

## A MUSICAL JOURNEY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** : Music history is the part of culture.This research find out the history of music in medieval india.The medieval india basid on muslim ruler and The mughal ruler.It describes origins of the indian music.That means prehistoric,post history and vedic.This research find out the king who was interested with music.The researcher also discusses the lots of scholars in muslim and mughal period.The instrument of music should be a part of this study.musical journey of medieval india also discusses the various types of music.One of the important aspects of the medieval india is the vakti and sufi music.The great vakti saint and the sufi saint ware involved in music.They introduced the neu styles of music. The vaktism scholar like chaittana,mirabai,ramananda,kabir etc.The sufi scholar like nijamuddin aulia,mainuddin chisti,vaktiar kaki etc.The king ware also impressed by sufi or the vaktism.It is find out that the music is only the royal court. The scholar ware patronage by the king of the particular dynasty.

**Key Words:** Musical journey, Medieval India, Medieval Music

### INTRODUCTION

Music is an art which few people can achieve.This Excellency of music makes our history famous from ancient time.it was started first in india through saved.Then it was also famous in medieval india.From ancient time music is the most important part of our life.Harappan civilisation,vedic and the post vedic there ware so many evidence of music.musical instrument ware found in the ancient time like lute,dundubhi,dram,etc.The music was also famous in muslim period of india.so many scholars like amir khusru,joydev,chitanna mahaprabhu,mirabai,kabir etc.muslim ruler great patronage of music.The mughal historians also discusses the musical experience of the ruler.From babur to Aurangzeb music is the one of famous part of the court.Akbar was the noted name of mughal music surdas is the famous for music.The greatest musician in the mughal cour was Tansen.He wrote so mane raga on music.36 musician ware in Akbar court.Aurangzeb banned the court music. He wants to make a lagre distance from music but it is very interesterin that Aurangzeb was the great veena player and coincidentally that so many books on music ware published in the aurangzeb period.in later mughal ruler also interested in music mahammad saha was a great patronage of music.The last mughal ruler Bahadur saha jafar also a singer.He was a penman of so mane lyrics.

### ORIGIN OF INDIAN MUSIC

A historical study of Indian music is ment to universal the mastery of different grades of evolution of Indian music in different period. It offords a man full scope for visouing the genuine structure type and temparent of song and melodies musical instrument and dances. India also fif not log behind in making history of music dating from the most ancient primitive period up to the present time. The period up to present timve the history of Indian music is full of material of Music and they can be classified under different hands firstly the trenties on Music written by different outcome of different times which can be taken as the principle material of constructing on outhentic history of india. Secondly the rockcut temples and inscription thirdly the writing of foreingn writers on Music as well as the history of Music of other Nation. Fourthly, The Diaries of the musicians and musicologolists, the Local tradition transmitted originally folklores and fables of Music. In order to study the history of Indian Music it is imperative to devide the whole rand od culture and civilization of Indian into several periods like prevedic and vedic, Hindu, Budhist, Mahammedan, British, Post British, and that is modern.

In the history of India We find that the civilited Merchant orpanis really bait and civilization of the prehistoric Indus vally of the remote past some hold that these builders were the Aryans man the vedic Aryans themselves who were the original dwellers of India and never come From central Asia or from any other parts outside of india.

The Archaeological excavation of different ancient sitesin India. Which are considered by exparts to be continuation of the Indus vally civilization and culture disclose the fact that even in that remote age of 5000 or 4000 B.C. the people where most civilized. Artist and cultured and they were well conversant with

the art of playing flute and lutes (Vamsi and Veena) and different types of drums (Mrdangas) But unfortunately we do not know the exact type and technique of their music and dancing for dearth of defined system of narration and historical records.

