



THE IMPORTANCE OF NUMISMATICS STUDY IN THE FIELD OF HISTORY SUBJECT IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

**Miss. Afsana Harun Maneri And **Mrs. (Dr) P.S. Patankar*

**Department of Education, Shivaji University, Kolhapur*

***Head, Department of Education, Shivaji University, Kolhapur,*

Abstract :

The study of past events, particular in human affairs it's called History. We get information about History from the study of various historical sources. The sources of History are: Literacy Accounts, Historical accounts of scholars written on paper, Historical accounts by foreign traveler, Archeological Sources etc. In the Archeological Sources: Coins (Numismatics), Artifacts and Objects, Monuments, Inscriptions, Others. These are a very important sources of History.

The purpose of this study "The Importance of Numismatics Study in The Field of History Subject in Education" offers the students in every level of education with focus on the goals of the Numismatics study of History and its importance in education. Now a days Government included the Numismatics study topics, lesson or separate paper in all History curriculum. Also, there is an emphasis on preserving the national heritage through Numismatic awareness. Through this education student will be getting a lot of knowledge of history, different skills to develop our self for face the future challenges; students will be also getting a lot of opportunities in the field of Numismatics. Considering the broad view of the history of the students, the importance of creating awareness about the conservation of Historical Numismatics sources and materials, considering the historical awareness consciousness development and the future citizen of the country. Considering all these things, the Numismatics history, through this syllabus, is designed to create the knowledge for students to overcome the present and face the past in the background of the past.

Objectives of paper :

1. *To analysis of Numismatics content from the History curriculum of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.*
2. *To find the information about Numismatics sources of History for the students based on Numismatics study.*
3. *To describe the importance of Numismatics studies in Education for students.*
4. *To give the knowledge about useful skills and the different opportunities in the field of Numismatics study to the student by Numismatics Education.*

Key words : *History, Numismatics Study, Education.*

Copyright © 2022 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.



Introduction :

The study of past events, particular in human affairs it's called History. We get information about History from the study of various historical sources. The sources of History are: Literacy Accounts, Historical accounts of scholars written on paper, Historical accounts by foreign traveler, Archeological Sources etc. In the Archeological Sources: Coins (Numismatics), Artifacts and Objects, Monuments, Inscriptions, Others. These are a very important sources of History.

The purpose of this study "The Importance of Numismatics Study in The Field of History Subject in Education" offers the students in every level of education with focus on the goals of the numismatics study of History and its importance in education. Now a days Government included the numismatics study topics, lesson or separate paper in all history curriculum. Also, there is an emphasis on preserving the national heritage through numismatic awareness. Through this education student will be getting a lot of knowledge of history, different skills to develop our self for face the future challenges; students will be also getting a lot of opportunities in the field of Numismatics.

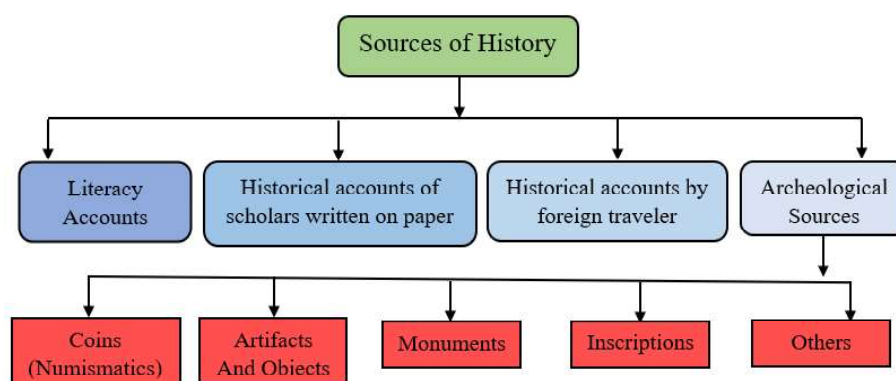
Considering the broad view of the history of the students, the importance of creating awareness about the conservation of historical numismatics sources and materials, considering the historical awareness consciousness development and the future citizen of the country. Considering all these things, the numismatics history, through this syllabus, is designed to create the knowledge for students to overcome the present and face the past in the background of the past.

