



LUMBINI BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY

COURSES OF STUDY

Post Graduate Diploma in
Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites

Lumbini Buddhist University

Office of the Dean

Liaison Office: Sanepa, Lalitpur

P.O.Box: 23369, Kathmandu

Tel: 5533850, 5527283

Website: www.lbu.edu.np

2016



LUMBINI BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY

COURSES OF STUDY

Post Graduate Diploma in
Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites

Lumbini Buddhist University
Office of the Dean
Liaison Office: Sanepa, Lalitpur
P. O. Box 23369 Kathmandu
Tel: 5533850, 5527283
Website: www.lbu.edu.np

2016

Lumbini Buddhist University

Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites

The duration of the course is one academic year.

Objectives of the Courses

The objectives of these courses are to impart the students with theoretical and practical knowledge and skill in Archaeological Explorations, Excavation, Exhibition, Publication and Conservation and Preservation, in addition to a general knowledge of the development of the Buddhist activities and artifacts such as art, architecture, Paleography, Epigraphy and Numismatics.

On the completion of the Course, the students will be qualified to:

- Work as field archaeologists to undertake archaeological exploration and excavations;
- Work as advisers or experts on the subject in the government, NGOs or INGOs; and
- Work as teachers in Universities.

Eligibility for the Admission

A student having Bachelor's degree in any subjects from any universities recognized by LBU are eligible for admission in the Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites.

Course Structure

PAPER	SUBJECT	FULL MARKS
I	Basic of Buddhist Studies and Buddhism in Nepal	100
II	Pre-history, Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites	25+50+25
III	Field Archaeology (Practical)	60+40
IV	Buddhist Art, Iconography and Architecture of India and Nepal	50+50
V	Epigraphy, Paleography and Numismatics of Nepal	30+40+30

Credit weightage, teaching and evaluation mode

There will be five papers, each having 100 marks; four theoretical and one practical, requiring field training. Each theoretical paper will be given a total time of 150 teaching hours. The only practical paper, the third paper, shall include field training on exploration and excavation for six weeks. Scheme of Evaluation of the practical course will be 25% for contribution in field works, 25% for presentation and 50% for report writing. The performance of students will be evaluated in the field itself. All four theoretical papers are subject to written examination.

Paper: I
Basics of Buddhist Studies and Buddhism in Nepal

ABA401

Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours (TH): 150

Objectives

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

Section A: Basics of Buddhism (20 TH)

Unit 1. History of Buddhism

- 1.1 Life of Buddha from birth to *Mahāparinirvān*
- 1.2 Buddhist Councils
- 1.3 Introduction to Eighteen *Nikāyas*
- 1.4 Rise of *Mahāyāna* and *Vajrayāna* Buddhism

Unit 2. Buddhist Teachings

- 1.1 Triratna (Triple Gems): Meaning, Concept, Purpose and Importance
- 1.2 *Ti-lakshan* (Three Universal Characteristics)
- 1.3 *Cattāri-ariyasaccani* (Four Noble Truths)
- 1.4 *Paticca-samuppāda* (Law of Dependent Origination)
- 1.5 Concept of *Arhat* and *Nibbāna*
- 1.6 *Bodhisattva* and Buddhahood in *Srāvakyāna*

Section B: Buddhist Philosophy (50 TH)

Unit 3. Four Philosophical Schools

- 3.1 Vaibhāsika
 - 3.1.1 Meaning, sub-schools and etymology
 - 3.1.2 Theory of Dharmas in Sarvāstivāda
 - 3.1.3 Concept of *Pratisankhyanirodha* and *Apratisankhyānirodha*, *Prāpti*, *Aprāpti*, *Avijnapti*
- 3.2 Sautrāntic
 - 3.2.1 Meaning, sub schools and etymology
 - 3.2.2 *Kshanikavāda* (Theory of Momentariness)
 - 3.2.3 Concept of Perception and Apperception
- 3.3 Mādhyāmika
 - 3.3.1 Meaning, sub-schools and etymology
 - 3.3.2 Two Truths: *Samvritti Satya* and *Parmārtha Satya*
 - 3.3.3 Concept of Sunyatā, Anutpāda (Non production theory), *Catuskoti* (Fourfold analysis)
- 3.4 Yogācāra
 - 3.4.1 Meaning, sub-schools and etymology
 - 3.4.2 Theory of "Mind Only" (*Cittamātratā- Vijnaptimātrasiddhi*)

