

# Bachelor of Arts in Sanskrit

(including CAMES and RAMES joint degrees involving  
Sanskrit, Pali, Tibetan or Hindi)

## Course Handbook

**Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies**

Academic Year 2023-24 (VERSION 2)

**Course Co-ordinator - [Dr Victor D'Avella](#)**

The Examination Regulations relating to this course are available here  
<https://examregs.admin.ox.ac.uk/>.

If there is a conflict between information in this handbook and the Examination Regulations, then you should follow the Examination Regulations. If you have any concerns please contact the Academic Administrator for Undergraduate Studies, Lorena Fierro ([undergraduate.administrator@ames.ox.ac.uk](mailto:undergraduate.administrator@ames.ox.ac.uk)).

The information in this handbook is accurate as at Michaelmas Term 2023; however, it may be necessary for changes to be made in certain circumstances, as explained at [www.ox.ac.uk/coursechanges](http://www.ox.ac.uk/coursechanges). If such changes are made the faculty will publish a new version of this handbook together with a list of the changes and students will be informed.

## THIS HANDBOOK

The handbook sets out the basic framework for the BA in Sanskrit, and for the joint degrees in CAMES and RAMES which involve Sanskrit, Pali, Tibetan or Hindi. You should consult the current edition of the Examination Regulations (<https://examregs.admin.ox.ac.uk/>) for information regarding your course. The information in this handbook should be read in conjunction with:

- the Faculty's general Undergraduate handbook;
- the Examination Regulations;
- the [University Student Handbook](#);
- your college handbook.

**If there is a conflict between information in this handbook and the Examination Regulations, then you should follow the Examination Regulations.**

Comments and criticism of the handbook are always welcome; they should be sent to the the course coordinator, Dr Victor D'Avella ([victor.davella@ames.ox.ac.uk](mailto:victor.davella@ames.ox.ac.uk)).

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## Introduction

### BA in Sanskrit

The BA course in Sanskrit aims to give students a solid grounding in the Classical Sanskrit language, and to impart at the same time a general knowledge of the Indian cultural setting in which Sanskrit has had its life and meaning. A substantial amount of the teaching proceeds through the close reading and understanding of texts. Emphasis is placed at the same time on developing a broad understanding of the major literary and intellectual developments in Sanskrit, developing a familiarity with what modern scholars have identified as key debates and topics, and developing an understanding of the history of Western scholarship on India. The history of Sanskrit as a language, and its place within the social history of India, is also given prominence. Alongside language classes and text reading classes, therefore, there are lecture courses on principal aspects of ancient and medieval Indian civilization, and students will be given regular tutorials, for which they will read relevant literature and write essays on various aspects of Sanskrit literature, history and culture.

No prior knowledge of any ancient language is expected for students entering the degree.

Alongside the study of Sanskrit, students choose one subsidiary language option, which is studied in the second and third years of the course. Students may choose from either Hindi, Early Iranian, Pali, Prakrit, Tibetan or Persian. Classics may be studied as a subsidiary option alongside Sanskrit as part of the Classics and AMES degree. Students on the Chinese BA course may choose Sanskrit as a subsidiary language, in which case they will follow the same track as a Classics student with Sanskrit as a subsidiary language.

**The aims of the course are:**

1. to give students a strong command of the script, grammar, and vocabulary of Classical Sanskrit;
2. to enable students to read simple Classical texts largely by sight, and texts of intermediate to advanced difficulty with the aid of a dictionary and/or commentary;
3. to give students an understanding of the importance of Sanskrit in the history of Indian civilisation, with particular reference to the intellectual, literary, and religious history of India;
4. to give students a strong command of a second AMES language;
5. to give students a broad knowledge of secondary literature on Sanskrit and ancient Indian culture, including dictionaries and reference works, and how best to make use of them;
6. to enable students to assess academic arguments made in secondary literature on Sanskrit topics, and write coherent discussions and criticisms of what they read.

**CAMES and RAMES joint degrees**

The course aims for Sanskrit and related languages within the CAMES and RAMES joint degrees are fundamentally the same as those given for the BA in Sanskrit above, granted that students on joint degrees will spend a smaller proportion of their time studying Sanskrit (or Pali, Tibetan, or Hindi). For more detailed introductions to the joint degrees, including their aims and learning outcomes, please see the specific handbooks for those degrees.

This handbook should be consulted for detailed descriptions of the AMES papers available in the joint degrees, and in cases of inconsistency between this handbook and the handbooks specific to the joint degrees, this handbook takes priority.

# Sanskrit BA: Outline

## Year 1

The first year of the course leads to the First Public Examination, also called the Preliminary Examination or Prelims, which is taken at the end of the third term. The Sanskrit Prelims comprise three written examinations of three hours each:

1. Texts;
2. Grammar;
3. General paper.

The main teaching is intensive language instruction and introduction to text reading as part of the Elementary Sanskrit classes, which all first-year undergraduates must attend for around 4–5 hours per week. Students will also need to commit a considerable amount of their own time to reading text books, completing translation and composition exercises, reading texts, and learning paradigms and vocabulary, alongside the Elementary Sanskrit classes themselves. Weekly exercises will be marked by the class tutor, and students will also have regular review sessions, quizzes, and collections at the start of Hilary and Trinity Terms. Through these both you and the class tutor will be able to assess your progress.

### Grammar

Students are not expected to have any knowledge of the Sanskrit language before starting the course. However, the Elementary Sanskrit course is fast moving, and you will be expected to start using Devanāgarī, the script in which Sanskrit is usually printed, from the outset. You are therefore recommended to familiarise yourself with Devanāgarī prior to the start of the course. Besides the Sanskrit coursebooks mentioned below, we recommend Lambert's *Introduction to the Devanagari Script* (<https://archive.org/details/in.gov.ignca.3374>); there are also numerous online resources, including <https://ubcsanskrit.ca/lesson2/writingtutor.html>, <https://www.hindibhasha.com/hindiscripttutor.htm>, and <http://prakrit.info/vrddhi/lessons/02/>.

The course books which will be required for the Elementary Sanskrit course include Coulson's *Complete Sanskrit* (formerly *Teach Yourself Sanskrit*) and Macdonell's *A Sanskrit Grammar for Students*. You are recommended to obtain copies of these books prior to the start of the course. Other course books and materials will be provided during the classes.

A basic knowledge of English grammar, and standard grammatical terms, is also highly valuable for students starting this course. Sanskrit is taught here with the "grammar and translation" method, which makes use of advances in the disciplines of historical linguistics and philology over the last two centuries. A knowledge of the terminology of these sciences of language is essential to learning Sanskrit as it is taught in Oxford, and proves especially useful in studying the earlier layers of Sanskrit literature, the Vedas.

For students who have not encountered this terminology before, or the conception of language that lies behind it, mastering it while trying to learn Sanskrit presents an extra burden. Sanskrit has many inflected forms—a lot of declensions of nouns and adjectives and a lot of conjugations of verbs. A significant part of the Elementary Sanskrit course is taken up with memorizing them. To have a template into which to fit these inflections can help enormously; it can make the difference between struggling and progressing with confidence.

