political History of North India (600AD to 1200AD) **75(Credit-5)**

Fourth Question Paper

4. Political History of South India (700AD to 1200AD) **75(Credit-5)**

Fifth Question Paper

5. Research Project **(Credit - 5)**

6. Assignment and Attendance **25**

Second Semester**Maximum Marks–
100(75+25)****Minimum Marks –33****First Question Paper**

1. Approaches to Historiography and Philosophers of History **75(credits-5)**

Second Question Paper

2. Principles and Methods of Archeology Part- 1 **75(Credit-5)**

Third Question Paper

3. Sources of Ancient Indian History **75(Credit-5)**

Fourth Question Paper

4. Pre History **75(Credit-5)**

Fifth Question Paper

5. Research Project
6. Assignment and Attendance

M A Second Year

Third Semester

**Maximum Marks–
100(75+25)**

Minimum Marks –33

First Question Paper

1. Principles and Methods of Archeology Part 2

75(Credit-5)

Second Question Paper

2. Ancient Indian Scripts and Inscriptions

75(Credit-5)

Third Question Paper

3. Science and Technology in Ancient India

75(Credit-5)

Fourth Question Paper

4. Ancient Indian Art and Architecture (Ancient to Kushan Period)

75(Credit-5)

Fifth Question Paper

25

5. Research Project

6. Assignment and Attendance

Fourth Semester

**Maximum Marks–
100(75+25)**

Minimum Marks – 33

First Question Paper

1. Ancient Indian Coins

75(Credit-5)

Second Question Paper

2. Proto History

75(Credit-5)

Third Question Paper

3. Ancient Indian Art and Architecture (Gupta period to Rajput Period) **75(Credit-5)**

Part - 2

Fourth Question Paper

4. Religious History of Ancient India

75(Credit-5)

Or

Economic History of Ancient India

Fifth Question Paper

25

5. Research Project

6. Assignment and Attendance

Department of History (Archeology)

Maa Vindhyavasini University, Mirzapur

M.A. First year, 1st Semester

Philosophy Of History

Objective - The purpose of this paper is to make the students, aware of the Underlying ideas in human activities.

Unit	Topics	No. Of Lectures
1.	Meaning and Definition of History, Subject-matter of History, Scope of History. Usefulness and Importance of History, classification of History.	15
2.	Nature of History, History is Art or science, Relation of History to other Subject.	15
3.	Causation in History, Causality in history. Objectivity of History, Bias, Objectivity and Subjectivity in History. imperative in history, Partiality in history.	15
4	Historical Research - Meaning and concept of Research. Historical Source, their explanation, Type of sources. Primary Sources and Secondary Sources.	15
5.	Historian's skill and craft, Historian's Judgment, Individuals and Progress History, Concept of History philosophy Role of Historian's.	15

outcome. To create an understanding of Critical and Summary Presentation in the students through the philosophy of History. By studying the national and global event of the post, solving the current social problem, creating

A national and global understanding for building a happy future through the philosophy of History.

Reference Book-

1. Parmanand Singh, Itihas Darshan, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Jharkhande Chaubey, Itihas Darshan, Varanasi, 2013.
3. G.C. Pandey, Itihas Darshan, Jaipur, 1991.
4. G.C. Pandey, Swaroop and Siddhant Jaipur, 1913.
5. E.H. Carr, What is History (Hindi), London, 1992.
6. www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
7. Swayam portal

M.A. FIRST YEAR (Archaeology)
First Semester, Second Paper (A)
Political History of Ancient India (From Beginning to 600 AD)

OBJECTIVE - The major objective of this paper is to study of political history of ancient India since Indus valley to 600 AD. In this period, we can develop the understanding the various types of political of this period.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Harappan Civilization, Vedic Age Rigvedic Age-Origin of Aryan, Geographical area of Aryan, Political system of Aryan, Later vedic Age-Geographical area of Later Vedic Age, king & kingship, Administration system of Later Vedic Age	15
2.	Political condition of India from 600 BC-16 Mahajanpadas & 10 Republics, Rise of Magadha Empire –Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, Mahapadamnanda, Alexander's, invasion of India Mauryan Dynasty- Origin, Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka Ashoka's Dhamma Policy, Downfall of Mauryan Empire	15
3.	Past-Mauryan Dynasties Sunga Dynasty- Pushyamitra Sunga Indo Greek - Demetrius, Menandar, and its impact C. Saks Dynasty-Nahan & Rudradaman	15

