

As per the NEP 2020
History
(Minor Syllabus)
(Effective from Academic Year 2024-2025 onwards)



Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Shekhawati University
Sikar (Rajasthan) 307026
E-mail: reg.shekhauni@gmail.com
Website: www.shekhauni.ac.in


Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Shekhawati University,
Sikar (Rajasthan)

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hrs per Week			Credits	Weightage (%)		
			L	T	P		CWS	MTE	EFE
I	24BHS5101M	Indian Society: A Historical Perspective	2	0	0	2	10	20	70
II	24BHS5201M	Understanding Indian Heritage	2	0	0	2	10	20	70
III	24BHS6301M	Religious Traditions in the Indian Subcontinent	4	0	0	4	10	20	70
IV	24BHS6401M	Women in Indian History	4	0	0	4	10	20	70
V	24BHS7501M	History of Rajasthan	4	0	0	4	10	20	70
VI	24BHS7601M	Historical Tourism in Rajasthan	4	0	0	4	10	20	70
VI	24BHS7602M	History of Indian Art and Architecture	4	0	0	4	10	20	70

Semester – I

Learning Objectives

This course examines the evolution of Indian society through a socio-historical lens, focusing on how diverse traditions have merged to form a composite culture that still grapples with existing differences. It explores the development and persistence of social categories such as varna, jati, caste, class, gender, and marriage relations from ancient times through the medieval period and into the colonial era. In the first unit, students will analyze key issues in ancient Indian social history, including social structures and cultural experiences, using a range of primary and secondary texts. The course will then address how medieval agrarian expansion led to the formation of region-specific castes and how economic, social, and occupational mobility influenced these structures. It will also investigate religious trends of the time, such as the Bhakti cults, which both aligned with and challenged existing norms. The course emphasizes the fluid nature of social categorization and highlights moments of convergence and divergence that have shaped India's complex, multi-layered society, many of which continue to influence it today.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be proficient in:
 Developing a critical understanding of the historical context of institutions such as varna, jati, caste, kinship, and marriage relations, as well as early religious thought, is essential for grasping their evolution and impact. This involves examining the intricate interactions between diverse social groups, from hunter-gatherer societies to medieval trading and artisan communities. Students will explore the inherent politics and contradictions within the medieval religious milieu, including how various religious currents and subaltern voices contributed to the period's dynamic social landscape. Additionally, the course will address contemporary issues and challenges, providing a deeper insight into how historical processes continue to shape modern Indian society.


 Dy. Registrar
 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
 Shekhawati University,
 Sikar (Rajasthan)

Course Title:	Indian Society: A Historical Perspective	Course Code: 24BHS5101M
Total Lecture hour 30		Hours
Unit I Varna and Jati; 1. Varna and Jati in Vedic and Brahmanical traditions.		9
Unit II Kinship and Marriage 1. Forms of Kinship and regional variations 2. Marriage, family and households in early traditions		9
Unit III Social and occupational categories 1. Tribal and Peasant communities, 2. Traders, Crafts persons and artisan communities.		6
Unit IV Social and Religious Movements (1000 -1800 CE): 1. Devotional movements (Such as KabirPanth and Sufi) and social change		6
Suggestive Readings:		
1	S. Jaiswal , Introduction. Caste, Origin, Function and Dimensions of change, Delhi: Manohar, 2000, Introduction	
2	S. Ratnagar, 2004 The Other Indians, Essays on Pastoralists and Prehistoric Tribal People, New Delhi: Three Essays Collective, 2004. (Ch-1,2)	
3	Carla Sinopoli, The Political Economy of Craft Production Cambridge University Press 2003 (Chapter 6,7).	
4	Ray, Niharranjan, "Socio- Religious Movements of Protest in Medieval India: Synoptical View" PIHC 36(1975), pp.LXIII-LXIX	
5	David N. Lorenzen, "Dissent in Kabir and the KabirPanth" in VijayaRamaswamy (ed.) Devotion and Dissent in Indian History, Foundation Books, 2014. pp.169-187.	

