

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

Nepalese History, Culture & Archeology

(NeHCA)

M.A. Nepalese History, Culture & Archeology

Curriculum

1999



Curriculum Development Centre

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

TEXT BOOK

*M.A. Nepalese History, Culture &
Archeology*

Effective from 1999

Office of the Dean

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

Kathmandu, Nepal

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to equip the students with specialized knowledge in the areas of ancient and medieval Nepalese History, Religion, Epigraphy, Art, Architecture, Archaeology, Social and Economic History, Ethnohistory, Tourism and Himalayan Studies.

Thus Master's level of knowledge and expertise in these subjects will enable and qualify the students,

- a. To undertake research and obtain Ph.D. degree
- b. To enter government service in the officer level as archaeologists epigraphists or archivists
- c. To work as consultants/advisers in research institutions including government ministries and NGOs
- d. To serve as teachers in university campuses.

Admission qualification

A student having the following qualification will be eligible to apply for entry into the Nepalese History, Culture & Archeology (NeHCA) Master's Programme of T.U.:

- a. Graduate from T.U. and other recognized universities
- b. Bachelor or equivalent in areas such as Pali, Sanskrit, Oriental, Studies, Asian Studies, Religious Studies, Museology, Archaeology, Nepalese Studies, Numismatics, Buddhist Studies and various graduate level degrees recognized by T.U.

Admission procedure/entrance test

Students having the above mentioned qualification of graduate level shall have to appear in the entrance examination conducted by NeHCA departments. Students will be granted admission on the basis of merit. The number of students to be enrolled will be decided by the Central Department of NeHCA.

Credit weight, teaching and evaluation mode

There will be ten papers in this course with a total of 1000 marks. Each course of 100 marks is given a total teaching time of 150 hours and each course of 50 marks a teaching time of 75 hours. However, there are some practical courses requiring field training for which students will be taken to the field for observation and study. In such courses, the participating students will be examined in the field itself and the field marks will be sent to the Office of the Controller of Examinations for record.

Provision for Thesis

Only the students securing 51% marks or above in the M.A. First Year examination will be allowed to take the thesis paper in the Second Year programme.

Duration of the Course and Examinations

The duration of the course is of two years and there is an university examination at the end of each year. 70 percent attendance in the class is

compulsory. A student who has passed his/her two years of study will be graded on the basis of the two years' average marks as follows:

- 75 percent and above Distinction
- 60 percent and above First Division
- 50 percent and above Second Division
- 40 percent and above Third Division

Course Structure:

1st Year

Paper	Code No	Subject	Full Marks
I	NeHCA.501	Hindu Polity and Political History or Nepal	100
II	NeHCA.502	Hindu Social Organization and Social and Economic History of Nepal.	100
III	NeHCA.503	Religion and Philosophy	100
Any One			
IV	NeHCA.504-1	Epigraphy and Paleography	100
	NeHCA.504-2	Ancient Civilization	
V	NeHCA.505	a) Numismatics ---- 50 b) Research Method -- 50	100

2nd Year

VI	NeHCA.506	Iconography, Art and Architecture of Nepal	100
Any One			
VII	NeHCA.507-1	Pre-history and Archaeology	100
	NeHCA.507-2	Vedic, Upanishadic Religion and Philosophy	
VIII	NeHCA.508	a) Culture Concept and Tradition ---- 50	100
		b) Museology ----- 50	
Any One			
IX	NeHCA.509-1	a) Ethno-Culture History of Nepal ----- 50 b) Cultural Tourism ----- 50	100
	NeHCA.509-2	Field Archaeology	
Any One			
X	NeHCA.510-1	Thesis	100
	NeHCA.510-2	a) Regional History of Nepal ----- 50 b) Himalayan Heritage ----- 50	

Hindu Polity and Political History of Nepal (Compulsory)

NeHCA.501

Paper: I
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150

Course objective

The main objective of this course is to provide comprehensive and analytical knowledge of Hindu political organization and the political history of ancient, medieval and modern Nepal.

The course is divided in Two sections with 50 full marks each.

Section A deals with the Hindu Polity and Section B with the Political History of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u> <u>Hindu Polity</u>
Section "A" :	
I <i>Sources of Hindu Polity</i>	10
1. Literary sources for the study of Hindu Polity The Vedic literature, the <i>smritis</i> and the epics with special focus on the <i>Shantiparva</i> of the Mahabharata and Kautilya's <i>Arthashastra</i>	
2. Foreign Accounts	
3. Archaeological sources	
II <i>Monarchical States</i>	10
1. Origin, aims and functions of the state	
2. Theories of origin of the Hindu kingship, functions of the king	
3. Mechanism of check and balance upon the king	
III <i>Republican States</i>	10
1. Origin and development of republican states	
2. Chief functions of the state with special reference to their legislative and judicial functions.	
3. Causes of the fall of the republican states	
IV <i>Administrative Organization of the Hindus</i>	25
1. General Assembly	
2. Composition and functions of the <i>sabha-samiti</i> and <i>paura-janapada</i>	
3. Council of Ministers- Rights and duties of the ministers.	
4. Secretariat and departments	
5. Provincial and local administration	

6. Judicial Administration.
7. Military Administration
- V** ***Ancient Hindu Thinkers*** **10**
1. Contributions of the following thinkers:
Narada, Manu, Yajnavalkya, Kautilya, Vyasa, Bhisma and Sukra
- Section "B" Political History of Nepal**
- VI** ***The Foundation of Organized Political System in Nepal*** **10**
- Comprehensive and critical study of the sources of the history of Nepal:
1. Origin, antiquity and etymology of the name Nepala
2. A brief survey of the history of the Janaka dynasty of Mithila, the Shakyas of Kapilvastu, the Abhiras, the Gopalas and the Kiratas of the Kathmandu Valley
3. Nepal's relation with the Mauryas of Ancient India
- VII** ***History of The Licchavis*** **20**
1. Migration of the Licchavis to the Kathmandu Valley
2. Foundation of the Licchavi dynasty in Nepal with special reference to the following rulers:
Jayadeva I, Haridatta, Brsadeva, and Dharmadeva
3. Nepal's relation with the Imperial Guptas of ancient India
4. Critical study of the later Licchavi rule with special reference to the following rulers:
Manadeva I, Sivadeva I, Amsuverma, Narendradeva, Sivadeva II,
and Jayadeva II
5. The role and contributions of the Abhira Guptas in the Licchavi polity
6. Historicity of Bhrikuti
7. Critical study of the eras prevalent during the Licchavi period
8. Nepal's political and cultural ties with Tibet, India and China
9. Analysis of the main aspects of the Licchavi Administration
- VIII** ***Early Medieval History of Nepal*** **10**
1. Critical study of the different theories regarding the origin of Nepal Sambat
2. Critical history of the early medieval period with special reference to Gunakamadeva, Bhaskaradeva, Sivadeva III, and Anandadeva
3. Relation of Kathmandu with the Karnali Pradesha and Tirhut
4. Nepal's political-cultural relations with India, Tibet and China

IX *Medieval History of Nepal*

20

1. Emergence of Malla rule in the history of Kathmandu Valley with special reference to Ari Malla and Abhaya Malla
2. Critical survey of the political condition of the Nepal Valley before the rise of Jayasthiti Malla
3. Brief examination of the moslem invasion of the Nepal Valley and its impact on the history of Nepal
4. Jayasthiti Malla - An analytic study of his dynasty, rise to power and critical evaluation of his reforms
5. Yaksha Malla: Brief study of his life, conquests and contributions
6. Analysis of the causes of the political division of the Nepal Valley after Yaksha Malla
7. Analysis of the role of females and ministers in Malla Polity
8. Inter-state relation in Nepal in the Medieval Period

X *A) The Unification of Modern Nepal*

10

1. A short history of the Shahas of Gorkha before the rise of King Prithvi Narayan Shah
2. Prithvinarayan Shah and his contribution in the process of unification
3. Survey of post unification history of Nepal till the Treaty of Sugauli
4. The Treaty of Sugauli and its impact on the subsequent history of Nepal

B) The House of the Ranas

1. An analysis of the factors responsible for the rise of the Rana rule- consolidation of power by Jung Bahadur Rana 15
2. Political, social and economic condition of Nepal under the Rana rule
3. Critical study of the internal and external factors responsible for the fall of the Rana rule
4. Rana family feuds and their impact on Rana rule
5. Broad survey of the democratic movements in Nepal leading to the fall of the Ranas

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3. Bajracharya, Dhanavajra and Kamal Prakash Malla, *Gopalraj Vamsavali*. Kathmandu:

4. Central Depts. of Culture and History, 2038. *Nepalko Itihaska kehi Vivadaspad Visayaharu. (Nepali)*. Kathmandu: T.U.
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9. Jha, H.N., 1970. *The Licchavis*. Varanasi: Chaukhabma Prakshan.
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11. Nepal, Gyan Mani, 2040. *Nepal Nirukta. (Nepali)*. Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy.
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18. Regmi, D.R., 1965. *Ancient Nepal*. Calcutta: Firma KLM., 1965.
19. Regmi, D.R., *Medieval Nepal vols. I and II*. Calcutta: Firma KLM. 1965 - 1966.
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21. Regmi, D.R., *Modern Nepal Vols I and II*. Calcutta: Firma KL, Mukhopadhyaya, Calcutta
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23. Sanwal, B.D., 1993. *Social and Political History of Nepal*. New Delhi: Manohar.
24. Singh, G. P., 1993. *Political Thought in Ancient India*. New Delhi: DK Printers World, Pvt. Ltd.
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26. Verma, T.P. and A.K. Singh, 1993. *A Corpus of Lichchhavi Inscriptions of Nepal*. New Delhi: Ramananda Vidya Bhavan.