	Political history of kushana Dynasty	
4.	Gupta dynasty-Origin of Gupta Political achievements of Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Vikramaditya, Kumargupta, Sakandgupta, Decline of Gupta Dynasty and Huna Invasion.	15
5.	Political history of South India Sangam Age-Cher, Chola, Pandya Chalukya of Badami- Pukeshin-II Chalukya of Vengi- Jay Singh Pallava Dynasty - Mahendraverman-1. Narsinghverman-1	15

Outcome of the course -

1. To develop the study early history of India and roots of their political system.
2. To understand the political system to six century BC.
3. To study of Past Mauryan political system and their major changes in their time.
4. To know about the Gupta dynasty their various kings and their political system and invasions of Hunas.
5. To take the knowledge of political history of south Indians history

Recommended Book-

1. Raychaudhary, H.C. Political History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1931.
2. Shastri, KAN, The Age of Nandas and Mauryas, 1967

3. Narain, AK, The India- Greeks, New Delhi, 1996
4. Puri, B.N. India Under the Kushanas. Bombay, 1965
5. Swayan Portal
6. www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in

M.A. First YEAR (Archaeology)
First Semester, Third Paper
Political History of North India (600-1200 A.D.)

Objectives- The objectives of this question paper is to make the students study the systematic political History of North India from 600 to 1206 AD.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Maukhari Dynasty – Ishver Verma, Ishaan Verma Post Gupta Dynasty 15 Pushyabhuti Dynasty	15
2.	Origin of Rajputa, Miscellaneous theory. Gurjar Pratihara Dynasty Nagbhatta 2 nd -Mihirbhoj Pala Dynasty Dharmapala, Devpala Tripartite struggle	15
3.	Gahadwala Dynasty- Govind Chandra Jay chandra chandel Dynasty-Dhang, Parmardi Kalchuri Dynasty Gangay dev Laxmi karna Parmar Dynasty- Munj, Bhoj chahaman Dynasty - Porthviraj-3rd	15
4.	Arab invasion and its impact Kashmir's Dynasty - Karkot, Utpal and Lohar Political history of Punjab	15
5.	Causes of the decline of the Rajputs Turkish Invasion - Mahmood Gajani and Muhammad Gori	15

Outcomes-

1. To Know the political history of North India.
2. To know the Political history of Pratihar, Pal, Chandel, Parmar and other dynasty.
3. To Able to understand the political history of Kashmir, Punjab dynasty.
4. Capable to understand the Arab & Muslim Invasion.

Suggested Reading-

1. fo" kq)kuUnikBd] mŸkjHkkjr dk jktuhfrdbfrgkl] y[kuÅ] 1973
2. MkW- jek" kadj f=ikBh] izkphuHkkjr dk bfrgklfnYyh] 1977
3. vkj-lh- etwenkj] izkphuHkkjr] fnYyh] 1962
 - a. H.C. Raychaudhuri, Dynastic History of Northern India, Volume 1, 2
 - b. Calcutta, 1931, 1936
4. ih-HkkfV;k] n ijekj] ubZfnYyh] 1970
5. foeypUnzik.Ms;] izkphuHkkjr dk jktuhfrdrFkkIkaL—frdbfrgkl ¼Hkkx 1]2½]
 - a. bykgkckn] 2003
6. N. S. Bose, History of Chandelas, Calcutta,1956
7. www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
8. Swayam portal

M.A. First YEAR (Archaeology)
First Semester, Fourth Paper
 Political History of south India (700-1200 AD)

Objective- the objective of this paper is to make the students aware of the Political history of South India.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Political history of South India in 8th century A.D Rashtrakuta Dynasty-Early Rashtrakuta, Political Achievements- Dhurva, Govind-3rd, Succession struggle among the Rashtrakuta rulers, Role of the Rashtrakuta in the history of South India.	15
2.	Chalukya of Kalyani - Early Chalukya, Someshwar-1st, Someshwar2nd, Vikrmaditya	15
3.	Chola Dynasty- Early chola ruler, Raraja 1 st , Rajendra 1 st , Rajadhiraj, Rajendra 2 nd , later chola rulers. Chola administration, Cultural contribution of the Cholas	15
4.	Pandya of Madurai - Empire expansion, Marverman Raisingh, Jatil Parantak, Later Pandya rulers. The Yadavas of Devgiri-Early Yadavas	15
5.	Kakatiyas of Warangal Hoysal Dynasty	15

	Kadamb Dynasty	
	Gang Dynasty	

Course Outcome-

1. To know the political history of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
2. Able to understand the political history of Chalukya dynasty.
3. Capable to understand of political & Cultural life of Chola and other south Indian dynasty.

