



M.A. 1st - 4th Semester Curriculum
2016 A.O. (Revised)

Effective from the First Semester 2017



**Central Department of Nepalese History, Culture &
Archaeology (NeHCA)**

M. A. Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology

1st - 4th Semester Curriculum

2016 A.D. (Revised)

Effective from the first semester 2017

Submitted to Dean's office

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences,

Tribhuvan University

Kathmandu, Nepal.



S. Sharma

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to equip the students with specialized knowledge in the areas of ancient polity, ancient and medieval Nepalese history, social and economic history, religious thoughts and philosophy, epigraphy and paleography, research methodology Nepali Society and culture, art and Architecture, Numismatics, Museology, Archaeology, Himalayan Heritage and Cultural Tourism of Nepal.

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

1. To undertake research and obtain Ph.D. degree,
2. To enter public and private service in the officer level as an archaeologist, paleographer, art historian, ethnographer,
3. To work as consultant, advisor or researcher in various research institutions, Public administration or NGO's.
4. To serve as a teacher in universities and other Campuses.

Admission Qualification

A student having the qualification of Graduate from T.U and any other recognized universities shall be eligible to apply for entry into the Nepalese, History, Culture and Archaeology(NeHCA) Master Programme of Tribhuvan University (TU).

Admission Procedure/Entrance Test

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

Credit/weight, Teaching and Evaluation Mode

There will be **twenty two papers** in this course not exceeding a total of **66 Credit**. Each course of 3 Credit is given 48 hours in a Semester. However, there are some practical courses requiring field training for which students will be taken to the field for observation and study. The University will bear the entire expenses for the training and observations. In such courses, the participating students will be examined in the field itself and the marks thus obtained by them will be sent to the DEAN, T.U. for record.

Provision for Thesis

Thesis writing is compulsory for Master's Degree.

Duration of the course and examinations : Two years (Four semesters). Final examination at the end of each semester.



S. Maina

Course Structure:

First Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.551	Ancient Polity and Political History of Ancient Nepal. ✓	3	48
II	NeHCA.552	Medieval and Modern History of Nepal.	3	48
III	NeHCA.553	Social History of Nepal	3	48
IV	NeHCA 554	Cultural Tourism	3	48
V	NeHCA 555	Nepalese Society and Culture. ✓	3	48
VI	NeHCA 556	Epigraphy ✓	3	48

Second Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.557	Paleography •	3	48
II	NeHCA.558	Religion •	3	48
III	NeHCA 559	Philosophy •	3	48
IV	NeHCA 560	Principle of Archaeology •	3	48
V	NeHCA 561	Field Archaeology	3	48
VI	NeHCA 562	Economic History of Nepal •	3	48

Third Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.563	Pre-history	3	48
II	NeHCA.564	Architecture of Nepal	3	48
III	NeHCA 565	Iconography	3	48
IV	NeHCA 566	Fine Arts of Nepal	3	48
V	NeHCA 567	Museology	3	48
VI	NeHCA 568	Numismatics	3	48

Fourth Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.569	Heritage Management in Tourism	3	48
II	NeHCA.570	Himalayan Heritage	3	48
III	NeHCA 571	Research Methodology	3	48
IV	NeHCA 572	Thesis	3	48

CENTRAL DEPT. OF NEPALESE HISTORY, CULTURE & ANTHROPOLOGY
KATHMANDU

S. M. Saini

NeHCA - 551

Ancient Polity and Political History of Ancient Nepal

Semester- 1ST
Paper - I
Cr-3
Teaching Hours - 48

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 history and culture of Nepal.

Unit I Comprehensive and critical study of the sources of the Hindu polity and political History of Ancient Nepal. 8

1. Literary Sources
2. Archaeological Sources
3. Foreign Accounts .

Unit II Ancient Polity. 6

1. Hindu monarchical state: origin, aim and functions of monarchy; Mechanism of check and balance upon the king
2. Republic or Oligarchic states: origin and development, Legislative and judicial mechanism

Unit III Nepal and Ancient India. 6

1. The Mauryan empire in India and the contributions of Ashoka. Relation with Nepal.
2. Kushana rule in India : contributions in the development of art and culture.
3. The foundation of the Gupta empire in India; contributions in the development of art and culture. Relation with Nepal.



Unit IV The foundation of organized political system in Nepal 10

1. Nepal: its origin, etymology and antiquity; geo-graphical diversity and extent of the country in different periods
2. A Brief Survey of the Vidcha of Janakpur, the Shakyas of Kapilvastu and the Koliyas of Devadaha.
3. The Gopals, Mahispalas (Abhiras) and the Kiratas of Kathmandu Valley.

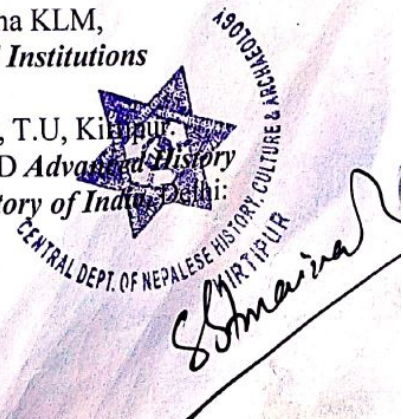
Unit V History of the Lichchhavis 18

1. Foundation of the Lichchhavi rule in Nepal and a brief history of the Lichchhavis before the rise of Manadeva Ist.
2. Critical Study of the following Lichchhavi rulers of Nepal:- Manadeva I, Shivadeva I, Anshuvarma, Narendradeva and Jayadeva II,
3. The historicity of Bhrikuti
4. The Role of the Samantas in the Lichchhavi polity.
5. Administrative system of the Lichchhavi period
6. Critical Study of the Eras prevalent during the Lichhavi period.
7. Nepal's political and cultural ties with India, Tibet and China .
8. The Contributions of Lichhavi dynasty to the development of Nepalese art and culture
9. Decline of the Lichchhavis.

References

English –

1. Altekar, A.S., 1958 A.D., *State and Government in Ancient India*, Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas,
2. Jayaswal, K. P., 1967 A.D., *Hindu Polity*, Bangalore,
3. Jha, Hit Narayan, 1970. A.D. , *The Licchavis*, Varanasi: Chaukhamba Publications,
4. Regmi, D. R., 1965.A.D., *Ancient Nepal*, Calcutta: Firma KLM,
5. Sharma, R.S., 1968 A.D., *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions In Ancient India*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas
6. Shrestha, C.B. and others, *Historic Cities of Asia*, CNAS, T.U, Kirtipur.
7. Shashtri, K.A. Nilakantha and G. Srinivasachari, 1982AD *Advanced History of India* and G. Srinivasachari, 1982A.D., *Advanced History of India*, Delhi: Allied Publishers.



8. Tiwari, Sudarshan Raj, 2001 A.D., *The Ancient Settlements of the Kathmandu Valley*, Kirtipur: CNAS, T.U.,
 9. Vajracharya, Dhana Vajra and Kamal P. Malla, 1985 A.D., *The Gopalraj Vanshavali*, Kathmandu:

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१. आचार्य बाबुराम, वि.सं. २०६०, प्राचीनकालको नेपाल, काठमाडौं: श्रीकृष्ण आचार्य ।
 २. नेपाल, ज्ञानमणि, वि.सं. २०४०, नेपाल निरुक्त, काठमाडौं: नेपालराजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान ।
 ३., वि.सं. २०४५, नेपाल भोट चीन सम्बन्धका केही सांस्कृतिक पक्ष, नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान ।
 ४. पाण्डे, रामनिवास र दिनेशचन्द्र रेग्मी, वि.सं. २०५४, नेपालको पौराणिक इतिहास काठमाडौं: ने.ए.अ.केन्द्र, त्रि.वि., कीर्तिपुर ।
 ५. वज्राचार्य, धनवज्र, वि.सं. २०५३, (सं), लिच्छविकालका अभिलेख, कीर्तिपुर: ने.ए.अ.संस्थान, त्रि.वि.,।
 ६. वि.सं. २०६४, गोपालराजवंशावलीको ऐतिहासिक विवेचना, कीर्तिपुर: ने.ए.अ.केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.,।
 ७. बाङ्गदेल, लैनसिंह, वि.सं. २०६२, जयवर्माको मूर्ति र नेपालको वर्मा वंश, काठमाडौं: मण्डला प्रकाशन ।
 ८. रेग्मी, जगदीशचन्द्र, वि.सं. २०५३, लिच्छवि इतिहास, कीर्तिपुर: ने.ए.अ.केन्द्र त्रि.वि.,।
 ९. वि.सं. २०३५, नेपालको राजनैतिक इतिहास, काठमाडौं: नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान ।
 १०. रेग्मी, जगदीशचन्द्र, वि.सं. २०३६, नेपालका वैधानिक परम्परा, कीर्तिपुर: पा.वि.केन्द्र, त्रि.वि., ।
 ११. संस्कृति केन्द्रीय विभाग, वि.सं. २०३७, नेपालको इतिहासका केही विवरणहरू विषयहरू, कीर्तिपुर: संस्कृति के.वि., त्रि.वि.,।
 ११. रामायण, महाभारत, मनुस्मृति, कौटिल्यको अर्थशास्त्रका सम्बन्धित अर्थशास्त्र



Medieval and Modern History of Nepal

Semester- Ist
Paper - II
Cr-3
Teaching Hours - 48

Course Objective

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

Unit I Early Medieval History of Nepal

6

1. Critical study of the sources of History of Medieval and Modern History of Nepal .
 - i) Literary.
 - ii) Archaeological.
 - iii) Foreign Accounts.
2. Origin and significance of the Nepal Samvat, Political condition of Nepal during the 9th century to 12th century AD

Unit II History of Tirahut and Khasa Malla.