- 3.4.3 Concept of *Ālayavijnāna*, *Klistamanovijnāna* and *Pravrttivijnāna*
- 3.4.4 Three nature of objects: *Parikalpita*, *Paratantra* and *Parinispāna* nature

Unit 4. Later Buddhist Philosophy

- 4.1 *Mahayana*
 - 4.1.1 *Bodhisattva* Ideals, *Bodhisattvasamvar* (precepts), *Bodhicitta* generation,
 - 4.1.2 Concept of *Tri-Kāya*: *Dharmakāya*, *Sambhogakāya*, *Nirmāṇakāya*
 - 4.1.3 Concept of *Tathāgata* and *Tathāgatagarbha*
- 4.2 *Vajrayana*
 - 4.2.1 *Vajrayāna* Philosophy and Practice
 - 4.2.2 *Vajrayāna* Philosophy
 - 4.2.3 *Vajrayāna* Practice

Section C: Buddhism in Nepal (40 TH)

Unit 5. Historical Background

- 5.1 Svayambhu Purān as source of Buddhism of Nepal
- 5.2 Visit of Buddha, Ānanda and Ashoka to the Nepal Valley
- 5.3 Buddhism through Ages - (Historical account of Buddhism during *Licchavi*, Early Medieval and Medieval period)

Unit 6. Buddhism of Nepal Mandala

- 6.1 Concept of *Tri-Ratna* (Triple Gem)
- 6.2 Classification of *Vihāras* of Nepal Mandala and their tradition.
- 6.3 Religious practices
- 6.4 Feast and festivals
- 6.5 Principle Buddhist sites of Nepal Mandala

Unit 7. Buddhism of Northern Nepal

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Buddhist Ethnic groups
- 7.3 Prominent sects of Buddhism
- 7.4 Prominent *Gonpās*
- 7.5 Feast, festivals and Important Buddhist Sites

Unit 8. Theravada Buddhism in Nepal

- 8.1 Revival of *Theravāda* Buddhism in 19th century
- 8.2 Theravada Monasticism
- 8.3 *Theravāda* Buddhist Practices

Section D: Buddhist Literature (40 TH)

Unit 9. Introductory Background

- 9.1 Evolution of "*Buddha Vacana*" to Buddhist Literature

- 9.2 Meaning of Dharma as "*Buddha Vacana*" in the context of *Tri-Ratna* ie. *Buddha, Dharma* and *Sangha* with special reference to eighty four thousand "*Dharma Skanda*"
- 9.3 Introduction to *Navānga* (Nine *Angas*) and *Dwādasāng* (Twelve *Angas*)

Unit 10. Formation of Pali Literature

- 10.1 Origin and development of Pāli Tripitaka
- 10.2 Sutta
- 10.3 Vinaya
- 10.4 Abhidhamma

Unit 11. Formation of Sanskrit Tripitaka

- 11.1 Origin and development of Buddhist Sanskrit literature
- 11.2 Āgama
- 11.3 Sūtra
- 11.4 Vinaya
- 11.5 Abhidharma
- 11.6 Tantra
- 11.7 Śāstra

References:

- Bodhi, Bhikkhu, *The Connected Discourses of the Buddha: A Translation of the Samyutta Nikāya*, Boston: Wisdom Publications, 2000,
- Brown, Brian Edward, *The Buddha Nature. A study of Tathagatagarbha and Alayavijnana*. Buddhist tradition series, New Delhi: MLBD, 1994
- Chatterjee, Ashoka Kumar, *Yogachara Idealism*, New Delhi, MLBD, 1975. reprint
- Conze, Edward, *A Short History of Buddhism*, London: George Allen and Unwin, 1980.
- Dayal, Har, *The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature* (reprint), Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publishers, 2004.
- Dharmananda, K. Sri, *Buddhism as a Religion*, Kuala Lumpur: Sasana Abhiwurdi Wardhana Society, 1994.
- Dutt, Nalinaksha, *Mahayana Buddhism*, Delhi : MLBD, 1978.
- Dutt, Sukumar, *Buddhist Monks and Monasteries of India: Their History & Their Contributions To Indian Culture*, London: George Allen and Unwin, 1962.
- Garfield, Jay, *Fundamental Wisdom of the Middle Way*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995
- Gombrich, Richard F, *Theravāda Buddhism: A Social History from Ancient Benares to Modern Colombo*, New York: Routledge, 2006.
- Gowans, Christopher, *Philosophy of the Buddha*, London: Routledge, 2003
- Guenther, H.V. (tr.) *Jewel Ornament of Liberation of Gampopa* (reprint), London: Rider and Co., 1974.
- Gyaltsen, Dragpa, *Candragomin's Twenty Verses on Bodhisattva Vows*, Dharmashala: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, 1982.