Semester – II

Learning Objectives

The aim of this paper is to make students familiar with the concept of heritage and its numerous forms. It will develop the contested character of heritage and why it needs to be conserved. More importantly the paper highlights how both tangible and intangible heritage needs to be accessed. Issues of loot and repatriation and heritage preservation and conservation in turn point out how heritage and culture often becomes tropes to status claims of a country, a nation, a society and a region in front of the international world community. Matters of selective preservation and conservation can be addressed. It seeks to familiarize students with the evolution of heritage legislation and how 'measures from above are not always arbitrary. In some cases they have been a reaction to demands from below. The paper hence would be of particular value to students who are interested in heritage by also highlighting the national significance (international and domestic) raising public consciousness and sensitivity to heritage preservation

Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this course, students should have developed:

An understanding of the complex nature of heritage, emphasizing its multifaceted character shaped by historical, cultural, and social factors. Students will analyze the historical processes that contribute to the formation of heritage, exploring how different eras and events shape its development. They will describe the role of cultural diversity in enriching and creating heritage, recognizing that multiple traditions and perspectives intertwine to form a cohesive cultural identity. The course will also address critical issues related to the ownership and legislation necessary to safeguard heritage from loss. Additionally, students will assess the initiatives undertaken by government bodies and NGOs to conserve and preserve heritage, particularly in the context of development priorities and conflict-ridden areas. Finally, the course will discuss the significance of


Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Shekhawati University,
Sikar (Rajasthan)

engage with debates on how the modern Indian state and its constitution address the plurality of religious beliefs and practices.

Course Title:	Religious Traditions in the Indian Subcontinent	Course Code: 24BHS6301M
Total Lecture Hours 60		Hours
Unit I	Major Religious Traditions in Ancient India 1. Vedic and Puranic traditions 2. Schools of Buddhism and Jainism	14
Unit II	Major Religious Traditions in Medieval India 1. Bhakti traditions: Saguna; Nirguna 2. Sufi traditions: Development of Chishtiya and Suhrawardiyya	14
Unit III	Socialisation and Dissemination from the Early Medieval to Early Modern Era 1. Approaches to Shaiva, Shakta and Vaishnava in the Early Medieval Era 2. Approaches to Islamisation in the Medieval Period	16
Unit IV	Modernity and Religion 1. Making of Sacred Spaces: Banaras; Modern Religious Identities 2. Debates on Secularism and the Indian Constitution	16
Suggestive Readings:		
1	Bailey, G. & I. Mabbett. (2003). The Sociology of Early Buddhism, Cambridge: CUP.(The Introduction (pp. 1-12) and Chapter 1: The Problem: Asceticism and Urban Life,(pp. 13- 26) of the book are most relevant.)	
2	Eaton, Richard.M. (2000). ' Sufi Folk Literature and the Expansion of Indian Islam', inidem, Essays on Islam and Indian History , Delhi: OUP, pp.189-202.	
3	Habib, Irfan.(ed.).(2007). Religion in Indian History, New Delhi , Tulika Books.	
4	Rodrigues, Hillary P. (ed.). (2011). Studying Hinduism in Practice, Abingdon: Routledge (especially Chapter 4).	
5	Eck, Diana L. (1999). Banaras: City of Light, Columbia University Press ,Revised edition.	

Semester – IV

Learning Objectives

This paper offers learners a historical analysis of women's lived experiences at key moments in the Indian subcontinent's history. It investigates these issues through an interdisciplinary lens and introduces students to contemporary theoretical reflections and recent research on women's issues. The course encourages students to reflect on the unique aspects of women's experiences across different times and contexts, while also examining deeper continuities from a gender perspective.

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

Outline the concept of gender and understand patriarchy as a historically constituted system of power. They will explore and analyze women's experiences within specific historical contexts, examining how these experiences have been shaped by their particular circumstances. Additionally, students will discuss the material basis of women's experiences, focusing on specific issues such as property ownership, and how these factors have influenced their roles and status in society.