Objectives of paper :

1. To analysis of Numismatics content from the History curriculum of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.
2. To find the information about Numismatics sources of History for the students based on Numismatics study.
3. To describe the importance of Numismatics studies in Education for students.
4. To give the knowledge about useful skills and the different opportunities in the field of Numismatics study to the student by Numismatics Education.

History :

History is the memory, presentation, and explanation of past events or situations. We get information about History from the study of various historical sources.





The sources of History are: Literacy Accounts, Historical accounts of scholars written on paper, Historical accounts by foreign traveler, Archeological Sources etc. In the Archeological Sources: Coins (Numismatics), Artifacts and Objects, Monuments, Inscriptions, Others. These are a very important sources of History.








Numismatics Study :

Is the study or collection of currency including coins, tokens, paper money and related object. - Brainly.in

The analyse of Secondary history textbooks based with reference to Numismatics.

Std.	Lesson Name and No. and Sub-Chapter	Related Numismatics' Information (Dynasty, Types of Coins, Etc.)	Coin Metals	Some Coin Images Related Information	Shape of Coins
9 th	A. Tools of history a. Physical tools i. Coin ii. Museums	Coins from 1950 to the present Coins that convey the message of population control, Coins emphasizing the importance of agriculture and farmers -Collection of coins and notes	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, Brass, Aluminium, Stainless-Steel etc.		Circular, Square, 8 & 12 Scalloped, Hexagonal.
10 th	2. Historiography: Indian Tradition A. Early historical period (1st millennium BCE - 300 BCE) i. Historiography of ancient times	Gets important historical information -King period, Pedigree, Extension of state, Government, Political Events. A. Early historical period (1st millennium BCE 300 BCE) 1. Indian Punched mark Karshapana coins. 2. Uninscribed Cast Copper Coins. 3. Die struck coins. 3.1. Saurashtra die struck coins (5th century – 4th century BC) 3.2. Uninscribed Die struck coins (4th century BC). 4. Svama coins.	Silver, Gold, Bronze, Potin, Lead and Copper etc.		Circular, Square, Oblong, Irregular Shapes
		Classical period (300 BCE – 1100 CE) 1. Mauryan Empire 2. The Indo-Greeks 3. The Sakas (200 BCE – 400 CE) 4. Kanishka and Huvishka (100–200 CE)			


The analyse of Higher Secondary history textbooks based with reference to Numismatics.

Std.	Lesson Name and No. and Sub-Chapter	Related Numismatics' Information (Dynasty, Types of Coins, Etc.)	Coin Metals	Some Coin Images Related Information	Shape of Coins
11 th	7. India and Iran (Persia) 7.4 Iran's political and cultural influence	<p>- Cyrus II- There was no use of coins. Use of Silver Lydi (of specific weight) for exchange.</p> <p>-Coins were prevalent in Lydia conquered by Cyrus. It is called 'stator'. At that point, Cyrus also started striking coins.</p> <p>-Darius-I introduced the gold coin 'Daric' and the silver coin 'Siglos' with the image of holding his own bow. 1 daric = 12 sigloi</p> <p>-Along with these coins, coins of the Greek satraps of the Achaemenid Empire also remained in circulation. These coins were being taken out of the mold. These coins are likely to have an effect on the Indian coinage system.</p>	Silver, Gold etc.	<p>½ Stator Daric</p>  <p>Sigloi</p>  <p>Coins from the Achaemenid Empire</p> 	Circular, Shapeless.
	9 post-Mauryan India 9.3 Satvahana state system, literature, art and folk life.	This is a picture of a ship on the mudra of King Pulumavi from the first century BC. This picture on the mudra is indicative of the sea route of the Satavahana period.	Bronze, Potin, Lead and Copper etc.	<p>King Pulumavi Mudra with a picture of a ship</p> 	Circular, Shapeless.
	10 New Era in Indian History 10.2 Indo-Greek, Saka, Kushan	<p>The history of Indo-Greeks is mainly understood from their coins. Innovative items such as stamps, texts, images of kings, images of deities are his gifts to the Indian coinage tradition.</p> <p>Bactrian Greek gold coin - the image of the owl (symbol of the goddess Athena) figures of kingdoms and deities. Some of the coins in Bactria were of Greek origin.</p> <p>Kushan coins - the first kingdom to depict images of deities - Kharosthi script on coins, Shiva image - copper coin</p>	Silver, Gold, Copper, Bronze Etc.	<p>Bactrian Greek gold coins</p>  <p>Coins with the image of an owl</p>  <p>Bronze coin with image of Shiva</p> 	Circular, Shapeless.



