



# LUMBINI BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY

## COURSES OF STUDY

MA in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites  
(Four Semester Course Cycle)

Lumbini Buddhist University  
Office of the Dean  
Parsa Chowk, Lumbini  
2019

## **Introduction**

Archaeology is a scientific study of material remains of man's past and reconstruction of the history and civilization on the basis of the artifacts recovered through excavations. The archaeological exploration and excavation are the fundamental components of field archaeology. The archaeologists also authenticate the validity and chronology of the objects thus recovered and involve in interpretation of the cultural sequence of the artifacts. They are also responsible for publicizing the findings of the antiquities in order to promote them for posterity and carry on conservation and preservation measures for safeguarding the archaeological sites and artifacts. Realizing the pressing need for the study of archaeology in the present context of the country LBU is introducing an MA in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites course, the first of its kind in Nepal that aims to produce professional and competent archaeologists who can undertake archaeological investigations.

## **Objectives**

The broad objective of MA in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites is to produce skilled human resources in the field of archaeology who can undertake archaeological investigation. The specific objectives of the course of study are as follows:

- i) to impart students with theoretical knowledge and practical skills in archaeological exploration, excavation, exhibition, publication, conservation, and preservation.
- ii) to equip students with working knowledge on Prehistory, Palaeography, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Art, Architecture, Archaeological Heritage and Cultural Heritage with a special reference to Buddhist culture as applicable.

## **Teaching/Learning Method**

The courses are designed with three strategic motives, ie. i) imparting theoretical knowledge on the subject matters, ii) equipped with technical skills and iii) the sense of responsibility toward safeguarding cultural heritage through holistic approach of teaching/learning methods such as lecture, seminar, group discussion, fieldwork, intern (hand-on-practice) and project work. Due consideration will be paid to make the teaching-learning more interactive and participatory.

## **Field Archaeology (Practical)**

It shall be obligatory for all the students to get involved in field archaeology for six weeks at the archaeological excavation being undertaken by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal, Lumbini Development Trust, and international institutions involved in the archaeological studies in different parts of Nepal. The students will have first-hand experience in archaeological exploration and excavation techniques and methods under the direct supervision of national/ international archaeologists. There will be complimentary classes in the topics related to field work conducted by the leading archaeologists in the field. The students are expected to submit a report at the end of the ongoing semester. The evaluation of the fieldwork will be based on i) on-site evaluation undertaken by the designated field supervisor and ii) the field report submitted to the Head of the concerned Department.

## **Attendance:**

Students are expected to maintain 70% attendance otherwise they are considered disqualified to appear in end-semester examination. However, in an exceptional circumstance such as serious illness, accident, situation beyond the control, the students with minimum of 60% attendance may allowed to appear in the end-semester examinations upon the submission of an authorized medical certificate or a certified letter by relevant authorities in other case.

### **Evaluation of the performance of the students**

Evaluation of the student's progress undertaken in two modes, one being internal evaluation (in-semester) and the other being end-semester examination. Out of full marks, 40% marks is allocated for internal exam and 60% marks is allocated for end-semester exam. Students having failed in securing minimum required marks in the internal evaluation are considered as disqualified to appear in end-semester examinations.

The mode of internal evaluation may of one or combination of following.

- 1) Class assignment
- 2) Home assignment
- 3) Presentation
- 4) Writing term paper
- 5) Report writing
- 6) Project work

### **End- Semester examination**

End-semester examination will be conducted twice a year in six months interval.

The weight of the end-semester examination would be 60% of full marks. The students have to secure minimum of 50% of full marks in each subject to pass the end-semester examination.

### **Grading system**

Please refer to LBU Semester System Rules and Regulation for Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average ( CGPA).

### **Eligibility for the Admission**

The students having Bachelor's degree in any subject from any recognized university are eligible for admission in MA in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites.

**MA in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites****Two Year / Four Semester Course Cycle**

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Code No</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>SEMESTER I</b>					
1	ACH511	Cultural History of Nepal	3	48	100
2	BUD250	Basics of Buddhism	3	48	100
3	ACH512	Epigraphy	3	48	100
4	ACH513	Palaeography	3	48	100
5	ACH514	Archaeology (Theory)	3	48	100
<b>SEMESTER II</b>					
6.	ACH521	Applied Science in Archaeology	3	48	100
7.	ACH522	Field Archaeology	3	48	100
8.	ACH523	Archaeological Conservation and Preservation	3	48	100
9.	ACH524	Prehistory	3	48	100
10.	ACH525	Buddhist Archaeological Sites of South Asia	3	48	100
<b>SEMESTER III</b>					
11.	ACH531	Nepalese Art and Iconography	3	48	100
12.	ACH532	Architecture of Nepal	3	48	100
13.	ACH533	Archaeological Heritage Management	3	48	100
14.	ACH534	Numismatics	3	48	100
15.	RES535	Research Methodology	3	48	100
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>					
16.	ACH541	Archaeological investigations in Lumbini and Kapilavastu	3	48	100
17.	ACH542	Himalayan Heritage	3	48	100
18.	MUS543	Introduction to Museology	3	48	100
19.	ACH610	Thesis / Guided Project	6		100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>1900</b>

## Cultural History of Nepal

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper: II**  
**Code No: ACH511**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this courses is to impart knowledge on cultural development of different part of Nepal in a long span of time.

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Videha** (TH 5)
- 1.1 Later vedic and Buddhist reference
  - 1.2 Janaka
  - 1.3 Art and Architecture
- Unit 2. Lumbini and surrounding sites** (TH 6)
- 2.1 The Birthplace of Siddhartha
  - 2.2 Aśokan Pillars of Lumbini and Niglihava
  - 2.3 Early Buddhist pilgrims
  - 2.4 Rediscovery of Lumbini
- Unit 3. Ancient Nepal** (TH 15)
- 3.1 Manadeva's Pillar Inscription of Changu
  - 3.2 Inscriptions and Coinage
  - 3.3 Religion
  - 3.4 Languages
  - 3.5 Society and social organization
  - 3.6 Art and Architecture
  - 3.7 Administrative system
  - 3.8 Trade and Commerce
  - 3.9 Settlements
- Unit 4. Central Terai** (TH 7)
- 4.1 Nānyadeva in Simrongarh
  - 4.2 Religion
  - 4.3 Language
  - 4.4 Art and Architecture
  - 4.5 Relations with the Mallas of Kathmandu Valley
  - 4.6 Fall of Karnatakas
- Unit 5. Medieval Nepal** (TH 10)
- 5.1 Rise of Jayasthiti Malla and his reform
  - 5.2 Religion
  - 5.3 Social organization
  - 5.4 Arts and Architecture
  - 5.5 Settlement
  - 5.6 Language and Literature
  - 5.7 Administrative system

5.8 Trade and Commerce

**Unit 6. Khasa Malla Kingdom of West Nepal (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Cen.)** (TH 5)

- 6.1 Khasa Empire in western Nepal
- 6.2 Religion
- 6.3 Art and Architecture
- 6.4 Settlement
- 6.5 Language
- 6.6 Trade and Commerce