Hindi /Nepali Books

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- २) राजाराम सुवेदी, गुल्मीको ऐतिहासिक भ्रमक, तम्घास पुस्तकालय, वि.सं. २०५५

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- ४) डा. जगदीशचन्द्र रेग्मी र जगमान गुरुड, *नेपाली संस्कृति विषयक अग्रलेखहरु*, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाली इतिहास, संस्कृति तथा पुरातत्व केन्द्रीय शिक्षण विभाग, २०४७
- ५) चक्रपाणि चालिसे (अनु.), *मनुस्मृति*, काठमाडौं: ने.भा.प्र.स., २००३
- ६) धनवज्र वज्राचार्य (सं.), *इतिहास संशोधनको प्रमाण प्रमेय*, ललितपुर: जगदम्बा प्रकाशन; २०१९.
- ७) धनवज्र वज्राचार्य तथा टेकबहादुर श्रेष्ठ, *नुवाकोटको ऐतिहासिक रूपरेखा*, कीर्तिपुर: ने.अ.सं., २०३२
- ८) वैद्य, तुलसीराम तथा तीर्थ मिश्र, *आधुनिक नेपालको राजनैतिक इतिहास*, कीर्तिपुर, ने.ए.अ.के., २०५३

Mahabharata - Standard edition

Arthashastra of Kautilya - Standard edition.

**Hindu Society and Social and Economic History of Nepal
(Compulsory)**

NeHCA.502

**Paper: II
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

Objective

The main objective of this paper is to give a brief, generalized background of the origin and evolution of Hindu Social Institutions and impart comprehensive knowledge of the social and economic history of ancient and medieval Nepal.

Course Contents:

There are three main sections in this paper:

- A. An introduction to the Hindu Social Organization
- B. Social History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal, and
- C. Economic History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal

Unit

Teach. Hrs.

Section "A" Hindu Social and Economic Organization

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| I | Hindu Social Organization | 15 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A general survey of the <i>sources</i> for the study of Hindu social organization - The Vedas, Upanishadas, Smritis, Puranas, Jatakas and the <i>Arthashastra</i> of Kautilya2. Hindu doctrines of four <i>purusarthas</i>, three <i>rnas</i> and <i>panchamahayajna</i>3. An analytical survey of the <i>Varna and Jati</i> system of the Hindus4. The <i>Varna-Ashrama dharma</i> of the Hindus: meaning, objectives, aims and ideals | |
| II | Hindu Samskaras | 15 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An analytic study of the main Hindu <i>Samskaras</i> with special focus on the meaning, ideals, needs, significance and rituals with special reference to the following categories:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Prenatal and postnatal rites: <i>garbhadana, jatakarma, namakarana</i>b. Educational rites: <i>Upanayana</i> ceremonyc. <i>Vibaha</i> andd. <i>Antyesthi kriya</i> | |
| III | Hindu Family System | 25 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Origin and evolution of the familyb. Types of familyc. Joint family - merits and demeritsd. Role of the head of the familye. Position of women in the family and society (with special focus on polygamy and levirate, widow marriage, sati system). Women's rights on property - the <i>stridhana</i> and <i>dayabhaga</i>) | |

2. ***Education in the Hindu and Buddhist Periods***

- a. Aims and ideals of education in ancient Hindu and Buddhist societies
- b. Important Education Centers: Nalanda, Bikramshila, Varanasi, Kathmandu, Mithila

Section "B"

IV	<i>Hindu Economic Organization</i>	12
	A general survey of the economic organization of the Hindus	
	a. Land system: land ownership, land types, land measurement	
	b. Main occupations: Agriculture, animal husbandry, industry/trade, forestry and mining	
	c. Sources of state income: revenue and other forms of taxation	
V	<i>Social History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal</i>	15
	1. <i>Ancient Nepal</i>	
	a. Sources for the study of social history of ancient Nepal	
	b. A brief survey of the evolution of Nepalese social structure and organization with special focus on the following institutions prevalent in the ancient period: i. Family, Marriage, Position of Women ii. Education, Gosthis iii. Means of entertainment	
VI	<i>Medieval Nepal</i>	20
	1. Sources for the study of social history of Medieval Nepal	
	2. A brief survey of the evolution of Nepalese social structure and organization with special focus on the following institutions prevalent in the medieval period: i. Composition of social structure in medieval Nepal ii. Family, marriage, position of women iii. Food and drinks, dress and ornaments iv. Religious beliefs and worship iv. <i>Guthi</i> and <i>Phuki</i> organizations v. Education vi. Means of entertainment with special reference to various <i>jatras</i> and festivals	
VI	Section "C" <i>Economic History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal</i>	11
I	<i>General Overview</i>	
	a. A general survey of the sources of economic history of ancient and medieval Nepal	
	b. Evolution of cities in ancient and medieval Nepal- economic function of cities, economic relation between rural and urban settlements	
VI	<i>Land and farming System</i>	12
II	1. Land ownership and types of land	
	2. Major occupation of the people: agriculture, irrigation system, animal husbandry, industry (cottage and others)	
IX	<i>Industry, Commerce and Trade</i>	15
	1. Nepal's commercial relations with neighbouring countries India, Tibet and China in ancient and medieval Nepal	
	2. Status of Nepal as an en route trade centre between Tibet and India	
	3. Medium of exchange: the role of coinage	

4. System of weights and measurements - land measurement

X **Sources of State Income**

1. Revenue and taxation
2. Other sources of income - forests and mining
3. The *guthi* system and its role in the ancient and medieval economy

References

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**Religion and Philosophy
(Compulsory)**

NeHCA.503

**Paper: III
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

Objective

The main objectives of this course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the Hindu and Buddhist religions and philosophy and of the philosophical and religious traditions of Nepal over the historical periods.

There are two sections in this paper- a) Religion and b) Philosophy

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>		<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
	Section "A" Religion	
	(60 marks)	
	Introduction	
I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a. Sources for the study of religion and philosophy b. Religion, its origin and development c. An outline study of the religion of the Vedas: i. Monotheism ii. Polytheism iii. Pantheism iv. Henotheism or Kenotheism 2. <i>Important Vedic deities</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dyu Sthaniya- Varuna, Surya, Savita, Visnu, Mitra, and Ashvin b. Antariksa Sthaniya- Indra, Rudra, Vata, Parjanya c. Prithvi Sthaniya- Agni, Soma, Prithvi, Brihaspati, d. Nature of Yajna, Agnihotra, Sautramani and Soma Yaga 3. Mysticism of Atharvaveda <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Atharva Drista b. Angirasa Drista c. The four <i>Abhicharas</i> - <i>Marana, Mohana, Sammohana, Uchatana and Vashikarana,</i> d. <i>Mantra, Mudra and Yantra</i> e. Nature and contributions of the <i>Upanisadas</i> to religion and philosophy. 	25
II	Vaishavism	15
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Origin and development 2. Pancharatra cult 3. Historical background of the theory of incarnation and significance of the Ten <i>Avataras</i> of Vishnu 4. Introduction to the Bhagavat Gita, and its main teachings- i. Karma Yoga ii. Jnana Yoga iii. Bhakti Yoga 5. Sthitaprajna 6. Vaishnavism in Ancient and Medieval Nepal 	
III	Shaivism	12

	1. a. Origin and development b. Elements of Shaivism in the Indus Valley Civilization c. Shishna Deva and Rudra in Rigveda d. Shiva in <i>Shatarudriya shtotra</i> of Yajurveda and Shvetashvetara Upanisada e. Shiva in the Epics and Puranas	
	2. Schools of Shaivism a. Pashupata b. Shaiva c. Kapalika and Kalamukha d. Kashmiri Shaivism e. Vira Shaiva or Lingayata Sect f. Natha Sect g. Shaivism in Ancient and Medieval Nepal	
IV	Shaktism	12
	1. a. Origin and development b. Elements of Shaktism in the Indus Valley Civilization c. Shakti worship in the Vedas, Mahakavyas and Puranas	
	2. Schools of Shaktism a. Astamatrika Cult. b. Nava Durga Cult. c. Kumari Cult d. Dashamahavidya Cult. e. <i>Samayachara, Kaulachara</i> , and the use of <i>Panchamakara</i> in Shakti worship f. Shaktism in Ancient and Medieval Nepal	
V	Buddhism	15
	1. Historical background for the development of Buddhism	
	2. Buddhist literature: i. Tri-Pitaka ii. Nava Vyakarana Sutra iii. Vajrayani Tantra, Guhyasamaja Tantra, Chakrasamvara Tantra, Hevajra Tantra	
	3. Teachings of Buddha Shakyamuni	
	4. Role of Tri-Ratna in Buddhism	
	5. Lamaistic Buddhism of Northern Nepal	
	6. Basic tenets of Mahayana and Vajrayana schools of Buddhism	
	7. Influence of Vajrayana Buddhism on Nepalese thought and culture	
	8. Buddhism in Ancient and Medieval Nepal	
VI	Minor Religious Sects	11
	1. Panchayana cult: i. Ganesha ii. Shiva iii. Durga iv. Visnu v. Surya	
	2. Masta cult of Western Nepal	
	3. Josmani cult	
	Section "B" Philosophy	
		(40 marks)
VII	Samkhya Philosophy	10

	1. Brief introduction to the main features of Hindu Philosophy	
	2. Meaning and antiquity of Samkhya Philosophy	
	3. Founder of Samkhya Philosophy	
	4. Literature of Samkhya Philosophy	
	5. Samkhya Theory of Creation with special focus on: i. Prakriti ii. Purusa iii. Mahattatva iv. Ahamkara v. Five Karmendriyas vi. Five Jnanendriyas vii. Mind viii. Five Sukshma Tanmatras ix. Five Mahabhutas	
	6. Samkhya Theory on Liberation	
VIII	<i>Yoga Philosophy</i>	10
	1. Meaning and antiquity of Yoga	
	2. Founder of Yoga Philosophy	
	3. Literature of Yoga Philosophy	
	4. Analysis of Chittavritti	
	5. Types of Yoga systems: i. Mantra Yoga ii. Hatha Yoga iii. Laya Yoga iv. Raja Yoga	
	6. The eight-fold path of Yoga	
IX	<i>Vedanta Philosophy</i>	20
	1. Meaning of Vedanta	
	2. Literature of Vedanta philosophy - Prasthanatrayi: i. Upanisada ii. Brahma Sutra iii. Bhagavat Gita	
	3. The Metaphysics of Vedanta philosophy: i. Jiva ii. Jagat iii. Maya iv. Brahma	
	4. Main Schools of Vedanta philosophy: i. Advaita Vedanta ii. Vishista dvaita iii. Dvaitadvaita	
	5. An introduction to Uttara Mimamsa Philosophy	
X	<i>Buddhist philosophy</i>	20
	1. a. Concept of Nirvana and Bodhisattva	
	b. Four Philosophical Schools of Buddhism: i. Sautrantrika ii. Vaibhasika iii. Madhyamika iv. Yogachara	
	2. A brief introduction to Carvaka and Jaina philosophies in relation to the Buddhist Philosophy.	

