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ICHR Newsletter

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I. TOWARDS A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

A conspicuous feature of a handful of recent historical writings is the method of analysis employed in them—a method that justifiably marks a departure from the generally prevalent mode of uni-disciplinary investigation. There are sporadic signs of an awareness that in certain areas of enquiry a substantially fruitful contribution is not possible without the researcher transcending the barriers of his chosen field of specialization. Among the newly emerging trends of historical research are a few which involve the use of certain methods of analysis that were hitherto considered applicable to some subjects falling outside the periphery of history. Discerning scholars now appreciate that no field of intellectual enquiry, notwithstanding the extensive nature of its scope, can escape the limitations of its own discipline and that certain investigations in their fields may, on occasions, have to draw from other disciplines. This realization, though rewarding and significant, is not by itself capable of wriggling one out of the situation because, no single scholar, however learned, can command equal competence in all the varied lines of evidence involved in the final analysis of the problem. As a logical corollary, some research projects cannot remain an individual undertaking to be executed in isolation, and therefore are bound to be collaborative ventures by a group of specialists in diverse, if broadly related, disciplines.

Economics, Sociology and Geography have an obvious interrelation with History and historical investigations. A judicious use of the techniques of these disciplines is likely to provide some insights that may not be otherwise obtainable. Admittedly Economics has been changing its visage in recent decades and becoming sterner in its demand for the use of precise data; but this can be taken advantage of to ensure that economic history reflects something less ephemeral than vagaries in revenue administration. The real difficulty arises from the fact that a profitable use of the techniques of economic analysis in historical research is possible only when quantitative data are collected and processed from authentic sources of identifiable antiquity. Apart from the fact that the type of clinching data that one looks for is not available for the ancient and early medieval periods, even those sources where incidental light is thrown on economic data are seldom susceptible to

chronological confirmation within an admissible range of probability. The applicability of this technique to the medieval period is also inhibited to a large extent by want of data; and it is not until one comes to the modern period that the immense relevance of this method is seen in clearer relief.

The problem with regard to Sociology is different but by no means less striking. The parlance of Sociology includes many blanket terms covering a variety of social relationships; these the historian cannot use with the meanings implicit in their connotations but has necessarily to limit their terminological import on the basis of his evidence. Though the problem of uniformity in terminology in inter-disciplinary studies has consumed some scholarly effort at its solution, it still remains a matter on which one would like to have a wider consensus but finds at present no tangible means of arriving at the same. It is perhaps preferable to openly acknowledge the difference in terminology where they exist instead of imposing the use of a term in a discipline in which the conceptual meaning of the same term may be of a different shade.

It may also be added that inter-disciplinary approach consists not only in borrowing the methods of, but also in applying the framework of interpretation employed in, other disciplines. This second task is to be attempted in a cautious and tentative manner as the historian's chief concern is to supplement and not always substitute the original framework unless a drastic transplantation is thoroughly justifiable on grounds of the interpretations attempted.

For encouraging purposeful studies on a multi-disciplinary basis the ICHR proposes to entertain research projects from groups of historians, economists, sociologists, etc. The following areas will receive priority for such joint ventures :

- (a) Social formations
- (b) Peasant studies
- (c) Demography and kinship
- (d) Urban studies
- (e) Classes and Social groups in Indian history
- (f) Collective consciousness, social movements and the phenomenon of social protest
- (g) Industrialization

A beginning has already been made in an inter-disciplinary study on Peasant Organizations and Movements. Sponsored jointly by the Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Social Science Research, National Labour Institute and the Planning Commission this

study relates to an investigation of *Agrarian Structure, Tensions, Movements and Peasant Organizations in India*. This will be a general study based on a comparative analysis of detailed and separate studies being carried out by seven different scholars on *Agrarian Change and Peasant Movements* in the following select areas: Panjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The aim of these studies is to discern the evolution of agrarian structure and relations, throw light on the social, economic and political background of landless peasants, agricultural labourers and small farmers, to find out the nature of the peasant organizations and movements and explain the relationship between political parties and peasant organizations. This study is being carried out through seven research projects (RP 69-75) details of which are furnished on pages 16-20.

II. ACCENT ON ART HISTORY

The year that is drawing to a close has been significant for votaries of Indian art for reasons more than one. It was during this year that the Government of India introduced the Antiquities Act, an important legislative measure aimed at the prevention of illicit traffic in art objects of attested, inferential or otherwise verifiable antiquity of over hundred years. The recipient of this year's Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding is Dr Giuseppe Tucci, a renowned historian of Asian art and philosophy. By coincidence the year marks the birth centenary of Ananda Coomaraswamy and records the sad demise of Professor Hermann Goetz. The savant first mentioned was a pioneer as much in providing a historical perspective to the study of the plastic, graphic and architectural heritage of India on the basis of the chronological framework available then, as in interpreting the meaning and philosophy of Indian art and the ideals intrinsic in its expressions; while the German scholar mentioned second had by his prolific writings introduced to the continent and the western hemisphere the varied strands of figural art in India. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of scholars working on art history in India during this year, but that it is growing is the general impression one gains from the somewhat steady increase in the quantum of publications on art history, and the interest of researchers in this field as evidenced by the work undertaken in different universities. It may be added here that among the research proposals sanctioned by the ICHR so far, 13 relate to art history. This perhaps is understandable because most universities offering postgraduate course in Archaeology have a paper on Art and Architecture providing impetus for further study to interested students. But more often art is confused with iconography, its style, form, and technique being neglected by a manner of pursuit in which a bias towards esoteric symbolism seems to be the order of the day. The value of specimens of art for studies on social life is something the importance of which needs to be taken note of by the social historian, while an analysis of the social context in which art developed is likely to be of profit to the art historian in explaining the prime mover of artistic activities. Not without topical relevance therefore is the

symposium on 'Art and Society in India' being organised by the Indian History Congress at its Calicut session this year:

The continued and countrywide explorations during the last half a century have brought to light several styles of art, which for want of a better workable expedient, have been categorized under dynastic labels. That this lays too much stress on the political background and underestimates the more fundamental elements of style is now being realized, thanks to some perceptive observations on this problem by a few scholars, notably A. Ghosh and M.A. Dhaky. The irrelevance of applying dynastic labels becomes apparent when one notices regional idioms assuming a pronounced form from the end of the Gupta period. These distinguishing characteristics of regional styles provide a key for solving the problem of appellation. Which aspects in a given piece of art are original to the particular school it belongs and which others are derived from other schools are to be ascertained first. The task of the art historian is to sift through the complex of lineaments and traits noticeable in a work of art and to diagnose the antecedents of those that are parental to it. He has to identify clearly datable works of art, discern their distinctive features and find out their spread in different areas and periods. This alone can enable him to classify art-products in a scientific manner resulting in his dispensing with the method of dynastic classification, substituting it by a stylistic one. This will forcefully restrict the relevance of the dynastic label only to those groups of monuments, concentrated in a single place or closely contiguous places and whose construction was the result of a conscious motive to patronize.

With a view to facilitating studies on art history the Council has taken certain measures which include (i) reprinting some rare but essential works on the subject, (ii) publishing collected articles of renowned art historians, (iii) compiling thematic articles on art by different scholars and (iv) sanctioning research projects, awarding research fellowships and providing study grants to scholars for investigations on the subject. The Council has also constituted a Committee to examine all aspects of the question of art history and chalk out a programme for action. A book, *Maurya and Sunga Art* by Professor Niharranjan Ray, has been reprinted. This is something more than a mere reprint because the author has revised the text; the revised title of the book is *Maurya and post-Maurya Art*. Articles of Ananda Coomarswamy, Stella Kramrisch and Nirmal Kumar Bose are being compiled in three separate volumes. Articles written by different scholars on subjects connected with art history are

also under compilation ; the themes of these compilations are (i) Sculpture and Iconography and (ii) Social History of Indian Art.

The studies that are now being pursued with the aid of the Council cover such different aspects of the subject as rock architecture, Buddhist monuments, medieval temples, Indo-Saracenic architecture, social context of temple-building, sculptural sources for social history, social dimensions of religious tradition seen through art products, Shaiva iconography, temple and folk arts in relation to Tantrism, graphic art in Kashmir, painters, pictorial tradition, local arts in plastic media, etc. A list of the ongoing studies is furnished below :

1. Dr Kalpana Desai, Honorary Curator, Heras Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, *Kannari Caves*.
2. Dr C.S. Upasak, Professor of Pali and Ancient Indian History, Nava Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda, *A Study of Ancient Monastic Remains of Afghanistan*.
3. Dr Dipak Ranjan Das, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Temples of Eastern India*.
4. Dr Hitesranjan Sanyal, Fellow, Centre for Studies on Social Sciences, Calcutta, *Social Context of temple-building in Early Medieval Bengal*.
5. Dr R. Nath, Agra College, Agra, *An Analytical Study of the Sultanate Architecture of Delhi: Techniques, Norms and Concepts*.
6. Dr Lolita Nehru, Eligin Road, Calcutta, *A Study of the Sculptures of Early Mathura in the context of the Contemporary Life*.
7. Dr L.K. Tripáthi, Reader, Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Social Dimensions of the Hindu Religious Tradition : A Study of the Icons and Images of India (A.D. 700-900)*.
8. Dr Amita Ray, Reader, Department of History, University of Calcutta, Calcutta, *Shaiva Iconology in Nepal*.
9. Shrimati Vera Vuckovacki-Savic, Historian of Indian Art and Culture, Marsala, Tita 17, 1100 Belgrade, Yugoslavia, *Tantrism as a Link between the Temple and the Folk Art*.

10. Shri Abdul Matin Sarkar, Lecturer, Government College of Arts and Crafts, Dacca, Bangladesh, *The Mughal Painters of Akbar's Court.*
11. Dr Anis Farooqi, F-14, Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi, *The Continuity of the Mughal Pictorial Tradition in Delhi.*
12. Shri C.L. Porinchukutti, School of Arts, Trivandrum, *Indigenous Arts of Kerala : Plastic Forms.*
13. Kumari Jaya Appasamy, Editor, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Academy of Arts, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi, *The Impact of the West on Popular Art Forms in the 19th Century* (This study will be taken up shortly).

III. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The details regarding the research proposals sanctioned by the Council and the publication subsidy extended by it under its grants-in-aid scheme up to June 1976 have been furnished in earlier numbers. During the period under report thirteen research projects and seventeen research fellowships have been sanctioned ; in addition eleven scholars have been provided with study/travel contingent grants and four research students given financial assistance for the preparation of final copies of their theses. Seven scholars/institutions have been sanctioned publication subsidy and three professional organizations of historians financial aid.

The research proposals sanctioned by the Council during the period under report cover practically all aspects of history and relate to all periods ; four of them can be categorised as non-Indian, but are relevant to Indian history. In terms of subjects and periods they admit of a classification given in a table on the facing page.

A. Research Projects

Details regarding sixty-two research projects sanctioned by the Council up to June 1976 have been given in earlier numbers. The period of some of them is over and project reports are awaited from the scholars under whom they were executed ; the rest of the projects are making good progress and a few of them are expected to be completed shortly. During the period under report the following thirteen research projects have been sanctioned :

- RP 63 Dr D.R. Regmi, Historian, Kathmandu, Nepal, *Inscriptions of Nepal : A.D. 880-1800*. This aims at compiling in a handy volume epigraphical sources for the medieval history of Nepal. The scholar proposes to supplement the texts of the inscriptions with English translations and explanatory notes. The work has started.
- RP 64 Dr Ahsan Raza Khan, Reader, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla,

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Ancient and early medieval Indian History</i>	<i>Medieval Indian History</i>	<i>Modern Indian History</i>	<i>Non-Indian (but relevant to Indian) History</i>	<i>Total (subject wise)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Pre-history	1				1
2.	Political History		1	1		2
3.	History of Political Movements			4	1	5
4.	Administrative History			1		1
5.	Social History	2		3		5
6.	Socio-economic History	1	2	1		4
7.	Economic History		1	1		2
8.	History of Agrarian Movements			7		7
9.	History of Urban Centres/Urbanization	2		1		3
10.	History of Art			1		1
11.	History of Science/Technology		2			2
12.	History of Philosophy				1	1
13.	History of Foreign Contacts : Cultural and Economic	1				1
14.	Diplomatic History				1	1
15.	Compilation/Cataloguing/Calendar-ing/Editing of Sources		2	2	1	5
Total (period-wise)		7	+ 8	+ 22	+ 4	= 41

Calendaring and Publication of Farmans, Nishans and Mansurs of the Mughals addressed to the Rulers of Jaipur. This aims at calendaring the above-mentioned documents available at the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, and annotating them in the light of modern researches. The documents provide interesting information relevant to studies on the Mughal-Rajput and the Mughal-Maratha relations, the role played by the Jaipur family in the war of succession, its alignment with different princes and the factions at the court and its involvement in the Mughal-Maratha struggle, besides details of the grants of *mansabs* to Jaipur families and others. The documents are of great use especially for studying the administrative institutions under the Mughals, trade and commerce in the region of Amber and the imperial efforts in monopolizing the salt trade. The work is to start.

