

CIRCULAR :-

The Director, Alkesh Dinesh Mody Institute of Finance and Management Studies, the Principals of the affiliated colleges in Arts and Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance Education are hereby informed that the recommendation made by the joint Interdisciplinary Ad-hoc Committee in the Master of Arts in Numismatics and Archaeology Degree Course at its meeting held on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2007 vide Item No.4.7 and subsequently approved by the Management Council at its meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2007 vide Item No.17 and that, in accordance therewith, the M.A. in Numismatics and Archaeology Degree Course has instituted by the University from the academic year 2007-2008.

Further, that in exercise of powers conferred upon the Management Council under Section 54(1) and 55 (1) of the Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994 it has passed Ordinances 5712 and 5713 and Regulations 5746, 5747, 5748 and 5749 including syllabi relating to the M.A. in Numismatics and Archeology Degree as per Appendix and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2007-2008.

MUMBAI-400 032

18<sup>th</sup> July, 2007

for I/c. REGISTRAR

To,  
The Director, Alkesh Dinesh Mody Institute of Finance and Management Studies, the Principals of the affiliated colleges in Arts and Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance Education.

A.C./4.7/12.06.2007

M.C./17/15.06.2007

No.UG/318-A of 2007, MUMBAI-400 032

18<sup>th</sup> July, 2007

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to :-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Arts
- 2) The Chairman, the joint Interdisciplinary Ad-hoc Committee in the Master of Arts in Numismatics and Archaeology Degree Course

for I/c. REGISTRAR

Copy to :-

The Director, Board of College and University Development, the Deputy Registrar (Eligibility and Migration Section), the Director of Students Welfare, the Executive Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, the P.A. to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the Registrar and the Assistant Registrar, Administrative sub-center, Ratnagiri for information.

The Officer on Special Duty and Controller of Examinations (10 copies), the Finance and Accounts Officer (2 copies), the Record Section (5 copies), Publications Section (5 copies), the Deputy Registrar, Enrolment, Eligibility and Migration Section (3 copies), the Deputy Registrar, Statistical Unit (2 copies), the Deputy Registrar (Accounts Section), Vidyanaagari (2 copies), the Deputy Registrar, Affiliation Section (2 copies), the Director, Institute of Distance Education, (10 copies) the Director University Computer Center (IDE Building), Vidyanaagari, (2 copies) the Deputy Registrar (Special Cell), the Deputy Registrar, (PRO), the Assistant Registrar, Academic Authorities Unit (2 copies) and the Assistant Registrar, Executive Authorities Unit (2 copies). They are requested to treat this as action taken report on the concerned resolution adopted by the Academic Council referred to in the above Circular and that the separate Action Taken Report will be sent in this connection. the Assistant Registrar Constituent Colleges Unit (2 copies), BUCT (1 copy), the Deputy Account, Unit V (1 copy), the In-charge Director, Centralize Computing Facility (1 copy), the Receptionist (1 copy), the Telephone Operator (1 copy), the Secretary MUASA (1 copy), the

**University of Mumbai**



**Syllabus for the  
Master of Arts In  
Numismatics and Archaeology  
Degree Course**

**(With effect form the academic year 2007-2008)**

# University of Mumbai

## **Ordinances, Regulations and Syllabus relating to the M. A. Degree Course in Numismatics and Archaeology.**

### **O 5712 Title of the Course:**

**M. A. in Numismatics and Archaeology**

### **O 5713 Eligibility**

A candidate to be being eligible for admission to the course of study leading to the degree in Master of Arts (M.A.) in Numismatics and Archaeology, must have passed the Graduate Examination (B.A., B.Com, B.Sc., or equivalent thereof) of this university or of any other university recognized as equivalent there to. In case of a candidate from any other faculty than Arts (B.A.), the Department/Institution offering the course conducts a test for change of faculty.

### **R 5746 Duration of the Course**

The M.A. Degree Course in Numismatics and Archaeology will be of two years' duration. Each year will consist of 4 (Four) Papers of 100 Marks each, totaling to 8 (Eight) Papers for both the years (Parts I & II).

For examination, each paper will consist of 100 marks. The course will be open to full-time regular students only and not to the external students.

