

TUMKUR  **UNIVERSITY**

**Department of Studies and Research in
History and Archaeology**

**Master of Arts in History and Archaeology
(M. A.)**

**CBCS Regulations and Syllabus
2018-2022**

DRAFT

Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology

Tumkur University

B. H. Road, Tumakuru - 572103. Karnataka (India)

TUMKUR UNIVERSITY
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MASTER'S OF ARTS IN
HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
2018-19 Onwards

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Semester Scheme

Title of the Programme

The programme shall be called Master of Arts in History and Archaeology which is abbreviated as M.A. in History and Archaeology.

1. Eligibility for Admission

Candidates possessing a three years degree with History as an optional subject from the host university which in equivalent thereto complying with eligibility criteria laid down by the University for the Admission to M.A. History and Archaeology are eligible for admission. The candidate shall have passed the prescribed qualifying examination with not less than 50% of the marks in aggregate of all the semesters/years of the degree examination and also in History as well. However, in case of candidates belonging to SC/ST and any other groups classified by the Government of Karnataka for such a purpose from time to time, the University Regulations governing PG Program shall be applicable.

2. Duration of the Course

The course of the degree of Master of Arts shall consist of two academic years, consisting of four semesters. The course of study shall be based on Choice Based Credits System (CBCS) pattern with internal assessment. For this purpose each academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The First and Third Semesters cover the period from August to November and Second and Fourth Semesters from February to May.

3. About CBCS in M.A. History and Archaeology

History and Archaeology is a science of choice. Its main function is to satisfy human choices in tune with the availability of sources. "History is a science which studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses." Choices are related with the available alternatives. Development process is linked with the choices. There are various types of choices, like private and public choice, individual and collective choice, History and social choice, production and consumption choice and many more types of choices. In this context we can say that the choice based higher education system is one step ahead towards need based and development oriented education.

Choice Based M.A. History and Archaeology (CBMAH&A) is very significant in the subject considering its global relevance and practical utility. In CBMAH&A, first of all there is a need to

create a choice for the subject. Then we have to plan to satisfy the choice by providing the appropriate framework of the subjects. So, we shall adhere to the UGC guide lines for CBCS in CBMAH&A. Given the guidelines, the subjects are classified in Core courses, Specialized courses and Open elective subjects. The choosing of the subjects is being made according to pre-determined important criteria. The core subjects of CBMAH&A should be a concrete base, inevitable and possess top most importance in mainstream History. The specialized subjects of CBMAH&A should be advanced, professionally forward looking, employment oriented and should have contemporary appeal in local to global scenario. The Open elective subjects in CBMAH&A should be somewhat different than the traditional and modern History subjects and linked with the other faculties or disciplines of the social science faculty. Considering these norms, students have to choose the core, elective and open elective subjects for CBMAH&A.

4. Attendance

Each course shall be taken as a unit for the calculation of attendance. A student shall be considered to have put in the required attendance for the course, if he/she has attended not less than 75% of the number of working hours/periods in each course. A candidate who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance shall not be eligible to take examination of the concerned course.

5. Registration of Credit Matrix/Pattern

It is mandatory for every student to register officially to the courses opted under CBCS system in a Registration Card/Form which contains details of core, special and open elective courses selected for a semester. Details of the registration of the credits are as per the University Regulations governing PG Program.

6. Components of a Program

Each Program shall consist of the following courses: A: Core Paper Theory; B: Special Paper Theory, and C: Open Elective Paper.

- **Credits for Core Paper Theory (CPT):** The number of credits allotted to each core theory paper shall be 4. In each semester, there shall be one or more core theory papers. The total credits to be allotted for core theory papers for the entire program shall be of 64 credits.
- **Credits for Special Paper Theory (STP):** The number of credits allotted to each Special theory paper shall be 4. In each semester there shall be at least two special theory papers. The total credits to be allotted for special theory papers for the entire program shall be of 32 credits.
- **Open Elective Paper (OEP):** The number of credits allotted to each open elective paper shall be 4. There shall be at least two open elective papers in the program. The total credit to be allotted for open elective papers for the entire program shall be minimum 8 credits. However, for dissertation the credits shall be 4.

7. Credit Matrix for M.A. in History and Archaeology

SN	Courses	I SEM			II SEM			III SEM			IV SEM			Total		
		C	P	M	C	P	M	C	P	M	C	P	M	C	P	M
1	Core paper	20	5	500	16	4	400	16	4	400	20	5	500	72	18	1800
2	Special paper	4	1	100	4	1	100	4	1	100	4	1	100	16	4	400
3	Open elective	-	-	-	4	1	100	4	1	100	-	-	-	8	2	200
Total		24	6	600	24	6	600	24	6	600	24	6	600	96	24	2400

- C-Credit, P- Paper, M-Marks and during the IV SEM, there shall be Dissertation/Project.
- Open Elective Papers shall be offered during II and III Semester.
- A student shall secure a minimum of 96 credits to be declared successful in MA in History and Archaeology.

For core, elective and interdisciplinary courses as they are formed as theory courses, there will be four hours classroom teaching per week and sixteen week work in a semester. For one hour classroom work per week, one credit is to be assigned.

Semester	Credits	Marks		
		IA	Exam	Total
I	24	120	480	600
II	24	120	480	600
III	24	120	480	600
IV	24	120	480	600
Total	96	480	1920	2400

8. Assessment and Evaluation Processes

The assessment and evaluation of the candidate shall be based on continuous assessment. However, for reporting purposes, a semester is divided into 3 discrete components identified as C1, C2 and C3.

Activities	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Tests	05	05	10
▪ Seminars and Study Tours	05	-	05
▪ Assignments and Tour Reports	05	-	05
Semester end Examination (C3)	-	-	80
Total			100

The performance of a candidate in a course will be assessed for a maximum of 100 marks. The first component (C1) of assessment and the second component (C2) are for 05 marks each respectively. This will be followed by assignments, seminars, case studies, study tours, study tour reports etcetera which carry a total of 10 marks. The third/final component of assessment (C3) is the semester end examination for 80 marks. The teachers concerned shall conduct tests/seminars/case studies/study tours/surveys etcetera. The students shall be informed about the modalities well in advance. The evaluated courses/assignments during component I (C1) and component II (C2) of assessment are immediately provided to the candidates after obtaining acknowledgement in the Register by the concerned teacher(s) and maintained by the Chairman (in case of a University Post-Graduate Department) and the Principal/Director (in case of Institutions). Before commencement of the semester end examination, the evaluated tests, assignments, study tour reports etcetera of C1 and C2 shall be obtained back to maintain the same till the announcement of the examination results of the semester concerned. The consolidated marks statement of C1 and C2 is submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) at least 15 days prior to the commencement of semester end examination.

9. Requirement for Proceeding to Subsequent Semester

- Candidates shall register their names for the First Semester Examination after the admission in the PG Courses.
- Candidates shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester up to Final Semester irrespective of their failure in any of the Semester Examinations subject to the condition that the candidates should register for all arrear subjects of earlier semesters along with current (subsequent) semester subjects.
- Candidates shall be eligible to go to subsequent semester, only if they earn sufficient attendance as prescribed by the Syndicate of the Tumkur University from time to time.

10. Passing Minimum

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper wherever prescribed if he/she obtains **not less than 50 percent of marks** prescribed for the examination. He/She shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, if he/she passes in all the papers wherever prescribed, as per scheme of examinations earning 96 credits.

11. Pattern of Question Paper

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks = 80

Note: 1. All Sections are compulsory.

2. Answers should be written completely either in Kannada or in English.

Part-A

Answer any FOUR of the following:

4 x 5 = 20

1. .
2. .
3. .
4. .

5. .
6. .

Part-B

Answer any THREE of the following:

3 x 10= 30

7. .
8. .
9. .
10. .
11. .

Part-C

Answer any TWO of the following:

2 x 15 = 30

12. .
13. .
14. .
15. .

12. Submissions and Evaluation of Dissertation

The candidate has to submit the project/dissertation within the time frame as prescribed by Board of Studies. The responsibility of allocating the project work including the topic of the project, duration and the time for the field work etc., shall be decided by the Departmental Council during the previous semester. Right from the initial stage of defining the problem, the candidate has to submit the progress reports periodically and also present his/her progress in the form of seminars in addition to the regular discussions with the guide. Components of evaluation of the Project/Dissertation are as follows:

Component-I (C1): Periodic progress of the Project/Dissertation work; **Component-II (C2):** Results of Project/Dissertation work and Draft Project Report/Dissertation, and; **Component-III (C3):** Final evaluation of the Project Report/Dissertation (80%) and Viva-voce (20%). The marks for evaluation of Project Report/Dissertation and the Viva-voce examination shall be decided by the respective Board of Studies. The Component-III (C3) that is the Project Report/Dissertation shall be evaluated by a panel of three members consisting of the Chairman, an External examiner, and the concerned Research Supervisor.



TUMKUR UNIVERSITY
Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Course Structure

I – SEMESTER

Sr. No.	Paper	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs. per Week	No. of Credits	Duration of the Exam.	Marks		
						Internal Assessment	Semester End Exam.	Total Marks
1	CPT 1.1.1	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
2	CPT 1.2.1	Introduction to Indian Epigraphy	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
3	CPT 1.3.1	Major Political Outlines of Ancient India up to 1200 AD	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
4	CPT 1.4.1	Socio-Economic History of Ancient India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
5	CPT 1.5.1	Indian Art and Architecture	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
6	SPT 1.6.1	Introduction to Indian Paintings and Numismatics	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
	SPT 1.6.2	Making of Karnataka – I	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
Total			24	24	-	120	480	600

Note: CPT (Core Paper Theory); SPT (Special Paper Theory)

II - SEMESTER

Sr. No.	Paper	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs. per Week	No. of Credits	Duration of the Exam.	Marks		
						Internal Assessment	Semester End Exam.	Total Marks
1	CPT 2.1.1	Pre-, and Proto-history of India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
2	CPT 2.2.1	Research Methodology	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
3	CPT 2.3.1	Major Political Outlines of Medieval India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
4	CPT 2.4.1	Socio-Economic History of Medieval India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
5	SPT 2.5.1	Introduction to Archival Studies	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
	SPT 2.5.2	Making of Karnataka – II						
6	OEP 2.6.1	Historical World Heritage Sites of India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
Total			24	24	-	120	480	600

Note: CPT (Core Paper Theory); SPT (Special Paper Theory); OEP (Open Elective Paper)

III – SEMESTER

Sr. No.	Paper	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs. per Week	No. of Credits	Duration of the Exam.	Marks		
						Internal Assessment	Semester End Exam.	Total Marks
1	CPT 3.1.1	Early Historic India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
2	CPT 3.2.1	Indian Historiography	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
3	CPT 3.3.1	Colonial History of India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
4	CPT 3.4.1	Local Cultural Studies	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
5	SPT 3.5.1	Science and Technology in Historical India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
	SPT 3.5.2	Making of Modern Mysore						
6	OEP 3.6.1	Heritage of Karnataka	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
Total			24	24	-	120	480	600

