St. Xavier’s College – Autonomous
Mumbai
Syllabus
For 5th Semester Courses in Ancient Indian Culture
(June 2016 onwards)

Contents:

A.AIC.5.01: POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA
A.AIC.5.02: EVOLUTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF EARLY INDIA. PART 1.
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A.AIC.5.04: A STUDY OF THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS.
A.AIC.5.05: BRIEF SURVEY OF RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITIONS IN INDIA PART I
A.AIC.5.06: BRIEF SURVEY OF ANCIENT INDIAN LITERARY TRADITION
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ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

SEMESTER V

COURSE: A.AIC.5.01

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the various Political Institutions in Ancient India and the development of Niti Shastra.

Unit I: Sources for the study of Polity, State and Kingship (15 lecs.)

1. Literary, Archaeology & Epigraphical Sources.
2. Concept of State & Kingship and Theories of their origin.
3. Constituent elements of the State & their functions.
4. Coronation ceremony, rights and duties of Kings.

Unit II: Military Organization and Inter – State Relations (15 lecs.)

1. Causes of War
2. Mandala theory and the Role of Ambassadors and Spies
3. Methods and Ethics of Warfare
4. Four – Fold Army

Unit III: Fiscal and Local Administration (15 lecs.)

1. Principles of Taxation and Expenditure
2. Town , Village and Judicial Administration
3. Vedic Sabha and Samiti
Unit IV: Republics (15 lecs.)

1. Origin and Growth
2. Administration
3. Causes of their Disappearance

CIA: Assignment

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Drekmeier, C., Kingship and Community in Early India, 1962

Erdosy George, 1988, Urbanization in Early Historic India, Oxford.

Fussman Gerard, 1987-88, Central and Provincial Administration in Ancient India, Delhi.

Gonda, J., Ancient Indian Kingship from the Religious Point of View, 1966

Jayaswal, K.P., Hindu Polity, 1943


Stien Burton, 1980, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India, Delhi.


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SEMESTER V

COURSE: A.AIC.5.02

EVOLUTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF EARLY INDIA PART 1

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the major forms of art and architectural heritage of ancient India. In the first part it traces the origin and development of prehistoric, proto-historic and early historic art and architecture like stupas and rock cut caves.

Unit I: Fundamental tradition of Indian art. (15 lectures)

1. Nature, and realism
2. Suggestivity and symbolism
3. Eroticism

Unit II: Pre and Proto historic art. (15 lectures)

1. Prehistoric paintings and petroglyphs
2. Indus valley art (Terracottas, sculptures and jewellery)
3. Indus valley architecture

Unit III: Early Art in India from c 320B.C.E until 600 C.E (15 lectures)

1. Mauryan and Post Mauryan art traditions.
2. Satavahana sculptures and Terracottas.

Unit IV: Origin and development of Stupa and rock-cut architecture
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(15 lectures)

1. The concept & Types of Stupas (Sanchi, Bharhut, Amaravati, Taxila, Sarnath)
2. Development of structural and rock cut stupas upto 13th C.E.
3. Origin and development of cave architecture :-
   a) Buddhist caves
   b) Brahmanical caves
   c) Jain caves.

CIA: Research Methodology Workshop and Presentation.

Bibliography


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


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


Kramrisch, Stella 1933. Indian Sculpture, Calcutta: Y.M.C.A. Publication House


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


Tripathi, L.K. (n.d) Early Pratihara Temples of Osian, Bharatti, Professor R.B. Pandey Volume, 278-300.


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SEMESTER V COURSE: A.AIC.5.03

STUDY OF PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN MONUMENTS

[45 LECTURES]

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

Unit I: Introduction. (10 lecs.)

4. Definition
5. Aims and objectives of conservation
6. Methods of preservation of sites and monuments in India through Literary and archaeological evidences in Ancient India.

Unit II: Structural Conservation (10 lecs.)

5. Retaining the characteristics of monuments
6. Archaeological conservation work Pre-Independence & Post-Independence.
7. Causes of Destruction of Sites: Natural Causes & Manmade Causes

Unit III: Process of conservation of excavated sites and structures. (15 lecs.)

1. Preventive Measures & Documentation
2. Dismantling and Stack yard
3. Materials and techniques (Stone, Bricks, Wood, Mortar, Metal)
4. Restoration
Unit IV: Historical Monuments or sites study for the history and conservation. (10 lecs.)

Any one or two monuments in each category.

1. Pre/Proto-historic sites. (Lothal, Dholavira, Bhimbetka)
2. Early historical sites. (Sanchi, Nagarjunakonda, Amaravati)
3. Cave Architecture. (Karle, Ajanta, Kanheri, Udaygiri)
4. Temples. (Ratha temples, Kailasa, Konark)
5. Forts (Raigad, Champaner, Devagiri)
6. Step wells and tanks (Rani-ki-Wav, Adalaj ki Wav, or any other step wells in Maharashtra)

**CIA: Field trip Report/Assignment**

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**Bibliography**

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


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

UNESCO and its programmes, protection of Mankind’s Cultural Heritage sites and monuments, UNESCO, 1970
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SEMESTER: - V COURSE: A.AIC.5.04

A STUDY OF THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION

60 LECTURES

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. This is a paper dealing with the cultural development of various river valley civilizations all over the world excluding India.
2. This paper will help in understanding information on war and conflict, religion, art, society and technology, politics and economic history and will help in understanding the spread of related features.
3. This paper will include the study of some of the monuments in the various sites and have been awarded the title of UNESCO heritage sites.
4. This study will enable to make a comparative study of the Indian culture with world civilization.
5. This study will also help in promoting World Tourism and Heritage.

