

CHAPTER 23

HISTORY

Doctoral Theses

01. BHARDWAJ (Deeksha)
Refiguring the terracotta figurines of North India (upto c. 100 BCE).
Supervisor : Prof. B.P. Sahu
Th 25148

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Early beginnings: prehistoric cultures of undivided North India 3. The protohistoric phenomenon: Harappan civilization and coeval cultures 4. Straddling a millennium: Archaeological cultures of North India, c.1800-600 BCE 5. Early historic testimony-c..600-100 BCE 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

02. चौधरी (विक्रम सिंह)
उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान में आजीविका प्रारूपों का एक अध्ययन : आद्य-ऐतिहासिक काल से गुप्त काल तक।
निर्देशक : डॉ. सज्जन कुमार एवं प्रो. आर. सी. ठाकरान
Th 25159

सारांश (असत्यापित)

अध्ययन क्षेत्र ऊपरी गंगा मैदान का उत्तरी भाग है। इस मैदान में गंगा एवं यमुना (जमुना) दो महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ प्रवाहित होती हैं। इस मैदान के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन क्षेत्र के अधिकांश जिले जैसे सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली, मेरठ, बागपत, गाजियाबाद, गौतमबुद्धनगर, हापुड़ हैं जो गंगा यमुना- दोआब तथा बिजनौर, मुरादाबाद, एवं ज्योतिबाफूलेनगर गंगा-रामगंगा दोआब में हैं। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए शोधकर्ता द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में मानव आजीविका के प्रारूप एवं उसके साधनों के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों यथा मानवीय बसाहट, पुरास्थलों के आकार-प्रकार, स्थायित्व एवं अवस्थिति, आजीविका संबंधी अवशेषों एवं उनमें विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कालों में हुए तकनीकी विकास आदि के आधार पर भोजन पद्धतियों, सामाजिक व आर्थिक पहलुओं को समझना है। इन सभी उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु किए गए अध्ययन के परिणामस्वरूप अध्ययन क्षेत्र से कुल 473 पुरास्थल प्रकाश में आये हैं जिनसे प्राप्त पुरावशेषों के आधार पर इस क्षेत्र के आद्यैतिहासिक काल से गुप्तकाल तक के मानव बस्तियों एवं उनके आजीविका प्रारूपों का व्याख्यात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

विषय सूची

1. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान का परिचय 2. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान का पारिस्थितिकी स्थापन 3. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान में पुरास्थलों का विवरण 4. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान में बस्तियों का वितरण व विश्लेषण 5. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान में पुरावशेषों का अध्ययन 6. उत्तरी ऊपरी गंगा मैदान में आजीविका प्रारूपों का अध्ययन (आद्य-ऐतिहासिक काल से गुप्त काल तक) 7. उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।
03. गुप्ता (सोनू कुमार)
औपनिवेशिक बंगाल में अंतःस्थलीय मात्स्यिकी : विधि और अर्थव्यवस्था का अध्ययन।
 निर्देशक : डॉ. विपुल सिंह
Th 25151

विषय सूची

1. प्रस्तावना 2. औपनिवेशिक बंगाल में जलमय जीवन और मात्स्यिकी 3. ब्रिटेन के मात्स्यिकी एवं प्रबंधन अधिनियम 4. यूरोपीय मत्स्य उत्पादन प्रबंधन एवं स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी 5. मत्स्य उत्पादन क्षेत्र का गैर-सार्वजनीकरण 6. अंतःस्थलीय मछुआरे और विचौलियों का उदय। सारांश और उपसंहार। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।
04. कु. सुशीला
विकास और विस्थापन : उत्तर भारत के जन-आन्दोलनों का नारीवादी अध्ययन (1970-2010)।
 निर्देशक : डॉ. प्रभु पी. महापात्र
Th 25152

सारांश (असत्यापित)