In the Rigvedic age (3000-2000 BC) we come across proofs of political, social, and religious organization among the Aryan people. Their vast literature undoubtedly prove that they were most advanced people of the day then used to perform sacrifices and sacred rites and used to sing songs with different theories occasions the rules and regulation governing the songs are found in the *Siksha Pratisakhya* and the *Brahmana* literature and they also contain copious references of Music of the vedic time. The different types of Late (Veena) and drum have also been described in the vedic literature. Also been described in the vedic literature. The veena with hundred strings (Vana) *Kasypi* or *Kacchapi* *Ksaun0*, etc, And Primitive drums like *Bhumi*, *dhundabbi*, etc. It is profs *Macdonell*, *Keith*, *Winternitz*, *Caland*, *Burnell*, *Jacobi*, *Waber*, *Sastri*, *Apte* and other have mentioned about both vocal and instrumental music while discussing the vedic literature.

While commenting on the *Grhyasutra*, *Dr. Apte* has made references about music that was cultured by the vedic people. He has said "Music or *Sangeeta* of all three types (*Nortyam*, *Gitam*, *cavatram*) as well as chariot races and gambling continued to be the principal amusement of this (*Sutra*) period". In the *samaveda* and as *valayana grhyastra* we find description of Lute playing dancing and singing in connection with the *simantonnayana* ceremony. It is true fore proved that vedic people did systematically culture the Art Music. The borrowed Music from the prevedic and vedic people thus leaving behind a tradition of culture that enriched the art of music.

The origins of the Methods of the prehistoric Indus valley cities have astounded the people of the world by furnishing some crude types of pipe Lute (Veena) and drum of different sizes, to gather with the bronze figure of a nude dancing girl which we prove the practice of Music in the society at least five thousand years ago. The vedic music we mean the *samans* with tunes. When the *stantar* were set to tunes and tunes then were called the vedic music *samagana*.

As we know India had trade relation with many countries of the world from the Indus valley civilization. The use of trade both by sea and land in the vedic age also there trade and culture relation continued. They increased farther during the reign of *Ashoka* who was spread Buddhism not only in Asia but also to other continents.

Advent of the Muslims in India began from the 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The Muslim conquest had serious effects upon Indian Art and Culture. So many temple libraries and valuable work were destroyed after each conquest. Hindu were forcibly converted and royal patronages was defined to them. Never the less there were many muslim rulers who great patrons of Music and fine arts and encouraged talented people. They organized consorts of music in which besides musician, princes, queens courtiers and other also participated. They brought with them Persian Arabic and Turkish culture, enriching it. *Amir Khusro* did considerable work in developing India Music and Literature. *Humayun* is said to have introduced Persian influences in Indian Art, *Akbar* was great patron of Music and fine Arts. A number of Musicians flourished in his court. Under *Jahangir* painting was at its peak. During the *Bhakti yuga* (the period of the Doctrine of Devotion the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> century AD) A number of great poet singer saints flourished in different parts of India. They were not only great saint but were also skillful Musicians and made notable contributions towards the development of Indian Music. *Sultan Mehmood* (994-013) of *Ghaznavi* who used to sing Persian songs himself. Was a great patron of Music *Quwwali* a muslim devotional song is said to have flourished in his court through the *sufis* of *Bugdad*.

### Music in Medieval India

The Muslim period is started from 12 century AD. The Mongol Turks and others are frequently invaded India in the previous centuries. When they come to India they had massacred the Hindu and they destroyed temples and libraries. So due to this causes the loss of valuable cultural information, many books are destroyed and we lost the information. When we study the Musical concept we have to depend on the Secondary data. The invaders summarily turned settlers. They capture few provinces of the Punjab in 775 AD. They spread their rule over India. So the culture between Hindu and Muslim are mixed. They are all interested in the cultural activities towards India. Most of the Muslim ruler was great. They are highly intellectual and great lover of Music. So the Music is liberally bestowed in the Royal courts patronage on the artists. At that time the Hindustani Music developing so rapidly. The cultural *Gharang* system also developed during this period.