- Harris, I., *The Continuity of Madhyamaka and Yogacara in Indian Mahāyāna Buddhism*, Leiden: EJ Brill, 1991.
- Harvey, Peter, *An Introduction to Buddhism: Teachings, History and Practices*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990,
- Hazara, Kanai Lal, *The Rise and Decline of Buddhism in India*, New Delhi: Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, 1998.
- HH Dalai Lama - *The Awakening Mind Bodhicittopada*, Taipei: The Corporate Body of Buddha Educational Foundation, 1999.
- Hirakawa, Akira, *A History of Indian Buddhism: From Shakyamuni to Early Mahāyāna*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1990.
- Hopkins, Jeffrey and Geshe Sopa, *The Tantra in Tibet (reprint)*, New York: Snowland Publications, 1987.
- Kochumuttom, Thomas A., *A Buddhist Doctrine of Experience*, Delhi: Motilal Benarasidass, 1982
- Lamotte, Étienne, *History of Indian Buddhism*, tr. Sara Webb-Boin, Louvain: Peeters Press, 1988.
- Law, Bimala Curna, *A History of Pali Literature*, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., 1933.
- Murti, T.R.V, *The Central Philosophy of Buddhism*, London: Unwin Paperbacks, 1980 (reprint)
- Narada, Thera, *Buddha and His Teachings*, Taipei: The Corporate Body of the Buddha Educational foundation, 1988.
- Nariman, G. K., *Literary history of Sanskrit Buddhism*, Delhi: MLBD, 1992.
- Pande, G.C, *Studies in the Origins of Buddhism*, New Delhi: MLBD, 1995 (reprint)
- Pandey, Govinda C. *Studies in the Origins of Buddhism*, , Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass. 1999.
- Prebish, Charles S., *Buddhism: A Modern Perspective*, University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994.
- Ruegg, David S., *The Literature of the Madhyamaka School of Philosophy in India*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1981.
- Sangharakshita, Maha Sthavira. *The Eternal Legacy: An Introduction to the Canonical Literature of Buddhism*. London: Tharpa, 1985.
- Santina, Peter De La, *The Tree of Enlightenment by (reprint)*, Taiwan: Chico Dharma Study Foundation, 1997.
- Sarao, K T S, *The Decline of Indian Buddhism: A Fresh Perspective*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 2012.
- Schumann, H. W., *The Historical Buddha: the Times, Life and Teachings of the Founder of Buddhism*, New Delhi: MLBD, 2004.
- Seneviratna, Anuradha (ed.), *King Ashoka and Buddhism Historical and Literary Studies*, Kandy: Buddhist Publication Society, 1994.
- Thera, Piyadassi, *The Buddha's Ancient Path*, London: Rider and Co.. 1964
- Upadhyaya, Baladeva. *Budhha Dharma Mimamsa*..Varanasi: Chowkhamba Vidyabhavan, 1978

Walapola, Rahula, *What the Buddha Taught: Revised and Expanded Edition with Texts from Suttas and Dhammapada*, NY: Grove Press. 1974.

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: Routledge. 1991

Paper: II
Pre-History, Archaeology and Buddhist Archaeological Sites

ABA402

Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours (TH): 150

Objectives

The objectives of these courses are to enable the students to explain the importance of prehistoric archaeology, the scope of archaeological theories and significance of archaeological sites before they undertake the practical archaeological work in the field and recognize its potentiality in different parts in Nepal.

Section A: Prehistory (TH 35)

Unit 1. Pre-history

- 1.1 Meaning, scope and significance of Archaeology and Prehistory: Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.
- 1.2 Sources and methods of study; Artefacts, Industry and Culture; stone and bone tool technology and tool types
- 1.3 Palaeo-environment and Climatic Condition of Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs and Evolution of Man: biological, paleontological and geological evidences

Unit 2. Prehistory of Europe

- 2.1 Lower Palaeolithic Cultures: Chellean and Acheulean phases: tool types, and extent of the industries and cultures.
- 2.2 Middle Palaeolithic Cultures: Levalloisian and Mousterian tool types; the flake technique
- 2.3 Upper Palaeolithic Cultures: Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian; Chief Features and blade and burin cultures, home art and cave art

Unit 3. Basic Features of Indian Prehistory

- 3.1 A survey of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic pattern of India
- 3.2 Brief survey of the development of prehistoric cultures in India
- 3.3 Neolithic cultures of India: Climate, Tool type and technique

Unit 4. Prehistory of Nepal

- 4.1 A Survey of the prehistoric sites and cultures of Nepal
- 4.2 Prehistory of Dang, Mustang, Surkhet, Mahottari
- 4.3 Neolithic Pottery with a reference to Black and Red ware and Cord marked Ware

Unit 5.