References

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2. Bailey, Greg., *The Mythology of Brahma*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1983.
3. Bairdeau, Madeleine, 1989. *Hinduism, The Anthropology of a Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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१. उमेश मिश्र, भारतीय दर्शन, लखनउ: उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान, १९९०
२. गीता प्रेस, बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्, (अनुवाद शाङ्करभाष्य सहित), गोरखपुर, वि.सं. २०५२
३. गजानन्द शास्त्री मुसलगांवकर, वेदान्त परिभाषा, वाराणसी: चौखम्बा विद्याभवन
४. गयाचरण त्रिपाठी, वैदिक देवता, उद्भव और विकास, वाराणसी: भारतीय विद्या प्रकाशन, १९८२.
५. माधवप्रसाद देवकोटा, ईशादि नौ उपनिषद्, (अनुवादसहित), नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, काठमाडौं, वि.सं. २०३०
६. माधवप्रसाद देवकोटा, छान्दोग्योपनिषद्, (अनुवाद सहित), नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान काठमाडौं, वि.सं. २०३५
७. गोपाल शास्त्री नेने, मनुस्मृति, वाराणसी: मनुस्मृति, चौखम्बा संस्कृत संस्थान, (१९९८ -२०५४)
८. हनूमान्प्रसाद पोद्दार, कल्याण (उपनिषद् अंक), गीताप्रेस, गोरखपुर, वि.सं. २०५३
९. स्वामी रामानन्द गिरि, जनकदर्शनम्, महेन्द्र संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दांग, वि.सं. २०५०
१०. रामसुरेश पाण्डेय, महाभारत और पुराणोमें सांख्य दर्शन, दिल्ली: नेशनल पब्लिशिंग हाउस, १९७२

११. हरिशंकर जोशी, सांख्य दर्शनका जीर्णोद्धार, वाराणसी: चौखम्बा विद्याभवन, १९६५
१२. एफ. हिरियन्ना, भारतीय दर्शनकी रूपरेखा, दिल्ली: राजकमल, १९६९
१३. डा. सम्पूर्णानन्द, योगदर्शन, लखनऊ: हिन्दी समिति, १९६५.

**Epigraphy and Paleography
(Optional)**

NeHCA.504-1

**Paper: IV
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

Objectives

The main objective of this course is to provide comprehensive theoretical and practical knowledge of epigraphy and ancient scripts so that students are able to understand the dynamics and significance of epigraphy and be able to read the various scripts prevalent in Nepal during the ancient and medieval periods.

The course contains theoretical study of six units (of 60 marks) and practical knowledge of ancient scripts of 4 units (of 40 marks).

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I Theory - Study of Inscriptions	48
1. Epigraphy:	(10 Hrs.)
a. Meaning, decipherment, interpretation and classification of inscriptions	
b. Sources for the study of epigraphy of Nepal	
c. History of epigraphic studies in Nepal	
2. Nepalese Inscriptions	(8 Hrs.)
Materials, tools and techniques, error and correction, design and motif	
3. Type of Records:	(10 Hrs.)
a. <i>Official:</i> Royal charters, eulogies, Royal Orders and Proclamations	
b. <i>Private:</i> donative and commemorative	
c. Importance of epigraphy for the study of history and culture of Nepal	
d. Merits and demerits of inscriptions	
4. System of Dating and the Eras used in Documents (15 Hrs.)	
a. The eras used in the first series of ancient inscriptions and the second series of inscriptions Controversies and popular theories regarding the origin and prevalence of different eras	
b. Vikram, Shaka and Nepal Samvat: Controversies on their origin	
c. Technical expressions, beginning and closing formulas, system of abbreviation, language and style	
II Study of Ancient Writing	23
1. Introduction to Palaeography:	(13 Hrs.)
a. Meaning, description, interpretation and classification of ancient writing systems, materials used in writing	
b. History of palaeographic study. Writing in manuscripts, art books in Nepal	
c. Beginning and development of writing: The word/logo	

	syllabic writing (including cuneiform, hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic writings and syllabic writing)	
	2. Evolution of Writing in the Indian Subcontinent (10 Hrs.)	
	a. Indus Valley script: Introduction to the basic features: nature, significance and problems of origin and decipherment	
	b. Writing in historical period of India: Antiquity of writing, different theories and views	
III	Study of Brahmi Alphabets	15
	a. The Mauryan epigraphy, vowels and consonants, the medial vowel system and formation of conjuncts, features of the scripts, sources and views on the origin of Brahmi	
	b. Development of Brahmi in North India up to the fifth century AD, survey of the basic features of Sunga, Kushana and Gupta Scripts, (round and shortened characters and new forms, formation of different headlines, medial vowels and conjuncts)	
IV	Study of Licchavi and post-Licchavi Scripts	20
	1. Study of Lichchhavi Alphabets:	
	a. Vowels and consonants, new features: headlines, medial vowels, conjuncts, comparison with the statue inscription of Jayavarma and the Allahabad Pillar Inscription	
	b. Stages of development: the two stages (पूर्व लिच्छवि and उत्तर लिच्छवि) theory; the decorative style of <i>Kutila</i> script, the four-stage theory	
	c. Features developed in later times: Development of tail, complete formation of medial vowel (मात्रा गोलमो, पाचुमो), alternatively used forms of characters, cursiveness and the condition leading to the emergence of different styles of writing	
V	A. Detailed Study of the Post Licchavi Scripts of Nepal up to mid 18th Century	20
	1. Introduction to Newari Scripts	
	a. The name Newari or Nepala-akhara	
	b. History of origin and development of Newari scripts	
	c. Theories regarding the derivation of कुँमो, गोलमो and पाचुमा	
	d. Comparative study of Newari and Maithila scripts	
	2. Features of Newari Scripts	
	a. Derivation, study of vowels and consonants, new features such as the triangular head-line; new alphabets; well-developed system of media vowels; complicated system of conjuncts	
	b. Emergence of ornamentation and practice of calligraphy, unity in the inner form of letters	
VI	1. Study of Bhujimo, Ranjana, and Early Devanagari Scripts (8 Hrs.)	24

- a. Alphabets of various centuries with special reference to headline systems of medial vowels and conjuncts of Bhujimo (or the hooked characters) and Ranjana (or the broad characters with a thick head line)
- b. Writing style and derivation

2. Study of Numeral Signs (16 Hrs.)

- a. Ancient numeral systems in the Mauryan, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta, Licchhavi; Ancient Newari (Pachumo, Bhujimo), Ranjana, Golmo, Mithilakshara, Ancient Nagari, and Malla numeral writing systems
- b. Study of individual signs; word numeral system in the manuscripts and inscriptions; Introduction of letters and decimal systems

- VII,** Transliteration of ancient documents from Devanagari to the
VIII Mauryan Brahmi, Sunga-Kushana, Licchavi, Ancient Newari,
, IX Ancient Nagari, Pachumo, Bhujimo, Ranjana, Golmo and Mithila
 scripts

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1. Buhler, J.G., *Indian Palaeography*, New Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1980 Reprint).
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3. Diring, David, *The Alphabet*. London 1968.
4. Gaur, Albertine. *A History of Writing*. London: The British Library, 1984.
5. Gelb, I.J., *A Study of Writing*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1965.
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8. Khatry, Prem K. *Utpatti: Manavsabhytako Manavsastriya/aitihasik Adhyayan*. Kathmandu: CNAS, 2055.
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13. Verma, T. P. *The Paleography of Brahmi Script in North India (From C.236 B.C. to C. 200 A.D.)* Varanasi: Siddhartha Prakashan, 1971.

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१. गौरीशंकर हीराचन्द ओझा , भारतीय प्राचीन लिपिमाला, दिल्ली: मुन्शीराम मनोहरलाल, १९५९ (पुनः मुद्रण) ।
२. डा. नरेश मिश्र, नागरी लिपि और उसकी समस्याएं, रोहतक: माथुर प्रकाशन, १९८२
३. शंकरमान राजवंशी (सं.), लिच्छवि लिपि संग्रह, काठमाडौं: श्री ५ को सरकार, वीर पुस्तकालय, २०२१ ।
४., "नेपाली लिपि विकास (The Evolution of Devanagari Script)", *Kailash* (Journal of Himalayan Studies), Kathmandu, Vol. II, 1974, No. 1-2, pp. 22-120.
५. रेग्मी, दिनेश चन्द्र, पुरालेखन परिचय नेपाल, काठमाडौं: श्रीमती सुशीला रेग्मी, नक्साल, २०४८ ।
६. हेमराज शाक्य,, नेपाल लिपि प्रकाश, काठमाडौं: नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, २०३०
७. विभूति भूषण दत्त र अवधेश नारायण सिंह, हिन्दू गणितशास्त्रका इतिहास, भाग १, लखनऊ: हिन्दी समिति, १९४७ ।

Ancient Civilization
(Optional)
(Compulsory)

NeHCA.504-2

Paper: IV
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide an outline knowledge of ancient civilizations and their contributions to the modern civilizations and their significance in world history.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I <i>Main Factors of the Development of Civilizations</i>	15
1. An outline study of the following factors that led to the development of civilizations in various parts of the world: a. Technology b. Ecology c. Population d. Irrigation e. Trade f. Warfare g. Religion h. State (After the Brian Fagan model)	
II <i>Civilizations of East Asia</i>	15
a. Ancient China: A study of the Shang and Chou Civilizations Political, economic and cultural life, the origin of writing Political and economic life during the Chou rule, Major contribution of the Shang and Chou dynasties	
b. Origin of Agriculture in East Asia	
III <i>Civilizations of the Near east</i>	15
Mesopotamia: Origin of the first cities, Religion and role of the priest in society, The State and Religion in ancient Mesopotamia, The Code of Hammurabi of ancient Babylonia, The Akkadian Phase of the Mesopotamian Civilization - features	
IV <i>Egyptian Civilization</i>	15
Main features of Egyptian Civilization, A survey of political history and contributions of the early, middle and new kingdoms, The rise of the Pharaohs, Religion and society in ancient Egypt, The writing system, Art and architecture with special reference to the Pyramids	
V <i>The Indus Valley Civilization</i>	15
The Origins of the Indus Valley Civilization, Main features : Town planning, arts and crafts, religion, The builders of the Indus Valley Civilization, Expansion of Indus Valley	

