

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

KANNADA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Revised Syllabus of the Post-Graduate Diploma in Epigraphy 2014-15.

The Post-Graduate Diploma in Epigraphy was started in 1964 as a course to be taught in the Kannada Research Institute independently with a view to give practical training to the students in the study. decipherment and interpretation of inscriptions of different periods, scripts, Languages, which are the main tools of the research for the early and medieval periods of the history of India and South-East Asia. Students are also required to acquaint themselves with all aspects of epigraphical studies so as to equip themselves with the necessary prerequisites to take up higher researches in the concerned field.

SYLLABUS :

1. **Palaeography :** (One paper of 100 marks and of 3 hours duration).
2. **North Indian Epigraphy :** (One paper of 100 marks and of 3 hours duration. The Section 'A' (i.e.,) (first No.1) of the annual examination is compulsory.
3. **South Indian Epigraphy :** (One paper of 100 marks and of 3 hours duration. The Section (first No.1) and the (Second No.2 questions) in the question paper of the annual examination is compulsory.
4. **A Practical test :** (Carrying 100 marks, out of which 50 marks for viva-voce and 50 marks for field-report (dissertation-DTP or typed neatly and illustrated).

The details of the Syllabus are as follows:

PAPER –PALAEOGRAPHY :

1. **Palaeography :** definition- nature and scope : its importance in the study of epigraphy, archaeology and history.
2. **Origin and development of writing in general :** Origin antiquity and history of writing in India –examination of different theories or views.
3. **Harappan or Indus script** – its characteristics, attempts at decipherment and interpretation- divergent opinions – a review.
4. **Brahmi Script** – theories regarding its origin, history of its decipherment- its characteristics.
5. **Kharoshthi Scripts :** theories relations to its origin- history of its decipherment- its characteristics.
6. **Scripts derived from Brahmi-I :** General Outlines of the development of North Indian Scripts.

7. **Scripts derived from Brahmi –II :** General outlines of the development of South Indian Scripts – Origin and evolution of Kannada Script.
8. **Ancient Numerals :** Their origin and development, different systems.
9. **Eras used in inscriptions :** Saka, Vikrama, Gupta, Kalachuri, Harsha, Chalukya-Vikrama-their origin and history.
10. **General Contents :** Format and Subject-matter of inscriptions- official and private records.
11. **Writing materials-** records on rocks, pillars, caskets, bricks, copper plates, stone tables, images, memorials with examples, emblems and symbols. Writing instruments –procedure of engraving; engravers or scribes.
12. Some peculiar scripts in epigraphs –Shell- Characters, Samkha-Lipi, Tigalari ; ornamental letter writing,
13. A brief review of scripts in South East Asia (Greater India).
14. Computer application in the study of palaeography and Epigraphy theory and practice.

PAPER-II NORTH INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION :

1. Importance of Epigraphy and its contribution to historical studies.
2. Review of North Indian inscriptions : Epigraphical Pali, prakrit as well as Sanskrit languages are to be studied from their transliterated texts and English translations.
3. of the 30 Inscriptions, 20 inscriptions are to be studied with reference to their original characters and contents. The 20 epigraphs will include from the following from Mourya to Chalukya period.

(I) Mouryan Asokan Edicts : (3rd C3C)

(A) Minor Rock Edicts : (i) Girnar Text (No.I, II, VI).

(B) Minor Rock Edicts : (i) Rupnath Text

(C) Pillar Edicts : (i) Delhi – Tpora Text

(ii) Rummindei and Nigalisagar texts

II) Post –Mouryan :

1. Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription of the time of Bhagabhadra, (Hiliodorous) (2nd BC)
2. Ghosundi Stone Inscriptions of King Sarvatata (1st CBC)
3. Hathigumpha Cave Inscription of Kharavela (1st CBC)

III) Kushanas :

1. Saranath Buddhist Image Inscription of Kaniska-I (1st CAD)
2. Mathura Inscription of Huviska (2nd CAD)

IV) Kasatrapas :

1. Nasik Cave Inscription of Nahapana (2nd CAD)
2. Junagarh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman (2nd CAD)

V) Guptas :

1. Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta (4 CAD)
2. Mathura Pillar Inscriptions of Chandragupta-II (4CAD)
3. Damodarpur Copper Plate Inscription of the time of Kumargupta –I (5CAD)
4. Kahaum Inscription of Skadagupta (5 CAD)
5. Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Chadra (5CAD)
6. Prabhavatigupta – (5CAD)
7. Eran Stone Boar Inscription of Toramana (6th CAD)

