



Tamil Nadu Open University
School of History and Heritage Management
Chennai – 15

PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IST Year
COURSE TITLE	:	HISTORY OF INDIA UP TO 1206 A.D.
COURSE CODE	:	BHM-11

COURSE SYLLABUS

Block I

Sources of Ancient Indian History. The effects of geography on Indian History, Unity in Diversity - Indus Valley Civilization, Pre - Mauryan India. Political life - Kingship - Republics and Oligarchies and Rise of Magadha - Sisunagas and Nandas - Invasion of Alexander - Social life - Origin and Development of the Caste system - Position of Women. Religion in Ancient India - Vedic Religion - Jainism and Buddhism.

Block II

The Mauryas : Rise and consolidation of the Empire - Asoka and spread of Buddhism - The Mauryan Administration North India from 185 B.C to 300 A.D. The Sungas and the Kanvas - Kanishka - Mahayanism - Gandara Art.

Block III

The Age of the Guptas: Rise and consolidation of the Empire - Administration, Social and Economic life - Arts - Decline of the Guptas - Harshavardhana: Administration - Social and Religious life under Harsha.

Block IV

History of Deccan: The Satavahanas - the Chalukyas of Vatapi - The Rashtrakutas.

Block V

Northern India after Harsha: The Rajput Age - Political and Social conditions - Arab conquest of Sind - Mohamed of Ghazni and Mohamed of Ghor.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Explain the sources of Ancient Indian History. Discuss the Indus Valley Civilisation and other oligarchies at that period. Explain the invasion of Alexander and the Social life during the period.

CO 2: Explain the Rise and consolidation of the empire by Mauryas. Describe the mauryan administration and the Gandhara art.

CO 3: Describe the age of Guptas including its administration. Explain the administration, social and religious life under Harshavardhana.

CO 4: Explain the History of Deccan.

CO 5: Describe the Rajput Age and the Arab conquest of Sind.

Course Outcomes

- Critically analysing the sources of Ancient Indian History relating to Indus Valley Civilisation and the situation during Maurya, Magadha and the Vedic Religion.
- Comprehending the spread of Buddhism during Ashoka.
- Describing the periods of Guptas and Harshavardhana.
- Explaining the History of Deccan under Satavahanas, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.
- Critically analysing the Northern India after Harshavardhana and the Arab Invasion of Sind

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course explains about the sources necessary to write the Indian History, rise and fall of Indus Civilization, political history of pre and post mauryan empire, administration of mauryan rulers, socio-political history of Sungas, Kanvas, Kushans, administrative structure of Gupta's, History of Deccan rulers, conquest of arab in the sind region.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IST Year
COURSE TITLE	:	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 A.D. TO 1707 A.D.
COURSE CODE	:	BHM – 12

COURSE SYLLABUS

Block I

Delhi Sultanate: Socio – Economic conditions – Military and Administrative organizations – Change of economy and society – Urban centers – Trade and Commerce – Peasants and Artisans – Evolution of Indo-Persian culture, Literature Art and Architecture.

Block II

Impact of Islam on Indian Society – Cultural Contributions of the Yadavas, Kakatiyas and Hoysalas – Socio-Economic and Cultural contributions of the Deccan Sultans.

Block III

Society under Vijayanagar Empire – Cultural contribution, Art and Architecture – Religion – Education and Literature.

Block IV

Age of Religious Reformers: Sikh religion, Bakhti Movement – Muslim Mystic movement (Sufism) – Religious reformers (Nanak, Habir Ramananda) – Revival Vaisnavist – Hindu – Muslim Cultural Synthesis.

Block V

Mughal India – Social Structure under the Mughals – The Ruling class, Mansabdars, Jagirdars, Zamindars, Peasants – Women – Religious condition – Economic condition – Education – Art – Architecture, Fine arts – Factors for the rise of the Marathas - Shivaji's Administration.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Explain the socio-economic conditions under Delhi Sultanate including Trade, Commerce, Literature and Architecture.

CO 2: Enumerate the impact of Islam on Indian Society. Describe the contribution of Deccan Sultans to the Socio-Economic and Cultural life.

CO 3: Explain the contributions of Vijayanagar Empire towards Culture, Art, Architecture, Religion and Education.

CO 4: Describe role of religious reformers.

