



**VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY**

**Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology**

**Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Bellary -583105**

**www.vskub.ac.in Email: history@vskub.ac.in**

**Phone: 08392-242092, Fax: 08392-242806**

## **Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus 2022-2023**



**VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY**

Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology

Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Bellary -583105

[www.vskub.ac.in](http://www.vskub.ac.in) Email: [history@vskub.ac.in](mailto:history@vskub.ac.in)

Phone: 08392-242092, Fax: 08392-242806

## **Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus 2022-2023**

### **CONTENT**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Page No</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Part-A (UNIT:1-6)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3-7</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Part-B (UNIT:7)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8-13</b>
	<b>Total Marks:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>



# VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology

Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Bellary -583105

[www.vskub.ac.in](http://www.vskub.ac.in) Email: [history@vskub.ac.in](mailto:history@vskub.ac.in)

Phone: 08392-242092, Fax: 08392-242806

## Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus -2022-2023

### PART- A (60 Marks)

#### Unit-I, ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

**Archaeological Sources-** Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments, Literary Sources, Indigenous: Primary and Secondary – problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

#### Pre-history and Proto-history

Geographical factors of India. Hunting and Gathering Stage (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).- Megalithic Culture- Importance of Iron age Sites- Megaliths of South India.

Indus Valley Civilization – origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance. Pre-Harappan, Harappan-Late Harappans, Important Sites: Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Dolavira.

**Vedic and later Vedic periods;** Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology,

**Expansion of State system:** Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects-Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas. rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

#### Mauryan Empire

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; Early Rock cut Architecture-external contacts. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

**Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)** Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

## **Early state and society – in Eastern India, Deccan and South India**

Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age, Administration; economy, land grants; coinage, trade guilds and urban centres, Buddhist centres, Sangam literature and culture; art and architecture.

## **Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India**

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, Administration, economic conditions, coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, caste system, position of women, education and educational institutions – Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, contact with neighbouring countries – Central Asia, South-East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami – Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions, Tamil Bhakti Movement, Shankaracharya – Vedanta

Vardmanas of Kamrup; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachuri- Chedis; Paramaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts- Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas – Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East Asia- Institutions of temple – Study of the Hindu Temple architecture. Iconography, Sculptures.

**Agrarian economy;**-Trade and urbanization- Growth of Brahminical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement – Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya.

**Society:** Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability.

**Education and Educational Institutions:** Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages.

**Debates of state formation in early medieval India:** A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model

**Arab contracts:** Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

## **Unit-2. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**

### **Sources :**

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments. Chronicles. Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages. Archival materials. Foreign travellers' accounts.

### **Political Developments**

The Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis, Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal empire – political, administrative and economic causes. Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.-State and Religion – Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism. Economic Aspect – Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.

The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy – causes of decline.

**Administration under the Sultanate** – civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military. Sher Shah's



administrative reforms; Mughal; administration – land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdari. Administrative system in the Deccan – the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

### **Economic Aspects**

Agricultural production – village economy; peasantry. Urban centres and population. Industries – cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries, organization, factories, technology. Trade and commerce – State policies, internal and external trade; European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication. Financing trade, commerce and industries, Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance. Currency

### **Socio-religious Movements**

The Sufis – their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints. Bhakti cult – Shaivism and its branches; Vaishnavism and its branches. The Saints of the medieval period – north and south – their impact on socio- political and religious life. The Sikh movement – Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

### **Society**

Classification – ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes. Rural society – petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans. Position of women.

### **Cultural Life**

System of Educational and its motivations. Literature - Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages. Fine Arts – Major schools of painting; music. Architectural developments of North and South India; Indo-Islamic architecture.

## **Unit-3 : MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

Sources and Historiography, Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers. Oral evidence, creative literature and painting- Rise of British Power-European traders in India in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British. The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India. British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

### **Administration of the Company and Crown**

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773-1853. Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown. Local Self-Government. Constitutional changes, 1909-1935.

### **Economic History**

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade; 'The Tribute'. Expansions and commercialization of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour. Decline of industries – changing socio-economic conditions of artisans; De-urbanisation. British Industrial Policy; major modern industries; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements. Monetary policy, banking, currency and exchange, Railways and Road Transport. Growth of new urban centres; new features of town planning and architecture. Famines and epidemics and the government policy. Economic Thought – English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the Drain theory.