Students will therefore benefit from familiarizing themselves with the basics of English grammar and

grammatical terminology—and more generally *how language works*—before the start of the course. It will be helpful to remember, for example, what it means that the subject and verb of a sentence agree in number and person; what it means that verbs also have tenses, moods, and voices, and that nouns and adjectives also have case and gender. It will be useful to remember what a participle, a gerund, a pronoun, and a subordinate clause are, and so on. Of course, some students will already be familiar with this terminology, but there is always more to learn. A useful online resource with which you can begin your review is the “Introduction to Traditional Grammar,” sections 1 and 2, available on the [WPWT website](#) at Southampton University. For a slightly more detailed overview, Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of *All about language* by Barry Blake provide useful introductions to many of the concepts and terminology that you need to know when studying Sanskrit. Familiarity with English grammar, if lacking, is also encouraged. See for example, Otto Jespersen’s [Essentials of English Grammar](#). It is also important to keep in mind that grammatical labels and linguistic analysis are imposed upon a language and that there will be more than one term for a grammatical concept or multiple ways of analysing a particular construction. This will be clear not only from the different terms used amongst Western grammars of Sanskrit, but also from the system of grammatical analysis within the Sanskrit tradition itself. Particular emphasis will be placed on the Sanskritic terminology and method of analysis.

### Texts

By the middle of Hillary Term in your first year, you will begin reading Sanskrit texts as part of the Elementary Sanskrit class that will form the set texts for Preliminary Examination. The texts read vary slightly from year to year but have usually included the following:

1. The Story of Nala and Damayantī, and stories from the *Hitopadeśa* and *Kathāsaritsāgara* (edition in C.R. Lanman, *A Sanskrit Reader*).
2. Selections from the *Bhagavad-Gītā* with Śaṅkara's commentary, usually from Books I, II, IV, VI, or XI.

Texts will be provided in paper and/or electronic form by the class tutor, but students are advised to purchase or have access to Lanman’s reader, which contains comprehensive vocabulary and notes. Both [Lanman’s reader](#), and editions of the *Bhagavad-Gītā* (e.g. Belvalkar’s [edition](#) or with [Śaṅkara's commentary](#)) are freely downloadable online.

For the *Bhagavad-Gītā*, students may also find it useful to purchase or have access to Zaehner’s edition, which contains a detailed commentary.

### General paper

The purpose of the General paper is to introduce students to the study of ancient Indian civilisation, and to the importance of Sanskrit within Indian civilisation. For this paper, students will attend introductory lectures, covering the study of India, an overview of Indian history and an outline of topics in Indian literature. Students will also receive approximately 12 tutorials, for which they will write essays on introductory topics in the study of Sanskrit and ancient Indian literature and culture. See the end of this document for the recommended reading list for the first year course.

### Years 2 and 3

Although there is no year abroad in the Sanskrit BA, for the past few decades the Faculty has been able to send students to India, if they wish to go, in order to study during the summer vacation

between their second and third years.

In the second and third years of the course, students study towards the Second Public Examination, or Final Honour School (FHS), on which their final degree classification will be based.

In the Final Honour School, students will broaden and deepen their command of Sanskrit language and literature. Throughout the second year, text reading classes provide a sample of both poetic as well as scientific (*śāstric*) texts. The set text papers, on the other hand, introduce students to 2 of the historically and culturally most important genres of Sanskrit literature: Sanskrit grammatical science (*vyākaraṇa*) and Vedic Sanskrit. Teaching on Sanskrit grammar is provided by means of lectures, classes, and tutorials, primarily in Year 2. Teaching on Vedic Sanskrit is provided by means of classes and tutorials, beginning in Trinity Term of Year 2, and continuing into Year 3.

Alongside this, students select a 'chosen area' of Sanskrit literature in which to specialise. Students will read texts and take tutorials in this chosen area in Year 3. The choice of this more specialised area and of the materials read in preparation for the examination in it is arranged between teachers and student.

Students must also choose a special subject, which may involve another area of literature, or a different topic (for suggestions, see below). The special subject is studied in year 3, and arrangements for it are made between teacher and student.

The final paper is the dissertation. The dissertation offers students the opportunity to synthesise some of the many strands of learning they have undertaken during their degree, and to undertake detailed research into a particular topic in Sanskrit or Indology. For the dissertation, it is also sometime possible for students to edit and translate unpublished texts from manuscripts or inscriptions. Teaching and/or supervision for the special subject is tailored to the subject chosen, and offered in Year 3.

## Subsidiary Language

Students will also take a subsidiary language. Study of the subsidiary language begins at the start of Year 2, and thereafter accounts for about 1/3 of the work. Subsidiary languages consist of 3 papers.

Students may choose one of the following languages:

1. Early Iranian (Avestan, Old Persian, Middle Persian)
2. Pali
3. Prakrit
4. Tibetan
5. Hindi
6. Persian.

Further details are provided below.

The Final Honour School is examined in ten papers, seven in Sanskrit and three in the subsidiary language.

## Sanskrit

The following papers will be set:

- 1. Advanced Sanskrit unprepared translation.
- 2. Essay questions on classical Indian literature, history and culture.
- 3. Ancient Indian linguistics.
- 4. The historical philology of Old Indo-Aryan, with particular reference to: selected *sūktas* from the *R̥gveda Saṃhitā* and/or the *Atharvaveda Saṃhitā* and/or selected passages of prose from the *Yajurveda Saṃhitā* and/or *Brāhmaṇas*, and/or from the early *Upaniṣads*.
- 5. Chosen area of Sanskrit studies. The Chosen Area is to be approved by the Subject Group. Applications for approval must be submitted by the Monday of the sixth week of the Trinity Term of the academic year preceding the examination. The method of examination will be a single in person paper containing two passages of unprepared text of the chosen area and two essays questions.
- 6. Special Subject. A Special Subject is to be approved by the Subject Group.
- 7. Dissertation.
- 8., 9., 10. Three papers on one of the following additional languages: Hindi, Early Iranian, Persian, Pali, Prakrit, Tibetan, or Classics.

All chosen areas of Sanskrit studies, special subjects, and subsidiary languages are subject to the approval of the Faculty Board.

**Students should note that not all subsidiary languages, chosen areas of Sanskrit studies, and special subjects may be available in a given year.**

Subsidiary languages:

- Classics (for students taking Classics and AMES). Students must obtain permission from their college tutor.
- Hindi
- Early Iranian (within which students must choose either Avestan, Old Persian, or Middle Persian as the main language of study) – Avestan and Middle Persian literature is primarily Zoroastrian religious literature, while Old Persian is preserved almost exclusively in the Achaemenid royal inscriptions
- Pali
- Persian
- Prakrit - Prakrit literature is highly varied, and students may study, for example, Jaina literature, creative literature (poetry and drama), or inscriptional material.
- Tibetan

Example chosen areas of Sanskrit studies:

- Poetry (kāvya, mahākāvya)
- Poetics (alaṃkāraśāstra)



- Drama (nāṭya)
- The Epics
- Indian Buddhism
- Śaivism
- Vaiṣṇavism
- Jainism
- Law (dharmaśāstra)
- Polity and Statecraft (arthaśāstra)
- Indian philosophy (e.g., nyāya, mīmāṃsā)
- Grammar (vyākaraṇa and related traditions)
- Upaniṣadic literature
- Other subjects previously approved for the chosen area include story literature and yoga.

Example special subjects:

- Comparative grammar of Sanskrit and Early Iranian
- Indian art and archaeology
- Composition in Sanskrit prose and/or verse
- Aśokan Inscriptions
- Other subjects as approved by the Faculty Board.