In 14 century the Music through out india with the regional verification. The india are not change North, South, East, West, but music are similarly to change the india North and the South. It was said that the two types of music are generally known one is Hindusthani and other is the Karnataka Music. The North Indian Music are developed by the influence of Muslim and their culture. The lots of Medieval ruler was responsible for development of North Indian Music. The South Indian Music had highly cultured and good performance in Music and instruments. So we say that the North Indian Music and South Indian Music are different by the Geographical custom and language.

### **Music in Lodi Dynasty**

The Lodi Dynasty was very important for music. Sultan Sikandar Lodi was a great patron of music. He has so many musician in his court. They are the great musician of a anun and tambura. He appointed 10 sahani players. Sikandar Lodi was busy in his dynasty work but at night when he feel tired to be he must to entertained by these musicians.

## **SCHOLARS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA**

### **SULTAN MEHMOD**

At first we discuss the sultan Mehmod (994-1013) of Ghaznavi. He was the great patron in Music. In his time Qowwali Gajal and thungi developed. He was very interested in Music and he was patron of sufi saint in his courts.

### **KING VHOJA**

One of the Great King was Vhoja (1018-1050) we was involved in Music and his son, King Sindhula was also patron of Music. They are not only a god ruler but also highly learned person. He wrote lots of books on the Music. He also patron in fine Arts. So many Musician was in his courts.

### **NANYADEVA**

The Famous Musicologist Nanyadeva was said to be king of Mithila. His Greatest book Saraswati Haridayalan Karg. He was one of the greatest musicologist. So many book books written by him.

### **HARIPALA**

One of the famous Musicologist in 12<sup>th</sup> century was Haripala. He was the king of Gujrata. He wrote book in the six language. He wrote so many books in music like Sangeet Chudamani, Sangeet Sudhakar etc. The one of his famous book "Vichan Chaturmukha" was the construction of Musical instrument.

### **SOMESWARA**

The king of chalukiya was someswara. He was a Great musician. His son, Vikramasitya Music. His famous work was "Sangeet Ratnavati" most of important book of music.

### **JOYDEV**

The Noted scholars of Music was Joydev. He was born in end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. His famous work of music was "Gita Govinda". This book was the series of song description lord Krishna. Rabindra Nath Tagor was also influence by his book. That was the different from other's Musical book. There are mention raga, tata and this was very important to Indian Musicians.

### **AMIR KHUSRO**

The Greatest person of the Medieval India was Amir Khusro. He was the associated with the reign of Delhi Sultan Alla-ud-din – Khilji 1295 AD to 1315 AD. He was not only a person of the poets but also a liberal minded man. He was the pioneer of medieval Indian music. He was the greatest scholar of Persian Music. Amir Khusro's bio graphy by shibli known as "Sher-ul-Azan". He was the disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya and Hourished at the court poet of Sultan Alla-ud-din Khalji. He wrote so many books on music. He defeated the south Indian Musician Gopal Nayek in the competition of Sultan courts.

### **GOPAL NAYEK**

One of the famous musician was Gopal Nayek. He was the contemporary of Amir Khusro. He belonging in Bijoya Nagar dynasty. He was great vocalist of this period. A six day competition of court of Alla-ud-din was arranged in join it. Gopal Nayek wrote so many book in music. He was also expert of raga and tala.

### **ZOINAL ABIDIN**

The Greatest Sultan of the music in Kashmir was Zainal Abidin. He was great poet well as musician of this time. Sultan Husain Shau was the contemporary of Zainal Abidin. He established the music department where we through music.

### **SULTAN HUSAIN SHARAI**

One of the most important scholar of music was Sultan Husain Sharai. He was Sultan of Jainpur in Uttarprades.

