

# **KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD**



*Regulations and Syllabus*  
*for*  
*P.G. Department Studies in*  
**ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND EPIGRAPHY**

**(I-IV Semester)**



*Under*  
*Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)*  
*From*  
*2008-09 Onwards*

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY & EPIGRAPHY**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**M.A. PROGRAMME IN**  
**ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY & EPIGRAPHY**  
**PROGRAMME AND COURSE STRUCTURE**

**I Semester**

S. No.	Details (Course Type/Name)	Max. marks	Max. marks	Total marks	Hours per week	Credits
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Compulsory Courses</b>	Int. Assmt. marks	End Sem. marks			
1	Course I (AIH.1A.1) History of North India	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course II (AIH.1A.2) Historical Method	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course III (AIH.1A.3) Introduction to Archaeology	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course IV (AIH.1A.4) Indian Political Institutions	25	75	100	4	4
5	Course V (AIH.1A.5) Introduction to Museology	25	75	100	4	4
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Specialization Course</b>					
1	None					
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Open Elective Course</b>					
1	Course I (AIH.1C.1) Ancient Indian Political Institutions	25	75	100	4	4
	Total Marks/credits for I Semester (Excluding OEC)	125	375	500	20	20

## II Semester

S. No.	Details (Course Type/Name)	Max. marks	Max. marks	Total marks	Hours per week	Credits
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Compulsory Courses</b>	Int. Assmt. marks	End Sem. marks			
1	Course I (AIH.2A.1) History of South India	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course II (AIH.2A.2) Historiography	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course III (AIH.2A.3) Methods and Techniques of Archaeology	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course IV (AIH.2A.4) History of Indian Literature	25	75	100	4	4
5	Course V (AIH.2A.5) History and Tourism in India	25	75	100	4	4
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Specialization Course</b>					
1	None					
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Open Elective Course</b>					
1	Course I (AIH.2C.1) Art and Architecture of India	25	75	100	4	4
	Total Marks/credits for I Semester (Excluding OEC)	125	375	500	20	20

### III Semester

S. No.	Details (Course Type/Name)	Max. marks	Max. marks	Total marks	Hours per week	Credits
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Compulsory Courses</b>	Int. Assmt. marks	End Sem. marks			
1	Course I. (AIH.3A.1) North Indian Art and Architecture	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course II. (AIH.3A.2) Indian Archaeology	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course III (AIH.3A.3) Indian Palaeography and Epigraphy	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course IV (AIH.3A.4) Harappan Civilization	25	75	100	4	4
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Specialization Course (Any one only)*</b>					
1	Course V. (AIH.3B.1) Inscriptions of the Mauryas	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course V. (AIH.3B.2) Ancient Indian Social Institutions	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course V. (AIH.3B.3) Indian Cultural Expansion in Southeast Asia	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course V. (AIH.3B.4) Indian Painting	25	75	100	4	4
5	Course V. (AIH.3B.5) Dissertation based on study of Museum exhibits, collections and display, prepared under the guidance of a teacher in the Dept.	-	100	100	4	4
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Open Elective Course</b>					
1	Course I. (AIH.3C.1) History of Indian Religious Thought	25	75	100	4	4
	Total Marks/credits for I Semester (Excluding OEC)	125	375	500	20	20

### IV Semester

S. No.	Details (Course Type/Name)	Max. marks	Max. marks	Total marks	Hours per week	Credits
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Compulsory Courses</b>	Int. Assmt. marks	End Sem. marks			
1	Course I. (AIH.4A.1) South Indian Art and Architecture	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course II. (AIH.4A.2) Selected inscriptions of India	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course III. (AIH.4A.3) Indian Numismatics	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course IV (AIH.4A.4) Ancient World Civilizations	25	75	100	4	4
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Specialization Course (Any one only)*</b>					
1	Course V. (AIH.4B.1) Inscriptions of the Early Kadambas	25	75	100	4	4
2	Course V. (AIH.4B.2) Archaeology of Karnataka	25	75	100	4	4
3	Course V. (AIH.4B.3) Art of the Chalukyas of Badami	25	75	100	4	4
4	Course V. (AIH.4B.4) Dissertation based on field work (Field Survey of Inscriptions/Archaeological remains/ Monuments etc.) prepared under the guidance of a teacher in the Dept.	-	100	100	4	4
<b>I</b>	<b>Open Elective Course</b>					
1	Course I. (AIH.4C.1) Cultural History of Karnataka (Up to 14 <sup>th</sup> Century)	25	75	100	4	4
	Total Marks/credits for I Semester (Excluding OEC)	125	375	500	20	20
	Grand total of all 4 Semesters (Excluding OEC)			2000		80

**Note: The Dept Council shall decide the particular specialization course or courses to be offered during a particular academic year for I to IV Semester**

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD**  
**DEPT OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY & EPIGRAPHY**  
**Programme and Course Programme Specific Subjects and Course**  
**ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY & EPIGRAPHY**

**All Subjects and Units :**

<b>All Subjects and Units</b>	
<b>PC1</b>	<b>History of North India</b> -Sources for the study of History of North India, Polity and Culture of Early and Later Vedic periods, North India between 6 <sup>th</sup> Century BC and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Century BC: Mahajanapadas-Rise of Magadha-Alexander's invasion, The Mauryas, Chandragupta Maurya-Ashoka and his Dharma-Decline of Mauryas, North India from 200 BC to 300 AD: Sungas and Kanvas – Indo-Greeks-Sakas-Kushanas, The Guptas-Political history-Cultural history, Harshavardhana and his times, Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas and other Rajput dynasties, North India on the eve of Delhi Sultanate.
<b>PC2</b>	<b>Historical Method</b> - History: definition, nature, scope and use, Relation of History with other sciences, A survey of development of historical thought to the end of twentieth century, Historical methodology: concepts, heuristics, criticism, synthesis and exposition, Problems connected with interpretation of the sources of Ancient Indian History: archaeological, epigraphic, art-historical and literary, Computer in historical research
<b>PC3</b>	<b>Introduction to Archaeology</b> -Definition, Nature, scope and use of Archaeology, Archaeology and other sciences, A Survey of History of Archaeology in the West, History of Archaeology in India, New Archaeology and post-processual Archaeology, Underwater Archaeology, Archaeological terms and artifacts associated with pre- and proto-history, Evolution of Man, Dating Methods in Archaeology-Absolute and Relative, Preservation-Antiquities – Organic materials-Principles of conservation of archaeological monuments, Computer in Archaeology.
<b>PC4</b>	<b>Indian Political Institutions</b> - Sources of Study, State-Theories of Origin-Saptangas, Origin of kingship-Position and functions of the king, Council of Ministers, Law and Justice,Taxation, Inter-state relationship ,Spy system,Vedic Polity, Republics, Administration under Mauryas, Guptas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Vijayanagara
<b>PC5</b>	<b>Introduction to Museology</b> -Museums-Definition-Nature and Scope, History of Museology, History of Museum Movement in India, Kinds of Museums- Archaeological, Natural history, Industrial, Technological, Indian Legislative Measures relating to Museum Objects-Treasure Trove Act, Ancient Monuments and Sites Preservation Act, Antiquities Export Control Act, Antiquities Registration Act Acquisitions and display of objects, Preparation of Cards, Registers and other documents, Museum Organisation and Management, Security Measures and Upkeep Preservation and Conservation of Museum Objects.
<b>PC6</b>	<b>Indian Cultural Expansion in Southeast Asia</b> -Sources,Geography and people,Routes, antiquity and nature of Indian cultural contacts,A study of the Indian cultural impact (with reference to polity, society, religion, art and architecture) on the following regions of Southeast Asia, Cambodia, Vietnam,Thailand and Laos,Burma,Malaya,Indonesia.
<b>PC7</b>	<b>History of South India</b> -Sources of South Indian History,Mauryas in South India,The Satavahanas, The Sangam Age,Post-Satavahana Deccan,The Kadambas and Gangas,The Pallavas and the Chalukyas of Badami,The Rashtrakutas,The Cholas and Pandyas, The Chalukyas of Kalyana,Hoysalas, Seunas and Kakatiyas,Vijayanagara empire.
<b>PC8</b>	<b>Historiography</b> -Trends in Ancient Indian Historiography,Some important archaeologists and their contributions: A.Cunningham, Meadows Taylor, Bruce Foote, James Burgess, John Marshall, M.Wheeler, H.D. Sankalia, M.H. Krishna,Some important epigraphists and their contributions: James Princep, J.F.Fleet, E. Hultzsch, D.C.Sircar, Rice, R.Narasimhachar,

