

GROUP-38

Assistant Archaeologist (Level of Exam- M.A. in Ancient Indian History)

1) General awareness, Reasoning, Mathematics, Science, History including Haryana related history, current affairs, literature, Geography, Civics, Environment, Culture etc. - (Weightage 20%)

2) Computer terminology, Fundamentals, word software, excel software, Power point, internet, web browsing, Communication, emails, downloading and uploading data on websites etc. -

(Weightage 10%)

3) Subject related syllabus-

(Weightage 70%)

Historical Geography of Early India

Early developments in historical geography, Geographical issues in early Indian literature, Epics and Archaeological Tradition, Historical Geography of Ashokan Sites, Chinese sources and Buddhist Archaeology.

Archaeological Background to the Study of Indian History

Archaeology, Development of Archaeology, Nature of Archaeological Record, Basic Field techniques in Archaeology, Methods of Dating, Role of Sciences in Archaeology, South Asian Archaeology.

Religion and Art in Early India

Evolution of religious ideas, Transition from Non-Iconic to Iconic, Evolution of Puranic religion and the major cults and their iconography, Changes in Buddhism and Jainism and their icons; Tantra, Temples.

Early Indian Social and Economic History

People in India; An Anthropological introduction; Major division between caste, society and kin-based society, Stages in the Evolution of social stratification, Towards the emergence of early historical economy and society, Theory of Indian feudalism and ruralisation of economy, The nature of caste division in Deccan and South India.

Approaches to the Study of Ancient India's Past

Its Nature, Object, Scope and Philosophy; Concept of History in the Ancient World, Ancient Indian Historical Traditions, Historical Writings, Modern Approaches to the Study of Ancient Indian Past, Role of Methodology in History, Tools and techniques with particular reference to India.

The Emergence of State in India: Magadh

Emergence of territories: Geographical and Archaeological background, Monarchies and Republics, Mahajan-padas Territorial expansion of Magadha to the time of Asoka, Structure of the Empire: The problem of political organization, Ideology of Empire, Disintegration of the empire.

Political Ideas and Institutions (From the Middle of 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

Recent trends in study of Early Indian States, Communities and Community organizations, Origin of State and its evolution since Vedic Times, Emergence of State and Saptanga Theory, Origin and Evolution of Kingship, Categories of States, GanaSamgha in Post, The Idea of Mauryan State.

The Gupta Period in Indian History

Gupta Empire, The political scenario of north India at the emergence of Gupta rule, The Gupta kings and their political policies Weakening of the kingdom its disintegration and fall, Political structure of the Gupta state and its administrative machinery Major social and cultural institutions of the times: Art and Culture, The Vakatakas, Maitrakas, Maukharis- kingdom, rulers and political relations with contemporaries, Gupta Empire, Chola Polity, Evolution of the Hypothesis of Indian Feudalism.

Deccan and South India from 300 BCE and 700 CE

The transitions from Megalithic to historic phase, Tamil Heroic Poems and the Chieftdoms From Chieftain towards Kingdom, State formation in Deccan- Satavahanas and their contemporaries Successors of

Satavahanas- Western Kshatrapas, Ikshvakus, The society and economy of Deccan and South India with focus on the maritime activities, Evolution of State in South India- the agrarian scenario, land grants, The Brahmanisation of society in South India- religions, art and literary transitions.

South India from 700 CE to 1300 CE

Survey of the Sources, Outline of the Political History of South India from 550-850 A.D., Political condition of South India in the second half of the 9th century A.D., Structure of state and society in south India: The Chola state.

History of Eastern India including the Brahmaputra valley (700 CE to 1300 CE)

Geography, Political Developments of Eastern India: a) Bihar and Bengal b) Odisha c) Brahmaputra Valley, Archaeology of Eastern India: 700 CE-1300CE.

Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India

Idea of the Orient, Role of Asiatic Society in pursuing the past, The Orientalist Constructions, The Early Surveys, Establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861, Growth of Regional Identities and Local institutions.

Archaeology: Theories and Techniques

What is theory in Archaeology? What is the relationship between theory and method? Theory and Philosophy of science, Early Development of theories since Age of Antiquarianism, Early Development of theories since Age of Antiquarianism Early 20th century approaches, New Archaeology and Processual approaches, Post Processual Critique, Development of archaeological field, Concept of sites in archaeology, Techniques of Exploration, Merits and demerits of sampling in archaeological surveys, Techniques of Excavation, Stratigraphy and Section drawing, Recording artefacts and features.