Reference books

- 1- ,p-,u- nwcs] nf{k.kHkkjr dk bfrgkl] bykgkckn] 2006
- 2- oh-,l- ikBd] nf{k.kHkkjr dk bfrgkl] y[kuÅ] 2006
- 3- ,-,l- vYrsdj] n jk'VªdwV ,.M ns;jVkbEl] 1934
- 4- K.K.A.N Shastri, A HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA (Hindi),1966
- 5- ch- JhokLro] nf{k.kHkkjr ¼fgUnh½] 1968
- 6- www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
- 7- Swayam portal
- 8- E-Content MGKVP

M.A. FIRST YEAR(Archaeology)
Second Semester, First Paper
Approaches to historiography and philosophers of history

Objective-The objective of this paper is to inform and understand the different aspects of history writing and historians.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	<p>Concept of Greek and Roman historiography - Herodotus, Thucydides, Tacitus and Plutark.</p> <p>Chinese history writing – Confucius, Suzm Quang.</p> <p>Concept of history writing in ancient Indian history in the reference of Jain and Baudha Literature.</p>	15
2.	<p>Beginning of the tradition of history writing in India-Gatha Narashamshi, Narratives, Chronicles, Vansh, Vanshanucharit, Epics Banbhatta, Jayanakbhatta and kathana.</p>	15
3.	<p>Modern western Philosophers Hegal, Karl Marx, Spenglers, Toynbee Collingwood and EH Carr</p> <p>Modern history writing and their ideologies Vincent Arthur Smith, Mortimer Wheler, Willian Jones, Max-muller Alexander Cunningham</p>	15
4.	<p>Imperialist approaches in Indian history writing</p> <p>History writing of Nationalism in India- Kashi Prasad Jaiswal, Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Jadunathsarkar.</p>	15

5.	<p>Marxist history writing-D.D. Kaosambi, R. S. Sharma, Philosophers of Modern Indian history-Ram Manohar Lohia, Govind Chandra Pandey, Acharya Narendra Dev.</p> <p>Different schools of history writing-Cambridge, Nationalist, subaltern.</p>	15
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Course outcome-Able to understand the Greek, Roman, Chinese and Indian terminology history writing.

1. To enhance the different aspect of ancient Indian history writing.
2. To know about the different thoughts of western historians,
3. To know about the Imperialist approaches in Indian historiography.
4. To understand the Marxist history writing in India.

Recommended Reading-

1. ijekuUnflag] bfrgkln'kZu] ubZfnYyh] 2017
2. bZ- Jh/kju] bfrgklys[k] ¼vuq-½] ubZfnYyh] 2011
3. ch- , - vxzoky ¼ laik-½ bfrgkln'kZu] okjk.klh
4. cq)çdk'kbfrgkln'kZu] y[kuÅ] 1962-
5. V. S. Pathak, An ancient Indian Historian Landon 1963.
6. Philips, C.H. (ed), Historians of Indian Pakistan and Ceylon
7. www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
8. Swayam Portal
9. E-content MGKVP

M.A. FIRST YEAR
Second Semester, Second Paper

Principles and Methods of Archeology Part-1

Objective-The objective of this first paper is to make the students understand the meaning of archeology from other subjects. Conducting of relation, survey, excavation method, major archaeological sites etc.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Meaning and Definition of Archaeology, Evolution of Archaeology.	15
2.	Archeology Relation of other subjects. Archaeological Surveys and their Objectives, Explorers and Their equipment, major methods of exploration of ancient sites, traditional method and scientific method	15
3.	Archaeological Excavation, Purpose of Archaeological Excavation, Archaeological Precautions in excavation, team and equipment for archaeological excavation.	15
4.	Types of Archaeological Excavation-Vertical Excavation, Horizontal Excavation, Grid System Excavation, Step Excavation	15
5.	Major excavated sites - Rajghat, Ujjain, Takshashila, Mathura, Shravasti, Kaushambi, Shishupalgarh	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the principles and Methods of Archeology.
2. To know Archaeology Relation to other subjects
3. To know Archaeological Surveys, Exploration, Excavation Sites.
4. Capable to Understand Archaeological Method Excavation Sites.