	Civilization, Date of the Indus Valley Civilization, Examination of Theories regarding the fall of the Indus Civilization	
VI	<i>Civilizations of the Indo-Gangetic Plains</i>	20
	a. The Vedic Civilization: The builders of the Vedic Civilization: the Aryans- their origin and expansion of Vedic Civilization, Main features of the Early Vedic Civilization: politics, economy, religion and society, Chief features of the Later Vedic Civilization: status of the king, religion, philosophy and priesthood, society, women and education	
	b. Buddhist Civilization of north India and Nepal Tarai during the 6-5th century BC	
VII	<i>The rise of European Civilization</i>	10
	A brief survey of early historic cultures of Europe, The origin of State and Farming,	
VIII	<i>The Hellenistic (Greek) Civilization</i>	15
	Main features of the Hellenistic Civilization, Greek contribution to the world civilization in the fields of political, philosophy, art, architecture and education, The origin and evolution of writing system in the Hellenistic world.	
IX	<i>The Mesoamerican Civilizations</i>	15
	The Olmec phase and the Classic period - main features, The Maya people and their culture, The Aztecs and their culture with special focus on astrology, art and architecture, Impact of the Aztec culture on Mesoamerican life and culture	
X	<i>The Incas of Peru</i>	15
	Main features of the Inca Civilization, The Solar cult and its impact on Inca life, Religion and State in Inca civilization, Town planning and Roads, Causes of the fall of the Inca civilization	

References

1. Adams, R.E.W., ed.. *The Origins of Maya Civilization*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press 1977.
2. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond . *The Birth of Indian Civilization*, Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1968.
3. Basham, A.L. *The Wonder that was India*. Calcutta: Rupa and Co., 1954.
4. Boardman, John et al. *The Oxford History of Greece and the Hellenistic World*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991.
5. Brunhouse, Robert L. *In Search of the Maya*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1976.
6. Conrad, Geoffrey W. and Arthur A. Demarest. *Religion and Empire, The Dynamics of Aztec and Inca Expansionism*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
7. Culbert T. Patrick (ed.), *Classic Maya Political History: Hieroglyphic and Archaeological Evidence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Fagan, Brian M *People of the Earth, An Introduction to World Prehistory*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1977

9. Hagen, Victor W. von.. *Realm of the Incas*. New York: The New American Library, 1961.
10. Khatry, Prem Kumar. *Utpatti: Manav Sabhyataka kehi Pakshayako Manavsastria Adhyayan* (Nepali). Kirtipur: CNAS, T.U. (relevant chapters), 2055.
11. Koshambi, D.D., *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India*, 1992.
12. Majumdar, R.C. , ed.. *The Vedic Age and The Classic Age* 1965. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan series.
13. Maiseles, Charles Keith. *The Emergence of Civilization, From Hunting gathering to Agriculture, Cities and the State in the Near East*. London: Routledge, 1990.
14. Mukherjee, Radha Kumul, *Indian Civilization-* Vol. 1, New Delhi. Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd.
15. McNail, Edward Burons et al. *World Civilization*, Vol. 1-, *Hindu Civilization*, Part I. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1970
16., *Hindu Civilization*, Part II, Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1964, Oates, David and Joan. *The Rise of Civilization*. Oxford: Elsevier-Phaidon, 1976.
17. Patterson, Thomas C. *The Inca Empire, The Formation and Distribution of a Pre-Capitalist State*. New York: BERG., 1991.
18. Start, Chester G . *A History of ancient world*.
19. Thompson, J.E.S. *The Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

Numismatics and Research Methodology

NeHCA.505

Paper: V
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150

A - Numismatics (Optional)

Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide detailed knowledge of the beginning and evolution of coins in the Indian subcontinent, more particularly of the coins of ancient and medieval Nepal as they relate to the history and culture of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>		<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I	<i>Introduction</i>	
	a. Beginning and development of monetization in the Indian subcontinent	12
	b. Punch-marked coins and coins of the Indo-Greeks, Kushanas and Imperial Guptas of India	
	c. Features of early coins: special focus on design, symbol, legend and weight	
	d. History of the study of coins of Nepal	
II	<i>Early Coins of Nepal</i>	15
	a. Study of the Licchavi coins of Nepal: types, motifs, design, legend, fabric, weight, manufacturing technique, and legends with special reference to the following coin types: Sri Mananka, Vaishravana, Sryemsu, Maharajadhiraja, Kamadohi, Jishnuguptasya, Gunaka, and Pashupati coins	
	b. Value and denomination of the Licchavi coins with special reference to <i>Pana, panapurana, purana and karsapana</i>	
III	<i>Post-Licchavi Coins</i>	13
	a. A survey study of <i>Damma, Sivaka</i> with special focus on their design, legend, fabric, weight, types and authorship	
	b. Intermediary coins of Nepal: The Dolakha coins - design, legend, fabric and weight	
IV	<i>Coins of the Malla Kingdoms of the Kathmandu Valley</i>	15
	a. Study of the design, legend, fabric, weight, value, denomination, technique of manufacturing coins in the three Malla principalities of the Kathmandu Valley	
V	Comparative Study of the Main Features of Coins	21
	1. <i>The Issue of Indigenous Style and Foreign Influence</i>	
		(15 Hrs.)
	a. Presence of Arabic legends including the names/titles of	

Moghul rulers in the Malla coins of Kathmandu

b. The question of foreign influence on the coins of Nepal

c. Indigenous features of Nepalese coins

d. Nepal's Monetary relations with Tibet

2. *Shah Coins of Nepal*

(6 Hrs.)

a. Emergence of Shah coins

b. Brief introduction to the Shah coins with special focus on the major features

References

1. Gardner, P. *A History of Ancient Coinage*. Oriented Books Reprint Corp. New Delhi, 1975.
2. Sircar, D.C. *Studies in Indian Coins*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass., 1968
3. Gupta, P.L.: *Coins*. National Book Trust, New Delhi.
4. Cunnigham, A.: *Coins of Ancient India*
5. Gupta, Parmeshvari Lal : *Prachin Bhartiya Mudrayen*
6. Walsh, E./H.: *The Coinage of Nepal*
7. Joshi, Satya Mohan: *Nepali Rashtriya Mudra*
8. Hoshi Hari Ram: *Uttar Prachin Kalin Mudra*
9. Regmi, J.C.: Lichchhavi Samskriti (Relevant portions only)
10. Regmi, J.C, Sept.: *Nepal Antiquary, No. XLVI*. Naxal, 1982, Kathmandu: Office of Nepal Antiquary.
11. Ramesh K. Dhungel : *Prachin Arthabyastha*
12. Rhodes, N. G., K. Gabrisch and C. Valdetaro : *The Coinage of Nepal*
13. Regmi, D.R., : *Ancient Nepal*: Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 1966.
14. Regmi, D.R., *Medieval Nepal*, Vol. I. Parts I & II.
15. Dwivedi, P. K. : *A Glimps to the Nepalese Numismatography*.
16. Dwivedi, P. K. *Comparative Survey of the Coins of the Shah Dyansty*
17. Dwivedi, P. K. *Museum in Nepal*. Ancient Nepal, No. 3
18. Pandey, R. N.: *Attribution to Pashupati Coins*, T. U. Journal, Vol. III.
19. Gopal, Lallanji and Thakur Prasad Verma : *Studies in the History and Culture of Nepal*

Journals

1. Journals of Numismatics Society of India, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. I, 1966
Pt. II, Vol. XXI, Pt. I, 1959
2. JNSI, Vol. XXXIII, pt. II. 1977.
3. JNSI, Vol. XXI, Pt. I, (1959)

**B - Research Methodology
(Optional)**

**Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75**

Objective

The main objectives of this course is to provide the basic theoretical background to the students about research and to familiarize them with the basic skills of writing a research proposal, collecting data for research report and compiling the research report.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I Introduction	10
a. Meaning, types and signification of Research	
b. A brief introduction to Greek and Roman, Indian and Nepali historiography	
c. A survey of history writing in ancient and medieval Nepal	
c. Defining and identifying Research Problems	
e. Selection of the problem	
f. Techniques involved in defining a problem	
II Research Design/Proposal	12
a. Meaning of research design	
b. Need for research design	
c. Features of a good research design	
d. Important concepts relating to research design	
e. Types of research designs	
f. Preparation and main features of a research proposal	
III Nature and Types of Evidences	12
a. Importance of evidence in historical, cultural and social research	
b. Differences between the original and the secondary source materials	
c. Contemporary records and their significance in research	
d. Importance of newspapers and periodicals	
e. Importance of archival sources	
f. Importance of archaeological materials: sculptures, art objects, miniatures, inscriptions and coins, excavated and explored objects:	
IV Methods of Collection of Data in Historical, Cultural, Social and Archaeological Research	20
1. a. Consultation of published and unpublished documents and records	
b. Exploration of sites	
c. Questionnaire methods: types of questionnaire elements of a good questionnaire	
d. Interviews: meaning and methods, features of good interview	

- e Observation methods
 - f Photography and filming of subjects
 - 2. **Sample Selection in Social Research**
 - a. Principle of sampling and its significance in social research
 - b. Steps in sampling design
 - c. Criteria of selecting a sampling procedure
 - d. Characteristics of a good sample design
 - e. Different types of sample designs
- V Processing, Analysis and Presentation of Data 21**
1. i. Editing, coding and classification in the tabulation of data
 - ii. Problems in processing
 - iii. Types of analysis
 2. **Format of Writing and Presentation of Research Report**
 - a. **Writing:** i. Bibliography-current methods to prepare bibliography ii. Footnote- forms and format iii. Appendices iv. Tables and charts v. Glossary vi. Use of abbreviations
 2. **Preparation of Manuscript:** i. Margin ii. Spacing ii. Pagination iii. Footnotes iv. Use of *italics* v. Uniformity in the use of titles and subtitles

Note: At the end of the academic session, the students will be required to write their research proposals and defend them in the class.