**Reference**

- Adhikari, Surya Mani, *The Khasa Kingdom, A Trans-Himalayan Empire of the Middle Age*. New Delhi: Nirala Publication, 1988.
- Bagwanlal Indrajai and Bühler, "Some Considerations on the History of Nepal", *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XII
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- Jayasawal, K,P, *Chronology and History of Nepal*. Patna: M.N. Burman and Co. 1937.
- Jha, H.N. *The Licchavis of Vaisali*, Varanasi: 1970
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- Pandey, Ram Niwas, "The Ancient and Medieval History of Western Nepal" *Ancient Nepal*, No. 10 , 1970, pp.53-62 and No. 11.
- Regmi, D.R. *Ancient Nepal*. Calcutta, 1969.
- Regmi, D.R. *Medieval Nepal, Parts I and II*,
- Regmi, Jagadish Chandra. *Licchavi Itihās*, Kirtipur: CNAS, TU, 2053
- Regmi, Mahash C. *Readings in Nepali Economic History*, Varsanasi: Kishor Vidya Niketan, 1979
- Pradhan, Riddhi , "Historical Background of the Kathmandu World Heritage Sites with special reference to Patan Monumental Zone," *Ancient Nepal*, No. 139. Kathmandu: Department of Archaeology
- Vajracharya, Dhanavajra and Kamal Prakash Malla, (ed.) *The Gopala Raja Vamshavali*, Kathmandu: Nepal Research Centre, 1985
- Vajracharya, Dhanavajra, (ed.) *Licchavi kālka Abhilekh*, Kirtipur: CNAS, TU, 2030
- शर्मा, डिल्ली राज, पश्चिम नेपालको मूर्ति तथा वास्तुकला, काठमाण्डौं, नेपाल प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, २०५८
- शर्मा, बालचन्द्र, नेपालको ऐतिहासिक रूपरेखा, वाराणसी, २०३३ ।
- नेपाल, ज्ञानमणि, नेपालको पूर्वमध्यकालको इतिहास, काठमाडौं, नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि., २०५४ ।
- जवाली, सूर्य विक्रम, नेपालउपत्यकाको मध्यकालको इतिहास, नेपालप्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, २०१९ ।

## Basics of Buddhism

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper: II**  
**Code No.: BUD250**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives:

The objectives of these courses are to impart students with basic knowledge on fundamental of Buddhism, Buddhist Philosophy, Literature and Buddhist Tradition of Nepal.

### Course Contents:

#### Unit 1. Origin and Development of Buddhism (10 TH)

- 1.1 Life of Buddha from Birth to *Mahāparinirvāna*
- 1.2 Buddhist Councils
- 1.3 Introduction to Eighteen *Nikāyas*
- 1.4 Rise of *Mahāyāna* and *Vajrayāna* Buddhism
- 1.5 Contribution of ancient Buddhist learning centres (Valabhi, Nālandā, Vikramaśīlā and Pāṭaliputra) in the development of Buddhist philosophy and religion

#### Unit 2. Basic Teachings of the Buddha (5 TH)

- 2.1 *Ti-lakṣan* (Three Universal Characteristics)
- 2.2 *Caturaryasatya* (Four Noble Truths)
- 2.3 *Patyutasamutpāda* (Law of Dependent Origination)
- 2.4 *Arhat* and *Nirvāna*

#### Unit 3. Four Philosophical Schools of Buddhism (10 TH)

- 3.1. *Vaibhāsika*
  - 3.1. Meaning, Sub-schools and Etymology
  - 3.2. Theory of *Dharmas* in *Sarvāstivāda*
- 3.2. *Sautrāntic*
  - 3.2.1. Meaning, Sub-schools and Etymology
  - 3.2.2. *Ksanikavāda* (Theory of Momentariness)
- 3.3. *Mādhyāmika*
  - 3.1. Meaning, sub-schools and etymology
  - 3.2. Two Truths: *Samvritti Satya* and *Parmārtha Satya*
- 3.4. *Yogācāra*
  - 3.4.1. Meaning and Etymology
  - 3.4.2. Theory of "Mind Only" (*CittamātratāVijnaptimātraśiddhi*)
  - 3.4.3. Concept of *Ālayavijnāna*, *Klistamanovijnāna* and *Pravrttivijnāna*
- 3.5. Later Buddhist Philosophy
  - 3.5.1. *Mahāyāna* and Bodhisattava Ideals
  - 3.5.2. *Vajrayāna* and Concept of Mantra, Tantra, and Mandala

#### Unit 4. Buddhist Literature (5 TH)

- 4.1. Evolution of "*Buddha Vacana*" to Buddhist Literature
- 4.2. Origin and Development of Pāli Tripitaka
  - 4.2.1 Sutta

- 4.2.2 Vinaya
- 4.2.3 Abhidhamma
- 4.2.4 Attakathā
- 4.2.5 Anupitaka
- 4.3. Origin and Development of Sanskrit literature
  - 4.3.1 Agama
  - 4.3.2 Sutra
  - 4.3.3 Vinaya
  - 4.3.4 Abhidharma
  - 4.3.5 Tantra
  - 4.3.6 Śāstra

**Unit 5. Buddhism in Nepal**

(TH 10)

- 5.1. Archaeological Sources of history of Buddhism in Nepal
- 5.2. Historical account of Buddhism during *Licchavi*, Early Medieval and Medieval Period
- 5.3. Buddhist Tradition of Nepālmandala
  - 5.2.1. *Bihāras* and *Bahis* of Kathmandu valley
  - 5.2.2. Religious Practices
- 5.4. Buddhist Tradition of Northern Nepal
  - 5.3.1. Major sects of Buddhism of Northern Nepal
  - 5.3.2. Religious Practices
- 5.5. Theravada Buddhism in Nepal
- 5.6. Major Buddhist Sites of Nepal

**Field Study**

(TH 8)

**References:**

- Chatterjee, Ashoka Kumar, *Yogachara Idealism*, New Delhi, MLBD, 1975. reprint
- Dayal, Har, *The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature* (reprint), Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, 2004.
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- Harris, I., *The Continuity of Madhyamaka and Yogacara in Indian Mahāyāna Buddhism*, Leiden: EJ Brill, 1991.
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- Williams, Paul and Anthony Tribe, *Buddhist Thought: A Complete introduction to the Indian tradition*, London: Routledge, 2000.
- Williams, Paul. *Mahayana Buddhism, The Doctrinal Foundations*, First published in 1989, London: Roulledge. 1991

## Epigraphy

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper: III**  
**Code No: ACH512**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The objectives of the course are to enable the students to explain the comprehensive knowledge of ancient and medieval Epigraphy of Nepal