Reference Books-

1. Pandey, J.N. Archaeological Discourses Allahabad 2000
2. Agarwal D.P. The Archeology of India London 1982
3. Jaiswal Bidula, Paleo history of India, Delhi 1978
4. Pandey R.P., Indian Archeology Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal 1989
5. Singh Madan Mohan Archaeological Outline 1970
- 6 Sankaliya HD New Archeology its Scope and Application in India Lucknow 1977
7. Aggarwal PK. Archeology from the Earth.
Kalibanga, Lothal

M.A. FIRST YEAR
Second Semester, Third Paper
Sources of Ancient Indian History

OBJECTIVE- The objective of this paper to study of the sources of Indian history, these sources are very important the study of and their background.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Work and important of ancient Indian historical sources. Types of sources.	15
2.	Vedic Literature Jain and Buddha Literature	15
3.	Epic - Mahabharat and Ramayan Purana, Arthashastra, Harshcharit, Rajtarangini, Prithivirajraso.	15
4.	Foreign Travelers - Megasthenes, Fa-hien, Hiuen Tsang, Albaruni	15
5.	Harappan culture Important sites - Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Kalibanga, Lothal Inscription - Meaning and types Introduction of Numismatics	15

Course outcome

1. To understand the historical aspects of the different sources.
2. To know about all the religious intimation of ancient Indian history.
3. Able to understand the religious and other sources of ancient India,
4. To develop the knowledge about the travelers of foreign writers.
5. To understand the all type of archaeological sources of ancient Indian history.

Recommended Book

- 1- _Xosn
- 2- ;tqosZn
- 3- lkeosn
- 4- vFkZosn
- 5- jkek;.k] nksHkkx
- 6- egkHkkjr
- 7- vFkZ'kkL=
- 8- g"kZpfjr
- 9- jktrjax.kh
- 10- i`Fohjktjklksa
- 11- esxkLFkuht] Q+kg;ku] g~osulkax] bfRlax dh ;k=k o`rkUr
- 12- vyc:uh dh Hkkjr ;k=k
- 13- d.k flag oSfndlkfgR; ,oalaLÑfr
- 14- ;ksxsUnz flag &Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ds lksr
- 15- ds0ds0 Fkifyiky&ISU/ko IH;rk
- 16- ijekuanflag&ckS) lkfgR; esaHkkjrh; lekt
- 17- dSyk'kpUnztSu&tSulkfgR; dk bfrgkl
- 18- cynsomik/;k; &iqjk.kfoe'kZ

M.A. FIRST YEAR
Second Semester, Fourth Paper

Pre-History

Objective- The objective of this question is to give the students an understanding of the prehistoric period. Cultures and their ancient sites have to be studied.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Definition and scope of Prehistory, Method of making stone tools, Paleolithic and their types, Indian Lower Paleolithic culture with special reference to Sohan and Belan Valley	15
2.	Indian Middle Paleolithic Culture with special reference to Belan and Son Valley, Indian Upper Paleolithic Culture with special reference to Bhimbaitka and Baghor.	15
3.	Indian Mesolithic Culture, Major excavated sites- SarayanaharraiMahdaha,Damdama, Chopanimando.	15
4.	Indian Neolithic Culture, Major Excavated Sites- Kondihwa, Chiran dBurzabom, Indian Prehistoric Rock Paintings.	15
5.	Chalcolithic Culture - Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and Pakistan Quetta Culture, Kulli Culture, Amri Naal Culture, Zhob Culture, Kalibanga, Pre-Harappan Culture, River Valley Culture.	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the Pre-History, Scope of Pre-History.
2. To know Paleolithic culture, Mesolithic Culture.
3. Capable to Understand Major excavated sites, Chalcolithic Culture.