<p>11. Monarchy in South India 11.2 Coins from South India</p>	<p>Maurya coins were in circulation in South India during the Maurya period. Pandya- After the decline of the Maurya's, the Pandya kings minted their own 'आहत coins', on which were carved figures like sun, horse, stupa, tree, fish. Cher - Cher coins have a bow and arrow on one side and an elephant on the other. Chola-Their tiger is the royal emblem on the coins. The coins were of gold and silver and the text was inscribed in Devanagari script. 'Rajaraja' - gold, silver and copper coins - the image of the king and the tiger on it. Many Roman coins are also found in the region due to trade with Rome. It is seen that the coins were stamped by the Indian kings and brought back into circulation.</p>	<p>Gold, Silver, Copper etc.</p>	<p>Maurya coins Pandya coins - sun, horse, stupa, tree, fish Cher coin Chol coin Rajaraja Chola coins Roman coins</p> 	<p>Circular, Square, Shapeless.</p>	
<p>12. India, countries in the Northwest and China 12.1 Ancient trade and cultural relations</p>	<p>Tamil Nadu-Roman coins found. Many coins have holes that determine the value of gold. Metal is more important than coins. 12.2 Period of Kushan Emperor Kanishka and after Kushan ruler.</p>	<p>Gold, Copper etc.</p>	<p>Roman Coins - Gold value Determining Holes</p> 	<p>Kanishka Coin - The most ancient image of Buddha and 'Boddo'</p> 	<p>Circular</p>
	<p>Kanishka - The oldest image of Buddha and the inscription 'Boddo' was inscribed on the coin.</p>				
<p>14. Sultanshahi of Delhi, Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdom 14.4 Trade and Commerce</p>	<p>Sultanshahi currency system - Coins are now engraved with the names of caliphs and sultans instead of images of gods and goddesses. On coins - year of coinage, place of mint etc. Began to be engraved in Arabic script. The standard 'tola' became popular for the weight of coins.</p>	<p>Gold, Silver, Copper etc.</p>	<p>Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah</p> 	<p>Circular, Square,</p>	
<p>12th 3. Indian and European colonialism 3.2 British 3.3 Dutch</p>	<p>British-In the latter 17th century, the British built a warehouse and fort at Madras-Chennai to protect the company. He started minting gold, silver, copper and alloy coins at this place. In 1669, the Company appointed Sir George Oxiden, President of Surat, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Mumbai, at Mumbai he started minting silver, copper and zinc coins. Dutch - In 1602, several Dutch companies came together and formed the United East India Company. Under it, the company also got the right to issue coins.</p>	<p>Gold, Silver, Cast Copper, Zinc and Alloy Etc.</p>	<p>British coins of the late 17th century Madras Presidency Bombay Presidency Bombay Presidency (Silver) Dutch coins</p> 	<p>Circular</p>	



Numismatics is the source of History :

Numismatics is considered to be the second most important source after inscriptions in the reconstruction of history. Coins are mostly found in the hoards while digging field or constructing a building, making a road, etc.