Note: CPT (Core Paper Theory); SPT (Special Paper Theory); OEP (Open Elective Paper)

IV – SEMESTER

Sr. No.	Paper	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs. per Week	No. of Credits	Duration of the Exam.	Marks		
						Internal Assessment	Semester End Exam.	Total Marks
1	CPT 4.1.1	Concepts and Ideas in Modern World History	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
2	CPT 4.2.1	Socio-Religious Reforms in India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
3	CPT 4.3.1	Making of Modern India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
4	CPT 4.4.1	Contemporary Problems of India	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
5	SPT 4.5.1	Indian Visual Forms in Historical Perspective	4	4	3 Hrs.	20	80	100
	SPT 4.5.2	Introduction to Museology						
6	CPT 4.6.1	Dissertation	4	4	-	20 (Viva-voce)	80 (Report)	100
Total			24	24	-	120	480	600

Note: CPT (Core Paper Theory); SPT (Special Paper Theory)

CPT 1.1.1 PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY (64 Hours)

Module 1: Definition; Goals of Archaeology; Archaeology and other disciplines; Kinds of Archaeology; History of Archaeology in Europe; Antiquity of Mankind; History of Archaeology in pre-Independent India. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Archaeological Theories: Concept of Culture; Culture-Historical Approach; Functionalism; New Archaeology; Processual Theory; General Systems Theory; Behavioural Archaeology; Post-Processual approaches; Contextual Archaeology; Archaeology and gender; Archaeology today. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Exploration Methods: Determinants of Archaeological data; Type of sites; Selection of a site; Problem oriented approach; Research design; Site surface survey; Factors in survey design; Site survey methods; Specialized survey methods; Site data form.

Excavation Methods: Development of field techniques; Excavation techniques; Excavation types; Principles of excavation. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Dating Methods in Archaeology; Dating system; Relative dating techniques; Absolute dating techniques; Derivative dating techniques. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration / Excavation / Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. *Archaeological Site Manual*, 1994, Museum of London, London.
2. Atkinson, R.J.C., 1953, *Field Archaeology*, 2nd edition, Methuen, London.
3. Barker, Philip, 1977, *Techniques of Archaeological Excavation*, B.T.Batsford Ltd., London.
4. Binford, L.R., 1972, *An Archaeological Perspective*, Seminar Press, New York.
5. Brothwell, D.R., 1982, *Digging up Bones*, 3rd edition, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, London.
6. Connah, G., (ed.), 1983, *Australian Field Archaeology: A Guide to Techniques*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, Australia.
7. Dancey, W.S., 1981, *Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction*, Burgess, Minneapolis.
8. Dean, Martin, *et.al.*, (ed.), 1995, *Archaeology Underwater – The NAS Guide to Principles and Practice*, Nautical Archaeology Society, Archetype Publications Ltd., London.
9. Dever, G.William and Darrel Lance, H., (ed.), 1978, *A Manual of Field Excavation, Handbook for Field Archaeologists*, Hedrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York.
10. Dillon, B.D., (ed.), 1989, *Practical Archaeology: Field and Laboratory Techniques and Archaeological Logistics*, Archaeological Research Tools 2, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.
11. Drewett L. Peter, 1999, *Field Archaeology – An Introduction*, UCL Press, London.
12. Fladmark, K.R., 1978, *A Guide to Basic Archaeological Field Procedures*, Publication 4, Department of Anthropology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia.
13. Greene, Kevin and Moore, Tom, 2010, *Archaeology: An Introduction*, 5th edition, Routledge, London and New York.
14. Harris, Edward, C., 1989, *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*, Academic Press Ltd., London.
15. Hester R.Thomas, Shafer J. Harry and FederL.Kenneth, 1997, *Field Methods in Archaeology*, 7th edition, Mayfield Publishing Company, California, U.S.A.

Select Further Readings:

1. Agrawal, D.P. & M.G.Yadava. 1995. *Dating the Human Past*. Pune: Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies.
2. Aitken, M.J. 1983. *Physics and Archaeology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Barker, G. (Ed.). 1999. *The Companion Encyclopaedia of Archaeology*. Oxon, UK: Routledge.
4. Barker, Philip, 1977, *The Techniques of Archaeological Excavations*, Batsford, London.
5. Basham, A.L., 1967, *The Wonder that was India*, Fontana Books in association with Rupa& Co., Delhi.
6. Bass, George, 1972, *A History of Seafaring Based on Underwater Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson, London, England.
7. Binford, Lewis R., 1962, "Archaeology as Anthropology", *American Antiquity*, vol.2, no.28, pp.217-225.
8. Binford, Lewis R., 1968, *New Perspectives in Archaeology*, Aldine, Chicago.
9. Butzer, K.W. 1972. *Environment and Archaeology*. London: Mithuen and Company.
10. Chakrabarti, Dilip K., 1988. *Theoretical Issues in Indian Archaeology*. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal.
11. Chakrabarti, Dilip K., 1999, *India: An Archaeological History – Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Chang, K.C (Ed.). 1968. *Settlement Archaeology*. Palo Alto: National Press Books.
13. Childe, V. Gordon, 1956, *Piecing Together the Past*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
14. Childe, V. Gordon, 1960, *What happened in History*, Penguin Books, London.
15. Childe, V. Gordon, 1960, *A Short Introduction to Archaeology*, Collier, New York.
16. Daniel, Glyn E., 1967, *The Origins and Growth of Archaeology*, Pelican Books, London.
17. Daniel, Glyn E., 1976, *A Hundred and Fifty years of Archaeology*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
18. Hester, T.R., R.F.Heizer and J.A.Graham, 1975, *Field Methods in Archaeology*, Mayfield.

Select E-resources:

1. http://www.uri.edu/mua/?gclid=CNLRuZ6UoLwCFW964god_UUAGA
2. http://www.saa.org/publicftp/public/educators/04_gathering.html
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_field_survey
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater_archaeology
5. <http://www.brown.edu/Facilities/Haffenreffer/documents/Digitteacherpacket--Final.pdf>
6. <http://www.keyschool.org/londontown/pages/pages/archbg.html>
7. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm
8. <http://www.harrismatrix.com/>
9. <http://www.biologie.uni-hamburg.de/b-online/library/archaeology/chap3.htm>
10. <http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/Archaeology/98851.htm>
11. <http://voices.yahoo.com/dating-methods-archaeology-must-know-geology-4938208.html>
12. <http://www.archaeological.org/pdfs/AIATourismGuidelines.pdf>

CPT 1.2.1 INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN EPIGRAPHY (64 Hours)

Module 1: Epigraphy: Definition, Scope and Importance. Evolution of scripts in General. Origin and Antiquity of script in India. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Indian Scripts: Brahmi and Kharoshthi scripts- origin and Characteristics, Indian Numerals. Nagari- Devanagari, Sharada, Bengali, Shambu Scripts. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Dating systems and Eras. Writing Materials. Stampage System and materials, Indian important inscriptions: Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Kurkyala Inscription of Jina Vallabha. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: South Indian Scripts: Shatavahana, Kadamba, Ganga, Badami Chalukya, Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Kalyana Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagara, Important inscriptions of Karnataka- Ashokan edicts, Halmidi inscription, Kappe Arabhatta Inscription, Aihole inscription of Pulakeshi II, Shravanabelagola inscription of Bukka. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration / Field Survey/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ, 2006, ಲಿಪಿಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. Buhler G. 1959, *Indian Palaeography*, New age Publisher Pvt,Ltd. Delhi, India.
3. Chaudhary R.K. 1983, *Inscription of Ancient India for Gupta Inscription-Meerut*.
4. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ.ವಿ.1975, ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ.
5. ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಎಂ.ಎಂ, ಮಾರ್ಗ I, II and III ಸಪ್ತ ಬುಕ್ಸ್‌ಪಾಲ್, ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. Barua. 1946, *Ashoka and his Inscriptions Part I and II* New age publications. Calcutta.

Further Readings:

1. *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy*, ASI, New Delhi, 1947 onwards.
2. *Annual Reports on South Indian Epigraphy*, Government Press, Calcutta, 1887 onwards.
3. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (C.I.I.)*, (Vol. I), A. Cunningham, Calcutta, 1877.
4. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (Vol. III)*, Fleet, J.F., Calcutta, 1888.
5. *Epigraphia Andhrica*, Related Vols., Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
6. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Related Vols., Government Press, Madras/ Mysore, 1886-1958.
7. *Epigraphia Indica*, A.S.I., Calcutta/Delhi, 1892 onwards.
8. *South Indian Inscriptions*, Related Volumes, Government Press, Madras.
9. Reddy, Devarakonda. (ed.) *Kannada University Epigraphical Series*. Prasaranga: Hampi. 2000.

**CPT 1.3.1 MAJOR POLITICAL OUTLINES OF ANCIENT INDIA UP TO 1200 AD
(64 Hours)**

Module 1: Introduction; Sources :Primary and Secondary. Formation of States during 6th century BC: 16 Mahajanpadas. Republican States. Rise of Magadha. Invasion of Alexander. The Mauryan Empire- Chandragupta Maurya. Ashoka & his Contributions. The Indo-Greek rulers – Demetrius and Menander. The Scythians (Saka) – Rudradaman and Nahapana. The Kushanas. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Post-Mauryan Period: Kalinga – Kharavela and Andhra Satavahanas. Imperial Gupta Period. Huna Invasion. Harshavardhana and his contribution. Muktapida of Kashmir. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Polity of Sangam Age: the Early Cholas, Chera, Pandyan. The Rashtrakutas. The Early Chalukyas. The Pallavas. The Imperial Cholas. The Kakatiyas. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Origin of Rajputs. Brief Study of Gurjara Pratiharas (Rajasthan - Gujarat), Paramars (Malwa), Chauhans (Ajmer/ Delhi), Chandellas (Bundelkhand). Arab Contact. Conquest of Ghaznavi, Expansion and consolidation under Muhammad Ghori. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Altekar, A.S. 1934. *The Rashtrakutas and their Times*. Oriental Book Agency: Poona.
2. Basham, A.L. 1975. *A Cultural History of India*, Clarendon, London.
3. Mukherji, R.K. 1966. *Chandragupta Maurya & His Times*. MotilalBanarsidass: Delhi.
4. Narain, A.K. 1980. *The Indo-Greeks*. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
5. Sarkar, Jadunath. 1993. *India through the Ages*. Orient Longman: Delhi.
6. Sastri, K.A.N. 1987. *A Comprehensive History of India*. PPH: Delhi.
7. Sastry, K.A.N. 1967. *The Age of the Nandas & Mauryas*. Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi.
8. Thapar, Romila.1985. *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*. OUP: Delhi.

Further Readings:

1. Chattopadhyaya, S. 1955. *Early History of North India: Sakas in India*. Visva-Bharti Prakashan: Calcutta.
2. Raichoudhari, H. C. 1953. *Political History of Ancient India*. OUP: Calcutta,
3. Shrimali, K.M. 2007. *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution (c.700 – c.350 BC)*. Tulika Books: New Delhi.

