



## Shivaji University, Kolhapur

### Revised Syllabus of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology

Introduced from June , 2000

#### M.A. I Compulsory paper

- Paper I History of Ancient India up to 650 A.D.  
Paper II Indian Archaeology, Principles and Methods  
**Note** - (Any two papers from Group A or B)

#### Optional Papers Group A

- Paper 1. Socio – Economic Aspects of Ancient India.  
Paper 2. Introduction to Geoarchaeology.  
Paper 3. Ancient Indian Literature.  
Paper 4. Indian Tourism and Archaeology .

#### Optional Papers Group B

- Paper 5. Ancient Societies .  
Paper 6. Archaeology of Historical India .  
Paper 7. Sciences in Archaeology.

#### **Note :**

1. Compulsory Paper – II Indian Archaeology –  
Practical – 25 Marks.
2. Optional Group – A Paper – II Introduction to Geoarchaeology  
Practical – 50 Marks.

#### **Paper I : History of Ancient India UpTo C. 650 A.D.**

**(100 Marks; 80 Lectures)**

#### **Section – I**

- Unit 1: Reconstructing Ancient Indian History  
a) Sources and historiographical trends.  
Unit 2: Bronze age, first urbanization :  
a) Early Harappan  
b) Mature Harappan  
c) Late Harappan

- Unit 3: Vedic and Later Society
- Polity; economic, religion, role of Vedas in Indian history.
  - Later vedic social stratification – beginning of varnashram; jati; gender ; marriage; property relations; samskaras.

- Unit 4: Janapadas and Mahajanapadas
- Territorial states : monarchial and republican
  - Religious movements: Jainism; Buddhism; Ajivikism; and other sects
  - Second Urbanization: urban centres; new classes, and changing social relations.

### **Section – II**

- Unit 5: Towards empire : Nandas and Mauryas
- Polity; nature and extent of centralization and foreign relations
  - Economy – trade and trade routes, currency and coinage.
  - Art and architecture
  - Kautilya's Arthashastra; and Megasthenes India

- Unit 6: Post Mauryan developments
- Sungas and Kanvas; and Saka-Pallavas – social conditions
  - State formation in Central India and in the Deccan, Satvahanas and Western Kshatrapas
  - Sangam age: chiefdoms; Literature; society; Indo-Roman trade

- Unit 7: Guptas and Vakatakas :
- Guptas
    - Political consolidation – extent and structure.
    - Administrative organization, provisions and feudatory states
    - Land grants, expansion of agriculture
    - Religion – revival of Vedic and Puranic religious traditions, temples.
    - Sculpture, paintings, architecture, sanskrit literature science and technology.
    - Coins and currency
  - Huna invasions, Vakatakas land grants; art architecture; paintings; society and religion.

- Unit 8: Harsha, Chalukyas; Pallavas: extent of kingdoms; administration ; religion; society; and cultural activation.

**Recommended Readings :**

1. Deglurkar, Dhavalikar and Gaikwad – Prachin Bhartiya Itihas ani Sanskriti : Maharashtra Granth Nirmiti Mandal, Mumbai.
2. Bhide G.L. (1997), - Prachin Bharat : Phadake Prakashan, Kolhapur.
3. Deo Prabdkar – (1998), : Prachin Bharatacha Itihas – Munje Prakashan, Kolhapur.
4. Devahuti, D. (1970), Harsh – A Political History, Oxford : Clarendon Press.
5. Kosambi D.D. (1985), An Introduction to the study of Indian History (reprint) Bombay : Popular Prakashan.
6. Mujumdar R.C. (Ed.) (1970), The Classical Age, Bombay : Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
7. Mujumdar R.C. and A.D. Pusalkar (Ed.) (1950), The Vedic Age: Bombay : Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
8. Mujumdar R.C. (Ed.) 1971, The age of Imperial Kannauj : Bombay: Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
9. Mujumdar R.C. (Ed.) (1971), The struggle for the Empire : Bombay : Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan.
10. Mujumdar R.C. Raychowdhari H.C, and K. Dutta (1961), Advanced History of India : London : Macmillan.
11. Shastri K.A.N. and G.Srinivaschari (1970), Advanced History of India: London : Macmillan and Co.
12. Shastri K.A.N. (1957), A Comprehensive History of India Vol. II (The Mauryas and Satvahanas) Bombay : Orient Longmans.
13. Raychoudhari H.C. (1950), Political History of Ancient India.
14. Thapar Romilla (1973), Ashoka and the Decline of Mauryas (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) Orford : Oxford University Press.

