

# **Dept. Ancient Indian History & Archaeology,**

## **Patna University, Patna**

### **SEMESTER – I**

#### **Paper – I (101)**

## **POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF INDIA**

### **(From Indus Valley Civilization to 319 A.D.)**

- Unit I** : (i) Sources of the study of Ancient Indian History  
(ii) Indus valley Civilization (Town planning, Social, Economic and religious conditions, Origin & extent of Harappan culture (continuity), Date and Authorship, Downfall of the Harappan Culture).  
(iii) Vedic Age – Socio – Economic and religious life  
(iv) Homeland of the Aryans.
- Unit II** : (i) History of Republics in ancient India: political Condition of North India during 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.  
(ii) Life and teachings of Buddha and Mahavira  
(iii) Rise of Magadha upto Nandas.  
(iv) Persian and Macedonian invasion & their effects.
- Unit III** : (i) Mauryan Dynasty – who were the Mauryas career and achievements of Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka as a ruler and Administrator, Kalinga war and effects, His Dhamma and its propagation, Downfall of the Maurya, Mauryan Administration.
- Unit IV** : (i) Pushyamitra Sunga Achievement.  
(ii) History of Satvahanas, Saka-Satvahana relations, western Kshatrapas.
- Unit V** : (i) History of Indo-Greek rulers and their invasion.  
(ii) Date of Kaniska, Career and achievements of Kaniska – I  
(iii) Western Indian Republics.

# **SEMESTER – I**

## **Paper – II (102)**

### **POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF INDIA**

**(From 319 A.D. to 1206 A.D.)**

- Unit I** : (i) Early History of Guptas.  
(ii) Accession and Career achievements of Samudragupta.  
(iii) History of Ramgupta.  
(iv) Career & achievements of Chandragupta II.
- Unit II** : (i) Contributions of Kumargupta – I, Problem of succession after Kumargupta – I.  
(ii) Career & achievements of Skandagupta.  
(iii) Decline of Guptas.  
(iv) Vakatakas – History and their relations with the Guptas.
- Unit III** : (i) Huna's invasion, History of later Guptas, History of Maukharis, career and achievements of Sasanka.  
(ii) Career & achievements of Harshavardhana, Extent of Harsha's empire.
- Unit IV** : (i) Source for the study of South Indian History.  
(ii) History of Pallavas, cultural contribution of the Pallavas.  
(iii) History of Cholas, Chola administration, Chola – Pallava conflict.
- Unit V** : (i) History of Palas, History of Pratiharas, History of rastrakutas, Tripartite struggle, career and achievements of Yasovarman of Kannauj.  
(ii) History of Chandelas, History of Parmars, History of Chahmanas, History of the Gahadwalas, Society, Economy, Religion and art during this period, History of senas.  
(iii) Arab invasion of Sindh and its effects, Invasion and impact of Ghazanvi, Invasion of Md. Ghoris and its effects.

# **SEMESTER – I**

## **Paper – III (103)**

### **ANCIENT INDIAN EPIGRAPHY**

- Unit I** : Palaeography
- (i) Origin and development of Indian scripts – Brahmi and Kharosthi.
  - (ii) Ashokan Inscription:
    - Rock Edicts – II, III, V, VII, XII & XIII
    - Pillar Edicts: Lumibini Edicts – II, IV, V, VI & VII
  - (iii) Nagarjuni and Barabar Cave Inscriptions.
  - (iv) Taxila silver scroll inscription of the year 136.
- Unit II** : (i) Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman.  
(ii) Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharvela.  
(iii) Besnagar pillar Inscription.  
(iv) Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta.  
(v) Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription.  
(vi) Udaygiri cave Inscription of Chandragupta – II.
- Unit III** : (i) Karamdanda Inscription of Kumargupta – I.  
(ii) Damodarpur copper plate Inscription of Kumargupta – I.  
(iii) Indore copper plate Inscription of Skandagupta.  
(iv) Junagarh Inscription of Skandagupta.  
(v) Bhitari stone Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta.  
(vi) Bankhera copper plate Inscription of Harsha.
- Unit IV** : (i) Harsha Inscription of Ishanvarman.  
(ii) Nasik Inscription of Pulumavi –Yr. 19.  
(iii) Nasik Inscription of the time of Nahpana dated 41, 42, 45.  
(iv) Ganjam Inscription of Sasanka.
- Unit V** : (i) Mandasors Inscription of bandhuvarman.  
(ii) Khalimpur copper plate Inscription of Dharampala.  
(iii) Deopara Inscription of Vijyasena.  
(iv) Gwalior Inscription of Bhoja.  
(v) Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin – II.  
(vi) Nanaghat Inscription of queen Naganika.

