



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies

Syllabus

Diploma in Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History

**From
Academic Year 2020 – 2021**

Revision 1

**Centre for Buddhist Studies
K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies
Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyavihar (E), Mumbai-77
(Constituent Academic Unit of SVU)**

Preamble: 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 archaeological 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.

Eligibility: HSC or equivalent.

Duration: 2 semesters

Semester I Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N54C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	04-00-00	04	04-00-00	04
Total		04-00-00	04	04-00-00	04

Semester II Credit Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Teaching Scheme (Hrs.) TH – W – TUT	Total (Hrs.)	Credits Assigned TH – W – TUT	Total Credits
132N54C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	04-00-00	04	04-00-00	04
Total		04-00-00	04	04-00-00	04

Examination Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		C A	T W	ES E	Total
132N54C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History	70	-	30	100
Total		70	00	30	100

Examination Scheme

Course Code	Course Name	Examination Scheme			
		Marks			
		C A	T W	ES E	Total
132N54C201	Rock-cut Architecture: Kanheri	70	-	30	100
Total		70	00	30	100

Semester I

Course Code	Course Title			
132N54C101	Archaeological Sources of Buddhist History			
	TH	P	TUT	Total
Teaching Scheme(Hrs.)	04	-	--	04
Credits Assigned	04	-	--	04
Examination Scheme	Marks			
	CA	TW	ESE	Total
	70	-	30	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 through 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 the society.

Course Outcomes

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

- observe archaeological objects as text and study recent discoveries and debates.
- analyse different aspects of Buddhism through archaeological sources
- become aware of Buddhism beyond the scriptures and rituals and influence of changing social, economical, political landscape of Buddhism.

Module No.	Unit No.	Topics	Hours
1.0		India: Discovering Asoka Nalanda and Bodh Gaya: The “Sahibs” and Chinese pilgrims Sanchi and Kanaganahalli	20
2.0		Xinjiang: Aurel Stein’s Expedition Mogao Caves: Art and the Library Cave	15
3.0		Cambodia: Angkor	15
4.0		Java: Borobudur	10
		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> .	Cornell University Press., USA	2010

		Sherman Cochran and Paul G. Pickowicz (eds.).		
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

Semester II

Course Code	Course Title			
132N54C201	Rock-cut architecture: Kanheri			
	TH/Week	P	TUT	Total
Teaching Scheme(Hrs.)	04	-	--	04
Credits Assigned	04	-	--	04
Examination Scheme	Marks			
	CA	TW	ESE	Total
	70	-	30	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

CO .1 have an understanding of the basic feature of Buddhist art and architecture.

CO .2 be able to identify elements and basic iconography.

CO .3 have gained the skills to seek out the key features that reveal information about the site and its connection with society at the time.

CO .4 be able to identify the trends and different phases of the evolution of Buddhist art and architecture.

Module No.	Unit No.	Topics	Hours

		Overview of Rock –cut architecture	5
1.0		Historical Background :	5
	1.1	Satavahana,	
	1.2	Silaharas,	
	1.3	Traikutaka	
2.0		Importance of Kanheri :	5
		Trade route	
		Education Centre	
3.0		Chronology of Caves & Development of Architecture	10
		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
5.0		Religious Background : Sects	5
6.0		Patronage	5
7.0		Water Management	5
8.0		Inscriptions	10
		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 Indrajit, 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 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