Reference Books-

- 1- Sankhla HD- Pre-History and Proto History of India and Pakistan Pune 1974
- 2- Pandey JN-Archaeological discussion Allahabad 2000 3-Jaiswal Vidula- Paleo history of India Delhi 1978
- 4- Pandey RP-Indian Archeology Madhya Pradesh Bhopal
- 5- Pandey V.K-Outline of Indian Prehistory Allahabad 2007
- 6- Aggarwal D. and P. - Indian Purohistoric Archeology Lucknow 1975
- 7- Majumdar D.N.- Outline of Prehistory Patna 1970

M.A. Second YEAR
Third Semester, First Paper

Principles and Methods of Archaeology Part-2

Objective—The objective of this question paper is to make students study about chronology, pottery, recording, publication and conservation of archaeological material.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Importance of Chronology in Archaeology, Major methods of Chronology. 1. Relative method 2. Absolute method	15
2	Recording and Publication of Archaeological Materials, Archaeological Cleaning and preservation of materials, with special reference to materials made of clay, stone, ivory, bone, metal, paper, cloth and bhojpatra.	15
3	Bronze Age and Iron Age in Ancient India – Place of Bronze Age in Indian Archaeology, Brief History of Research, Major Tools, Iron Age Cultures, Classification of Early History of Iron in Ancient India on Archaeological Basis	15
4	Pottery Tradition – Garrick Ware, Painted Gray Ware Northern black glazed ware.	15
5	Major excavated archaeological sites— Shrigverpur, Khairadih, Satnikota, Chandraketugarh, Nashik, Arikamedu, Adam.	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the Principles and Methods of Archaeology.
2. To know Major methods of Chronology.
3. To know Recording and Publication of Archaeological Materials, Bronze Age and Iron Age in Ancient India.
4. Capable to Understand Pottery Tradition – Garrick Ware, Painted Gray Ware Northern black glazed ware, archaeological sites.

Reference Books-

1. Pandey J.N. Archaeological discussion Allahabad 2000
2. Agarwal D.V. The Archeology of India London 1982
3. Winford L.R. An Archaeological Perspective London 1972
4. Pant P.C. Prehistoric Uttar Pradesh Delhi 1982
5. Pandey R.P. Indian Archeology Madhya Pradesh 1989
6. Cronin JM Elements of Archaeological Conservation New York 1990
7. Plenderleith H.J. Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art London 1957

M.A. Second YEAR
Third Semester, Second Paper

Ancient Indian Scripts and Inscriptions

Objective-The objective of this question paper is to acquaint the students with ancient Indian script and Records have to be studied.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Art of Writing – Origin and Development, Origin and Development of Brahmi Script, Origin and Development of Kharosthi Script.	15
2	Bramhi script of the Kushan period, Bramhi script of the Gupta period, South India Scripts.	15
3	Ashoka Period Inscriptions, Lumbini Small Pillar Edicts, Sarnath Minor Pillar Edict, Twelfth Rock Edict of Ashoka, Shahbazgarhi Inscription, Bhabru (Vairat) Minor Edict	15
4	Garuda Flag Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus, Ayodhya of Dhanadeva Inscription, Harthi cave inscription of Kharbel, Nasik inscription of Vashishti son Pulmavi Gautami Balashri, Girinar (Junagadh) inscription of Rudradaman	15
5	Prayag Prashasti of Samudragupta, Iron Pillar Inscription of Mehrauli, Mathura Inscription of	15

	Chandragupta, Inner Inscription of Skandagupta, Aihole Inscription of Pulakeshin II	
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Course Outcome-

1. To know the Ancient Indian Scripts and Inscriptions.
2. To know Art of Writing, Brahmi, Kharosthi Script
3. To know Ashoka Period Inscriptions.
4. Capable to Understand Inscription of Samudragupta,
Inscription of Pulakeshin II

Reference Books-

1. Bajpai K.D. Historical Indian Archives Jaipur 1992
2. Bahular Ji Indian Paleography Calcutta 1959
3. Goyal S.R. Archive of Ancient Indian Records Jaipur 1982
4. Gupta PL. Major inscriptions of ancient India Varanasi 1982
5. Verma T.P. Epigraphy of Brahmi script in northern India Varanasi 1971
6. Dani A.H. Indian Polygraphy London 1963
7. Dasgupta CC The Development of Kharosthi Script Calcutta 1958

M.A. SECOND YEAR
Third Semester, Third Paper
Science and Technology in Ancient India

Objectives - The objectives of this course to make the students aware of the source of ancient Indian Science and technology, town Planning, pottery technology history of Ayurveda etc.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Origin of science, Meaning and scope, History of Science Responsibility of science to the society.	15
2.	Source of Science - Literary Source of Science - Archaeology Technological development of stone Age	15
3.	Bronze Age Technology – Town Plannings, Building Art and Miscellaneous equipment Iron Technology	15
4.	Technological development of Pottery system -Grey- ware, painted grey ware, Northern Black Polished Ware Technological development of glass industry	15
5.	History of Ayurveda, Medicine Science –Charak- Samhita, Surgery, SushrutaSamhita, Concept of Tridosh, AstangYog, medical medicine.	15

Outcome

1. Able to understand the origin of science.
2. Able to understand the source of ancient science.
3. Able to understand the iron technology.