UNIT I : Peopling the Earth & Civilization in Iran, Iraq and Turkey (12 lecs.)

1. Introduction & Agricultural Transitions (Catal Hoyuk & Jericho)
2. Sumerians and Assyrians and Babylonians from Mesopotamia
3. Anatolia
4. Zoroastrian culture of Iran

UNIT II: Kingdom of Israel, Jewish Diaspora & Egyptian Civilization (12 lecs.)

1. The Israelite kingdoms
2. Roman era in Jewish history and Impact of the Roman era
3. Egypt (2500-2000 BC) old kingdom and new kingdom
4. Egyptian Art, Religion and Culture

UNIT III: Greek and Roman traditions (12 lecs.)

1. The Greek city states.
2. Mycenaean and Minoan civilization
3. Roman empire

UNIT IV: American cultures (12 lecs.)

1. Maya (American culture - Amerindian people of southern Mexico)
2. Inca (Andes mountain)
3. Aztecs (valley of Mexico)

UNIT V: The early Chinese Civilizations (12 lecs.)

1. The Shang Dynasty
2. Confucius’s China
3. Zhou dynasty

CIA: Test/Model/Exhibition/Assignment

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Bibliography:


Ackerman, Phyllis, 1945, Ritual Bronzes of Ancient China, New York, Dryden.


Scully, Vincent, 1979, The Earth, the Temple and the Gods: Greek Sacred Architecture, Yale Univ. Press.


Age of Spirituality: Late Antique and Early Christian Art, Third to Seventh Century, 1979, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art.
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SEMESTER V

COURSE: A.AIC.5.05

BRIEF SURVEY OF RELIGIO-PHILOPHICAL TRADITIONS IN INDIA

PART I

[60 LECTURES]

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

Unit I: Components of Religion & Religious beliefs and Practices during the Proto-Historic Period (15 lecs.)

1. Philosophy, Ritual & Mythology

2. Mother Goddesses worship and Fertility Cult

3. Animal Worship, Nature worship and other forms of Worship

Unit II: Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas (15 lecs.)

8. Monotheism and Polytheism

9. Law of Karma and Cosmogamy

3. Theory of Causation and Transmigration

Unit III: Origin and Growth of Buddhism (15 lecs.)
2. The development of Buddhism from Theravada to Vajrayana
3. Decline of Buddhism

Unit IV: Fundamental Teaching of Jainism (15 lecs.)

1. Origin and Growth of Jainism
2. Ideals of Digambara and Shvetambara sects
3. Spread of Jainism

CIA: Assignment/Paper Presentation

Bibliography

Bannerjee, P.-Early Indian Religions.


Chanana, Dev Raj, 1966, Social Implication of Reason and Authority in Buddhism, Indian Economic and Social History Review, pp3 (3)-292-302

Chatterjee, S.C. and D. M. Datta, 1960, An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Calcutta.

Chattopadhyaya, S., Theistic Sects in Ancient India.


Keith, A. B., 1925, Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas and Upanishads, Cambridge


Sharma, R.S., 1982, Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India.


Shah, C.P., Jainism in Northern India


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SEMESTER V

COURSE: A.AIC.5.06

BRIEF SURVEY OF ANCIENT INDIAN LITERARY TRADITION

[45 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the literary Traditions of Ancient India (Content, Type and Historical and Sketch)

Unit I: Early Literature of India (10 lecs.)

7. The Vedic Literature (Samhitas, Aranyakas Upanishads and Vedangas)
8. Mahakavyas (Age, Ornate and Hero-Poetry)
9. 3. Brief Survey of Pauranic Literature (Puranas and Upa-Puranas)

Unit II: Survey of Canonical and Non-Canonical Buddhist and Jain Literature (10 lecs.)

10. Tripitakas
11. Jain Agamas
12. Vamsa Literature and Milinda-Panha

Unit III: A Brief Study of Sanskrit Kavya Literature & Dramas (15 lecs.)

1. Lyrical, Epic and Didactic poems
2. Works of Asvaghosha, Kalidasa and Bharavi
3. Characteristics, Types & Style of Sanskrit Dramas of Bhasa, Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti and Vishakadutta

Unit IV: Survey of Historical Narrative Literature and Ornate Fictions (10 lecs.)
1. Panchatantra, Jatakas and Hitopadesha
2. Kalhana’s Rajatarangini and Bilhana’s Vikramankadevacharita
3. Bana’s Harshacharita and Kadambari
4. Dandin’s Dashakumaracharita

**CIA: Assignment**

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**Bibliography**

Macdonnel A.A.-History of Sanskrit Literature.

Winternitz M.-History of Indian Literature Vol I, II and III.

Dasgupta S. N. & De S.K. –History of Sanskrit Literature Vol. I

Ramakrishna Mission –Cultural heritage of India Vol.I, II & III


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Varadachari V.-History of Sanskrit Literature.

Chaitanya Krishna-A new History of Sanskrit Literature.

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