SYLLABI FOR M.A. AND MSSc in ARCHAEOLOGY

Department of Archaeology
University of Kelaniya

2007

1. Introduction

The Department of Archaeology wishes to forward the following proposal to offer a one year M.A (Master of Arts) degree and two years MSSc (Master of Social Sciences) in Archaeology for the approval of the Board of the faculty of Social Sciences.

In view of the rapid development in the country, Archaeology has become one of the most popular subjects within the sphere of Social Sciences. Nevertheless, most of the higher educational institutions in Sri Lanka have not been able to accede to this type of requirement.

Within Sri Lanka there is a wide variety of professional roles for which schemes of resources management studies are required to protect the national heritage. This syllabi includes the impact assessment and on professional roles, World heritage concepts, museums and tourism, heritage preservation, irrigation and ancient society, technological application for the cultural heritage and Bio-archaeology are the major current themes of archaeology. It is virtually imposed on ñto meet this requirement by introducing on adequately equipped archaeologists to the society.
Hence, this syllabi is designed to provide a bridge between archaeology and its application through professional management.

This course has been developed to meet the demand for the intellectual preparation and training for the management of archaeological resources. Therefore, this syllabi is designed to provide well qualified participants with an understanding of the concepts and system underlying archaeological practice and develop their skills of diagnosis and implementation in cultural resource management and research process.

The programme focuses on the development of professional skills like visual methods for the recording of the cultural resources, ancient technology, impact assessment, site presentation and learning of the bio-archaeological features. On completion of the degree, the students will be able to:

* design, plan and implement research –based on archaeological impact assessment strategies.

* Conduct research into cultural resource practice which adds to the available body of
   knowledge.

 *Approach in a variety of different archaeological heritage settings, organization types and
   policy situations.

2. Qualification for registration

 A Registration and enrolement for M.A and MSSc will be considered by the rules and regulations acceptable to the Board of Study on Social Sciences, Faculty of Graduate Studies and the University Senate.

3. **Duration:**   One year (M.A)
4. **Lectures:**   During weekends

5. **Medium :**   Sinhala/ English

6. **Course structure for M.A :**

Codes	Subjects
ARCH. M 1 / 53015	Archaeological Heritage Management
ARCH. M 2 / 53025	Heritage of Water and Irrigation Management
ARCH. M 3/ 53035	Cultural and Heritage Computing
ARCH. M 4/ 53045	Archaeological Tourism
ARCH. M 5/ 53055	Bio-archaeology
ARCH. M 6 / 53065	Research Methods for Archaeology

7. MSSc
For the MSSC, students have to complete the dissertation in the second year.

8. Evaluations:
Performance of the M.A and MSSc of the Archaeology will be assessed by the rules and regulations accepted by the Faculty of Social Sciences.

ARCH. M 1   **Archaeological Heritage Management**

Learning outcome:
By the end of this module students will be able to design the project planning and work as heritage manager to protect the cultural resources in Sri Lanka. They will acquire a wide knowledge to mange the Cultural resources in Sri Lanka

Course content:
Introduction to cultural resource management, CRM and ARM, heritage sites and concept of World heritage, impact assessment, the role of professional institution, project planning, cultural property-looting and the trade in antiquity, heritage laws, legislation and policy, rescue operation, staffing and budget, recruitment of heritage managers in Sri Lanka, heritage preservation, Site-landscape promotion and presentation,

Method of teaching and learning:
Lectures, assignments and presentations

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination, assignment

Recommended reading:

Cleere, H.   1984 *Approaches to the Archaeological heritage: Comparative study world cultural resource management system*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Cleere, H.   1989 *Archaeological heritage management in the modern world*, London. Routledge.

Goulty, S. M.   1993 *Heritage Gardens: care, conservation and management*, London, Routledge.

Lemaire R.M.   1993 *Archaeological heritage management*, Colombo, Central Cultural Fund,

Wijesooriya, G. 1993 *Archaeological heritage management supplement*, Colombo, Department of Government.

ARCH. M 2
Heritage of Water and Irrigation Management

Learning outcome:
By the end of the module students will be able to develop an intensified understanding the irrigation management, social issues in ancient Sri Lanka. They will gain the process of the irrigation   technology and water management system.

Course content:
Introduction to history of irrigation systems, irrigation and agrarian settlements, archaeology and irrigation management, techniques and technology of the irrigation, theory, models and concepts of the irrigation and water management, state and communities on irrigation, classification of the hydraulic, relationship between irrigation and socio economic system, irrigation and environment rituals and belief within the sphere of irrigation system, ancient engineering art, relationship between village and tank, the colonial impact and new settlement schemes.

Method of teaching and learning :
Lectures, assignments and presentations

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination, assignment

Recommended reading:

Brohier R.L.   1934   *Ancient Irrigation of Ceylon, Colombo*, Ceylon government
                                          press,Colombo..

Dikshit D. D.   1986   *Agriculture, irrigation and horticulture in ancient Sri
                                          Lanka,* Delhi ,Bharatiya vidya prakahan.

Fernando P. M.E.   1996   *Archaeological study on ancient irrigation system*, Kandy,
                                          Institute of fundamental studies.

Goonaratne, S.   1990   *Irrigation and water management in Asia*, New Delhi,
                                          Sterling publishers.