- RP 65 Shri Shaukat Ali Khan, In-charge, Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk, Rajasthan, *Preparation of a Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk.* The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk, has more than 5,000 manuscripts in Arabic and Persian collected from various parts of Rajasthan. The information obtainable from them is relevant to studies on various aspects of medieval history. This project aims at preparing a catalogue of the manuscripts. The work has started.
- RP 66 Dr Dilbagh Singh, Associate Fellow, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Inland Trade in Eastern Rajasthan during the 18th Century.* The scholar aims at analysing the pattern, growth and organization of inland trade in eastern Rajasthan during the 18th century. The emphasis would be on trade relations between rural and urban centres, nature and incidence of levied trade, caste composition of the professional commercial classes and the role they played in economic life. The main sources for this study are archival material available mostly at the Rajasthan State Archives. These include *varhsattas*, *yaddashtis*,

dastural amal, mapa rahdari, dastural amal-i-chabutra kotwali, awarija, roznama, chitthiyats besides Amber records. The information to be gleaned from these is likely to throw light on the state policy towards trade and commercial centres, the inter-village and inter-*pargana* movement of commodities and the composition of different trading classes in the rural and urban centres. The work has started.

- RP 67 Dr G.S. Vashistha, Reader, Department of History, N.R.C.E. College, Khurja, U.P., *The Lalkhani Bargujars of Uttar Pradesh (1774-1947) : A Historical and Socio-cultural Study*. This will be a historical and sociological study of the Bargujar Rajputs in the region now comprising the districts of Mathura, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Moradabad in U.P. The Lalkhani Bargujars have played a notable role both as rebels against British rule and as its loyal supporters. Many Lalkhanis have distinguished themselves as administrators, legislators, diplomats and patrons of arts and letters. Though they were converted to Islam more than two centuries ago, they have retained many original Hindu customs and observances and maintained their old social organization. This study in regional history will not only piece together little known facts for drawing a correct picture of an important zamindari house but also highlight the social organization of one of the components of the society in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab. The work is to start.

- RP 68 Dr R.M. Sinha, Department of History, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur, *Collection of Source Material on Popular Movement in Madhya Pradesh*. The scholar proposes to collect unpublished sources relating to various aspects of Popular Movement in Madhya Pradesh. These sources are available in Government Offices, district offices, etc. Some individuals belonging to certain families that played a leading role in the state are also to be interviewed to record oral evidence. The scholar proposes to write an introduction to the sources and

provide critical notes to them wherever necessary. The work has started.

- RP 69-75 ICHR, ICSSR, National Labour Institute and the Planning Commission, *Agrarian Structure, Tensions, Movements and Peasant Organizations in India*. This is an inter-disciplinary study being sponsored by the four organizations mentioned above, and executed through the seven research projects detailed below :
- RP 69 Shri B.D. Talib, Agro-economic Research Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi, *A Study of the Agrarian Movement in Panjab*. This is being pursued by the scholar with the following objectives : (i) to study agrarian tensions, movements and organization in Panjab in the context of changing agrarian, social and class structure in the state by identifying the social and economic factors which are conducive to the origin, growth and even decay of agrarian tensions, movements and organizations ; (ii) to study why agrarian tensions and movements become acute and why peasant organizations emerge only in some parts of Panjab though similar objective conditions prevail in other parts also ; (iii) to study the structure, leadership, ideology, goals and class composition of the peasant organizations in Panjab ; (iv) to study specific movements/campaigns/agitations launched by peasant organizations and examine their goals, *modus operandi*, composition, strategy and tactics as well as the response they evoked ; (v) to study the interfacing of peasant organizations with political parties functioning at the local, district and state levels and find out how it favourably or adversely affects the peasant movements ; (vi) to study what place the present agrarian laws provide for the participation of peasant organizations in their implementation and to examine what bearing laws and institutions have on the success or failure of peasant movements and organizations ; (vii) to examine how far peasant organizations under study have acted and/or could act as agents for development and social change by utilizing the Panchayati raj institutions, the Cooperative institutions and the like : and (viii) to

study the tensions resulting from the introduction of labour saving machinery in response to constraints in labour supply. The scholar has started the study.

RP 70

Professor Boudhayan Chattopadhyay, National Labour Institute, Eastern Projects Office, Calcutta, *Peasant Organizations in West Bengal : 1936-76*. The scholar proposes to investigate this by dividing the period of his study into four as given below : (1) The Pre-Independence benchmark : 1936-50. The study of this period aims at delineating the benchmark situation from which the post-independence situation starts. The themes to be explored include the nature of the AIKS, the main peasant organization, and some important struggles of the peasants like the anti-canal tax agitation in Burdwan, the Huttola and Adhiyar movement in north Bengal, the share croppers struggle in Midnapore, the Tebhaga, etc. The interface of the national movement and peasant struggles will be delineated and organizational models and allegiances identified. (2) The Period of Zamindari acquisition and tenancy reforms : 1950-62. This is roughly the period between the First and the Third General Elections and is co-extensive with the periods of emergence of urban electoral politics on the one hand, and of the first round of agrarian legislation embodying the pledges of the Indian National Congress since the mid-thirties on the other. (3) The Period of split in the AIKS and the emergence of non-Congress regimes in West Bengal: 1962-72. This includes the period of the emergence of the pockets of the so called Naxalite revolt and the intensification of political rivalries leading to open political violence all over the state. This is also the period of a certain resurgence of the deprived segments in the countryside along the sharply drawn line of political battles. (4) Period since 1972. This is the period of the re-emergence of the Congress in West Bengal politics on a largely populist platform promising another round of land reforms for strengthening the rights of the weaker sections. However this is also the

period during which the HYV became a substantial factor in at least some of the districts.

- RP 71 Dr (Shrimati) Sulabha Brahme, Director, Shankar Brahme Samajvijnan Granthalaya, Poona, and Reader in Economics, Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, *Basis, Growth and Characteristics of Peasant Movements and Organizations in Maharashtra*. This study proposes to examine the immediate and long-term reasons that led to the rise of peasant movements and organizations in Maharashtra and the structure and scope of these both in historical perspective and the contemporary contexts. The study will also try to explore the relationship between the stage of development of the political economy and the emergence of peasant movements in different parts of Maharashtra. The scholar also proposes to investigate the class structure and overall class orientation of peasant organizations and the struggles conducted by them. Thus the focus will be on those organizations and struggles which, besides affecting the peasantry as a whole, also altered or attempted to alter in some way the class relations in the area. The role played by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be enquired in detail.
- RP 72 Shri P.D. Shrimali, Reader, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, *Study of Agrarian Change and Peasant Movement in Uttar Pradesh*. This study will be based on a sample survey of ten villages selected from different regions of Uttar Pradesh. The scholar proposes to include in this study (i) investigation of the broad social and economic structure, that is the political economy of the rural sector of the selected areas ; (ii) investigation of the peasant and agricultural labour organizations existing and/or operating in the areas, their growth, following and strength, forms of activity, achievements and failures.etc. (iii) and village-level survey and depth-study of one village each from the different regions of Uttar Pradesh.
- RP 73 Professor G. Parthasarathy, Andhra University,

Waltair, *Study of Agrarian Society and Peasant Organizations in Andhra Pradesh*. This aims at examining the structure of the agrarian economy and society in the Telengana, Rayalaseema and coastal regions in Andhra Pradesh, the agrarian tensions generated in these places and the nature and consequences of agrarian movements. In the light of the details discernible from the Telengana, Srikakulam and other movements and in the context of the presence of such diverse forces as the Catholic Church and N.G. Ranga in the field, the scholar proposes to investigate this complex theme through the use of the historical method. Alongside, he will also make cross-sectional surveys to obtain a fuller picture of the contemporary agrarian reality.

- RP 74 . Shri Arvind Narayan Das, National Labour Institute, AB-6, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi, *Peasant Organizations in the context of Socio-economic Change in Bihar*. This study will be an attempt at an analysis of peasant organizations in the context of socio-economic change in the chosen region of Bihar. Since the purpose of the study is to make a causal analysis of agrarian tension in the context of the socio-economic structure, an attempt will be made to examine the political economy of agriculture in some areas in Bihar selected for study and also in the state as a whole. In this context, the scholar proposes to attempt a cross-sectional analysis of various factors determining the political economy as well as to isolate the trends of development. The contemporary organizations and movements selected for study are: (i) the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha operating in Dhanbad-Giridih-Hazaribagh zone, Santal in Champaran and Purnea districts, (ii) the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Kisan Sabha operating in Champaran and Purnea districts, (iii) the Communist party of India Kisan Sabha operating in Darbhanga and Madhubani districts and in central Bihar and (iv) sporadic, spontaneous movements of the poorer sections of the peasantry in various parts of the state. In addition, in order to understand

the dynamics of agrarian unrest, the organizations of the richer agrarian classes like the Krishak Sangh of Champaran East and non-class organizations like Kurmi and Yadav Mahasabhas will also be studied.

RP 75 Shri K. Gopal Iyer, National Labour Institute, New Delhi, *Peasant Movements and Organizations in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry*. This study is likely to throw up many questions related to the nature and extent of peasant tensions, movements, and organizations. The basic enquiry would relate to why the peasant movements and organizations are relatively strong in East Thanjavur and Karaikal but weak in other areas. The study, therefore, is of a comparative nature purporting to evaluate the significance of objective and subjective conditions. This would involve an understanding of the historical pattern of evolution of agrarian, social and economic structures, and how they have or have not led to peasant movements and organizations. The study also aims at analysing the conditions which provide a sufficient basis for the emergence of effective peasant movements and organizations. This would need looking into such questions as the social stratification of the peasantry, its ideological anchorage, the nature and functioning of leadership, the actual struggles launched from time to time and so on. Besides, the causes of the success and failure of the peasant movements and organizations are also to be studied in terms of the strategy and tactics of mobilization, and the attitude of the peasants to the question of allies inside and outside the village and so on.

B. Research Fellowships

The sixty-eight research fellowships sanctioned and reported earlier are under different stages of progress, a few of them being expected to be completed shortly. The period of some of the fellowships is over and reports incorporating the results of research are awaited. Details regarding the seventeen fellowships sanctioned during the period are furnished below :

F 69 Dr (Kumari) Vidula Jayaswal, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and

Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Investigations in the Stone Age Archaeology of Eastern Chotanagpur Plateau*. This will be a study on the prehistoric archaeology of one of the most significant, if problematic, regions in eastern India, that is, the Chotanagpur region in Bihar, which with its Gondwana and Archean rocks is geomorphologically a very significant plateau in the country. The adjoining areas like West Bengal and Orissa have yielded not only the remains of paleolithic man but also interesting examples of mesolithic and neolithic industries. A techno-typological contrast is observed between the middle paleolithic material of the Monghyr district in Bihar and that of sites in Bengal and Orissa. There are two sets of neolithic cultures, one represented by Chirand lying north of Chotanagpur and the other by Kuchai in Orissa. The scholar aims at finding some evidence for synchronizing and explaining these cultural groups. In her study, particular attention will be paid to locate both factory-cum-habitational sites and those found in the river deposits with a view to establishing a correlation between the two. She proposes to collect adequate samples for palynological investigations and sediment analysis and record plant and animal fossils and related archaeological material.

