



VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

JNANASAGARA CAMPUS, BALLARI-583105

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN
HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

SYLLABUS

MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

(I - IV Semester)

WITH EFFECT FROM

2021-22



VIJAYANAGARASRIKRISHNADEVARAYAUNIVERSITY
Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology

JnanaSagara,Ballari-583105



Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programs

With Practical

IV Semester

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FOURTH	DSC14	21HAA3C14L	Architecture and Heritage of Kalyana Karnataka	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	21HAA3C15L	Coinage in Ancient and Medieval India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	21HAA4E3AL	Principles and Methods of Museology	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE4	21HAA4E3BL	A. Heritage and Tourism Development	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC2	21HAA4E3CL	B. Thoughts of Modern India	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
	SEC3	21HAA4E4AL	C. Indian Paleography and Epigraphy	20	30	50	L-1 and T-1			2	2
	Project	21HAA4E4BLR	Project Work	40	60	100	-	-	-	4	4
Total Marks for IV Semester						600				24	

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV
DSC14-21HAA3C14L: Architecture and Heritage of Kalyana Karnataka

Course Title: Architecture and Heritage of Kalyana Karnataka	Course Code: DSC14-21HAA3C14L
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are known about the Importance of culture and Heritage.
2. Students are able to differentiate the various aspects of Architecture.
3. Students are able to Analyze the Importance of Fairs, Festivals and Rituals.
4. Students are able to list out the various types of Arts.

Unit - I: Heritage of Architecture 12 Hours

Introduction-Meaning, Definitions, Types-Pre-Historic, Early Historic, Historic Architecture- Religious, Civil, Military Architecture, Architectural Texts and Styles- Structural Temple Architecture-Nagara, Dravida and Vesara Styles.

Unit - II: Heritage of Art, Sculpture and Iconography 12 Hours

Meaning, Definitions, Types of Arts-Performing Arts, Fine Arts and Music. Meaning, Importance, Types of Sculpture, Difference between the Sculpture and Iconography. **Important Sites and Monuments** - Malakheda, Sannati, Bidar, Kalaburgi, Sangankallu, Tekkalakote, Hampi, Kampli, Anegondi, Herebenakal, Irakalagada, Koppal, Watagal, Maski, Kurugodu, Surapura, Yadagiri, Gudekote, Jarimale.

Unit - III: Cultural Heritage

10 Hours

Meaning - Definitions - Concepts - Characteristics -Types - Tangible and Intangible - Oral and Living Traditions - Significance of Cultural Heritage in Human Life -Cultural Zones of Kalyana Karnataka.

Unit - IV: Fairs, Festivals and Rituals

12 Hours

Meaning, Definitions, Importance, Significance, Historical background and Types of Fairs, Festivals, Rituals-Ethnic Karnataka Cultural Construct-Folk-Tribal Folk- National, Regional, Monsoon Fairs - Animal Fairs, **Important Faires**- Kalaburgi, Hampi, Gavimath, Hulagi, Ambhamath, Ballari Sidibandi Rathostva - **Important Festivals**- Yugadi-Dasara, Deepavali, Holi, Nagarapanchami etc.

Unit - V: Traditional Performing Arts

14 Hours

Aesthetics - Sources: Bharati's Natyashastra, Nandikeshwara's Abhinaya Darpana - Srikumara's Shilparatna and - Kitab-i-Navaras by Ibrahim Adil Shah II. **Classical Dances**: Bharatanatyam - Bayalata-Mudalapaya-Padavapaya-Lambani Dance -Kamsale - Dollu - Veeragase - Togulu Gombeyata- Moharam Dance.