**Paper - II : Indian Archaeology; Principles and Methods**

**(100 Marks ; 80 Lectures)**

**Section – I**

Unit I : Definition of Archaeology, its aims and scope.

Unit II : Development in Archaeology in India.

Unit III : Stone Age : Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Age.

Unit IV : Iron Age Cultures :

- a) Assessing the beginning and consequences of the use of iron in India.
- b) Regional distribution of early Iron Age settlements in North and Northwest India.
- c) Megalithic Culture ; Vindhya, Vidarbha, Deccan and the Peninsular south.

## Section – II

Unit V : Chalcolithic Period : Different cultures during this period.

Unit VI : Methods of Exploration and Excavation.

Unit VII : Recording of Evidence.

Unit VIII : Dating : Relative methods and Absolute methods.

### Suggested reading

- 1) All chin, Bridget and Raymond 1988 origins of civilization.
- 2) All Chin F. R. 1963 Neolithic cattle keepers of south India cambridge.
- 3) Deo S. B. 1973 problem of south Indian Megaliths, Dharwar Kannada Research Institute.
- 4) Dhavalikar M. K. (1997) Indian Protohistory, Delhi Books and Books.
- 5) Dhavalikar M. K. (1999) Historical Archaeology of India, Delhi Books and Books.
- 6) Deo S. B. (1978) Puratatva-Vidya (Marathi) Maharashtra Granth Nirmiti Mandal Nagpur.
- 7) Dhavalikar M. K. (1978) Puratatva Vidya (Marathi) Bombay State Board of Literature and Culture.
- 8) D. L. Clarke (Ed) (1979) Models of Archaeology, London Duckworth.
- 9) Glyn Daniel (1975) : 150 years of Archaeology, London Duck worth.
- 10) Kennedy K. A. R. 2000 God-Apes and Fossil Man : Palaeoanthropology in south Asia. Ann Arbor The University of Michigan Press.
- 11) Kenoyer J. M. 1998 Ancient cities of the Indus Valley Civilization Karachi : Oxford University Press.
- 12) Lal B.B. 1997 The Earliest Civilization of South Asia Delhi : Aryan Books.
- 13) Michal J. N. (1973) Dating methods in Archaeology, New York Seminar Press.
- 14) Misra V. N. (1989) Stone Age India ; An Ecological Perspective, man and Environment in (i) : 17-64.
- 15) Misra V. N. (2001) Prehistoric Human colonization in India. Journal of Bio-Sciences 26 (4 Supplements)
- 16) Moorthi J. S. 1994 Megalithic cultures of south India, Varanasi, Ganga Kaveri Publishing House.
- 17) R. J. C. Atkinson (1953) Field Archaeology, London, Metuhu.
- 18) Redman C. C. (Ed) (1973), Research and Theory in current Archaeology.
- 19) Schiffer M. B. (1976) behavioural archaeology, New York Academic Press.
- 20) Sankalia H. D. stone age tools their techniques and functions, Pune : Deccan College.
- 21) Tripathi V. The painted Grey Ware An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. Delhi : concept Publishing House.