Prehistory of South Asia

Prehistory: Introduction Aims and Scope Beginning and main stages of development Principle approaches, The Quaternary Period Introduction to the Quaternary Subdivisions-Significance of the Pleistocene and Holocene periods Methods for reconstructing paleo-environment Global climate history during the Quaternary environments in India, Human Evolution and its Ramifications Definition and Theories in Primate Evolution Hominoid and Hominid Evolution in Africa Evolution out of Africa The problem of Human evolution in global and Indian contexts, South Asian Stone Age Sequence The Lower Palaeolithic –Acheulian Culture- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations The Middle Palaeolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations The Upper Palaeolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations The Mesolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations The Neolithic –Cultural Adaptations in India, Prehistoric Rock Art: Character and Chronology.

Protohistory of South Asia

History of Proto-historical research in India- Changing trends and problems, Pre-Harappan Culture of India and Borderlands, The Mature-Harappan Culture- Origin, Political forms, Settlement and Subsistence patterns, Trade, Social and Economic life The Theory of Harappan “Decline” First urbanisation, The nature of the Late Harappan Cultures of Sind, Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Gujarat, The Chalcolithic cultures of Central and Western India The Chalcolithic cultures of Eastern India Early Food producing cultures in the Ganges valley The Iron Age problem- BRW Cultures, Megalithic cultures of the South.

Historical Archaeology of South Asia (Iron Age to Medieval)

Concept and Development of Historical Archaeology: Debates on ‘Early Historic’ and ‘Early Medieval’ in Indian Archaeology Significance of Archaeological Record- Interface between Archaeological Record and Literature, Evolution of Archaeological Cultures: OCP and Painted Grey Ware Culture in India: Chronology, Distribution and Characteristics; Major excavated sites. Early Iron Age Cultures in India: Archaeological and literary sources on beginning of iron— history of research—theories of origin of iron in India, Regional archaeological cultures of the Indian subcontinent(6th c. BCE to 12th c. CE): North-western India, Western India, Central India and Deccan, South India, Eastern, North-eastern India, The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW: chronology, distribution, characteristics, allied numismatic and settlement evidences) Archaeological evidence of Urbanism in early historic and early medieval India:

history of research and debates—major excavated sites—evidence of settlement pattern and distribution; Major excavated sites in eastern India: Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Archaeology of Buddhism: major sites related to early Buddhism—major monastic sites— monastic Buddhism in early medieval Eastern India and Deccan.

Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices

Ethnoarchaeology, the importance of ethnoarchaeology in archaeological research, Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records, Principles of analogy in ethnoarchaeological research, Ethnoarchaeology and the reconstruction of past material culture, Ethnoarchaeological Practice in South Asia- “Living Traditions”, Ethnoarchaeological Studies Outside India, Emerging concepts in Ethnoarchaeology.

Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography

Ashokan Edicts, Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance, Study of seals-sealings and their importance in Ancient Indian History, Origin of writing and Script in Indian Context, The Brahmi Script and its derivatives, Regional variations, The Kharosthi Script-an overview, Transcription of early Brahmi from Roman Script, Typological Survey of Inscriptions (300 CE-1200 CE), Reading Inscriptions: Prasastis, Reading Inscriptions: Land Grants.

Indian Numismatics

Origin and antiquity of Coins in India, Methods of Coin making in Ancient India, the making of Coin, Study of Ancient Indian Coinage, Tribal Coins, Local Coins, Coins of City States, Coins of the Satavahanas, Coins of the Western Kshatrapas and Kardamaka Rulers, Coins of the Gupta Kings, Principal Early Medieval Coin, Coins of the Chalukyas of Badami, Kadambas, Cholas and Pandyas, Currency Systems in South India.

Social History of India up to 400 CE

Society: Perception and Idea, Sources for the Study of Social History- Literary, Archaeological, indigenous and Foreign, Concept of Varna and Jati- problem of Untouchability- Slavery system, Asrama- Concept, situation and Variation in Point of Time, Position of Women; Occupations and Education at Theoretical and Operational Levels. Labour in Ancient India, Samskaras, second urbanisation and urban life, Guilds early maritime trade up to 400 CE.

Gender Studies: Women in Ancient India

Introduction, Women in early India, Women during the Maurya and Post, Socio Cultural and Economic Status of Women in ancient India.

Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE

Sources for the Study of Social History—An Overview of Early Medieval society and recent study on social aspects, Concept of Varna-Jati from interdisciplinary perspectives, Rise of the New Professional Castes- Kayasthas and Rajput, Inter-Action between socio economic classes in Early Medieval Period, Educational System and Institutions: Brahmanical and Buddhist.

Economic History of India up to 400 CE

Source Materials for the study of Economic History, Economic condition of India from 600 BCE to 400 BCE, Mauryan Economy, Agriculture, Process of cultivation, Crops, Irrigation and states interest, UNIT IV Trade and Commerce- Inland and Foreign, Industry and Trade Organizations- Revenue System.

