

Course Code	Course Name	Credits
26HS502	PRE-HISTORY AND PROTO HISTORY OF INDIA	04

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the concepts of pre-history, proto-history and history and develop an understanding of their distinctions, significance and archaeological methods along with India's geographical influence on historical development.
- To trace the cultural evolution of early human societies in India from the Palaeolithic Age to the Chalcolithic Age, focusing on technological, economic and social changes.
- To study the Indus Valley Civilization and Megalithic culture in terms of their origin, features, material culture and historical significance.
- To develop analytical and critical thinking skills for interpreting archaeological evidence and understanding human-environment interactions in ancient India.
- To evaluate archaeological evidence (material culture, artefacts, iron technology, pottery) for reconstructing everyday life and economy.

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, it is intended that a student will be able to:

- Define the concepts of pre-history, proto-history and history and identify key archaeological sources used to study early human societies.
- Explain the geographical features of India and describe their influence on the development of early Indian history.
- Demonstrate the use of archaeological methods in reconstructing the lifestyle and culture of early human societies.
- Differentiate between Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures based on tools, technology and ways of life.
- Assess the significance of the Indus Valley Civilization and critically examine the various theories regarding its decline.
- Develop an interpretation of the Megalithic culture in India based on archaeological evidence such as burial practices, material culture and excavated findings.

Unit 1 - Introduction to Pre-History and Proto-History (12 Hrs.)

Meaning and definition of pre-History, Proto-History and History; Sources for studying early human history; Archeological methods: importance of archeology in reconstructing early societies.

Unit 2 – Geographical Background of Indian History (12 Hrs.)

The-Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain; The Deccan plateau and central India; Climate; The geography of India according to ancient Indian literatures; Influences of geography on Indian history

Unit 3 - Stone age to Chalcolithic Culture in India (12 Hrs.)

Palaeolithic Age: Chronology and phases; characteristics of tools; lifestyle; sites. Mesolithic Age: Transitional phase; tools; lifestyle; rock art and human settlements. Neolithic Age: Neolithic Revolution—agriculture and domestication; sites. Chalcolithic Culture: Important cultures and settlements; craft and technologies; pottery traditions; tools.

Unit 4 – Indus Valley Civilization (Proto-Historic Culture) (12 Hrs.)

Discovery and geographical extend, urban planning, administration, scripts, seals, economy, architecture, religious beliefs; importance of Harappan Civilization and causes of decline.

Unit 5 - Megalithic Culture in India (10 Hrs.)

Meaning and definition, types of megaliths, burial practices and beliefs, material culture, economy, technology, social and cultural life, archeological significance, settlements.

References:

- Agrawal, D. P., & Chakrabarti, D. K. (1979). *Essays in Indian proto-history*. B. R. Publishing Corporation.
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- Allchin, F. R. A., & Allchin, B. (1997). *The origins of a civilization*. Viking Penguin India.
- Basa, K. K., Mohanty, R. K., & Ota, S. B. (2015). *Megalithic traditions in India: Archaeology and ethnography*. Aryan Books International.
- Basham, A. L. (2007). *The wonder that was India*. Surjeet Publications.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (1988). *A history of Indian archaeology from the beginning to 1947*. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (2003). *The archaeology of ancient Indian cities*. Oxford University Press.
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- Coningham, R. A. E., & Young, R. (2015). *The archaeology of South Asia: From the Indus to Asoka, c. 6500 BCE–200 CE*. Cambridge University Press.
- Phul, R. K. (1997). *World civilization*. Sterling Publishers Limited.
- Swain, J. E. (2000). *A history of world civilization*. S. Chand & Company.

12. Thapar, B. K. (1985). *Recent archaeological discoveries in India*. UNESCO.
13. Tripathi, R. S. (1987). *History of ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass.

COs and Bloom's Taxonomy Mapping – 26HS502

Course Outcomes	On successful completion of this course, students will be able to	BTL
CO1	Recall and describe the basic ideas and concepts of prehistory and protohistory, interpret and identify archeological sources and get basic knowledge of dating methods.	K1, K2
CO2	Apply and use the information in new situations or apply the basic understanding how physical environment shaped the dynamic relationship between geography and history in India.	K3
CO3	Analyze, differentiate and compare a comprehensive understanding of early human cultural evolution in India. Analyse technological, economic and social transformations from stone age to chalcolithic period.	K4
CO4	Evaluate the origin and extent of the Harappan Civilization; estimate the Harappan town planning; and evaluate how and why the civilization decline.	K5
CO5	Design and create new ideas of megalithic culture in India, analyzing its structures, burial practices, socio-economic organization through archeological and interdisciplinary approaches.	K6

BTL (Bloom's Taxonomy Level) - K1 – Remembering, K2 – Understanding, K3- Applying, K4 – Analyse, K5- Evaluate and K6 - Create

Relationship Matrix – 26HS502

Course Outcomes	Programme Outcomes (POs)						Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)						Mean Score of Cos
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	
CO1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1.4
CO2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1.5
CO3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2.4
CO4	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2.5
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2.6
Total													1.87

Mean Score: 3- High, 2- Medium/Moderate, 1-Low