- F 70 Shri Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya, 3, Sambhunath Pandit Street, Calcutta 20, attached to the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29, *History of Philosophy in Central Asia*. This is part of the Council's scheme of bringing out two monographic studies on the history of philosophical and religious ideas in Central Asia from the earliest times to A.D. 1000. Work relating to the first part of this project dealing with the development of certain basic ideas which have been adopted by philosophers belonging to various schools of thought is to be taken up later. It is with the second part of the scheme relating to an investigation of the origin and development of some basic religious ideas, including rituals, which have been accepted in various religious movements that this Fellowship is concerned. The scholar

proposés to study the changes introduced from time to time in the sphere of religious ideas and see how these ideas have influenced social, economic and political life. The themes that are to be analysed include (i) ethical ideas, the concept of morality, the idea of good and bad, virtues, standard of judging an action, etc., (ii) the concept of Godhead, (iii) man's relations to Deity, (iv) origin and development of the concept of rituals and various forms of rituals, (v) means of attaining salvation, (vi) the idea of merit and sin, and (vii) the concept of man and his world as viewed by different religious teachers. The work is to start.

- F 71 Shri Kameshwar Prasad, Lecturer, Department of History, Patna University, Patna, and attached to ICHR, New Delhi, *Kushana Towns in India*. This promises to be an examination of the evidence bearing on Kushana urban developments. The available historical studies on ancient Indian towns are inadequate as urban studies and particularly so with regard to Kushana towns as the evidence provided by the Kushana layers are only marginally noticed in them. We are yet to get a vivid and detailed account of the factors which may have helped the rise and growth of towns, their region-wise distribution, their planning and administration, their role in trade and industry, the daily life of the inhabitants and the decline and disappearance of urban centres. The present study aims at fulfilling this need. The study will be largely based on the archaeological evidence supplemented by literary data. The preliminary investigations made by the scholar seem to suggest that though not many towns were newly established under the Kushanas, the geographical spread of the trend of urbanization was towards east as is exemplified by the unearthed material at the Kushana level at such sites as Taxila, Purushapur, Rupar, Kurukshetra, Purana Qila, Hastinapura, Atranjikhera, Mathura, Sonkh, Kausambi, Ahichchatra, Sravasti, Rajghat, Ayodhya, Mason, Kapilavastu, Vaisali, Chirand, Buxar, Kumrahar, Sonpur, etc. Most of these sites

have revealed Kushana structures, coins and other antiquities. Moreover the Kushana layer at all these places indicate the prevalence of a flourishing condition as compared to the pre-and-post-Kushana layers. This suggests the probability that these were urban settlements during the period. The fact that these places were connected by a network of either land or river route and absence of agricultural implements in Kushana layers at these sites seem to confirm this probability. The study is continuing.

- F 72 Shri Ajoy Kumar Singh, Lecturer in History, Patna University, Patna, attached to ICHR, New Delhi, *Indo-Roman Connections: A.D. 100-500*. This will be an analysis of the cultural material found in West Asian, Italian and Indian sites throwing light on the Indo-Roman contacts. Although mainly drawing upon the relevant archaeological finds, the present study will be using evidence from classical Indian, Greek and Latin texts also. The scholar aims not only at filling up the gaps in the available studies on the subject but also at examining the interaction between India and the Roman world at economic, social and cultural levels. The chapterization proposed includes discussions on trade-routes, Roman coins, Roman pottery, items in Indo-Roman trade, Roman settlements in India, Indian objects found in the Roman empire, etc. The scholar has reported that he had already examined relevant objects at the British Museum, London, and a few other places. Besides a few sites of the megalithic culture that have bearing on the topic of research, the scholar proposes to make an *in situ* study of a number of archaeological sites fundamental to this investigation and other places where excavated material is preserved; these include Broach, Maheshwar-Navdatoli, Kalyan, Paithana, Tagara, Prakash, Bahal, Nevasa, Akola, Ujjain, Nasik Sopara, Sholapur, Kondapur, Arikamedu, and a few sites in Andhra Pradesh. The study has started.
- F 73 Dr Gorakh Nath, Research Scholar, Department of History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur. *Mobility in Ancient India*.

This study aims at bringing out the picture of a constantly changing and mobile society in which discrepancy in the social status enjoyed by a man and the place assigned in the hierarchy was a usual phenomenon. Apart from vertical and horizontal mobility, we have in Indian contexts examples of spatial and typical social mobility whose parallel we do not find in the western world. There are examples of change of the social competence without change in castes. Industrial development, the rise of the cities and caste-nexus had developed a new standard of social value necessarily affecting the process of mobility. The scholar attempts a departure from the canonical approach hitherto generally applied to the study of society in ancient India. He feels that instead of basing ourselves exclusively upon a functional synchronistic framework, a dichronistic study will provide a correct perspective. The study has started.

- F 74 Shri P. M. Rajan Gurukkal, Lecturer in History, Union Christian College, Alwaye, Kerala, attached to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Temple in Kerala: Its Socio-economic Role; circa A.D. 800-1200*. The focal point of this study is to examine the extent to which the early medieval temples of Kerala reflect contemporary life. The investigation of available material in the form of inscriptions and sculptures in the temples and contemporary literature, mostly in Tamil, would begin with an analysis of details regarding the socio-religious aspects of the temples. Under the Cera Kingdom of Makotai the temple and the surrounding Brahmin settlements had developed as a semi-autonomous unit of administration. We hear of several social groups associated with the functioning of a temple. The brahmin settlement, being temple-centred, the administration of the settlement, the management of the affairs of the temple, the regulation of temple properties, etc., were the responsibilities of the brahmins. They constituted the village assemblies. Membership of the assembly also, like the property owned by the brahmins, passed on

hereditarily according to the rule of primogeniture. The temple committees, were, in fact, oligarchic caste corporations of a class of non-cultivating landowners placed over a cultivating peasantry. Besides probing into this aspect of the socio-economic study, the scholar proposes to study the relative social status of some temple functionaries. The work has started.

- F 75 Shri Mohan Chand, Research Scholar, Department of Sanskrit, University of Delhi, Delhi, *The Social Conditions as depicted in the Sanskrit Jain Mahakavyas*. This proposes to be an investigation of the social life in medieval India in the light of the data obtainable from 16 Sanskrit Jain Mahakavyas assignable to the period from A.D. 700 to the end of the 14th century. The subjects to be covered include political conditions, techniques of warfare, military administration, economic and religious conditions, education, arts and sciences, position of women etc. All these are to be studied in the context of social conditions. The work has started.
- F 76 Shri Gopal Das Gulati, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *The North-West Frontier during the 13th and 14th Centuries*. The scholar aims at studying all aspects of history of the North-West frontier during the period chosen for study. He proposes to discuss the types of sources relevant to his purpose, the geographical features of the region, the effect of the Mongol invasions on the society, polity and economy of the area of study, condition of trade, the state of the tribes, the frontier policy of the Sultans of Delhi, etc. The work has started.
- F 77 Shrimati Zareen Zaidi, Research Scholar, Department of Hindi, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Oudhi Folk Songs with special reference to those which are popular in Muslim families of Oudh : A Socio-cultural Study*. The scholar aims at studying the interaction between the urban and rural traditions and its results, the agencies responsible for the transport of folksongs to the cities and their re-

introduction to villages as urbanized folksongs, the role of Zamindar class in this process and the part played by *bhants*, *dominis* and others in the transmission of folk traditions in urban areas. She also proposes to deduce socio-cultural data found in the songs. The work has started.

- F 78 Shri Shabbir Ahmad Khan Ghorī, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *History of Medieval Mathematics and Astronomy*. The scholar aims at describing and critically assessing the contributions made to mathematics and astronomy in the Islamic East (including India) during the period from the 11th to the 18th century. Besides examining the theoretical aspects of the subject the scholar would analyse the observations. The themes to be discussed include the astronomical theory and information to be gleaned from the works of Al-Beruni, optical theory of Ibn-ul-Haitham, Ilkhanid astronomy, Ullugh Beg's contributions to observational astronomy, etc. The scholar also intends to discuss the influence of Sanskrit and contemporary astronomy on the work of Jai Singh.
- F 79 Shri V.C. Joshi, Retired Deputy Director, Archives and Research Division, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, H/12, Jangpura Extension, New Delhi, *Compilation of a Guide to Archival Sources of Modern Indian History: 1750-1947*. The purpose of undertaking this work of compilation is to make available to scholars working on modern Indian history a reference work which will help them in locating original sources relevant to their study. The scholar proposes to classify and describe systematically all significant archival collections available in India that are rich in material relating to socio-economic developments, changes in intellectual, cultural and religious life, political and diplomatic history, and constitutional and administrative changes. The compilation will consist only of original and unpublished material available in Indian repositories.

The main classes of sources that are to be classified include archival records of the Union and State Governments, material available with local authorities and private papers and family archives preserved in different repositories, libraries and other institutions. The work is yet to begin.

- F 80 Shrimati Anand Gauba, Lecturer in History, D.A.V. College for Women, Amritsar, *Amritsar—A study in Urban History: 1849-1947*. The scholar aims at reconstructing an account of the growth of the Amritsar town mostly from the point of view of economic history, but providing also details in respect of the administration and the people. She proposes to discuss the foundation of Amritsar, its location, stages in its growth and its morphological pattern and examine its chief manufactures including silk, woollens, chemicals, metals, distillery, handicrafts and analyse various items and volume of trade. This will be followed by an account of the administration involving discussions on the civil, police and judicial wings of the government as well as the constitution and machinery of and the civil amenities provided by the municipality. At the end she proposes to discuss the demographic changes in and the occupational structure of the people, their social mobility and the family system.
- F 81 Shri R. D. Mathur, Senior Lecturer in History, P.G.D.A.V. College (University of Delhi), New Delhi, *Some Aspects of the Internal Administration of Lord Reading*. The scholar proposes to highlight the salient features of both the formulation and implementation of policies under Lord Reading. The keynote of Lord Reading's approach to problems of administration seems to be a desire to keep the moderate Indian opinion on his side while meeting the challenge of the nationalists led by Gandhi. The constitutional history of India of the period from 1921 to 1926 is a history of the progress made by the reformed constitution which was termed most unsatisfactory and inadequate by Indian leaders. Yet the popular House which contained an overwhelming non-official

majority led to the curious phenomenon of most activities of the government being under the influence of this body which had no constitutional responsibility for carrying on the administration. The extent to which it led to a responsive autocracy at the centre and the issues on which the government of Lord Reading yielded to the wishes of the legislature and those on which it refused to yield are very significant questions to be answered with reference to the mechanics of the formulation of the government policy. How far did the resolutions of the legislature, though not binding on the executive, acquire importance as a means of developing the new constitution? To what extent did they provide a way for hammering out new policy? How did the representatives of the people induce the government to justify its policy and modify its implementation? These are some of the questions that need to be answered. Also of relevance are questions relating to the economic policy of the administration, the considerations underlining its budgetary, currency and exchange policies, the factors that moulded its tariff policy, etc. The scholar proposes to make a comprehensive study of all the issues intrinsic in the problem, and the scheme of chapterization envisaged by him involves an analysis of several aspects of and questions relating to the non-cooperation movement, Akali movement, the government's attitude towards revolutionary groups and agrarian and industrial unrest, administration and working of the Montford reforms and the economic policies of the government. The study is progressing.

- F 82 / Kumari Rajula Bakshi, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Organization of the Indian National Congress: A Critical Study of His Role during 1917-39*. This proposes to be a study on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's role in organizing the Indian National Congress at an important stage in the freedom movement and making it capable of fighting elections and waging an organized struggle

against British imperialism. The Sardar's organization of various political movements in Gujarat and the Flag satyagraha in Nagpur brought him to the forefront of the national movement and Gandhi started relying on him for organizational leadership. As President of the Parliamentary Board, the Sardar was intimately connected with election work in 1937. The Congress swept the polls in seven provinces. How he achieved this is a subject that needs study. While the later accomplishments of the Sardar are known in some detail his earlier works need to be brought to light adequately—a need which this study proposes to fulfil.