7

1. A brief account of the foundation of the Tirahut state in Simraungadh, Contributions, relation with Kathmandu valley and Cultural Impact on Nepal .
2. A brief history of Khasa Mallas of the Karnali region: Contributions and relation with Kathmandu valley.



Unit III Medieval History of Nepal.

12

1. Emergence of Malla rule in Kathmandu Valley. History of Ari Malla and Abhaya Malla.
2. A Critical Survey of Political Situation of Kathmandu Valley before the rise of Jayasthiti Malla .
3. Jayasthiti Malla - An analytic study of his dynasty, rise to power and critical evolution of his reforms.
4. Yakshya Malla- Brief study of his life, conquests and contributions.

Unit IV Later Medieval Period

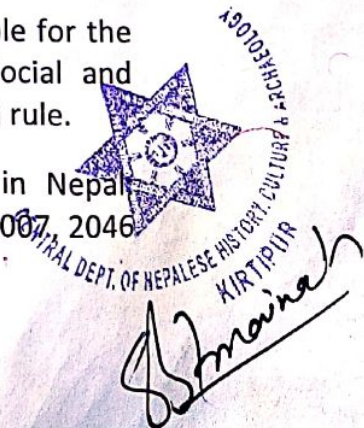
8

1. An Analysis of the causes of the political division of the Nepal Valley after Yaksha Malla.
2. A Brief Survey of the rise and fall of the Baise, Chaubise and Sena states.
3. The nature and trend of inter-state relations in Nepal in the Medieval Period.
4. A short history of Gorkha before the rise of Prithivi Naraya Shah

Unit V Modern Nepal

15

1. The Unification of Nepal:- Contributions of Prithvi Narayan Shah, Rajendra Laxmi, Bahadur Shah and Rana Bahadur Shah in the Unification of Nepal.
2. A brief survey of the Anglo- Nepal war. The causes of Treaty of Sugauli and its impact on the history of Nepal; Nepal Britain Relations and the inclusion of the Naya Muluk.
3. An analysis of the different factors responsible for the rise and fall of the Rana rule. political, Social and economic conditions of Nepal under the Rana rule.
4. A survey of the democratic movements in Nepal special reference to the movements of B.S. 2007, 2046 and 2062-063.



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English

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2. Adhikari, Suryamani, 1997A.D., **The Khasa Kingdom**, Nirala Publication .
3. Hamilton, F.Buchanan 1990,A.D., **An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal**. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.
4. Kirkpatrck, Col.W.,1986, **An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul**. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.
5. Pandey,R.N., 1997A.D.,**The Making of Modern Nepal**,. New Delhi: Nirala Publications .
6. Petech, Luciano, 1984 A.D.,**Medieval Nepal**, Rome.
7. Regmi, D. R., 1965 & 1966 A.D.,**Medieval Nepal**, part I and II, Calcutta: Firma KLM.
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9. Sever, Adrian, 1993 A.D. ,**Nepal Under the Ranas**, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publication.
10. Stiller, L.F; 1975 A.D.,**The Rise of House of Gorkha**, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
11. Vaidya, T.R. and T. Mishra 1997A.D., **Political History of Modern Nepal**, Kathmandu: T.U.
- 12.Vajracharya, DhanaVajra and Kamal P. Malla, 1985 A.D.,**The Gopalraj Vanshawali**,Kathmandu: Franz Steiner,Verlag Wiesbaden DMbH .



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- २) आचार्य, बाबुराम, वि.सं., २०५५, अब यस्तो कहिल्यै नहोस्, काठमाडौं: श्रीकृष्ण आचार्य ।
- ३) आचार्य, बाबुराम, वि.सं., २०६१, श्री ५ बडामहाराजधिराज पृथ्वीनारायण शाहको संक्षिप्त जीवनी, ललितपुर: साभा प्रकाशन,।
- ४) कार्की, ज्ञानबहादुर, वि.सं., २०६५, नेपालमा प्रजातान्त्रिक अन्दोलनको इतिहास (२०१७-२०४६), पोखरा: शान्ति कार्की ।
- ५) खनाल, मोहनप्रसाद, वि.सं. २०५३, सिमरौनगढको इतिहास, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ।
- ६) गिरी, गितु, वि.सं. २०५२, प्यूठानको इतिहास, प्यूठान: जि.वि.स. ।
- ७) घिमिरे, विष्णु, वि.सं. २०४५, पाल्पा राज्यको इतिहास, भाग १, चितवन पद्मा घिमिरे ।
- ८) दाहाल, पेशल, वि.सं. २०४३, नेपालको मल्लकालीन इतिहास, काठमाडौं: कमला दाहाल
- ९) नेपाल, ज्ञानमणि, वि.सं. २०६२, नेपालको माध्यमिककालको इतिहास, काठमाडौं: मकालु बुक्स एण्ड स्टेशनर्स ।
- १०) पन्त, दिनेश राज, वि.सं. २०४१, गोरखाको इतिहास, (पहिलो भाग), काठमाडौं: लेखक स्वयंम् ।
- ११) बज्राचार्य, धनवज्र, वि.सं., २०६८, पूर्व मध्यकालका अभिलेख, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.।
- १२) वि.सं., २०५६, मध्यकालका अभिलेख, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.।
- १३) बज्राचार्य, धनवज्र र टेकबहादुर श्रेष्ठ, वि.सं. २०३१, दोलखाको ऐतिहासिक रुपरेखा, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, त्रि.वि.।
- १४) वि.सं. २०३२, नुवाकोटको ऐतिहासिक रुपरेखा, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अध्ययन संस्थान, त्रि.वि.।



- १५) भट्टराई, भोजराज, वि.सं.२०७०, डोटी राज्यको इतिहास, काठमाडौं: लेखक स्वयंमा
- १६) मानन्धर, त्रिरत्न र निरञ्जन शर्मा, वि.सं.२०५३, आधुनिक नेपालको राजनैतिक इतिहास, (२००७-१९) कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ।
- १७) राकेश, रामदयाल, वि.सं.२०५७, सिमरौनगढ विषयक सङ्ग्रह, काठमाडौं: नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, ।
- १८) शर्मा, प्रयागराज शर्मा र जगमान गुरुङ, वि.सं.२०५६, ब्लो (मुस्ताङ) को सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.।
- १९) सुवेदी, राजाराम, वि.सं.२०५४, कर्णाली प्रदेशको मध्यकालीन इतिहास, ललितपुर: साझा प्रकाशन ।
- २०) श्रेष्ठ, टेकबहादुर, पर्वत राज्यको इतिहास, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.।



NeHCA-553

Social History of Nepal

Semester- 1st

Paper - III

Cr- 3

Teaching Hours - 48

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.

Teaching Hours

Unit I Hindu Social Organization.

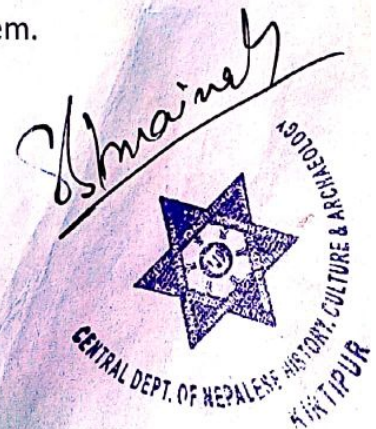
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1. The General Survey of the Sources for the study of Hindu Social organization.
2. The doctrines of four *Purusharthas*, *Three Rinas* and *Panchamahayagyas*.
3. An analytical study of *Varna* and *Jati*.
4. The meaning aims and ideals of *Varna Ashram Vyavastha*.

Unit II Hindu Family System.

10

1. Meaning and Types of family.
2. An Analytical Study of Hindu Family System.



3. Position of women in the family with references to polygamy, polyandry, widow marriage; women's right and Niyog system.

4. Aims and ideals of ancient education system.

Unit III Hindu Samskaras. 10

1. The meaning, ideals and significance of Samskaras.
2. An analytical study of the important Hindu Samskaras

Unit IV Social History of Ancient Nepal. 8

1. Source for the study of Social History of Ancient Nepal.
2. A brief Survey of the Social Structure and Organization in the Ancient Period with the focus on - Family, Marriage, Position of women, Education, Goshtis, Bhattadhikarana and Mapchok.

Unit V Social History of Medieval Nepal. 10

1. Sources for the study of Social History of Medieval Nepal.
2. A brief survey of the Social Structure and Organization in the Medieval Period with special focus on - composition of Social structure, Family, marriage, Position of women, food and drinks, dress and ornaments, Guthi, Phuki, Education.
3. A Brief Survey of the main Samskaras of the Buddhists Society.



References

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NeHCA - 554

Cultural Tourism

Semester -1st

Paper - IV

Cr-3

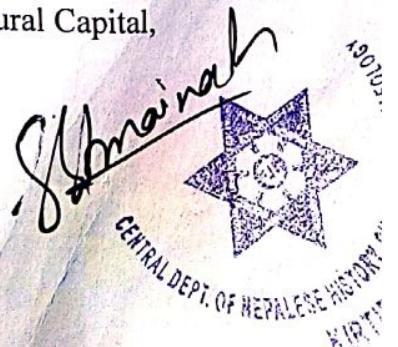
Teach. Hours- 48

Objective

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

Course Contents:

- P Unit I. Introduction to Tourism and Culture.** 10
- Defining and Describing Tourism, Evolution of Tourism, Tourist Typology, Tourism Typology, Tourism Platforms. Concept of Culture, Culture and civilization, Cultural Distance, Sub-Culture, Cultural Resource Management, Cultural Heritage Management.
- A Unit II. Cultural Tourism** 6
- Definition of Cultural Tourism, Types of Cultural Tourism, Tourism Culture and Tourist Culture, Model Cultural Tourism (Hawaii, Bhaktapur and Lumbini Nepal,)
- P Unit III. Intercultural Communication** 6
- Concept of Intercultural Communication, Tourism and Culture Shock or Culture Confusion, Cultural Diversity, Human Behavior, Life Course Approach, Cultural Globalization.
- A Unit IV Cultural Tourism as Authenticity** 10
- Theoretical Orientation of Authenticity, Pseudo-Events, Staged Authenticity, Center Out There, The Tourist Gaze, Cultural Laboratory, Cultural Capital, Cultural and Heritage Tourism. A Market Focused Approach.



