PREFACE

Geographical expansion of Kāmarūpa is the very very important and major phenomena of political history of Prāgjyotiṣa-Kāmarūpa with extension in Puṇḍravardhana, a prestige that is earned and enjoyed continuously by the Bhauma-Nāraka kings of Prāgjyotiṣa-Kāmarūpa kingdom from 4th to 12th century A.D. History cannot be meaningful without knowledge of geographical extension. Annals of a country of a given period can not correctly be evaluated without having an idea of its geographical extension, also, the geographical condition during the relevant age. Nature particularly the river system has also left its mark in shaping the geographical divisions and administrative units of both Kāmarūpa and Puṇḍravardhana area. Along with this conquests and resultant political changes are also equally responsible for the administrative changes as is evident from the different land grants. Wide range of discussions on the nomenclature for the administrative units, known from the inscriptions, are given in the foregoing pages added with other details on political history of the period.

Along with the study of geographical extension of Prāgjyotiṣa-Kāmarūpa a historical study of Puṇḍravardhana is the
ambit of the present research study. In this particular phase, i.e. the period of study, considerable details of administrative changes in relation to the political movements in Prāgyotīśa-Kāmarūpa and in Puṇḍravardhana were the major historical events which have been elaborated. It is evident that Puṇḍravardhana for the major period in between 4th to 12th century A.D. was under the control of Prāgyotīśa- Kāmarūpa.

It needs to be said that the main cause of undertaking this particular research topic is that earlier writers did not do justice in elaborating history of Puṇḍravardhana in particular. Here there is an attempt to deal also elaborately the history of Puṇḍravardhana political, educational etc. from the available materials. Political movements of Kāmarūpa with special reference to Puṇḍravardhana with administrative history of the areas are attempted to analyse elaborately here at.

In our college life while studying the history of ancient India Puṇḍravardhana which was a very strong administrative unit from pre-Maurya times to the 12th century A.D. has been found not dealt with proper importance. Many kings of north and south India dashed with Prāgyotīśa-Kāmarūpa kingdom during its hey days and tried to occupy the potential area of Puṇḍravardhana rich in revenues.
So the want of writing history of the area was long felt. The present research study is a scope and maximum efforts have been made to analyse both the history of its political movements and elaborate the details of administrative history.

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