- F 83 Shree Deepak Pandey, Research Fellow, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla, *The Muslim League in National Politics: 1936-47*. The scholar proposes to throw light on a subject on which very little historical literature is available. In 1937 the Muslim League participated in the elections held under the provisions of the Act of 1935 and won approximately 4.1 per cent of the Muslim votes and 1.1 per cent of the Muslim seats in the provincial legislatures. The corresponding figure for 1946 is, however, 96.1 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that between these years the Muslim League was transformed from a relatively insignificant party to a political organization enjoying the support of the overwhelming majority of the Muslims. The scholar purposes to examine how this happened. For arriving at an answer he plans to study the organization and ideology of the Muslim League in the late 1930s and see how, if at all, it succeeded in drawing support from new sections of the Muslim Community. His study would involve, particularly, an analysis of the activities of the Muslim League in Muslim majority provinces like Panjab and Bengal, keeping in view its relationship with provincial parties like the Unionist Party (Panjab) and the Krishak Lok Party (Bengal). The relations between the Muslim League and the British government are also proposed to be looked into.

- F 84 Shri Bishwa Mohan Prasad, G.L.M. College, Banmankhi, Purnea, Bihar, *Impact of the Second World War on Coal Industry in Bengal and Bihar : 1939-45*. The sanction of this Fellowship to this scholar has already been reported in *ICHR Newsletter*, III, 1-3, as a research undertaking approved by the Council consistent with its aim of promoting research on various aspects of the Second World War. This is now being classified here as an item falling under the grants-in-aid scheme of the Council. During the period under report the scholar has collected relevant data on the subject of investigation. The Fellowship has been extended for a period of one year.
- F 85 Kumari Jaya Appasamy, Editor, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Academy of Arts, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi, attached to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Impact of the West on Popular Art Forms in the 19th Century*. This will be an art-historical investigation of the influence exerted by the West on 19th century India. The scholar proposes to study the spirit of eclecticism discernible in art objects with reference to its nature and manifestation, and proceed to analyse art in the social context necessarily examining the historical environment, traditions, taste and patronage then prevailing, the emergence of new techniques and fashions, and probing into the effect of overseas trade on art. This will be followed by an enquiry into the art phenomena that mushroomed and also became obsolete in the 19th century—an enquiry that would involve discussions on paintings of the "Company" school by Indian artists including portraits, natural history drawings and compositions on contemporary life besides a consideration of paintings on ivory, mica, glass, sacred gilded and gem-set icons, terracottas, woodcut prints, printed illustrations from engravings, etc. This will be followed by an account of the decline of art and handicrafts and the causes and effects of the same. The period chosen for study is one that witnessed a mingling of styles. Some of the arts were centred in certain areas while others

were widespread having regional characteristics. The scholar aims not at making a survey but at citing instances that show a transformation and discussing evolution of forms that reflect a new eclectic vision. The study is to start.

In addition to the sanction of 17 Fellowships detailed above, extension has been granted to the following ongoing Fellowship sanctioned earlier :

Shri Shahab Sarmadee, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *History of Music in Medieval India with a Comprehensive and Descriptive Bibliography of Works on Music in Persian, Sanskrit and other Languages* (reported as F 36 in *Newsletter*, III, 1-3).

C. Study/Travel/Contingent Grants

The sanction of thirteen grants under this has been reported in the previous number. Twelve of them have since been availed while one will be availed shortly. Sanction has been accorded to the following fifteen during the period under report :

- STC 14 Shri Om Prakash, Research Scholar, Department of History, Patna University, Patna, *Towns in Early Medieval Karnataka*. This will be a study of the pattern of urbanization in a part of south India, mostly based on archaeological sources. Starting with a survey of towns in early-medieval Karnataka, the scholar proposes to examine the reasons for the concentration of towns in certain areas, relative importance of causative factors—including religious, political and economic—in the development of urban centres, various aspects of town-planning etc. The work has started.
- STC 15 Kumari Vijaya Ramaswamy, Lecturer in History, Gargi College for Women, New Delhi, attached to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Weaver Communities in*

South India with Kaikkolas as a case study : A Socio-economic Survey of the 15th-19th Centuries. This aims at studying the vicissitudes of the Kaikkola weaver community in the perspective of the changing fortunes of the cotton textile industry in south India. The preliminary studies made by her have led to believe that while in the early years of European competition the weavers continued to retain to some extent their bargaining powers and their independence and initiative, by the 18th century they came completely under the control of the English East India Company. She proposes to study the developments from the 16th to the 19th century by peeping into the nature of the organization of production in the early period of European competition and during the period of British monopoly. The work has started.

- STC 16 Dr C.V. Ramachandra Rao, Lecturer in History, Tekkamitta, Nellore, *Aliya Ramaraya and His Times : 1525-65.* This will be a study of the life of one who played a seminal role in the history of the Vijayanagara kingdom. The scholar proposes to examine political and other conditions in the light of literary and inscriptional data available in Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, English and Portuguese. The work has begun.
- STC 17 Shri Jafar Mahmud, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Mining and Metallurgy in India : C. 1000-1800.* The scholar intends to study the techniques of mining and the processes of metallurgy in medieval India. Besides consulting written sources on the subject he proposes to make *in situ* observation of various techniques of metallurgy still current in different parts of the country, their currency being accounted for by the oral transmission of the traditional processes. A study of the survival of the traditionally handed down techniques would be of considerable help in projecting the earlier processes. For studying the composition and the mode of producing metals the scholar proposes to employ scientific methods involv-

- ing the use of X-ray radiography, chemical analysis, etc. The work is going on.
- STC 18 Shri D.K. Chattopadhyay, Department of History, Jadavpur University, Calcutta *An Ecological Study of Bengal Society : 1817-51*. This is an ongoing study of the socio-economic conditions in the 19th century Bengal. The aspects that are under investigation include the impact of Christian missionary activities, the influence of English utilitarianism, the advent of Raja Rammohan Roy and the resultant social reforms, educational institutions, vernacular literature, and impact of British administration on liberal thought in Bengal.
- STC 19 Dr M.L. Bhargava, 34/9, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi, *Popular Uprising against British Rule in Northern India : 1857-59*. Restricted mostly to the region of U.P. this study intends to throw light on the origin and nature of popular uprising against British rule. He proposes to analyse the discontent in various parts of northern India (including some Princely States) generated by the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse, the rôle of the Peshwas, revenue and excise policy of the government, the activities of the Christian missionaries in U.P. etc. The work is going on.
- STC 20 Kumari Sushma Varma, D2-20, National Chemical Laboratories Colony, Poona 8, *Elphinstone in Maharashtra*. This seeks to make an analytical study of Elphinstone who laid the foundation of British rule in Maharashtra. Elphinstone's career as a scholar, soldier, civil servant and administrator promises to be an interesting theme for investigation. The present study, which has already started, will provide ample scope for determining the historical forces that led to the downfall of the Maratha power in Western India and the role played by Elphinstone in initiating the British policy of imperialism in India.
- STC 21 Shri S.P. Sharma, Research Scholar, Department of History, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi,

- Socio-economic Changes in Kangra District: A.D. 1846-1910.* The scholar has already collected the source material relevant to this research undertaking. He aims at critically using this material for reconstructing a picture of trade, religious customs and beliefs and other aspects of socio-economic history. The work of analysis has begun.
- STC 22 Kumari Padmalata Sharma, Lecturer, Department of History, Patna Women's College, Patna University, Patna, *Indian Reaction to Fascism and Imperialism: 1930-39.* This proposes to be an enquiry into various aspects of the Indian reaction to the fascist and imperialist tendencies in the world in the years immediately preceding World War II. The scholar has started the work.
- STC 23 Dr K. Rai, Department of History, H.D. Jain College, Arrah, attached to the Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, *Indians in South Africa: 1900-45.* This will be a study of the Indian immigrants in a foreign country where the British policy was oriented towards the exploitation of Indian resources in the interest of British capitalism. The scholar proposes to examine how Indian labour, money and material were exclusively used for the opening up of the interior of South Africa and how Indian manpower such as indentured labour, coolies, porters, subordinate staff, police, soldiers, etc., were utilized for the expansion of British capitalism. The scholar has started the work.
- STC 24 Shri Usha Nath Verma, Lecturer in History, D.A.V. College, Siwan, attached to the Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, *The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.* This will be a study on how the General Assembly succeeded in maintaining world peace especially after 1950 and the part played by the First Committee in it. The scholar proposes to make an assessment in terms of case studies. Besides consulting relevant documents he proposes to interview Indian diplomats for the purpose and contact other dignitaries abroad through correspondence. The work is going on.

Financial assistance has been provided to the following four to meet expenses connected with the preparation of the final copy of the theses. These are classified here along with study/travel/contingent grants in view of the contingent nature of the sanction accorded.

- STC 25 Kumari Prema Natarajan, Research, Scholar, 10-3-158, Sarojini Road, Secunderabad, *Rule of Law in British Indian Administration.*
- STC 26 Shri R.S. Mathur, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Relation of the Hadas with the Mughal Emperors : A.D. 1568-1720.*
- STC 27 Shri Lakshmi Chander, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *The Sharqui Kingdom of Jaunpur : A Study in Political and Cultural History : A.D. 1394-1495.*
- STC 28 Kumari Anjana Chatterjee, Research Scholar, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Society and Economy in Early Historical Anāhra.*

In addition to the sanction of grants to the fifteen scholars mentioned above, additional travel/contingency grant has been sanctioned to the following four who have already been engaged in research efforts with the aid of the Council :

- (1) Dr C.S. Upasak, Professor of Pali and Ancient Indian History, Nava Nalanda, Mahavihar, Nalanda, *A Study of Ancient Monastic Remains of Afghanistan.*
- (2) Shri K.S. Mathew, Research Fellow, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; *Protuguese Trade in the Malabar Coast in the Sixteenth Century (1500-30).*
- (3) Dr (Shrimati) Āsiya Siddiqi, Tata Institute of of Fundamental Research, Bombay, *Problems of Economic History of Bombay City : 1850-80.*

- (4) Shrimati Tanika Sarkar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Politics and Society in Bengal : 1927-37.*

D. Publication Grants

Details regarding the sanction of publication grants to sixty-four scholars/institutions towards publication of theses/manuscripts/journals/research works, etc., till June 1976 have been furnished in previous numbers. During the period under report subsidy for the following seven scholars/institutions has been approved towards publication of research works, journals, manuscripts, etc.

- P 79 Dr Arun Bhattacharjee, M/B, Station Colony, Gauhati, *Gods and Goddesses in Assam.*
- P 80 Dr J. B. Bhattacharjee, Lecturer in History, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, *Cachar under British Rule in North-East India.*
- P 81 Dr Mohinder Singh, 20/47, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, *The Akali Movement : 1920-5.*
- P 82 Dr C.K. Kareem, Editor, Kerala History Association, Trivandrum, *Charithram* (Journal).
- P 83 Professor Fauja Singh, Head, Department of History, Punjabi University, Patiala, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the Panjab History Conference.*
- P 84 Professor A. R. Kulkarni, Head, Department of History, University of Poona, Poona, *Proceedings of Seminars on Maratha history held in 1969 and 1974.*
- P 85 Dr Ram Saran Singh, Department of Hindi, T.R.S. College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, *Noorjahan*. (This is a manuscript transcribed from the Kaithi to the Devanagari script by the scholar).

The release of grant in respect of P 79 is subject to certain revisions in the text. Regarding P 86, the author has been requested to carry out certain suggestions. Sanction has been accorded for providing additional financial assistance to P 68, reported in the previous number, in view of the voluminous size of the work.

