DECCAN COLLEGE
POST GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
PUNE – 411 006 (INDIA)
(Declared as Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act 1956 )

2017
ARC 201: RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF INDIA (UP TO THE 12th CENTURY C.E)

Course Objectives:
In this course students are introduced to the development of different religious traditions in India upto the 12th Century CE. The changing dominance of different religious strands from the Vedic religion to the Brahmanical religion and to the Buddhism and Jainism are outlined.

Course Outcomes:
After completion of this course students will be familiar with the different religious traditions of the Indian subcontinent.

Unit 1: Vedic Religion (12hrs)
   i. Religion of the Vedic and Later Vedic Periods.
   ii. Aniconic worship of natural powers.
   iii. Atharvanic religion.
   iv. The cult of Sacrifice.

Unit 2: Buddhism (7hrs)
   i. Emergence and expansion
   ii. Basic Tenets
   iii. Introduction to Buddhist sects,
   iv. Decline of Buddhism

Unit 3: Jainism (7hrs)
   i. Lokayatikas and Ajivikas
   ii. Emergence and expansion
   iii. Introduction to Jain sects
Unit 4: Vedic Religion and its transformation into Brahmanical religion (14hrs)

i. Shiva, Rudra-Shiva concept, Linga worship, emergence and expansion of Shavism, Pashupata sect,

ii. Vishnu, Avataras, doctrine, emergence and expansion of Vaishnavism, Bhagavata sect.

iii. Shakti and her manifestations, brief introduction to Yogini Cult

iv. Brief introduction to Saura and Ganapatya Cults.

Unit 5: Other Religious trends (5 hrs)

i. Yakshas and Nagas

ii. Goddesses of fertility and prosperity

iii. Brief introduction to Tantric and ascetic practices

Recommended Readings:


ARC 202: FIELD METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Course Objectives:
This course introduces students to the process of archaeological investigation from the discovery of sites to their excavation and analysis of the recovered archaeological evidences. This course includes training in field methods including excavation techniques.

Course Outcomes:
Students learn the practical methods of doing Archaeological work.

On Field:
   i. Excavation Techniques (L/P/T)
   ii. Stratigraphy (L/P/T)
   iii. 3D Recording (LP/T)
   iv. Trench Layout (L/P/T)
   v. Section Drawing (L/P/T)
   vi. Structure Drawing (L/P/T)
   vii. Elevation and Plan (L/P/T)
   viii. Pottery Drawing (L/P/T)
   ix. Stone Tool Drawing (L/P/T)
   x. Object Photography (L/P/T)
   xi. Ceramic Analyses (L/P/T)
   xii. Total Station (L/P/T)
   xiii. Antiquity Registration (L/P/T)
   xiv. Report writing

In House:
   i. Development of Field Archaeology in India (1 hr)
   ii. Exploration Techniques (1 hr)
   iii. Geo-physical Methods of Survey (1 hr)
   iv. Legends and Regions (1 hr)
   v. 3-D recording and contextual approach (1 hr)
   vi. Stratigraphy (2 hrs)
   vii. Harris Matrix Method of Recording (1 hr)
Recommended Readings:


ARC 203: PROTOHISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA

Course Objectives:
The course will cover aspects of the archaeology of the South Asia from the Mesolithic / Neolithic, through the Chalcolithic to appearance of iron in the late second, to early first millennium BC. It tracks the development and spread of agriculture during the Neolithic, through to the rise of Harappan urbanism in the third to second millennium BC. The focus then shifts to the Western India, Gangetic valley, central India, and the South, with an examination of the Chalcolithic cultures that co-existed with Harappan urbanism and continued after its decline, and the developments that led to the emergence of the 'second urbanization' during the first millennium BC.

Course Outcome:
On the successful completion of Protohistory of South Asia, students will develop a strong foundation and critical understanding of the subject and will be able to situate South Asian materials within wider archaeological debates.

