



NAAC Accredited
'A' Grade 2014

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ

website: kud.ac.in



Tele: 0836-2215224
e-mail: academic.st@kud.ac.in
Pavate Nagar, Dharwad-580003
ಪಾವಟೆ ನಗರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ - 580003

No. KU /Aca(S&T)/ JS-30/2022-23/

1392

Date: 19 DEC 2022

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

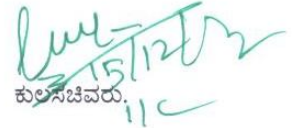
ವಿಷಯ: 2022-23ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ PG Diploma, Advance Diploma, Diploma & Certificate Courseಗಳನ್ನು Credit ರೂಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ರೂಪದ Creditಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಕರಡು ವಿನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಂ. 09, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.12.2022

2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15/12/2022

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ವಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶದಂತೆ, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.12.2022 ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಂತೆ, 2022-23ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, PG Diploma / Advance Diploma / Diploma / Certificate Courseಗಳನ್ನು Credit ರೂಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ರೂಪದ Creditಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಕರಡು ವಿನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳಂತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. www.kud.ac.in ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದಿಂದ ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೋಧಕರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ


ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು.

ಗೆ,

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Studies / Basava Adhyana Peetha / KRI / Gandhian Studies / Jainology / Kanaka Studies / Kannada / Hindi / Sanskrit / Women's Studies / Yoga Studies / Psychology / Babu Jagajivan Ram Studies / Commerce / History & Arch. / Computer Science / Criminology & Forensic Sci. / Veman Studies / Management / Law / Foreign Language, BTTM (KACD) ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ (ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿಂಚಂಚಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು)

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ. / ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



KANNADA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(ESTed 1939)

PG Diploma in Epigraphy (ESTed 1964)

Revised Syllabus of the Post Graduate Diploma in
Epigraphy 2022-23

(One Year – Two Semester Course)

With Effect From 2022-23 onwards

Karnataka University, Dharwad

Kannada Research Institute

Revised Syllabus of the Post Graduate Diploma in Epigraphy 2022-23

Detailed Programme Structure of Post Graduate Diploma in Epigraphy

Core Courses are Theory + Practical + Field +Dissertation Components

Max. Marks						
Course Code I- DIPEPI : Semester I						
Paper Code	Title of the Paper	IA	Sem End Exam	Total Marks	Teaching Hours	Credit
DIPEPI-I	North Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-II	South Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-III	North Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-IV	South Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-V	Practical test –I Palaeography Based	25	25	50	04	02
	Practical test –2 Inscription Based	25	25	50	04	02
	Total Marks for the First Semester	210	290	500	24	20
Course Code I- DIPEPI : Semester II						
DIPEPI-VI	North Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-VII	South Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-VIII	North Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-IX	South Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
DIPEPI-X	Practical test –I Palaeography Based	25	25	50	04	02
	Practical test –2 Estampage based Epigraphy Field Work Based	25	25	50	04	02
	Total Marks for the Second Semester	210	290	500	24	20
	Grand Total Semester I & II	420	580	1000	48	40

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Kannada Research Institute

P.G.DIPLOMA IN EPIGRAPHY COURSE (TWO-SEMESTER)

GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS LEADING TO P.G.DIPLOMA IN EPIGRAPHY

Programme Details

Department	: Kannada Research Institute
Subject	: Epigraphy
Faculty	: Social Science
Name of the Course	: P.G.Dipoma in Epigraphy
Duration of the Course	: 01 Year (Two-Semester)

Epigraphy Eted :

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.

Programme Outcome:

Epigraphy is the study of Indian Palaeography, North Indian and South Indian Inscriptions and Practical's in Kannada Palaeography. To study about the development of knowledge in various aspects in the field of Epigraphy.

