

St. Xavier's College – Autonomous Mumbai Syllabus

For 6th Semester Courses in Ancient Indian Culture and Archaeology (June 2018 onwards)

Contents:

AAIC0601: ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

AAIC0602: EVOLUTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA PART II

AAIC0603: INTRODUCTION TO ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNO ZOO-ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA

AAIC0604: STUDY OF PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES

AAIC0605: BRIEF SURVEY OF RELIGIO-PHILOPHICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA PART II

AAIC0606: A BRIEF SURVEY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT INDIA

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER VI COURSE: AAIC0601

ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA [60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the economic institutions of Ancient India which will help them correlate with archaeological findings.

Unit I: Sources of Economic History & the Science of Vartta (15 lecs.)

- 1. Literary, Archaeological & Epigraphical evidences
- 2. Importance of Vartta and its Manifestations
- 3. Economic Functions of the State

Unit II: Economic Life in Ancient India

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Agriculture and Irrigation
- 2. Industries, Trade and Commerce
- 3. Transports, Weights and Measures

Unit III: Guilds and Corporations

(15 lecs.)

- 1. System and Administration of Guilds
- 2. System of Banking
- 3. Coins as a media of Exchange

Unit IV: Maritime Trade in Ancient India

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Maritime Ports ,Ship yards and Type of Ships
- 2. Trade and River System in Deccan, South India and North India
- 3. Trade Routes

CIA: Assignment

Bibliography

Begley, Vimala and Richard Daniel de Puma, 1992, Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade. Delhi

Begley, Vimala and Richard Daniel de Puma, 1996. The Ancient Port of Arikemedu-New Excavations and Researches. 1989-1992- Pondicherry.

Boussac, Marie-Francoise and Jean Francois Salles, 1995: Essays on the Interrelation between India, Arabia and the Eastern Mediterranean, New Delhi.

Chakrabarti Dilip K. 1990. The External Trade of the Indus Valley Civilization, New Delhi.

Chakravarti Ranabir (ed.) 2001, Trade in Early India. Oxford.

Champakalakshmi R., 1996 Trade, Ideology and Urbanization, Delhi.

Chandra Moti 1977, Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India, New Delhi.

Gogte, V.D. 2000.Indo-Arabic Maritime Contacts during the Bronze Age: Scientific Study of Pottery from Ras-al-Junayz (Oman), Adumatu, Issue no.2 (July), 7-14

Jain V.K. 1990, Trade and Traders in Western India, New Delhi.

Jha A.K.(ed) 1990, Coinage, Trade and Economy, Nashik.

Lahiri Nayanjoot, 1992, The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes (upto c200B.C.), Delhi.

Liu Xinriu, 1988, Ancient India and Ancient China-Trade and Religious Exchanges, Delhi.

Roy Himanshu Prabha, 2003, The Archaeology of Seafaring in Ancient South Asia, Cambridge.

Vohra N. N. (ed.) 2002 India and East Asia Culture and Society, Delhi.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER VI COURSE: AAIC0602

EVOLUTION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA PART II

[60 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the major forms of art and architectural heritage of ancient India and Iconography. It traces the origin and development of early temples and evolution of Temple architectural styles in different regions in the medieval period. The course also deals with miniature paintings and its heritage.

Unit I: Origin and Development of Temple Architecture. (15 lectures)

- 1. Concept and Origin of Temples
- 2. Temple Styles
- 3. Development of Rock-Cut Temples.

Unit II: Structural Temples and Secular Architecture in India (15 lectures)

- 1. Temples in Central India(Khajuraho) & Orissa (Rekha Deul)
- 2. Temples of Deccan(Chalukyan) & South India (Virupaksha & Kailashnath)
- 3. Forts and Fortification
- 4. Wells, Dams and other buildings

Unit III: A Brief Survey of Iconography

(15 lectures)

- 1. Brahmanical Iconography (Shiva, Vishnu, Shakti, etc)
- 2. Buddhist Iconography (Buddha, Bodhisattvas & Other Deities)
- 3. Jain Iconography (Tirthankaras, Yakshas and Yakshinis)

Unit IV: Brief Survey of Historical Cave and Miniatures Painting (15 lectures)

- 1. Ajanta and Bagh
- 2. Beginning of Miniature Painting and Regional Development:
 - a) Rajput Paintings
 - b) Pahari Painting
 - c) Deccani Painting
 - d) Kalighat Painting

Field Visits are Compulsory.