4. Capable to understand the pottery and glass technology.
5. Able to understand the medicine science.

Suggested Reading-

- 1- S.N. Sen, HISTORY OF SCIENCE, Patna,1972
- 2- S.D. Sankaliya, SOME ASPECTS OF PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA, New Delhi,1970
- 3- M.G. Dixit, HISTORY OF INDIAN GLASS, Bombay,1964
- 4- H. Hodge, TECHNOLOGY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD, London,1970
- 5- www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
- 6- **Swayam portal**

M.A. Second YEAR
Third Semester, Fourth Paper

Ancient Indian Art and Architecture (From Ancient to Kushana) Part 1

Objective-The objective of this question paper is to give students an idea about ancient Indian art and Architecture is to be studied from ancient times to Kushan.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Origin and Development of Stupas, Stupas of Central India: Bodh Gaya, Dharmekha, Dharmarajik, Sanchi and Bharhut Stupas.	15
2	Stupas of North-West India: Taxila, Peshawar, Manikyala Stupa, Stupas of South India: Amaravati, Nagarjunikonda, Ghantashala Stupa.	15
3	Kushan Art: Mathura and Gandhara Center of Art, Gupta Art, Mathura Gandhara, Sarnath Art Center	15
4	Harappan Sculpture, Maurya Sculpture, Kushan Sculpture, Gupta Sculpture, Harappan Sculpture, Maurya Sculpture, Shunga Sculpture, Andhra Satavahana Sculpture.	15
5	Origin and development of painting, Ajanta cave painting date, method and subject matter.	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the Ancient Indian Art and Architecture (From Ancient to Kushana).
2. To know Origin and Development of Stupas.
3. To know Kushan Art Gupta, Harappan Sculpture. Maurya Sculpture, Gupta Sculpture.
4. Capable to Understand Origin and development of painting, Ajanta cave painting.

Reference Books-

1. Agrawal Vasudevsharan - Indian Art Varanasi 1966
2. Rai Uday Narayan - Indian Art Allahabad 2008
3. Sahay Shivswaroop - Indian Art Allahabad
4. Upadhyay and Tiwari - Indian Architecture and Art Delhi 2001
5. Agarwal PK - Gupta Temples Architecture Varanasi 1968
6. Gupta PL- Indian Architecture Varanasi 1970
7. Aggarwal PK Ancient Indian Art and Architecture Varanasi 2002
8. Shivram Murthy C- Indian Sculpture Delhi 1961

M.A. Second YEAR
Fourth Semester, First Paper

Ancient Indian Coins

Objective-The objective of this question paper is to acquaint the students with the coins of ancient times. To study the origin, development and use of.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Origin and antiquity of coins, historical importance of coins, struck coins, cast coins.	15
2	Janapada coins, Audumbara, Yaudheya, Malava, Kuninda, Arjunayana, Saka and Satavahana coins.	15
3	Indo-Yavan Coins, Coins of Diodorus, Euthydemus, Demetrius, Agyuklaya and Menander, Commemorative Coins, Kushan Coins, Kujul, Coins of Kadphises, Coins of Vimkadphises, Coins of Kanishka, Huvishka and Vasudeva.	15
4	Gupta period coins – Chandragupta I Samudra Gupta, Ram Gupta Kanch Chandragupta II, coins of Kumar Gupta and Skanda Gupta	15
5	Post-Gupta period coins, coins of North India, coins of South India Coins, coins of Kashmir.	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the Origin and antiquity of coins, struck coins
2. To know Indo-Yavan Coins, Kushan Coins, Coins of Kanishka, Gupta period coins
3. Capable to Understand Post-Gupta period coins, coins of North India, coins of South India Coins

Reference Books-

- 1- Upadhyaya Basudev Indian Coins 1988
- 2- Cunningham – Coins of Ancient India 1891
- 3- Upadhyay R- Ancient Indian currencies
- 4- Gupta PL- Punchmark Coins 1961
- 5- Banerjee Rakhaladas – Ancient currency
- 6 – Brown – Coins of India 1922
- 7- Altekar A.S.- Coinage of Gupta Dynasty

