

**REVISED CURRICULUM
OF
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Curriculum Development Project
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CURRICULUM DIVISION, HEC

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PREFACE

Curriculum of a subject is said to be the throbbing pulse of a nation. By looking at the curriculum of a subject, one can judge the state of intellectual development and the state of progress of a nation. The world has turned into a global village, new ideas and information are pouring in a constant stream. It is, therefore, imperative to update our curricula by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields of knowledge.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Federal Supervision of Curricula Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act 1976, the Federal Government vide Notification No.D773/76-JEA (Cur.), dated December 4, 1976, appointed Higher Education Commission as the Competent Authority to look after the Curriculum Revision Work beyond Class XII at Bachelor level and onwards to all Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas awarded by Degree Colleges, Universities and other Institutions of higher education.

In pursuance of the above decisions and directives, the Commission is continually performing curriculum revision in collaboration with the Universities. According to the decision of the 44th Vice-Chancellors' Committee, curriculum of a subject must be reviewed after every 3 years. For the purpose, various Committees are constituted at the national level comprising senior teachers nominated by the Universities. Teachers from local degree colleges and experts from user organizations, where required, are also included in these Committees.

The National Curriculum Revision Committee on **Archaeology** in its meeting held in April 2003 at the HEC Regional Centre, Lahore finalized the draft curriculum after due consideration of the comments and suggestions received from the Universities and Colleges where the subject under consideration is taught.

The Final draft prepared by the Curriculum Revision Committee duly approved by competent authority is being circulated for implementation by the Universities.

(PROF. DR. ALTAF ALI G. SHAIKH)
D.G(CURRICULUM)

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INTRODUCTION

A National Curriculum Revision Committee meeting of Archaeology was held on April 28-30, 2003, at HEC, Regional Centre, Lahore. Earlier, a draft curriculum was prepared in its preliminary meeting held in October 2002. The following attended:

1. Dr. Muhammad Farooq Swati
Chairman, Department of Archaeology
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091-9216595; fswati@psh.paknet.com.pk Convener
2. Prof. Dr. Javed Husain
Chairman, Department of General History
University of Karachi, Karachi Member
3. Prof. Dr. Nilofer Shaikh
Chairperson, Department of Archaeology
SAL University, Khairpur, Sindh Member
4. Dr. Muhammad Saleem
Associate Professor
Taxila Institute for Study of Asian Civilisation
Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad Member
5. Prof. Dr. Khurram Qadir
Chairman, Department of History
B.Z. University, Multan. Member
6. Mr. Badshah Sardar
Department of Archaeology/Pak Studies
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad. Member
7. Dr. Waseem Ahmed
Chief Chemist, Lahore Museum
Shahra-e-Quaid-i-Azam, Lahore Member
8. Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Warraich
Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology
University of the Punjab, Lahore Member/Secretary

The meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran. Mr. Muhammad Riaz Cheema, Director Incharge, HEC, Regional Centre Lahore, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Chairman, Higher Education Commission. He briefed them about the responsibility of the Higher Education Commission for revision of curricula of all subjects taught at graduate and postgraduate levels in the universities and affiliated colleges in the country and those of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

The Director further informed the members that the curriculum of Archaeology is being developed at National level for the first time. The Director also requested the members of NCRC that a list of recommended books (latest edition) may also be included in the proposed curriculum.

The Committee unanimously appointed Dr. Muhammad Farooq Swati, Chairman, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, as its Convener and Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Warraich, Assistant Professor of the Department of Archaeology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, as Secretary.

The Committee also drafted the objectives, scheme of studies and detail of core and optional courses for the curricula of B.A./B.Sc., M.A./M.Sc., M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Archaeology as follows.

In the end some recommendations for advancing the scope of Archaeology, its effective role in education and fulfilling its obligation at different sectors in the country were made to the Higher Education Commission for implementation.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

This curriculum for all the levels is the outcome of the synthesis of all the syllabi in the universities of the country in improved form. New courses are introduced and most of them are developed with available reading material. Although the detail of courses is provided, yet the 'Board of Study' of each institution is in position to make necessary changes according to its own needs and requirements.

In the beginning of the document, the Regional Director of HEC at Lahore highlighted the need and purpose of the curriculum revision. It is followed by the 'Objectives of the Curriculum' of Archaeology determined by the Committee.

Section-I contains courses for B.A./B.Sc. Part I and II.

Section-II has five core courses compulsory for the degree of M.A./M.Sc. in Archaeology. This section also contains twenty-two optional courses. Each institution has to pick up a certain number of optional courses depending on the

presence of expertise, its needs and statutory requirements. Each 'Board of Study' has to approve and make necessary changes in the content and reading material of the courses if required.

Section-III carries numbers and titles of courses designed for M.Phil. and Ph.D. The respective supervisor should work out the details of courses according to the nature and topic of research.

Certain courses are left undeveloped with the intention that each 'Board of Study', who opt for the course, should fill in the necessary detail.

The Committee at the end has put certain recommendations to the HEC that should strongly be supported and recommended to the concerned quarters for advancing archaeology and bringing effective and fruitful academic, economic and political results for national development.

As this was the first time, I fear there must be certain lacunae the Committee could not fill properly. I hope in the successive course of revisions of the curriculum all weaknesses coming to the forefront will be removed. In this regard, I sincerely request all the scholars, researchers, expert observers and practitioners to advance their valuable suggestions for the improvement of the curriculum at all the levels to the undersigned.



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Objectives

While imparting formal education at various levels at colleges and universities of the country, the main objectives of the curriculum of Archaeology are to:

1. Impart quality education in the field of Archaeology through multidisciplinary and thematic approach.
2. Provide skilled professionals to different institutions conducting teaching and research in the field of Archaeology and Museology.
3. Promote the management of cultural heritage and conservation/preservation of cultural property (movable as well as immovable).
4. Strengthen further national integration by mutual active participation, exchange and interaction of scholars and students of archaeology from among all the provinces and constituent territories of the country.
5. Advance the concept of environmental and applied archaeology for the political and economic benefits of the society.
6. Promote among the masses awareness of the importance of cultural heritage and problems caused by illicit trade of such a property.
7. Conduct explorations, excavations, interpretation, publication, preservation, and promotion of Pakistan's rich archaeological heritage.
8. Play a major role in furthering the understanding of archaeological and historical past of Pakistan.
9. Develop cross-cultural contacts of Pakistan with adjoining countries of the region.
10. Establish close co-operation and effective working relationship with Federal and Provincial institutions as well as International agencies like UNESCO, ICOM etc. for safeguarding our cultural heritage and promoting cultural tourism in the country.

SECTION - I
Curriculum of Archaeology for B.A. / B.Sc. (Part I and II)

PAPER - A
(B.A. / B.Sc. Part-I)

INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY

This paper consists of two parts “A” and “B”. The distribution of marks in theory and practical are to be decided by the relevant academic bodies of various institutions.

PART A: INTRODUCTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

THEORY

- Definition and Terminology of archaeology
- Aims and objectives of archaeology
- Brief history and development of archaeology
- Relation of archaeology with History, Anthropology, Geography, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Physics and Chemistry
- Basic Concept of Archaeology: artefacts, stratigraphy, archaeological sites, settlement-pattern, context
- Survey in Archaeology
- Excavation techniques
- Chronology: artefacts, coins, inscriptions, C¹⁴ dating, dendrochronology and correlation of artefacts

PART B: ANCIENT HISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA

THEORY

- Sources of ancient history
- Vedic Aryans: their social, political, economic and religious life
- Buddhism: life and teachings of the Buddha
- Jainism
- Hinduism
- Achaemenian rule in Pakistan
- Alexander’s invasion of Pakistan
- Mauryan dynasty: administration of Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka’s contributions to Buddhism
- The Indus-Greeks
- The Scythians
- The Parthians
- The Kushanas: Achievements of Kanishka
- Gandhara art
- The Sasanians
- The White Huns

- The Hindu Shahis.

PRACTICAL

- Visit to local sites and museums
- Systematic surface collection
- Photographic documentation of archaeological site
- Identification and drawing of artefacts
- Study of regional maps
- Location of sites/monuments on the maps
- Identification of key features of different periods

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Abdur Rahman, *The Last two Dynasties of the Sahis*, Islamabad, 1979.
- Agrawal, D.P. Ghosh, A. (eds.), *Radiocarbon and Indian Archaeology*, Bombay, 1973.
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PAPER - B
(B.A. / B.Sc. Part-II)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

This paper consists of two parts 'A' and 'B'. This paper will focus on the archaeological sites and monuments of different periods in Pakistan. The distribution of marks in theory and practical is to be decided by the relevant academic bodies of various institutions.