CIA: Practical Site Visits and Project Work.

Bibliography

Acharya, P.K. 1927, Indian Architecture According to Manasara-Shilapshastra.Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Agrawal, V.S. 1948.Gupta Art.Lucknow:U.P. Historical Society.

Agrawal, V.S. 1965. Masterpieces of Mathura Sculptures. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.

Asher, Catherine B. and Thomas R. Metcalf(Eds.) 1994.Perceptions of South Asia's Visual Past, New Delhi /Madras: American Institute of Indian Studies/Swadharma Surajya.

Banerji Arundhati 1994, Early Indian Terracotta Art, New Delhi: Harman Publishing House

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 Implex

Berkson, Carmel 192, Ellora: Concept and Style. New Delhi: Abhinava Publications and Indiara Gandhi National Centre for Art.

Bhatacharyya, T.1947.A Study of Vastuvidya or Canon of Indian Architecture .Patna, Dariapore.

Bose, N.K. 2001. Orissan Temple Architecture (Vastushastra)[With Sanskrit Text and English Translation).Delhi:Bharitiya Kala Prakashana.

Brown, Percy 1959.(4th Edition) Indian Architecture(Buddhist and Hindu Period).Bombay, D. B. Taraporewala.

Chakrabarti, Jayant 1980. Techniques in Indian Mural Painting. Calcatta: K.P. Bagchi and Company

Coomarswami, Ananda 1972. History of Indian and Indonesian Art. New Delhi: Mushiram Manoharlal (Indian Edition)

Deglurkar, G. B. 1974. Temple Architecture and Sculpture of Maharashtra. Nagpur, Nagpurr University

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

Dahejia, Vidya 1979. Early Stone Temples of Orissa, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Dahejia, Vidya, 1990. Art of Imperial Cholas. New York: Columbia University Press.

Dahejia, Vidya, 1997. Discource in Early Buddhist Art: Visual Narrative of India New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Dahejia, Vidya, 1997.Indian Art.London: Phaidan Press

Devraj, D.V. and Channabasappa (Eds) 1996 .Art and Architecture in Karnataka (Papers Presented at the National Seminar on Archaeology 1985).Mysore; Directorate of Archaeology and Museums.

Dhaky, M.A. 1977, The Indian Temple Forms: In Karnataka Inscriptions and Architecture.New Delhi Abhina Publications

Dhavalikar, M.K...1978. Masterpieces of Indian Terracottas.Bombay: Taraporewala and Sons.

Dhavalikar, M.K...1983. Master Pieces of Rashtrakuta Art. The Kailasa. Mumbai: Taraporewala.

Donaldson, Thomas E. 1985. Hindu Temple Art of Orissa. (volume 1). (Studies in South Asian Culture 12). Leiden: E. J. Brill.

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

Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture. (Volume 2, part1) Varanasi/Gurgaon: American Institute of Indian Studies.

Gangoli, O.C. 1957. Art of Chandela. Calcutta: Rupa and Company.

Gupta, S.P.(Ed.) 1985 .Kushan Sculpture from Sanghol: A Recent Discovery. New Delhi: National Museum.

Halade, M. 1968.Gandhara Style and the Evolution of Buddhist Art.London: Thames and Hudson.

Hardy, Adam, 1995. Indian Temple Architecture: Forms and Transformation. New Delhi: Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Art and Abhinav Publications

Huntington, Susan.1985.The Art of Ancient India (Buddhist, Hindu and Jaina).New York, Weatherhill.

Joshi, N.P. 1966. Mathura Sculptures, Mathura: Archaeological Museum.

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

Kannal, Deepak.H. 1996. Ellora-An Enigma in Sculptural Styles. New Delhi: Books and Books.

Khandalwala, Karl (Ed.) 1991.Golden Age, Gupta Art Empire, Province and Influence.Bombay: Marg Publications.

Knox, Robert 1992.Amaravati: Buddhist Sculptures from the Great Stupa.London: British Museum Press.

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

Kramrisch, Stella 1965. Art of India, London: Phaidon Press.

Kramrisch, Stella 1986. The Hindu Temple. (two volumes) (Series: Architectureal Survey of Temples 5) New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.

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

Mathur, Asha Rani.1988. The Great Traditions: Indian Bronze Master Pieces. New Delhi: Festival of India

Mitra, Debala 1992. Konark. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.