भारत में विकास और विस्थापन की बात करते हैं तो झारखंड, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड आंध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, अरुणाचल, हिमाचल, मणिपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि राज्यों में भी विस्थापन हुए हैं। जिसका सही-सही आंकड़ा सरकार के पास भी मौजूद नहीं है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से लैस राज्यों के क्षेत्रों में विकासजनित विस्थापन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हुआ है जोकि आदिवासी बाहुल्य इलाका भी है। जातीय नस्लीय आधार पर यह पहले से ही हाशिए पर रहे हैं ऐसे में यह विकासजनित विस्थापन इन पर चौतरफा हमला करता है। विकास और विस्थापन की अवधारणाओं के अंतर्गत दी गई परिभाषाओं में वाल्टर फर्नांडीस ने महिलाओं को ध्यान में रखकर इसको परिभाषित किया है। सरकार और स्वतंत्र समितियों द्वारा भी जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं उनमें भी महिलाओं को ध्यान में रखकर अध्ययन नहीं दिखता। इससे एक बात तो स्पष्ट है कि अध्ययन चाहे सरकार के स्तर पर हो या स्वतंत्र इकाई के स्तर पर लैंगिक उपेक्षा दिखती है। जब हम विकासजनित विस्थापन से उठे आंदोलन का नारीवादी अध्ययन करते हैं तो यह काम बहुत ही व्यापक हो जाता है। आंदोलन के मुद्दे पारिस्थितिकी पर्यावरण, जल, जंगल,

जमीन, पहाड़, जातीय, वर्गीय, गरीब महिला समानताएं जैसे सभी मुद्दे शामिल होते हैं। आस्था के आधार पर गंगा को राष्ट्रीय नदी गंगा में बनाने की बहस भी दिखती है। आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण और विकास के लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा बड़ी-बड़ी बहुददेशीय बांध एवं नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं। आज के व्यापक आंदोलनों का केंद्र बिंदु यही हैं। सभी आंदोलनों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी तो ठीक-ठाक संख्या में होती है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उनकी भागीदारी के बाद भी आंदोलनों के मुद्दे पुरुष केंद्रित ही रहते हैं।

विषय सूची

1. विकास और विस्थापन का सैद्धांतिक दृष्टिकोण 2. उत्तर भारत के जन-आन्दोलन 3. टिहरी बाँध विरोध और आन्दोलन 4. कनहर बचाओ आन्दोलन। निष्कर्ष। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। परिशिष्ट।

05. JAISWAL (Ritesh Kumar)

Aspects of Indian Labour Migration to Ceylon Malaya and Burma: A Study of the Kangani and Maistry System (c. 1880-1940).

Supervisor : Dr. Prabhu Prasad Mohapatra

Th 25161

Abstract (Verified)

The thesis on Indian labour migration under the kangany and 'maistry system aims to shift scholarly attention from the British colonies in the Caribbean, Pacific, and western Indian ocean (which have been the dominant regions of study of Indian labour migration)—towards the British colonies in the Indian Ocean's Bay of Bengal rim. Between 1834 and 1937, the total migration from British India to Ceylon, Malaya, and Burma, under the Kangani and Maistry system, accounted for over 90 per cent (i.e. more than 27 million) of the total migration of 30 million. The core objectives of the doctoral thesis are: to challenge and reappraise the extant historiography on Indian migration focussed overwhelmingly on indentured migration and complicate the Eurocentric paradigm on the non-European/Indian migration by analyzing the dynamic patterns of functioning of the kangany and maistry system of Indian migration to Ceylon, Malaya and Burma between c. 1880 to 1940. The thesis uses Global history perspective as a methodological tool to analyse the repercussion of the Great Depression of 1929 and the consequent local developments in Ceylon, Malaya and Burma on the lives of the Indian labour migrants, on material (commodity) production and circulation of the commodities they produced, and the pattern and systems of their migration. The objective is to highlight the interactions, entanglements, and interconnectedness of the global and the local; the oriental and the occidental production and consumption patterns; and the trans-Atlantic capital and the economies of the Bay of Bengal colonies of the European empires.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. The patterns of Indian migration to Burma (c.1850-1940) 3. The maistry system of Indian migration to Burma: functioning, nature and its intricacies (c.1880-1930) 4. Impact of the great depression and Burmese nationalism on the Indian migrants, materiality and mobility to Burma (c.1930-40) 5. The patterns of Indian migration to Ceylon 6. The kangany system of Indian migration to Ceylon: a critical assessment of its functioning and nature (c.1850-1930) 7. The great depression and Ceylonese nationalism: repercussion on the Indian migrants, materiality, and mobility to Ceylon (c. 1930-1940) 8. The patterns of Indian