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Introduction to Epigraphy** (TH 12)
- 1.1 Study of inscriptions: decipherment, interpretation, classification and writing style of Nepali inscriptions
  - 1.2 Writing materials, tools, techniques, design, motif and art of inscriptions
  - 1.3 Technical expressions, beginning and closing formulas
  - 1.4 System of abbreviation,; language style and dating style
- Unit 2 Types of inscriptions** (TH 8)
- 2.1 Official Inscriptions: Royal Charter, Royal Order, Proclamation, Eulogy, Donatives and formal treaty
  - 2.2 Private Inscriptions: Donatives and Commemoratives
- Unit 3. Significance of Epigraphy** (TH 5)
- 3.1 Significance of Epigraphy for the study of history, culture and archaeology
  - 3.2 History of epigraphic studies in Nepal
  - 3.3 Demerits of Epigraphy
- Unit 4. System of Dating and Eras used in Epigraphy(TH 9)**
- 4.1 The eras used in the first and second series of ancient inscriptions of Nepal
  - 4.2 An introduction to the Vikrama, Śaka and Nepāl Samvat
- Unit 5. Numeral Systems** (TH6)
- 5.1 Numeral systems in the Brahmi script
  - 5.2 Numeral systems in the Lichchhavi and Newari Inscriptions
  - 5.3 Introduction to the Word Numeral system; Letter Numeral system and Decimal system
- Unit 6. Manuscript writing in Nepal** (TH 8)
- 6.1 Palm leaves, Birch bark and handmade paper treated and cut in appropriate size, written text with or without miniature paintings.
  - 6.2 Colophon writing of Nepalese manuscripts
  - 6.3 Book Art of Nepal
  - 6.4 History of Nepali manuscripts

### References

Regmi, D. R. *Inscriptions of Ancient Nepal*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications, 1983.

-----Medieval Nepal, Part III, Calcutta: Firma KL Mukhopadyaya, 1966.

बज्राचार्य, धनबज्र, *लिच्छविकालका अभिलेख*, काठमाडौं: ने.ए.अ.के, २०३०।  
रेग्मी, दिनेशचन्द्र, *पुरालेखन र अभिलेख*. काठमाडौं: हिमालय बुक स्टल, २०६०।  
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## Palaeography

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper: IV**  
**Code No: ACH513**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The objective of the course is to enable the students to explain the theoretical and practical knowledge of deciphering ancient and medieval writings so that they would be able to explain the history and significance of different scripts developed in Nepal.

### Course Contents

#### **Unit 1. Introduction** (TH 5)

- 1.1 Epigraphy: Description, interpretation and classification of ancient writings
- 1.2 The material used in writing/ engraving
- 1.3 Beginning and development of writing:
  - 1.4.1 Word/ logo syllabic writing
  - 1.4.2 Syllabic writing
  - 1.4.3 Alphabetic writing

#### **Unit 2. Early Script of South Asia** (TH 5)

- 2.1 Indus Valley script: basic features; the problem of origin and decipherment
- 2.2 The controversy regarding the Antiquity of writing among the Indo-Aryans
- 2.3 The *Brāhm* and *Kharosth* scripts
- 2.3 Theories of the origin of the *Brāhm*

#### **Unit 3. Learning and Practicing *Brāhm*** (TH 8)

- 3.1 Vowels and consonants
- 3.2 Medial vowel system
- 3.3 Formation of conjuncts

#### **Unit 4. Study of following inscriptions of Aśoka** (TH 6)

- 4.1 Kalsi Rock Edict in Dehradun
- 4.2 Saranath Pillar Edict, Varanasi
- 4.3 Lumbini (Rumindei) Pillar Inscription, Lumbini
- 4.4 Niglihaha (Nigalisagar) Pillar Inscription, Kapilavastu, Nepal

#### **Unit 5. *Brāhm* in North India upto the middle of fifth century** (TH 6)

- 5.1 Features of *Brāhm* developed during the periods of Śungas and Śaka Kshatrapas of Mathura; equalized letters, thick topped and tapering verticals with new tool and technique
- 5.2 Kushāṇa writing: new medial signs and emergence of head line.
- 5.3 Maghal rulers of Kaushambi: the effect of cursive hand, round and shortened characters, new forms and formation of different types of head lines, medial vowel signs and conjunct
- 5.4 Early Gupta writing of North India, writing of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription

**Unit 6. Nomenclature and derivation of the Licchavi Script** (TH 6)

- 6.1 Name and derivation
- 6.2 Learning vowels and consonants
- 6.3 A comparison with the writings of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta and the Maligaun Statue Inscription of Jaya Varma
- 6.4 New features: solid triangular head mark, advanced medial vowels and conjuncts
- 6.5 A study of the development of Licchavi script up to the tenth century. The theory of two stages of development and justification of the term *Kutilākshara*.

**Unit 7. The Newārī Script** (TH 8)

- 7.1 New features developing in the late Licchavi script: Tail development in certain letters, new features in some medial vowels, led to the development of the Newari writings or Newa-ākha
- 7.2 Derivation of Newari writing
- 7.3 New features in the old writing, alternatively use of different forms of characters, Changing features of medial vowels, development of tail, cursive hand, new letters and new system of some medial vowel
- 7.4 Leading to the emergence of different styles of writing including features of Nāgarī.
- 7.5 Features such as the difference of head lines straight horizontal: semi circle, angular and triangular headlines, Theories regarding the derivation of Kunmvah, Golmvah and Pāchunmvah
- 7.6. Emergence of ornamentation and calligraphy and the unity in the Innerform of letters
- 7.7 Introduction to Rañjanā, a Calligraphy- broad characters with thick and distinct headline with a complicated system of conjunct
- 7.8 The complicated system of conjuncts in Bhujinmvah

**Unit8. Numeral systems** (TH 4)

- 8.1 Licchavi system of numeral signs derived from the Brāhmī Numeral signs
- 8.2 Numeral signs in different Newari writings
- 8.3 Decimal system
- 8.4 Word Numeral system used in medieval inscriptions and manuscripts

**References**

- Bühler, J G. *Indian Palaeography*, New Delhi Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1980
- Dani, A. H. *Indian Palaeography*, Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1963
- Gaur, Albertine. *A History of Writing*. London: The British Library, 1984.
- Gelb, I. J. *A Study of Writing*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1965.
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- Hultzsch, E. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum. I. Inscriptions of Aśoka*, Oxford, 1925.
- Ojha, G. H. *The Palaeography of India*, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1959
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- रेग्मी, दिनेशचन्द्र, पुरालेखन र अभिलेख, काठमाडौं: हिमालय बुक स्टल, विसं २०६० ।
- शाक्य, हेमराज, नेपाल लिपि प्रकाश. काठमाडौं: नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान, विसं २०३० ।

## Archaeology(Theory)

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper: V**  
**Course Code: ACH514**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to enable the students to explain principle and scope of archaeology and its methods and techniques and different dating methods applied in the archaeological studies.

