



TEXT BOOK

COURSE OF STUDY

FOR

CULTURE

(Master level)

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY.

TEXT BOOK



J.U. Depository

A Students 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.531	Ancient Polity and Political History of Nepal	100
II	NeHCA.532	Social and Economic History of Nepal	100
II	NeHCA.533	Religion and Philosophy	100
		Any One	
IV	NeHCA 534-1	Epigraphy and Paleography	100
	NeHCA 534-2	History of Civilization	
V	NeHCA. 535	a) Numismatics.....50	100
		b) Research Method50	

NeHCA -531

Ancient Polity and Political History of Nepal

Paper I

Full Marks 100

Teaching Hours 150

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of ancient polity and history that is required as a background for learning archaeology, palaeography, art, architecture and other related areas of culture of Nepal.

Unit I Comprehensive and critical study of the sources 15

1. Literary:

- i. Religious and secular literature: the Puranas (Himavatkhanda and Swayambhu Purana) and the Sanskrit and vernacular Vamshavalis; their nature and date
- ii Foreign Accounts: Tibetan and Chinese annals and travelogues; accounts of the Europeans

2. Archaeological:

- i. Inscriptions,
- ii. Coins,
- iii. Art, Icons,
- iv. Architecture,
- v. Archival sources: manuscript colophon

3. The main trend of the history of Nepal

Unit II Ancient Polity

10

1. Hindu monarchical state: origin aim and functions of monarchy; Mechanism of check and balance upon the king

M A Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to equip the students with specialised knowledge in the areas of social and economic history, religious thoughts and philosophy, epigraphy and palaeography, research methodology, culture concept, art history and critic, numismatics, museology, ethnoculture, Himalayan studies and cultural tourism of Nepal. Master's level of knowledge and expertise in these subject will enable and qualify the students to:

1. Undertake research and obtain Ph.D. degree
2. Enter public and private service in the officer level as archaeologists, palaeographers, art historians and art critics
3. Work as consultants, advisors or researchers in research institutions, Public administration or NGO's.
4. Serve as teachers in universities and other institutes.

Admission Qualification

A student having the following qualification shall be eligible to apply for entry into the Nepali History, Culture and Archaeology(NeHCA) Master programme of Tribhuvan University (TU):

1. Graduate of TU and any other recognized university
2. Bachelor or equivalent in areas such as Buddhist Studies, Pali, Sanskrit, Oriental Studies, Asian Studies, Museology, Archaeology, Nepali Studies, Numismatics, Religion, and various graduates level degrees recognized by TU.

Admission Procedure/Entrance Test

Students having the above-mentioned qualification of graduate-level shall have to appear in the entrance examinations conducted by the NeHCA department. Student shall be granted admission on the basis of merit. The number of students to be enrolled shall be decided by the NeHCA department.

Credit/weight, Teaching and Evaluation Mode

There shall be ten or more papers in this course not exceeding a total of 1,000 marks. Each course of 100 marks is given 150 teaching hours in a session and each course of 50 marks a teaching time of 75 hours. However, there are some practical courses requiring field training for which students shall be taken to the field for practical training, observation and study. In such courses, the participating students shall be examined in the field itself and the marks thus obtained by them shall be sent to the Office of the Controller of Examination, T.U. for record.

2. Features of the Lichchhavi monarchy and its polity .
3. Critical Study of the e^vas during the Lichhavi period.
4. Nepal's political and cultural ties with India, Tibet and China
- ← 5. The contributions of the Lichchhavi dynasty to the development of Nepali culture →

Unit VII Early Medieval History of Nepal 15

1. Origin and significance of the Nepal Samvat; Political condition of Nepal during the ninth century A D
2. A study of history of Nepal Mandal between the tenth century and thirteenth century A D
3. A brief account of the foundation of the Tirhut state in Simraungadh by Nanyadeva; Nepal's relations with Tirhut
4. Nepal's relations with India, Tibet and China

Unit VIII Early Mallas and Khasa Mallas 15

1. Political situation of Nepal Mandal during the rise of the early Mallas; the achievements of Arimalla and Abhayamalla.
2. A brief history of the Khasa Mallas in the Karnali basin and its relations with Nepal Mandal.
3. Critical examination of the raid made by Sultan Shams-Uddin of Bengal and its impact on the history of Nepal.
4. A survey of political development of Nepal Mandal before the rise of Jayasthiti Malla.