### **R 5747 Teachers' Qualifications:**

Experts of the subjects and/or as per the norms of the University.



R 5748 Scheme of Papers

| Paper                                    | Subject                                                                                          | Internal Assessment | University Exam | Total Marks |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <b>M. A. (Part I)</b>                    |                                                                                                  |                     |                 |             |
| I                                        | Foundation in Archaeology and Numismatics                                                        | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| II                                       | Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography                                                | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| III                                      | Coinage of Ancient India, up to AD 640                                                           | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| IV                                       | Coinage of Medieval India, up to AD 1200                                                         | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| <b>Total Marks</b>                       |                                                                                                  |                     |                 | <b>400</b>  |
| <b>M. A. (Part II)</b>                   |                                                                                                  |                     |                 |             |
| V                                        | Coinage of the Sultanates and the Mughals                                                        | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| VI                                       | Coinage and Currency of the Pre Colonial & Colonial India, Princely States and Republic of India | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| VII                                      | Trade Relations of India with other countries and their Coinage                                  | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| VIII                                     | Tools of Historical Archaeology                                                                  | 30                  | 70              | 100         |
| <b>Total Marks (for Part I &amp; II)</b> |                                                                                                  |                     |                 | <b>800</b>  |

### *Objectives*

The broad objectives of the M. A. in Numismatics and Archaeology program is to impart to the students, instructions and training in various aspects of Numismatics and Archaeology and provide them with opportunities to develop skills and obtain knowledge in order to meet the requirements of the society and the nation in particular and the society at the international level in general.

### *Procedure for Admission*

Candidates seeking admission to M.A. course shall apply on a prescribed form. The application form duly filled in by the candidate in his/her own hand writing and a passport-size photograph affixed thereon together with the attested copies of necessary documents.

### *Scheme of Instruction*

- **Papers:** There shall be 4 (four) Papers each in each Part/year (I and II).
- **Lectures/Practicals:** There will be 20-25 hours/week or as per the guidelines of the University.
- **Instruction:** The Medium of Instruction shall be in English. The candidate is allowed to write the examination in English or in regional language/s as approved by the University.
- **Scheme of Examination and Evaluation:**
  - There shall be University examination at the end of each academic year (March/October),
  - The details of the scheme of examination are given below:

| Course | Duration | Part | No. of Papers | Maximum marks |
|--------|----------|------|---------------|---------------|
| M. A.  | 2 Years  | I    | 1-4           | 400           |
|        |          | II   | 5-8           | 400           |

- Each paper will be for 100 marks - Internal Assessment for 30 marks and Annual Examination for 70 marks. The Annual Examination will be conducted by the University for 2-½ hours duration.

# University of Mumbai

## M. A. (Part I)

Scheme of courses of study for M.A. degree in Numismatics and Archaeology (Part I), to come into force with effect from July 2007.

### Syllabus

|           |                                                     |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Paper I   | : Foundation in Archaeology and Numismatics         |
| Paper II  | : Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography |
| Paper III | : Coinage of Ancient India, up to AD 640            |
| Paper IV  | : Coinage of Medieval India, up to AD 1200          |

### Detailed Syllabus

#### Paper I: Foundation in Archaeology and Numismatics

| Module | Topic                                                                              |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | The origin and growth of integrated disciplines of archaeology and numismatics in: |
| 1.1    | India                                                                              |
| 1.2    | Rest of the World                                                                  |
| 2      | Contemporary studies and recent growth of archaeology and numismatics in India.    |
| 2.1    | Contemporary studies                                                               |
| 2.2    | Recent Growth                                                                      |
| 3      | International numismatic environment:                                              |
| 3.1    | Awards & fellowships                                                               |
| 3.2    | Associations                                                                       |
| 3.3    | Publications                                                                       |
| 4      | Numismatics as Commerce:                                                           |
| 4.1    | Government and private enterprise                                                  |
| 4.2    | As an alternative source of investment                                             |
| 4.3    | Trading & auctions                                                                 |
| 4.4    | Coin Portfolio - Management and Analysis                                           |
| 4.5    | Grading and Valuation of numismatic items                                          |
| 5      | Statutory provisions regarding Numismatic and other Archaeological Antiquities     |
| 5.1    | Treasure Trove Act                                                                 |
| 5.2    | Antiquities and Art Treasures Act                                                  |
| 6      | Numismatics in archaeological context:                                             |
| 6.1    | Literary Sources & Folk traditions                                                 |



