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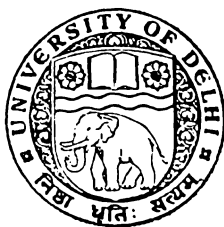


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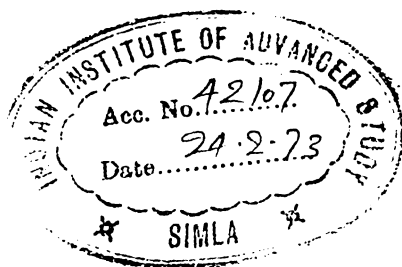
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## YEAR BOOKS

1. **The Times of India Directory and Year Book including Who's Who (1954).**
2. **India at a Glance : Orient Longman's (1953-1954).**  
A comprehensive reference book on India.
3. **India—1954 :**  
A reference annuai.

1. **Progress of Indic Studies (1917-1942)** : Ed. by R. N. DANDEKAR, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (1942).  

Scientific research in Indian history and culture by Indians was started in about 1917. Work had been done earlier by both Indians and Europeans. This book is a resumé of the work that has been done towards a more scientific analysis.
2. **K B. Pathak Commemoration Volume**: Government Oriental Series, Class B. No. 7, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (1934).  

An extremely valuable collection of scholarly articles on Indian culture. Articles by scholars written on the Veda, Epics and Puranas, Buddhism and Jainism, Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Grammar and Philosophy, Kavya and Alamkara and Technical Sciences.
3. **A Volume of Eastern and Indian Studies**: Ed. by S. M. KATRE and P.K. GODE ; Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay (1939).  

In honour of F. W. Thomas—History, social life, literature and Philosophy.
4. **Louis De La Vallee Poussin Memorial Volume**: Ed. by. N. N. LAW ; Calcutta Oriental Press Ltd.  

Prof. Poussin made epoch-making contributions to the history of Buddhism. His work mainly lay in restoring the original Sanskrit from Tibetan and Chinese texts. This volume contains articles on some Tibetan and Chinese texts dealing with the life of the people and Buddhism. It also contains an articles on the philosophy of Advaita, Kalidasa, Indian Archaeology, Malaya, Indonesia, coins and Alexander's Invasion.
5. **Jha Commemoration Volume—(1937)**: Poona Oriental Book Agency, Poona.  

Studies Jain and Buddhist texts.
6. **Katre & Gode: Volume of Studies in Indology (1941)**: Oriental Book Agency, Poona.
7. **B. C. Law Volume—Part 1 & 2**: Indian Research Institute, Calcutta (1945).
8. **Dr. C. Keen Rau Raja Presentation Volume**: The Adyar Library. 1946.
9. **Karmarkar Commemoration Volume**: Ed. by DANDEKAR, WATAVE & GADRE (1948).

10. **Sir William Jones. Bicentary of his Birth Commemoration Volume ;** Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta (1948).
11. **V. S. Suktankar : Analecta.** Poona (1948).  
Two memorial editions of the works of Suktankar, one of the pioneer researchers on the Mahabharata. The research still being conducted at the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
12. **Collected works of R. G. Bhandarkar :** Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (1933).
13. **Introducing India, Part 1 : K. N. BAGCHI & GRIFFITHS W. G. :** Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta (1947).  
An extremely interesting collection of articles on a number of subjects, including articles on the development of temple architecture, Gandhara art, Indian pantheon, travels of Marco Polo, tribal and jungle life, and the types of Indian people.
14. **Ananda Coomaraswamy : The Dance of Shiva ;** Asia Publishing House, 1948.  
An excellent book on Art and Philosophy.
15. **Lyall (Alfred) : Asiatic Studies (Second Series) ;** John Murray London, 1906.  
This volume contains essays on the subject of Asiatic religions. The first chapter written under an assumed Indian name is an attempt to present what the author thought was the conservative Hindu view of life. The other chapters deal with religion in China and Africa. Primitive and natural religion in India are also discussed.
16. **Siddha-Bharati : Ed. by VISHVA BANDHU (2 volumes) ;** VVR Institute, Hoshiarpur, 1950.  
Essays presented to Dr. Siddheshwar Varma on his 60th Birthday—essays on philosophy, Vedic and other literary studies and literary history.
17. **Visva-Bharati Annals : Ed. by BAGCHI, P. C. Vols. 1-5 ;** Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, 1953.  
*Vols. 1, 2, 3, & 5 ;* Under the Sino-Indian Cultural Studies, research was conducted under two broad heads : (1) Buddhistic Studies and (2) Historical Studies. This has resulted in the translation into either English or Sanskrit of the ancient Chinese Buddhist texts, the Sanskrit originals of which are lost, critical editions of Pali and Sanskrit texts, with the help of Chinese, and comparative studies of Pali and Chinese texts.  
The Historical studies deal with the Chinese accounts of the political cultural history of India.  
*Vol. 4 :* Articles devoted to studies in Islamic history, personalities of the period, and medieval religion and literature of Orissa.

18. **B. C. Law : Indological Studies (3 Vols.) ; Indian Research Institute, Calcutta (1954).**

A selection of papers collected from original works on a wide range of subjects including, the early socio-economic life, Buddhism and its spread, Jainism, and ancient capitals and sites. They are advanced studies.

19. **C. Das : Studies in Medieval Religion and Literature of Orissa Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, 1951.**

20. **K. Nag : Greater India ; Greater India Society Bulletin (1926).**

A number of articles with a view to analyse the growth of Indian philosophy, and life in the context of outside countries. It is intended to show that this development was not in isolation but influencing, and influenced by other countries.

21. **H. Bhattacharya : The Cultural Heritage of India (Vol. III) ; Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture (1937, 1953).**

This volume contains expositions of the different Brahmanical systems of Indian philosophy. It is a deep philosophical analysis of the spiritual exercises and disciplines that feature Indian philosophic speculation. It is a fairly advanced book requiring some basic knowledge of the national attitudes and age-old beliefs of the country.

22. **Williams (Monier): Modern India and the Indians; Tribner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London ; 1879.**

Written in the second half of the 19th century, the author gives impressions of his travels and his study of Indian social and religious life.

1. **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan : The Hindu View of Life ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., (1949).**

This small volume contains a series of lectures, giving a concise analysis of the philosophy behind Hinduism. It helps in clearing away a good deal of misinterpretation, and thus enables a more accurate understanding of the Hindu mind.

2. **M. Hiriyana : Outlines of Indian Philosophy ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd. (1932 & 1951).**

The book aims at "giving a faithful and as far as possible a comprehensive account of the subject". The introduction sums up the features of Indian thought. The rest of the book has been divided into three parts dealing with the Vedic period, the early post-Vedic period and the age of the systems. It is an interesting study of the subject.

3. **T. Bernard : Philosophical Foundations of India ; Rider & Co., London.**

A basic study of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, indicating the inter-relationships of these systems.

4. **P. T. Raju : Idealist Thought of India ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., (1953)**

Gives a good introduction to the idealistic philosophy of India, as it has developed through the centuries. It shows that the development of idealism in India took place independently of any religious encumbrances. It will help in a better understanding of the thought of the modern philosophers like Gandhi, Radhakrishnan and Tagore.

5. **A. Schweitzer : Indian Thought and its Development ; Adam & Charles Black, London (1951).**

The purpose of this critical study is to show that Eastern and Western thought are not in-compatible. After giving the development of Indian thought the author shows the synthesis of Eastern and Western thought as found in the philosophies of modern Indian thinkers.

6. **H. Zimmer : Philosophies of India ; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London.**

Edited form of the papers found after the death of this great scholar of Indian philosophy. The book is divided into three parts: (1) the first foundations of Indian philosophy, (2) way of life, and (3) five systems as developed in India. An excellent book.

7. **S. Radhakrishnan : Religion and Society ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

These are a series of lectures on the need for religion, its meaning and application to the modern society.

8. **S. Radhakrishnan : Ed. History of Philosophy Eastern & Western (2 Volumes) ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

These articles outline the philosophical thought found in different countries. They have been brought together with a view to seek unity in the *world of thought*.

9. **S. Radhakrishnan : Idealist View of Life ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London (1932, 1937, 1951).**

Lectures on the Religion of the modern mind. The author discusses the challenge of the world today, the truth of the ultimate reality, and the limitations of scientific research.

10. **S. Dasgupta : History of Indian Philosophy (Vol. 1, 3, 5) ; Cambridge University Press.**

These volumes are detailed and advanced studies. Volume one deals with the philosophies in the Vedas, Upanisads, and the Buddhist, Jaina, Mimamsa, Shankara, and Nyaya Vaisasika schools. Volumes 3 and 5 are studies in Saivism and the development of theistic philosophy in South India.

11. **S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy (2 volumes) ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd.**

Written to give an excellent overall comprehensive study of the history of Indian philosophy.

12. **M. Hiriyana : Popular essays in Indian Philosophy ; Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore.**

A selection of this great scholar's articles on Karma, Maya, Purusha, Reincarnation, and the ethics and metaphysics of Indian Philosophy.

13. **Max-Muller : The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.**

It is an excellent though detailed introduction to the Nyaya Vaisesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mimamsa, and Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta systems of Philosophy.

14. **Max-Muller : Indian Philosophy-I ; Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta.**

As a result of the author's studies of Indian Philosophy this work has been published not so much to restate the mere secrets of each system—as to give a more comprehensive account of the philosophical activity of the Indian nation from the earliest times, and to show how intimately not only their religion, but their philosophy also, was connected with the national character of the inhabitants of India.

## PHILOSOPHY—VEDANTA

1. **C. Isherwood : Ed. Vedanta for the Western World ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd.**

Articles written by scholars of the East and the West studying the basic principles laid down in the Vedanta philosophy.

2. **K. Sundaram Aiyer : The Vedanta—Its Ethical Aspect.**

The book gives a long introduction in the Vedanta philosophy. The main discussion in the book is devoted to the theory of Karma.

3. **K. Sundaram Aiyer : The Vedanta.**

A small book discussing the concepts of Brahman (the Absolute), Isvara (Personal God), Atma (soul), and the Vedantic doctrine of God's personality.

**PHILOSOPHY—BHAGWAD GITA**

1. **Prabhavananda (Swami) & C. Isherwood : Tr. Bhagwad Gita.**

The Gita is the most widely known Hindu philosophy of life. Part of the great epic Mahabharatha, the Gita contains the word of Lord Krishna, discussing the way of life to Arjuna. This book is a translation in prose and verse. It is easily followed.

2. **S. Radhakrishnan : The Bhagwad Gita.**

Written by an eminent philosopher, the book contains a good introductory essay on the Gita, along with the original text and the English translations.

3. **Bengali a ba : Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.**

A translation of the Gita with explanatory notes. The original Sanskrit text is also given.

4. **S. D. Satwalekar : Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.**

A translation with a commentary on the Gita.

5. **Vireswaranand (Swami) : Tr. Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.**

A gloss on the Gita known as Subhodhini was prepared by Sridhara Swami. The Author here translates the text along with the gloss. This is useful for those unfamiliar with the Gita.

6. **Mahadeo Paraswam Chittal : Bhagwad Gita and Hindu Dharma.**

The author here intends to give an introduction to the philosophy behind the Hindu religion.

7. **Besant (Annie) : The Bhagwad Gita.**

A translation of the Gita.

**PHILOSOPHY—ADVAITA**

1. **S. Venkataraman : Tr. Select Works of Sri Sankaracharya; G. A. Natesan and Company, Madras.**

Sankaracharya was a great philosopher who arose after Buddha. In his successful effort to rehabilitate Hinduism, he commented on Vedic literature. He expounded in popular style the philosophy of non-Dualism. The author has in this, translated some of the works of Sankaracharya.

## 2. **Vireswarananda (Swami) : Brahma Sutras ; Advaita Ashram.**

Sutras (clues) were written to help in systematizing the philosophic thought of India, that had grown unwieldy. The Sutras being brief had to be commented on. This book deals with the commentary of Sankara on the Brahma Sutras.

### PHILOSOPHY—DVAITA

## 1. **P. Nagaraja Rao : Tr. Vadavali.**

The proposition of Vadavali was to establish "Absolute reality of the universe as against the Advaiten's contention that it is illusory". This was necessary in order to keep the worship of Brahman (Absolute) meaningful. The book is a translation with a commentary on this proposition.

### PHILOSOPHY—YOGA

## 1. **E. Wood : Great Systems of Yoga ; Philosophical Library, New York.**

Yoga is the discovery and use of occult powers. The book deals in brief with the seven schools of Yoga.



## RELIGION

1. **A. C. Bouquet : Comparative Religion ; Penguin Series.**

An interesting study of the religions that arose in the different countries, as a result of the universal quest for truth.

2. **F. Max Muller : Origin and Growth of Religion ; Longmans Green & Co., London (1880).**

A series of lectures given by a great scholar of Indian religion and philosophy. After giving an introduction to the concept of religion and its need, the author studies the development of religion in India, as found in the early Vedas.

3. **Nirvedananda (Swami) : Religion and Modern Doubts ; Vidya-mandir, Dhakura, Bengal (1944).**

A small book on the urgency of the need of religion for modern society.

4. **J. C. Oman : Brahmans, Theists, and Muslims of India ; T. Fisher Unwin, London.**

The author here studies the Goddess-worship in Bengal, the caste system, Brahmanism as influenced by Islam and Christianity, the social reforms introduced and some Hindu and Muslim festivals as he saw them in the latter half of the 19th century.

5. **R. Tagore : The Religion of Man ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London (1953).**

These are the Hibbert Lectures for 1930. "The idea of the humanity of our God, or the divinity of man the Eternal, is the main subject of this book."

6. **S. Radhakrishnan : East and West in Religion ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London (1949).**

The author here studies the attitudes and approaches to religion in the East and the West. It also contains reflections on Christian missions in India, pacifism, psycho-analysis and Yoga.

7. **L. Renou : Religion of Ancient India ; University of London, 1953.**

Six lectures studying Vedism, Hinduism and Jainism. This is a short book intended to state the main points and their relationship.

8. **B. Das : Essential Unity of All Religions ; Theosophical Publishing House, Madras (1955).**

Based on a comparative study of the scriptures of the different religions, the author points out that there is a transcendent unity of religions in spite of empirical diversity. This was written for the First All-Asia Education Conference in 1931. Quotations from the original scriptures make the study fascinating.

9. **A. Chakravarti : Humanism and Indian Thought ; G. S. Press, Madras (1937).**

A reprint of a lecture. Here the author brings out the highest stage of Humanism reached in Indian thought, where the Atman in man is considered the centre of all activity.

### RELIGION—HINDUISM

1. **L. Renou : Religion of Ancient Indian ; University of London (1953).**

Six lectures studying Vedism, Hinduism and Jainism.

2. **H. G. Narahari : Atman in Pre-Upanisadic Vedic Literature ; Aydar Library, Madras (1944).**

The author discusses the concept of Atman (individual soul) in the Rigveda, its relation to Brahman (Absolute), and the concept of immortality. The author thus shows that the Upanisadic thought derived its inspiration from these early beginnings.

3. **P. S. Deshmukh : The Origin & Development of Religion in Vedic Literature ; Oxford University Press.**

An interesting thesis, giving the definition of religion, and the quest for the infinite. He shows the interesting affinities in the Indo-Europeans, Indo-Iranian and Vedic religions.

4. **F. Max Muller : The Vedas ; Susil Gupta (India) Ltd., Calcutta (1956).**

Selections from the writings of this great scholar, under the titles of 'The Veda & Land-Avesta', 'What is the Veda?'—'Hymns of the Vedas', 'the Religion', 'Vedic Deities' and 'Vedas and the Vedanta'.

5. **A. C. Bose : The Call of the Vedas ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.**

Commentaries on selected mantras (verses) of the Vedas. These verses have been selected under different headings, representing different spiritual attitudes.

6. **H. L. Hariyappa : Rigvedic Legends through the Ages ; Deccan College, Poona (1953).**

The legends of India are rooted in the Vedas, which were finally written in the Epics and the Puranas. Here the author studies the historical evolution of three legends. It is an advanced study.

7. **R. T. H. Griffith : The Hymns of the Athara-Veda (Vol. II) ; C. J. Lazarns & Co., Benaras (1917).**

A translation of the hymns from Book X to XX with a commentary,

8. **Prabhavananda (Swami) : Vedic Religion and Philosophy ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras (1950).**

"A lucid exposition of the wisdom enshrined in the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Bhagavad-Gita, together with a chapter on the general features of Indian Philosophy." This book is meant primarily for an initial study of Hindu religion.

9. **E. Roer : The Twelve Principal Upanishads (3 Volumes).**

An English translation of twelve Upanishads with explanatory notes.

10. **R. E. Hume : Tr. of Thirteen Principal Upanishads ; Oxford University Press (1954).**

The Upanishads are philosophical treatises forming part of the early Indian Vedas. They are a development from sacrificial rules to philosophical discussions. The concepts of Brahman (Absolute), Atman (Soul) and illusion are found in these. This book by Hume contains an outline of the philosophy found in the Upanishads, along with a translation from the Sanskrit texts. The book also contains an annotated bibliography.

11. **B. K. Chattopadhyaya : The Teaching of the Upanishads , University of Calcutta (1952).**

Of the Vedic literature the Upanishads form the crux of philosophic thought.

After an introductory chapter the author analyses the concepts of man, soul, consciousness, the aim of life and the means of realization.

12. **Chinmayananda (Swami) : Discourses of Kathopanishad.**

These discourses were delivered by the Swami, giving his commentaries on the stanzas of the Upanishad. They prove intelligible to one not familiar with Vedic philosophy.

13. **T R. Srinivasa Ayyangar : Tr. : The Vaisnavopanisads**

A translation of fourteen of the hundred and eight Upanisads. The translation follows the commentary of Sri Upanisad-Brahma-Yogin.

14. **B. K. Chattopadhyaya : The teachings of the Upanishads**

After giving an introductory chapter on Vedic literature, the author goes on to discuss the concept of man and soul, and the aim of life as found in the Upanisads. Since the Upanishads are considered as the core of Indian philosophy, some part of the book is devoted to later schools of thought.

15. **Nikhilananda (Swami) : The Mandukyopanishad ; Ramakrishna Asrama, Mysore (1949).**

"The Upanishad (Mandukya) with the Karika embodies itself the Quintessence of the substance of the entire philosophy of Vedanta"—Sankara.

This treatise is a study of the material and the mental worlds, the nature consciousness and the meaning of causality. The author here gives the translation with the commentary of Sankara.