CO 5: Explain the Mugal Administration, Social Structure, Economic Condition, Education and Art. Describe the rise of Marathas and Shivaji's administration.

Course Outcomes

- Critically analysing the socio-economic conditions under the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Measuring the impact of Islam on Indian Society and also the socio-economic and cultural contribution of Deccan Sultans.
 - Analysing the society under Vijayanagar Empire in all walks of life.
 - Describing the contributions of Religious Reformers and the effect of Hindu-Muslim Cultural Synthesis.
 - Interpreting the social structure and administration of Mughals and evaluating the rise of Marathas and Shivajis administration.
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Course Specific Outcomes

- This course gives a comprehensive note on the Socio-Economic condition under the rule of Delhi Sultanate, literature, art and architecture of Delhi sultans, impact of Islam in Indian Society, Society, art, architecture, religion, education and literary progress under Vijaynagar empire, role of Bhakthi movement in India, details of various religious reformers are given in detail, cultural synthesis of Hindu – Muslim process is explained clearly. Socio, religious, economic, education, art and architecture of Mughals is explained clearly.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IST Year
COURSE TITLE	:	INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM
COURSE CODE	:	BHMAL -11

COURSE SYLLABUS

Block I

Definition and concept of Tourism - Nature, Definition, Characteristics, Tourism factors, framework of Tourism - Types of Tourism.

Block II

Growth and development of Tourism - Asia - India.

Block III

History, Travel and Tourism - A Historical perspective of Travel and Journeys, Renaissance and the spirit of enquiry, ancient travelers, pilgrims, adventures, elements of tourism, encouragement of domestic tourists, paid holidays and group tourism.

Block IV

Dynamics of Tourism - Tourism and Economic development - Focus on the developed and developing countries, natural and cultural environment in the context of the growth of tourism, decentralization - a tourism policy imperative, the Hague Resolutions, Facilitation of Tourism and Travel, security and protection of sites - Tourism Legislations.

Block V

Impact of Tourism - Economics, social, physical and environmental changes.

Course Objectives

CO 1 : Define the concept of Tourism and its nature, characteristics and types of tourism.

CO 2 : Analyse the growth of Tourism in Asia and India.

CO 3 : Describe the history of Travel and Tourism. Discuss the ancient travellers, pilgrims and elements of Tourism.

CO 4: Explain the Tourism Dynamics, Describe the effects of Tourism on Economic development and discuss the tourism policy imperative and Tourism legislations.

CO 5 : Measure the impact of Tourism on different spheres like economic, social, physical and environmental.

Course Outcomes

- Defining the concept of Tourism and its features along with types of Tourism.
- Analysing the factors for growth of Tourism in Asia and India.
- Describing the history of Travel and Tourism. Discussing the historical perspectives of Travel, ancient travellers, pilgrims and the elements of Tourism.
- Critically explaining the dynamics of Tourism, Tourism and economic development, security, protection of sites and tourism legislations.
- Enumerating the impact of tourism on economic, social, physical and environmental changes.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course points out the important factors and frame work of the Tourism industry, process of development of Tourism in Asia, improvement in the tourism industry and its strategies in India after Independence, various elements of tourism, decentralization in the tourism industry, impact of tourism industry in economic prosperity in India etc.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIND Year
COURSE TITLE	:	History of India from 1707 to 1947 A.D.,
COURSE CODE	:	BHM - 21

COURSE SYLLABUS

Block I

The advent of the Europeans – The Portuguese: the Dutch: The French: The English – The Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic Wars) The occupation of Bengal and Dual Government - Robert Clive.

Block II

Expansion of British under Warren Hastings Regulating Act, 1773 – Pitts India Act, 1784 – Impeachment; Cornwallis - Permanent Settlement – Reforms; Wellesley Subsidiary Alliance, William Bentinck – Reforms – Lord Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse; The Anglo-Mysore War – Sikh Wars.

Block III

Revolt of 1857 – Queen’s Proclamation – India under Crown’s Rule – Indian Councils Act of 1861 & 1892 – The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 – Growth of Local self Government – Illbert Bill.

Block IV

Indian National Movement - Rise of Nationalism – Foundation of Indian National Congress – Moderates and Extremists - Minto – Morley Reforms, 1909 – Government of India Act, 1919 – Gandhi – Non Co-operation Movement and Simon Commission - Civil Disobedience Movement – Government of India Act, 1935 – Quit India Movement – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence.