Unit IX Rise and Fall of the late Malla dynasty 20

1. Jayasthiti Malla; his life and achievements; an analytical study of his social and economic reforms

2. Conquests and contributions of Yaksha Malla
3. Causes and consequences of the division of Kathmandu Valley
4. The inter-state relations of the period; the fall of the Malla dynasty
5. The contributions of the Malla dynasty to the development of Nepali art and culture

Unit X The unification of Nepal and Late History 20

1. A short history of Gorkha before the rise of Prithvi Narayan Shah
2. Prithvi Narayan Shah's conquests and contributions to the process of unification
3. Evaluation of the political and cultural unification
4. The causes of Sugauli Treaty and its impact on the history of Nepal
5. An analysis of the Rana rule; its contributions to political, social and economic fields; The Nepal-British Relations and the inclusion of the Naya Muluk
6. A survey of the democratic movements in Nepal

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References

1. Athikari, Suryamani, *The Khasa Kingdom*, New Delhi: Morala publication, 1997.
2. Altekar, A.S. *State and Government in Ancient India*, Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidass, 1958.
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4. Chalise Chakrapani. (Trans.) *Manusmriti* (Nepali), Kathmandu, 2003VS.
5. Ghimire, Vishnu. *Palpa Rajyako Itihas*, Part I (Nepali) Chitwan, 2045 VS.
6. Giri, Gitu. *Pyuthanko Itihas*, (Nepali). Pyuthan, 2052 VS.
7. Jayaswal, K. P. *Hindu Polity*. Bangalore, 1967.
8. Jha, Hit Narayan. *The Lichchhavis*. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Publications, 1970.
9. Nepal, G.M. *Nepal Nirukta* (Nepali). Kathmandu: R.N. Academy, 2040 VS.
10. Pandey, R.N. *The Making of Modern Nepal*. New Delhi: Nirala Publications, 1997.
11. Pandey R.N. and Dinesh C. Regmi, *Nepalko Pauranik Itihas* (Nepali) Kathmandu, TU, 2054 VS.
12. Petech, Luciano, *Medieval Nepal*, Roma, 1984.
13. Regmi, D. R. *Ancient Nepal*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1965.
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15. Regmi J.C. *Lichchhavi kalin Itihas* (Nepali) Kathmandu, TU, 1996.
16. ----- *Nepalka Baidhanik Parampara* (Nepali). Kathmandu: TU, 1979.
17. Sanwal, B. D. *Social and Political History Nepal*. New Delhi: Manohar, 1993.
18. Sharma, R.S. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions In Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal, 1068.
19. Shashtri, K.A. Nilakanta and G. Srinivasachari, *Advanced History of India*. Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1982.
20. Vaidya, T.R. and T. Mishra. *Political History of Modern Nepal*, (also available in Nepali), Kathmandu, TU, 1997.
21. Vajracharya, D.V. (Ed.) *Lichchhavi Kalka Abhilekh* (Nepali) . Kathmandu, TU, 2053.

NeHCA 532 Social and Economic History of Nepal

Paper I1
Full Marks 100
Teaching Hours 150

Course Objective

- The objective of the course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of social and economic history of Nepal along with a background of the origin and development of social institutions of South Asia.

The paper is divided into two groups:

- Group A Social History of Nepal
- Group B Economic History of Nepal

Group A Social History of Nepal

Teaching Hours

Unit I Introductory

20

- A general survey of the sources of the ancient society and its social and economic history: archaeological, epigraphic, palaeographic and numismatic sources; literary and traditional sources: indigenous, Indian and Tibetan-Chinese
- An introduction to early society of South Asia:
 - Aims and ideals of the four *Purusharthas*, three *Rinas*, four *Varnas* and *Jati*.
 - Significance of *Sanskaras*: *Jatakarma*, *Namakarana*, *Upa-nayana*, *Vivaha* and *Antyeshti*.
 - The aims and ideals of ancient education.
- Family**: types; merit and demerit of the joint family system, role of the head of family.