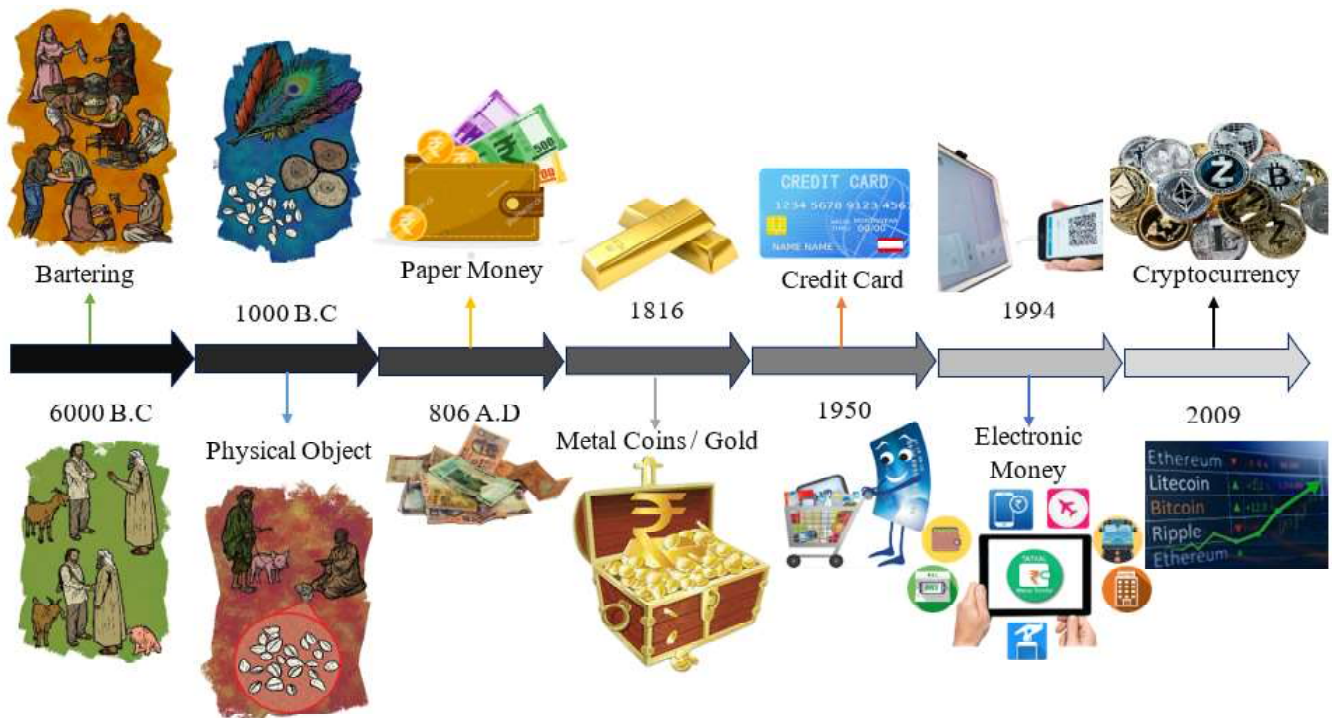
Numismatics is both a hobby and field of academics. As an academic field it deals with study of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money, and related objects. While as a hobby it is the collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money, and related objects.

In India the Numismatics study was started in the early 19th century by the British officer James Prinsep.

ANATOMY OF A COIN (PART OF THE COIN)



History Of Money Evaluation (Barter System to Current Currency System) :




Coinage of Numismatics study :

1. Early historic period (early 1st millennium BCE – 300 BCE)
2. Classical period (300 BCE – 1100 CE)
3. Middle Kingdoms (230 BCE – 1206 CE)
4. Late Medieval and Early Modern period (c. 1300–1858 CE)
5. British Colonial period (c. 1858–1947 CE)
6. Post-Independence (c. 1947 CE – present)

Important of Numismatics study :

Through the Numismatics is the study of various aspects of Indian history. Numismatics is an ancillary science to history.

Numismatics gives us information about:

- Different periods of history.
- Different types of coins provide the information about political, economic, religious, geographical and administrative history. Also, we had the knowledge about the different language, script, political period, coin size, weight, metal through the coins and currency.
- Coins helped in the decipherment of the alphabets of our Ancient Indian scripts- Brahmi and Kharosthi.
- The image on the coin, the engraving, shows the sovereignty of the monarchy as far as art is concerned.
- Numismatics reveals facts and customs of the period of that coin.
- Every dynasty and every ruler tried to develop their style of coinage.
- The style of their coinage tells us about their beliefs, religion, and reveals traits of their personality.
- Sometimes, Archaeologists found coins from different kingdoms.
- It helps us understand the trade relations and communication between kingdoms.



The information about useful skills and the different opportunities to the student by education of history based on Numismatics study.