Unit I: Introduction (5 hrs)
   i. Protohistory: definition, scope, terminology (2hrs)
   ii. Origin of agriculture in West Asia and East Asia (3 hrs)

Unit II: South Asian Neolithic Perspectives (10 hrs)
   i. Neolithic Cultures of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Pakistan (2 hrs)
   ii. Neolithic cultures of Kashmir Valley (1 hr)
   iii. Neolithic cultures of Vindhyas and Ganges (2 hrs)
   iv. Neolithic cultures of East and North east India (1 hr)
   v. Neolithic cultures of South India (2 hrs)

Unit III: Harappan Civilization (5 hrs)
   i. Harappan Cultural Tradition: general Framework and chronology:
   ii. Early Harappan Cultures of Sindh, Baluchistan, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat (1 hr)
   iii. Harappan Town Planning and Trade (1 hr)
   iv. Harappan Socio-political and Religious Organization (1 hr)
v. Harappan Decline: various theories, causes and consequences: Late Harappan Cultures (1 hr)

MIDTERM

Unit IV: South Asian Chalcolithic Perspectives (17 hrs)

i. Chalcolithic culture of Rajasthan: Ahar and Ganeshwar Jodhpura (2 hrs)

ii. Chalcolithic culture of Ganga Plain: OCP and Copper Hoard and

iii. Chalcolithic cultures with special reference to the sites of Sohagaura,

iv. Lahuradewa and Narhan (4 hrs)

v. Chalcolithic culture of Central India: Kayatha and Malwa (2 hrs)

vi. Chalcolithic culture of Deccan: Savalda, Daimabad, Malwa, Jorwe and Ramatirtha (3 hrs)

Unit V: Iron Age and Megalithic (8 hrs)

i. Origins of Iron in South Asia Problem and perspective (3 hrs)

ii. Painted Grey ware Culture (1 hrs)

iii. Northern Black Polished ware Culture (1 hrs)

iv. Megalithic Cultures of India and Sri Lanka (3 hrs)

Recommended Readings:


xvi. Deo, S.B. 1985. The Megaliths: Their culture, ecology, economy and technology, in Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology (S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya eds.), Deccan College, Pune.


lxxv. Shirvalkar, Prabodh 2013. In Search of Padri Culture Sites along the Gulf of Cambay Region, Gujarat, Pratnatattva 19:1-9


lxxxi. Tripathi, Vibha. 1976. The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. Delhi: Concept.


ARC 204: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (UPTO 1200 C.E.)

Course Objectives:
Students are introduced to the social and economic institutions in Ancient India such as Varna, Ashrama, Marriage, revenue system and trade.

Course Outcomes:
Students get acquainted with various developmental phases of the Indian society and economy and its institutions.

Unit 1: Introduction (4 hrs)
  i. Aims and scope of social and economic history
  ii. Sources of social and economic history

Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Important Social Institutions (10 hrs)
  i. Origin of the Varna order in the Vedic and Later Vedic Periods
     Development of Varna and Caste in the post-Vedic period
  ii. Theory of mixed caste

Unit 3: Rules Governing Individuals From The Texts (12 hrs)
  i. Significance of Samskaras in Ancient India
  ii. Concept and place of Ashramas in ancient Indian society
  iii. Institution of marriage
  iv. Exogamy and Endogamy
  v. Position of women in family and society: Custom of sati, niyoga, widow hood.

Unit 4: Evolution of Educational Institutions (5hrs)
  i. Education in the Vedic and Later Vedic periods
  ii. Emergence of Buddhist monastic universities

Unit 5: Evolution of Economic Institutions (14hrs)
  i. Emergence of complex societies, beginnings of urbanization and trade in ancient India,
  ii. Agro-pastoral economy and development of land-revenue system
  iii. Guilds
iv. Indo-roman trade

v. Recent studies in decline of trade, the decay of the urban centres and the feudalisation of Society.

**Recommended Readings:**


