



GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITY

Accredited with A+ grade by NAAC

DHAROHAR – Center for Indian Knowledge System

• FLYER OF THE COURSE :



Gujarat Technological University

INTERNATIONAL INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITY

Dharohar – GTU Center for Indian Knowledge System

And Research For Resurgence Foundation, Nagpur



तपोमूलं हि साधनम्
Research is the Root of all Quest

Indian Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management (IHCTM)

Online 1 Year PG Diploma Course



Key points and Units:

- Understanding Heritage and Cultural Tourism
- Natural Heritage & Management
- Architectural, Cultural Heritage & Management
- Hand-on experience working in National-International Agencies working in Heritage and Tourism Field
- Eligibility – Graduation in any discipline
- Starting date: 1st June 2022 (Time: Weekend Days)
(Time: Saturday 18 to 20 PM, Sunday 11 to 13 and 18 to 20 PM)
Last Paper is Practical so total 270 Hrs. Teaching
- Session – Online through Google Meet App, 2 Sessions per week, 105 minutes lecture + 15 minutes question & Answer (18 Credit Course)
- Enrolment Process – Online Admission and online payment
- Assessment of Students – Online Written Exam(MCQ)
- Study Material in E-Book Format
- Language of the course – Hindi + English
- Video Recording will be provided in case of absence
- Course Fees: Rs. 7000/- (20% Discount for GTU students/Faculty/Alumni)
- For asking Syllabus WhatsApp on 7875790134
- Contact Details: 9824642969, 9405048556, 9225666627
- For Registration Click here: <https://forms.gle/R9KFKDTGfWgmjh5U7>

REPORT

PG Diploma in Indian Heritage and Culture Tourism Management

The Course was started in July 2022. The objective of enlightening students and cultivate an in-depth view of rich and timeless Indian Heritage and Culture was attained through interactive online sessions, discussions, and active participation by students and the learned faculty.

The feedback of the students revealed their satisfaction and developed understanding of the subjects. The projects like collecting data on various Museums, prepared students for professional fields. During the course, students got knowledge on subjects like the historical perspective of heritage, culture, tourism, national policies, or conservation of culture and heritage sites and tourism. Architectural aspects of sites and heritage management.

They became more confident and could make friendships and connections with heterogeneous people from multicultural groups.

- **List Of Registered Students :**

RFRF (PG Diploma in Indian Heritage and Culture Tourism Management)				
sr. No.	Complete Name	Whatsapp Number	Username	State
1	SHAIKH MUSTAQUEEM HAKEEM	8999932151	1999MMSHAIKH@GMAIL.COM	Maharashtra
2	Ipshita Dey	9830058039	sweetipshi.029@gmail.com	West Bengal
3	Ruma Singh	9904221479	arch.ruma@gmail.com	Gujarat
4	Sandip Pan	9051620608	sandippan90@gmail.com	Gujarat
5	Deepali Sanjay Kheny	9440667493	khenydeepali@gmail.com	Telangana
6	Khyati Gulati Tewari	8446645466	khyati.g.tewari@gmail.com	Gujarat
7	Motiwala Ishrat Shaukat	9601874879	ishratshaukat94@gmail.com	Gujarat
8	Nikita Ankitkumar Soni	9574349692	ar.nikita24@gmail.com	Gujarat
9	Patel Mansi Sureshkumar	9712000142	pmansi070@gmail.com	Gujarat
10	Madhuri Jyothi Rani	9871325020	Madhuri.rani17@fms.edu	Delhi
11	JYOTIBA CHANDU HANUMANTE	9923452966	hanumante9922@gmail.com	MAHARASHTRA

Pictures of Sessions:

Art & Architecture in Mauryan Period

THE CIRCUMSTANCES that brought about the end of the Harappan culture sometime in the second millennium B.C., A second phase of urbanization occurred around the sixth century B.C., when cities began to emerge once again all over India. This age of great social and cultural ferment witnessed the life of the historical Mahaveera & Buddha (fifth century B.C.) and the rise of Jainism & Buddhism. Political struggles among the city-states finally led to the establishment of the Maurya empire (c.321-185 B.C.), which encompassed almost the entire subcontinent.

Following the few objects remaining to us from the Harappan or protohistoric period, the next extant works of Art and Architecture appear to be associated largely with the Maurya dynasty.



5:25 / 1:13:22

Scroll for details

Art & Architecture in Mauryan Period

The stupa dome has one, two or three cylindrical terraces or basal rings at the bottom, which sometimes form a plinth. At its top, the dome carries the square chamber, which is a solid structure having a square plan. Then come one or more cylinders, the spire and the pinnacle consisting of a minaret and a crystal. All these components, except the square chamber, are asymmetric.

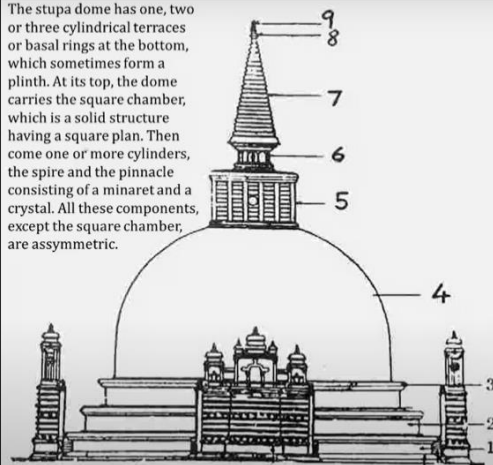


Figure: Main components of a Sri Lankan stupa (1,2,3-Basal rings, 4-Dome, 5-Square chamber, 6 Cylinder/s, 7-Spire, 8-Minaret, 9-Crystal)



27:56 / 1:13:22

Scroll for details

Folk Paintings of West Bengal - Dr Munmun Mondal, Curator, HH Maharaja Jiwajirao Scindia Museum



12:50 / 47:55

Scroll for details



Folk Paintings of West Bengal - Dr Munmun Mondal, Curator, HH Maharaja Jiwajirao Scindia Museum



Area of Practice:

This art is practiced in the district of Medinipur, Bankura, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Burdwan. Medinipur is the nerve centre of this traditional art style.



0:05 / 47:55

Scroll for details

