

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY

Syllabus of Ph. D Entrance Examination 2016

I. SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY:

Archaeological Sources:

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

Literacy Sources:

Indigenous: Primary and Secondary- religious literature, literature in regional languages, secular literature.

Foreign accounts: Greeks, Chinese and Arab writers

II. pre-history and proto-history

Man and Environment- geographical factors, Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic):
Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and chalcolithic) Iron age: Second urbanisation.

Harappa Culture.

Megalithic Culture.

III. Vedic Period

Migrations and settlements: dating the Vedic, literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institution: religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

IV. Period of Mahajanapadas

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas):

Republics and Monarchies: rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta,

Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma;

Disintegration of Empire; Sargas and Kanvas.

VI. Post- Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)

Contract with outside world; growth of urban centers, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

Kharavela, the Satvahanas, Tamil States of Sangram Age, Sangram literature and culture.

VII. Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha,
The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami-Administration.
Pala and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachurichedis; Paramaras;
Chalukyas of Gujarat, Alberuni.
The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas,

VIII. Architecture

Architecture of structural stupas; North and South India
Rock-cut architecture: Monastries and shrines
Main features and examples of Nagar, Vesara and Dravid styles
Main styles of sculptural art: Mauryan Sunga, Satvahana, Kushna, Gupta, Chalukya,
Palava and Chola and Chola priedods.

IX. Numismatics

Origin and antiquity of comage in India, Techniques of manufacturing coins,
Important coins: Punch Marked coins, inscribed and uninscribed caste coins:
Janpad and Republican coins. Coins of Stvahan, Shaka-Kshatrap&Kushan.
Type of Gupta Gold coinage

X. Epigraphy & Palaeography

Origin and antiquity of Writing in India: Origin of Brahmi and Kharasthi scripys, Study of some
select inscriptions-Ashokan ediets, Besnagar Garunda Pollaar inscription: Hathigumpha
inscription of Kharvela, Junajarh Inscription of Rudradaman, Allahabad pillar inscription of
Samudragupta, Aihole pillar
Inscription of Pulakesin II and Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja.

XI. Social and economic institutions:

Varna, Ashrama systems, Sanskars, family, Position of women, Survey of Economics condition
[Maurya, Gupta, Harsha period]; & Trade guild. Education system and its main centre.

XII. Ancient Indian Polity: Origion of state, Sabha and Samiti, Origin of kingship, Saptang,
ministry, land revenue system, Feudalism, Insterstate Relation)

XII. History of Chhattisgarh (Earliest to 13th century A.D.)

**XII. Tourism: Definition, Main components of tourism (destination, accommodation,
Transportaion)**

XIV. Museology: Definition. origin & Development of museuns types of the museums. collection, display & Documentation.