### **Indian Society in Transition**

Contact with Christianity – the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practices and

religious beliefs; educational and other activities.  
The New Education – Government policy; levels and contents; English language; modern science; Indian initiatives in education.  
Raja Ram Mohan Roy; Socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.  
Women's Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.  
The Printing Press – journalistic activity and the public opinion. Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms – reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

### **National Movement**

Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism. Revolt of 1857 and different social classes. Tribal and peasant movements.- Ideologies and programmes or the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920 Trends in swadeshi movement-Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad. **Gandhian Mass Movements.** Ideology and programme of the Justice Party. Left Wing Politics. Movement of the Depressed classes. Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition.- Partition debates (Historiography), M.A.Zinna's Fourteen Points, and Effects of Partition.

### **India after Independence (1947-1964)**

Rehabilitation after Partition.-Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question. The making of the Indian Constitution.-The structure of Bureaucracy and the Policy. The demographic trends. Economic policies and the planning process. Linguistic reorganization of States.-Foreign policy initiatives.

### **Unit -4 World History:**

Concepts, Ideas and Terms Renaissance, Re-information Enlightenment, Rights of Man Apartheid-

**French Revolution** – causes –stages- effects – Rise of Napoleon –Achievements  
Europe on the Eve of the First World War -**American Imperialism-** The Big Stick Policy and the Open Door Policy – American Interests in the Pacific.

**The First World War and League of Nations-** Causes, Course and Results of the War –Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson-Structure, Work and Failure of League of Nations.

**The October Revolution of 1917 in Russia-** Emergence of Communist Rule and the New Economic Policy of Lenin

**The Great Depression (1929) and the Rise of Fascism in Europe-** Causes and Impacts of Economic Crisis – Fascism in Italy and Germany -Policy of Appeasement and its Impact.

**Growth of Communism in China-**People's Republic of China – Role of Mao-Tse-Tung  
**The Second World War (1939-45)-** Nature, Causes and Course of War – Results and Peace Treaty.  
**United Nations Organization-** The Aims and Purpose, its Structure, Work and Evaluation.

**The New World Order-Cold War-** Cold War-Ideological and Political Basis of Cold War – Pacts and Treaties – Its Impact, Disintegration of Soviet Bloc – Uni-Polar World System.- **Non-Aligned**

**Movement-** Aims and Purpose - Third World Countries and Their Role. Parliamentary Democracy  
Commonwealth, UNO-Efforts at World Peace.

## **Unit-5**

### **Indian Archaeology and Development**

**Introduction to Archaeology, Meaning and Scope-** Pre, Proto and Historical Archaeology.-**Branches of Historical Archaeology, Archaeology and History-** Epigraphy, Numismatics, Iconography-

Archaeology and other sciences- Geology, Life sciences, Anthropology, Chemistry and Physics.-

**Exploration-**Methods of Exploration -Geophysical Surveys- Recording

**Excavation-**Methods of Excavation- Horizontal, Vertical and Quadrant Methods -Recording & Reporting.

**Dating the Archaeological Objects-** Relative, Absolute and Derivative Methods. Development of Indian Archaeology since Independence Neo Archaeology

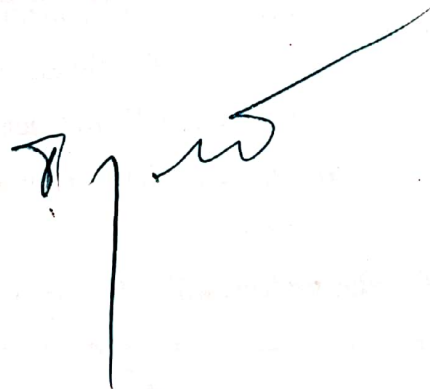
## **Unit-6**

### **Studies in Epigraphy, Numismatics and Archival Sources**

Definition, Antiquity Nature, Scope and Importance, Major Works on Karnataka Epigraphy and Numismatics.-**Classification of Epigraphically source** -Format Content, Writing Materials, Eras and Dating Methods, Political and Cultural Significance of Epigraphy.-Stages in the Development of Scripts, Epigraphy as Reflection of Literary Sensibilities

**Numismatics-**Antiquity and Importance of Indian Coinage, Historiography of Indian Numismatics, Development of Coinage in India. Numismatics as a source to History.

**Archives-**Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance - History of Archives Types of the Archival Materials: Preservation and Maintenance. Development of Archives.



**UNIT-7 – HISTORICAL METHOD AND RESEARCH**

**Concept of History-** Definitions and Meaning of History- Scope and Subject Matter, Uses and Abuses of History-Kinds of History. History- Art and Science Auxiliary Sciences and their uses in History.- Concept of Research and Pre-Requisites of Research Scholar-Problems of Researcher-Sources- Primary and Secondary. Research and Bibliography-Selection of Topic-Hypothesis in Research-Art of Documentation and Oral History. Data Collection- Problems-Historical data

**Analytical and Synthetic Operations-**Authenticity of Documents, Reason for Fake/Forgery Documents and Historical Errors- Methods of Conducting External and Internal Criticism- Testing of Hypothesis Synthetic Operation-Selection of Facts- Arrangements of Facts etc. Theory of Causation. Concept of Objectivity in Historical Research.