**MADHAVA CHARYA**

In Medieval india Madhava Charya was famous scholar. He was the son of Mayana and shrimati Devi. He was born in pamba city of vijoy nagar. He was said to be responsible for funding the vijoy nagar Empire. He also said that a versatile, politician, philosopher and a genius musician of the vijoy nagar Empire. He also a Astrologer. He was conferred the tittle Vidhyaranya for his vast erudition and wisdome. His brother was a great scholar of medieval india. His name Sayana Charya. His great work on 'Sam veda' as Authorities on the recitaltion. Madhava Charya Wrote a number of so many books on Philosophy, Astronomy and music. He wrote Drigdrisya Vivek Panchadesi, Sarva Darsana, Parashar Madhava etc. This was the great work of music in the time of Vijoy nagar dynasty. At this time we know the books on music that's tittle was ' Sangeet Sudha' written by Gobinda Dixit a Noted Musician of Tanjor.

**VIDYAPATI**

One of the great scholar of the medieval india was Vidhyapati. He was born in 1372. He was belonging in Mithila. The most celebrated poet of this time. Most of book and most of lyrics was written by Vidyapati. The shiva sing who was his most sincere portion his name has mentioned by Vidyapati in more than 125 pondas or lyrics. Vidyapati was warded the tittle of "Kavishe Kara" and "Kanthanara" for his poetic and Musical talent and extraordinary works. He was also granted a villege "Bisapi". Where his descendants are still wiving. He developed the Maithali literature which influenced to some extent. His great work obont Bengali Literature, Kirttipataka, Maithali, Kirtilata, Purush , Parikha Tarangini etc. He wrote number of Raga on his pudas, so that's all are give him good account of his musical knowledge and creative attitude.

**ZAINAL ABIDIN**

Sultan Zainal Abidin was famous musician of Kashmir. He hold of musical conference at his royal court. All over country, the musician were invited. Sultan Husain Shah who succeded him was also master musician. He also established a music department where they thought music.

**CHAITANYA DEVA**

Shri Chaitanya Deva was the most famous poet as well as singer saint of the Bengal. He was born 1485 in Nabdwip Dham. At first he was a generous scholar of the Sanskrit. After thedeath of his wife Laxi Devi he developed an inclination twords as certicm. He was persuaded by his mother to continue leading a normal life and he was married to Vishnupriya. But after some time he left a deep influence on spirituality and literature in Bengal. He was wrote lots of book on grammar poetic, literature, music etc. He improved the "Kritana.

**BAIJU BAWARA**

In Medieval Indian Musical History the name of Baiju Bawara was very famous. He was a great vocalist. He compose the lots of "Dhrupadas". It is said that his won rendering of a particular raga was able to bring out its special influence on life and matter on the earth. He also invented the number of ragas. His disciple Gopal Lal was said to be a great vocalist.

**KABIR**

One of the great port and singer saint Kabir Das (1425-1518). He was said that the symbolized communal harmony in India. He was the child of Bramhin widow and wos brought up by the muslim weaver couple Niru. His wife name Neema. He was born either in kashi or in maher. He was disciple of swami Ramdas. Then he was disciple sheikh Tagi also. He wrote lots of Hindi poet . There are a mystorious story about his death. Veera sing and Bijha Khan two of his followers.

**TULSI DASS**

The great sain and a musician was Tulsi Dass. He started the followers of Krishna and Treated almost all sentiment in their work. Tulsi Dass was great dees of Sri Ram Chandra. He was also great poet and musician of the 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. He deeply involved in life of Ramchandra's work which in "Vinaya Patrika" and "Ramcharita manas" are considered the truth and related the Mystery of universe. He wrote so many book in Hindi version.

**FEROZ SHAH**

The Sultan of Tughlak dynasty was Feroz Shah Tughlak. He was influenced by Persian and Arabian Music. He made the building in doulata bad the Name "Tarabad", which was the one of the important building. Where so many royal Guests are entertain through music.