## Papers for Prelims

*Recommended reading for each paper can be found at the end of the course handbook.*

### **1. Texts**

#### ***Paper description and teaching pattern:***

This paper requires students to have studied prescribed texts in Sanskrit, as described above. The exam requires students to translate four passages taken from the prescribed texts, to parse and comment on selected words in these passages, and to scan at least one verse and identify its metre.

This paper is taught over the first year, and is examined at the end of Trinity Term in Year 1.

### **2. Grammar**

#### ***Paper description and teaching pattern:***

This paper requires students to have learned Sanskrit grammar as taught in the Elementary Sanskrit course, as described above. The exam requires students to translate an passage from English into Sanskrit, answer questions on the grammar of Sanskrit, including declining or conjugating words or phrases, and lastly to translate a short unprepared passage of Sanskrit into English.

This paper is taught over the first year, and is examined at the end of Trinity Term in year 1.

### **3.General Paper**

#### **Paper description and teaching pattern:**

This paper is based on lectures and tutorials on aspects of Indian history, culture and literature taken during the first year. It is examined at the end of Trinity Term in year 1. The exam requires students to write four essays answering questions on topics in ancient Indian history, culture and literature.

## Papers for FHS

### Compulsory Papers

#### **1.Sanskrit Unprepared Translation**

##### **Paper description:**

The examination for this paper requires students to translate four unseen passages of Sanskrit into English. No dictionary is permitted, but some vocabulary may be provided. The passages chosen for translation will be chosen based on the genres and texts which students have studied during the course of their degree.

##### **Teaching pattern:**

This paper is designed to assess students' general knowledge of the Sanskrit language, and their ability to read and translate Sanskrit texts. In preparation, students will attend two Sanskrit text reading classes per term throughout Year 2. These are designed to introduce the two broad genres of classical Sanskrit literature *kāvya* ("poetry") and *śāstra* ("instructive texts"). Three varieties of *kāvya* will be studied: *mahākāvya* ("epic", e.g., Kālidāsa's *Raghvaṃśa* or *Kumārasambhava*), *rūpaka* ("plays", e.g., Kālidāsa's *Śākuntalam*, Bhavabhūti's *Mālatīmādhava*), and *gadyakāvya* ("prose poetry", e.g. Bāṇa's *Kādambarī*). The *śāstra* series will generally commence with poetics (*alaṅkāraśāstra*), continue with one of the primary *darśanas* ("philosophical views", e.g. *mīmāṃsā*, *nyāya*, *vaiśeṣika*, etc.) and culminate in texts on the analysis of Sanskrit (*vyākaraṇa*, e.g. the *Mahābhāṣya*, *Vākyapadīya*). Students will continue to prepare for this paper in their third year with weekly classes in which unprepared passages will be translated at sight. The paper will consist of two unprepared passages of *kāvya*, including the *Rāmāyaṇa*, and two of *śāstra*. Commentaries and select vocabulary words will be provided for assistance.

#### **2. Essay Questions on the History of Classical Indian Literature and Civilisation**

##### **Paper description:**

This paper enables students to go beyond the text reading which constitutes the majority of their degree work, to investigate the key ideas and historical events which underlie the Sanskrit literary tradition. The examination for this paper requires students to write four essays answering questions on a range of topics across the field of classical Indian literature and civilization.

##### **Teaching pattern:**

This paper is primarily taught through tutorials. Students will have around two tutorials in each term

of FHS, both on topics related to the texts they are reading, and on broader topics.

### **3. Ancient Indian Linguistics**

In this paper students will be introduced to the indigenous tradition of grammatical and linguistic scholarship. In ancient India, linguistic analysis held a prime status in academic thought and discourse and was central to the traditions of scientific and philosophical work. Over the course of three terms in their second year, Students will study a range of texts, introducing them to linguistic analysis from its very earliest origins, including the central, monumental work of Pāṇini, the *Aṣṭādhyāyī* and the philosophical speculations of the *Mahābhāṣya* and *Vākyapadīya*.

#### *Teaching pattern:*

This paper will be taught through a combination of lectures, classes and tutorials throughout Year 2. Eight lectures, given in Michaelmas Term, will introduce students to the tradition of linguistic analysis in ancient India. This will be followed by a series of classes in Hilary and Trinity Terms of Year 2, in which key selections will be read from Pāṇini's *Aṣṭādhyāyī*, Patañjali's *Mahābhāṣya* and Bhaṭṭhari's *Vākyapadīya*. Four tutorials will be taken alongside the lectures and classes.

### **4. The Historical Philology of Old-Aryan**

In this paper students will be introduced to the study of the earliest Vedic literature, and to the principles of historical philological analysis of these texts. The Vedas stand at the beginning of the history of Sanskrit literature and retained a position of primary importance throughout the history of ancient India. The language of the Vedas is different from Classical Sanskrit, being older and more archaic. This means that the original meaning and intention of the Vedic texts can only be understood with the help of principles of historical philology and, in many cases, through comparison with the older stages of related languages and language families (such as Avestan, Ancient Greek, and Latin).

Students will read a selection of texts from the *Rgveda*, the collection containing the oldest surviving Vedic literature, and from the *Yajurveda*, which contains the oldest surviving prose literature in Sanskrit, and preserves important information about Vedic-era ritual. In some years, other Vedic texts may also be read.

This paper is primarily taught through text reading classes, which usually take place twice per week in Trinity Term of Year 2 and Michaelmas Term of Year 3. The texts read will constitute the set texts for the exam. Student will also take around four tutorials, covering topics in the religion and language of the Vedas.

## **5.Chosen Area**

For paper 5, students will choose an area of Sanskrit studies in which to specialize (subject to approval by the board of the Faculty).

The examination will involve unprepared translation, based on the texts which students have read for their chosen area, and two essay questions based on tutorial topics taken by the students. Passages for translation may be taken from the same, or similar, texts as those which have been read in classes/tutorials for this option.

### *Teaching pattern:*

The chosen area is studied in the Year 3. Text reading classes are offered during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; the arrangements for these classes will vary depending on the area chosen. Alongside text reading classes, students will receive around four tutorials on topics related to the chosen area.

### *Popular options:*

There is no fixed list of chosen areas, but popular options include the following: poetry, poetics, drama, epic, Indian Buddhism, Śaivism, Vaiṣṇavism, Jainism, law (*dharmasāstra*), polity and statecraft, schools of Indian philosophy (e.g., *nyāya*, *mīmāṃsā*), grammar, Upaniṣadic literature. Students may wish to explore some of the recommended literature before finalizing their choice of area. Other areas not listed here may also be chosen and a reading list will be provided as and when required. Note that all chosen areas are subject to approval and availability of teaching. Below is a brief description of the more commonly chosen areas. Recommended reading can be found at the end of the Course Handbook.

### **Poetry (*kāvya*, *mahākāvya*)**

Kāvya, and especially Mahākāvya, represent the highest achievements of Sanskrit poetic art. For this chosen area, students will read and study more advanced texts, e.g. Māgha's *Śīsupālavadha* or Śrīharṣa's *Naiṣadhīyacarita*, which are among the most highly crafted poetry written in any language, and you will develop an understanding of the history, principles, and application of Sanskrit poetic art.