Course Title:	Women in Indian History	Course Code: 24BHS6401M
Total Lecture Hours 60		Hours
Unit I	Exploring Aspects of History of women in India 1. Understanding Gender 2. Patriarchy, Patrilocality, Patriliney ,and Matriarchy, Matrilocality and Matriliney	15


Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Shekhawati University,
Sikar(Rajasthan)

Unit II	Women in Ancient India 1. Evolution of Patriarchy in Early India 2. Women and work: voices from Sangam Corpus	15
Unit III	Women in Medieval India 1. Politics of the Harem and Public Sphere 2. Women Queens and Bhaktas: Case Studies of Queen KitturChennamma and Mira Bai	15
Unit IV	Women in Modern India 1. Debates on Women Education: Women Participation in Indian National Movement 2. Partition, Refugee Women and Rehabilitation.	15
Suggestive Readings:		
1	Shah, Shalini. (2012). "Patriarchy and Property", in The Making of Womanhood: Gender Relations in the Mahabharata, Revised Edition. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 32-62.	
2	Roy Kumkum (2018). "Introduction" in Beyond the Woman Question, Reconstructing Gendered Identities in Early India. Snigdha Singh, et al. (Eds.). Delhi: Primus, pp.1-20).	
3	Habib, Irfan. (2000). "Exploring Medieval Gender History". IHC 61st Session, Symposia Paper No.23, Calicut. pp. 263-75.	
4	Kumar, Radha. (1997). A History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India. 1800-1990. Delhi: Zubaan (Ch.2, 4, 5)	
5	Mishra, Yuthika. (2015). "Indian Women's Movement in the 20th Century: Resistance or Reaction". Proceedings of Gender Issues. 5th Annual Conference, Nalanda.	

212
Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay
University,
Shekhawati (Rajasthan)
Sikar(Rajasthan)

Semester – V

History of Rajasthan

Course Objectives:

The Rajasthan history graduation syllabus aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the region's past, from prehistoric times to the modern era. It seeks to familiarize students with key historical sources, major dynasties, socio-economic and cultural developments, and the impact of significant events. The syllabus also intends to develop critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling students to interpret historical evidence and understand Rajasthan's place within the broader Indian context. Furthermore, it aims to foster an appreciation for the rich heritage and diverse traditions of Rajasthan.

Course outcomes:

A Rajasthan graduation syllabus aims for students to understand the state's historical, cultural, and geographical landscape. Outcomes include knowledge of major historical events, dynasties, socio-cultural aspects, art, architecture, literature, geography, economy, and polity of Rajasthan. Graduates should be able to analyse historical developments, appreciate cultural diversity, and understand contemporary issues within the state's context.