	P.B.Desai,Some important historians and their contributions: V.A.Smith, R.C.Majumdar, K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, B.A.Saletore, D.D.Kosambi,Some important art-historians and their contributions: E.B.Hawell, A.Coomaraswamy, Stella Kramrisch, C.Sivaramamurti,
<b>PC9</b>	<b>Methods and Techniques of Archaeology</b> -Archaeological Exploration, Identification Sites-Nature of sites Open-air-Caves-Mounds-Burials, Scientific methods and techniques in archaeological exploration, Documentation and reporting of ancient sites <b>Excavation:</b> Aims of excavation,Vertical and horizontal excavation,Laying out of trenches-methods,Stratigraphy, Recording methods,Archaeological Photography Study of antiquities: Bone-Ivory-Metal-Stone-Pottery, Other materials, Interpretation of archaeological evidence, Excavation Report
<b>PC10</b>	<b>History of Indian Literature</b> -Vedic Literature,Ramayana and Mahabharata,Puranas,Dharmashastras,Kavyas,Dramas,Buddhist Literature,Jaina Literature,Early Dravidian Literature: Tamil (Sangam literature and Classics) ,Kannada (up to 10 <sup>th</sup> Century),
<b>PC11</b>	<b>History and Tourism in India</b> -Tourism: Definition, nature and scope Types-Relation with Other discipline-Impact, A brief history of tourism in the world and in India,Tourism in Karnataka-problems and prospects, Maps and guides-their preparation and use, Selected tourist centres of India with reference to their importance: Delhi-Agra-Mathura-Ajanta-Ellora-Nagarajunakonda-Bijapur -Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal-Belur and Halebid-Hampi-Srirangapattanam- Mahabalipuram-Thanjavur, Tourism Industry - Structure and Organisation - Integration,Tourism transport and accommodation - Structure of accommodation - Classification of accommodation-Nature and demand for accommodation facilities-Travel Agencies, Tourism advertising-Advertising Agencies-Travel Literature.
<b>PC12</b>	<b>Art and Architecture of India</b> -Features of Indian Art,Harappan art Mauryan art and architecture,Buddhist art and architecture,Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati Schools,Gupta art and architecture,Temples of Orissa,Art and Architecture of the Chalukyas of Badami,Rashtrakuta Art in Ellora,Pallava art and architecture,Chola Temples,Chalukya and Hoysala Temples,Temples of Khajuraho,Vijayanagara Temples,Survey of Indian Painting.

<b>All Subjects and Units</b>	
<b>PC1</b>	<b>North Indian Art and Architecture</b> -Sources - Features of Indian Art-Terminology,Harappan art and architecture,Mauryan art and architecture,Buddhist art and architecture of the Sunga-Satavahana period,Kushana art - Gandhara and Mathura Schools,Gupta art and architecture, Temples of Orissa,Temples of Khajuraho,Temples of Rajasthan and Gujarat,Paintings of North India (Bagh and Pala Paintings).
<b>PC2</b>	<b>Indian Archaeology</b> -Indian physical features,Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures, Neolithic Culture in Indo-Pak subcontinent,Harappan Civilization-Origin and Evolution-Characteristics-Decline-Chronology-Survival of Harappan tradition, Chalcolithic Cultures of Rajasthan, Central India, Eastern India and the Deccan, Neolithic-Chalcolithic culture of Karnataka and Tamilnadu, Iron Age Megalithic Culture in South India-Origin, typology, chronology, Iron Age culture in North India, Early Historic culture in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
<b>PC3</b>	<b>Indian Palaeography and Epigraphy</b> -Palaeography and Epigraphy - Definition and Scope and importance,Evolution of Scripts in general,Origin and antiquity of script in

	India,Harappan Script–Characteristics–Attempts at decipherment,Brahmi and Kharoshthi scripts–Origin and characteristics,Derivation of North Indian and South Indian scripts from Brahmi,Indian Numerals,Dating systems and Eras,Writing materials,General character of Inscriptions–Engraving–Forged records–Ornamental writing–Shell script - Seals and emblems.
<b>PC4</b>	<b>Harappan Civilization:</b> Harappan studies,Development of Pre-Harappan Culture and Early Harappan Culture,Harappan Culture at its maturity–Extent–Important, excavated sites–Town Planning and important structures,Political and social structure,Religion,Economy–Crafts and Trade,Script,Funerary Customs,Devolution of Harappan Culture-Late Harappan culture-Causes of Decline,Chronology,Survival and continuity of Harappan cultural elements.
<b>PC5</b>	<b>Inscriptions of the Mauryas-</b> A Brief History of Maurya period, History of Study of Mauryan Inscriptions,A survey of Mauryan inscriptions with reference to location, script, language and format,Inscriptions of Asoka - contents and importance,Minor Rock Edicts I–IV,Major Rock Edicts I-XIV,Special Major Edicts (XV-XVI),Minor and Major Pillar Edicts,Rumindei and Nigalisagar Pillar Inscriptions,Cave Inscriptions,Inscriptions of successors of Asoka.
<b>PC6</b>	<b>History of Indian Religious Thought-</b> Definition and character of religion,Harappan religious tradition,Vedic religious tradition and thought,Jainism,Buddhism,Vaishnavism,Saivism, Saktism and Nathapanthis,Islam and Sufism,Zoroastrianism,Sikhism,Christianity.
<b>PC7</b>	<b>South Indian Art and Architecture-</b> Sources and terminology,Buddhist rock-cut architecture of Maharashtra (Hinayana and Mahayana),Art of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda,Early Hindu Caves of Ellora and Elephanta,Art and Architecture of the Chalukyas of Badami,Art and Architecture of the Rashtrakutas and the Gangas,Pallava art and architecture,Chola and Pandya Temple art and architecture, Art and Architecture under Chalukyas of Kalyana, Seunas, Hoysalas, Kakatiyas, Architecture and art under Vijayanagara empire,Survey of South Indian Bronzes, Survey of South Indian Painting.
<b>PC8</b>	<b>Selected Inscriptions of India-</b> Ashokan Edicts : Edict I, Edict XIII and Brahmagiri Edicts, Besangar Garuda Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus, Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman, Nasik Cave Inscription of Queen Balasri (Gautamiputra Satakarni's prashasti), Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta, Talagunda Pillar Inscription, Halmidi Inscription, Badami Cliff Inscription of Pulakesi-I, Aihole Prasasti of Pulakesi II, British Museum Plates of Govinda III, Jura Prasasti of Krishna III, Kurkyala inscription of Jinavallabha, Uttaramerur Inscriptions of Parantaka-I, Arjunavada Pillar Inscription of Seuna Kannara, Sravanabelgola Inscription of Bukka-I.
<b>PC9</b>	<b>Indian Numismatics-</b> Importance of Numismatics,Antiquity of Coinage in India, Punch-marked Coins, Indo-Greek Coins, Kushana Coins, Satavahana and Kshatrapa Coins, Roman Coins in India, Gupta Coins, Coins of South India–Kadamba–Ganga–Chalukya–Chola-Hoysala–Seunas, Coins of Vijayanagara dynasties.
<b>PC10</b>	<b>Ancient World Civilizations-</b> Background of the Early Civilizations of the World–Characteristics of Civilization-Factors contributing to the rise,A Study of the following Civilizations with reference to Polity, Society, Economy, Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Script, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture,Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Chinese Civilization, Greek Civilization.
<b>PC11</b>	<b>Art of the Chalukyas of Badami-</b> Political Background, Historiography, Cave Architecture and Sculpture, Structural Temples – Forms and Plans, Structural Temples of Nagara and Phamsana Traditions, Structural Temples of Dravida Tradition, Structural Temples of