¶ Unit V. Cultural Effects of Tourism 5

Acculturation (Trivialization, Revitalization, Cultural Drift); World Religion and Religious Tourism.

A. Unit VI . Nepal as Culturally Authentic Destination 11

Society and Culture of Nepal, Regional Festivals like Manirimdu, Indraajatra and Maghi; Religion: (Hinduism, Buddhism, Shamanism) Tourism in Nepal and Touristic Activities. (Trekking, Mountaineering, River Rafting and Wildlife Tourism)

Reading Materials.

1. Anderson , M.M. (1977) *Festivals of Nepal*. Rupa.Co.
2. Belhasen, Y, Caton, K. and Stewart, W.(2008) The Search for Authenticity in Pilgrim Experience, *Annals of Tourism Research*,36 (3) 668-689..
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6. Burns, P.M.(1999) *An Introduction to Tourism and Anthropology*, Routledge
7. Christou, E.(2005) Heritage and Cultural Tourism: a Marketing Focused Approach. In Sigala, M and Laslie, D (eds) *International Cultural Tourism*, Management. Implications and Cases(pp.3-15), Elsevier Butterworth - Heinemann.
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10. Haessly, J.(2010) Tourism and Culture of Peace. In Moufakkir, O and Kelly, I(eds) *Tourism, Progress and Peace* (pp.1-16), CABI .
11. Historic Cities in Asia - Case of Kathmandu; C.B. Shrestha and all. CNAS-2046.
- 12.. Kunwar, R.R.(1999) *Himalayan Heritage*, Kathmandu: Laxmi Kunwar
13. Kunwar, R.R. (2012) *Tourists and Tourism: Science and Industry Interface*, Kathmandu: Ganga Sen Kunwar.
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16. Richards G and Munsters, W.(eds) (2010) *Culture Tourism Research Methods*.
17. Reisinger, Y.(2009) *International Tourism Cultures and Behaviour*, Amsterdam; Elsevier.
18. Richards, G.(2003) What is Culture Tourism?
19. Shrestha C.B, V.S. 2046 Historic Cities in Asia – Case of Kathmandu, Kirtipur: CNAS.
20. Smith, V.L.(ed.) (1989) *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press
21. Ulak, B.N.(2012) *Heritage Tourism in Panauti*, *The Gaze Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, Vol 4, No 1.

Stmainal

NeHCA - 555

Nepalese Society and Culture

Semester -Ist

Paper -V

Cr -3

Teaching hours- 48

Objective

The main objective of the course is to provide the theoretical base of culture in order to understand and study the culture concepts and main features of Nepali society and culture.

Unit: 1 Introduction of Culture Concepts

8

- Definition of culture.
- Characteristic of Culture: - Culture is Man-made, sharing, learning, transmission and culture is Dynamic , Various Theories of Culture Change.
- Culture Relativism: - Cultural Variation and Pluralism, Ethnocentrism.
- Tangible and Intangible Culture: Brief outline of Tangible and Intangible Cultural heritage of Nepal with special focus on language, faiths, festivals and rituals. Main features of UNESCO convention on Tangible Cultural heritage (1972) and Intangible Cultural heritage (2003)
- Cultural Policy of Nepal 2010

Unit Evolution of Culture and Perspectives.

12

- Evolutionism:- E.B. Tylor, L.H.Morgon, Herbert Spencer.
- Diffusionism:- British School, German School and American School.
- Functionalism: - Emile Durkheim , B.K Malinowski and A.R. Radcliffe - Brown.
- Cultural Ecology:- Julian Steward.
- Culture and Symbolism:- Clifford Geertz and Victor Turner

1



III. Nepalese Society and Culture

15

- a) Himalayan Region, Hill Region, and Terai Region of Nepal: General Introduction with relation to the Ecology, Environment and Economy; People of Himalayan, Hill and Terai Region and their Settlement pattern, ethnic/ caste distribution in Nepal.
- b) Social Structure: Caste System, Family, Kinship, Marriage, Life Cycle Rituals, Subsystem, Shamanism and Cultural Institutions of Nepal.

Unit: IV Emerging Social and Cultural Issues in Nepalese Society

8

- a. Ethnicity
- b. Gender
- c. Regionalism
- d. Concept of Inclusion

Unit: V Concepts of National Integration

5

- a. National integration.
- b. Process of Nepalization.
- c. Sacred Complex of Nepal - The Concept.

Reading Materials.

1. Aditya, Ananda, 2007, *The Inclusive State: Reflections and Reinventing Nepal*, Kathmandu: SAP-Nepal.
2. Beals, Ralph L., Harry Hoijer and Alan R. Beal, 1977, *Anthropology*.
3. Bhattachan, Krishna B., 2008, *Minorities and Indigenous People of Nepal*, Kathmandu: NCARD.
4. Bhattachan, Krishna B., 2001, "Traditional Volunteerism in Nepal" in National Planning Commission and National Development Volunteers Service (ed.) *Volunteerism in Nepal*, Kathmandu: NDV & NDVS, PP.27-34.
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7. Bista, Dor Bahadur, 1972, *People of Nepal*, Kathmandu: Ratnapustak Bhandar.
8. Caplan, Lionel 1970, *Land and Social Change in East Nepal*. A study of Hindu Tribal Relations
9. Deepak, Chaudhary, 2011 *Terai Madhes of Nepal* An Anthropological Study, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhadar.
10. Fisher, James, 1987, *Trans - Himalayan Traders*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Das.
11. Furer- Haimenderf, Christoph von 1964, *The Sherpas of Nepal*, London: John Murray.
12. Furer- Haimenderf, Christoph von, 1975, *Himalayan Traders*, London: John Murray
13. Gaige, F.G. , 1975, *Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal*, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
14. Hagen, Tony, 1961, *Nepal: The Kingdom in the Himalayas*, Berne: Kummerly and Frey.
15. Hitchcock, John T. 1966, *The Magars of Banyan Hill*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
16. Havilland, William A, 1974, *Anthropology*, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
17. Hitchcock, John T. and Rex L. Jones. Spirit Possession in the Nepal Himalaya .
18. Kunwar, Ramesh Raj, 1989, *Fire of Himal: An Anthropological Study of the Sherpas of Nepal Himalayan Region*, New Delhi : Nirala Publication.
19. Kunwar, Ramesh Raj, 1996, *Ethnicity in South Asia*, Kathmandu: Laxmi Kumwar.
- Kunwar, Ramesh Raj, *Himalayan Heritage*, Second Enlarged Edition, Kathmandu: Laxmi Kunwar
- lues, Jack D. Himalayan Perceptions.
18. Moore, Jerri D., 1997, *Visions of Culture*, New Delhi: Altamira Press.
- Pandey, Ram Niwas, *Sacred Complex of Ruru Kshetra*, Adroit Publishers .
19. Poffenberger, Mark, 1980, *Patterns of change in the Nepal Himalaya*, Delhi: The Macmillan Company of India Limited.
20. Patricia A. Caplan - A; 1972, *Priests and Cobblers: A Study of Social Change in a Hindu Village in Western Nepal*.
21. Peacock, James L., 2001, *The Anthropological Lens*, Cambridge University Press.
22. Regmi, Rishi Kesav Raj ,1999, *Dimensions of Nepalese Society and Culture*, Kathmandu: SAAN Research Institute.
23. Sharma, P.R. State of Nepal, Himal Publishing Book.
24. Khatry, P.2070, *Sanskriti ra Anubhuti ka Ayamharu*, Kathmandu; Sampada Samra Kshyan , Bipad Vyabasthan tatha Samudaik Bikas Samaj.



25. Iijima, Shigeru, 1964, " *Ecology, Economy and Social System in the Nepal, Himalayas*" *The Developing Economies*, 11.1 March Tokyo
26. Malefijt, Annemari Wall, 1968, *Religion and Culture: An Introduction to Anthropology of Religion*, Illinois: Waveland Press.
27. Manandhar, Laxmi Kumari and Krishna B. Bhattachan (eds), 2001, *Gender and Democracy in Nepal*, Kathmandu: Padma Kanya Campus Casper
28. McDougal, Charles, 1968, *Village and Household Economy in Far Western Nepal*, Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University.
29. Miller, J., 1997, *Faith Healers in the Himalaya*, Delhi: Book Faith India.
30. Munn, Nancy D., 1977, "Symbolism as a Ritual Context : Aspects of Symbolic Action" in John J. Honnigman (ed) *Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology* .First Indian Book Edition, pp.579-612.
- Nepali, Gopal Sing 1965, *The Newars: An Ethnological Study of a Himalayan Community*, Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.



Epigraphy

Semester First
Paper VI
Credit Hours: 3
Lecture hours 48

Objectives

The objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the comprehensive knowledge of ancient and medieval epigraphy of Nepal.