Course Title:	History of Rajasthan	Course Code: 24BHS7501M
Total Lecture Hour 60		Hours
Unit I	A survey of the sources of the history of Rajasthan. Extent and characteristics of Chalcolithic and Copper age cultures (Ahar, Balathal, Ganeshwar) in Rajasthan. Characteristics of Kalibangan culture. Matsya janapada and Republican Tribes in Rajasthan. राजस्थान के इतिहास के स्रोतों का सर्वेक्षण. राजस्थान के ताम्रपाषाणिक व ताम्रयुगीन संस्कृतियों का विस्तार एवं विशेषताएं (आहड़, बाथल, गणेशपुर) कालीबंगा संस्कृति की विशेषताएं, राजस्थान में मतस्य जनपद एवं गणतांत्रिक जातियाँ।	15
Unit II	Origin of Rajputs. Rise and expansion of Guhilas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Chahamanas. Rajput resistance to Muslim incursions in Rajasthan. Mewar under Maharana Kumbha and Sanga. Maharana Pratap's struggle for independence. Chandrasen's efforts for freedom. Maharaja Surajmal's resistance against the Mughals and the British. राजपूतों का उदय, गुहिलों, गुर्जर प्रतिहारों एवं चाहमानों का उत्कर्ष एवं विस्तार। राजस्थान में मुस्लिम आक्रमणों का राजपूत प्रतिरोध। महाराणा कुम्भा एवं सांगा के अधीन मेवाड़, महाराणा प्रताप का स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष। स्वतंत्रता के लिए चंद्रसेन के प्रयास, महाराजा सूरजमल का मुगलों एवं अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध प्रतिरोध।	15
Unit III	Prominent Santa's of Rajasthan: Meera, Dadu, Dhanna, Pipa, Sant Maw Ji, Sant Rana Bai. Art and architecture - Fort, Temples, palaces, Haveli, Bawari, Different styles of Rajasthan paintings, Mural Painting of Shekhawati. Maratha incursions in Rajasthan and their impact. राजस्थान के प्रमुख संत: मीरा, दादू, धन्ना, पीपा, संत मावजी, संत रानाबाई, संत रानाबाई, कला और स्थापत्य, दुर्ग स्थापत्य, मंदिर, हवेली, महल, बावड़ी, राजस्थानी चित्रकला की विभिन्न शैलियाँ, शेखावाटी का भित्तिचित्र, राजस्थान में मराठा आक्रमण एवं उसका प्रभाव।	15
Unit IV	Consequences of British domination over the princely states of Rajasthan: Administrative and judicial changes, Social changes - Prohibition of Female Infanticide and Sati. Economic changes - Land Revenue Settlements, British monopoly of Salt and Opium Trade; Outbreak of 1857 in Rajasthan; Influence of Arya Samaj in Rajasthan; A brief survey of Peasant Movements and Tribal Movements; Formation of Praja Mandals and Freedom Struggle in Rajasthan; Integration of the States of Rajasthan. राजस्थान की रियासतों पर ब्रिटिश अधिपत्य के परिणाम: प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक परिवर्तन, सामाजिक परिवर्तन: कन्या श्रृणु हत्या, और सती प्रथा पर रोक, आर्थिक परिवर्तन- भू राजस्व बंदोबस्त, नमक और अफीम, व्यापार पर ब्रिटिश एकाधिकार, राजस्थान में 1857 का विद्रोह, राजस्थान में आर्य समाज का प्रभाव, कृषक आंदोलनों एवं जनजाति आंदोलनों का एक संक्षिप्त सर्वेक्षण, राजस्थान में प्रजामण्डलों का गठन एवं स्वाधीनता संघर्ष, राजस्थान का एकीकरण।	15
Suggestive Readings:		

Dr. Registrar
Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Shekhawati University

N. mishra : Pre-history and Proto-history of Rajasthan.

Dasharatha Sharam : Early Chauhan Dynasties, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1959.

Dasharatha Sharam : Rajasthan Through Ages: From the Earliest Times to 1316 A.D. Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner 1966, Vol. I

G.H. Ojha : History of Rajputana (relevant volumes)

V.S. Bhatnagar : Life and Times of Sawai Jai Singh, 1688-1743, Impex India, Delhi, 1974

Shanta Rani Sharma : Society and Culture in Rajasthan, A.I.D, 700-900, Pragati Publications, New Delhi 1996

Shanta Rani Sharma : Origin and Rise of the Imperial Pratihara of Rajasthan. Transitions, Trajectories and Historical Change, Department of History & Indian Culture, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, First Edition, 2016

V K Vashishtha : Role of Gandhi's Ideas in Mobilization of Adivasis of Southern Rajputana Princely States (1921-1948), Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Niwas, Shimla, 2014

V.K. Vashishtha : Bhagat Movement Study of Cultural Transformation of the Bhils of Southern Rajasthan, Shruti Publications, Jaipur, 1997.

G.N. Sharma : Bibliography of Medieval Rajasthan (Social and Cultural), Lakshmi Narain Agrawal, Educational Publishers, Agra, 1965. Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan (1500-1800 A.D.), Agra, G.N Sharma : Mewar and Mughal Emperors, Agra, 1951.