PART A: PREHISTORIC PERIOD

THEORY

- Palaeolithic (Lower, Middle and Upper): Soan Valley Culture, Rohri Hills
- Mesolithic: Sangao Cave, Khanpur Cave, Rohri Hills
- Neolithic (Early Farming Communities of NWFP, Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh): Mehrgarh, Sherikhan Tarakai, Kot Diji, Rahman Dheri
- Indus Urbanisation (Early, Mature and Late Phase): Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Rahman Dheri, Harappa, MohenjoDaro
- Post Indus Phase: Pirak, Jhukar, Jhangar, Cemetery-H
- Gandhara Grave Culture: Timargarah, Thana, Swat

PART B: HISTORIC PERIOD

THEORY

- Hindu-Buddhist Period: Bala Hisar, Shaikhan Dheri, Bhir Mound, Sirkap, Dharmarajika Stupa, Julian Monastery, Butkara I, Butkara III, Takht-i Bahi, Kashmir Smast, Hund
- Islamic Period (Early, Sultanate, Mughal and Regional Dynasties): Mansoor, Banbhore, Thatta, Lahore Fort, Badshahi Mosque, Shalamar, Rohtas Fort, Gor Khuttri, Bala Hisar
- Sikh and British Period: Peshawar Museum, Islamia College, Taj Complex Nowshera, Jamrud Fort, Shabqadar Fort

PRACTICAL

- General Map of the region indicating physical features
- Location of prehistoric sites/monuments on the map
- Identification of characteristic features of various periods
- Identification of key artefacts of various periods
- Visit to sites and monuments in the area
- General Map of the region indicating physical features
- Location of historical sites/monuments on the map
- Identification of characteristic features of various periods
- Identification of key attributes of architecture of various periods
- Visit to historical sites and monuments in the area

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Agrawal, D.P. *Archaeology of India*, Curzon Press Ltd., London, 1982.
- Allchin, R & B. *The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan*, UK, 1982.
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- Khan, A.N. *Al-Mansura: A Forgotten Arab Metropolis in Pakistan*, Karachi, 1990.
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SECTION - II
Curriculum of Archaeology for Master's Level

ARCHAEOLOGY FOR MASTER'S LEVEL

1. Keeping in view the professional need of students of the country, five basic courses are designed for M.A./M.Sc. previous level that should be offered in all public and private institutions. They are compulsory and referred to as core-courses.
2. All the courses shall include practical. The marks distribution between theory and practical should be decided by relevant academic bodies of respective institutions.

SCHEME OF STUDIES

M.A./M.SC. PREVIOUS

- I. Field Archaeology** (Annual System)
 - A. Field Archaeology (Semester-I)
 - B. Field Archaeology (Semester II)
- II. Archaeological Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage** (Annual System)
 - A. Archaeological Conservation: Artefacts and Built Heritage (Semester-I)
 - B. Management of Cultural Heritage (Semester II)
- III. Anthropology and Environmental Archaeology** (Annual System)
 - A. Physical and Cultural Anthropology (Semester-I)
 - B. Environmental Archaeology (Semester II)
- IV. Ancient World Civilisations** (Annual System)
 - A. Mesopotamian, Egyptian and Chinese (Semester-I)
 - B. Greek, Roman and Persian (Semester II)
- V. Cultural Tourism and Archaeological Heritage** (Annual System)
 - A. Archaeological Heritage (Semester-I)
 - B. Cultural Tourism (Semester II)

OPTIONAL COURSES M.A./M.SC. FINAL

A number of optional courses are prescribed for M.A. / M.Sc. final year. Each institution should offer students courses from the following prescribed list according to their own academic requirement, environmental need, facilities and expertise available with them.

All the courses shall include practical, which should be devised by the institution concerned. The distribution of marks between theory and practical are to be decided by relevant academic bodies of respective institutions.

LIST OF OPTIONAL COURSES

1. Prehistory and Early Urbanisation in Pakistan and Border Lands
2. Palaeolithic Cultures of Pakistan with Reference to South and Central Asia

3. Indus Valley Civilisation
4. Art and Architecture of Pakistan and India (Pre Muslim Period)
5. Palaeography and Epigraphy of Pakistan and India
6. Numismatics of Pakistan and India
7. Islamic Calligraphy, Painting, Minor Arts and Crafts
8. Early Muslim Architecture
9. Provincial Archaeological Heritage and Museums in Pakistan
10. Ancient History of Pakistan and India
11. Muslim History of Pakistan and India
12. Gandhara Civilisation
13. Traditional Arts and Crafts of Pakistan
14. Theory and Science in Archaeology
15. Ancient Religions of Pakistan and India
16. Muslim Architecture of Pakistan and India
17. British Colonial Architecture of Pakistan
18. Folk Heritage of Pakistan
19. Quranic Archaeology
20. Prehistory and Civilisation of Mesopotamia
21. Archaeology of Afghanistan and Centre Asia
22. Research Methodology and Research Report

DETAIL OF CORE COURSE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

M.A./M.SC. PREVIOUS PAPER-I

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

PAPER I-A: FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

THEORY

1. Introduction

- Concept, definition and scope of Archaeology
- The New Archaeology
- History of archaeological research in South Asia to the present
- The role of Archaeology in national development
- Qualification of an archaeologist
- Archaeology and Anthropology
- Archaeology and History
- Archaeology and Social Sciences
- Archaeology and Natural Sciences
- Archaeology as a scientific discipline

2. Time

- The "Three age system"
- Relative and absolute chronology
- Stratigraphy and law of superimposition

- Pleistocene geochronology
 - Pollen analysis
 - Varve analysis
 - Ordering of artefacts
 - Cross-dating with objects of known age
 - Dendrochronology
 - Thermoluminescence dating
 - Radiocarbon dating
 - Potassium-Argon dating
 - Obsidian-hydration dating
 - Fission-track method
- 3. Discovery**
- How the ancient sites got buried
 - Avenues leading to the discovery of a site
 - Chance finds
 - Aerial reconnaissance: satellite imagery, aerial photography
- 4. Survey**
- Geographical Information System (GIS)
 - Global Positioning System (GPS)
 - Map reading
 - Interpretation of aerial photographs
 - Photogrammetry
 - Survey at ground level
 - Chain survey
 - Contour map
 - Use of compass and theodolite
 - Electron Distance Measurer (EDM)
 - Electrical resistivity survey
 - Proton magnetometer
 - Sound-wave survey
- 5. Excavation**
- Organisation of an archaeological excavation
 - Excavation tools
 - Lay-out of an excavation
 - Excavation methods: sondages, grid-strip, quadrant, etc.
 - Types of Excavation: vertical, horizontal, rescue, etc.
 - Sampling
 - Trial trench
 - Demarcation of layers
 - Sample collection: soil, pollen, wood, charcoal, bones, etc.
- 6. Excavation Problems**
- Open hunting camps
 - Caves and rock-shelters

- Villages and towns
- Religious buildings: monastery, Hindu temple, mosque, etc.
- Stupa
- Burials
- Mud-brick structures
- Wooden structures
- Pit excavation

PAPER I-B: FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

THEORY

In this course the student will be explained about various field techniques involved in the field Archaeology, inferences and interpretation of Archaeological data, explanations in Archaeology, reconstruction of environment, ecological systems and subsistence patterns. The student will be required to participate in the field training.

1. Recording

- Three dimensional measurements
- Graph plotting
- Record card
- Computer recording
- Field diary
- Archaeological photography
- Archaeological drawing

2. Pottery-yard

- Layout of pottery-yard
- Washing/cleaning and registration
- Classification
- Typology
- Pottery tabulation
- Pottery distribution map
- Frequency chart

3. Registration, Cataloguing and Publication

- Antiquity registers
- Registration and cataloguing of antiquities
- Antiquity distribution map

4. Reconstruction of Environment and Subsistence Patterns

- Reconstructing ancient environments
- Palynology
- Subsistence patterns
- Animal bones
- Vegetal remains

- Agriculture
- Domestic and wild animals
- Birds, fish, and molluscs
- Rock art
- Prehistoric diet
- Trade

5. Ordering and Interpretation

- Seriation
- Typology
- Ethnographic analogy and comparative method
- Probability theory, statistical techniques
- Culture change: invention, migration and diffusion

6. Computer Application in Archaeological Data Analysis

7. Report Writing

PRACTICAL

- Pre-excavation exploration
- Archaeological surveying
- Use of survey equipment
- Site documentation: photographic, linear, visual
- Pre-excavation planning
- Excavation and documentation of archaeological features
- Three dimensional documentation of structures, artefacts, sections
- Handling, classification and tabulation of pottery in pottery-yard
- Application of basic conservation techniques to artefacts in the field
- Maintenance of field diaries
- Artefact drawing
- Use of computer-based techniques for seriation, cluster-analysis

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 London, 1958.