**MUSIC IN BIJOY NAGARA**

Bijoy nagar is the famous dynasty of music. The sangita sara is the first musical scholar to speak at Janaka and Janya ragas. That's was the fundamental classification of the southern system and to give some exempld of both these classess.

Ramamatya the Author of the voluminous Swaramela Kala nidhi was the grandson of Chatar Kallinath and a minister of King Ramaraya of Vijay Nagar. His father Trimmimatya was the prime minister of Vijay Nagar. He elaborately discussed music from the Vedic age to his time. In his book which was probably written in AD 1550 - 1551. He was the first to mention the Melas in the sense of genus species and discussed 20 Melas and 69 Janya ragas. He classified the raga further into three categories that is "Uttama Mabhyama" and Adhama. The book through written on Karnataka music is useful for students of Hindustani music as well.

### **MUSIC OF THE MUGHAL COURT**

The classical music was developed in the Mughal court survives today in the form known as Dhrupad. The Hindustani music was influenced by South Asian music. It developed in northern portion in India as well as Pakistan and Bangladesh, Russia, and Afghanistan. In southern portion of India the Carnatic music was developed by Dravidian languages Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The Dhrupada music was mixed with two cultures between Hindu Indian and Muslim Turkish culture in India. The music integral to temple life, women related to the Hindu deities. That was the tradition of Hindu devdasi system. So the music was the unique part of life as well as culture, social, religions continuous.

At the beginning of the Mughal empire the Mughal ruler was interested with Hindu culture. The interest reached a zenith in the court of Akbar the Great (1556-1605), in his court so many musicians joined regularly. Singer Tansen was the one of the greatest of them. The Dhrupad music was the origin of Hindustani classical music. The Dhrupad was represented in the court of Mughal era.

### **BABUR**

The Mughal Empire founded in 1517 by Babur. Babur started his journey from Afghanistan to Delhi with the critical situation Babur began his empire. When he was the ruler of India. He was sympathetic with Indian culture that's like music, dance etc. Actually that are all the Hindu culture as a high and sacred form of art and worship to God. The Hindu culture always developed within the temple. At the time of Babur a great philosopher, singer of kritana was developed. The Chaitanya was the pioneer of the kritana sangeet in South Indian saint. Mirabai also a great singer at kritana vajan.

It was known that Islam looks on dance as suspect. At that time of Mughal era the dance became in Mughal court. So the dance was not only the worshipful level of the temple it turned into secular and sensual form of entertaining. So it was said that the North Indian dance was influenced by the Muslim. The Kathakali, Bharat Natyam etc all are classical dance not influenced by Muslim. It has a wide specialization. The South Indian dance with fantastic feats of central in the fast movement of foot work. The Kathakali word derived from Katha a holy story. Kathas were the people who had always existed to tell these religious stories in a dance form. Babur was also a great singer poet. Tujuri Babari was his great work. He introduced a new poetic style "DIWAN". The quwalli were famous as well as Gajal Anand Khyal. The soldiers entered in by music.

### **SHER SHAH**

The Suri Sultans were also great patrons of music. So many scholars like Mahapatra Narahari, Noyek Dhonde and Baba Ram Das. According to Babayuni the great historian of the Mughal era said that Ibrahim Khan Sur and Adil Khan Sur was the great musician of Suri dynasty. Shahanawaz Khan also reputed the excellence in his "Mirati-Aftabnuma treatise".

### **HUMAYUN**

Mughal Emperor Humayun (1530 - 1540) and again (1556 -56AD) was also a lover of music. He honored Nayek Gopal.

### **AKBAR REIGN TANSEN**

Akbar was the most outstanding ruler of Mughal courts. In this court nine scholars are cited that calls "NAVA-RATNA". Akbar's courts 36 singers enjoyed the patronage of Akbar's court. Tansen was the most popular in music in the court of Akbar. According to Abul Fazal "A singer like him was not seen in India for the last thousand years."