16. **Chinmayananda (Swami) : Discourses on Mandukya Upanishad.**  
Discourses on the Mandukya and Karika delivered by the Swami — of interest to a layman.
17. **B. S. Upadhyaya : Women in Rigveda ;** Nand Kishore & Bros., Benaras.
18. **W. Mildred Pinkham : Women in the Sacred Scriptures of Hinduism ;** Columbia University Press.  
A study of the status of women as revealed in the Vedas, and later Hindu Scriptures. This brings out the high position, and great freedom enjoyed by the women. It is a study that has undertaken a chronological development as found in succeeding scriptures.
19. **Women Saints of East & West : Sri Sarada Devi Birth Centenary Memorial ;** The Ramakrishna Vedanta Centre, London.  
Articles on women saints of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Judaism and Sufism.
20. **Yatiswaranda (Swami) : The Divine Life ;** Ramakrishna Math, Madras (1951).  
After an introductory chapter discussing the self and the Absolute, the book contains quotations from different Sanskrit scriptures.
21. **D. S. Sarma : Hinduism through the Ages ;** Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.  
This is a short history of Hinduism, giving the Vedic, Epic and Purana periods, going on to the devotional period, and finally the modern tendencies, in order to bring out the truth in past religious thought.
22. **A. C. Bouquet : Hinduism ;** Hutchinson's University Library, London.  
An interesting and comprehensive analysis of Hinduism giving the beginnings in the Vedas and Upanishads, the development in the Epic Age, the reformist movement of Buddhism and Jainism, leading to the revival in the medieval period by Shankara, and Ramanuja. The author studies the influence of Islam, the growth of the Bhakti (Devotion) School and Saktism, and finally the working of Hinduism.
23. **K V. Rangaswami Aiyangar : Some Aspects of the Hindu View of Life according to Dharmasastra ;** Oriental Institute, University of Baroda (1952).  
The Hindu View of Life evolves around the concept of Dharma. These lectures give an interesting introduction to the social institutions, caste, social ceremonies and customs, and the four stages in life that each individual must go through.
24. **Nirvedananda (Swami) : Hinduism at a Glance ;** Vidyamandira, Dhakuria, Bengal (1946).  
A broad outline of the prominent features of Hinduism. "This is an excellent introduction to the study of Hindu religion."

25. **M. Monier William : Hinduism ;** Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta.

A short study into the development of the Hindu religion from the Vedas to the religion of everyday life today.

26. **T. C. Humphreys : Karma and Rebirth ;** John Murray, London (1952).

A short clear analysis of Karma, or the concept which says 'he who puts the cause in action suffers the effect'. The author tries to discuss this concept in relation to Christianity.

27. **E. Moor : The Hindu Pantheon ;** J. Higginbotham, Madras (1864).

28. **J. N. Sinha : The Foundations of Hinduism ;** Sinha Publishing House, Calcutta (1955).

In simple philosophic language this book attempts to give an objective treatment to the inner thoughts of Hinduism stripped of its cumbrous and outworn symbolism.

29. **N. V. Thadani : Tr. Mimansa ;** Published by Bharati Research Institute, Delhi (1952).

Mimansa is one of the six systems of Indian Philosophy. It defines Dharma or the law of life, and tries to establish the authorities of the Vedas not solely on dogmatic considerations but by seeking rational grounds for it. It is thus an important orthodox (astika) system of Indian philosophy.

This monumental work by the author is not a mere literal translation, but a translation based on his interpretation of the philosophy.

30. **M. K. Gandhi : Hindu Dharma ;** Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad (1950).

This book contains all that Gandhiji said about Hindu Dharma.

31. **K. M. Panikkar : Hinduism and the Modern World ;** Kitabistan, Allahabad.

The book discusses how the Hindus can be aroused from apathy to activity. "It is not the Hindu religion.....that requires to be reorganized. It is Hindu Society." This is a critical study of the reorganization the author visualized for Hindu Society.

32. **K. W. Morgan : The Religion of the Hindus ;** The Ronald Press Co., New York (1953).

This book written by a devout Hindu is designed for all people interested in a better understanding between the East and the West. The book is divided into two parts : the first part is devoted to the Beliefs and Practices of Hinduism, while the second part is devoted to selections from Hindu sacred writings.

33. **A. D. Pusalker : Studies in the Epics and Puranas ;** Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

A short study in the thought of the Puranas that hold an important place in the Indian sacred and secular literature.

34. **Edward Thompson : Suttee ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

In this book the author makes a re-interpretation of the origin, concept and practice of Sati. Some chapters are devoted to its prohibition and suppression in British India and Indian Princely States.

35. **L. Joshi : A Critique of Hinduism ; Modern Age Publications, Bombay (1948).**

This is a criticism of religion. The author bases it on the principle that religion is the creation of the mind, and reason is the instrument of its criticism.

36. **Ganga Nath Jha : Tr. Manu-Smriti ; Poona Oriental Book Agency (1937).**

Manu in a series of discourses laid down laws regarding the social and moral ideals. This is a translation of the commentary of Medhatithi on these laws. An advanced study.

37. **K. P. Jayaswal : Manu and Yajnavalkya ; Butterworth & Co., (India) Ltd., Calcutta (1930).**

Among the codes of Hindu Law, that of Manu and of Yajnavalkya are pre-eminent. The former is the foundation of the orthodox system of Hindu law, though the latter has been accepted by the majority of Hindus. This interesting volume is a comparative study of the two codes, giving an insight into social institutions, customs and ethics.

38. **K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar : Rajadharma ; The Adyar Library, Madras.**

The author discusses the constitutional and functional obligations of the head of the state as laid down in the broad perspective of Dharma or the Law of Life.

39. **P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer : Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals ; University of Calcutta (1935).**

A series of lectures on Hindu social organisation, its morals and ethics. The author aims at removing many mis-conceptions on Hindu morals, and at showing that there is no breach of continuity in the main web of Indian culture.

40. **V. M. Apte : Social and Religious Life in the Grihya Sutras ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay (1954).**

The author studies the normal everyday life of the people during the Vedic period. The Grihya Sutras gave the religious rituals, and daily ceremonies to be observed by the people. Every action of the people was guided by these rules and rituals. Thus the author brings out how religion permeated the life of the people.

41. **C. Chakraberty : A study in Hindu Social Polity ; Ram Chandra Chakraberty, Calcutta (1923).**

An overall study of the Ethnic elements in Hindu nationality, Hindu myths, languages, scripts, caste and social organization.

42. **B. Bhattacharya : The Kalivarajyas ; University of Calcutta 1943.**

This is a study in Hindu law, and the prohibitions that have been evolved and their bearing on the present day conditions.

43. **T. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar : The Vaisnavopanisads ; The Adyar Library (1945).**

A translation of the Upanishads on the basis of the commentary of the great commentator Sri Upanisad-Brahma-Yogin.

44. **G. Rao : Lectures on the History of Sri Vaishnavas ; Government Press, Madras.**

45. **K. Rangachari : Shri Vaishnava Brahmins ; Government Press, Madras (1931).**

Discussions on Vaishnavism (worship of Vishnu) in South India. The authors discuss the teachings and writings of Ramanuja, the great religious teacher.

46. **P. N. Sinha : A Study of the Bhagavata Purana ; The Adyar Library, Madras (1950).**

The Puranas dating to the early centuries (A.D.) form the popular thought and writings of Hinduism. The Bhagavata Purana is best known and held in the highest esteem by Vaisnavas. This work is considered to have a direct and powerful influence on the opinions and feelings of the people. This is a translation of the text in its essential features.

47. **Sampatkumaran : Sri Rama ; G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**

A short study of the story of Ramayana, giving Rama's character and place in Indian literature.

48. **D. S. Sarma : The Prince of Ayodhya ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras.**

A literary approach to the Ramayana, giving a comprehensive summary of its story.

49. **M. T. Kennedy : The Chaitanya Movement ; Association Press, Calcutta (1925).**

Writing on the life of Chaitanya the great saint of the Vaisnav Cult (the worship of Krishna as an incarnation of Vishnu), the author discusses the growth and development of the cult in Bengal, and the theological, social and ethical teachings of the sect.

50. **N. Sanyal : Sri Krishna Chaitanya ; Sree Gandiya Math, Madras (1933).**

Chaitanya was a great devotee of the Lord Krishna. After a philosophical discussion on Krishna, the author studies the life and teachings of the saint.

51. **Arthur Aralo (John Woodroffe) : Principles of Tantras.**  
**John Woodroffe—Introduction to Tantra Shastra.**  
**John Woodroffe—Shakti & Shakta ; Ganesh & Co., Madras.**  
 (1952).

The Tantras form an important part of the Hindu scriptures. The followers believe in the concept of Shakti (Power) as the important force of the godhead. This basic concept has given rise to a number of cults. Tantric Hinduism is well steeped in rituals and ceremonies. However all these cults accept the authority of the Vedas.

The books listed above form the most detailed and authoritative study of the principles of Tantra.

52. **E. A. Paine : The Saktas ; Oxford University Press (1933).**

An introductory and comparative study of the believers in the Sakta cult. This cult believes in Sakti, the Goddess of Power and Energy, as the manifestation of the Absolute.

53. **Dr. P. C. Chakravarty : Doctrine of Sakti in Indian Literature ;**  
 Published by G. Chakravarty, Calcutta (1940).

This book constitutes the introductory instalment of the author's proposed comprehensive investigation into the Philosophy of the Tantras. It brings to light the need and possibilities of a thorough and comparative study of the philosophical doctrines of the Tantras.

54. **S. K. Das : Sakti or Divine Power ; University of Calcutta**  
 (1934).

The author here traces the "origin of the idea of Sakti from the Gnas or Mother-goddesses of the Vedas and how it developed over the speculations of the Brahmanas and the Upanisads" and finally culminated into the concept of a "philosophical principle of Supreme Divine Sakti belonging to God, hidden in his own qualities".

55. **H. B. Sarda : Ed. : A Homage to Swami Dayanand Saraswati ;**  
 Har Bilas Sarda, Ajmer.

This commemoration volume contains articles on the life and teachings of this reformer of the 19th century. He criticised the form into which Hinduism had degenerated and established the Arya Samaj on the basis of Vedas.

56. **Ramanand to Ram Tirath : G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**

The lives of saints in North India including the lives of Sikh Gurus.

57. **Rama Tirtha (Swami) : In the woods of God-Realization ; Rama**  
 Tirtha Publications League, Lucknow.

The complete works of the Swami.

58. **B. A. Gupte : Hindu Holidays and Ceremonials ; Thacker Spink**  
 & Co., Calcutta (1916).

A good discussion on the origin, and explanations of Hindu holidays, giving useful notes on symbols and folklore, around which the ceremonies have grown.



59. **P. V. Jagadisa Ayyar: South Indian Festivities ; Higginbothams Ltd., Madras (1921).**

An interesting volume on the traditional explanations and usages of the festivities and religious ceremonies, that form an important part of an orthodox Hindu's life,

60. **V. Raghavan : Tr. : Prayers, Praises and Psalms ; G.A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**

This gives the texts and translations of selections from the Vedas, Upanishads, Gita, Puranas and other literature,

61. **Yatiswarananda (Swami) : Universal Prayers ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras (1954).**

A selection of prayers from the Sanskrit scriptures, along with an introduction on the Hindu religion.

62. **Alter Flowers : Advaita Ashram, Almora (1953).**

Choice Sanskrit hymns with English translations.

#### RELIGION—BUDDHISM

1. **J.C. Jennings : The Vedantic Buddhism of the Buddha ; Oxford University Press (1949).**

This book is intended to show the Vedic base in the Buddha's teachings, by translating the actual words of the Buddha as found in the Pali writings of Southern Buddhism. The author has arranged them in a chronological order, giving in footnotes the life of the Buddha.

2. **S. Dutt : Early Buddhist Monachism ; Kegan Paul, Trubner & Co. Ltd., London (1924).**

This work deals with the earliest period of Buddhist Monastic History the Hinayana Period (600 to 100 B C ) before the rise of the Mahayana form of Buddhism. It studies the changes in Buddhist life and philosophy that gradually came about as a result of changes in the social environment.

3. **E. Arnold : Light of Asia ; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London (1952).**

The life and teachings of the Buddha, told beautifully in verse.

4. **E. J. Thomas : The Life of Buddha ; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London.**

A difficult, heavy but good book on the legend and history behind Gautama Buddha, and the philosophy he preached.

5. **E. J. Thomas : The History of Buddhist Thought ; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London.**

An account of the development of the teaching started by the Buddha. The book is a study of causation and karma, and the goal of Nirvana. The author discusses the development of the schools of Buddhist thought.

6. **G. De : Democracy in Early Buddhist Sangha ;** Calcutta University Press, 1955.
7. **H. S. Gour : The Spirit of Buddhism ;** Luzac & Co., London, 1929.  
 An analytical, explanatory and critical examination of the Buddha. "His religion and philosophy, its influence upon other religions, philosophies and on the ancient and modern social and ethical systems."
8. **Sumiti Devce : The Life of Princess Yashodara;** Elkin Mathews & Marrot Ltd , London 1929.  
 Written simply the book is the life of Prince Siddharta's wife. The author brings out Yashodara's devotion to her husband, her suffering at his renunciation, and her final conversion to his teachings.
9. **C. Humphreys : Buddhism ;** Penguin Books (1955).  
 On the life of the Buddha, the Ministry, the Buddhist schools, the spread of the faith, and the faith as found in different countries.
10. **E. Holmes : The Creed of Buddha ;** The Bodley Head, London. (1949).  
 A study in the meaning of the Buddha's scheme of life, and how it is a part of the wider Indian philosophy. The author compares this with Western thought.
11. **A. K. Coomaraswamy & I. B. Horner : The Living Thoughts of Goutama, the Buddha ;** Cassell & Co., Ltd., London (1948).  
 An excellent assimilation of the life and thought of the Buddha, a good insight into Dharma (Doctrine of Truth) that he preached.
12. **H. De Lubac : Aspects of Buddhism ;** Sheed & Ward, London and New York (1953).  
 Deals with the Buddhist concept of charity (Dana). The author makes a comparison of Buddhism with Christianity. A foreword gives the essentials of the Buddhist faith.
13. **F. Max Muller and Others : Studies in Buddhism ;** Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta (1953).  
 A selection of articles by scholars of Buddhism, on the Buddhist faith, a comparative study with other religions, and, Buddhism in practice.
14. **N. Ray : Theravade Buddhism in Burma;** University of Calcutta 1946.  
 The author studies Buddhism as it was carried to and practiced in Burma, showing the close historical and cultural relations between India and Burma.
15. **C. Eliot : Hinduism and Buddhism (2 volumes) ;** Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1921.  
 This is a historical review, of the growth of Buddhism, its impact on Hinduism, leading to the revival in Hinduism, the re-establishment

of Hinduism as a religion and finally, the two schools of Buddhist thought.

16. **Lakshmi Narasu : The Essence of Buddhism ; Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay (1948).** .

This is an excellent book in the study of the life and teachings of Buddha with invaluable information on the Pali and Sanskrit sources from which a lot of Buddhist teachings are derived. Besides, it also provides an interesting comparative study of Buddhistic doctrines with Hinduism and Christianity.

#### RELIGION—JAINISM

1. **A. C. Sen : Schools and Sects in Jaina Literature ; Visva Bharati Book Shop (1931).**

This is a full account, compiled from original sources, of the doctrines and practices of the Philosophical School, and the Religious Sects mentioned in the canonical literature of the Jainas.

2. **B. A. Saletore : Mediaeval Jainism ; Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay.**

“ Taking the events that led to the rise and spread of Jainism in early ages in Southern and Western India as his background he (author) explains ..... the share of the Jainas in the building and continuance of the Vijayanagara Empire.”

3. **M. Mehta : Outlines of Karma in Jainism ; Jain Mission Society, Bangalore.**

A small brochure on the belief of cause and effect in the Jaina faith.

4. **C. B. Sheth : Jainism in Gujarat ; Sri Vijayadevsur Sangh Gnan Samity, Bombay.**

Studies the contribution of Jains to the cultural life of mediaeva Gujarat, covering the period 1100 to 1600 A. D.

5. **C. Krau Se : Ancient Jaina Hymns ; Scindia Oriental Institute, Ujjain 1952.**

A scholarly study on the hymns. The author in her introduction, and critical notes brings out an immense wealth of facts found in these hymns : on history, geography and biographies of saints and poets.

6. **M. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar and B. Sheshagiri Rao : Studies in South Indian Jainism ; Hoe & Co., Madras 1922.**

An historical study on the Jain migration to the South, and the important influence of their humanism on the literature, art, architecture and general cultural life of South India.

7. **Bool Chand : Lord Mahavira ; Pub. by Rajhans Publications.**

In this book is found an account of the conditions prevailing in India in the 6th century B. C. It studies the life of Mahavira, the founder of the Jaina faith—his enlightenment, the foundation of

the principles and the propagation and spread of the faith ; and lastly the various rival sects which existed during Mahavira's age when there was an unusual religious enthusiasm pervading the very spirit of that age.

### RELIGION—ISLAM

1. **G. Sale : Tr. : The Koran ; Frederick Warne & Co., London.**  
After a preliminary discourse on the Koran, the book is a translation of the Koran from the original Arabic, with notes taken from approved commentaries.
2. **A. J. Arberry : The Koran Interpreted (2 volumes) ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**  
A translation of the Koran.
3. **E. H. Palmer: Tr. : The Koran ; Oxford University Press.**
4. **L. E. Brown: The Prospects of Islam ; S.C.M. Press Ltd., London.**  
An analysis of the political and economic set-up of the Muslim World in the context of the Islamic faith.
5. **G. T. Bettary: Mohammedanism and other religions of Mediterranean Countries ; Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co., London (1892).**  
An account of Mohamed and Islam, together with descriptions of Egyptian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Greek, Roman and Celtic religions.
6. **H.A.R. Gibb: Mohammedanism ; Oxford University Press.**  
A historical survey of the growth and development of Islam, or orthodoxy and schisms, the rise of Sufism, and Islam in the modern world.

### RELIGION—ZOROASTRIANISM

1. **T.J.S. Taraporewala : Divine Songs of Zarathushtra ; D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay (1951).**  
"A philosophical study of the Gathas of Zarathushtra, containing the text with literal translation into English, a free English rendering and full critical and grammatical note, metrical index and glossary."
2. **M. N. Dhalla: History of Zoroastrianism ; Oxford University Press (1938).**  
Beginning with Zarathushtra's life and teachings, and his concept of Ahura Mazda (God), the author studies the development of the religion, its rituals and prayers. The study is also that of the history of the Zoroastrian settlers in India.

### RELIGION—THEOSOPHY

1. **D.D. Kanga: Ed. : Where Theosophy and Science Meet ; The Adyar Library, Madras.**  
"There is no better preparation for a clear comprehension of Theosophy, than a good knowledge of modern science,....."

Theosophy.....takes into account additional facts which modern science either ignores, or has not yet discovered."

These are a collection of articles on modern civilization being based on inadequate knowledge of the true nature of man, advocating a study into this on scientific lines, with the help of physical and social sciences.

2. **Annie Besant : Ancient Wisdom ; The Adyar Library, Madras. (1949).**

Written by a great Theosophist, this is intended to give the general reader an introduction to theosophical teachings.

#### RELIGION—SIKHISM

1. **Teja Singh : The Psalm of Peace ; Oxford University Press.**

An English translation of Guru Arjun's 'Sukhani.' This forms an important part of the Holy Granth, and is recited by the Sikhs in the morning devotion. It gives the Guru's concept of the Name, and the highest ideals of man.

2. **M.A. Macauliffe : The Sikh Religion (six volumes) ; Clarendon Press, Oxford (1909).**

An important work on the translation and an orthodox interpretation of the sacred writings of the Gurus of the Sikh religion, giving also the lives of the Gurus. These volumes are valuable for an understanding of Sikhism.

#### RELIGION—CHRISTIANITY

1. **Mekenzie : Two Religions ; Lufferworth Press, London.**

A comparative study of Hinduism and Christianity—their ideas ideals and differences.

