The Indian sub-continent is exceptionally rich for archaeological material. Throughout the length and breadth of India there is no dearth of archaeological sites and these sites span the vast period from early Stone Age to recent times. Except in Gujarat, the importance of a full fledged survey of these sites has not been appreciated because of the frequency with which it is possible to come across sites of the periods an archaeologist is interested in. The tendency has been to study a few sites and to draw conclusions about the whole of Indian sub-continent from this limited knowledge. It would be obvious that the first priority in India should be a district wise survey to record and evaluate all the archaeological sites, which may be present in the district. Such a work would be of considerable magnitude. A start has already been made in Gujarat and we have information available for the districts of Baroda, Broach, Surat, Panchmahal, Kheda and Banaskantha. The present work is a continuation in this direction and forms the substance of this thesis.
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