4. Position of women in the family with a reference to polygamy, polyandry, widow marriage; women's right on property

Unit II Society and Social History of Ancient Nepal 10

1. A survey of the evolution of the Nepali social structure comprising the Hindus of four *Varnas* and different *Jatis*; the Buddhist Upasakas and the organized monks
2. The eighteen communities (*astadasha prakriti*) in the early society

Unit III Social Institutions, organization and practices 10

1. Family and marriage
2. Position of women
3. Education
4. Goshthis: the types and functions
5. Social functions of *Bhattadhikarana* and *Mapchok*
6. Means of entertainment

Unit IV Social History of Medieval Nepal 15

1. Sources for the social history of the medieval period
2. Composition of social structure of the urban and rural regions; society in Kathmandu Valley and regions of the hill, Tarai and Himalayas.
3. Social structure of the Newars of Nepal Mandal and Dolakha

Unit V Social Institutions, organization and practices 15

1. Family, marriage and position of women
2. Social organization: *Guthi* and *Phuki*

3. Education
4. Food and drink; dress and ornament (;)
5. Means of entertainment with a reference to different jatras and festivals

Group B Economic History of Nepal

Unit VI Introductory 15

1. A comprehensive and critical study of the sources for the economic history of Nepal
2. An introduction to economic organization of early Hindus: economic resources: agriculture, animal breeding, industry, trade, mining and forestry

Unit VII Economic History of Ancient Nepal 15

1. **Agriculture:** land system, land types, land ownership, land measurement; irrigation and agricultural products
2. **Industry:** agro-based industry, mining and metal industry; pottery and masonry
3. **State income; revenue and taxation:** *trikara*; unpaid labour: *vishti*.
4. **Trade:** commodities; guilds; medium of exchange: coins, commodities and gold; Nepal's trade with India and Tibet

Unit VIII Economic History of Medieval Nepal 15

Agriculture

1. Types of land; System of the measurement of land; Land ownership and tenancy, irrigation; Slavery and unpaid labour; Revenue, Land tax

2. Agricultural products; and weight and measurement system

3. Animal husbandary and its productions

Unit IX Industry, Trade and Commerce of Medieval Nepal

20

1. Cottage industry:

Agro-based industry; Metal industry, Stone industry; Sculpture and handicrafts; Woodwork and Clay work: Masonry and Pottery

2. Trade and Commerce:

Medium of exchange: coins and commodities; internal and external trade

3. Commercial relations of Nepal with neighbouring countries: India and Tibet

4. Status of Nepal as *en rout* trade centre between India and Tibet

5. Economic functions of urban and sub-urban regions; economic relationship between rural and urban settlements

Unit X Economic Resources and activities of early modern Nepal

15

1. Agriculture:

- a. the nature of land-holding rights,
- b. Jamindars and other functionaries in village's
- c. Unpaid labour obligation,
- d. Land of Villages;
- e. Land tenure and taxation system

2. Trade and Commerce:

Use of money; handicrafts in Kathmandu Valley; enterpot trade through Kathmandu Valley

References

1. Adhya G.I. *Early Indian Economics*. Calcutta: Asia Publishing House, 1966.
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3. Banerjee, C.S. *Society in Ancient India*. New Delhi : D.H.Print World, 1993.
4. Dhungel, Ramesh K. *Nepalko Prachin Arthavyavastha*. (Nepali) Kathmandu, 2043 V.S.
5. Jha, Hit Narayan. *The Lichchhavis*. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Publications, 1970.
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13. Regmi, M.C. *A study in Economic History of Nepal*. Delhi: Manjushri Prakashan, 1971.
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15. Tandon Govinda, *Nepalma Guthi Vyavastha* (Nepali) Kathmanu: Nepal Adhayan Samiti, 2052.
16. Vajracharya, D.V. (Ed.) *Lichchhavi Kalka Abhilekh* (Nepali) . Kathmandu, TU, 2053.

NeHCA 533

Religion and Philosophy

Paper III

Full Marks 100

Teaching Hours 150

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of religious beliefs, practices and thoughts of the people of Nepal in a historic perspective.

The courses have been divided into two: Group A and Group B.