Gunawardana, R.A.L.H 1978 *Hydraulic engineering in ancient Sri* Lanka, The cistern
                                          sluices, Paranavitana commemoration volume.

Mendis D.L.O.   1997   *Meaningful development -A pugwash perspective*, Sri
                                          Lanka pugwash group.

Siriweera, W.I.   1994   *A study of the economics history of pre modern Sri Lanka*,
                                          Delhi, Vikas publishing house.

ARCH. M 3   **Cultural and Heritage Computing**

Learning outcome:
By the end of this module students will be able to demonstrate their ability to use visual
methodologies to cultural heritage. Further, they will learn to record, analyses and
interpret for the cultural resources using the visual and digital technologies.

Course content:
Basic Introduction to cultural heritage, introduction to art and heritage based computing.
The history of cultural and heritage computing. Presenting cultural heritage for public
audience using digital technology.(Multimedia presentations, posters etc) Presenting and
recording cultural heritage for academia. Basics of GIS, importance of GIS and its usage
for cultural heritage.

Method of teaching and learning:
Lectures, field work, lab work assignments, presentations.

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination and practical work

Recommended reading:

Gary, L.W.   1987   *Computer archaeology*, London, Bristol Shine.

Gillion,R.   2001   *Visual Methodologies: An introduction to the interpretation of
                                  Visual Materials*, London, Sage publications.

Mirrzoeff, N.   1998   What is Visual Culture? In Mirzoeff.N(ed) *The Culture reader*,
                                  London, Routledge,

Mirzoeff, N.   1999   *An Introduction to Visual Culture*,London, Routledge.

Morley,D   1995   *Space of Identity: Global media, Electronic Landscapes and
                                  Cultural Robins, K Boundaries,* London, Routledge.

Wilcock, J.D. 1999   *Getting the best fit? 25 years of Statistical techniques in Archaeology in the Age of the Internet*, U.K,750, BAR international series.

ARCH. M 4   Archaeological Tourism

Learning outcome:
By the end of the module students will be able to acquire sufficient knowledge in the basic structure, function and issues of the archaeological tourism.

Course content:
History of tourism in Sri Lanka, the development and problems of archaeological tourism in Sri Lanka, tourism in developing countries, tourism and museums, domestic tourism in Sri Lanka, tourism development planning and management, infrastructure facility, tourists related income, welcoming and service of tourists, tourists education,

Method of teaching and learning:
Lectures, assignments and presentations

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination, assignment

Recommended reading:

Bandara, H. M.   2001   *Tourism Development Planning in Developing Countries , A critique*, Pannipitiya, Sri Lanka,Stamford Lake.

Bandaranayake S. 1996   International Recognition of the problems of Conserving Cultural Monuments and Ancient City Centers: Some personal Observations, *In. Monuments Sites: Sri Lanka Colombo*, ICOMOS Sri Lanka and Central Cultural Fund.

Boniface, P.   1993   *Heritage and tourism in the global village*, London, Routledge.

Batcher Jim   2003   *The moralization of Tourism*, Routledge, London.

ICOMOS   1993   *Cultural: Tourism International Council On Monuments and Sites,* Colombo, Central Cultural Fund.

Miller, S.   1997   *Strategic Management for Heritage Tourism.* In. S. Mendis (Ed) Managing Tourism, Butterworth , Heinemann.

ARCH. M 5   Bio-archaeology

Learning outcome:
By the end of this module students will be able to demonstrate the knowledge in the Bio-archaeology of the Global, regional (specially south Asian region)

Course content:
Introduction to Bio-archaeology of the World, World Pre-history with special reference to human evolution, an, introduction to osteo-archaeology and its sub discipline, forensic archaeology, and osteology, palaeontology, and Zoo-archaeology.

Method of teaching and learning:
Lectures, assignments, discussions, and field studies

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination, assignment

Recommended reading:
Allchin,F.R .   1995   *The Archaeology of Early historic South Asia*, Cambridge
                                Cambridge University Press.
Deraniyagala,S.U. 1992   *The Pre-history of Sri Lanka*, Vol and 11, Colombo,
                                Department of Archaeology.
Renfrew,C .   1997   *The ancient : elements of cognitive archaeology*, , Cambridge.
Zubrow,.B.W.   Cambridge University Press.
Sankalia,H.D(1974)   *The Pre and Proto History of India and Pakistan* Pune.
                                Decan College.

ARCH. M 6   Research Methods for Archaeology

Learning outcome:
By the end of this module students will be able to develop the research methods, archaeological documentation of the subject, participating in the field they will improve the techniques and methods of the field archaeology.

Course content:
Literary review, evaluating of chronicles and historical documents, archaeological report writing, importance of the field reports, archaeological project organization, Research methods of excavation, survey, chronology, conservation and museology. Archaeological theoretical models.

Method of teaching and learning:
Lectures, assignments, discussions and field study

Scheme of evaluation:
End of year written examination , field work

Recommended reading:

Baker,P.   1986 *Understanding Archaeological excavation*. , London, B T
                            Batsford.
De, Silva, K.M.   2005 *A History of Sri Lank*a. Colombo, London, Vijitha Yapa.
Johnson, M.   1999   *Archaeological Theory*. London, Blackwell.
McIntosh, J.   1986   *The Practical Archaeologist, how we know what we know
                            about the past,* Facts, London, On File Publication.