- 5.1 Copper Hoard Culture of Northern India and Nepal, Associated finds and the question of authors

- 5.2 Basic features and significance of Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished (NBP) Ware

Section B: Archaeology (TM 80)

Unit 6. Archaeology

- 6.1 Definition of Archaeology and development of archaeological science
6.2 Introduction of Archaeological theory developed in 18th, 19th and 20th century
6.3 Meaning and significance of Exploration: Theoretical knowledge of Conventional and scientific methods
6.4 Excavation: Meaning, Significance and Objectives; theoretical knowledge of Trenching; Area excavation; Quadrant method of Excavation; Importance of stratigraphy, recording, site museum.

Unit 7. Dating Methods in Archaeology

Significance of Chronology; Relative dating methods: river terrace, stratification and other methods; Absolute methods: Radio-carbon, potassium, argon, dendro-chronology, fluorine test, thermoluminescent, varved clay analysis and OSL Dating

Unit 8. Conservation and Preservation

Significance of Conservation and Preservation, Publication and Exhibition: Brief survey of the causes of decay of monuments and antiquities; Traditional technology of preservation; Modern technology; A study of Ancient Monuments and Antiquities Preservation Act of Nepal

Section C: Buddhist Archaeological Sites (TH 35)

Unit 9. A study of different Archaeological sites of Nepal, India and Sri Lanka:

9.1 Archaeological sites of Nepal

- 9.1.1 Kapilvastu
9.1.2 Lumbini
9.1.3 Gotihawā
9.1.4 Niglihawā
9.1.5 Rāmgrāma

9.2 Archaeological sites of India

- 9.2.1 Bodhgayā
9.2.2 Sāranāth
9.2.3 Kusinagar
9.2.4 Rājagriha
9.2.5 Pāṭaliputra
9.2.6 Srāvasti
9.2.7 Piparahawā
9.2.8 Nālandā

- 9.3 **Archaeological sites of Pakistan**
 - 9.3.1 Buddhist Monastery Takht-i-Bāhi
 - 9.3.2 Buddhist sites of Swat Valley
 - 9.3.3 Takshaśilā
- 9.4 **Archaeological sites of Afghanistan**
 - 9.4.1 Aynak, or “little copper well”
 - 9.4.2 Nagarāhāra
 - 9.4.3 Monastery Ghazni (Tepe Sardar)
 - 9.4.4 Valley of Bāmiān
 - 9.4.5 Buddhist cave of Fulādi valley
 - 9.4.6 Buddhist monastery Fundukistan
- 9.5 **Archaeological sites of Sri Lanka**
 - 9.5.1 Anurādhāpura (north-central Sri Lanka)
 - 9.5.2 Polonnaruwa (northeastern Sri Lanka)
 - 9.5.3 Daldā Māligāwa

References

- Agrawal, B.P. and Ghosh A. *Radiocarbon and Indian Archaeology*, Bombay: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, 1972.
- 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.
- Bidari, Basanta. *Lumbini: A Haven of Sacred Refuge*, Lumbini: The Author, 2004.
- Burkitt, Miles. *Old Stone Age*, Delhi: Rupa and Co., 1980.
- Carmen Meinert (Ed.). *Nature, Environment and Culture in East Asia. The Challenge of Climate Change*, Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI), 2001.
- Crawford, O.G.S. *Archaeology in the Field*. London: Phoenix House Ltd., 1960.
- Dorjee, Pema. *Stupa and its Technology*, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2001.
- Foucher, A. *The Life of the Buddha*, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 2003.
- Joukowsky, Martha. *A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology*, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
- Marshall, J. *Conservation Manual*, Varanasi: Indological Book House, 1973.
- Mishra, Tarananda, “Tilaurakot Excavation” *Ancient Nepal*, No. 41-42, Department of Archaeology, Kathmandu ,1977.
- Mitra, Debala. *Excavations at Tilaurakot and Kodan & Explorations in the Nepalese Tarai*, Department of Archaeology, Kathmandu, 1972.
- Mukharji, P.C. *A Report on a tour of Exploration of the Antiquities of Kapilvastu*, Delhi: Indological Book House, 1969.
- 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

Rana, Khadga Shamsheer. "Buddhist archaeology in the Nepal Tarai," *The Pioneer*, English daily, Allahabad, 1904.

