



Tumkur University, Tumakuru

Department of Studies and Research in
History Archaeology

Diploma in Epigraphy (2024)

Syllabus of the Diploma in Epigraphy 2024-2025

(One Year Programme)



With Effect From 2024-25 onwards



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TUMKUR UNIVERSITY DOSR in History and Archaeology

Vision

To Transform the Department into a center for excellence in History and Archaeology and to train students and Researchers as Professional for responding contemporary challenges.

Mission

To develop Academic resources and infrastructure facilities to promote quality research in historical sciences.

Epigraphy Established:

The Diploma in Epigraphy was started in 2024 as a course to be taught in the department of History and Archaeology independently with a view to give practical training to the students in the study. Decipherment and interpretation of inscriptions of different periods, Scripts, Languages, which are the main tools of the research for the early and medieval periods of the history of India and Karnataka. Students are also required to acquaint themselves with all aspects of epigraphical studies so as to equip themselves with the necessary prerequisites to take up higher researches in the concerned field.





Tumkur University Tumkur

Department of History and Archaeology

Syllabus of the Diploma in Epigraphy 2024-25
Detailed Programmed Structure of Diploma in Epigraphy

Core Courses are Theory + Practical + Field +Dissertation Components

Max. Marks						
Course Code I- DIPEPI:						
Paper Code	Title of the Paper	IA	Sem End Exam	Total Marks	Teaching Hours	Credit
DIPEPI-1	Introduction of Epigraphy and Paleography, Study Methods of Inscriptions-. Inspection of Inscriptions, field Work, Inscriptions, field and Practice reading of various inscriptions. Indian scripts: Brahmi, Nagari - Shatavahan, Kadamba, Ganga, Chalukyas of Badami Rastrakuta scripts. Chalukyas of Kalyana, Hoysala Shevuna and Vijayanagara scripts. Wadeyars of Mysore and Palayagars Scripts. Modi, ext.	20	80	100	04	04
DIPEPI-II	Important Inscriptions: Karnataka-Sannati, Halmidi, Talagunda Pillar inscription Jura Prashsti of Krishn-3, Ihole Inscription of Ravikeerti Kodimath inscription balligavi, Bukkaraya Inscription of Shravanabelagola. Important inscriptions of India: Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela, Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudra Gupta, Rudradaman inscription, Jina Vallabha inscription of Kurkyala, ext.	20	80	100	04	04



DIPEPI-III	Field work assignment		50	50	04	04
	Total marks	40	210	250	12	12

Tumkur University Tumkur

Department of History and Archaeology

DIPLOMA IN EPIGRAPHY COURSE (One year)

GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS LEADING TO DIPLOMA IN EPIGRAPHY

Programmed Details

Department	: History and archaeology
Subject	: Epigraphy
Faculty	: Social Science
Name of the Course	: . Diploma in Epigraphy
Duration of the Course	: 01 Year

Eligibility; should be pass 12 standard and Age is 18 years

Fees structure = 7000 Rs/- annually, however for department students it 3000 Rs/- (Whose for the SC/ST / CAT-1 Students they are 50% of the Total Fees)

Programmed Outcome:

Epigraphy is the study of Indian Paleography, North Indian and South Indian Karnataka Inscriptions and Practical's in Kannada Paleography. To study about the development of knowledge in various aspects in the field of Epigraphy.

To study about the Definition and importance of Paleography, Origin and antiquity of writing in India, Indus Valley Brahmi Script, Ancient Numerals and Dating system and various kinds of Eras used. To know about the North Indian Inscriptions like Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela, Junagarh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman, Inscription of Banavasi Naga Inscription, Halmidi Inscription, Talagunda Inscription, Inscription, Badami Cliff Inscription of Pulakesi-I, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesi-II, Jura Prasasti of Krishna-III etc., Evolution and Development of one of the scripts



mentioned above with reference to estampages and Transcribing inscriptions to modern script.

The Diploma syllabus of Epigraphy has been divided into 03 papers with annual theory exams.