E. Grants to Professional Organisations

During the period under report the following three Professional Organisations of Historians were sanctioned financial assistance :

- PO 16 Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, St. Xavier's College, Bombay : for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Institute.
- PO 17 Indian History Congress, New Delhi : for organizing a symposium on *Art and Society in India* at Calicut.
- PO 18 Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta : for holding a seminar in connection with the eightieth birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

IV. RESEARCH ON FREEDOM MOVEMENT

One of the areas of research that needs attention on a preferential basis is the history of the national movement with special reference to the role of the people. With a view to encouraging studies on this and the closely related theme of popular uprisings against British authorities, the Council has taken certain steps which include the sanction of projects and the award of fellowships and study grants for research on these, compilation of a series of volumes of source material relevant to comprehensive research on national movement and sponsoring/executing historical investigation on the subject. It may be seen from the information given in previous numbers of the *Newsletter* that many research proposals sanctioned by the Council relate to one or the other aspect of the freedom struggle. A list of these ongoing studies is furnished below :

Research Projects

- (1) Shri A.C. Guha, 5, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi, *History of Freedom Struggle 1921-47 : A Personal Memoir.*
- (2) Dr S. Vijayalakshmi, Director, Centre for Social Science, Madras, *Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu : 1885-1947.*
- (3) Professor Gautam Chattopadhyay, Head, Department of History, Surendranath College for Women, Calcutta, *Communism and Bengal's Freedom Movements : 1929-50.*
- (4) Dr Nirranjan Ghosh, Midnapur, West Bengal, *Role of Women in the Freedom Movement in Bengal : 1919-47.*
- (5) Dr R.M. Sinha, Department of History, Jabalpur University, Jabalpur, *Collection of Source Material on the Popular Movement in Madhya Pradesh.*

Research Fellowships

- (1) Dr Suresh Sharma, Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi. *Development of Ideology of Nationalism—A Comparative Study of the Role of the Intelligentsia in India and China : 1919-29.*

- (2) Dr A. P. Abdurahiman, Professor of History, Farook College, Calicut, *Civil Disturbances in Malabar in the 19th and 20th Centuries.*
- (3) Shri Mrinal Kumar Basu, S. B. College, Hooghly, West Bengal, *Indian National Congress with special reference to the Moderates and the Extremists : 1907-18.*
- (4) Dr J. P. Mishra, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Freedom Struggle in Eastern U.P. during 1920-47 : A Socio-political Study.*
- (5) Professor Amba Prasad, Department of History, University of Delhi, *Revolutionary Nationalism in India : 1907-31.*
- (6) Kumari Kamlesh Mohan, Lecturer in History, Government College, Kalka, Haryana, *Rise and Growth of Militant Nationalism in Panjab : 1918-30.*
- (7) Shri Abdul Mujeeb Khan, Research Scholar, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Urdu Press and Its Attitude towards British Rule : 1918-30.*
- (8) Shrimati Tanika Sarkar, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Politics and Society in Bengal : 1927-37.*
- (9) Shrimati K. Joshi, 72, Dakshinapuram, New Campus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Bengal Revolutionary Movement with special reference to the Socio-economic Background, Political Ideology and Programme of the Chittagong Group, Chittagong Armoury Raid and Its Aftermath.*
- (10) Kumari Mary Abraham, Head, Department of History, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, presently attached to the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Civil Disobedience Movement in the United Province : 1930-1.*
- (11) Shri Ajit Kumar Das Gupta, Lecturer in History, Acharya Prafulla Chandra College, New Barrackpore, 24 Parganas District, West Bengal, *Home Rule Movement : 1911-21.*
- (12) Shri M. Gangadhara Menon Lecturer in History, Government Arts and Science College, Calicut, *Malabar Rebellion : 1921.*
- (13) Professor W. N. Kuber, 27 A, Senadatta Peth, Poona, presently attached to the University of Poona, Poona, *Social*

Participation in the Freedom Struggle in Maharashtra with special reference to Sholapur : 1930-4.

- (14) Dr M. K. Pandhe, attached to the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta, *Freedom Movement and Worker's Upsurge in Sholapur : 1930.*
- (15) Shri Deepak Pandey, Research Fellow, Department of History, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla; *Muslim League in National Politics : 1936-47.*
- (16) Kumari Rajula Bakshi, Research Scholar, Department of History, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the organization of the Indian National Congress: A Critical Study of His Role during 1917-39.*

Study Grant

- (1) Dr M. L. Bhargava, 34/9, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi, *Popular Uprisings against British Rule in Northern India: 1857-9.*

It may be seen from the titles of the research proposals that the Council's aim of encouraging investigations on various aspects of the freedom movement in different parts of the country is being fulfilled. To facilitate research in a comprehensive and intensive manner the Council has taken up, or been entrusted with the task of, the preparation of some source volumes. Details in respect of these and the progress made in recent months in the accomplishment of the work are given below :

Project on "Towards Freedom"

As has already been reported, this project was assigned to the Council by the Government of India in 1973 and is being executed with the collaboration of the National Archives. The project aims at compiling a series of ten volumes of source material relating to the freedom movement during the period 1937-47. Professor Sarvepalli Gopal is the Chief Editor of these volumes. While official records and other connected material available and preserved in offices of the Central and State Governments are being compiled by the National Archives, the ICHR is engaged in the collection of primary and secondary sources of private and non-governmental nature. Regional teams are being set up for the purpose of collecting the material available in different parts of the country. Details regarding the material collected up to June 1976 have been given in previous numbers. During the period under report the following sources were consulted, and relevant extracts from them compiled by the ICHR :

(a) Newspapers

- (1) *The Hindu* : August-October 1937.
- (2) *The Bombay Chronicle* : May-July 1937.
- (3) *The Hindustan Times* : April 1937.
- (4) *The Star of India* : January 1937.
- (5) *Amrita Bazar Patrika* : January 1937.
- (6) *The Statesman* : January 1937.
- (7) *Advance* : January 1937.
- (8) *The Searchlight* : January-August 1937.

(b) Private Papers

- (1) Harekrishna Mahatab Papers, 1937-9.
- (2) Sunder Singh Majithia Papers, 1937.
- (3) B. N. Rau Papers, 1937-9.
- (4) E. Raghavendra Rao Papers, 1937.
- (5) Hiralal Sastri Papers, 1937-8.

(c) Organizational Papers

All India Congress Committees Papers, 1937-8.

The National Archives was engaged in examining the following :

- (1) Records of Political (Secret) Department : 1939-40.
- (2) Proceedings of External Affairs Department : 1940.
- (3) M. R. Jayakar Papers, 1936-42.
- (4) P. D. Tandon Papers, 1941-7.
- (5) Sampurnanand Papers, 1941-7.

In addition, microfilm rolls of the collections of Linlithgow, Erskine, Zetland as well as the records of the office of the Crown Representatives were consulted. The records available at the offices of the State Archives of Bihar and Assam were studied by a team of officers sent by the National Archives.

Project on "The Role of the State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle"

It has already been reported that this project aims at bringing out eleven volumes and that the volume on the North-East Frontier Province

prepared by Dr A.K. Gupta has already been published. The publication of the volume on Assam written by Professor A. Guha is being released early in January, 1977. The manuscripts on Bengal, Panjab and Orissa are also ready and will be sent to the press after scrutiny by the Editorial Board. The work of revising the manuscript on Madras is reported to be almost over. The volumes on Bombay, C.P., U.P., Bihar and Sind are under different stages of progress.

Project on "Praja Mandal"

It may be seen from the previous number of the *Newsletter* that this project has been sponsored by the Government of India and is being executed by the ICHR. This aims at bringing to light the role played by the Praja Mandal movement in the Princely States of India in pre-independence years. During the period under report considerable material from different sources has been collected. These include: (1) All India States People's Conference (AISPC) Papers, (2) All India Congress Committee Papers, (3) records relating to Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhopal, Gwalior, Travancore, etc, (4) private papers of Hiralal Sastri, (5) microfilm rolls of collections throwing light on the Praja Mandal movements at Baroda, Gwalior, Rampur, Benares and states in Gujarat, Central India and Deccan, (6) newspapers relevant to states in south India. After the collection of material is over a monograph is to be written on the Praja Mandal movement. The work is progressing under the direction of Professor R.L. Shukla.

Preparation of source volumes on Nationalist Movement

As reported earlier the Council has undertaken the preparation of twenty volumes of sources on nationalist movement. The volume on *Internal Resistance to British Rule before 1858* compiled by Professor K. Rajayyan has already been received. The sources pertaining to the period 1858-1905 are being compiled in seven volumes under the general editorship of Professor Bipan Chandra. Professor S.R. Mehrotra who is compiling the volume for the period 1858-85 has reported that he has registered substantial progress. The material for inclusion in this volume includes the papers of associations established during the period, extracts from newspapers, speeches of leading public men like Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and others. Work on the volume covering the period 1885-6 is also reported to be progressing with Professor Bipan Chandra as editor. The next volume dealing with the period 1899-1902 has been compiled by Dr B.L. Grover while the two volumes for the period 1905-9

have been assigned to Professor Sumit Sarkar. One of the volumes is reported to be ready and expected to be submitted shortly. The documents that are proposed to be included in these volumes would contain material throwing light on the development of the partition plan, national education movement, labour unrest, samitis, national volunteers, etc. Extracts from newspapers and periodicals, private papers of A.C. Banerjee, Surya Kumar Ghoshal, Curzon, Minto, Morle, Gokhale and resolutions passed by the Congress party, besides contemporary leaflets and pamphlets are also to be included. The sources for the period 1910-9 are being compiled in two volumes by Professor T. K. Ravindran who expects to submit them shortly.

The sources pertaining to the eighteen years from 1919 to 1937 are being compiled in eight volumes under the general editorship of Professor Bimil Prasad. Professor Sitaram Singh who is dealing with the period 1920-2 has reported that he has made substantial progress in compiling material. The volume covering the period 1922-4, compiled and already submitted by Dr M.P. Sreekumaran Nair, is being sent to the press. Work in respect of other volumes is progressing satisfactorily. The names of scholars engaged in compilation and period covered by them are : Professor V.N. Datta : 1919-20 ; Professor Amba Prasad : 1924-6 ; Professor Bimal Prasad : 1927-31 (2 volumes) ; Professor Bipan Chandra : 1932-4 ; Dr Gopal Krishna : 1934-7.

Some of the important sources of information on the nationalist movement during this period are the speeches and writings of national leaders like Gandhi, Nehru and Patel. But as these sources have already been compiled in a comprehensive manner and published by different agencies, the ICHR proposes to allot only about thirty pages to these in its volumes. Sources containing information about participation of the masses in the nationalist movement will be given due importance.

Dr M.P. Sreekumaran Nair has undertaken the work of compiling sources relating to the history of freedom struggle in Kerala. This will be in four volumes and the sources will mostly consist of Government records, reports in newspapers, organizational papers, etc. The first volume dealing with the period up to 1919 is reported to be nearing completion while work relating to the second volume covering the period 1919-38 has begun. The third and the fourth volumes, to be taken up later, would respectively deal with the periods 1938-42 and 1942-47.

The sources relating to the role of revolutionaries abroad in India's struggle for independence are proposed to be published in two volumes.

The task of compiling the first volume was undertaken and completed by Professor A.C. Bose. The volume has been received. The sources compiled in this relate to the activities of the London-Paris Group, Ghadar Movement, Indo-German Conspiracy, etc. Work in respect of the second volume (1927-47) is being completed by Dr K.K. Ghosh.

Shri Ramakrishna has undertaken the work of editing and translating the basic writings of Veeresalingam Pantulu. During the period under report many of the articles written by Veeresalingam were translated into English. These throw a flood of light not only on the freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh but also on the social reform movements spearheaded by Veeresalingam.

V. OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

Sources Programme

It has already been reported that the compilation/preparation/editing of a series of source volumes has been undertaken by the Council as a core programme. The specific progress made in respect of each volume up to June 1976 has been outlined in the previous number. To give a better idea details regarding this programme are furnished in a tabular chart at the end of this number. The programme of reprinting some original and secondary sources has also registered progress and during the months under report two reprint volumes have been brought out, the details of which are given in the section on Publications.