Advanced Readings:

1. Kosambi, D.D. 1970. *Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*, Vikas Publ: Delhi.
2. Roy, Kumkum, 1994. *Emergence of Monarchy in North India*. OUP: New Delhi.
3. Sharma, R.S. 1996. *The State and Varna Formation in the Mid-Ganga Plains: An Ethnoarchaeological View*, Manohar: Delhi
4. Thapar, Romila, 1984. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley*, OUP: Delhi.

CPT 1.4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction- Indus civilization-Society and Economy-Dcline -Vedic Civilization – society –Economy. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Rise of heterodox sects- Ajivakas and Charavaka- Nature of the Mauryan Society- Religion and Economy. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Satavahana- Kushanas- Guptas- Socio and Economic conditions. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: The Sangam Period: Society and Economy- Chalukyas – Rashtrakutas – Cholas – Rajputs - Social-Economic condition. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Sharma, R.S. 1991. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarasiidass: Delhi.
2. Majumdar, R.C. 1974. *History and Culture of the Indian People. Vol. I, II & III*. Mumbai.
3. Rayachaudhari, Tapan & Irfan Habib. 1984. *Cambridge Economic History of India. Vol. I-X, 500c.- 1750 AD*. S Chand: New Delhi.
4. Mahajan, V.D. 1999. *History of India, from Beginning to 1526 AD*. S. Chand: New Delhi.
5. Altekar, A.S. 1956. *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, from Prehistoric times to the Present day*. Motilal Banarasiidass: New Delhi.
6. Ghurye, G.S. 1969. *Caste and Class in India*. Popular Prakashan: Bombay
7. Kane, P.V. 1972. *History of Dharmasastra (Relevant Volumes)*. Bhandarkar Orient Research Institute, Poona.
8. Ghoshal, U.N. 1959. *History of Hindu Political Thought*. OUP: Delhi.

CPT 1.5.1 INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction: Meaning of Art and Architecture. Main Features of India Architecture. Mauryan Art – Asokan Pillars. Development of Stupa architecture with special reference to Sanchi, Bharhut and Amaravati. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Rock-Cut Architecture: Concept of Chaitya and Vihara. Barabar caves (Bihar); Bhaja, Karle, Kanheri and Ajanta Caves. Ellora Kailash Temple. Elephanta caves. Badami Caves. Mahabalipuram Mandaps and Rathas. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Temple Architecture: Types and Characteristics. Temple development with special reference to the Gupta temples and Badami Chalukyan temples. **(16 Hours)**

Discussion on temple types with reference to:

- A. Central India – Kandariya Mahadeva temple (Madhya Pradesh)
- B. Western India- Modhera (Gujarat)
- C. Eastern India- Lingaraja Temple (Bhubaneswar)
- D. Southern India – Hoysala Temple at Belur; Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore.

Module 4: Indian Iconography: Meaning and Antiquity. Types of Icons. Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath and Amravati Schools of Art. Meanings of *Mudras, Asanas, Lanchana and Ayudhas*. **(16 Hours)**

- 1. Brahmanical Iconography: Siva, Vishnu, Ganesa, Parvati, Lakshmi.
- 2. Buddhist Iconography: Buddha, Bodhisattva (Avalokiteswara, Maitreya, Vajrapani).
- 3. Jain Iconography: Tirthankars and Vidyadevins.

Practical Training: Monuments/ Survey/ Site/ Museum visits: – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

- 1. Banerjee, J.N. *Development of Hindu Iconography*. University of Calcutta. 1941.
- 2. Dhaky, M. A. 1996. *Encyclopedia of Indian temple architecture, Vol. I, part 3: South India, Upper Drāvidadēśa, Later Phase, A.D. 973–1326*. [in two parts]. Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts.
- 3. Gupta, S. P. *The Roots of Indian Art*. D.K. Publishers: Delhi. 1980.
- 4. Harle, J. C. *Gupta Sculpture*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1974.
- 5. Huntington, Susan, L. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. Penguin Books; Harmondsworth. 1986.
- 6. Meister, M. W. & Dhaky, M.A, Krishna Deva (eds.) *Encyclopedia of Indian Temple and Architecture*, AIIS Oxford University Press: Delhi. 1988.
- 7. Nagaraju, S. *Buddhist Architecture of Western India*. New Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan. 1981.
- 8. Rao, Gopinath. *Elements of Indian Iconography. All Volumes*. Delhi. 1985.
- 9. Ray, N. R. 1945. *Maurya and Sunga Art*. Calcutta, Calcutta University.
- 10. Saraswati, S.K. *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*. Munshiram Manoharlal: New Delhi. 1975.
- 11. Settar, S. *The Hoysala Temples*. (2 Volumes). Karnatak University: Dharwad. 1992.
- 12. Tomory, E. *A History of Fine Arts in India and the West*, Orient Longman, New York. 1982.

Further Readings:

1. Acharaya, P.K. *An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture*, Manasara Series - Vol. VII, London, Oxford University Press. 1946.
2. Agrawal, V.S. *Gupta Art*. Lucknow: U.P. Historical Society. 1948
3. Agrawal, V.S. *Indian Art: History of Indian Art from Earliest Times upto 3rd century AD*. Varanasi; Prithvi Prakashan: Varanasi. 1965.
4. Asthana, S. *Mathura Kala*. National Museum: Delhi. 1999.
5. Bhattacharya, T.P. *The Canons of Indian Art (A Study on Vastuvidya)*, (2nd Edition), Calcutta. 1963.
6. Briggs, M.S. *Concise Encyclopaedia of Architecture*, London. 1959.
7. Deva, K. *Temples of India*. Delhi, Aryan Books. 1995.
8. Jayaswal, V. *Kushana Clay Art of Ganga Plains*. New Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan. 1991.

Advanced Readings:

1. Coomaraswamy, A.K. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, Munshiram & Manoharlal, New Delhi. 1972.
2. Coomaraswamy, A.K. *Introduction to the Indian Art*, Munshiram & Manoharlal Publications, New Delhi. 1969.
3. Fergusson, J. *History of India & Eastern Architecture*, Munshiral Manohar: New Delhi. 1972.
4. Ghosal, U.N. Hazra, R.C. *The Cultural Heritage of India, Vol. II*, The Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture: Calcutta. 1982.
5. Gupta, R.S. *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhist and Jains*. Bombay. 1971.

E-Resources:

1. <http://asi.nic.in>
2. <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia>
3. <http://www.archive.org>
4. <http://www.itihaas.com>
5. <http://www.unesco.org>
6. <http://www.archaeos.org>
7. www.books.google.co.in

Kannada Works:

1. Anantharangachar, N. 1972. *Karnataka Vastushilpa*. Prasarnaga, University of Mysore: Mysore.
- Patil C.S, 1999. *Karnataka da Kotegalu, Vol. 1*. Kannada University: Hampi

SPT 1.6.1 INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN PAINTINGS AND NUMISMATICS (64 Hours)

Module 1: Origin and Development of Paintings in India – Different Materials – Styles of Mural Painting-Styles of Miniature Painting. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Paintings of the Gupta- Vakatakas, Chalukyas Rashtakutas, Vijayanagara and Wodeyars of Mysore. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Origin and Development of Coinage – Coins as Source of History – literary references to coins. Types of Coins: Punch Marked Coins – Chronology – Foreign Coins in India – Distribution of Symbols. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Coins of North Indian Dynasties – Maurya, Satavahana, Kushana, Imperial Gupta –Symbols. Coins of South Indian Dynasties – Pallavas, Cholas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Hoysala Coins, Vijayanagara coins, Mysore and British Coins. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Altekar, A.S. 1954. *The Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard*. Numismatic Society of India: Varanasi.
2. Goyal, S. R. 1995. *The Coinage of Ancient India*. Kusumanjali Prakashan: Jodhpur.
3. Goyal, S.R. 1995. *The Coinage of Ancient India*. Kusumanjali Prakashan: Jodhpur.
4. Gupta P.L. 1969. *Coins*. National Book Trust: New Delhi.
5. Gupta, P.L. & Jha, A. (Ed.). 1987. *Numismatics and Archaeology*. Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies: Nasik.
6. Narasimha Murthy, A.V. 1991. *Early Historical Archaeology and Numismatics of Karnataka*. Madras University: Madras.

Further Readings:

1. Allan, John. 1936. Reprint 1989. *Catalogue of coins in the British Museum, Ancient India*. Eastern Book House: Patna.
2. Altekar, A.S. 1957. *Coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Numismatic Society of India: Varanasi.
3. Bhandarkar, D.R. 1921. *Carmichael Lectures on Ancient India Numismatics*. Calcutta University: Calcutta.
4. Chakraborty, S. 1986. *Socio Religious and Cultural Study of the Ancient Indian Coins*. B.R. Publishing Corporation: Delhi.

Advanced Readings:

1. Bhatt, S.K. 1998. *Nishka- The Rig Vedic Money*. Academy of Indian Numismatics and Sigillography: Indore.
2. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Numismatic Society of India, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005 (Uttar Pradesh).
3. *Journal of Studies in South Indian Coins*. New Era Pubs: Chennai.

Kannada Works:

1. Narasimhamurthy A.V. 1996. *Vijayanagara Nanyasampathu*, Prasaranga, Mysore University: Mysore.

SPT 1.6.2 MAKING OF KARNATAKA – I (64 Hours)

Module 1: Geographical Features. Pre-History of Karnataka – Paleolithic (Isampur) Neolithic (Sangankallu) and Megalithic (Brahmagiri) period. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Mauryan Presence in Karnataka (Major and Minor Rock Edicts). The Satavahanas (Sannati). Polity under the Kadambas of Banavasi, Badami Chaylukyas, Rastrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Polity under the Hoysalas – Vijayanagara Empire – The Bahamanis- The Adil Shahis. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Polity under the Nayakas- Keladi Nayakas –Madakari Nayaka V- Other Minor Dynasties. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Altekar A.S 1934, *The Rashtrakutas and their times*. Oriental Book Agency: Poona.
2. Chopra P.N Ravindran T.K. Subramanian N. 2003, *History of South India (Ancient Medieval and Modern)* Chand Publications, New Delhi.
3. Epigraphia Carnatica, Volumes.
4. George M. Moraes 1931, *The Kadambakula, A History of Ancient and Medieval Karnataka*, Asian Educational Services New Delhi.
5. Itihas Darshanas Volume No.1 to 25 Karnataka Itihas Academy Bangalore.
6. Majumdar.R.C 1952-1964 (Ed) *History and Culture of The Indian People*, Vols, I-VI.
7. Ramesh.K.V 1984, *Chalukyas of Vatapi*, Delhi.
8. Sastri K.A.N 1965, *A History of South India*. Bombay.
9. Sheik Ali B (Ed) 1972, *The Hoysala dynasty*, Mysore.
10. Suryanath U Kamath; 2001, *A concise History of Karnataka from Pre-Historic Times to the present*, Bangalore.