2. **J.C. Kumarappa : Christianity its economy and way of life ; Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad (1955).**

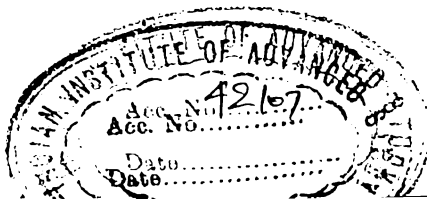
A selection of lectures and articles on Christianity in India in the context of her economic, social and political problems before Independence. It is a critical study of the Church in India, along with a rethinking on the Gospel.

3. **J. W. Kaye : Christianity in India ; Smith, Elder & Co., London (1859).**

A historical study of the establishment of the Syrian Church in South India, and the early missionary work done in India.

4. **C.F. Andrews : Sadhu Sundar Singh ; Hodder & Stoughton Ltd., London (1934).**

An inspiring and interesting account of the Sadhu's mystical experiences, and his tireless endeavour to adopt, live and teach Christianity as an Indian, rather than give it a western garb.



1. **P. N. Srinivasachari: Mystics and Mysticism; Sri Krishna Library, Madras (1951).**

This is a comparative study, discussing pseudo and false mysticism, the meaning of mysticism, a comparative study of mysticism (Western Christian, Sufi and Hindu) and mysticism as a religion of philosophy.

2. **Swami Narayananda: Revelation; N. K. Prasad & Co., Rishikesh (1951).**

"This book is a collection of the author's thought reflections during the time of meditation.....1933 to 1949. The book deals with Brahman (God) Nirvikalpa Samadhi (Transcendental State), Brahma Jnani (Man of Wisdom), Philosophy, Psychology, Devotion and Karma."

3. **T. R Srinivasa Ayyangar and G. Srinivasa Murti: The Yoga Upanishads; The Adyar Library (1952).**

A translation of the commentary by Sri Upanisad-brahmayogin on the Upanisads.

4. **Maharshi's Gospel; Sri Ramanasram, Tiruvannamalai (1949).**

Answers of Sri Ramana Maharshi to questions put to him by several devotees.

5. **H.P. Shastri: Shri Dada Sanghita; The Shanti Sadan, London (1948).**

A presentation of the systems of Yoga, as revealed in the life of Sri Dada of Aligarh. It also gives the essence of Buddhist, Sufi and Christian mysticism.

6. **N. Pearson: Sri Aurobindo and the Soul Quest of Man; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

Sri Aurobindo the great Indian philosopher revealed great spiritual truths in his book 'The Life Divine.' The author in this book studies the first twelve chapters of 'The Life Divine', giving the main theme of the book, and the basis metaphysical principles of Sri Aurobindo.

7. **Y. F. Brown: Yoga Explained; Susil Gupta (India) Ltd., Calcutta.**

A short introduction to the Yoga exercises.

8. **Swami Prabhavananda: The Eternal Companion; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras (1955).**

A translation of the teachings of Swami Brahmananda.

9. **G. H. Westcott : Kabir and the Kabir Panth ; Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta.**

This is a study on the life and doctrines of Kabir, the reformist and mystic of the 15th century who attempted to break down the barriers between Hinduism and Islam. He was a great singer, and his songs are sung to this day.

10. **Swami Nikhilananda : The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras.**

This great saint of the 19th century by dint of prayer and longing obtained the vision of God. Through the different disciplines of Hinduism, Christianity and Islam he reached the one God—Consciousness. His radiation of spirit attracted a large number of devotees, of whom Swami Vivekananda was the greatest. This book is a translation of the utterances and teachings of Ramakrishna recorded by one of his devotees.

11. **Nikhilananda : Ramakrishna—Prophet of New India ; Rider & Co., London.**

Abridged version of the 'Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna.'

12. **Teachings of Sri Ramakrishna ; Advaita Ashram, Almora.**

13. **Life of Sri Ramakrishna ; Advaita Ashram, Almora.**

14. **Max Muller : Ramakrishna—His Life and Sayings ; Advaita Ashram, Almora.**

15. **Swami Saradananda : Sri Ramakrishna—The Great Master ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras.**

A comprehensive critical estimate of the life, sadhana and teachings of Ramakrishna.

16. **R. Rolland : The Life of Ramakrishna ; Advaita Ashram, Almora.**

A study of the mysticism of Ramakrishna. The book is useful for western readers.

17. **Sri Sarada Devée—The Holy Mother ; Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras.**

The life and conversations of Sri Ramakrishna's consort and later his disciple.

18. **The Life of Swami Vivekananda—His Eastern and Western Disciples ; Advaita Ashram, Almora.**

The chief disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, Vivekananda was an intelligent scholar, orator and a powerful preacher of the Vedanta, and one who bore the message of Hinduism to the West. This book is an excellent biography of Vivekananda, written by his disciples.

19. **R. N. Datta : Swami Vivekananda—Patriot and Prophet ;** Nababharat Publishers, Calcutta.

This book is a study of Swami Vivekananda in relation to reconstruction and reawakening of the Indian Society.

20. **Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda (7 volumes) ;** Advaita Ashram, Almora.

21. **Swami Ramakrishnananda : The Message of Eternal Wisdom ;** Sri Ramakrishna Math Madras.

Written by a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, the book is a study in Vedantic thought.

22. **Sister Nivedita : The Master as I saw Him ;** Udbodhan Office, Calcutta.

"Pages from the Life of Swami Vivekananda by his disciple Nivedita".

23. **R. R. Diwakar : Mahayogi ;** Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1954.

This is a short book intended to introduce Sri Aurobindo, the great mystic. The author gives the life, sadhanas, and teachings of Aurobindo.

24. **M. Donnelly : Founding the Life Divine ;** Rider & Co., London.

Sri Aurobindo said that man's highest spiritual realization lies not in liberation from life, but in transformation. This book deals with the philosophy and practice of yoga that formed an integral part of Sri Aurobindo's spiritual experience.

25. **E. E. Wood : Practical Yoga ;** Rider & Co., London.

This is a translation of Patanjali's Raja-Yoga considered a classic text on the subject. The author has added his own commentary, making it more suitable to a lay reader. It introduces spiritual discipline and the results of Yoga.

26. **E. E. Wood : Great Systems of Yoga ;** Philosophical Library ; New York.

This book deals with six systems of philosophy of Yoga. It is written primarily as an introduction to this philosophy.

27. **F. Gayner : Ed. Dictionary of Mysticism ;** Philosophical Library, New York.

A collection of brief concise definitions of terms used in religious mysticism, philosophy, occultism, psychical research, spiritualism, astrology, brahmanism, Buddhism, Sufism, Zoroastrianism, Theosophy, and so on.

28. **Paul Brunton : A Hermit in the Himalayas.**

The experiences and the mystic thoughts of the author, when he was in the state of Tehri in the Himalayas.



**29. Roma Choudhuri : Sufism Vendanta (3 volumes).**

Sufism is a branch of Islamic Philosophy that developed with the contacts of Islam with the Vedanta. This is a comparative study of the development of this mystical philosophy.

## ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

1. **R. C. Majumdar & A. D. Pusalkar : Ed. Vedic Age ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

This volume covers what may be considered as "the dawn of Hindu civilization". A collection of essays giving the geological, geographical and biological background, considering the Indo-Aryans, their political history, and finally, the socio-economic, religious and literary life of the people. An excellent volume

2. **S. Piggot : Prehistoric India ; Pelican Books (A 205).**

A study based on the archeological findings at Harappa and Mohenjodaro (3000-2500 B. C.).

3. **J. N. Banerjee : Hellinism in Ancient India ; Butterworth & Co. Ltd., London, Calcutta (1920).**

This is an overall study of art, scientific and literary culture in India, and the influence from Greece on them. The influence started after Alexander's invasion in 300 B. C.

4. **V. S. Dalal : A History of India (Vol. 1) ; V. S. Dalal, Baroda.**

The study of the Vedic age, and the traditions that grew out of this age permeating every aspect of Indian life.

5. **E. Greaves : Kashi or Banaras ; Indian Press, Allahabad (1909).**

This book is written by the author, not merely by borrowing material from other books but by collecting material from his own experience. It is meant to be a "handbook" for visitors to this holy city of the Hindus.

6. **G. Yazdani : Mandu the City of joy ; Oxford University Press (1929).**

7. **A. H. Longhurst : Hampi Ruins (1933).**

This book gives a clear description of the various styles of buildings produced during the Vijayanagar period, keeping in mind the influences which have contributed to the formation of each special style.

8. **John Marshall : A Guide to Taxila (1936).**

This book gives an account of the topography, the history, arts, architecture of Taxila. It also deals with some of the Stupas, temples and the settlements in Taxila.

9. **Sankarananda : Rig Vedic Culture of the Pre-Historic Indus. 2 Vols. ; Pub. by Swami Sankarananda, Ramakrishna Vedanta Math—Calcutta.**

In these volumes the author tries to prove the Rigvedic origin of the pre-historic Indus civilization. Though the main subject of the

book is the explanation of religious symbols found during the excavations of Mohen-jodaro and Harappa.

10. **T. W. Rhys-Davids : Buddhist India ;** Susil .Gupta (India) Ltd., Calcutta (1950).

A description of the political and socio-economic life for the period 300 B. C.—200 A. D.

11. **M. Elphinstone & Others : Ancient India ;** Susil Gupta (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

A short study from the Vedic age down to the Buddhist period taken from accounts found in the country, and those of the Greek and Chinese accounts.

12. **B. C. Law : Historical Geography of Ancient India ;** Socie'te' Asiatique de Paris—Paris.

The book is based on epigraphic data. The geographical names have been arranged in alphabetic order : dealt under proper divisions.

13. **S. Chattopadhyaya : Sakas in India ;** Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan (1955).

An account of the tribes that came down from Central Asia about 300 B. C. and ruled over North India and were eventually absorbed in the country after the Gupta conquest.

14. **P.L. Bhargava : Chandragupta Maurya ;** Upper India Publishing House Ltd. Lucknow (1935).

15. **B. W. Harishchandra : The Sacred City of Anuradhapura ;** 44, First Cross Street—Colombo (1908).

In this book we find valuable information regarding the Sacred city of the Buddhists.

16. **J. C. Jain : Life in Ancient India—As depicted in the Jain Canons ;** New Book Co. Ltd , Bombay (1947).

17. **B. C. Law : Ancient India ;** Indian Research Institute—Calcutta. (1948).

In this book an attempt has been made to present connected history of India in the 6th Century B. C.—It consists of five sections (i) Geographical position (ii) Kings and Peoples (iii) Social and Economic life (iv) Religion (v) Culture.

18. **R. D. Banerji : The Age of Imperial Guptas ;** Published by Benares Hindu University (1933).

This book throws ample light on the Gupta period their system of Administration, the Religious and Literary revival, Plastic Art and architecture and some information regarding coinage of that period.

19. **V. Rangacharya : Pre-Musalman India Vol. 1 & 2 ; The Huxley Press, Madras (1929).**

These are two of the 9 volumes designed to carry the history of India from the earliest times to the Mohammedan conquest. The 1st volume provides the background in which the Vedic period of Indian History had its setting.

The second volume deals with Vedic India and is divided, into two parts: 'Aryan Expansion over India', and Vedic Culture.

20. **R. B. Pandey : Vikramaditya of Ujjayini ; Shatadala Prakashana, Benaras (1951).**

A study towards the rehabilitation of the historicity of Vikramaditya (100 B.C.). In recent years some scholars have been coming forward to challenge the validity of the assumption that Vikramaditya is a myth.

21. **S. R. Tikekar : Ed. Sardesai Commemoration Volume (1938).**

22. **S. N. Sen : Ed. Prof. D. V. Potdar—Commemoration Volume.**

23. **U. N. Ghoshal : Beginnings of Indian Historography and other essays.**

This volume is the result of the authors researches extending over a number of years into various branches of the history and culture of Ancient India and its colonies.

24. **S. S. Sastri : Early Gangas of Talakad (300 A. D. and 600 A. D.)**

25. **H. Raychaudhuri: Political History of Ancient India ; University of Calcutta (1953).**

In the pages of this book is sketched the political history of Ancient India from the accession of Parikship to the extinction of the Gupta dynasty.

The sixth edition is considerably revised and has additions in the domain of Ancient Indian history and culture, made possible by certain discoveries made lately.

26. **T. L. Shah : Ancient India (4 Vols.) ; Shastikant & Co. Baroda.**

The author challenges some of the accepted theories regarding the history of the period 900 B.C. to 100 A.D. and propounds some new theories.

27. **Mazumdar : Ed. The Age of Imperial Unity ; Bharatya Vidya Bhavan—Bombay (1953).**

Beginning with a picture of the general condition of North India in the 6th century B.C.—this volume depicts the growth of the Magadha Empire, and the Persian and Macedonian invasions; it surveys the sway of the various dynasties, treats at some length the history of South India and Ceylon during this period. A detailed treatment is given to language and literature, political theory, administrative systems, legal institutions, social and economic conditions, education, and art and architecture.

28. **R. Mookerji : The Gupta Empire ; Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. (1952).**

This book deals with Imperial Gupta history, and gives an account of the moral and material progress of the country achieved in the spacious times of the Gupta Emperors and of the various institutions—social, economic, and administrative—in which that progress was embodied.

29. **R. C. Majumdar & A. S. Altekar : Ed. The Vataka Gupta Age ; Motilal Banarsi Dass, Benaras (1954).**

Covering the period 200-550 A.D. the book is a study of (a) the period (200-300 A.D.) known as the Dark Age (b) the classical period of the Guptas, in the North, and (c) the Vataka dynasty in the South. The period is noteworthy of the spread of religion and culture to South and East Asia.

30. **K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : Age of the Nandas and Mauryas ; Motilal Banarsi Dass, Benaras (1952).**

A series of essays covering the period 400 B.C.—185 B.C. The Aryan civilization reached maturity during this period. There was also some borrowing of political and economic plans, and artistic motifs from Greece. It was during this period under the Mauryas that India was united and the famous treatise on government 'Arthashastra' was written. The book also contains essays on the political and socio-economic conditions, literature and art of the period.

31. **R. K. Mukerji : Chandragupta Maurya and his Times ; Rajkamal Publications, Ltd., Delhi.**

The book brings out the life and times of this great emperor.

32. **F. J. Monahan : The Early History of Bengal ; Oxford University Press (1925).**

A study of the 'Arthashastra' and the Mauryan empire.

33. **B. P. Sinha : The Decline of the Kingdoms of Maghadha ; Motilal Banarsi Dass—Patna-4 (1954).**

A study in the later Gupta dynasty, the Maukharis and finally the rule of Harsha. This is a study from 455-1000 A.D., a period which saw many ups and downs in the kingdoms of Magadh, after a golden period known as the Classic Age of Ancient Indian History.

34. **E. A. Pires : The Bukharis ; B. G. Paul & Co., Madras (1934).**

35. **V. A. Smith : Early History of India ; Including Alexander's campaigns. Clarendon Press, Oxford (1904).**

36. **N. N. Ghosh : Early History of India ; Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad (1951).**

In this book the author aims at giving a simple, direct narrative, of Ancient Indian History.

37. **Majumdar & Paluskar : Ed. The Classical Age ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1954).**

In this volume, the authors have dealt with the rise, decline and fall of the Gupta Empire and have brought the history of the subsequent period into perspective. Special emphasis had been laid on the work of the Chalukyas and the Pallavas. The later chapters reveal fully the Golden age, when India reached its peak of intellectual development in the most widely varied fields of art, science and literature.

38. **R. C. Majumdar : Ancient India ; Motilal Banarsi Dass, Benaras (1952).**

This book on Ancient Indian History and culture,—covers the period from the very early days till 1200 A.D.

39. **Kini & Rao : Oxford Pictorial Atlas of Indian History ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press (1954).**

40. **Davis : Historical Atlas of the Indian Peninsula.**

41. **R. C. Majumdar & A. D. Paluskar · Ed. The Age of Imperial Kanauj ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan—Bombay.**

The history of the period (8 A.D. to A.D. 997) covered by this volume, revolves round the pivot of Kanauj.

42. **K. Aiyangar : Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture 2 Vols ; Oriental Book Agency, Poona (1941).**

In two volumes, this book is a sound introduction.

43. **A. S. Altekar ; State and Government in Ancient India ; Motilal Banarsi Dass, Benaras.**

A good general introduction.

44. **K. P. Jayaswal : Hindu Polity ; Bangalore Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd , (1943).**

A classic on the subject. This book is a sketch of the constitutional developments in India in Hindu times. Written by a renowned scholar, the study has linked the history of thought with the political history of India. Here is presented the development of the municipal and social laws.

45. **R. Shamasastri : Tr. Kautilya's Arthasastra ; Sri Raghuvver Printing Press, Mysore (1951).**

This is a translation of the work written by the great Indian exponent "of the art of government, the duties of kings, ministers and officials and the method of diplomacy."

46. **N. C. Bandopadhyaya : Kautilya ; N. C. Bandopadhyaya, Calcutta.**

A study in the social ideal, political theory and administration of Kautilya or Chanakya.

47. **M. V. Krishna Rao : Studies in Kautilya ;** Kautilya Mandali Publication, Mysore.

A study in the genius of Kautilya showing that he was not Machiavellian, but Aristotlian in outlook.

48. **K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar : Indian Cameralism ;** The Adyar Library (1949).

A survey of some aspects of the Arthasāstra.

49. **V. P. Verma : Studies in Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundations ;** Motilal Banarsi Dass, Benaras.

50. **H. N. Sinha : Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity ;** Luzac & Co. London (1938).

'A study in the evolution of early Indian State.

#### HISTORY—MEDIEVAL

1. **L. King : Memoirs of Babur ;** Vol. I and II. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press—London.

This book is the revised translation of the memoirs of the founder of the Mughal Emperor. The original Memoirs are in the form of an irregularly kept diary.

2. **Iswari Prasad : The Life and Times of Humayun ;** Orient Longman's Ltd., 1955.

Babar, the founder of the Mughal Rule in India, had not quite established complete suzerainty over Delhi when he died. His son Humayun was faced with a bitter struggle for power over Delhi. The author gives a fascinating account of Humayun's defeat, his exile and final return to Delhi. The book also covers the rule of Sher Shah.

3. **Sukumar Ray : Humayun in Persia ;** Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta 1948.

This book is a detailed study of Humayun's doings in Persia and Afghanistan during his exile.

4. **A. F. Zallani : Ain-i-Akbari ;** In 3 volumes ; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1949.

"In the Ain-i-Akbari, we have a picture of Akbar's government in its several departments, and of its relations to the different ranks and mixed races of his subjects."

The first volume contains the history of Timur's family, and the reigns of Babur, and Humayun ; the second volume is devoted to the detailed story of nearly 46 years of the reign of the Great Emperor. The concluding volume contains information regarding Akbar's mode of governing.

5. **S. Holdich : The Gates of India ;** Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London, 1910.

Historical study of the passes used by the invaders from the North-west and West to enter India.

6. **E. B. Havell : History of the Aryan Rule in India ;** George Harrop and Co. Ltd., London.

In this book the author traced the history of the Aryans and Indo Aryans—from the Vedic Age—and goes on to the time of Akbar's reign. He throws light on the cultural, social and economic aspects also.

7. **F. Gladwin : The History of Jahangir ;** B. G. Paul and Co., Madras, 1930.

8. **Sri Ram Sharma : The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors ;** Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London 1930.

A systematic attempt, at studying the religious policy of the Mughal emperors from original records of their reigns.

9. **M. L. Roychoudhury : The State and Religion in Mughal India ;** Indian Publicity Society—Calcutta.