**Concluding Operation-**Engineering of the Thesis-Methods of Serialization-Presentation-Imagination as a Principle of Serialization-Theme and Design of the Thesis and Final Draft and Exposition-Main Features of a Good Thesis- Foot Notes-Its Forms Uses and Misuses Bibliography, Appendix-Index, Maps-Charts.

**Historical Writings** – Greek, Roman and Church Historiography- Renaissance and its Impact on History Writing, Negative and Positive Schools of Historical Writing, Berlin Revolution in History Writing – Von Ranke, Marxist Philosophy of History – Scientific Materialism, Cyclical Theory of History – Oswald Spengler, Challenge and Response Theory – Arnold Joseph Toynbee, Post modernism in History- Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern.- R.G. Bhandarkar, K.P.Jayswal and Jadunath Sircar-D.D. Kosambi, Romila Thapar and Irfan Habib-KAN Shastry S.K. Aiyangar,



## BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Atkinson, R.J.C., 1953, Field Archaeology, 2nd edition, Methunen, London. Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies.
2. Agrawal, D.P. & M.G. Yadava. 1995. Dating the Human Past. Pune: Indian Society for
3. Aitken, M.J. 1983. Physics and Archaeology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy, ASI, New Delhi, 1947 onwards.
5. Annual Reports on South Indian Epigraphy, Government Press, Calcutta, 1887 onwards.
6. Altekar, A.S. 1954. The Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard. Numismatic Society of
7. Allan, John. 1936. Reprint 1989. Catalogue of coins in the British Museum, Ancient India. Eastern Book House: Patna.
8. Altekar, A.S. 1957. Coinage of the Gupta Empire. Numismatic Society of India: Varanasi.
9. Altekar, A. S. 1959. Report on Kumrahar Excavations 1951-1955. K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute: Patna.
10. Agrawal, D. P. 1982. The Archaeology of India. Surrey: Curzon Press.
11. Agrawal, D.P. & J.S. Kharakwal. 1102. South Asian Prehistory. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
12. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin. 1983. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. New Delhi: Press Syndicate University of Cambridge.
13. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget Allchin. 1997. Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and
14. Early Archaeology of South Asia. New Delhi: Viking.
15. Acharaya, P.K. An Encyclopaedia of Hindu Architecture, Manasara Series - Vol. VII, London, Oxford University Press. 1946.
16. Agrawal, V.S. Gupta Art. Lucknow: U.P. Historical Society. 1948
17. Anderson, Durston & Poole. 1970. Thesis and Assignment Writing. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
18. Barker, Philip, 1977, Techniques of Archaeological Excavation, B.T.Batsford Ltd., London.
19. Binford, L.R., 1972, An Archaeological Perspective, Seminar Press, New York.
20. Brothwell, D.R., 1982, Digging up Bones, 3rd edition, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, London.
21. Barker, G. (Ed.). 1999. The Companion Encyclopaedia of Archaeology. Oxon, UK: Routledge.
22. Barker, Philip, 1977, The Techniques of Archaeological Excavations, Batsford, London.
23. Basham, A.L., 1967, The Wonder that was India, Fontana Books in association with Rupa & Co., Delhi.

24. Buhler G. 1959, Indian Paleography, New age Publisher Pvt, Ltd. Delhi, India
25. Barua. 1946, Ashoka and his Inscriptions Part I and II New age publications. Calcutta.
26. Buhler, G 1904, Indian Paleography, India Antiquary XXXIII.
27. Bhandarkar, D.R. 1921. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient India Numismatics. Calcutta University: Calcutta. Narasimhamurthy A.V. 1996. Vijayanagara Nanyasampathu
28. Prasaranga, Mysore University: Mysore.
29. Basham, A.L. 1975. A Cultural History of India, Clarendon, London.
30. Bhattacharya, D.K. 1972. Prehistoric Archaeology. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
31. Banerjee, J.N. Development of Hindu Iconography. University of Calcutta. 1941.
32. Barzun, J & Graff, Henry, F. 1980. The Modern Researcher. New York: NY University Press.
33. Bombaro, Christine. 2012. Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars. Plymouth, U.K.: Scarecrow Press, Inc. Carr, E.H. 1982. What is History. London: Penguin Books.
34. Bose, A.C. 1971. Indian Revolutionaries Abroad 1905-1922. B.R. Publishers: Patna.
35. Borman, William. 1986. Gandhi and Non-Violence. State University of New York Press: New York.
36. Connah, G., (ed.), 1983, Australian Field Archaeology: A Guide to Techniques, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, Australia.
37. Chaudhary R.K. 1983, Inscription of Ancient India for Gupta Inscription-Meerut.
38. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (C.I.I.), (Vol. I), A. Cunningham, Calcutta, 1877.
39. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, (Vol. III), Fleet, J.F., Calcutta, 1888. Epigraphia Āndhrīca, India: Varanasi.
40. Chakrabarti, D. K. 1997. Colonial Indology, Socio-politics of the Ancient Indian Past. Munshiram Manoharlal: Delhi.
41. Chattopadhyaya, S. 1955. Early History of North India: Sakas in India. Visva-Bharti Prakashan: Calcutta.
42. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (Ed.). 2004. Indus Civilization Sites in India - New Discoveries. Mumbai: Marg.
43. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India – Stone Age to AD 13th Century. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
44. Coomaraswamy, A.K. History of Indian and Indonesian Art, Munshiram & Manoharlal, New Delhi. 1972.
45. Co-omaraswamy, A.K. Introduction to the Indian Art, Munshiram & Manoharlal Publications, New Delhi. 1969.