|      |                                                                              |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6.2  | Chance Discoveries and other discoveries                                     |
| 6.3  | Explorations                                                                 |
| 6.4  | Various types of excavations like vertical and horizontal                    |
| 7    | Methods and scope of archaeology with special reference to Field Archaeology |
| 7.1  | Methods of Field Archaeology                                                 |
| 7.2  | Scope                                                                        |
| 8    | Methods of New Archaeology and Interpretation of archaeological data         |
| 8.1  | Methods                                                                      |
| 8.2  | Interpretation                                                               |
| 9    | Conservation and Preservation of archaeological antiquities                  |
| 9.1  | Conservation                                                                 |
| 9.2  | Preservation                                                                 |
| 10   | Application of Digital Technology in archaeology and numismatics             |
| 10.1 | Photography                                                                  |
| 10.2 | Sketches                                                                     |
| 10.3 | Computers                                                                    |
| 10.4 | Internet                                                                     |

### Reference Books

- Aitken, M. J., *Science based Dating in Archaeology*.
- Atkinson, R. J. C., *Field Archaeology*.
- Barker, P., *Techniques of Archaeological Excavation*.
- Bhandarkar, D R (1921). *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*. Delhi: Asian Educational Service reprint.
- Bhatt, S K (1998). *Nishka- The Rig Vedic Money*. Indore: Academy of Indian Numismatics and Sigillography.
- Brothwell, D. et al, *Science in Archaeology*.
- Childe, V. G., *A short introduction to archaeology*.
- Dancey, W. S., *Archaeological Field Methods*.
- Daniel, G., *Hundred and Fifty years of Archaeology*.
- Gupta, P L, ed (1987). *Numismatics and Archaeology*. Nasik: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.
- Miehels, Joseph, *Dating Methods in Archaeology*.
- Roy, S., *The Story of Indian Archaeology*.
- Wheeler, R. E. M., *Archaeology from Earth*.
- The Antiquities and Art Treasures (Act No. 52 of 1952) with Rules, 1973 and Notifications*. Delhi: Delhi Law House.

**Paper II: Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography**

| Module    | Topic                                                               |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Writing systems of the World:                                       |
| 1.1       | India                                                               |
| 1.2       | Rest of the World                                                   |
| <b>2</b>  | Antiquity of writing in:                                            |
| 2.1       | India                                                               |
| 2.2       | Indian subcontinent                                                 |
| <b>3</b>  | Materials and techniques of writing                                 |
| 3.1       | Materials                                                           |
| 3.2       | Techniques                                                          |
| <b>4</b>  | Origin of Kharoshthi script                                         |
| 4.1       | Origin                                                              |
| 4.2       | Development                                                         |
| 4.3       | Decipherment                                                        |
| <b>5</b>  | Topography of Kharoshthi script                                     |
| 5.1       | System of writing                                                   |
| 5.2       | Topography                                                          |
| <b>6</b>  | Origin of Brahmi script                                             |
| 6.1       | Origin in India                                                     |
| 6.2       | Origin elsewhere                                                    |
| 6.3       | Earliest evidences in India and in rest of South Asia               |
| 6.4       | Decipherment                                                        |
| <b>7</b>  | Topography of Brahmi script                                         |
| 7.1       | System of writing                                                   |
| 7.2       | Topography                                                          |
| <b>8</b>  | Development of Brahmi script through ages and regions of South Asia |
| 8.1       | North India                                                         |
| 8.2       | South India                                                         |
| 8.3       | Western India                                                       |
| 8.4       | Eastern India                                                       |
| 8.5       | Afghanistan                                                         |
| 8.6       | Ceylon and other countries                                          |
| <b>9</b>  | Various types of Brahmi scripts                                     |
| 9.1       | Pre-Mauryan Brahmi                                                  |
| 9.2       | Mauryan Brahmi                                                      |
| 9.3       | Kshatrapa Brahmi                                                    |
| 9.4       | Gupta Brahmi                                                        |
| 9.5       | Post Gupta Brahmi                                                   |
| 9.6       | Kutila Brahmi                                                       |
| 9.7       | Sharada Brahmi                                                      |
| <b>10</b> | Transformation of Brahmi into Devanagari and other Indian scripts   |
| 10.1      | Devanagari (Nagari)                                                 |
| 10.2      | Gurumukhi                                                           |