migration to British Malaya (c. 1850-1940) 9. Indentured and 'other' parallel streams of Indian migration to British Malaya: concerns contentions regulation and repercussions (c.1850-1910) 10. The kangany system of Indian migrations to Malaya: functioning nature and its intricacies (c.1880-1930) 11. The repercussions of great depression and Malay nationalism on the Indian migrants, materiality and the kangany system of migration (c.1930-40). Conclusion. Selected bibliography. Appendices.

06. MANN (Aditi)
Inland Ancient Artefacts, Modern Histories: Understanding the Archaeological Heritage of Haryana.

Supervisor : Dr. Parul Pandya Dhar

Th 25147

Abstract
(Verified)

The present thesis is based on the field study of state of Haryana with a focus on the study of stone sculptures primarily of ancient and early-medieval period. This work is divided into two parts. The first section will focus on those images and architectural remains which have been either deified by the local communities and are revered as tutelary deities, or are serving some other purpose different from the original form. Most of these sculptures once adorned the temples structures of ancient or early medieval period and have been incorporated in religious paraphernalia by the locals and this is how these artefacts have survived the vicissitudes of times. The second part focuses on another form of 'antiquarianism' where five organisations with a religious bent, based in Haryana have played an important role in preserving historical antiquities. This part emphasizes the contribution of individuals and institutions that protected the historical legacy by acquiring the objects from remotest parts of the state. The relevance of the practice of antiquarianism will be highlighted in these two sections of this work. The work also brings attention to the harsh reality that there are hundreds and thousands of undiscovered and undocumented sculptures which makes them easy targets. Whether in ignorance or in a deliberate attempt, these sculptures are rapidly being targeted and depriving the area of its legacy. This brings the discussion to legal reforms which have been introduced since the British times. The last section traces the journey of specific laws in regard to the conservation of national heritage; more specifically sculptures with an emphasis on the role of individuals in the introduction of the laws.

Contents

1. Living images: theme scope and method 2. Tryst with tradition: a historiography account 3. Historicizing sacred spaces: case studies 4. Myths of the museum 5. Inheritance in danger: conservation through legislation 6. Conclusion. Appendix. Bibliography.

07. MEENA (Pooran Lal)
Archaeology of Buddhist Sites in the North West of the Indian Subcontinent (upto 7th century A.D.).

Supervisor : Prof. Vijaya Laxmi Singh

Th 25158

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Buddhism was a religion which was founded in the sixth c. BC by Siddharth Gautam. He was a historic and legendary person born in the princely family of Sakya tribe in Lumbini(now in Nepal) in the foot hills of Himalaya in the North East India. Wandering from place to place he continued teaching the doctrine until his death at the age of eighty. After the death remains were deposited at various regions. These body relics became object of worship and were enshrined in the architectural structures called stupa. These stupas formed important earliest architectural remains of Buddhism in India. Trying to come to certain conclusion about the spread of the religious monuments and its religious significance over these areas under study. We have tried to categorise the monuments under specific groups, viz. Buddhist stupa, Buddhist Vihara or monastery, and Buddhist Chaityas, regionwise and it will help us to trace the development that took place in Buddhism at the North west part of the Indian subcontinent from 6th C BC to 7th C. AD. My study encompasses the region of Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Taxila, Sindh, Charsada, where the Buddhist sites are explored and excavated. Buddhism spread towards western part at the time of the king Asoka whose connection with this place had started even before his concurrence to the throne of Pataliputra, as he was the Governor of Taxila, the capital of Gandhara. As a result he erected a Buddhist stupa there.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Buddhist archaeology in Rajasthan and Gujarat 3. Buddhist archaeology in Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana 4. Buddhist archaeology in Gandhara- 'Charsada and Taxila' and Sindh 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

08. NAOREM (Deepak)

Changing literary landscapes in northeast British India between 19th and 20th century CE .