M.A. Second YEAR
Fourt Semester,Second Paper

Proto History

Objective-The objective of this question paper is to give the students an understanding of the ancient history and there to study cultures.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Definition and Scope of Protohistory, Pre- Harappan Culture, Harappan Culture, Late Harappan Culture	15
2	Excavated sites related to Harappan culture, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalivanga, Lothal, Dholavira, Atranjikheda	15
3	Chalcolithic Cultures, Kayatha Culture, Ahar Culture, Malwa Culture, Jorve Culture	15
4	Megalithic Cultures of India- Megalithic Cultures of South India, Megalithic Cultures of North India, Megalithic Cultures of Vidarbha Region.	15
5	Neolithic Culture of North India, Neolithic Culture of South India, Neolithic Culture of Eastern and Central India, Neolithic Culture of Vindhya Region	15

Course Outcome-

1. To know the Proto History, Scope of Protohistory.
2. To know Chalcolithic Cultures, Kayatha, Ahar, Malwa, Jorve.
3. To know Megalithic Cultures of India, Megalithic Cultures of Vidarbha Region.
4. Capable to Understand Neolithic Culture of North, South, Eastern, Central India.

Reference Books-

1. Sanklia HD Pre History and Proto History of India and Pakistan Poona 1974
2. Pandey J.N. Archaeological discussion Allahabad 2000
3. Majumdar DN Prehistory Lucknow 1950
4. Chatterjee V. History and Archeology New Delhi 1989
5. Singh Madan Mohan Archaeological Profile Patna 1970
6. Aggarwal D.P. and Chakraborty D.K. Protohistory in Indian Delhi 1982
7. Shastri Kedarnath Early center of Indus Civilization Harappa Delhi 1959

M.A. Second YEAR
Fourt Semester,Third Paper

Ancient Indian Art and Architecture (Gupta period to Rajput period) Part-2

Objective-The objective of this question paper is to give the students an understanding of ancient Indian art and Architecture is to be studied from the Gupta period to the Rajput period.

	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	Rock-cut Architecture, Mauryan Caves, Bihar of Hinayana and Mahayana Period, Chaitya-Bhaja, Kondane Brass, Ajanta (Gupta No. 10), Ellora, Elephanta, Bagh Caves.	15
2	TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE, STYLES OF TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE – NAGAR, VESARAN AND DRAVID STYLE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE	15
3	Temple of Sanchi No. 17 with special reference to Parvati Temple of Nachna Kuthara, Shiva Temple of Bhumra, Dashavatar Temple of Deogarh and Ishtika Temple of Bhitargaon	15
4	Pratihara Temples, Osian and Rajasthan, Solanki Temples: Sun Temple at Modhera, Chandela Temples: Khajuraho Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Eastern Gangetic Temples of Orissa Group: Rajarani Temple, Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar, Sun Temple at Konark	15
5	Pallava Temples, Mahendra Style Pavilions, Mamalla Style Pavilions and Chariot Temples, Raja Singh Style,	15

	Shore Temple at Mahavali Puram, Nandivarman Style: Mukteshvara Temple at Kanchi, Chola Temples: Brihadeeswarar Temple at Tanjore	
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Course Outcome-

1. To know the Ancient Indian Art and Architecture.
2. To know TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE, STYLES OF TEMPLE
3. Capable to Understand Temple of Sanchi No. 17, Pratihara Temples, Pallava Temples, Chola Temples: Brihadeeswarar Temple at Tanjore.

Reference Books-

- 1- Aggarwal Vasudev Sharan – Indian Art Varanasi 1966
- 2 - Rai Uday Narayan – Indian Art Allahabad 2008
- 3- Sahay Shivswaroop – Indian Art Allahabad
- 4- Upadhyay and Tiwari – Indian Architecture and Art Delhi 2001
- 5- Agarwal PK- Gupta Temples Architecture Varanasi 1968
- 6- Gupt PL- Indian Architecture Varanasi 1970
- 7- Tadgel C. - The History of Architecture in India New Delhi 1980

M.A. SECOND YEAR
Fourth Semester, Fourth Paper (Optional)
Religious History of Ancient India

Objective. India is a religion dominated Country. The Existence of various religion is found here, so we Introduce the Importance of the development of those, religion to the students (Vedic Buddhist, Jainism study).

