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Class

History:

Bengal 1890

1940

*The Historical
Dictionary of
the Bengalis
provides an*

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1890-1949

overview of the Bengalis across the world from the earliest Chalcolithic cultures to the present. This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, and an extensive bibliography.

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The dictionary section has over 750 cross-referenced dictionary entries on politicians, educators and entrepreneurs, leaders of religious and secular institutions,

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writers,
painters,
actors and
other cultural
figures, and
more generally,
on the economy,
education,
political
parties,
religions,
women and
minorities,

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1890-1940
*literature, art
and
architecture,
music, cinema
and other major
sectors. This
book is an
excellent
access point
for students,
researchers,
and anyone
wanting to know*

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History: Bengal
1890-1940
more about the
Bengalis.
In this series
of
interconnected
essays,
Rajnarayan
Chandavarkar
offers a
powerful
revisionist
analysis of the
relationship

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*between class
and politics in*

India between

the Mutiny and

Independence.

Dr Chandavarkar

rejects the

'Orientalist'

view of Indian

social and

economic

development as

exceptional and

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1890-1940
somehow
distinct from
that prevailing
in capitalist
societies
elsewhere, and
reasserts the
critical role
of the working
classes in
shaping the
pattern of
Indian

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capitalist
History: Bengal
development.
1890-1940

*Sustained in
argument and
elegant in
exposition,
these essays
represent a
major
contribution
not only to the
history of the
Indian working*

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1890-1940
classes, but to
the history of
industrial
capitalism and
colonialism as
a whole.

Imperial Power
and Popular
Politics will
be essential
reading for all
scholars and
students of

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recent
History: Bengal
1890-1940
political,
economic, and
social history,
social theory,
and cultural
and colonial st
udies.--Publish
er description.
First published
in 2000, Dipesh
Chakrabarty's
influential

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Working Class
Provincializing
History: Bengal
Europe
1890-1940

addresses the
mythical figure
of Europe that
is often taken
to be the
original site
of modernity in
many histories
of capitalist
transition in
non-Western

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countries. This imaginary Europe, Dipesh Chakrabarty argues, is built into the social sciences. The very idea of historicizing carries with it some peculiarly European

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1890-1940

*assumptions
about
disenchanted
space, secular
time, and
sovereignty.
Measured
against such
mythical
standards,
capitalist
transition in
the third world*

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

*has often
seemed either
incomplete or
lacking.*

*Provincializing
Europe proposes
that every case
of transition
to capitalism
is a case of
translation as
well--a
translation of*

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*existing worlds
and their thought--categories*

*into the
categories and
self-*

*understandings
of capitalist
modernity. Now
featuring a new
preface in
which*

Chakrabarty

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responds to his
critics, this

book globalizes

European

thought by

exploring how

it may be

renewed both

for and from

the margins.

Dipesh

Chakrabarty

combines a

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1890-1940
history of the
jute-mill
workers of
Calcutta with a
fresh look at
labor history
in Marxist
scholarship.
Opposing a
reductionist
view of culture
and
consciousness,

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

he examines the
milieu of the
jute-mill
workers and the
way it
influenced
their capacity
for class
solidarity and
"revolutionary"
action from
1890 to 1940.

Around and

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1890-1940

*within this
empirical core
is built his
critique of
emancipatory
narratives and
their
relationship to
such Marxian
categories as
"capital,"
"proletariat,"
or "class*

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consciousness."

*The book
History: Bengal
1890-1940
contributes to
currently
developing
theories that
connect Marxist
historiography,
post-
structuralist
thinking, and
the traditions
of hermeneutic*

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analysis.
History: Bengal
1890-1940

Although
Chakrabarty
deploys Marxian
arguments to
explain the
political
practices of
the workers he
describes, he
replaces
universalizing
Marxist

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

*explanations
with a
sensitive
documentary
method that
stays close to
the experience
of workers and
their European
bosses. He
finds in their
relationship
many elements*

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of the
History: Bengal
1890-1940
landlord/tenant
relationship
from the rural
past: the jute-
mill workers of
the period were
preindividualis-
t in
consciousness
and thus
incapable of
participating

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

*consistently in
modern forms of
politics and
political
organization.*

The Jute

Industry and

Indian Labour

1870s-1930s

Labor,

Mobility, and

Colonial Rule

in Central

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Mozambique,
History: Bengal
1940-1965
1890-1940
Essays

*Presented to
Irfan Habib
Workers and
Working Classes
in the Middle
East*

*Power, Class,
and Identity
The Bengal
Diaspora*

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Bound for Work
History: Bengal
1890-1940
The thirteen critical and
well-documented

chapters of *Women,*

Work and Activism

examine women's labor
struggle from late

nineteenth-century

Portuguese mutual

societies to Yugoslav

peasant women's work

in the 1930s, and from

the Catalan labor

movement under the

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1890-1940

Franco dictatorship to workplace democracy in the United States. The authors portray women's labor activism in a wide variety of contexts. This includes spontaneous resistance to masculinist trade unionism, the feminist engagement of women workers, the activism of communist wives of workers, and female long-distance