Supervisor : Dr. Sanghamitra Misra

Th 25150

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The thesis looks at the history of literary cultures in the Northeastern frontier of the British empire in the Indian subcontinent, which was a mosaic of princely states, administered and unadministered territories in the 19th and 20th centuries. It looks at the pre-colonial texts which are today popularly known today as puyas, and the local literati class- maichous, maipas, and pundits which produced these texts. It further looks at how these texts, their material form- the manuscripts and the languages and scripts used for writing them emerged as the sites of identity formation. It also argues that linguistic identity goes beyond language, and incorporates scripts, texts, and their material forms. The thesis also looks at the encounters between the various types of colonial officials posted in the region such as the Political Agents and the languages, scripts, and literary cultures

of the region. These officials took up several linguistic studies in the 19th century, and the thesis argues that their studies were an integral part of the larger colonial project of political and commercial subjugation of the region which was imagined as a 'wild recalcitrant frontier.' The extension of Grierson's LSI in the region led to even more extensive studies of the languages and dialects of the region, leading to their classification and establishing their history and genealogies, which subsequently led to the identification of the region as the Tibeto-Burman linguistic zone. Finally, the thesis looks at the history of 'script-making' and the emerging of 'idiosyncratic scripts' in the region in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Contents

1. Portroque: writing history in a former imperial frontier 2 Writing and envisaging puyas: multisciptal literary landscape in 19th century Manipur 3. From courtly writings to interpreting for the Raj: *Maipas*, *Maichous*, *Konoks*, *Pundits* and the questions of 'agency' 4. Taming the 'rude' and 'barbarous' tongues of the frontiers: *Bar saheps*, *sutu saheps*, and languages, scripts and *puyas* 5. Grieson's L.S.I. and flowering of linguistic projects in a linguistics frontier 7. Writings in *Zomia* : idiosyncratic scripts, cultic texts and socio religious movements in an entangled imperial frontier 7. Epilogue: education the *Raja*, educating the 'natives': the emergence of modern Manipuri. Glossary and Bibliography.

09. पाल (अनिल)
 डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर और उत्तर-प्रदेश में दलित चेतना के रूप: 1919-1956 ।
 निर्देशक : डॉ. संतोष कुमार राय
 Th 25157

विषय सूची

1. भूमिका 2. अछुत अधीनस्थता और दलित अस्मिता की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि 3. आधुनिक शिक्षा और उत्तर प्रदेश में दलित 4. डॉ अम्बेडकर और दलित अस्मिता का उभार (1917-1932) 5. उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वायत्त दलित चेतना का उदय और विकास 6. दलित राजनीति के विभिन्न आयाम के मुद्दे और नेतृत्व। निष्कर्ष। परिशिष्ट। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

10. PANDEY (Vijjika)
Marriage and Sexuality in Colonial Himachal Pradesh: C. 1890-1920.
 Supervisor : Dr. Vasudha Pande
 Th 25160

Abstract (Not Verified)