Course Contents

- Unit I Introduction to Epigraphy** 12
- (1) **Introduction to Epigraphy:** Meaning and scope: decipherment, interpretation and classification of inscriptions
 - (2) Materials, tools and techniques, designs and motif, art and crafts of Nepali inscriptions.
 - (3) Technical expressions, beginning and closing formulas, system of abbreviation, language and style,
- Unit II Types of Inscriptions** 10
- (1) **Official Inscriptions:** Royal Charter, Orders and proclamations, *Prasādaśāsana*, Eulogy or *Praśasti*, Donatives or *Dānaśāsana* and Treaties or *Sandhipatra*,
 - (2) Private Inscriptions: Donatives and Commemoratives
- Unit III Significance of Inscriptions** 10
- (1) History of epigraphic studies in Nepal
 - (2) Importance of Epigraphy for the study of history and culture of Nepal
 - (3) Demerits of Epigraphy
- Unit IV System of Dating and Eras used in Epigraphy** 9
- (1) The eras used in the first and second series of ancient inscriptions
 - (2) An introduction to the Vikrama, Śaka and Nepal Samvats
 - (3) Numeral systems in Brāhmī, Lichchhavi and Newari Inscriptions and Nepali Manuscripts;
 - (4) Introduction to Word Numeral System; Letter numeral system and decimal system
- Unit V Manuscript writing in Nepal** 7
- (1) Materials, size, writing, miniature painting and colophon
 - (2) Book Art of Nepal
 - (3) History of the study of Nepali manuscripts



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1. Bajracharya , Dhanavajra, *Lichchhaci Kal Ka Abhilekh (Inscriptions of Lichhavi Period)* Kathmandu: CNAS.
2. _____ VS. 2056, *MadhYa kal Ka Abhilekh (Inscriptions of Mediaeval Period)* Kathmandu : CNAS.
3. Buhler, J.George, 1980. *Indian Palaeography*, New Delhi: Oriental Books.
4. Dani, Ahmad Hasan, 1963 *Indian Palaeography*, Oxford: The clarendon Press.
5. Joshi, Hari Ram, 2030 VS *Nepal Ka Prachin Abhilekh (Ancient inscriptions of Nepal)* Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy .
6. Ojha, G.H 1959,. *Bharatiya Prachin Lipimala (A Garland of Ancient Indian Scripts)*, Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal,
7. Regmi, D.R, 1983, *Inscriptions of Ancient Nepal (Vol I, II, III)* New Delhi : Abhinav Publications.
8. Regmi, D.C. V.S.2060., *Puralekhan ra Abhilekh (Palaeography and Epigraphy)*, Kathmandu: Himalaya Book Stall.
9. Sircur, D.C., 1965 *Indian Epigraphy*, Delhi Motilal Vanarasi dass .



Course Structure for Second Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.557	Palaeography	3	48
II	NeHCA.558	Religion	3	48
II	NeHCA 559	Philosophy	3	48
IV	NeHCA 560	Principle of Archaeology	3	48
V	NeHCA 561	Field Archaeology	3	48
VI	NeHCA 562	Economic History of Nepal	3	48



Paleography

Semester Second
Paper 1
Credit Hours: 3
Teaching hours – 48

Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide comprehensive theoretical and practical knowledge of ancient scripts so that the students are able to explain the dynamics and significance of Nepali paleography and decipher and write different scripts.

Course Contents

Unit I Introduction to *Palaeography*

8

- (1) meaning, description, interpretation, and classification of ancient writing systems; Materials used in writing/engraving.
- (2) Beginning and development of writing: a. Word/logo syllabic writing, b. Syllabic writings of Mesopotamia and Egypt and c. Alphabetic writing of Greece.
- (3) Indus valley script: basic features, problems of origin and decipherment.
- (4) The controversy regarding the antiquity of writing of the Indo-Aryans.
- (5) Different theories on the origin of Brāhmī.

Unit II) *Learning and Practice of writing,*

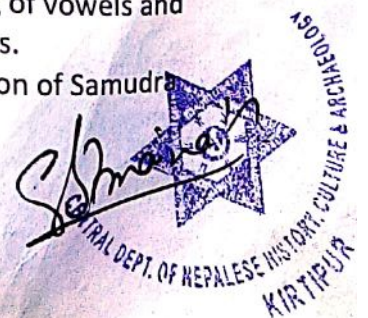
10

- (1) The Aśokan Brāhmī: Vowels and consonants; Medial vowel system (the Mātrās); Formation of Conjuncts (the Samyuktākṣara), deciphering and transliterating.
- (2) A study of Aśoka's *dhammalipi* including the Lumbini and Niglihawa Pillar Inscriptions .
- (3) Development of the Brāhmī in North India up to the fifth Century AD, A survey of features developed during the periods of the Śungas, Śaka Kṣatrapas (of Mathura): the equalization of the thick top verticals, Introduction of new tool and technique; Kuṣaṇas: new medial signs and emergence of head marks; the Maghas of Kausambi: the effect of cursive hand and the north Indian writings of early Gupta writings: Round and shortened characters and new forms, formation of different headlines, medial vowel signs and conjuncts.

Unit III The Lichchhavi Scripts

12

- (1) Nomenclature and derivation of the Lichchhavi script; Learning of vowels and consonants, new features, head mark, medial vowels; conjuncts.
- (2) A comparison with the writings of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta and the Statue Inscription of Jaya Varma.



- (3) Stages of development of Lichchhavi scripts .
- (4) Learning and Practice of writing, deciphering and transliterating.

Unit IV The Newari Scripts

12

- (1) The name Newari or Newā ākha (Nepālākṣara); Derivation of Newari Scripts - New features developing in the late Lichchhavi script: Alternatively use of different forms of character, Development of medial vowels, tail, cursive hand and condition leading to the emergence of different styles of writing including the Nagari writing.
- (2) Theories regarding the derivation of *Kunmoh*, *Golmo* and *Pachumoh*.
- (3) Introduction to *Bhujinmoh*, *Ranjanā* (broad characters with a thick and distinct headline) and *Prachalit Newari*; Features such as angular headline, new alphabets, developed system of medial vowel, complicated system of conjuncts.
- (4) Emergence of ornamentation and practice of calligraphy and the unity in the inner form of letters.
- (5) Learning and Practice of writing, reading and transliterating *Bhujinmoh*, *Ranjanā* and *Prachalit Newari*.

Unit V Study of Numeral Signs

6

- (1) Lichchhavi system of numeral signs, (derived from the Brāhmī); Numeral signs in different Newari writings, Study of individual signs.
- (2) Study of Word Numeral system used in medieval inscriptions and manuscripts.
- (3) Introduction of letter numeral system.

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1. Bühler, J.G. *Indian Palaeography*, New Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1980.
2. Dani, A.H. *Indian Palaeography*, Oxford: The clarendon Press, 1963.
3. Dutta V.B. and A.N. Singh, *Hindu Ganit Shastra ka Itihas*, (A History of Hindu Mathematics, (Hindi) Part 1. Lucknow, 1947.
4. Gelb, I.J. *A Study of Writing*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1965.
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6. Ojha, G.H. *Bharatiya Prachin Lipi mala* (A Garland of Ancient Indian Scripts) (Hindi), (reprint) Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1959
7. Rajvanshi, S.M. *Nepali Lipi Vikash* (Evolution of scripts in Nepal) (Nepali) (reprint in a book form), Kathmandu: S.S.Rajvanshi.
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9. Regmi, D.C. *Puralekhan ra Abhilekh* (Palaeography and Epigraphy), Kathmandu: Himalaya Book Stall, 2060 VS
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11. Verma, T.P. *The Palaeography of Brahmi Script in North India* (From C.236 B.C. to C. 200 A.D.) Varanasi: Siddhartha Prakashan, 1971.



NeHCA – 558

Religion

Semester- 2nd

Paper II

Cr. hours - 3

Teaching Hours -48

Course Objective

The main objectives of this course are to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the Hindu Buddhist and others religious traditions beliefs, practices and thoughts of the people of Nepal in a historic perspective.

Unit I Introduction

10

1. Religion – definition, function and features
2. Essentials of Hinduism
3. Vedic Religion: rites and rituals
 - a. Yagya; *Agnihotra and Somayaga*
 - b. Vedic Divinities of three division
*Dhyu Sthaniya, Antariksha Sthaniya
Prithivi Sthaniya.*
 - c. Mysticism of Atharvaveda; The *Abhicharas:*
*Marana, Mohana, , Uchchatana ,
Vashikarana, Stambhana*
 - d. *Mantra, Mudra and Yantra.*
 - e. Concepts of Vedic and Upanisadic Monotheism,
Polytheism and Henotheism

Unit II Post-Upanishadic Hinduism

8

1. Origin and development of Vaishnavism
2. Main Teachings of Geeta

1



3. The Importance of Ramayana, Mahabharata and Shreemadbhagavat Mahapurna.

4. Theory of Incarnation in Vishnavism .

5. Vaishnavism in Nepal .

Unit III Smarta /Sanatana Dharma 3

1. The concepts of Trinity (Trideva) Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

2.The Concept of Panchayana .

Unit IV Shaivism and Shaktism 5

1. Origin and development of Shaivism.

2. An Introduction to Rudra and Shiva.

3. Sects in Shaivism - Pashupata, Shaiva, Kapalika, Kasmiri Shaiva, Kalamukha, Lingayata and Nath cult.

4. Shaivism in Nepal.

5. Origin and Development of Shaktism.

6. The Shakta cults: *Ashthamatrika, Navadurga, Kumari, Dashamahavidya* and the Tantric Shaktism.

7. Shaktism in Nepal.

Unit V Buddhism 7

1. Origin and Development of Buddhism.

2. Buddhist Literature.

3. Life and Teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha.

4. Role of *Tri-Ratna* in Buddhism .

5.Development of Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana

6. Lamaistic Buddhism of Northern Nepal.

7. Buddhism in Nepal .



Unit VI Some Religious Beliefs and Thoughts

15

1. General Introduction to Bonism, Mashtacult, and Kiratadharm.
2. Main teaching of Islam, and Christianity.
3. Religious beliefs and practices of different ethnic communities of Nepal in reference to Animism and Shamanism.
4. Role of religious experts and Priests in Nepalese Society: Avatari Lama, Guru, Guruwa, Purohit /Pandit, Phedangma, Maulavi, Bijuwa, Ghyabre, Rajopadhyaya and Vajracharya.
5. Major Pilgrimage centers of Nepal - Doleswar, BarahaKshetra, Pashupatakshetra, Lumbini, Mukti kshetra, Gosainkunda, Hariharkshetra, Swargadwari and Janakpur, Lubrak.