Recommended Readings

1. Bailey, Kenneth D., *Methods of Social Research*. New York, 1978.
2. Young, Pauline V., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, 3rd ed., New York: Prentice-Hall, 1960
3. Kothari, C. R., *Research Methodology*, New Delhi : Vishwa Prakashan, 1997
4. Adhikari, K. K., *A Brief Survey of Nepali Historiography*, Kathmandu : U.K.A., 1980.
6. Cochran, G. William. *Sampling Technique*, Second edition, A Wiley International edition, 1963.
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2nd Year

VI	NeHCA.506	Iconography, Art and Architecture of Nepal	100
Any One			
VII	NeHCA.507-1	Pre-history and Archaeology	100
	NeHCA.507-2	Vedic, Upanishadic Religion and Philosophy	
VIII	NeHCA.508	a) Culture Concept and Tradition ----- 50	100
		b) Museology ----- 50	
Any One			
IX	NeHCA.509-1	a) Ethno-Culture History of Nepal ----- 50 b) Cultural Tourism ----- 50	100
	NeHCA.509-2	Field Archaeology	
Any One			
X	NeHCA.510-1	Thesis	100
	NeHCA.510-2	a) Regional History of Nepal ----- 50 b) Himalayan Heritage ----- 50	

**Iconography, Art and Architecture of Nepal
(Compulsory)**

NeHCA.506

**Paper: VI
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide detailed background knowledge of Nepalese iconography, art and architecture prevalent in different regions, of Nepal and to acquaint the students with facts relating the art traditions of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Section "A" Iconography</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
	Introductory	
I	1. Iconography	15
	a. Sources of Hindu and Buddhist iconography: i. Literary source ii. Archaeological source	
	b. Study of the iconographic terminology with special reference to <i>Dhyanas, Asanas, Mudras, Ayudhas and Vahanas</i> of Hindu and Buddhist icons	
	c. Antiquity and development of image worship in the Indian subcontinent with special reference to Nepal	
	d. Various factors contributing to the development of image worship	
II	Saiva Iconography	10
	1. Saivite Icons of Nepal	
	a. Theological background of the Saivite icons of Nepal	
	b. Brief introduction to Saivism in the Saivite Art	
	c. Brief survey of the SivaLingas of Nepal	
	d. <i>Saumya, Ugra and Nritya</i> image (<i>Nasadya, Nataraja</i>) of Siva	
	e. Lakulisa and Chhatracandeswara images of Nepal	
	f. Bhairava images of Nepal	
	g. Uma-Maheswara images of Nepal	
III	Vaishnavite iconography	10
	a. Theological background of the Vaishnavite icons of Nepal	
	b. <i>Para, Vyuha</i> and <i>Vibhava</i> (incarnatory) images of Vishnu	
	c. A study of the Vaisnavite images of Nepal- iconographic features of Viswarupa, Kaliyadamana, Laxmi-Vaikuntha, Trailokyamohana, Garuda, Garuda-Narayana, Laxmi-Narayana, Ayudhapurasha, and Sayanamurti of the Kathmadnu Valley	
	d. Iconographic features of the ten incarnations of Vishnu	
IV	Buddhist Iconography - Theory	5
	a. Symbolic worship of the Buddha	

	b	A detail study of Gandhara, Mathura, Gupta, Pala and Sena schools of art and their impact on the Nepalese art	
	c	Iconography of Vajradhara, Pancha (<i>dhyani</i>) Buddha, Bodhisattvas and Taras.	
V		Buddhist Images of Nepal	10
	d.	A detailed study of the Buddhist images of Nepal with special references to: Nativity of Buddha, Dipankara Buddha, Maitreya Buddha, various forms of Manjushri, Padmapani Lokeswara, Sadakshhari Lokeswara, Hariharivahana Lokeswara, Sukhavati Lokeswara, Cintamani Lokeswara, Usanisavijaya, Vajrayogini, Sambara with special reference to Mesa, Mahisa and Cakra Sambara Murtis Namasangiti, Prajnaparamita Bhrikuti, Caturmaharjas, Padmasambhava, Kalcakra, Yogambara, Padmanrityeswara, Astamahapratihara and Sodalasyadevis	
VI		Shakta Images of Nepal Theological Background	5
	a.	Development of Shakta images	
	b.	<i>Inconographic study of the following female deities: Mahismardini, Astamatrika, Saraswati, Bhadrakali, Mahalaxmi, Taleju, Harisiddhi, Nava Durga and Dasamahavidya</i>	
VII		Miscellaneous Images of Nepal	5
	a.	Ganga, Jamuna, Kumar, Ganesh (various forms), Harihara, Ardhanariswar, Surya, Navagraha, Brahma and Astadikpalas	
	b.	Problems of identification and dating of Nepalese sculptures	
		Section "B" Fine Arts of Nepal	40
VIII	1.	Introduction to Nepalese art	
	a.	Sources for the study of Nepali art	
	b.	Detailed Survey of Gandhara, Mathura, Gupta, Pala Rajput, Mugal and Pahari Arts and their influences on contemporary Nepalese Art.	
	c.	Origin and development of images and paintings in Nepal	
	2.	Features of Nepalese Art and Survey of Regional Art Forms	
	a.	Main style and features of Nepalese art of the Lichchhavi, Malla and Shah art forms - with special focus on continuity and change	
	b.	A survey of the art treasures of various parts of Nepal with special focus on the art of: i. Valmikinagar, ii. Varahakshetra, iii. Simrongarh-Murtiya-Janakpur (Karnat art) and iv. Lumbini region	
	3.	Study of Nepalese Paintings and Sculptures	
	a.	Analytical study of the miniature paintings, painted scrolls and wall paintings of Nepal	
	b.	A survey of Mithila painting tradition	
	c.	An analytical study of the stone sculptures of the Kathmandu Valley from the earliest times to the Malla period	
	d.	The wooden art of Nepal (antiquity, architectural	

components, doors, pillars, *tundals*, *toranas* of various periods) Analytical study of the bronzes of Nepal: antiquity and popular methods of making bronze icons: i. lost-wax process (*cire-perdue*) ii. Re-pousse

e. Teracotta art of Nepal: antiquity, development and change in style; Various types of terracotta art

Section "C" Architecture of Nepal

IX *Introduction*

40

1. Sources for the study of Nepalese architecture

Introduction to Silpasastra, Vastusastra, Vastupurusa and to terminologies like Mandir, Dega, Devakula, Laksmivat, Sarojakalikopama, Nyauli Baithka, Origin and development of the Hindu and Buddhist architectures of Nepal

2. A detailed study of the indigenous Nepalese and Sikhara type of temples and their origin and development in Nepal, Study of the excavated stupas and monasteries of Lumbini and Kapilvastu, Stupas, Chortens, monasteries and Gumbas of Nepal

X *1. Royal Palace and Matha Architecture*

a. Identification and study of the Lichchhavi palaces, nature of Lichchhavi settlements and their remains,

b. Town planning in the medieval period,

c. The evolution of palace architecture: Malla palaces of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Hanumandhoka and Shah, palaces of Gorkha and Nuwakot,

d. The Mathas of Nepal with special reference to the Pujarimatha of Bhaktapur, Agnimatha of Lalitpur, Gorakhanath Math of Pasupati, Ratan Nath Matha of Dang, and Laxmi-Narayana Matha of Matihani

2. *The Secular Architecture of Nepal*

a. Traditional, houses, *Patis*, *Mandapas*, *Sattalas*, *Dharmashalas*, wells, *Dhungedharas*, *Jaladronis* and *Pokharis* of Nepal.

10

b. Fort architecture of Nepal

3. *Neo-classical Architecture of Nepal*

a. The western wing of Hanumandhokha Gaddivaithak and Singha Durbar

b. Influence of neo-classic style on traditional houses

c. The architectural remains of Western Nepal, Nepalese Terai and Northern Nepal

Note: Students will be taken to the museums and other sites from time to time for the study of the nature and details of the iconography, art and architecture.

References Readings

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6. Bangdel, Lain S., *Inventory of stone Sculptures of the Kathmandu Valley*. Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 1995.
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१. गोविन्दप्रसाद भट्टराई, *मूर्तिकला*. काठमाडौं : इल्या भट्टराई, २०४१.
२. डिल्लीराज शर्मा, *नेपालको किल्ला वास्तुकला*, कीर्तिपुर : ने.ए.अ. केन्द्र, २०५५।
३. मनवज्र वज्राचार्य, *नेपालको मध्यकालीन कला*, काठमाडौं: श्री ५ को सरकार, सूचना विभाग
४. मोहनप्रसाद खनाल, *पश्चिम नेपालका मूर्ति र स्थापत्य*. कीर्तिपुर : ने.ए.अ. केन्द्र, २०५५.

**Pre-history and Archaeology
(Optional)**

NeHCA.507-1

Paper: VII
Full Marks:(Theory 70+Pract. 30)
Pass Marks: Theory 28+Pract. 12
Teach. Hrs.: 150

Objective

The objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the importance of and scope of archaeology, recognize the archaeological potentiality of different regions of Nepal, analyse the problems of archaeology, and work as field archaeologists.

Course Content

The course has two parts: theoretical part of 70 full marks and practical part of 30 marks.

The first part of the course consists of two sections and 10 units.

The second part has been designed for practical training of students (in the leadership of the subject teacher/s) about the archaeological exploration in the field as well as field training of excavation, or study of excavated sites. The total mark for field training (exploration of archaeologically important sites and general training in excavation) is of 30 marks. This part is (each carrying 15 marks) compulsory. The university will bear the entire expenses for the training.