### **Poetics (*alaṃkāraśāstra*)**

In ancient India a sophisticated science of poetics, *alaṃkāraśāstra* ("the science of embellishment"), developed detailed and subtle analysis of the poetic language with a particular emphasis on figures of speech (*alaṃkāra*) and how it is used to evoke emotions. For this chosen area, students will read original texts on poetics, and study the principles and methods of Sanskrit poetic science.

### **Drama (*nāṭya*)**

Sanskrit drama, *nāṭya*, represents the inspired fusion of sophisticated poetry with a tradition of storytelling through dramatic performance. Kālidāsa's *Śākuntala* was one of the first Sanskrit literary works to be translated into a European language, and Sanskrit drama remains perhaps the most popular and accessible area of Sanskrit literature to Western readers. For this chosen area, students will read a range of Sanskrit dramas, and study the history and methods of Sanskrit drama, as well as the science of drama as defined in Bharata's *Nāṭyaśāstra*.

## The Epics

The two great Sanskrit epics, the *Mahābhārata* and the *Rāmāyaṇa*, hold a central place in Sanskrit literature and in elite as well as popular Indian culture. The *Mahābhārata* narrates the story of a great war between rival royal cousins; the characters and tales of its main storylines were central to much later Sanskrit literature. The *Rāmāyaṇa* tells the story of Rāma, the seemingly ideal king and, according to later tradition, an incarnation Viṣṇu; this story had huge popularity in ancient South and South-East Asia, and remains highly popular in India today. For this chosen area, students will read selections from both epics, and will study the origins, history, subject matter and reception of the epics.

## Indian Buddhism

Buddhism originated in the late Vedic period in north India within the same philosophical milieu which produced Jainism, as well as the Hindu Upaniṣads. Although Buddhists eschewed the use of Sanskrit at an early period in favour of vernacular languages, later Buddhists could not avoid the cultural prestige and reach of Sanskrit, and many important Buddhist works were written in Sanskrit. For this chosen area, students will read Sanskrit Buddhist texts, including poetic Buddhist texts such as the *Buddhacarita*, and will study the history and doctrine of Buddhism in South Asia.

This chosen area may be most profitably chosen by students who take the subsidiary languages Pali or Tibetan, though it is by no means restricted to such students (nor are students taking Pali or Tibetan necessarily expected to take this chosen area).

## Śaivism

Śaivism is one of the major religious trends within Hinduism, which reveres Śiva as the supreme being. For this chosen area, students will read selections of Śaiva literature and will study the origins of Śaivism and the thought and practice of Śaivism in ancient South Asia. Students who chose this option generally take part in the readings for the MPhil in Classical Indian Religion, Śaivism Pathway. See the [MPhil Handbook](#), p. 20 for a list of primary texts.

## Vaiṣṇavism

Vaiṣṇavism is one of the major religious trends within Hinduism, which reveres Viṣṇu as the supreme being, usually in the form of a particular avatar or incarnation, such as Kṛṣṇa or Rāma. For this chosen area, students will read selections of Vaiṣṇava literature and will study the origins of Vaiṣṇavism and the thought and practice of Vaiṣṇavism in ancient South Asia. Students who chose this option generally take part in the readings for the MPhil in Classical Indian Religion, Vaiṣṇavism Pathway. See the [MPhil Handbook](#), p. 20 for a list of primary texts.

## Jainism

Like Buddhism, Jainism originated in the late Vedic period in North India. As with the Buddhists, early Jains eschewed the use of Sanskrit, but later Jain writers could not avoid the cultural prestige and reach of Sanskrit. For this chosen area, students will read selections of Jain Sanskrit literature, and study the history, thought and practice of Jainism in ancient South Asia.

This chosen area may be most profitably chosen by students who take the subsidiary language option in Prakrit, though it is by no means restricted to such students (nor are students taking Prakrit necessarily expected to take this chosen area).

### **Law (*dharmaśāstra*)**

Personal and social ethical conduct (*dharma*) held a place of central importance in ancient Indian culture and thought, and from the late Vedic period the codification of legal conduct became an increasingly significant topic of intellectual debate. For this chosen area, students will read selections of texts on the science of dharma, and will study the origins, content, and cultural significance of dharma literature in ancient South Asia.

### **Polity and Statecraft (*arthaśāstra*)**

Alongside the concern for personal and social ethical conduct in ancient India, there arose a concern with the ethics of polity and statecraft. For this chosen area, students will read selections from Kautilya's *Arthaśāstra* and related texts, and will study the history and content of political science in ancient India.

### **Indian philosophy (e.g., *nyāya*, *mīmāṃsā*)**

The orthodox Hindu traditions of Indian philosophy include Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Saṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta philosophy. For this chosen area, students will read selections of texts from one or more traditions of Indian philosophy, and will study the origins and thought of these philosophical traditions.

### **Grammar (*vyākaraṇa* and related traditions)**

For this chosen area, students may go deeper into the thought and work of one or more of the major Indian grammarians, beyond the necessary limitations of what students will have covered for paper. For example, the detailed workings of Pāṇini's *Aṣṭādhyāyī*, or the philosophical or grammatical thought of Bhartṛhari, or the linguistic approach of the *Nirukta*, may be studied as part of this chosen area.

### **Upaniṣadic literature**

The *Upaniṣads* are the last and best-known texts of the Vedic period, marking the transition from Vedic ritual practice to the philosophical and esoteric speculation which underlies modern Hindu thought and practice. For this chosen area, students will read selections from the *Upaniṣads* and study the origins, content, and later influence of Upaniṣadic thought and literature.

### **6. Special Subject**

For this paper, students choose a special subject, as approved by the Faculty Board; the examination method will be as appropriate for the subject chosen, but will standardly involve a three-hour written examination. Students with strong research interests may petition to submit a second dissertation in lieu of the three-hour written examination. There is no restriction on the special subject chosen for this paper, but listed below are brief descriptions of possible special subject options.

#### *Teaching pattern:*

This paper is taken in year 3. Teaching and/or supervision for this paper is arranged as appropriate depending on the subject chosen.

### **Ancient Indian history**

For this option, students may study topics in the history of Ancient India.

### **Ancient Indian philosophy**

For this option, students may study topics in Ancient Indian philosophy.

### **Comparative grammar of Sanskrit and Old Iranian**

The language of the earliest Vedic Sanskrit is in many ways more similar to the language of the earliest Old Iranian texts, Old Avestan, than it is to later Classical Sanskrit. Comparing the grammar and literature of these two closely related languages reveals insights into the early history and language of the Indo-Iranian peoples, the ancestors of both the Indo-Aryan speakers who brought Sanskrit to India in the second millennium BCE, and the Iranian speaking peoples who colonized Iran in the same period.

### **Indian Art and Archaeology**

For this option, students may study topics in Indian art and archaeology as these connect with Sanskrit language, culture and literature.

### **Aśokan Inscriptions**

For this option, students will attend classes and write essays on the inscriptions of Aśoka. Although these are written in an early form of Prakrit, with a little study they are more than comprehensible to Sanskrit students, and will give you a flavour not only of Middle Indic language, but also of the earliest Indian epigraphy and the moral declarations of one of India's greatest emperors.