Group A Religion

Unit I Introduction

15

1. Sources for the study of history of different religions and philosophy that prevailed in Nepal
2. Religion, its origin and development
3. Vedic Religion: rites, rituals and philosophy:
 - a. Yajna; types and nature of *Agnihotra, Somayaga, Ashvamedha*
 - b. Vedic Divinities and their domains: *Dyusthaniya: Varuna, Surya, Savita, Vishnu, Mitra and Ashwins; Antarikshasthaniya: Indra, Rudra, Vata, Parjanya; Prithvisthaniya: Agni, Soma, Prithvi, Brihaspati.*
 - c. Mysticism of Atharvaveda; The four *Abhicharas: Marana, Mohana, Sammohana, Uchchatana* and *Vashikarana*
 - d. Concepts of Vedic and Upanisadic religion: monotheism, polytheism, pantheism, henotheism

Unit II Post-Upanishadic Hinduism

15

1. The cult of theistic *bhakti* to Vasudeva Krishna, the *Bhagavata*, the *Vyuhavada* and *Pancharatra*;

Teachings of *Shrimad-bhagavatgita*: *karma-yoga*, *jnana-yoga* and *bhakti-yoga*

2. Theory of incarnation of Vishnu; significance of the ten incarnations.

3. Development of Vaishnavism; concepts of sub-sects: Ramanuja, Nimbarka, Ramananda and Kabir

4. Vaishnavism in Nepal in different periods

Unit III Smarta /Sanatana Dharma

15

1. The concepts of Trinity: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva-Mahadeva and the *Pancayana*: Ganesha, Shiva, Durga, Vishnu and Surya

2. Features of *Smarta* or *Sanatana Dharma* emerging in fifth century: Vedic *yajna*, image worship, theistic *bhakti*, *varnadharma* and recitation of *mantra* and *mahatmyas*

3. History of Hindism in Nepal

Unit IV Shaivism and Shaktism

15

1. **Siva worship**: *Rudra* and *Shiva* in Rigveda, Yajurveda and Shvetashvetara Upanishad; Shiva in the epics and Puranas. Shaivism: different sub-sects: *Pashupata*, *Shaiva*, *Kapalika* and *Kalamukha*, Kashmiri Shaivism, *Lingayata* or *Virashaiva* and the *Natha* cult

2. a. **Shakti worship**: in Vedas, Epics and Puranas

b. Development of Shaktism

c. The Sakta cults: *Ashtamatrika*, *Navadurga*, *Kumari*, *Dasha mahavidya* and the Tantric Shaktism. Shaktism in Nepal in different periods

3. Shaivism in Nepal in different periods

Unit V Buddhism

17

1. Historical background for the development of Buddhism.
2. Introduction to Buddhist literature: *Tripitaka*, *Nava Vyakarana Sutra*, *Guhyasamaja Tantra*, *Chakrasamvara Tantra*, *Hevajra Tantra*
3. Role of *Tri-Ratna* in Buddhism
4. Development of Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana ideologies
5. Lamaistic Buddhism of Northern Nepal
6. Basic tenets of Mahayana and Vajrayana schools of Buddhism.
7. Influence of Vajrayana on Nepali thought and culture
8. Historical background for the development of Buddhism
9. History of Buddhism in Nepal; the revival of Theravada Buddhism

Unit VI Other Religious Beliefs and Thoughts

13

1. Religious beliefs and practices of different ethnic communities of Nepal; animism; *Jhankrism*; Bon; worship of ancestors, spirits, home, hearth, *Vayu*, river, clan hero; *Sahalesh* and *virgatha*

2. Religious important of Mundhum, of the Kirants
3. The Masta cult of Western Nepa
4. The Josmani cult
5. An Introduction to the religion of Islam, and Christianity its teachings and Contribution and impact on Nepalese Society .