Translation Programme

It has already been reported that under this programme many core books on Indian history are being translated into different Indian languages, the number of assignments made being 565. It has also been reported that out of this 565, translation work in respect of 169 is over and that 12 have been published. During the period under report 14 more assignments were completed and manuscripts received in the Council. These include two each in Assamese, Marathi and Punjabi, one each in Bengali, Hindi, Oriya, Kannada and Telugu, and three in Malayalam. Details regarding the action taken for the publication of completed and approved translations are given in the section on Publications.

Survey of Historical Research

As explained in earlier numbers of the *Newsletter* this programme aims at evaluation of the work done so far in different areas of historical research, identify the major trends that had developed and ascertain the gaps that need to be filled. Of the twenty-seven (and not twenty-eight as reported earlier) survey reports that were taken up for preparation, seven were completed during the period covered by previous numbers of the *Newsletter* and one during the period under report. The one completed now is a report on works with reference to Archaeology by Shri B.K. Thapar. Relevant details are furnished below for ready reference :

1. Survey Reports published so far :

- (i) Sumit Sarkar, *Bibliographical Survey of Social Reform Movements in the 18th and 19th Centuries.*
- (ii) Kalyan Kumar Sengupta, *Recent Writings on the Revolt of 1857 : A Survey.*
- (iii) S.N. Prasad, *A Survey of Work done on the Military History of India.*

2. Survey Reports completed and received :

- (i) Manoranjan Jha, *Gandhism and Gandhian Thought.*
- (ii) N.N. Bhattacharya, *Buddhism.*
- (iii) K.S. Lal, *Administration under the Delhi Sultanate.*
- (iv) J.N. Sarkar, *History of Warfare in the Medieval Period.*
- (v) B.K. Thapar, *Works with a Strong Archaeological Content and Orientation.*

The survey reports that are now under preparation cover such themes as historical geography, bhakti movements, administrative history of different dynasties, military history, history of village community, history of pre-modern crafts, transport and communication, land tenures, liberal thought, socialist and communist thought, etc. As most of these surveys are in advanced stage of preparation the Council proposes to launch the second phase of the survey programme. The topics that need to be covered in this second phase are broadly classifiable as under : religious history, regional history, art history, agrarian history, history of trade and commerce in the Middle Ages (A.D. 1500-1800).

Other Projects

In addition to the above the Council has undertaken some major projects which have made progress during the period under report. Details regarding them have been furnished earlier. The titles of the projects and the Directors under whom they are being executed are given below :

1. A Source Book of Indian Culture : Professor Manoranjan Ray.
2. Preparation of a Dictionary of Indian Archaeology : Shri A. Ghosh.

It has already been reported that in collaboration with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War the ICHR is planning a few research projects to study the impact of the Second World War on Indian society, economy, polity and international relations. A research fellowship was awarded to Shri B. M. Prasad to work on the *Impact of World War II on Coal Industry in Bihar and Bengal*. During the period under report the fellowship has been extended.

VI. SEMINARS, CONGRESSES AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Seminar

A seminar on 'Socio-economic Problems of Indian History : A Reappraisal' was sponsored by the ICHR and conducted by the Department of History, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. It was held from 23 to 25 September 1976 and attended by scholars from Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The seminar was inaugurated by Professor Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission and the inaugural function presided over by Dr Gautam Mathur, Administrator, Utkal University. Dr Mathur dwelt at some length on the utilization of statistical techniques of analysis in some disciplines and pointed out that this can be attempted in historical investigations as well.

Professor Satish Chandra who presided over the morning session spoke on the problems of social and economic history and suggested certain methods for studying some of the outstanding problems in the field. Shri B. R. Grover, Director, ICHR, read a paper on the "Historiography of Agrarian Problems of Eastern India during the 18th Century". This was followed by a paper on the "Historiography of Literary Awakening in Eastern India" by Shrimati Indrani Ray, Fellow, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. The afternoon session on the following day was presided over by Shri B. R. Grover ; a paper on "British Policy in India" was read by Professor B. C. Roy, Head, Department of History, Berhampur University, Berhampur. The first talk on the third day was on 'Nationalism and Bengal' by Dr Hitesranjan Sanyal, Fellow, CSSS, Calcutta. This was followed by a talk on 'Reform Movement in Eastern India' by Professor Barun De, Director, CSSS, Calcutta. All the talks in the seminar were followed by useful discussions in which many scholars participated. Among the participants were Professor S. N. Sharma, Gauhati University, Dr R. B. Chaudhary, University of Bihar, Professor S. K. Basu, Visva-Bharati University, and Dr Anirudh Ray, University of Calcutta.

Congress

The International Congress on Human Sciences met in August 1976 at Mexico. The following organizations also met in conjunction with the Congress : (1) the International Association of Orientalist Librarians, (2)

the International Union of Orientalists, (3) the International Association of Sanskrit Studies and (4) the Latin American Association of Afro-Asian Studies. Ten historians/archaeologists/orientalists from India attended the Congress. Professor R. S. Sharma, Professor S. Gopal and Dr (Shrimati) Mansura Haider were sponsored by the ICHR. A few other members of the Council sponsored by other organizations were Professor Satish Chandra, Professor Romila Thapar and Professor V. M. Reddy. That the themes for discussions in the Congress were broad based and thought-provoking may be seen from the subjects chosen for seminars and colloquia given below : (1) Asia and colonial Latin America, (2) Peasantry and national integration, (3) Religious change under cultural domination, (4) Consequence and alternatives of the new energy situation, (5) The military as an agent of social change, (6) Asiatic migrations in Latin America, (7) Monarchy and Government—Traditions and ideologies, (8) The developing nations and the great powers, (9) Nomads and sedentary people in ancient Mesopotamia, (10) Philosophy and independence, (11) Literature and national identity, (12) Psychotropics of vegetal origins—their historical and cultural implications.

Cultural Exchange Programmes

The Cultural Exchange Programmes of the Government of India in which the ICHR is participating involve cultural exchanges with the following countries : Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Dr (Shrimati) Naseem Bhatia, Research Officer, ICHR, visited Mongolian Peoples' Republic in August 1976 under the Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme. During her visit she met professors and teachers in the Mongolian State University, Ulanbator, and discussed possibilities of Indo-Mongolian collaboration in the field of social sciences including history.

VII PUBLICATIONS

The Indian Historical Review, Volume III, Number 1, the fifth issue of the Council's biannual journal, will appear shortly. It will contain the following eight articles on the broad theme of Indian social structure :

- Richard S. Kennedy : The King in Early South India, as Chieftain and Emperor
- G.K.Rai : Forced Labour in Ancient and Early Medieval India
- B.D.Chattopadhyaya : Origin of the Rajputs : The Political, Economic and Social Processes in Early Medieval Rajasthan
- B.N.S.Yadava : Problem of the Interaction Between Socio-economic Classes in the Early Medieval Complex
- Satish Chandra : Some Institutional Factors in Providing Capital Inputs for the Improvement and Expansion of Cultivation in Medieval India
- M. Athar Ali : Mansab and Imperial Policy under Shah Jahan
- A.R. Kulkarni : *The Deshmukhi Watan* with special reference to Indapur
- Binay Bhushan Chaudhuri : Movement of Rent in Eastern India, 1793-1930
- Sumit Sarkar : The Logic of Gandhian Nationalism : Civil Disobedience and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1930-31)

Also, there will be reviews and short notices of a large number of publications in Indian and non-Indian history.

We invite Authors/Publishers to send books for review in the journal (two copies) to:

The Editor, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi 110001.

For subscription and advertisements write to :

Vikas Publishing House Private Ltd., 5, Daryaganj, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002.

Subscription Rates

Institutions

Annual	Rs. 50	\$ 14	£ 5
Single Issue	Rs. 30	\$ 7.50	£ 2.75

Individuals

Annual	Rs. 30	\$ 7.50	£ 2.75
Single Issue	Rs. 15	\$ 4	£ 1.50

Back issues are available.

During the period under report the Council has brought out six publications. Seventeen books are now under print, while arrangements for publishing 23 books have been finalized and steps for publishing 8 more books taken. The details are classifiable as under :

A. PUBLICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD

1. Survey Reports

- (i) Dr S.N. Prasad, *A Survey of the Work done on the Military History of India* (co-published with M/s K.P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).

2. Reprints Programme

- (i) Mohan Lal, *Travels in the Punjab, Afghanistan and Turkistan to Bulk, Bokhara and Herat and a visit to Great Britain and Germany* (with an introduction by Dr Hasan Ahmad; co-publishing with M/s K.P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).
- (ii) V.K. Bhaye, *Peshwakalin Maharashtra* (in Marathi).

3. Translation Programme

Hindi

Hiralal Singh, *Problems and Policies of the British Raj in India* (co-published with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).

4. Periodical Publications

- (i) ICHR Annual Report : 1974-75 (in English)
- (ii) ICHR Annual Report : 1974-75 (in Hindi)

B. BOOKS UNDER PRINT

1. Special Publications

- (i) R.S. Sharma and V. Jha (ed.), *Indian Society: Historical Probing (in memory of D.D. Kosambi)* (Second reprint edition; co-publishing with M/s Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., New Delhi).

2. Project on "The Role of the State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle"

- (i) Amalendu Guha, *Planter-Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle, Legislature and Electoral Politics in Assam: 1826-1947.*

3. Sources Programme

- (i) T.V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala* : Vol. I—North Arcot District.
- (ii) T.V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala* : Vol. II—South Arcot District.
- (iii) T.V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala* : Vol. III—Chingleput District.
- (iv) *Shahnama-i-Munawwar Kalam* translated into English by S. Hasan Askari.
- (v) *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi* text edited and translated into English by Iqtidar Husain Siddiqui.

4. Reprints Programme

- (i) *Studies in the History of Indian Philosophy : An anthology of articles by eastern and western scholars*, compiled by D.P. Chattopadhyaya (co-publishing with M/s K.P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).
- (ii) S.N. Sen, *Foreign Biographies of Shivaji* (Co-publishing with M/s K.P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).

5. Translation Programme

Hindi

- (i) R.S. Sharma, *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy* (co-publishing with M/s Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi).
- (ii) Yazdani, *The Early History of the Deccan* (Vols. I and II) (Co-publishing with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).
- (iii) R.S. Sharma, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India* (co-publishing with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).
- (iv) Romila Thapar, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas* (co-publishing with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).
- (v) Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India* (co-publishing with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).
- (vi) R. Palme Dutt, *India Today* (co-publishing with M/s Macmillan Company of India Ltd., Delhi).

Kannada

- (i) A.K. Gupta, Z.A. Nizami, M.N. Nagaraj, *Makers of Modern India* (co-publishing with Ravishankaran Publications, Bangalore).

Oriya

- (i) M. Habib, *Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin* (co-publishing with M/s Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur).

**C. PUBLICATIONS FOR WHICH ARRANGEMENTS
HAVE BEEN FINALIZED**

Reprints Programme

- (i) Rai Kali Rai and Lala Tulsi Ram, *Kitab-i-Sair-i-Punjab* (co-publishing with Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi).
- (ii) Tufail Ahmad, *Hindustani Musalmanon Ka Roshan Mustaqbil* (co-publishing with Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi).

Translation Programme**Marathi**

- (i) R.S. Sharma, *Social Changes in Early Medieval India* (co-publishing with M/s Lok Vangmaya Griha Private Ltd., Bombay).
- (ii) D.D. Kosambi, *Myth and Reality* (co-publishing with M/s Lok Vangmaya Griha Private Ltd., Bombay).
- (iii) R. Palme Dutt, *India Today* (co-publishing with M/s Lok Vangmaya Griha Private Ltd., Bombay).

Oriya

- (i) Romila Thapar, *History of India, Vol. I* (co-publishing with M/s Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur).
- (ii) R.S. Sharma, *Social Changes in Early Medieval India*, (co-publishing with M/s Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur).
- (iii) S. Nurul Hasan, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India* (co-publishing with M/s Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur).
- (iv) R.C. Dutt, *Economic History of India, Vol. I*, (co-publishing with M/s Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur).