	Mandapa and Apsidal forms, Sculptural art on Structural temples, Artists, Impact of Chalukya Architectural and Sculptural traditions.
<b>PC12</b>	<b><u>Dissertation based on field work</u></b> -(field survey of inscriptions/archaeological remains/monuments etc) prepared under the guidance of a teacher in the Department.

### I-Semester

#### **AIH&E-PG31T101-History of North India:**

Total Hours: 48

#### **Course Outcome**

**Course Code: AIH&E-PG31T101**

**Course Name: History of North India**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Introduce the concept the History of North India.
- Introduce the all Dynasties in North Indian History
- Inscriptions and Pillars Mention in the place names

**Unit-1.**Sources for the study of History of North India

**Unit-2.**Polity and Culture of Early and Later Vedic periods

**Unit-3.**North India between 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC and 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC: Mahajanapada -Rise of Magadha-Alexander's invasion

**Unit-4.**The Mauryas: Chandragupta Maurya – Ashoka and his Dharma – Decline of Mauryas

**Unit-5.**North India from 200 BC to 300 AD: Sungas and Kanvas – Indo-Greeks – Sakas – Kushanas

**Unit-6.**The Guptas – Political history - Cultural history

**Unit-7.**Harshavardhana and his times

**Unit-8.**Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas and other Rajput dynasties

## **Unit-9.**North India on the eve of Delhi Sultanate

### **Reference:**

Majumdar R.C. (ed.): History and Culture of Indian People Vol. I to VI: Vedic Age, Bombay, 1951; The Age of Imperial Unity, Bombay 1951; The Classical Age, Bombay, 1954; The Age of Imperial Kanauj, Bombay, 1955; The Struggle for Empire, Bombay, 1957; The Delhi Sultanate, Bombay, 1958

Majumdar R.C., Ancient India

Nilakanta Sastri K.A., A Comprehensive History of India Vol. II: The Mauryas & Satavahanas 325 B.C.–A.D. 300, Calcutta, 1957

Romila Thapar, A History of India Vol. I, Middlesex: 2003

Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, Oxford, 1961

Satyanath Iyer R., History of India Vol. I: Ancient India

Tripathi R.S., History of Kanauj, Banaras, 1937

Bharatiya Janateya Itihasa mattu Samskriti (Kannada) (First Eight volumes), published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bangalore

### **AIH&E-PG31T102-Historical Method:**

**Total Hours : 48**

### **Course Outcome**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Explain the definition and usage of the term in different types.
- Apply the knowledge and skills acquired during the course.
- Introduce the concept of the all Histiograppers
- The story of the Evaluation of the man on earth

**Unit-1.**History: definition, nature, scope and use

**Unit-2.**Relation of History with other sciences

**Unit-3.**A survey of development of historical thought to the end of twentieth century

**Unit-4.**Historical methodology: concepts, heuristics, criticism, synthesis and exposition

**Unit-5.**Problems connected with interpretation of the sources of Ancient Indian History: archaeological, epigraphic, art-historical and literary.

**Unit-6.**Computer in historical research

### **Reference:**

Collingwood R.G., Idea of History, Oxford, 1951

Marwick A., *The Nature of History*, London, 1970

Marsak L.M., *The Nature of Historical Enquiry*, 1970

Gardiner P., *The Nature of Historical Explanation*, Oxford, 1968

Renier G.J., *History: Its Purpose and Method*, London, 1961

Aitkinson R.F., *Knowledge and Explanation in History*, London, 1986

Garraghan G.J., *Guide to Historical Method*, New York, 1973

Black Jermy and others, *Studying History*, London, 1997

Carr E.H., *What is History*, London, 1986

Dancey Williams, *Archaeological Field Methods*, New Delhi, 1985

Paddayya K., *The New Archaeology and Aftermath*, Pune, 1990

Bengston H., *Introduction to Ancient History*, London, 1969

Devahuti ed., *Problems of Indian Historiography*, Delhi, 1979

Romila Thapar, *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1992

Romila Thapar, *Early India*, Delhi, 2002

Pandey G.C., *The Meaning and Process of Culture*, Allahabad, 1989

Chitnis K.N., *Research Methodology in History*, New Delhi, 1990

**AIH&E-PG31T103-Introduction to Archaeology:  
Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcome**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- To understand development of mankind and knowledge
- To better understanding of Archaeological goals
- Archaeology is a Relationship with different disciplines
- Study of Archaeology help us build History
- With help of Archaeology history will be created

**Unit-1.**Definition, Nature, scope and use of Archaeology

**Unit-2.**Archaeology and other sciences

**Unit-3.**A Survey of History of Archaeology in the West

**Unit-4.**History of Archaeology in India

**Unit-5.**New Archaeology and post-processual Archaeology

**Unit-6.**Underwater Archaeology

**Unit-7.**Archaeological terms and artifacts associated with pre- and proto-history

Evolution of Man

**Unit-8.**Dating Methods in Archaeology – Absolute and Relative

**Unit-9.** Preservation – Antiquities – Organic materials - Principles of conservation of archaeological monuments

**Unit-10.** Computer in Archaeology

**Reference:**

Childe V.G., An Introduction to Archaeology, London, 1956

Childe V.G., What Happened in History, London, 1957

Wheeler R.E.M., Archaeology from the Earth, Harmondsworth, 1954

Chakravarti D.P., A History of Archaeology in India, Delhi

Roy S., A Hundred Years of Indian Archaeology, Delhi

Raman K.V., Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Madras, 1991

Daniel Glyn, A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology, London, 1978

Kenyon K.M., Beginning in Archaeology, London, 1961

Sankalia H.D., Stone Age Tools, their techniques and functions, Poona, 1974

Oakley K.P., Man the Tool-maker, London, 1972

Knudson S.J., Culture in Retrospect: An Introduction to Archaeology, Illinois, 1985

Renfrew C. and Bahn P., Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice, London, 1996

Fagan Brian M., In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology, New Jersey, 2001

Staeck John P., Back to Earth: An Introduction to Archaeology, California, 2002

Fagan Brian M., People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory, Illinois, 1989

Tite M.S., Methods of Physical Examination in Archaeology, London, 1981

Wymer J., Palaeolithic Age, London, 1982

Chard C.S., Man in Prehistory, New York, 1975

Sircar H., Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India, Delhi, 1981

**AIH&E-PG31T104-Indian Political Institutions:  
Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcome**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Use of the Administrative office Running of Ancient period
- Introduce the All Political Philosophers
- Development, Implementation and communication Skill is Developed.

