

CHAPTER 22

HISTORY

Doctoral Theses

173. RANGACHARI (Devika)
Constructing Society and Polity in Early Medieval North India-7th Century A.D.-12th Century A.D.: A Gender Perspective.
Supervisors : Dr. Nayanjot Lahiri
Th 14239

Abstract

Attempts to examine certain gendered aspects of the early medieval period in north India between the 7th and 12th centuries A.D., through a study of the regional kingdoms of Kashmir, Kanauj and Bengal-Bihar. By examining certain important literary texts and inscriptions pertaining to these polities, it shows that gender is a cardinal angle from which to view this period and in the process, highlights the indifference of most secondary sources towards this aspect. The thesis endeavours to address a lacuna in the historical reconstruction of the society and polity of this time-span.

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1. Introduction. 2. Kashmir: Political Framework (7th-12th Century A.D.). 3. Kashmir: A Gendered Perspective (Pre-Didda Period-c.7th Century A.D.-A.D.958). 4. Kashmir: A Gendered Perspective (Didda's Reign and the Post-Didda Period-A.D.980/1-1152) 5. Conclusion. 6. Kanauj: A Political Framework (7th-12th-Century A.D.). 7. Kanauj: A Gendered Perspective (Harsavardhama: A Spect of Polity, Religion and Literary Production). 8. Kanauj: A Gendered Perspective (The Region of Yasovarman, The Pratiharas and The Gahadavalas) 9. Conclusion. 10. Bengal-Bihar: Political Framework (7th to 12th Century A.D.). 11. Bengal-Bihar: A Gendered Perspective 12. Conclusion. Bibliography.

174. ROUT (Subrat Keshari)
Peasant Protest and Nationalism Cuttack District: 1920-29
Supervisors : Prof. Sumit Sarkar
Th 14238

Abstract

Attempts an intensive micro-study of a district within the time-span of a decade. The region Cuttack is considered the cultural nucleus of the province and the epicenter of nationalist activities; and the time-span is important for studying the formative trends in the nationalist politics, indicating how a shift occurred with the earlier politics, which had centered around issues like provincial unification, and had been generally loyal to British rule and more or less convinced of its basically just nature. Though peasant protest and nationalism constitute the main emphasis of the study, within its broader explanatory frame. Analyzes certain aspects collective behavior, community, culture. Cultural accounts are also constructed and produced within a relation of power. Discussing the dominant trend in recent modern Indian historiography i.e. the subaltern studies, emphasizes its contribution in opening new frontiers of research, through attempt at restoring the agency and subjectivity of the peasants, not only at the confrontationist moment but also in relation to broader themes of popular culture. This shift within Subaltern Studies towards question of culture, however, has often led to a tendency towards decontextualized abstraction : i.e. in a chronological historical account subaltern consciousness has been treated as strangely static transported through time unchanged. The study deliberately confines itself to the probing of certain specific movements and dimensions and has tried to avoid sweeping generalizations about peasant\middle class nationalist relations. Nor does it assume peasant cultural life to have been a virtually unchanging entity. The study did not pose the relationship between agrarian agitation and 'nationalists leadership' as the only vital question. Still this did configure in the narrative, as and when there was a clear-cut interaction between the two spheres of activities, especially at moments of violent resistance bt the peasantry against a zamindar or the colonial state. These were the moments when the peasantry looked forward to organisational support, and leadership, for a clear articulation og their interest as a bulwark against colonial state repression.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Cuttack District: Agrarian Politics and Society-An Overview. 3. The World of Peasant Politics: Cuttack District 1920-29. 4. Cuttack District: Politics and Society During Non-Cooperation. 5. Kanika Rebellion 1920-22

6. Experiencing Non-Cooperation: A Biographical Approach.
 7. Congress Activities in the Post Non Co-Operation Phase; 1923-29: The Constructive Programme. 8. Post-Script. Bibliography.

M.Phil Dissertations

175. DAYMA (Yogender)
State Formation in Early North Karnataka : A study of the Early Kadamba Inscriptions.
 Supervisor : Prof. Bhairabi Prasad Sahu
176. DEY (Gitanjali)
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181. YASHASVI KUMAR
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