The topic of my research stems from an attempt to analyse divergent matrimonial practices of Himachal Pradesh from circa 1890-1920. It, not only examines the existing forms such as Reet, Jhanjhara, Karewa and Polyandry since all of these were present in the society of Himachal Pradesh but also views the transition from bride price to dowry. The prevalence of the various forms of matrimony was primarily the interplay of the geographical and agro-pastoral needs of the region. As a result of the 'traditionalisation of the nineteenth century,' Brahmanic religious values and texts were dispersed throughout Hindu society, which was earlier considered a model for exclusiveness and respectability now became acceptable in the

broader circles of upper and middle-classes. Both the state and the Indian elite sought to locate her (women) as an object of governance, particularly in the legal construction of the family and to define the conjugal bond. While the British used, the issue as part of their civilising mission for the political subjugation, the Hindu revivalists advocated the sexual morality to their ancient texts (based on an Aryan past). The 'Pahari' matrimonial practices were seen as inferior, and an attempt was made to homogenise them with the Brahmanical order. The marriage customs of Himachal Pradesh and the sexuality of its women came under the gaze of a reformist agenda during colonial rule. Women were considered as economic goods, as productive capital assets in the hill society; hence, the control of their sexuality was linked to the economic utility it provided. They were in no way an economic burden but rather an asset to the agro-pastoralist economy. Therefore, we could suggest that the organisation of the hill societies was culturally and ecologically premised not the notion of chastity but on her productive and reproductive capital which gave her importance.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Marriage: sacrament or contract 3. Polyandry: exotic or utilitarian 4. Reet: a curious custom 5. Forms of remarriage: Jhanjhrara & Karewa 6. The economics of sexuality. Conclusion. Glossary and Bibliography

11. SAGHAR (Amol)
Political and social processes in north Tamil Nadu between circa 4th and 9th centuries C.E.
 Supervisor : Prof. Bhairabi Prasad Sahu
Th 25156

Abstract (Not Verified)

This research explores the history of early north Tamil Nadu. The time frame of this study is circa 4th-9th centuries CE when the Pallavas were a dominant entity in the region. This doctoral research has tried to present a full history of the Pallavas. It has been realised that not much work has been done in this regard. Barring a few works by scholars like C. Minakshi, R. Gopalan and T.V. Mahalingam hardly any studies in recent times have focussed on the history of the Pallavas per se. This period which played a crucial role in shaping the history of Tamil Nadu has been, it is realised, completely ignored by a large number of scholars. This study touches upon various themes pertaining to political, social, economic and religious histories of the period. Issues pertaining to the evolution of society and economy, temples, formation of the Pallavan state and the development of its administrative structure have been discussed in fairly detailed manner. The study also touches upon the theme of cultural expressions. It makes an attempt to analyse the manner in which the Pallavan state was making use of diverse forms of cultural expressions including language, literature, performing art and sculptural art to broaden its political base and agrarian expansion which too helped the Pallavan state to strengthen its political base has also been discussed. The thesis argues that the period of the Pallavas played a crucial role in shaping the historical trajectories of the region and the development which took place between circa fourth and ninth centuries C.E. had a long lasting impact.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Historical geography 3. Agrarian economy and beyond 4. Society 5. Situating the temple 5. Towards the Pallavan state 6. All the king's men 7. Cultural expressions 8. Conclusion 9. Bibliography.

12. SAURABH KUMAR

Evolution of the Structure of State and Society in Early Medieval North and Central India (An Epigraphic Study of the Gahadavalas and Kalachuris).

Supervisor : Prof. Prof. Bhairabi Prasad Sahu

Th 25146*Abstract*
(Not Verified)

This thesis is based on an epigraphic study of the Gāhaḍavāla and Kalachuri Dynasties. The time frame of this study is circa 6th to 12th centuries CE. This doctoral research has tried to present a full history of the two regions during the rule of the above-mentioned dynasties by comparing and contrasting the evidences gleaned from epigraphic sources. It has been realised that not much work has been done in this regard. Barring a few works by scholars like Roma Niyogi, V.V. Mirashi and R.K. Sharma hardly any studies in recent times have focused on the history of the Gāhaḍavāla and Kalachuri Dynasties. The various efforts made towards the creation of 'self-images' of royalty has been brought out in this study. This study touches upon various themes pertaining to political, social, economic and religious histories of the period. Issues pertaining to the evolution of society and economy, formation of the two states and the development of administrative structures have been discussed in fairly detailed manner. The study touches upon the issues related to the role of samantas, Brahmanas and other religious institutions in the process of the evolution of state and society. It makes an attempt to analyse the manner in which the two states were making use of diverse forms of cultural expressions including prasastis, Tirthas, Vratas and sculptural art to broaden their political base and strengthen the ideological foundations. Apart from this, the process of agrarian expansion which too helped the states to strengthen their political base has also been discussed. It argues that the rule of the Gāhaḍavāla and Kalachuri dynasties played a crucial role in shaping the historical trajectories of north and central India during the early medieval centuries and had a long-lasting impact.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. The self images of royalty 3. Aspects of state: samantas, Brahmanas and religious institutions 4. Facets of administration 5. Society and ideology 6. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix: kings and their inscriptions

