

Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology (NeHCA)

The course of study is designed to provide extensive knowledge in history, culture, religion, art, architecture, archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics, and cultural tourism to the students. On the completion of the course, the graduates shall be qualified to appear in competitive examinations for officials in different government and non-government institutions and organizations, including the Departments of Archaeology and Tourism and the Ministries of Education and Culture, and to study the Master's degree course in different disciplines.

Structures of the Courses

Paper	Code No.	Title	Full Marks	
I	NeHCA - 421	Political and Cultural History of Nepal	100	Ist Year
II	NeHCA -422	Nepalese Society and Culture	100	Ist Year
III	NeHCA -423	Art and Architecture	100	2nd Year
VI	NeHCA -424-1	Prehistory & Archaeology	100	2nd Year
	NeHCA -424-2	Hindu and Buddhist Philosophy (For Private Students only) or	100	2nd Year
	NeHCA -424-3	Ancient Civilizations (For Private Students only)	100	2nd Year
V	NeHCA- 425	Epigraphy and Numismatics	100	3rd Year
VI	NeHCA -426	Cultural Tourism	100	4th Year
VII	NeHCA -427	Research Methodology and Academic writing. NeHCA -427 A. Research Methodology- 50 NeHCA -427 B. Academic writing.- 50	100	4th Year
	NeHCA-410 Elective Paper	Nepalese Cultural Heritage	100	

Requirement for Admission

Candidates, who have succeeded in any of the following examinations, can appear in the entrance test of the B.A.in NeHCA:

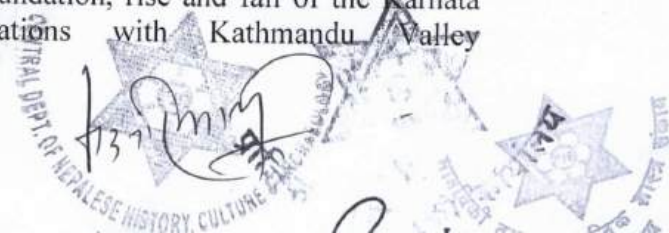
1. Proficiency Certificate of TU in any subjects.
2. Grade 12 in any discipline and subjects of National Education Board Nepal .Government Equivalent examination from any institution recognized by TU.



POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF NEPAL**Objectives**

The main objectives of the course are to familiarize students with the growth of political, social and economic life till the falls of the Mallas and to create the interest in analyzing the social and economic lives of Nepal in different historical periods to help the students in understanding the cultural dimensions of the society.

Unit	Lecture Hours
I Sources of Political and Culture History	7
i. Archaeological sources, ii. Literary sources, iii. Foreign accounts. iv. Oral traditions v. Importance of archival sources,	
II Development of Civilization in Nepal	8
i. Pre historical background of Nepal. ii. Brief study of the civilization of ancient Videha and Kapilvastu, iii. Study of ancient civilization of Kathmandu Valley: Origin of Kathmandu Valley, Study of the civilization developed in Gopal, Mahishpala and Kirata periods.	
III Lichchhavi Civilization	35
i. Lichchhavi Polity: Foundation of the monarchical rule by the Lichchhavis. Achievements of Manadeva 1 st and Amshuvarma, role of Abhira Guptas in politics, achievements of Narendradeva and Jayadeva ii. Lichchhavi Administration: Central and local (village) administration and judicial administration. iii. Foreign policy: Relations with India, Tibet and China. iv. Lichchhavi Society: Social structure, the four Varnas and eighteen communities (<i>ashtadashaprakriti</i>), position of women, education system, foods and drinks, dress and ornaments, festivals and means of recreation and development of art. v. Lichchhavi Economy: Agriculture and animal husbandry, industry, trade and commerce, revenue and taxation policy.	
IV Early Medieval History	30
i. An outline of the political history of early medieval period with special reference to the commencement of the Nepal Samvat, achievements of Gunakamadeva, and Shivadeva ii. The Karnatas of Simraungadh: Foundation, rise and fall of the Karnata kingdom in Simraungadh. Relations with Kathmandu Valley and contributions of Karnatas.	



- iii. **Western Mallas:** Foundation of the Khasa kingdom in Sinja, activities and contributions of Ashokachalla, Jitari Malla and Prithvi Malla, contributions of the Western Mallas and causes of their downfall.
- iv. **Early Mallas of Kathmandu Valley:** Introduction to Ari Malla and Abhaya Malla.
- v. Political and social condition of Kathmandu Valley before the rise of Jayasthiti Malla. Jayasthiti Malla and his reforms, Conquest of Yaksha Malla. Break up of the kingdom of Kathmandu Valley.

V Malla Civilization of Kathmandu Valley

55

- a.) **Malla Polity:** i. **Bhaktapur:** A short history of the kingdom of Bhaktapur under Bhupatindra Malla and Ranajit Malla. ii. **Kantipur:** A short history of the kingdom of Kantipur under Ratna Malla, Mahendra Malla, Pratap Malla: and Jaya Prakash Malla. iii. **Lalitpur:** A short history of the kingdom of Lalitpur before Siddhinarasimha Malla. Achievements of Siddhinarasimha Malla. and Yoganarendra Malla; iv. Role of the Chautaras and Pradhanas in Malla polity. v. Causes of the downfall of the Malla rule in Kathmandu Valley. vi. **Malla Administration:** Central and local administration; judicial administration; military administration; inter-state relations, and relations with Simraungadh, Western Mallas, Gorkha and other principalities. Relations with India and Tibet.
- b.) **Society:** Social structure; position of women; the Sati system; foods and drinks; dress and ornaments; festivals and means of recreation; education: Kathmandu as a centre of learning; development of art.
- c.) **Economy:** Agriculture and animal husbandry, industry, trade and commerce; revenue and taxation policy.

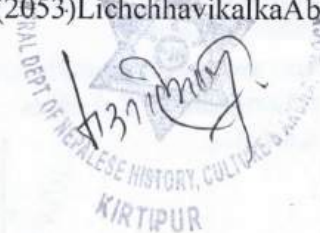
VI History of Unified Nepal

15

- i. Political condition of Nepal on the eve of the Gorkha conquest.
- ii. Role of Prithvi Narayan Shah, Rajendralaxmi Shah, Bahadur Shah and Girvan Yuddha Bikram Shah in the unification of Nepal;
- iii. Anglo-Nepal War: Causes and main events, Treaty of Sugauli and its impact.
- iv. Inclusion of Naya Muluk

Text Books

1. Dahal, Peshal. (2005) *Nepalko Itihas*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers.
2. Khatry, Prem. (2058) *Nepali Samajra Sanskriti*. Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan.
3. Nepal, Gyanmani. (2058) *Nepalko Madhyamik Itihas*. Kathmandu: Makalu Publishers.
4. Regmi, D.R. (2065-66) *Medieval Nepal* Part I, Part II. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay.
5. Regmi, J.C. (2053) *Lichchhavi Itihas*. Kathmandu: CNAS, TU.
6. Vajracharya, Dhanvakra, (2053) *Lichchhavi Kalka Abhilekh*, Kathmandu: CNAS, TU.



Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study in any historical cultural sites. He/she has to write a report after the field exertion and present it in the class.



The main objective of this course is to provide the concept of culture and characteristics of Nepali Society and Culture. It further aims at exploring Nepali Culture and Society with its impacts on social, religious, and philosophical livelihood through the process of cultural movement for transmission and change.

Unit**Teaching hours****Unit 1: The Concept of Culture****20**

- i. Meaning, and Characteristics of Culture, Elements of Culture,
- ii. Cultural diversity, elements of cultural diversity: ethnicity, language, tradition and custom.
- iii Basic characteristic of Nepali Culture
- iv. Role of geography in shaping Nepali culture.
- v Brief outline of Tangible and Intangible Cultural heritage of Nepal

Unit II: Culture change and Cultural integration in Nepal.**40**

1. **Culture change:-** Concept of Culture Change. Main agents of culture change in Nepal. Changing pattern and dimensions in social celebrations and festivals in Nepal.
2. **Cultural integration:-** Role of religious faiths from ancient to present times in cultural integration in Nepa, Role of Guthi in protecting and integrating culture and social life in Nepal.
3. **Policy on the Protection of Cultural Heritage:** Main features of UNESCO Convention on Tangible Culture Heritage (1972) and Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003). Main feature Cultural Policy of Nepal 2010.

Unit III: Religious faith and Practices in Nepalese Society**40**

- i. Status of religious beliefs in Nepalese society: a Historical perspective. ii. **Hinduisms – (a)** A brief summary of the Vedic and Upanishadic literature; religion in the Rigveda; religious tradition of the Atharvaveda and the Upanishads. **(b) Shaivism:** Origin and development; Shaivism in Nepal. **(c) Vaishnavism :-** Origin and development, theory of incarnation; main incarnations of Vishnu; teachings of the *Shrimad Bhagavat Gita*, Vaishnavism in Nepal. **(d) Shaktism:-** Origin and development, An

introduction to the cults of *Ashtamatrikas*, *Navadurgas* and *Dashamahavidya*. Shaktism in Nepal.

iii. **Buddhism** : Origin and development of Buddhism; teachings of Buddha: an introduction to Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana, Bon religion and Himalayan Buddhism.

iv. **Other religious faiths**: Introduction to Jainism, Kirata, Islam and Christianity.

vi. An introduction to Animism, Bonism and Mastaismin Nepal.

vii. The concept of illness and traditional methods of cure in different cultures with special reference to Shamanism. (Merits and demerits of traditional methods).

viii. **Secularism**: Meaning and significance of secularism in Nepal.

Unit IV: Socio-Cultural structure Of Nepal

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i. **Varnashram Vyavastha**:- Basic concepts of the *Varna* and *Ashrama* systems, their psychological base and significance, Relevance of Varnashram vyavastha in present society.

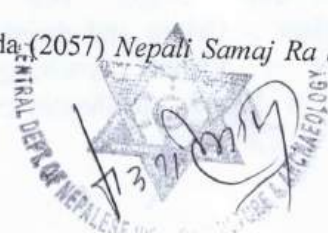
ii. Concept and significance of sacraments (*Samskaras*) in Nepali culture.

iii. Family System in Nepal: Meaning and types of family. Historical perspectives, merits and demerits of joint family system, Role of the head of family in Nepalese society.

iv. **Ethnic groups of Nepal**: (a) Introduction to Ethnicity, (b) Brief study of the ethnic diversity and its composition in Nepal. (c) A brief social survey of the following endangered groups of ethnic communities of Nepal with special focus on the traditional area and pattern of settlement, socio-economic life:- Kusunda (कुसुण्डा), Bankaria (बनकरिया), Raute (राउटे), Surel (सुरेल), Hayu (हायु), Raji (राजी), kisan (किसान), Lepcha (लेप्चा), Meche (मेचे) and Kushbadia (कुशबाडिया)

References –

1. Bhandarkar, R.G. (1913 first published, reprinted several times), *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems*. Strassburg, also available in Hindi, by Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, Varanasi, 1983.
2. Dahal Peshal and Som Prasad Khatriwada. (2057) *Nepali Samaj Ra Sanskrit* Kathmandu: MK publishers



2. Khatry, Prem.() *Nepalko Samajik Itihas Ra Dharmik Mataharu* Kathmandu: MK publishers.
3. Pandey, G.C.(1963) *Bauddh Dharm Ke Vikas Ka Itihas*. (in Hindi). Lucknow:
4. Pandey, Madhusudan,(2071), *Nepalka Janajati haru* Kathmandu: Pairavi Prakashan
- 4 Pandey Raj Bali.(1969) *Hindu Sanskaras*. 2nd revised ed. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass.
5. Prabhu, P.N.(1961) *Hindu Social Organization, A Study in Socio -Psychological and Ideological Foundations*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, .
6. Regmi, J.C.(2030) *Nepalko Dharmik Itihas*. Kathmandu: R.N Academy, reprint. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 2059.
7. Moore, Jerri D.,(1997) *Visions of Culture*, New Delhi: Altamira Press.



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ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF NEPAL**Objectives**

The main objective of the course is to familiarize students with the development of various forms of art including sculptures and artistic buildings during different historical periods. It also aims at creating the interest in critically appreciating different styles and features of Nepali art. This would also help the students to grasp the knowledge of religious activities and sectarian dynamism in the creation of art in Nepal.

There are two sections in this paper: Section A Art and Section B Architecture of Nepal.

**Section A
Art of Nepal**

Unit	Lecture hours
I Introductory Studies:	12
i. Introduction to Nepalese Art: Religious and Folk ii. Development of sculptural art. iii. Chief features of principal schools of art: Gandhar, Mathura, Gupta and Pala-Sena. and their influences on Nepalese Art. iv. Introduction to iconographic terminology: Asana, Mudras, Ayudha, and Vahana.	
II Sculptures of Nepal	30
i. Early sculptures: Chief features of early sculptures of Kathmandu Valley with a special reference to those of Gaja-Lakshmi of Chyasal, Uma-Maheshvara panel of the Chamunda Temple and Sikubahi in Lalitpur, Matrikas , the statue of Jaya Varma , the torso identified with that of a Yaksha and PurnaKalasha of National Museum, ii. Sculptures of the Lichchhavi Period: Chief features of Lichchhavi sculptures: Study of Vishnuvikrantamurti from Laziimpat and Tilganga in Kathmandu, Lokeshvara of Dhwakabaha and Jalashayanamurti of Budhanilakantha in Kathmandu, Varaha of Chandol in Kathmandu and Barakhshetra in Sunsari., Uma Maheshvara and Padmahasta Lakshmi of the National Museum. iii. Sculptures of the Medieval Period: Chief features of medieval sculptures. Study of Ganesha , Lakshminarayan , Lokeshvara , Buddha , Tara Mahakala and Durga ; composite sculptures of Harihara (Vishnu and Shiva), and androgynous sculptures of Ardhanarishvara (Parvati and Shiva), and Bashudevkamalja . Question of Pala-Sena influence in medieval art.	