The present thesis is an interpretative one. The author has—"subjected important events of the Mughal period connected with religion to a critical analysis and attributed the same to their fountain source."

10. **R. S. Burn : Cambridge History of India (Vol. IV) ;** Study in the Mughal Period.

11. **J. Tod : Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.**

This is a large and voluminous work written in the early 19th century. It is a minutely detailed study of the history of the Rajput rulers. In studying their origin Tod gives the interesting theory of the Rajput origin being common with that of the Europeans. He studies the feudal social and religious set-up, giving his own personal experiences and impressions of his travels over Rajasthan.

12. **C. V. Vaidya : History of Medieval Hindu India (Vol. I and II)** Oriental Book Supplying Agency, Poona (1924)

The first volume discusses the reign and times of Harsha the Great Emperor of North India, and others Hindu Kingdoms, and the South Indian dynasties notably the Great Chalukya and Pallava dynasties.

Starting with a discussion of the origin of the Rajputs, and arguing that they are the descendants of the Vedic Aryans, the author in Vol. 2 studies their history from 800 A.D. to 1000 A.D. He discusses the rise of the Rajputs with the impact of Islam in India. The last section of the book is devoted to an analysis of their socio-economic life.

#### HISTORY—MODERN

1. **J. Grant : History of India (2 vols.) ;** Cassel and Co. Ltd., London.

Detailed account of the conquest of India by the British, and their rule till the end of the 19th century.



2. **H. Johnston : Pioncers in India ; Blackie and Sons Ltd., London.**

An account of the connections of the West with India, leading to the British conquest of the country.

3. **P. Woodruff : The Men who ruled India—The Founders ; Jonathan Cape, London 1953.**

Covering the period 1600-1857, which the British took to establish firm rule in India.

4. **M. E. Monckton Jones : Warren Hastings in Bengal (1772-1774 ; Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. 9, Oxford University Press 1918.**

5. **Das Gupta : The Central Authority in British India 1774-1784 ; Calcutta University Press-1931.**

This volume deals with the infancy of the central authority, whereby large powers had been given to the Governor-General and Council by the act of 1784.

6. **T. Raleigh : Lord Curzon in India (1898-1905) ; Macmillan and Co. 1906.**

7. **S. Gopal : The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon (1880-84) ; Oxford University Press, 1953.**

8. **T. Maurice : Indian Antiquities or Dissentations (7 vols.) ; W. Bulmer and Co. London 1806.**

Impressions of the author with illustrations on the subjects of geographical divisions, theology, civil laws, form of government, literature of India, for a comparative study with religion, law government and literature of Persia, Egypt and Greece.

9. **W. Lee-Warner : The Native States of India ; Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London 1910.**

An early account of the relationship of Indian Princely States and the Government of British India, and the conditions under which the former worked.

10. **E. Thompson : The Making of Indian Princes ; Oxford University Press, 1943.**

A history beginning with India in the eighteenth century,—the coming of the British, their gradual gain in India, leading to their relationship with Indian rulers, which took final shape under the concept of Paramountcy.

11. **S. P. Sen : The French in India—First Establishment and Struggle ; Calcutta University Press, 1947.**

This book gives an account of the activities of the French in India, covering the period from the first Eastern ventures to the foundation of Pondicherry.

12. **G. B. Malleson : History of the French in India ;** Longmans, Green and Co. London, 1868.
13. **Jawaharlal Nehru : Discovery of India ;** Meridan Book Ltd., London, 1951.

An excellent survey.

14. **P. Sitaramayya : History of the Indian National Congress Vol. I and II ;** Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay, 1946.

15. **Lajpat Rai : Unhappy India ;** Banna Publishing Co. Calcutta 1928.

A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's 'Mother India'.

16. **F. Younghusband : Dawn in India ;** John Murray, London 1930.

Written on (a) the rise and growth of Indian nationalism, and the demand for reforms, self-government and (b) four Indian spiritual leaders of the time viz. Tagore, Gandhi Radhakrishnan and Sadhu Sunder Singh.

17. **H. C. E. Zacharias : Renascent India ;** George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. 1933.

This book gives an account of the political movement in India, along with the social reform movement beginning from the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy till 1930.

18. **Lord Birdwood : A Continent Decides ;** Robert Hale Ltd. London. 1953.

An account of the political movement from 1944 to independence, and partition of British India, and the problems faced immediately after independence.

19. **A. Campbell-Johnson : Mission with Mountbatten ;** Robert Hale Ltd., London. 1953.

A very good account of the final stages toward the Transfer of power to India, and the role played by Lord Mountbatten as the last Viceroy of India, and the first Governor-General of India from August 1947 to June 1948.

20. **V. P. Menon : Transfer of Power ;** Orient Longmans Ltd.

An excellent account of the historic months.

21. **V. P. Menon : The Story of the Integration of the Indian States**  
Orient Longmans Ltd.,

The exciting story of the integration of the Indian Princely States with the Indian Union, by one who worked closely with the events.  
An excellent book.

22. **M. B. White : Halfway to Freedom ; Asia Publishing House, Bombay.**

An account of the birth of two nations and their freedom. The author here emphasises the progress being made in India and Pakistan.

23. **The Constitution of India ; As modified upto 1, Sept., 1951.**

24. **I. Jennings : The Commonwealth in Asia.**

Written in the early years of independence, the author gives his impressions of the problems facing India, Pakistan and Ceylon. He studies the peoples and their form of government. He also analyses the Constitutions of India and Ceylon.

25. **S. Kothari : India's Emerging Foreign Policies ; Vora and Co , Publishers, Ltd , Bombay.**

26. **K.P. Karunasaran : India in World Affairs (August 1947 January 1950 ; Oxford University Press.**

Questions confronted by the country during this period, specially those related to Pakistan and the United Nations, are discussed by the author.

27. **J. C. Kundra : India's Foreign Policy (1947-1954) ; Vora and Co., Publisher, Bombay.**

The author has presented "important statements on India's foreign policy towards the West and the actions taken by the Government of India in the pursuance of that policy". It might help in clearing some doubts and difficulties.

28. **N. W. Brown : The United States and India and Pakistan Oxford University Press.**

#### HISTORY—GENERAL

1. **G. Dunkar : A History of India ( 2 Vols. ) ; Nicholson and Western Ltd., London (1949).**

2. **Vincent Smith : The Oxford Students History of India ; Oxford University Press.**

3. **H. G. Rawlinson : A Concise History of the Indian People ; Oxford University Press.**

4. **W. H. Moreland & A. C. Chatterje : A short History of India ; Longmans, Green & Co. London.**

5. **J. C. Powell-Price : A History of India ; Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., London.**

6. **P. Spear : India Pakistan and the West.**

7. **K. J. Virji : Ancient History of Saurashtra ;** Konkan Institute of Arts and Sciences—Bombay, (1955).
8. **R. S. Tripathi : History of Kanauj ;** Indian Book Shop, Benares (1937).

A critical account of Harsa's administration and achievements of peace, and an account of the extent of his suzerainty.

9. **B. Barua : Gaya and Buddha Gaya (2 Vols.) ;** Indian Research Institute—Calcutta (1934).

The author in the first volume deals with the pre-Buddhist reference to Gaya in Hindu Literature, the legendary stories about it and the contradicting interpretations of these legends. He gives the Hindu and Buddhist points of view towards Gaya and Buddha Gaya.

The Second volume is devoted to a study of the old shrines at Bodh Gaya, giving their general descriptions, studying inscriptions, presenting bas-reliefs and art and plates.

10. **P. L. Pacel : The Early History of Bengal Vol. 1 ;** Indian Research Institute—Calcutta (1939).

A critical study of the political history of Bengal during the Hindu Period—From the earliest times to the Muslim conquest.

11. **B. B. Majumdar : History of Political Thought : Bengal Vol. 1.**

This is a study of the political thought that arose in Bengal after the contact with the British and the new consciousness that arose out of it. It covers the period 1821-1884.

12. **John Houlton : Bihar, the Heart of India ;** Orient Longmans Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

A handbook for visitors to Bihar giving a concise account of the history, antiquities, scenic beauties and places of general interest in the Province.

13. **D. S. Trivedi : Pre-Mauryan History of Bihar ;** Motilal Banarsi Dass—Benaras (1953).

14. **S. K. Bhuyan : Anglo Assamese Relations (1771-1826).**

15. **E. A. Gait : A History of Assam ;** Thacker, Spink & Co. Calcutta 1906.

16. **B. K. Barua : Cultural History of Assam ;** K. K. Barooah, Nowgong, Assam.

A cultural history from the early period to the coming of the Abours in the thirteenth century.

17. - **K. Venkatachalan : Chronology of Kashmir History Reconstructed.**

This little booklet is a scholar's effort to establish authentically the correct period of Buddha's life. He concludes that it is 1887-1807 B.C.

18. **G. L. Kaul : Kashmir Through the Ages ;** The Chronicle Publishing House, Srinagar—Kashmir (1954),  
     A brief sketch of Kashmir's history, beginning roughly from 5000 B.C.
19. **J. Korbel : Danger in Kashmir ;** Geoffrey Cumberlege London.  
     A chapter of contemporary history.
20. **G. E. L. Carter : Stone Age in Kashmir ;** The Archaeological Survey of Kashmir (1924).
21. **N. K. Sinha : Rise of the Sikh Power ;** University of Calcutta (1946).  
     Tracing the history of the Sikh struggle for independence in the 18th century and Sikh rule in the Punjab before the advent of Ranjit Singh.
22. **Maharajah : Duleep Singh and the Government.**
23. **S. C. Ghosh : Orissan Studies Part I.**  
     Information about the province and about its past. Its economics, culture and other problems. The author has also stressed the role of handicrafts in the province.
24. **B. Misra : Orissa under the Bhamma Kings ;** Vishwamitra Press—Calcutta (1934).
25. **H. Mahtab : The History of Orissa ;** Lucknow University.
26. **B. C. Majumdar : Orissa in the Making ;** University of Calcutta (1925).  
     A picture showing in general outline the course of events which culminated in the emergence of Orissa as a distinct linguistic unit.
27. **G. S. Sardesai : New History of the Marathas (3 Vols.) ;** Phoenix Publications, Bombay.  
     Despite all attempts the Moghuls did not succeed in bringing South India under their sway. In Maharastra there was a great desire to overthrow the Moghuls. This found expression as a consequence of the bigoted policy of Aurangzeb. These two books study their rise in the 17th century and their securing control over the country on the eve of the coming of the British. Due to intrigues and constant changes in the balance of power, the Marathas lost the country to the British.
28. **C. A. Kincaid & B. P. Parasnis : History of the Maratha People (3 Vols.) ;** Oxford University Press (1922).
29. **G. Hearn ; The Seven Cities of Delhi ;** Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta (1928).  
     After giving a brief account of the sites, the author goes on to give the history of these sites.

### 30. **H. Bullock : The Fifteen Cities of Delhi.**

The author contradicts the popular contention that there are Seven Cities of Delhi. He argues that there are fifteen cities. His justification for doing so is that by 'city' he understood centre of government.

### HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA

1. **N. Sastri : A History of South India ;** Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press.

A brief general survey of the ancient history of South India to the middle of the seventeenth century.

2. **N. Sastri : Studies in Cola History and Administration ;** University of Madras (1932).

The seven studies deal with the historical value of the Purananuru, the rural administration under the Colas, the Paraatālia inscriptions of Uttaraianerecr, and lastly the life and work of one of the leading officials of the reigns of Kutotthinga I and his son, is traced.

3. **H. Heras : Studies in Pallava History ;** (300 A. D.)—B. G. Paul & Co. Madras.

4. **N. Venkalaranianayya : The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi ;** (300 A. D.)—Vedan Venkataraya Sastry & Bros. Madras.

5. **A. S. Altekar : The Rashtrakutas and their Times ;** Oriental Book Agency—Poona (1934).

A comprehensive history—political, religious, social, economic, literary and administrative—of the Deccan under the Rashtrakutas (c. 750-1000 A.D.).

6. **L. A. Krishna Iyer : The Pre-historic Archaeology of Kerala ;** L. K. B. Ratnam, Thycad, Trivandrum.

The author fully describes the physical types of Kerala, the Dravidian speech and the megalithic monuments.

7. **G. R. Josyer : History of Mysore and the Sadava Dynasty.**

A composite picture of the state, its rulers, its people. The history of Mysore from the early times, and its progress under the Sadava Dynasty of Kings.

8. **A. P. Karmarkar : Cultural History of Karnataka ;** Karnatak Vidyavardhaka Sangha—Darwar (1942).

A cultural history of Karnataka—ancient and medieval periods.

9. **H. Heras : The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagar Vol. 1 ;** B. G. Paul & Co. Publishers—Madras (1927).

The author elucidates the history of Vijayanagar in the time of its fourth and last dynasty during the period 1542-1770. A.D.

10. **B. A. Saletore : Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagar Empire 2 Vols. ; B. G. Paul & Co. Madras.**

This empire saw the growth of a very rich Hindu culture, within the empire and having its impact on outside countries. (13th—17th centuries).

11. **B. S. Row : A History of Vijayanagar.**
12. **T. V. Mahalingam : Economic life in the Vijaya Nagar Empire University of Madras (1951).**

#### HISTORY—GREATER INDIA

1. **A.J. Bennet-Kempers : Cultural Relations between India and Java.**

This leaflet gives a short analysis of the influence of the Pallavas (a ruling dynasty in South India) over Indonesian art and architecture.

2. **B.R. Chatterjee : India and Java.**

This is a rare book studying the historical connections between India and Java. The analysis is based on the inscriptions and literature found in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra and Borneo. A comparative study is made of the versions of the Ramayana found in India and these islands. This comparative study leads the author to conclude that the cultural ties remained till about the 15th century.

3. **R.C. Majumdar : Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East (Part 1) ; Dacca University (1937).**

Studies the influence of India on the political history and administration in the Malay Peninsula and Malay Archipelago about the 7th century.

4. **R.C. Majumdar : Survanadvipa ; Modern Publishing Syndicate, Calcutta (1938).**

Second volume of the Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East, studying the influence of India on the cultural life on the countries.

5. **A. I. Q. Wales : "The Making of Greater India." Bernard Quaritch Ltd., London, (1951).**

A study of the civilization in South-East-Asia from the point of view of the influence of Indian Art.

6. **R. Lemay : The culture of South-East Asia ; George Allen and Unwin Ltd. London.**

Studies in the life and culture of the countries in South-East Asia, and the influence of Indian philosophy, art and culture on these countries.

7. **R.C. Majumdar : Ancient Indian Colonization in S.E. Asia.  
R.C. Majumdar : Hindu Colonies in the Far East.**

These two small books discuss briefly the kingdoms set up by the immigrants from India taking with them the cultural and artistic life to the lands of their adoption.

8. **Swami Sadanand : Hindu culture in Greater India.** All-India Arya Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi (1949).

9. **K.M. Panikkar : India and the Indian Ocean.** George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

Tracing the influence of the Indian Ocean on the shaping of Indian History and discussing the vital importance of oceanic control to the future of India.

10. **P.N. Bose : Ancient Indian Colony of Siam.** Motilal Banarsidass, Lahore (1927).

An account of how an Indian Colony had been established in Siam, and how even to-day the impact of Indian culture and civilization is visible in Siam.

### HISTORY—ASIAN

1. **K.M. Panikkar : Asia and Western Dominance.** George Allen and Unwin Ltd. London (1953).

This brilliant book studies the influence of the dominance of the European maritime countries from the 16th Century till the peak of British imperialism in India. It also surveys the gradual recovery of Asian Sovereignty. Being a study from the Asian point of view the book also analysis the cultural influences of the East on the West.

2. **G. A. Ballard : Rulers of the Indian Ocean.** Duckworth, London (1927).

The author discusses the first trade contacts of the Western countries with the East leading to the conflicts of the Western powers for supremacy over the countries bordered by the Indian Ocean.

3. **G.C. Mendis : Early history of Ceylon.** Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta (1948).

4. **L.K. Rosingier & Associates : The State of Asia.** George Allen and Unwin Ltd. London (1953).

A comprehensive survey of the history of Asia from 1945 to 1950. It covers China, Mongolia, Tibet, Korea, Japan, Indo-China, Philippines, Siam, Indonesia, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya and India.

5. **S.D. Bailey : Parliamentary Government in Southern Asia.** Institute of Pacific Relations, New York (1953).

A short survey of the transfer of power in Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan and the pattern of governments set up by these countries. A survey of the period 1947-52.

6. **W. M. Ball : Nationalism and Communism in East Asia.** Melbourne University Press (1952).

A study of the political forces in East Asia as they prevailed upto 1950.



7. **Francis Low : Struggle for Asia.**

This book is an analysis of the trends, which led to the great surge of nationalism in Asia. With this background the author tries to analyse the economic and political thought in these countries.

8. **R. Symonels : The Making of Pakistan ; Faber and Faber, London.**

A historical study on the emergence of Pakistan in 1947 as an independent country, and the problems it faced during the first few years.

9. **Crescent and Green : Miscellany of Writings on Pakistan ; Cassal and Co. Ltd., London.**

This collection of articles covers archeology, literature, art and the philosophy of Iqbal.

10. **M. Wheeler : Five thousand Years of Pakistan ; Christopher Johnson, London (1950).**

An archaeological survey.

11. **J. Wellhausen : The Arab Kingdom and its fall ; University of Calcutta (1927).**

12. **J. Fingeon : Light from the Ancient Past ; Princeton University Press.**

The archaeological background of the Hebrew-Christian religion.

13. **Tieh-Tsing Li : The Historical Status of Tibet ; King's Crown Press, New York (1956).**

## INDIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

1. **I. T. Garratt : Ed. Legacy of India ; Oxford University Press (1938).**

An excellent collection of essays on different aspects of Indian culture. The subjects discussed are literature, language, religion, philosophy, music, art, architecture and social structure. The period covered is 5000 years. A useful introductory work.

2. **H. Kabir : The Indian Heritage ; Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta (1955).**

After giving a short introduction on the political history of India, the book goes on to study the unity of spirit that underlies the complexity and variety of India. The author also discusses the impact of Islam and the West on the country.

3. **B. G. Gokhale : Ancient India ; Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta (1954).**

A very good overall study in the history and cultural life of ancient India, from the earliest times till the Muslim invasion.

4. **G. Emerson-sen : The Pageant of India's History ; Longmans Green & Co., New York, London, Toronto (1949).**

A good concise study in the development of India's culture upto the Muslim period.

5. **K. Saunders : A Pageant of India ; Oxford University Press.**

Gives a good analysis of Indian culture upto the Muslim period.

6. **N. N. Law : Studies in Indian History and Culture ; Luzac & Co., London.**

A collection of essays independent of one another, covering subjects like the four stages of life, the origin and development of Brahmayidya, Hindu coronation, early Buddhism, Kautilya, State interference, Bhakti, education and others.

7. **K. C. Chakravarti : Ancient Indian Culture and Civilization ; Vora & Co., Publishers, Ltd., Bombay (1952).**

A simple discussion on the continuity of Indian culture, religion, philosophy, art, literature, politics, education, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry and medicine.

8. **B. K. Sarkar : Creative India ; Motilal Banarasidass, Lahore (1937).**

An overall picture of the "creations of the Indian peoples, in personalities, ideas, institutions and movements from the Mohenjodaro times to the age of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda."