# **SEMESTER – I**

## **Paper – IV (104)**

### **ANCIENT INDIAN NUMISMATICS**

- Unit I** : (i) Origin and antiquity of Coinage in India.  
(ii) Punch - Marked Coins.  
(iii) Coins of the Republics and Tribal coins.  
(Yaudheyas and Malwa)  
(iv) Indo – Bactrian coins, Coins of Demetrius and Menander.
- Unit II** : (i) Coins of Sahis of Ohind & Afganistan.  
(ii) Coins of Western – Kshatrapa, Nahpana.  
(iii) Coins of Satavahana.  
(iv) Kushana Coins: (Kujul – Kadphises, Wima – Kadphises & Vasudeva)  
(v) Coins of Kaniska – I, Huviska.
- Unit III** : (i) Gold Coins of Chandragupta – I.  
(ii) Gold Coins of Samudragupta.  
(iii) Gold Coins of Chandragupta – II.  
(iv) Gold Coins of Kumargupta – I.
- Unit IV** : (i) Gold Coins of Skandgupta.  
(ii) Silver Coins of the Imperial Gupta.  
(iii) Bayana Hoard of the Gupta gold Coins.  
(iv) Coins of Chandellas.  
(v) Coins of Parmars  
(vi) Coins of Gahadvalas  
(vii) Coins of Kashmir.

# SEMESTER – II

## Paper – V (201)

### ELEMENT OF INDIAN CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY

- Unit I** : (i) History of Archaeological studies.  
(ii) Development of Indian Archaeology up to 1922 with special reference to contributions of eminent archaeologists.  
(iii) Indian Archaeology upto 1947 with special reference to –  
A. Cunningham, Buchanan and Beglar.  
B. Report on the archaeological excavations before 1947.
- Unit II** : Indian Archaeology since Independence  
A. Archaeological excavations in North and South India.  
B. Eminent Archaeologists
- Unit III** : (i) Antiquarian Acts –  
A. Treasure trove Act 1878.  
B. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.  
C. Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites and Remains Act 1958.  
D. Antiquities and Art Tresure Act of 1972.  
E. Bihar Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites Remains act, 1976.
- Unit IV** : (i) Upanisads, the fountain head of Indian culture.  
(ii) Main points of Vedanta Philosophy.  
(iii) Indian Philosophy as vehicle of social unity.
- Unit IV** : (i) Main points of Jaina Philosophy.  
(ii) Development of Buddhist Philosophy.  
(iii) Salient features of Vaishnavism.  
(iv) Conception of Saivism.

# **SEMESTER – II**

## **Paper – VI (202)**

### **CIVILIZATION OF THE ANCIENT WORLD**

- Unit I** : **Ancient Egypt** –
- (i) Egypt; The gift of Nile.
  - (ii) Old Kingdom.
  - (iii) Middle Kingdom.
  - (iv) Hyksos invasion.
  - (v) Thutmos III.
  - (vi) Amenhotep III.
  - (vii) Amehnotep IV (1 Khanatam)
- Unit II** : **Ancient Mesopotamia**
- (i) Importance of Twin Rivers.
  - (ii) Sumerian Culture – Identity & Antiquity.
  - (iii) Babylonia: Hammuburabi and his law code  
Tiglath Pileshar III  
Nebuchadrezzar
  - (iv) Assyria: Asurbanipal, Career and achievement, Causes of the fall of Assyrian civilization.
- Unit III** : **Ancient China**
- (i) History of Shang Dynasty.
  - (ii) History of Chou Dynasty.
  - (iii) History of Han Dynasty.
  - (iv) Philosophy of Confucious, Mencius and Lao-tse.
- Unit IV** : **Ancient Iran**
- (i) History of Achaemanian dynasty, Cyrus, Darius.
  - (ii) Conquest of Persia by Alexander.
  - (iii) Life and teachings of Zoraster.
- Unit IV** : **Ancient Greece**
- (i) Homeric Age.
  - (ii) Mycenean civilization.
  - (iii) Pericallean Age.
  - (iv) Contributions of Greece to the World Civilization.