### **Composition in Sanskrit prose and/or verse**

Students will have undertaken composition into Sanskrit as part of Prelims, but there is no compulsory composition into Sanskrit as part of FHS. While no longer a fully living language, Classical Sanskrit remains an important medium of academic and religious communication, and of literary composition, in India. The ability to compose Sanskrit prose and/or verse requires a deep and intimate understanding of both the Sanskrit language and its complexities, and of the conventions of Sanskrit literary composition.

### **7. Dissertation**

A dissertation may be written in any of the subject areas listed above, or other subject areas as approved by the Faculty Board. Students should employ their critical language skills and engage with scholars, ancient or modern, who have written on the chosen topic. One possible option for the dissertation is an annotated translation of a previously unpublished Sanskrit text. This may include editing a previously unpublished Sanskrit manuscript. The Bodleian Library hosts an unrivalled collection of Sanskrit manuscripts, many of which have never been properly studied.

#### *Teaching pattern:*

Preparation for the dissertation begins at the end of Year 2 and continues through Year 3 with the bulk of the writing taking place during Hilary Term. Teaching and/or supervision for this paper is arranged as appropriate depending on the subject chosen.

## Subsidiary Language Papers

Study of the subsidiary language begins at the start of the second year, and thereafter accounts for about a third of the work. All subsidiary languages are examined by 3 papers, usually consisting of two language papers and an essay paper. Students may choose from the following list of AMES languages.

### Early Iranian

For Early Iranian students choose either Avestan, Old Persian, or Middle Persian as the main language of study; Avestan and Middle Persian literature is primarily Zoroastrian religious literature, while Old Persian is preserved almost exclusively in the Achaemenid royal inscriptions. The Early Iranian option is examined as follows, for candidates offering Sanskrit as main subject:

Candidates will offer three papers, with at least one but no more than two from group (a).

#### (a) Old and Middle Iranian Language

- 1. Avestan texts
- 2. Old Persian texts
- 3. Middle Persian texts

#### (b) Religion and Philology of Ancient and Late Antique Iran

- 4. Zoroastrianism
- 5. Indo-Iranian Philology

#### (c) History of Ancient and Late Antique Iran

- 6. The Achaemenid Empire, 550-330 BC
- 7. The Sasanian Empire, 224-651 AD

#### (d) Early Iranian Texts and Topics

For paper 8, candidates will choose two of the subjects 1 to 7 above. Candidates may not choose under (d) a subject which they are also offering from groups (a)-(c), and in addition may not choose under (d) a subject from group (a) if they are already offering two subjects from group (a).

Papers under group (a) are text papers; students will read texts in the language(s) chosen and will be required to translate and comment on passages from these texts in the examination. Papers under (b) and (c) address the history, religion and linguistics of early Iranian languages, and for these topics students will receive up to eight tutorials for each option. The examinations for these papers requires students to write essays answering questions on topics relevant to the given subject.

### Hindi

Hindi is the most widely known tongue of South Asia. Those who know Hindi are also able to talk with speakers of Urdu since the two languages have virtually the same grammar and share a large part of everyday vocabulary. The faculty runs elementary to advanced Hindi course as well as classes of Modern Literary Hindi and of Old Hindi (Brajhasha).

Hindi is examined by three papers:



1. Hindi unprepared translation.
2. Hindi prepared texts.
3. Questions on Hindi language and literature.

### **Pali**

Pāli is the language of the *Tipiṭaka*, the Theravāda Buddhist canon, and many later Buddhist works produced in Sri Lanka and South-East Asia. As one of the earliest forms of Middle Indic, the grammar and vocabulary of Pāli are quite similar to those of Sanskrit, and students are, therefore, expected to quickly advance to reading basic primary texts, such as the *Jātaka* tales, by the end of the first term. Regular reading classes will continue till Hilary Term of the Year 3. Alongside learning the language, students will also study the cultures and varieties of Buddhism associated with Pāli. Instruction will be in the form of classes as well as tutorials and prepare students for the essay paper.

The examination in Pāli consists of the following three papers:

1. Unprepared translation from Pāli.
2. Translation of prepared texts in Pāli.
3. Questions on Pāli language, literature, and culture.

### **Prakrit**

Prakrit is an umbrella term used variously in modern times to refer to a number of Middle Indic languages. In the present context, however, the study of Prakrit will focus on the cluster of related literary languages used from approximately 400 B.C.E. up to the present to compose poetry, inscriptions, as well as the Āgamas (“canonical texts”) of the Jains. Depending on availability, students may choose to focus on one particular textual genre of their liking, although a survey of the most important Prakrits (Māhārāṣṭrī, Śaurasenī, (Ardha-)Māgadhī, Gāndhārī) will form the foundation of the course. In addition to learning to read Prakrit, emphasis will also be placed on the historical development of Middle Indic phonology, syntax, and lexicon. Through approximately eight tutorials, students will gain a foundation in the history of Prakrit literature as well as the historical contexts in which it developed.

Prakrit is examined by three papers.

1. Unprepared translation from Pali and/or Prakrit literature.
2. Prepared texts.
3. Questions on Middle Indic language, literature, and culture.

### **Persian**

For details, please consult the BA Persian [Handbook](#) (pp. 7 and 10).

### **Tibetan**

Tibetan belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family, which some linguists treat as a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language group. The Tibetan language and its dialects are spoken primarily by ethnically Tibetan peoples, who live across a wide area of eastern Central Asia bordering the Indian subcontinent, including the Tibetan Plateau and the northern Indian subcontinent in Baltistan, Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan. Classical Tibetan is the major literary language, particularly for its use in Buddhist literature, but also in other types of literature.

Tibetan is written in an alphabet derived from an Indian alphabet of the Gupta era. Since the orthography has not changed significantly since the 7th cent. CE, students of Tibetan can easily read texts composed over a period of more than a millennium once they have mastered the writing system and the grammar.

Tibetan is examined by three papers:

1. Tibetan prose composition and unprepared translation.
2. Prepared texts, with questions.
3. Questions on Tibetan culture and history.

## Sanskrit as a Subsidiary Language

Students taking BA Chinese and BA Classics may choose Sanskrit as a subsidiary language and will follow the same elementary course and lectures outlined above for the first year students in the Sanskrit BA, including the tutorials and accompanying essays. In year two attendance of the *kāvya* and *śāstra* reading classes in Michaelmas is required plus one of the two in Hilary Term. Select essays will also be assigned. Texts read during classes in the both years will constitute the list of set texts for the prepared translation paper. Regular sight reading classes are held throughout the second year to prepare students for the unprepared translation paper.

Subsidiary Sanskrit is examined by three papers:

1. Sanskrit unprepared translation
2. Sanskrit prepared texts
3. Essay questions on classical Indian literature, history, and culture

## BA in Classics and AMES (with Sanskrit or Pali)

There are two versions of the course:

- (a) Classics with Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, a four-year degree in which Classics is your main subject and you take up an Asian or Middle Eastern language in your seventh term; and

(b) Asian & Middle Eastern Studies with Classics, a three-year degree in which your main subject is drawn from Asian & Middle Eastern Studies and you take up Classics in your fourth term.

Students under (a) follow the Classics course up to Honour Moderations (First Public Examination). For the Final Honour School, students under (a) can choose Sanskrit or Pali as their subsidiary option (for other languages, see other handbooks).

Students under (a) choosing Sanskrit will follow the teaching and papers as for 'Sanskrit as a subsidiary language', described above.