|      |                                            |
|------|--------------------------------------------|
| 10.3 | Bangla                                     |
| 10.4 | Gujarati                                   |
| 10.5 | Tamil                                      |
| 10.6 | Other important modern scripts             |
| 11   | Introduction to Arabic and Persian Scripts |
| 11.1 | Arabic script                              |
| 11.2 | Persian script                             |

### Reference Books

- Bhattacharya, H K (1959). *The Language and Scripts of Ancient India*. Calcutta: Bani Prakashan.
- Bright, William (1990). Written and Spoken Languages in South Asia. In his *Language Variation in South Asia*. New York: Oxford University Press.
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- Burnell, A.C. (1878). *Elements of South Indian Palaeography*. London.
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- Gelb, I.J. (1963). *A Study of Writing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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- Ojha, G.H., *Bharatiya Prachin Lipimala* (Hindi). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
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- Upasak, C S (1960). *The History and Palaeography of Mauryan Brahmi Script*. Patna: Nava Nalanda Mahavidyalaya.
- Verma, T. P. (1971). *The Palaeography of Brahmi Script in North India*. Varanasi: Siddhartha Prakashan.
- Wakankar, L S (1968). *Ganesh-Vidya: The Traditional Indian Approach to Phonetic Writing*. Bombay: Script Study Group.
- Walawalkar, A B (1951). *Pre-Ashokan Brahmi: A Study on the Origin of Indian Alphabet*. Bombay: Muni Brothers.

**Paper III: Coinage of Ancient India, up to AD 640**

| Module | Topic                                                                  |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Introduction of money and antiquity of coinage in:                     |
| 1.1    | South Asia                                                             |
| 1.2    | Surrounding regions                                                    |
| 2      | Literary references of early coins in India with special reference to: |
| 2.1    | <i>Arthashastra</i> of Kautilya                                        |
| 2.2    | <i>Ashtadhyayi</i> of Panini                                           |
| 2.3    | <i>Angavijja</i>                                                       |
| 3      | Punch-marked coinage during the Magadha-Maurya and Post Maurya era     |
| 3.1    | Janapada Punch-marked                                                  |
| 3.2    | Imperial Punch-marked                                                  |
| 3.3    | Provincial Punch-marked                                                |
| 3.4    | Uninscribed Cast Coinage                                               |
| 4      | Coinage of Foreign Invaders:                                           |
| 4.1    | Indo-Bactrians and Indo-Greeks                                         |
| 4.2    | Indo-Scythians                                                         |
| 4.3    | Indo-Parthians                                                         |
| 5      | Tribal/Indigenous Coinage of:                                          |
| 5.1    | Republican States ( <i>Ganas</i> and <i>Janapadas</i> )                |
| 5.2    | Monarchies ( <i>Rajavamsas</i> )                                       |
| 5.3    | City-States ( <i>Nagaras</i> )                                         |
| 6      | Coinage of the:                                                        |
| 6.1    | Kushanas                                                               |
| 6.2    | Satavahanas                                                            |
| 6.3    | Western Kshatrapas                                                     |
| 7      | Coinage of the:                                                        |
| 7.1    | Gupta Empire                                                           |
| 7.2    | Contemporary dynasties                                                 |
| 8      | Post Gupta Coinage of northern India:                                  |
| 8.1    | Palas and Shashanka                                                    |
| 8.2    | Traikutakas, Valabhis                                                  |
| 8.3    | Maukharis and Kalachuris                                               |
| 9      | Ancient Coinage of southern India:                                     |
| 9.1    | Pandyas                                                                |
| 9.2    | Cheras                                                                 |
| 9.3    | Pallavas                                                               |
| 9.4    | Vishnukundins, etc.                                                    |
| 10     | Minting Technology of ancient Indian coins                             |
| 10.1   | Punch-marked technique                                                 |
| 10.2   | Cast technique                                                         |
| 10.3   | Die-Struck technique                                                   |