Kannada Sources:

1. Chinna Swamy Sosale, Ramesh Naik, M.Kotresh. 2008, *Chalukya Lekhana Samput* Kannada University.
2. Majumdar. R.C. 2000, *Samrajyakkagi Horata*, Part-1, Bharatiya Vidyabhavana: Bangalore.
3. Telagavi, L. 2010. *Mauryas and Shatavahanas*, Kannada University Hampi.
4. Pattar, S. 2000, *Chalukyas of Badami*, Kannada University Hampi.

CPT 2.1.1 PRE-, AND PROTO-HISTORY OF INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: The geological ages and hominid evolution; Hominid remains in the Indian sub-continent; Palaeo-environments; Classifying the Indian stone age; The Palaeolithic Age: Lower Palaeolithic sites and types of tools; Middle Palaeolithic sites and types of tools; Upper Palaeolithic sites and types of tools; Palaeolithic art and cults; The life-ways of Palaeolithic Hunter-Gatherers; The Mesolithic Age: Mesolithic sites and types of tools; The magnificence of Mesolithic art. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: The Neolithic Age and the beginnings of food production; Why domestication? The identification of domestication and food production in the archaeological record. The transition to food production in the Indian sub-continent; The earliest village settlements in the Indian sub-continent, c. 7000-3000 BCE; Neolithic, Neolithic-Chalcolithic, and Chalcolithic communities, c.3000-2000 BCE; The life of early farmers; Changes in cultic and belief systems. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Archaeological profiles of different regions of the subcontinent, c.2000-500 BCE: Neolithic-Chalcolithic and Chalcolithic cultures. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: From Copper to Iron: Early Iron Age cultures of the subcontinent; The impact of Iron technology; The problem of co-relating literary and archaeological evidence. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Excavation/Exploration/ Survey/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Agrawal, D. P. 1982. *The Archaeology of India*. Surrey: Curzon Press.
2. Agrawal, D.P. & J.S. Kharakwal. 2002. *South Asian Prehistory*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
3. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin. 1983. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi: Press Syndicate University of Cambridge.
4. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget Allchin. 1997. *Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: Viking.
5. Bhattacharya, D.K. 1972. *Prehistoric Archaeology*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
6. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (Ed.). 2004. *Indus Civilization Sites in India - New Discoveries*. Mumbai: Marg.
7. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India – Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. and Makkhan Lal. 2013. *History of Ancient India Series - Vol.I: Prehistoric Roots; Vol.II: Protohistoric Foundations; Vol.III: The Texts, Political History and Administration (Till c.200 BC); Vol.IV: Political History and Administration (c.200 BC-AD 750); Vol.V: Political History and Administration (c.AD 750-1300)*. New Delhi: Vivekananda International Foundation and Aryan Books International.
9. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. and N. Lahiri. 1996. *Copper and Its Alloys in Ancient India*. Delhi: South Asia Books.
10. Chakravarty, K.K. & R.G. Bednarik (Ed.). 1997. *Indian Rock Art and Its Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
11. Childe, V.G. 1958. *The Prehistory of European Society*. Nottingham: Spokesman.
12. Deo, S.B. 1979. *The Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Dharwad: Karnataka University.
13. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1997. *Indian Protohistory*. New Delhi: Books and Books.

14. GururajaRao, B.K. 1972. *Megalithic Culture in South India*. Mysore: Mysore University.
15. Jaisawal, V. 1978. *Palaeohistory of India*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

Select Further Readings:

1. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1992. *The Early Use of Iron in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1979. 'Early Farming Communities of Central India' and 'Early Farming Cultures of Deccan.' In D.P.Agrawal and Dilip K. Chakrabarti (eds.), *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation, pp. 229-245, 247-264.
3. Dhavalikar, M.K., H.D.Sankalia, and Z.D.Ansari. 1988. *Excavations at Inamgaon*. Vol.1, Parts I and II. Pune: Deccan College.
4. Erdosy, George (ed.), 1997. *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient South Asia: Language, Material Culture and Ethnicity*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
5. Gaur R.C. 1983. *Excavations at Atranjikhhera: Early Civilization of the Upper Ganga Basin*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
6. Hooja, Rima. 1988. *The Ahar Culture and Beyond: Settlements and Frontiers of 'Mesolithic' and Early Agricultural Sites in South-Eastern Rajasthan c.3rd-2nd Millennia BC*. Oxford: BAR International Series 412.
7. Jarrige, Catherine, Jean-Francois Jarrige, Richard H. Meadow, and Gonzague Quivron (eds.). n.d. *Mehrgarh: Field Reports from Neolithic Times to the Indus Civilization*. Karachi: Department of Culture and Tourism, Government of Sindh, Pakistan, in collaboration with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
8. Korisettar, Ravi, P.C. Venkatasubbaiah, and Dorian Q. Fuller. 2003. 'Brahmagiri and Beyond: The Archaeology of the Southern Neolithic.' In Settar, S. & Ravi Korisettar (eds.). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect – Vol.I: Prehistory – Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: Indian Council for Historical Research and Manohar Publishers, pp.151-237.

Select E-resources:

1. <http://www.human-evol.cam.ac.uk/Members/Petraglia/Petraglia.htm>
2. www.harappa.com
3. <http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~witzel/vedica.pdf>
4. <http://asi.nic.in>
5. <http://deccancollegepune.ac.in/>
6. http://asi.nic.in/asi_publ_indian_archaeology.asp [Various volumes of *Indian Archaeology – A Review*, An Annual Publication on Archaeological Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.]
7. http://asi.nic.in/asi_publ_indian_archaeology.asp [Various volumes of *Ancient India*, An earlier Annual Publication of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.]
8. <http://www.manandenvironment.org/g-about-journal.html>[Various volumes of *Man and Environment*, A Bi-Annual Journal of the Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies, Pune.]
9. <http://www.indarchaeology.org/archaeology/puratattva.htm>[Various volumes of *Puratattva*, A Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi].
10. <http://archaeology.up.nic.in/pragdhara.htm> [Various volumes of *Pragdhara*, An Annual Journal of the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Uttar Pradesh].
11. <http://deccancollegepune.ac.in/library.asp> [Various volumes of *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*, Journal of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Pune].

CPT 2.2.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (64 Hours)

Module 1: Definition; Meaning; Nature and Scope and Value of Historical Research. (16 Hours)

Module 2: Meaning and Scope of Research Methodology; Selection of Topic; Formulation of Hypothesis; Types of Data. Methods of Collection of Data; Nature and Classification of Sources. (16 Hours)

Module 3: Historical Criticism; External and Internal Criticism; Positive and Negative Criticism; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Writing History; Synthesis and Interpretation; Exposition. (16 Hours)

Module 4: Writing a Research Report; Importance and Purpose of References/ Foot Notes / End Notes; Bibliography; Appendix; Index. (16 Hours)

Practical training: Exploration/ Excavation/ Field Survey/ Workshop/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Anderson, Durston & Poole. 1970. *Thesis and Assignment Writing*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
2. Barzun, J & Graff, Henry, F. 1980. *The Modern Researcher*. New York: NY University Press.
3. Bombaro, Christine. 2012. *Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars*. Plymouth, U.K.: Scarecrow Press, Inc.
4. Carr, E.H. 1982. *What is History*. London: Penguin Books.
5. Collingwood, R.G. 2005. *The Idea of History*. Rev.edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Ghosh, B.N. 1993. Reprint. *Scientific Method and Social Research*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
7. Kathirvel, S. 1985. *Research Methodology in History*. Chennai: Crenieo Centre.
8. Kothari, C.R. 2004. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. 2nd rev.edn. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt. Ltd. Publishers.

Advanced Reading:

1. Manickam, S. 1985. *Theory of History & Methods of Research*. Madurai: Kudal Publications.
2. McDowell, W.H. 2002. *Historical Research: A Guide*. Longman.
3. Misra, R.P. 2002. Reprint. *Research Methodology: A Handbook*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
4. Rajayyan, K. 1993. *History: In Theory & Method*. Madurai: Kudal Publications.
5. Sharma, T.R. 2001. *Research Methodology in History*. New Delhi: Concept Pub.Company.
6. Shiek Ali, S. 1978. *History: Its Theory and Method*. Madras: Macmillan India Publication.
7. Sreedharan, E. 2007. *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Trivandrum: Centre for South Indian Studies.
8. South, Stanley A. 1977. *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. NY: Academic Press.

CPT 2.3.1 MAJOR POLITICAL OUTLINES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction. Sources- Primary and Secondary. Brief Study of Arab Contact. Conquest of Ghaznavi, Expansion and consolidation under Muhammad Ghori. (16 Hours)

Module2: The Sultanate period, The Slave dynasty, the Khaljis: Allaudin Khalji; the Tughlaqs: Muhammadbin- Tughlaq, Feroze Shah Tughlaq; the Sayyids and the Lodis. Administration under the Sultanate. (16 Hours)

Module3: Foundation of the Mughal Empire- Babar and Humayun. The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration. Akbar, Aurangzeb. Mughal Administration - Civil, Judicial, Land Revenue. Mansabdari and Jagirdari. Decline of Mughal Empire- causes. (16 Hours)

Module4: Marathas under Shivaji- Swaraj - its expansion under the Peshwas. Balaji Vishwanatha, Balaji Baji Rao, Madhava Rao Peshwa. Causes of decline. 16 Hours)

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alam, M. 1986. *Mughal Imperial Decline in North India*. New Delhi.
2. Chandra, S. 1986. *The Eighteenth Century in India: Its Economy and the Role of the Marathas, the Jats, the Sikhs and the Afghans*, K.P. Bagchi: Kolkata.
3. Chandra, S. 1996. *Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India*. Har Anand: Delhi.
4. Chandra, Satish. 1997. *Medieval India; From Sultanate and Mughals. Part – I. 555-1526*. HarAnand: Delhi.
5. Mehta, J.L. 1986. *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, Vol. I-III*. Sterling Pub.; New Delhi.
6. Tripathi, R.P. 1964. *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*. Central Book Depot: Allahabad.

Further Readings:

1. Athar Ali, M. 1999. *Medieval India: Essays in the History of India, 1200-1750*. New Delhi.
2. Desikachar, S.V. 1993. *Caste, Religion and Country: A View of Ancient and Medieval India*. Orient Longman: Delhi.
3. Habib, I. 1999. *Agrarian System of Mughal India*. OUP: New Delhi.
4. Hasan, F. 2004. *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, 1572-1730*. Cambridge: New Delhi.
5. Rayachaudhari, T. & Irfan, H. 1984. *Cambridge Economic History of India. Vol. I-X, 550c. - 1750 AD*. S. Chand: New Delhi.

Advanced Readings:

1. Desai, S. 1980. *Social life in Maharashtra under the Peshwas*, Bombay.
2. Schimmel, A. 2006. *The Empire of the Great Mughal: History, Art and Culture*. Reaktion: New Delhi.
3. Kulkarni, A.R. 1996. *Medieval Maratha Country*, Books and Books: New Delhi.