Block V

Indian Renaissance and Socio – Religious Movements – the Brahma Samaj – Upliftment of Indian Women – Arya Samaj – Ramakrishna Mission – Theosophical Society – Aligarh Movement – Muslim Communalism.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Explain the entry of Europeans viz., the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the English, etc., and also the Anglo-French Wars.

CO 2: Describe the British Expansion under Warren Hastings. Give an account of Reforms under William Bentic, the Doctrine of Lapse and the Anglo-Mysore Wars.

CO 3: Give a detailed account of 1857 Revolt and the India under Crown's Rule

CO 4 : Explain the Rise of Nationalism, Indian National Movement and the founding of Indian National Congress. Give an account of Minto Morley Reforms, Non-Co-operation Movement and Government of India Act 1935.

CO 5: Describe the Indian Renaissance, Socio-Religious Movements and the Muslim Communalism.

Course Outcomes:

- Analysis the entry of Europeans into India and the Anglo-French Wars in India.
- Enumerating the reasons for British Expansion in India under Warren Hastings. Explaining the reforms under William Bentic, the Doctrine of Lapse and the Anglo-Mysore Wars.
- Describing the 1857 Revolt and India coming under Crown's Rule.
- Detailing the Rise of Nationalism, Indian National Movement and Founding of Indian National Congress. Explaining the Minto-Morley Reforms, Non-Cooperation Movement and Government of Indian Act 1935.
- Summarising the situation for Indian Renaissance, Socio-Religious Movements and the Muslim Communalism.

Course Specific Outcomes

This course gives a clear picture on the arrival of Europeans in India, Portuguese, Dutch and French invasions, expansion of British rule in India under various viceroys, Anglo-Mysore, Sikh wars, 1857 revolt, different acts enacted by British Indian administration, Indian National movement and non-co-operation movement, quit India movement.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIND Year
COURSE TITLE	:	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE TAMILS
UPTO 1600 A.D.		
COURSE CODE	:	BHM -22

Course Syllabus

BLOCK I

The Sangam Period - Sources - Society in the Sangam Age - Economic condition - Trade and Commerce - Slavery - Cultural condition - Growth of Literature - Art and Architecture- Fine Arts.

BLOCK II

Age of the Pallavas - Sources - Social condition - Economic condition Religious condition- Bakthi Movement - Nayanmars and Alwars cultural development - Fine Arts - Painting, Music, Dance - Education and Literature.

BLOCK III

Tamilnadu under the Imperial Chola period - Social condition - Economic condition - Development of Literature under the Imperial Cholas - Religious condition - Growth of Art and Architecture.

BLOCK IV

The Second Pandyan Empire - Social condition - Economic condition - Religious condition- Fine Arts - Education and Literature. Muslim Invasions of Tamilnadu - Their effects - The Sultanate of Madurai - Social condition - Religious condition - Cultural condition.

BLOCK V

Tamilagam under the Nayaks - Madurai - Tanjore - Gengi - Cultural Development - Art and Architecture - Literature.

Course Objectives

CO 1 : Explain the Sangam Period, economic and cultural conditions and growth of literature.

CO 2 : Explain the period of Pallavas, the social and economic conditions during the age and the bakthi movement.

CO 3 : Narrate the imperial chola period, the social and economic conditions. Also explain the growth of Art and Architecture during the above period.

CO 4 : Elucidate the Pandian Empire, the Muslim Invasions and the formation of Madurai Sultanate and its effects.

CO 5: Explain the period of Nayaks in Madurai, Tanjore and Gingi and also the development of Literature, Art and Architecture.

Course Outcomes

- Analysing the Sangam Period, the economic and cultural conditions and the growth of literature.
- Describing the period of pallavas, the social and economic conditions and the Bakthi Movement.
- Narrating the imperial chola period along with the social, economic conditions. Also explaining the growth of Art and Architecture during the above period.
- Elucidating the pandian empire, the muslim invasions and the founding of Muslim Sultanate with this effects.
- Describing the period of Nayaks in Madurai, Tanjore and Gingi. Also explaining the development of literature, Art and Architecture.