PAPER-II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

PAPER II-A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

THEORY

ARTEFACTS

1. **Introducing Archaeological Conservation**
 - The processes of conservation
 - Pre-excavation considerations
 - Field laboratory
 - First-aid treatment to archaeological objects
 - Environmental control of excavated artefacts
 - Different types of material used for the conservation and restoration of archaeological artefacts
 - Conservation in practice: a collaborative exercise
2. **Simple Chemistry: Definition of Basic Terms**
 - Acid, Base, Alkali, pH
 - Humidity: relative humidity, micro-organisms
 - Temperature
 - Light and its units
 - Conductivity
 - Atmospheric pollution
3. **Agents of Deterioration and Preservation**
 - Introduction
 - Organisms/Micro-organisms
 - Animals and plants
 - Archaeological environments
 - Agents of decay
 - Water, Oxygen, acidity and alkalinity, redox potential, salts
 - Temperature
 - Conditions in archaeological environments for preservation
4. **General Techniques of Conservation**
 - Siliceous and related materials
 - Metals
 - Organic materials
 - Preservation of archival materials: paper conservation

BUILT HERITAGE

5. **Fundamentals of Conservation of Built Heritage**
 - Preservation of built-heritage

- Restoration of built-heritage
- 6. **The Importance of Buildings & works of Historic value**
 - Ancient monuments, building areas and works
 - Monuments, building areas and works of historic significance still in use
- 7. **Major Documentary Studies**
 - Photographic documentation
 - Maps and plans
- 8. **Material Analysis**
 - Chemical analysis of material used
 - The study of degradation and deterioration by biological and environmental factors
- 9. **Organisation and Administration in Conservation and Restoration**
- 10. **Conservation Methods**
 - Stone
 - Brick masonry
 - Wood

PRACTICAL

- Application of first-aid techniques to excavated artefacts in the field
- Conservation and restoration of pottery, coins, metals, paper and textiles
- Study, identification and analysis of various constructional materials
- Various applications of constructional materials
- Identification and analysis of various processes of environmental degradation on built-heritage

PAPER II-B: MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

THEORY

1. **Cultural Heritage**
 - Definitions of UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM, etc.
2. **Museum and Its Function**
 - Definition and its scope
 - Functions: collection, recording, preservation, exhibition and education
 - Different types of museums
 - History of Museology in Pakistan

- Problems and prospects of museums in Pakistan
3. **Museum Administration**
 - General organisation
 - Staff and their functions: Curator, technical, public-relation, educational, clerical, security, and contingent
 - Collections: Primary documentation, study, research, storage and display
 4. **Documentation**
 - Record keeping: Registers/Computer punch cards
 - Temporary accession
 - Permanent accession
 - Record of storage
 - Gallery record
 5. **Care and Storage of Museum Objects**
 - Objects on display
 - Objects in stores
 - Storage conditions
 - Accessibility
 - Record of movement of museum exhibits & reserve
 - Care against theft, dampness, dust, temperature, and light
 - Care and repair of museum objects
 6. **Museum Architecture**
 - Requirement of museum building
 - Plan for a museum
 - Storage facilities
 - Display galleries
 - Service facilities: Library, photography, offices, workshops, etc.
 - Public facilities: Cafeteria, gift-shop, lavatories
 7. **Museum Exhibition**
 - Permanent exhibition
 - Planning and setting up an exhibition
 - Showcase designing
 - Labels
 - Lighting
 - Background of exhibits
 - Mounting objects
 - Temporary exhibition
 - Travelling exhibition

8. Museum Education Research Programme

- Educational programme of a museum: Lectures, seminars, film-shows and cultural-shows.
- Research and publications
- Research facilities in a museum
- Museum library

PRACTICAL

- Two weeks internship in the local museum learning temporary and permanent museum display, lighting, labelling, humidity and environmental control, security of artefacts, accession and cataloguing of museum exhibits and museum education service

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PAPER-III PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER III-A: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Theory

- 1. Introduction**
 - Concept, definition, main features and scope of Anthropology
 - Main divisions of Anthropology: physical, cultural and social
 - Relation of Anthropology with biological and social sciences
 - Application of Anthropology in today's world

- 2. Life on the Earth**
 - Life on earth
 - Animal-kingdom
 - Mammals, characteristic features of mammals
 - Primate group, behaviour of primate group
 - Apes, characteristic features of apes

- 3. Evolution Theories**
 - Religious theories
 - Scientific theories

- 4. Early Ancestors of Man**
 - Ramapithecus
 - Bipedalism
 - Early hominid foot prints

- 5. Australopithecines**
 - Australopithecus Afarensis
 - Australopithecus Africanus
 - Australopithecus Robustus
 - Australopithecus Bosii
 - Zinjanthropus

6. **Homo Erectus**
 - Homo Habilis
 - Homo Erectus: Pithecanthropus, Sinanthropus, Hiedelberg Man
7. **Homo Sapien**
 - Archaic Homo Sapien (Neanderthal Man)
 - Homo-Sapien (Cro-Magnon Man)

PAPER III-B: **CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

THEORY

1. **Introduction**
 - Concept, definition and scope of Prehistory
 - Effects of physical environment on the growth of cultures
 - Geological strata and interpretation of associated finds
 - Chronological periods in the history of the earth.
 - Pleistocene chronology
 - Principal features of the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods
2. **Concept of Culture**
 - Man, culture and society
 - The evolution of culture
 - Culture is learned
 - The concept and method of cultural ecology
 - Culture and language
 - Culture and personality
3. **Lower Palaeolithic Culture**
 - Characteristic features
 - Cultures of lower Palaeolithic Period
 - Principal tool-types, their manufacturing techniques and probable functions
4. **Middle Palaeolithic Culture**
 - Characteristic features
 - Cultures of Middle Palaeolithic Period
 - Principal tool-types, their manufacturing techniques, and probable functions
 - Intellectual developments: art and religion
5. **Upper Palaeolithic Culture**
 - Characteristic features
 - Cultures of Upper Palaeolithic Period
 - Principal tool-types, their manufacturing techniques and probable functions

- Intellectual developments: art and religion

6. Mesolithic Culture

- Characteristic features
- Cultures of Mesolithic Period
- Principal tool types, their manufacturing techniques and probable functions
- Intellectual developments: art and religion

7. Neolithic Revolution

- Domestication of plants and animals
- Evolution of stone-tool technology
- Introduction of ceramics
- Evolution of permanent settlements
- Evolution of related arts and crafts
- Early Neolithic Cultures

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PAPER IV ANCIENT WORLD CIVILISATIONS

PAPER IV-A

THEORY

1. **Concept of Civilisation**
 - Concept of culture and civilisation
 - Elements of civilisation
 - Basic conditions of civilisation
2. **Mesopotamian Civilisation**
 - Environmental background
 - Chronology (3500–600 BC)
 - Socio-political set-up of the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Chaldeans
 - Various aspects of civilisation: art, architecture, writing, seals, religion and economy
3. **Egyptian Civilisation**
 - Egypt geophysical history and its impact on local cultures
 - Art and architecture

- Religion
- Writing system
- Contribution in literature, science, philosophy, medicine

4. Chinese Civilisation

- Shang Dynasty
- Chou Dynasty
- Chen Dynasty
- Art and architecture
- Contributions in philosophy

PRACTICAL

- Study of regional maps showing physical features of each region.
- Identification of key elements of the arts of different periods
- Study of different architectural styles of various periods

PAPER IV-B

THEORY

1. Iranian Civilisation

- Origin of Iranian Civilisation
- Achaemenians: history and formation of their empire
- Provincial administration system
- Zoroastrian Religion
- Art and architecture
- Cyrus
- Darius I and Darius II
- Sasanians

2. Greek Civilisation

- Origin and development of the Greek Civilisation
- Origin of city states
- Hellenic and Hellenistic phases
- Art and architecture
- Literature
- Philosophy
- Science

3. Roman Civilisation

- Origin and development of Roman Empire
- General characteristics of Roman Culture
- Art and architecture
- Philosophy and science
- Roman Law

PRACTICAL

- Study of regional maps showing physical features of each region
- Identification of key elements of the arts of different periods
- Study of different architectural styles of various periods

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PAPER V CULTURAL TOURISM AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

PAPER V-A: CULTURAL TOURISM IN PAKISTAN

THEORY

1. Tourism

- Introduction, definition, types and scope of tourism
- Related industries, origin and destination, basic infrastructure
- Planning, marketing and execution strategies
- Qualities and qualification of a tour manager, ethics of tourism
- Maps and tourist literature

2. Cultural Tourism

- Significance and scope of cultural tourism
- Geography and geo-physical features of Pakistan
- Eco-tourism

3. **Prehistoric Sites**
 - Major cultural parameters of the Soan Valley, Rohri Hills, Sanghao Cave, Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Mohenjodaro and Harappa
4. **Pre-Muslim Sites and Monuments**
 - Major cultural parameters of Taxila, Peshawar, Swat, Dir, Chitral, Takht-i-Bahi, Jamalgarhi, Shahbazgarhi, Salt Range, Rock Art of Northern Areas, Rani Kot and Jain Temples of Tharparker
5. **Muslim Period Sites and Monuments**
 - Major cultural parameters of Banbhore, Mansura, Multan, Lahore, Uchh Sharif, Debalpur, Pak Pattan, Dina, Thatta, Lal Mara Sharif, Choukandi, Tombs of Baluchistan, Attock and Peshawar

PRACTICAL

- Planning and execution of a cultural tourism itinerary

PAPER V-B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

THEORY

1. **History of Archaeological Research in India and Pakistan**
 - The Beginning
 - Sir William Jones
 - James Prinsep
 - Sir Alexander Cunningham
 - Sir John Marshall
 - M.S. Vats
 - Sir Mortimer Wheeler
 - N.G. Majumder
 - Ahmad Hasan Dani
 - Fazal Ahmad Khan
 - Farzand Ali Durrani
2. **Palaeolithic in Pakistan**
 - Lower Palaeolithic Sites: Soan Valley, Rohri Hills, Karachi
 - Middle Palaeolithic Sites: Soan Valley, Sanghao Cave, Rohri Hills
 - Upper Palaeolithic Sites: Soan Valley, Sanghao, Rohri Hills, Thar, Musa Khel, Lasbela
 - Mesolithic Sites: Khanpur, Bannu, Chillas, Soan Valley, Rohri Hills, Thar, Karachi