### Course Contents

#### **Unit 1 Introduction to Archaeology** (TH 10)

- 1.1 Definition and scope of Archaeology
- 1.2 Relations to other sciences
- 1.3 History of development of archaeological studies

#### **Unit 2. Archaeological Exploration** (TH 8)

- 2.1 Meaning and significance of Exploration
- 2.2 Conventional Method of Exploration
- 2.3 Scientific Method of Exploration

#### **Unit 3. Archaeological Excavation** (TH 10)

- 3.1 Excavation: Meaning, Significance and Objectives
- 3.2 Theoretical knowledge of Trenching
- 3.3 Area excavation, Horizontal and Vertical
- 3.4 Quadrant method of Excavation
- 3.5 Importance of stratigraphy
- 3.6 Recording
- 3.7 Pottery yard
- 3.8 Site museum

#### **Unit4. Dating Methods in Archaeology** (TH 10)

- 4.1 Significance of Chronology in Archaeology
- 4.2 Relative dating methods
- 4.3 River terrace
- 4.4 Stratigraphy
- 4.5 Fluorine test
- 4.6 Typology
- 4.7 Cross dating
- 4.8 Pollen Grain analysis
- 4.9 Geomorphology

#### **Unit 5 Absolute Dating Methods** (TH 10)

- 5.1 Radio-carbon
- 5.2 Potassium Argon

- 5.3 Dendro-chronology
- 5.4 Thermoluminescent method
- 5.5 Varved clay analysis
- 5.6 OSL Dating

**References:**

- Wheeler, R. E. M.: *Archaeology from the Earth* (Eng. And Hindi), Archaeological Survey of India.
- Grant, Jim, Sam Goring and Neil Fleming. *The Archaeology Course Book: An Introduction to Study, Skills, Topics and Methods*, Routledge, London. 2007
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- Atkinson, R. J. C.: *Field Archaeology*, London
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- Joukowsky, Martha. *A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology*, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
- Srivastava, K. M.: *New Era of Indian Archaeology to Study Skills, Topics and Methods*, Routledge, London, 2007

## Applied Science in Archaeology

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Paper: VI**  
**Course Code: ACH521**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The course aims at imparting the students with knowledge of scientific facts and methods applied in archaeology

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Elements of Geology** (TH 10)
- 1.1. Geological Chronology (geological time table):including Pleistocene Stratigraphy and Chronology
  - 1.2. Topography: Slope, Altitude, Drainage pattern, Rock shelter and Caves
  - 1.3. Land forms: Mound, Desert, Mountain, Plain, Coast, River valley, Terraces and Sections
  - 1.4. Functions of Glaciers and Rivers
- Unit 2. Elements of Chemistry** (TH 5)
- 2.1 Phosphate and Nitrogen analysis for determining human and animal activity areas
- Unit 3. Archaeo–Zoology**
- 3.1 Fundamentals of Vertebrate Zoology
- Unit 4. Human Osteology** (TH 6)
- 4.1 Human Osteology: Study of bones to determine age, sex, disease and causes of death
  - 4.2 Bones in the fields; their excavation, measurement, treatment, Scientific handling, packing and transport
  - 4.3 Bones in the laboratory, their cleaning, strengthening and reconstruction
- Unit 5. Elements of Anthropology** (TH 5)
- 5.1 Evolution of Primate including man.
  - 5.2 *Ardipithecus ramidus*; *Australopithecus afarensis*; *Australopithecus africanus*; *Homo habilis*; *Homo erectus*; *Homo sapien neanderthalensis*; *Homo sapiens sapiens*; *Ramapithecussivalensis*
- Unit 6. Elements of Ethno Archaeology** (TH 5)
- 6.1. Definition and application, collection and analysis of ethnographic material and oral history
- Unit 7. Methods of Dating** (TH 10)
- 7.1 Methods of Relative dating: Stratigraphy, Typology, Palaeontology, Palynology, Fluorine test
  - 7.2 Methods of Absolute dating: Radio Carbon Dating, Potassium Argon Method, Thermoluminescence dating Method



**Unit 8. Palaeo Ethno-Biology**

(TH 7)

- 8.1 Definition and description
- 8.2 Methods of sample collection of seed grains
- 8.3 Types of Biological remains and
- 8.4 Methods of sample collection for pollen analysis

**References**

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- Bhatnagar S.P. and Moitra A. *Gymnosperms*. New Delhi: New Age International Limited, 1996
- Daniel, J. C. *The book of Indian Reptiles*, Bombay: Natural History Society. 1989.
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- Parker, T. J. and W.A. Haswell, *A Text Book of Zoology*, Vo. I. London: The Macmillian Press, 1972.
- Shrestha, Tej Kumar, *Mammals of Nepal*, Kathmandu: B. Shrestha, 1997.
- Smith, Colin., *Butterflies of Nepal*, Kathmandu: Majupuria Publications, 1989
- Vashishta, B.R., A. Kumar and A.K. Sinha, *Botany for Degree Students: Bryophyta* (RevisedEds.) New Delhi: S. Chand and Co. Ltd., 2014.

## Field Archaeology

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**

**Paper: VII**

**Course Code: ACH 522**

**Credit Hours: 3**

**Field work 42 Days**

**Full Marks: 100**

### **Objectives**

The main objective of this course is to enable the students to undertake exploration and practical archaeological investigation in the field.

### **Course Contents:**

#### **Unit I. Exploration**

- 1.1 Aims and objectives of explorations
- 1.2 Field walking
- 1.3 Method of finding ancient sites
- 1.4 Village to village exploration
- 1.5 Documentation of sites and material remains

#### **Unit 2. Surveying in Archaeology**

- 2.1 Type of survey
- 2.2 Tools of survey
- 2.3 Total Station Survey

#### **Unit 3. Excavation and its Techniques**

- 3.1 Aims and objectives
- 3.2 Selection of Site
- 3.3 Planning and preparation
- 3.4 Equipment and accessories of excavation
- 3.5 Methods and Techniques of excavation
- 3.6 Lay out of trenches

#### **Unit 4. Recording of Excavation**

- 4.1 Introduction of recording sheet
- 4.2 Context Recording
- 4.3 Structure Recording
- 4.5 Recording of sample collection
- 4.5 Dating Sample collection

#### **Unit 5. Post Excavation Analysis**

- 5.1 Classification of Findings
- 5.2 Reconstruction of contextual and site catchment analysis

#### **Unit 6. Drawing in Excavation**

- 6.1 Area Map drawing / Landscaping
- 6.2 Plan drawing – 2 plan
- 6.3 Section drawing (stratigraphy), artifacts
- 6.4 Floor drawing – every day's work
- 6.5 Structure drawing
- 6.6 Pottery drawing

**Unit 7. Antiquity and Pottery Processing**

- 7.1 Cleaning
- 7.2 Identifying
- 7.3 Cataloguing
- 7.4 Recording

**Unit 8. Photography in Archaeology**

- 8.1. Technique of Photography
- 8.2 Site photography
- 8.2 Aerial photography
- 8.4 Artifacts photography
- 8.5 Drone

**Unit 9. Technical Report Writing of the Archaeological investigation**

Preparation of texts supported by drawings and digital photographic data and  
Submission to the Department Head/College

**Unit 10. Interview**

**References:**

Agrawal, B.P. and Ghosh A. *Radiocarbon and Indian Archaeology*, Bombay: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. 1972.

Atkinson, R. J. C.: *Field Archaeology*, London

Binford, S. R. and L. R.: *New Perspective in Archaeology*

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Englewood Cliffs,

Ghosh, A. (ed.): *An Encyclopedia of India Archaeology*, 2 Volumes. New Delhi

Joukowsky, Martha. *A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology*, New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs,

Srivastava, K. M.: *New Era of Indian Archaeology*

Wheeler, R. E. M.: *Archaeology from the Earth*, Delhi (Eng. And Hindi),

## Archaeological Conservation and Preservation

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Paper: VIII**  
**Code No: ACH 523**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to equip the students with the practical knowledge of archaeological methods of conservation and preservation.