Students under (a) choosing Pali will follow the teaching and papers described for Pali under 'Subsidiary Language Papers' for the BA in Sanskrit described above.

Students under (b) choosing Sanskrit as their main subject follow the teaching and papers for the BA in Sanskrit as described above, but with Classics taking the place of their subsidiary language option.

For all Classics options, see the relevant CAMES and/or Classics handbooks.

## BA in Religion and AMES (Buddhism or Hinduism pathways)

For AMES language options other than Sanskrit, Hindi, Tibetan and Pali, for AMES FHS pathways other than Buddhism and Hinduism, and for all options and papers under the Religion side of the degree, please see other handbooks.

### Prelims

Based on the candidate's choice of language, ONE of the following six options, each comprising three elements, must be offered:

#### Pali

Candidates will be required to offer three three-hour papers.

##### 1. Texts I

Candidates will be expected to comment on set texts from the Pali Canon.

##### 2. Texts II

##### 3. Grammar

Candidates will be expected to show knowledge of Pali grammar, syntax and vocabulary.

## Tibetan

Candidates will be required to offer two three-hour papers and an oral/aural examination.

### 1. Set texts

Candidates will be expected to translate and comment on Tibetan set texts.

### 2. Unseen translation, prose composition and grammar

Candidates will be expected to show knowledge of Tibetan grammar and an ability to translate unseen texts from Tibetan into English and to compose a passage in Tibetan.

### 3. Oral/aural examination

## Sanskrit

Candidates will be required to offer three three-hour papers.

### 1. Sanskrit I: Texts

### 2. Sanskrit II: Grammar

### 3. Sanskrit III: Additional Texts

Papers 1 and 2 correspond to papers 1 and 2 of the Sanskrit BA prelims (p. 9).

## Hindi

Candidates will be required to offer three three-hour papers.

### 1. Texts I

### 2. Texts II

### 3. Grammar and Translation.

## FHS

In the Asian and Middle Eastern Studies part of the course, candidates must take three papers and may take up to five all of which must be drawn from one of the following areas:

### 1. Buddhism

### 2. Eastern Christianity

### 3. Hinduism

### 4. Islam

### 5. Judaism

For pathways other than Buddhism and Hinduism, see other handbooks.

In the paper listings below, advanced language options are for candidates who have studied the same language for the First Public Examination.

### Buddhism options

All candidates must offer two papers, unprepared translation and prepared texts, from one of the following language options:

Sanskrit: [B1A]: Sanskrit unprepared translation, and [B2A]: Sanskrit prepared texts.

or

Advanced Sanskrit: [B1B]: Advanced Sanskrit unprepared translation, and [B2B]: Advanced Sanskrit prepared texts.

or

Pali: [B1C]: Pali unprepared translation, and [B2C]: Pali prepared texts.

or

Advanced Pali: [B1D]: Advanced Pali unprepared translation, and [B2D]: Advanced Pali prepared texts.

or

Tibetan: [B1E]: Tibetan prose composition and unprepared, and [B2E]: Tibetan prepared texts, with questions.

or

Advanced Tibetan: [B1F]: Advanced Tibetan prose composition and unprepared translation, and [B2F]: Advanced Tibetan prepared texts.

Candidates must offer one paper and may choose up to three papers from the following:

[B3]: Buddhist set texts: Pali or Sanskrit or Tibetan

[B4]: Foundations of Buddhism (Theology 2306)

[B5]: Buddhism in Space and Time (Theology 2403)

[B6]: Further Buddhist Texts: Pali or Sanskrit or Tibetan

[B7]: Essay questions on classical Indian literature, history and culture

[B8]: Questions on Tibetan culture and history

[B9]: Essay questions on Pali language, literature and culture

[B10]: Any other paper, relevant to Buddhism, in the Honour School of Oriental Studies approved by the Interfaculty Committee.

## Hinduism options

All candidates must offer two papers, unprepared translation and prepared texts, from one of the following language options:

Sanskrit: [H1A]: Sanskrit Texts I, and [H2A]: Sanskrit Texts II.

or

Advanced Sanskrit: [H1B]: Advanced Sanskrit Texts I, and [H2B]: Advanced Sanskrit Texts II.

or

Hindi: [H1C]: Hindi unprepared translation, and [H2C]: Hindi prepared texts.

or

Advanced Hindi: [H1D]: Advanced Hindi unprepared translation, and [H2D]: Advanced Hindi prepared texts.

All candidates must offer paper [H3]: Essay questions on classical Indian literature, history and culture.

Candidates may offer up to two papers from:

[H4]: Brāhmaṇism

[H5]: Vaiṣṇavism

[H6]: Śaivism

[H7]: Sanskrit chosen area

[H8]: Bhakti Texts

[H9]: Religion and Society in Hindi Literature

[H10]: Any other paper, relevant to Hinduism, in the Honour School of Oriental Studies approved by the Interfaculty Committee.

## Paper details

All of the above language papers ([B1/2] and [H1/2]) will require candidates to translate passages from both prepared texts as well as unprepared texts. Two or three short-answer questions on grammar, metre, and general content will accompany the passages from prepared texts. The list of prepared texts will be set in consultation with the instructor(s). Similarly for papers [B3] and [B6]

In the remaining papers, candidates will be required to answer 3 out of approximately 10 questions. When appropriate, the candidate will answer one question based on a passage from the prepared texts; the passage itself need not be translated. Details for [H7] are given on pp. 12ff. above.

## Teaching

After attending the relevant elementary language classes offered for the BA in AMES, students who have chosen Sanskrit will determine in consultation with the language instructors which reading classes to attend in Years 2 and 3. These are usually a combination of the classes described for FHS BA Paper 1 Unprepared Translation (p. 10) and the set text classes for the MPhil degrees in Classical Indian Religion and Buddhist Studies (see relevant Handbooks). Students may also meet with instructors one on one to read other texts of interest. For other languages, arrangements will be made with the relevant instructors, but usually the normal second year language classes will be attended in full and individual classes will be offered for Year 3.

In preparation for [B7]/[H3] Essay questions on classical Indian literature, history and culture, students will attend the lecture series offered to Sanskrit BA students in Year 1. For papers [H4] Brāhmaṇism, [H5] Vaiṣṇavism, [H6] Śaivism, students will join relevant reading classes and tutorials for the respective pathways of the MPhil in Classical Indian religion. Similarly, students on the Buddhism pathway will have the chance to attend the lecture series, tutorials and reading classes offered to MPhil students in Buddhist Studies. These will prepare students for [B3] Buddhist set texts, [B4] Foundations of Buddhism, [B5] Buddhism in Space and Time and [B6] Further Buddhist Texts. Tutorials and lectures will be provided for [B8] Questions on Tibetan culture and history [B9] Essay questions on Pali language, literature and culture as needed.

## RECOMMENDED PATTERNS OF TEACHING (RPT)

Below is an indication of the type and number of teaching hours on this course.