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migration, among others. The chapters address the gendered involvement of working people in multiple and often precarious and unstable labor relations and in unpaid labor, as well as the role of the state and other institutions in shaping the history of women's labor. The book is an innovative contribution

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1890-1940

to both the new labor
history and feminist
history. It fully
integrates the
conceptual advances
made by gender
historians in the study of
labor activism, driving
home critiques of
Eurocentric
historiographies of labor
to Europe while
simultaneously
contributing to an

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1890-1940

inclusive history of women's labor-related activism wherever to be found. Examining women's activism in male-dominated movements and institutions, and in women's networks and organizations, the authors make a case for a new direction in gender history.

Rethinking Working

Page 31/196

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Working Class
Class History Bengal
1890-1940 Rethinking
Working-Class
History Bengal
1890-1940 Princeton
University Press
Inspired by Antonio
Gramsci's writings on
the history of subaltern
classes, the authors in
Mapping Subaltern
Studies and the
Postcolonial sought to
contest the elite histories

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1890-1940

of Indian nationalists by adopting the paradigm of 'history from below'. Later on, the project shifted from its social history origins by drawing upon an eclectic group of thinkers that included Edward Said, Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, and Jacques Derrida. This book provides a

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History: Bengal
1800-1940

comprehensive balance
sheet of the project and
its developments,
including Ranajit
Guha's original
subaltern studies
manifesto, Partha
Chatterjee, Dipesh
Chakrabarty and Gayatri
Spivak.

Presenting a new
approach towards the
social history of
working classes in the

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History: Bengal

1800-1940

imperial context, this book looks at the formation of working classes in Scotland and Bengal. It analyses the trajectory of labour market formation, labour supervision, cultures of labour and class formation between two regional economies – one in an imperial country and the other in a colonial one. The book

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examines the everyday
lives of the jute workers

of the imperial nexus,

and the impact of the

'Dundee School' of

Scottish mechanics,

engineers and managers

who ran the Calcutta

jute industry. It goes on

to challenge existing

theories of imperialism,

class formation and

class struggle –

particularly those that

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underline the exceptional nature of the Indian experience of industrialization - and demonstrates how and why Empire was able to provide an opportunity to test and perfect ways of controlling the lower classes of Dundee.

These historical debates have a continued relevance as we observe the impact of

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History: Bengal
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globalization and rapid industrialization in the so-called developing world and the accompanying changes in many areas of the developed world marked by de-industrialization. The book is of use to scholars of imperial history, labour history, British history and South Asian history.

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Imperial Power and
History: Bengal
1900-1940
Popular Politics
What's Left of Marxism
Islam and Religious
Change in Pakistan
Perspectives from
Southern Bengal
Struggles, Histories,
Historiographies
Handbook Global
History of Work
Class Conflict and
Modernization in India
From the end of

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1850-1947

the eighteenth century, two distinct global processes began to transform livelihoods and living conditions in the South Asia region. These were the rise of British colonial rule and globalization,

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1800-1940

that is, the
integration of
the region in
the emerging
world markets
for goods,
capital, and
labour services.
Two hundred
years later,
India was the
home to many of
the world's
poorest people

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History: Bengal
1857-2010

as well as one
of the fastest
growing market
economies in the
world. Does a
study of the
past help to
explain the
paradox of
growth amidst
poverty? The
Economic History
of India:
1857-2010 claims

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

that the roots of this paradox go back to India's colonial past, when internal factors like geography and external forces like globalization and imperial rule created prosperity in some areas and

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poverty in
History, Bengal
1890-1940
others. Looking
at the recent
scholarship in
this area, this
revised edition
covers new
subjects like
environment and
princely states.
The author sets
out the key
questions that a
study of long-

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Working Class
History in Bengal
1800-1947

run economic
change in India
should begin
with and shows
how historians
have answered
these questions
and where the
gaps remain.
Study of the
textile workers
of Ahmad?b?d,
India.

Diverging from

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History: Bengal
1800-1940
the studies of
southern African
migrant labor
that focus on
particular
workplaces and
points of
origin, Bound
for Work looks
at the multitude
of forms and
locales of
migrant labor
that individuals

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1800-1948

—under more or less coercive circumstances—engaged in over the course of their lives. Tracing Mozambican workers as they moved between different types of labor across Mozambique, Rhodesia, and South Africa,

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1800-1947

Zachary Kagan
Guthrie places
the multiple
venues of labor
in a single
historical
frame, expanding
the regional
historiography
beyond the long
shadow cast by
the apartheid
state while
simultaneously

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History: Bengal
1800-1940

exploring the
continuities and
fractures

between South
Africa, southern
Africa, and sub-
Saharan Africa.
Kagan Guthrie's
holistic
approach to
migrant labor
yields several
important
conclusions.