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Atkinson, E.T. 1985. *Notes on the History of Religion in the Himalayas of the North- Western Provinces*, J, Asiat. Soc.

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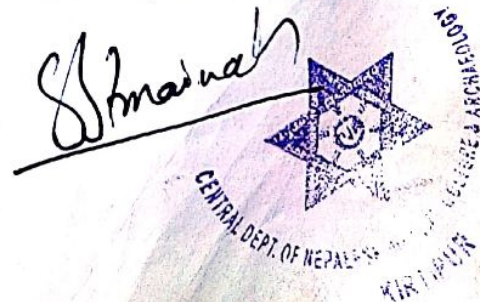
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illustrated by the religion of India Varanasi*; Indological Book house
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Sharma, S.R. (Trans.) 1980. *Vedic Mythology in two Vols.* Varanasi:
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Varanasi: Prachyabharati Prakashan.

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Nepali

दीक्षित, मदनमणि, २०७०, ऋग्वेदमा समवेत पर्यावरण, विद्यार्थी
पुस्तक भण्डार ।

टण्डन, गोविन्द, वि.सं. २०५३, पशुपति क्षेत्रको संस्कृतिक अध्ययन,
काठमाडौं ।

पौड्याल, वीणा, वि.सं. २०६५, वेदपुराणका केही रत्नहरु, काठमाडौं :
साभा प्रकाशन ।

पौड्याल, वीणा, वि.सं. २०६७, वेदपुराणका केही रत्नहरु, दोश्रो भाग,
काठमाडौं : साभा प्रकाशन ।

पाण्डे, गोविन्दचन्द्र, १९७६, बुद्ध धर्मका विकासका इतिहास, लखनऊ :
हिन्दी समिति ।

शर्मा, प्रयागराज, जगमान गुरुङ्ग, वि.सं. २०५६, ब्लो मुस्ताङ्ग को सांस्कृतिक
सम्पदा, काठमाडौं : नेपाल एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ।



NeHCA - 559

Philosophy

Semester -2ⁿ
Paper III
Cr.hours-3
Teaching
Hours - 48

Course Objective

The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the Hindu and Buddhist Philosophy and the Philosophical traditions of Nepal over the historical periods.

Unit I Introduction to Philosophy: 6

- a Definition, nature and Utility of philosophy.
- b. Relation of philosophy with science and religion.
- c. Basic features of eastern Philosophy.
- d Basic concepts of eastern Philosophy: God , Soul, Bondage and Liberation.

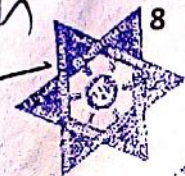
Unit II Sankhya Philosophy 8

- a. Introduction to Sankhya Philosophy: Meaning, antiquity and Founder
- b. Sankhya Theory of Creation - *Prakriti, Purusha, Mahattatva, Ahankara, Five karmendriyas and five jnanendriyas, Mind, and the Five mahabhutas.*
- C Sankhya theory of Liberation

Unit III Yoga Philosophy

1

S. S. Mahapatra



- a. Introduction to Yoga Philosophy.
- b. Analysis of Chittavritti.
- c. Types of Yoga systems: Mantra yoga, Hatha yoga, Laya yoga, and Raja yoga.
- d. The Eight-fold Path of Yoga.
- e. Yoga psychology and Ethics

Unit IV Vedanta Philosophy

12

- a. Introduction to Vedanta: Meaning, value and goal.
- b. Origin and development of Vedanta Philosophy
- c. Literature of Vedanta Philosophy: Introduction to *Prasthanatrayi*.
- d. The metaphysics of Vedanta: *Jiva, Jagat, Maya and Brahma*.
- e. Comparative Study of the Main schools of Vedanta Philosophy :- *Advaita Vedanta, Vishistadvaita Vedanta and Dvaitadvaita Vedanta*.

Unit V Buddhist Philosophy

8

- a. Introduction to Buddhist Philosophy
- b. Concept of Nirvana and the Bodhisattva hood.
- c. Role of Pratityasamudpad in Buddhist Philosophy.
- d. Four philosophical schools of Buddhism: Sautrantika, Vaibhasika, Madyamika and Yogachara.
- e. Brief Introduction to Trantrism in Buddhist Philosophy.

Unit VI Jain Philosophy

6

- A. Life and teachings of Mahabir
- b. Main doctrines of Jainism
- c. Main philosophical school of Jainism



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वर्मा, श्रीसांवलिया विहारीलारा, २०६२, विश्वधर्म दर्शन, पटना : विहारी राष्ट्रभाषा
परीषद ।

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सक्सेना प्रवेश २००५ - भारतीय दर्शनोमे क्या है ? दिल्ली: पुस्तकमहल ।

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S. Maina



४

NeHCA 560

Principles of Archaeology

Semester 2nd
Paper IV
Cr/hours-3
Teaching Hours - 48

Objectives

The objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the importance and scope of archaeological thought and principles before they undertake the practical archaeological work in the field.

Course Contents

Teach. Hrs.

Unit I Introduction

6

1. Archaeology: Definition; Scope, relation with other Sciences
2. Beginning and development of Archaeology.
3. Introduction to Proto-historic Archaeology
 - a. Copper Hoard Cultures.
 - b. Pottery Making Tradition and study of the PGW, NBP Ware and others.
 - c. Significance of Potteries and pottery yard.

Unit II Dating Methods

6

1. Meaning and significance of Chronology in Archaeology
2. Relative Dating Methods;
3. Absolute Dating Methods.
4. Importance of Photography in Archaeology.
5. Significance of Stratigraphy in Archaeology.

Unit III Concept of Archaeological Conservation and Preservation in Nepal

10

1. Significance of Conservation and Preservation.
2. Brief Survey of the Causes of decay of the antiquities and the monuments and their Conservation and Preservation.
3. Brief Introduction to the Traditional Technology of Preservation.
4. General Survey of Modern Technology of Conservation of different Materials in Archaeology.
5. Ancient Monuments and Antiquities Preservation Act of Nepal.

1



- Unit IV Archaeological Activities in Nepal** 12
1. Brief Survey of Pre-historic Sites and Culture of Nepal and findings of tools and faunal remains with their interpretations
 2. Archaeology of Dang, Mustang (with reference to caves), Surkhet and other regions of Nepal.
 3. Archaeological, Cultural Heritage Sites of Nepal and their Conservation and Preservation.
 4. Study of the Excavated Sites of Nepal: Sites of Central and Western Terai Region, Simroungarh (Bara District) Kichakvadh (Jhapa), Sinja,(Jumla) Dullu, (Dailekh), Hadigaun and Dhumvarahi in Kathmandu High Mountain Archaeological Sites.

- Unit V. Archaeological Potentialities of Nepal** 4
1. Eastern Midland and Tarai, Valleys, Koshi Basin
 2. Western Hills – Gandaki, Karnali and Bheri Basins
 3. The Kathmantu Valley – Bagmati regions and other sites

- Unit VI. Introduction to Archaeological Exploration** 5
1. Significance and Objectives of Archaeological Exploration
 2. Process of Formation of Ancient Site.
 3. Conventional and Scientific Methods of Exploration in Archaeology
 4. Staff and equipments for the Archaeological Exploration

- Unit VII Introduction to Archaeological Excavation** 5
- 1 Concept, Significance and Objectives of Excavation
 - 2 Staff and equipments for Archaeological Excavation
 - 3 Importance of Site Lab and its function
 - 4 Importance and function of the Site Museum

Field Study

Visit to different Laboratories and Monumental sites for the study of their Restoration, Conservation and Preservation.

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S. S. Mainali



NeHCA 561

Field Archaeology
(Practical training)

Semester 2nd
Paper V
Cr/hours-3
Teaching Hours - 48

Objectives

The objective of this course is to enable the students to understand and explain the importance and scope of archaeological exploration and excavation. After the study of the course the students will be able to undertake the practical archaeological work in the field.

Course Content

The course has been designed for practical training. The students shall take part in the training of archaeological exploration and excavation as decided by the department.

Training in the following areas of Archaeological Exploration

- 1 Methods of Exploration of different Archaeological sites (such as Settlement Sites, Fort Sites, Burial Sites and Historical antiquities and Monument sites)
- 2 Methods of discovery; Use of Literary Sources and Folk Traditions and folklores
- 3 Village to Village Survey; use of Survey: use of Geophysical Methods; Use of Map and Aerial Photography
- 4 Sampling Technique, Field Walking and Sondage.

Training in the following areas of Archaeological Excavation

Training in Planning and Methods

1. Surveying, Planning, Site Preparation
2. Lay out of excavation of different sites: habitation, rural, urban, burial and Monumental sites.
3. Methods of Excavation:- Vertical Methods of Excavation, Horizontal or Area Excavation Method and Quadrant Method of Excavation
- 4 Practical knowledge about methods; planning, drafting, photography; labeling; cataloging and classification works on excavation; Practical training in archaeological conservation including documentation, treatments and so on.



Training in Archaeological Research Methodology

- 1 Techniques of Field Data Collection
- 2 Recording of Evidence
3. Importance of Writing Report in Archaeological excavation.
- 4 Analysis and Format of Writing Report in Archaeological Research

Note - At the end of the practical training, students will obtain comprehensive practical knowledge and technical skills in field archaeology- in Archaeological exploration and in Archaeological excavation. Total field training will be held for 48 days as follows. The University will bear the entire expenses for the training.