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NEPALESE HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHITECTURE

- iv. Brief introduction to the art treasure of Simraungadh and Western Nepal of medieval period.

III Metal Art of Nepal

12

History of metal art in Nepal; its techniques. Study of Nepali metal art executed through the *lost wax process*, citing examples of the images of **Buddha** of Sankhu and **Vishnu**, **Vasudhara (Vasundhara)**, **Sambara** and **Buddha** of the National Museum; study of metal art executed through the *repousse* technique citing examples from the Golden Gate of Bhaktapur Durbar. Chief features of metal art of the medieval period;

IV Painting of Nepal

8

History of Nepalese paintings; technique, type and theme of paintings. A critical study of miniature paintings (manuscripts folios), painted scrolls and wall paintings in early and late Medieval periods. Brief introduction to the Mithila painting tradition.

V Woodworks of Nepal

13

History of woodworks in Nepal : **Wooden sculpture** of medieval period ; Nrityadevi, Pujadevi and Maravijaya of the BhaktapurKasthakala Museum. Wood arts used in Nepalese Architecture : **Struts** of the RudravaranaMahavihar in Lalitpur , Itumbahal in Kathmandu and Indreshwara temple of Panauti. **Toranas** of Itumbaha and ChhusyaBahal in Kathmandu . **Windows , Door Panels, and Pillar art** . Art and architectural importance of Nepalese woodworks. Chief features of woodworks of Nepal.

Section B Architecture of Nepal

VI Multi-roof temples

15

Origin and development of the multi-roof style temple in Kathmandu Valley. Chief features of multi-roof temples with a special reference to temples of Pashupatinath and Taleju of Kathmandu, Changuarayan and Nyatapoli in Bhaktapur.

VII Shikhara Temples

15

Origin and development; Chief features of Shikhara style temples with special reference to temples of Brahma in the courtyard of the Pashupatinath temple in Kathmandu, Mahabaddha and Krishna Mandir in Lalitpur. An introduction to Shikhara style temples of Western Nepal. Features of JanakiMandir of Janakpur.



VIII Vihara Architecture

15

Origin and development of Buddhist Viharas; Features of the Viharas of the medieval period with a special reference to RudravarnaMahavihara and Hiranyavarna Mahavihara of Lalitpur, Itumbahal of Kathmandu. Features of Gombas of northern Nepal.

IX Stupas of Nepal

15

Origin and development of Stupa/Chaitya architecture., excavated Stupas of Lumbini and Kapilavastu , ancient monolithic and votive chaityas (chibahas) of Kathmandu Valley. Features of the Stupas of Swayambunath, Bauddhanath, ChilandyaStupa of Kirtipur, Features of the chortens of northern Nepal.

X Secular Architecture

15

- i **Palace:** Features of the medieval palaces of Kathmandu Valley: Hanumandhoka, Patan and Bhaktapur.
- ii **Miscellaneous Architecture:** Chief features of Patis, Mandapas, Sattals, Dhungedharas, traditional dwelling houses and fort architecture

Text Books

1. Banerjee, J.N.(1956)*The Development of Hindu Iconography*. Calcutta: University of Calcutta, (relevant portions only).
2. Bangdel, Lain S. (1982)*The Early Sculptures of Nepal*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Dahal, Peshal and Som Prasad Khatriwada, (2060)*Nepal ko Kala ra Vastukala*. Kathmandu: MK Publishers.
4. Deo, S.B.(1968-69)*Glimpses of Nepal Woodworks*. Calcutta: Indian Society of Oriental Art.
5. Gupta, R. Das(1968), *Nepalese Miniatures*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan.
6. Khatry, Prem, and Peshal Dahal, () *Nepal ko Kala ra Puratattva* (in Nepali) (Relevant Portions only).
7. Korn, Wolfgang, (1977)*The Traditional Architecture of the Kathmandu Valley*. Kathmandu: Bibliotheca Himalayica Bhandar.
8. Sharma, Dilli Raj(2055) *Nepal ko Killa Bastukala* , Kathmandu : Nepal ra Yasiyali Anusandhan Kendra .

Reference

1. Chhetry, Ganesh and R. Rayamajhi, (2056) *Nepali Kala, Vastukala Ra Pratima Lakshan*. Kathmandu : .

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2. Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1927)*History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London: (Relevant Portions).
3. Deva, Krishna,(1984)*Images of Nepal*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
4. Khanal Sandhya(2075), Pratima lakshana, Kathmandu: ,RatnapustakBhandar,.
5. Locke, John K(1985). *Buddhist Monasteries of Nepal*. Kathmadu: Sahayogi Press.
6. Mainali,Sabtri,(2070) Vaishnava dharma raNepalkaKehi Vishnu murtiharu, Kathmandu, V K Mainali
7. PoudyalBeena, ,(2057). Nepali murtikala raChitrakala, Kathmandu: Central department of NeHCA
8. Poudyal Beena, (2060) Kathmandu uptyakako Uma maheswara raBhairavamurti, Kathmandu, Sajha,
9. Regmi, D.R,(1965-66) Ancient Nepal,Calcutta,:Firma K L Mukhopadhyaya.
10. Regmi, D.R,(1965-66.)*Medieval Nepal*, Part 1 and Part 11.Calcutta, Firma K L Mukhopadhyaya,
11. ShramaDilli Raj, (2058), Paschim Nepal ko MurtiTathaVastukala, Kathmandu,Nepal Academy
12. Singh, B.P.(, 1958)*Bharatiya Kala Ko Bihar Ki Den* (Hindi). Patna: Bihar RashtrabhashaParishad

Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study in any historical cultural, archaeological sites. He/she has to write a report after the field exertion and present it in the class.



Prehistory and Archaeology

NeHCA. 424-1

Paper IV
Full marks: 100

Objectives

Archaeology that deals with the men's past on the basis of their material remains along with the study on exploration, excavation, conservation, preservation and exhibition. This helps to expose the past cultures of a society. The main objective of the course is to acquaint students the concept of archaeology and prehistory and to make them understand the mechanism of development of human cultures on the basis of the material remains that have been left.

Unit

Teaching hours

I. Introduction to Archaeology

15

- i. Meaning and scopes of Archaeology.
- ii. Concept of prehistoric archaeology and historical archaeology.
- iii. Relations of archaeology with geology, anthropology, and history.
- iv. Development of archaeology as a science.

II Concept of Prehistory

10

- i. Meaning of Prehistory
- ii. Objects of prehistoric studies: Fossils and Lithic.
- iii. Methods of prehistoric study: Stratigraphy and river terraces, typology and technology, the associated findings and the state of preservation of the objects.