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First, he highlights the importance of workers' choices, explaining not just why people moved but why they moved in the ways they did: how they calculated the benefits of one destination over

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1880-1940

another, and how they decided when circumstances made it necessary to move again. Second, his attention to mobility gives a much clearer view of the mechanisms of power available

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1850-1940

to colonial authorities, as well as the limits to their effectiveness. Finally, Kagan Guthrie suggests a new explanation for the divergent trajectories of southern and sub-Saharan Africa in the aftermath

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History: Bengal
1990-1998

of World War II.
Coffee from East
Africa, wine
from California,
chocolate from
the Ivory Coast
- all those
every day
products are
based on labour,
often produced
under appalling
conditions, but
always involving

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1890-1940

the combination of various work processes we are often not aware of. What is the day-to-day reality for workers in various parts of the world, and how was it in the past? How do they work today, and how did they

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History: Bengal
1800-1940

work in the
past? These and
many other
questions
comprise the
field of the
global history
of work – a
young discipline
that is
introduced with
this handbook.
In 8 thematic
chapters, this

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History: Bengal
1800-1940
book discusses
these aspects of
work in a global
and long term
perspective,
paying attention
to several kinds
of work. Convict
labour, slave
and wage labour,
labour
migration, and
workers of the
textile

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1890-1913

industry, but also workers' organisation, strikes, and motivations for work are part of this first handbook of global labour history, written by the most renowned scholars of the profession.

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History: Bengal
India, 1857-2010
Mapping
Subaltern
Studies
From Balance to
Fervor
Essays in
Historiography
Whatever
Happened to
Class?
Provincializing

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Europe
Rethinking Bengal
1905-1947

This collection explores how South Asian migrations in modern history have shaped key aspects of globalization since the 1830s. Including original research from colonial India, Fiji, Mexico, South

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1890-1940

Africa, North America and the Middle East, the essays explore indentured labour and its legacies, law as a site of regulation and historical biography. Including recent scholarship on the legacy of issues such as consent, sovereignty and

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

skilled/unskilled
labour distinctions
from the history of
indentured labour
migrations, this
volume brings
together a range of
historical changes
that can only be
understood by
studying South Asian
migrants within a
globalized world

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1890-1940

system. Centering south Asian migrations as a site of analysis in global history, the contributors offer a lens into the ongoing regulation of labourers after the abolition of slavery that intersect with histories in the Global North and

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Global South. The use of historical biography showcases experiences from below, and showcases a world history outside empire and nation. In the days of the British Raj Calcutta was a great port city. Thousands of men, women, and children

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worked there, loading and unloading valuable cargoes that sustained the regional economy, and contributed significantly to world trade. In the second half of the nineteenth century, in response to a shift from sailing ships to steamers,

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port authorities in Calcutta began work on a massive modernization project. This book is the first study of port labor in colonial Calcutta and British India. Drawing on primary source material, including government documents and

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1890-1940

newspaper records,
the author

demonstrates how

the modernization

process worsened

class conflict and

highlights the

important part

played by labor in

the shaping of the

port's

modernization. Class

Conflict and

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1890-1940

Modernization in India places this history in a comparative context, highlighting the interconnected nature of port and port labor histories. It examines how the port's modernization affected the port workforce and the

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port's managers, as well as the impact on class formation that emerged as labourers resisted through acts of everyday resistance and organized strikes. A detailed study of state power, technological change, and class conflict, this book will be of

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interest to academics of modern Indian history, labour history and the history of science and technology.

A Marxist scholar and historian, Irfan Habib has been a towering presence in the Indian intellectual scene for over four decades.

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Professor Habib's undiminished commitment to the cause of socialism is reflected in these highly original and bold analyses of Marxist historiography and theories of socialist construction.

"Challenges and revises our

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understanding of the historical and contemporary role of Dalits in Indian society. A pathbreaking book that rightfully restores the historical agency of and gives voice to Dalits in North India." --Anand A. Yang, University of

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Washington --
History: Bengal
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Labor, Law, and
Wayward Lives
Emotions and
Modernity in
Colonial India
Marxism Beyond
Marxism
Rethinking the Local
in Indian History
Bengal, Rethinking
History
Peripheral Labour

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The Noncooperation Movement of 1920-22, led by Mahatma Gandhi, challenged every aspect of British rule in India. It was supported by people from all

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1890-1940

**levels of the
social
hierarchy and
united Hindus
and Muslims
in a way never
again achieved
by Indian
nationalists. It
was
remarkably
nonviolent. In**

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1890-1940

**all, it was one
of the major
mass protests
of modern
times. Yet
there are
almost no
accounts of
the entire
movement,
although many
aspects of it**

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have been covered by local-level studies. This volume both brings together and builds on these studies, looking at fractious all-India debates