### BA Sanskrit

#### FPE

Paper	Term	Dept/ Faculty		College		Comments
		Lectures	Classes	Tutorials	Classes	
[1.] Texts	MT		44			<p><i>Figures in this table are in hours unless otherwise stated.</i></p> <p>Texts and grammar are taught together.</p> <p>Figures represent teaching over the term and include a weekly revision session with a teaching assistant.</p> <p>The final two weeks of Trinity Term are reserved for revision and sight reading practice.</p>
	HT		44			
	TT		30			
[2.] Grammar	MT					See above.
	HT					
	TT					
[3.] General Paper	MT	16		4		
	HT	16		4		
	TT	8		3		



**FHS**

Paper	Term	Year 1				Year 2				Comments
		Dept		College		Dept		College		
		Lectures	Classes	Tutorials	Classes	Lectures	Classes	Tutorials	Classes	
[1.] Sanskrit Unprepared Translation	MT		32					8		<i>Figures in this table are in hours unless otherwise stated.</i>
	HT		32					8		
	TT		32							
[2.] Essay questions on the history of classical Indian literature and civilisation	MT			2						
	HT			2						
	TT			2						
[3.] Indian Linguistics	MT	8								
	HT		16	2						
	TT		16	2						
[4.] Historical Philology of Old Indo-Aryan	MT							16	2	
	HT									
	TT		16	2						
[5.] Chosen Area	MT							16	2	
	HT							16	2	
	TT									
[6.] Special Subject	MT							8	2	
	HT							8	2	

		Year 1				Year 2				
Paper	Term	Dept		College		Dept		College		Comments
		Lectures	Classes	Tutorials	Classes	Lectures	Classes	Tutorials	Classes	
	TT									<i>Figures in this table are in hours unless otherwise stated.</i>
[7.] Dissertation	MT							4		
	HT							4		
	TT									
[8.] Hindi (as an example)	MT		32				32			These numbers represent total teaching over 2 years for both papers 7 and 8.
	HT		32				32			
	TT		32							

## Teaching Staff

### Core Sanskrit teaching staff:

- Professor [Diwakar Acharya](#) - Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics
- Dr [Victor D'Avella](#) - Departmental Lecturer in Sanskrit
- Dr Bogdan Diaconescu – Departmental Lecturer in Sanskrit
- Dr [John Lowe](#) - Associate Professor of Sanskrit
- Professor Jim Mallinson – Boden Professor of Sanskrit

### Subsidiary language options:

- Dr [Imre Bangha](#) - Associate Professor of Hindi
- Professor [Kate Crosby](#) – Numata Professor of Buddhist Studies
- Dr [Lama Jabb](#) Instructor in Tibetan
- Professor [Ulrike Roesler](#) - Professor of Tibetan and Himalayan Studies

- Dr [Andrew Skilton](#) -Pali Instructor, Faculty of Theology & Religion
- Dr [Yuhan Vevaina](#)- Bahari Associate Professor of Sasanian Studies

#### Other teaching/research staff:

- Dr [James Benson](#)- Associate Professor of Sanskrit (Retired)
- Dr [Shailendra Bhandare](#) - Assistant Keeper (South Asian Numismatics), Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum
- Dr [Faisal Devji](#)- Professor of Indian History
- Dr Christopher Fleming – Associate member of AMES
- Professor [David Gellner](#) - Professor of Social Anthropology
- Professor [Sondra Hausner](#)- Professor of Anthropology of Religion
- Dr [Mallica Kumbera Landrus](#) – Keeper, Eastern Art, Ashmolean Museum
- Professor [Christopher Minkowski](#) - Boden Professor of Sanskrit (emeritus)
- Dr [Maria Misra](#)- Associate Professor of Modern History
- Professor [Fernanda Pirie](#) – Professor of the Anthropology of Law; Director of the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies
- Dr Yiming Shen – ERC Post-Doctoral Researcher
- Dr [Alan Strathern](#) – Associate Professor of History
- Professor [Jan Westerhoff](#) – Professor of Buddhist Philosophy

## Examinations and Assessment (AMES)

Please refer to the [Examination Regulations for Prelims and FHS](#).

In Trinity Term of Year 1, students will sit 3 written examinations. Students must pass all papers to proceed into Year 2 of the course.

Please refer to the conventions for FPE examinations for the papers to be taken, available on Canvas towards the end of Michaelmas Term.

In Trinity Term of Year 3, students will take 9 written examinations and complete a dissertation.

Please refer to the conventions for FHS examinations for the papers to be taken, available on Canvas towards the end of Michaelmas Term.

### Deadlines

Date	Year of Course	Event	How
Monday 9th Week Trinity Term	1	Provisional start date of the First Public Examinations.	
Monday 6th Week Trinity Term	2	Deadline for <a href="#">application</a> for approval for choices in Paper 5 and 6 (as in the Examination	Form to be sent to Academic Administration undergraduate.administrator@orinst.ox.ac.uk

		Regulations), and for topics for paper 7 (dissertation).	
Friday 4th Week Michaelmas Term	3	Deadline for exam entry.	Via student self-service
Friday 10th Week Hilary Term	3	Deadline for paper 7 (dissertation).	Via Inspera
Monday 7th Week Trinity Term	3	Provisional start date of the Final Honour School examinations.	

### Examination Regulations

The Examination Regulations relating to this course are available at (<https://examregs.admin.ox.ac.uk/>). If there is a conflict between information in this handbook and the Examination Regulations then you should follow the Examination Regulations.

## Set Texts and Recommended Readings

### Recommended reading for the [Prelims Texts Paper](#):

- C. R. Lanman. [A Sanskrit Reader: Text and Vocabulary and Notes](#). 4<sup>th</sup> issue, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1963.
- James Mallinson. *The Ocean of the Rivers of Story by Soma-deva*. Clay Sanskrit Library, New York: NYU Press 2007.
- Judit Törzsök. *Friendly Advice by Naráyana*. Clay Sanskrit Library, New York: NYU Press, 2007.
- R. C. Zaehner. [The Bhagavad-Gītā with a commentary based on the original sources](#). Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1969.

### Recommended reading for the [Prelims Grammar Paper](#):

- Michael Coulson. *Complete Sanskrit*. Teach Yourself.
- A.A. Macdonell. [A Sanskrit Grammar for Students](#), 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962
- Antonia Ruppel, *The Cambridge Introduction to Sanskrit*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.
- J.S. Speijer. [Sanskrit Syntax](#). Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1886.
- Gary A. Tubb and Emery R. Boose. *Scholastic Sanskrit: A Manual for Students*. New York: The American Institute of Buddhist Studies, 2007.

### Recommended reading for the [Prelims General Paper](#):

- \*Thomas Trautmann, *India: Brief History of a Civilization* (OUP New York, 2015)
- Nayanjot Lahiri, *Ashoka in Ancient India* (Cambridge USA, Harvard Univ. Press, 2015)
- Hermann Kulke and Dietmar Rothermund, *A History of India*, 2d ed. (London: Routledge, 1986)
- Romila Thapar, *The Penguin History of Early India From the Origins to AD 1300*, Penguin, 2002.
- William Dalrymple, *The East India Company: the original corporate raiders*
- <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/04/east-india-company-original-corporate-raiders>
- \*John Brockington, *The Sacred Thread: Hinduism in its Continuity and Diversity* (Edinburgh, 1996)
- Gavin Flood, *An Introduction to Hinduism* (Cambridge, 1996)
- \*Christopher Fuller, *The Camphor Flame: Popular Hinduism and Society in India* (2d ed., Princeton, 2004)
- \*Walpola Rahula, *What the Buddha Taught* (2d ed., Grove/Atlantic, 2007)
- Paul Williams (with Anthony Tribe), *Buddhist Thought: A Complete Introduction to the Indian Tradition* (Routledge, 2000)
- Rupert Gethin, *The Foundations of Buddhism*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998.
- Paul Dundas, *The Jains*. 2nd ed. London & New York: Routledge, 2002.
- \*Jonathan Key, *India Discovered* (Harper Collins, 2001)
- Charles Allen, *The Buddha and Dr. Führer: An Archaeological Scandal* (Penguin India, 2010)
- Nayanjot Lahiri, *Finding Forgotten Cities: How the Indus Civilization Was Discovered*. (Permanent Black, 2005).