III Evolution of Man

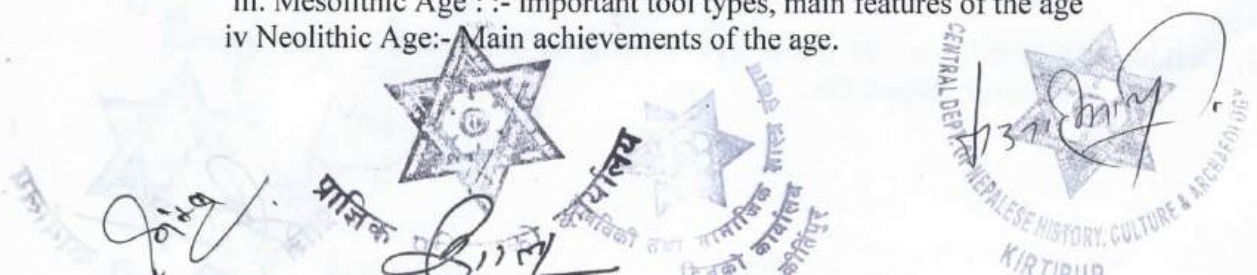
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- i. Introduction to Pleistocene Period of Cenozoic Era; its environment and main features.
- ii. Introduction to glaciations and inter-glaciations.
- iii. Evolution of man. Introduction to *Ramapithecus*, *Australopithecus*, *Homo erectus*, Neanderthal man and *Homo sapiens*.

IV Lithic Cultures

20

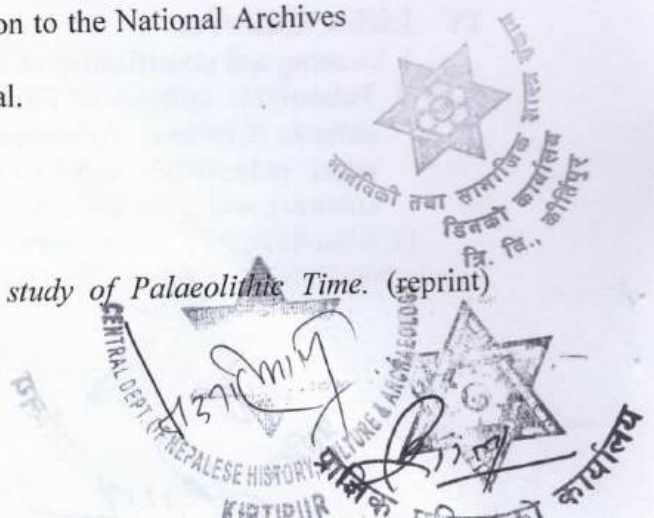
- i. Meaning and classification of Lithic Cultures of Europe.
- ii. Palaeolithic cultures of Europe: Important tool types, lower palaeolithic cultures (Chellean, Acheulean,) middle palaeolithic culture (Mousterian), upper palaeolithic cultures (Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian cultures), and home and cave arts,
- iii. Mesolithic Age :- important tool types, main features of the age
- iv. Neolithic Age:- Main achievements of the age.



- V Prehistory and proto history of Indian Sub-Continent** 15
- Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures of India: Important tool types of Sohan Valley, Belon Valley and Madras.
 - Proto-historic culture: Main features of Indus Valley Civilization, Copper-Hoard Culture and Ocher color pottery culture of India and Nepal, Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware Culture of India and Nepal.
- VI Prehistory in Nepal** 15
- History of prehistoric research in Nepal .
 - Palaeolithic and Neolithic tools from Nepal.
 - Prehistoric and historic caves of Mustang.
 - Potentialities of prehistory in Nepal
- VII Field Archaeology** 15
- Archaeological exploration:- Concept, objectives and methods.
 - Archaeological excavation:- Concept, objectives and methods
 - Dating in Archaeology: Importance of dating in Archaeology, relative and absolute dating methods.
 - Significance of stratigraphy in archaeology.
- VIII Archaeological activities in Nepal** 20
- History of Archaeological activities in Nepal
 - Study of excavated sites: Main findings of Lumbini, Kapilvastu, Handigaun Dhumbarahi and Simrauangadh excavations.
- IX Conservation and Preservation** 15
- Concept and importance of conservation and preservation in archaeology;
 - Causes of decay of monuments and archaeological objects.
 - Conservation and preservation:- methods of preservation of stone, wood and metal objects and monuments.
 - Features of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act of Nepal.
- X Museology and Archives** 15
- Museology:** Meaning, types, significance and functions. Development of museums in Nepal. Introduction to National and regional museums of Nepal.
 - Archives:** Meaning and significance. Introduction to the National Archives of Nepal.
 - Features of the archives Preservation Act of Nepal.

Text Books

- Burkitt, M.C.(1985) *The Old Stone Age, a study of Palaeolithic Time.* (reprint)
Allahabad: Rupa & Co..



2. दाहाल, पेशल र सोमप्रसाद खतिवडा, (२०६०) पुरातत्वको परिचय. काठमाडौं : एम.के.पब्लिशर्स ।
3. Daniel, Glyn. (1981) *A Short History of Archaeology*. London: Thames & Hudson.
4. पाण्डेय, रामनिवास र दिनेशचन्द्र रेग्मी. (२०६३) नेपालको प्रागितिहास. काठमाडौं : नेपाल र एशियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.
5. Wheeler, R.E.M. (1968) *Archaeology From the Earth*. Available in Hindi: हरिहर त्रिवेदी (अनुदित) *पृथ्वी से पुरातत्व*. दिल्ली: भारत सरकार, I
6. Sankalia, H.D. (1964) *Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques, Names and Probable Functions*. Poona: Deccan College.
- 7 Shrestha, Hari Prasad () *Pre History of Nepal*

Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study in any historical cultural, archaeological sites. He/she has to write a report after the field exertion and present it in the class.

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For Private Students only

HINDU AND BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

NeHCA. 424-2

Paper : IV
Full Marks : 100

Objectives

The main objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the major aspects of Hindu and Buddhist philosophical traditions to enable them to understand the views of Hindu and the Buddhists on the issue of Creation of the universe and to analyze the philosophical dogmas present in various schools. This course will also help the students to understand the dynamism of various schools of Hinduism and Buddhism which contributed to the growth of these philosophic systems in this part of the world.

Unit

Course title/subtitles

I *Conceptual background:*

Sources of Hindu Philosophy; origin and Development of Hindu philosophy, concept of Iswara, the Supreme One in the Hindu Philosophy

II. *Vedic and Upanishadic Philosophy:*

Ethical and religious concepts, Rigvedic Polytheism; Mysticism of the Atharvaveda, Upanishadic concept of Jiva, Jagat and Brahma, Difference between the Vedic and Upanishadic philosophical thoughts; Bhakti Yoga of the Gita.

III. *Samkhya and Yoga Philosophy:*

Samkhya Philosophy: Nature of Prakriti and Purusha, Sankhya theory of evolution; theory of knowledge and salvation (Mukti).

Yoga philosophy: Definition of Yoga, Division of Yoga Systems, Eight-fold path of Yoga; Nature of god in Yoga, Position of Iswara in Yoga Philosophy.