**Unit-1.**Sources of Study

**Unit-2.**State – Theories of Origin – Saptangas

**Unit-3.**Origin of kingship - Position and functions of the king

**Unit-4.**Council of Ministers

**Unit-5.**Law and Justice

**Unit-6.**Taxation

**Unit-7.**Inter-state relationship

**Unit-8.**Spy system

**Unit-9.**Vedic Polity

**Unit-10.**Republics

**Unit-11.**Administration under Mauryas, Guptas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Vijayanagara

## **Reference:**

- Altekar A.S., State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, 1958  
Ghosal U.N., A History of Hindu Political Theories (Calcutta, 1923)  
Dikshitar V.R.R., Hindu Administrative Institutions (Madras, 1929)  
Saletore B.A., Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions (Bombay, 1963)  
Dikshitar V.R.R., Mauryan Polity (Madras, 1932)  
Nilakanta Sastri K.A., Studies in Chola History and Administration (Madras, 1932)  
Mahalingam T.V., South Indian Polity (Madras, 1955)  
Desai P.B. et. al., A History of Karnataka (Dharwad, 1970)  
Shamasastri R., Kautiliya Arthasastra (Madras, 1912)  
Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (Oxford, 1961)  
Sharma R.S., Indian Feudalism (Delhi)  
Kane P.V., History of Dharmasastra, Vols I-IV  
Stein B., Vijayanagara (New Delhi, 1999)  
Mookerji R.K., Local Self-government in Ancient India (Oxford, 1920)

## **AIH&E-PG31T105-Introduction to Museology: Total Hours : 48**

### **Course Outcome**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Ancient to Modern use the History of Museums
- History of Museum Movement in India.
- Preparation of Cards, Registers and other documents planning
- How to conservation of the Museum Objects
- How to display the Museum objects

**Unit-1.**Museums – Definition – Nature and Scope

**Unit-2.**History of Museology

**Unit-3.**History of Museum Movement in India

**Unit-4.**Kinds of Museums – Archaeological, Natural history, Industrial, Technological

**Unit-5.**Indian Legislative Measures relating to Museum Objects – Treasure Trove Act, Ancient Monuments and Sites Preservation Act, Antiquities Export Control Act, Antiquities Registration Act

**Unit-6.**Acquisitions and display of objects

**Unit-7.**Preparation of Cards, Registers and other documents

**Unit-8.**Museum Organisation and Management

**Unit-9.**Security Measures and Upkeep

**Unit-10.**Preservation and Conservation of Museum Objects

**Reference:**

Nigam M.L., Fundamentals of Museology

Witin A.S., The Museum: Its History and Its Task in Education

Mookerji A., Museum Studies

Markham S.F. and Hargreaves, The Museums of India

Gilman B.I., Museum Ideals, Purpose and Method

Murray D., Museums, Their History and Use (3 Volumes)

Satya Prakash, Museum and Society

Grace Morley, Museums To-day

Zahir M., Museum Management

Burns, Field Manual for Museums

Dorothy et al, Museum Registration Methods

Gairola T.R., Handbook of Chemical Conservation of Museums Objects

UNESCO, The Care of Paintings

Archaeological Survey of India, Conservation Manual

Sircar H., Museums and Protection of Monuments in India, Delhi, 1980

Bedekar V.H., New Museology for India, New Delhi, 1995



**AIH&E-PG31T106-Indian Cultural Expansion in Southeast Asia:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcome**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- To understand Cultural Relationship to otherCountry's
- Polity, society, religion, art and architecture Places of the Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaya, Indonesia.
- When the Indian culture Spread to the Southeast Asia

**Unit-1.Sources**

**Unit-2.Geography and people**

**Unit-3.Routes, antiquity and nature of Indian cultural contacts**

**Unit-4.A study of the Indian cultural impact (with reference to polity, society, religion, art and architecture) on the following regions of Southeast Asia**

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Vietnam
- (c) Thailand and Laos
- (d) Burma
- (e) Malaya
- (f) Indonesia

**Reference:**

- Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People Vols I-VI (Bombay, 1951-64)
- Majumdar R.C., Hindu Colonies in the Far East, Calcutta, 1963
- Majumdar R.C., Ancient Indian Colonisation in South-East Asia
- Sastri K.A.N., Kingdom of Srivijaya
- Sastri K.A.N., South Indian Influence in the Far East, Madras, 1949
- Coedes G., The Indianized States of South-East Asia, Honolulu, 1968
- Majumdar R.C., Suvarnavipa Vols. I-II, Dacca, 1937-1938
- Sharan M.K., Studies in Sanskrit Inscriptions of Ancient Cambodia, New Delhi, 1974
- Majumdar R.C., Champa, Delhi, 1985
- Le May R., The Culture of South-East Asia, London, 1954
- Zimmer H., Art of Indian Asia, New York, 1955
- Rawson P., The Art of Southeast Asia, London, 1967
- India's Contribution to World Thought and Culture (Vivekananda Rock Memorial Volume)
- Das R.R., Art Traditions of Cambodia, Calcutta, 1974
- Soekmono, Chandi Borobudur, Amsterdam, 1976
- Chhabra B.Ch., Indo-Aryan Expansion, Delhi, 1975
- Beri, A History of Southeast Asia, Delhi, 1994
- Narasimha Murthy A.V., Gadiyache Bharatiya Samskriti (Kannada), Bangalore, 2002

## **II Semester**

**AIH&E-PG31T201-History of South India:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Introduce the concept the History of South India.
- Introduce the all Dynasties in South Indian History
- All kings and Queens Introduce the South Indian History
- The South Indian rulers played very Imported role in the Temple Architecture

**Unit-1.**Sources of South Indian History

**Unit-2.**Mauryas in South India

**Unit-3.**The Satavahanas

**Unit-4.**The Sangam Age

**Unit-5.**Post-Satavahana Deccan

**Unit-6.**The Kadambas and Gangas

**Unit-7.**The Pallavas and the Chalukyas of Badami

**Unit-8.**The Rashtrakutas

**Unit-9.**The Cholas and Pandyas

**Unit-10.**The Chalukyas of Kalyana

**Unit-11.**Hoysalas, Seunas and Kakatiyas

**Unit-12.**Vijayanagara empire

**Reference:**

Sastri K.A.N., A History of South India, Bombay, 1965

Sastri K.A.N., A Comprehensive History of India Vol. II: The Mauryas & Satavahanas 325  
B.C.–A.D. 300, Calcutta, 1957

Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People Vols.I-VI, (Bombay,  
1952-1964

Shastri Ajaya Mitra, The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas, Nagpur, 1998

Sircar D.C., The Successors of the Satavahanas in the Lower Deccan, Calcutta, 1939

Yazdani (Ed.), The Early History of Deccan, Vols. I-II, Bombay, 1960

Desai P.B. et.al., A History of Karnataka (Dharwad, 1970)

Sathyanath Iyer, History of India Vol. I, Ancient India

Mahalingam T.V., Kanchipuram through the Ages

Ramesh K.V., The Chalukyas of Vatapi, Delhi, 1984

Altekar A.S., Rashtrakutas and their Times, Poona, 1934

Madan A.P., The History of the Rashtrakutas, New Delhi, 1990

Gopal B.R., The Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Kalachuris, Dharwad, 1981

Darret J.D.M., The Hoysalas, A Medieval Indian Royal Family, London, 1958

Sheik Ali B. (Ed.), The Hoysala Dynasty, Mysore, 1972

Sastri K.A.N., The Cholas, Madras, 1925

Ritti S.H., The Seunas, Dharwad, 1973

Stein B., Vijayanagara, New Delhi, 1999

**AIH&E-PG31T202-Historiography:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Trends in Ancient Indian Historiography
- Some important epigraphists and their contributions
- Some important Art-historians and their contributions
- After Study's this paper Students can better Understanding Greek, Rome, Chainless, Historiography:

**Unit-1.**Trends in Ancient Indian Historiography

**Unit-2.**Some important archaeologists and their contributions: A.Cunningham, Meadows Taylor, Bruce Foote, James Burgess, John Marshall, M.Wheeler, H.D. Sankalia, M.H. Krishna.