REFER**ENCES:**

1. A. Sundara (Ed.) - Kannada Vishaya Vishvakosha Ithihasa mattu Puratatva.
2. A.L Basham - The wonder that was India. Picador Publisher, Indian ed. 2014.
3. Banga, I. (ed). - The City in Indian History : Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Delhi, Manohar, 1991.
4. H. Tipperudraswamy - Karnataka Samskruti Sameekshe.
5. Janapada Vishya Viswakosha Vol- I and II Prasaranga University of Mysore.
6. K. Thapiyal , S. Shukla - Sindhu Sabhyataien, Luckhnow,2003 The Director General Survey of India (ed.), Guide Books: World Heritage Series, New Delhi.
7. K.T Acharya - Indian food: A Historical Companion, oxford University Press, 1998.
8. N.K Bose - Culture Zones of India” in culture and Society in India, Asia publishing House 49.
9. Prakash, H.S - Shiva - Traditional Theatres, Incredible India Series, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Raman Varadara - Glimpses of Indian Heritage, Popular Prakashan Private Ltd., Bombay, 1989.
11. Rangacharya - The Natya shastra, English translation with critical Notes, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt Ltd.
12. S. Radhakrishnan - Culture of India” in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 233, India Speaking (May 1944).pp 18-21.
13. S.Narayan - Indian Classical Dances, Shubhi Publications, 2005.
14. Shashi Tiwari - Origin of Environmental Science from Vedas. A Research paper presented at the National Seminar on” Science and Technology” in Ancient Indian Text, Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies. JNU, 9-10th, January, 2010.
15. V. Vasudev - Fairs and Festivals, Incredible India series, 2007.
16. Varapande, M.L - History of Indian Folk Theatre (Lok Ranga Panorama of Indian Folk Theatre) Abhinav Publications,1992.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV
DSC15-21HAA3C15L: Coinage in Ancient and Medieval India

Course Title : Coinage in Ancient and Medieval India	Course Code: DSC15-21HAA3C15L
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are known the Origin and growth of Coinage System in India.
2. Students learned the Coin producing technique in India.
3. Students are capable to analyze the approaches of Coins.
4. Students able to identify the historical importance of coins and its forms.

Unit -I : Numismatics 10 Hours

Introduction : Meaning, Definitions, Nature and Scope of Numismatic - Source of History - Origin and Growth of Coinage in World. **Discovery of Coins** : Hoards, Stray finds, finds from excavations/explorations. Study of Coins : Typology, Inscriptions, Symbols, Description of Coins.

Unit -II: Development of Indian Coinage 12 Hours

Origin and evolution of Coinage in India - Literary, Archaeological, Epigraphic evidence and folk traditions - Terminology used in Numismatic studies - History of Numismatic studies in India and Karnataka - Numismatic Paleography.

Unit-III: Early Indian Coins 14 Hours

Early Indian Coins : Types - Punch-marked Coins - Distribution, Chronology, Symbols, Classification, Manufacturing Techniques - Cast and die-struck coins. **Specific Coins** : Takshashila, Kausambi, Ayodhya, Panchala and Mathura - Audumbaras, Yaudheyas, Malavas, Kunindas and Arjunyanas. Coins of Maghas and Nagas.

Unit -IV: Coinage in Ancient India 12 Hours

Types, Manufacturing Techniques, Importance of Coins : Maurya - Indo-Greek-Western Satraps - Gupta - Vardhanas - Chalukyas - Rajputs - Pandya, Chola and Chera - Hoysala.

Unit -V: Coinage in Medieval India 12 Hours

Types, Manufacturing Techniques, Importance of Coins : Turkish and Delhi Sultanate - Mughals - Bhamani - Vijayanagara Empire.