IV. *Vedanta Philosophy:*

A broad survey of Vedanta literature: Prasthanatrayi- Upanisad, Brahmasutra and Bhagawat Gita; School's of Vedanta philosophy: Advaitavada of Shankara, Vishistadvaita of Ramanuja.

Signature



V *Charvaka Philosophy:*

Introductory studies; Charvaka's concept about god and soul; Charvaka ethics; Criticism of Charvaka philosophy; Contribution of the Charvaka philosophy.

VI. *Jain Philosophy:*

Origin and development; Jaina theory of Relativity of knowledge; Syadvada theory; Dravya (substance); Theory of Jiva (soul), bondage and liberation, Jain atheism; Contribution of the Jain philosophy.

VII *Buddhist Philosophy:*

Origin and development of Buddhism and Buddhist philosophy; Contributions of Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana to Buddhist ethic and metaphysics, Mahayana concept of Nirvana and its effect on later Buddhist schools.

VIII *Four Schools of Buddhism:*

Origin and development: (a) Vaibhasika: Important thinkers, nature of reality, knowledge and psychology; contributions of the Vaibhasika school. (b) Sautrantika: Important thinkers knowledge of the external world according to the Sautrantikas; concept of godhead and Nirvana. (c) Yogachara: Important thinkers, Yogachara theory of knowledge; subjectivism in Yogachara school; theory of Avidya and Nirvana. (d) Madhyamika: Madhyamika literature, phonemenalism and absolutism in Madhyamika School.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dasgupta, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*.
2. Hirianna, M., *An Outline of Indian Philosophy*.
3. Jha, Hari Mohan and Mishra, Nityananda, *Bharatiya Darshan Ruprekha*.
4. Mishra, Umesh, M.M., *History of Indian Philosophy*.
5. Upadhyaya, B., *Bharatiya Darshan*.

REFERENCE:

1. Radhakrishnan, S., *Indian Philosophy*, Part I and II.
2. Munsii, K.M. (Ed.), *History and Culture of Indian People*, Vols. I-V, (Relevant Volumes and portions).
3. Jha, Hari Mohan and Mishra, Nityananda, *Bharatiya Darshan Ruprekha*.
4. Mission, Ram Krishna, *Cultural Heritage of India*, (Relevant Vol)
5. Upadhyaya, B., *Bharatiya Darshan*.



For Private Students Only

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

NeHCA. 424-3

Paper IV

Full Marks 100

Objectives

The objective of this course is to present a detailed study of ancient civilization of the world with a view to provide comparative picture on the achievements of man across the globe.

Unit

1. Dawn of Civilization

Ancient men and their environment; Important of the Paleolithic, Mesolithic cultures; Neolithic Period beginning of settled life, agriculture and development of -political and Social Organization.

II. Indus Valley Civilization:

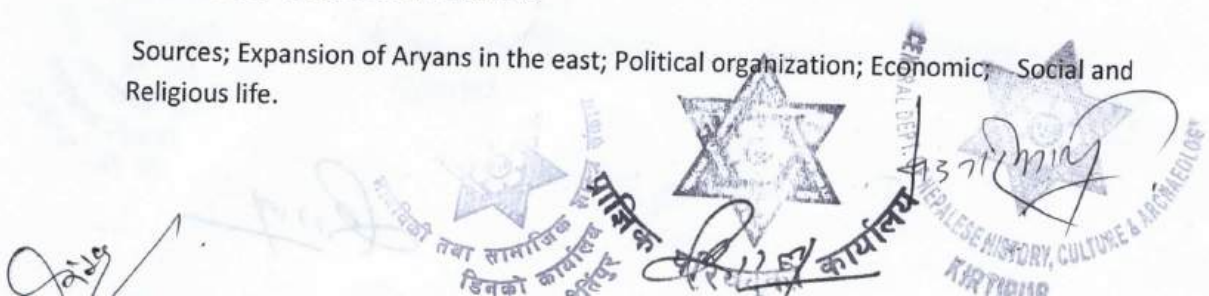
Origin, date, the authors and extent of the civilization; Town planning; Social and religious life; Art and Crafts, Causes for its decline.

III Rig-Vedic Civilization

Origin and expansion of the Aryans; Date of the Rived; Political organization; Social ,economic and religious life, significant aspects of the Rig-Vedic mythology.

IV Later Vedic Civilization

Sources; Expansion of Aryans in the east; Political organization; Economic, Social and Religious life.



V Indian Society from 600 BC to 300 AD:

An outline survey of Chronology of dynastic rules; Economic, Social and religious life of the people; Cultural importance of the period.

VI Indian Society from (Fourth Century A.D.):

Chronology of dynastic rules – Gupta, Vardhana, Pala and Sena; Social, religious and economic life of the period; Development of various forms of religions, forms of arts and literature, Significance and main contribution of the period; Social and cultural interaction during this period between India and Nepal.

VII Egyptian Civilization:

Pre-dynastic period – The racial character of the Egyptians; Political history under the Pharaohs. End of the Old Kingdom; Invasion of the Hyksos; Growth of imperialism; the early religious evolution: The solar faith, the osiris cult and the Egyptian ideas of the hereafter. The religious revolution of Ikhnaton; Egyptian Intellectual Achievements: appearance of disillusionment and skepticism; Political philosophy; Development of writing ; Religious literature; art and architecture; social and economic life.

VIII Mesopotamian Civilization

Sumerian political history; Rise and fall of the Old Babylonians; The Kassites and the Assyrians; The Chaldean Empire, contributions of the Sumerian to polity, economy, agriculture, law and religion Contributions of Old Babylonians to economy, law, Religion, Art and Architecture. Achievements of the Assyrians in the fields of Law, Science and Art. Chaldean renaissance; the astral religion, growth of fatalism, development of a spiritual consciousness, morality and science. Causes of the down falls of Mesopotamian Civilization.

IX Chinese Civilization

Geographical extent, Shang dynasty: Political history; Social and economic life; beginning of writing. The Chau dynasty; History, Political organization, causes of decline; The growth of feudalism under them., Economic, Social life, agricultural pattern, Growth of religion, literature and philosophy; Confucius, Taoism., Growth of Art and Architecture under the Shang and Chou dynasties.



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X Greek and Roman Civilization

The Geography and racial History of Greece; Political evolution of Greece. The city states; Athens and Sparta; Social and Economic life of the Hellenic world; Hellenistic contribution to the world civilization. Early Rome; Extent of Roman Empire, Rome under Caesar and Augustus; Social and economic life; Graeco –Roman culture diffusion; Contribution of the Romans in polity, law, art and architecture to the world civilization.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Mukherjee, Radha Kumud, *Indian Civilization Vol. 1*
2. Lunivya, B.N., *Life and Culture in Ancient India*.
3. Alchin, B., *Birth of Indian Civilization*.
4. Burrows, Edurered McNall and Ralph, Philip- Lee, *World Civilization, Vol. I*
5. Basam, A.L. *The Wonder that was India*.
6. Starr, Chester G., *A History of ancient world*.
7. Raychaudhari, Majumdar, Dutta, *An Advanced History of Ancient India*.