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1890-1940

**over strategy;
the major
grievances
that drove
local-level
campaigns;
the ways
leaders
braided
together these
streams of
protest within**

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**a nationalist
agenda; and
the distinctive
features of
popular
nonviolence
for a righteous
cause. David
Hardiman's
previous
volume, The
Nonviolent**

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**Struggle for
Indian
Freedom,
examined the
history of
nonviolent
resistance in
the Indian
nationalist
movement.
The present
volume takes**

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1890-1940

**his study
forward to
examine the
culmination of
this first surge
of struggle.**

**While the
campaign of
1920-22 did
not achieve its
desired
objective of**

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1890-1940

**immediate self-
rule, it did
succeed in
shaking to the
core the
authority of
the British in
India.**

**With this
pioneering
project,
Margrit**

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1890-1940

**Pernau brings
the 'history of
emotions'**

approach to

South Asian

studies. A

theoretically

sophisticated

and erudite

investigation,

Emotions and

Modernity in

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1890-1940

**Colonial India
maps the
history of
emotions in
India between
the uprising of
1857 and
World War I.
Situating the
prevalent
experiences, in
terpretations,**

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1890-1940

**and practices
of emotions of
the time
within the
context of the
major political
events of
colonial India,
Pernau goes
beyond the
dominant
narrative of**

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**colonial
modernity and
its fixation
with discipline
and restraint,
and traces the
contemporary
transformation
from a balance
in emotions to
the resurgence
of fervor. The**

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current
History: Bengal
1890-1940
volume is
based on a
large archive
of sources in
Urdu, many
being explored
for the first
time. Pernau
grounds her
work on such
diverse

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**sources as
philosophical
and
theological
treatises on
questions of
morality,
advice
literature,
journals and
newspapers,
nostalgic**

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**descriptions of
courtly**

culture, and

even

children's

literature. This

close look into

individual

experiences,

practices, and

interpretations

reveals the

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myriad
History: Bengal
1890 1940
emotions of
the day, and
the
importance of
these micro-
histories in
presenting an
alternative
account of
colonial India.
The twelve

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

**essays in this
volume
propose new
directions in
the analysis of
class. John R.
Hall argues
that recent
historical and
intellectual
developments
require**

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**reworking
basic
assumptions
about classes
and their
dynamics. The
contributors
effectively
abandon the
notion of a
transcendent
class struggle.**

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History: Bengal
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**They seek
instead to
understand
the historically
contingent
ways in which
economic
interests are
pursued under
institutionally,
socially, and
culturally**

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

**structured
circumstances.
In his
introduction,
Hall proposes
a neo-
Weberian
venue
intended to
bring the most
promising
contemporary**

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**approaches to
class analysis
into**

**productive
exchange with
one another.**

**Some of the
chapters that
follow rework
how classes
are conceptual
ized. Others**

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**offer historical
and**

sociological

reflections on

questions of

class identity.

A third cluster

focuses on the

politics of

class

mobilizations

and social

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

**movements in
contexts of
national and
global
economic
change.
This book
connects the
history of
labour
movements
with the**

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**transformation
of workplace
relations in**

South Asia

**from the late
19th century
to the 1930s.**

**Contending
that labour
conflicts in the
Bengal jute
industry must**

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

**be understood
against the
backdrop of a
radical change
in the
organisation
of work in this
period, Sailer
shows how this
led to a
rupture in
worker's**

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

**relations in
the workplace
and beyond.
Moving away
from polarities
such as
class/culture
or modernity/t
radition and
reconsidering
the context
around**

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

**industrial
conflicts in
this period,
Workplace
relations in
Colonial
Bengal offers
a new
framework to
analyse the
changing
organisation**

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

**of work in
colonial India,
and identifies
the
implications
for worker
relations both
inside and
outside the
factory.
Focusing on a
major colonial**

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**era industry,
this book
opens up new
perspectives on
the history of
workers and
colonial
capitalism in
modern India.
Reflections
from South
Asia**

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**Sufis and
Ulema in 20th
Century South**

Asia

**Historiography
and the**

**Possibilities of
Thinking with**

Marxian

Themes and

Concepts

Chapters of an

Page 103/196

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**Inclusive
History of
Labor in the
Long
Twentieth
Century
Dialogues with
Contemporary
Political
Theorists
Mapping
Subaltern**

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1890-1940

**Studies and
the
Postcolonial
Sliding Down
the Labour
Hierarchy in
Ahmedabad,
India**

Based on qualitative
research among
industrial workers in
a region that has

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

undergone
deindustrialisation
and transformation
to a service-based
economy, this book
examines the loss of
status among former
manual labourers.
Focus lies on their
emotional
experiences,
nostalgic memories,

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hauntings from the past and attachments to their former places of work, to transformed neighbourhoods, as well as to public space. Against this background the book explores the continued importance of class

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1890-1940

as workers attempt
to manage the
declining

recognition of their
skills and a loss of
power in an

"established-
outsider figuration".

