## DIPLOMA IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY (DIAE)

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| Total       |                                                   | 40      | 150             |
COURSE – 1 – INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

BLOCK – 1 - Introduction to Archaeology - Asiatic Society – Archaeological Survey of India – Kinds of Archaeology -

BLOCK – 2 – Pre and Proto Historic Cultures - Principles and Practices of Archaeology


BLOCK – 4 – Indian Paintings – Origin – Materials used – literary references of Paintings.

BLOCK – 1

Unit – 1

Definition of Archaeology – Archaeology and other disciplines – Kinds of Archaeology – Growth of Archaeology in India

Unit – 2

Establishment of Asiatic Society – Development of Archaeological Survey of India

Unit – 3


Unit – 4

Archaeological Studies in Colonial India : From 18th Century to 1947 – Contribution of Institutions and Individuals

BLOCK - 2

Unit – 1

Pre and Proto History of India – Definition of Prehistory – History and Development of Indian Prehistory – Proto History and Periodization

Unit – 2

Different types of Cultures – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Megalithic or Iron Age – Indus Civilization - Types of Burials – Distribution of Sites – Chronology

Unit – 3

Important Archaeological Sites in Tamilnadu – Attirampakkam, Vadamadurai, Paiyampalli, Sanur, Arikamedu, Kaveripoompattinam, Uraiyyur
Unit – 4


BLOCK – 3

Unit - 1 – Origin and Development of Coinage – Coins as Source of History – literary references to coins

Unit – 2 – Punch Marked Coins – Chronology – Foreign Coins in India – Distribution of Symbols


Unit - 4 - Documentation, Conservation and Preservation of Coins – Techniques in Coin Displaying

BLOCK – 4

Unit – 1 Origin and Development of Paintings in India – Different Materials – Literary references

Unit – 2 Paintings of Maurya, Gupta, Shatavahana, Vakataka, Vijayanagar, Rashtakuta and Hoysala paintings

Unit – 3 Paintings of Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Dilip K. Chakrabarti, A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947, Munshiram Manoharlal, N.Delhi, 1988
2. ------, India:An Archaeological History – Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations, Oxford University Press, N.Delhi, 1999
5. Raman, K.V., Principles and Methods of Archaeology
6. Rajan, K., Archaeology:Principles and Methods
7. Fleming, S., Dating in Archaeology
8. Sankalia, H.D., Indian Archaeology Today, N.Delhi, 1979
9. Gupta, P.L., Coins
10. Krishna Murthy, Y.S., Sangam Age – Tamil Coins
11. Bhandarkar, D.R., Ancient Indian Numismatics
12. Vidya Prakash, South Indian Coins
14. Sivaramamoorthy, C., Indian Painting, N.Delhi, 1970
15. ------, South Indian Painting, N.Delhi, 1968
16. Mehta, N.C., Studies in Indian Painting, Bombay, 926
COURSE – II - **DIAE** – INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

**BLOCK – 1** – Epigraphy – Origin – Definition, nature and scope – Development

**BLOCK – 2** - Tamil Brahmi script – Grantha – Vatteluttu scripts

**BLOCK – 3** – Jaina inscriptions – Tamil inscriptions – importance

**BLOCK – 4** – Copper Plates – Dating Methods – Inscriptions on other materials – Institutes of Epigraphical studies – Digitization of Epigraphical data

**BLOCK – 1**

**Unit – 1** – Origin of writing – Logography, Phonogram, Cuneiform, Hieroglyph - History of writing in India – writing materials .

