



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

K J Somaia Institute of Dharma Studies

Syllabus

Diploma in Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History

**From
Academic Year 2023 – 2024**

Revision 1 A1

Approved by

**Board of Studies on 28th March 2023
Academic Council on 5th April 2023**

**Centre for Buddhist Studies
K J Somaia Institute of Dharma Studies
Somaia Vidyavihar University,
Vidyavihar (E), Mumbai - 400077
(Constituent College of Somaia Vidyavihar University)**

It is notified for the information of all concerned that the Board of Studies of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, at its meeting held on 28th March 2023, amended the examination scheme of all the courses in the Diploma in Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History. This was further approved by the Academic Council in the meeting held on 5th April 2023. These changes are to be brought into force from the academic year 2023-24. The amended syllabus is uploaded on the website.

Sd/-

Date: 5th April 2023

HOD (Centre for Buddhist Studies)

Preamble:

The K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies was constituted by a resolution of the Governing Body of Somaiya Vidyavihar University, on 1st July 2020. It brings together three institutions that have been working independently in the field of Sanskrit and Yoga; Pali and Buddhist Studies and Jain Studies.

Of these, the Centre for Buddhist Studies, under which this programme is currently offered, was inaugurated on 6th Dec. 1993 by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Centre was tasked with facilitating the study of Buddhist texts and heritage in a multidisciplinary context, covering 2500 years of history of the tradition across Asia. Until the Somaiya Vidyavihar University was constituted in Aug. 2019, the Centre was affiliated to the University of Mumbai and commenced activities by offering Diploma programmes in Buddhist Studies and Pali. Upon receiving the necessary permissions, PhD programmes were offered in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Pali, Sanskrit and Philosophy, in keeping with the interdisciplinary nature of Buddhist Studies. The institution also made a significant contribution by organizing regular national and international conferences that exposed faculty to the best scholars in the field. The diverse interests and capacity of our faculty were reflected in the first MA Buddhist Studies syllabus that was developed for the University of Mumbai in 2013.

Today, The Centre for Buddhist Studies offers language courses in Pali, Buddhist Sanskrit and Tibetan, facilitating the study and research of original texts and to also underscore the language-intensive of the domain. In addition to M.A. Buddhist Studies, the Centre also offers M. A. Pali, M. A. Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. These were possible because our strength as an institution is the diverse range of interests of our faculty.

Programme Objectives:

Buddhism disappeared from most of the country by the 14th century, with only small pockets in the northeast and Ladakh continuing to remain Buddhist. The rich art and archaeology was also lost, overrun by forests and human settlement. Archaeology as a discipline in India began as a colonial project and India's Buddhist heritage was unearthed largely by a group of intrepid explorers and scholars, whose efforts were key to the discovery of our Buddhist heritage. These include sites such as Ajanta, Nalanda and Sanchi.

In this programme students will be introduced to the principles of Archaeology and the entire second semester will be spent studying one site: Kanheri caves in Mumbai. Our objective is to equip students with tools that will assist them to look at a heritage site in ways that reveal its importance from all perspectives: geographical, historical, sociological, as also religious, economic and philosophical significance.

Programme Outcomes:

- Students will be able to understand the Buddhist monuments and their history
- Students will get insight into various approaches to study the Buddhist heritage sites.

Eligibility: HSC or equivalent.

Duration: 2 semesters

Acronyms used in Eight Digit Course code - example - 132N51C101

Acronym Serially as per code	Definition
1	SVU 2000 First revision
32	College code
N	Alphabet code for type of programme
51	Programme code
C	Type of course
1	Semester I – semester number
01	First course of semester – course serial number It will be XX for the elective/choice based courses

Acronym for category of courses		Acronyms used in syllabus document	
Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
C	Core Course	CA	Continuous Assessment
E	Elective Course	ESE	End Semester Exam
A	Audit Course	IA	Internal Assessment
W	Workshop	O	Oral
		P	Practical
		TH	Theory
		TUT	Tutorial
		TW	Term work
		CO	Course Outcome
		PO	Program Outcome
		PSO	Program specific Outcome

Codes for Types of Programme

Code	Name of the Programme	Key Alphabet To be used in Course/Paper code
01	UG Full time	U
02	UG Part time	U
03	PG Full time	P
04	PG Part time	P
05	Ph.D Full time	D
06	Ph.D Part time	D
07	PG Diploma Full time	I
08	PG Diploma Part time	I
09	Certificate course Full time	C
10	Certificate course part time	C
11	Diploma Full time	N
12	Diploma Part time	N

Credit and Examination Scheme of Semester I and Semester II

Semester I Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N51C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04
Total		04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04

Semester I Examination Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		CA	TW	ESE	Total
132N51C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	60	–	40	100
Total		60	–	40	100

Semester II Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N51C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04
Total		04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04

**Semester II
Examination Scheme**

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		CA	TW	ESE	Total
132N51C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	60	--	40	100
Total		60	–	40	100

Note: Continuous Assessment (CA) may include combinations of – presentations, viva, journal, assignments etc. The combinations will be informed to the students at the beginning of the course by respective teachers.