A study of the
transformation of
everyday life and
social positions

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1890-1940

wrought by changes in the social structure, in urban landscapes and in the "structures of feeling", this examination of the dynamic of social identity will appeal to scholars of sociology, anthropology and

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geography with
History: Bengal
1890-1940
interests in post-
industrial societies,

social inequality,

class and social

identity.

These essays

critically rethink

Marxism in the light

of the disintegration

of communist

regimes Eastern

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Europe and the
Soviet Union.

History: Bengal
1890-1940

Containing essays
from a group of
internationally
distinguished writers
and intellectuals,
this collection
addresses Marxism
as a cultural-
political
problematic.

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Contending that Marxism is deeply embedded in specific cultural practices, the contributors illuminate Marxism's contribution to discussions of labour in post-industrial capitalism, to controversies surrounding

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1890-1940

compulsory
heterosexuality and
queer theory, and to
debates about the
institutionalization
and academicization
of the "New" Left. In
examining
Marxism's
relationship to
cultural practices,
the contributors

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make a case for Marxism's continued relevance. By combining a diversity of perspectives, these essays demonstrate that Marxism addresses urgent needs that are often forsaken by other political and

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1890-1940

ideological practices. They show how - now more than ever - Marxism's reaffirmation can serve as a sophisticated and cunning response to the latest global developments - and travesties.

The SAGE

Page 115/196

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Handbook of
Historical Theory

1890-1940

introduces the foundations of modern historical theory and the applications of theory to a full range of sub-fields of historical research, bringing the reader as up to date as

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possible with
History: Bengal
1890 1940
continuing debates
and current

developments. The
book is divided into
three key parts,

covering: - Part I.

Foundations: The

Theoretical Grounds

for Knowledge of the

Past - Part II.

Applications: Theory-

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Intensive Areas in
History - Part III.

1890-1940
Coda. Post-

Postmodernism:

Directions and

Interrogations. This
important handbook

brings together, in
one volume,

discussions of
modernity,

empiricism,

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deconstruction,
narrative and
postmodernity in the
continuing evolution
of the historical
discipline into our
post-postmodern
era. Chapters are
written by leading
academics from
around the world
and cover a wide

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array of specialized areas of the discipline, including social history, intellectual history, gender, memory, psychoanalysis and cultural history. The influence of major thinkers such as Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault and

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Hayden White is fully examined. This handbook is an essential resource for practising historians, and students of history, and will appeal to scholars in related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities who seek

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a closer

History: Bengal

1890-1940
understanding of the
theoretical

foundations of

history.

Takes an alternative
look at the notion of
'wage-workers' and
contributes to the
development of a
non-Eurocentric
historiography.

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1890-1940
Women, Work, and
Activism
Communism,
Subaltern Studies
and Postcolonial
Theory
The SAGE
Handbook of
Historical Theory
Approaches to
History
Historical

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Dictionary of the
History: Bengal

1890-1940

Making Workers

Soviet

Bengal 1890-1940

History as a social science is arguably more self-reflective than associated disciplines in that family. Other social scientists seem to see

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*little reason to look
beyond the paradigm*

*they are developing
in the present times.*

*Historians on the
other hand, tend to
depend on the
cumulative process of
the development of
their craft and the
fund of accumulated
knowledge. Yet, while*

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Working Class

this is acknowledged

in the practice of

research,

Historiography in

itself as a subject of

study has rarely

found its place in the

syllabi of Indian

universities.

Knowledge of

Historiography is

taken for granted

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Working Class
*when a scholar
History: Bengal
plunges into research.*

1890 1940
*In an attempt to
address this lacuna,
the Indian Council of
Historical Research
(ICHR) has planned
a series of volumes
on Historiography
comprising articles by
subject specialists
commissioned by the*

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Working Class

*ICHR. The first
History: Bengal*

1890 1940

Approaches to

History: Essays in

Indian

Historiography brings

to the readers the first

fruits of that

endeavour. While the

essays encompass

areas of research

presently at the

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1890-1940

frontiers of new research, scholars will also find the bibliographies accompanying the essays of significant appeal.

Drawing on such diverse sources as propaganda art, the trade union press, workers' memoirs,

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

*and materials in
recently opened
Soviet archives, this is
the first book to
examine the shifting
identity of the
"working class" in
late tsarist and early
Soviet societies. New
essays by fifteen
leading historians
show how Russian*

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workers responded to

History: Bengal

attempts to make

1890-1940

them Soviet. Initial

chapters consider

power relations and

working-class identity

in imperial Russia.