Evaluation

- a. Questions of equal weight shall be asked from both the sections (Section A and Section B) in the examination.
- b. Examination of Part II of the course (practical training) shall be held in respective fields on the conclusion of the training programme. The marks of the field examinations will be submitted to the Office of the Controller of Examinations.

Part: I

Courses Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Section "A" Prehistoric Archaeology (Evolution of Man and Culture)</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I	<i>Prehistory</i> a. Scope and significance of prehistory b. Sources and methods of study of prehistory c. Study of artifacts - industry and culture, stone tool technology, and tool types d. Brief history of the earth with special reference to the geology and environment of the Pleistocene period	15

- e. Evolution of Man: Biological, palaeontological, geological and other evidences
- f. Study of physical features and cultures of the following :
Ramapithecus, Australopithecus, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, the Neanderthals and Homo Sapiens
- II Prehistory of Europe** **15**
- a. Lower palaeolithic cultures: Abbevillian-Chellean and Acheulean phases - Significance, tool types, extent of the industries and cultures
- b. Middle palaeolithic cultures: Levelloision and Mousterian tool types: the flake technique and other features of mid-paleolithic culture
- c. Upper palaeolithic cultures: Aurignacian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian cultures: Chief features and extent of blade and burin cultures, Home art and cave art
- e. Brief introduction to the mesolithic period in Europe
- III Basic Features of Indian Prehistory** **20**
1. Brief survey of the development of prehistoric culture in India and Nepal
2. A survey of the paleolithic, mesolithic and neolithic pattern of the Indian subcontinent:
- a. Stone tools and cultures
- b. The food-producing communities
- c. Polished stone tools
- d. Domestication of animals
- e. Cultivation of land
- f. Pottery industry
3. Protohistoric phase: The Copper Hoard-Culture of Northern India and Nepal, associated finds and the questions of authors
4. Painted Grey Ware Culture: significance and basic features, specimens from India and Nepal.
- e. Brief introduction to N. B. P. and other historic wares, the question of authors
- IV Prehistory and archaelological activities in Nepal** **15**
- a. Brief survey of the prehistoric sites and cultures of Nepal
- b. Finding of tools and faunal remains and their interpretations
- c. Prehistoric archaeology of Dang, Mustang, the Rapti Valley, Surkhet and other regions of Nepal
- Section "B" Archaeology -Theoretical**
- Introduction to Archaeology*
- V**
- a. Scope of Archaeology as a science and an art **15**
- b. Beginning and development of the study of archaeology as a science
- c. Study of field archaeology: exploration; excavation, conservation and preservation, preparation and publication of reports and exhibition of artefacts
- d. Prehistoric, Protohisoric and Historic Archaeology

VI	<i>Chronology</i>	10
	a. Significance and problems of chronology	
	b. Relative dating methods: river terrace, stratification and other methods	
	c. Absolute methods: radio-carbon, potassium argon dendrochronology, thermoluminescent, fluorine test and varved clay analysis	
VII	<i>Archaeological Exploration</i>	5
	a. Importance of exploration in archaeology	
	b. Methods of exploration: conventional and scientific method, aerial photography, survey (resistivity, magnetic and electromagnetic)	
VIII	<i>Excavation</i>	15
	a. Significance and objective	
	b. Planning: staff and equipment	
	c. Layout of different types with special focus on the methods and features of vertical/horizontal trenching, area excavation and quadrant method of excavation	
	d. Layout and excavation of different sites: habitational sites-rural and urban areas, burials and monuments	
	e. Brief introduction to the contribution of Pitt Rivers, Flinders Petrie and Sir John Marshall to modern archaeology	
	f. Digging and recording, importance of pottery and pottery yard	
	g. Significance of stratigraphy, photography and other equipment	
	h. Preparation and publication of archaeological reports exhibition of archaeological objects	
IX	<i>Study of excavated sites of Nepal</i>	10
	Archaeological study of the following sites:	
	a. Lumbini, Kapilvastu, Banjarahi, Kudan, and Paisia in the Lumbini Zone,	
	b. Simrongarh	
	c. Harigaun-Dhumbarahi in Kathmandu	
	d. Mustang in northern Nepal	
X	<i>Introduction to the Concept of Archaeological Conservation and Preservation in Nepal</i>	15
	a. Brief survey of the causes of decay of monuments and antiquities	
	b. Brief introduction to the traditional technology of preservation	
	c. General survey of modern technology of preservation	
	d. Study of <i>Ancient Monuments and Antiquities Preservation Act of Nepal</i> .	
	e. Places of archaeological potentialities in Nepal, with special focus on the following regions: i. Eastern Midland and Tarai - Janakpur Sarlahi - and Dhanusa areas ii.. Western Nepalese hills and Tarai- the Karnali and Bheri basins iii.. The Kathmandu Valley and central hills	

Part II

Practical Training

Note: As prescribed by the courses of study of the department student shall visit the archaeologically potential places of Nepal under the leadership of subject teacher/s for the training in exploration and excavation or study of excavated sites, for six weeks.

References

1. Agrawal, B. P. and Ghosh A. *Radiocarbon and Indian Archaeology*, Bombay: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, 1973.
2. Agrawal, V. S. *Mathura Terracottas*. Varanasi: Prithivi Prakashan, 1984.
3. Bajracharya, D. *Lichavikalka Abhilekh* (Nepali), Kathmandu: T.U., CNAS, 2030 B.S.
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6. Childe, Gordon, *What Happened in History*. Middlex: A Pelican Book, 1978.
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11. Daniel, G., *The Origin and Growth of Archaeology*. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1967.
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Books in Nepali:

१. डिल्लीराज शर्मा, नेपालको किल्ला वास्तुकला, कीर्तिपुर: ने.ए.अ. केन्द्र, २०५५
२. प्रेमकुमार खत्री, उत्पत्ति: मानव सभ्यताका केही पक्षको मानव शास्त्रीय एवं ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन, कीर्तिपुर: ने.ए.अ. केन्द्र, २०५५
३. *प्राचीन नेपाल*, पुरातत्व विभागको जर्नलमा छापिएका लेखहरू

**Vedic and Upanisadic Religion and Philosophy
(Optional)**

NeHCA.507-2

**Paper: VII
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide comprehensive knowledge of the Vedic and Upanisadic religion and philosophy and of the contribution of the Vedic and Upanisadic periods to the development of the latter Hindu religious traditions and philosophical schools.

There are two sections in this paper: Section A is on vedic religion and philosophy and section B on Upanishadic Religion and Philosophy.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
Section "A": Vedic Religion and Philosophy	
I Unit one: Introduction	15
1. Brief review of the Vedic literature	
2. Date and authors of the Vedas	
II Buddhist society and religion	
1. Social organization of the Vedic period	
A study of Vedic theism: i. Polytheism ii. Monotheism iii. Pantheism iv. Henotheism	15
III Study of Vedic deities	15
Nature and Classification of the Vedic deities-	
1. Dyusthaniya Deities: Varuna, Pusan, Mitra, Savitri, Visnu, Surya, Ashoin	
2. Antariksasthaniya Deities: Indra, Rudra, Maruta, Apa, Parjanya, Prithoisthaniya Deities: Prithvi, Agni, Soma and Brihaspati	
IV Religion and Philosophy of the Atharvaveda (Atharvaveda as the source of Vedic mysticism)	15
1. Atharva Drista	
2. Angirasa Drista	
3. The four <i>abhicharas</i> of tantra	
V Study of Vedic Rituals / Yajnas	15
Important Vedic Yajnas	
1. Agnihotra Yajna	
2. Somayaga Yajna	
3. Jyotistoma Yajna	
4. Sautramani Yajna	
Section "B" Upanisadic Religion and Philosophy	
15	
Important Suktas and Upanishadas	
VI Review of the important Vedic <i>suktas</i> and Principal Upanisadas	
1. Nasadiya Sukta, Purusa Sukta, Hiranyavarna Sukta, Vak	

	Sukta	
	2. Ishavasyopanisad, Kenopanisad, Aitareyopanisad, Chhandogyopanisad, Brihad aranyakopanisad	
VII	Upanisadic Pilosophy	15
	A study of the philosophical tenets of the Upanisadas, <i>Para (Brahma)</i> and <i>Aparavidya, Jiva (Atma)</i> and <i>Jagat, Maya</i> and <i>Jnana, Asad and sad, Tamas and Jyoti, Mritu and Amrita</i>	
VII	Nature of Brahma	15
I	Character and position of Brahma in the Vedic and Upanisadic philosophy.	
IX	Contributions of the Vedic and Upanisadic philosophy	15
	1. Vision of Janaka's philosophy (<i>Janaka-darsana</i>)	
	2. Contribution of the Vedic and Upanisadic pantheons to the development of various Hindu religious traditions and philosophical Schools.	
X	Thinkers of the Upanisadic Period	15
	Important Upanisadic Risis	
	1. Ghora - Angirasa	
	2. Yajnavalkya	
	3. Maitreyi	
	4. Gargi	
	5. Rajarsi Janaka	

Recommended Readings

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Books in Hindi and Sanskrit

१. गीताप्रेस, बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्, (अनुवाद शाङ्करभाष्य सहित), गोरखपुर, वि.सं. २०५२
२. माधवप्रसाद देवकोटा, ईशादि नौ उपनिषद्, (अनुवाद सहित), नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, काठमाडौं, वि.सं. २०३०
३. माधवप्रसाद देवकोटा, छान्दोग्योपनिषद्, (अनुवाद सहित), नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान काठमाडौं, वि.सं. २०३५
४. हनुमान्प्रसाद पोद्दार, कल्याण (उपनिषद् अंक), गीताप्रेस, गोरखपुर, वि.सं. २०५३
५. स्वामी रामानन्द गिरी, जनकदर्शनम्, महेन्द्र संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दांग, वि.सं. २०५०

