

Naukar Rajput And Sepoy The Ethnohistory Of The Military Labour Market Of Hindustan 1450 1850 1st

Popular knowledge generally operates with the notion that "Hindu" and "Muslim" as polarized religious identities have existed from the moment Muslims entered northern India in the eleventh century. The essays for this volume interrogate this idea. They focus on Islamicate traditions in their interaction with coterminous Hindu ones in the three centuries between 1500 and 1800. They examine a wide tableau of sites and modes of interchanges, allowing the texts to speak in their own languages, whether these are assimilative, antagonistic, or indifferent. Given the charged nature of Hindi-Muslim relations today, a fresh study of these relations in their regional and temporal specificity along with a renewed attempt to closely interrogate the language in which we talk about them is absolutely vital in order to contest powerful and contemporary "clash of civilizations" narratives in South Asia as well as elsewhere.

This book firmly roots the history of the British Indian sepoy in India's medieval past.

This Book Looks At How Rajasthanis And Outsiders Have Created And Defined Rajasthan. The Authors Are From A Spectrum Of Disciplines In The Social Sciences, Humanities And Sciences Concerned With The Natural Environment Which Makes The Picture Of Rajasthan, They Present To Be Comprehensive In Its Scope. It Will Be Of Interest Not Only To South Asia Specialists, But To All Who Explore Regional Identities.

"Discusses the emergence of socio-historical identities in the Thar Desert with the mobility of its inhabitants"--

Empires of the Sea

Afghan History Through Afghan Eyes

Fighting for a living

Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India

Indigenous Peoples and the Collaborative Stewardship of Nature

Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy

Naukar, Rajput & Sepoy

The military, in one form or another, are always part of the picture. This unique and compelling study investigates the circumstances that have produced starkly different systems of recruiting and employing soldiers in different parts of the globe over the last 500 years, on the basis of case studies from Europe, Africa, America, the Middle East and Asia. The authors, including Robert Johnson, Frank Tallett and Gilles Weinstein, conduct an international comparison of military service and warfare as forms of labour, and the soldiers as workers. This is the first study to undertake a systematic comparative analysis of military labour, addressing two distinct, and normally quite separate, communities: labour historians and military historians.

Purnima Dhavan examines the creation of the Khalsa Sikh warrior tradition during the eighteenth century. By focusing on the experiences of long-overlooked peasant communities, she reveals how a dynamic process of debates, collaboration, and conflict transformed Sikh practices and shaped a new martial culture.

A Broad Survey Of Political, Social, Economic And Cultural Developments In India Between 1206 And 1526 With Emphasis On Economic, Social And Cultural Aspects. Attempts To Bridge The Gap Between Current Historical Research And Popular Perception Of The Controversial Phase. 14 Chapters And Matters.

Offers a revised and updated history of thirteen of the most significant British conflicts during the Victorian period.

Naukar, Rajput, and Sepoy

Maritime Power Networks in World History

a comparative history of military labour 1500-2000

Islam and Healing

Gender and Alliance in Rajasthan

The Making of the Sikh Warrior Tradition, 1699-1799

Naukar Rajput and Sepoy

The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent scholarship and the progressive opening of historical records. From the founding of colonies in North America and the West Indies in the seventeenth century to the reversion of Hong Kong to China at the end of the twentieth, British imperialism was a catalyst for far-reaching change. The Oxford History of the British Empire as a comprehensive study helps us to understand the end of Empire in relation to its beginning, the meaning of British imperialism for the ruled as well as for the rulers, and the significance of the British Empire as a theme in world history. Volume III of The Oxford History of the British Empire covers the long nineteenth century, from the achievement of American independence in the 1780s to the eve of world war in 1914. This was the period of Britain's greatest expansion as both empire-builder and dominant world power. The volume is divided into two parts. The first contains thematic chapters, some focusing on Britain, others on areas at the imperial periphery, exploring those fundamental dynamics of British expansion which made imperial influence and rule possible. They also examine the economic, cultural, and institutional frameworks which gave shape to Britain's overseas empire. Part 2 is devoted to the principal areas of imperial activity overseas, including both white settler and tropical colonies. Chapters examine how British interests and imperial rule shaped

individual regions' nineteenth-century political and socio-economic history. Themes dealt with include the economics of empire, imperial institutions, defence, technology, imperial and colonial cultures, science and exploration. Attention is given not only to the formal empire, from Australasia and the West Indies to India and the African colonies, but also to China and Latin America, often regarded as central components of a British 'informal empire'.

