



VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

JNANASAGARA CAMPUS, BALLARI-583105

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN
HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY**

SYLLUBUS

Master of Arts in History & Archaeology

(III Semester)

Effective From

2021-22



VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY



Department of History and Archaeology

Jnana Sagara, Ballari - 583105

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programs

III – SEMESTER

Without Practical

Semester	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exam (Hrs)
				IA	SEE	Total	L	T	P		
THIRD	DSC11	21HAA3C11L	Indian Temple Art and Architecture	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	21HAA3C12L	Proto-history of India-Indus Civilization	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	21HAA3C13L	Freedom Movement in Karnataka	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	21HAA3E1AL	A. Varna and Education Systems in Ancient India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE2	21HAA3E2BL	B. Evolution of Caste System in Ancient India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC1	21HAA3C1CL	C. Backward Class Movement in Karnataka	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
	DSCT3	21HAA3E2AL	Early Historical Excavations in India	20	30	50	-	4	-	2	1
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

**Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III**

DSC11-21HAA3C11L: Indian Temple Art and Architecture

Course Title: Indian Temple Art and Architecture	Course Code: DSC11-21HAA3C11L
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are able to explain the South Indian temple architecture styles.
2. Students are known about the temple style of Eastern and Western India.
3. Students learned about the Rock-Cut Architecture.
4. Students are able to analyze the development of Indian Iconography.

Unit-I: Principles of Temple Architecture

10Hours

Meaning, Definitions and Importance of Art and Architecture - Main Features of Indian Art and Architecture - Classifications: Secular, Religious, Defence - Important Vastu texts: Mayamata, Manasara, Manasollasa, Brihat Samhita etc. – Temple Architecture: Features - Interior and Exterior, Plan, Section, Elevation and Indian Temple Styles: Nagara, Vesara, Dravida and Kadamba Nagara.

Unit -II: Early Stages in Indian Architecture

12Hours

Rock-Cut Architecture:

Barabar Caves (Bihar); Bhaja, Karle, Kanheri and Ajanta Caves. (Maharashtra). Kailash Temple (Ellora), Elephant caves. Mahabalipuram Mandaps and Rathas. Stupa, Chaitya and Viharas : Concept and Development of Stupa, Chaitya and Vihara Architecture - With special reference to Sanchi, Bharhut and Amaravati. Mauryan Art: Ashoka Pillars: Saranatha, Louriya-Nandagada etc.

Unit-III: Northern Indian Temple Architecture

14Hours

Gupta Temples: Important Temples and Their Features. -
Kandariya Mahadeva temple (Madhya Pradesh)- Modhera (Gujarat) -
Lingaraja Temple (Bhubaneswar), Konarka Sun Temple.

Unit -IV : Southern Indian Temple Architecture

12 Hours

Pallavas, Chalukyan and Hoysala Temples: Important Temples and Their Features. Mahabalipuram Sea Shore Temple - Aihole and Pattadakal, Beluru, Halebidu, Nuggahalli, Somanathapura, Dodda Gaddavanahalli - Brihadeshwaratemple at Tanjavuru.

Unit -V: Developments in Indian Art

12 Hours

Paintings : Importance, Types, Important Mural Paintings in Temples. Sculptural Art : Meaning, Definitions, Types and Important Sculptural Centers.

REFERENCES:

1. Acharaya, P.K. An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture, Manasara Series - Vol.VII, London, Oxford University Press. 1946.
2. Agrawal, V.S. Gupta Art. Lucknow: U.P. Historical Society. 1948
3. Anant L Zandekar, 2021, Evolution of Indian Art and Architecture, Arpita Prakashana, Dharwad.
4. Banerjee, J.N. Development of Hindu Iconography. University of Calcutta. 1941.
5. Coomaraswamy, A.K. History of Indian and Indonesian Art, Munshiram & Manoharlal, New Delhi. 1972.
6. Coomaraswamy, A.K. Introduction to the Indian Art, Munshiram & Manoharlal Publications, New Delhi. 1969.
7. Gupta, S.P. The Roots of Indian Art. D.K. Publishers: Delhi. 1980.
8. Harle, J.C. Gupta Sculpture. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1974.
9. Huntington, Susan, L. The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain. Penguin Books; Harmondsworth. 1986.
10. Kar, Chintamani. Indian Metal Sculpture. London. 1952.
11. Meister, M. W. & Dhaky, M.A, Krishna Deva (eds.) Encyclopedia of Indian Temple and Architecture, AIIS Oxford University Press: Delhi. 1988.
12. Michell, G. & Filliozat, V. (ed.) Splendors of the Vijayanagara Empire: Hampi, Marg Publications. Bombay. 1981.
13. Nagaraju, S. Buddhist Architecture of Western India. New Delhi, Agam Kala Prakashan. 1981.
14. Rajashekhar S., 1999, Art and Architecture of Karnataka, Sujata Publications, Dharwad.
15. Shivarama Murthy C., 1999, Indian Paintings, National Book House, New Delhi.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III
DSC12-21HAA3C12L: Proto-history of India-Indus Civilization