The effects of the

revolutionary

upheavals of 1917 to

1921 on labor

relations among

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Working Class
*printers and coal
miners are then
discussed. Addressing
subsequent decades,
other essays
document the
situation of cotton
workers and white-
collar workers
embroiled within the
ambiguities of the
New Economic Policy*

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Working Class
*or challenge the
appropriateness of
"class" analysis for
the Stalin era.*

*Additional chapters
reconstruct workers'
responses to the Great
Purges and trace the
significance of class
in visual and verbal
discourse. Making
Workers Soviet will*

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Working Class

*be central to the
current rethinking of
Soviet history and of*

*class formation in
noncapitalist settings.*

*This book examines
the history of, and
the contestations on,
Islam and the nature
of religious change in
20th century*

Pakistan, focusing in

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Working Class
particular on
History: Bengal
movements of Islamic
1890 1940
reform and revival.

*This book is the first
to bring the different
facets of Islam,
particularly Islamic
reformism and shrine-
oriented traditions,
together within the
confines of a single
study ranging from*

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History: Bengal
1890-1940
*the colonial to post-
colonial era. Using a
rich corpus of Urdu
and Arabic material
including
biographical
accounts, Sufi
discourses
(malfuzat), letter
collections, polemics
and unexplored
archival sources, the*

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author investigates

History: Bengal

how Islamic

1890 1940
reformism and shrine-

oriented religiosity

interacted with one

another in the post-

colonial state of

Pakistan. Focusing

on the district of

Mianwali in

Pakistani

northwestern Punjab,

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Working Class
the book
History: Bengal
demonstrates how
1890 1940
reformist ideas could
only effectively find
space to permeate
after accommodating
Sufi thoughts and
practices; the text-
based religious
identity coalesced
with overlapped
traditional religious

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Working Class

rituals and practices.

The book proceeds to show how reformist

Islam became the principal determinant of Islamic identity in the post-colonial state of Pakistan and how one of its defining effects was the hardening of religious boundaries.

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*Challenging the
approach of viewing
the contestation*

*between reformist
and shrine-oriented
Islam through the
lens of binaries
modern/traditional
and*

*moderate/extremist,
this book makes an
important*

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Working Class

*contribution to the
field of South Asian
religion and Islam in
modern South Asia.*

*Class explains much
in the differentiation
of life chances and
political dynamics in
South Asia;*

*scholarship from the
region contributed
much to class*

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Working Class

*analysis. Yet class
History: Bengal
has lost its previous*

*1890 1940
centrality as a way of*

understanding the

world and how it

changes. This

outcome is puzzling;

new configurations

of global economic

forces and policy

have widened gaps

between classes and

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Working Class
*across sectors and
History: Bengal
regions, altered
1890-1940
people's relations to
production, and
produced new state-
citizen relations. Does
market triumphalism
or increased salience
of identity politics
render class
irrelevant? Has rapid
growth in aggregate*

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Working Class

*wealth obviated long-
standing questions of
inequality and*

poverty?

Explanations for

what happened to

class vary, from

intellectual fads to

global

transformations of

interests. The authors

ask what is lost in the

Read Free
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Working Class
move away from
History: Bengal
1890-1940
*class, and what South
Asian experiences tell
us about the limits of
class analysis.*

*Empirical chapters
examine formal and
informal-sector
labor, social
movements against
genetic engineering,
and politics of the*

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Working Class

*"new middle class." A
History: Bengal
1890 1940
unifying analytical
concern is specifying*

*conditions under
which interests of
those disadvantaged
by class systems are
immobilized,
diffused, coopted --
or autonomously
recognized and acted
upon politically: the*

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Working Class
*problematic transition
History: Bengal
of classes in
1890 1940
themselves to classes
for themselves.*

*Working Class
Experiences of Social
Inequalities in (Post-)
Industrial
Landscapes
Postcolonial Thought
and Historical
Difference - New*

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940
Edition
Reworking Class
Rethinking Working-
Class History
Workplace relations
in Colonial Bengal
Nonviolent Strategy
and Protest, 1920-22
Noncooperation in
India

This work explores
some of the

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History: Bengal
1899-1949

constitutive elements
in the life and mind of
Bengal in the
twentieth century. The
author addresses
some frequently
unasked questions
about the history of
modern Bengal. In
what way was
twentieth-century
Bengal different from
'Renaissance' Bengal
of the late-nineteenth

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

century? How was a regional identity consciousness redefined? Did the lineaments of politics in Bengal differ from the pattern in the rest of India? What social experiences drove the Muslim community's identity perception? How did Bengal cope with such crises as the impact of World

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1880-1940

War II, the famine of 1943 and the communal clashes that climaxed with the Calcutta riots of 1946? The author has chosen a significant period in the history of the region and draws on a wealth of sources archival and published documents, mainstream dailies, a host of rare Bengali

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

magazines, memoirs and the literature of the time to tell his story. Looking closely at the momentous changes taking place in the region's economy, politics and socio-cultural milieu in the historically transformative years 1920-47, this book highlights myriad issues that cast a

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History: Bengal
1800-1940
shadow on the
decades that
followed, arguably till
our times.