REFER**ENCES:**

1. "A Comparative Study of the Patraha (Purnea) Hoard of Silver Punch-marked Coins". JNSI - IV. "Punch-marked Coins from Taxila". MASI. 59.
2. A.M. Shastri; Catalogue of the coins of the Maghas.
3. Allan, J. Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum. London. 1936.
4. Altekar, A. S. "Origin and Early History of Coinage in Ancient India" JNSI, XV. pp. 1-26.
5. Bela Lahiri, Indigenous States of Northern India.
6. Bhandarkar, D. R. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1921.
7. Bhattacharya, P. N. "A Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins from Purnea". MASI-62. Delhi. 1940.
8. Chakraborty, S. K. A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1973.
9. Cunningham, A. Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1974. 18
10. Dasgupta, K. K. A Tribal History of Ancient India, A Numismatic Approach. Calcutta. 1974.
11. Goel, S.R. : Ancient Indian Coinage.
12. Gupta, P. L. and Hardaker, T.R. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-marked Coins of the Magadh – Maurya Karshapana Series. Nasik. 1985.
13. Gupta, P. L. The Amaravati Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins. Hyderabad. 1963.
14. Gupta, P.L. Coins – The Source of Indian History. Delhi. 1969.
15. Gupta, P.L. Pracheena Bharteeya Mudrayen. Varanasi.
16. Kosambi, D. D. Indian Numismatics, Delhi. Orient Longman. 1981.
17. Narain A. K. & Gopal, L. (eds.) Seminar papers on the Chronology of Punch-marked Coins. Varanasi. 1966.
18. Narain, A. K. Seminar Papers on the Local Coins of Northern India, Varanasi. 1968.
19. Prasad, D. "Classification and Significance of the symbols on the silver Punchmarked coins of Ancient India". JNSI. XIV and XLVII.
20. Shastri, A.M. The Catalogue of Coins of Nagas.
21. Singh, J. P. and N. Ahmad. Seminar Papers on the Tribal Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1977.
22. Trivedi, H.V., Catalogue of the Coins of the Naga Kings of Padmavati.
23. Walsh, E. H. C. "Punch-marked Silver Coins, Their Standard of Weight. Age and Minting". JRAS, 1937.
24. Walsh, E.H.C. : "Paila Hoard of Punch-marked Coins". JNSI - II.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV

DSE3-21HAA4E3AL: Principles and Methods of Museology

Course Title : Principles and Methods of Museology	Course Code: DSE3-21HAA4E3AL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students learn the basic functions of museums and their activities.
2. Students are able to Understanding the Conservation, Preservation Techniques of Museum Objects.
3. Students learned about the exhibition and documentation Methods of Museum objects.
4. Students learn the Professional Organizations related to Museums and Museum Ethics, Administration and Legislation.

Unit -I: Historical Museums

12Hours

Introduction-Origin, meaning, Definition, purposes of Museums. Museology and Museography. Aims and functions Museology - Types -Methods and ethics of collection-Documentation; Identification, classification, accessing, cataloguing, indexing, data processing, information retrieval, computerization, insurance of museum objects, accessing photographic record of museum collection -Principles of classification.

Unit-II :Museum Architecture and Exhibition :

12Hours

Planning and maintenance of museum building, public and service area. - Lighting in relation to museum architecture and exhibition. - Storage of reserve collection and problems of security. - Kinds of exhibition, planning and programming of exhibition ; special, temporary, circulating and permanent, methods of grouping and installation, various stages of planning, role of designer. - Display techniques.

Unit-III: Conservation and Preservation of Museum Objects

14Hours

Types of museum materials. - Climatology, Deterioration factors; their recognition and control, climate and environment; light, insects, microorganisms, atmospheric pollution, curatorial responsibilities in preservation and conservation. - Conservation of organic material such as manuscripts, wood, paper, ivory and bone objects. - Conservation of inorganic material such as stone, terracotta, glass and metal. - Conservation of biological material, plants and animals.

Unit -IV :Museum Administration and Organizations

10Hours

Administration : Museum staff and their duties. - Museum finance and general maintenance - Museum and Public Relations, visitors' facilities -

Supervision and security. **Legislations** : The Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878. - The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958. - Antiquity and Art Treasure Act 1972. **Professional Organizations- ICOM (International Council of Museums) and MAI (Museums Association of India)**

Unit -V :Museums in India

12 Hours

History, Collection and Other Activities : National Museum, New Delhi. - Indian Museum, Kolkata. - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, formerly Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai. - Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad. - Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal.- **Case Studies of Archaeological Museums**-Hampi-Kamalapura (ASI and Dam Museums),Kannada Universityand Sanganakallu Robert Bruce Foote Museum, Ballari - JSW Museum-Toranagallu.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

Booksfor Reference:

1. Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.
2. Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.
3. Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta : University of Calcutta.
4. Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.
5. Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.
6. Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
7. Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.
8. Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.
9. Edson G. & Dean David 1994. Handbook for Museums, London: Routledge.
10. Hooper Greenhill E. (Ed.) 1994. Educational Role of the Museum, London: Routledge.
11. Light R.B. et al. 1986. Museum Documentation System: Developments and Application, London: Butterworths.
12. Moore Kevin (Ed.) 1994. Museum Management, London: Routledge.
13. Pearce S.M. (Ed.) 1994. Interpreting Objects and Collections, London: Routledge.
14. Pearce S.M. 1990. Archaeological Curatorship, London: Leicester University Press.
15. Plenderleith H.J. 1971. Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts in India, Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
16. Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it! Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre.

18. UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV

DSE4-21HAA4E3BL:A.Heritage and Tourism Development

Course Title : Heritage and Tourism Development	Course Code: DSE4-21HAA4E3BL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes (CO's) :

At the end of the course,

1. Students to know the Cultural Tourism of like Fairs and Festivals, Dance Festivals, Performing arts, Dance and Music, Myths and Legends.
2. Students learned the Evaluation of Tourism.
3. Analyzed the Tourism Organizations in World.
4. Evaluate the Various types of Indian Heritage and Architecture.

Unit -I: History and Concepts of Tourism

10Hours

Introduction: Concepts, Meaning and Definition, Objectives, Historical development of Tourism, Nature and Significance of Tourism Industry. Concept of Tourist - Types of Tourists: Visitor/ Traveller/ Excursionist. Forms and types of Tourism.

Unit -II : Tourism Industry

12Hours

Framework of Tourism - Major Components- Accessibility- Types of Transportation, Air Transportation, Water Transportation, Rail Transportation, Road Transportation. Accommodation- Primary Accommodation- Secondary Accommodation. Attractions- Nature based, Manmade, symbiotic. Minor Components- Activities- Air based activities, Water based activities, Land based activities. Amenities Ancillary services.

Unit - III : Approaches of Tourism

12Hours

Positive and Negative Impacts of Tourism industry-Economic impacts, Environmental impacts, Socio-Cultural impacts, Political Impacts. Emerging trends in Tourism industry, The role of Technology in Tourism industry, Terrorism and Tourism. - Challenges and development of Tourism. - **Tourism Organizations:** WTO, PATA, WTCC, ITDC, KTDC, DTPC, FHRAI, IATA.

Unit -IV : Indian Culture and Heritage

14 Hours

Introduction: Origin, Concept and Significance, Definition, Types of Heritage : Tangible and Intangible - Importance of World Heritage Sites - Criteria of declaration of World Heritage Sites - Policies - Indian Cultural

Heritage- Architectural Heritage -Important World Heritage Sites in India :
Konark, Ellora, Bhimbetka, Badami, Pattadakallu, Hampi.

Unit -V :Prospective of Heritage Tourism

12 Hours

Problems and prospects of Cultural Tourism - Fairs and Festivals - Dance-
Performing arts - Music - Myths and Legends - Cuisines and specialty dishes
- Artifacts and Handicrafts - Indian Paintings, The Management and
Marketing of Heritage Tourism, Development Aspects of Heritage Tourism.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

Booksfor Reference:

1. P.N Seth: Successful tourism Management (Vol. 1 & 2) , Sterling Publishers,New Delhi
2. A.K Bhatia: International Tourism Management, Sterling Publishers.
3. A.K Bhatia: Tourism Development: Principles and Practices, Sterling Publishers.
4. Christopher.J. Hollway; Longman ; The Business of Tourism.
5. Cooper, Fletcher et al, (1993), Tourism Principles and Practices, Pitman.
6. A.K Bhatia:The Business of Tourism concept and strategies , Sterling Publishers
7. Page, S: Tourism Management: Routledge, London.
8. Glenn. F. Ross - The Psychology of Tourism (1998), Hospitality Press, Victoria, Australia.
9. Gupta, SP, Lal, K, Bhattacharya, M. Cultural Tourism in India (DK Print 2002).
10. Michell, George, Monuments of India, Vol. 1. London.
11. Davies, Philip, Monuments of India, Vol. II.,London.
12. Brown Percy, Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu),Bombay.
13. Brown Percy, Indian Architecture (Islamic period), Bombay.
14. Vatsayana, Kapila, Indian Classical Dance, New Delhi.
15. Swami, Prayaganand, History of Indian Music.
16. Jain, Jyotindra & Arti, Aggrawala : National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum.
17. Mehta. R. J. Handicrafts & Industrial Arts of India, New York.
18. Hussain, S. A.: The national cultural of India, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1987.
19. Heinrich Zimmer, Philosophies of India, Routledge.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV
GEC2-21HAA4E3CL: B. Thoughts of Modern India