To study about the Definition and importance of Palaeography, Origin and antiquity of writing in India, Indus Valley Brahmi and Kharosti Script, Ancient Numerals and Dating system and various kinds of Eras used. To know about the North Indian Inscriptions like Inscriptions of Asoka, Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription Ghosundi Stone Inscription of King

Sarvatata, Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Mathura Stone Inscription of Huvishka (A.D.106), Kanishka's Inscription-Saranath Buddhist Inscription of the time of Kanishka-I, Nasik Cave Inscription of the time of Nahapana, Nasik Junagarh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman, Inscription of Pulumavi etc., and South Indian Inscriptions like Brahmagiri and Maski Edicts of Asoka, Banavasi Naga Inscription, Halmidi Inscription, Talagunda Inscription, Bhattiprolu Inscription, Badami Cliff Inscription of Pulakesi-I, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesi-II, British Museum Plates of Govinda-III, Jura Prasasti of Krishna-III etc., Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages and Transcribing inscriptions to modern script.

The P.G Diploma syllabus of Epigraphy has been divided into 12 papers in two Semester with annual theory exams.

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Understanding the Epigraphical perspective built upon a Inscriptions of North and South India.
- To provide quality education in Epigraphy.
- To learn about Practical Training in taking estampages of stone and copper plate
- inscriptions.
- Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages.

Paper I
NORTH INDIAN 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 and views
3. Harappan or Indus Scripts : 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. Kharosthi Scripts : Theories related to its origin, history of its decipherment, its characteristics.
6. Scripts derived from Brahmi – General outline of the development of North Indian Scripts starting from Moury Post Marurya, Kushanes, Kshatrapas Guptas.

Course outcome:

It is a study of the origin and development of scripts in India. It deals with the various scripts from the Vedic period to medieval period. The paper discusses elaborately on the ancient scripts such as Brahmi, Kharoshti, and Indus Valley scripts –their origin and development of writing and their use as a primary source for understanding the ancient past.

Learning outcomes:

Students will be able to decipher and prepare the text of the inscription; and date the inscriptions with the help of palaeographic features of the script. Students will also understand the definition and importance of Paleography; Nature of Brahmi and Kharosti scripts, dating and Eras, Writing Materials ; Stages of Preparing the inscriptions and seals.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory and practical examination.

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Buhler George, Indian Palaeography, London, 1904, (reprint) 1959.
2. Burnell. A.C : Elements of South Indian Palaeography, London, 1878
3. Dani A.H, Indian Palaeography, Delhi, 1963.
4. Dasgupta. S.P. and Ramachandran K.S (eds), The origin of Brahmi, Delhi, 1979.
5. Diringer David, The Alphabet- the key to the History Mankind, New York, 1969.
6. Gelb .I.J. A Study of Writing, Chicago, 1963.
7. Hunter G.R Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
8. Mahalingam T.V Early South Indian Palaeography, Madras 1967.
9. Ojha G.H., Bhartiya Prachinalipimla (Hindi), Ajmir, 1959.
10. Pandey R.B., Indian Palaeography, Varanasi, 1952.
11. Punekar S.M Mohenjodara Seals, N.Delhi, 1985.
12. Ramesh K.V Indian Epigraphy, Vol-I New –Delhi, 1978.
13. Rao S.R. The Development of the Indus Script, N. Delhi, 1975.
14. Sircar. D.C Indian Epigraphy, N. Delhi, 1965.
15. Sivaramamurti C. Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Madras, 1982.
16. Dilip Rajgor, Palaeo-Linguistic profile of Brahmi Script. Delhi 2000.
17. Ziauddin M. Moslem Calligraphy, Calcutta, 1936.
18. N.P. Rastigi Origin of Brahmi Script, Varanasi, 1980.
19. Épigraphique de l'Inde, Part 1: Les Inscriptions de l'Inde du Nord (Gandhāra et Kāpīśā), 1999.
20. Épigraphique de l'Inde, Part 2: Les Inscriptions de l'Inde du Sud (Kāpīśā et Kāpīśā), 1972, (Épigraphique de l'Inde, Part 2: Les Inscriptions de l'Inde du Sud (Kāpīśā et Kāpīśā))
21. J.A.F. Épigraphique de l'Inde, Part 3: Les Inscriptions de l'Inde du Sud (Kāpīśā et Kāpīśā), 1999.

