

# Call for Papers

The *Journal of People's History and Culture* (JPHC) is looking for articles for a special issue on a particular theme that will examine labour history initiatives that go beyond academia to a wider public audience. The topic will address inquiries that directly relate to the political and public facets of the field of labour history. What connection can be drawn between academic inquiry and debate and public labour history projects? What effect do these projects have? What are the theoretical, historical, and political ramifications of these? This issue will feature essays as well as shorter summaries of events in labour and public history, as well as reviews of movies, plays, books, photo albums, and museum exhibits. Articles on labour and public history initiatives in India specifically, as well as its connections to Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, Canada, the United States, and Europe, will be included in this issue.

Through the lens of institutional and working lives, the Special Issue's overarching theme, seeks to trace the significant changes that have affected the worlds of work over the past centuries. Workers and the institutions that were related to them underwent significant change over the course of the long 20th century. How have people in the past reorganised their worlds in response to challenges in a variety of ways, and how have institutions and organisations fared over the past century? How are labour history problematized and reconfigured by caste, racial, and gender narratives? Can the narrative only be one of the victory and failure of labour or can it also be one of the mutual formation and reconfiguration of identities associated with labouring? To comprehend these changes, one must look back further into the distant past and ahead to the waning years of the long twentieth century.

For in-depth discussions, the following topics are suggested:

**1. *Alltagsgeschichte* of Sweat: Workplace Lives on a Daily Basis**

The experience of working lives was defined by the types of work, but the reverse is also true: mapping daily lives at work is crucial to comprehending work itself. What effects have various jobs—visible and invisible, urban and rural—had on workers' lives? How do routine negotiation processes alter and reproduce social relations both inside and outside of the workplace?

**2. Labour in Politics: Mapping Labour's Political and Institutional Lives**

In this centennial year of the AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) and the ILO, it is critical to examine the links between institutional histories and the individual and collective lives of workers. How did the ILO's rights and social justice languages affect the lives of workers in India and other developing countries? Autobiographies and oral histories of activists and others reveal hidden narratives, conflicts, and inner tensions that shaped the institutional life of organisations such as the AITUC. How do workers negotiate power and authority relationships at work, on the street, and in their

neighbourhoods? How does 'formal' organisational politics affect workers' daily lives? How do micro-social interactions differ across sites?

**3. Blisters in their Feet: Movement, Mobility, and 'A Thousand Countries to Go'?**

Modern theories that link industrialization to a 'settled' stable workforce are widely contested. Both urban and rural workers depend on movement and mobility. Mobility and circulation between places of employment are essential for supporting individual and family lives for a large number of people working seasonally in informal and precarious conditions. The goal of the conference is to examine how movement and mobility have evolved in the lives of workers.

**4. Lash and Legality: Law, Regulation, and Labour Lives**

Understanding the historical context in which the regulations emerged and their significance in the life-worlds of workers is now of greater concern in a global context where laws and regulations that protect workers' rights and well-being are being rapidly eroded. In addition to concentrating on the creation of laws, it is important to examine the smaller conflicts, court cases, and negotiations that shed light on the tumultuous histories of law and labour.

**5. The Plough and the Hammer: Labour and Land**

The traditional founding moment of the development of the modern working class has long been regarded as being the separation of labour from land. The long twentieth century's historical process of separation, however, was neither a singular occurrence nor one that applied uniformly or inexorably in all circumstances. But the agricultural and non-agricultural (both in service and industrial sector) constitute a methodological singularity which this issue intend to address. Along with the ongoing eviction of residents from the land, land was valued and revalorized. A working class history that ignores this memory of expulsion and relocation runs counter to the way things are now. Massive numbers of workers who were once considered 'surplus labour' are now constantly forced into permanent unemployment and into the so-called 'subsistence economy', which appears to be outside the realm of commodification and capital.

Submissions that have never been published or accepted elsewhere are encouraged. Contributors should make this clear in the email they use to submit their articles.

*The Journal of People's History and Culture* has two issues: June and December.

Right now we are inviting articles for our upcoming June issue.

[Interested Scholars should submit their complete articles by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023.](#)

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**General Format:**

- Margins of one inch on all four sides, as well as the top and bottom.
- Times New Roman font size of 12 points.
- Make sure to double space the text (except for block quotes, footnotes, and bibliography entries).
- The first line of each paragraph, block quotes, and dangling indents should all have a half-inch indent.
- Text should be in newspaper justified format.
- Begin numbering the pages in the upper right-hand corner of the header with the first page that has text (not the page that contains the title).
- Remove any unnecessary white space that may be present between paragraphs.

All articles are required to have an abstract that is roughly 200 words long and four to seven keywords that are relevant to the article's topic (for example: Dalit, autobiography, manual labour, tradition).

**HEADINGS:** You should not have more than three or four layers of headings within an article (maximum). When possible, use shorter headlines, and don't number them. Without resorting to an explicit numbering such as 1, the printed style will illustrate their order in a clear and understandable manner. 1.1.

**Spelling:** Use British spellings rather than American spellings (for example, write "programme" rather than "programme," "labour" rather than "labor," and "centre" rather than "center") When other forms are available, it is preferable to spell words with 'ize' rather than 'ise' (for example, civilize, commercialize, organization). However, please be aware of certain instances, such as comprise, oversee, and incise, in which the letter's 's' does not function as an ending but rather as an integral component of the root.