3. **Neolithic and Early Farming Communities**
 - Mehrgarh, Sarai Khola, Gumla, Lewan, Sherikhan Terakai, and Jandi Baber, Baloch Village Cultures: Zhob, Nal, Kuli, Mehi, Anjira, Rana Ghundai, Periono Ghundai
4. **First Urbanisation in Pakistan**
 - Kot-Diji, Amri, Rehman Dheri, Jalilpur, Harappa, Moenjodaro, Allahdino, Balakot, Chanhudaro
5. **Post-Urbanisation in Pakistan**
 - Jhukar, Pirak, Cemetery 'H', Gandhara Grave Culture (Timargarha, Thana, Aligrama, Loe Banr, Butkara-II, Katelai)
6. **Second Urbanisation in Pakistan**
 - Cities of Taxila, Charsada, Akra, Tulamba, Hund, Udegram, Barikot Ghundai, Peshawar
 - Buddhist stupa and monastery complexes of Mohenjodaro, Mirpur Khas, Taxila, Charsadda, Peshawar, Takht-i-Bahi, Mardan, Dir, Swat, etc.
 - Rock Art of Northern Areas of Pakistan
5. **Early Islamic Period in Pakistan**
 - Banbhore
 - Mansura
 - Ghaznavid Mosque at Udegram in Swat
 - Early Muslim wooden architecture of Swat, Gilgit, Baltistan
 - Hund: Invasion of Ghaznavids

PRACTICAL

- Identification of different Geo-physical features on the map of Pakistan
- Mapping of Archaeological sites on the map of Pakistan
- Preparation of chronological charts of different periods and archaeological sites

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- Faccenna, D. *Guide to the 1956-62 Excavations—Swat*, Rome, 1964.
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DETAIL OF THE OPTIONAL COURSES FOR M.A./M.SC. FINAL

PAPER 1 PREHISTORY AND EARLY URBANISATION IN PAKISTAN AND BORDER LANDS

THEORY

1. **Palaeolithic Period**
 - Environmental conditions
 - Characteristic features
 - Principal tool-types
 - Palaeolithic cultures of Pakistan
 - Palaeolithic cultures of Afghanistan and Central Asia
 - Palaeolithic cultures of India
2. **Mesolithic Period**
 - Change in environmental conditions
 - Characteristic features
 - Principal tool-types
 - Mesolithic cultures of Pakistan
 - Mesolithic cultures of Afghanistan and Central Asia
 - Mesolithic cultures of India
3. **Prehistoric Art**
 - Characteristic features
 - Material, techniques and motifs
 - Prehistoric art of Pakistan
 - Prehistoric art of Afghanistan and Central Asia
 - Prehistoric art of India

- 4. Neolithic and Early Farming Communities**
- Environmental conditions
 - Characteristic features
 - Principal tools
 - Shift from hunting–gathering economy to food producing economy
 - Trade and occupations
 - Art and religion
 - Neolithic cultures of Pakistan
 - Neolithic cultures of Afghanistan and Central Asia
 - Neolithic cultures of India
- 5. Early Urbanisation in Pakistan**
- Characteristic features
 - Early urban centres in Baluchistan, Sindh, Punjab and NWFP
 - Chronological sequence, settlement patterns and cultural material
 - Relations and impacts on the adjoining regions.

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PAPER II

PALAEOLITHIC CULTURES OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

1. **Lower Palaeolithic**
 - Pleistocene geology and palaeo-environment
 - Distribution of sites
 - Raw material, flaking techniques and tool types
 - Fossil man, Homo Erectus
 - Remains of animal bones
2. **Middle Palaeolithic**
 - Pleistocene geology and palaeo-environmental studies
 - Distribution of Open air sites and cave sites
 - Raw material, flaking techniques and tool types
 - Fossil man, Neanderthal man, Cultural Contacts
 - Faunal remains

3. Upper Palaeolithic

- Pleistocene geology, geomorphology and palaeo-environmental studies
- Distribution of sites
- Raw material, techniques and tool types
- Fossil man, Homo sapiens, development of language, art and religion
- Faunal remains

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PAPER III

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

THEORY

1. Introduction

- Terminology of the Indus Civilisation
- Environmental background.
- Discovery of Indus Civilisation
- Present state of research on Indus valley

2. Early Indus Period (from Mehrgarh to the Rise of Mature Indus Period)

- Distribution of Settlements (Amrian / Kot Dijian / Sothi/ Ravian)
- Development of art and architecture
- Major settlements of Early-Indus Civilisation

3. Mature Indus Period

- Settlement pattern.
- Art and architecture

- Town planning
- Seals
- Major crafts
- The Indus script
- Trade relations
- Indus Civilisation new perspectives
- Decline of the Indus Civilisation

4. Late Indus Period

- Settlement pattern
- Late Indus Cultures in Sindh, Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujrat

5. Preservation / Conservation of Mohenjo Daro (World Heritage Site)

PRACTICAL

- Tour of the site of Mohenjo Daro
- To study rchitecture
- To study city-plan and layout
- To study conservation and preservation work
- Prepare map of Mature Indus Period, Kotdijian Period and Late Indus Period sites/settlements
- Pottery identification of various periods

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 — *Ancient Cities of Indus*, New Delhi, 1979.
 — *Harappan Civilization: Contemporary Perspective*
 — *The Indus Civilisation in Saurashtra*, New Delhi, 1980.
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South Asian Archaeology, (relevant volumes.).
 Urban, G. et alii, eds., *Forgotten cities on the Indus*, Germany, 1991.
 Various articles on preservation of Mohenjo Daro.
 Vats, M.S. *Excavation at Harappa*, 2 vols., New Delhi, 1940.
 Wheeler, R.E.M. *The Indus Civilisation*, 3rd ed., Cambridge, 1968.
 Wheeler, S.M. *Civilisations of the Indus and Beyond*, London, 1966.
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PAPER IV
ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA
(PRE MUSLIM PERIOD)

This course will review art and architectural traditions of Pakistan and India of Pre-Islamic period. It requires visits to archaeological sites and museums. The course-contents are as follows:

1. Architecture

- Indus Valley architecture and town planning
- Vedic Period architectural traditions
- Mauryan architecture
- Buddhist architecture: stupa, monastery, rock-cut sanctuaries, etc.
- Hindu architecture: Temple
- Gupta Architecture

2. Art

- Indus Valley art
- Mauryan art
- Shunga art
- Early Andhara art
- Later Andhara art
- Mathura art (art of the Kushana Period)
- Gandhara art (art of the Kushana Period)
- Origin of the Buddha image
- Gupta art
- Ajanta cave paintings

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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- Zimmer, H. *The Art of Indian Asia, Its Mythology and Transformation*, J. Campbell (ed.), 2 vols., New York, 1955.
- Zwalf, W. *Shrines of Gandhara*, London, 1979.

RELEVANT VOLUMES OF THE FOLLOWING JOURNALS

Archaeological Survey of India Annual Report
Ancient Pakistan, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar.
Ancient Sindh, Department of Archaeology, SA University, Khairpur, Sindh.
Archaeological Survey of India Report
Athariyyat (Archaeology), vol. 1, Peshawar, 1997.
East and West
Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal
Journal of Central Asia now change to *Journal of South and Central Asian Civilisations*, Islamabad.
Journal of Royal Asiatic Society
Lahore Museum Bulletin, Lahore.
Pakistan Archaeology, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan.
Silk Road—Art and Archaeology
South Asian Archaeology

PAPER V PALAEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

This course is divided into two parts: Paleography and Epigraphy. In Paleography the origin and development of Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Sharada and Devanagari scripts will be studied and learnt how to transcribe them into Roman alphabets. In Epigraphy the importance of epigraphical research will be reviewed and will include ancient inscriptions/*faramin* or those of the Muslim rulers of Pakistan and India. The course contents are as follows

1. Palaeography: Brahmi

- Origin of writing in Pakistan and India (South Asia)
- Brahmi script: characters, conjuncts
- Origin of Brahmi script
- Decipherment
- Asokan Brahmi
- Provincial styles
- Kushan characters
- Regional styles
- Gupta characters
- Proto-Sarada
- Sarada
- Devanagari

2. Palaeography: Kharoshthi

- Kharoshthi script: alphabets, conjuncts
- Origin of Kharoshthi script
- Decipherment
- Asokan Kharoshthi
- Development
- Transitional phases of writing

3. Epigraphy

- Importance of Epigraphic research in Archaeology
- History of Epigraphic Studies in Pakistan and India
- Survey of the Epigraphic records
- Epigraphy as a source of History of Pakistan and India.