**Group A Paper - I**  
**Socio – Economic Aspects of Ancient India.**  
**(100 Marks, 80 Lectures)**

**Section – I**

- Unit 1: The Varna organisation
- i) Organic of Varna system
  - ii) Changing phases in later period
- Unit 2: The Ashram system
- i) The Theory of Four Ashramas
  - ii) Importance of four Ashramas in its social context
- Unit 3: Sanskars
- i) Number of Sanskaras
  - ii) Importance of Sanskaras in individual and social context
- Unit 4: Women in Ancient Indian Society
- i) Female Education
  - ii) Economic position – stridhana and Inheritance rights
  - iii) The position of widow
  - iv) The practice of sati

**Section – II**

- Unit 5: Education in Ancient India
- i) Gurukul and Ashram system of Education
  - ii) Guru – sisya tradition
  - iii) University Education
- Unit 6: The Agrarian structure in Ancient India
- i) The origin of land – revenue system
  - ii) The Agrarian Economy of Mouryan Empire
  - iii) The changing concept of land ownership in the post gupta period
- Unit 7: Trade and Industry in Ancient India
- i) The Early Trade relations 600 B.C. to 200 B.C.
  - ii) International Trade and Indo – Roman contacts 200 B.C. to 300 A.D.
  - iii) Cotton Industry, Leather Industry, mine Industry and Metal Industry.

## Unit 8: Guilds and currency in Ancient India

- i) Trade and Labour Guilds, membership, working.
- ii) Currency during the Maurya and Gupta Period.

**Suggested Readings**

1. Sharma R.S. (1966), Light on early Indian Society and Economic Bombay, Mafatlal.
2. Thaper Romila (1978), Ancient India Social History, New Delhi orient Longman
3. Kane P.V. (1941) History of Dharmashastra, Vol.II Poona, BORI
4. Altekar A.S. (1973) Position of Women in Hindu civilisation, Reprint Delhi, Motilal Banarasi Das.
5. Altekar A.S. (1975), Education in Ancient India, 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. Varanasi Manchal Prakashan.
6. Motichandra (1966), Sarthvaha, Patna, Rashtrabhasha Parishad Bihar.
7. Mujumdar R.C. (1922) corporate life in Ancient Indian, Culcultta, Firms K.C. Mukhopadhyaya.
8. Kangale R.P. (1961 - 63) Kautilya Arthshastra, Part – III Bombay, Bombay University.
9. Warning to E.H. (1974) The commerce between the Roman Empire and India, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. New Delhi Vikas.
10. Maitya S.K. (1970) Economic Life of Northern India in the Gupta period 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas.
11. Dr. M. G. Kulkarni, Bhartiya Samajvyavastha, parimal prakashan Aurangabad.
12. Pande, Hindu Sanskaras – (Hindi)
13. Pandharinath Prabhu – Hindu Social Organisation.

## Optional Paper No. 2

### **Introduction to Geoarchaeology**

**( 100 Marks, 80 Lectures )**

#### **Section – I**

##### UNIT –1 INTRODUCTION

Importance of Geological investigation in archaeological site selection.

##### UNIT –2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

- a) Fluvial environment – types of sediments and sedimentary deposits and fluvial landforms.
- b) Aeolian environment – types of sediments and aeolian landforms.
- c) Glacial processes- types of sedimentary deposits, varve sediments.

##### UNIT – 3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

- a) Introduction to field mapping
- b) Definitions and classification of
  - a) Fold,        b) Fault        c) Joints

##### UNIT-4 PHYSICAL GEOLOGY

- a) Processes of weathering-mechanical and chemical,
- b) Formation of soil, soil zone and soil characters, palaeosoils,
- c) weathering-erosion-denudation-transportation-sedimentary processes.

#### **SECTION –II**

##### UNIT-5 MINERALOGY

- a) Definition of Mineral, Introduction to following important mineral groups, study their physical properties, identification and uses.  
Silica, Feldspar, Mica, Pyroxene, Amphibole, Olivine and Garnet.
- b) Definition of Ore, study the following ore minerals and industrial minerals, their physical and chemical properties, identification and uses.  
Iron, Manganese, Copper, Chromite, Gold, Lead, Carbon Bauxite, Calcite.

##### UNIT –6 PETROLOGY

- a) Igneous rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks
- c) Metamorphic rocks

Study of their physical properties – colour, structure, mineral composition and identification, process of formation, forms of occurrence in the fields and their field characters.

Basalt, Granite, Gabbro, Dolerite, Diorite, Syenite, Rhyolite, Pitchstone, Obsidian, Sandstone, Limestone, Laterite, Conglomerate, Breccia, Shale, Gneiss, Schist, Marble and Quartzite.