**Unit – 2** – Ashokan Brahmi script – Kharoshti – Indus script – Ashokan Rock Edicts

**Unit – 3**. Format of the script – Method of collection of inscriptions

**BLOCK – 2**

**Unit – 1** – Inscriptions of Ancient Tamil country – Tamil Brahmi, Vatteluttu, Grantha, Nagari

**Unit – 2** - Distribution of sites – Mangulam, Jambai, Poolankurichi, Pulimankombai – Reasons for preservation

**Unit – 3** - Vatteluttu script – its importance and significance – Herostone inscriptions

**BLOCK – 3**

**Unit – 1** – Jain cave inscriptions – Importance – Distribution in Tamilnadu

**Unit – 2** – Tamil inscriptions – Distribution – Inscriptions of Pallava, Chola, Pandya, Vijayanagar etc

**BLOCK – 4**

**Unit – 1** – Copper Plate inscriptions – format – significance and distribution – Royal seals, symbols of ruling powers of North and South India

**Unit – 2** – Inscriptions on Potsherds – Graffitti marks – Clay Materials

**Unit – 3** Dating methods – Eras - Vikrama, Saka, Kollam, Kali
Unit – 4 – Institutions of Epigraphical studies – Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi, Department of Archaeology, Govt of Tamilnadu, University of Madras, Tamil University, Thanjavur

Unit – 5 - Digitization of Epigraphical Data

REFERENCE BOOK

1. Buhler, G., Indian Palaeography, Indological Book House, N.Delhi, 1968
2. Pandey, R.B., Indian Palaeography, Motilal Banarsidas, Benaras, 1952
3. Dani, A.H., Indian Palaeography
4. Mahalingam, T.V., Early South Indian Palaeography, University of Madras, 1967
5. Sivaramamurthy, Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts
6. Burnell, A.C., Elements of South Indian Palaeography
7. Mahalingam, T.V., Early South Indian Palaeography
8. Rajan, K., Kalvettiyal (Tamil), Mano Pathippagam, Thanjavur
10. Subramanian, T.N., South Indian Temple Inscriptions
COURSE – III – DIAE – ART AND ARCHITECTURE

BLOCK - 1 - Origin and Development of Art and Architecture – Pre Historic Art – Harappan Art

BLOCK- 2 - Development of Temple Architecture – Types of Architecture

BLOCK – 3 - Hindu Art – Decorative Group and Tantric Group of Temples - Islamic – Mughal Art and Architecture

BLOCK – 4 - Iconography – Sources for the study – Antiquity - South Indian Bronzes

Unit – 1

Origin of Art in India – Pre Historic Art – Harappan Art: Seals, Sculptures – Stone and Metal

Unit – 2


Unit – 3

Rock – cut art and architecture

BLOCK – 2

Unit – 1.

Origin and Development of Temple Architecture – Mauryan rock – cut temples and columns

Unit - 2


Unit – 3

Later Developments in Temple Architecture under the Pallavas, Early Pandyas and Chola dynasties – their stylistic features – Various Monuments

BLOCK – 3

Unit – 1

Hindu Art: Decorative Group of Temples: Chennakesava Temple (Belur), Hoysalesvara Temple (Halebid), Kesava Temple (Somnathpur)

Unit – 2
Central Indian Temples: Chandela Dynasty: Lakshmana Temple, Khandariya Mahadeo Temples (Khajuraho), Eastern Indian Temples: Parasuramesvara Temple, Muktesvara Temple, Rajarani Temple, Lingaraja Temple (Bhuvaneswar), Surya Temple (Konark)  

**Unit – 3**  
Islamic Art: Mosques, Mausoleums, Palace complexes, Gardens - Mughal Architecture: Humayun’s Tomb (Delhi), Fatehpur Sikri, Jama Masjit (Delhi), Taj Mahal, Red Fort (Agra)  

**BLOCK – 4**  

**UNIT – 1**  
Definition and Scope of Iconography in India – Source for the study of Iconography – Antiquity - Image worship in India  

**UNIT – 2**  
Iconographic Terminology – Hastas, Mudras and Asanas – Iconometry  

**UNIT – 3**  
Iconography of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma  

**UNIT – 4**  
Minor deities – Buddhist Iconography – Jaina Iconography – South Indian Bronzes: Origin and Development  

**REFERENCE BOOKS**  

1. Edith Tomory, A History of Fine Arts in India and the West, Chennai, 1977  
3. Percy Brown, Indian Architecture  
4. Roy C. Craven, Indian Art  
5. Soundara Rajan K.V., Cave Temples of Deccan, ASI, 1981  
7. ------, Middle Chola Temples, Thomas Press India Ltd, 1975  
8. ------, Later Chola Temples, Mudgala Trust, 1979  
10. ------, Cave Temples of Pallavas, ASI, N.Delhi, 1998  
13. Ganguly, O.C., South Indian Bronzes, 1914  
COURSE – IV – DIAE – NUMISMATICS