CPT 2.4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction- Arrival of Islam and its impact on Indian Society-Structure of the medieval Rural and Urban society. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Socio and Economic condition under the Sultanates and Mughals: Nature of the Society: Social Practices – Social Groups – Position of Women. Nature of Economy. Trade. Towns. Rural and Urban Economy. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Growth of the cult of Bhakti- Contributions of Ramananda, Kabir, Nanak- Chaitanya-Meera. Dasa Movement: Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa. Vithoba Cult. Virashaivism. Development of Sufism in India. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Social and Economic conditions in Vijayanagara Period: Nature of the Society: Social Practices – Social Groups – Position of Women. Nature of Economy. Trade. Towns. Rural and Urban Economy. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Altekar, A.S. *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, from Prehistoric times to the Present day.* Motilal Banarasidass: New Delhi. 1956.
2. Chandra.S. *Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India.* Har Anand: Delhi. 1996.
3. Mahajan, V.D. *History of India, from Beginning to 1526 AD.* S. Chand: New Delhi. 1999.
4. Mahalingam, T.V. *Administration and Social Life Under Vijayanagara (2nd Edition),* Madras. 1969.
5. Rayachaudhri, Tapan & Irfan Habib. *Cambridge Economic History of India. Vol. I-X, 550c.- 1750 AD.* S. Chand: New Delhi. 1984.

SPT 2.5.1 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHIVAL STUDIES (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction To Archival Studies: Meaning and Importance of Archives. Nature of Archival Collection: Forms, formats and genres of records: Records as artifacts (symbolism, uniqueness); Co- evolution of social systems and Record keeping Systems. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Archives Management. Types of Archives: State, Institutional, Military, Industrial, Religious, Private (Personal or Family). Activities of Archives - Reference, Preservation, Exhibitions, Outreach and Electronic Resource Development. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Public Records Management. Conservation and Reprography. ICT and Archival Studies. Theory and Practice in the areas of Appraisal and Acquisition, Arrangement and Description. Some Select Laws and Regulations governing Archival Resources. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Origin and Development of Archives in India. Important examples: National Archives of India. State Archives – Karnataka. Non-Governmental Archival Resources. **(16 Hours)**

Practical Training: Workshop/ Archives/ Museum/ Site visits – Maximum Two weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Brooks, Philip C., *Research in Archives*. University of Chicago Press, 1969
2. Ghose, Sailen, *Archives in India*. Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1963
3. Gilliland, Anne J. *Conceptualizing 21st Century Archives*. Chicago: SAA. 2014.
4. Harinarayan, N. *Science of Archives Keeping*, Hyderabad: State Archives, Govt of Andhra Pradesh. 1969.
5. Millar, Laura A. *Archives: Principles and Practices*. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 2010.

Further Readings:

1. Bose, N. K. 1932. *Canons of Orissan Architecture*. Calcutta, R.Chatterji.
2. Ghosh, A., Ed. 1967. *Ajanta Murals*. Delhi, Lalit kala Academy.
3. Mathpal, Y. 1984. *Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka*. New Delhi, Abhinav Publications.

Advanced Readings:

1. Marg: A Magazine of the Arts, Marg Publications, Bombay.
2. *Kala*, Journal of Indian Art History Congress, Guwahati.
3. *Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art*, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta.

E-Resources:

1. www.books.google.co.in
2. www.jstor.org
3. <http://www.archive.org>
4. <http://www.questia.com>

SPT 2.5.2 MAKING OF KARNATAKA – II (64 Hours)

Module 1: Sources. Efforts of Early Wodeyars: Raja Wodeyar – I and Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. Local Administration: Central, Provincial and Local. Revenue. Judiciary. Military. Nature of Polity. Rise of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan: Polity and Administration: Revenue. Judiciary. Military. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Commissioner's rule in Mysore (1831 – 1881): Administrative Reforms of Mark Cubbon and L.B. Bowring. Role of Christian Missionaries: Basil Mission and Kittel. Kannada Press. Education and Health. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Circumstances leading to the Unification of Karnataka: Role of Institutions and Individuals. Border Disputes and Water Disputes with Karnataka. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Backward class and Depressed Class Movements -Peasant Movement- Women Empowerment. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandrashekar.S. *Dimensions of Socio-Political Change in Mysore-1918-1940*. New Delhi-1948.
2. Diwakar R.R- *Karnataka through the Ages-Bangalore-1968*.
3. Gayathri, M.B. *Development of Mysore State, 1940-56*. University of Mysore. 1997.
4. Hettne, Bjorn- *The Political Economy of Indirect Rule, Mysore-1881-1947* New Delhi.
5. Iyenger.A.R- *The Economic Outlook of Mysore Wodeyar-1917*
6. Ramakrishna.R- *Press and Politics in an Indian State, Mysore-1859-1947*
7. Shama Rao, M. *Modern Mysore. Vol.I & II*. Higginbothams. 1936.

OET 2.6.1 HISTORICAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF INDIA*

‘Will be offered to the students from the other Departments’

*** For Details, please see the last section.**

- CPT 3.1.1 EARLY HISTORIC INDIA (64 Hours)**
- Module 1:** The foundations of Early Historic India: Base of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Settlement contexts; Crafts and Industries; Ritual Beliefs and Practices; Interaction between different areas; Political system. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 2:** Beginning of Early Historic India: Chronology; The earliest date of the Northern Black Polished Ware; The earliest date of writing; Ancient geographical Module s; Evidence of Buddhist literature; Evidence of Jain literature; Evidence of Later Vedic literature; List of ancient principalities as compiled by B.C. Law; Evidence of historians accompanying Alexander in the north-west; Divisions of Tamil Nadu and adjacent areas in the light of Sangam literature and early inscriptions; Geo-Political orbits. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 3:** Early Historic cities: Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain from Assam and Bengal to Sind; Assam; Bengal; South Bihar; The Sub-Himalayan and Himalayan belt; To the south of the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 4:** The material basis of life: Settlements; Technology; Agriculture; Trade and Trade routes. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Excavation/Exploration/ Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget Allchin. 1997. *Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: Viking.
2. Allchin, F.R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2001. *The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India – Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
5. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. and Makkhan Lal. 2013. *History of Ancient India Series -Vol.I: Prehistoric Roots; Vol.II: Protohistoric Foundations; Vol.III:The Texts, Political History and Administration (Till c.200 BC); Vol.IV: Political History and Administration (c.200 BC-AD 750); Vol.V: Political History and Administration (c.AD 750-1300)*. New Delhi: Vivekananda International Foundation and Aryan Books International.
6. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi Books and Books.
7. Erdosy, George. 1988. *Urbanization in Early Historic India*. Oxford: BAR International Series 430.
8. Ghosh, A. 1973. *The City in Early Historical India*. Simla: Institute of Advanced Studies.
9. Ghosh, A. (ed.). 1989. *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
10. Lahiri, Nayanjot. 1992. *The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes up to c.200 BC: Resource Use, Resource Access and Lines of Communication*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Lal, B.B. [1954] 1955. 'Excavation at Hastinapura and Other Explorations in the Upper Ganga and Sutlej Basins, 1950-52.' *Ancient India* 10, 11: 5-151.
12. Lal, Makkhan. 1984. *Settlement History and Rise of Civilization in Ganga-Yamuna Doab (from 1500 BC to 300 AD)*. Delhi: Orient Book Distributors.

13. Narasimha Murthy, A.V. 1991. *Early Historical Archaeology and Numismatics of Karnataka*. Madras: Madras University.
14. Sarao, K.T.S. [1990] 2007. *Urban Centres and Urbanization as Reflected in the Pali Vinaya and Sutta Pitaka*. 2nd rev. edn. Delhi: Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi.
15. Settar, S. & Ravi Korisettar (eds.). 2002. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect – Vol.I: Prehistory – Archaeology of South Asia; Vol.II: Protohistory – Archaeology of the Harappan Civilization; Vol.III: Archaeology and Interactive Disciplines; Vol.IV: Archaeology and Historiography – History, Theory and Method*. New Delhi: Indian Council for Historical Research and Manohar Publishers.
16. Sharma, J.P. 1968. *Republics in Ancient India c.1500 B.C.-500 B.C.* Leiden: E.J. Brill.
17. Sharma, R.S. 1965. *Indian Feudalism: C.300-1200*. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
18. Sinha, B.P. (Ed.). 1969. *Potteries in Ancient India*. Patna: Patna University.
19. Thaplyal, K.K. 1996. *Guilds in Ancient India: A Study of Guild Organization in Northern India and Western Deccan from circa 600 B.C. to circa 600 A.D.* New Delhi: New Age International Ltd. Publishers.

CPT 3.2.1 INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY (64 Hours)

Module 1: Definition of Historiography. Historical Background: Western Tradition: Herodotus and Thucydides (Greek); Livy and Tacitus (Roman). St. Augustine (Church Historiography); Ibn Khaldun (Arab). **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Indian Tradition of Historical Writing: Itihas-Puranic Tradition. Banabhatta, Kalhana, Alberuni, Amir Khusrau, Ziauddin Barani and Abul Fazal. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Types of Historiography: Colonial: Orientalist: William Jones. Imperialist: James Mill and Vincent Smith. Nationalist: R.G. Bhandarkar, H.C. Raychoudhari and J.N. Sarkar. Marxist: D.D. Kosambi, R.S. Sharma and Romila Thapar. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Post-Colonial Historiography: Subaltern: Ranjit Guha. Peasant, Tribal, Dalit, Women and Diaspora History. Recent Trends in Historiography. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Library/ Archives/Workshop/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bombaro, C.. *Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars*. Scarecrow Press, Inc.: Plymouth. 2012.
2. Carr, E.H. *What is History*. Penguin Books: London. 1982.
3. Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*. Rev.edn. Oxford University Press: Oxford. 2005.
4. Ghosh, B.N. Reprint. *Scientific Method and Social Research*. Sterling : New Delhi. 1993.
5. Majumdar, R.K & Srivastava, A.N. *Historiography*. SBD Pub.: New Delhi. 1998.
6. Manickam, S. *Theory of History & Methods of Research*. Kudal Publications: Madurai. 1985.
7. McDowell, W.H. *Historical Research: A Guide*. Longman: London. 2002.
8. Rajayyan, K. *History: In Theory & Method*. Kudal Publications: Madurai. 1993.
9. Sen. M. *Historians and Historiography*. Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, 1980
10. Shiek Ali, S. *History: Its Theory and Method*. Macmillan India Publication: Madras. 1978.

Advanced Reading:

1. Sreedharan, E. *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Centre for South Indian Studies: Trivandrum. 2007.
2. South, S. A. *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press: New York. 1977.
3. Subramanian. N. *Historiography*. Ennes Publications: Udumalpet. 1973.
4. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 15th edition. University of Chicago Press. 2003.