Course Specific Outcomes

- In this course the students study about the sources useful for the study of ancient Tamil country, Society and Economic condition that prevailed during Sangam period, study of various dynasties and their role in developing the art and architecture, muslim invasion in Tamilnadu, growth of various literary works.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIND Year
COURSE TITLE	:	INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEOLOGY
COURSE CODE	:	BHMAL – 21

Course Syllabus

BLOCK I ARCHAEOLOGY

Meaning - Definition - Scope - Kinds of Archaeology - History of Archeology - World context and developments in India - Major Explorations and Excavations in India - Under - Water Archeology in India - The role of Archeology in Indian History and culture - Archeological Publication in India.

BLOCK II PRE AND PROTO HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY IN INDIA

Pre historic phase: Ecological background - Paleolithic cultures - Mesolithic culture - Pre historic art - the first farming culture (Neolithic culture).

Proto Historic phase: Harappan and related culture - Chalcolithic cultures - the Iron Age cultures - Megalithic of South India - Indian Pottery types.

BLOCK III ARCHEOLOGY OF TAMILNADU

Lithic Ages in Tamilnadu - Megalithic and Black and Red ware Cultures - Major explorations and excavations in Tamil Nadu and Archeological sites of Tamil Nadu - Attirampakkam - Palayampalli - Athichanallur - Kaverippattinam - Kodumanal - Arikamedu - Uraiyur - Vallam (Thanjavur) - Alagankulam - Kanchipuram - Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

BLOCK IV HISTORY OF MUSEUM

Museum - Definition - Scope of Museology - Aims and functions of Museum - Types of Museum - Museum Functionaries - History of Museums: World context and Indian Museum- their significance - Rare collections in Indian Museums.

BLOCK V INDIAN MUSEUM AND SOCIETY

Museum in India - a treasure house of cultures - Preservation of traditions - Material Cultures - Socio - Cultural importance of Indian Museums - Educational activities - Promotion of Tourism and Humanism - Museums and art galleries of Tamil Nadu.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Define Archaeology, Scope, History and kinds of Archaeology with the help of explorations and excavations in India.

CO 2: Describe the pre-historic phase with its ecological back-ground and also explain the Neolithic Culture. Describe the Proto-Historic Phase with Harappan and related culture, the megalithic of South India and the Iron Age Cultures.

CO 3: Elucidate the Megalithic, Black, Redware cultures, major explorations and excavations of all over Tamilnadu.

CO 4: Define museum its scope, aims, functions, types of museums and also their significance and rare collections in Indian Museums.

CO 5: Explain the Museums in India, preservation of traditions, socio-cultural importance of Indian museums, Educational activities, Promotion of Tourism and art galleries.

Course Outcomes

- Defining the Archaeology its scope, history with the help of explorations and excavations in India.
- Describing the pre-historic phase with its ecological background and also the neo-lithic culture.
- Elucidating the megalithic cultures and major explorations all over tamilnadu.
- Defining museum, its scope aims, functions, etc., and also their significance and rare collections.
- Explaining the museums in India, preservation of traditions, socio-cultural importance of Indian Museums.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course explains the importance of study of archaeology in reconstructing the ancient history of India, introduction of pottery and its varieties, major excavations conducted in India by which the ancient history of India could be dated accurately, establishment of museums and their types, how the museums are playing important role in the development of educational activities.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIIRD Year
COURSE TITLE	:	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDEPENDENT INDIA
COURSE CODE	:	BHM - 31

Course Syllabus

BLOCK I

Regeneration of Indian Society – Impact of the Partition of India – Socialism – Caste system – Caste Movements.

BLOCK II

Education – Science and Technology – New Educational Policy – UGC.

BLOCK III

Promotion of Arts – Art, Music, Dance, Handicrafts, Cottage Industries – Lalit Kala Academy – Sahitya Academy.

Block IV

Changing Role of Women in India – Economic Empowerment – Dual Role – Home Maker and Career Women.

BLOCK V

Women and Politics – Problems of Women in the Changing Scenario – Press and Media.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Explain Regeneration of Indian Society and the Impact of the Partition of India.

CO 2: Define Education, Science and Technology and New Educational Policy.

CO 3: Describe the Promotion of Arts, Music, Dance, Handicrafts, Cottage Industries and Lalit Kala Academy.

CO 4: Explain the Changing Role of Women in India and Economic Empowerment.