Or

- Kufic inscriptions from Banbhore and Mansura
- Inscriptions of the Ghaznavid and Ghorid rulers
- Inscriptions of the early Turkish rulers (the Khiljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids, Lodhis)
- Inscriptions of the Mughal rulers

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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Bhandarkar, D.R. A List of Inscriptions of Northern Indian in Brahmi and Its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 A.C., Appendix to *Epigraphia Indica*, vols. 19-23, Calcutta, 1932-38.

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Dani, A.H. *Indian Palaeography*, Oxford, 1963.

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Epigraphia Indica (volumes and readings suggested by the teacher).

Ghafoor, A. *Calligraphers of Thatta*

Hultzsch, E. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, *Inscriptions of Asoka*, Oxford, 1925.

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Nasim Khan, M. Ashokan Inscriptions: A Palaeographical Study, *Athariyyat*, vol. 1, 1997, pp. 131-50.

— Epigraphy in Pakistan, *The Glory that was Pakistan, 50 Years of Archaeological research in Pakistan*, Peshawar, 1998, pp. 39-44.

- Epigraphy as a Source of Gandhara History, *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, vol. 6, no. 2, 1998, pp. 30-45.
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 Salomon, R. *Indian Epigraphy*, New Delhi, 1998.
 Sircar, D.C. *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Varanasi, 1966.
 ∇ *Indian Epigraphy*, Delhi, 1965.
 Upasak, C.S. *History and Palaeography of Kharoshthi Script*, Varanasi, 2001.

PAPER VI NUMISMATICS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

This course is divided into two parts: a) Numismatics of Pre-Muslim period of Pakistan and India and b) Numismatics of Muslim period of Pakistan and India. The Course contents are as follows:

1. **Introduction**
 - Numismatics: Definition, scope and significance
 - Metallurgical studies
 - Mints
 - Cataloguing
 - History of coins
 - Techniques of manufacturing coins

2. **Numismatics: Pre-Muslim Period**
 - Antiquity of coinage in India and Pakistan
 - Punch marked coins
 - Indo-Greek coins
 - Kushan coins
 - Scytho-Parthian coins
 - Huna coins
 - Hindu-Shahi coins

3. **Numismatics: Muslim Period**
 - Coins of the local rulers of Banbhore and Mansura
 - Coins of the Ghaznavid and Ghorid rulers
 - Coins of the early Sultanate period (the Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Syeds, Lodhis, Suris)
 - Coins of the Mughal rulers
 - Coins of Local rulers

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Abdur Rahman, *The Last Two Dynasties of the Shahis*, Islamabad, 1979.
- Allan, J. *Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient India in the British Museum*, London, 1936, rpt. 1967.
- Bhandarkar, D.R. *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*, Patna, rpt. 1984.
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- Cribb, J. *Money: from Cowrie Shell to Credit Cards*, London, 1986.
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- Wilson, H.H. *Ariana Antiqua—A descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan*, London, 1841, rpt. Delhi, 1971.
- Wright, N.H. *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi*, rpt. Delhi, 1974.

PAPER VII

ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY, PAINTING, MINOR ARTS AND CRAFTS

This course will give a comprehensive account of various arts (such as calligraphy, painting, ceramics, metalwork, glasswork, woodwork, etc.) of the Muslim world. The course contents are as follows:

1. Calligraphy

- Origin and development of Arabic script
- Status or position of a calligrapher
- Significance of calligraphy in Islamic arts
- Origin and development of calligraphy
- Principal forms of calligraphy
- Sub-forms of calligraphy as developed in Pakistan and India
- Modern masters of calligraphy in Pakistan

2. Painting

- Early Arab Painting
- Mesopotamian School of Painting
- Mongol School of Painting
- Persian School of Painting
- Mughal School of Painting

3. Minor Arts

- Metalwork
- Glasswork
- Woodwork
- Book illumination
- Bookbinding
- Ceramics

Recommended Readings

Al-Faruqi, I. and Al-Faruqi L.L. *The Cultural Atlas of Islam*, New York, 1986.

Arnold, T. W. *Painting in Islam*

Binyon, Wilkinson and Gray. *Persian Miniature paintings*

Brown, P. *Indian Painting*, Calcutta, 1917, 7th ed. 1960.

▽ *Indian Paintings Under the Mughals*, Oxford, 1924.

Chughtai, M. A. *Fanoon-e-Latifa ba-'ahdi Aurangzeb* (Urdu)

Coomaraswamy, A., *Mughal Paintings*

Craft and Textiles of Sindh and Baluchistan, Institute of Sindhology, Jamshoro, 1982.

Crafts of Punjab and Muree Hill, Punjab Small Industry Corporation, 1986.

Critchlow, K. *Islamic Patterns: An Analytical and Cosmological Approach*, Slovenia, 1976, rpt. 1992.

- Das, A.K. *Splendour of Mughal Paintings*, Bombay, 1986.
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 Pope, A.U. *A Survey of Persian Art*, 6 vols., London, 1939.
 Riaz-ud Din, A. *Traditional Arts and Crafts of India and Pakistan*,
 Rogess, J.M. *Mughal Miniatures*, London, 1993.
 Sulaiman, H. *Miniature of Babarnama*
 Rice T.R.D. *Islamic Art Traditional Crafts of Pakistan*
 Ziauddin T. W. *Muslim Calligraphy*

PAPER VIII

EARLY MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE

This course will review the architectural traditions of Islam from the Dawn of Islamic civilization in Arab Land upto the period of Umayyids of Spain. Course contents are as follows.

1. Introduction

- Origin and development of Islamic architecture
- Muslims architectural innovations: arches, *mehrab*s, vaults, towers, domes, etc.
- Borrowing, assimilation and creative organisation
- Architecture at the time of Muhammad (P.B.U.H.): Ka'ba and Masjid-i-Nabavi

2. The Umayyid Style

- The Dome of the Rock
- The Great Mosque of Damascus
- The Palace of Mshatta
- Qasair-e Amra and Qasr ul-Hair

3. **The Abbasid Style**
 - The Foundation of Baghdad
 - Al-Aqsa Mosque
 - The Great Mosque of Qairawan
 - The Great Mosque of Susa
 - The Great Mosque of Samarra

4. **The Umayyid of Spain Style**
 - Hispano-Mauresque style
 - Mosque of Cordova
 - Mosque at Toledo
 - The Alhambra (Granada)

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Calvert, A.F. *Moorish Remains in Spain*, London, 1906.
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- ▽ *Early Muslim Architecture*, Vol-2, London, New York, 1932-40.
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- Mc Cable, J. *The Splendour of Moorish Spain*, London, 1935.
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▽ *The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem*, Oxford, 1934.
Simakoff, N. *Islamic designs in Colour*, 1993.
Stierlin, H. et al, *Islamic Art and Architecture: From Isfahan to Taj Mahal*,
Wilson, E. *Islamic Designs for Artists and Craftspeople*, (Devor Pictorial
Archives)

PAPER IX

PROVINCIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS IN PAKISTAN

Every university will develop its own course for this paper. This course will include provincial archaeological heritage and museums in different provinces of Pakistan. Each university will develop their respective course by concentrating on the respective provincial archaeological heritage and museums.

PAPER X

ANCIENT HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

- 1. Introduction**
 - Geographical factors in history of Pakistan
 - Sources of ancient history
- 2. Vedic Age**
 - Rigvedic Period
 - Vedic Period
 - Epic Age
- 3. Religious Movements**
 - Jainism
 - Buddhism
 - Hinduism
- 4. Early Historic Perios**
 - Achaemenian
 - Invasion of Alexander the great
 - The Mauryas: Chandergupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka
- 5. Foreign Invasions**
 - Indo Greeks
 - Scythians
 - Parthians
 - Kushanas
 - Sasanians

- Kidara Kushanas
- White Huns

6. Native Dynasties

- Guptas
- Harsha Vardhana
- Turk Shahis
- Hindu Shahis

Recommended Readings

- Abdur Rahman, *The Last Two Dynasties of the Sahis*, Islamabad, 1979.
 Basham, A.L. *The Wonder that was India*, Indian rpt. 1963.
 Curring, J. et alii, *Revealing India's Past*, London, 1939.
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PAPER XI

MUSLIM HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

1. Arabs

- Early contact
- Conquests of Baluchistan and Sindh
- Muslim rule in Baluchistan and Sindh under the Arab Khilafat
- Muslim rule in Baluchistan and Sindh under independent Arabs

2. Turks

- Trans Khyber activities of Ghaznavids and the rise and fall of Lahore as a centre of Muslim State AD 997-1210
- The rise of the Ghorids and the establishment of Delhi as the capital of Muslim India

- The Delhi Sultanate with Multan, Uchch and Lahore as centres in the west and Awadh and Bengal in the east AD 1150 to 1325.
- Fragmentation and Turbulence AD 1325 to 1425

3. Afghans

- Lodhis
- Suris

4. Mughals

- Phases of establishment and transition from Sultanate to Badshahat AD 1526 to 1576
- Phase of Vibrant Mughal Society, culture and administration AD 1576 to 1707
- Decadence and decline AD 1707 to 1830
- Final stages AD 1830 to 1857