# **SEMESTER – II**

## **Paper – VII (203)**

### **SOCIO –ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA**

- Unit I** : (i) Sources of the study of Social history of Ancient India.  
(ii) Varna and Jati.  
(iii) Daspratha – Slavery and Untouchables.  
(iv) Ashramvyavstha.
- Unit II** : (i) Origin of Family System: Joint family and its membership.  
(ii) Kinds of Sons.  
(iii) Position of Women (Property rights and Stridhana).  
(iv) Samskaras.  
(v) Marriage system – Kinds of marriage.
- Unit III** : Aims and Ideals of Ancient Education.  
(i) Vedic Education system - Gurukulas  
(ii) Jaina Educational Ideals and Institutions.  
(iii) Buddhist Educational Ideals and Institutions – Viharas.  
(iv) Curriculum, Financer of Educational Institutions.  
(v) Education and Social Changes.
- Unit IV** : (i) Sources for the study of economic history of Ancient India.  
(ii) Varta.  
(iii) Agriculture through the Ages.  
(iv) Cattle – breeding.  
(v) Forestry and Horticulture.
- Unit V** : (i) Industries.  
(ii) Trade & Commerce.  
(iii) Guilds – their role in Ancient Indian Economy.  
(iv) Taxation.

## **SEMESTER – II**

### **Paper – VIII (204)**

## **ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THEORIES AND INSTITUTION**

- Unit I** : (i) Sources of the study of Ancient Indian Polity.  
(ii) Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata.  
(iii) Date and Authenticity of the Arthashastra.  
(iv) Origin of State – Social contact theory, Function.  
(v) Coronation Germany – Ratna – havist, Aindramahabhisheka.
- Unit II** : (i) Ancient Judicial system, court, Jurisdiction.  
(ii) Mandal Theory.  
(iii) Saptanga Theory.  
(iv) Council of Ministers  
(v) Town Administration.  
(vi) Village administration.
- Unit III** : (i) Strong and Weak points of Ancient Republics.  
(ii) Lichchhavi Constitution.  
(iii) Espionage System.
- Unit IV** : (i) Mauryan Polity: Central, Provincial.  
(ii) Kushana Polity.  
(iii) Satvahana Polity; its salient features.
- Unit V** : (i) Gupta Polity – Central, Provincial administration; their strong and weak points.  
(ii) Harshavardhana's administrative system.  
(iii) Pala's system of administration.  
(iv) Chola administration.

## **SEMESTER – III**

### **Paper – IX (301)**

## **ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE**

- Unit I** : (i) Mauryan Architecture:-  
A. Ashokan Pillars  
B. Barabar & Nagarjuni Caves.  
(ii) Origin and development of the Stupa architecture.  
(iii) Architectural features of the Sanchi, Bharhut and Amravati Stupa.  
(iv) Cave architecture of Western India.
- Unit II** : (i) Rock cut Architecture of Orissa (200 B.C.).  
(ii) Buddhist architecture in Southern India (from 200 B.C. to 400 A.D.).  
(iii) Rock Architecture from 600 A.D. onwards
- Unit III** : (i) Origin and evolution of Hindu Temples  
(ii) Temples of the Gupta Period.  
(iii) Orissan Temple Architecture
- Unit IV** : (i) Chalukya Temple Architecture  
(ii) Pallava Architecture –  
a. Rock cut  
b. Monolith Rathas,  
c. Temples  
(iii) Chola Temple architecture
- Unit V** : (i) Khajuraho Temples – Kandariya Mahadev  
(ii) Jaina Temple at Mt. Abu  
(iii) Kaisashnath Temple at Ellora  
(iv) Architecture of Kashmir – Martand Temple