**Unit-3.**Some important epigraphists and their contributions: James Princep, J.F.Fleet, E. Hultzsch, D.C.Sircar, Rice, R.Narasimhachar, P.B.Desai.

**Unit-4.**Some important historians and their contributions: V.A.Smith, R.C.Majumdar, K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, B.A.Saletore, D.D.Kosambi.

**Unit-5.**Some important art-historians and their contributions: E.B.Hawell, A.Coomaraswamy, Stella Kramrisch, C.Sivaramamurti .

**Reference:**

- Roy S., The Story of Indian Archaeology, Delhi, 1961  
Sankalia H.D., Born for Archaeology, Delhi, 1978  
Clark G., Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Indian Archaeology, Delhi, 1979  
Chakrabarti D.K., A History of Indian Archaeology, Delhi, 1988  
Sheik Ali, History, Its Theory and Method, Madras, 1978  
Devahuti ed., Problems of Indian Historiography, Delhi, 1979  
Annigeri A.M., Karnatakada Itihasakararu (Kannada), Dharwad, 1989  
Kanavalli S. et al., Mahamarga (Dr M.N.Kalburgi Festschrift, in Kannada), Gadag , 1998  
Nagaraj K.G. and Sundara A., M.H.Krishna and His Contributions, Mysore, 1985

**AIH&E-PG31T203-Methods and Techniques of Archaeology:****Total Hours : 48****Course Outcomes:****Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Learning the Students will get the ASI (Archaeology Survey of India)
- To Learn About the Scientific methods and techniques in Archaeological exploration and Excavation
- Documentation and reporting of ancient sites
- Basically two types of methods like Vertical and horizontal excavation of these sites.

**Unit-1.Archaeological Exploration :**

- (a) Identification Sites
- (b) Nature of sites: Open-air – Caves– Mounds – Burials
- (c) Scientific methods and techniques in archaeological exploration
- (d) Documentation and reporting of ancient sites

**Unit-2.Excavation:**

- (a) Aims of excavation
- (b) Vertical and horizontal excavation
- (c) Laying out of trenches – methods
- (d) Stratigraphy

(e) Recording methods

**Unit-3.**Archaeological Photography

**Unit-4.**Study of antiquities: Bone – Ivory – Metal – Stone – Pottery - Other materials

**Unit-5.**Interpretation of archaeological evidence

**Unit-6.**Excavation Report

**Reference:**

Childe V.G., An Introduction to Archaeology, London, 1956

Wheeler R.E.M., Archaeology from the Earth, Harmondsworth, 1954

Raman K.V., Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Madras, 1991

Kenyon K.M., Beginning in Archaeology, London, 1961

Sankalia H.D., Stone Age Tools, their techniques and functions, Poona, 1974

Knudson S.J., Culture in Retrospect: An Introduction to Archaeology, Illinois, 1985

Renfrew C. and Bahn P., Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice, London, 1996

Fagan Brian M., In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology, New Jersey, 2001

Staeck John P., Back to Earth: An Introduction to Archaeology, California, 2002

Chard C.S., Man in Prehistory, New York, 1975

**AIH&E-PG31T204-History of Indian Literature:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Describe the Historical value and Importance of the Vedic Literature and the Epic like Ramayana and Mahabharata
- It also Study the Ancient Indian Literature like Buddhist, Jain and Vedic
- In this paper Students learn Religious text, Foreign Travellers Literature of Ancient period
- Literature help many kings and queens administration of ancient period.

**Unit-1.**Vedic Literature

**Unit-2.**Ramayana and Mahabharata

**Unit-3.**Puranas

**Unit-4.**Dharmashastras

**Unit-5.**Kavyas

**Unit-6.**Dramas

**Unit-7.**Buddhist Literature

**Unit-8.**Jaina Literature

**Unit-9.**Early Dravidian Literature: Tamil (Sangam literature and Classics)

**Unit-10.**Kannada (up to 10<sup>th</sup> Century)



**Reference:**

- Winternitz M., History of Indian literature Vols. I – III, Calcutta, 1927-59
- MacDonell A.A., A History of Sanskrit Literature, New Delhi, 1958
- Keith A.B., A History of Sanskrit Literature, London, 1920
- Keith A.B., The Sanskrit Drama, Oxford, 1924
- Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of Indian People, Vols. I to V, Bombay, 1951-1958  
(Relevant portions)
- De S.K. et.al., The Cultural Heritage of India Vol. II: Itihasa, Puranas, Dharma and other Sastras,  
Calcutta, 1962
- Chatterji S.K. (Ed.), The Cultural Heritage of India, Vol. V: Languages and Literature, Calcutta, 1987

**AIH&E-PG31T205-History and Tourism in India:****Total Hours : 48****Course Outcomes:****Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Tourism: Definition, nature and scope–Types–Relation with Other disciplines–Impact the Tourism
- A brief history of tourism in the world and in India.
- Use of the Maps and Guides
- Selected tourist centres of India with reference to their importance: Delhi–Agra–Mathura–Ajanta–Ellora–Nagarajunakonda–Bijapur–Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal–Belur and Halebid–Hampi– Srirangapattanam–Mahabalipuram–Thanjavur.

**Unit-1.**Tourism: Definition, nature and scope–Types–Relation with Other disciplines–Impact.**Unit-2.**A brief history of tourism in the world and in India.**Unit-3.**Tourism in Karnataka – problems and prospects.**Unit-4.**Maps and guides – their preparation and use.**Unit-5.**Selected tourist centres of India with reference to their importance: Delhi–Agra–Mathura–Ajanta– Ellora–Nagarajunakonda–Bijapur–Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal–Belur and Halebid–Hampi– Srirangapattanam–Mahabalipuram–Thanjavur.**Unit-6.**Tourism Industry–Structure and Organisation–Integration.**Unit-7.**Tourism transport and accommodation-Structure of accommodation–Classification of

accommodation– Nature and demand for accommodation facilities–Travel Agencies.