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Conservation and Preservation** (TH 10)
- 1.1 Concept of Conservation, Preservation and Restoration
  - 1.2 Brief history of conservation in Nepal
  - 1.3 Methodological study of Monument or Archaeological site or object
- Unit 2. Conservation of Monuments** (TH 10)
- 2.1 Types of Monuments
  - 2.2 Materials used in the Buildings: brick, stone, wood, mortars
  - 2.3 Traditional technology and Modern technology of Conservation
- Unit 3. Conservation of Excavated Sites** (TH 10)
- 3.1 Salvaging
  - 3.2 Transplantation
  - 3.3 Restoration of excavated site
- Unit 4. Chemical Conservation** (TH 6)
- 4.1 Conservation of deteriorated wall painting, paper painting and palm leaf manuscript and painting.
  - 4.2 Textile painting and wooden objects
  - 4.3 Conservation of Stone, bone, ivory, metal, terracotta, clay and taxidermy, pottery and terracotta.
- Unit 5. Exhibition and Publication of Archaeological Conservation** (TH 6)
- Unit 6. Antiquarian Laws** (TH 6)
- 6.1. Ancient Monument Preservation Act 2013 with all amendments.
  - 6.2. UN Convention on the means of prohibiting and of ownership of cultural property, preventing the illicit import, export and transfer (adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session Paris, 14 November 1970)
  - 6.3. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
  - 6.4. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954.
  - 6.5. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964)

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- Agrawal, O.P., A.K.Mishra and K.K. Jain, *Removal of Plants and trees from monuments*.
- Batra, N.L. *Heritage Conservation and Restoration of Monuments in India*.
- Chandra Prasad Tripathi, "Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Nepal" *Ancient Nepal*, No.142, pp 24-33.
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- N.R. Banerjee "Inscriptional Evidence on the Preservation of Monuments in Nepal". *Ancient Nepal*, No 13 , (1970) pp 50-66 and No.14 (1971) pp 62-68.
- *Preservation of Monuments in Nepal*, .Indian Cooperation Mission, Kathmandu, 1970
- Amatya, Saphalya, "A Brief Note on strategy of His Majesty's Government on Heritage Conservation" *Ancient Nepal*, No. 79, pp 33-36
- कार्की, विष्णु राज र सरस्वती सिंह, *संरक्षण पध्दति*. काठमाडौं: श्रीमती मीरा कार्की, काठमाडौं, २०६८.
- पुरातत्व बिभाग, *ललितपुर दरवार संरक्षित स्मारक क्षेत्रका वर्गीकृत स्मारकहरूको विवरण*, काठमाडौं: पुरातत्व बिभाग, २०६० .

## Prehistory

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Paper: IX**  
**Code No: ACH524**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the early human culture in the earth.

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Introduction** (TH 3)
- 1.1. Meaning, scope and significance of Prehistory
  - 1.2. Prehistoric and historic Archaeology
  - 1.3. Sources and Methods of study
- Unit 2. Early men and their Tools** (TH 6)
- 2.1 Climatic Condition of Pleistocene epoch
  - 2.2 Evolution of man
  - 2.3 Artefacts: tools of stone and bone
  - 2.4 Tools - Flake and Core, Industry and Culture
  - 2.5 Types of Tools and Technique
  - 2.5 Different phases of Prehistoric Cultures
- Unit 3. Prehistory of Europe** (TH 6)
- 3.1 Lower Palaeolithic Cultures: Chellean and Acheulean phases: tool types, extent of the industries and cultures
  - 3.2. Middle Palaeolithic Cultures: Levalloisian and Mousterian tool types; the flake technique
  - 3.3 Upper Palaeolithic Cultures: Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian; Home tools and cave art
- Unit 4. Basic Features of Indian Prehistory** (TH 8)
- 4.1 Early (Lower) Palaeolithic - Flake tools Cultures of Kashmir and Punjab
  - 4.2 A survey of the Chopper-Chopping or Sohan Culture and Hand Axe Culture
  - 4.3 Scraper/Borer Culture of Middle Palaeolithic Age
  - 4.4 Blade and Burin cultures of Upper Palaeolithic Age
  - 4.5 Neolithic cultures of India: Climate, Tool type and technique
- Unit 5. Prehistory of Nepal** (TH 7)
- 5.1 A Survey of prehistoric sites and cultures of Nepal
  - 5.2 Features of Isolated Palaeolithic tools from different parts of Nepal including Danav Tal (Bardiya) Dang, Mahottari, Mustang and Surkhet.
- Unit 6. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures of Dang and Deukhuri** (TH 6)
- 6.1 Core – unifacial Chopper, Cleaver and Scrapper cultures
  - 6.2. Points, lunates of Flakes and core scrapers of smaller size
- Unit 7. Neolithic cultures of Nepal** (TH 6)

- 7.2. Isolated polished axe, adze, celt and their features
- 7.3. Neolithic Pottery with a reference to Black and Red ware and Cord marked Ware

**Unit 8. Historical Cultures**

(TH 6)

- 8.1. Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
- 8.2. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
- 8.3. Copper Hoard Culture of Northern India and Nepal

**References**

- Burkitt, Miles C. *Old Stone Age*, Delhi: Rupa and Co., 1985.
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## Buddhist Archaeological Sites of South Asia

**Semester: 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Paper: X**  
**Code No: ACH525**

**Credit Hours: 3**  
**Contact Hours: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the archaeological, cultural, religious and historical significance of different Buddhist sites in South Asia.

### Course Contents

#### **Unit 1. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of Nepal** (TH 8)

- 1.1. Lumbini
- 1.2. Tilaurakot (Kapilavastu)
- 1.3. Gotihawā
- 1.4. Niglihawā
- 1.5. Rāmagrām
- 1.6. Swayambhū
- 1.7. BauddhaNāth
- 1.8. Lomanthang

#### **Unit 2. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of India** (TH 10)

- 2.1 BodhaGayā
- 2.2 Sāranāth
- 2.3 Kushinagara
- 2.4 Rājagriha
- 2.5 Pāṭaliputra
- 2.6 Srāvastī
- 2.7 Piparahawā
- 2.8 Nālandā

#### **Unit 3. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of Bangladesh** (TH 5)

- 3.1 Pahārpur
- 3.2 VikrampurVihāra
- 3.3 ShālavanaVihāra

#### **Unit 4. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of Pakistan** (TH 5)

- 4.1 Takht-i-BahiMonastery
- 4.2 Swāt Valley
- 4.3 Taxila /Takshaśilā

#### **Unit 5. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of Afghanistan** (TH 10)

- 5.1 Aynak, The little Copper Well
- 5.2 Valley of Bāmiyān
- 5.3 Nagarāhā
- 5.4 Monastery Ghazni (TepeSardar)
- 5.5 Buddhist cave of Fuladi Valley
- 5.6 Monastery of Fundukistān



**Unit 6. Buddhist Archaeological Sites of Sri Lanka**

(TH 10)

- 6.1 Anurādhāpura
- 6.2 Polonnaruwa (North Eastern Sri Lanka)
- 6.3 Dalda Maligawa

**References**

Aurel Stein, M. *Ruins of Desert Cathay, Personal Narrative of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China*, 2 Volume Set, 2014.