# **SEMESTER – III**

## **Paper – X (302)**

### **ANCIENT INDIAN ART AND ICONOGRAPHY**

- Unit I** : (i) Pre – Historic Rock Paintings.  
(ii) Indus Art.  
(iii) Mauryan Sculptures.  
(iv) Shunga and Satavahana Art.  
(v) Kushana Art.
- Unit II** : (i) Gandhara Sculptures.  
(ii) Mathura Sculptures.  
(iii) Sarnatha Sculptures.  
(iv) Paintings – Ajanta & Bagh.  
(v) Terracottas.
- Unit III** : Development of Hindu Iconography  
(i) Vishnu.  
(ii) Shiva, Ganesha.  
(iii) Durga.
- Unit IV** : Buddhist Iconography and Jaina Images  
(i) Origin and development of Buddhist Iconography.  
(ii) Dhyani Buddha and Bodhisattava  
(iii) Avlokitesvara, Manjusri.  
(iv) Jaina Images.

# **SEMESTER – III**

## **Paper – XI (303)**

### **HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANCIENT BIHAR**

- Unit I** : (i) Geography and Topology of Ancient Bihar.  
(ii) Early History of Videha (Mithila Cultural Heritage).  
(iii) Early History of Vaishali (Republican states).  
(iv) Early History of Anga (Cultural Condition).
- Unit II** : (i) Socio – Religious Revolutions.  
(ii) Urbanization.  
(iii) Bihar in Pre Mauryan, Mauryan & Post- Mauryan era.  
(iv) Bihar in Gupta and Post – Gupta Period.  
(v) Science & Technology in Bihar.
- Unit III** : (i) Origin of Philosophy in Bihar (Six system of Indian Philosophy).  
(ii) Important Educational Centres:  
Nalanda, Odantpuri, Apsad, Vikramshila, Taradiha  
(iii) Social Changes in Early Bihar.
- Unit IV** : Regional art & Architecture of Bihar.  
**A.** Pala Art and other Architectural Remains.
- Unit V** : Buddhist Council.  
(i) First (Rajagriha).  
(ii) Second (Vaishali).  
(iii) Third (Pataliputra).

# **SEMESTER – III**

## **Paper – XII (304)**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Unit I** : (i) Nature, Meaning, Scope and Limitations of Research  
(ii) Fundamentals of Research and Its importance.  
(iii) Inter – disciplinary approach in historical research and its implications.  
(iv) Objectivity and bias in History and Archaeology.
- Unit II** : (i) Identification and formulation of research Problem and hypothesis.  
(ii) Methods of researches – traditional and recent trends.  
(iii) Review of Literatures.  
(iv) Research Design.
- Unit III** : (i) Documentation.  
(ii) Footnotes.  
(iii) Diacritical Marks.  
(iv) Tables and Illustrations.  
(v) Quotation and Citations.  
(vi) Index.  
(vii) Glossary  
(viii) Bibliography.
- Unit IV** : (i) Methods of data Collections.  
(ii) Meaning, Nature & types of Variables.  
(iii) Characteristics & types of Sampling.  
(iv) Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview.  
(v) Exploration and Excavations.  
(vi) Library work, Manuscripts, Private and Public Collections, Photography and Laboratory work.  
(viii) Computer and Internet  
(ix) Evaluation of collected data (Criticism).
- Unit V** : Research Report and Proposal  
(i) Purpose of Writing Research report  
(ii) Preparing a Research Proposal.  
(iii) Assignment/Research Paper/Thesis/Dissertation Writing.

# **SEMESTER – IV (Group – A)**

## **Paper – XIII (401)**

### **HISTORY AND TECHNIQUE OF SCIENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

- Unit I** : (i) Archaeology, definition and relation with Science and History.  
(ii) History of Archaeology – Down to the evolution of three age system.  
(iii) Evolution of the Scientific methods of Archaeology.  
(iv) Contributions of : (a) Schiliemann (b) Pitt Riverse and (c) Flinder Petrie.
- Unit II** : (i) Ethno-Archaeology – Meaning and scope, Ethno-archaeology in India, Underwater Archaeology.  
(ii) Methods of locating archaeological sites.  
(iii) Methods of laying out of trenches.  
(iv) Merits and demerits of Horizontal and Vertical Excavations
- Unit III** : (i) Statigraphy.  
(ii) Technique of excavating Ancient Structures.  
(iii) Methods of Excavating Town Sites.  
(iv) Method of Excavating Burials.
- Unit IV** : (i) Methods of Excavating pre-historic Sites.  
(ii) Photography: Aerial Photography.  
(iii) Staff and equipments for excavation.  
(iv) Methods of Dating – Typology, Stratigraphy, Dendochronology, Paleontology, Carbon – 14, Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Technique (AMS), Thermolumiunescence.
- Unit V** : (i) The Pottery shed – The finds, accommodation, house of work site and water supply, equipment, pottery washing, pottery making, sorting and bagging Storage of pottery etc..  
(ii) Documentation – Registration of Antiquities numbering, writing of Sites (Archaeological) note book and recording.