## Reference Books

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- Chattopadhyaya, B (1977). *Coins and Currency System in South India, c. AD 225-1300*. New Delhi.
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- Sarma, I K (1980). *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Senior, R C (2001). *Indo-Scythian Coins and History, vol. I-III*. London: Classical Numismatic Group.
- Shrava, Satya (1985). *The Kushana Numismatics*. Delhi: Pranava Prakashan.
- Shrimali, K M (1985). *History of Panchala, vols. I-II*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.



**Paper IV: Coinage of Medieval India, up to AD 1200**

| Module | Topic                                                                                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Medieval coinage of the Indo-Sassanian type minted by various dynasties in north India:                  |
| 1.1    | Gurjara-Pratiharas                                                                                       |
| 1.2    | Chalukyas of Gujarat and Vaghelas of Gujarat                                                             |
| 1.3    | Shilaharas of Konkan                                                                                     |
| 2      | Medieval coinages of North India:                                                                        |
| 2.1    | Yadavas of Tribhuvanagiri (Bayana)                                                                       |
| 2.2    | Tomaras of Delhi, Chauhans of Shakambhari and Ajmer, Chauhanas of Ajmer, Jajapellas of Nalapura (Narwar) |
| 2.3    | Chauhanas of Ranthambhor, Gahadavalas of Kanauj and Kashi                                                |
| 3      | Medieval coinages of Central India:                                                                      |
| 3.1    | Kalachuris of Tripuri, Kalachuris of Ratnapura                                                           |
| 3.2    | Chandellas of Jajakabhukti                                                                               |
| 3.3    | Paramaras of Malwa                                                                                       |
| 4      | Medieval coinages of southern India:                                                                     |
| 4.1    | Hoyasalas, Chalukyas of Kalyan, Kadambas of Goa, Hangal Kadambas                                         |
| 4.2    | Alupas, Yadavas of Devagiri, Gangas                                                                      |
| 4.3    | Cholas, etc.                                                                                             |
| 5      | Medieval issues of Afghanistan:                                                                          |
| 5.1    | Turks                                                                                                    |
| 5.2    | Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara                                                                       |
| 6      | Introduction of Islamic currency into India:                                                             |
| 6.1    | Amirs of Sind, Arab Governors of Sind                                                                    |
| 6.2    | Amirs of Multan                                                                                          |
| 7      | Shahi derivative coinage in Afghanistan                                                                  |
| 7.1    | Dehliwals or Jitals                                                                                      |
| 8      | Coinage of the Yaminids of Ghazni and the Punjab (Ghaznavids)                                            |
| 8.1    | The Ghazni Sultanate                                                                                     |
| 9      | Numismatic Forgeries:                                                                                    |
| 9.1    | Contemporary forgeries (official and unofficial from mints/market)                                       |
| 9.2    | Modern and recent forgeries (to cheat experts and collectors in last two centuries)                      |
| 9.3    | Replicas                                                                                                 |
| 9.4    | Copies and Imitations                                                                                    |

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**M. A. Part II**

Scheme of courses of study for M. A. degree in Numismatics and Archaeology (Part II), to come into force with effect from July 2008.

### Syllabus

- Paper V: Coinage of the Sultanates and the Mughals  
 Paper VI: Coinage and Currency of the Pre Colonial & Colonial India, Princely States and Republic of India  
 Paper VII: Trade Relations of India with other countries and their Coinage  
 Paper VIII: Tools of Historical Archaeology