E-resources:

1. <http://www.questia.com/library/history/historiography/historical-method>
2. www.books.google.co.in
3. www.jstor.org
4. <http://www.archive.org>
5. <http://www.questia.com>

CPT 3.3.1 COLONIAL HISTORY OF INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Nature of British colonialism in India: English East India Company –Structure of trade – Export of raw-materials –Impact on the Indian trading classes and manufacturing. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Colonialism and the agrarian classes: Land Revenue Systems –Zamindari, Ryotwari, Inamdari Systems - Famines –Commercialization of agriculture - Peasant Rebellions. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Colonialism and Modernization Discourses: Theories on Indian Nationalism - Economic nationalism. British Education Policy. Transport and Communication systems. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: British Industrial Policy- Decline of Indian industries. History of Banking 1757-1947. De-urbanization-Growth of currency policy and the emergence of Reserve Bank of India. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Banerjee, Debdas. 1999. *Colonialism in Action: Trade, Development and dependence in Late Colonial India*. Orient Longman: Delhi.
2. Bhattacharya, S. 1971. *The Financial Foundations of the British Raj*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study: Shimla.
3. Guha, Ramachandra. 1982. *A Rule of Property in Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement*, Duke University Press: New Delhi.
4. Raj K.N. et al (eds.). 1985. *Commercialization of Indian Agriculture*, OUP: Delhi.

Further Readings:

1. Chaudhury, B.B. 1964. *Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900*, Calcutta.
2. Malcolm, J. 1970. *Political History of British India from 1784 to 1823*, Associated Pub. House: New Delhi.
3. Alavi, S. 1995. *The Sepoys and the Company: Tradition and Transition in Northern India, 1770-1830*, OUP: New Delhi.

Advanced Readings:

1. Ward, J. M. 1976. *Colonial Self-Government: The British Experience 1759-1856*. University of Toronto Press: Toronto.
2. Peers, D. 2006. *India under Colonial Rule 1700-1885*, Pearson Longmans: London.
3. Metcalf, T.R. 1995. *Ideologies of the Raj: The New Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (4), Cambridge University Press; New Delhi.

CPT 3.4.1 LOCAL CULTURAL STUDIES (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction – Geographical features of Tumkur District – Pre-Historic sites – Kibbanahalli, Biligere, Irakasandra Kaloni. Rajavanti – Megalithic Culture. (16 Hours)

Module 2: Historic Period – Ruling dynasties – Chola – Ganga – Hoysala – Vijayanagara – Paleyagars – Nidugal, Hagalavadi, Gubbi Hosahalli, Madugiri, Rathnagiri, Sira, Pavagada, Hosakote, Wodeyars of Mysore. (16 Hours)

Module 3: Freedom Movement – Growth of Nationalism – Non- Cooperation- Salt – Quit India Movement – Mysore Chalo Movement – (Congress Meetings) Freedom fighters. (16 Hours)

Module 4: Society and Culture – Religion, Economic Condition, Art and Architecture, Education – Folk – Literature – Sufi Centres, Paintings – Forts – Tourist Place. (16 Hours)

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. ಬಾಸ್ಕರಪ್ಪ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದರ್ಶನ, ಟೈಮ್ಸ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್, ತುಮಕೂರು-1981
2. ಸಂಪದ್ಗಿರಿರಾವ್-ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಸಂ-2- ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ-1970
3. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.ಎಂ.ಡಿ. ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸುಧಾಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಮಧುಗಿರಿ-1987
4. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.ಕೆ. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಜೀವನ, ಗೀತಾಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು-1983
5. ವಾಸು.ಎಂ.ವಿ. (ಸಂ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅರಸು ಮನೆತನಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ-2001
6. ಯೋಗೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ.ಡಿಎಸ್, ಹಾಗಲವಾಡಿ ನಾಯಕರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ 1999.
7. Diwakar R.R. Karnataka through the ages: Mysore-1968.
8. M.S. Krishnamurthy, The Nolamba's. A Political and Cultural Study, Prasara, Mysore University Mysore-1980
9. R.Kavallamma, Maddagiri Mahanadu Pradhugalu, K-S. Muddappa Smaraka Trust. Krishnapura Doddi-2005
10. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್, ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ-1999

SPT 3.5.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN HISTORICAL INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction: Meaning, Scope & Importance. Writings on history of science and technology. Impact of Domestication of plants and animals. Indus Valley Civilization – Town Planning, Ceramics and Metallurgy. Theory of atomism & attributes of matter in ancient India. Science & Technology during Vedic & Later Vedic times. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Major development in the history of science & technology from A.D. 1st Century to C-1200, Concept of rationality & scientific ideas in India, Interaction with Arab thought & its reception, New developments in technology – Legacy of technology in medieval India, Impact of Arabian development on India with special reference to Persian wheel; gun powder, textiles; bridge building etc. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Development in medical knowledge and interaction between Unani and Ayurveda & Alchemy. Astronomy & Mathematics in Medieval India; Interaction of India & Arabic Sciences. State of science & technology on the eve of British conquest. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Exploration; early European scientists; surveyors, botanists, doctors under the Company's service. Indian response to western science. Indian response to new scientific knowledge; interactions and predicaments; science & Indian nationalism; emergence of national science and its relations vis-à-vis colonial science, Mahendra Lal Sarkar, P.C. Ray, J.C. Bose, M.N. Saha. Establishment of IISc. (1909) **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

Books & References Science,

1. A.K. Bisvas & K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 1969, *Science in India*, Kolkata.
2. Chakravarti D.K, 1999, *India: An Archaeological History*, Oxford University Press,
3. D. Raina and I. Habib (ed), 1999, *Situating History of Science: Dialogues with Joseph Needham*, OUP, Delhi,
4. Deepak Kumar, 1991, *Science & Empire*, Anamika Prakashan, Delhi.
5. Deepak Kumar, 1995, *Technology and the Raj*, Sage, New Delhi.
6. Deepak Kumar, 2000, *Science and the Raj*, OUP, Delhi,.
7. Deepak Kumar, 2000, *A Historical Overview*, Delhi.
8. Deepak Kumar, 2001 *Disease and Medicine in India*, New Delhi.
9. Dharmpal, 1971, *Indian Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century*, Delhi.
10. Dikshit. S.B., 1931, *Bharatiya Jyotish Shastra*, Poona,
11. Hoernle A.F.R., 1907, *Studies in Medicine of Ancient India*, Oxford,.

12. Hoodbhoy Pervez, 1991, *Islam and Science*, London,.
13. Ian Inkstem, 1991, *Science & Technology in History*, London,.
14. J.D. Bansal, 1939, *The Social Function of Science*, London.
15. K.D. Bhargava NAI, 1968, *Selections from educational records of Govt. of India*, Scientific and Technical Education in India, Delhi,
16. Kashikar C.G., 1951, *Indian Medicine*, Poona.
17. Kaye G.R., 1924, *Hindu Astronomy*, Calcutta,
18. Kaye G.R., Lahore, 1889, *Hindu Mathematics*.
19. V.V. Krishna & S.S. Bhatnagar, 1993, *Science, Technology and Development*, Delhi.

SPT 3.5.2 MAKING OF MODERN MYSORE (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction-sources- Krishna Raja Wodeyar III Rendition of Mysore and the instrument of transfer Act 1881. Administration of Ranga Charlu, 1881-1883. Establishment of Mysore Representative Assembly. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Administration of Sheshadri Iyer. Chamaraja Wodeyar, Administration during Regency. P.N. Krishna Murthy. V.P. Madhava Rao- Visweshwaraiah M. Kantharaj urs. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Mirza Ismail-Sultanpet Disturbances- - Shivapur Session. Viduraswanath Disturbances. Nalwadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Quit India movement in the state - Isur Disturbances - -Mysore Chalo movement - Establishment of Responsible Government. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandrashekar V.S- *Dewan Rangacharlu*. Publication Divission. New Delhi-1981
2. Chandrashekar.S. *Dimensions of Socio-Political Change in Mysore-1918-1940*. New Delhi-1948.
3. Diwakar R.R- *Karnataka through the Ages-Bangalore-1968*.
4. Gayathri, M.B. *Development of Mysore State, 1940-56*. University of Mysore. 1997.
5. Hettne, Bjorn- *The Political Economy of Indirect Rule, Mysore-1881-1947* New Delhi.
6. Iyenger.A.R- *The Economic Outlook of Mysore Wadeyar-1917*
7. Ramakrishna.R- *Press and Politics in an Indian State, Mysore-1859-1947*
8. Shama Rao, M. *Modern Mysore. Vol.I & II*. Higginbothams. 1936.

OET 3.6.1 HERITAGE OF KARNATAKA*

‘Will be offered to the students from the other Departments’

*** For Details, please see the last section.**

CPT 4.1.1 CONCEPTS AND IDEAS IN MODERN WORLD HISTORY (64 Hours)

Module 1: Legacy of the 19th Century- Liberalism and Nationalism -Growth of capitalism– Imperialism- Concept of New Imperialism.-Russian revolution and the Emergence of Socialist Economy. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: League of Nations & its failure, The Great Depression-Origin, Impact, Ideologies of Fascism & Nazism. Rise of Militarism in Japan-Second World War & the New Political Order- Emergence of the United Nations. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Post Second World war Europe-Truman Doctrine-Marshall Plan -formation of Eastern Bloc and Warsaw pact- Cold War- Salient Features and its Impact. Asia in World Politics: Korean War and Vietnam War. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Emergence of Third World-Non Aligned Movement- Middle East- Birth of Israel-The issue of Palestine-Oil Diplomacy-Iranian Revolution of 1979. Iraq-Kuwait Conflict- The Gulf War. Indo-Pakistan Relation-Kashmir Issue- Bangladesh War and Shimla Agreement. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Banerji, A. *Writing History in the Soviet Union: Making the Past Work*. New Delhi, 2008.
2. Bendersky, J.W. 2007. *A Concise History of Nazi Germany*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
3. Bosworth, R. J. 2006. *Mussolini's Italy*. London: Penguin.
4. Brewer, A. 2003. *Marxist Theories of Imperialism: A Critical Survey*. London: Routledge.
5. Chakraborty, B. 1996. *The United Nations and the Third World – Shifting Paradigms*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
6. Cipolla, C. 1993. *Before the Industrial Revolution*, London: Routledge.
7. Dev, A. 2009. *History of the World from the Late Nineteenth to the Early Twenty-First Century*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
8. Gellner, E. 2008. *Nations and Nationalism*, Cornell: Cornell University Press.
9. Hart, B.H.L. 2015. *A History of the Second World War*. London: Pan Macmillan.
10. Hobsbawm, E. J. (Ed.) 1982. *The History of Marxism*. Sussex: Harvester Press.
11. Hobsbawm, E. J. 1962. *The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848*. New York: New American Library.
12. Hobsbawm, E. J. 1975. *The Age of Capital, 1848-1875*. New York: New American Library.
13. Hobsbawm, E. J. 1987. *The Age of Empire, 1875-1914*. New York: Pantheon Books.
14. Hobsbawm, E. J. 1994. *The Age of Extremes: a History of the World, 1914-1991*. New York: Pantheon Books.

