

RANI DURGA VATIVISHWA VIDYALAYA, JABALPUR

SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR D.E.T. 2018-19 EXAMINATIONS IN THE SUBJECT-ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY

PART – A

Marks - 50

Values and aims of study of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Importance of the study Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, Historical Evidence, Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Investigation, Modern Methods of Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Investigation, Historical, Cultural Explanations and Interpretations, Historical Inevitability, Hypothesis, Historical Objectivity, Chose the Research Field and Research Title, data Collection and Selection, Critical Analysis of Data, study of the Antiquities and its Analysis, Primary and Secondary Sources, Interview and Questionnaires, study of the Archaeological Important sites, Bibliographical References, Critical Notes, Writing Research Paper, Writing and revision of first draft, Writing of final draft, Dissertation and Thesis, Conclusion in research, format for thesis typing, Illustrations, figures, maps, Historian's and Archaeologist's Skill.

PART – B

Marks - 50

ELEMENTS OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology, definition, scope and its relation with allied disciplines, contribution of Archaeology in construction of Ancient Indian History. A brief history of Indian Archaeology. Archaeological exploration and its techniques. Archaeological Excavation and its techniques, Role of Stratigraphy in Excavation & methods of excavations. Various methods of dating in Archaeology. Stone age Cultures in India, a brief Survey. 1. (i) Lower Palaeolithic Culture, (ii) Middle Palaeolithic Culture, (iii) Upper Palaeolithic Culture, 2. Mesolithic Culture, 3. Neolithic culture. The Harappan Culture- Origin, Extent, Salient feature & decline. Study of sites Harappa, Mohanjodaro, Lothal, Kalibanga. Chalcolithic Cultures : Kayatha, Ahar, Malwa. Study of sites- Ahar, Kayatha, Navadatoli, Nevasa, Eran. Antiquity of Iron, Iron age culture, Megalithic Culture, N.B.P. Culture. A survey of Rock Paintings.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM VEDIC AGE TO 1206 A.D.

Sources, Vedic Age, Sixteen Mahajanapadas, Republic States, Rise of Magadhan Empire, Alexander's invasion and its effects. Mauryan Empire with special reference to the following : (a) Origin (b) Chandragupta Maurya, early life, career, achievements and administration (c) Asoka, early life, Kalinga war and its effect, Dhamma and its propagation administrative reforms, foreign policy its impact and estimate (d) decline of Mauryans. A survey of the political condition of India after the fall of Mauryan and rise of Pusyamitrasunga. Kharavela of Kalinga, Indo-Greeks, Sangam age. Shakas, Satavahans of Western India, Satavahans, Rise and fall of the Kushans, Political Condition of North India before the rise of the Guptas.

Early History of the Guptasupto Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta Career, Conquest and estimate. Ramagupta, Chandragupta-II, Kumaragupta-I, Skandgupta, Gupta-Vakataka Relation, Decline of Gupta empire, the Hunas. Political condition of India with special reference to Madhya Pradesh after the decline of Gupta empire. Later Guptas, Maukhari, Harsha Vardhana, Pallavas, early Chalukyas. The Gurjara Pratiharas, The Palas. The Chandellas. The Paramaras and the Kalachuries. The Gahadavalas, the Chahamanas. The Rastrakutas, the Cholas.

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE

Foundation of Indian Culture. Main Characteristics of ancient Indian Culture, Cultural Unit of India. Social ideas and Institution in ancient India, a survey of following : Varna, Ashrama, Caste system, Sanaskaras, position of women, education, purusarthas Political ideas and institution of ancient India a survey of-(a) Nature, aim and functions of the State. (b) Salient features of administrative Institutions with special reference to the : Maurya, Gupta, Harsha, Chola. Elementary study of religion and philosophy. (a) Religion : Vedic, Jainism, Buddhism, Vaishnavism and Saivism. (b) Philosophy : Upanisadic, Bhagavadgita, Sankhya and Yoga. (a) Vedic Literature, Epics and Classical Sanskrit works.

ANCIENT INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY

1. Origin and Antiquity of Writing in India, 2. Origin and development of the main types of Brahmi script, 3. Writing material, Ancient Indian Eras, Historical and cultural study of the inscriptions-1. Ashokan Inscriptions : R.E. II & XII (Girnar), 2. XIII (Shahbajgarhi), R.E. VII and Lumbini, 3. Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription, 4. Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, 5. Nasik Inscription of Gautami Balasri, Year 19. 6. Saranath Inscription of Kanishka I of the Year-3, 7. Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman, 8. Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta, 9. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandra, 10. Mandsaur Pillar Inscription of Kumar Gupta and Bandhuvarman, 11. Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta, 12. Poona Copper Plate of Prabhavati Gupta, 13. Banskhera Plate of Harsha, 14. Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin – II, 15. Khajuraho Inscription of Yasovarman and Dhanga, 16. Gwalior Prasasti of Bhoja, 17. Udaipur Prasasti of the Kings of Malwa, 18. Bilhari Inscription of Yuvarajadeva II.

ANCIENT INDIAN NUMISMATICS

Origin and Antiquity of Coinage in India. Punch marked coins. Study of Coins of Malvas, Yaudheyas, Audumbaras, Arjunayanas, Kunindas. Coins of Eran, Kausambi, Taxila, Tripuri. Coins of Indo-Greek Kings. Coins of Parthian Kings. Kushanas Coins. Coins of Sakas. Coins of Satavahanas. Coins of Nagas. Coins of Gupta rulers. Coins of the early medieval dynasties of North India upto C. 1200 A.D.-Coins of Harsha, Kalachuri, Chandella, Paramara, Gahadavala and Pratihara.

ANCIENT INDIAN ART AND ICONOGRAPHY

Indus Valley : Sculptures, terracottas and seals. Mauryan Art : Origin, Development and Characteristics. Sunga Art : Characteristics, Yaksha and Yakshi, Sculptures of Sanchi, Bharhut, Bodhagaya. Kushana Art : Characteristics, Origin of Buddha Image, Mathura and Gandhara School of Art. Art of Satavahan, Gupta, Pallava and early Chalukyas. Art of Pratihara, Chandella, Paramara, Kalachuri, Rastrakuta and Chola. Antiquity of image worship. Iconography of Vishnu (Incarnations), Siva (Linga & Human forms), Ganesh (Main forms), Sakti (Saptamatrikas). Main forms of Buddha and Jain sculptures.

ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Literary and Archaeological Sources of Ancient Indian Architecture. Indus Valley-Town Planning, Main Characteristic features of Indus Valley Architecture. Mauryan Architecture : City and Palace architecture and stupa architecture. Sunga architecture : Development of Stupa architecture with special reference to Bharhut, Sanch, Bodhagaya and Amaravati. Rock-Cut Architecture : Origin and Development with special reference to Western India. Origin of temple architecture, Gupta Temple architecture with special reference to Central India, brick temples. Early Chalukya Temples. Pallava Mandapas, Rathas and Structural Temples. Classification of Indian Temples, Chandella Temples, Kalchuri Temples, Paramara Temples and Orissan Temples, temples of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Rashtrakuta Temples Chalukya Temples and Chola Temples.