Useful Skills	Opportunities in the Numismatics field
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis Of Past Events - Creative And Critical Thinking - Find Out the Specific Cause and Effect in Numismatics events. - Motivation. - Hard Work. - Goal Setting. - Initiative. - Problem Solving. - Co-Operation. - Evaluation. - Communication. - Collaboration. - Debate. - Script reading. - Innovative learning. - Promoting hobbies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Archaeologist, Numismatist, iconography, Idolist, artist, inscription writer, paleography, graphology expert, historian, - Coin information Publisher, coin-designer, coin reader. - Opportunities in media – i.e., writer, journalist, editor, author, coin-photographer, etc. - calligraphy expert - Screenwriter, Distributor, Controller, professor, Administrator, Coordinator in auction houses, Numismatist, Coin sorter, Calligraphy reader(scripophily), Coin collector, Researcher, Coin dealer, Auctioneer, Guide, Museum curators, Decipherer, Cataloguer, Coin/ currency valuer/grader, Metal finder, coin recognizer, Heritage Consultant, Content Writer, Resource person, etc.

Best Practices :

Brown, C. J., (1980), ‘The heritage of India series- The coins of India’, in this literature author explain in detail the coinage earliest to Mughal, give the more information about all coin’s series to useful for student and coin collectors. The book is set on 2 main objectives: - to describe the revolution of coin progress from ancient to modern times in detail. -to show the coins are very important for economic status, social aspect, and political advancement and source of history.

The author has thus analysed in detail the in-depth knowledge of coins, rulers and their kingdoms in each era.

Kokatanur, R. B., (2013), ‘An Introduction to Ancient Indian Coins’, wrote in this research Coins in history are just as important as inscriptions. They prove the information obtained from the literature. Coins are made of different metals such as gold, silver, copper or alloys as well as various legends and simple marks written on them. Coins are very important for reconstructing the history of ancient India. The dates on the coins are very valuable in the Indian chronology. The inscription on the coins gives information about the rulers who ruled over a particular region. Also, some coins show his personal performance.



The discovery of the same type of coin helps to determine the extent of different states in India in different places. There is an extension of the history of coins from ancient times to the present and it deals with economic history, The history of minting technology on it is illustrated by the images on those coins and the history of coin collecting **Singh, K., (2017)**, ‘Shaiva symbols on Punch-Marked Coins’, researcher have studied prehistory Indian coins. The researchers said that the coins are very tiny in dimension but gives a very unique information of historical evidences. Punch-marked coins are also knowing as prehistorical Indian coins on that marked a different sign and these are- six spokes wheel, Meru, Sun, Swastik, Fish, Flower, Trident, Nandi pada, Taurine, animals’ image and Geometry, etc. all signs have a won meaning - like some related social aspect, some economic, political, holy religious and some related Indian culture.

Objective of this paper is to study of these symbols through the hieroglyphic. Researcher explained about very important symbols of lord shiva and its importance in Indian culture.

Conclusion: Researcher interpret some sign found on coins which is shown the Indian farming scheme. Trident, mountain, Bull and Nandi pada etc. these all signs are related to lord shiva its religious.

Kaur, N., (2018), ‘The Journey of Indian Rupee starting with 1947 to Present’, researcher explained the Indian rupee’s history analysed till date starting with 1947 to current. To check the status of Indian currency starting with 1947 to current. Many geographical and political- commercial growth affected on 70 years country’s development. Check the rupee status in 1947. In 1992 same change in rupee so, country credit rating was upgraded on the level of international.

Through this research, researcher find the reactions to all questions- relation between economic cost and related that all things e.g., swelling scales, government duties, exchanging rate, rupee demand and supply rate, relation between sources and exchange rate, change in financial cost, state the current US Doller.

Conclusion: from the independence at the two times Indian rupee devaluation happened. Researcher tell us about the growth reasons of Indian rupee after 1947.e.g., needs exchanging system, mechanical growth and population etc. Described the impact on the economy from 1947 to current like- domestic founds, food-grain formation, growth of GDP, roads, foreign currency, Indian import and export duties. Finally, Researchers have suggested some solutions to the problems that may arise in the approaching future.

Majali, S., (2020), ‘ What Is the Difference Between Barter and Currency Systems?’ Explored in this article Barter economies differ from currency-based economies in many basic ways. Objective of this research the pros and cons of Barter and Currency System.