PAPER –II

SOUTH INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY

1. Origin of writing in South India
2. South Indian Brahmi (Mouryan to Kadamba) Script and its development different theirs regarding its origin and review the views.
3. Numerals – their origin and development special reference to South India.
4. Eras used in South Indian inscriptions their origin and history Bharat Yuddha era, Saka era. Chalukya Vikram era. Kuppam era etc.
5. Format of the inscriptions, kinds of inscription subject matter of Inscriptions. (palm – leaves)
6. Writing materials used in South Indian Tadavole Particularly for writing inscriptions Stone Metals, Copper, Silver, Rocks, bricks, etc.
7. Peculiar kind of scripts of South Sankhalipi
8. A brief review of the scripts of South East Assian Countries Tagalari, Bharna, Malaysia etc.

Course outcome:

It is a study of the Importance of Inscriptions of South Indian History. The paper discusses elaborately about the South Indian Inscriptions like Brahmagiri and Maski Edicts of Asoka, Inscriptions of Banavasi (Naga, Stone inscription) Halmidi, Talagunda, Bhattiprolu, Badami Cliff Inscription of Pulakesi-I, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesi-II etc.,

Learning outcomes:

Students will be successfully able to decipher and read scripts and South Indian Inscriptions like Aihole Inscription of Pulakesi-II, British Museum Plates of Govinda-III, Jura Prasasti of Krishna-III, Penugonda Plates of Madhava, Belur Inscription of Vishnuvardhana etc.,

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory and practical examination.

PAPER-III
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 20 Inscriptions, 15 inscriptions are to be studied with reference to their original characters and contents. The 20 epigraphs will include from the following from Mourya to Kshatrapas period.

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

A) Miner Rock Edicts

1) Rupnath Text

B) Rock Edicts :

(i) Girnar Text (No.I, II, VI).

(C) Pillar Edicts : (i) Delhi – Tpora Text (No.I, II, III, IV).

(ii) Rummindei and

(iii) 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) Kshatrapas :

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

Course outcome:

It is a study of the Importance of Epigraphy to the knowledge of North Indian History. The paper discusses elaborately North Indian Inscriptions like Inscription of Asoka No.13, Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription, Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Mathura Stone Inscription of Huvishka (A.D.106), Kanishka's Inscription-Saranath Buddhist Inscription of the time of Kanishka-I, Nasik Cave Inscription of the time of Nahapana, Nasik Cave Inscription of Pulumavi etc.,

Learning outcomes:

Students will be able to decipher and read the scripts of North Indian Inscriptions like Inscription of Asoka (No.13) Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription, Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Mathura Stone Inscription of Huvishka (A.D.106), Kanishka's Inscription-Saranath Buddhist Inscription of the time of Kanishka-I, Nasik Cave Inscription of the time of Nahapana, Nasik Cave Inscription of Pulumavi etc.,

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory and practical examination.

Books For Study

1. E. Hultzsch (Ed) Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (CII Vol.I : Inscriptions of Asoka), Varanasi, 1965.
2. J.F. Fleet (ed) CII, Vol. VIII. XX PP 72 ff. Gupta Kings and their Successors, Calcutta 1888.
3. Epigraphia Indica (ET) X, XXI, XXVII,
4. Indian Antiquary VII, XII, XVII,
5. Archaeological Survey of India , A.B 1908-9.
6. Rapson, Ancient India.
7. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (JB BRAS VII, XXVIII, Dr. Bhandarkar (Ed)
8. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna XVIII.

