

**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

**Literary 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)**

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

Kharavela, the Satavahanas, 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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.**