G. N. Sharma : Rajasthan through the Ages. Vol. II. Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner

MS. Jain : Rajasthan through Ages, Vol. III, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, 1997

Nidhi Sharma : Transition from Feudalism to Democracy: A Study of the Integration of Princely States of Rajasthan (1947- 50 A.D.). Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur 2000.

आर.पी. व्यास: आधुनिक राजस्थान का वृहद इतिहास, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1995, 2 खण्ड

दशरथ शर्मा चौहान : पृथ्वीराज तृतीय और उनका युग, राजस्थानी ग्रन्थगार, जोधपुर, 2015.

गोपीनाथ शर्मा: राजस्थान के इतिहास के स्रोत, पुरातत्व भाग 1. राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1973

विजय कुमार वशिष्ठ: राजस्थान इतिहास के अभिलेखागारीय एवं निजी स्रोत, राजस्थान अध्ययन केन्द्र, जयपुर 2014

नीलिमा वशिष्ठ: राजस्थान की मूर्तिकला परम्परा (800-1000 ई.), राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर, 1990

डॉ. राघवेन्द्रसिंह मनोहर: राजस्थान का इतिहास (प्राचीनकाल से मध्यकाल तक), राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी

डॉ. गोपीनाथ शर्मा: राजस्थान का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी

डॉ. राघवेन्द्र सिंह मनोहर: राजस्थान के प्रमुख दुर्ग ,मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय,राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी जयपुर

डॉ. विनीता परिहार: राजस्थान में प्रजामण्डल आन्दोलन, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर

बी.एल. पानगड़िया: राजस्थान में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर

डॉ. पेमाराम: राजस्थान में कृषक आन्दोलन, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय , भारत सरकार, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर

डॉ. जयसिंह नीरज, डॉ. भगवती लाल शर्मा संशोधक: डॉ. राघवेन्द्रसिंह मनोहर: राजस्थान की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर

Semester-VI Historical Tourism in Rajasthan

Course outcomes:

- After studying this course, students will have an understanding of the Regional History.
- Students will be able to know the contact of Rajasthan with other states.
- Students will know various aspects of Rajasthan.

Course Objectives:

After studying this course, students will have an understanding of the importance of historical knowledge for tourism. Students will be able to know the places of tourism and their need for preservation and conservation.

Course Title:	Historical Tourism in Rajasthan		Course Code: 24BHS7601M
Total Lecture Hour 60			Hours
Unit I	Introduction of Tourism: Definitions, Characteristics and Types of Tourism, Designing of Tourism Products, History as a Tourism Product		15


Dy. Registrar
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay
Shekhawati University
Sikar (Rajasthan)

Unit II	Forts, Palaces and Havelis: Forts: Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambhor , Palaces: City Palace (Jaipur), City Palace (Udaipur), Umed Bhavan Palace (Jodhpur) ,Havelies: Shekhawati, Jaisalmer, Bikaner	15
Unit III	Temples: Brahma Mandir (Pushkar), Shrinath Temple (Nathdwara) , Jagdish Temple, Eklingji Temple (Udaipur), Jain Temples of Ranakpur & Delwara Archeological Sites of Rajasthan: Kalibanga, Ahar, Bairat, Balathal	15
Unit IV	Folk Culture of Rajasthan: Folk Dances: Ghumar, Gawari, Gair, Folk Songs: Panihari, Gorbandh, Kurjan , Fairs and Festivals: Gangaur, Teej, Shilpgram Handicrafts: Metal Art, Wooden Art. Terracotta, Miniature painting	15

Suggestive Readings:

- Suggestive Reading:**
- Krishna. K. Karma, *Tourism: Theory, Planning and Practice*, Indus Publishing company, Delhi
 - K. K. Sharma, *Tourism and Culture*, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi
 - L. K. Singh, *Indian Cultural Heritage: Perspective for Tourism*, Isha Books, Delhi
 - Benjamin, *The Art and Architecture of India*, London • Vijay. S. Vyas, *Sarathi Acharya, The Quest for Sustainable Development*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi
 - R. L. Mishra, *The Forts of Rajasthan*, Kutir Prakashan, Mandava, Jhunjhnu
 - L. P. Mathur, *The Forts and Strongholds of Rajasthan*, Inter India Publication
 - G. H. R. Tiltson, *The Rajpoot Palaces*, Shodhak, Jaipur S.K. Sharma and Usha Sharma (ed.)- Art, Architecture and Memoirs of Rajasthan, Deep and Deep Publication
 - B. K. Goswami, G. Ravindran, *A Textbook of Tourism*, Har Anand Publication, Delhi
 - B. K. Goswami, G. Ravindran, *A Textbook of Indian Tourism*, Har Anand Publication, Delhi
 - Jaisingh Neeraj, *Rajasthan ki Sanskritik Parampara*, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Akadami, Jaipur (Hindi)
 - B. R. Saran, *Paryatan Utpad Aur Prabandh*, Kanishka Publishers, Delhi (Hindi)
 - Gopinath Sharma, *Rajasthan Ka Sanskritik Itihas*, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Akadami, Jaipur (Hindi)
 - Jaisingh Neeraj, *Rajasthani Chitrakala*, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Akadami, Jaipur (Hindi)
 - Ashutosh Saxena, *Rajasthan Ka Aitihasik Puratatva*, Sahityagar, Jaipur (Hindi)
 - Jagmohan Singh Parihar, *Sanskritik Rajasthan*, Gahlot Shodh Sansthan, Jodhpur (Hindi)
 - Pratibha, *Bharat Me Paryatan Utpad evam Sanskritik- Aitihasik Virasat*, A. B. D. Publishers, Jaipur (Hindi)
 - Mohanlal Gupta, *Rajasthan: Jilewar Sanskritik evam Aitihasik Adhyayan 1, 2*, Rajasthan Granthagar, Jodhpur (Hindi)
 - (Hindi) • Raghvendra Manohar, *Rajasthan Ke Pramukh Durg*, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Akadami, Jaipur (Hindi)

History of Indian Art and Architecture

Course outcomes:

- Course outcomes.**
- After studying this course, students will have an understanding of the evolution of Indian Art and Architecture.

Course Objectives:

- To understand the evaluation of Art and Architecture.
- To Understand the Nagar, Dravid, Besar and later developed Temple architecture style.
- To have insight of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Iconography.
- To have glance of Indian painting

Course Title:	History of Indian Art and Architecture	Course Code: 24BHS7602M
Total Lecture Hour 60		Hours
Unit I	Indian Painting: Indian Manuscript Painting, Mughal Painting, Pahari Painting, Rajasthan Painting	15
Unit II	Indian Iconography: Buddhist Iconography, Jain Iconography, Iconography of Hindu deities	15
Unit III	Stupa, Chaitya and Rock-Cut Architecture: Buddhist Stupas: Sanchi, Bharhut, Amravati, Chaityas: Karle, Nasik Rock-cut Architecture: Ajanta, Ellora	15

21-
Smsn
pandit Deendatram (Umanan)
Dy. Registrar
Kalyanpur, Kalyanpur

Unit IV	Temple Architecture - I: Nagar, Dravid and Besar styles and their textual bases Early Historical Temples, Gupta Temples, Khajuroho Group of Temples Temple Architecture - II: Early Chalukyan Temples, Pallava Temples\ Chola Temples	15
Suggestive Readings: Reference and Reading Books: ● K.C. Shrivastava, India Art and Culture ● J.N. Bonerjee, Iconography of India ● V Andreas, Living Architecture: India ● Frederic Luis, The Art of India Vol. I & II ● Krishna Dev, Temples of North India ● Satish Grover, Art and Architecture of India ● Todgill Christophor, The History of Architecture in India ● J N Bonerjee, Developmet of Hindu Iconography ● B C Bhattacharya, Jain Iconography ● R C Sharma, Buddhist Art of Mathura ● K R Srinivasan, Temples of South India ● P K Agarwal, Gupta temple Architecture ● Krishna Chaityana, History of Indian Paintings		

Dr. Registrar
 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
 Shrikrishnan