- (a) For the training of Archaeological exploration student shall visit the archaeologically potential sites of Nepal as decided by the department for 16 days under the leadership of the subject teacher/s.
- (b) For the training of Archaeological excavation the student shall visit the excavated sites and places of Nepal and also take part in Archaeological excavation under the leadership of the subject teacher/s for a period of 32 days for the field training in excavation and the conservation, preservation works.

Evaluation Scheme

Examination of this paper shall be held in respective fields at the end of the training program. For which 50 marks each will be allocated for report writing and exam in the field.



Economic History of Nepal

NeHC- 562

Semester - 2nd
Paper VI
Cr. hours -3
Teaching hours - 48

Course Objective

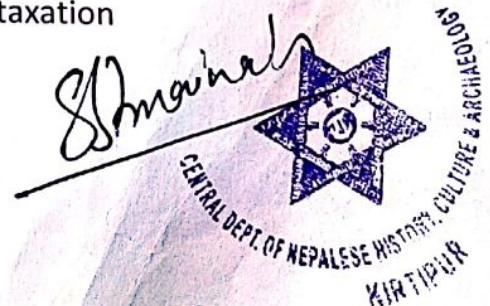
The objective of the course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of economic history of Nepal along with a background of the origin and development of Hindu economic institutions.

Unit I Introductory 10

1. A Comprehensive and critical study of the sources for the economic history of Nepal.
2. An introduction to the economic organizations of the early Hindus.
Economic resources: agriculture; animal husbandry; industry, trade and commerce.

Unit II Economic History of Ancient Nepal 10

1. Economic Resources:
Agriculture: land system; land types, land ownership, irrigation, agricultural products, weight and measurement system.
Trade and Industry:
2. Trade :commodities, guilds
medium of exchange: commodities, coins
Nepal's Trade relation with India and Tibet.
3. Industry:
cottage Industry, agro- based industry, metal industry, pottery and masonry.
- 4 .State Income: Revenue and taxation



Unit III Economic History of Medieval Nepal

8

1. **Agriculture :**
Types of land, land ownership and tenancy, irrigation, agricultural products;
2. **Weight and Measurement systems,**
3. **Slavery and unpaid labour,**
Revenue and land tax,
4. **Animal husbandry and its products.**

Unit IV Industry, Trade and Commerce in Medieval Nepal. 12

1. **1. Cottage industry:**
Agro-based industry; sculpture and handicrafts; wood and Clay work, pottery and masonry .
2. **Trade and Commerce:**
Medium of exchange: commodities and coins, internal and external trade.
2. **Economic relationship between rural and urban settlements.**
3. **Nepal's Commercial relation with India and Tibet.**
4. **Status of Nepal as an en-route trade centre between India and Tibet.**

Unit V Economic activities in early Modern Nepal

8

1. **Agriculture:**
 - a. The nature of land holding right.
 - b. Jamindar and other functionaries in village.
 - c. Land tenure and taxation .
2. **Trade and Industry:**
 - a. *Enter-pot trade through Kathmandu Valley.*
 - b. *Metal and wood industries.*
 - c. *Forest based Industries(paper,herbal, bamboo, pottery and masarry)*

2



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 २. दुङ्गेल, रमेश, वि.सं.२०४३, नेपालको प्राचीन अर्थव्यवस्था, कीर्तिपुर : एस.पी.उपाध्याय दुङ्गेल,
 ३. दुङ्गेल, रमेश र ऐश्वर्यलाल, उपत्यकाको मध्यकालिक आर्थिक इतिहास, कीर्तिपुर नेपाल र एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ।
 ४. थापा, कृष्ण बहादुर, पार्थिवेश्वर तिमल्सेना, मदन कुमार दाहाल, वि.सं.२०५४, आधुनिक नेपालको आर्थिक इतिहास, कीर्तिपुर: नेपाल र एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र,।
 ५. रेग्मी जगदीशचन्द्र, वि.सं.२०२६, लिच्छवि संस्कृति, काठमाडौं: रत्न पुस्तक भण्डार ।
 ६. वज्राचार्य , धनवज्र, वि.सं.२०५३, लिच्छविकालका अभिलेख, कीर्तिपुर : नेपाल र एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ।



(AKW)

Course structure for Third Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.563	Pre-history	3	48
II	NeHCA.564	Architecture of Nepal	3	48
II	NeHCA 565	Iconography	3	48
IV	NeHCA 566	Fine Arts of Nepal	3	48
V	NeHCA 567	Museology	3	48
VI	NeHCA 568	Numismatics	3	48

S. B. Mainali



NeHCA 563

Pre - history

Semester 3rd
Paper I
Cr. Hours -3
Teaching hours - 48

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to enable the students to acquire knowledge on development of prehistoric human culture and to provide the detail background knowledge of the world civilization and their impact on present human culture and civilization

Course Contents

Unit I World Pre- history (Major developments in world pre-history) Teach. Hrs. 8

- a. Brief history of the earth with special reference to the geology and environment of the Pleistocene period.
- b. Scope, Significance and sources of study of pre-history.
- c. Pre-history and its relation with archaeology, history and anthropology (Ethno- Archaeology)
- d. Theory of Evolution and natural selection.
- e. Study of artifacts - Industry and culture, stone tool technology and tool types.

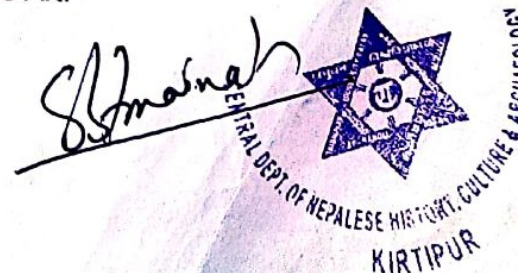
Unit II The Origin of Humankind: Apes and Human. 8

- a. Biological Evolution of Man
- b. Study of physical features and cultures of the following.
 - Ramapithecus
 - Australopithecus
 - Homo Erectus
 - Neanderthalensis
 - Cro-Magnan Man
 - Homo Sapiens Sapiens

Unit III Pre-history of Europe 10

- a. Lower Palaeolithic cultures : Abbevillian - Chellean and Acheulean Phases - Significance, Tool types, Extent of the Industries and Cultures.
- b. Middle Palaeolithic Cultures: Levelloistion and Mousterian tool types: The Flake Technique and other Features of Mid - Palaeolithic Culture.
- c. Upper Palaeolithic Culture: Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian Cultures: Chief Features and Extent of Blade and Burin Cultures, Home art and Cave Art.
- d. Brief Introduction to the Mesolithic and Neolithic period.

1



Unit IV Basic Features of Indian and Nepalese Pre- history

8

- Brief survey of the Development of Pre- historic culture in India and Nepal.
- A survey of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Patterns of the Indian subcontinent.

Unit V Cultural Evolution of Humankind and the Origin of Civilization.

14

Brief study of the following ancient civilizations with special references to their origin, main achievements, causes of the down fall/decline and their main contributions to the world civilization:-

Egyptian Civilization, Mesopotamian Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Civilization, Chinese Civilization and Greek Civilization.

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B. Anand



Architecture of Nepal

Semester 3rd

Paper - II

Credit - 3

Teaching hours -48

Objective

The Objective of this course is to impart Knowledge and information about traditional architecture of Nepal. The Students will be given standard and adequate knowledge on Architecture of Nepal through courses, practical field tour and research.

Unit I General Survey.

8

1. Brief survey of Sources.
2. Signification and function of Architecture types.
3. Main features of Nepalese Architecture.
4. Introduction to Secular and religious Architectures
5. origin and development of the Hindu and Buddhist architecture of Nepal.

Unit II Temple Architecture of Nepal

14

1. Origin, development and characteristic features of different types of Multi-roof temples of Nepal:
2. Origin, development and characteristic features of different types of Shikhara temples of Kathmandu Valley.

S. Mainali



3. A survey of Shikhara style temples and architectural components and fragments of Karnali region, Kapilvastu and Janakpur.
4. Critical study of the Architectural components: doors, pillars, windows, struts and tympanums. Influences of later period architecture elements in Temples.

Unit III Stupa, Vihara and Matha Architecture: 12

1. Stupas and Monastries : Antiquity and development :
2. Study of the features of Stupas and Chaityas of Kathmandu valley; the Ramagrama Stupas; Features of excavated Stupas and monasteries of Lumbini and Kapilavastu; A study of chortens and Gumbas of Northern Nepal.
2. Antiquity and development of Vihara architecture; Features of Bahas and Bahis in the Kathmandu valley.
3. Mathas: Typical Architectural features of Pujarimatha of Bhaktapur, Agnimatha of Lalitpur, Gorakhnath matha of Pashupati, Ratnanath matha of Dang, and Lakshminarayan matha of Matihani.

Unit IV Secular Architecture 14

1. Settlement pattern of the Town: Lichchhavi settlement; reference of Grama, Tala, Drangas and Palaces. Town planning in the medieval period.
2. Palaces: Malla Palaces of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Kantipur.
3. Traditional houses of Kathmanu Valley – main features.
4. Stylistic features of Patis, Mandapas, Sattals, Dharmashalas, Inaras (wells), Dhungedharas, Jaladronis and Pokharis.
5. Western Style Architecture: Hanumandhoka Gaddi Baithak and Rana Palaces with special reference to Simha Durbar and Keshar Mahal.
6. Fort architecture of Nepal.(Ancient Kapilvastu, Kathmandu Valley, Simrongarh)
7. The general architectural features of Western Nepal, Nepal Tarai and Northern Nepal.



Note:

Students will be taken to the museums and other historical sites from time to time for the study of the different architectural forms with special reference to art and carving.

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11. Sharma, Dilli Raj. 2012. *Heritage of western Nepal Art and Architecture*. Kathmandu: Centre of Nepal Asian Studies.