9. Indian Historical Quatterly, Calutta, VIII.
10. Gazetteer of the Bombay Oresidency XIV, Bombnay, 1886.
11. Jounral of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (New Servies), Calcutta.
12. Cunningham Alexander (Ed), Corpus Inscription of India Vol-I.
13. Jounral of the Royal Asiatic Society, Great British & Ireland, London, 1910
14. D.C. Sircar (Ed) Select Incriptions Bearing of Indian History & Civilzation, Vol-I, II, Calcutta, 1965.
15. Dr. Shashikant, Kharavela & Asoka, Delhi-1971.
16. R.K. Coudhari, Select Incriptions of Bihar.
17. Shrinivasmurti & A.N. Krishna Aiyar (Ed) Edicts of Asoka, (Priyadarsini), Madras.
18. Manabendu Ranejcc (Ed), A Study of important Gupta Incriptions, Calcutta, 1976.
19. J. Filliozat, Studies in Asokan Inscripotions, (translated – Mrs. R. Menon), New-Delhi.
20. Diskakar D.S. Select Sanskrit Incriptions, Delhi.
21. Dr.(Mrs) Snigdha Tripathy, Inscriptions of Orissa Vol.II (Inscriptions of Bhanuma –Karas) New Delhi-1999.
22. Dr. Ranajit Shinha Saini Abhilekha Manjusha, New Delhi, 2000.

Paper -IV

SOUTH INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

A Review of South Indian Epigraphy, Contents, Scripts, format-Language and Specialty. Of the 26 Inscriptions 20 Epigraphs are to be studied from the list given below.

- I. A Study of Asokan edicts in Karantaka /Sannati (4) /Brahmagiri/ (group-3)
Maski/Koppala/Udengolla/Nittur
- II. A Study of Satavahana Inscription :
 9. Banavasi Inscription of Pulumavi
 - 10.Naga Stone Inscription of Banavasi
- III. A Study of Ikshvaku Inscriptions :
 1. Nagarjunakonda Inscription of Virapurushadatta.
- 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

Books for Study

1. Corpus Inscriptions Indicaram, Vol-I, 1925.
2. Sharma, I.K. and Varprasad Rao.J (Ed) Early Brahmi Inscriptions from Sannatti, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Mahalingam, T.V (Ed) Inscriptions of the Pallavas, Delhi, 1988.
4. Gopal B.R (Ed), Corpus of Kadamba Inscriptions, Vol-1 Sirsi, 1975.
5. Panchamukhi, R.S. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.II Dharwad.
6. Gopal B.R. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.V Dharwad 1969.
7. Epigraphia Indica Vols. VI, VIII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XIX, XX.
8. Epigraphia Carnatica, vols II (1973), V (1976), IX (1900) VII
9. Indian Antiquary, Vols, III, VI, VII, IX, X, SVIIXIX, XXV.
10. Journal of Epigraphical Society of India, Vols1 – XXVI.
11. Ritti, S.H. and Gopal, B.R Studies in Indian History and Culture, Dharwad,. 1971.
12. Ramesh K.V., T.V.Vshastri (Eds) Srikanthika, Mysore, 1978.
13. QIMS Vol.LIV
14. Praka, 50-3, 4:20-3, 47-4, 51-1, 3, Ma-ka 2-3
15. JARS (1915)
16. MAR, 1936
17. KI Vols I-VI, Dharwad.
18. M.Y. Quddusi, Sitarama Jagirdar (Eds) Persian, Arabic and Inscriptions of Karnatak, Hampi, 2001.
19. Kannada University Epigraphical Series –II Koppala District, Hampi, 1999.
20. K.V. Ramesh Karanataka Shasana Samikshe, Bangalore, 1971.
21. D.C. Sircar, Select Inscriptions., Calcutta, 1965.
22. D.C.Sircar, Inscriptions of Asoka, Delhi, 1957.

Paper V and VI

Practical + Field Work / dissertation Components

Practical : I Palaeography Based 25+25=50

Practical : II Epigraphy Based 25+25=50

Note : Practical training will comprise – the following

1. Deciphering and transcribing – noting the palaeographical features.
2. Technique of cleaning the inscription – taking estampages – preserving and recording.
3. Reading the transliterated text of inscriptions.
4. Taking Spot Notes and conducting of Internal Test.

Course outcome:

It is a study of the practical training in taking the estampages of stone and copper plate inscriptions. The paper discusses elaborately about the Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages. Transcribing inscriptions to modern script.