VI) Parivrajakas :

1. Manadasor Pillar Inscription of Yasodhavrma (6th CAD)

VII) The Aulikaras & Other Families :

1. Copper Plate Inscription of Dronasimha – (6th CAD)
2. Charter of Vishnushena – (6th CAD)

VIII) Vighras :

1. Samangala Copper Plate Inscription of Prithvigrihabhattaraka (6th CAD)

IX) Vardhanas :

1. B.An Skhera Copper Plate Inscription of H----- (7th CAD)

X) Paramaras Prathiharas, Palas and senas :

1. Inscriptions, Paramaras, Gurjara Prathiharas, Palas / Sonas (CII - 12CAD)

Pratihara : “Bharat Bhavan Plate of Hariraja VS 1040 : EI XXXi, PP.

Paramara : Chalukyas : Jhatrapatan Stone Inscription of the Time of Udayadiha /509-12 Vs 1143 (BI CII-VII (P.69-71)

1. Copper Plate grant of Chaulkya Karna (12 CAD)

PAPER –III SOUTH INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

A Review of South Indian Epigraphy, Contents, Scriptios-20 format-
Language- Speciality of the 38 Inscriptions, Epigraphs are to be studied from
the list given below.

- I. A Study of Asokan edicts in Karantak /Sannati /Brahmagiri/
Maski/Koppala/Udengolla/Nittur
- II. A Study of Satavahana Inscription :
 1. Banavasi Inscription of Pulumavi
 2. Naga Stone Inscription of Banavasi
- III. A Study of Ikshvaku Inscriptions :
 1. Nagarjunakonda Inscription of Virapurasadatta.
- IV. Early Kadamba Inscriptions:
 1. Chandravalli Inscription of Moyurvarma
 2. Talagunda Inscription of Kakusthavarma
 3. Gudnapur Inscription of Ravivrama
 4. Halmidi Inscription of Kakusthavarma
- V. A Study of Pallava Inscriptions :
 1. Myakadoni Inscription of Sivaskandavarma
- VI. Badami Chalukyan Inscriptions:
 1. Myakandoni Inscription of Pulkesi –I
 2. Mahkuta Pillar Inscription of Mangaesha
 3. Ailhole Inscription of Pulkesi-II
 4. Kappe Arabhatta Inscription of Badami
- VII. Ganga Inscriptions :
 1. Doddahundi Inscription of Ganga Nitimarga
 2. Penugonda Copper Plate of Ganga Madhava
- VIII. Inscriptions of Alupas :
 1. Celmannu Plates of Alupas

- IX. Inscriptions of Rashtrakutas :
1. British Museum Plates of Govinda –III
 2. Jura Prasasti of Krishna-III
- X. Inscriptions of Cholas :
1. Uttamerur Inscription of Chola Parantaka -I
- XI. Inscriptions of Kalyana Chalukyas :
1. Nagai Inscription of Somesvara –I
 2. Wadageri Inscription of Vikramaditya-VI
 3. Jainasangvi Inscription of Vikramaditya-VI
 4. Kurkyaal Inscription of Jinavallabha
- XII. Inscriptions of Sovunas :
1. Arjunavada Inscription
- XIII. Inscriptions of Hoysalas :
1. Belur Inscription of Hoyasala Visnuvardhana
- XIV. Vijayanagara Inscriptions :
1. Sravarnabelgola Inscription of Bukka -I
- XV. Adilshahi Inscriptions :
1. Bijapur Inscriptions of Adilshahis.

PAPER-IV PRACTICAL TEST

NOTE; Practical training will comprise the following :

1. Epigraphical field survey - - the candidates will have to prepare and submit the Field Report in the form of a Dissertation (neatly typed and bound, along with stumpages of the Inscriptions, and Photographs) on the basis of the inscriptions copied and studied by him / her during the field survey and the study.
2. Technique of cleaning the inscription – taking stumpages – preserving and recording.
3. Deciphering and transcribing – noting the palaeographical features.

4. Reading the transliterated text of inscriptions – interrelations of historical and other data.
5. Study of the chronological tables (Ephemeris) – calculation of dates.
6. Art of editing inscriptions- Lithic records and copper plates.