Ball, Warwick. *Monuments of Afghanistan: History, Archaeology and Architecture*, London, 2008.

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Murthy, Krishna K. *Glimpse of Art, Architecture and Buddhist Literature in Ancient India*. Abhinav Publications, 1987.

Puri, B.N. *Buddhism in Central Asia*, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass

Thapar, B.K. *Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India*.1985.

Verardi, Geovani. *Excavations at Tilaurakot and Kodan & Explorations in the Nepalese Tarai*, Department of Archaeology, Kathmandu, 2007.

Booklets on almost all archaeological sites of India have been published by the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

## Nepalese Art and Iconography

**Semester :3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Paper: XI**  
**Code No. ACH531**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to enable the students to explain the style, tradition and aesthetic value of art (sculpture, paintings) and symbolic and anthropomorphic representation of divinities in Nepal.

### Unit 1: Introduction (TH 5)

- 1.1 Sources of the study of Nepalese sculptural art and iconography
- 1.2 Objects of veneration
- 1.3 Antiquity of idol worship in Nepal
- 1.4 Introduction to art schools of Maurya, Gandhar, Mathura, Gupta and Pala..

### Unit 2. Early Sculptural Art of Nepal (TH 5)

Chief features of early sculptures of Nepal with special reference to Gajalakṣmī of Chyasal Tol, Patan; Harati of Haugal Bahā, Patan; Hārati of Balaju, Kathmandu, Mother Goddess of Kotaltol, Handigaun, Kathmandu; Virūpāksha of Āryaghat, Kathmandu and the inscribed statue of Jayavarmā of Maligaun, Kathmandu.

### Unit 3. Licchavi Art (TH 6)

Characteristic features of the following Sculptures:  
Vishnu-vikrānta-mūrti (Samvat, 389) at Tilaganga, Kathmandu; Varāha of Dhumbarāh, Kathmandu; Standing Laksmi (Padmahastā), National Museum, Brahma from Chapa Gaun, Kāliyadamana Krishna of Hanumān Dhoka, Kathmandu; Jalashayana Murti of Budhanilakantha, Standing Buddha of Bangemudha, Garudāsana Vishnu of Changu and Vishnu-Vishwarupa (metal), (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

### Unit 4 Post Licchavi Art: (TH 6)

Characteristic features of the following Sculptures  
Padmapāṇi Bodhisattva of Dhwhakhā Bahā Chaitya, Nativity image of Jayavagiswari, National Museum. Standing Surya flanked by Danda and Pingala, National Museum, Standing Buddha at Rajrajeswarighāṭ, Pashupati, Uma Maheshwara of National Museum all in Kathmandu; Seated Tārā (metal), Indian Museum Kolkata

### Unit 5. Malla Art (TH 6)

- 5.1 Characteristic features of the following Sculptures:  
Standing Vishnu (metal), in the collection of Nasli and Heeramaneck, New York. Dharmadhātu Vāgśvara, Indian Museum, Kolkata. Saraswatī from Handigaun, Harihara of Naksal Narayanchaur, Sukhavati Lokeśvara of Machhindra Bahal, Epic scene in the lintel of the Patan Krishna temple.
- 5.2 Metal/ Bronze Art of Nepal
  - 5.2.1 History of Bronze Art in Nepal
  - 5.2.2 Methods of making sculptures: Lost Wax Process and Repousse

5.2.3 Characteristics of early and late Bronze art of Nepal

5.2.4 Secular art: Statues of the Malla Kings

**Unit 6. Regional Art forms** (TH 4)

- 6.1 Central Tarai of Nepal /Simraungarh Art
- 6.2 Western Nepal/ Khash Malla Art

**Unit 7. Paintings** (TH 4)

- 7.1 Paubhā Painting
- 7.2 Wall painting
- 7.3 Painted scrolls
- 7.4 Miniature painting on folios of manuscript

**Unit 8. Woodwork and Terra cotta art** (TH4)

- 8.1 Pillars, brackets, entablature, struts, tympanum and free standing wooden sculpture.
- 8.2 Terracotta Art

**Unit 9 Iconography of Hindu and Buddhist Deities** (TH 8)

- 9.1 Symbolic Representation of deities
- 9.2 Posture, garments, ornaments. attributes and complexion of divinities
- 9.3 Vishnu, Śiva, Uma-Mahesvra, Sûrya, Ganeśa, Mahishamardin □
- 9.4 Śākyamuni, Padmapāṇi, Vajrapāṇi, Ratnapāṇi, Manjuśrī. Mahākāla Bhairava, Prajñāpāramitā

**References:**

- Bangdel, L S., *The Early Sculptures of Nepal*. New Delhi: Vikash Publications. 1982.
- Inventory of Stone Sculptures of the Kathmandu Valley*, Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 1995.
- Deva, Krishna, *Images of Nepal*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, 1984
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- DasGupta. *Nepalese Miniature*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, 1968

## Architecture of Nepal

**Semester : 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Paper: XII**  
**Code No: ACH532**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The main objective of this course is to provide detail background knowledge of ancient and mediaeval architecture of Nepal

### Course Contents

- Unit 1. Introduction** (TH 4)
- 1.1. Epigraphic and literary reference to temples, palace and settlements
  - 1.2. Sources for the study of Nepalese architecture
- Unit 2. Religious Architecture of Nepal (Types, forms, and characteristics)** (TH 12)
- 2.1 Temples: Multi-roofed, *Shikhara* and *Lhākhāng*
  - 2.2 *Vihāra*, *Bahā*, *Bahi*, *Gumbā* and *Maṭh*
  - 2.3 *Chaitya*, *Stūpa*, *Chorten*
  - 2.4 *Mani* wall
- Unit 3. Architectural Woodworks in Monuments** (TH 10)
- 3.1 Doors
  - 3.2 Pillars
  - 3.3 Brackets
  - 3.4 Entablature
  - 3.5 Struts
  - 3.6 Windows
  - 3.7 Tympanum
  - 3.8 Wall-band
- Unit 4. Secular Architecture (Ancient and Medieval)** (TH 10)
- 4.1 Settlements Pattern (City and Village)
  - 4.2 Palace and *Layaku*
  - 4.3 Residential House in Kathmandu Valley, Hill Region and Madhesh
  - 4.4 Fort and Dzong
  - 4.5 City Gate and Fortification Wall
  - 4.6 Pond
  - 4.7 Water Spouts (*Dhungedhārā* and *Jaldroni*)
  - 4.8 *Pāṭii*, *Pauvā*, *Sattal* and Dharmashālās
- Unit 5. Materials and Techniques used in the Traditional Architecture** (TH 7)
- 5.1 Indigenous construction materials
  - 5.2 Techniques and technology of molding, carving and wall painting
- Unit 6. Studio works (Readings and preparation of Drawings)** (TH 5)

## References

- Amatya, Saphalya. *Nagatrayan*. Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 2053 BS
- Banerjee, N.R. *Nepalese Architecture*. Delhi: Agamkala Prakashan, 1980.
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## Archeological Heritage Management

**Semester : 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Paper: XIII**  
**Code No. ARC533**

**Credit Hr 3**  
**Contact Hr 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### **Objectives**

The main objective of this course is to impart students the knowledge of cultural and archaeological heritage management.