REFERENCE

1. Reel, H.G.C, *The Birth of China*
2. Mukherjee, R.K., *Chandra Gupta Maurya and His Times*.
3. Mukherjee, R.K., *The Gupta Empire*.
4. Casson, Lionel, *Ancient Egypt*.



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EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS

Objectives

Epigraphy, Palaeography, and Numismatics are elements of culture. Their role on contemporary sources of history, culture and religion is obvious. The main objective of the course is to acquaint students with the general concepts of such components of culture as epigraphy, palaeography and numismatics, as well as a history of their development in Nepal.

Structure of the Paper

The paper is divided into two sections:

Section A Epigraphy and Palaeography, carrying 70% marks, and

Section B Numismatics carrying 30% marks.

Section A

Epigraphy and Palaeography

Unit	Lecture hours
I. Introduction to Epigraphy	10
Meaning and scope of inscriptions. Epigraphic materials: Stone: wood, and clay materials. Importance of inscriptions for the study of the history and culture of Nepal.	
II Epigraphy in Nepal	12
History of the epigraphic study in Nepal .Nature and types of inscriptions: (a) Official Inscriptions : (i) Royal charter and proclamation (ii) Administrative or <i>Prasadashasana</i> (iii) donatives or <i>Danashasana</i> (iv) Royal eulogy or <i>Prashasti</i> , (vi) Treaties or <i>Sandhipatra</i> . (b) Private Inscriptions : (i) Privative donatives and (ii) commemorative.	
III Introduction to Palaeography	15
Meaning of Palaeography and calligraphy. Introduction to pre-writing phase. Origin, and development of phonetic writing: (a) word syllabic, (b) syllabic and (c) alphabetic systems. Writing materials: stone, metal, clay, wood, parchment, papyrus, palm-leaf or <i>tadapatra</i> , birch bark or <i>bhojapatra</i> , silk, fabric and paper or <i>pakokagat</i> .	

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13
HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY
KIRTI PUR



IV History of writing in the Indian Sub-Continent

12

Antiquity of writing based on literatures. Origin of Brahmi script: theories advocating its indigenous and Semitic origin.

V Study of the scripts of Nepal

60

i. **Brahmi script:-** Comprehensive study on writing and reading the early Brahmi scripts; A brief survey of the development of Brahmi in north India; changes in writing due to the application of new techniques, equalization, cursive writing and the evolution of different head marks or *diko*, Vowels and consonant signs and system of medial vowels and conjuncts. Features of Brahmi script.

ii. **Lichchhavi script:** Comprehensive study to write and read the early Early Lichchhavi scripts. Derivation and nomenclature of the Lichchhavi script .Development of Lichchhavi script (early and late) , Vowels and consonant signs of early Lichchhavi script.System of medial vowels and conjuncts in early Lichchhavi script. Numeral signs and system of writing numeral in Lichchhavi scripts, characteristic features of the Lichchhavi script;

iii. **Newari scripts:-** Chief features of Ranjana, Bhujinmoh and Prachalita Newari.

iv Brief introduction to Devanagari Script.

Section B Numismatics

VII Introduction to Numismatics

7

Meaning of Numismatics, Origin and development of coins. Antiquity of coinage in Indian subcontinent. Significance of coinage for the study of history, religion and culture of Nepal.

VIII Lichchhavi coins

10

History of the coinage in Nepal . Study of Lichchhavi coins : *Shrimananka*, *Baishrawana*, *Gunanka*, *Pashupati* types of coins and coins of Amshuvarma and Jishnugupta. Chief features of coins of Lichchhavi period.

IX Medieval Coins

i) Coins of Dolkha, its significance.



27



- ii) Important types and significance of Malla coins of Mahendra Malla, Pratap Malla and JayaPrakash Malla of Kantipur; Bhupatindra Malla and Ranajit Malla of Bhaktapur and Sidhdhinarasimha Malla and Yoganarendra Malla of Lalitpur, Chief features of the Malla coins.

Text Books

1. Joshi, Hariram, (2033) *Uttar Prachinkalin Mudra*. Kathmandu: Sajha.
2. Joshi Satya Mohan (2042) *Nepali Rastria Mudra* Kathmandu: Sajhaprakashan.
3. Khatiwada, Somprasad, (2067) *Nepalka Lipira Mudraharuko Parichaya*. Kathmandu: MK.
3. Khatri, Prem and Dahal, Peshal (2048) *Nepalko Kala ra Puratattva*. Kathmandu : (pp. 95-121 for Numismatics)
4. Pandey, R.B. (1952) *Indian Palaeography*, Part I. Banares : (Trans. into Hindi. *Bharatiya Puralipi*.) Allahabad, 1978 (Chapters 1, 3, 5, 8).
5. Rajbanshi, Sankarman (2059). *Nepali Lipi Vikas*. Kathmandu: S.M. Rajbanshi, (for learning and practicing ancient scripts).
6. Regmi, Dinesh C. (2060) *Puralekhanra Abhilekh*. Kathmandu: Himalaya Book Stall.
7. Rhodes, N.G., Gabrish, K, and Valdetaro, C. (1989) *The Coinage of Nepal*. London: RNS (relevant parts for Numismatics).
8. Walse, H. (1978) *Coinage of Nepal* Kathmandu: Education Enterprises.

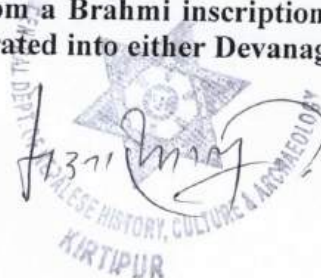
Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70 (Epigraphy 50 Numismatics 20)

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study in any historical cultural sites. He/she has to write a report after the field exertion and present it in the class.

One question (carrying 10 marks) for decipherment from Unit V shall be compulsory in final examination. This shall consist of two passages from a Brahmi inscription of Asoka and an early Lichchhavi inscription, each to be transliterated into either Devanagari or the original scripts.



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CULTURAL TOURISM

Paper II
Full Marks 100

Objectives

The main objective of this paper is to provide the knowledge of basic concept, characteristics, and elements of culture, tourism, and cultural tourism. The course also aims to familiarize students with the culture, holy places, and heritage sites of Nepal which have been contributing to develop the cultural, pilgrimage and heritage tourism in Nepal. By the end of this course the students will be able to gain valuable knowledge about the different aspects on culture and heritage tourism with special reference to Nepal and will be useful for the students to enter into the world of tourism.