Motichandra 1957-58. Ancient Indian Ivories, Bulletin of Prince of Wales Museum (1957-58), Volume 6, pp.4-63.

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

Nehru, Lolita 1989. Origins of Gandhara Style: A Study of Contributory Influences: Delhi; Oxford University Press.

Parimoo, Ratan et al.(ed.) 1991. The Art of Ajanta: New Perspective. New Delhi: Books and Books (two volumes)

Parimoo, Ratan, Deepak Kannal and Shiavaji Panikkar (Eds.).1988.Ellora Caves: Sculpture and Architecture (Collected Papers of the UGC's National Seminar).New Delh: Books and Books.

Pichard, Pierre.1995. Tanjavur Brihadishvar: An Architectural Study (The Monument and The Living Presence Series). New Delhi: Indira Gandhi National Centre For Arts.

Pramod Chandra (Ed.) 1975. Studies in Indian Temple Architecture (Papers presented at a Seminar held in Varanasi, 1967) New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.

Rajendra Prasad 1983. Chalukyan Temples of Andhradesh, New Delhi Abhinav Publication.

Rama, K...1995. Buddhist Art of Nagarjunakonda. Delhi Sandeep Prakashan.

Rath Sharma and Alice Boner (Tr.) .1966.Shilpa Prakash.Leiden:E.J.Brill.

Ray, Nihararanjan.1965. Maurya and Shunga Atr. Calcutta: Indian Studies.

Saraswati, S.K.1975.A Survey of Indian Sculpture. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal

Sarkar, H.1966.Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of India. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal

Schlingoff, Dieter 1988. Studies in the Ajanta Paintings: Identifications and Interpretations . Delhi: Ajanta Publications

Settar, S.1992. Hoyasala Temples. Dharwad: Karnataka University.

Sharma, R.C.1986.Mathura as School of Sculpture, in Dimension of Art.(Papul Jaykar Seventy)(Lokesh Chandra and Jotindra Jain Eds.)Pp.407-416.Delhi:Agam Kala Prakashan

Shastri .T.Ganpati. (Ed.) 1966.Samaranganasutrdhara of Bhoja.Baroda: Oriental Institute.

Sivaramamurti, C.1962.Indian Bronzes. Bombay,: Marg Publications.

Soundara Rajan, K.V.1971.Indian Temple Styles: The Personality of Hindu Architecture. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal

Soundara Rajan, K.V.1981 Cave Temples of the Deccan. Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India

Soundara Rajan, K.V.1984. Early Kalinga Art and Architecture. Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan

Spink, Walter.1967. Ajanta to Ellora, Marg 20:4-67.

Srinivasan, K.R. 1998. Temples of South India. (India: The Land and the People Series) New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Stone, Elizabeth Rosen 1994. The Buddhist Art of Nagurjunakonda. (Buddhist Tradition Series) Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas.

Tarrtakov, Gary Michael, 1997.Te Durga Temple at Aihole: Historiographical Study.Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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

Trivedi, R.D. 1990.The Temples of Pratihara Period in Central India. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.

William, Joanna Gottfried 1982.Art of Gupta India: Empire and Province.Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Zimmer.H.. 1964.The Art of Indian Asia.(2 vols).New York:Bollingen Foundations Inc.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER VI COURSE: AAIC0603

INTRODUCTION TO ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNO ZOO-ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA

[45 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with Ethno-Archaeology and Zoo-archaeology in India. It involves the investigations of contemporary behaviour and material culture from archaeological perspective. It is a broad field of inquiry that encompasses all aspects of human adaptation from selection of raw material to ideological basis for the use of specific symbols.

Unit I: Theory, Definition and Historiography.

(10 lectures)

- 4. Ethnoarchaeology: Nature, Origin and history
- 5. Theorizing Ethnoarchaeology and Analogy

Unit II: Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of past material cultures in India.

(10 lectures)

- 5. Important theoretical models and their application.
- 6. Settlement Pattern, Technology & Crafts.
- 7. Ceramics, food processing etc

Unit III: Case Studies in Ethnoarchaeology.