S. Sharma



NeHCA 565

Iconography

Semester 3rd

Paper -III

Credit - 3

Teaching Hrs. 48

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide detail information on the history of the development of the sculptures, paintings and knowledge of various features, traits, tradition of the Nepalese schools of art in relation to the Hindu and Buddhist iconography developed in the different regions of Nepal.

Unit I Introductory

10

- i. Literary and archaeological Sources for the Study of Hindu and Buddhist iconography;
- ii. *Antiquity and development of image worship in the Indian Sub-continent with special reference to Nepal.*
- iii. Study of the Dhyanas, Asanas, Mudras, Ayudhas and Vahanas of the Hindu and Buddhist icons.
- iv. Problems of identification and dating of Nepalese sculptures.

Unit II Shiva and Shaivite Icons of Nepal:

10

- i Iconographic features of Siva *with reference to the Saumya, Ugra and Nritya* images.
- ii. Concept of Sivalinga worship and Various forms of the Shivalingas of Nepal
- iii. Uma-Maheshvara images of Nepal
- iv. Bhairav images of Nepal.
- V Lakulisha or Chhatrachandeswar image of Nepal.



Unit III. Vishnu and Vaishnavite Images of Nepal:

10

- i. Theological background of the *Para*, (*highest*), *Vyuha* (emanatory) and *Vibhava* (incarnatory) forms of Vishnu and their image.
- ii. Iconographic features of *Vishvarupa*, *Kaliyadamana*, *Vaikuntha Vishnu*, *Trailokyamohana*, *Lakshmi Naryana*, *Garudasana Vishnu*, *Ayudhapurusha*, *Garuda* and *Sayana murti* of Kathmandu valley.
- iii. Iconographic features of the ten incarnations of Vishnu.

Unit IV Buddhist divinities of Nepal:

10

1 Development of the Aniconism in Buddhist art .

- i. Development of the Iconography of *Panchadhyani* Buddhas, *Bodhisattvas* and *Taras* - Nativity Scene of Buddha .
- ii. A Study of the Buddhist icons with special reference to: *Dipankar* and *Maitreya* Buddhas, various forms of *Manjushri*, various forms of *Lokeshvara*, *Namasangiti*, *Prajnaparamita*, and *Padmasambhava*.

Unit V . Shakta and minor divinities

8

- i. Development of Shakta iconography in Nepal
- ii. Iconographic study of Matrikas (*Astamatrika*, *Dashmahavidya*) *Mahisasuramardini*, *Sarasvati*, *Bhadrakali*, , *Navadurgas* .
- iii. Iconographical study of *Surya*, *Navagraha*, *Brahma*, *Ganesh*, *Kumara*, *Ashta-dikpalas*, *Ganga* and *Yamuna*, *Ardhanarishvara* and *Hari-Hara* images of Nepal.

Note:

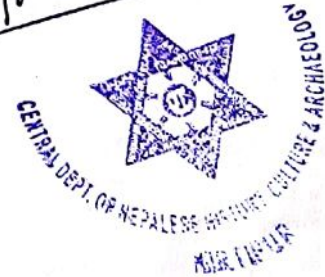
Students will be taken to the concerned historical sites and museums from time to time for the study of various Nepalese art forms.



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2. Bangdel, L.N. 1982. *The Early Sculptures of Nepal*. New Delhi: Vikash Publications.
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S. Mainali



NeHCA 566

Fine Arts of Nepal

Semester-3rd

Paper -III

Credit - 3

Teaching Hrs. 48

Objective

The objective of this course is to provide detail information on the history of the development of the sculptures, paintings and knowledge of various features, traits, tradition of the Nepalese schools of art in relation to the Hindu and Buddhist iconography developed in the different regions of Nepal.

Unit I. Early Art of Nepal

10

(a) Introductory

- i. Origin and Development of Nepali Art .
- ii. Survey of Gandhara, Mathura, Gupta, Pala, Sena, Rajput-Mughal arts and their influences on the contemporary Nepalese Art.

(b) Early Sculptures of Nepal

- i. Introduction to the stone sculptures of Nepal
- ii. Characteristics of the early sculptures of Kathmandu Valley with special reference to the following images: statue of Jayavarma, Gajalakshmi of Chyasalhiti, Harati of Haugalbahal (Patan), Chaturmurti of Rastriya Nachghar, Virupaksha of Pashupati and Uma Maheshvara panels of Sikubahi (Patan).

Unit II. Lichchhavi Art

8

Charateristic features of the Lichchhavi art with special reference to *Vishnuvikrantamurti*, Buddha of Bangemudha, Varaha of Dhumbarahi *Jalashayi Vishnu* of Budhanilakantha, *Vishvarupa* of Changu.

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Unit III. Art of Medieval Period

15

1. Post-Lichchhavi Art

A study of the features of the post-Lichchhavi art with special reference to *Lokeshvara of Dhokabahal*, the Nativity of Buddha (National Museum), *Surya of Thapahiti*, *Kaliyadamana Krishna of Hunumandhoka*.

2. Malla Art of Nepal

i A study of the characteristic features of the Malla art with special reference to *Sarashvati* of Mahankal and Handigaun, *Harihara* of Deopatan, metal sculptures of *Vishnu* (Nasli & Heeramanek collection, New York) and metal *Narayana* (Bharat Kala Bhavan, B.H.U.)

ii A survey of the Statues of Malla kings.

3. Regional Art Forms of Nepal

A survey of the sculptures of Eastern Tarai: Simraungadh, Janakpur and Western Nepal: Kankrevihara of Surkhet and Dullu.

Unit VII Painting and Terracotta art of Nepal

7

1. Painting

a. A critical study of miniature paintings: manuscript folios, painted scrolls and wall painting of early and late medieval periods.

b. A survey of the Mithila painting tradition.

2. **Terracotta Art** :- Antiquity and development of terracotta art of Nepal.

Unit V. Wood and Bronze art of Nepal

8

1. Wooden Art

a. The origin and development of wood works in Nepal with special reference to struts and tympanum of the temples.



- b. Characteristics of wooden sculptures of Kathmandu Valley with special reference to Nrityadevi and Pujadevi (In the Bhaktapur Museum of Wood Works).

2. Bronze Art

- a. Antiquity and development of bronze art of Nepal.
- b. Methods of making sculpture: i. Lost-wax process ii. Repousse

Note:

Students will be taken to the concerned historical sites and museums from time to time for the study of various Nepalese art forms.

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1. Amatya, Saphalya. 1999. *Art and Culture of Nepal*. Delhi: Nirala publication.
2. Banerjee, J.N. 1956. *The Development of Hindu Iconography*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
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24. ----- 2062. *Kathmandu Upatyakaka Vishnu Vibhava murti ra Chitraharu*. Kathmandu: Nepal ra Asiali Anusandhan Kendra.
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S. S. Mainali



Museology

NeHCA - 567

Semester – 3rd
Paper -V
Credit - 3
Teaching hours –48

Course 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.

Unit I Principles of Museology

10

1. Definition of the terms of 'museum' and 'museology'.
2. Changing concept about museums.
4. Typology.
5. Significance of museum.
6. Function of museum.

Unit II Collection, Documentation and Conservation

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.

Unit III Display and Exhibition

10

1. Museum building: concept of museum architecture.
2. Principles and Techniques of display.
3. General theories of exhibition.
4. Planning and programming of exhibition.
5. Provision for ventilation and lighting.
6. Labeling of displayed objects.
7. Exhibition techniques for children's museum.



Unit IV Museum Management and Administration

6

1. Staff structure and planning
2. Financial management and governing body of museum.
3. Planning adaptation.
4. Storage and security management.
5. Government – public partnership in museum management.

Unit V Museum Education and Research

6

- a. Museum education: methods, importance and utility.
- b. General theories and principles of museum communications.
- c. Research in museums.
- d. Reference Library and Museum publications.

Unit VI Study of National and Regional Museums of Nepal

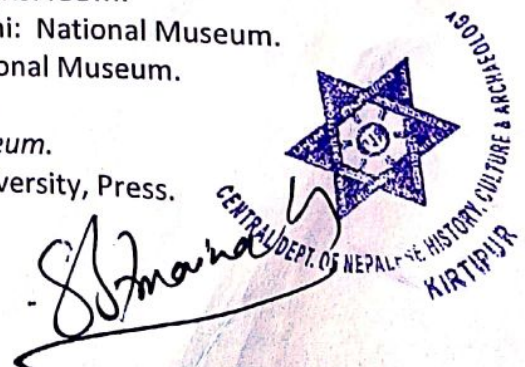
6

1. History of museum development in Nepal.
2. Study of main features of the following museums: National Museum Chhauni, Numismatic museum, Chhauni Patan museum, National Art museum of Bhaktapur. Kapilvastu museum and regional museums of Nepal.
3. Mobile museums and their role in mass education.
4. Problems and prospects of museums in Nepal .

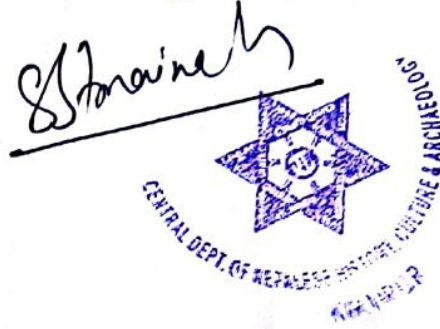
Note: Students shall be taken to different museums of Kathmandu Valley for technical and practical study of museums.

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2. Dedekar, V.H. 1995. *New Museology for India*. New Delhi: National Museum.
3. Dwivedi, P.K. 1976. *Museum in Nepal*. Kathmandu: National Museum.
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NeHCA - 568

Numismatics

Semester- 3rd

Paper - VI

Cr. hrs - 3

Teach. Hrs. - 48

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.

Teach. Hrs

8

Unit I Introduction

1. Numismatics as a source of Political, Social, religious and Economic history
2. Antiquities of coinage in Indian Sub-Continent
3. Numismatic terms, typology and symbolism
4. Coins cleaning, treatment and Preservation.
5. Coins from excavations and their signification in general.