Units

Lectures

1. **The Concept of Tourism** 10
Definition of Tourism, Nature, and Scope of Tourism, Typology of Tourists and Tourism, Significance of Tourism.
- II. **Historical Development of Tourism.** 30
 - i. **Development of Tourism in the world;** Earliest phase – up to 1840; The Age of Coal and Steam, Tourism development in the 20th century.
 - ii. **Development of Tourism in Nepal**
The historical development of tourism in Nepal up to Malla period:- (Brief survey of foreign travelers in history – special focus on the visit of Chinese travelers of the Licchavi period, Buddhist scholars of early medieval period and Christian missionaries of the later Malla period.)
Tourism in modern period: Nepal opens after 1951 – Nepal as tourists' destination after the 1960s. Present tourism plans and policy of Nepal government.
- III. **Cultural and Ecological Tourism in Nepal** 40
 - i. The Concept of cultural Tourism: Meaning and typology of Cultural Tourism, Components of Cultural Tourism,
 - ii. Cultural tourism in Nepal: the following aspects to be introduced – a) role of ethnic diversity, b) fairs and festivals, c) heritage and holy sites, d) museums, e) folk music & dance.
 - iii. A brief survey of the society and culture of Himalaya region, hill region and *terai* region from tourism perspectives.
 - iv. A brief focus on the relation between tourism and ecology, Impact of tourism on culture and environment of Nepal. Eco-tourism as a model to promote tourism in Nepal
 - v. Nepali Cultural products and Handicrafts in Perspectives of tourism.

IV. Pilgrimage and cultural heritage tourism destination.

40

- i. Concept of pilgrimage Tourism in Nepal.
- ii. Meaning and concept of Heritage, Classification and Scope, Interpretation of Heritage Tourism, Sustainable Heritage Tourism Development.
- iii Distribution and Category of the Cultural Heritage Sites of Nepal.
- iv. Prospectus of Archaeological, Religious/pilgrimage, and Cultural tourism in Nepal on Regional Basis: Himalayan Region, Hill Region, Tarai Region .
- v. A brief introduction to the following pilgrimage and cultural tourism destination:- Lumbini, Muktinath, Swayambhunath, Bouddhanatha, Janakpurdham, Changu Narayan, Pashupatinath, Pathibhara (Taplejung), Barahachhetra, Ridichhetra, Gosaikunda, and Devaghat, Khaptad, Badimalika, Halesi ,Sworgadwori, Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square, Patan Durbar Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square of Kathmandu Valley.

V. Modes of Tourism in Nepal

10

Brief introduction to the following activities from cultural tourism perspectives – Trekking, Mountaineering, Wildlife watching, Sight seeing and Home Stay.

VI. Impact of Tourism on the host society

10

Impact of tourism on society and culture, impact on environment and ecology, impact on economy and trade.

VII Tourism and museum in Nepal

10

Concept of Museum, Museum as the center of culture
Role of museums for the development of tourism in Nepal.

Text books

Bhatia, A.K- (1982) Tourism Development – Principles and Practices, New Delhi : Sterling publishers private limited.

Khatriwada, Som Prasad and Dahal, Kamala (2075),

Nepalko Sanskritik Paryatan Kathmandu: M K Publishers.

Pandey, RN () . Effects of Tourism on Culture and Environment in Nepal – UNESCO

Saty, YR Tourism in Nepal – A Profile

References

- John Lea Tourism Development in the Third world
Sharma, P.R Culture and Tourism ICIMOD series
Shrestha, TR Mountain Tourism and Environment ICIMOD series
Crest Mountain Tourism in Nepal ICIMOD series
Kunwar, RR Tourism Development in Nepal
Mechi Dekhi Mahakali Samma .



Special references

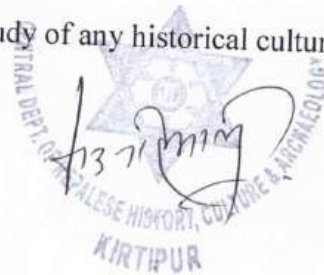
Nepal Tourism Board Publications, BhrikutiMandap, Kathmandu
Lumbini Development Trust Reports, BhrikutiMandap, Kathmandu
METCON Consultants Reports, Tangal-Bhatbhateni, Kathmandu

Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study of any historical cultural sites and they have to write a report and present in the class.



NeHCA427 Research Methodology and Academic writing

There are two parts in this paper: (A.)Research methodology and (B)Academic writing. Students must pass in both papers.

Research Methodology

Paper V11

Full Marks 50

Teaching hour 75

NeHCA427A.

Course objectives

The main objectives of this course are to provide the basic knowledge of research to the students. It also aims to familiarize the student with the basic skills of identifying the research problem, writing a research proposal, identifying the methods and tools of data collection, and writing a research report.

Unit One: Introduction

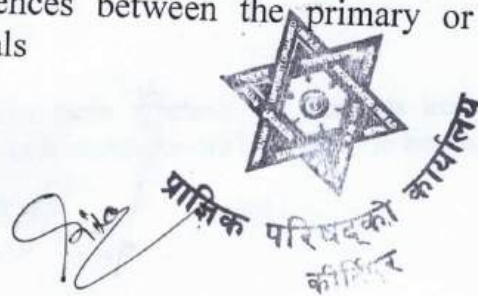
- Meaning, Types, and Significance of Research.
- Identifying the research problem; Selection of research topic.

Unit-Two: Research Design and proposal writing

- Meaning and types of research design.
- Meaning and Importance of a research proposal.
- Elements of a research proposal.

Unit-Three: Nature and types of evidences in historical and socio-cultural research .

- Nature and types of evidences
- Importance of evidence
- Differences between the primary or original and secondary source materials



Unit- Four: Data collection

- a. An introductory study of the primary data collection methods from field sources: Archaeological exploration and excavation. Questionnaire, interview, and observation,
- b. An introductory study of the primary / secondary data collection method from documentary source: Library study and study of archival sources.
- c. An introductory study of the meaning, types, and significance of Sampling

Unit- Five: Format of research report

- a. Format of writing the Research Report
- b. Current method of biography/references
- c. Use of reference notes (footnote, end note, Parenthetical notes, forms and Format.)
- d. Use of Appendix
- e. Table and Charts
- f. Glossary
- g. Use of abbreviation

Note: At the end of the academic session, the students must write a Research proposal and defend in the department /campus.

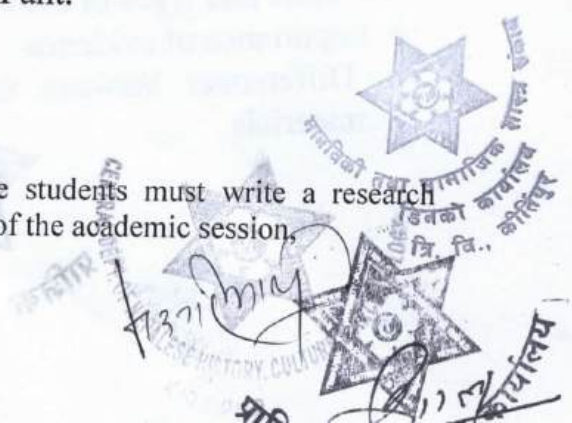
Prescribed readings

1. Dahal, Peshal and Som Prasad Khatiwada. (2058). *Anusandhan Paddhati* (Vernacular). Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers.
2. Kothari, C.R. and Garg, G. (2014.) *Research Methodology: methods and Techniques* New Delhi: New Age International Publications.
- Rahim, F. Abdul. (2006). *Thesis writing: A Manual for Researchers*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited Publishers
4. Wolf, Howard K. and P.R. Pant. (1999.) *A Handbook of Social Science Research and Thesis writing*. Kathmandu: P.R. Pant.

Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 15

Final Exam 35 Under Internal assessment students the students must write a research proposal and defend in the department /campus at the end of the academic session,



NeHCA427 B

Paper V11
Full Marks 50

Academic writing

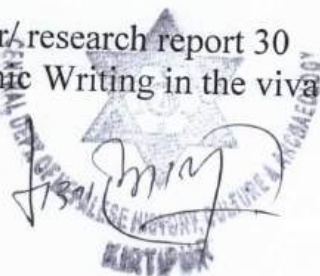
Course objectives

The students should write a term paper/ research report assigned by concerned teacher and defend it in the class or as decided by the campus/department. There will be a viva voce exam on the term paper/ research reports. The report must not be less than 10000 words.

The main objectives of this course are to provide the basic knowledge and skill of academic writing to the students. It also aims to familiarize the student with the basic skills of identifying the research problem, and the methods and tools of data collection, format of a research report and developing self confidence in presenting the work.

Marks allocate

- a. **Academic writing:** Writing a term paper/ research report 30
- b. **Viva voce exam;** Defending the Academic Writing in the viva voce exam 20



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Elective course

NeHCA 410

Full Marks 100

Nepalese Cultural Heritage

Objectives

The main objectives of the course are to familiarize students with the growth of civilization and cultural dimensions of the society in different historical periods of Nepal and also to create the interest in understanding and analyzing the cultural heritage.

1 Introductory;

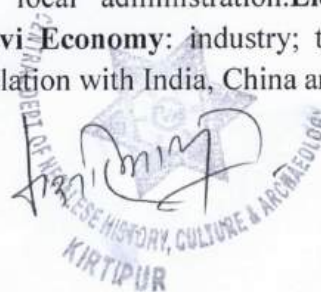
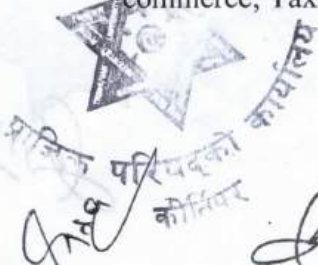
- I. Meaning of history, culture, civilization, cultural heritage, tangible and intangible culture,
- II. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 2013: introductory study of the terms ancient monuments, archaeological materials, classification of ancient monuments and provision for their preservation as defined and described by the Act.

2. Development of Civilization in Nepal

- i. **Prehistory in Nepal:** History of the evolution of man in Nepal: An introductory study of the evolution of man with special reference to Ramapithecus. A brief study of the prehistoric tools and cultures of Nepal.
- ii. **Development of Civilization in Nepal:-** Brief study of the civilizations of ancient Videha and Kapilvastu. An introductory study of the archaeological remains of Lumbini and Kapilvastu.
- iii. Brief study of ancient civilization of Kathmandu Valley (Brief knowledge of Kathmandu as a lake and its outlet, Brief study of the civilization and culture developed in Gopal, Mahishpala and Kirata period.

3 Lichchhavi Civilization:

- i. **Lichchhavi Polity:** Contributions of Manadev 1st, Amshuvarma and Narendradev.
- ii. **Lichchhavi Administration:** Central and local administration. **Lichchhavi Society:** Social structure; education. **Lichchhavi Economy:** industry; trade and commerce; Taxation policy. **Foreign policy:** Relation with India, China and Tibet.



4. Early Medieval Period and Malla Civilization

- i. Introduction to Nepal Samvat .
- ii. **The Karnatas of Simraongadh:** Foundation of the kingdom; contributions of the Karnatas.
- iii. **Khasa Kingdom:** Foundation of the kingdom; contributions of Khasa kingdom.
- iv **Malla Civilization of Kathmandu Valley :** **Malla polity:** Main features of Malla polity, **Malla Society:** Social structure; position of women; Education. **Malla Economy:** Industry; trade and commerce. Trade relation with India and Tibet.

5. Unification of Nepal and Anglo-Nepal war.

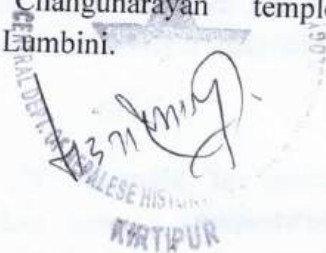
- i. **Unification Campaign:** Brief study of the role of Prithvi Narayan Shah, Rajendra Laxmi, and Bahadur Shah in the unification of Nepal.
- ii. **Anglo-Nepal War and Treaty of Sugauli 1.** Causes of Anglo- Nepal war 1814-1816. Brief knowledge of the Treaty of Sugauli and its impact.
- iii. Inclusion of Naya Muluk

6. Religious faiths in Nepal. . i. **Hinduism:** Brief introduction to Shaivism, Shaktism and Vaishnavism . ii. **Buddhism:** Life and teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha. Brief introduction to Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana and Himalayan Buddhism. iii. **Other religious faiths:** Brief Introduction to Kirat, Islam and Christianity.

7. Traditional Art of Nepal. 1. An introductory study on the origin and development of Stone art, Bronze art, wood art and painting of Nepal.

8. Traditional Architecture of Nepal. 1. Multi roof temple: An introduction to the Multi roof temple architecture, study of its chief features. 2 Shikhara temple: An introduction to the Shikhar temple architecture, study of its chief features. 3. Stupa architecture: An introduction to the Stupa architecture, study of its chief features. 4. Vihara Architecture: An introduction to the Vihara architecture, study of its chief features.

9. World Heritage sites of Nepal: An introductory study of the following UNESCO listed World Heritage sites of Nepal: Kathmandu Hanumandhoka palace square, Patan palace square, Bhaktapur palace square, Changunarayan temple, Pashupatinath temple, Swayambhunath, Baudhnath and Lumbini.



Text Books

1. Dahal, Peshal. (2005)*Nepalkoltihis*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers,
2. Dahal, Peshal and Som Prasad Khatriwada,(2060)*Nepal ko Kala raVastukala*. Kathmandu: MK Publishers.
3. Khatry, Prem.(2058)*Nepali SamajraSanskriti*.Kathmandu: SajhaPrakashan.
4. Ancient monuments preservation act 2013
5. Nepal, Gyanmani (2058)*NepalkoMadhymikkalkoltihis*. Kathmandu: Makalu Publishers.
6. Regmi, D.R.(1965-66)*Medieval Nepal* Part I, Part II. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay.
7. Regmi, J.C.(2053)*Lichchhaviltihis*. Kathmandu: CNAS, TU.
8. Vajracharya , Dhanvajra(2053), *LichchhavikalkaAbhilekh*, Kathmandu: CNAS, TU.

Evaluation scheme

Internal assessment 30

Final Exam 70

Under Internal assessment students are taken to field study of any historical cultural sites and they have to write a report and present in the class.