Tamil

- (i) D.D. Kosambi, *The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline* (co-publishing with M/s New Century Book House, Madras).
- (ii) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, *The Colas* (co-publishing with M/s New Century Book House, Madras).
- (iii) R. Palme Dutt, *India Today* (co-publishing with M/s New Century Book House, Madras).

Urdu

(All the following are being co-published with Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi)

- (i) Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.*
- (ii) W.H. Moreland, *From Akbar to Aurangzeb.*
- (iii) Bimal Prasad, *Origins of India's Foreign Policy.*
- (iv) R.C. Dutt, *The Economic History of India, Vols. I and II.*
- (v) D.R. Gadgil, *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.*
- (vi) M. Habib and Saleem Khan, *Political Theory of the Delhi Sultanate.*
- (vii) R.S. Rungta, *The Rise of Business Corporation in India.*
- (viii) N.A. Siddiqi, *Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals.*
- (ix) B.P. Saksena, *History of Shahjahan of Delhi.*
- (x) Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia and Bipan Chandra, *Communalism and the Writing of Indian History.*
- (xi) R.S. Sharma, *Shudras in Ancient India.*

D. PUBLICATIONS FOR WHICH ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE

The publication of books categorized here come under the Translation Programme.

Assamese

Negotiations are going on with the Publication Board, Government of Assam, for the publication of the following :

- (i) D.N. Jha, *Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times.*
- (ii) Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia and Bipan Chandra, *Communalism and the Writing of Indian History.*
- (iii) S. Bhattacharya, *Financial Foundations of the British Raj.*
- (iv) N.K. Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal.*
- (v) R.S. Sharma, *Social Changes in Early Medieval India.*
- (vi) D.R. Gadgil, *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.*
- (vii) D.C. Sircar, *Indian Epigraphy.*

Marathi

- (i) M. Jha, *Katherine Mayo and India* (co-publishing with M/s Popular Prakashan, Bombay).

VIII. DOCUMENTATION CENTRE-CUM-LIBRARY

The Documentation Centre-cum-Library of the Council, though still in the process of being established, has been able to render useful service to scholars in Delhi and those who go over to Delhi in connection with their researches. During the period under report, library facilities were extended to teachers, research students and professionals whose work involve consultation of books on history. The accession of new books and procurement of periodicals has been a contributing factor in rendering service on a progressively large scale.

The Council's library aims at laying special emphasis on journal and reprographic services, compilation of catalogues of holdings on history in different libraries in Delhi, preparation of a volume detailing information on theses on Indian history submitted in Indian universities, etc. It continues to bring out Documentation List devoted to the indexing of articles published on history and allied subjects in journals available at the Centre. It is proposed to make this list comprehensive by including articles published in periodicals available in different libraries in Delhi. Steps have been taken to prepare a Directory of History Teachers in Indian Universities. All teachers of history in various universities are requested to send information in respect of them to the Senior Professional, Documentation Centre-cum-Library, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001.

IX. NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Swarbica

By far the most spectacular event during the months under report was the establishment of SWARBICA—the South and West Asia Regional Branch of the International Council of Archivists. Inaugurated in New Delhi on 11 December the Council aims at establishing, maintaining and strengthening relations amongst archivists in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, etc. and promote measures for the preservation of documents of historical value. The SWARBICA is a regional branch of the Paris based International Council. It is a non-governmental organization affiliated to the UNESCO. On the occasion of the inauguration of the regional Council by Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of Education, a two-day conference of archivists was organized. Archivists from different countries met and discussed measures of strengthening of cooperation, preservation of archival heritage against all types of hazards, extension of facilities to scholars, etc. Dr. S.N. Prasad, Director, National Archives, has been elected one of the two Vice-Presidents of the International Council of Archivists.

Panjab History Conference

The 11th session of the Panjab History Conference was held at Patiala on 27 and 28 November 1976. The conference was inaugurated by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chief Commissioner, Union Territory of Chandigarh. He made a strong plea for the promotion of history-consciousness and the study of regional history in its true perspective. This study should be made with detachment and aimed at a meaningful approach in the context of the national history, he pointed out. He called for preparation of the source-material in the local language for objective regional history. Shrimati I.K. Sandhu, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, welcoming the delegates referred to the historical research work done and being done in the university.

Professor R.S. Sharma, Chairman, ICHR, who delivered the presidential address, brought home the point that the history of India was like the history of European continent where the sources were spread in different languages and where different types of source material were

available. He felt that in areas other than the Hindi-speaking belt the sense of regional history has been rather strong and warned against the inroads of regional chauvinism which some Western scholars were promoting. He emphasized that great men of all regions belong to the whole nation and the regional history should transcend present day administrative boundaries in the study of ancient social formation and cultural growth.

Making a pointed reference to Panjab Professor Sharma said that the independent personality of Panjab developed only in the mediæval times but even before that there were a number of problems in its history which await study. It was in Panjab and Sind that the first urban revolution took place in the third millennium B.C. but it was strange that once urbanism disappeared around 1500 B.C. in Panjab and Sind, it did not appear in the rest of India for a thousand years. Another problem of interest was the search of the Aryans. At present there were 10 archaeological theories about the identification of the Aryans but none of these theories was satisfactory and the clue to this problem could be provided by further excavations in Panjab in both India and Pakistan. Similarly, we needed more excavations to establish the nature of the trade-routes and the sources of property in Kushana times.

Professor Sharma also referred to the land grants which could be linked with decline of trade and commerce and towns and lesser use of money. The Chinese traveller Yuwan Chwang referred to the flourishing towns in Panjab in the seventh century and spoke of the availability of gold, silver and copper in different parts of Panjab.

At the beginning of the conference it was reported that the University Department of Panjab Historical Studies had almost completed a project on "Historians and Historiographers of modern Panjab" and that the department has also planned a project on "Social and Cultural History of Malwa". *The History of Panjab*, volume I and *History of Faridkot*, both published by the university, were released at the conference.

National Archives of India

During the period under report 147 research scholars availed of the facilities offered by the National Archives of India for consulting records and private papers and published sources. This included a good number of scholars from abroad.

Under the publication programme, *The National Register of Private Records*, Vol. VII, containing information about the historical records with private individuals received during 1965-66 from the states of Andhra

Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, was brought out in cyclostyled form.

Besides, one year Diploma Course, a special training programme of three months' duration in Repair of Records was organized for two trainees from National Archives of Malaysia and Vrindaban Research Institute, Vrindaban (U.P.). Another special training course of 3 weeks' duration was also held for 7 candidates from the National Research Laboratory for conservation of cultural properties under UNESCO programme. Besides this, the Department has also organized a study project for Mr-U. Thein Hlaing, Asst. Lecturer, University of Rangoon, who was on a visit to India under the Indian Technical Cooperation scheme of the Ministry of External Affairs. The ten Afghan trainees who came to this Department under Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme left for Afghanistan in July 1976 after completing their four months' training.

The Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture

The Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture highlighted its Golden Jubilee celebrations with a symposium on "The Future of Historical Research in India" held in St. Xavier's College Hall on 23 October. It is in this context that Fr. John Correia-Afonso, Director of the Institute, in his welcome address commented on an institution's ability at fifty to look to the future rather than to the past, and termed the symposium an expression of the Institute's concern and hope. He made special mention of the encouragement and assistance received from the Indian Council of Historical Research.

The speakers at the symposium were Dr. D. S. Lal of the University of Jodhpur, Dr V. M. Reddi of S. V. University, Tirupati, Dr(Shrimati) L. Varadarajan, Honorary Professor for Research, Sophia College, Bombay, and Dr A. Das Gupta of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

Dr Lal in his review of the contributions of national organizations to the development of Historical research said that these have been both substantial and encouraging. He cited in particular the achievements of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Indian History Congress and the Indian Council of Historical Research. He commended the efforts that are being made to produce popular historical literature as this would narrow the gulf between the modern academic historians and the general public, but cautioned against diluting the quality of academic research.

Professor V. M. Reddi dealt with the role of universities and said that while over the past few years student enrolment in the discipline of history has steadily been on the increase, it has not been matched by a satisfactory

qualitative improvement. Among the reasons for this discrepancy is the lack of genuine interest in the discipline, faulty methodology and an ignorance of the wider perspective of the subject under study. He pleaded for the location of source material in selected regional centres, for the establishment of a machinery for consultation and guidance, and for the implementation of the "sabbatical year" concept to facilitate better research output by teachers.

Dr Varadarajan presented a statement of the possible channels of future historical research in India and the role of the individual worker therein. Apart from the traditional sheet-anchors of historical research which have been archaeology, numismatics, epigraphy and literary evidence, less orthodox methods such as a study of myths, folklore, the plastic and performing arts, and oral tradition can be tried to fill the lacunae in material culled from other sources. A study of Portuguese, Dutch, English and French sources particularly in the twilight period of the 16th and 17th centuries when European presence made itself physically felt in India would be of immense aid in unravelling India's past.

Examining the advantages of being an independent worker, Dr Varadarajan cited the high degree of freedom in the manner of operation as of primary importance. Equally advantageous is the ability to see a project through the completion without interruption, and total mobility. But the disadvantages of having to deal with the problem single-handed, lack of opportunity to discuss problems and methodology, and the social milieu which embarrasses and even obstructs the scholar lacking a position within an easily recognizable hierarchical ladder, might soon lead to the disappearance of the independent worker.

Dr A. Das Gupta stated that Indian historians have moved away from narrative history built around the political fortunes of selected individuals and towards an examination of the structure within which individuals have functioned. There has also been an effort to dig down to the grass roots of the Indian past by work in regional and local history. These studies have been conducted in the awareness of an international effort similarly directed. Dr Das Gupta selected examples with care to demonstrate the homogeneity of these approaches. He also stressed the need for the development of maritime history which is a new subject not only in India but almost everywhere else. It is in studies like these, that the future of historical research depends, for without an enquiry into the sister disciplines of history no adequate answer to historical problems can be found.

Professor T. K. Tope, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, presided over the symposium and released a catalogue of important holdings of the Heras Institute Museum entitled "Treasures of the Heras Institute"

presented to him by the author Dr K. S. Desai. He congratulated the Institute on the achievements of the last 50 years.

University of Jammu.

The research work now going on in the University of Jammu is sure to provide a lot of information on the social and economic history of Jammu and Kashmir. A thesis entitled "Development of Judicial Administration in Jammu and Kashmir : 1885-1947" was accepted for the award of the Ph.D. degree. Another thesis entitled "National Calamities in Jammu and Kashmir : 1846-1945" has been submitted. Dr M.K. Kapur and Dr N.K. Zutshi, both of the Department of History, are respectively working on "Political History of Jammu and Kashmir from 1885 to 1925" and "Society and Culture in Kashmir : 14th to the 16th century A.D.". The following is a list of subjects on which different research scholars are working :

1. Social and Economic History of Jammu and Kashmir : 1846-85.
2. Social and Economic History of Kashmir under the Sikhs.
3. The Gilgit Agency : 1877-1935.
4. Kashmir under the Chaks.
5. Social Condition of Kashmir : 7th to the 13th Century A.D.
6. Social History of Jammu.
7. Punjab under Michael O'Dyer.
8. Socio-political Movements of the Sikhs in Punjab : 1057-1935.
9. Administration of Jammu and Kashmir : 1885-1925.
10. Development of Trade in Jammu and Kashmir : 1885-1925.
11. Development of Handicrafts and other Industries in Jammu and Kashmir : 1885-1925.
12. Financial Administration in Jammu and Kashmir : 1885-1925.
13. Military Administration and Expeditions of Jammu-Kashmir Forces : 1846-1925.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Eleven research projects are being executed by eight members of staff in the Centre for Historical Studies as may be seen from the following details :—

1. Professor Romila : (i) The Itihasa-Purana Tradition (study being made under Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund Fellowship)
Thapar
(ii) Annotated Historical Atlas of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab (sponsored by ICHR)

2. Dr R. Champa- : An Annotated Historical Atlas of Tamil Nadu
kalakshmi (sponsored by ICSSR).
3. Professor S. Bhatta- (i) Aspects of Historiography and Social History
charya (sponsored by ICSSR).
(ii) Financial Statistics ; 1800-1939 (sponsored
by ICHR).
4. Dr K.N. Panikkar : (i) Social Change in Malabar during the 19th
and 20th Centuries (sponsored by ICHR).
(ii) Peasant Movements in Malabar (sponsored
by ICHR).
5. Dr Satish : Understanding Urban Centres : Socio-historical
Saberwal perspectives (sponsored by ICSSR)
6. Dr Aditya : Indian Capitalist Class and Imperialism.
Mukherji
7. Dr Mridula : Peasant Movement in Panjab.
Mukherji
8. Professor S. : Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru (sponsored
Gopal by Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund).