Learning outcomes:

Students will be successfully able to know about the taking of the estampages of stone and copper plate inscriptions. The paper discusses elaborately about the Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages.

Village to Village Survey of Inscription.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory and practical examination.

- A Practical subject on Palaeography and Epigraphy has been adapted students should select a topic based on Epigraphy and Palaeography source material collected they should prepare an essay.

Kannada Research Institute Karnataka University, Dharwad

Detailed Programme Structure of Post Graduate Diploma in Epigraphy

Core Courses are Theory + Practical + Field +Dissertation Components

Max. Marks						
Semester II						
VII	North Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
VIII	South Indian Palaeography	40	60	100	04	04
IX	North Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
X	South Indian Epigraphy	40	60	100	04	04
XI	Practical test –I Palaeography Based	25	25	50	04	02
XII	Practical test –2 Inscription Based	25	25	50	04	02
	Total Marks for the Second Semester	210	290	500	24	20
	Grand Total Semester I & II	420	580	1000	48	40

Paper VII

NORTH INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY

1. General Outlines of the development of North Indian Scripts among following dynasties.
2. Scripts derived from Parivrajakas Aulikaras, Paramaras, Pratiharas, Sevanas Chalukyas.
3. **Ancient Numerals** : Their origin and development, different systems.
4. **Eras used in North Indian inscriptions** : Mahavira, Ganga, Kaliyuga Saka, Vikrama, Gupta, Kalachuri, Harsha, etc., their origin and history.
5. **General Contents** : Format and Subject-matter of inscriptions- official and private records.
6. **Writing materials**- records on rocks, pillars, caskets, bricks, copper plates, stonetablets, images, memorials with examples, emblems and symbols. Writing instruments –procedure of engraving; engravers or scribes.
7. Some peculiar scripts in epigraphs –Shell- Characters, Samkha-Lipi; ornamental letter writing, Calligraphy.
8. Computer application in the study of palaeography and Epigraphy theory and practice.

BOOKS FOR STUDY :

1. Buhler George, Indian Palaeography, London, 1904, (reprint) 1959.
2. Burnell. A.C : Elements of South Indian Palaeography, London, 1878
3. Dani A.H, Indian Palaeography, Delhi, 1963.
4. Dasgupta. S.P. and Ramachandran K.S (eds), The origin of Brahmi, Delhi, 1979.
5. Diringier David, The Alphabet- the key to the History Mankind, New York, 1969.
6. Gelb .I.J. A Study of Writing, Chicago, 1963.
7. Hunter G.R Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
8. Mahalingam T.V Early South Indian Palaeography, Madras 1967.
9. Ojha G.H., Bhartiya Prachinalipimla (Hindi), Ajmir, 1959.
10. Pandey R.B., Indian Palaeography, Varanasi, 1952.

Paper VIII

SOUTH INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY

Scripts dervined from Brahmi :

General outlines of the development of south Indian Scripts from Ganga's to Adilshahis period.

- I. Early Chalukya (Badami)
- II. Ganga Scripts
- III. Alupas Scripts
- IV. Rashtrakutas Scripts
- V. Cholas Scripts
- VI. Chalukyas of Kalyana
- VII. Hoyasalas Scripts
- VIII. Vijayanagar Scripts
- IX. Adilshahi's Scripts

- Origin and development of Writing in general Origin antiquity and History of writing in South India examination of different theories and review the views.
- South Indian Scripts- theories regarding its origin history of its decipherment its characteristics.