On successful completion of this programmed, each student will be able to:

- ▶ Understanding the Epigraphical perspective built upon an Inscriptions of North India, South India and Karnataka
- ▶ To provide quality education in Epigraphy.
- ▶ To learn about Practical Training in taking estampages of stone and copper plate
- ▶ inscriptions.
- ▶ Evolution and Development of one of the scripts mentioned above with reference

Learning outcomes:

Students will be able to decipher and prepare the text of the inscription; and date the inscriptions with the help of paleographic features of the script. Students will also understand the definition and importance of Paleography; Nature of Brahmi and Nagari scripts, dating and Eras, Writing Materials; Stages of Preparing the inscriptions and seals.

Pedagogy for Course Delivery:

Course activities consist of lectures and theory and practical examination.

Job Opportunities

1. Quarter of museums and Epigraphy departments across the country.
2. Tourist guide deferent monuments.
3. This is the additional course for the Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor.
4. ASI department and state Archaeology departments across the India.
5. Others

Resource Persons this Programme



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1. Department Faculties
2. Dr. D.V. Paramashivamurthy., Professor and Vice Chancellor
3. Dr. M.G. Manjunath
4. Dr. M.G. Nagaraj
5. Dr. Amaresh Yatagal
6. Dr. K. Narasimhan
7. Dr. D.N. Yogeeshwarappa
8. Dr. Devarajswamy
9. Dr. P.V. Krishnamurthy
10. Dr. K.R. Ganesh
11. Sri. Dhanapal
12. Sri. Sangamesh Kalyani
13. Sri. Shashikumar Naik
14. Dr. Keladi Venkatesh Joyis
15. Prof. M Kotresh., Coordinator of this Programme

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

1. Buhler George, Indian Paleography, London, 1904, (reprint) 1959.
2. Burnell. A.C: Elements of South Indian Paleography, London, 1878
3. Dani A.H, Indian Paleography, Delhi, 1963.
4. Dasgupta. S.P. and Ramachandran K.S (eds), The origin of Brahmi, Delhi, 1979.
5. Diringer David, The Alphabet et- the key to the History Mankind, New Yark, 1969.
6. Gelb.I.J. A Study of Writing, Chicago, 1963.
7. Hunter G.R Script of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
8. Mahalingam T.V Early South Indian Paleography, Madras 1967.



9. Ojha G.H., Bhartiya Paleography (Hindi), Ajmir, 1959.
10. Pandey R.B., Indian Paleography, Varanasi, 1952.
11. Punekar S.M Mohenjo-Daro Seals, Delhi, 1985.
12. Ramesh K.V Inada Epigraphy, Vol-I Knew –Delhi, 1978.
13. Rao S.R. The Development of the Indus Script, N. Delhi, 1975.
14. Sircar. D.C Indian Epigraphy, N. Delhi, 1965.
15. Sivaramamurti C. Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Madras, 1982.
16. Dilip Rajgor, Palaeo-Linguistic profile of Brahmi Script. Delhi 2000.
17. Ziauddin M. Moslem Calligraphy, Calcutta, 1936.
18. N.P. Rastigi Origin of Brahmi Script, Varanasi, 1980.
19. £ÀgÀ¹A°ÀªÄÆwð, PÀ£ÀßqÀ °|AiÄÄ GUÀªÄÄ ªÄÄvÄÄÛ «PÁ,À, ¨ÉAUÀ¼ÄÆgÄÄ, 1999.
20. ªAiÁzsÀªÀ £ÁPÀnÖ, °|±Á,ÀÛç, ¥ÀæªÉÃ±À ªÉÄÊ,ÀÆgÄÄ, 1972, (¥ÀµÀìøvÀ ªÄÄÆgÀ£ÉAiÄÄ ªÄÄzÀæt)
21. JA.f. ªÄÄAdÄ£ÁxÀ, eÉ. PÉ zÉÃªÀgÁd,Áé«Ä, PÀ£ÀßqÀ °|±Á,ÀÛç, ¨ÉAUÀ¼ÄÆgÄÄ, 1999.



NOTE; Practical training will comprise the following:

1. Epigraphical field survey - - the candidates will have to prepare and submit the Field Report in the form of a Dissertation (neatly typed and bound, along with stumpages of the Inscriptions, and Photographs) on the basis of the inscriptions copied and studied by him / her during the field survey and the study.
2. Study of the chronological tables (Ephemeris) – calculation of dates.