#### UNIT –7 MAPS

Topographic maps-identification of major topographic features, Significance of geomorphic analysis in discerning archaeological trade routes.

#### UNIT – 8 REMOTE SENSING AND STRATIGRAPHY

- a) Fundamentals of remote sensing, photo-interpretation and its use in Archaeology.
- b) Stratigraphy of Maharashtra and regional Stratigraphy broad outline.

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED :**

- 1) Prof. P. V. Sovani – Pashanshastra (Marathi)
- 2) Dr. N. J. Bal – Khanijsashtra (Marathi)
- 3) Dr. Jaykumar Magar – Bhurupshastra (Marathi)
- 4) Dr. Jaykumar Magar – Bhurupshastraachi Multatve (Marathi)
- 5) Mr. Niranjana Ghate – Prithviche Antarang (Marathi)
- 6) Dr. Ulabhaje- Samanya Bhuvidnyan (Marathi)
- 7) Dr. S. M. Oak – Purajivavidnyan (Marathi)
- 8) Dr. B. K. Pandye – Fundamentals of Remote Sensing
- 9) Dr. M. P. Billings – Structural Geology
- 10) Mr. G. G. Deshpande – Geology of Maharashtra

#### **Group A – Paper 3**

#### **ANCIENT INDIAN LITERATURE**

**( 100 Marks, 80 Lectures )**

#### **Section - I**

- UNIT – 1 Importance of Ancient Indian Religious and Secular literature, as a source of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology.
- UNIT – 2 Vedic Literature – Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upnishadas
- UNIT – 3 Epic & Puranas- Ramayana, Mahabharata & 18 Puranas.
- UNIT – 4 Dramas & Poetry literature upto Gupta Period.

#### **Section - II**

- UNIT – 5 Historical Literature - Kalhana.
- UNIT – 6 Socio – legal text – The smritis & the Dharmshastras



UNIT – 7 Scientific Works – Grammar, Politics Medicine, Mathematics

UNIT – 8 Buddhist & Jain Literature

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Keith A.B. : A History of Sanskrit literature Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1973.
2. Winternitz N. : History of Indian literature, Vol-I,II,III, New Delhi Oriental Book reprint corporation, 1992
3. Kapadia H.K. : Jain religion & literature, Lahore, 1944,
4. Katre S.N. : Prakrit languages Poma PCPRT 1964.
5. Karambelkar Shastri : Sanskrit Wangmayacha Soppattic Itihas. (Marathi)
6. Purnarghya : Edited by Sumatibai Shaha, Shravika Prakashan, Solapur.

### **Group A – Paper IV**

#### **Indian Tourism and Archaeology**

**(100 marks, 80 lectures)**

#### **Section - I**

- Unit – 1 Tourism : i) Purpose and Scope  
ii) Place of tourism in modern life
- Unit – 2 Importance of tourism : Economic, Social, Educational, Cultural and Political importance
- Unit – 3 Tourist Agency : i) Working of tourist agencies  
ii) Contribution of good tourist guide  
iii) Tourist Department
- Unit – 4 Archaeological Sites of tourist interest :  
i) Sites of Indus Valley Civilisation  
ii) Nalanda  
iii) Newasa

#### **Section – II**

- Unit – 5 Tourist places of Ancient India :  
i) Maurya Period  
ii) Gupta Period
- Unit – 6 Tourist places in Maharashtra :  
Cave temples of Bhaja, Karla, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta.

## Unit – 7 Museums and tourism :

- i) Indian Museum – Kolkata
- ii) National Museum – Delhi
- iii) Prince of Wales Museum – Mumbai

## Unit – 8 Indian Temples and Tourism :

- i) Minakshi Temple – Madurai
- ii) Brahadishwar Temple – Tanjore
- iii) Sun Temple – Konark