13. SHARMA (Nabanita)

Merchants, Markets and Trading Networks In and Through the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam c. 1826-1905.

Supervisor : Dr. David Vumllallian Zou

Th 25149*Abstract*
(Not Verified)

This thesis started with the aim of understanding the history of trade and commercial activities in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. The available literature on the economic history of the region focuses on the agrarian aspect of the economy. This attention to the agrarian economy can be justified by the fact that the region under study served the colonial rule as a supplier of some important agro products such as tea, cotton and rubber. These goods were produced at a commercial scale to be sent to the industries of the British Empire. This thesis raises the questions on the nature, scope and extent of commerce in such an economy. Historiography of the region also focuses on specific communities such as Garos as traders. Specific ideas such as "substantivist economy"

(Karl Polanyi, 1944) have been explored to analyse exchanges in the region. Anand Yang's study of the creation of a bazaar as a social and political space in colonial Gangetic valley have helped in understanding the emergence of marketplaces in the valley. The emergence of "colonial" towns such as Bombay has been studied (Kosambi, 1985; Farooqui, 1996) to understand market formation in the region. With the help of these works of literature, this study attempts to understand the nature of exchanges and change brought by the colonial intervention. The National Archives of India, Delhi, Assam State Archives, Guwahati and West Bengal State Archives, Kolkata have been used while writing this thesis. The Assamese language sources such as buranjis, personal diary and autobiography have been used. The English language sources include travelogues, military reports, topography reports, personal memoirs, administrative reports, trade reports of the British government and Census reports of 1872, 1881 and 1891. The pre-colonial sources, especially the Buranjis mentions trade as a part of the political economy of the region. For the ruling class, trade was important not only for the exchanges of goods but for maintaining power dynamism as well. *Chawkeys* and *duars* were maintained to accommodate traders from neighbouring regions. Trade volumes available from this time suggest the need for salt in the valley that drove the trade in the region. The valley supplied neighbouring areas with rice, oilseeds, cotton and lac among other natural products. The European sources of this time termed trade in the region as backwards. Despite such categorization, these European sources constantly talked

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1. Introduction 2. Pre colonial commerce in the Brahmaputra Valley 3. Riverine trade and transport in the Brahmaputra Valley 4. The peripheral market : expansion of bazaars in the Brahmaputra valley c. 1826-1905 5. The traders of the empire: mercantile community in the Brahmaputra Valley c.1826-1905. Conclusion. Glossary. Bibliography.

14. SRIVASTAVA (Anisha)
Hindi print culture and gendered imaginings in the united provinces (1890S-1930S) .
 Supervisor : Dr. Charu Gupta
Th 25153

Abstract (Verified)

This work deals with four genres of Hindi literature-Pedagogical texts, Women's Journals, Hindi short stories written by women of the concerned period and an autobiography/autobiographical novel. In this work I make use of the structural premise of individual genres of literature, including their historical location and the socio-cultural dimensions made available by each of them. Each of these enabled the creation of a differing critique of gendered patriarchal existence. My contention through a study of these differing critiques of gendered patriarchal existence, is that the process of gendering social existence does not prevail only in the realm of ideas. In the period of my study, it was a process of life lived by women and often with enough pride. The sense of pride emanated from a sense of empowerment that the knowledge of pedagogical texts intended to provide women as compared to the uneducated. This knowledge was however illusory as it further ensconced women to domesticity and to the excesses of patriarchal existence. Hence, they became its perpetuators. Yet they also manipulated through the realm of various literary genres to talk about it from their own subject positions. This work particularly explores the genres of women's journals, short stories and autobiography to uncover women's struggle with normative standards in incongruous voices. Here