Sankalia, H. D. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Poona: Deccan College, 1974.

Sankalia, H.D. *Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques, Names and Probable Functions*, Poona: Deccan College, 1964.

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.

Whitfield, Roderick. *The Art of Central Asia. The Stein Collection in the British Museum. Paintings from Dunhuang. Vol 1*. Kodansha International Ltd, Tokyo, 1982.

Paper: III
Field Archaeology (Practical)

ABA403

Full Marks: 100 (60+40)
Field Archaeology: 42 days

Objectives

The objectives of these courses are to enable the students to explain the importance and scope of archaeological exploration and excavation so that they are able to undertake the practical archaeological work in the field. It aims to train the students on geophysical field survey, impart practical knowledge about methods, planning, drafting, pottery drawing, photography and labeling, cataloguing and classifying works on excavation and impart practical training in archaeological conservation and documentation.

Unit 1. Introduction to Field Archaeology

- 1.1 Definition of Field archaeology
- 1.2 Definition of Layer, context, stratigraphic unit, features, datum, pit, dump, cut, post-hole, grid and deposit
- 1.3 Development of field archaeology in the world with a special reference to South Asian countries
- 1.4 Development of field Archaeology in Nepal

Unit 2. Exploration in Archaeology

- 2.1 Field walking
- 2.2 Collecting available sources
- 2.3 Recording the Features of the Site
- 2.4 Exploration techniques applied in Nepal

Unit 3. Surveying in Archaeology

- 3.1 Type of survey
- 3.2 Tools of survey
- 3.3 Survey techniques applied in Nepal
- 3.4 Mapping

Unit 4. Excavation and its Techniques

- 4.1 Selection of the site
- 4.2 Preparation of excavation
- 4.3 Tools used for the excavation
- 4.4 Layout of the trenches
- 4.5 Test pit Excavation
- 4.6 Vertical Excavation
- 4.7 Horizontal Excavation

Unit 5. Recording of Excavation

- 5.1 Introduction of recording sheet
- 5.2 Context Recording

- 5.3 Structure recording
- 5.4 Recording of sample collection

Unit 6. Sample Collection

- 6.1 Dating Sample collection
- 6.2 Environmental sample collection

Unit 7. Drawing in Archaeology

- 7.1 Technique of Plan drawing
- 7.2 Technique of Section drawing
- 7.3 Technique of Structure drawing
- 7.4 Technique of Antiquity drawing
- 7.5 Technique of Pottery drawing

Unit 8. Antiquity and Pottery Processing

- 8.1 Cleaning
- 8.2 Identifying
- 8.3 Cataloguing
- 8.4 Recording
- 8.5 Storing and handover to Custodian

Unit 9. Photography in Archaeology

- 9.1 Techniques of photography
- 9.2 Site photography
- 9.3 Finds photography
- 9.4 Aerial Photography
- 9.5 Drone photography

Unit 10.

Conservation, Preservation and Presentation of Antiquity and Archaeological sites with special reference to existing act, rule, bylaws relating to Archaeological investigation

Unit 11. Technical Report Writing of the Archaeological Investigation (Field Work)

References

Barker, Philip. *Techniques of Archaeological Excavation*, Fully revised 3rd edition, Routledge, London and New York, 2003.

Cookson, M.B. *Photography for Archaeologist*. London, 1954.

Daniel, G. *A Hundred and Fifty years of Archaeology*, Cambridge, 1976.

Harris, E.C. "The Stratigraphy Sequence, A question of time" *World Archaeology*, Vol. 7, No.1, June, 10-21, 1975.

Piggott, S. *Approach to Archaeology*. London, 1959.

Sharer, Robert J. and Ashmore, Wendy, *Archaeology, Discovering Our past*. London: Second Edition, Mayfield Publishing Company, Mountain View, 1993.

Paper: IV
Buddhist Art and Architecture of India and Nepal

ABA404

Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hour(TH) 150

Objectives

The main objectives of these courses are to provide basic knowledge of history and development of Buddhist Art and Architecture of Nepal and India.