Rule by Numbers
offers original
perspectives on the
construction of the
colonial state and
colonial power in the
framework of
governmentality and
draws implications for
the postcolonial

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History: Bengal
1880-1949

nation-state in the contemporary period. This book specifically focuses on the production of statistical knowledge as part of colonial governance.

This volume looks at the concept of the 'local' in Indian history. Through a case study of Bengal, it studies how

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

worldwide currents—be it colonial governance, pedagogic practices or intellectual rhythms—simultaneously inform and interact with particular local idioms to produce variegated histories of a region. It examines the processes through which the idea of the ‘local’ gets

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

constituted in different spatial entities such as the frontier province of the Jangal Mahal, the Sundarbans, the dry terrain of Birbhum-Bankura-Purulia and the urban spaces of Calcutta and other small towns. The volume further discusses the various administrative as well

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as amateur
History: Bengal
1800-1940
representations of
these settings to chart
out the ways through
which certain spaces
get associated with a
particular image or
history. The chapters
in the volume explore
a variety of
themes—textual
representations of the
region, epistemic
practices and

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educational policies,
as well as
administrative
manoeuvres and
governmental
practices which
helped the state in
mapping its people.
An important
contribution in the
study of Indian
history, this
interdisciplinary work
will be of great

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1800-1940

interest to scholars and researchers of science and technology studies, history, sociology and social anthropology and South Asian studies.

This Volume Is A Comprehensive And Incisive Look At The History Of Bengal Since The Time Of The British. There Are

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Essays On Peasant
History: Bengal
And Tribal

Movements, The

Bengal Renaissance,

Muslim Identity,

History Of Caste,

Labour, The National

Movement Among

Other Topics.

South Asian

Migrations in Global

History

Chamars and Dalit

History in North India

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1900-1940

Empire, Industry and
Class

SAGE Publications

The Making and
Unmaking of an
Industrial Working
Class

The End of Labour
History?

Karl Marx's Social and
Political Thought

**This book brings
together for the
first time the work**

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of many of the
leading scholars in

the field of Middle

East working-class

history. Using

historical material

from nineteenth-

century Syria, late

Ottoman Anatolia,

republican Turkey,

Egypt from the late

nineteenth century

through the Sadat

period, Iran before

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History: Bengal
1900-1940
**and after the
overthrow of the
Shah, and Ba`thist
Iraq, the authors
explore different
forms and
interpretations of
working-class
identity, action,
and organization
as expressed in
language, culture,
and behavior. In
addition, they**

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

**examine different
narratives of labor
history and the
place of workers in
their respective
national histories.
Included are
articles by Feroz
Ahmad, Assef
Bayat, Joel Beinin,
Edmund Burke III,
Dipesh
Chakrabarty, Eric
Davis, Ellis**

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**Goldberg, Kristin
Koptiuch, Zachary**

**Lockman, Marsha
Pripstein**

**Posusney, Donald
Quataert, and**

**Sherry Vatter. The
book provides not
only an**

**introduction to the
"state of the field"
in Middle East
working-class
history but also**

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Working Class

History, Bengal

166/196

demonstrates how that field is being influenced by the new paradigms which are transforming labor history and social history more broadly worldwide. It also opens the way for fruitful comparisons among Middle Eastern countries

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1939-1949
**and between the
Middle East and
other parts of the
world.**

**Part of Verso's
classic Mapping
series that collects
the most important
writings on key
topics in a
changing world.
Inspired by
Antonio Gramsci's
writings on the**

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History: Bengal,
1900-1940

**history of
subaltern classes,
the authors in
Mapping Subaltern
Studies and the
Postcolonial
sought to contest
the elite histories
of Indian
nationalists by
adopting the
paradigm of
'history from
below'. Later on,**

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History: Bengal

1880-1946

the project shifted from its social history origins by drawing upon an eclectic group of thinkers that included Edward Said, Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, and Jacques Derrida. This book provides a comprehensive balance sheet of

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History: Bengal
1860-1940

**the project and its
developments,
including Ranajit
Guha's original
subaltern studies
manifesto, Partha
Chatterjee, Dipesh
Chakrabarty and
Gayatri Spivak.
With contributions
by David Arnold,
C.A. Bayly, Tom
Brass, Dipesh
Chakrabarty,**

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History: Bengal

1900-1950

**Rajnarayan
Chandavarkar,
Partha Chatterjee,
Ranajit Guha,
Rosalind O'Hanlon,
Gyanendra Pandey,
Gyan Prakash,
Sumit Sarkar,
Gayatri
Chakravorty
Spivak, and David
Washbrook.**

**This book is a
thematic history of**

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History: Bengal
1926-1940

**the communist
movement in
Kerala, the first
major region (in
terms of
population) in the
world to
democratically
elect a communist
government. It
analyzes the
nature of the
transformation
brought about by**