incongruity does not intend to connote an open challenge to structures. The chapters try to capture such literary expressions of women that contest mainstream positions. However, in the dominantly conservative and patriarchal society such as that of United Provinces, women could lend substance to their incongruous voices by simultaneously negotiating with the larger structures or with mainstream discourses. The more revolutionary the issue, the greater were efforts to negotiate. This work also studies the women's attempts to negotiate.

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1. Introduction 2. Gendering an accomplished woman in the Hindi pedagogical texts of colonial united provinces (1890S-1930S) 3. Multi- Variate dimensions of voice of dissonance in the Hindi women's journals of united provinces (1900-1930s) 4. Women in Hindi short stories- a study of lives and times 5. Sfurua Devi's *ablaon ka insaaf* (the justice given to women)- a feminist saga on incest and adultery 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

15. श्रीवास्तव (बिनीता)

सालहवीं एवं सत्रहवीं शताब्दियों के हिंदवी और अवधी साहित्य में सामाजिक जीवन एवं सांस्कृतिक अस्मिताएँ ।

निर्देशिका : डॉ. मनीषा चौधरी

Th 25155

सारांश (असत्यापित)

साहित्यकार सामाजिक ताने-बाने के बीच रहकर अपनी भावनाओं एवं संवेदनाओं को व्यक्त करता है, क्योंकि वह साहित्य को गढ़ता ही नहीं है वरन् अपने आस-पास होती घटनाओं और घटती कहानियों को अपनी रचनाओं में अभिव्यक्त करता है। इसीलिए उसका साहित्य अपने समाज का जीवंत दस्तावेज होता है। जायसी, सूर, तुलसी, मीरा और बनारसीदास की रचनाओं के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि समाज में वर्णव्यवस्था, जातीय व्यवस्था व सामंतवादी व्यवस्था का वर्चस्व था, जिसमें जनता बहुत खुशहाल नहीं महसूस करती थी। इन कवियों के द्वारा समकालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्था को उदार व मानवीय बनाने का प्रयास किया गया ताकि आम जनमानस खुशहाल महसूस कर सके। इनके द्वारा अपनी रचना में युगीन पारिवारिक संरचना, नैतिक मूल्यों व नारी जीवन का उद्घाटन किया गया है। स्त्रियों के प्रति इनका दृष्टिकोण आदर्शात्मक व परम्परागत ही रहा। आदर्श के रूप में सीता पद्मावती जैसी नारी की कल्पना की है। ऐसे आचारण की अपेक्षा अन्य स्त्रियों से भी की। राजनीति के महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों, राजा, अमात्य, सैनिक, दुर्ग, कोष, मित्र आदि का उल्लेख करते हुए राजा व प्रजा के बीच सम्बन्ध बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। इनके द्वारा जनता की आकांक्षाओं पर खरे न उतर पाने के कारण तत्कालीन राजनीति की निंदा की गयी और उसे उदार बनाने के लिए राम राज्य व कृष्ण जैसे नायक की संकल्पना दी। लोक जीवन में प्रचलित संस्कारों, रीति रिवाजों पर्वों, त्यौहारों, लोकसंगीत, लोकनृत्य, खान-पान, रहन सहन लोक विश्वास, वस्त्राभूषण आदि का विस्तार से साहित्य अपनी रचना में अभिव्यक्ति किया है। इस प्रकार

इनकी रचनाओं से अवध ब्रज के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों, राजस्थान के क्षेत्र विशेष में विद्यमान सामाजिक जीवन सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता का निरूपण किया जा सकता है।

विषय सूची

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16. THAKUR (Priyanka)
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 Supervisor : Dr. Shalini Shah
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