Section A. Art and architecture of India (TH 75)

Unit 1. Antiquity of Idol Worship in Buddhism

- 1.1 Objects of veneration, Antiquity of idol worship in the Buddhism
- 1.2 Iconographic terminology: *Āsana*, *Sthānaka*, *Dhyāna*, *Mudrā*, *Āyudha*, *Yabayum* or *yuganaddha* and different moods and postures
- 1.3 Stone art of Aśoka: Monolithic Pillar; Capital of the Sāranāth pillar

Unit 2. Early Buddhist Iconography

- 2.1 Icons of Buddha and Bodhisattvas; Characteristic features of the Greco-Indian art.
- 2.2 A study of characteristics of the Gupta School of Art of India, with a special reference to Standing Buddha from Mathura, Seated Buddha in *dharmachakra-pravartana-mudrā*, Standing Buddha (Copper) from Sultanganj, Avalokiteśvara relief, Kanheri.
- 2.3 A study of characteristics of the Pāla and Sena Schools of Art of India

Unit 3. Buddhist Architecture

- 3.1 Antiquity of Stūpa, Chaitya and Sanghārāma or Vihāra
- 3.2 Ancient Stūpas: Dhammekha Stūpa by Aśoka.
- 3.3 Stūpas of Bhārhut, Bodh Gayā and Sānchi: Stone work: jambu hedge and gates, depicting stories from jātakas, incidents of Buddha's life, Symbolic representation (2nd century B.C.- 1st century B.C.); Sculpture of Yaksha and Nāgas

Unit 4. Rockcut Cave Architecture

- 4.1 Chaitya hall: a large vaulted prayer hall divided longitudinally by two colonnades and a *Chaitya* in the semi circular recess and accompanying monastery. Bedsa, Nasik, Karle, Bhaja, Pitalkhora, Kondane; Ajanta: Nos. 9 and 10; Vihara Nos. 8, 12 and 13. (2nd century BC-2nd century AD)
- 4.2 Rockcut Cave Architecture (Mahāyāni) in Ajanta: Vihāras Nos. 11, 7, 6, 15,16,17, 18, 20; Chaitya Halls Nos. 19 and 26. (5th-7th century AD)

Section B. Art and architecture of Nepal (TH 75)

Unit 5. Introduction to Buddhist Iconography

Iconographic features of Vajradhara, Dhyānī Buddhas, Manjukumāra, Vasudhārā, Amitābha, Haritatārā, Ratnasambhava, Ratnapāṇi, Vajrapāṇi, Nairatmā, Vajravārāhī from Nepal

Unit 6. A study of the Selected Buddhist sculpture of Nepal

- 6.1 Nativity of the Buddha, Dīpankara, Maitreya, Manjushrī, Padmapāṇi Lokeśvara, Śadaksharī Lokeśvara, Hariharivāhana Lokeśvara, Sukkhāvati Lokeśvara and Chintāmaṇi Lokeśvara; Ushṇīshavijayā, Vajrayoginī, Meshasmbara, Mahisha-sambara and Chakrasambara; Nāmasangīti, Prajñāpāramitā, Bhrikuṭi, Chaturmahārāja, Padmasambhava, Kālachakra, Yogāmbara, Padma-nrityeśvara, Ashṭamahāpratihāra, Śodaśalasyadevīs.
- 6.2 Activities of A- ni-ko, in Nepal, Tibet and China in the 13th century.

Unit 7. Introduction to Nepalese Architecture

- 7.1 Introduction to Various types of temple, and shrines: Stūpa, Chaitya, Vihāra, *Chi Bahā*, *Chorten*, *Deval*, *Dyo Chhen* and *Āgama chhen*
- 7.2 Monastery: Architectural features of *Bahā* and *Bahī* of Kathmandu Valley; *Gumbās* of Himalayan districts.

Unit 8. Stupa Architecture

- 8.1 Stūpas of Kathmandu: Swayambhū and Bauddha, their affinity with Lamaism.
- 8.2 Votive Chaityas: *Chi Bahā*, small monolithic Chaityas with or without niches
- 8.3 The So-called Aśoka's Chaitya of Patan.