Books for Study

1. Corpus Inscriptions Indicaram, Vol-I, 1925.
2. Sharma, I.K. and Varprasad Rao.J (Ed) Early Brahmi Inscriptions from Sannatti, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Mahalingam, T.V (Ed) Inscriptions of the Pallavas, Delhi, 1988.
4. Gopal B.R (Ed), Corpus of Kadamba Inscriptions, Vol-1 Sirsi, 1975.
5. Panchamukhi, R.S. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.II Dharwad.
6. Gopal B.R. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.V Dharwad 1969.
7. Epigraphia Indica Vols. VI, VIII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XIX, XX.
8. Epigraphia Carnatica, vols II (1973), V (1976), IX (1900) VII

9. Indian Antiquary, Vols, III, VI, VII, IX, X, SVIII, XIX, XXV.
10. Journal of Epigraphical Society of India, Vols 1 – XXVI.
11. Ritti, S.H. and Gopal, B.R Studies in Indian History and Culture, Dharwad,. 1971.
12. Ramesh K.V., T.V.Vshastri (Eds) Srikanthika, Mysore, 1978.
13. QIMS Vol.LIV
14. Praka, 50-3, 4:20-3, 47-4, 51-1, 3, Ma-ka 2-3
15. JARS (1915)
16. MAR, 1936
17. KI Vols I-VI, Dharwad.
18. M.Y. Quddusi, Sitarama Jagirdar (Eds) Persian, Arabic and Inscriptions of Karnatak, Hampi, 2001.
19. Kannada University Epigraphical Series –II Koppala District, Hampi, 1999.
20. K.V. Ramesh Karnataka Shasana Samikshe, Bangalore, 1971.
21. D.C. Sircar, Select Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1965.
22. D.C.Sircar, Inscriptions of Asoka, Delhi, 1957.

Paper IX

NORTH INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION :

1. Review of North Indian inscriptions : other than Pali, prakrit languages.
2. Of the 15 Inscriptions, 10 inscriptions are to be studied with reference to their original characters and contents. The 15 epigraphs will include from the following from Guptas to Chalukya period.

I) 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 Skandagupta (5 CAD)
5. Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra (5CAD)
6. Prabhavatigupta – (5CAD)
7. Eran Stone Boar Inscription of Toramana (6th CAD)

II) Parivrajakas :

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

III) The Aulikaras & Other Families :

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

IV) Vighras :

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

V) Vardhanas :

1. Banskhera Copper Plate Inscription of H----- (7th CAD)

VI) Paramaras Prathiharas, Palas and senas :

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

VII) Chalukyas :

- 1) Copper Plate grant of Chaulkya Karna (12th CAD)

Books For Study

1. E. Hultzsch (Ed) Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (CII Vol.I : Inscriptions of Asoka), Varanasi, 1965.
2. J.F. Fleet (ed) CII, Vol. VIII. XX PP 72 ff. Gupta Kings and their Successors, Calcutta 1888.
3. Epigraphia Indica (ET) X, XXI, XXVII,
4. Indian Antiquary VII, XII, XVII,
5. Archaeological Survey of India , A.B 1908-9.
6. Rapson, Ancient India.
7. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (JB BRAS VII, XXVIII, Dr. Bhandarkar (Ed)
8. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna XVIII.
9. Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta, VIII.
10. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency XIV, Bombay, 1886.
11. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (New Series), Calcutta.
12. Cunningham Alexander (Ed), Corpus Inscriptionum Indiae Vol-I.
13. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain & Ireland, London, 1910
14. D.C. Sircar (Ed) Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History & Civilization, Vol-I, II, Calcutta, 1965.
15. Dr. Shashikant, Kharavela & Asoka, Delhi-1971.
16. R.K. Coudhari, Select Inscriptions of Bihar.
17. Shrinivasmurti & A.N. Krishna Aiyar (Ed) Edicts of Asoka, (Priyadarsini), Madras.
18. Manabendu Ranajit (Ed), A Study of important Gupta Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1976.
19. J. Filliozat, Studies in Asokan Inscriptions, (translated – Mrs. R. Menon), New-Delhi.
20. Diskakar D.S. Select Sanskrit Inscriptions, Delhi.
21. Dr.(Mrs) Snigdha Tripathy, Inscriptions of Orissa Vol.II (Inscriptions of Bhanuma –Karas) New Delhi-1999.
22. Dr. Ranajit Shaha Saini Abhilekha Manjusha, New Delhi, 2000.

Paper X

SOUTH INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

A Review of South Indian Epigraphy, Contents, Scriptios-20 format-Language-Speciality of the 14 Inscriptions, 10 Epigraphs are to be studied from the list given below.