CO 5: Explain Women and Politics and also Elucidate the Problems of Women in the Changing Scenario.

Course Outcomes

- Explaining Regeneration of Indian Society and the Impact of the Partition of India.
- Defining the role of Education, Science and Technology and New Educational Policy.
- Describing the Promotion of Arts, Music, Dance, Handicrafts, Cottage Industries and Lalit Kala Academy.
- Explaining the Changing Role of Women in India and Economic Empowerment.
- Critically explaining Women and Politics and also Elucidate the Problems of Women in the Changing Scenario.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course explains in detail about impact of partition of India and the change in the socio-cultural history of India, development of Education, science and technology in India. The process of economic empowerment and its possible impact in societal status of Women in Independent India, progressiveness of women in the political condition.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIIRD Year
COURSE TITLE	:	Art and Architecture of India
COURSE CODE	:	BHM - 32

Course Syllabus

BLOCK I

Mauryan Architecture: Introduction – Contribution of Asoka - the stupas – pillars – cave sanctuaries - Foreign Influence on Mauryan Architecture.

BLOCK II

Buddhist Architecture: Stupas – Chaityas – Jain Architecture and its influence on Indian Architecture.

BLOCK III

Temple Architecture: Dravida – Nagara – Vesara – Different phases of Architecture - Contribution of Sungas, Satavahanas and the Kushans – Gandhara art – The architectural designs of the Guptas.

BLOCK IV

South Indian Temples: The Pallava architectural forms – Rock cut cave temple – monolithic rathas and structural temples - The early and Later Chola architecture - Architecture under the Hoysalas – Pandyas – Vijayanagar emperors – Bhamini.

BLOCK V

Islamic Architecture: Architecture under the Delhi sultanates – Architecture under the imperial Mughals.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Define Mauryan Architecture and the Contribution of Asoka.

CO 2: Explain Buddhist Architecture, Jain Architecture and its influence on Indian Architecture.

CO 3: Define Temple Architecture and the different phases of Architecture.

CO 4: Explain pallava architectural forms with reference to Rock cut cave temple, monolithic rathas and structural temple.

CO 5: Explain architecture of Delhi Sultanates and imperial Mughals.

Course Outcomes

- Defining the Mauryan Architecture and the Contribution of Asoka.
- Explaining the Buddhist Architecture, Jain Architecture and its influence on Indian Architecture.
- Defining the Temple Architecture and the different phases of Architecture.
- Explaining the Pallava architectural forms with reference to Rock cut cave temple, monolithic rathas and structural temple.
- Explaining the architecture of Delhi Sultanates and imperial Mughals.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course portrays in detail about the introduction to Indian architecture, various styles of Dravidian temple architecture, intrusion of Islamic architecture in India and its possible impact in later Colonial architecture.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIIRD Year
COURSE TITLE	:	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM 1600-1950 A.D
COURSE CODE	:	BHM – 33

Course Syllabus

BLOCK - I

Impact of Christian Mission - Society - Education

BLOCK - II

Growth of Nationalism - Literary and cultural developments - Growth of Education - Impact of Western Education.

BLOCK - III

Social Reform movements in Tamilnadu - Tamil Revivalism - Ramalinga Adigal, Maraimalai Adigal.

BLOCK - IV

Dravidian Movement - Non-Brahmin Movement - Justice Party - Self Respect Movement - Temple entry.

BLOCK - V

Theosophical society - Development of Education in Independent Tamilnadu - Fine Arts - Kalakshetra - Tamil Isai Sangam.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Describe the Impact of Christian Mission on Society and Education.

CO 2: Explain the Growth of Nationalism, Literary and cultural developments.

CO 3: Enumerate the Social Reform movements in Tamilnadu.

CO 4: Define the Dravidian Movement and Non-Brahmin Movement.

CO 5: Describe the role of Theosophical society and the Development of Education in Independent Tamil Nādu.