Group B Philosophy

Unit VII	An Introduction to the six Astika Philosophy	3
	Sankhya Philosophy	15
	1. Meaning and antiquity; the founder and literature; the theory of liberation	
	2. The theory of creation with a reference to i. <i>Prakriti</i> , ii. <i>Purusha</i> , iii. <i>Mahattatva</i> , iv. <i>Ahankara</i> , v. Five <i>karmendriyas</i> and five <i>jnanendriyas</i> , vi. Mind, vii. Five <i>sukshma</i> <i>tanmatras</i> , viii. Five <i>mahabhutas</i>	
Unit VIII	Yoga Philosophy	12
	1. Meaning and antiquity; literature; the founder	
	2. Analysis of Chittavritti; Types of Yoga systems: i. Mantra yoga, ii. Hatha yoga, iii. Laya yoga iv. Raja yoga	
	3. The eight-fold path of Yoga	
Unit IX	Vedanta Philosophy	15

1. Meaning and antiquity; literature:
prāsthana-trayi: i. *Upanishads*, ii. *Brahmasutra*
and iii. *Shrimad bhagavat gita*
2. The metaphysics of Vedānta: i. *Jiva*, ii. *Jagat*,
iii. *Maya*, iv. *Brahma*
3. Main schools of Vedānta: i. *Advaita*, ii.
Vishistadvaita, iii. *Dvaitadvaita*

Unit X Buddhist Philosophy

15

1. Philosophy of the Theravadis and Mahayana;
concept of Nirvana and the Bodhisattvahood
2. The four philosophical schools of Buddhism:
i. Sautrantika, ii. Vaibhasika, iii. Madyamika
and iv. Yogachara

References

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Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989.
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Kalinga Prakashan, 1998.
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5. Kieth, A.B. *The Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas and the
Upanishadas*. Cambridge, 1925.
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19. Wilkins, W.J. *Hindu Mythology (Vedic and Puranic)* . Delhi Book Store, 1972.

NeHCA- 534-1

Epigraphy and Palaeography

Paper IV
Full Marks 100
Teaching Hours 150

Objective

The objective of the course is to provide comprehensive, theoretical and practical knowledge of epigraphy and various writings prevalent in Nepal so that the students are able to read and understand the dynamics and significance of written documents.

The course contains theoretical study of 60 marks and practical knowledge of ancient and medieval scripts of 40 marks.

	Teaching Hours
Unit I Epigraphy	15
1. Meaning and scope: decipherment, interpretation and classification of inscriptions	
2. Sources for the study of epigraphy	
3. History of epigraphic study in Nepal	
4. Inscriptions of Nepal: Materials; Tools and techniques; Error and Corrections	
Unit II Types of Inscriptions	15
1. Official Inscriptions: Royal charters, orders and proclamations, <i>prasadashasana</i> , Donative or <i>danashasana</i> , Eulogies or <i>prashasti</i> , and treaties or <i>sandhipatra</i>	
2. Private Inscriptions: donative, commemorative	

3. Technical expressions: beginning and closing formulas, language and style, design, motif, art and craft of Nepali inscriptions

4. Importance of epigraphy for the study of history and culture; demerit of Nepali inscriptions

Unit III Manuscript writing 15

1. Materials, size, writing, miniature painting and colophon of Nepali manuscripts

2. Book art of Nepal

3. Eras used in inscriptions and manuscripts of Nepal: An introduction to the Vikrama, Shaka, and Nepal Samvats

4. A history of the study of Nepali manuscripts

Unit IV Study of Ancient Writing 20

1. Palaeography: meaning and scope: description, decipherment, interpretation and classification of ancient writing

2. Beginning and development of writing:
a. hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic systems of Sumeria and Egypt),

b. The syllabic writing

c. Alphabetic writing of Greece

3. The Indus Valley writing: basic features, problems of origin and decipherment

4. The controversy regarding the antiquity of writing of the Indo-Aryans

Unit V Study of the Mauryan Brahmi Script 15

1. Vowels and consonants, the system of medial vowels (the *matras*), formation of the

conjunct (the *samyuktakshar*) and features of the Brahmi of Asoka's epigraphy.

2. A study of Ashoka's *dhammalipi* (epigraphy) including the Lumbini and Niglihava Pillar inscriptions and their significance.
3. Development of the Brahmi: the equalization of the thick top verticals; introduction of new tool and technique, the effect of cursive hand, addition of new signs and emergence of head marks; the features of the styles of Shaka Kshatrapas of Mathura, Kushanas and Maghas of Kaushambi.