**Unit-8.**Tourism advertising Advertising Agencies – Travel Literature .

**Reference:**

Kamra K.K. and Chand M., Basics of Tourism, Theory, Operation and Practice, New Delhi,  
2004

Ram Acharya, Tourism in India

Bhatia A.K., Tourism in India

Mishra K.S., Tourism in India

Anand M.M., Tourism and Hotel Industry, New Delhi, 1976

Alchers F.R., Cultural Tourism in India – Its Scope and Development

Prana Nath Seth, Successful Tourism Management

McIntosh Robert W., Tourism, Principle, Practices and Philosophies

Kaul S.N., Tourist India

Singh R., Infrastructure of Tourism in India, New Delhi, 1998

Singh R., Tourism Today (3 Volumes), New Delhi, 1994

Maneet Kumar, Tourism Today: an Indian Perspective, Delhi, 1994

Guide books relating to tourist centres in India

**AIH&E-OEC205A-Art and Architecture of India:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- This paper is used for the Study of Art and Architecture of the Historical Places of Hampi, Aihole, Pattadakallu, Badami ect
- The Study of Art and Architecture of the Indian Dynasties of different places in India.
- To understand the Political and Culture Background of the Temples

**Unit-1.**Features of Indian Art

**Unit-2.**Harappan art

**Unit-3.**Mauryan art and architecture

**Unit-4.**Buddhist art and architecture

**Unit-5.**Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati Schools

**Unit-6.**Gupta art and architecture

**Unit-7.**Temples of Orissa

**Unit-8.**Art and Architecture of the Chalukyas of Badami

**Unit-9.**Rashtrakuta Art in Ellora

**Unit-10** Pallava art and architecture

**Unit-11.**Chola Temples

**Unit-12.**Chalukya and Hoysala Temples

**Unit-13.**Temples of Khajuraho

**Unit-14.**Vijayanagara Temples

**Unit-15.**Survey of Indian Painting

**Reference:**

Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People, Vols. I-V, Bombay 1952-64

Dasgupta S.N., Fundamentals of Indian Art

Brown Percy, Indian Architecture, Vol. I (Buddhist and Hindu), Bombay, 1942

Rowland B., Art and Architecture of India, Harmondsworth, 1970

Zimmer H., Art of Indian Asia, New York, 1955

Saraswati S.L., A Survey of Indian Sculpture, Delhi, 1950

Huntington S., The Art of Ancient India, New York, 1985

Harle J.C., The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Harmondsworth, 1986

Srinivasan P.R., The Indian Temple Art and Architecture, Mysore, 1982

Krishna Deva, Temples of India, Delhi, 1995

Sivaramamurti C., A Survey of Indian Painting, Delhi, 1970

### **III Semester**

**AIH&E-PG31T301-North Indian Art and Architecture:**

**Total Hours : 48**

#### **Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Offer Study this paper Students can better Understanding the North Indian Temples Sources - Features Art and Terminology.
- From the period of Harappan Civilization to Mauryan, Kushanas and Guptas art and Architecture.
- Students Learning the Temples Styles of North India

**Unit-1.**Sources - Features of Indian Art – Terminology

**Unit-2.**Harappan art and architecture

**Unit-3.**Mauryan art and architecture

**Unit-4.**Buddhist art and architecture of the Sunga-Satavahana period

**Unit-5.**Kushana art – Gandhara and Mathura Schools

**Unit-6.**Gupta art and architecture

**Unit-7.**Temples of Orissa

**Unit-8.**Temples of Khajuraho

**Unit-9.**Temples of Rajasthan and Gujarat

## **Unit-10. Paintings of North India (Bagh and Pala Paintings)**

### **Reference:**

- Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People, Vols. I-V, Bombay, 1952-64
- Brown Percy, Indian Architecture, Vol. I (Buddhist and Hindu), Bombay, 1956
- Rowland B., Art and Architecture of India, Harmondsworth, 1970
- Coomaraswamy A.K., History of Indian and Indonesian Art, London, 1927
- Zimmer H., Art of Indian Asia, New York, 1955
- Saraswati S.L., A Survey of Indian Sculpture, Delhi, 1950
- Huntington S., The Art of Ancient India, New York, 1985
- Harle J.C., The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Harmondsworth, 1986
- Srinivasan P.R., The Indian Temple Art and Architecture, Mysore, 1982
- Krishna Deva, Temples of India, Delhi, 1995
- Sivaramamurti C., A Survey of Indian Painting, Delhi, 1970
- Shukla D.N., Hindu Canons of Painting, Lucknow, 195

### **AIH&E-PG31T302-Indian Archaeology:**

**Total Hours : 48**

#### **Course Outcomes:**

#### **Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- 1572-funded by “National Archaeological preservation Society
- Scientific methods and techniques in archaeological exploration
- Documentation and reporting of ancient sites of India
- This types Society gave many Encorgement to write and develop Archaeology in Erope well as World
- A maganetic compass is another important tool of a field Archaeologist to find out the derection and lay outing of the site.

**Unit-1.** Indian physical features

**Unit-2.** Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures

**Unit-3.** Neolithic Culture in Indo-Pak subcontinent

**Unit-4.** Harappan Civilization – Origin and Evolution – Characteristics – Decline – Chronology – Survival of Harappan tradition

**Unit-5.** Chalcolithic Cultures of Rajasthan, Central India, Eastern India and the Deccan

**Unit-6.** Neolithic-Chalcolithic culture of Karnataka and Tamilnadu

**Unit-7.** Iron Age Megalithic Culture in South India – Origin, typology, chronology

**Unit-8.** Iron Age culture in North India

## **Unit-9.**Early Historic culture in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

### **Reference:**

Sankalia H.D., Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Poona, 1974

Sankalia H.D., Prehistory of India, Delhi, 1960

Allchin Bridget and Raymond, The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, Delhi, 1982

Fairservis W.A., Roots of Ancient India, London, 1975

Paddayya K., Acheulian Culture of the Hunasagi Valley, Poona, 1982

Deo S.B., Recent Researches on the Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures of the Deccan, Madras, 1982

Wheeler R.E.M., Indus Civilization, London, 1968

Lal B.B., The Earliest Civilization of South Asia, New Delhi, 1997

Lal B.B., India 1947-1997: New Light on the Indus Civilization, New Delhi, 1998

Lal B.B., The Sarasvati flows on, The Continuity of Indian Culture, New Delhi, 2002

Gururaja Rao B.K., The Megalithic Culture in South India, Mysore, 1972

Sundara A., Early Chamber Tombs of South India, Delhi, 1975

Moorti U.S., Megalithic Culture of South India, Varanasi, 1994

Narasimha Murthy A.V., Some Aspects of Early Historic Archaeology and Numismatics of Karnataka, Madras, 1991

Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Archaeology – A Review, Delhi (relevant vols.)

**AIH&E-PG31T303-Indian Palaeography and Epigraphy:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Introduce the Palaeography and Epigraphy - Definition and Scope and importance
- Learning the Brahmi, Karoshti, and Ardha Magadi Scripts.
- Specific Derivation of North Indian and South Indian scripts from Brahmi Learning
- Brahmi and karoshti Script is only Ancient Period Available her.