15. Housden, M. 2012. *The League of Nations and the Organization of Peace*. New York: Pearson Longman.
16. Jha, K.N. *Studies in World History*. Cosmos: New Delhi. 2008.
17. Khanna, V.N. *International Relations*. Vikas Publishing House: New Delhi. 1102.
18. Krasno, J.E. (Ed.) 2005. *The United Nations: Confronting the Challenges of a Global Society*. New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.
19. Nanda, S.P. 1998. *History of the Modern World*. New Delhi: Anmol Publ.
20. Sarti, R. 1971. *Fascism and the Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940*, California: University of California Press.
21. Sen, S.N. 1998. *Europe and the World. 1789-1945*. S. Chand; New Delhi.
22. Thomson, David. 1958. *Europe since Napoleon*. Longmans: UK.

Further Readings:

1. Bentley, M. *Politics without Democracy: Great Britain, 1815-1914*, Blackwell, 1985.
2. Gooding, J. *Rulers & Subjects: Government & People in Russia 1801-1991*. New York, 1996
3. Anthony Brewer, *Marxist Theories of Imperialism: A Critical Survey*. Routledge, 2003
4. E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*, Cornell University Press, 2008.
5. R. J. Bosworth, *Mussolini's Italy*, Penguin 2006.

Advanced Readings:

1. Adam Smith. *Wealth of Nations*. New York: Random House, 1985.
2. Carlo Cipolla, *Before the Industrial Revolution*, Routledge, London, 1993
3. Gary Kates (ed.), *The French Revolution: Recent Debates and New Controversies*, London, Routledge, 1998.
4. Lynn Hunt, *Politics, Culture and Class in the French Revolution*, University of California Press, 1984.
5. Marius Jansen, ed. & Peter Duus, ed. *The Cambridge History of Japan, Volumes 5 and 6*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989
6. Roland Sarti, *Fascism and the Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940*, University of California Press: California. 1971.

E-Resources:

1. <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/index.shtml> : For United Nations and its organs.
2. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/> : For I and II ww information and videos.

CPT 4.2.1 SOCIO- RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Contribution of Acharyas- Shankara, Madhava and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: The Sikh movement-Gurunanak Dev, Adigrantha, The Khalsa, The saints of medieval times-Their impact on socio-political and religious life. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Indian reformers-Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Eshwara Chandra Vidyasagar, M.G Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Dayananda Sarasvathi, Swamy Vivekananda, Syed Ahmad Khan. Ramakrishna Mission, Wahabi Movement. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Movement of the oppressed classes; Dr.B.R Ambedkar-his ideas on caste system, Untouchability and Indian Culture. Dalith Upliftment and institutions founded by Ambedkar. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit –Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

Suggested Readings:

1. Krishna Rao.A.N1962, Bharateeya Samaskruthi Darshana, Sagar Prakashana, Bangalore.
2. Nagegouda.H.L, Pravashikanda India, Volumes 1 to 7 Mysore.
3. Anantharangachar.N 1970 Sahitya Bharati, Mysore University, Mysore.
4. Maxmuller History of Sanskrit Literature.
5. Barbara Haris White, 2004, India working essays on Society and Economy, Cambridge University Press.
6. ಮಜುಮದಾರ್.ಆರ್.ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು, ಪ್ರೌಢಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ.
7. ಪಣಿಕ್ಕರ್ ಕೆ.ಎಂ.1985, ನವಭಾರತದ ಬುನಾದಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ (ಅನು: ಜಯಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ)
8. ಶಂಕರ ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್.1999, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಗಂಗೆಯ ಸಾವಿರ ತೊರೆಗಳು, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ.
9. ಕುವೆಂಪು 2000, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ, ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಆಶ್ರಮ ಮೈಸೂರು.
10. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ. 2003, ಸತ್ಯಾರ್ಥಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಆರ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. (ಅನು: ಸುಧಾಕರ ಚತುರ್ವೇದಿ)
11. Desai A.R 1959, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular Book Depot.
12. Kenneth W. Jones 1976, Arya Dharm Hindu Consciousness in Nineteenth Century Punjab Manohad New Delhi.

CPT 4.3.1 MAKING OF MODERN INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Development of Modern Education: Orientalist- Anglicist controversy; coming of English education and the press; Christian missionary activities; Bengal Renaissance; The Revolt of 1857- Causes, Reasons for Failure, Interpretations and its Effect. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Early Indian Nationalism: Social background; Formation of national associations; Peasant and tribal uprising during the early nationalist era; Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Moderate phase of the Congress; Partition of Bengal; Growth of Extremism; The Revolutionaries- India and Abroad;; Home rule Movements. Swarajists. Emergence of Communalism. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Nationalism under Gandhi's leadership: thoughts and methods of mass mobilisation; Rowlat Act, Satyagraha, Khilafat- Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Round table conference, Poona Pact, The Act of 1935, 1940 Satyagraha and Quit India Movement. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Constitutional Politics. Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. Towards Freedom: Post-1945 upsurge (RIN Mutiny, Telangana uprising etc.); Constitutional negotiations and the Transfer of Power, 15 August 1947. Indian Independence Act. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandra, Bipan. 1989. India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin: New Delhi.
2. Guha, Ramachandra. 2012. Makers of Modern India. Penguin: New Delhi.
3. Majumdar, R.C. 1971. History of the Freedom Movement in India, Volume 1. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay: Calcutta.
4. Mukherjee, R. & Kapoor, P. 2008. Date Line 1857: Revolt against the Raj. Roli Books Pvt. Ltd.: New Delhi.
5. Sahgal, Nayantara. 2013. The Story of India's Freedom Movement. Rupa Publications: New Delhi.
6. Sen, S.N. 1997. History of the Freedom Movement in India (1857-1947). New Age International: New Delhi.
7. Sharma, S.K. 2009. Quit India Movement. Mittal Publication: New Delhi.

Further Readings:

1. Bose, A.C. 1971. Indian Revolutionaries Abroad 1905-1922. B.R. Publishers: Patna.
2. Gandhi, M.K. 2006. My Experiments with Truth. Puffin: New Delhi.
3. Green, Jen. 2013. Gandhi and the Quit India Movement. Na-H: New York.
4. Nanda, B.R. 1958. Mahatma Gandhi- A Biography. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
5. Sarkar, Sumit. 2011. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908. Permanent Black: New Delhi.

Advanced Readings:

1. Borman, William. 1986. Gandhi and Non-Violence. State University of New York Press: New York.

2. Iyer, Raghavan. 1989. The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
3. Prasad, Rajendra. 1949. Satyagraha in Champaran. Navajivan Publishing House: Ahmedabad.

Kannada Works:

1. Chandra, Bipan. 2012. (Tr.) Adhunikabharatadaltihasa. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
2. Habib, Irfan. 2012. (Tr.) RashtreeyaAndolana. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
3. Parthasarathy, K.S. 2011. BharatadaPrathamaSwatantraSangrama. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore

CPT 4.4.1 CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF INDIA (64 Hours)

Module 1: Introduction-Independence and the Refugee problem-Border issue- Water Disputes and Terrorism. **(16 Hours)**

Module 2: Religion and Politics-Communalism-Atrocities on Dalits- Religious Conversion. **(16 Hours)**

Module 3: Problems of poverty-population - Unemployment- Migration. **(16 Hours)**

Module 4: Degeneration in Society- Drug Abuse-Child labour-Dowry System. Alcoholism and Violence. Corruption-Prostitution-Suicide -Divorce. Question of Nationality. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Workshop/ Field Survey/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, A & Kohli, A. 1991. *CommModule y conflicts and the State in India*. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
2. Gandhi, M.K 1942. *Women and Social Injustice*. Navjeevan: Ahmedabad.
3. Hanumantha Rao, C.H & Linnemann, Hans. (Ed). 1996. *Economic Reforms and Poverty Alleviation in India*. Sage Publications; New Delhi.
4. Satyamurthy, T.V (Ed.) 1995. *Industry and Agriculture in India since Independence*. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
5. Sekhon, Joti. 2002. *Modern India*. McGraw Hill; New Delhi.
6. Srinivas, M.N. 1984. *Some Reflections on Dowry*. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

SPT 4.5.1 INDIAN VISUAL FORMS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES (64 Hours)

Module 1: Concept of Visual Form – Underlying Philosophies. Antiquity of Creation and Reception of Art. Cross- Cultural Transactions in Early Indian Art. Inter-relationship between Visual Forms and Stylistic Stages of Development. (16 Hours)

Module 2: Basis of Classification of Forms and its Contexts: Racial, Religious, Dynastic and Regional. Terminology of Visual Forms. The Treatise (*Shastra*) versus Practice (*Prayoga*). (16 Hours)

Module 3: Understanding Visual Forms and Narratives: Religious and Historical. Categorization of Visual forms as Classical, Folk and Popular. Representation of Form: Class and Gender. (16 Hours)

Module 4: Authorship of the Form – Role of the Artist/ Guild. Role of Politics and Power in the Patronage of the Visual Art Forms. (16 Hours)

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

Suggested Readings:

1. Agrawal, V.S. *Indian Art: History of Indian Art from Earliest Times upto 3rd century AD*. Varanasi; Prithvi Prakashan: Varanasi. 1965.
2. Coomaraswamy, A.K. *The Transformation of Nature in Art*. OUP: New York. 1956.
3. Dehejia, V. *Discourse in Early Buddhist Art: Visual Narratives of India*. Munshiram Manoharlal Pub.: New Delhi. 1997.
4. Dehejia, V. (Ed.). *Representing the Body: Gender Issues in Indian Art*. Kali for Women: New Delhi. 1999.
5. Miller, B. (Ed.). *The Powers of Art: Patronage in Indian Culture*. OUP: New Delhi. 1992.
6. Mishra, R.N. *Ancient Indian Artists and Art Activity*. IAS: Shimla. 1975.
7. Tomory, E. *A History of Fine Arts in India and the West*, Orient Longman: New York. 1982.

Further Readings:

1. Ghosh, A. (Ed.). *Ajanta Murals*. Lalit kala Academy: Delhi. 1967
2. Mishra, R.N. *Shilpa in Indian Tradition: Concept and Instrumentalities*. IAS, Shimla and Aryan Books International: New Delhi. 2009.
3. Srinivasan, D. *Many Heads, Arms and Eyes: Origin, Meaning and Form of Multiplicity in Indian Art*. Brill. 1997.

Advanced Readings:

1. Huntington, Susan, L. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. Penguin Books; Harmondsworth. 1986.
2. Zimmer, H. *The Art of Indian Asia: Its Mythology and Transformations*. 2 Volumes. Pantheon Books: New York. 1955.