### **AKBAR**

In Mughal dynasty Akbar's reign was the best time of Mughal Indian Music. So many musicians were presented in Akbar's courts. Akbar has a universal influence of culture. So many aspects of development in Akbar's reign. There was a rapid development in techniques and instruments. The new form of classical singing grew which are inspiration and aspiration gathering the classical musician. The new melodies were inspired there was also a more flexible at that time. The plating raga a new form of secularism. A social

religious and musical activities all rolled into one unique to muslim tradition. Illustrating the ragas the form of music and art wheter given by Hindu and muslim Identcal Indian was again united.

### **RAMDAS**

Another famous musician was Baba Ramdas. He was in courtsof akbar. His son sur das was also great singer as well as poet. He also poet of Akbar court.

### **MUSIC IN JAHANGIN REIGN**

In the time of Jahangir the Drupada music was influence rapidly so many books are written in this time. One of the famous book Sangita Ratnakar was written. The great writer of music Damodan Mishra who is said to have been born in Mithila. He was contepory of Jahangir ara.

### **MUSIC IN SHAH JAHAN REIGEN**

In the time of Shaha Jahan so many scholas was popular. The one of best musician was Jagannatha who receive the title of 'Kaviraja'. Ial khan was very famous as well as Tansen. The book "The study of Indian music" said that Shaha Jahan was a good singer. During sing was the great singer in the time of Shaha Jahan. Dairang Khan received weight in silver which around amounted 4.500 silver.

### **MUSIC IN AURENJOB REIGN**

The time of Aurenjob, music was out of fevour in the royal court. He Band the music. He Negect the music but unexpectly Aurenjob was a good veena player. It is said that the real history should not found. And the other hand so many books of music was written in his time. So it is very unexpected, many of historians said that Aurenjob was orthodox Muslim. He stay in good moral characteristic. He tried to destroy the music. But it is say that the most important works of the Northern school was written in the 17 th century.

### **MUSIC IN LATER MUGHAL REIGN**

After the Aurenjob time music was accepted by so many Empire like Mohammad Shah Rangeele, Bahadur Shah Zafar etc. According to "An vanced History of india" say that Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur, Baz Bahadur of Malwa was very famous.

### **MOHAMMAD SHAH**

Mahammad Shah was a great poet. In his courts so many historians are singing Khayal. During his period the musical concert was introduced. In his period toppa thungri etc are developed. The tappa was the singing style of Punjab. The camel driver of panjab sung this type of song. Maharana Pratap of Jaipur (1779-1801 AD) who was a pundits person and he got a standard work called Radha Govind Sangit Sara.

### **BAHADUR SHAH REIGN**

It was say that Bahadur Shah Zafar was a great poet as well as Singer. His work was of high qualities. The so many famous poet are invited in his courts. Ghalib and Jok was great poetic work during the Bahadur Shah reign. The Persian and Indian music are enterect with each other during this period. Rani Rupamati was another great vocalist of this time. So many Historian said that Bazbadur had a skill of professional poet.

### **ADIL SHAHA**

Adil Shaha one of the famous singer during the Mughal Empire. He wrote so many books on music. One of his famous book name "Kitab-I-Nawras". Wher he introduced so many ragas of music. He also funded a city called 'Nowsarap'. In his city he makes it as his capital of his Empire. So many famous singer composer, cyrist was invided. They gathering and singing. Adil Shah was very interested of music and the knowledge. He was called as Jagat guru. He also give the land for musicial institution.

### **CONCLUSION**

The musical journey of medieval india should be able to discussion about the music history of india.it deals the so mane ideas of the specifics historical content of music.Music is every where,in the beginnings of prehistoric period to post independence.This works deals with the so many king of medieval india as well as the scholars of muslim and mughal.so we say that music is a verry important parts of the cultural life.it was increases the one dynasty to another dynasty. aurangzeb banned it but not to destroy.after his death so many king patronage the music in his court.

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