Course Title: Proto-history of India-Indus Civilization	Course Code: DSC12-21HAA3C12L
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are known the Pre - Mature Age of Indus Valley Civilization
2. Students learned about the Town Planning of Indus Valley Civilization.
3. Students are able to analyze the Socio-Economic and Religious Conditions.
4. Students are able to explain the Causes for the Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Unit-I: Concept of Pre and Proto History

10Hours

Different Aspects - Origin-Geographical extent of Indus Valley Civilization - Characteristics - Exploration and Excavation.

Unit-II: Evolution of Indus Valley Civilization

12Hours

Early, Mature and Later Harappan Culture: Important Sites and their Importance - Substance Patterns - Evolution of Urbanization - Harappan Town Planning and Structures.

Unit-III: Important Sites of Indus Valley Civilization

14Hours

Harappa - Mohenjodaro - Sutkagendor - Chanhudaro - Amri - Kalibangan - Lothal - Surkotada - Banawali - Dholavira etc.

Unit -IV: Society, Economy and Religion

12 Hours

Social Conditions: Status of Men and Women, Family. Economic Conditions: Agriculture, Barter System, Trade and Commerce, Crafts - Religious Conditions: Fertility Goddess.

Unit-V: Decline of the Civilization

12Hours

Causes and Theories - Reasons behind its demise - Aryans invaded and conquered - Natural factors - Geological and Climatic - Tectonic disturbances - Changes in patterns of rainfall - Dramatic shifts in the river courses.

REFERENCES:

1. Agrawal, D.P. 1982. The Archaeology of India. Surrey: Curzon Press.
2. Agrawal, D.P. & J.S. Kharakwal. 1102. South Asian Prehistory. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
3. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin. 1983. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. New Delhi: Press Syndicate University of Cambridge.
4. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget Allchin. 1997. Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia. New Delhi: Viking.
5. Bhattacharya, D.K. 1972. Prehistoric Archaeology. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
6. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (Ed.). 2004. Indus Civilization Sites in India - New Discoveries. Mumbai: Marg.
7. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India – Stone Age to 13th Century AD. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III

DSC13-21HAA3C13L: Freedom Movement in Karnataka

Course Title: Freedom Movement in Karnataka	Course Code: DSC13-21HAA3C13L
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are able to list out the freedom fighters of Karnataka.
2. Students can explain the importance of armed struggle in Karnataka.
3. Students are able to analyze the structure of freedom movement.
4. Students are able to evaluate the various events of freedom struggles in Karnataka.

Unit -I : Freedom Struggle

10 Hours

Causes, Nature and Importance of Freedom Struggle. Pre 1857 Struggles: Armed Freedom Struggle - Sode Sadashivaraya - Dondia Wagh - Venkatadri Nayaka - Koppal Veerappa - Deshmukhs of Bidar - Shivalingaiah - Sindagi Revolt - Kitturu Chennamma - Sangaolli Rayanna and Guerilla War in 1829 to 1830 - Nagara Struggle - Kodagu Struggle - Badami Flair-Up of 1842.

Unit -II : Early Activities of National Movement

14 Hours

1857 Struggles: Baba Saheb of Naragunda - Bedas of Halagali - Raja Venkatappa Nayak and Surapur Struggle - Mundaragi Bheema Rao-

Nationalism in Karnataka : Causes for the Rise of Nationalism - Role of Various Organizations and News Papers - Swadeshi and Non-Co-operation Movements - Influence of Tilak and Gandhi. - Belagavi Congress Session in 1924 - Vidhuarshwatha Tragedy in 1938 and etc.

Unit-III : Quit India Movement

12 Hours

Before Activities : Khadi Movement-Koujalagi Hanumantha Rao-Hallikeri Gudleppa-Tagaduru Ramachandra Rao - Quit India Movement in Karnataka - Its Effects - Do or Die - Genesis of Mysore Congress - Incident of Easuru - Shivapura Dhwaja Satyagraha.