Course Title: Thoughts of Modern India	Course Code: GEC2-21HAA4E3CL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 Hour
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	Total Marks : 20+30=50

Course Outcomes (CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students to know the evolution of ideology in India.
2. Students learned the prominent writers and their contribution in India.
3. Analyzed the awesome works like Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, Wheel of History and Annihilation of Caste etc. in various historical perspectives.
4. Evaluate the various ideologies of India.

Unit - I : Economic Thoughts

12 Hours

Dadabhai Naoroji: "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" - R.C. Dutt : "Economic History of India Under Early British Rule" - Lajpat Rai - "Unhappy India".

Unit - II : Social Thoughts

14 Hours

Jyotiba Phule: "Gulam Giri and Cultivator's Whipcord" - B. Shyam Sundar : "Moola Bharati". - Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker : "Hisself-respect Movement" - B.R. Ambedkar : "Who were the Shudras?"

Unit - III : Religious Thoughts

10 Hours

Raja Ram Mohan Ray: "Rational Critique of Hindu Idol Worship" - Swamy John Dharmateertha: "History of Hindu Imperialism".

Unit - IV : Political Thoughts

12 Hours

MN Roy: "The Future of Indian Politics" - Ram Monohar Lohia: "Wheel of History" - Jayaprakash Narayana : "Why Socialism and Towards Struggle".

Unit - V : National Thoughts

12 Hours

Vir Savarkar - "Hindutva" - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru: "Discovery of India" - Abdul Kalam Azaad : "India Wins Freedom".

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

Books for Reference:

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar - Writings and Speeches Vol-7
2. RGMankar - A Sketch of the Life and Works of the Late Mr. Justice, MGRanade
3. DGKarve - Ranade: The Prophet of Liberated India
4. The Miscellaneous Writings of MG.Ranade (Published by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade)
5. Lala Lajpat Rai - The Political Future of India
6. Lala Lajpat Rai - The Story of My Deportation
7. Lala Lajpat Rai - Self-Determination for India
8. MNRoy - Planning in India
9. MNRoy - India's Problem and its Solution
10. MNRoy - India in Transition
11. MRMasani - The Communist Party of India
12. SADange - From Primitive Communism to Slavery
13. Dhananjay Keer - Life and Times of Savarkar
14. VDSavarkar - Hindu Padpadshahi

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV
SEC3-21HAA4E4AL:C. Indian Paleography and Epigraphy

Course Title: Indian Paleography and Epigraphy	Course Code: SEC3-21HAA4E4AL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	Total Marks : 20+30=50

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students will be successfully able to decipher and read scripts; and date inscriptions with the help of paleographic features of the script.
2. Students will also understand the different usages of language.
3. After the successful completion of the course student will be able to interpret the inscription in its socio-politico-religion and economical context.
4. Analyzed the script development in various stages.

Unit-I: Dimensions of Epigraphy

10Hours

Background of Epigraphy : Meaning - Difference between Epigraphy and Inscriptions - Origin and Development - Definition - Concept - Antiquity - Nature - Scope and Importance - Types of Inscriptions - Major Works on India and Karnataka Epigraphy. - Epigraphy as Reflection of Literary Sensibilities.

Unit -II :Classification of Epigraphical Source

12Hours

Classification of Epigraphical Source: Material Based, Subject Based, Event Based, Person Based –Format, Content, Writing Materials of Stone Inscriptions - **Copper plate Inscription** : Meaning - Origin and Development - Definition - Concept - Antiquity - Nature - Scope and Importance - Format, Content, Writing Materials - **Eras and Dating Methods** : Types and Significations - Vikrama, Shaka, Kalchuri-Chedi and Gupta Eras - Political and Cultural Significance of Epigraphy - Practical Training of Estoppage Technique. - Sculptures on Inscription.