Unit 9. Nepali Style (Multi-roof or Pagoda) Temples

Structural Plan, Make - wood, brick, mud mortar, multiple roofs of small local clay tiles and/ or copper sheet, fine woodwork on doors, windows, Tympanum (Toraṇa) door-wings (dwārapaksha), wall band and entablature

Unit 10. Śikhara temples of Kathmandu Valley

Features, construction material, look and style, its origin and development in Nepal

References

- Amatya, Safalya. *Art and Culture of Nepal*. Delhi: Nirla Publications, 1999.
- Banerjee, J.N. *The Development of Hindu Iconography*. New Delhi: Mushiram Manoharlal, 1956.
- Banerjee, N.R. *Nepalese Architecture*. Delhi: Agamkala Prakashan, 1980.
- Bangdel, Lain S. *Inventory of Stone Sculptures of the Kathmandu Valley*. Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 1995.
- Bangdel, Lain S. *The Early Sculptures of Nepal*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications, 1982.
- Bernier, Ronald M. *The Nepalese Pagoda, Origin and Style*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1979.

- Bhattacharya, B. *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*, New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1993.
- Brown, P. *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Periods)*. Bombay: Taraporevala, 1965.
- Das, Gupta. *Nepalese Miniature*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, 1968.
- Deo, S. B. *Glimpses of Nepal Wood work*, The Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art, Vol III, 1968-69.
- Deva, Krishna. *Images of Nepal*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, 1984.
- Dipak, C. Bhattacharya. *The Astral Divinities of Nepal*. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan, 1969.
- Gutschow, Niels. *The Nepalese Chaitya*. Stuttgart/London: Axel Menges, 1997.
- Körn, W. *Traditional Architecture of Kathmandu Valley*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1993.
- Kramrisch, S. *The Art of Nepal*, New York: Asia Society, 1964.
- Pal, P. *The Arts of Nepal*. Vols. I and II. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1974.
- Pal, P. *Vaishnava Iconology in Nepal*, Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1985.
- Pandey, R.N. *Making of Modern Nepal*. Delhi: Nirala Publications, 1998.
- Pandey, R.N. *Medieval Stone Temple of Western Nepal, Nepal Past and Present*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Slusser, Mary. *Nepal Mandala*, Vols. I and II. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 1998.
- Thakur, Upendra. *Mithila Painting*, Patna: Mithila Academy,

Paper: V
Epigraphy, Paleography and Numismatics of Nepal

ABA405

Full Marks: 100
Teaching Hours (TH) 150

Objectives

The objectives of these courses are to enable the students to explain the comprehensive knowledge of ancient and medieval epigraphy of Nepal, to provide theoretical and practical knowledge of ancient writing so that they are able to decipher different scripts and explain their significance and to provide a comprehensive knowledge of different coins, their archaeological historical, religious and cultural significance.

Section A Epigraphy (TH 45)

Unit 1. Introduction to Epigraphy

- 1.1 Meaning, decipherment, interpretation and classification of inscriptions
- 1.2 Decipherment of ancient writings.
- 1.3 Materials, Tools and techniques, designs and motif of inscriptions; Technical expressions, beginning and closing formulas, system of abbreviation, language and style
- 1.4 Types of Inscriptions: Official Inscriptions - Royal Charter, Royal Order, Proclamation, Eulogy and Donatives
- 1.5 Private - Donatives and Commemorative

Unit 2. Significance of Inscriptions

- 2.1 Importance of Epigraphy for the study of history and culture of Nepal
- 2.2 Demerits of Epigraphy
- 2.3 Sources for the study of History and culture
- 2.4 History of epigraphic studies in Nepal

Unit 3. System of Dating and Eras used in Epigraphy

The eras used in the first and second series of ancient inscriptions and different theories on the origin of Vikrama Samvat, Śaka Samvat and Nepāl Samvat.

Section B Palaeography (TH 60)

Unit 4. Introduction to Palaeography

- 4.1 Meaning, description, interpretation, and classification of ancient writing systems. Materials used in writing/engraving.
- 4.2 Beginning and development of writing: Word-syllabic writing, Syllabic writing and Alphabetic writing
- 4.3 Different theories on the origin of Brahmi scripts

Unit 5. Study of Aśokan Brahmi:

- 5.1 Vowels and consonants; Medial vowel system and the conjunct system.

- 5.2 Formation of Conjuncts, Learning and Practice of writing, deciphering and transliterating

Unit 6.

A survey of features developed during the periods of Śaka Kshatrapa of Mathurā, Kushāṇas, Maghas of Kausāmbī, and North Indian writings: Round and shortened characters, new forms, formation of different headlines, medial vowel signs and conjuncts

Unit 7. Introduction to Lichchhavi Scripts

- 7.1 Derivation of the Lichchhavi script; Learning of vowels and consonants, new features, head mark, medial vowels; conjuncts.
7.2 A comparison with the writings of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta and the Statue Inscription of Jaya Varma.
7.3 Stages of development of Lichchhavi scripts: the two stages theory of Early Lichchhavi and Late Lichchhavi.