Course Outcomes

- Describing the Impact of Christian Mission on Society and Education.
- Explaining the Growth of Nationalism, Literary and cultural developments.
- Enumerating the Social Reform movements in Tamilnadu.
- Defining the Dravidian Movement and Non-Brahmin Movement.
- Describing the role of Theosophical society and the Development of Education in Independent Tamilnadu.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course explains about the growth of nationalism, growth of tamil language, various religious reformers, spread of Dravidian movement and its possible impact in the society, role of self respect movement, educational development in Tamilnadu since independence and the growth of fine arts in Tamilnadu.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIIRD Year
COURSE TITLE	:	PRINCIPLES OF HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE	:	BHM-34

Course Syllabus

Block I

Meaning and definition of heritage management - Archeological Survey of India - Heritage of monuments - Training of Personnel in Museum Technology and Management - Indian Historical Records Commission

Block II - Protection of Heritage

Institutions of UNESCO and heritage protections - International Council on Archives, Archival Policy of Government of India and Sate Council .

Block III

Archaeology and other Science - Exploration Survey - Kinds of Excavation and Excavation Methods.

Block IV

Archives keeping - History of Archives - Administration of Archives - Kinds of Archives

Block V

Preservation of Monuments - Museum Display - Documentation of Archaeological objects - Conservation of Museum.

Course Objectives

CO 1: Define Heritage Management and Archeological Survey of India.

CO 2: Explain the Institutions of UNESCO and Heritage protections.

CO 3: Define Archaeology and other Sciences.

CO 4: Explain Archives keeping, History of Archives, Administration of Archives and Kinds of Archives.

CO 5 : Describe Preservation of Monuments and Museum Display.

Course Outcomes

- Defining Heritage Management and Archeological Survey of India.
- Critically explaining the Institutions of UNESCO and Heritage protections.
- Defining Archaeology and other Sciences.
- Analysing Archives keeping, History of Archives, Administration of Archives and Kinds of Archives.
- Describing Preservation of Monuments and Museum Display.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course would give insights about the heritage monuments in India, legal measures in the protection of heritage monuments, role of science and other disciplines in the reconstruction of ancient history of India, history of archives in India, preservative measures taken in India to preserve monuments, ways to document the archaeological objects.



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PROGRAMME	:	B.A. HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
YEAR/SEMESTER	:	IIIRD Year
COURSE TITLE	:	INDIAN EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS
COURSE CODE	:	BHM-35

Course Syllabus

BLOCK - I

Palaeography - Origin of writing - Logography - Phonogram or syllabogram. Cuneiform - Origin and its spread - Hieroglyph - The birth of Alphabet - Indus script - Origin of Brahma - Origin and evolution of the Tamil Scripts.

BLOCK - II

Epigraphy - Origin and growth - Kinds - importance - Inscriptions as historical source material - Ancient Indian inscriptions - Inscriptions of Ashoka - Hathikumba inscription of Karavela of Kalinga - Allahabad Stone pillar inscription of Sainudragupta.

BLOCK - III

Inscriptions of South India - Thalakunda Stone pillar inscription of Kakusthavarman - Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II - Inscription of the Pallavas, Pandyas and the Chords - Nature of Tamil epigraphs - Copper plates of South India.

BLOCK - IV

Numismatic - Importance of coins - Evolution of coinage - The weight system in ancient India - The technique of coinage – Punch marked coins.

BLOCK - V

Coins of India - Origin and evolution - Early Indian coins - Coins of foreign invaders - Gupta Coins - Coins of Satavahanas - Coins of the Pallavas, Pandyas and the Chords - Coins of the Vijayanagar Rulers - The Roman Coins,

Course Objectives

CO 1 : Define and explain Palaeography and Origin of writing.

CO 2 : Explain Epigraphy its Origin, growth, kinds and importance.

CO 3 : Enumerate the Inscriptions of South India and Thalakunda Stone pillar inscription of Kakusthavarman.

CO 4 : Define Numismatic, Importance of coins and evolution of coinage.

CO 5 : Describe Coins of India, origin and evolution and early Indian coins.

Course Outcomes

- Defining and explaining Palaeography and Origin of writing.
- Explaining Epigraphy its Origin, growth, kinds and importance.
- Enumerating the Inscriptions of South India and Thalakunda Stone pillar inscription of Kakusthavarman.
- Defining Numismatic, Importance of coins and evolution of coinage.
- Critically describing Coins of India, origin and evolution and early Indian coins.

Course Specific Outcomes

- This course explains about the origin of writing in India, different types of scripts practised in India, mode of writing the inscriptions, role of coins in the economic prosperity of ancient India, different types of coins issued in ancient India.