Unit - III:Background of Paleography

12Hours

Definition-Antiquity-Nature-Scope and Importance-Major Works on Paleography in Karnataka - Languages and scripts in India.

Unit -IV:Development of Paleography

12 Hours

Meaning, Definitions, Origin and Concept of Script. Stages of Script Development- History of Kannada Script Development : From Muryans to Mysuru Wodeyars

Unit - V : Kannada Script Development in Inscriptions

14Hours

Development of Kannada Script - Some Important Inscriptions : Brahmagiri - Jatangirameshwara - Maski - Udegollam - Gavimath - Halmidi - Tamatakallu - Talagunda Inscriptions of Shantivarman - Badami Kappe Arabhatta Inscription - Aihole Inscription of Pulakesi II- Basaralu Inscription - Bukkaraya Inscription of Hampi.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

REFERENCES:

1. Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman 1985. Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions, South Asian Studies, I: 49-50.
2. Bhandarkar, D.R. 1935-36. A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brahmi and its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 B.C. Appendix to Epigraphia Indica vols. 19-23.
3. Bhandarkar, D.R. 1981. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings (Bahadurchand Chhabra and Govind Swamirao Gai eds.). Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum vol. III. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
4. Bühler, George 1892. A New Variety of the Southern Maurya Alphabet, Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgen Landes (Vienna Oriental Journal), vol. 6: 148-156.
5. Bühler, George 1898. On the Origin of Indian Brahma Alphabet. Strassburg: Karl J. Trubner.
6. Bühler, George 1959. Indian Palaeography. Calcutta: Indian Studies.
7. Dani, Ahmad Hasan 1963. Indian Palaeography, Oxford: Clarendon Press. Epigraphia Indica 1892-1940. Vol. 1- XXV, Archaeological Survey of India.
8. Hultzsch, D. 1969 (Reprint). Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum. Vol.I. Varanasi: Indological Book House.
9. Gokhale, S. Purabhilekhavidya. Mumbai: Sahitya Sanskruti Mandal.
10. Goyal, S.R. 2005. Ancient Indian Inscriptions. Jodhpur: Kusumanjali Book World.
11. Khare, M.D. 1967. Discovery of a Vishnu Temple near the Heiodorus Pillar, Besnagar, District Vidisha (M.P.), Lalit Kala (13): 21-27.
12. Lüders, H. 1912. A List of Brahmi Inscriptions from the Earliest Times to About A.D. 400 with the Exception of those of Asoka. Appendix to Epigraphia Indica Vol. X.
13. Mangalam, S.J. 1990. Kharoshti Script. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
14. Mehendale, M.A. 1948. Historical Grammar of Inscriptional Prakrits. Poona: Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute.
15. Mehendale, M.A. 1948. Asokan Inscriptions in India (Linguistic Study together with Exhaustive Bibliography). Bombay: University of Bombay.
16. Mirashi, V.V. 1981. The History and Inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas. Bombay: Maharashtra State Board of Literature and Culture.

17. Pandey, R. 1957. Indian Palaeography. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
18. Raghunath, K. 1998. Ikshvakus of Vijaya Puri: Study of the Nagarjunakonda Inscriptions. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
19. Ramesh, K.V. 1984. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
20. Rea, Alexander 1997 (Reprint). South Indian Buddhist Antiquities. Archaeological Survey of India New Imperial Series Vol. XV. New Delhi: Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.
21. Salomon, Richard 1998. Indian Epigraphy. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
22. Shastri, A.M. 1996-97. Some Observations on the Origin and Early History of the Vikrama Era, Prachya Pratibha, vol. XVIII: 1-51.
23. Shastri, A.M. 1966. The Saka Era, Panchal, vol. 9: 109-132.
24. Sircar, D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
25. Sircar, D.C. 1986 (3rd edition). Select Inscriptions. Vol. I. Delhi: Asian Humanities Press.
26. Srinivasan, P.R. And S. Sankaranarayanan 1979. Inscriptions of the Ikshvaku Period. Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh Government.
27. Woolner, Alfred C. 1924. Asoka Text and Glossary (parts I and II). Lahore: The University of the Panjab, Lahor.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester IV
Project -21HAA4E4BLR:ProjectWork