**Suggested Readings.**

1. Dr. Mate M.S. : Prachin Bhartiya Kala (Marathi) Continental Prakashan, Pune.
2. Dr. Kulkarni M.Y. : Prachin Bhartiya Kalavaibhav (Marathi) Sanskarbharti, Pune.
3. Joshi Mahadevshastri (Ed.) : Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh (Marathi), Bhartiya Sanskriti Kosh Mandal, Pune
4. Dr. Gupta S.P. Krishna Lal : Tourism Museum and Monments of India, Orient Publishers, Pune.
5. Bhatiya A.K. : Tourism in India – History and Developments, Sterling Publication, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Bhatiya A.K. : Tourism Developments : Principles and Practice, Sterling Publication, Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi
7. Rowland Benjamin : The Art and Architecture of India (Buddhist, Hindu, Jain), Penguin Books Ltd., London
8. Percy Brown : Indian Architecture ( Buddhist and Hindu Period) Part – I, D.B. Taraporwala Sons and Co., Mumbai.
9. Archaeological Remains, Monuments and Museum (Tow Parts), Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi.

**Group B – Paper V****Ancient Societies (100 marks; 80 lectures)****Section - I****Unit – 1**      **Origins**

- a) Tool making and earliest humans; hominid behaviour and scavenging; hunting and gathering; territorial consciousness; tool production and village settlements; division of labour and craft specialisation.

**Unit – 2**      **Bronze Age Development**

- I.      Definition nature and scope
- II.     Economy : industry and trade
- III.    Social Stratification
- IV.    Religion
- V.     State structure

**Unit – 3**      **Bronze Age civilizations**

- I.      Egypt (old kingdom)
- II.     Mesopotamia (Upto the Aggadian Empire)
- III.    China (shang)
- IV.    Eastern Mediterranean (minoan and mycenaean)

**Unit – 4**      **Nomadic groups in central and west Asia****Section – II****Unit – 5**      **Iron Age Cultures**

Greece and west Asia.

Note : Distinctive features, democratization of agriculture; small currency;

alphabetic scripts; settled agriculture; revealed religions; morality; crafts; and warfare

**Unit – 6**      **Slave societies in ancient Greece and Rome**

- i)      Agrarian economy
- ii)     Urbanization
- iii)    Trade

## Unit – 7 Polity in ancient slave societies of Greece and Rome

- i) Athenian democracy
- ii) Roman Republic
- iii) Roman Empire
- iv) Greek and Roman Cultures

## Unit – 8 Decline of Roman Empire

- a) Disappearance of latifundia and emergence of colmate and patrocinium systems; Germanic social formations upto AD 406; Germanic invasion – First and Second phase; and origins of Feudalism.

**Suggested Readings.**

1. Allen , J.J. Golson, and R. Jones ( ed ) ( 1977 ), Sunda and Sahuli prehistoric studies in South East Asia. Melanesia and Australia London, Academic press.
2. Bellwood, P.S. 1978 Man's conquest of the Pacific. The prehistory of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Auckland, William Celling.
3. Bellwood , P.S. ( 1985 ) 'prehistory of the Indo- malaysian Archipelago, Sydney : Academic press.
4. BROWN ROBERT – Illustrated Encyclopaedia of peoples and cultures of the world ( set of 6 vols ) Aryan books international, Pooja Apartments, 4B, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi- 110002 (India).
5. Campbell, Bernard G; (1982) Human Kind Emerging, Third Edition, Boston : Little :Brown & Co.
6. Chang K.C. (1963) The Archaeology of Ancient China : New Haven : Yale University press.
7. Chia, Lan – Po ( 1975 ) , The cave Home of Pekingman : Peking; Foreign Language press.
8. Clark J.D. ( 1970 ), The prehistory of Africa, London : Thames and Hudson

**Group B – Paper - VI****Archaeology of Historical India****(100 Marks, 80 Lectures)****Section I**

UNIT 1 : Definition And Scope

UNIT 2 : brief review of the pre-mauryan period. (Later phase of PGW and early phase of NBPW)

UNIT 3 : Archaeology of the mauryan period (Later phase of NBPW)

UNIT 4 : Archaeology of the post Mauryan Period- Northern India ; Sites belonging to the sungas, Indo-Greeks, Kushanas and other dynasties.

### **SECTION - II**

UNIT 5 : Archaeology of Deccan and south India : Sites belonging to satvahanas, Ishvakus and other dynasties.