Bartering systems are those in which they use a particular commodity or service for trade without using money for exchange. So, in many ways it is different from the monetary economy. This system of bartering is done face to face between the two parties, this trade can be achieved with many through exchange. **Benefits of a Bartering System** -Since currency was not readily available in ancient times, it was useful in enabling the people as well as the country to function. **Disadvantages of a Bartering System-The main barrier to bartering systems are supply and demand. Another disadvantage of the bartering system is that it does not have the right system or pricing system for fair exchange.**



Currency systems use currency notes and coins as a medium for exchanging money in transactions. The currency system consists of units that recognize the values set for transactions in the domestic as well as foreign markets.

Benefits of Currency systems- The currency defined in the monetary system is a nationally accepted value. Since there is uniformity in all currency prices in the currency system financial transactions happen fast. **Disadvantages of Currency systems** - One of the major problems is that the country's currency is often devalued outside the country. Finding of this both the bartering system and the currency system have advantages and disadvantages.

Singh, P., (2020), 'A Glimpse into The Past Numismatics: Cultural Heritage of Incredible India', explained that from the cultural heritage that the country enjoys, that information reveals the country to in front of all in a very good way. E.g., past development of the country, its ancient period. There is a lot of knowledge available to you through coins. A coin is a piece of metal that is the legal measure of the value determined by the law of that particular part. Numismatics is the study of currency and their related components scientific way.

Finally, the researcher explains through coin study that the history of India is exciting, vast and mysterious.

Conclusion :

History is the study of the past but it is capable of shaping the present. History helps students know where we come from, how the past has shaped us, and how we can shape the future. History makes students all-round individuals who accumulate a balanced understanding of both the past and present. Because we ourselves make history every day, the study of it helps us in knowing what our forefathers did in the past and whether or not it was right.

Numismatics study is very useful to all level of education with the great future opportunities. An old coin (or currency) is a window to history. And now it makes for good investment, too. At the last governments think about the students because today's students are tomorrows brighten star, and purpose of this apply the great, innovative, attractive outcome-based History Numismatics curriculum for every educational level. Numismatics curriculum gives a lot of knowledge as well as correct path of excellent opportunities to the student.

References :

1. **Berg, C., (2018),** 'Why Study History? An Examination of Undergraduate Students' Notions and Perceptions about History', DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.27068.90248/1, Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication>
2. **Brown, C. J., (1980),** 'The heritage of India series- The coins of India', London: Oxford University Press New York, Toronto, Melbourne.
3. **Kaur, N., (2018),** 'The Journey of Indian Rupee from 1947 to Present', Retrieved from: <https://www.researchgate.net>, Vol.8, Issue- 6, P:19-33, ISSN 2250-0588.
4. **Kokatanur, R. B., (2013),** 'An Introduction to Ancient Indian Coins', Retrieved from: <http://www.srjis.com>, Vol-III, I-XVI, P-2545-2551, ISSN-2278-8808.



5. **Majali, S., (2020),** ‘ *What Is the Difference Between Barter and Currency Systems?* ’ Retrieved from: <https://www.sahelmajaliblog.com/what-is-the-difference-between-barter-and-currency-systems>.
6. **Singh, K., (2017),** ‘ *Shaiva symbols on Punch-Marked Coins* ’, Retrieved from: <https://ijrcs.org/wp-content/uploads/201709051.pdf>.
7. **Singh, P., (2020),** ‘ *A Glimpse into The Past Numismatics: Cultural Heritage of Incredible India* ’, Retrieved from: <https://www.csirs.org.in> Vol.8, Issue-3, ISSN: 2347-7660 (P),2454-1818 (O).
8. “**Numismatics And Coins: For Bigginers**” (2012 Dec. 23) <http://republicindiacoin.blogspot.com/2012/12/numismatics-and-coins-for-bigginers.html>.
 “**What is the History?**” (n. d.) <https://historyflame.com/what-is-numismatics-in-history>.

Cite This Article:

Miss. Afsana Harun Maneri And Mrs. (Dr) P.S. Patankar, (2022). The Importance of Numismatics Study in the Field of History Subject in Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal, XI (I),128-138