**Unit-1.**Palaeography and Epigraphy - Definition and Scope and importance

**Unit-2.**Evolution of Scripts in general

**Unit-3.**Origin and antiquity of script in India

**Unit-4.**Harappan Script – Characteristics - Attempts at decipherment

**Unit-5.**Brahmi and Kharoshthi scripts – Origin and characteristics

**Unit-6.**Derivation of North Indian and South Indian scripts from Brahmi

**Unit-7.**Indian Numerals

**Unit-8.**Dating systems and Eras

**Unit-9.**Writing materials

**Unit-10.**General character of Inscriptions – Engraving – Forged records – Ornamental writing – Shell script - Seals and emblems



**Reference:**

Sircar D.C., Indian Epigraphy, Delhi, 1965

Pandey R.B., Indian Palaeography, Varanasi, 1957

Gokhale S., Indian Numerals

Diringer D., The Alphabet

Sivaramamurti C., Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Madras, 199

Narasimha Murthy A.V., Kannada Lipiya Ugama mattu Vikasa, Mysore, 1998

Rao S.R., Lothal and Indus Civilization, Bombay, 1973

Presidential Addresses and Prasastis (delivered to/at the annual congresses of Epigraphical Society of India), Dharwad, 1986

Journals of the Epigraphical Society of India, Mysore

**AIH&E-PG31T304-Harappan Civilization:****Total Hours : 48****Course Outcomes:****Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Aim to enhance in deep Learning. Students will get skill development.
- Harappa Culture and Early Harappa Culture step by step developing the Clature.
- Important excavated sites – Town Planning and important structures of the Harappa Sites

**Unit-1.**Harappan studies**Unit-2.**Development of Pre-Harappan Culture and Early Harappan Culture**Unit-3.**Harappan Culture at its maturity – Extent – Important excavated sites – Town Planning and important structures**Unit-4.**Political and social structure**Unit-5.**Religion**Unit-6.**Economy – Crafts and Trade**Unit-7.**Script**Unit-8.**Funerary Customs**Unit-9.**Devolution of Harappan Culture - Late Harappan culture - Causes of Decline**Unit-10.**Chronology**Unit-11.**Survival and continuity of Harappan cultural elements**Reference:**

Wheeler R.E.M., Indus Civilization, London, 1968  
Rao S.R., Lothal and Indus Civilization, Bombay, 1973  
Lal B.B. (Ed.), Frontiers of the Indus Civilization, Delhi, 1984  
Ratnagarh S., Encounters, Westerly Trade of the Harappans, Delhi  
Ratnagarh S., Political Organization of the Harappans, Pune  
Ratnagarh S., Understanding the Harappans, Delhi, 2000  
Lal B.B., The Earliest Civilization of South Asia, New Delhi, 1997  
Lal B.B., India 1947-1997: New Light on the Indus Civilization, New Delhi, 1998  
Lal B.B., The Sarasvati flows on, The Continuity of Indian Culture, New Delhi, 2002  
Possehl G.L., Indus Age: The Writing System, New Delhi, 1996  
Possehl G.L., Indus Age: The Beginnings, New Delhi, 1999  
Relevant papers on Harappan Civilization published in Man and Environment and Puratattva Vols  
Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Archaeology – A Review (relevant vols.)

### **AIH&E-PG31T305-Inscriptions of the Mauryas:**

**Total Hours : 48**

#### **Course Outcomes:**

#### **Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- To Learning the Students in this paper different types of Inscriptions.
- From the Mauryan inscriptions spread all over India.
- Students will learn the valuable Morals will get from the Ashokas inscriptionslocation, script, and language Brahmi and Karoshti Scripts.

**Unit-1.**A Brief History of Maurya period

**Unit-2.**History of Study of Mauryan Inscriptions

**Unit-3.**A survey of Mauryan inscriptions with reference to location, script, language and format

**Unit-4.**Inscriptions of Asoka - contents and importance

- (a) Minor Rock Edicts I – IV
- (b) Major Rock Edicts I-XIV
- (c) Special Major Edicts (XV-XVI)
- (d) Minor and Major Pillar Edicts
- (e) Rumindei and Nigalisagar Pillar Inscriptions
- (f) Cave Inscriptions

**Unit-5.**Inscriptions of successors of Asoka

#### **Reference:**

Hultzsch, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I

Sircar D.C., Inscriptions of Asoka

Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas

Gupta S.P. (Ed.), The Origin of the Brahmi Script

Krishnan K.G., Uttankita Sanskrit Vidya Aranya Epigraphs Vol. II, Mysore, 1989

**AIH&E-OEC205B-History of Indian Religious Thought:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Introduce Definition and character of religions of world.
- Sum scholar views that Harappa religious Continuity of the Modern age.
- Religion is the most important every Country like India

**Unit-1.**Definition and character of religion

**Unit-2.**Harappan religious tradition

**Unit-3.**Vedic religious tradition and thought

**Unit-4.**Jainism

**Unit-5.**Buddhism

**Unit-6.**Vaishnavism

**Unit-7.**Saivism, Saktism and Nathapanthis

**Unit-8.**Islam and Sufism

**Unit-9.**Zoroastrianism

**Unit-10.**Sikhism

**Unit-11.**Christianity

**Reference:**

Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People Vols I-VI (Bombay, 1951-64)  
Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, The Cultural Heritage of India Vols. I-VI  
Hick John H., Philosophy of Religion  
Weber Max, The Sociology of Religion  
Madan T.N., Religion in India  
Ratnagar S., Understanding Harappa Civilization in Greater Indus Valley  
Rao S.R., Lothal and Indus Civilization  
Lal B.B., The First Civilisation of South Asia  
Allchin B. and Allchin R., The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan  
Bhasham A.L. (ed), A Cultural History of India  
Banerji P., Early Indian Religions  
Mehta P.D., Early Indian Religious thought  
Syed Ameer Ali, The Spirit of Islam  
Daljeet Singh, Essentials of Sikhism  
Boyce, Zoroastrians: Their Religious Beliefs and practices  
Stephen C. Neil, A History of Christianity in India Vol.I and II.

## **IV Semester**

### **AIH&E-PG31T401-South Indian Art and Architecture:**

**Total Hours : 48**

#### **Course Outcomes:**

#### **Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Early Hindu Caves of Ellora and Elephanta, Early and medieval period.
- South India is the rich Cultural Heritage sites are available.
- The most important Heritage places like Badami, Aihole, Ellora, Hampi, Halebidu, Beluru, Kanci, Mahabalipuram, Tanjauru etc

**Unit-1.**Sources and terminology

**Unit-2.**Buddhist rock-cut architecture of Maharashtra (Hinayana and Mahayana)

**Unit-3.**Art of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda

**Unit-4.**Early Hindu Caves of Ellora and Elephanta

**Unit-5.**Art and Architecture of the Chalukyas of Badami

**Unit-6.**Art and Architecture of the Rashtrakutas and the Gangas

**Unit-7.**Pallava art and architecture

**Unit-8.**Chola and Pandya Temple art and architecture

**Unit-9.**Art and Architecture under Chalukyas of Kalyana, Seunas, Hoysalas, Kakatiyas

**Unit-10.**Architecture and art under Vijayanagara empire

**Unit-11.**Survey of South Indian Bronzes

## **Unit-12.Survey of South Indian Painting**

### **Reference:**

- Majumdar R.C. (Ed.), History and Culture of the Indian People, Vols. I-V, Bombay 1952-64
- Brown Percy, Indian Architecture, Vol. I (Buddhist and Hindu), Bombay, 1942
- Rowland B., Art and Architecture of India, Harmondsworth, 1970
- Coomaraswamy A.K., History of Indian and Indonesian Art, London, 1927
- Zimmer H., Art of Indian Asia, New York, 1955
- Saraswati S.L., A Survey of Indian Sculpture, Delhi, 1950
- Huntington S., The Art of Ancient India, New York, 1985
- Harle J.C., The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Harmondsworth, 1986
- Blurton R.T., Hindu Art, London, 1992
- Srinivasan P.R., The Indian Temple Art and Architecture, Mysore, 1982
- Srinivasan P.R., South Indian Bronzes
- Sivaramamurti C., A Survey of Indian Painting, Delhi, 1970
- Sivaramamurti C., Vijayanagara Paintings, Delhi, 1985
- Shukla D.N., Hindu Canons of Painting, Lucknow, 1957