Unit VI Study of the Lichchhavi Script

20

1. Derivation of the Lichchhavi scripts; a comparative study of the writings of the Kausambi inscriptions, Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta and the Statue Inscription of Jaya Varma.
2. A study of vowels and consonants, medial vowel signs, head marks and conjuncts.
3. Theories of development of the Lichchhavi script in the two and five stages; the concepts of Kutila features.
4. Features developed in later stages; the development of tail and head line, the cursive hand and the Nagari features and the condition leading to the emergence of different styles of the Newari writings.

Unit VII Post Lichhavi writing

12

1. The name Newari or *Newah Akhah* and its derivation
2. The *Kunmol* and *Bhujinmoh*, new letters, angular headline, well developed systems of medial vowels and the complicated system of conjunct
3. The theory of their derivation and the contributions of the traditional Lichchhavi and the Proto-Bengali writings
4. An introduction to the Maithili script

Unit VIII Study of Different Styles of Newari Scripts

20

A study of new letters, the systems of headlines, medial vowels, conjuncts and other features of *Bhujinmoh* (hooked characters) *Golmol*, *Pachunmoh*, the Prachalit Newari and *Ranjana* (broad characters with a thick and distinct headline); their writing styles

Unit IX Study of Numeral Signs

10

1. Ancient numeral systems in the Mauryan, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Lichchhavi and the different styles of Newari scripts
2. Word numeral system
3. An introduction to the letter numeral systems, individual signs and decimal system

Unit X Learning of Writing and decipherment

10

A thorough practice of decipherment of inscriptions and manuscripts and transliteration of their Devanagari versions into the original scripts.

References

1. Buhler.J.G. *Indian Palaeography*. New Delhi: Orient Books,1980.
2. Dani, A.H. *Indian Palaeography*. Oxford, 1963.
3. Diring, David. *The Alphabet*. London, 1968.
4. Gelb, I.J. *A Study of Writing*. Chicago and London: 1984.
5. Gupta, S.P. and K.S.Ramachandran, (Ed.) *The Origin of Brahmi Script*. Delhi: D.K.Publications, 1979.
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14. Verma, T.P. *The Palaeography of Brahmi Script in North India*. Varanasi: Siddhartha Prakashan, 1971.

NeHCA 534-2

History of Civilization

(For Private Students only)

Paper IV

Full Marks 100

Teaching Hours 150

Objective.

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

Teaching Hours

Unit I Main Factors of the Development of Civilization 10

An outline study of the following factors that led to the development of civilizations in different parts of the world: (after the model of Brian Fagan)

- a. Technology
- b. Ecology
- c. Population
- d. Irrigation
- e. Trade
- f. Warfare
- g. Religion
- h. State

Unit II Civilization of East Asia 15

1. Ancient Civilization of China: Origin of Agriculture in East Asia
2. A study of the Shang and Chou civilizations: Political, economic and cultural life during the Chou and Shang rule; Major contributions to the world

Unit III Civilizations of the Near East 10

Mesopotamia: Origin of the first cities; Phases of the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian and Assyrians. Religion; Role of the priest in the society; State and religion. Hammurabi of Babylonia and his Code. Origin of writing and literature

Unit IV Egyptian Civilization 15

An introduction to the history of Egyptian civilization: early, middle and new kingdoms; the rise of Pharaohs; ancient society, religion, art, Pyramid architecture and writing and their contributions to the world

Unit V Indus Valley Civilization 25

1. An introduction to the land, people and society of the Indus valley Civilization; Town Planning, art, craft, architecture and religion of the people
2. An assessment of the following:
 - a. Date, origin and expansion of the Civilization
 - b. Authors of the Civilization
 - c. Their contributions to the South Asians
 - d. Indus people versus the Vedic Aryans
 - e. Theories on the fall of the Indus Valley civilization

Unit VI Vedic Aryan civilization 25

1. An introduction to Vedic literature
2. Features of the Early Aryan society: a. economy, b. occupation, c. social strata, d. polity, e. religion
3. Origin of the Aryans and expansions of Vedic civilization

4. Features of the Later Aryan society: a. economy, b. occupation, c. social strata, d. status of the king, e. religion, philosophy and priesthood, f. role of women in society

Unit VII Buddhist Civilization 15

A study of the Buddhist civilization in India and Nepal between sixth century B.C. and sixth century A.D.

