STATEMENT OF ORIGINAL FINDINGS

CHAPTER I

1. A suggestion has been made to show that the present name of India is a misnomer after the partition of India in the light of the background history of word "India". The foreigners used to apply the name Indus or India only to that part which was geographically the Indus valley and which has now gone to Pakistan. In fact the areas now constitute Pakistan were known as India in ancient times. (Page 13.)

2. It has been found out that India has remained under the heel of foreign domination throughout the period of the recorded history with only a few exceptions such as the Mauryas, the Guptas, the Mughals and the Republic of India. (Page 25.)

3. The invaders kept on coming to India one after another, particularly from the Central Asian regions. They followed the wave of the preceding invaders whom they had earlier defeated on the field of battle. Such as the Sakas were defeated by the Yue-Chis who in turn were defeated by the Hunas. Therefore a sense of superiority or implied confidence in the future victories kept these invaders coming to India. (Page 26.)

4. During the period of inquiry, India does not seem to have given any cause of action against her to the invaders. The Achaemenian, Alexanders, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthian, Kushanas, Sasanians, and the Hunas, all attacked India without the slightest excuse. India never provided any casus belli to the invaders to attack her. (Page 30.)
CHAPTER II

5. The political condition of India in the 6th Century B.C. has been assessed and a parallelism between the rise of Magadha under Bimbisara and the rise of Persia under Cyrus has been attempted. Magadha and Persia have been compared in the background of the similarities (reflecting indirectly that while Persia moved eastward to dominate a part of India, Magadha could not do so to dominate any portion of Persia). (Page 37-39.)

6. On the question of origin of Kharoshthi, the views of Dr. Raj Bali Pandey that it originated in India have been accepted and those of Buhler and Reihen that Kharoshthi originated in Persia have been discarded. (Page 67.)

CHAPTER III

7. As regards the movement of the Malava people (Mallois) who shifted from Punjab to Rajasthan and then to Malwa after the invasion by Alexander, it has been suggested that they were obliged to leave their country to safer places which might be away from "the highway of invasions". (Page 155—)

8. On the basis of the evidence of Mauryan Navy and no mention of naval forces in time of Nandas, it is presumed that Chandragupta Maurya had learnt the advantages of Navy from his brief association with Alexander the Great before he became the King of Magadha. (Page 165.)

CHAPTER IV

9. The question whether Chandragupta Maurya gave his daughter to Seleucus or vice versa was examined and the conclusions reached that in fact Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta Maurya. Thus the confusion created by the use of the word 'Epigaea' (marriage contact) by the Greek authors has been removed. (Page 177.)
10. The problem as to why the Sakas who had permanently settled in Seistan, moved to invade India has been carefully analysed and considered. It has been suggested that the earlier conquests of India by the Achaemenians and Alexander the Great, might have convinced the Sakas of the weakness of India and therefore they attacked and conquered India. It was India's weakness that attracted them. (Page 260-261)

CHAPTER VII

11. The arguments in favour of the theory that the Kushanas were the Turks have been refuted. It has been proved that the Kushanas were definitely a branch of the Yue-Chi. Their visual resemblance with the Turks cannot be the basis for taking them to be Turks. (Page 6, Vol IV)

12. Kanishka's toleration and liberalism were analysed and compared with those of Asoka. It has been proved that considering the schism edict etc. it can be said that Kanishka was even more liberal and tolerant than Asoka, because Asoka is proved more intolerant than 'Kanishka'. (Page 12, Vol IV)

CHAPTER VII

13. The origin of the word 'Kidar' has been traced and discussed. It has been found that as these people who were an offspring of the Kushanas were emotionally attached to the regions known as Kidaristan, their founder came to be known as Kidar. Thus the origin of this word has been traced to the areas they occupied during the crucial period of their history. (Page 14, Vol IV)

14. While discussing the destruction caused by the Hunas and the decline of the Gupta empire, a poetic statement has been coined that "The Hunas turned the Golden age of the Guptas into a molten age of confusion and destruction". (Page 16, Vol IV).
areas they occupied during the crucial period of their history. (Page 465)

CHAPTER IX

14. While discussing the destruction caused by the Hunas and the decline of the Gupta empire, a poetic statement has been coined that "The Hunas turned the Golden age of the Guptas into a molten age of confusion and destruction." (Page 533)

CHAPTER X

15. While exploring the foreign impact on education in India, it is found that the world famous Universities such as Taxila and Nalanda were influenced by the invaders. Taxila always remained disturbed by the invasions. Therefore, Nalanda came up in the east away from the then reach of the invaders. When even Nalanda was threatened another University arose at Valabhi in Saurashtra again away from the Hunas. (p.719). If, however, Nalanda University was partly spared by the Hunas, it was possibly due to the reason that they had spent their ferocity on the way from Taxila to Nalanda (Page 725).

16. It is found that the foreign invasions made an indirect impact on the South India where there were no four Varnas as in North India of the Aryans. Though the Brahmans migrated to the South, it was not so with the Kshatriyas. They were kept busy fighting the invasions with the result that South remained without the Kshatriyas even to-day.
Besides these conclusions, there are also some minor findings which might also prove useful in future. In fact, research is a continuous and unending process which provides impetus and encouragement after each new discovery, but the limited efforts cannot go on endlessly. They should come to an end at an appropriate stage.

This inquiry has been concluded when all the possible subjects and topics are investigated to a reasonable extent, but even then it cannot be claimed that work is entirely flawless and exhaustive.

I am very thankful to Prof. H.G. Bhashri, M.A., Ph.D., without whose help and guidance, this work could never have been completed. His scholarly guidance has provided that solid frame work on which the edifice of the entire thesis stands. The Director of the Institute and the Librarian have been very kind to me to make available the much needed books and reading material for which I will remain grateful to them.

If this work provides any lessons to our people, the credit for that should go to the B.J. Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad, which made the proper environment, a sine-quo-non for any serious work available to me.

2 January, 1984
12, Paush 1905 Saka

(Krishna Chandra Sagar)