9. **Oursel, Grabowska & Stein : Ancient India & Indian Civilization ;** Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London (1934).

This book represents pre-Muslim India, with the later developments of some specially Indian features. The authors deal with the political, social and economic life, also with the religions and philosophies, and touch upon literature and art.

10. **A. C. Das : Rig Vedic India ;** University of Calcutta (1921).

As the title suggests, this book is based on the Rig Veda, the earliest work of the Aryans. The author enquires into the history and life of these people. The subject of the original home of the Aryans is dealt with elaborately. The author questions the belief that their original house was either Central Asia or Northern Europe.

11. **M. Giri (Swami) : Vedic Culture ;** University of Calcutta (1947).

This book aims at removing some of the fanciful ideas which have obscured the real meaning of the Vedas. The author has also critically examined some of the systems of Western Philosophy.

12. **D. N. Roy : Spirit of Indian Civilization ;** University of Calcutta (1938).

An evaluation of Indian culture and its fitness to survive.

13. **S. R. Sharma : Ancient Indian History and Culture ;** Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay (1949).

A balanced account of the political, general and cultural aspects of our ancient civilization.

14. **H. Chakladar : Social life in Ancient India ;** Susil Gupta (India) Ltd. (1954).

This is a study of Vatsyayana's Kamasutra. It was probably written in the early centuries of the Christian Era. It deals with the social life in the cities, when economically the people were wealthy and prosperous. The objective of *the man* in Kamasutra, was that of material pleasures. The book, therefore gives the virtues and vices of that life.

15. **K. Motwani : India Synthesis of Cultures ;** Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay (1947).

Covering India's History, the foundations of culture (religion, science, arts, music, sculpture, literature, dance and social and political organization) a conflict of cultures and their synthesis.

16. **A. A. Macdonell : India's Past ;** Oxford University Press (1927).

A survey of literatures, religions, languages and antiquities.

17. **S. R. Sharma : Our Heritage and its Significance ;** Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay (1947).

18. **M. L. Vidyarthi : India's Culture through the Ages ;** Tapeshwari Sahitya Mandir, Kanpur (1952).

A detailed analysis of the origin, development and spirit of Indian culture from the very beginning upto the first half of the 20th century.

19. **Sister Nivedita : The Web of Indian Life ; Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati—Almora.**

20. **D. P. Mukerji : Modern Indian Culture ; Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay (1948).**

An excellent rendering of modern Indian culture. Written on sociological lines the author studies the impact of the British, on Indian life.

21. **A. L. Basham: The Wonder that was India; Sidgwick & Jackson London (1954).**

"A survey of the culture of the Indian Sub-continent before the coming of the Muslims." Written to interpret Ancient Indian civilization.

22. **Rawlinson : India ; The Crescent Press—London (1952).**

A cultural history of India, dealing with her literature, philosophy, religious movements, art and architecture from the time of the Indus Valley civilization (2500 B.C.) to the present day. The British Period is just incidentally touched upon.

23. **V. S. Agrawala : India as known to Panini; University of Lucknow (1953).**

An interpretation of the geographical, social, economic, literary, religious and political data found in Panini's Grammar—the 'Ashtadhyayi'—where the greatest importance attaches to facts recorded in the Sutras.

24. **(Will) Durant : Our Oriental Heritage ; Simon & Schuster, New York (1954).**

Deals first with the establishment of civilization, then goes on to record the history of civilization in Egypt and the Near East till the death of Alexander, and in India from the Vedas to Gandhi, in China from Confucius to Chiang-Kai-Shek and in Japan from the earliest times to the present day.

25. **P. K. Acharya : Glories of India ; Jay Shankar Bros. Allahabad (1952).**

An interpretation of culture and civilization as understood in India—showing how action, thought and optimism developed side by side, and how, though the Hindu life in the past was essentially religious, it was at the same time active.

1. **Bhandarkar : Asoka** ; University of Calcutta (1955).
2. **R. K. Mookerjee : "Asoka"**; Rajkamal Publications Delhi (1955).
3. **K. M. Pannikar : "Sri Harsha of Kanauj"** ; D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay (1922).
4. **Mookerji : "Harsha"** ; Humphrey Milford—London (1926).
5. **B. J. Hacrat : "Dara Shikuh : Life and works"** ; Visvabharati, Calcutta (1953).
6. **S. N. Sen : "Foreign Biographies of Sivaji"** ; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., London.
7. **G. Forrest : "The life of Lord Clive". V. 1 & 2** : Cassal & Co. Ltd., London (1918).
8. **F. P. Gibbon : "The Lawrences of the Punjab"** ; J. M. Dent & Co., London (1908).
9. **L. Griffin : "Ranjit Singh"** ; Clarendon Press, London.
10. **Beveridge : "India Called Them"** ; George Allen & Unwin & Co., London (1947).
11. **Sinha : "Speeches and writings of Lord Sinha"** ; G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras (1919).
12. **Bull & Haksar : "Madhav Rao Scindia "**.
13. **A. Macdonald : "Nana Furnawees"** ; American Mission Press—Bombay (1851).
14. **Ram Gopal : "Lokmanya Tilak "** ; Asia Publishing House—Bombay.
15. **D. V. Talmankar : Lokmanya Tilak (Father of Indian Unrest and maker of Modern India)** ; John Murray, London.
16. **The Father of Modern India—Ram Mohan Roy Centenary** ; (1933).
17. **Raja Rammohan Roy (His life, writings and speeches)** ; G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

The above two are studies on the great Indian reformer.

18. **Krishna Hutheesing** : "With No Regrets" ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press.
19. **V. S. S. Sastri** : "Life and times of Ferozeshah Mehta" ; Madras Law Journal Press (1945).

#### ARCHÆOLOGY OF INDIA

1. **H. D. Sankalia** : **Investigations into Pre-Historic Archaeology of Gujarat** ; Natwarlal & Co., Bombay.

The official exhaustive report of the first Gujarat Pre-historic Expedition in 1941-42 by an eminent scholar.

2. **V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar** : **Pre-historic South India** ; University of Madras.

Based on archæological finds, this is an interesting study of the life in the Palæolithic, Neolithic and Metal Ages. An interesting thesis of the author is, that in the Metal Age there was no development of copper or bronze ages, but a straight development of the iron age. Secondly he analyses the root of Tamil to lie in the dialects of the Neolithic man.

3. **S. K. Dikshit** : **An Introduction to Archæology**.

A brief lucid account of the scope, methods and achievements of pre-historic and proto-historic archæology. Gives a description and interpretation of Indian archæological problems.

4. **H.D. Sankalia & S. B. Deo** : **Report on the Excavations at Nasik and Jorwe 1950-51** ; Deccan College, Poona (1955).

A study covering the bronze age in the Godavari Valley.

5. **H. D. Sankalia & M. G. Dikshit** : **Excavations at Brahmapuri (Kolhapur) 1945-46** ; Deccan College, Poona (1952).

A narrative covering 2000 years based on a Study of a Brahmaputra mound.

6. **J. Cumming Ed.** : **Revealing India's Past** ; The India Society, London (1939).

A comprehensive record of the work done in archæological exploration, excavation and conservation in India.

7. **S. Piggot** : **Some Ancient Cities of India** ; Oxford University Press (1945).

A little book for a short introduction to Mohenjodaro, Taxila, Sanchi, Ajanta, Ellora, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra and Daulatabad.

8. **H. D. Sankalia** : **The Archaeology of Gujarat** ; Natwarlal & Co., Bombay (1941).

A good study in historic and pre-historic Gujarat.

9. **A. S. Gadre** : **Archæology in Baroda** (1934-47).

10. **E. J. H. Mackey : Chandu-daro Excavation (1933-36) ; American Oriental Society, Connecticut (1943).**

A comparative study of the findings at three sites with that of the Harappa culture.

11. **V. S. Agarawala : Terracotta Figurines of Akichchhatra, Distt. Bareilly.**

12. **B. Subba Rao : Stone Age Culture of Bellary ; Deccan College Poona (1948).**

Being a report of the excavation at Sanganakallu.

13. **Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology from 1926 to 1947.**

14. **A. Ghosh : Indian Archaeology 1953-54 : A Review ; Department of Archaeology, Government of India (1954).**

#### INSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA

1. **R. Sewell & S. K. Aiyangar : The Historical Inscriptions of Southern India ; Madras University (1932).**

2. **G. Srinivas Murti & A. N. Krishna Ayyangar : Tr. : Edicts of Asoka ; The Adyar Library (1951).**

This book contains translations of the famous rock and pillar-edicts of Asoka, along with the original texts. An introductory chapter gives the locale, background and inspiration of the edicts, and a short account of Asoka.

3. **B. M. Barua : Asoka and his Inscriptions ; New Age Publishers Ltd., Calcutta (1955) ; 2nd edition.**

A study of Asoka and his identification with the concept of 'Dharma'. The author analyses the impact of this on the empire and administration of Asoka.

#### COINS OF INDIA

1. **S K. Chakraborty : A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics ; S. K. Chakraborty, Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh (1931).**

A study in the system of coinage from the earliest times to 300 A.D., with special reference to North India.

2. **C. J. Brown : Coins of India ; Oxford University Press (1922).**

A short historical study from the earliest times to the Mughal period.

# ART AND ARCHITECTURE

1. **B. Rowland : The Art and Architecture of India ;** Penguin Books, Melbourne, London, Baltimore (1953).

"After describing the artistic heritage of the recently discovered ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, this book tells the story of the civilizations that followed through fifty centuries. Special attention is paid to the influence of religion upon the history of architecture, sculpture and paintings in India and the surrounding countries".

2. **A. K. Coomaraswamy : History of Indian and Indonesian Art ;** Edward Golston, London (1927).

An excellent study of Indian Art. Beginning with the Indo-Sumerian art, the author goes on to the Mauryan, the Kushan, the Gupta and the medieval periods, the Rajput paintings, and Indian arts and crafts. Then the book deals with art in Tibet, China, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal Indonesia and the Far East, and the great influence of Indian art on them. The author has also compiled a very good bibliography on the subject. The last section of the book contains plates with notes.

3. **J. Fergusson : History of Indian and Eastern Architecture ;** John Murray, London (1891).

One of the earlier overall studies made on Indian architecture.

4. **E. B. Havell : Indian Architecture ;** John Murray, London (1913).

An historical study of the structural development of the Indo-Muslim architecture.

5. **Percy Brown : Indian Architecture : Buddhist, Hindu & Islamic Period ;** D. B. Taraporewala Sons. & Co. Ltd., Bombay (2 Volumes).

The study is divided into (a) the early Buddhist and Brahmanical aspects of the subject and (b) the Muslim architecture. A good overall survey of the subject with valuable architectural drawings.

6. **C. Batley : The Design Development of Indian Architecture ;** D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Ltd., Bombay (1954).

A collection of measured drawings and details of a few Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim architectural designs.

7. **Stella Kramrisch : The Hindu Temple (2 Vols.) ;** University of Calcutta (1946).

The book discussed the Hindu temple "from the foundation to its final. The structure is rooted in Vedic tradition.....The principles are given in sacred books of India, and structural rules in the treatises on architecture". An excellent book with beautiful photographs by R. Burnier.



8. **O. onod-Bruhl : Indian Temples ; Oxford University Press (1955).**  
An interesting collection of photographs, with annotations.
9. **P. K. Acharya : Hindu Architecture in India and Abroad ; Oxford University Press (1946).**  
A very good survey of Hindu architecture by an eminent scholar in the light of *Mansara*, a treatise on art.
10. **P. K. Acharya : An Encyclopedia of Hindu Architecture ; Oxford University Press (1946).**  
An excellent volume, covering all terms used in different styles, other terminological usages found in treatises on Hindu architecture.
11. **E. B. Havell : The Ideals of Indian Art ; John Murray, London (1911).**  
Covering a wide field and written in an interesting manner suitable for the layman. The book covers the origin, the transition, Buddhist and Gandhara art, the development of the divine ideal, the Trimurti, the feminine idea (Shakti), and the representation of the three paths to the Godhead—Karma (action), Gnana (knowledge) and Bhakti (devotion).
12. **S. N. Dasgupta : Fundamentals of Indian Art ; Bharitya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay (1954).**  
Selections from some of the manuscripts of this scholar of philosophy. The introduction studies the Indian concept of Aesthetics. The essays deal with the special features of Indian Art, the symbolism and idealism and the techniques and methods. A good introduction to fundamentals.
13. **K. Bharata Iyer : Art and Thought ; Luzac & Co. London (1947).**  
“Forty authoritative and original contributions by the leading scholars, art-critics and thinkers of East and West on the art and thought of the great traditional cultures of India, China, Tibet, Babylonia, Persia and Europe. The Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Christian and Islamic Civilizations in all their varied aspects.”
14. **O. C. Gangoly : Indian Architecture ; Kutub Publishers Ltd., Bombay (1954).**  
An extremely interesting book discussing the development of Hindu temple, Jaina and Buddhist architecture, with the help of drawings and plates.
15. **A. Mookerjee : Art of India ; Oxford Book & Stationery & Co., Calcutta (1952).**  
A short fundamental study of the evolution of Indian art, without entering into any elaboration. All the plates have short explanatory notes.
16. **M. Hiriyanna : Art Experience ; Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore. (1954).**  
These essays bring together a variety of studies in Indian æsthetics.

Evolving around the concept of 'rasa', the articles bring out the Indian theories of art—on the function, nature and distinctive features of the enjoyment of art.

17. **Indian Art Through the Ages : Publications Division : Government of India.**

A brief note on Indian art, with a discussion on the contemporary trends in Indian art. Thirty-seven plates both colour and black have been included.

18. **A. Griewedel : Buddhist Art in India (Revised & Enlarged by J. Burgess) ; Translated by Gibbon ; Bernard Quaritch, London (1901).**

An important study which in its introduction discusses the conditions of early Indian art development from the early Vedic gods, analysing the influence of the Persian and Hellenic culture. The religious influence on Indian art is discussed, making a special study of Buddhism. The art of the Maurya and Gupta periods, and the early Indian carving is discussed. A special study is made of the Gandhara sculptures, and the representations of the Buddha and Bodhisattvas.

19. **A. Poucher : The Beginnings of Buddhist Art ; Paul Geuthner, Paris ; Humphery Milford, London.**

A translation of the scholar's writings. The first essays reach back to "the very origins of Buddhist art in India itself and give us the measure of its possibilities, by what it has achieved at Sanchi and Barhut". The author discusses the Greco-Buddhist School of Gandhara, and the Buddhist art in Central Asia and Java. A special chapter is devoted to the study of the Buddhist Madonna. The theme of the art being religious, the discussion brings in Buddhist literature and literary history.

20. **A. B. Govinda : Some Aspects of Stupa Symbolism ; Kitabistan, Allahabad.**

21. **C. Kar : Classical Indian Sculpture ; Alec Tiranti Ltd., London (1950).**

A short introduction to the subject, covering the period 300 B.C. to 500 A.D.

22. **C. Kar : Indian Metal Sculpture ; Alec Tiranti Ltd , London (1952).**

A short account of the history of metal art from the early period to the end of the 19th century—The author links the artistic development of the country with its political history.

23. **Ram Raz : Essay on the Architecture of the Hindus ; John William Parker, London.**

An essay based on 'Manasara', the treatise of architecture.

24. **V. S. Agrawala : Gupta Art ; The L. P. Historical Society, Lucknow (1947).**

This book discusses the period 325-650 A.D., which witnessed very great artistic activity in India. In an essay the author studies

briefly the iconography, terracottas, sculpture, architecture and painting of the period. The Gandhara School of Art developed during this period.

25. **U. P. Shah : Studies in Jaina Art ;** Jaina Cultural Research Society, Banaras (1955).

The book is divided into two sections. The first part is a survey of Jaina Art in North India, referring to the important, known cave-temples, shrines, sculptures, paintings etc. The second part deals with the symbols used in Jaina art and worship. There are some plates at the end of the book.

26. **S. M. Nawab : Jaina Tirthas in India and their Architecture ;** Sarabhai M. Nawab, Ahmedabad.

A collection of photographs of the places of pilgrimage for Jains. The book has explanatory notes on these plates.

27. **S. Kramrisch, J. H. Cousins & R. V. Poduval : The Arts and Crafts of Travancore ;** Bruno Cassiner (Publishers) Ltd., Oxford (1952).

A number of interesting articles on the architecture, sculpture, metal crafts, wood-carving, ivory-carving, painting, dance-drama and shadow-play. The authors have discussed forms and the symbolism in these arts.

28. **N. Venkata Ramayya : An Essay on the Origin of the South Indian Temple ;** Methodist Publishing House, Madras (1930).

A short analysis showing that the temples were just primitive circles, and that the Buddhist Stupa and Chaitya are the origin to the South Indian Temple as it has developed.

29. **T. G. Aravamuthan : Portrait Sculpture in South India ;** The India Society, London (1930).

30. **G. Jouveau-Dubreuil : Iconography of Southern India (Tr. by A. C. Martin) ;** Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, Paris (1937).

An admirable book discussing the strict laws by which gods and religious scenes have been portrayed in different periods. Thus it brings out the legends, and the development and changes in them with the passage of time.

31. **K. Nag : Art and Archaeology Abroad ;** University of Calcutta (1936).

An account of the study made by the author of the institutions devoted to the study of art and archaeology in France, Greece, Italy, the Near East, the U.S.A. and Latin America.

32. **M. S. Dimand : A Handbook of Muhammadan Art ;** Hartsdale House, New York (1947).

This is a short historical study of Muslim art covering sculpture, calligraphy, Wood-ivory carving, ceramics, glass, textiles and rugs.

33. **W. E. G. Solomon : Essays on Mogul Art (Masterpieces of Mogul Art) ; Oxford University Press (1932).**

Interesting essays on miniature paintings and architecture under the Moghuls.

34. **Vincent Smith : Fine Art in India and Ceylon ; Oxford University Press (1930).**

This is a valuable work of a great scholar of Indian art. Beginning with the place of philosophy in Indian art, the book studies the architecture, sculpture and painting upto the medieval period. It discusses Hindu, Buddhist and Jaina art in India, Java and Ceylon, discussing the Hellenistic influences on the Gandhara School. A special chapter is devoted to bronzes in South India, while another studies the Indo-Muslim styles of architecture. A study has also been made of the Tibetan, Nepalese, and Central Asian Art. It is a summary of the results of research conducted over a period of a century.

35. **E. B. Havell : The Himalayas in Indian Art ; John Murray, London (1924).**

The author discusses the important place that the Himalayas have played in Indian philosophy and Indian religious art.

36. **A. Goswami : Glimpses of Mughal Architecture ; Oxford Book & Stationery Co , Calcutta, New Delhi.**

An excellent volume giving the conditions laid down by Islam on art, the development and synthesis of styles. The book is a critical study of some of the monuments, the paintings etc., in these monuments. The book also contains beautiful plates reproducing the art work.

37. **G. Watt : Indian Art of Delhi (1903) ; Government Printing Press, Calcutta (out of print).**

A descriptive catalogue of crafts exhibited in 1902-03.