Unit -IV : Approaches of Freedom Movement in Karnataka

12 Hours

Harijana Sevaka Sangha-Sardhar Veeranna Gowda Patil-Nagamma Patil-Siddamati Mylar - Non-Cooperation Movement - Salt Sathyagraha - Ankola-No Tax Campaign in Uttar Karnataka - Forest Sathyagraha - Freedom Movement in Hyderabad Karnataka with Special Reference to Ballari, Vijayanagara and Koppal Districts - Main Events.

Unit -V : Movement for Responsible Government

12 Hours

Establishment of Responsible Government in Princely Mysore - Mysuru Chalo Movement:
Demands - Leaders - Movement for Responsible Government in Princely Mysore state -
First Congress Ministry-Karnataka Freedom Fighters-Tekuru Subrahmanyam, Kolachalam
Venkata Rao, Pandita Taranatha, Alavandi Shivamurthy Swamaiji, Pandita Ramananda
Theertha etc. - Importance and their role

REFERENCES:

1. Chandra, Bipan. 1989. India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin: New Delhi.
2. Guha, Ramachandra. 2012. Makers of Modern India. Penguin: New Delhi.
3. Majumdar, R.C. 1971. History of the Freedom Movement in India, Volume 1. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay: Calcutta.
4. Mukherjee, R. & Kapoor, P. 2008. Date Line 1857: Revolt against the Raj. Roli Books Pvt. Ltd.: New Delhi.
5. Sahgal, Nayantara. 2013. The Story of India's Freedom Movement. Rupa Publications: New Delhi.
6. Sen, S.N. 1997. History of the Freedom Movement in India (1857-1947). New Age International: New Delhi.
7. Sharma, S.K. 2009. Quit India Movement. Mittal Publication: New Delhi.
8. Bose, A.C. 1971. Indian Revolutionaries Abroad 1905-1922. B.R. Publishers: Patna.
9. Gandhi, M.K. 2006. My Experiments with Truth. Puffin: New Delhi.
10. Green, Jen. 2013. Gandhi and the Quit India Movement. Na-H: New York.
11. Nanda, B.R. 1958. Mahatma Gandhi - A Biography. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
12. Sarkar, Sumit. 2011. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908. Permanent Black: New Delhi.
13. Borman, William. 1986. Gandhi and Non-Violence. State University of New York Press: New York.
14. Iyer, Raghavan. 1989. The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
15. Prasad, Rajendra. 1949. Satyagrah in Champaran. Navajivan Publishing House: Ahmedabad.
16. Chandra, Bipan. 2012. (Tr.) Adhunik Bharata Itihasa. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
17. Habib, Irfan. 2012. (Tr.) Rashtreeya Andolana. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
18. Parthasarathy, K.S. 2011. Bharata Prathama Swatantra Sangrama. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
19. S. Chandrashekhara : Karnataka Ekikaranada Charitre.
20. R.R. Diwakar : Karnataka through the ages.
21. P.B. Desai : History of Karnataka
22. G.S. Halappa : History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka.
23. Basavaraja. K.R. : History of Karnataka.
24. K. Veerappa : Studies in Karnataka History and Culture.
25. James Manor : Political change in an Indian State Mysore 1917- 1955.
26. M. Shamarao : Modern Mysore (2 vols.)
27. H.S. Gopal Rao : Karnataka Ekikaranada Itihasa.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III
DSE1-21HAA3E1AL:A.Varnaand Education Systems in Ancient India

Course Title: Varnaand EducationSystemsinAncientIndia	Course Code: DSE1-21HAA3E1AL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students learned the Vedic and Post Vedic Education System of Ancient India.
2. Students are capable to differentiate between the Vedic and the Buddhist educational systems.
3. Students are capable to analyze the Varna System in various stages of Ancient India.
4. Students are capable to list out the Vedic Institutions.

Unit -I :Background of Varna and Education System **10Hours**
 Concept, Define and Types of Varna - Fundamentals of Ancient Indian Education - Salient Features of Ancient Indian Education and Studying Vedas.

Unit -II : Varnas in Ancient India **12 Hours**
 Varna System - Four Principles: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra - Purpose - Functions - Status of Women in Varna System - Customs and Traditions of Vedic Religion.

Unit -III :Education System **12Hours**
Pre and Vedic Era: Sources - Ethics - Main Characteristics of Education - Female Education - Swa-Adhyayana(Self-Learning) - Duties of Teacher and Students.