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	1. Introduction to ancient Indian, religious History. 2. Religious Life of Indus Valley Civilization. 3. Vedic religion 4. Concept of Upanishads. 5. Vaishnavism-origin, Development and miscellaneous Community Bhagavatgita- Karmayoga, Ghyan yoga, Bhakti yoga.	15
2.	6. Shaivism-origin, Development and various sects, Shaivism. 7. Shakta Dharma-Variou Sects Shakta Dharma.	15
3.	8. Other religions- Surya Puja, Ganesh Puja, Skanda Puja, Yaksha and NagPuja, Prakriti Puja. 9. Smarta- Mythological religion, Pancha devopasana, pilgrimage, fostering, Charity.	15

4.	10. Jain religions - origin, and Development, Rishabhdev, Parshwanath, life of Mahavir swami and teachings. 11. Main principles of Jainism. 12. Environment in Jainism. 13. Division of Jainism - Shvetambara and Digambara Sect. 14. Jain philosophy.	15
5.	15. Buddhism-origin, and Development, life and Teaching of Gautam Buddha Life. 16. Main Principles of Buddhism. 17. Division of Buddhism Hinayana and Mahayana. 18. Buddhist music. 19. Environment in Buddhism. 20. Buddhist philosophy.	15

Reference books-

1. S.R. Goyal, Religious History of India, Volume-1,2 Meerut.
2. P.V. Kane, History of Theology vols - 2,4,5 Poona, Lucknow, 1972-1974.
3. B. Upadhyaya, Vedic literature and culture Varanasi, 1978.
4. G.S. Tripathi, Vedic, Devmandal, Allahabad 1992.
5. G. C. Pandey, History of the Development of Buddhism, Lucknow 1987.
6. B. Upadhyay, philosophy of Buddhism, Varanasi, 1978.
7. R.G. Bhandakar, vaishnavism, Shaivism and minor religious systems, Varanasi 1965 (Hindi).
8. www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
9. Swayam portal

M.A. SECOND YEAR
Fourth Semester, Fourth Paper (Optional)
Economic History of Ancient India

Objectives - The objectives of this course is to acquaint the students with the Economic institution (Agriculture, husbandry, Taxation and Trade) of ancient India.

Unit	Topic	No. Of Lectures
1.	[1] Importance of ancient Indian economic system. [2] Development of agriculture-Indus Valley Civilization, Vadic age, Mauryan age, postmauryan period, gupta and post gupta age. [3] Development of Irrigation. [4] Land Revenue system of Ancient India. [5] Land Ownership System.	15
2.	Husbandry. [6] Development of Husbandry-From beginning to later Vedic Period, Maurya and Post Mauryan Period, Gupta and Post Gupta Period. [7] Development of slavery and Begari.	15
3.	[8] Development of Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Age, Maurya and Post Mauryan. [9] Development of Guilds System.	15
4.	Trade and Commence	15

	<p>[10] Development of Trade and commerce - Indus Valley civilization,</p> <p>Vedic Age, Maurya & Post Mauryan Age Period, Gupta & Post Gupta.</p> <p>[11] Development of Currency system.</p> <p>[12] Taxation</p>	
5.	<p>Loan and Interest system</p> <p>[13] Loan and Interest system – A study of historical.</p> <p>[14] Aadhi, Pratibhu [Jamantdaar],</p> <p>Types of Interest, Rates of Interest.</p> <p>[15] Rise and Development of Banking System.</p> <p>[16] Feudalism and their control over the economic system.</p>	15

Outcomes-

1. Able to understand of agriculture and land ownership system of ancient India.
2. Able to understand the Husbandry system and slavery system.
3. Able to understand the guilds system.
4. Capable to understand of Loan, Interest and Banking system in Ancient India.

Suggested Reading-

1. vPNsyky] izkphu Hkkjr esa —f'k] 1980
2. ds-Mh- cktis;h] Hkkjrh; O;kikj dk bfrgkl] eFkqjk] 1951
3. L.Gopal, Economic life of Northern India (700-1200), Delhi, 1965
4. vkseizdk" k] izkphuHkkjr dk lkekftd ,oa vkfFkZd bfrgkl
5. Balram Srivastava, Trade and Commerce in Ancient India, Varanasi, 1968

- 6- www.heecontent.upsdc.gov.in
- 7- **Swayam portal**