Detailed Syllabus - Semester I

Semester I Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N51C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04
Total		04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04

Semester I Examination Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		CA	TW	ESE	Total
132N51C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	60	--	40	100
Total		60	–	40	100

Semester I: Core Paper 1: Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History

Course Code	Course Title			
132N51C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History			
	TH	W	TUT	Total
Teaching Scheme(Hrs.)	04	–	--	04
Credits Assigned	04	–	--	04
Examination Scheme	Marks			
	CA	TW	ESE	Total
	60	–	40	100

Course Objectives:

In this paper on Buddhist Archaeology, students will learn the discovery of Buddhism and the beginning of Archaeology in India as a colonial project and combined efforts of pioneering scholars. In addition, students will explore the history and chronology of monasteries, the stupa and relics, and understand the importance of epigraphical records in revealing the patronage Buddhism received from all classes of society.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO1. Observe archaeological objects as text and study recent discoveries and debates.

CO2. Analyze different aspects of Buddhism through archaeological sources

CO3. Become aware of Buddhism beyond the scriptures and rituals and the influence of changing the social, economical, and political landscape of Buddhism.

Module No.	Unit No.	Topics	Hours	CO
1.0		India: Discovering Asoka Nalanda and Bodh Gaya: The “Sahibs” and Chinese pilgrims Sanchi and Kanaganahalli	20	CO1, CO2, CO3
2.0		Xinjiang: Aurel Stein’s Expedition Mogao Caves: Art and the Library Cave	15	CO1, CO2, CO3
3.0		Cambodia: Angkor	15	CO1, CO2, CO3
4.0		Java: Borobudur	10	CO1, CO2, CO3
		Total Hours	60	

Recommended books:

Sr. No.	Name/s of Author/s	Title of Book	Name of Publisher with country	Edition and Year of Publication
1.	Allen, C.	The Buddha and the Sahibs	John Murray, London	2002

2.	Allchin, F. R. and George Erdosy	The archaeology of early historic South Asia: the emergence of cities and states	Cambridge University Press	1995
3.	Beal, S	Si-Yu-Ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World, by Hiuen Tsiang. 2	Oriental Books Reprint Corporation	1969
4.	Conningham, R	The Archaeology of Buddhism, in Archaeology and World Religions, ed. Timothy Insoll	Routledge	2002
5.	Cunningham, A	The Bhilsa Topes. Varanasi	Indological Book Corporation.	1966
6.	Fogelin, L.	An Archaeological History of Indian Buddhism	OUP	2015
7.	Fogelin, L.	Archaeology of early Buddhism (Vol. 4)	Rowman Altamira	2006
8.	Ghosh, A.	Encyclopaedia of Buddhsim, 2 Vols.	BRILL	1990
9.	Gómez, Luis O. & Hiram W. Woodward, Jr.	Barabudur: History and Significance of a Buddhist Monument.	University of California, Berkeley, US	1981
10.	Hawkes, J. Julia Shaw	Buddhist landscapes in Central India: Sanchi Hill and archaeologies of religious and social change, c. third century BC to fifth century AD.	Antiquity 86(333)	2012
11.	Jacobs, Justin	"Confronting Indiana Jones: Chinese Nationalism, Historical Imperialism, and the Criminalization of Aurel Stein and the Raiders of Dunhuang, 1899–1944", in <i>China on the Margins</i> . Sherman Cochran and Paul G. Pickowicz (eds.).	Cornell University Press., USA	2010
12.	Lopez, D.	Curators of the Buddha: The study of Buddhism under Colonialism	University of Chicago Press	1995

13.	Mitra, D.	Buddhist Monuments	Sahitya Samsad, Calcutta.	1971
14.	Schopen, G.	Archaeology and Protestant Presuppositions in the Study of Indian Buddhism. History of Religions		1991
15.	Singh, U.	Exile and Return: The Reinvention of Buddhism and Buddhist Sites in Modern India'	South Asian Studies 26	2010
16.	Singh, U.	A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century	Pearson Education, India	2008
17.	Soekmono; J.G. de Casparis; J. et al.	Borobudur: A Prayer in Stone	Archipelago Press, Singapore	1990
18.	Ray, H P	Archaeology and Buddhism in South Asia	Routledge, India	2018
19.	Tartakov, G	'New Paths to Sanchi', In Vidya Dehejia, ed., Unseen Presence: The Buddha and Sanchi	Bombay: Marg	1996
20.	Wang, Helen (ed.).	Handbook to the Stein Collections in the UK.	British Museum Occasional Paper 129	1999
21.	Zin, M	The Kanaganahalli Stupa - An Analysis of the 60 Massive Slabs Covering the Dome	Aryan Books International, New Delhi	2018