**Cultural Concepts and Traditions of Nepal
and Museology
(Optional)**

NeHCA.508

**Paper: VIII
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

A) Cultural Concepts and Traditions of Nepal

**Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75**

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide the main concepts of culture and their values in relation to the development of culture and traditions in the history of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I <i>Culture as a Concept</i> 1. Definitions of Culture 2. Characteristics of Culture: sharing, learning and transmission 3. Cultural Relativism:- Cultural variation, cultural pluralism and cultural constraints 4. Culture as a System: Theory of Clifford Geertz	10
II <i>The Dynamics of Culture</i> 1. Theory of Cultural Patterns: Ideals and actual patterns of culture 2. Basic assumptions about culture: Culture as adaptive, integrative and changing phenomena 3. Man, Culture and Environment: Brief introduction to cultural ecology 4. Rituals, Symbols, and Pilgrimage - The cultural Concept of Arnold Van-Gennep, Victor Turnar, Mary Donglas	15
III <i>Fundamental Elements of Nepalese Culture</i> 1. Main components of Nepalese Culture: Religion, rituals, arts 2. Basic characteristics of Nepali culture: i. Cultural diversity/pluralism- elements of diversity- ethnicity, language, tradition, customs ii. Cultural assimilation - role of the state machinery ancient to present times iii. Cultural integration - role of religious faiths and states from ancient to the present times iv. Migration and its impact on culture change 3. The role of geography on Nepalese culture	25
IV <i>Basic features of Nepali culture and Nepali world view</i> 1. The concept of <i>sanskara</i> in Nepalese culture - comparative study of Hindu, Buddhist and other <i>sanskaras</i> 2. The concept of death and <i>Moksha</i> across cultures 3. The concept of illness and traditional methods of cure in different cultures with special reference to Shamanism in Thami, Tamang and Danuwar societies	15

1. Definition of the concept of Tradition: textual tradition, esoteric tradition
2. The oral tradition: its role in shaping the folk culture of Nepal
3. The Masta cult of Far-Western Nepal
4. Culture and change: a) Theories regarding culture change b) Status of culture change in Nepal c) Main agents of culture change
5. Preservation of culture: a) The forces of preservation b) The means of preservation

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7. Cole, Michael and Sylvia Scribner. *Culture and Thought, a Psychological Introduction*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.. Chapt.I: What is Culture, 1974.
8. Ember, Carol and Melvin. *Cultural Anthropology*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Chapters 2, 15, 1977
9. Freilich, Morris. *The Meaning of Culture, A Reader in Cultural Anthropology*. Lexington, Mass.: Xerox College Publishing, Chapters-Introduction- Culture:A Concept n Search of Meaning, chapters 7-8, 10, 14, 19 and 20, 1972.
10. Geertz, Clifford. *Interpretation of Culture*. New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1973.
11. Hoebel, E. Adamson and Everett L. Frost. *Cultural and Social Anthropology*. NewWork: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Chapters : 1, 4, 1976.
12. Langness, L. L. *The Study of Culture*.. San Francisco: Chandler and Sharp Publishers, Inc., 1974.
13. Meggers, Betty. *Environmental Limitation on the Development of Culture*. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 56, pp.801-822, 1954.
14. Moore, J.D. *The Vision of Culture*.
15. Obtterbein, Keith F. *Comparative Cultural Analysis- An Introduction to Anthropology*. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston, Inc. Chapter 5, 1972.
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18. Redfield, Robert. "The Social Organizations of Traditions", In *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. XV. No. 1: , 1952.
19. Saraswati, B.N. *Brahmanic Ritual Tradition*. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies. 1977.
20. Saraswati, B.N. Sacred Complex in Indian Cultural Tradition. In *Eastern Anthropology*, vol. 31, no. 1, 1978.
21. Srinivas, M.N, *Social Change in Modern India...*
22. Van Gennep, Arnold. *The Rites of Passage*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1972..
23. White, Leslie . *The Science of Culture*.

**B) Museology
(Optional)**

**Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75**

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide comprehensive knowledge of the principles of museology and give education about the important museums of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I <i>Principles of Museology</i>	15
1. Definition and history of museums and museology	
2. History of museum development in Nepal	
3. Changing concept about museums	
4. Problems and prospects of museums in Nepal	
II <i>Collection, Documentation and Conservation</i>	10
1. Aims, scope, ethics, method and problems of collection	
2. Identification, classification and registration	
3. Causes of deterioration and conservation of organic and inorganic materials	
4. Care against theft and vandalism	
III <i>Display and exhibition</i>	20
1. Museum building: Concept of museum architecture	
2. Principles of display	
3. Techniques of display	
4. General theories of exhibition	
5. Planning and programming of exhibition	
6. Provision for ventilation and lighting	
7. Labelling of displayed objects	
8. Exhibition techniques for children's museums	
9. Maintenance of museum buildings	
IV <i>1. Museum Administration and Staffing</i>	(11 hrs.) 24
a. Staff structure and planning	

- b. Financial management and governing body of the museum
- c. Planning adaptation
- d. Storage and security management

2. Museum Education and Research (13 hrs.)

- a. Museum education: Methods, importance and utility
- b. General theories and principles of museum communication
- c. Research in museums
- d. Reference library and publications

V Study of National and Regional Museums of Nepal 3

- 1. History of important museum in Nepal
- 2. Mobile museums and their role in mass education

Note: Students will be taken to the various museums of the Kathmandu Valley for field study and technical and practical study of museums.

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1. Ambrose, Timothy and Crispin- *Museum Basics*. Paris: ICOM, 1993.
2. Dedekar, Dr. V.H. *New Museology for India*. National Museum, New Delhi- 1995.
3. Dwivedi, P.K. *Sangrahalaya Ra Samaj*, National Museum, 2032 V.S.
4. Dwivedi, P.K. - *Museum in Nepal*, 1976.
5. Encyclopedia Britannica - Volume with Museum
6. Encyclopedia Americana - Volume with Museum
7. Gairola, T R. *Handbook of Chemical Conservation of Museum*
8. Landon, P. *Nepal Vol. I* (Relevant Portion only)
9. Mils, John Fitz Maurice. *The Case of Antiques*.
10. Morley, Grace. *Museums Today*. M.S. University, Baroda Press- 1981.
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15. UNESCO Publication Series IX, 1960. *The Organisation of Museums*
16. Zaheer, M. *Museum Management, Accession, Indexing, Custody, Labeling*. Lucknow: 1963.

**Ethno-Cultural History of Nepal
and
Cultural Tourism
(Optional)**

NeHCA.509-1

**Paper: IX
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

A) Ethno-Cultural History of Nepal

**Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75**

Objective

The main objective of this paper is to provide comprehensive knowledge of the history of various ethnic groups inhabiting the mountains, hills, valleys and tarai plains as well as to delineate their cultural patterns and traditions within broad comparative frames.

Part One

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I <i>General Review of the People of the Early Period of Nepal's History</i>	10
a. Sources for the study of ethnic and cultural history of Nepal	
b. The Nipa, Naga, Gopala and Abhira-Mahispala groups	
c. The Kiratas of Nepal	
II <i>Brief Survey of the Distribution of Major Blood Groups in Nepal</i>	10
a. The Caucasoid or the Indo Aryan groups	
b. The Mongoloid groups, Australo-Austic groups	
c. Other minor and mixed groups	
III <i>Brief history of the ethnographic study in Nepal with special focus on methodology and approaches</i>	10
a. Functionalism	
b. Regionalism	
c. Conflict theory	
d. Symbolic theory	
e. Ethnic history	
f. Cultural ecology.	
IV <i>General Introduction to Major Theories regarding Ethnicity and Culture: The issue of ethnicity, ethnic diversity and its impact on the culture of Nepal</i>	5

The following major ethnic groups representing various geographic-topographic land/regions will be studied from ethno-cultural-historic perspective:

V 1. Ethnic Groups and Their Culture

- a. Mountain region: The Sherpas of Nepal
 - b. Hill Region: The Kiratas- with special focus on the Rai and Limbu groups, The Tamangs, The Gurungs, The Magars, The Khasas
 - c. Valley and Dun Region: The Newars, The Danuwars
 - d. Tarai/Plains: The Tharus
 - e. Minor Groups: The Chepangs, Satars and Mushahars
- 2. The following major areas to be focused in the study of the groups mentioned above:**
- a. Areas of settlement
 - b. Origin and history of the people
 - c. Social structure and organization
 - d. Religious faiths, festivals and rituals across groups and regions
 - e. Basic characteristic of culture
 - f. Significant contribution of the people and culture
 - g. Indigenous technology and major features of economy
 - h. Modernization and impact on culture and change
 - i. The process of Nepalization, Sanskritization and urbanization
- 3. Brief introduction to field methods in the study of people and culture.**

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1. Bisht, B.S. *Tribes of India, Nepal and Tibet Borderland*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House., 1994.
2. Bista , Dor Bahadur. *Peope of Nepal..* Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar , 1970.
3. Chatterjee, S. K. *Kirat janakriti*,
4. Chattopadhyaya., K.P. *History of Newar Culture*. Kathmandu: Educational Enterprises., 1980.
5. *District Gazeteer, Darjeeling District*, Government of India.
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7. Gaige, .G.. *Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal*. 1973
8. Gurung, Ganesh Man, *The Chepangs..*
9. Kunwar , Ramesh. *Fire of Himnal, An Anthropological Study of the Sherpas of Nepal Himalayan Region*. Delhi: Nirala Publications, 1989
10. Kunwar , Ramesh. *Ethnicity in South Asia*, 1998.

11. Mainali, Madhav and Shri Ram Lamichhane, n.d. *Chepang (Prajā) Women and Youth*. Kathmandu: CERID, T.U.
12. Messerschmidt, Donald. *The Gurungs*.
13. Nepali, Gopal Singh. *The Newars*. Bombay : United Asia Publication , 1964.
14. Pothrel, Balkrishna. *Khasa Jatiko Itihas.* , 2055
15. Risley, Herbert. *People of India*,
16. Shrestha, Swyambhu Lal, *Hami Nepali*.
17. Sharma, Nagendra. *Nepali janajivan*.