## Detailed Syllabus

### Paper V Coinage of the Sultanates and the Mughals

| Module   | Topic                                       |
|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | Sultanate Coinages of North India:          |
| 1.1      | Delhi Sultanate                             |
| 1.2      | Jaunpur Sultanate                           |
| 1.3      | Kashmir Sultanate                           |
| 1.4      | Kalpi Sultanate                             |
| <b>2</b> | Sultanate Coinages of Eastern India:        |
| 2.1      | Bengal Sultanate                            |
| 2.2      | Arakan Rajas                                |
| <b>3</b> | Sultanate Coinages of Western India:        |
| 3.1      | Gujarat Sultanate                           |
| 3.2      | Malwa Sultanate                             |
| 3.3      | Sind Sultans                                |
| 3.4      | Khandesh Sultanate                          |
| <b>4</b> | Sultanate Coinages of the Deccan:           |
| 4.1      | Gulbarga Sultanate                          |
| 4.2      | Ahmadnagar Sultanate                        |
| 4.3      | Bijapur Sultanate                           |
| 4.4      | Bidar Sultanate                             |
| 4.5      | Golkonda Sultanate                          |
| <b>5</b> | Sultanate Coinages of South India:          |
| 5.1      | Madura Sultanate                            |
| <b>6</b> | Coins and currency of the Mughals:          |
| 6.1      | Imperial Mughals                            |
| 6.2      | Later Mughals                               |
| <b>7</b> | Literary sources for the Sultanate coinage: |
| 7.1      | Royal Accounts                              |
| 7.2      | Other sources                               |
| <b>8</b> | Literary sources for the Mughal coinage:    |

|     |                     |
|-----|---------------------|
| 8.1 | Royal Accounts      |
| 8.2 | Traveler's Accounts |

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### Chapter VI - Coinage and Currency of the Pre Colonial & Colonial India, Princely States and Republic of India

| Module | Topic                                                |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Coinage of late Medieval Kingdoms of Northern India: |
| 1.1    | The Rohilas, the Bangash Nawabs                      |
| 1.2    | The Sikhs, the Dogras of Jammu                       |
| 1.3    | The Amirs of Sind                                    |
| 2      | Coinage of the Great Marathas:                       |
| 2.1    | The Marathas under Shivaji Maharaj                   |
| 2.2    | The Peshwas and the Bhonslas                         |
| 3      | Coinage of late Medieval Kingdoms of Eastern India:  |
| 3.1    | Assam                                                |
| 3.2    | Cooch Behar                                          |
| 3.3    | Jaintiapur                                           |
| 3.4    | Manipur and Tripura                                  |
| 4      | Coinage of late Medieval Kingdoms of South India:    |
| 4.1    | Vijayanagara Empire                                  |



|      |                                                           |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.2  | Mysore under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan                   |
| 5    | Coinage and Currency of the European powers:              |
| 5.1  | Indo-Danish                                               |
| 5.2  | Indo-Dutch                                                |
| 5.3  | Indo-French                                               |
| 5.4  | Indo-Portuguese                                           |
| 6    | Coinage of the British                                    |
| 6.1  | English East India Company, British Colonial coins        |
| 6.2  | Regal British coinage in India                            |
| 7    | Development of Paper Currency in India with reference to: |
| 7.1  | Private and Presidency Banks                              |
| 7.2  | Government of India issues                                |
| 7.3  | Reserve Bank of India issues                              |
| 8    | Coinage and currency of Princely States of India          |
| 8.1  | Princely States of Northern India                         |
| 8.2  | Princely States of Eastern India                          |
| 8.3  | Princely States of Southern India                         |
| 8.4  | Princely States of Western India                          |
| 9    | Other important Numismatic objects:                       |
| 9.1  | Tokens                                                    |
| 9.2  | Seals and Sealings                                        |
| 9.3  | Paper Money                                               |
| 10   | Currency of Republic of India                             |
| 10.1 | Coinage                                                   |
| 10.2 | Paper Currency                                            |

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## Page VII Trade Relations of India with other countries and their Coinage