Detailed Syllabus - Semester II

Semester II Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N51C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04
Total		04 – 00 – 00	04	04 – 00 – 00	04

Semester II Examination Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		CA	TW	ESE	Total
132N51C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	60	–	40	100
Total		60	–	40	100

Semester II: Core Paper 1: Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri

Course Code	Course Title			
132N51C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri			
	TH/Week	W	TUT	Total
Teaching Scheme(Hrs.)	04	-	--	04
Credits Assigned	04	-	--	04
Examination Scheme	Marks			
	CA	TW	ESE	Total
	60	-	40	100

Course Objectives:

This course will focus on a single heritage site, the cave complex at Kanheri , to study it from different perspectives and understand what the site reveals: about its location in geography, in history, and on commerce networks. Importance will be given to the site as a location of Buddhist heritage: the schools, texts and practices that may have been located there, the insights into architectural prowess as it developed and the connections of this site to other sites of Buddhist learning.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of successful completion of the course the student will

CO1. Have an understanding of the basic features of Buddhist art and architecture.

CO2. Be able to identify elements and basic iconography.

CO3. Have gained the skills to seek out the key features that reveal information about the site and its connection with society at the time.

CO4. Be able to identify the trends and different phases of the evolution of Buddhist art and architecture.

Module No.	Unit No.	Topics	Hours	CO
1.0		Overview of Rock –cut architecture	5	CO.1
		Historical Background :	5	CO.2
	1.1	Satavahana,		
	1.2	Silaharas,		
	1.3	Traikutaka		
2.0		Importance of Kanheri :	5	CO.1, CO.3
		Trade route		CO.1, CO.3
		Education Centre		CO.1, CO.3
3.0		Chronology of Caves & Development of Architecture	10	CO.1, CO.2
		Phase I : From 2nd century CE to 4th century CE		
		Phase II : From 5th century CE to 6th century CE		
		Phase III : From 7th century CE		

4.0		Narratives and Art	5	CO.1, CO.2, CO.3
5.0		Religious Background : Sects	5	CO.3
6.0		Patronage	5	CO.3
7.0		Water Management	5	CO.3
8.0		Inscriptions	10	CO.3
		Total Hours	60	

Recommended books:

Sr. No.	Name/s of Author/s	Title of Book	Name of Publisher with Country	Edition and Year of Publication
1.	Begley, Wayne Edison,	The Chronology of Mahayana Buddhist Architecture and Painting at Ajanta	Ph.D. dissertation. University of Pennsylvania	1966.
2.	Bird, J.	1841. Opening of the Caves of Kanheri near Bombay and the relics found in them.	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 10	
3.	Brown, R.	Report on the Buddhist Cave Temples and Their Inscriptions	Reprint, Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India	1883/1994
4.	Burgess, J.	Report on the Buddhist Cave Temples and their Inscriptions.	New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India Reports, New Series 4	1883
5.	Burgess, J. and I. Pandit.	Inscriptions from the Cave Temples of Western India	Archaeological Survey of Western India Vol. 10.	1881.
6.	Burgess, J. and Indrajai, B.	Inscriptions from the Cave Temples of Western India.	Bombay: Government Central Press	1881
7.	Burgess, J., and J. Fergusson.	The Cave Temples of India.	1880. Reprint, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal,	1988
8.	Dehejia, Vidya	1 Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study.	London: Thames and Hudson	1972
9.	Dhavalikar, M. K.	Late Hinayana Caves of Western India.	Pune: Deccan College.	1985

10.	Dhavalikar, M. K.	Satavahana Art	Delhi: Sharada Publishing House.	2004
11.	Gokhale, S.	Lake Inscriptions from Kanheri.	Studies in Indian Epigraphy	1975
12.	Gokhale, S.	Kanheri Inscriptions	Deccan College, Pune.	1991
13.	Leese, M.	The early Buddhist icons in Kanheri's Cave 3.	Doctoral Dissertation. University of Michigan, Artibus Asiae	1979
14.	Leese, M.	Leese. M. Traikutaka dynasty and Kanheri's second phase of Buddhist cave excavation.		1983
15.	Nagaraju, S.	Buddhist Architecture of Western India	Agam Kala Prakashan. New Delhi	1981
16.	Owen C	Buddhist Cave Temples of India	Bombay: D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co.,	1975
17.	Pandit Suraj	<i>Kanheri</i>	Ph.D.Dissertation,	
18.	Pia B.	Living Rock: Buddhist, Hindu and Jain Cave Temples in the Western Deccan	Marg Foundation, Mumbai	2011
19.	SoundaraRajan, K. V.	Cave Temples of the Deccan	Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India	1981