Unit-IV : Buddhist Education System **14Hours**
 Characteristics of Buddhist Education - Methods of Teaching - Women Education in Buddhist Period - Educational Centers in Buddhist Period - Merits and Demerits of Buddhist Education - A comparison between the Brahmanic and the Buddhist educational system.

Unit -V : Education Centers **12 Hours**
Forms of Education Institutions: Gurukula, Bramapuri, Agrahara, Gatikasthan, etc. **Important Educational Centres:** Vikramashila, Nalanda, Ujjain, Takshashila, Banarasa, Kashi, Mathura, Kanchi, Salotagi, Lakkundi, Pampakeshtra, Sringeri, Nagavi, Talagunda etc.

REFERENCES:

1. Altekar, A.S., Education in Ancient India, (5th edition), 1957, Varanasi: Nand Kishore and Bros.
2. Chaube, S.P. History and Problems of Indian Education, Agra: Vinod Pustak Mandir.
3. Harshananda Swami, An Introduction to Hindu Culture: Ancient & Medieval, 2007.
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6. Mahajan, V. D. Ancient India.
7. Motwani Kewal, India: A synthesis of cultures.
8. Rawat, P.L. History of Indian Education, Agra: Ram Prasad & Sons, 1996.
9. Raza, M. (Ed.), Higher Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect, 1991, New Delhi: Association of Indian Universities.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III
DSE2-21HAA3E1BL:B.EvolutionofCaste System in Ancient India

Course Title: EvolutionofCaste System in AncientIndia	Course Code: DSE2-21HAA3E1BL
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	Total Marks : 30+70=100

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students learned about the caste system patterns of Ancient India.
2. Students are known the comparison between the Varna and Caste
3. Students are analyzed the Varna and Caste System in various stages of Ancient India.
4. Students are able to identify the various theories of races in India.

Unit -I :Caste System in Early India 10Hours

Meaning, Nature and Features of Caste - Evolution of Caste- Ideology of Manu - Varna and Caste - Tribe and Caste System.

Unit -II :Evolution of Caste System 12Hours

Origins of the Caste System-Epics -Myths and Legends - Rig Veda - Jatakas - Shudras and Chandalas Status - Defilement - Occupation and Racial Theories.

Unit-III : Caste and Social Positions 14Hours

Elements of Caste in India- Caste, Sub-Caste: Fusion or a Fission?- Caste, Clan and Kin - Division of Aryans: Yajur Veda - Status of Brahmanas in Tamil Region, Rajput Clans - Maine's Ideas:Aryan Immigrants.

Unit -IV : Theories of Caste System 12 Hours

Theory of Ethnologists; Theory of Senart; Various Gotras; Status of Women; Celibacy; Origin of Customs; Growth of Caste System; Composition of Hindu Society; Debates among researchers.

Unit -V : Ethics and Reforms in Caste System 12 Hours

Ethics of Hindus - Rules for Untouchables; Defenders of Caste; Hindu Society; Humanitarian Cause; Shuddhi and Hindus. - Role of Hindu Reformers:Problems and Challenges - Vedas and Smritis -Sadachara(Good Acts) - Necessity of Religion - Beliefs and Morals.

REFERENCES:

1. Ambedkar B.R., 1950, Hindu Varnas, Bombay.
2. Ambedkar B.R., 1950, Varna and Caste System, Bombay.
3. Anant L Zandekar, 2022, EvolutionofCaste System in AncientIndia, Arpita Prakashana, Dharwad.
4. Chand, 1985, Social Culture and Freedom, Delhi.
5. Ekatha Singh, 1979, Caste System in Modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.
6. Hindu Society - The Gazette of India.
7. Radhakrishna S., 1956, Hindu Religious and Philosophy, Madras.
8. Sharma, 1985, Caste in Ancient and Modern History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.
9. Shurma R.L., 1986, Social Problem and Thoughts, Madras.
10. The Society of Indians - The Gazette of India.
11. Tyagi. A.R., 1981, The Indian Society, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III
GEC1-21HAA3E1CL:C. Backward Class Movement in Karnataka

Course Title : Backward Class Movement in Karnataka	Course Code: GEC1-21HAA3E1CL
Total Contact Hours: 27	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	Total Marks : 20+30=50

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are learned the Backward Class Movements in Karnataka.
2. Students to know the comparison the Various Commissions Reports.
3. Students are capable to analyze the Caste conflicts based collective mobilization.
4. Students are identified the works and achievements of Backward class leaders.