38. **J. Terry : The Charm of Indo-Islamic Architecture ; D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Ltd., Bombay (1955).**

A short essay on the development of Indo-Islamic architecture,

39. **G. K. Pillai : The Way of the Silpis ; The Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad.**

An analysis of the Hindu systems developed in mathematics, sciences, art and town planning,

40. **H. Mitra : Contribution to a Bibliography of Indian Art and Aesthetics ; Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan (1951).**

41. **A. K. Coomaraswamy : Bibliographies of Indian Art ; Museum of Fine Arts Boston (1925).**

42. **Radha Kamal Mukherjee : The Social Function of Art ; Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay (1948).**

This is a book on comparative sociology of art, dealing with the social values that art expresses. It is a study in sculpture, architecture, painting, music, from India, Indonesia, China, Egypt, Greece and Europe. It shows that art expresses in motifs, symbols the socio-religion, the philosophy, and the mechanical invention of the epoch.

43. **A. Mookerjee : Folk Art of Bengal ; University of Calcutta (1946).**

Bengal is rich in folk art. The author discusses the crafts i.e. embroidered work, pottery, textiles, metals, wood and basketry. This book is sure to arouse interest.

44. **P. Das Gupta : My Sculpture ; Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Calcutta, New Delhi.**

An analysis of the sculptures executed by the author during the period 1943-55.

45. **B. B. Dutt : Town Planning in Ancient India ; Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta & Simla (1925).**

46. **B. Ghose : Primitive Indian Architecture ; Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta.**

A fascinating essay illustrated with drawings of the rural and tribal architecture.

47. **K. S. Dongerkery : A Journey through Toyland ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay.**

This is a fascinating book on toys in India. The author discusses Indian handmade toys from different points of view : as children's play things, as aids to education, and as emblems of traditions and culture of the country. The book is illustrated.

48. **G. Hellier : Indian Child Art ; Oxford University Press.**

An account of the experiments tried in India with Indian children.

49. **M. C. Ripley : The Oriental Rug Book ; Tudor Publishing Co., New York (1904).**

This is a comparative study of rugs based on 164 illustrations. The designs are taken from tents, temples and tombs. The author studies the shapes, materials, symbolism of colour, of the carpets, and the influence of the different rugs on each other.

The study is based on Turkish, Persian, Caucasian, and Indian rugs.

50. **N. R. Ray : Maurya and Sunga Art ; University of Calcutta (1945).**

A study of this art in the context of the religious, socio-economic and political background.

51. **N. R. Ray : Brahmanical Gods in Burma ; University of Calcutta (1932).**

Based on Burmese Art, Archæology and history, the author brings out the Indian influences on Burmese Art. The book also contains a chapter on Indian Art and Iconography.

52. **E. B. Havell : A Handbook of Indian Art; John Murray, London (1920).**

The author, a scholar of Indian art, has written this to give a concise survey of the subject of art. It is divided into three sections: (1) The architectural section which "correlates the stupa, temple, monastery, palace, mosque and tomb, with thought and life of the period to which they belong;" (2) The section devoted to sculpture explains the ideas underlying the Buddhist and Hindu concepts of the Deity, as expressed by the temple-sculptor; and (3) The third section is a brief review of the Indian schools of painting.

53. **Architecture of Delwara—Mt. Abu (10 pictures).**

1. **P. Brown : Indian Painting ; Y. M. C. A. Publishing House, Calcutta (1947).**

A small overall account of the history and description of Indian painting. The description is of the Buddhist frescoes, the Mughal miniatures, the portraiture under the Mughals and Rajput painting.

2. **Mukul Dey : My Pilgrimages to Ajanta and Bagh ; Oxford University Press.**

An interesting book on the wall-paintings of Ajanta—good for the layman. The author himself an artist made copies from the frescoes.

3. **Mughal Miniatures ; Oxford University Press.**

4. **H. J. Stooke & K. Khandalavala : The Land Ragmala Miniatures ; Brun Cassirer, Oxford.**

‘Ragmala’ or ‘Garland of Music’ is a type of painting that grew up in the 17th century. They are paintings describing the mood or sentiment behind Indian music. This school of painting is influenced by both Mughal and Deccanic styles. The book contains reproductions of some of the paintings, with explanatory notes.

5. **Ivon Stchonkine : Miniatures Indiennes de musée du Louvre ; Librairie Ernest Leroux, Paris (1929).**

Reproduction of some miniatures—with an analysis in French.

6. **Indian Miniatures ; A. A. Wyn, Inc., New York.**

A synthesis of Hindu tradition and Persian technique, introduced a new school of painting in India—the Rajput School—The themes taken were traditional Hindu legends, or the court scenes. This School was subdivided into Rajasthani, and Pahari styles, the latter being a more refined style, and more Indian. A few miniatures of these styles are reproduced in colour.

7. **E. Wellesz : Akbar’s Religious Thought reflected in Mogul Painting ; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.**

The book studies the religious quest of Akbar, and the miniatures produced under his patronage. The style that developed was a synthesis of Muslim and Hindu art, influenced by European painting.

8. **W. G. Archer : Indian Painting in the Punjab Hills ; His Majesty’s Stationary Office, London (1952).**

Three essays along with plates on the Pahari style of painting. The theme of the paintings mostly wove around the Hindu classics. The paintings are exquisitely delicate and rhythmical. This style grew in the 17th century.

9. **Stella Karmrisch : Survey of Painting in the Deccan**

A good analysis of the paintings at Ajanta and Ellora, and the later styles which were influenced by Mughal and Western elements.

10. **M. Archer: Patna Painting ; Royal India Society, London (1947).**

11. **W. G. Archer & Mildred : Indian Painting for the British (1770-1880) ; Oxford University Press.**

An essay on the influence of the British on Indian painting. It surveys the type of painting that grew up in response to British needs—on subjects like caste, festivals, occupations, flora etc.

12. **P. R. Ramachandra Rao : Modern Indian Painting ; Rachana, Bheemasena Gardens, Madras.**

This volume contains photographs of paintings in Modern Indian Art, with biographical notes.

A brief historical background is cast in the perspective to help in an understanding of the springs of present-day Indian painting and establish its context.

13. **Thacker & Venkatachalam : "Present-Day Paintings of India" ; Sudhangshu Publications, Bombay.**

This volume contains a series of short sketches on Modern Indian painters—and contains some photographs of some of their paintings.



## MUSIC

1. **C. S. Anantapadmanabhan : The Veena ; Gana Vidya Bharati, New Delhi (1954).**

The Veena is the traditional Indian musical instrument. The author here discusses the general features and construction of the instrument, intonation, tuning, practice and modes of play.
2. **D. P. Mukerji : Indian Music : An Introduction ; Kutub Publishers.**

"The Problem of Indian music is more than a technical matter. It is a question of Indian culture itself". An excellent introduction to non-Indian readers, by an authority on Indian music.
3. **H. A. Popley : The Music of India Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta (1950).**

An excellent book as an introduction to Indian music.
4. **M. Sahukar : Appeal in India Music ; Thaker & Co. Ltd., Bombay (1943).**

A good introduction to the subject.
5. **J. B. Chaudhuri : The Sangita-Malika of Mahammad Shah ; The Pracyavani, Calcutta (1948).**

In the series studying the contribution of Muslims to Sanskrit literature.
6. **M. R. Telang : 22 Studies of Indian Music ; Oriental Book Agency, Poona (1933).**
7. **B. Swarup : Theory of Indian Music ; Swarup Brothers, Maithan, Agra (1933).**

An explanatory study into the greatly developed theory of Indian music—its principles of sound, notes, scales, rhythm, ragas, sentiments of the ragas, expression, interpretation and so on.
8. **A. H. F. Strangways : Music of Hindustan ; Oxford University Press (1914).**

An overall introduction to the classical music of North India, giving the legends and history, the scale, the mode of the music, explaining the 'raga', the times and seasons of the ragas, and the grace notes used. It is written for those acquainted with Western music, and staff-notation.
9. **G. H. Ranade : Hindustani Music ; G. H. Ranade, Poona-2 (1951).**

10. **Alain Danielon : Northern Indian Music (2 Vol.)** ; Christopher Johnson London ; Visva Bharati, Calcutta (1949).

Two excellent volumes. The first traces the "continuity of musical theory and practice in India for more than two thousand years" and gives a detailed description of music as it exists today. The second is a study in the main ragas, introducing the mood of the raga with an appropriate poem. Then the theme of the raga and the development of the mode is studied in both Indian and Western notation.

11. **P. Sambamoorthy : A Dictionary of South Indian Music & Musicians** ; The Indian Music Publishing House, Madras (1952. Vol. 1—(A-F).

A useful reference book.

12. **C. Kunhan Raja : Sangitaratnakara** : The Adyar Library (1945).

A translation with notes of the first chapter of a treatise on music.

13. **S. K. Chaubey : Indian Music Today** ; Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.

14. **O. C. Gangoly : Ragas and Raginis** ; Nalanda Publications, Bombay.

"A pictorial and iconographic study of Indian musical modes, based on original sources.—gives the history of ragas, the ragamala texts and criticism.

## DANCE

1. **Leela Row : Nritta Manjari ; Indian Society of Oriental Art (1948).**

Of the schools of classical dancing, Bharata Natyam is the oldest style. This is an illustrated essay on the 'adavus' or hand and foot-movement done to the accompaniment of rhythmic syllables or 'bols'.

2. **Ragini Devi ; Dances of India ; Susil Gupta (India) Ltd., Calcutta.**

A short introduction to the Bharata Natyam and Kathakali styles of dancing, covering the forms, the symbolisms, and the hastas (hand poses). Indian music is also discussed in a short appendix.

3. **Faubion Bowers : The Dances of India ; Columbia University Press, New York (1953).**

An interesting introduction to the four schools of Indian dancing. Written for the Westerner, it is helpful to get the elements of the forms.

4. **Ram Gopal & S. Dade Chanje ; Indian Dancing ; Asia Publishing House, Bombay.**

After describing the origins of Indian dancing, the authors explain the movements and gestures of the four schools. The book is richly illustrated with photographs. It is a record of the art of Ram Gopal.

5. **Beryl De Zoete : The Other Mind ; Victor Gollanez Ltd. (1953).**

A good study of Bharata Natyam and Kathakali. The author gives the Hindu view of Dramatics and Art, as a necessary background to an intelligent understanding.

6. **Kay Ambrose : Classical Dances & Costumes of India.**

7. **K. Bharata Iyer : Kathakali ; Luzac & Co., London (1955).**

This is an authoritative book on 'Kathakali' (Dance drama) the dance of Kerala. Studied against the historical and psychological background, the reader is taken through the enactment of the colourful dramas based on the struggles of the epic gods. A section deals with the technique and make up of this art.

8. **G. A. C. Pandeya : The Art of Kathakali ; Kitabistan, Allahabad.**

An overall introduction to the colourful dance-drama of the Malabar Coast.

9. **H. L. Spreen : Folk Dances of South India ; Oxford University Press.**

A useful introduction to the rich tradition of folk-lore. It gives the patterns of the dances, the songs and music with translations of the folk songs.

## INDIAN ÆSTHETICS

1. **K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri : Indian Aesthetics ; Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam (1928).**

A small book covering the nature and history of Indian Aesthetics, the concepts of Rasa, Indian Rhetoric, Dramaturgy, Erotics, Art, Metaphysics and Education.

2. **K. C. Pandey : Comparative Aesthetics : Vol. I—Indian Aesthetics ; The Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Banaras (1950).**

"Here the word 'Aesthetics' stands for 'Science and Philosophy of Fine Art' ". The study is from both "technical and philosophical points of view. Here the problem ..... is studied from the points of view of the dramaturgists and the poeticians". Here the book primarily presents Abhinavagupta's Theory of Aesthetics.

3. **P. J. Chaudhury : Studies in Comparative Aesthetics ; Visva-bharati, Santiniketan (1953).**

This is a study in the Indian theories of Rasa (richness of sentiment) as applied to poetry, and their metaphysical significance. This is studied with reference to æsthetics in modern poetry and art. A special chapter is devoted to the aesthetics of Tagore.

1. **T. Burrow : The Sanskrit Language ; Faber & Faber, London.**

The author discusses the relationship of Sanskrit with the Indo-European and Indo-Iranian languages. After an introductory essay, the book studies the development of comparative grammar in Sanskrit and the non-Aryan influence on the language.

2. **A. B. Keith : Sanskrit Drama ; Oxford University Press (1954).**

The book is divided into four parts. The first discusses the origin of Sanskrit and Prakrit drama ; the second discusses the great writers including Bhasa, Kalidasa, Harsha, Bhavabhuti and Vishakhadatta. The two final sections deal with the Indian theory of drama and the theatre.

3. **A. B. Keith : A History of Sanskrit Literature ; Oxford University Press (1920).**

The author has here made a study of classical Sanskrit Literature, as opposed to Vedic literature, epics and the Puranas. This is a fairly advanced study of the Sanskrit Kavya. After an introduction on the development of the language, the author studies the poetries and ballads, devoting a section to the literature dealing with sciences. The study is of the period before 1200 A.D.

4. **A. B. Keith : Classical Sanskrit Literature ; Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta (1947).**

One of the Heritage of India Series, this small book is intended to discuss Sanskrit literature in a simple way. The author discusses briefly the development of the language, the Sanskrit of Kalidasa, lyric poetry, prose, and the theories of poetry as found in Sanskrit literature.

5. **Goldstucker : Sanskrit and Culture ; Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta (1955).**

This volume comprises selections from the author's contributions to Chamber's Encyclopædia—Vol. IV to X and deals with questions of Indian life, literature and antiquities. They serve as an able exposition of the author's views and opinions concerning India and her place in classical antiquity.

6. **E. Horwitz : Short History of Indian Literature ; T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., London (1917).**

This is a comprehensive study in the kinship of tongues and migration words. Beginning with the Aryans, it studies the growth of Indian literature from the Vedas to the Mahabharata and Ramayana to the Vedanta philosophy. The author thus brings out the oneness of Atman (soul) and Brahman (Absolute), the rise of popular Hinduism ; and the poetry, fiction and fables that grew out of it.

7. **M. Hiriyana : Sanskrit Studies ; Kavyalaya Publishers, Mysore.**

A selection of articles by this great scholar on a 'historical retrospect of Sanskrit poetry', the 'contributions of Kalidasa', 'Uttara Ramacarita' and 'Study of Sanskrit'.

8. **Sri Bahadur Singh Singhi Memoirs (Vols. 3, 4 & 5) ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.**

Volume 3 is on the 'Literary Circle of Mahamatya Vastupala and its contribution to Sanskrit literature' by Sandesana (B.J.) and Volumes 4 & 5 on 'Studies in Indian Literary History' by Gode (P.K.) being articles on the chronology of the literary works and their authors.

9. **V. Raghavan : Concepts of the Alankara Sastra ; The Adyar Library (1942).**

The Indian constitution toward literary criticism is discussed here. Good composition means beautiful expression of thought. This concept of beautiful expression is divided into two stages : (a) the composition should have grace, (b) the ornamentation (Alankara) should then be added. The study is also an analysis of Riti (style). Finally the author discusses the concept of harmony (Ancitya) of these stages.

10. **Rakesagupta : Psychological Studies in Rasa ; Banaras Hindu University.**

Rasa traditionally means 'poetic relish'. The study is that of relish of emotional literature. The author first studies Rasa in its wider sense of its wider sense of relish, then studies the constituents of Rasa, being analogous to the factors in emotion.

11. **A. N. Srinivasachariar : Upakhyanamala ; G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**

This is a translation of 'Upakhyana Mala' or the garland of stories from the Itihasas and Puranas. These stories bring out the ideals of Indian womanhood, and the basic Aryan virtues of courage, perseverance, charity and truthfulness.

12. **R. S. Pandit : Tr. : Ritusamhara ; National Information Publications Ltd. (1947).**

An English rendering of the Sanskrit lyrics of Kalidasa called 'Ritusamhara' or 'The Pageant of the Seasons'. The author has added notes on plants, flowers, birds, and names mentioned in the lyrics.

13. **V. Raghavan : Tr. : The Mahabharata. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**

A translation of a condensed version of the Epic. It gives the entire story in brief without changing the main incidents as found in the original.

14. **C. Rajagopalachari : Mahabharata : Hindustan Times, New Delhi.**

Written in prose the great Epic has been covered in story form and is therefore easily understandable.

15. **P. C. Roy : The Mahabharata ; Oriental Publishing Co., Calcutta.**
16. **P. P. S. Sastri : Valmiki Ramayana ; G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.**
17. **K. S. Ramaswami Sastri : Lectures in Ramayana ; Madras Sanskrit Akadami.**

The book is divided into two sections. The first part is devoted to an estimate of the poet Valmiki, his concept of life and its ideals. The second section is a detailed study of the Epic itself.

18. **M. L. Sen : Tr. : The Ramayana (3 Volumes) ; Oriental Publishing Co., Calcutta.**
19. **T. H. Griffith : Tr. : The Ramayan of Valmiki ; Tribner & Co., London and E. J. Lazarus & Co., Benaras (1870).**
20. **F. Edgerton : Vikrama's Adventures ; Harvard University Press. (1948).**

This is based on Vikramacarita, the famous story book of India. The theme is a throne, belonging to Vikrama, a noted quasi-historical hero. There are thirty-two stories, each being told by one of the statues supporting the throne. It gives the character and deeds of Vikrama and the ideals of kinship.

The author gives a translation of all the versions in Vol. 1, while Vol. 2 gives the original Sanskrit text. The original work was written about the 12th or 13th century A.D.

21. **L. H. Bathala : The Narrative of Bhoja (Bhojaprabandha) ; American Oriental Society, Connecticut (1950).**

This is the translation of a romantic narrative built around Bhoja, the King of Malwa, who is supposed to have reigned in the 11th century.

22. **A. W. Ryder : The Little Clay Cart ; Harvard University Press.**

Unlike most other Sanskrit dramas, this play may be termed as a 'drama of invention'. The play itself has many contrasting and different aspects—jumps from farce to tragedy, from satire to pathos, from philosophical to nature. This is a translation of the play.

*Poetry*

1. **Sarojini Naidu : The Sceptred Flute ;** Kitabistan, Allahabad. (1946).

Called the Songs of India, this is a collection of poems written by Smt. Naidu.

*Bengali*

1. **J. C. Ghosh : Bengali Literature;** Oxford University Press (1948).

This is a critical study of the history of Bengali literature upto the 19th century. However the author has added a separate chapter on Tagore, due to the unique place he holds in Bengali literature.

2. **Jasimuddin : The Field of the Embroidered Quilt ;** Oxford University Press.

The translation of a beautiful poem. A love tale, it acquaints one with the purity, strength, devotion and poetry of Bengali domestic life. In the poem one gets a glimpse of the picturesque scenery.

3. **Annadasarkar & Ray : Bengali Literature ;** International Book House, Bombay.

A small interesting book, dealing with the development of the Bengali literature. The second half of the book is devoted to writers like Tagore, Bankin Chandra, Michael Madhusudan Das.

4. **E. Thompson : Rabindranath Tagore ;** Oxford University Press.

An interesting and fascinating study of the development of Tagore's writings from the early beginning to the period of Sadhana the Gitanjali, nationalism and finally internationalism.

5. **S. Sen : The Political Thought of Tagore ;** General Printers & Publishers Ltd., Calcutta (1947).

This is an interesting study of the poet who was a great nationalist and who beautified his nationalism with poetry. The author brings out that the nationalism of Tagore was not negative, but positive. Tagore did not think in terms of mere freedom from foreign rule, but in an India building up herself, and regaining her glorious heights.

6. **R. Tagore : Three Plays ;** Oxford University Press (1950).

Translation of Mukta-Dhara, Natir-Puja and Chandalika.