- I. Ganga Inscriptions :
 1. Doddahundi Inscription of Ganga Nitimarga
 2. Penugonda Copper Plate of Ganga Madhava – II or III
- II. Inscriptions of Alupas :
 1. Bellamnu Coper Plates of Aluvarsa-II
- III. Inscriptions of Rashtrakutas :
 1. Brritish Museum Plates of Govinda –III
 2. Jura Prasasti of Krishna-III
- IV. Inscriptions of Cholas :
 1. Uttarmerur Inscription of Chola Parantaka -I
- V. Inscriptions of Kalyana Chalukya :
 1. Nagai Inscription of Someshvara –I
 2. Wadageri Inscription of Vikramaditya-VI
 3. Jalsangavi Inscription of Vikramaditya-VI
 4. Kurkyl Inscription of Jinavallabha
- VI. Inscriptions of Sevunas :
 1. Arjunavada Inscription of
- VII. Inscriptions of Hoysalas :
 1. Belur Inscription of Hoyasala Visnuvardhana
- VIII. Vijayanagara Inscriptions :
 1. Sravarnabelgola Inscription of Bukka -I
- IX. Adilshahi Inscriptions :
 1. Vijayapur Inscriptions of Adilshahis.

Books for Study

1. Corpus Inscriptions Indicaram, Vol-I, 1925.
2. Sharma, I.K. and Varprasad Rao.J (Ed) Early Brahmi Inscriptions from Sannatti, New Delhi, 1993.
3. Mahalingam, T.V (Ed) Inscriptions of the Pallavas, Delhi, 1988.
4. Gopal B.R (Ed), Corpus of Kadamba Inscriptions, Vol-1 Sirsi, 1975.
5. Panchamukhi, R.S. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.II Dharwad.
6. Gopal B.R. Karnatak Inscriptions, Vol.V Dharwad 1969.
7. Epigraphia Indica Vols. VI, VIII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XIX, XX.
8. Epigraphia Carnatica, vols II (1973), V (1976), IX (1900) VII
9. Indian Antiquary, Vols, III, VI, VII, IX, X, SVIIXIX, XXV.
10. Journal of Epigraphical Society of India, Vols1 – XXVI.
11. Ritti, S.H. and Gopal, B.R Studies in Indian History and Culture, Dharwad,. 1971.
12. Ramesh K.V., T.V.Vshastri (Eds) Srikanthika, Mysore, 1978.
13. QIMS Vol.LIV
14. Praka, 50-3, 4:20-3, 47-4, 51-1, 3, Ma-ka 2-3
15. JARS (1915)
16. MAR, 1936
17. KI Vols I-VI, Dharwad.
18. M.Y. Quddusi, Sitarama Jagirdar (Eds) Persian, Arabic and Inscriptions of Karnatak, Hampi, 2001.
19. Kannada University Epigraphical Series –II Koppala District, Hampi, 1999.
20. K.V. Ramesh Karanataka Shasana Samikshe, Bangalore, 1971.
21. D.C. Sircar, Select Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1965.
22. D.C.Sircar, Inscriptions of Asoka, Delhi, 1957.

Paper XI and XII

Practical + Field Work / dissertation Components

Practical : 10 Field Work and Dissertation Based 25+25=50

Practical : II Viva-voce 25+25=50

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 stampages 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. Study of the chronological tables (Ephemeris) – calculation of dates.
3. Art of editing inscriptions- Lithic records and copper plates.

Course outcome:

It is a study of the practical training in taking the estampages of stone and copper plate inscriptions. The paper discusses elaborately about the Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages. Transcribing inscriptions to modern script.

Learning outcomes:

Students will be successfully able to know about the taking of the estampages of stone and copper plate inscriptions. The paper discusses elaborately about the Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference to estampages.

Village to Village Survey of Inscription.

- 11th and 12th practical paper on the second semester, a dissertation will be submitted in the form of a collection of data and analysis in an A4 sheet with a minimum of 50-100 pages.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory examination.