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History: Bengal
1926-1948

**the communist
movement in
Kerala, and what
its implications
could be for other
postcolonial
societies. The
volume engages
with the key
theoretical
concepts in
postcolonial theory
and Subaltern
Studies, and**

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History, Bengal
1990-1919

**contributes to the
debate between
Marxism and
postcolonial
theory, especially
its recent
articulations. The
volume presents a
fresh empirical
engagement with
theoretical
critiques of
Subaltern Studies
and postcolonial**

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History: Bengal
1929-1947

**theory, in the
context of their
decades-long
scholarship in
India. It discusses
important thematic
moments in
Kerala's
communist history
which include —
the processes by
which it
established its
hegemony, its**

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cultural
History: Bengal
1930-1949
**interventions, the
institution of land
reforms and
workers' rights,
and the democratic
decentralization
project, and,
ultimately,
communism's
incomplete
national-popular
and its massive
failures with**

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1900-1940

**regard to the caste
question. A
significant
contribution to
scholarship on
democracy and
modernity in the
Global South, this
volume will be of
great interest to
scholars and
researchers of
politics,
specifically**

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1819-1940

**political theory,
democracy and
political
participation,
political sociology,
development
studies,
postcolonial
theory, Subaltern
Studies, Global
South Studies, and
South Asia Studies.
Have Marxian
ideas been**

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1911-1947

**relevant or
influential in the
writing and
interpretation of
history? What are
the Marxist
legacies that are
now re-emerging
in present-day
histories? This
volume is an
attempt at
relearning what
the “discipline” of**

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Working Class

history once knew
- whether one

considered oneself
a Marxist, a non-
Marxist or an anti-
Marxist.

**The Defining
Moments in Bengal
Rule by Numbers
The Raj and the
Calcutta
Waterfront
(1860-1910)
The Left in South**

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India
The Making of
History
Class, Resistance
and the State in
India, 1850-1950
Studies in the
History of Partial
Proletarianization

*A lively and
engaging
collection which
explains the*

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Working Class

*various strands of
political theory,*

identifies key

future trends and

explores the

foundations of

contemporary

debate. Features

interviews with

pre-eminent

theorists,

including Quentin

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*Skinner, Carole
Pateman and Alex
Honneth.*

*India's partition in
1947 and the
creation of
Bangladesh in
1971 saw the
displacement and
resettling of
millions of
Muslims and*

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Working Class

*Hindus, resulting
in profound*

transformations

across the region.

A third of the

region's

population sought

shelter across

new borders,

almost all of them

resettling in the

Bengal delta

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Working Class

History: Bengal

1890-1940

itself. A similar number were internally displaced, while others moved to the Middle East, North America and Europe.

Using a creative interdisciplinary approach combining

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*historical,
sociological and
anthropological
approaches to
migration and
diaspora this book
explores the
experiences of
Bengali Muslim
migrants through
this period of
upheaval and*

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Working Class
History: Bengal
1890-1940

*transformation. It
draws on over 200
interviews
conducted in
Britain, India, and
Bangladesh,
tracing migration
and settlement
within, and from,
the Bengal delta
region in the
period after 1947.*

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Working Class

History: Bengal

1890-1940

Focussing on migration and diaspora 'from below', it teases out fascinating 'hidden' migrant stories, including those of women, refugees, and displaced people. It reveals surprising

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Working Class

similarities, and

important

differences, in the

experience of

Muslim migrants

in widely different

contexts and

places, whether in

the towns and

hamlets of Bengal

delta, or in the

cities of Britain.

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Working Class

History: Bengal
1890-1940

Counter-posing accounts of the structures that frame migration with the textures of how migrants shape their own movement, it examines what it means to make new homes in a context of

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History: Bengal

1890-1940

diaspora. The book is also unique in its focus on the experiences of those who stayed behind, and in its analysis of ruptures in the migration process.

Importantly, the

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History: Bengal
1890-1940

book seeks to challenge crude attitudes to 'Muslim' migrants, which assume their cultural and religious homogeneity, and to humanize contemporary discourses around

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global migration.

This ground-

breaking new

research offers an
essential

contribution to
the field of South
Asian Studies,

Diaspora Studies,
and Society and
Culture Studies.

The essays in this

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Working Class

*1994 book aim to
integrate labour
history within the
broader discipline
of social history
and to*

*demonstrate the
continuing vitality
and validity of the
sub-discipline.*

*Each essay is in
itself a response*

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Working Class

*to criticisms of
the ways in which
labour historians*

*have approached
their subjects.*

1920-1947

Feelings of Class

Reconsidering

Untouchability

Essays in Indian

Historiography

The Imperial

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*Nexus of Jute,
History: Bengal
1840-1940
1890-1940
Governmentality
in Colonial India
Rethinking
Working Class
History Bengal
1890-1940*