For **QUOTATIONS**, use single quotation marks; double quotation marks should only be used for words that are directly quoted within a quotation. It is inappropriate to alter the spelling of any of the words in a quotation. Longer portions (those with 45 words or more) do not need to be enclosed in quotation marks; instead, they should be indented and set off from the rest of the text.

Italics should be used sparingly for emphasis, but book titles and foreign words should always be written in italics. The only exception to this rule is when a certain term appears so frequently that it would be more appropriate to write it in roman font. When writing a foreign language, the

proper nouns should always be written in roman. We also favour setting common words such as "status quo," "a priori," and "et al." in roman; nevertheless, *Ibid.* shall be written in italics.

**HYPHENATION:** When it comes to the hyphenation of words, kindly pay attention to maintaining consistency. Do not, for instance, switch back and forth between the terms "macroeconomic" and "macroeconomic," or "choice making" and "decision making."

**ABBREVIATIONS:** You should put a period at the end of abbreviations (words that have been abbreviated by leaving off the end), such as p., vol., and ed., but you should not put a period at the end of contractions (words that have been shortened by leaving off part of the middle), such as Mr., Dr., edn., eds., and Rs. There is no need to make any stops in between capitals such as CPI, INTUC, or MLA. When they first appear in the text, abbreviations that some readers are likely to be unfamiliar with should be written out in their full form. In the body of the text, please avoid using "i.e." and "e.g." but feel free to use them in the notes. If there are only a few of them, put the abbreviations at the beginning of the remarks. Alternately, they can be brought up at the very beginning of the process, such as the Oriental and Indian Office Collections (hereinafter referred to as OIOC) or the Board of Revenue Proceedings (hereafter BRP).

**NUMBERS:** For exact measurements and series of amounts, including percentages, write numbers using figures rather than words. In descriptions that are more generic, it is appropriate to spell out numbers that are less than 100. Authors are advised to use the term "percent" in the body of the text, and the symbol "percent" (%) in the tables. Except when referring to levels of probability, write the number 0.8 rather than .8. Use lowercase letters and italics for the probability and number symbols (*number*). Please use more complete forms for the years and pages, such as 1780–88, 178–84, and 200–2 respectively.

**DATES:** Please provide the exact dates in the format of 10 September 1760. It is possible to refer to a specific decade as either "the eighties" or "the 1880s." Spell out phrases such as "nineteenth century" and so on.

**DIACRITICAL MARKS AND ACCENTS:** When writing about pre-modern history, you should make use of various diacritical signs. Having said that, pay extremely close attention to the consistency. Words that are italicised may have diacritics added to them if necessary. It is important to double examine any references made in European languages other than English for the presence of accents. When writing about the present era, try to limit the number of times you employ diacritical markings. Make use of F. Steingass's *Comprehensive Persian–English Dictionary* for transliterating terms from the Persian language.

### **Citation Style:**

#### **Books:**

Single author

Fernand Braudel, *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II*, Vol. 1 (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1976), 66.

Shortened Note: Braudel, *The Mediterranean*, 67.

Two or Three Authors

J. S. Grewal and Indu Banga, *A Political Biography of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha: Paramourty, Patriotism, and the Panth* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2018), 135.

Shortened Note: Grewal and Banga, *A Political Biography*, 167.

### **Articles:**

#### Single-authored Articles in Editorial Books (in case of Single Editor)

V. Rajagopal, 'Andhra in 1857', In Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, ed., *Uprisings of 1857: Perspectives and Peripheries* (Kolkata: The Asiatic Society, 2009), 33.

Shortened Note: Rajagopal, 'Andhra', 199.

#### Two or More Authors' Articles in Editorial Books (in case of Single Editor)

R. Chumbeno Ngullie and N. Venuh, 'Socio-Political Institutions of the Nagas in the Eighteenth Century', In Tejimala Gurung, ed., *The Falling Polities: Crisis and Decline of States in North-East India in the Eighteenth Century* (Guwahati: DVS Publishers, 2018), 170.

Shortened Note: Ngullie and Venuh, 'Socio-Political Institutions', 172.

#### Articles in Editorial Books (in case of more than one Editor)

Pushpesh Kumar, 'Religion, Erotic Sensibilities, and Marginality', In Sekhar Bandyopadhyay and Aloka Parasher Sen, eds., *Religion and Modernity in India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017), 153.

Shortened Note: Kumar, 'Religion', 144.

#### Two or More Authors' Articles in Editorial Books (in case of more than one Editor)

Hoipi Haokip and Arfina Haokip, 'Aphonic Partners of War: Role of Kuki Women in the Anglo-Kuki War', In Jangkhomang Guite and Thongkholal Haokip, *The Anglo-Kuki War, 1917-1919: A Frontier Uprising Against Imperialism During the First World War* (London: Routledge, 2019), 238.

Shortened Note: Haokip and Haokip, 'Aphonic Partners of War', 239.

#### Single-authored Articles in Journals:

Saiyid Zaheer Husain Jafri, 'Education and Transmission of Knowledge in Medieval India', *Intellectual Discourse*, 20, 1 (2012): 79-102.

Shortened Note: Jafri, 'Education and Transmission of Knowledge', 87.

Double-authored Articles in Journals:

N. Benjamin and B. B. Mohanty, 'Imperial Solution of a Colonial Problem: Bhils of Khandesh up to c. 1850', *Modern Asian Studies*, 41, 2 (2007): 343-367.

Shortened Note: Benjamin and Mohanty, 'Imperial Solution of a Colonial Problem', 350.

***[Articles not following the necessary requirements as directed will not be considered for review process. So, follow the general as well as citation related directions properly]***