University of Nagpur

A report on the archaeological excavation conducted at Mandhal by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology is under preparation. Dr A.M. Shastri, Head of the Department, has completed a study of about 3,000 Magha coins from Kausambi and is now studying the Peddabankur hoard of Satavahana coins. The following are the four research projects on which the Department is engaged :

1. Historical Geography of Maharashtra from Inscriptions,
2. Dikpala Images in the Temples of Maharashtra.
3. Temple Sculpture of Maharashtra Region,
4. Ceilings of the Temples of Maharashtra.

Osmania University

Dr (Kumari) Sarojini Regani, Head, Department of History, has completed the editing of a catalogue of documents of Aurangzeb's reign undertaken by her as an ICHR project. Subjects on which scholars are working for Ph.D. include "Spread of Western Education and Its Impact on Society in Andhra" and "Christianity in Andhra."

Panjab University

A two-day seminar on North Indian Sufi Poetry was organized at Panjab University, Chandigarh, on 30-31 October 1976 under the aegis of

Sheikh Baba Farid Chair of Medieval Indian Literature. The main purpose of the seminar was to probe and analyse the contribution of Sufi poets in Indian languages to the history of ideas and inter-religious dialogue in medieval India. Over a dozen papers dealing with the different aspects of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Sufi poetry were presented at the seminar and scholars drawn mainly from the disciplines of philosophy, comparative religion, Persian and Arabic Studies and Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu literatures, participated in the seminar. Amongst them mention may be made of Professor Mushir-Ul-Haq, Professor and Head, Department of Islamic and Arab-Iranian Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, Professor Al Ahmed Suroor, Professor M.S. Pandey, Fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, Professor G.C. Narang, Professor and Head of Urdu Department, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Professor D.P. Maini, Professor and Head of Hindi Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Professor Gulwant Singh, Head of Punjabi Department and Professor of Sufism, Punjabi University, Patiala, Professor Sant Singh Sekhon and Professor Gurbachan Singh Talib, Guru Nanak Professor, Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

In his Inaugural Lecture of Sheikh Baba Farid Chair, Professor Attar Singh contended that a "comparative study of the medieval Sufi, Sikh and Bhakti poetry irrefutably establishes the fact that the sensitive minds in all the three streams were not only moved by an identical sense of the human crisis of their times but also shared a remarkable identity of approach to the crisis". He further observed that "in their essential motivation for enlargement of the realm of human awareness and freedom in an otherwise closed society all these mystic poets struggled alike against the deadening enslavement to orthodoxies of their respective religious traditions. The element of socio-religious revolt in the compositions of the poets of Sikh and Bhakti movement have been carefully identified, properly documented and elaborately analysed. But Sufi poetry in Indian languages, more particularly in Punjabi and Sindhi, has not received the same attention in this respect most probably because of the pronounced tendency in India and Pakistan to approach the phenomenon of Islam in India only in the context of a confrontation whether resolved or unresolved. Such an approach demands treatment of Indian Islam as a monolith and not as a dynamic and organic reality subject, by itself, to inner tensions and contradictions. Visualized mainly as a big contradiction in the Indian milieu, the Indian Islam withheld its internal dialectical struggles and conflicts, schisms and divisions and their correlation with the Indian reality

from being probed and chartered.

A still more interesting feature of the career of Indian Sufis is their success in localization of the sacred geography of Islam even by challenging some of the basic pillars of Islamic faith such as Haj, etc., and by adopting the native languages for religious communication and mystical expression. A comprehensive analysis and proper documentation of the Sufi texts in Indian languages such as Panjabi, Sindi, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali will reveal the wide extent of the efforts made both at the ideological and the practical levels for coming to terms with the reality of India and for promoting inter-religious tolerance and understanding. He lamented "that the history of Islam in India is based only upon the political facts and Persian records. There too, one finds that the ideological overtones of the political conflicts are either ignored or relegated to only negligible importance. The distortions inherent in an understanding of the role of Islam by shutting out the evidence from the mystical Muslim literature in Indian languages in general and from Indian Sufi lore in particular are further heightened by the refusal to perceive the ideological background of the conflicts of wills and personalities which characterized the political scene in Muslim India".

Following is the list of the papers presented at the seminar:—

1. Professor Mushir-ul-Haq Sufi View of Life.
2. Professor Sant Singh Sekhon Social Awareness in Punjabi Sufi Poetry.
3. Shri A.A.K. Soze Sufism and Sufi Poetry.
4. Professor Gulwant Singh Philosophical Bearing of Punjabi Sufi Poetry.
5. Dr M.S. Pandey Social Relevance of Hindi Mystic Poetry.
6. Professor G.L. Talib Baba Sheikh Farid—A Study of his Mystical Experience.
7. Dr. A.A. Suroor Urdu Sufi Poetry.
8. Dr S.R. Sharda Nature and Personality in Punjabi Sufi Poetry.
9. Dr Jit Singh Sital Sufi Tradition of Punjabi Poetry.
10. Dr D.P. Maini Poetic Element in Sheikh Farid's Poetry.
11. Dr G.C. Narang Thematic Patterns of Urdu Sufi Poetry.
12. Dr Maithili Prasad Bhardwaj People's awakening in Medieval India and Romantic Sensibility.
13. Dr Manmohan Singh Philosophic Concerns of Sheikh Baba Farid's Poetry.

The discussion at the seminar centred round the distinctive features

of Sufi ideology as espoused by the Sufi poets in Indian languages and its role in promoting humanistic tendencies in Indian religious culture and arts, especially poetry and music. The seminar further highlighted the crucial role of Islam in the evolution of modern north Indian languages and their literary traditions.

Punjabi University

The Department of History has undertaken the following three new research projects :

1. A Cultural and Social History of Malwa
2. The City of Patiala
3. The Martyrs of Jaito Morcha.

Utkal University

The Department of History has undertaken five major projects in collaboration with other institutions besides three projects taken by the staff individually. The major projects are :

1. A Comprehensive Bibliography of Orissa (undertaken in collaboration with Heidelberg University).
2. A Comprehensive Survey of Temples, Monuments and Antiquities of Orissa.
3. Cultural History of Orissa.
4. Freedom Struggle in Orissa.
5. Excavation at Lalitgiri, Udayagiri and Ratnagiri.

Professor M.N. Das is working on (i) "Indian National Congress *vis-a-vis* British Political Parties" and (ii) "A History of Freedom Movement in the Princely States of Orissa". Professor K.S. Behera is working on "Unity and Diversity in Indian Art" and preparing a list of archeological sites in Orissa. Dr. K.M. Patra is conducting research on (i) "Orissa under British Rule ; 1803-47" and (ii) "The Role of State Legislature in the Freedom Struggle", the second under the scheme of the ICHR. The following are the subjects on which different research scholars are working:

1. Approach to Indian History during the Nationalist Era : 1885-1920.
2. The Foreign Policy of the British Indian Empire and the Indian Public Opinion : 1885-1919.
3. Political Movement among the Depressed Classes of India (Gandhian Era).
4. Early Temples of Orissa (from the earliest period to the beginning of the Somavansi rule).

5. Political Unrest in Orissa in the 19th Century.
6. Political Unrest in the Princely States of Orissa in the 20th Century.
7. Studies in the Administration of the district of Puri under British rule : 1803-1905.
8. British Educational Policy in Orissa in the 19th Century.
9. Socio-economic Condition of Orissa from A.D. 736 to 1435.
10. The Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin.
11. Sri Chaitanya and the Bhakti Movement in Orissa.
12. Growth of Political Consciousness and National Movement in Orissa.
13. India in the First World War.
14. Religious Movement in Medieval Orissa.
15. Impact of Religious Ideas on Indian Nationalism : 1885-1920.
16. The Administration of the Feudatory States in Orissa in 20th Century.
17. Rajarajesvaram.
18. Orissa under the Gangas : State, Society and Culture.
19. Feudatory States of Orissa under the British Crown : 1858-1905.
20. Saivism in Orissa.
21. British Educational Policy in Orissa in the 19th Century.

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 - (4) Eastern Gangas, Kadambas and Gajapatis
 - (5) Bihar
 - (6) Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the adjoining hilly tract.
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 - (8) Gahadavalas and their contemporaries
 - (9) Imperial Pratiharas and other Pratihara families
 - (10) Sarabhapuriyas, Pandavavamsis and Somavamsi kings of south Kosala and Orissa.
 - (11) Guhilas and other minor dynasties of Rajasthan
 - (12) Chahamanas and their contemporaries
 - (13) Maitrakas, Gurjaras, Saindhawas and other pre-Chaulukyan dynasties
 - (14) Chaulukyas
 - (15) Imperial Rashtrakutas and other Rashtrakuta families of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - (16) Nalas, Mauryas, Kadambas and Alupas
 - (17) Pallavas
 - (18) Kakatiyas of Warangal
 - (19) Western Gangas, Vaidumbas and Nolambas
 - (20) Cholas
 - (21) Pandyas
 - (22) Banas and other minor dynasties of south India
 - (23) Kerala
- Preparation of a list of Vijayanagar Inscriptions (5 volumes)
- Publication of a Topographical list of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala

EDITING AND/OR TRANSLATION OF THE FOLLOWING TEXTS :

- (1) *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi* (ed. and tr.)
- (2) *Shahnama-i-Munawwar Kalam* (tr.)
- (3) *Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi* (tr.)
- (4) Hindi translation of early sources of Akbar's reign (6 vols.)
- (5) *Akhbarat of Aurangzeb's reign* (ed., tr. and annott.)
- (6) *Tashrihul Aqwam* of James Skinner (tr. and annott.)
- (7) *Tarikh-i-Akbari* of Arif Qandhari (tr.)
- (8) *Yasin's Glossary of Revenue terms* (tr., annott. and analysis)
- (9) *Badshahnamas* (tr. and consolidation)
- (10) *Sairul Manazil* (tr. with notes)
- (11) *Alamgirnama* of Muhammad Kazim (tr.)
- (12) *Siyarul Auliya* of Mir Khurd (ed. and tr.)
- (13) *Lataif-i-Ashrafi* of Syed Jahangir Samnani (tr.)
- (14) *Fawaidul Fuad* of Amir Hasan Sijthi (tr.)
- (15) *Ihbatnama* of Mufti Aliuddin (select tr.)
- (16) *Jodhpur Rajya ki Khyat* (ed.)
- (17) *Jalor pargana ri Vigat* (ed.)
- (18) *Umadatut-Tawarikh* (ed.) annott. and analysis)
- (19) *Gulzhar-i-Abnar* of Ghansi Shattari (ed.)
- (20) *Futuh-i-Alamgiri* of Iswar Dass Nagar (ed.)
- (21) *Qasaid-i-Badr-i-Chach* (ed.)

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS

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| <p>Indian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of documents mostly at the Rajasthan State Archives. Calendar of the <i>Insha-i-Abdul Fazl</i>. Collection of documents of the periods of Babar and Akbar. Calendar and Publication of <i>Farmans, Nishans and Manshurs</i>, of the Mughals addressed to the rulers of Jaipur. | <p>Foreign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Calendar of Dutch records (1617-21) Compilation of Russian documents relevant for the 17th century India. |
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PREPARATION OF CATALOGUES

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| <p>Records relating mostly to Rajasthan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a Catalogue of manuscripts at the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Tonk. Survey, editing and microfilming of historical records of the erstwhile thikanas of Ajmer-Merwara. | <p>A Catalogue documents the Andhra Pradesh State Archives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Comprehensive Catalogue of the historical work of Rajasthan |
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