1. Life and Teaching of Buddha; The role of tri-ratna in the Buddhist society
2. Contributions of Ashoka to the Buddhism; significance of his Lumbini Pillar inscription
3. Contributions of Kanishka to the Buddhism
4. Basic concepts of Theravada and the Mahayana, Monks and Upasakas in the Buddhist society
5. Buddhist religion and society in Nepal during the early Lichchhavi period

Unit VIII The Greek (Hellenistic) Civilization 15

1. A study of the main features of the Hellenistic civilization. Greek Sculpture, pillars and architecture, coinage and alphabetic writing
2. Greek contributions to the development of Greco-Roman art and architecture in Europe
3. Greek contributions to the world: art, education and philosophy
4. The origin of state and farming in Europe

Unit IX The Meso-American Civilizations

10

1. The main features of Olmec Phase and Classical Period
2. The Mya people and their culture
3. The Aztecs and their culture with special focus on astrology, art and architecture
4. Impact of the Aztec culture on Meso-American life and culture

Unit X The Incas of Peru

10

1. The main features of the Inca civilization
2. Religion and State in Inca civilization
3. The solar cult and its impact on Inca life
4. Town Planning and roads
5. Causes of the fall of the civilization

References

1. Adams, R.E.W., ed. *The Origins of Maya Civilization*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1977.
2. Allchin, B. and Raymond. *The Birth of Indian Civilization*, Penguin Books, 1968.
3. Boardman John, et al. *The Oxford History of Greece and the Hellenistic World*. Oxford University Press, 1991.
4. Conrad, Geoffrey, W. and Arthur A. Demarest. *Religion and Empire, The Dynamics of Aztec and Inca Expansionism*, Cambridge University Press, 1984.
5. Dutt, Nalinaksha, *Early Monastic Buddhism*, Calcutta, Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1971
6. Fagan, Brian M. *People of the Earth, An Introduction to World Prehistory*. Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1977.
7. Khatri, Prem Kumar. *Utpatti Manav Sabhyata kehi Pakshako Manavashastriya Adhyayan* (Nepali). Kathmandu: TU, 2055.
8. Koshambi, D.D. *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India*. Delhi, 1992.
9. Majumdar, R.C. ed. *The Vedic Age (up to 600 B.C.)*, Bombay: Bharatiya Bidyabhavan, 1965.
10. _____ *The Classical Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Bidyabhavan, 1970.
11. Oates, David and Joan, *The Rise of Civilization*. Oxford, 1976.
12. Pandeya Govinda Chandra. *Buddhha Dharma ke Vikas ka Itihas* (Hindi). Lucknow: Hindi Samiti, 1963.

Objectives

The main objective of the course is to provide a detailed knowledge of the coins of the ancient and medieval Nepal on the background information on the beginning and evolution of coins in the South Asian sub-continent.

Unit I Introduction**10**

1. Beginning and development of monetization in the Indian subcontinent
2. An introduction to Punch-marked coins and coins of Indo-Greeks Kushanas and Guptas of India, their features, including designs, symbols, legend
3. Sources of the study of numismatics of Nepal: coins, inscriptions, archives and museum

Unit II Early Coins of Nepal**20**

1. A study of the Lichchhavi coins of Nepal, including *shri-mananka*, *vaishravana*, *shreyamshuh*, *Maharajadhirajasya*, *Kamadohi*, *Jishnuguptasya*, *shri-gunanka*, and *Pashupati* coins; Their types, motifs, design, fabric, weight, manufacturing technique, legend and script
2. Denomination and value of the Lichchhavi coins and their relations to *pana*, *purans* and *karshapana* mentioned in the contemporary inscriptions

Unit III Post-Lichchhavi Coins**10**

1. A study of *damma* and *shivaka*: their design, fabric, weight, types, legend and palaeography, and authorship

2. A study of the coins of Dolakha: their design, fabric, weight, legend and palaeography

Unit IV Malla Coins of Kathmandu Valley 20
A study of the design, fabric, weight, value, denomination, legend, scripts and manufacturing technique of Malla coins of the three principalities of Kathmandu Valley

Unit V Comparative study of the features of Coins 15

1. A study on the indigenous features on the Malla coins.
2. The presence of legends in Arabic script reading titles of Moghul rulers of India in the Malla coins and the question of foreign influence.
3. Nepal's monetary relations with Tibet.
4. A survey of early Shah Coins of Nepal.