46. Collingwood, R.G. 2005. The Idea of History. Rev.edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
47. Christian Crumlish, The ABC of Internet
48. Chandra, Bipan. 1989. India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin: New Delhi.
49. Chandra, Bipan. 2012. (Tr.) Adhunik Bharatada Itihasa. Nava-Karnataka Publications: Bangalore.
50. Collingwood R.G. , 1966, Idea of History, OUP.
51. Correa – Afonso, John (Ed.) , 1979, Historical Research in India, New Delhi.
52. Dancey, W.S., 1981, Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction, Burgess, Minneapolis.
53. Dean, Martin, et.al., (ed.), 1995, Archaeology Underwater – The NAS Guide to Principles and Practice, Nautical Archaeology Society, Archetype Publications Ltd., London.
54. Dever, G.William and Darrel Lance, H., (ed.), 1978, A Manual of Field Excavation, Handbook for Field Archaeologists, Hedrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York.
55. Dillon, B.D., (ed.), 1989, Practical Archaeology: Field and Laboratory Techniques and Archaeological Logistics, Archaeological Research Tools 2, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.
56. Goyal, S. R. 1995. The Coinage of Ancient India. Kusumanjali Prakashan: Jodhpur.
57. Gupta P.L. 1969. Coins. National Book Trust: New Delhi.
58. Gupta, S. P. The Roots of Indian Art. D.K. Publishers: Delhi. 1980.
59. Ghosh, B.N. 1993. Reprint. Scientific Method and Social Research. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
60. Guha, Ramachandra. 2012. Makers of Modern India. Penguin: New Delhi.
61. Gandhi, M.K. 2006. My Experiments with Truth. Puffin: New Delhi.
62. Green, Jen. 2013. Gandhi and the Quit India Movement. Na-H: New York.
63. Gardiner Patrick, 1959, Theories of History, Free Press.
64. Harle, J. C. Gupta Sculpture. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1974.
65. Huntington, Susan, L. The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain. Penguin Books; Harmondsworth. 1986.
66. Habib, Irfan. 2012. (Tr.) Rashtreeya Andolana. Navakarnataka Publications: Bangalore.
67. Iyer, Raghavan. 1989. The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi. Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
68. Iranna K.P& Others, 2003, Itihasa Chintakaru, (Kannada), Manu Sahitya Prakashan, Dharwad.

1. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ, 2006, ರಿಪಿಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾದಿಕಾರಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ.ವಿ. 1975, ಕನ್ನಡ ರಿಪಿಯ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಭ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ.
3. ಕೆಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಎಂ.ಎಂ, ಮಾರ್ಗ 1, II ಮತ್ತು III ಸಜ್ಜೆ ಬುಕ್‌ಸ್ಪಾಲ್, ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್ ಪಾಡಿಗಾರ್, 1997, ಭುರಾತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪರಿಚಯ.
5. ಸುಂದರ.ಅ.1972, ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಸ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ

**Select E-resources:**

[http://www.uri.edu/mua/?gclid=CNLRuZ6UoLwCFW964god\\_UUAGA](http://www.uri.edu/mua/?gclid=CNLRuZ6UoLwCFW964god_UUAGA)

[http://www.saa.org/publicftp/public/educators/04\\_gathering.html](http://www.saa.org/publicftp/public/educators/04_gathering.html)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological\\_field\\_survey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_field_survey)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater\\_archaeology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater_archaeology)

<http://www.brown.edu/Facilities/Haffenreffer/documents/Digitteacherpacket--Final.pdf>