7. **B. Bose : An Acre of Green Grass ;** Orient Longmans Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras (1948).

An appraisal of the Bengali writers, Tagore, Pramatha Choudhuri, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Nazrul Islam, along with two chapters on Bengali prose and poetry.



8. **E. J. Thompson & A. M. Spencer : Bengali Religious Lyrics, Sakta ; Oxford University Press, London (1923).**

Translations of lyrics written to the goddess Sakti (Power). Gives also an introduction to the Sakta cult.

9. **J. K. Das Gupta : A Critical Study of the Life and Novels of Bankim Chandra ; Calcutta University (1937).**

A study of the works of Bankim Chandra regarded as the maker of the Bengali novel.

### *Tamil*

1. **E. J. Robinson : Tales & Poems of South India ; T. Woolmer, London (1885).**

An interesting collection of tales and poems on superstition, children, teachers, women, justice, kings, singers and so on.

### *Malayalam*

1. **A. C. Sekhar : Evolution of Malayalam ; Deccan College, Poona. (1953).**

### *Kannāda*

1. **E. P. Rice : Kanarese Literature ; Oxford University Press, London.**

After an introduction on the language and characters, the book is devoted to the development of literature from the Jaina period to the 19th century, bringing out the characteristics of Kanarees literature.

### *Telugu*

1. **P. T. Raju : Telugu Literature ; International Book House Ltd., Bombay (1944).**

## LITERATURE—HINDI

1. **R. Dwivedi : Hindi Literature ; Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya, Benaras (1953).**

Survey of Hindi literature from 700 A.D. to the present-day.

2. **K. B. Jindal : History of Hindi Literature ; Kitab Mahal, Allahabad (1955).**

A good study of the bardic, poetry and prose written around the Rama and Krishna cults.

3. **H. C. Scholberg : Concise Grammar of the Hindi Language ; Oxford University Press (1955).**

A good introduction to Hindi grammar and language through the English language.

4. **Tulsidas—'Ramayana' (Translated by A. D. Atkins) : 3 Volumes ; The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.**

The original text and the translation in English verse. The Ramayana first was written as an Epic by Valmiki in Sanskrit. When the study of classical Sanskrit decayed, Tulsidas wrote the Ramayana. It is this version that is most read today.

5. **W. D. P. Hill : The Holy Lake of the Acts of Rama ; Oxford University Press (1952).**

An English translation in prose of Tulsidas' Ramacaritamanasa with an introductory chapter on the philosophy of Tulsidas, as found in the Ramayana.

6. **L. Ramakrishnan : Panjabi Sufi Poets ; Oxford University Press. (1938).**

Punjabi poetry has a rare charm in its simplicity and sincerity. It consists of songs of love and God. The Sufis interwove these two. This book presents us with studies of a series of Sufi poets of the Punjab.

7. **J. Mishra : A History of Maithili Literature ; Tirabhukti Publications Allahabad (1949).**

8. **S. Jha : The Songs of Vidyapati ; Oriental Publishers, Banaras. (1954).**

Vidyapati is the most popular poet of Mithila. The author in an introductory chapter deals with Mithila, the date and sect of Vidyapati, the scripts and themes of the poet. The rest of the book is devoted to the text and translation of the poet's songs.

#### LITERATURE—GUJARATI

1. **J. E. Sanjana : Studies in Gujarati Literature ; University of Bombay (1950).**

2. **K. M. Munshi : Gujarat and its Literature ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1954).**

The author begins with the study of the Aryan colonies of the West, and their language and literature (500 A.D.), and gives an historical analysis of the development of literature in the different periods upto 1852. The second part of the book is devoted to the different styles and writers.

3. **N. C. Mehta : Gujarati Painting in the Fifteenth Century ; The India Society, London (1931).**

This is an essay on the poem 'Vasanta Vilas'—the joys and pleasures of spring—and the painting that grew out of it.

#### LITERATURE—MARATHI

1. **H. A. Acworth : Ballads of the Marathas ; Longmans Green & Co., (1894).**

Ballads rendered into English verse from the Marathi originals. Written towards the close of the 19th century, the author gives an

interesting introduction into the peoples who were the rising power on the eve of British entry into India.

**W. S. Deming : Selections from Tukaram ;** Christian Literature Society for India (1932).

Among the poet-saints of Maharashtra Tukaram is the best-loved. He was an exponent of the Bhakti (devotional) school of Hinduism. His songs form a part of the life of the Maratha people. The author gives the life, teachings and philosophy of the saint, and selected songs he sung.

#### LITERATURE—LINGUISTICS

**A. Sita Devi : Language Barrier or Bridge ;** The Adyar Library, Madras (1951).

A short pamphlet on phonetics and a common code in script for all sounds.

**S. Sen : Historical Syntax of Middle-Indo-Aryan ;** Linguistic Society of India, Calcutta (1953).

**J. Gonda : Sanskrit in Indonesia ;** International Academy of Indian Culture (1952).

Intended for those interested in linguistic relations between India and Indonesia. It does not deal with etymological speculations so much as on the spread of Sanskrit in the Indian archipelago.

**S. Sen : Comparative Grammar of Middle Indo-Aryan ;** Linguistic Society of India, Calcutta (1951).

#### LITERATURE—FOLK TALES

**G. A. Rao : 101 Fables of the Orient.**

**F. A. Steel : Tales of the Punjab ;** MacMillan & Co. Ltd., London.

**F. F. Shearwood : Five Indian Tales ;** Student Christian Movement, London (1925).

**Elizabeth Sharpe : Indian Tales ;** Suzac & Co., London (1939).

**W. McCulloch : Bengali Household Tales ;** Hodder & Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto.

**L. B. Day : Folk Tales of Bengal ;** Macmillan & Co., London.

**K. Das : Study of Orissan Folk-Lore ;** Visvabharati, Santiniketan 1953.

SOCIOLOGY  
HINDU SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1. **Abbe J. A. Dubois : Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies ;** Oxford University Press (1953).

This is a very detailed book based on the author's experience of the early 19th century life in India. The book is still considered a classic on the subject.

2. **P. Thomas : Hindu Religion, Customs and Manners ;** D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Ltd.

An overall picture of the religious, social and domestic customs and manners. The author also discusses the arts and sciences of the Hindus.

3. **P. N. Prabhu : Hindu Social Organisation ;** Popular Book Depot, Bombay (1954).

A very good book studying the socio-psychological and ideological foundations of the Hindu social institution.

4. **G. S. Ghurye : Caste & Class in India.**

Gives a clear idea of the system, and points out that there is no mysticism in its origin, but is a natural outcome of social differences.

5. **J. H. Hutton : Caste in India.**

6. **Mohinder Singh : The Depressed Classes.**

An account of the conditions under which the depressed classes are living in North India.

7. **B. R. Ambedkar : The Untouchables ;** Amrit Book Co., New Delhi.

"Who were they and why they became untouchables?". A thought provoking book.

8. **J. Wilson : Indian Caste (Vol. 1) ;** Times of India, Bombay (1877).

An historical study.

9. **K. M. Panikkar : Hindu Society at Cross-roads ;** Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta.

An excellent short study on the problems facing the Hindu social institutions. "It is the Hindu society that has to be basically reorganized and not the Hindu religion".

## SOCIOLOGY—RURAL LIFE

1. **Bhattacharya & Natesan : Ed. Some Bengal Villages ;** University of Calcutta.  
A socio-economic study of seven villages in Bengal with two introductory chapters on the problems facing the village economy. "India's springs of life are clogged and poisoned at the source of debt and the depressing effect of debt on the soul of man". Based on survey conducted in 1932 by university students.
2. **McKin Marriot : Ed. Village India ;** American Anthropological Association (1955).  
Eight essays describing life in eight villages. An excellent sociological study.
3. **Mooman : The Farmer Speaks ;** Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press (1949).  
Based on life of the farmers in Gujerat. Gives a picture of the life, poverty and problems of an Indian farmer.
4. **D. Spencer Hatch : Towards Freedom from Want.**  
Based on a study of South India, it vividly brings out the problems of reconstruction. Gives a beautiful comparison of Indian and Brazilian villages.
5. **M. Darling : The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt;** Oxford University Press (1947).  
A classic in the study of rural problems.
6. **Wiser & Wiser : Behind Mudwalls ;** Agricultural Mission, New York (1951).  
An excellent account of the authors' experience in the North Indian villages.
7. **G. E. Sen : Voiceless India ;** Indian Publishers, Banaras (1946).  
A good picture of Indian Village life.
8. **L. B. Day : Bengal Peasant Life ;** MacMillan & Co., London (1888).  
A tale of a plain peasant living in Bengal—depicting the "social and domestic life of the rural population and working classes of Bengal".
9. **B. Pandian : Indian Village Folk ;** Elliot Stock, London (1898).  
A series of sketches of contemporary life in Indian villages—written in the 19th century.
0. **N. N. Gangulee : Problems of Rural India ;** University of Calcutta (1928).

## SOCIOLOGY—WOMEN

1. **Otto Rothfield : "Women of India"** (Illustrated by M. V. Dhurandhar) ; Sunpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.

A book describing the lives and dress of women in India.

2. **Madhavananda & Majumdar : Ed. "Great Women of India"** ; Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora (1953).

The first half of this volume reviews in a general way the ideals and position of the Indian woman in different spheres of life in the past, what she is at present and what she may be in the future. The second section deals with the lives of the great women in India.

3. **M. E. Cousins : Indian Womanhood Today** ; Kitabistan, Allahabad (1947).

In this book the author attempts to throw some light on the role being played by women in India. She also gives brief biographies of some of the leading women through whom is ushering a new spirit in the cultural and social life of India.

4. **Indra : The Status of Women in Ancient India** ; Motilal Banarsidass, Banaras (1955).

"A survey of women's position—social, religious, political and legal in Ancient India."

5. **M. K. Gandhi : Women and Social Injustice** ; Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad (1954).

6. **H. H. Maharani of Baroda & S. M. Mitra : The Position of Women in Indian Life** ; Longman's Green & Co., New York, Bombay & Calcutta (1941).

In this book the authors scan all the possibilities open to the women in India to come into the active social and political life. Certain suggestions have also been given after having had some experiences abroad.

7. **J. J. Pool : Famous Women of India** ; Pub. S. Gupta at Eton Press Ltd., Calcutta (1954).

The author makes known women's influence in the East by glancing at the lives of some of the great women the East has known in the past.

## SOCIOLOGY—COSTUMES AND JEWELLERY

1. **G. S. Ghurye : Indian Costumes** ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

An account of Indian Costumes—touching on the past and present diversity of dress—and giving adequate data for the evolution of a national costume.

2. **J. B. Bhushan : Indian Jewellery Ornaments and Decorative Designs** ; D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

A historical study with illustrations.

## SOCIOLOGY—SOCIAL SERVICE

**Edward Blunt : Social Service in India ; His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.**

This book served as a text book for men joining the I.C.S and gives all possible information regarding Indian social welfare.

**Social Service and Standards of Living ; Sixth International Conference of Social Work.**

A study of the social problems faced by all the countries and how they are more acute in the under-developed countries—where social service is necessary, because on it depends progress to a large extent.

**M. S. Randhawa : National Extension Service and Community Projects in Punjab.**

In this handbook the objectives of the Community Development Programme are outlined and all information concerning planning, organisation, preparation etc. of the same are also adequately dealt with.

## SOCIOLOGY—RACES OF INDIA

**R. Mitra : Indo-Aryans ; W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.**

**Max Muller : Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryans ; Longmans, Green & Co., New York, Bombay.**

Tracing back to the origin of words and thereby getting to know more about the Aryan civilization. Apart from this biography of words, an account of the Aryans is also given in the latter half of the book.

**C. Chakraborty : The Racial History of India ; Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta.**

In this book the author has “attempted to discover the integral components of our racial complex with their historical background”.

**John Wilson : India Three Thousand Years Ago ; Smith Taylor & Co., Bombay.**

Getting information from the Vedas, specially the Rig Veda, the author attempts to give an account of the earliest state of Indian society, particularly as it bears on the illustration of that of later times.

**K. M. Kapadia : Hindu Kinship ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay.**

“A synthesis of the principles underlying different institutions—of the Hindus, to evolve a proper meaning of the kinship terminologies, which are the very backbones of these institutions.”

**T. J. Kedar : Vedasthan or the Ancient Home of the Indo-Aryans.**

The author picks out certain geographical data from the Rigvedic texts. The entire territory he deals with the places under the one title of Vedasthan, reliably established as the Home of the Indo-Aryans.

7. **P. R. Deshmukh** : *Indus Civilization in the Rigveda*.  
A comparison in the Rigveda of the identity of the ancient Indus Valley people with the Vedic Aryans. This has been discussed in the light of the Indus Valley excavations.
8. **M. Menpes** : *The People of India* ; Adam & Charles Black, London (1910).
9. **Isaace Taylor** : *The Origin of the Aryans* ; Walter Scott, London.
10. **R. Chanda** : *The Indo-Aryan Races* ; Part I ; Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi—(1916).  
A study of the origin of Indo-Aryan people and their institutions.
11. **R. K. Mookerji** : *Fundamental Unity of India* ; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.  
The author stresses mainly the geographical basis for the fundamental unity of India.
12. **H. Risley** : *The People of India* ; Thackett Spiak & Co., London and Calcutta.

#### SOCIOLOGY—TRIBAL LIFE

1. **S. S. Sarkar** : *The Aboriginal Races of India* ; Bookland Ltd., Calcutta.  
The question of modern races in India cannot be solved before that of the aboriginal races is settled. This book attempts "to assess the ethnic position of the aboriginal tribes of this country".
2. **"The Adivasis"** : Publications Division ; Government of India.  
A collection of essays on the tribal folk of India.
3. **I. Singh** : *The Gondwana and the Gonds* ; Universal Publishers, Lucknow.
4. **S. N. Rao Pagdi** : *Among the Gonds of Adilabad* ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay.
5. **V. Elwin** : *Leaves from the Jungle* ; John Murray, London.  
Describes the life in a Gond village.
6. **S. Erdle** : *The Kacharis* ; MacMillan & Co. Ltd., London.
7. **T. C. Das** : *Bhumijas of Seraikella* ; University of Calcutta (1931).
8. **K. Iyer** : *Coorg Tribes and Castes* ; Gordon Press, Madras (1948).



9. **S. C. Dube : The Kamar ; Universal Publishers Ltd., Lucknow.**
10. **N. G. Griffiths : The Kol Tribe of Central India ; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.**
11. **T. C. Das ; The Purums ; Calcutta University Press (1945).**
12. **V. Elwin : Aborigines ; Humphrey Wilford ; Oxford University Press.**
13. **Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum : "Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar."**  

"What does caste mean to the lowest untouchable Hindu in Malabar"? This is the central theme of this book relating to the sociological aspect of a small group of people, the Nayadis who are undoubtedly the lowest known caste in India.
14. **V. Elwin : Myths of Middle India ; Oxford University Press, Geoffrey Cumberlege.**  

This book contains samples of myths, from widely diverse localities giving an impression of how the tribes and castes of this area, think and live.
15. **V. Elwin : Tribal Myths of Orissa ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press.**  

Nearly a thousand stories collected in the tribal areas of Orissa, and arranged subject-wise, make up this volume.
16. **V. Elwin : The Religion of an Indian Tribe ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press.**  

This book deals with the theological doctrines, beliefs and customs of the Saora tribe of Orissa.
17. **W. J. Hatch : The Land Pirates of India ; Seeley, Service & Co. Ltd., London.**  

An account of the life of Kuraver Tribe—one of the great robber castes in South India—Tamil country. It gives many facts and some of the curious habits of the caste.
18. **Fr. M. Hermanns : The Indo-Tibetans ; K. L. Fernandes, Bombay (1954).**
19. **V. Elwin : The Tribal Art of Middle India ; Geoffrey Cumberlee, Oxford University Press.**  

"In an effort to rescue as much as he could from oblivion that is likely to overwhelm the work of the tribal artist, Dr. Elwin has collected a number of specimens of tribal skill". This book records the best of this collection in a series of 229 photographs and drawings, thus making it possible for those interested, to see how the lives and institutions of the tribesmen are bound with tribal art.

## 20. **B. C. Law : Tribes in Ancient India.**

The ancient life of India was presumably tribal to start with. This is the history of some of the tribes, giving their life and customs. The material is based on literature beginning with the Rg. Veda, down to Pali Literature (6th to 5th Century B.C.)

### **SOCIOLOGY—HINDU LAW**

#### 1. **S. Varadachariar : The Hindu Judicial System.**

Giving the system as obtained in ancient and mediæval India and the systems as practiced in the States before the advent of foreign influences.

2. **P. Mitter : The Position of Women in Hindu Law ;** University of Calcutta (1913).
3. **P. V. Kane : Hindu Customs and Modern Law ;** University of Bombay, Bombay.
4. **Acts of Parliament-1950 ;** Published by Publications Division, Government of India.
5. **Acts of Parliament-1952 ;** Published by Publications Division, Government of India.
6. **Acts of Parliament-1953 ;** Published by Publications Division, Government of India.

1. **L. Fischer : The Life of Mahatma Gandhi ;** Jonathan Gafe, London.

An excellent comprehensive biography.

2. **H. S. L. Polak & H. N. Brailsford : Pethik Lawrence (Lord)—Mahatma Gandhi ;** Odhams Press Ltd., London.

The book on the life of the Mahatma is divided into three sections and each author deals with one section. The book is a study by three of Gandhi's British friends.

3. **M. G. Polak : Mr. Gandhi : The Man ;** George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

The author who with her husband became a close worker with Gandhi in South Africa, relates here one story after another about his life of service.

4. **D. G. Tendulkar : Mahatma (8 Vols.) ;** V. K. Jhaveri & D. G. Tendulkar, Bombay.

The life of Mahatma Gandhi. "It brings together more facts and data about Gandhi than any book I know. I consider this book to be of great value as a record not only of the life of a man supreme in his generation but also of a period of Indian history which has intrinsic importance of its own."

—J. Nehru.

5. **C. F. Andrews : Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas ;** George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

An account of the authors connections with Gandhiji.

6. **Pyare Lal : Mahatma Gandhi—The Last Phase ;** Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad.

"This book covers the story of the last years of his (Gandhi's) life, in which the results of all the experiments that he carried out throughout his career were put to their severest and final test"

—Rajindra Prasad.

7. **S. Radhakrishnan : Ed. : Mahatma Gandhi ;** George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

Essays and reflections on the work and life of Mahatma Gandhi.

8. **W. H. G. Holmes : The Two-fold Gandhi ;** A. R. Mowbray & Co., London.

The personality of Gandhiji, and his influence on the spiritual and political life, of India.