| Module    | Topic                                                                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Definition and scope of the subject                                                |
| 1.1       | Introduction and scope                                                             |
| 1.2       | Importance                                                                         |
| <b>2</b>  | Trade of Indus-Valley civilization with neighboring countries in the Indian Ocean: |
| 2.1       | Trade and trade centers                                                            |
| 2.2       | Importance of seals and sealings in the Indus-Valley Trade                         |
| <b>3</b>  | Archaeology of trade centers of peninsular India:                                  |
| 3.1       | Khambhat, Bharuch, Kamrej                                                          |
| 3.2       | Sopara, Kalyan, Junnar, Chaul                                                      |
| 3.3       | Karur and Arikamedu                                                                |
| <b>4</b>  | Archaeological evidence of mints in India:                                         |
| 4.1       | Mints known through excavations                                                    |
| 4.2       | Mints known through explorations                                                   |
| <b>5</b>  | Archaeological evidence of coins in India:                                         |
| 5.1       | Coins in stratified strata                                                         |
| 5.2       | Coin Hoards in excavations                                                         |
| <b>6</b>  | Ancient European coins found, imitated and copied in India:                        |
| 6.1       | Stray finds and coin hoards                                                        |
| 6.2       | Maritime trade with the Romans                                                     |
| <b>7</b>  | Ancient Asian coins found in India:                                                |
| 7.1       | Stray finds and coin hoards                                                        |
| 7.2       | Ceylon and other countries                                                         |
| <b>8</b>  | Medieval Asian coins found, imitated and copied in India:                          |
| 8.1       | Ceylon, Java, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia                                  |
| 8.2       | China                                                                              |
| 8.3       | Umayyad and Abbasid coins of Iran                                                  |
| <b>9</b>  | Modern European coins found, imitated and copied in India:                         |
| 9.1       | Maria Theresa Dollar                                                               |
| 9.2       | Venetian Ducats                                                                    |
| <b>10</b> | Evidence of foreign coins in Indian Society:                                       |
| 10.1      | Epigraphic evidence                                                                |
| 10.2      | Literary evidence                                                                  |



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| Module | Topic                                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Definition and scope of the subject                          |
| 1.1    | Introduction and scope                                       |
| 1.2    | Importance                                                   |
| 2      | Brief review of archaeology of Proto-Historic India:         |
| 2.1    | Indus-Valley civilization                                    |
| 2.2    | Chalcolithic cultures                                        |
| 2.3    | Iron Age                                                     |
| 3      | Urbanization, State Formation and Coinage in Historic India: |
| 3.1    | Role of Money                                                |
| 3.2    | Urbanization                                                 |
| 3.3    | State Formation                                              |
| 4      | Archaeology of Early Historic Period:                        |
| 4.1    | Painted Grey Ware                                            |
| 4.2    | Northern Black Polished Ware                                 |
| 5      | Archaeology of Gupta-Vakataka Period (AD 300-700)            |
| 5.1    | Archaeology and sculptures of Gupta Era                      |
| 5.2    | Contemporary dynasties                                       |
| 6      | Archaeology of Post-Gupta Period:                            |
| 6.1    | Northern India                                               |
| 6.2    | The Deccan                                                   |
| 6.3    | South India                                                  |
| 7      | Numismatics as a source of Historiography:                   |
| 7.1    | Political History                                            |
| 7.2    | Social History                                               |
| 7.3    | Economic History                                             |
| 7.4    | Religious History                                            |
| 7.5    | Lingual History.                                             |
| 8      | Numismatics as a tool in Historical archaeology:             |
| 8.1    | Dating the trenches                                          |
| 8.2    | Theorization of the cultures                                 |
| 9      | Epigraphy as a tool in historical archaeology:               |
| 9.1    | Political History                                            |
| 9.2    | Social History                                               |
| 9.3    | Economic History                                             |
| 9.4    | Religious History                                            |
| 9.5    | Lingual History                                              |
| 10     | Palaeography as a tool in dating and deciphering coins       |
| 10.1   | Decipherment                                                 |
| 10.2   | Dating                                                       |

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## R5749 Standard of Passing

To be eligible to pass in a paper, a student should secure minimum pass marks, i.e., 40% marks in the University examination. The minimum marks for Internal Assessment is 12 and for the final examination is 28. In case of failure in external examination, the internal assessment marks scored by the candidate will be carried over and they have to give only the University examination. In case of failure in Internal Assessment, the Department/Institution should conduct the assessment.

- Internal assessment of all the concerned papers will cover assignments, practicals and/or viva voce;
- The Faculty Member-in-charge shall notify in the first week of each academic year, the schedule of internal assessment containing details of assignments, practicals, etc.
- The Faculty Member-in-charge may decide to assign practicals, assignments and viva voce to candidates who absent themselves for the above, only if s/he is convinced that the absence of the candidate is on valid grounds within the duration of that academic year.