- Thomas Trautmann, *Elephants and Kings: an Environmental History* (University of Chicago, 2017).
- Jim Corbett, *My India* (Durkin, 1952)
- Jim Corbett, *Jungle Lore* (Oxford India, 1990)
- Mahesh Rangarajan, *Oxford Anthology of Indian Wildlife* (Oxford India, 2001)
- Mahesh Rangarajan, *India's Wildlife History: An Introduction* (Permanent Black 2017)

**Recommended reading for [Indian Linguistics](#):**

- W.S. Allen, *Phonetics in Ancient India*.
- Peter Scharf, "Linguistics in India", in Keith Allen (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Linguistics*.

**Recommended reading for [The Historical Philology of Old-Aryan](#):**

- Stephanie W. Jamison and Joel P. Brereton, *The Rigveda: The earliest religious poetry of India. An English translation*. Oxford University Press, 2014. [Read the introduction.]
- Stephanie W. Jamison and Michael Witzel, [Vedic Hinduism](#).
- A.A. Macdonell, *A Vedic Reader for Students*. Oxford University Press.
- A.A. Macdonell, *A Sanskrit Grammar for Students*. Oxford University Press. [Read Appendix III: Chief peculiarities of Vedic grammar.]

**Recommended reading for [Poetry \(kāvya, mahākāvya\)](#):**

- Sheldon Pollock, *A Rasa reader: Classical Indian aesthetics*. Columbia University Press, 2016.
- Sheldon Pollock, 'Sanskrit Literary Culture from the Inside Out' in Sheldon Pollock (ed.), *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*. University of California, 2003, pp. 39-130. (The editor's Introduction to the volume is also relevant.)
- Yigal Bronner, David Shulman and Gary Tubb (eds.), *Innovations and turning points: Towards a history of kāvya literature*. Oxford University Press, 2014.

**Recommended reading for [Poetics \(alamkāraśāstra\)](#):**

- Sheldon Pollock, *A Rasa reader: Classical Indian aesthetics*. Columbia University Press, 2016.
- S.K. De, *History of Sanskrit poetics*, second edition. K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1960.

**Recommended reading for [Drama \(nāṭya\)](#):**

- Manmohan Ghosh, [The Nāṭyaśāstra ascribed to Bharata-Muni, translated into English](#). Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1951.
- V. Raghavan, *Sanskrit Drama: Its aesthetics and production*. Madras, 1993.

**Recommended reading for [The Epics](#):**

- John Brockington, *The Sanskrit Epics*. Brill, 1998.
- Robert P. Goldman and Sally J. Sutherland Goldman, *The Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki: an epic of ancient India. Volume VII: Uttarakāṇḍa*. Princeton University Press, 2017. [Read the introduction. Introduction to the translations of the earlier volumes are similarly valuable.]
- Peter Hill, *Fate, Predestination and Human Action in the Mahābhārata : A Study in the History of Ideas*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 2001.
- Bimal Matilal, "Moral Dilemmas, Insights from Indian Epics," in Jonardon Ganeri (ed.) *Ethics and Epics*, 2002.
- T. Oberlies, *A Grammar of Epic Sanskrit* (Walter De Gruyter: Berlin 2003).
- Paula Richman, *Many Rāmāyaṇas: The Diversity of a Narrative Tradition in South Asia*. University of California Press, 1991.
- Paula Richman, *Questioning Ramayanas: A South Asian Tradition*. Oxford University Press,

2000.

- Yaroslav Vassilkov, “Kālavāda (the doctrine of cyclical time) in the Mahābhārata and the Concept of Heroic Didactics” in Mary Brockington and Peter Schreiner (eds.) *Composing a tradition: concepts, techniques and relationships* (Proceedings of the First Dubrovnik International Conference on the Sanskrit Epics and Puranas, August 1997). Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 1999, pp. 17-34.
- E. Washburn Hopkins, “The Social and Military Position of the Ruling Caste in Ancient India” *JAOS* 13 (1889).
- E. Washburn Hopkins, *The Great Epic of India, its character and origin* (New York: Scribner, 1901).

#### Recommended reading for [Indian Buddhism](#):

- Steven Collins, *Selfless Persons*. Cambridge University Press, 1982.
- Akira Hirakawa, *A History of Indian Buddhism*. Translated by Paul Groner. University of Hawai'i Press, 1990.
- Étienne Lamotte, *History of Indian Buddhism*. Translated by Sara Boin. Institut Orientaliste, 1988.
- Walpola Rahula, *What the Buddha Taught*. Second edition. Grove/Atlantic, 2007.
- Andrew Skilton, *A Concise History of Buddhism*. Windhorse, 1994.
- Paul Williams, *Mahāyāna Buddhism: The Doctrinal Foundations*, second edition. Routledge, 2008.
- Paul Williams with Anthony Tribe and Alexander Wynne, *Buddhist Thought: A Complete Introduction to the Indian Tradition*. Second edition. Routledge, 2011.

#### Recommended reading for [Śaivism](#):

- Peter Bisschop, ‘Śiva’, in Knut A. Jacobson (ed.), *Brill's Encyclopedia of Hinduism*, Vol. 1. Brill, 2009.
- Richard Davis, *Rituals in an Oscillating Universe: Worshipping Śiva in Medieval India*. Princeton, 1991.
- Gavin Flood, *Tantric Body: The Secret Tradition of Hindu Religion*. I B Tauris, 2006, pp. 131-145.
- Alexis Sanderson, “The Śaiva Literature,” in *Journal of Indological Studies* 24-25 (2012-2013), 2014, 1-113.
- Alexis Sanderson, “Śaivism and the Tantric Traditions”, in S. Sutherland et al (ed.) *The World's Religions*. Routledge, 1988, pp. 660–704. Reprinted in F. Hardy (ed.), *The World's Religions: The Religions of Asia*. Routledge, 1990, pp. 128–172.

#### Recommended reading for [Vaiṣṇavism](#):

- Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, *Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and other minor religious systems*. Poona, 1913. [Old but still useful]
- Francis Clooney and Tony Steward, ‘Vaiṣṇava’, in Mittal and Thursby (eds.), *The Hindu World*.
- Gérard Colas, ‘History of Vaiṣṇava Traditions: An Esquisse,’ in Gavin Flood (ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Hinduism*. Oxford, 2003, pp. 229-270.
- Gérard Colas, ‘Bhagavatism’, ‘Vaikhānasa’ and ‘Vaiṣṇava Saṃhitās’ in Knut A. Jacobsen (ed.) *Brill's Encyclopedia of Hinduism*. Brill, 2009.
- André Couture, ‘Viṣṇu’, in Knut Jacobsen (ed.) *Brill's Encyclopedia of Hinduism*. Brill, 2009.
- Jan Gonda, *Aspects of Early Visnuism*. Oosthoek, 1954.

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