BLOCK – 1 – Origin and Development of Coinage – Importance of Coins Study – Literary reference

BLOCK – 2 – Minting Technology – Punch Marked coins – Authorities – Coin Finds

BLOCK – 3 – North Indian Coins – Their impact and significance – Coins of City states

BLOCK – 4 – Sangam Age coins – other South Indian coins – Coins of Foreigners

BLOCK – 5 – Documentation of Coins – Preservation of Coins

BLOCK – 1

Unit – 1

Definition of Numismatics – Value of Numismatics for historical reconstruction – Origin and evolution of coinage in India

Unit – 2

Literary reference of coins – coinage as a science

BLOCK – 2

Unit - 1

Punch Marked coins – Casting Technique – Die Struck - Metal content, weight, shape

Unit – 2

Tribal coins: Panchal, Mathura, Kausambi, Yaudheya, Audumbaras, Kunindas

Unit – 3

Coin Issuing authority: Janapadas, Guilds, Ganas, Dynasties

Unit – 4

Coin Finds: Individual finds, Casual Finds, Stray Finds, Hoards and their classification, coins from Excavation, Explorations
BLOCK – 3

Unit – 1

Coins of Guptas, Kushans – Their impact and Significance in Indian History

Unit – 2

Coins of City States: Nagaras

BLOCK – 4

Unit – 1

Sangam Age Coins – Coins of Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas and minor dynasties of Tamilnadu

Unit – 2

Coins of Satavahanas, Ishvaku, Vijayanagara Hoysala

BLOCK – 5

Unit – 1

Documentation of coins: Mode of acquisition, name of the issuing authority, material, weight, shape, symbol – Photography, Drawing, Model

Unit – 2

Preservation of Coins: Proper handling of coins, cleaning of coins: Brushes, Cotton swabs, Soap water, Distilled water, Olive oil, Heavy Penetrating oils, Baking Soda and Vinegar

REFERENCE BOOKS

2. Krishna Murthy, Y.S., Sangam Age – Tamil Coins
3. Bhandarkar, D.R., Ancient Indian Numismatics
4. Vidya Prakash, South Indian Coins
6. Vana, R., Indian Coinage
8. Altekar, A.S., Corpus of Indian Coins, Vol. IV,
10. Vidhya Prakash, South Indian Coins
11. Sathyamurthy, S., Catalogue of Roman Coins
COURSE – V – DIAE – PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY (PROJECT)

BLOCK – 1 – General Awareness – Recent Developments in Archaeology – Current Affairs

BLOCK – 2 – Teaching Methods in Archaeology – Seminar – Project Proposal - Project Writing

BLOCK – 3 – Research Attitude – Writing of Research Articles – Conferences: IHC, SIHC, TNHC

BLOCK – 4 – Field Study - Visit Museum, Archaeological Sites and Heritage Monuments.

BLOCK – 1

Unit – 1
General Awareness about Archaeology - Current Affairs in Archaeology

Unit – 2
Recent Developments in Archaeology in India

BLOCK – 2

Unit – 1
Teaching Methods in Archaeology: Power Point presentation, Practices in Conservation of unearthed materials

Unit – 2
Conducting Seminar on Archaeological theories, sites, coins, inscriptions – Proposal writing about the project – Project Writing

BLOCK – 3

Unit – 1
Mode of conducting research in Archaeology : Comparative study on literary sources – Scientific examinations on the unearthed materials

Unit – 2
Article writing in Seminars, Conferences related to History and Archaeology Discipline: Indian History Congress (IHC), South Indian History Congress (SIHC), Tamilnadu History Congress (TNHC)

**BLOCK – 4**

**Unit -1**

Field Study: Exploration: Visiting Museums, Temples, Pre and Proto Historic Sites, Rock Art Sites, Coins study, Inscription studies and Excavation