9. **D. M. Datta : Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi ;** The University of Wisconsin Press (1953).  
 "Gandhi selected and combined.....out of the innumerable traditional teachings.....This led to a kind of new philosophical outlook, though the elements .....were old".
10. **Gopinath Dhawan: The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi;** Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad.  
 A study of the technique of non-violence for political and social change in the context of his philosophy of life.
11. **H. T. Mazumdar : Mahatma Gandhi ;** Charles Seribuer's Sons Ltd., New York, London (1952).
12. **Kalidas Ray ; Tolstoy and Gandhi ;** Pustak Bhandar, Patna 4.  
 A study in Tolstoy's systematic thesis on non-violence, and the impact he had on Gandhiji. This is an interesting study in the lives and teachings of Tolstoy and Gandhi.
13. **E. Morton : The Women in Gandhi's Life ;** Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.
14. **B. Kumarappa : Gandhiji's Autobiography ;** Navajivan Publications.  
 An abridged version of the autobiography.
15. **R. R. Diwakar : Satyagraha ;** Hind Kitabs, Bombay.  
 This and another book with the same title and by the same author studies the technique, history and use of Satyagraha which has been defined as "Truth in its dynamic form, unattended with violence."
16. **R. R. Diwakar : Satyagraha in Action ;** Signet Press, Calcutta.  
 A brief outline of Gandhiji's satyagraha campaigns.
17. **K. G. Mashruwala : Practical Non-violence ;** Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad.
18. **Eaton : Gandhi : Fighter without a sword ;** William Morrow & Co., New York.  
 A biography.
19. **Rajendra Prasad : Satyagraha in Champaran ;** Navajivan Publication.
20. **Kaka Kalelkar : Stray Glimpses of Bapu ;** Navajivan Publications.  
 Some anecdotes from Bapu's life.

21. **Krishnadas : Seven months with Mahatma Gandhi ;** Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad.  
 "Being a inside view of the Indian Non-cooperation movement of 1921-22" (Abridged version).
22. **C. S. Shukla : Conversations of Gandhiji ;** Vora & Co. Publishers Ltd., Bombay.
23. **N. K. Bose : Selections from Gandhi ;** Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.
24. **H. A. Jack Ed. : The Gandhi Reader ;** Indiana University Press (1956).  
 A source book of his life and writings.
25. **Pyare Lal : A Pilgrimage for Peace ;** Navajivan Publications.  
 An account of Gandhiji's tour of the North-West Frontier Province (now in Pakistan) with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1938.
26. **V. G. Desai : A Gandhi Anthology ;** Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.
27. **Gandhian Outlook & Techniques : Ministry of Education, Government of India (1953).**  
 "A report of the proceedings of the seminar on the contribution of Gandhian outlook and techniques". Held in 1953 under the auspices of the UNESCO.
28. **G. G. Mashruwala : Gandhi and Marx ;** Navajivan Publications.
29. **L. Fischer : Gandhi and Stalin ;** Victor Coltancz Ltd. London.  
 Gandhiji's principles contrasted with those of dictatorship.
30. **M. K. Gandhi : Sarvodaya (Ed. by B. Kumarappa) ;** Navajivan Publications, Ahmedabad.  
 Sarvodaya means "the welfare of all". A collection of articles giving Gandhiji's ideas on the economic development of the country.
31. **H. Tennyson : Saint on the March ;** Victor Collancz, London (1955).  
 The Bhoodan Movement led by Vinoba Bhave is built around the philosophy of Sarvodaya. This is the story of the movement of the redistribution of land by voluntary gifts.
32. **Tandon Ed. : Vinoba Bhave ;** Vora & Co. Publishers Ltd., Bombay.  
 Essays on Vinoba and his mission, by Gandhi, Kripalani, Kumarappa, Weller, Noyes, Trumbell, Guha, Sunder, Ramabhai and others.

33. **J. S. Sharma : Mahatma Gandhi (A descriptive bibliography) ; S. Chand & Co. Delhi.**

An excellent bibliography.

34. **S. N. Agarwal : Gandhian Constitution for Free India ; Kitabistan, Allahabad.**

35. **Ruskin ; Unto this Last ; Navajiven Publications, Ahmedabad.**

This is the book that greatly influenced Gandhiji's thinking. From this arose the concept of Sarvodaya.

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THE WRITINGS OF M. K. GANDHI  
NAVAJIVAN PUBLICATIONS—AHMEDABAD

1. Non-violence in Peace & War—Two volumes.
2. Self-Restraint V. Self-Indulgence.
3. Hindu Swaraj for Indian Home Rule.
4. Bapu—My Mother.
5. Constructive Programme—Its meaning and place.
6. From Yeravada Mandir.
7. India of My Dreams.
8. Key to Health.
9. Truth is God.
10. How to Serve the Cow.
11. Removal of Untouchability.
12. Linguistic Provinces.
13. For Workers against Untouchability.
14. For Pacifists.
15. Ramanama.
16. Selected Letters.
17. Towards Non-violent Socialism.
18. Satyagraha in South Africa.
19. Satyagraha.
20. Sarvodaya—its principles and programme.
21. Delhi Diary.
22. To the Students.
23. Bapu's Letter to India.
24. The Nation's Voice (Collection of Gandhiji's Speeches in England).
25. An Autobiography or "My experiments with Truth."

The book deals with the formative period of his life when he was preparing for the great work that lay ahead of him.

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

1. **J. Nehru : An Autobiography ;** The Bodley Head, London.

2. **J. Nehru : Unity of India.**

A collection of Nehru's speeches and articles. Collected by V. K. Krishna Menon as complimentary to Nehru's Autobiography.

3. **J. Nehru : Discovery of India ;** Meridan Books Limited, London.

4. **J. Nehru : Independence and After ;** The Publications Division, Government of India.

A collection of the important speeches delivered by Nehru from Sept. 1946 to May 1949.

5. **'Jawaharlal Nehru's Speeches'**—Sequence to his 'Independence and after.'

6. **F. Moraes : Jawaharlal Nehru ;** Macmilan & Co., London.

The author provides a picture of Nehru's family life, his association with Gandhi and the independence movement. He discusses Nehru's policies and attitudes. A good book.

7. **J. Sharma : Jawahar Lal Nehru ;** A descriptive bibliography, S. Chand & Co., Delhi.



1. **Sister Nivedita : Hints on National Education in India ; Udbodhan Office, Calcutta (1950).**

Through her writings in this book the readers get an insight into the manner and means of how to adopt our life, and our education through it, to the ideal—one National Ideal.

2. **Bhagwan Dayal : The Development of Modern Indian Education ; Orient Longmans Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras (1955).**

This book deals with all the problems of Indian education and its development—not in the chronological order as such, but the developmental approach is taken topic-wise.

The scheme of Basic National Education, notable educational experiments in the country and recent educational developments after Independence, have been dealt with in some detail.

3. **R. L. Rawat : History of Indian Education (Ancient to Modern) ; Bharat Publications, Agra (1953).**

The progress of Indian Education, and history of Indian Education from the Ancient times (Vedic Education) to the present times—1955.

4. **Report of Activities during 1951-52 and Programme for 1952-53 ; Ministry of Education, Government of India.**

5. **A.N. Basu (Edited by) : Adams Reports on Education 1835-38 by William Adam ; Calcutta University Press, Calcutta (1941).**

Adam's Reports on the State of Education in Bengal submitted to Government in the first half of the 19th century provide us with an accurate picture of the educational condition of the people of Bengal in the early years of the 19th century.

6. **Report of the Secondary Education Commission : October-June, 1952-53 ; Government of India (1954).**

7. **Village Education in India : The Report of a Commission of Inquiry ; Humphrey Wilford, Oxford University Press (1920).**

The chapters in this book contain factors and problems involved in missionary education.—The author discusses the need for the consolidation of missionary effort with the government. The financial aspect is also discussed.

8. **A. M. Lorenzo : Atlas of India (Pamphlet) ; Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs.**

9. **Ramakrishnananda : For Thinkers on Education ; Sri Rama Krishna Math, Mylapore, Madras (1949).**

The author has attempted to make an appeal to the reflectively religious-minded, to discriminate, to season, and to hold on faithfully

to certain basic truths, and, to act on those truths in order to give a higher value to life. The Swami has made freedom and realisation of truth, man's motive and goal of true self-education.

10. **M. K. Gandhi : Towards New Education ; Jivanji Dabyabhai Desai ; Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad (1953).**

This book relates to the formative period, when Gandhiji first conceived the idea of Basic Education—which was formulated in 1937—and known as the Wardha Scheme.

The contents have been arranged to show the evolution of Gandhiji's ideas in regard to Education. Section I deals with his period of revolt ; Section II deals with experimentation, and Section III and the others following with the formulation of principles.

11. **M. K. Gandhi : Medium of Instruction ; Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad (1954).**

This book contains Gandhiji's views regarding the medium of instruction, which he believed should be the mother tongue.

12. **M. K. Gandhi : Basic Education ; Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad (1951).**

This volume contains Gandhiji's views on education, the need for a new education, the need to change over to the new pattern, viz., Basic Education, the concepts underlying such a system and the evolution of this system of education. An attempt has also been made to arrange the topics as far as possible in the chronological order.

13. **F. E. Keay : Indian Education in Ancient and Later Times ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press (1954).**

A history of Indian Education, through the ages—from the time of the Beginnings of Brahmanic Education to the beginnings of education on modern lines as introduced by the English—has been related in this book.

14. **Swami Nirvedananda : Our Education ; Model Publishing House, Calcutta (1945).**

The book deals with almost all the salient points on Education, and is divided into three sections—viz., "As it is," "As it should be", and 'How ?—each title being self-explanatory.

15. **I. W. Mooman : Education and Village Improvement ; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press (1947).**

The author combines a thorough knowledge of agriculture and rural science obtained in the West and with years of practical experience in an Indian agricultural and vocational school.

The various chapters represent in brief form the contents of courses in Rural, Social and Economic Problems conducted with the students of the Vocational Training School during the years 1930-37.

16. **Mason Olcott : Better Village Schools ; Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta (1942).**

This book contains a programme of Action for India—The present

rural conditions, the problems being faced in the sphere of education in the rural areas are all pressing problems and a programme for reconstruction is given here, laying stress on overhauling village school vitalizing the course—provision for adult education, proper teachers and their training and supervision.

17. **C. Kunhan Raja : Some Aspects of Education in Ancient India ;**  
The Adyar Library (1950).

Education was considered to be an effort towards having continuity in the Vedic tradition. The book discusses the aspects of education entering the life of a student. It discusses four aspects of education : (a) education at home, (b) lower education at the household of the teacher, (c) higher education at the teacher's household, and (d) highly specialized education.

1. **N. Roerich : Himalayas—Abode of Light** ; Nalanda Publications, Bombay (1947).

This is a collection of unusual essays by the artist Roerich, inset with reprints of his paintings of the magnificent Himalayan ranges, wherein the artist has probed into the mystic qualities of the mountains.

2. **A. D. Me Cormick : An Artist in the Himalayas** ; T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., London (1895).

This is an interesting account of the author's experiences and the impressions gained at an expedition during the latter half of the 19th century. The narrative is illustrated by sketches,

3. **P.F. M. Fellowes : First Over Everest** ; John Lance, The Bodley Head Ltd , London (1933).

A sensational account of the first flight over Everest. This is a story of ambitious pioneers, who in the cause of science organized this hazardous expedition. For the first time they made it possible to map the region, and thus lessened the problems of identification in geographical surveys of this little known region.

4. **T. Weir : East of Kathmandu** ; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh ; London.

An account of four months journey through Nepal. Though mountaineering has an important place in the book, the author also describes village life and customs, and the birds, animals and flora of the country.

5. **R. T. Shahani : Your Holidays in India** ; Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

This book is primarily meant for the visiting tourist and covers a vast range of subjects—art and architecture, hill stations, languages, and the people. As a preliminary reading for a holiday it will prove very informative.

6. **U. G Bower : The Hidden Land** ; John Murray, London (1953).

An interesting account of the experiences of the author with the people of a small area in the North Assam Valley.

7. **A. H. S. Landor : In the Forbidden Land** ; William Heinemann, London (1899).

An account of the journey of the author through Tibet. The journey was undertaken in the latter half of the 19th century.

8. **Saint Hilaire : Hioun-Thsang in India** ; Susil Gupta Ltd., Calcutta (1952).

This volume is an extract from the author's larger work 'Buddhism

in India' and deals in particular with the biography and memoirs of Hioun-Tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim who travelled in India before the Musalman conquest when this country was exclusively Brahmanist and Buddhist.

The book gives a picture of the condition of Buddhism in India in the middle of the 7th century of the Christian Era and concludes with a summary of Indian Buddhism.

9. **J.P. Tavernier : Travels in India—2 Volumes ; Macmillan & Co. (1889).**

A fascinating account of life in India by the famous traveller and trader Tavernier of the 17th century.

10. **S. Chandrashekar : Indian Emigration to America ; Oxford University Press, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, London (1945).**

In this pamphlet Dr. S. Chandrashekhar traces the history of the emigrations of Indians to America

11. **M. B. Pithawalla : An Introduction to Kashmir ; Oxford University Press, Karachi.**

A book giving information regarding the geology and geography of Kashmir.

12. **B. K. Barua : Early Geography of Assam ; K. K. Barooah, Nowgong Assam (1952).**

This book attempts to throw light on the physiography and topography of the State of Assam, watered by the Brahmaputra which played an important part in the History of Eastern India.

13. **William Hodges : Travels in India during the years 1780-83.**

14. **T. Skenner : Excursions in India (2 Volumes) ; Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, London (1832).**

The author has endeavoured to sketch some of his own experiences in India—being fascinated by the air of romance in which everything seemed to him to be decked in.

15. **Von Cllich : Travels in India (2 Volumes) ; Longmans Brown, Green and Longmans, London (1845).**

After his visit to India, the author relates plainly what he saw and felt. To supply the deficiency of actual observation he has added other matter which he heard.

16. **F. H. S. Merewether : Through the Famine Districts of India ; A. D. Innes & Co., London (1898).**

This volume is a mere journalistic record of the author who travelled through the Famine Districts of India; he has as far as possible, merely hinted at the awful gruesome sights and scenes which he witnessed.

17. **N. R. Hamilton : Through Wonderful India & Beyond ;** Holden and Hardingham London (1915).

This volume contains what the author felt and saw and experienced right from the time when her vessel called at Port Said—till the time she stepped into Rangoon. In between she travelled widely through India and Burma.

18. **Jim Corbett: My India ;** Geoffrey Cumberlege ; Oxford University Press (1952).

The scenes sketched of village life, by the author centre round two points in India. Naini Tal where the author spent much of his time and Mokaneh Ghat where he laboured for 21 years.

19. **Caweth Wells : The Road to Shalimar ;** Robert Hale Ltd., London (1954).

This volume contains a fascinating account of the travels of the author to Kashmir via the most out of the way routes. Told in a story form it is most interesting.

20. **Pearce Gervis : This is Kashmir ;** Cassell & Co. Ltd., London (1954).

This book contains an account of Kashmir and its people—with one bias—a sympathy of the people, a sincere endeavour to understand them.

21. **Ella Maillart : The Land of the Sherpas ;** Hodder & Stoughton, London (1955).

This book gives an account of the life in Nepal—stressing the beauty and the charm which pervades it,—the adventures of mountaineering are not overlooked. The second part of the book is devoted to some lovely pictures depicting life in the land of the Sherpas.

22. **I. H. O. Gionlste : Nepal and the Nepalese ;** H. F. & G. Witherly, London (1928).

This book contains a description of the geography and topography of Nepal and an account of the various races inhabiting the country, their religions, festivals, trade, agriculture, revenue and their entire history.

23. **K. M. Herrligkoffer : Nanga Parbat ;** Elek Books, London (1954).

This book contains an account of the 1953 Assault on the Nanga Parbat by the German Expedition. Book I contains an account of the former tragic assaults of this mountain.

24. **Forrest : Cities of India ;** Archibald Constable Westminster (1903).

In this volume, the author, after travelling widely gives an account of the story of some of the cities, and refers to prominent objects of interest in them. He has also borrowed from elsewhere relevant information illustrating their architecture or antiquity.

25. **J. R. Ullman: Man of Everest; G. G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London (1955).**

This is an autobiography of Tenzing.

26. **F. Younghusband: The Epic of Mount Everest; Edward Arnold & Co. London (Reprinted 1947).**

This volume contains a condensed description of the three Expeditions to the Everest in 1921, 1922 and 1924. Three separate descriptions were written of each expedition—which have been condensed into one account in two volumes.

27. **W. H. Murray: The Story of Everest; 1921-52; J. M. Dent & Sons. Ltd. London (1953).**

28. **Handbook of India (1952).**

29. **K. M. Munshi: To Badrinath; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (1953).**

In this volume is described one of the most sacred spots in India—Badrinath. It contains the author's impressions of the place after his visit there.

30. **John Tucker: Kanchenjunga; Elek Books, London (1955).**

This book contains an account of the 1954 expedition to the Kanchenjunga and of some of the earlier expeditions.

31. **John Hunt: The Ascent of Everest; Hodder & Stroughton, London (1953).**

This book gives the thrilling account of the expedition to the Everest in 1953 when the Everest was conquered by man.

32. **W.H. Murray: The Scottish Himalayan Expedition; J.M. Dent & Sons. Ltd. (1951).**

This volume is an account of the 1950 First Scottish Expedition to the Himalayas, giving information about the village life, economy and trade of the Bhotia people.

33. **L. A. Waddell: Among the Himalayas; Archibald Constable & Co., Westminster (1900).**

This book contains an account of the people of Sikkim and of the tribes on the borderland of Tibet and Nepal, their customs, their trade possibilities, and their transport facilities are all dealt with by the author. This book is the outcome of the author's travels in this country and to his own experiences he has added a summary of descriptions of some of the peaks and glaciers which he did not visit—but came to know through other's descriptions.

34. **Murray: Handbook for India Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon; John Murray, London (Reprinted (1952)).**

35. **K. P. S. Menon : Delhi to Chungking ; Oxford University Press (1947).**

This book contains the diary of the author's trip from Delhi to Chungking in 1948 across the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Pamirs and through the deserts and oases of Central Asia.

36. **E. Roosevelt : India and the Awakening East ; Hutchinson Strahford Place, London (1954).**

The author's impressions of her travels through the Middle East and India are given in this volume.

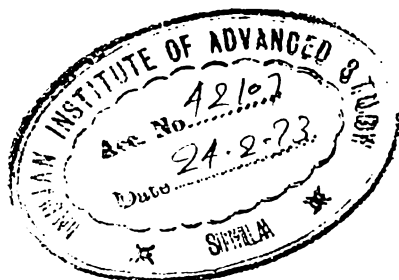
37. **J. B. Seely : The Wonders of Elora ; Geo B. Whithaker, London (1825).**

An account of the journey to Ellora. It gives the author's experiences and impressions of the life of the people in Central and Western India.

38. **B. M. Malabari : Gujarat and the Gujaratis ; Fort Printing Press, Bombay (1889).**

39. **W. Eidlitz : Unknown India ; Rider & Co., London (1952).**

An interesting account of the pilgrimage the author undertook to some swamis and teachers in India. He discusses the spiritual food he found in India, bringing in a description of the life of the people he met in the course of his travels.





1. **J. Jolly : Indian Medicine (Tr. by G. S. Kashikar) ; G. S. Kashikar, Poona-2. (1951).**

This book is an introduction to the Ayurvedic system of Indian medicine. The book deals first with the sources of knowledge of the Ayurvedic science, and then goes on to give the theoretical conception and cure of different diseases.

2. **U. Brahmachari : Gleanings from my Researches : University of Calcutta (1940).**

Papers on the discovery of the treatment of Kala-azar and the experiments conducted on malaria and hæmolysis.

3. **G. Mukhopadhyaya : History of Indian Medicine (Vol. III).**

Contains notes—biographical and bibliographical—on the vedic physicians and their contribution to Indian medicine.

4. **C. Chakraberty : Ancient Hindu Medicine ; Ramachandra Chakraberty, Calcutta (1923).**

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