**AIH&E-PG31T402-Selected Inscriptions of India:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- To Learning the Students in this paper different types of Inscriptions.
- From the all over India many inscriptions are available. In different Script and languages.
- The most inscriptions like Besangar Garuda Pillar Inscription, Hathigumpha Inscription, Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Halmidi Inscription etc

A Study of the contents of the following inscriptions from historical, religious, administrative, literary and interpretative points of view:

**Unit-1.**Ashokan Edicts : Edict I, Edict XIII and Brahmagiri Edicts

**Unit-2.**Besangar Garuda Pillar Inscription of Heliodorus

**Unit-3.**Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela

**Unit-4.**Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman

**Unit-5.**Nasik Cave Inscription of Queen Balasri (Gautamiputra Satakarni's prashasti)

**Unit-6.**Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta

**Unit-7.**Talagunda Pillar Inscription

**Unit-8.**Halmidi Inscription

**Unit-9.**Badami Cliff Inscription of Pulakesi-I

**Unit-10.**Aihole Prasasti of Pulakesi II

**Unit-11.**British Museum Plates of Govinda III

**Unit-12.**Jura Prasasti of Krishna III

**Unit-13.**Kurkyala inscription of Jinavallabha

**Unit-14.**Uttaramerur Inscriptions of Parantaka-I

**Unit-15.**Arjunavada Pillar Inscription of Seuna Kannara

**Unit-16.**Sravanabelgola Inscription of Bukka-I

**Reference:**

Krishnan K.G., Uttankita Sanskrit Vidya Aranya Epigraphs Vol. II (Prakrit and Sanskrit Epigraphs, 257 BC to 320 AD), Mysore, 1989

Hultzsch, Corpus Inscriptionum, Indicarum Vol. I (Inscriptions of Asoka and his successors) (Revised Edition)

Diskalkar D.B., Selections from Sanskrit Inscriptions, Poona, 1925

Fleet J.F., Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol.III (Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings), Calcutta, 1888 (Revised Edition)

Epigraphica Carnatica Vol. II (Revised) and Vol.VII

Epigraphia Indica Vols. VI, VIII, XXI, XXXIII

Sastri K.A.N., Studies in Chola History and Administration, Madras, 1932

Desai P.B., Basavesvara and His Times, Dharwad, 1968



**AIH&E-PG31T403-Indian Numismatics:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- To understand after studying this paper Students can better understand this Numismatics of ancient Period
- To learn about different types of coins in different periods.
- The Starting Coins were Punch-marked Coins. They are having many symbols in the coins

**Unit-1.**Importance of Numismatics

**Unit-2.**Antiquity of Coinage in India

**Unit-3.**Punch-marked Coins

**Unit-4.**Indo-Greek Coins

**Unit-5.**Kushana Coins

**Unit-6.**Satavahana and Kshatrapa Coins

**Unit-7.**Roman Coins in India

**Unit-8.**Gupta Coins

**Unit-9.**Coins of South India – Kadamba – Ganga – Chalukya – Chola - Hoysala – Seuna

**Unit-10.**Coins of Vijayanagara dynasties

## **Reference:**

- Sircar D.C., Studies in Indian Coins, Delhi, 1968
- Majumdar R.C. (Ed), History and Culture of the Indian People Vols. I-VI (Bombay 1951-1964)
- Gupta P.L., Coins, Delhi, 1969
- Bhandarkar D.R., Carmichael Lectures on Indian Numismatics, Calcutta, 1921
- Narain A.K., Indo-Greek Coins
- Allan J., Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum, London, 1936
- Altekar A.S., Bayana Hoard of Gupta Coins
- Rapson, Coins of India
- Narasimha Murthy, Coins of Karnataka, Mysore
- Narasimha Murthy, Studies in Coins of Karnataka, Mysore, 1997

## **AIH&E-PG31T404-Ancient World Civilizations:**

**Total Hours : 48**

### **Course Outcomes:**

#### **Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Background of the Early Civilizations of the World – Characteristics of Civilization - Factors contributing to the rise.
- To learn different Civilizations in different parts of the world.
- Ancient World Civilizations are Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Greek Civilization, Chinese Civilization and Harappa Civilization in India.

**Unit-1.** Background of the Early Civilizations of the World – Characteristics of Civilization - Factors contributing to the rise

**Unit-1.** A Study of the following Civilizations with reference to Polity, Society, Economy, Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Script, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture

- (a) Mesopotamian Civilization
- (b) Egyptian Civilization
- (c) Chinese Civilization
- (d) Greek Civilization

## **Reference:**

- Swain E., History of World Civilizations
- Sedillot R., A Bird's Eye view of World History

Glyn Daniel, The First Civilizations  
Will Durant, Story of Civilization vols.  
Toynbee A., A Study of History  
Karlton J.H., Ancient Civilizations

**AIH&E-PG31T405-Art of the Chalukyas of Badami:**

**Total Hours : 48**

**Course Outcomes:**

**Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Introduce the Political Background of the Badami Chalukyas
- This is used for the Study to Guide public in the Historical places of the Badami, Aiholle and Pattadakallu etc.
- Impact of Chalukya Architectural and Sculptural traditions in Karnataka.
- Badami and pattadakallu temples Nagara and Phamsana Tradition

**Unit-1.**Political Background

**Unit-2.**Historiography

**Unit-3.**Cave Architecture and Sculpture

**Unit-4.**Structural Temples – Forms and Plans

**Unit-5.**Structural Temples of Nagara and Phamsana Traditions

**Unit-6.**Structural Temples of Dravida Tradition

**Unit-7.**Structural Temples of Mandapa and Apsidal forms

**Unit-8.**Sculptural art on Structural temples

**Unit-9.**Artists

**Unit-10.**Impact of Chalukya Architectural and Sculptural traditions

**Reference:**

- Ramesh K.V., The Chalukyas of Vatapi, Delhi, 1984
- Cousens, H., Chalukyan Architecture of the Canarese Districts, Calcutta, 1926
- Soundara Rajan K.V., Early Temple Architecture in Karnataka and its Ramifications, Dharwad, 1969
- Soundara Rajan K.V., Cave Temples of the Deccan, Delhi, 1981
- Michell George, Early Western Chalukya Structural Temples, AARP I, London, 1975
- Foekema, G., Fifteen Golden Examples of Karnataka Temples, Bangalore, 2005
- Rajasekhara S., Early Chalukya Art at Aihole, Delhi, 1985
- Ashwin Lippe, Early Chalukya Icons, Artibus Asiae 34/4, pp 273-330 (1972)
- Gupte R.S., Temples of Aihole, 1964
- Rajendra Prasad, Art of south India Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, 1980
- Ramachandra Rao, Alampur.
- Tarr, G., The Durga Temple at Aihole, a Historiographical Study, Delhi, 1997

**AIH&E-PG31T406-Dissertation based on field work:****Total Hours : 48****Course Outcomes:****Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Dissertation based is the Field Knowledge is development
- Sculpture, coins and inscription excavation Knowledge is come here
- Dating method and C-14 carben method learning.

**Course V: (AIH.4B.4) Dissertation based on field work (field survey of inscriptions/archaeological remains/monuments etc.) prepared under the guidance of a teacher in the Department**

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**Note: Regulations Governing Post-graduate Programmed in the Faculty of Social Sciences under choice based credit system (framed under section 44(1)(C) of KSU Act 2000), circulated under circular no. KU/ACA(S&T)/(SMP-32)/CBCS/PG Courses/08-09/325 dated 11/13.06.2008 apply.**

