

## CHAPTER 22

### HISTORY

#### Doctoral Theses

217. CHAHAL (Ritu)  
**Perception of Women in the Writings of Kabir, Dadu and Meera.**  
Supervisors : Dr. R. P. Rana and Prof. H. C. Verma  
Th 15732

#### *Abstract*

Attempts to unravel the various images and perceptions about women as portrayed by our bhakti sants. Discusses Kabir and Dadu and Meera the three best known devotional poets of North India - the great bhakti voice who emerged on the stage of history in the course of the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds that the Bhakti movement was egalitarian and humanistic in import, with implications also for gender relations. The songs of bhakti sants affected the people of India and have continued as a living tradition of women's spritual quest. The perceptions about women, their nature and their place in society have been discussed.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Women in the bhakti movement. 3. Women in the writing of Kabir and Dadu a nirguna perception. 4. women in the writings of - Mira - a saguna perception. 5. Women in retrospect. 6. Conclusion. 7. Bibliography.

218. GHAZVINI (M. H. Farajiha)  
**Making of the revolution : Revivalism and Resistance in Iran During 1953-1979.**  
Supervisor : Prof. S. Z. H. Jafri  
Th 15735

*Abstract*

Attempts to study and explore the role of the reconstruction of religious life in the uprising of people and the victory of the Islamic Revolution in various fields of culture, history and society and studies those figures who were effective in the strength of this factor.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Reconstruction of religious thought in Iran in 20th century. 3. National movements campaign against the Shah's regime. 4. Armed resistance. 5. Religious movement at university. 6. The intellectual movement at qum seminary. 7. The vision of the "Islamic State". 8. Reaction of the Indian sub-continent scholars to the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. 9. Conclusion. 10. Bibliography.

219. SINGH (Om Prakash)  
**Iron Technology and Social Change in Peninsular India : An Archaeological Perspective.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. B. P. Sahu  
 Th 15734

*Abstract*

The issue of the origin and antiquity of iron in India is now or less settled. However, the debate over its role in socio-economic transformation continues unabated much of this debate centres around the data from gangetic north India and normally generalizations are resorted to from that perspective. Thus, the developments in peninsular India are somehow assumed to be similar and time inclusive. The fact that there was great regional and chrnological variation, not only in peninsular region but north India as well, has not been worked out in detail. Attempts to see these variations through a phase wise discussion of iron making, from its appearence to its subsequent wide-spread use along with the proliferation of arts and crafts in the regional context of peninsular India. Four states of peninsular India-Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala-constitute the area of study.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Andhra Pradesh. 3. Karnataka. 4. Tamilnadu. 5. Kerala. 6. Conclusion. 7. Bibliography.

220. PUNJ (Nandita)  
**Jaina Monastic Institutions in Western India c.A.D.750-1400.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. K. M. Shrimali  
 Th 15733

*Abstract*

The study is an analysis of the Jaina monastic institution i.e. gacchas as they existed in the early medieval period in western India. The aspects dealt with in this survey include the spatial distribution of the gacchas and their proliferation in time, the changes in the Jaina monastic practices in the context of the material milieu, divergent modes of practice and thought as they prevailed in these institutions with special attention being given to the Kharatara gacch, and finally the role played by the gaccha in society deeming it fit to be called an institution, as well as the resources available to it. The emphasis here had primarily been on svetambara jains monasticism as a survey of both digambaras and svetambaras was too ambitious a project given the vastscope and nature of the jaina literary texts as well as epigraphs pertaining to the subject. Attempts to analyze the growth of the institutions in their spatial and temporal contexts, their practices which make them different from the other, their resources which help them sustain themselves, the laity as a part of these institutions and finally the overall role of the institution within the larger tradition, keeping, the faith together while maintaining its seperate identity.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Texts and settings. 3. Jaina gacchas:spatial distribution and spread. 4. The acharya, the upadhayaya and the sramana:the making of a jaina sangha. 5. Gaccha, caityas and vasahis:the ideal and the deviant. 6. Reforms within the gaccha : the Kharatara gaccha and the vidhi caityra movement. 7. The gaccha in society:Role, resources and patronage. 8. conclusion. 9. Bibliography.

## M.Phil Dissertations

221. ASHUTOSH KUMAR  
**Indentured Migrants from Northern India c. 1880-1917 : With Special Reference to Official Reports and Contemporary Writings.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Shahid Amin

222. CHAUHAN (Chinmaya)  
**Revenue Farming in Eastern Rajasthan in the Eighteenth Century.**  
Supervisor : Dr. R. P. Rana
223. DATTA (Sanjukta)  
**Achaeology of Historic Bengal (4th Century A. D. to 7th Century A.D.) : An Analysis of the Inscriptional and Sculptural Evidence.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Nayanjot Lahiri