(15 lectures)

- 1. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies:
 - a) World, e.g. the Eskimos, Bushmen and Australian Aborigines.
 - b) India (E.g Andaman Islanders, Birhors, Chenchus, Yanadis, Katkaris, Veddas, Kanjars, Vanvaghris.)
- 2. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living nomadic and sedentary (tribal) pastoral societies of India e.g. Todas, Rabaris, Dhangars, Gadris, Gujjars.
- 3. Pastoral communities of Central and western India(e.g. Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils, Dhangars, Warlis)
- 4. Living Megalithic traditions in NE India and Matriarchal systems in Mizoram and Kerala, shifting cultivation practices (e.g. Jhoom).

Unit IV: The role of Analogy in solving problems pertaining to the application of sciences in archaeology in India. (10 lectures)

- 3. Bio- anthropology.
- 4. Ethno- botany.(food and medicine)
- 5. Social zoo archaeology.

Field Visits are Compulsory.
CIA: Practical Site Visits and Project Work.

Bibliography

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

Allchin, B. [ed.] 1994. Living Traditions: South Asian Ethno Archaeology. New Delhi: Oxford 7 IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Michael, J. Balick and Paul Alan Cox. 1996. Plant, People and the Science of Ethno Botany, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

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.

Pakem, B. Bhattacharya, J. B., Dutta, B.B. and B.Dutta Ray. 1980. Shifting Cultivation in North-East India, North East India Council for Social Science Research, Shillong (2nd revised edition).

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

Binford, L.R. 1978. Nunamiut Ethnoarchaeology, New York, Academic Press.

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

Cooper, Z. 1992 "The Relevance of the Forager/Collector Model to Island Communities in the Bay of Bengal". Man and Environment XVII (2): 111-122.

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

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

Fuchs, S. 1973. The Aboriginal Tribes Of India. Delhi: Macmillan India.

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

Grigg, D.B.1980. The Agricultural Systems Of The World, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (chapter on Shifting Agriculture,pp.37-75.

Griffin, P.B. and W.G. Solheim II. 1990. "Ethnoarchaeological Research in Asia." Asian Perspectives 28 (2): 145-161.

Jain, S.K. 1991. Contributions to Indian Ethno botany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur

Kramer C. (ed.) 1980 Ethnoarchaeology. Guildford Survey: Columbia University Press.

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

Leshnik, L.S. and R. Jones (eds.) 1975. Pastoralists and Nomads. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

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

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.

Misra, V.N. 1990. "The Van Vagris- 'Lost' Hunters of the Thar Desert, Rajasthan". Man and EnvironmentXV (2):89-108.

Morris, B.1982. Forest Traders: A Socio-Economic Study of the Hill Pandaram. London School of Economics Monograph, Social Anthropology55. 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.K.L. 1985. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Area. " World Archaeology 17 (2): 195-205.

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.

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

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

Nagar, M.192."Tribal Societies in India."In, Saryu Doshi (ed.).1992.Tribal India: Ancestor, God and Spirits.Bombay: Marg Publication

Parker, B, J..B.Bhatacharya, B.B.Dutta abd B. Datta Ray.1980 Shifting Cultivation in the 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 Micigan, Ann Arbor.

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

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

Satapathy, K.K and B.K. Sarma.2002.Shifting Cultivation in India: An Overview. Asian Agri-History, Vol.6, No.2, pp.121-139

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

Sinopoli, C. M. 191. "Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Archaeological Research in South Asia." Asian Perspectives 28 (2):145-161

Smiley F. E. Et. Al. 1980 The Archaeological Correlates of the Hunter-Gatherer Societies: Studies from the Ethnographic Record. Ann Arbor. Michigan University Press.

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

Axel Steenberg.1986. Man the Manupulator. An Ethnoarchaeological Basic for Reconstructing the Past, National Museum, Kopenhagen.

Axel Steenberg.1993. Fire Clearence Husbandry: Traditional Techniques throughout the World, Poul Kristenseen Hernig.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER V COURSE: AAIC0604

STUDY OF PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES [60 LECTURES]

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

Unit I: Ethics of Conservation

(15 lecs.)

- 4. Professional Ethics
- 5. Policy on replacement or restoration
- 6. Misuse of Scientific and conservation techniques.

Unit II: Preventive Conservation

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Preventive measures
- 2. Role of Conservator.
- 3. Collective Responsibility
- 4. Disaster planning for museums

Unit III: Examination and Documentation

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Factors of Decay
- 2. Acquisition, examination and documentation
- 3. Problems of excavated objects
- 4. Authenticity and Faking

Unit IV: Process of Conservation of Various Materials. (15 lecs.)