References

1. Sircar, D.C. *Studies in Indian Coins*. Delhi: Motilall, 1968.
2. Gupta, P.L. *Prachin Bharatiya Mudrayen*.
3. Walsh, E. H. *The Coinage of Nepal*. (reprint. Varanasi).
3. Joshi, Satya Mohan. *Nepali Rastriya Mudra*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan, 2042.
4. Joshi Hari Ram. *Uttar Prachin Kalin Mudra*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan, 2033.
5. Regmi, J.C. *Lichchhavi Sanskriti*,
6. Dhungel, R.K. *Prachin Arthavyavastha*, Kathmandu.
7. Rhodes, N.G. & Others, *The Coinage of Nepal*. London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1989.
8. Dwivedi, P.K, *Comparative Survey of the Coins of the Shah Dynasty*. Kathmandu.
9. Pandey, R.N. "Attribution to Pashupti Coins" T.U. Journal, Kathmandu. Vol III.
10. *Journal of Numismatic Society of India*, vols. XXI, Part 1 (1959), XXVIII, Part 1 (1966), XXXIII. Part 2 (1977).

Research Methodology

(Optional)

NeHCA- 535 (A)

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.

(For Regular student's Theory 40 marks & Paper writing 10 marks)

Course Contents:

Unit I

8

Introduction

- Meaning, types and signification of Research.
- A brief introduction of Nepali historiography and Pattern of history writing.
- Defining and identifying Research Problem.
- Identification and Selection of the problem.

Unit II

12

Research Design/ Proposal

- Meaning of research design

- b. Features of a good research design
- c. Important concepts ^{of} research design
- d. Types of research design
- e. Preparation and main features of a research proposal.

12

Unit III

Nature and types of Evidences

- 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 signification 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.

Unit IV

Methods of Collections of Data

20

in Historical, Cultural, Social and Archaeological Research:

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. Samples 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

Unit V Processing, Analysis and Presentation of Data

23

- 1 i Editing, coding and classification in the tabulation 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. Pagination
- iii. Footnote
- iv. Use of italics
- v. Uniformity in the use of titles and subtitles

Note :

1. The First year regular student's should write two different papers on the relevant topics assigned by concerned teacher. This work will cover 10 (5+5) marks.
2. At the end of the academic session, the students must write their research proposals and defend them in the department.

Recommended Readings

1. Adhikari, K.K., **A Brief Survey of Nepali Historiography**, Kathmandu: U.K.A., 1980
2. Bailey, Kenneth D., **Methods of Social Research** New York, 1978.
3. Black, James and
Dean J.Champion, **Methods and Issues in Social Research**, New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1976.
4. Cochram, G.William, **Sampling Technique**, Second edition, A Wiley International edition, 1963.
5. Dahal, Peshal and
S.P. Khatiwada, **Anusandhan Paddhati**, (Nepali) Kathmandu: M.K Publishers, 2058.
6. Goodie. J.William.
Halt, K, Paul, **Methods in Social Research**. McCraw- Hill Book company, Inc, 1952

7. Kothari, C.R.. **Research Methodology**, New Delhi: Vishwa Prakashan, 1997
8. Raya, parasnath. **Ansundha Parichaya**.(Hindi), Agra: L.N. Agrawal, 1989.
9. Rahim, F.Abdul, **Thesis writting: A Manual for Researchers**, New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited Publishers 2006 .
10. Sharm, Pream, **A Handbook of Social Science Research Methodology**, Kathmandu: Kirti Prakashan, 2007 .
11. Wolf, Howard K.,
P.R.Pant, **A Handbook of Social Science Research and Thesis writing**, Kathmandu, P.R. Pant, Dillibazar, 1999.
12. Young, Pauline V., **Scientific Social Surveys and Research**, 4th/ New York: Prentice- Hall, 1998.

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