## **SEMESTER – IV (Group – A)**

### **Paper – XIV (402)**

## **PRE AND PROTO HISTORY OF AFRICA AND EXCAVATED / ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

- Unit I** : (i) Advent of Man in Africa.  
(ii) Pre – History of East Africa – Olduvai gorge, Kanya-Capsian in detail.  
(iii) Pre – History in South Africa.  
(iv) Pre – History in North Africa.

- Unit II** : (i) Badarian Culture.  
(ii) Amaratian Culture.  
(iii) Gerzian Culture.  
(iv) Egyptian Culture.

### **Details of Excavated Archaeological Sites:-**

- Unit III** : (i) Mohenjodaro (ii) Lothal  
(iii) Kalibangan (iv) Harappa  
(v) Dhaulavira
- Unit IV** : (i) Taxila (ii) Ahar (iii) Jericho  
(iv) Jorwe (v) Burzahom (vi) Chirand  
(vii) Brahmagiri (viii) Sonapur (ix) Arikamedu  
(x) Kaushambi (xi) Hastinapur (xii) Vaishali  
(xiii) Pandurajardhibi

- Unit V** : (i) Kumrahar  
(ii) Rakhigarhi.  
(iii) Raj ghat

# **SEMESTER – IV (Group – A)**

## **Paper – XV (403)**

### **PRE AND PROTO HISTORY OF INDIA AND ANCIENT POTTERIES**

- Unit I** : (i) Stone Age Culture (Paleolithic): Salient feature of the Paleolithic in India; difference between lower, middle and upper Paleolithic on the basis of change in technology.
- (ii) Lower Paleolithic Sohan and Madrasian Industries.
- Paleolithic Industries in Banas Valley
- Paleolithic Industries in Narmada Valley
- Paleolithic Industries in Belan Valley
- Paleolithic Industries in Bhimbaitheka and Malprabha Valley
- Paleolithic Industries in Godavari & Nagarjunikonda
- Paleolithic Industries in Bihar & Jharkhand.
- Unit II** : (i) Middle Paleolithic Culture
- Belan Valley, Nevasa, Maheshwar, Sanghol Cave
- (ii) Upper Paleolithic Culture
- Belan Valley, Renighunta, Yerragondapallam and Sanghal Valley
- Unit III** : (i) Mesolithic Cultures.
- Lekhania, Birbhanpur, Morhana Pahar, Langhanaj, Bagor, Chaumpan - mando
- (ii) Neolithic Culture:
- Gufkaral, Burzahom, Chirand, Deojali Hading, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Utnur, Piklihal, T. Narshipur, and Tekalkota, Pyampolli.
- Unit IV** : (i) Earliest Settlements (Pre-Harappan) in Baluchistan, Kot Diji, Amri, Kalibanga, Harappa, Harappan sites in details, origin and extent
- (ii) Post- Harappan Chalcolithic Culture – Early beginning at Lotholand Rangapur, banas Culture at Ahar and Gilund.
- (iii) Malwa area – Nevasa, Jorwe, Diamabad, Inamgaon.
- (iv) Chalcolithic Culture of Gangetic Doab – Chirand, Sonapur and Pandurajardhibi.
- Unit V** : (i) Significance of Copper – Hoards of Ancient India
- (ii) Potteries – Technique of making potteries as Source, Indus Valley potteries, Ochre Coloured Pottery, P.G. Ware, black and Red Ware, N.B.P. Ware.

**SEMESTER – IV (Group – A)**

**Paper – XVI (404)**

**Full Marks – 100**

This paper will consist of practical exam, including pottery and tool drawing and also report on excavation / exploration / study tours followed by a compulsory viva-voice.