5. Provincial Chapter

- Every province will develop its Muslim period history accordingly

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Ali, M. *The Court of the Great Mughals*, Lahore, 1986.
 Amjid, Y. *Tareekh-e-Pakistan*, Vols. I, II, (Urdu)
 Barani, Z. *Tarikh-i Feroz Shahi*, Urdu tr. Aftab Asghar, Lahore, 1986.
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 Ikram, Shaikh, M. *Ab-i Kauthar* (Urdu), Lahore, 1994.
 — *Mauj-i Kauthar* (Urdu), Lahore, 1992.
 — *Rud-i Kauthar* (Urdu), Lahore, 1988.
 Mahajan, V.D. *Mughal Rule in India*, 14th ed., n.d.
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 Percival Spear, *A History of India*, Vol. II,
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 Sa'id, Hakim, M. et al, eds., *Road to Pakistan*, Vol. I, Karachi, 1990.
 Smith, V.A., *Oxford History of India*

PAPER XII
GANDHARA CIVILISATION

1. **Introduction**
 - Nomenclature
 - Historical geography of Gandhara
2. **The Origin of Second Urbanisation in Pakistan**
 - Pushkalavati: Bala Hissar, Shaikhan Dheri, Mirabad, Rajar and Mirziarat Dheris
 - Taxila: Bhir Mound, Sirkap, Sirsukh
3. **Major Religions of Gandhara**
 - Buddhism
 - Life and teachings of the Buddha
 - Spread of Buddhism in Gandhara and adjacent regions.
4. **Synthesis of Cross-Cultural Currents and the Emergence of Gandhara Civilisation**
5. **Arts**
 - Sculptural Art
 - Paintings
 - Rock Art: Carvings and Engravings
6. **Architecture**
 - Religious Architecture: Stupa, Monastery
 - Secular Architecture: Settlements and Forts
7. **Numismatics and Palaeography**
8. **Interaction Zone**
 - Influences from the East and West
9. **Silk Road**
 - Trade along the Silk Roads
10. **Decline**
 - Causes: Cultural, Environmental, Military and Spiritual
11. **Legacy of the Gandharan Civilisation**

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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- Albert Museum in London, *IsMEO Reports and Memoirs XVII*, Rome, 1975
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- ▽ *The Transformation of Nature in Art*, New York, 1934.
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- Elphinstone, M. *An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul*, 2 vols., rpt. Karachi, 1972 (1st pub. London, 1815)
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- Ghirshman, R. *Iran from the Earliest Time to the Islamic Conquest*, London, 1954.
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- Zimmer, H. *The Art of Indian Asia, Its Mythology and Transformation*, J. Campbell (ed.), 2 vols., New York, 1955.
- Zwalf, W. *A Catalogue of the Gandhara Sculpture in the British Museum*, 2 vols., The Trustees of the British Museum, 1996.
- *Shrines of Gandhara*, London, 1979.

PAPER XIII

TRADITIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS OF PAKISTAN

1. **Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and techniques of cutting, chiselling, engraving, grinding and polishing
 - Total range of forms and designs
 - Sculptural art
 - Cut-work
 - Inlay-work
 - Mosaic and Pietre dure work
 - Opus sectile work
 - Beads and seals
 - Cenotaphs

2. **Ceramic Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Total range of forms and designs
 - Domestic ceramic
 - Tiles
 - Ceramic fittings

3. **Textiles**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Spinning, weaving, block-printing, embroidery
 - Traditional decorative motifs

4. **Carpets**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Traditional decorative motifs

5. **Wood Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Total range of forms and designs

6. **Basketry Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes

- Total range of forms and designs
7. **Metal Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Copper, bronze, silver and gold
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Total range of forms and designs
 8. **Leather Crafts**
 - Raw materials
 - Traditional tools and manufacturing processes
 - Total range of forms and designs
 - Camel skin products and decorative designs
 9. **Minor Crafts**
 - Papier mâché
 - Lacquer work
 - Glass
 - Bone, ivory and shell

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Chattopadhyaya, *Indian Handicrafts*, New Delhi, 1963.
- Feherrari, G. *Islamic Metalwork of the Eighth to the Fifteenth Century in the Keir Collection*, London, 1976.
- Khan, F.A. *Architecture and Art Treasure in Pakistan*, Karachi, 1969.
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- Ward, R. *Islamic Metalwork*, London, 1993.

PAPER IVX

THEORY AND SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

This course will include the various new theories in Archaeology.

1. **Introduction**
 - Growth of Archaeology
 - Nature of archaeological data
 - Archaeological research modelling
 - Analytical archaeology

2. Data Processing and Analysis

- Data acquisition, processing and classification
- Analysis of archaeological data
- Temporal frameworks and chronology
- Spatial frameworks and ancient behaviour

3. Interpretation and Explanation

- Analogy
- Settlement archaeology and spatial analysis: Central Place Theory
- Palaeo-economy: Site Catchment Analysis

4. Confirmation and Evaluation

- Hypothesis testing
- Scientific confirmation
- Evaluation

5. Experimental Archaeology

6. Rescue Archaeology

7. Ethno Archaeology

PRACTICAL

- Archaeological-model building
- Application of data-processing tools and electronic equipment for archaeological data-analysis

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Bertalanffy, L. Von. *General system Theory*, George Braziller Inc. 1968.
- Binford L.R. and Binford S.R., eds., *New perspective in Archaeology*, Chicago, 1968.
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PAPER VX

ANCIENT RELIGIONS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

1. Jainism

- Jain tradition regarding twenty-four *tirthankaras* (prophets)
- Parsva and Mahavira
- Mahavira's life sketch
- Importance of the Ardha Magadhi canon
- Mahavira's meeting with Gosala Mankhaliputta (head of the Ajivika sect)
- Vardhamana Mahavira and his doctrine
- Jainism after Mahavira
- Jain canon, philosophy and icons.

2. Buddhism

- Buddhist literature
- Origin and development of Buddhism
- Teachings of Gautama Buddha
- Hinayana and Mahayana sects
- Vina Sutta and Abhidhamma Pitakas
- Sthaviravadin School
- Evolution of the Great Vehicle (Mahayana)
- Mahasanghika and Sarvastivadins
- Adi Buddhas
- Bodhisattvas
- Lalitavistara
- Buddhist ethics and morality

3. Hinduism

- Upanishads and freedom of religious speculation
- Vaishnavism
- Origin and evolution of Vaishnavism
- Vasudeva-Krishna and the Bhagavata sect
- The Bhagavatgita
- Vishnu's *avatars* (incarnations)
- The doctrine of four *vyuhas* (phases of conditioned spirit)
- Images and their emblems of identification
- Saivism
- The Pasupata sect and its teachings
- Saivism as a popular cult

- Mahesvara and Mahadeva
- Saiva images
- Important gods and goddesses and their characteristic iconographic features

Recommended Readings

- Barnett, L.D. *The Heart of India*, London, 1908.
 Basham, A.L. *History and Doctrines of the Ajivikas*, London, 1951.
 Bhandarkar, R.G. *Vaishnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Sects*, Strassburg, 1915.
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PAPER XVI

MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

- 1. Arab Period**
 - Settlement pattern and architecture of Banbhore
 - Settlement pattern and architecture of Mansurah
 - Tomb of Abdullah bin Haroon in Lasbela
- 2. Ghaznavid Period**
 - Udegram Mosque
 - Margala Fort
 - Girah Mosque Near Taxila
 - Tomb of Para Chinar
- 3. Ghaurid Period**
 - Tomb of Khalid bin Waleed
- 4. Sultanate Period**
 - Tombs and monuments of Multan, Uchch Sharif, Thatta, Lal Mara, Pak Pattan, Depalpur, Delhi and Ajmer

5. Mughal Period

- Monuments of Fatehpur Sikri
- Monuments of Delhi
- Monuments of Agra
- Monuments of Lahore
- Monuments of Thatta
- Monuments of Attock
- Monuments of Peshawar

6. Provincial Styles

- Provincial style monuments of Kalhora and Talpur Rulers of Sindh
- Choukandi type tombs of Sindh and Baluchistan
- Brick Architecture of Lasbela, Kharan and other parts of Baluchistan
- Provincial style monuments of the Punjab
- Provincial style monuments of the NWFP
- Wooden architecture of the Northern Areas of Pakistan

Recommended Readings:

- Abdur Rahman, *Islamic Architecture of Pakistan: An Introduction*, Peshawar, 1981.
- Ahmed, Sheikh. *Muslim Architecture*
- Ali, T. *Anonymous Tombs in the Gomal Valley and the Beginning of Tomb Architecture in Pakistan*, Peshawar, 1998.
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- *Tarikh-I-Masajid-i-Alam* (Urdu)
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- *The Wazir Khan Mosque Lahore: History and Architecture*, Lahore, 1975.
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- Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, Booklets on *Thatta, Lahore Fort, Shalamar Garden, Banbhore*
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- Ettinghauk, R. *Islamic Art and Architecture, 650-1250*, Yale University Press,