Unit 8. Introduction to Newari Scripts

- 8.1 Meaning and Derivation of Newari Scripts (*Newā ākha*); Identification of New features, developed in the late Lichchhavi script: Alternatively use of different forms of character, Development of medial vowels, tail development, cursiveness and the characteristic features of Nāgarī
8.2 Theories regarding the derivation of *Kunmoh*, *Golmo* and *Pāchumoh*
8.3 Introduction to *Bhujinmoh*, *Ranjanā* (calligraphy) and *Prachalit* Newari; Features such as angular headline, new alphabets, developed system of medial vowels, complicated system of conjuncts
8.4 Emergence of ornamentation and practice of calligraphy and the unity in the inner form of letters.

Unit 9. Study of Numeral Signs

- 9.1 Lichchhavi system of numeral signs; Study of individual signs
9.2 Study of Word Numeral system used in medieval inscriptions and manuscripts

Section B Numismatics (TH 45)

Unit 10. Antiquity of Coinage in the Indian Sub-Continent

- 10.1 Punch-Marked Coins: fabric, design, symbol and weight.
10.2 Coins of Indo-Greeks, Kushanas and Guptas of India: fabric, design, legend and symbol.

Unit 11. Early Coins of Nepal

- 11.1 Lichchhavi coins: fabric, design, symbol, weight, manufacturing technique and legend of *Mānānka*, *Vaiśravaṇa*, *śryamaśu*, *Mahārājādhirājasya*, *Kāmadohi*, *Jishṇuguptasya*, *Guṇānka*, *Paśupati*.
11.2 Value and denomination of Lichchhavi coins with a reference to paṇa, purāṇa, paṇa-purāṇa and kārshāpaṇa

Unit 12. Medieval Coins of Nepal

- 12.1 Damma and śivakā Coins of Kathmandu Valley: design, legend, fabric, weight, types and authorship
- 12.2 Coins of Dolakha: design, legend, fabric and weight
- 12.3 Malla Coins of Nepal: design, legend, fabric, weight, value denomination and technique of manufacturing in the three Malla principalities of Kathmandu Valley
- 12.4 Buddhist symbols, Yantras and legends in the Malla coins
- 12.5 Questions of Indigenous style and foreign influence

References

- Buhler, J.G. *Indian Paleography*. New Delhi. Reprint, 1980.
- Cunningham, Sir Alexander. *Coins of Ancient India from the Earliest Times Down to the Seventh Century*. 1891. Reprint. London: Forgotten Books, 2013. Print.
- Dani, A.H. *Indian Palaeography*, Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1963.
- Gardner, P. A. *History of Ancient Coinage*, Oriented Books Reprint Corp. New Delhi, 1975.
- 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.
- Gupta, S.P. and K.S. Ramachandran (ed.) *The Origin of Brahmi Script*. Delhi: D.K. Publications, 1979.
- Joshi, Hari Ram. *Uttar Prachin Kalin Mudra*. Kathmandu
- Joshi, Satya Mohan. *Nepali Rashtriya Mudra*. Kathmandu
- Regmi, D. R. *Inscriptions of Ancient Nepal*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications, 1983.
- Rhodes, N.G., K. Gabrisch and C. Valdettaro. *The Coinage of Nepal*
- Verma, T.P. *The Paleography of Brahmi Script in North India (From C.236 B.C. to C. 200 A.D.)* Varanasi: Siddhartha Prakashan, 1971.

Books in Nepalese and Hindi

- ओझा, गौरीशंकर हीराचन्द्र, *भारतीय प्राचीन लिपिमाला*. दिल्ली: मुन्शीराम मनोहरलाल, १९५९(पुनःमुद्रण) ।
- राजवंशी, शंकरमान *नेपाली लिपि विकास*. पुनमुद्रित, काठमाडौं: श्यामसुन्दर राजवंशी,
- राजवंशी, शंकरमान, *लिच्छवि लिपि संग्रह*. काठमाडौं : श्री ५ को सरकार, वीर पुस्तकालय, २०२१।
- रेग्मी, दिनेशचन्द्र, *पुरालेखन र अभिलेख*. काठमाडौं: हिमालय बुक स्टल, २०६० ।
- शाक्य, हेमराज *नेपाल लिपि प्रकाश*, काठमाडौं: नेपाल राजकीय प्रज्ञा-प्रतिष्ठान, २०३०।