E-Resources:

1. <https://books.google.co.in>
2. www.books.google.co.in
3. www.jstor.org
4. <http://www.archive.org>
5. <http://www.questia.com>

SPT 4.5.2 INTRODUCTION TO MUSEOLOGY (64 Hours)

- Module 1: Definition, Aim and scope of Museology and Museography. Theories of Museology. Laws, Acts and Policies. Relation between museums and conservation. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 2: Types and Functions of Museums. Examples: National Museums (National Museum, New Delhi, Indian Museum, Kolkata, Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vaastu Sanghralaya, Mumbai) and Regional Museum (Manjusha Musuem, Dharmasthala, Keladi Museum, Mysore Museum – Jagannatha Palace). Nature of Museum - Professional Museum Organizations, Museum Associations. Display and Exhibition. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 3: Concepts of the new museums, modern museums - ECO - museums, Neighborhood museums, Living museums etc. Museum Planning and Development. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 4: Collection and Documentation: Theories, policies, ethics of collection. Modes of acquisition : field - gathering, purchase, gifts, loans, exchange, treasure, trove etc. Collection problems - forgeries, copies, replicas, export/import control. Documentation process. **(16 Hours)**

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Workshop/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit –Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Field Report

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Alexander E.P. 1979. *Museums in Motion : An Introduction to History and Function of Museums*. Nashville.
2. Alexander, E.P.(ed.) 1995 :*Museum Masters: Their Museums and their influence*, New Delhi
3. Ambrose, T. & C. Paine. 1993. *Museum Basics*, ICOM, Landon & New York.
4. Fahy, A.(ed.) 1999: *Collection Management*, London & New York.
5. Light, R.B., Roberts, D.A. & J.D. Steward (eds.) 1986. *Museum Documentation Systems : Developments and Applications*. London.
6. Lord, B. & Herd, G.D. (ed.). 1983. *Planning our Museums*. Ottawa.
7. Macdonold, S.(ed), 1999 :*The Politics of Display*, London & New York.
8. Plenderleith, H.J. & Werner A.E.A. 1971:*The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts*. London.
9. Punja, S. 1998: *Museums of India*, Penguin, New Delhi.
10. Sarkar, H. 1981: *Museums and Protection of Monuments and Aniquities in India*. New Delhi.
11. Singh, A. P. 1987. *Conservation & Museum Techniques*. New Delhi.

CPT 4.6.1 DISSERTATION

Each student of the Final year- IV Semester has to compulsorily submit a Dissertation written either completely in English or in Kannada. He/ She has to prepare a report of about 100 pages typed in A4 size paper with a font size of 12 for main text and font size 14 for headings in Times New Roman (English) with line spacing of minimum 1.5. If the work is in Kannada then the font type should be Nudi with a font size of 14 for main text and font size 16 for headings. The student shall provide detailed references for each chapter in End Notes Format in APA style of reference. The pages must include page numbers in the bottom of each sheet.

The Final Dissertation should contain the Declaration from the student and the Certificate from the Supervisor regarding the original nature of work and clearly stating the originality of the work undertaken with no instance of plagiarism of any kind in the text. The Dissertation work must include clearly labeled maps, line drawings and photographs and a detailed bibliography in the end of the report.

The topic of the Dissertation must be decided in consultation with the assigned supervisor. It is advised to commence the preparatory work related to the assigned Dissertation topic right from the First Semester and develop the theme qualitatively before the end of the Fourth Semester.

The Final Dissertation has to be submitted in triplicate along with two CDs (.pdf version) by the student within the time limit of the announced date of the Final Examination.

Practical training: Exploration/ Field Survey/ Library/ Archives/ Site/ Museum Visit – Maximum Two Weeks Duration; Submission of Dissertation.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY – APA FORMAT [The Kannada work should also follow the same style.]

☐ **In case of JOURNAL- Author/s, Year, The title of the Article, Name of journal that published the article in Italics, Volume No: pp.**

Allchin, F.R. 1956. 'Alignments of Southern Hyderabad.' In *Man*, Vol. 11 (150). 133-36.

☐ **In case of BOOK – Author/s, Year, The title of the book in italics, Place: Publisher**

Sundara, A. 1975. *The Early Chamber Tombs of South India*. New Delhi: University Publishers.

□ **In case of edited BOOK – Author/s, Year, The title of the Article, Name of book that published the article in italics, (Name of editors). Page Nos. Place: Publisher.**

Hegde, K.T.M., V.H. Sonawane, K.K. Bhan, P. Ajithprasad and K. Krishnan 1990. Excavations at Nagwada-1987- 1988: A Preliminary Report, in *Adaptation and Other Essays* (N.C. Ghosh and S. Chakrabarti Eds.) 191-195. Santiniketan: Vishva Bharati Research Publication.

□ **In case of CHAPTER – Author/s, Year, The title of the chapter/Article. Name of editors. The title of the book in italics, pp. Place: Publisher.**

Thakur, P. (2016). "The socio-cultural facet of temples with reference to Vijayanagara Period," in Mavali Rajan, K. (Ed.). *Temple and Society in South India*. 163-178. New Delhi: Kaveri Publications.

Suggested Reading:

1. Lipkowitz, E. (Ed.) *From Concept to Completion: A Dissertation-writing Guide for History Students*. American Historical Association. 2009.
2. Cooley, L. & Lewkowicz. J. *Dissertation Writing in Practice: Turning Ideas into Text*. Hong King University Press: Aberdeen. 2003.
3. Paltridge, B. & Starfield, S. *Thesis and Dissertation Writing in a Second Language: A Handbook for Supervisors*. Routledge: London. 2007.
4. Editorial Staff. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 17th edition. University of Chicago Press. 2017.
5. Trinkle, D. A. *Writing, Teaching, and Researching History in the Electronic Age: Historians and Computers*. New York: M.E. Sharpe. 1998.

Websites:

1. <http://www.apastyle.org>
2. <https://books.google.co.in>
3. www.chicagomanualofstyle.org
4. <https://www.mla.org/MLA-Style>

OET 2.6.1 WORLD HISTORICAL HERITAGE SITES OF INDIA (64 Hours)

- Module 1: Heritage: Meaning and Significance. UNESCO World Heritage sites in India: Main Categories: Cultural, natural and Others. Cultural Sites: *Prehistoric*: Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, Champaner- Pavagadh Archaeological Park. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 2: Cultural Sites: *Ancient*: Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, Mahabodhi Temple Complex (Bodh Gaya), Nalanda. Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves, Pattadakal Group of Monuments, Mahabalipuram Monuments, Konark - Sun Temple, Khajuraho Monuments, Hampi Monuments, Great Living Chola Temples. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 3: Cultural Sites: *Medieval & Modern*: Qutb Complex, Humayun's Tomb, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Taj Mahal, Red Fort Complex, Jantar Mantar (Jaipur), Hill Forts of Rajasthan : Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambhore, Jaisalmer, Gagron & Amber. Rani ki Vav. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 4: Others: Churches and Convents of Goa, Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus), Mountain Railways of India. Chandigarh (Architectural Work of Le Corbusier). Historic City of Ahmedabad. **(16 Hours)**

Suggested Reading:

1. Ali, Javid. *World Heritage Monuments and Related Edifices in India*. Algora Pub.: NY. 2008.
2. Balasubramaniam. *The World Heritage Complex of the Qutub*. Aryan Books International: New Delhi. 2005.
3. Bhatia, S. *Mahabodhi Temple: A World Heritage Site*. Pilgrims Pub.: Delhi. 2007.
4. Das, M.K. *Indian Cultural Heritage*. Laxmi Book Publication: Solapur. 2017.
5. Dwivedi, S.M. *Buddhist Heritage Sites of India*. Rupa & co.: New Delhi. 2006.
6. Gupta, S. *Monuments of India*. Har-Anand Publications: New Delhi. 2005.
7. Pereira, J. *Churches of Goa*. OUP: New Delhi. 2005.

Further Readings:

1. Ghosh, A., Ed. *Ajanta Murals*. Lalit kala Academy: Delhi. 1967.
2. Koch, E. *The Complete Taj Mahal and the River Front Gardens of Agra*. Thames and Hudson: Agra. 2011.
3. Mathpal, Y. *Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka*. Abhinav Pubs.: New Delhi. 1984.
4. Mathur, L.P. *Forts and Strongholds of Rajasthan*. Inter-India Publications: Delhi. 1989.

Advanced Readings:

1. Huntington, S.L. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. Penguin: Harmondsworth. 1986.
2. Lautman. V. *The Vanishing Stepwells of India*. Merrell Publishers: Chicago. 2017.
3. Kloguen, D.L.C. *A Historical Sketch of Goa*. AES: Chennai. 2005. {First Pub. 1831}

E-Resources:

1. http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_whs.asp
2. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/IN/>
3. <https://books.google.co.in>

OET 3.6.1 HERITAGE OF KARNATAKA (64 Hours)

- Module 1: Introduction to the Subject. Historical Sites: Sannati, Banavasi, Badami, Talakadu, Belur, Bijapur, Srirangapatna, Mysore Palace. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 2: Religious Sites: Sringeri, Dharmasthala, Gokarna, Shravanabelgola, Kollur, Kudala Sangama, Udupi. Saundatti. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 3: Folk Traditions: Yakshagana, Somana Kunitha and Dollu Kunitha. Puppetry. **(16 Hours)**
- Module 4: Arts and Crafts: Mysore Paintings, Sandalwood carvings, Channapatna Toys. Silk weaving. Bidari Ware. **(16 Hours)**

Suggested Reading:

1. Abhishankar, K. 1969. *Tumkur Gazetteer*, Bangalore: Government Press.
2. Boralingiah, H.C. *Janapada Kalegala Kosha*, Director of Prasaranga: Kannada University, Hampi. 1996.
3. Diwakar R.R. *Karnataka through the Ages*. Prasaranga: Mysore. 1968.
4. Hiriyanna, A. *Studies in Karnataka Folklore*. Prasaranga, Karnatak University. 2000.
5. Jiwan Pani. *World of Other Faces Indian Masks*. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: New Delhi. 1986.
6. Kamath, S.U. *A Concise History of Karnataka*. MCC Publications: Bangalore. 2001.
7. Prasad, Nalluru. *Janapada Karnataka*. Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy: Bangalore. 1998.

Advanced Reading:

1. Boratti, V. The British in the Folklore of Colonial Karnataka, in *Folklore*, Vol. 125 (3). 2014. 344-352.
2. Farley, P.R., Darius. L. S., Phillip, B.Z., *Indian Theatre Traditions of Performance*. Motilal Banarasidass Publishers Private Limited: Delhi, 1990.
3. Hanuru, K. *Encyclopaedia of the Folk Culture of Karnataka: Introductory articles*. Institute of Asian Studies: Madras. 1991.
4. Rice, B.L. *Mysore and Coorg: A Gazetteer compiled for the Government of India*. Vol. II. Mysore Government Press: Bangalore. 1876.

E-Resources:

1. http://www.gazetteer.kar.nic.in/gazetteer/hand%20book/Chapter-13_477-458.pdf
2. www.books.google.co.in