Economic History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE

The Economic History of India up to 1300 CE: Trends and Perspectives, Ownership of land- System of Land grants and Agrarian Expansion in Guptas and Post- Gupta period, Agriculture and Craft Production, Trade and Market Centres in Gupta Period, Indian Feudalism.

Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History

Society: Perception and Idea, Varna-Jati, Samskaras, Labour in Ancient India, Urbanization and Urban Life, Guilds, Maritime Trade.

Vedic Religion and its Legacy

An Introduction to Indian Religious History Early forms of Religion; Nature worship, Polytheism, Indus Religion, Rigvedic concept of Gods.

Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas

An approach to the study of later Vedic religion, Later Vedic gods and rituals, Upanishad, Saivism, Syncretic cults, Vaishnavism, Cult of Jagannatha Later sects of Vaishnavism; Gopala and Radha Madhava.

Buddhism

Religious and Cultural scenario at the time of the Mauryas, Sungas and Kushanas, Spread of Buddhism in and outside India, Later phase of Buddhism: Vajrayana and Tantrayana.

Jainism

Origin and antiquity of Jainism Historicity of the Twenty four Tirthankaras Historical background of the emergence of Jainism, Life and teaching of Parsvanatha and Mahavira JainaSamgha: Hierarchy, Functions, Schism, Major sub-sects Monastic organization Distribution and spread of Jainism in Eastern India.

Tantrism

Origin of Tantrism: Pre Vedic and Vedic, Development of Tantrism, Tantrism in Mahayana Buddhism, Survival of Tantrism, Material Milieu and representation of Tantric Tradition in religious imagery.

Architecture

Proto Historic Phase: Stambhas, Stupa and Rock-cut Architecture: Ideas on Space, Built forms and Terminology, Indus valley- town planning and structures, Religious Architecture a) Origin and development of Stupas from earliest times to 700 CE- Central India, KrishnaGodavari delta region and North Western India b) Early Rock-cut caves: Evolution of Chaityagrihas and Viharas- Ajivikas (Barabar Hills); Theravada and Mahayana sects c) Jaina caves with special reference to Udayagiri and Khandagiri (Odisha) d) Brahmanical caves: Representative caves at Udaygiri (Madhya Pradesh), Aihole, Badami, Mahabalipuram, Elephanta and Ellora,

Temple Architecture (North India): Introduction- Origin of temple building in India- Early examples of religious architecture, Indian Vastuvidya and canonical styles- classifications and interpretations, Gupta temples- their types and characteristics, potentialities for future development, Nagara- Definitions, features, variations and key regions a) Eastern India- Odisha (Bhubanesvar, Puri, Konark) b) Central India- Khajuraho c) Western India- Gop, Modhera etc. d) Himalayan region- Kashmir valley and Himachal.

Temple Architecture (South India):Origin of temple building in South India- canonical texts, Dravida-definitions, features, variations and key centers a) Beginnings- Badami, Aihole, Mahakuta, Pattadakallu b) Formation and crystallization of Dravida style- Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram c) Expansion of Dravida style- Tanjavur, Gangaikonda, cholarapuram, Darasuram etc., Variations on the west coast- Chera temples Deccan variations- the Andhra-Karnata style- later Chalukyas and Hoysalas, The culmination- Vijayanagara.

Sculpture and Painting

Definition- scope of using different media Indus art, Mauryan art, Art of the Sunga period (Sanchi, Barhut and Bodhgaya) Art of Saka-Kushana period (Mathura and Gandhara) Vengi School of art, Gupta art (Mathura and Saranath) and Central India Post-Gupta art (Pallava, Rashtrakuta and Pala, Senas, Cholas and Hoysalas), Mural paintings with special reference to Ajanta, Bagh and Chola Murals Manuscript Paintings (Eastern and Western India of Early Medieval period).

Iconography

Jain and Buddhist Iconography: Sources Origin and development of image worship Fundamentals of iconography, Buddha and Bodhisattva, Adi Buddha and Pancajinias, Female deities in Buddhism: Prajnaparamita, Tara etc., Tirthankaras, Yaksha, Yakshini and Sasanadevatas Miscellaneous images: Srutadevis, Vidyadevis, Dikpalas etc.

Brahmanical Iconography: Origin and development of image worship in early India, Brahmanical Iconography: key concepts and terminologies of iconography Major Brahmanical deities and their iconography- Vishnu, Siva, Devi, Surya and Ganapati, Vyantaradevatas- Yakshas, Nagas, Kinnaras etc. Other iconographic types including grahas and Dikpalas.

Important Note: The Weightage as mentioned against the syllabus is tentative & may vary.