### **Course Contents**

- Unit 1. Introduction of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage** (TH 5)
- 1.1 Definition of Culture and Archaeology
  - 1.2 Cultural Heritage
  - 1.3 Archaeological Heritage
- Unit 2. Types of Cultural Heritage** (TH 5)
- 2.1 Tangible and Intangible Culture
  - 2.2 Archaeological Sites
  - 2.3 Monuments and Artifacts
- Unit 3. Built Cultural Heritage of Nepal** (TH 7)
- 3.1. Concept of Built Cultural Heritage
  - 3.2. Architectural Cultural Heritage of Nepal
  - 3.3. Landscapes, Settlements, Monuments, Artifacts and other component of heritage
  - 3.4. National Heritage and Local Heritage
  - 3.5. World Heritage
- Unit 4. Cultural Heritage Management** (TH 7)
- 4.1 Cultural Heritage Management (Local / National / World Heritage)
  - 4.2 Cultural Heritage Management Planning
  - 4.3 Legal Bases of Heritage Management
- Unit 5. Archaeological Sites Management** (TH 7)
- 5.1 Archaeological Sites Management Planning
  - 5.2 Legal Bases of Archaeological Sites Management
- Unit 6. Archaeological Sites Conservation** (TH 8)
- 6.1. Introduction to Archaeological Sites Conservation
  - 6.2. History of Archaeological Heritage Conservation in Nepal
  - 6.3. Conservation of Excavated Sites
- Unit 7. International Legal Tools on Cultural and Archaeological Heritage** (TH 9)
- 7.1. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
  - 7.2. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites(The Venice Charter 1964)
  - 7.3. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention

- 7.4. Convention on the means of prohibiting and of ownership of cultural property, preventing the illicit import, export and transfer (adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, Paris, 14 November 1970)
- 7.5. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954.

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## Numismatics

**Semester : 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Paper: XIV**  
**Code No. ACH534**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### **Objectives:**

The main objective of the course is to impart knowledge about historical coins as they represent different aspects of culture, religion, art and palaeography as well as economy of the time when they were minted.

### **Unit 1. Introduction to Numismatics (TH 5)**

- 1.1 An Introduction to Numismatics.
- 1.2 Origin and Development of Coinage
- 1.3 A Study of Punch Marked Coins of India
- 1.4 Importance of Coins in the study of History and Archaeology

### **Unit 2. Antiquity of Coinage in South Asia (TH 5)**

- 2.1 Punch-Marked Coins: fabric, design, symbols, weight and denomination
- 2.2 The coins of the Yaodheyas
- 2.3 Coins of Indo-Greeks, Sakas and Kushanas
- 2.4 Coins with effigy of divinities
- 2.5 Coins of the Guptas of India: fabric, design, legend and symbol

### **Unit 3. Early Coins of Nepal (TH 10)**

- 3.1. Metallurgical Aspects of Nepalese Coinage
- 3.2. Lichchavi Coins of Nepal
- 3.3. Fabric, design, figure, symbol, weight, manufacturing technique
- 3.4. Legends: *Mānānka*, *Vaiśravaṇa*, *Śryamśoh Mahārājādhirājasya*, *Kāmadohi*, *Jishṇuguptasya*, *Paśupati*. and *Guṇānka*
- 3.5. Denomination of Lichchavi coins with a reference to *Paṇa*, *Purāṇa*, *Paṇa-purāṇa* and *Kārshāpaṇa*

### **Unit 4. Medieval Coins of Nepal (TH 15)**

- 4.1 *Damma* and *Śivakā* coins of Kathmandu Valley: design, legend, fabric, weight, types and authorship
- 4.2 Coins of Dolkha - design, legend, fabric, weight and denomination
- 4.3 Malla Coins of Kathmandu Valley - design, legend, fabric, weight, value denomination
- 4.4 Technique of manufacturing coins in the three principalities of Kathmandu Valley
- 4.5 Religious symbols, *Yantras* and legends in the Malla coins
- 4.6 Questions of Indigenous style and foreign influence

### **Unit 5. A Survey of Nepalese Coinage (TH 5)**

- 5.1 A Survey of Eras Used in Nepalese Coinage
- 5.2 A Survey of Scripts in Nepalese Coinage

### **Unit 6. Field Study (TH 8)**



## References

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## Research Methodology

**Semester : 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Paper: XV**  
**Code No. ACH535**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objectives

The objectives of this courses are to provide theoretical knowledge and achieving competence and proficiency in the theory of and practice to research. This fundamental objective can be realized through helping the students to develop the subject of their research, encourage the formation of higher level of trained intellectual ability, critical analysis, rigor, and independence of thought, foster individual judgment, and skill in the application of research theory and methods, and develop skills required in writing research proposals, reports, and dissertation.

### Course Contents

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| <b>Unit 1. Research Methodology</b>             | (5 TH) |
| 1.1 Concept, Meaning and Importance of Research |        |
| 1.2 Objectives of Research                      |        |
| 1.3 Types of Research                           |        |
| <b>Unit 2. The Research Problem</b>             | (5 TH) |
| 2.1 What is a Research Problem                  |        |
| 2.2 Defining a Problem                          |        |
| 2.3 Statement of a Problem                      |        |
| <b>Unit 3. Review of Literatures</b>            | (6 TH) |
| 3.1 Meaning of Review of Literature             |        |
| 3.2 Objectives of Review of Literature          |        |
| 3.3 Sources of Literature                       |        |
| <b>Unit 4. Research Approach</b>                | (7 TH) |
| 4.1 The Philosophical Background                |        |
| 4.2 The Qualitative Approach                    |        |
| 4.3 The Quantitative Approach                   |        |
| 4.4 The Mixed Methods Approach                  |        |
| 4.5 Criteria for Selecting a Research Approach  |        |
| <b>Unit 5. The Proposal Writing</b>             | (9 TH) |
| 5.1 What proposal writing?                      |        |
| 5.2 What are the basic components of proposal   |        |
| 5.3 Academic Proposal Writing                   |        |
| <b>Unit 6. Data Collection</b>                  | (7 TH) |
| 6.1 Sources and Types of Information            |        |
| 6.2 Nature of Information                       |        |
| 6.3 Collection of Information                   |        |

6.4 Tools of Information Collection (Observation, Questionnaires, interviews, ...)

6.5 Sampling

**Unit 7. Presentation of Research Paper** (9 TH)

7.1 Preparation and Presentation of Research Paper (Graphical, Tabulation, Charts, Figures, Photographs, etc) - *Reports, Thesis, Dissertation*

7.2 Citation, Reference and Bibliography

**References:**

Baker, Therese L. *Doing Social Research*, London: McGraw Hill, 1991.

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Archaeological Investigation in Lumbini and Kapilvastu  
(Study of Excavation Reports)

Semester : 4<sup>th</sup>  
Paper: XVI  
Code No. ACH541

Credit Hr: 3  
Contact Hr: 48  
Full Marks: 100

**Objective**

The objective of this Paper is to enable the students to explain the experience of Archaeologists in their works, their findings and interpretation. It is also interesting that the history of archaeological investigation in both these sites goes back to a century.