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- Hillenbrand, R. *Islamic Art and Architecture, The World of Islam*, London, 1998.
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 — *Multan: History and Architecture*, Islamabad, 1983.
 — *Uchch: History and Architecture*, Islamabad, 1980.
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- Michell, G., ed., *Architecture of the Islamic World: Its History and Social Meaning*, London, 1984.
- Mookerjee, A., ed., *5000 Designs and Motifs from India*, Dover Publications, 1996.
- Nath, R. *Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri*, Jaipur, 1988.
 — *Sultanate Period Architecture*, Vol. I
 — *Mughal Period Architecture-I and II*
- Pop, A.U. *Persian Architecture*, London, 1965.
- Porter, V. *Islamic Tiles*, Interlink Publication Group, 1995.
- Saddiq, A.A. *Sultanat Period Architecture* (Anjumane M'amaran), Lahore, 1992.
- Shah, I. *The Mahabat Khan Mosque and Its Decorative Beauty*, M.Phil. thesis of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, 1996.
- Simakoff, N. *Islamic Designs in Colour*, Dover Pictorial Archives,

PAPER XVII
British Colonial Architecture of Pakistan

- 1. Introduction**
 - British Colonial Period: an overview
 - Characteristic features of the British colonial architecture
 - Different styles of the British colonial architecture
- 2. Religious Architecture**
 - Churches
 - Seminaries
- 3. Secular Architecture**
 - Markets
 - Private residences
 - Clock-towers
 - Parks
 - City-planning

4. **Military Architecture**
 - Forts
 - Observation-pickets
 - Cantonments
5. **Health and Education Architecture**
 - Hospitals and dispensaries
 - Educational institutions
6. **Administrative Architecture**
 - Judicial buildings
 - Government buildings
 - Municipal buildings
 - Museums and art-galleries
7. **Communication Architecture**
 - Roads and bridges
 - Railway stations
 - Tramways
 - Post-offices
 - Dak-bungalows
 - City gateways

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Caroe, O. *The Pathans*, rpt. Karachi, 1992.
Cunningham, J.D. *History of the Sikhs*, Delhi, 1955.
Dani, A.H. *Peshawar: Historic City of the Frontier*, Peshawar, 1969.
Jaffar, S.M. *Peshawar: Past and Present*, Peshawar, 1946.
Lari, Y. *Karachi*, Oxford University Press, Karachi.
▽ *The Architecture of Raj,*

PAPER XVIII FOLK HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

This course will impart a comprehensive knowledge of various folk cultures of Pakistan. Field visit to various villages is essential. The course contents are as follow:

1. **Introduction**
 - The land
 - Physical regions
 - Economy
 - The languages

- Socio-religious groups
 - Folk cultures
2. **Folk Culture of Northern Areas and Kashmir**
 - Kahlash Valley Culture
 - Indus and Swat Kohistani Cultures
 - Hunza Ismaili Culture
 - Kashmiri Culture
 3. **Folk Cultures of the N.W.F.P.**
 - Different ethnic groups
 - Settlement Patterns and house types
 - Occupations
 - Kinship, marriage, and family
 - Socio-economic patterns
 - Traditional values and Folk lore
 - Literature, music, and dance
 - Arts and crafts
 4. **Folk Cultures of Baluchistan**
 - Different ethnic groups
 - Settlement Patterns and house types
 - Occupations
 - Kinship, marriage, and family
 - Socio-economic patterns
 - Traditional values and Folk lore
 - Literature, music, and dance
 - Arts and crafts
 5. **Folk Cultures of Sindh**
 - Different Ethnic groups
 - Settlement patterns and house types
 - Occupations
 - Socio-economic patterns
 - Kinship, marriage, and family
 - Traditional values and Folk lore
 - Literature, music, and dance
 - Arts and crafts
 6. **Folk Cultures of the Punjab**
 - Different Ethnic groups
 - Settlement patterns and house types
 - Occupations
 - Socio-economic patterns
 - Kinship, marriage, and family

- Traditional values and Folk lore
- Literature, music, and dance
- Arts and crafts

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Ahmed, A.S. *Millennium and Charisma among Pathans*, London, 1976.
 Buddulph, J. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, Karachi, 1973.
 Caroe, O. *The Pathans*, rpt. Karachi, 1992.
 Dani, A.H. *The Cultural History of Northwest Pakistan, Year Book of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia, 1960.
 Elliot, J.G. *The Frontier 1849-1947*, London, 1968.
 Gankavsky, V. *The Peoples of Pakistan √An Ethnic History*,
 Jettmar, K. *Cultures of the Hindukush*,
 Journals: All related journals through Pakistan
 Khan, A.Z. *History and Culture of Sind*, Karachi, 1980.
 Maloney, C. *Peoples of South Asia*,
 Pehrson, R.N. *The Social Organization of the Marri Baloch*
 Qadri, K. *Baloch Tribes (Urdu)*
 Qureshi, S. *Legacy of the Indus*
 Robertson, G.S. *The Kafirs of the Hindukush*, rpt. Karachi, 1974.
 Seledtion from the Govt. Records, *Baluchitan through the Ages*, (Vols. I & II)
 Wileley, J.M. *Punjabi Musalmans*

PAPER XIX

QURANIC ARCHAEOLOGY

This course will deal with the identification and archaeology of all those lands and peoples who have been mentioned in the Holy Quran.

PAPER XX

PREHISTORY AND CIVILISATION OF MESOPOTAMIA

THEORY

- Environmental background
- Earliest settlements and farming communities in Mesopotamia from 8th to mid 3rd millennium BC
- Origin of urban society and emergence of Sumerian art from 3500 to 3000 BC
- Study of various aspects of civilisation: art and architecture, seals, religion, economy, socio-political set-up from the early dynastic to the Babylonian period from 3000 to 1594 BC

PRACTICAL

- Map study of various geographical features
- Location of various sites on the map
- Study of pottery, seals, temple-plans
- Art and architecture of various periods to be recognised on slides
- Glyptic art

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Ancient History*, Cambridge, Vol. I Part-II.
Childe, V.G. *New Light on the Most Ancient East*, London, 1969.
Delogaz, *Private Houses and Graves in Dyala Region*,
Edwards, I.E.S. *The Cambridge Ancient History*, vol. 1, Part II, 3rd ed.,
Cambridge, 1971.
Hallo, W.W. and Simpson, W.K. *The Ancient Near East: A History*, USA, 1971.
Henry, F. *Cylinder Seals*,
Henry, F. *The Art & Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, London, 1954.
Hilprecht, H.V. *Exploration in Bible Lands*, Edinburgh, 1903.
Hitti, P.K. *The Near East in History, A 5000 Year Story*, USA, 1961
Layard, A.H. *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon*, 2 vols., London,
1853.
Mellart J. *Neolithic of the Near East*, New York, 1975.
▽ *Earliest Civilizations of the Near East*, New York, 1965.
Moortgat, *Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*,
Oates, J. and David, *The Rise of Civilization*, Elsevier Phaidon Press Ltd.
Oxford, 1976.
Perkins, A.L. *The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia*, USA, 1949.
Perrot, *Sumer*,
Redman Charles, L. *The Rise of Civilization*, W.H. Freeman & Company, USA,
1978.
Storminger, *The Art of Mesopotamia*,
Woolley, *The Royal Cemetery*, Oxford, 1934.

PAPER XXI

ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFGHANISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA

The Course will cover the Archaeological heritage of Afghanistan and Central Asia from 5th to millennium BC to the beginning of the Christian Era.

PAPER XXII
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH REPORT

THEORY

- Archaeological research project.
- Archaeological research design
- Formulation of hypothesis
- Implementation of research
- Data collection
- Analysis of archaeological data
- Interpretation and synthesis of archaeological data
- Research report

PRACTICAL

- Monograph on any site/monument, ancient inscriptions/coins, etc.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Hult, C.A. *Researching and Writing Across the Curriculum*, 2nd Ed., California, 1990.

Lester, J.D. *Writing Research Papers: A Complete Guide*, London, 1987.

Marius, R.A *Short Guide to Writing about History*, London, 1989.

Sharer, R.J. and Wendy A. *Fundamentals of Archaeology*, London, 1980.

Naz Arifullah, S. and Bhutti, K.M. *Research Process Simplified*, Peshawar,

SECTION – III

Courses of Study for M.Phil and Ph.D Levels

Research students registered for M.Phil/Ph.D degrees in Archaeology shall pursue the following:

- a) Two semesters/one year coursework prescribed by the Department and
- b) A thesis/dissertation on a topic approved by the 'Advanced Study and Research Board' on the recommendation of 'Graduate Studies committee' of the Department.

The degree of M.Phil and Ph.D. in Archaeology shall be offered on satisfactory completion of coursework, thesis/dissertation and viva-voce examination. The

programme is spread over four semesters/two years for M.Phil and six semesters/three for Ph.D. degree.

The minimum requirement of the credit hours/time limit will be distributed as:

Coursework

M.Phil 24 C.H./One year

Ph.D. 27 C.H./One year

Dissertation

M.Phil Two semesters/One year

Ph.D. Four semesters/Two years

Major Courses (Part-A) consist of 44 Courses and the student will have the option of selecting courses of 18 credit hours for M.Phil and 21 for Ph.D. in consultation with his/her supervisor. These courses will be studied with reference to the original sources. For "Related Courses" (Part-B) both M.Phil and Ph.D. students have the choice of selecting courses of 6 credit hours from them in consultation with his/her supervisor. According to the normal procedure, a student will first complete the coursework in the first two semesters/one year and then start working on the thesis/dissertation.