Unit II Coins from Ancient India

8

1. Punch-Marked Coins: Origin, Chorology, Circulation area, Significance of Symbols.
2. Indo-Greek Coins, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian Coins: General Features.
3. Coinage of the Kushanas general features.
4. Coins of Imperial Guptas : General Characteristics .

Unit III Early Coins of Nepal

10

1. History of the Study of Coins of Nepal
2. Study of the Lichchhavi Coins of Nepal: types, motifs, designs, legends, fabric, weight and manufacturing technique
3. Values and Denominations of the Lichchhavi Coins with special reference to Pana, Panapurana, Purana and Karshapana.

Unit IV Post Lichchhavi Coins

5

1. Brief Survey of Damma and Sivaka with special focus on their design, legend, fabric, weight types and authorship.
2. Intermediary Coins of Nepal: The Dolakha Coins: design, legend, fabric and weight.

1



Unit V Coins of Mallas of Kathmandu Valley

10

1. Study of the design, legend, fabric, weight, values and denominations of the Malla coins.
2. Technique of manufacturing coins in the three Malla principalities of the Kathmandu Valley.

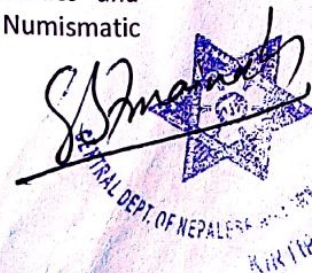
Unit VI Comparative Study of the Main Features of Coins

7

1. Study on the issue of indigenous style and Features on the Malla Coins.
 - a. Presence of Arabic Legends including the names/titles and Features of the Moghul rulers of India and the question of foreign influence in the coins of Nepal.
 - b. Nepal's monetary relations with Tibet.
 - c. Survey of early Shah Coins of Nepal with special reference to their major features and the influence of the Malla Coins on early Shah Coins.

Recommended References

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Journals

Journal of Numismatic Society of India, 1959 XXI (1), 1966 XXVIII(1), 1977 XXXIII(2).



Course structure for Fourth Semester

Paper	Code No	Subject	Credit	Teaching hours
I	NeHCA.569	Heritage Management in Tourism	3	48
II	NeHCA.570	Himalayan Heritage	3	48
III	NeHCA 571	Research Methodology	3	48
IV	NeHCA 572	Thesis	3	



Heritage Management in Tourism

Semester: 4th

Paper I

Cr.hours – 3

Teaching Hrs- 48

Objectives

This course is designed to provide students the knowledge on the inheritance philosophy of human's past and the role of heritage tourism as a powerful economic source, focusing on the importance of identity, authenticity, harmony, understanding and peace; b) to focus on the significance of heritage conservation, restoration, museology, archaeology, history and architecture as heritage; c) to highlight on cultural heritage management focusing on both tangible cultural heritage and intangible aspect of heritage such as traditional skills, culture and languages are also considered as an important area of heritage tourism studies.

At the end of the semester the students will be able to understand the importance of heritage assets and their identification, conservation, preservation, restoration and protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage for the sustainable development of heritage tourism. All these studies will be based on three pillars of sustainable development.

Unit 1

Introduction to Managing Heritage

10 hours

- a. Meaning and types of Heritage.
- b. Basic concept of Heritage Management
- c. Cultural Resource Management.
- d. Introduction to Heritage Tourism,
- e. Concept of Heritage Trail,
- f. Importance of Heritage tourism .



Unit II

5hours

Managing Heritage Tourism.

- a. Tourism Product and its Marketing.
- b. Promotion of Heritage Tourism.
- c. Demand and Supply of Heritage Tourism.

Unit III

Heritage Tourism and Authenticity

15 hours

- a. Authenticity and Commodification,
- b. Types of Heritage Tourists and Heritage Tourism
- c. Heritage Interpretation.
- d. Heritage Tourism and Cities,
- e. Contemporary Heritage Tourism
- f. Museum and Tourism
- g. Global Code of Ethics of Tourism

Unit IV

Heritage Tourism and Sustainability

10hours

- a. The Basic Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Development.
- b. Eighteen Principles of Sustainable Tourism, Three Dimensions of Tourism: Environment, Economy, and Socio-cultural areas.
- c. introducing the Place Theory in heritage tourism
- d. Collaboration, Community Development and Participation in Heritage Conservation and Preservation, Restoration, Protection, Identification, Maintenance, and Interpretation.

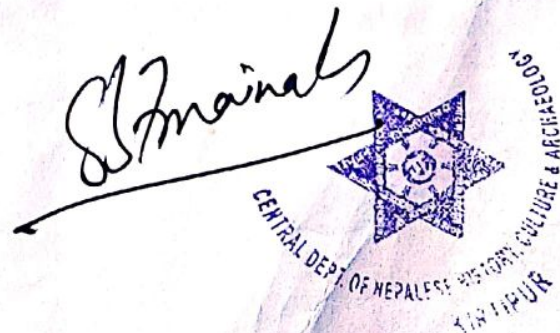
Unit V

8hours

Heritage Tourism in Nepal.

- a. Himalayan Region,
- b. Hill Region

2



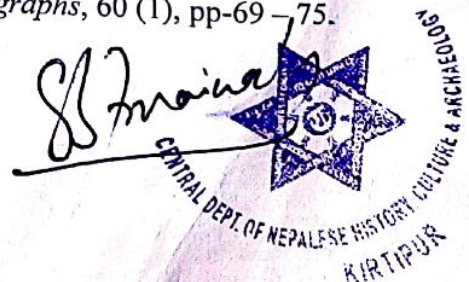
c. Tarai Region

Notes:

At the end of the Semester, the students will prepare a short field report on heritage tourism sites of Kathmandu valley or any other places of Nepal according to the instruction of the concerned faculty. The independent field report will have about 8000 to 10000 words or 15 pages based on the research format. This report carrying 10 marks out of 40 will be submitted to and approved by the concerned teacher of the Department.

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 15. Sharples, R.(2009). *Tourism Development and the Environment: Beyond Sustainability*, London: Earthscan.
 16. Swarbrooke, J. (1999). *Sustainable Tourism Management*, Wallingford: Cabi Publishing.
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NeHCA - 570

Himalayan Heritage

Semester: 4th
Paper II
Credit hour: 3
Teaching hours: 48

Objectives

This course is designed to provide the students with the basic concepts of heritage of Himalayan region in terms of prehistory, history, culture, tradition, religious belief, art, architecture, pilgrimage, monastic order, semiotics and cultural aesthetic values. At the end of the semester the students will be able to assess the importance of cultural heritage of the Himalayan region.

Unit I The Himalayas: Natural and Sacred Landscape 4 hrs

A Brief Introduction to Hindukush Himalayas, with reference to Religious Significance of Himalayas from Hindus and Buddhists' Perspectives.

Unit II Historical Development of Buddhism in Northern Nepal 10 hrs

Brief Study of Bon religion in Northern Nepal, Evolution and Expansion of Buddhism in Northern Nepal and Tibet, Major Schools of Himalayan Buddhism Nyingmapa, Kagyupa, Sakyapa and Gelugpa.

Unit III Monastic Institutions 8 hrs

Typology of monastery, Religious significance of monastery, Monastery as an integral part of Buddhist Community of Northern Nepal.

Unit IV Tangible Heritage of Himalayan Region 8 hrs

Caves, Forts, Palaces, Stupas, Mani walls, Prayer wheels, Sacred poles, Sacred flags, Typology of flags: Rooftop sacred flags, Five colourful flags and white plain flags. Wall paintings, Thangka paintings, Secular buildings, Village entrance gate, and Concept of serpent deity

Unit V Himalayan Pilgrimages 8 hrs

Concept of pilgrimage, Pilgrimage to Pathivara Gosaikunda, Muktinath, , Badimalika and Khaptad Lubrak.

Unit VI A Study of Important Monasteries and Nunneries of Northern Nepal 6 hrs

Tyangboche Monastery of Khumbu, The Nunnery of Bigu – Dolakha, Monastery of Mustang, Braga Gumba of Manang, Gumpas of Dolpa, and Olanchungola.,

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CENTRAL DEPT. OF NEPALESE HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHITECTURE
KIRTIPUR

The Major Festivals like Loshar, Dumdje, Manirimdu, Nyungne, Yertong, Tijee .

References

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NeHCA- 571

Research Methodology

Semester – 4th

Paper - III

Credit - 3

Teach. hrs: 48

Course objectives

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:

Unit I Introduction

6

- a. Meaning, Types and Signification of Research.
- b. A brief introduction of Nepali Historiography and Pattern of History writing.
- c. Defining, identifying and Selection of the Problem.

Unit II Research Design / Proposal

8

- a. Meaning and concept research design
- b. Features of a good research design
- c. Types of research design
- d. Main features of a research proposal

Rough

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Unit III Nature and Types of Evidences

10

- 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

12

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. Criteria of selecting a sampling procedure
 - c. Characteristics of a good sample design
 - d. Different types of sample designs



Unit V Processing, Analysis and Presentation of Data

12

1 i Editing, coding and classification in the tabulation data

ii Problems in processing

iii Types of analysis

2. Format of Writings and Presentation of Research Report

A. Writing :

i Bibliography - current methods to prepare bibliography

ii. Reference notes (footnote , end note, Parenthetical notes forms and format of APA & MLA Method)

iii. Apendix

iv. Glossary

v. Use of abbreviations

vi. Tables and charts

B. Preparation of Manuscript:

i. Margin

ii. Pagation

iii. Footnote

iv. Use of italics

v. Uniformity in the use of titles and subtitles

Note:

1. In 4th semester students must write their research proposals and defend in the department .

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Recommended Books:

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