The thesis is undertaken to study the archaeological sites, material culture and the sequence of these cultures existing in the Baroda, Broach and the Surat districts upto 1300 A.D. The following new facts were revealed by this study.

(1) Before the work was undertaken seventy archaeological sites were known to exist in these three districts. Explorations were carried out in 1951, 52, 54, 55 and 56 to discover more archaeological sites. As a result of these explorations eighty two new sites were added to our knowledge. They are described in chapter II of the thesis.

(2) The evidence on the bank of the Narmada in the Baroda and Broach districts suggest that in this area microlithic traditions of North Gujarat extended to this. This is a valuable addition to our knowledge, of the culture in the microlithic period in Gujarat.

(3) The results of the two excavations conducted by the author are incorporated in this work. The excavations at Timbarva in the Sinor taluka of the Baroda district revealed for the first time the existence of the culture with the Northern Black Polished Ware in association with the Red and Black Ware, from cir. 400 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era. This culture is very similar to that existing in contemporary Malwa and Maharastra and Orissa.

(4) The excavation further helped us to get the definite idea that the microlithic cultures existing in Gujarat are
earlier than 400 B.C. Thus it supported the conclusions arrived at by the excavations at Akota.

(5) The excavation at Variav supported the sequence of cultures noted at Baroda and Akota. It further proved that the cultures in the early historic period in the Baroda and Surat districts were very similar.

(6) The discovery of the coin of Wema Khadphises and some new varieties of the unassignable coins are an important addition to the knowledge of the Numismatics of this region.

(7) The discovery of a Roman Cameo, Red Polished Ware from some more sites adds considerably to our knowledge of the existence of the trade relations between India and Rome, in the early centuries of the Christian era.

(8) The establishment of the fact that the culture in the early historic period II was similar to that existing in North Gujarat as noted from the excavations at Vadnagar. Another important fact noticed was that the painted pottery tradition existing in North Gujarat and Saurashtra, did not influence the area in the early historic period II.

(9) Discovery of the existence of architectural and sculptural material of the historic period as detailed in the thesis.

(10) Uniformity of the mediaeval cultures in Gujarat.

(11) Discovery of inscriptions on the memorial stones and one copper plate grant of Kiritrāja dated in Saka year 921. This discovery proved that the Chālukyas of Lāṭa were definite ruling in the Baroda District.
(13) Close affinity of the cultures in Baroda, Broach and Surat district with those existing in other parts of India, and also the existing differences are also well brought out in the thesis.