Unit -I :Concept of Backward Class

08Hours

Meaning, Definitions, Nature and Characteristics of Backward Classes.

Unit -II :Early Backward Class Movements

09Hours

Concept of Backward Class Movement - Genesis and Growth - Social Dynamics of Backward Classes - Emergence of Non-Brahmin Movement in Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

Unit -III : Backward class Commissions Reports

10Hours

Constitutional Provision for Reservation, Nagana Gowda report - First Backward classes Commission (L.G.Havanoor) resistance from major castes. - Second Backwards Classes Commission (T.V. Venkataswamy) inclusion of some more caste on the basis of income. - Third Backward classes Commission(Mandal Commissionat National level)- Contribution of D. Devaraja Arasu towards Socio-Political Justice.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

REFERENCES:

1. Bjorn Hettne : Political, Economy of Indirect Rule. Mysore - 1881-1947.
2. Chandrashekar .S : Dimensions of social political Change in princely Mysore
3. G.S.Halappa : History of Freedom movement in Karnataka Vol.1&2
4. Havanoor Commission Report.
5. I SS Paper series – 6 New Delhi 1989-90.
6. I.M.Mathanno : History of Modern Karnataka.
7. James Manor – Structural Changes in Karnataka EPW 12 – 1977
8. James Manor : Political Change in an Indian State Mysore - 1917- 1955
9. K..Veerathappa(ed.) : Studies in Karnataka History and Culture, Vol. 1.
10. Kuppaswamy.B : Backward class movement in Karnataka.
11. Lakshman Telagavi : Hindulida haagu Dalita Vargagala Chaluvaligalu.
12. M.N. Srinivas & Panini Political Society.
13. M.N.Srinivas and Panini- Political Society in Karnataka EPW.
14. M.S.A.Rao : Social Movements in India Vol. 1.
15. Political Emerging of Land reforms - G. Thimmaiah, Abdul Aziz – New Delhi Ashish Publication House 1980.
16. R.R.Diwakar(Ed.) : Karnataka Through the Ages.
17. S.P.Sen(Ed.) : Social and Religious Reform Movements in 19th and 20th Century.

Department of Studies in History and Archaeology
Semester III
DSCT3-21HAA3E2AL: Early Historical Excavations in India

Course Title : Early Historical Excavations in India	Course Code: DSCT3-21HAA3E2AL
Total Contact Hours: 27	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 Hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	Total Marks : 20+30=50

Course Outcomes(CO's):

At the end of the course,

1. Students are learned the Early Historical Principles of Excavation.
2. Students can compare between the Earth Excavation and Marine Excavation.
3. Students are understood the important Excavations in North India.
4. Student can give the details of antiquities acquired in excavation sites.

Unit -I :Principles of Excavation

07Hours

Background - Meaning, Definitions, Nature, Scope and Methods of Excavation - Recording and Reporting.

Unit - II : Excavations in India

10Hours

Excavations in North India: Takshashila - Indraprastha - Puranakilla - Kurukshetra - Pataliputra (Bulandibagh)-Hastinapura- Kaushambi -Nalanda.**Excavations in South India:** Arikamedu- Talakadu - Rajaghatta - Vadagova Madhavapura - Talagunda - Pattanam in Kerala.

Unit-III: Marine Archaeological Excavations in India

10Hours

Dwaraka- Somanatha, Lakshadweepa, Vijaydurga, Mathura, Goa and Poompuhar.

Date

Course Coordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

REFERENCES:

Ansari, Z.D. and M.S. Mate 1966. Excavations at Dwarika. Pune: Deccan College, Pune.

1. Begley, V. et al., 1996. The Ancient port of Arikamedu: New Excavations and Researches 1989- 1992. pp.1-39. Pondicherry, Ecole Francaize D'Extreme-Orient.
2. Ghosh, A. 1948. Taxila Sirkap 1944-45. Ancient India 4: 41-84.
3. Lal, B.B. 1954-55. Excavations at Hastinapura and Other Explorations in the Upper Ganga and Sutlej Basins 1950-52. Ancient India: 10-11: 5-151.
4. Rao, S.R. 1990. Excavation of the Legendary City of Dwaraka the in Arabian sea, Journal of Marine Archaeology 1: 59-98.
5. Sharma, G.R. 1969. Excavations at Kausambi 1949-50. Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India No. 74. New Delhi, Archaeological Survey of India. Singh, Vipul 2009. Interpreting Medieval India: Early medieval, Delhi Sultanate, and