On Report : 70 Marks

On viva – Voice : 30 Marks

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Total : 100 Marks

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# **SEMESTER – IV (Group – B)**

## **Paper – XIII (401)**

### **ANCIENT INDIAN RELIGION & PHILOSOPHY**

- Unit I** : (i) Vedic and Upanishad Religion.  
(ii) The Hymns of the Rigveda – Different God and Goddess.  
(iii) Thirteen principal Upanishad.  
(iv) The concept of absolute (Brahm), the Self (Atma), the world (Jagat) Maya.
- Unit II** : Vaishnavism  
(i) Nara and Narayana and Avataravadi.  
(ii) Bhagavatism – Krishna - Panchaguru.  
(iii) Bhakti Cult.  
(iv) Different Vaishnav sects.  
(v) Teachings of Gita.
- Unit III** : Saivism  
(i) Relevance of Saivism.  
(ii) Saivism and Tantrism.
- Unit IV** : Saktism  
(i) Mother Goddess.  
(ii) Different forms of Sakti.  
(iii) Saktism and Saivism.  
(iv) Saktism and Tantrism.
- Unit V** : Minor Religions  
(i) Surya and Saura Cult.  
(ii) Worship of Brahma.  
(iii) Yaksha, Naga, Briksha and Parvata Pooja.  
(iv) Navagraha worship and their importance.

# **SEMESTER – IV (Group – B)**

## **Paper – XIV (402)**

### **INDIA’S CONTACTS WITH S.E. ASIA & CENTRAL ASIA**

- Unit I** : (i) Routes of contact with south East Asia and Central Asia  
(ii) Cultural & Commercial centers of South East and Central Asia.
- Unit II** : (i) Indian teachers in Central Asia.  
(ii) Tibetan and Central Asia Pilgrimage.  
(iii) Relations with Indian Universities.  
(iv) Buddhist Art in Afghanistan.  
(v) Buddhist Art & Architecture in Tibet.  
(vi) Buddhist Art & Architecture in Nepal.
- Unit III** : (i) India’s contact with China.  
(ii) Introduction of Buddhism in China.  
(iii) Chinese pilgrims to India.  
(iv) Indian Scholars in China.  
(v) Influence of Indian art to China.  
(vi) Indian literature in China.
- Unit IV** : India’s Contact with South East Asia  
(i) Shailendras of Sri Vijaya  
(ii) Hindu Kings of Champa.  
(iii) Art and Architecture.  
(iv) Hinduism.  
(v) Buddhism
- Unit V** : Cultural & commercial contact and Indian Preacher in Malaysia, Indonesia, Java, Kambuj, Syam and Sri Lanka.

# **SEMESTER – IV (Group – B)**

## **Paper – XV (403)**

### **JAINISM AND BUDDHISM**

- Unit I** : (i) Origin and development of Jainism.  
(ii) Founder of Jainism – 24 Tirthankaras.  
(iii) Sects of Jainism.  
(iv) Salient feature of Jaina religion.
- Unit II** : (i) Jaina Philosophy.  
(ii) Concept of Dravya.  
(iii) Anekantavada.  
(iv) Syadavada.  
(v) Jiva.
- Unit III** : (i) Origin & Development of Buddhism.  
(ii) Salient features of Buddhist religion.
- Unit IV** : (i) Buddhist philosophy – Sila, Samadhi & Prajna.  
(ii) Four noble truth.  
(iii) Eight fold Path.
- Unit V** : (i) Schools of Buddhism  
(ii) Hinayana, Mahayana, Yogachar, Vaibhashika.  
(iii) Buddhism outside India.  
(iv) Causes of the decline of Buddhism.

**SEMESTER – IV (Group – B)**

**Paper – XVI (404)**

**Full Marks – 100**

This paper will consist of Dissertation subject approved by Head of the Department under the submission of a teacher of the Department followed by a compulsory viva-voice.

Dissertation : 70 Marks

On viva – Voice : 30 Marks

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Total : 100 Marks

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Place: Patna

Date:

**(B. K. Jamuar)**

Head of the Department

Ancient Indian History & archaeology,

Patna University, Patna - 800005