Course Title : ProjectWork	Course Code: Project -21HAA4E4BLR
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 40	Duration of ESA/Exam:4 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 60	Total Marks : 40+60=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. To provide an opportunity for students to apply theoretical concepts in research work.
2. To expose the student to the current historical development.
3. To learn apply multidisciplinary concepts, tools and techniques to solve research area.
4. To know the present scenario of a particular field of historical and archaeological ideas.
5. To create awareness for various research topics in the history and archaeology.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

VSKU Guidelines for Project Work for MA in History & Archaeology Program

INTRODUCTION:

Project work is an integral part of academic curriculum of the Post-Graduate Department of History and Archaeology Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari. It is an initiative to bridge the gap between knowledge and application through a series of interventions that will enable students to gain insights. The FOURTH months [120 Days] project work positioned during 4th semester of the Master of Arts in History & Archaeology (NEP) program as it serves the twin purposes of providing practical and theoretical knowledge to students and providing understanding past history with through present society.

General Guidelines:

- ❖ **Nature of project work:** The student will have to identify a project work in history and archaeology that matches the student's area of specialization. Project work is a combination of In-plant study and a research project. Students are expected to study the functioning of an area, identify a problem area and provide suggestions to overcome the problems.
- ❖ No two students of the PG Department/ College shall work on the same topic. Students can take field-based research in different fields of the history and archaeology.
- ❖ **Duration of project work:** The project works shall be for a period of FOUR months [120 Days]. The project works commence after successful completion of Internship Work in the first phase of the four semesters. Students are expected to take up the preliminary work such as identifying the area and finalization of topic and review of literature during the 4th semester and start the Internship project work.
- ❖ **Guide: Internal guide** of the project work is a full-time faculty member working in **History and Archaeology** department of the **History and Archaeology** VSKU/affiliated colleges where **Master of Arts in History and Archaeology** program is offered. **Internal guide** is from the where the student is carrying out his/her project work.
- ❖ Schedule to be followed before commencement of Internship [During 4th semester of the Master of Arts in History and Archaeology Program]

Activity Time-line Remarks

Identifying the research area and Problem Identification First two weeks Student individually identifies a research area and identifies topic with his guide for his/her study, according to his/her interest topic 3rd week His/her interests discussed with guide. Research design 4th week discussion with internal guide to decide on suitable design for the research.

- The approval status is submitted to Chairman, Post Graduate Department of **History and Archaeology** who will officially give concurrence for execution of the internship.

*Synopsis: It is a 3-5 pages hard copy document and to be submitted to the Chairman with the signatures of Internal Guide and the Student.

Page 1 Title, contact addresses of student - with details of internal Guide

Page 2 Introduction with objectives, Review of articles/literature about the topic with source of information and expected results (300 words).

Final report should be submitted to the university before two weeks of the commencement of the theory examination.

➤ **Format of the project report:**

a. **The report shall be prepared using a MS word processor** with Times New Roman font sized 12, on a page layout of A4 size with 1” margin on all three sides and left with 1.5”, doubleline spacing and only front side print, [no back-to-back print]. The report may not exceed 85pages.

➤ **Submission of report:**

a) Students should submit the report in Hardbound “Navy Blue” color with Golden Embossing or screen-printing.

b) Students should also submit the report in electronic form [CD].

c) Only, in PDF file (Un-editable format) to the department and colleges

where **Master of Arts in History and archaeology** program offered. Colleges in turn shall submit all the reports and CDs of their students along with a consolidated master list with university registration number], Name of the student, and Title of the report to the Chairman, PG-Department of History and archaeology, VSKUB before the commencement of the theory examinations.

➤ **Publication of research findings:**

a) Students expected to present their research findings in seminars/conferences/technical events/fests or publish their research work in journals in association with their internal guide of the department with VSKU Bellary affiliation as a tag. Appropriate weightage should be given to this in the internal evaluation of the project report.

➤ **Evaluation:**

a) The project report of a candidate shall be assessed for maximum of 100 marks [consisting of 70 marks for report evaluation by the internal and external guide and 30 marks for viva-voce examination.

b) The average of internal and external shall be arrived to award final marks for a maximum of ONE HUNDRED (100) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in History and archaeology.