UNIT 6 : Archaeology of the Gupta – Vakataka period. (300 to 700 A. D.)

UNIT 7 : Archaeology of the post-Gupta period. Northern India : Sites belonging to the pratiharas, palas and other dynasties.

UNIT 8 : Sites belonging to the early Chalukyas, Raashtrakutas, Later Chalukyas, Pallavas and other dynasties.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED :**

- 1) Allchin, R. (1989) : City And State Formation In Early Historic South Asia.  
South Asian Studies 6 : 1- 16.
- 2) Allchin, R (1989) : Patterns of city formation in early historic “South Asia”  
South Asian Studies 6 :163 - 174.
- 3) Dumond, D. R. (1974) : Archaeology and History : A Plea for Reconciliation ,  
London : Thames and Hudson.
- 4) Ghosh, A. (1973), : City in Early Historical India : Simla : Indian  
Institute for advanced studies.
- 5) Lal, Makkan, (1984) : Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the  
Ganga-Yamuna Doab. New Delhi, B. R. Publishing.  
House.
- 6) Ray, Amita and Mukherjee S (Ed. 1990): Historical Archaeology of India,  
New Delhi : Books and Books.
- 7) Roy T. N., (1983), : The Ganges Civilization : A critical study of the PGW  
and NBPW periods of the Ganga plains of India : New  
Delhi, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.
- 8) Schuyler, R. L. (1986) : Historical Archaeology : A Guide to substantive and  
Theoretical Contributions. New York : Baywood  
Publishing Company.
- 9) Sharma, R. S. (1987) : Urban Decay in India 300 to 1000 A. D. New Delhi ;  
Munshiram Manoharlal.

**Group B Paper VII**  
**Sciences in Archaeology**  
**(100 Marks, 80 Lecture)**

**Section – I**

- UNIT 1 : Archeobotany, acrpnpamoca, remains (common cereals found in archaeological sites) microbotanical remains (Palynology).
- UNIT 2 : Study of bones – the mammalian skeleton osteology of selected domestic animals. Preparation, identification and reporting of fossils.
- UNIT 3 : Identification of human bones-sex determination and age estimation.

**Section – II**

- UNIT 4 : Identification of common rocks and minerals.
- UNIT 5 : Preliminary study of soils and sediments, colour calcium, carbonate content, field determination of texture, phosphate and angularity.
- UNIT 6 : Toposheet reading and interpretation.
- UNIT 7 : Chemical conservation and preservation of Iron and copper objects.
- UNIT 8 : Use of computer in Archaeological studies.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED :**

- 1) Baker J and D. Brothwell, 1980. Animal Diseases in Archaeology. Academic Press – London.
- 2) Bass W. M. 1981, Human Osteology – Laboratory and field mannual of the Human Skeleton, 2 Ed. Columbia : Missouri Archaeological Society.
- 3) Bone J. F. 1979, Animal Anatomy and Physiology, Reston Roston Society.
- 4) Carnwell I. W. 1974, (Revised ed) ones for the Archaeologist, London L. M. Dent and Sons.
- 5) Erdtman G. 1969, Hand Book of Palynology, New York Hafner.
- 6) Joshi R. V. and Deotare B. C. 1983, Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India, Pune Deccan College.
- 7) Moore P. D., Webb J. A. and M. E. Collinson, 1992, Pollen Analysis, Oxford, Blackwell.
- 8) Pearsall D. 1989, Palaeoethnobotany – A handbook of Procedures, London Academic Press.
- 9) Pleanderlith H. J. 1965, The conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art, London, Oxford University Press.
- 10) Renfrew J. 1973, Palaeoethnobotany London, Methuen and Co.
- 11) Romer A. S. 1947, Vertebrate Palaeontology, Chicago University Press of Chicago Press.
- 12) Schmid B. 1972, Atlas of Animal Bones, London, Elsevier Publishing Co.
- 13) Shachley M. C. 1970, Archaeological Sediments-London, Butterworth.
- 14) Singu R. and Kajia L. R. 1979, Map work and Practical Geography. Allahabad Central Book Depot.

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