- 1. Organic (Bone, Ivory, Wood, etc)
- 2. Inorganic (Stone, Bricks, Pottery and Terracotta, Metal, etc)
- 3. Conservation of paintings, murals and manuscripts

CIA: Conservation lab workshop/Report

Bibliography

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

Biswas Sachindra Sekhar, Protecting Cultural Heritage, National Legislation and International Conventions, Arya Book International, New Delhi, 1999

Nagar S. L., Protection, Conservation and Preservation of India's monuments, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 1998

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

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER VI COURSE: AAIC0605

BRIEF SURVEY OF RELIGIO-PHILOPHICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA PART II

[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: Schools in Indian Philosophy

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Six Systems of Philosophy
- 2. Nastika Schools in Indian Tradition (Except Buddhism and Jainism)

Unit II: Shaivism (15 lecs.)

- 1. Shaiva Agamic Cults (Pashupata sect, Kashmir Shaivism, Kapalikas and Kalamukhas)
- 2. Shaivism in South India (Vira –Shaivism, Tamil Shaivism, Shankaracharya)
- 3. Other Shaiva Sects (Ganapatya and Subramaniya)

Unit III: Vaishnavism

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Bhagvad Gita and Religion and Philosophy as reflected in the Epics
- 2. Vaishnava Agama Sampradaya
- 3. Vaishnavism in South India
- 4. Concept and Philosophy of Bhakti

Unit IV: Shakti and Tantra in India

(15 lecs.)

- 1. Development of Shakta Cult (Mother Goddess and Smarta Tradition)
- 2. Components and Tantric Philosophy and Rituals
- 3. Development of Tantrism in India

CIA: Assignment/Paper Presentation

Bibliography

Bhandarkar, R.G., 1965, Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Minor Religious Systems, Varanasi.

Bhattacharya, N.N., 1982, History of the Tantric Religion: A Historic, Ritualistic and Philosophical Study, Delhi.

Bhattacharya, N.N., 1989, Medieval Bhakti Movements in India, Delhi.

Bhattacharya, N.N., 1996, Ancient Indian Rituals and their Social Content, Delhi.

Chakravarti, N., The Concept of Rudra Shiva through the Ages.

Chattopadhyaya, S., Theistic Sects in Ancient India

Dasgupta, S.N., 1952-55, A history of Indian Philosophy.

Gonda, J., 1969, Ascpects of Early Vaishnavism, Delhi

Hiriyanna, M. -Essentials of Indian Philosophy

Jaiswal, S., 1981, The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism, Delhi.

Radhakrishnan, S. -Indian Philosophy Vol. I & II.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

SEMESTER VI COURSE: AAIC0606

A BRIEF SURVEY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT INDIA

[45 LECTURES]

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: The main aim of this course is to make students acquainted with the various sciences and technological advances in ancient India.

Unit I: Sources for the study of Science and Technology & Health Care (10 lecs.)

- 1. Literature & Archaeological Sources
- 2. Yoga
- 3. Ayurveda
- 4. Magic

Unit II: Specific Sciences in Ancient India

(20 lecs.)

- 1. Astronomy, Astrology and Mathematics
- 2. Water Management
- 3. Sangita Shastra
- 4. Kama Shastra (Erotic science)
- 5. Niti Shastra (Polity)
- 6. Vastu Shastra-Architecture
- 7. Lexicography

- 8. Rasa Shastra-Chemistry & Alchemy
- 9. Vanaspati Shastra-Botany

Unit III: Urbanization and Development of Crafts and Industries (10 lecs.)

- 5. Bead-Making ,Pottery
- 6. Metal-Casting
- 7. Textiles

Unit IV: Recent Studies and Modern Investigation of Ancient Sciences and Technology. (05 lecs.)

CIA: Assignment/Workshop

Bibliography

Bose, D.M., Sen, S.N., Subbarayappa, B.V., Consice history of Sciences in India

Brajendranatha Seal, Banrasidas Motilal, Delhi, 1958, Positive Sciences of Ancient India

Ray, P., 1956, History of Chemistry in Ancient India and Medieval India, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta.

Ray, P., Gupta, H.N. National Institute of Sciences of India, 1965, Charaka Samhita-A Scientific Synopsis, New Delhi.

Ramakrishna Mission-Cultural Heritage of India Vol. I, II & III.