➤ **Viva-voce/Presentation:**

a) viva-voce examination will be conducted for THIRTY [30] marks at the PG-Department of History and archaeology, VSKU, Bellary and each student is expected to give presentation of his/her work.

b) The Chairman of the department and an expert appointed by the BOE chairmen shall conduct the viva-voce examination.

c) The Candidate who fails to attend and/or fulfill the requirements of the course shall not

be eligible and he/she shall re-register for the course when offered.

*Candidates shall submit the presentation reports to the department and should bring the same on the day of Viva-Voce examination.

Viva-voce by Chairman and an Expert Drawn from Other University for 30 Marks

Sl.No Aspects Marks

1. Presentation Skills 05
2. Communication Skills 05
3. Subject Knowledge 05
4. Objective of the study/Methodology 05
5. Analysis using Statistical tools and Statistical Packages 05
6. Findings and appropriate suggestions 05

Total = 30

Project Report on

(TITLE OF THE REPORT IN CAPITAL LETTERS WITHIN INVERTED COMMAS)

(Submitted to Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in History and Archaeology)

By

(Student Name)

(Reg. No. :)

Add awesome picture in research topic related

Under the guidance of

(Name)

(Designation)



Faculty of Social Sciences

Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology,

Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari

(Year)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the Project Report titled "-----
-----" written and submitted by me to Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari in partial fulfilment of requirements for the Award of Degree of Master of Arts in History and Archaeology under the guidance of ----- is my original work and the conclusions drawn therein are based on the material collected by myself.

Place: Ballari Signature

Date:

(Name Research Student)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report entitled “-----
-” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in History and Archaeology of Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari is the result of the original research work completed by Mr./Ms.-----bearing URN(xxxx), under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief the work embodied in this Project Report has not formed earlier the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Signature of Research Guide

Place: Ballari

Date:

Signature of the Chairman/Director/Principal

Place: Ballari

Date:

CERTIFICATE or TOWHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr./Ms.-----** has worked in the department from 7th May 2022 to 7th July 2022 in our organization. During this period, he successfully completed the work assigned to him. He has been sincere, hardworking and punctual in his work. I wish good and prosper carrier for his future.

Signature

(Name of the Person)

Designation with Office Seal

Note: The above-cited content certificate is to be obtained on original letterhead of the company by the project student where he/she carried out project work.

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G.ACKNOWLEDGMEN

ApageforAcknowledgment

Herethestudentscanacknowledgeforthepeoplewhoareconcerntotheworkandproject.For example:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this opportunity as privilege to express my deep sense of gratitude to my researchguide Dr./Shri____,[**Designation**],**Post-GraduateDepartmentofHistoryandArchaeologyVijayanagaraSriKrishnadevarayaUnive****rsity,Ballari**forhiscontinuousencouragement,invaluableguidanceandhelp for completingthe presentresearchwork.

I am deeply indebted to Dr._____,Chairman/HOD/Principal,**Post-GraduateDepartment of History and Archaeology, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University,Bellary or College** for being a source of inspiration to me and I am indebted to him for initiatingmein the field ofresearch.

Iamdeeplygratefultoallauthoritiesofthe**VijayanagaraSriKrishnadevarayaUniversity ,Ballari**without theirhelp completionof theproject was highlyimpossible.

I take this opportunityas privilege to articulate my deep sense of gratefulness to theManagingDirector,andthestaffofthe----- ofCompany fortheirtimely help,positive

encouragementand withouttheir helpcompletion of theproject washighlyimpossible.

I wish to express a special thanks to all teaching and non-teaching staff members, the**VijayanagaraSriKrishnadevarayaUniversity,Ballari**fortheirforeversupport.Theirencouragement and valuable guidance are gratefully acknowledged. I would like to acknowledgemyall myfamilymembers,relatives andfriends fortheirhelp andencouragement.

Place:Ballari

Date:

Nameof theStudent

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❖ LISTOFABBREVIATIONS

Alltheabbreviations usedinthe
researchprojectshouldbelistedalphabeticallyhere.**For example**

ASI: Archaeological SurveyofIndia

ICHR: IndianCouncilofHistoricalResearch