A: Major courses

Course #	Course Title	Cr.Hrs.
1.	Pre-Muslim Art of South and South East Asia	3
2.	Pre-Muslim Art of Central Asia and Iran	3
3.	Pre-Muslim Art of Mesopotamia and Egypt	3
4.	Pre-Muslim Art of Greece and Rome	3
5.	Muslim Architecture in the Near East	3
6.	Muslim Architecture in Spain and North Africa	3
7.	Early Mediaeval Muslim Architecture in South or Central Asia	3
8.	Mughal Architecture	3
9.	Outline of the History of Paintings	3
10.	Muslim Paintings in Western Asia	3
11.	Mughal Paintings	3
12.	Provincial Schools of Indian Paintings	3

13.	Origin and Development of Arabic Writing	2
14.	Origin and Development of Different Styles of Muslims Calligraphy	2
15.	Muslim Calligraphy in South Asia	2
16.	Early History of Coinage; origin of Coinage in South Asia	2
17.	Coins of the Indo-Greeks, Scytho-Parthians and the Kushans	3
18.	Coins of the Sasanians, Guptas, Hunas and the Hindu Shahis	3
19.	Technique of Manufacturing coins	1
20.	History of Muslim Coinage	2
21.	Coinage of the Muslim rulers of Mediaveval India	3
22.	Coins of the Mughals and he Durranis	2
23.	History of Architecture	2
24.	Origin and Development of Hindu Architecture in North India (from Vedic times to the medieval period)	3
25.	Buddhist Architecture in India	3
26.	Mediaeval Hindu Architecture of South India	3
27.	Geomorphology of the Pleistocene and Holocene Periods in Pakistan. Techniques of Making Stone Tools	2
28.	Stone Age of Europe and America	3
29.	Stone Age of Africa, the near East, Iran and Afghanistan	3
30.	Stone Age of South and South-East Asia and China	3
31.	History of the Decipherment of Scripts	3
32.	Origin and Growth of Writing in South-Asia (Indus Script)	3
33.	Origin and Development of Kharoshthi	2
34.	Origin and Development of Brahmi (Gupta, Sarada and Devanagri).	3
35.	The History and Origin of Language	3
36.	Indo Aryan and Indo-Iranian Languages of the Subcontinent	3
37.	Study of Settlement Pattern in South Asia (from the Neolithic To the Iron Age).	3
38.	Process of Urbanisation in the Near East and South Asia (an analysis of factors related to the processes of domestication and development of trade and cities).	3
39.	A Review of Ancient Civilizations	3
40.	Evolution of Bronze Age Cultures in South Asia (a review And analysis of cultures from 5 th /6 th millennium BC to 1000 BC).	3
41.	Origin, Development, Types and Functions of Museum	3
42.	Museum Architecture: Security of Museum	1
43.	Museum Environment: Climate Control; conservation of Collections	2
44.	Museum Administration and Operation	3

B: Related Courses

1.	Origin and Growth of Archaeology in South Asia; Its Scope In Future.	2
2.	One Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeological Research (excluding South Asia)	2
3.	Dardic Languages of Pakistan	2
4.	Dating Methods in Archaeology	2
5.	Fieldwork	4
6.	Research Methodology	2
7.	Seminars	1
8.	Functional Knowledge of Arabic	2
9.	Functional Knowledge of Persian	2
10.	Functional Knowledge of Sanskrit and Prakrit	2

After successful completion of coursework, the student will pursue research under the guidance of a supervisor for at least two semesters/one year for M.Phil and four semesters/two years for Ph.D. degree and submit his/her thesis/dissertation as per the university rules and regulations related to the degree concerned. The thesis/dissertation is expected to be based on original research of the student.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Curriculum Revision committee after revising courses for B.A./B.Sc., M.A./M.Sc., M.Phil and Ph.D. in Archaeology unanimously resolved the following recommendations to the HEC to be supported and forwarded for implementation to the concerned quarters/agencies.

1. Field and practical work is required and compulsory for acquiring B.A./B.Sc., M.A./M.Sc. degree in Archaeology. It is, therefore, recommended that sufficient amount of funds should be allocated in the budget/grants for the Departments of Archaeology in each University of the country on permanent basis.
2. Archaeology being a scientific discipline, depends on various laboratories and equipment for analysis of archaeological data. In this regard all the Teaching Departments are poorly equipped. It is strongly recommended that Archaeological Documentation Laboratories should be established at each Archaeology Department in all the Universities. These centres should be equipped with electronic equipment such as computers, plotters, printers, digital cameras, electronic microscopes, theodolites, EDM (Electron Distance Meter), GPS (Global Positioning system), metal detectors, etc.

3. Laboratories for conservation of cultural property be established at each of the teaching departments of archaeology.
4. Archaeo-botanical and Archaeo-zoological Laboratories should be established at each of the Archaeology Department.
5. Laboratories for C14 dating, Thermoluminescence dating, should be established, at least, one at the national level.
6. Like a Research Laboratory, a Teaching Museum is an essential component for an Archaeology Department. Therefore, it is resolved that Teaching Museums should be established at the Archaeology Departments of all the Universities like the one established at Peshawar University and adequate funds be provided to the existing and future teaching-museums.
7. Funds for holding seminars and workshops (biennially basis) be provided to review the archaeological research carried out in all the provinces of Pakistan.
8. Funds should be allocated for establishing a "Reading Material Resource Management Cell" at the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, being the oldest and well established Department in the country.
9. Archaeology plays an important role in the strategic, economic, educational and political conditions of a country. It is, therefore, recommended that full-fledged Departments of Archaeology be established at the Universities of Baluchistan, Karachi, Bahawalpur, Multan, AJK, Allama Iqbal Open University and Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad.
10. Keeping the rich and diverse cultural (Archaeological) heritage of all the provinces, the committee recommends the subject of Archaeology should be introduced at the Intermediate Degree levels in all the colleges of Pakistan.
11. Archaeology being taught in all the three Provinces at the University level with the exception of Baluchistan, it is recommended that it should be included in the competitive examinations at the Provincial and Federal levels.
12. Full fledged Provincial Departments of Archaeology and Museums should be established at Sindh, Baluchistan, Northern Areas and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
13. The Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, being the oldest and well-established teaching and research institute in Pakistan, should be upgraded to the status of "Centre of Excellence in archaeology" by providing sufficient funds and physical facilities/infrastructure.

14. To protect the cultural heritage of the Country, a consultant Archaeologist and Museologist should be nominated from the Teaching Departments of Archaeology on various Boards of local bodies, Auqaf Department, Environmental Department, and City Development Authorities which are mainly concerned with building, demolition, development and rebuilding processes in rural/urban areas.
15. The Cultural Ministries (Federal and Provincial should be approached to establish a fund under the title "Contract Archaeology". One percent (01%) money from all Government Contracts should go to this fund, which will be utilized in recurring the cultural (archaeological) material where threatened by such projects (such as building and developmental works).
16. The Federal and Provincial governments should be approached to advise the "Tourism departments" to recruit the degree holders of Archaeology on priority basis, since studies of Cultural Tourism are an integral part of the curriculum of Archaeology in Pakistan.
17. The process of conducting excavation and exploration at all the provinces should be reviewed in order to rescue important sites from being destroyed by illegal digging/illicit traders. Fund should be provided to preserve and conserve the historical monuments throughout the country. In this regard co-ordination among the Federal, Provincial and Teaching Departments in the country is highly desired.
18. The Government should adopt an aggressive and forward looking policy towards the development of Cultural tourism in the country.
19. The subject of Archaeology is essentially a scientific discipline and as such involves scientific methods and procedures in its field work and approach. It is, therefore, recommended that the degree should be renamed from M.A. to M.Sc. The Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur is already awarding M.Sc. degree in Archaeology.
20. All the disciplines of Archaeology, History, Natural History and Anthropology have a common goal of tracing human history in one or the other way, it is recommended that mutual interaction among them should be promoted.
21. The representation of the Departments of Archaeology in all Public Universities of Pakistan in the National Fund for Cultural Heritage (NFCH) has been withdrawn for the last several years. The representation should be reintroduced and one member from each of the Teaching Departments of Archaeology in different universities should be appointed as member in NFCH.

22. Since Archaeology is a scientific discipline, therefore, Science and Technology allowance of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology should also be extended to all the Ph.D. degree holders in the discipline of Archaeology serving in various teaching institutions of Pakistan.
23. Research Projects of various Archaeology Departments should be considered at par with other Science disciplines for the award of grants by the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology.



(Prof. Dr. Muhammad Farooq Swati)
Convener



(Prof. Dr. Javed Husain)

(Dr. Muhammad Saleem)



(Prof. Dr. Khurram Qadir)



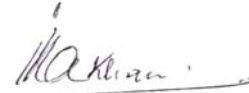
(Mr. Badshah Sardar)



(Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Warriach)
Secretary



(Prof. Dr. Nilofer Shaikh)



(Mr. Masood A. Khan)



(Dr. Waseem Ahmed)

(Mr. Muhammad Riaz Cheema)

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