**Course Contents**

**Unit 1: Exploration and Excavation in Lumbini** (TH 20)

- 1.1. Dr. A. Führer from Archaeological Survey of India (1897)
- 1.2. Purna Chandra Mukharji of Archaeological Survey of India (1901)
- 1.3. Gen. Khadga Shamsher Rana (1904)
- 1.4. Debala Mitra (1962)
- 1.5. Babu Krishna Rijal for the Department of Archaeology(DOA) and the Lumbini Development Committee (1970-71, 1975-1983)
- 1.6. Japan Buddhist Federation (JBF), Lumbini Development Trust (LDT) and DoA
- 1.7. Durham University

**Unit 2: Archaeological Investigation in Kapilvastu** (TH 20)

- 2.1. Tilaurakot
- 2.2. Dhamnihawa,
- 2.3. Niglihawa
- 2.4. Kudan (DebalaMitra)
- 1.8. Gotihawa (Waddell, L A. (1896)
- 2.5. A Führer, Babu Krishna Rijal (1976-77,
- 2.6. Sagarhawa (Führer)

**Unit 3: Archaeological Excavation of Ramagram and Periphery in** (TH 8)

- 3.1. Ramagram
- 3.2. Panditpur
- 3.3. Bhavanipur
- 3.4. Devadaha

**References**

Rijal, Babu Krishna, 'Archaeological Activities in Lumbini, 1976-77 'Ancient Nepal, Nos. 30-39

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*Ancient Nepal*, No 26, pp 41-45.

- Bidari, Basanta, (Compiled), *The Buddha's Natal Landscape as Interpreted by the Pioneers* (Reports of investigation of Lumbini, Kapilvasu and their periphery by A. Führer 1997; P.C.Mukherji 1901 and Kaiser Shumsher Rana 1904), Lumbini Development Trust, 2019.
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- Lumbini: A Haven of Sacred Refuge*, the Author, Sacred Garden, Lumbini. 2004
- Deo, S. B. *Archaeological Excavation in Nepalese Tarai*, Kathmandu: Department of Archaeology, 1965
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- Mishra, Tarananda, "Tilaurakot Excavations" *Ancient Nepal*, No.41-42 , Department of Archaeology
- "The Archaeological Activities in Lumbini During 1984-85. *Ancient Nepal*, No.139 (1996) , pp 3648

## Himalayan Heritage

**Semester : 4<sup>th</sup>**  
**Paper: XVII**  
**Code No: ACH542**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### Objective

The main objective of this courses is to impart students with basic concept of cultural heritage and features of tangible and intangible culture of the Himalayan region of Nepal.

### Course Contents

- Unit 1: Introduction** (10 TH)
- 1.1. Definition of Heritage
  - 1.2. Meaning and Scope of Himalayan Heritage
  - 1.3. Glimpses of Himalayan Society
  - 1.4. Archaeological Findings from Northern Nepal
- Unit 2: Historical Development of Buddhism in Northern Nepal** (10 TH)
- 2.1 Sacred Landscape of Northern Nepal
  - 2.2 Pre-Buddhist Religious Tradition - Bon
  - 2.3 Origin and Development of Buddhism
  - 2.4 Major Sects of Buddhism in Northern Nepal: Nyingmapa, Kargyupa, Sakyapa and Gelugpa
- Unit 3: Buddhist Monasticism of Northern Nepal** (10 TH)
- 3.1 Meaning and Typology of Monastery
  - 3.2 Religious Significance of Monastery
  - 3.3 Monastery as Religious Centre
  - 3.4 Monastery as Education Centre
  - 3.5 Social Significance of Monastery
  - 3.6 Monastic Tradition
- Unit 4. Tangible Cultural Heritage** (10 TH)
- 4.1. Religious establishments: Caves, , Stupas, Monasteries, Mani Walls, Prayer Wheels, Prayer Flags, Paintings (Wall Painting, Thangka Painting), Village Entrances,
  - 4.2. Secular Establishments: Palaces, Houses
  - 4.3. Major Gompas: Thyanboche (Khumbu) BiguTashi (Dolkha) Jyampa Gompa (Mustang), Braga Gompa (Manang),
  - 4.4. Major Pilgrimages Sites: Gosaikunda, Muktinath, Pathivara, Martika,
- Unit 5. Intangible Culture Heritage** (8 TH)
- 5.1 Religious practices: Periodical rituals, Nyungne
  - 5.2 Major Festivals: Lhosar, Dumze, Manirimdu, Tiji, Monlam

### References:

Bajracharya, S., *Buddhist Heritage of Northern Nepal: An Introduction*, Lalitpur: LRC, 2008

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## Introduction to Museology

**Semester : 4<sup>th</sup>**  
**Paper: XVIII**  
**Code No: ACH543**

**Credit Hr: 3**  
**Contact Hr: 48**  
**Full Marks: 100**

### **Objectives**

The course aims to provide different aspects of Museology, museum practices that includes museum collections, documentation, conservation, display and exhibition as well as museum management and museum education.

### **Course Contents**

#### **Unit 1: Introduction** (TH 8)

- 1.1 Concept and Definition of Museum
- 1.2 Museum, Museology and Museography
- 1.3 Purposes of museum
- 1.4 Functions of museum
- 1.5 Classification of museum

#### **Unit 2: Museum Collection and Documentation** (TH 8)

- 2.1. Historical Background of Museum Collection
- 2.2. Collection Policy and Procedures
- 2.3. Ethics of collection
- 2.4. Modes of Acquisition
- 2.5. Causes of deterioration and Conservation of collections
- 2.6. Accession, Deaccession and Disposition
- 2.7. Documentations of collections
- 2.8. Copyright/Intellectual Property Right

#### **Unit 3: Museum Display and Exhibition** (TH 8)

- 3.1 Objectives and purposes of museum exhibitions
- 3.2 Types of museum exhibitions.
- 3.3 Setting up an exhibition
- 3.4 Exhibition and handling
- 3.5 Presentation techniques
- 3.6 Labeling, Signage and lighting
- 3.7 Exhibition evaluation

#### **Unit 4: Museum Education** (TH 8)

- 4.1 Concept of Museum as Education Centre
- 4.2 Principles of museum education
- 4.3 Role of museum in Informal education
- 4.4 Educational Programs in Museums
- 4.5 Target Groups
- 4.6 Teaching and learning methods in museum
- 4.7 Museum Publication
- 4.8 Extension Service and Outreach Program

#### **Unit 5: Museum Management** (TH 8)

- 5.1 Introduction to Museum Management



- 5.2 Operational Management
- 5.3 Governing Body in Museums.
- 5.4 Financial Management
- 5.5 Human Resource Management
- 5.6 Museum security and storage
- 5.7 Public relations and Museum Marketing

**Unit 6: Field Study**

(TH 8)

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- Banerjee, N.R. *The Museums of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Indian co-operation Mission, 1970.
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**Thesis (Guided Project)**

**Semester : 4th**  
**Paper: XIX**  
**Code No: ACH610**

**Credit Hr: 6**  
**Contact Hr:**  
**Full Marks: 100**

Students have to prepare and submit, within a stipulated time, a dissertation on a relevant topic from the course content, under the supervision of a faculty member.