B) Cultural Tourism (Optional)

Full Marks: 50

Teach. Hrs.: 75

Objective

The main objective of this course is to introduce the students to understand tourism as a cultural-economic phenomenon in the wider context of Nepal's modernization process.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Group A</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I	Introductory	10
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of tourism 2. Nature, significance and scope of tourism 3. Classification of tourists 4. Tourism as a potential source for development 	
II	Models and Concepts	12
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of cultural tourism 2. Arts and authenticity, model cultures 3. A survey of case studies from international tourist centers 4. Tourist traditions, pseudo-events, stage authenticity and centre 	
III	Types of Tourism	15
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. General concepts of typology of tourism b. Cultural tourism c. Eco-tourism d. Pilgrimage tourism e. Adventure/mountain tourism, Sustainable tourism development in South Asia f. Carrying capacity of resources and tourism 	
IV	Tourism in Nepal	15
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nepal as a tourist destination b. State of the art of infrastructure c. Tourism policy and planning d. Laws related to tourism: immigration system e. Types of tourist activities in Nepal 	

- f. An analytic study of the role of tourism in Nepal
Promotional perspective (brochure, itinerary, tariff, and briefing)

V 1. Popular tourism types in Nepal **13**

- a. Mountain tourism
- b. Innercity tourism
- c. Acqua tourism
- d. Terai tourism
- e. Eco-tourism- A case study of the Annapurna Region, Pilgrimage tourism A case study of Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Devaghat, Manakamana, Muktinath, Lumbini, Janakpur and Varahakshetra. Sustainable tourism and development in Nepal, Domestic tourism / village or farm tourism

2. Study of Impact of the Tourism in Nepal with Special Reference to

the following sectors:

- a. Social
- b. Cultural
- c. Economic
- d. Environmental-ecological

10

Recommended Readings

1. Cater, Erlet and Gwen Lowman (eds.). *Ecotourism, A Sustainable Option?* New York: John Willey and sons, 1994
2. De Kadt, Emmanuel (ed.). *Tourism Passport to Development*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.
3. East, Patricia et al (eds.). *Sustainability in Mountain Tourism*. Delhi: Book Faith India, 1998.
4. Kunwar, Ramesh Raj. *Tourism and Development- Science and Tourism Interface*. Kathmandu: Laxmi Kunwar, 1997.
5. Lea, John. *Tourism and Development in Third World*. London: Routledge, 1988.
6. McCannell, Dean. *The Tourists A New Theory of Leisure Class*. London: Macmillan, 1976.
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8. Pandey, R.N., et al. *Effects of Tourism on Culture and Environment*. UNESCO. 1993.
9. Satyal, Yajna Raj. *Tourism in Nepal*. Varanasi: Nath Publication, 1988.
10. Sharma, Prayaj Raj, *Culture and Tourism, Defining Roles and Relationships*. ICIMOD, 1995.
11. Smith, Valen L. (ed.), *Hosts and Guests*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

**Thesis
(Optional)**

NeHCA.510-1

**Paper: X
Full Marks: 100**

1. Study of the history of the Young Men's Society, with special reference to the following history:

- a. Social
- b. Cultural
- c. Economic
- d. Political

Reference Books:

1. The Young Men's Society of India, by the Rev. J. H. Sturges, D.D., London, 1894.
2. The Young Men's Society of India, by the Rev. J. H. Sturges, D.D., London, 1894.
3. The Young Men's Society of India, by the Rev. J. H. Sturges, D.D., London, 1894.
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10. The Young Men's Society of India, by the Rev. J. H. Sturges, D.D., London, 1894.

**Regional History of Nepal
and
Himalayan Heritage
(Optional)**

NeHCA.510-1

**Paper: X
Full Marks: 100
Teach. Hrs.: 150**

A) Regional History of Nepal

**Full Marks: 50
Teach. Hrs.: 75**

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide extensive knowledge of the regional history of Nepal and of the contributions of various regional dynasties in the enrichment of cultural traditions of the kingdom of Nepal.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
I <i>Introductory</i>	30
1. Brief introduction to the land and people of the following regions: i. Koshi ii. Gandaki iii. Karnali	
2. General review of the early history of the Western Mallas: i. Origin of the Malla dynasty of western Nepal ii. Problem of the Pala kings referred to in the Dullu inscription iii. Important rulers of the western Malla dynasty: Nagaraja, Krachalla, Jitari Malla, Ripu Malla, Aditya Malla, Punya Malla, Prithwi Malla, Abhya Malla, and Medini Malla. iv. Causes of the downfall of the western Malla dynasty v. Administration system and contribution of the western Mallas to the history and culture of Nepal	
II <i>Medieval History of West Nepal</i>	15
1. The history of the Baisi States: i. Important rulers of Jumla, Doti-Bhajhang, Dadeldhura, Raskot, Accham, Jajarkot, Salyan, Parbat, and other minor states ii. Contribution of the Baisi States to the history and culture of Nepal	
2. History of the Chaubisi States: i. Kaski ii. Lamjung iii. Gulmi iv. Pyuthana	
3. The history of Mustang	
III <i>History of Karnatas and Dolakha</i>	10
1. General review of the history of the Karnata of Simrongarh: i. Origin of the Karnata dynasty ii. Karnatas' relation with the Nepal Valley	
2. Brief review of the history of the important rulers of Dolakha, with special focus on their main contributions	
IV <i>History of the Senas</i>	15
Brief review of the history of the Senas of the following States: i.	

References

1. Adhikari, Suryamani, 1997. *The Khasa Kingdom*. New Delhi: Nirala Publications.
2. Hamilton, F. Buchanan 1990. *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.
3. Kirkpatrick, Col. W. *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services., 1986.
4. Pandey, R.N., 1997. *Making of Modern Nepal, A Survey of History, Art, and Culture of the Principalities of Western Nepal*. Delhi: Nirala Publication.
5. Peissel, M. , 1967. *Mustang: The Forbidden Kingdom*. New York: E.P. Dutton, Inc.
6. Sharma, P.R., 1973. *Preliminary Report on the Art and Architecture of the Karnali Basin*, West Nepal. Paris: CNRS.
7. Stiller, L.F., S.J. 1975. *The Rise of the House of Gorkhas*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
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9. Tucci, G., 1962. *The Discovery of the Mallas*. New York: E.P. Dutton and Co, Inc.

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2. Adhikari, Suryamani *Paschim Nepalko Aitihāsik Anwesān*. CNAS
3. Bhim Prasad Shrestha. *Karnali Pradesh, Ek Bito Adhyayan*. Jumla Samajik Adhyayan Samudaya, 2028.
4. Dhanavajra Bajracharya and Tek Bd Shrestha. *Dolakhako Itihasik Ruprekha*. Kathmandu: INAS, 2031.
5. Dhanavajra Bajracharya *Nuwakotko Aitihāsik Ruprekha*.
6. Dhanavajra Bajracharya *Shahkalka Abhilekh*.
7. Dinesh Raj Pant. *Gorkhako Itihas Part I*. Kathmandu: the writer, 2041.
8. Rajaram Subedi. *Baisi Rajyako Itihas*. Kathmandu: CNAS, T.U. , 2054
9. Ratnakar Devkota. *Jumlako Samskritik Ruprekha*. Jumla: Mrs. Ratnadevi Devkota, 2027.
10. Satya Mohan Joshi. *Karnali Lok Samskriti, Part One*. Kathmandu Royal Nepal Academy, 2028.
11. Tek Bdr. Shrestha. *Parbat Rajyako Aitihāsik Ruprekha*. Kathmandu: CNAS, T.U. , 2042
12. Yogi Naraharinath, *Itihas Prakash*. Itihas Prakashma Sandhipatra Sangraha.

**B) Himalayan Heritage
(Optional)**

Full Marks: 50

Teach. Hrs.: 75

Objective

The main objective of this course is to provide knowledge about the cultural heritage of Nepal Himalaya in terms of tradition, culture and aesthetic values of the region.

Course Contents:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Teach. Hrs.</u>
Land and People of the Nepal Himalayan Region	
I	
1. The Land	
a. Sources for the study of the region	
b. Geography, ecology and environment	17
c. The Himalayas as source of material, cultural and spiritual life	
2. The People and Culture	
a. Pre-historic culture of Northern Nepal	
b. Ancient and medieval history of Northern Nepal	
c. Ethnic distribution - major cultural features	
d. Economy and subsistence	
f. Social structure	
g. Cultural continuity and change	
h. The Himalayas as a source of inspiration	
II	13
Development of Buddhism in Northern Region	
1. A survey study of Bon religion of northern Nepal	
2. Evolution and expansion of Buddhism in Nepal and Tibet	
3. A comparative study of the four major sects of northern Nepal:	
a. Nyingmapa School	
b. Kagyupa School	
c. Sakyapa School	
d. Gelugpa School	
III	25
Social and Cultural Life	
1. Monastic Institutions, Fairs and Festivals	
a. Organization of monastic institution: Evolution of the concept of incarnate Lama (<i>avatari</i> Lamas)	
b. Hierarchy of Lamas, typology of Lama and monastery	
c. Altar worship and ritual objects	
d. Existing tradition of belief and worship of supernatural forces	
e. Popular Festivals- Yerkong, Teeji, Dumdze, Mani Rimdu and Losar	
2. Glimpses of Society	
a. Family life, rites and rituals	
b. Status of polyandry	
c. The role of the Lama/priest in society	
d. Clan deities and worship traditions	

- e. Status of Languages and literature
f. Brief survey of economic life - major occupations
- IV Art and Architecture of the Northern Region 10**
- a. Caves
b. Gompas
c. Palaces and forts
d. Chhorten and Mani walls
e. Secular buildings
f. Wall and thangka paintings
- V Himalayan Pilgrimage 10**
- a. Concept of Hindu and Buddhist pilgrimage of the northern region
b. Religious significance of the Himalayas from Hindu and Buddhist perspectives with special reference to Gosaikunda, Muktinath and Damodarkunda.

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2. Fisher, James. *Trans-Himalayan Traders*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasisdass, 1986.
3. Giuseppe, Tucci. *The Religions of Tibet*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1970.
4. Jest, Corneille, *A Report on Monuments of Northern Nepal*. UNESCO.
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7. Lopez, Donald S. ed. *Religions of Tibet in Practicce*. Princeton University Press, 1997.
8. Snellgrove, D.L. *Himalayan Pilgrimage*. Boulder: Prajna Press, 1981.
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10. Pandey, R.N., *Buddhist Movements of Northen Nepal*, English Edition, Pragna, 1998.

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