In this book, Dr. Stewart Gordon presents the first comprehensive history of the Maratha polity, which was an important regional kingdom in the seventeenth century and the largest political entity of eighteenth century India. He focuses on the origins of the elite families, problems of legitimacy and loyalty, military organization and change, and the development of administration, tax collection and religious patronage. Through the use of a vast array of documents, the author also gives a picture of everyday life in the Maratha polity.

Empires of the Sea brings together studies of maritime empires from the Bronze Age to the Eighteenth Century. The volume develops the category of maritime empire as a specific type of empire in both European and 'non-western' history.

Alavi examines the factors used by the British when forming the East India Company's Bengal Army in the period 1770-1830. These factors, such as kinship groups, diet, and caste as well as financial incentives offered by pension schemes and invalid pay, provided a loyal high-status army for the emerging colonial authority.

When Sparrows Became Hawks

Warfare in Eastern Europe, 1500-1800

Land and Law in Mughal India

Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals Part - II

The Idea of Rajasthan

Knowledge Binds and Institutional Conflicts

A History of Mobility and Identity in the Great Indian Desert

Comprehensive and global in scope, this book critically evaluates the range of management options that claim to have integrated Indigenous peoples and knowledge, and then outline an innovative, alternative model of co-management, the Indigenous Stewardship Model.

A comparative examination of military development in early modern Eastern Europe, focusing on Russian, Polish-Lithuanian, Ottoman, Habsburg, Cossack, and Western European mercenary practice.

This book provides an interpretive and comprehensive account of the history of India between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, a crucial epoch characterized by colonialism, nationalism and the emergence of the independent Indian Union. It explores significant historiographical debates concerning the period while highlighting important new issues, especially those of gender, ecology, caste, and labour. The work combines an analysis of colonial and independent India in order to underscore ideologies, policies, and processes that shaped the colonial state and continue to mould the Indian nation.

Following the Mutiny of 1857, various factors impelled the British to turn to the province of Punjab in north-western India as the principal recruiting ground for the Indian Army. This book examines the processes by which the politics and political economy of colonial Punjab was militarised by the province's position as the 'sword arm' of the Raj. The militarisation of the administration in the Punjab was characterised by a conjunction of the military, civil and political authorities. This led to the emergence of a uniquely civil-military regime, a phenomenon that was not replicated anywhere else in British India, indeed in the Empire. Analysing these events, this book: - Studies the manner in which the Punjab became the main recruiting ground for the Indian Army - Looks at how certain districts were selected for military recruitment, and the factors motivating the 'military classes' among the Punjabis to join the Army - Discusses the effects of the First World War on the recruitment process in the Punjab - Highlights the role the civil-military regime played in the politics of the Punjab, its survival after the Second World War and the manner in which it handled the demand for Pakistan and the subsequent partitioning of the province.

Empire's Garden

Representations of Early Modern Positional Warfare

The Travels of Dean Mahomet

The Wahhabi Movement in India

The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market of Hindustan, 1450-1850

Rethinking a Millennium

Assam and the Making of India

A history of the colonial tea plantation regime in Assam, which brought more than one million migrants to the region in northeast India, irrevocably changing the social landscape.

'The Indian craftsman conceives of his art, not as the accumulated skill of ages, but as originating in the divine skill of Vishwakarma and revealed by him', wrote Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy, in his book *The Indian Craftsman*. For the traditional Indian craftsman, crafts and worship have a symbiotic relationship. Vishwakarma is both God and man, the divine architect of the Gods and the God of craftsmen, worshipped by all the artisanal communities, across the country. He is both signifier and signified. Vishwakarma is 'the sum total of consciousness, the group soul of individual craftsmen of all times and places' and simultaneously a community of craftsmen living their everyday lives--crafting icons and building monumental structures, while struggling to eke out a living as artisans. This volume on the conception and perceived realities of the Vishwakarma seeks to explore the hermeneutics of 'Vishwakarma' and to document a rich tapestry of images as well as historical information regarding crafts and craftsmen through the ages.

This book is a collection of essays by eminent historians exploring a millennium of India's history between the eighth and the eighteenth century, conventionally understood as early medieval and medieval India.

Though these terms are subjected to critical

This book explores the modern transformation of state and society in the Indian Himalaya. Centred on three Rajput-led kingdoms during the transition to British rule (c. 1790-1840) and their interconnected histories, it demonstrates how border making practices engendered a modern reading of 'tradition' that informs communal identities to date. By revising the history of these mountain kings on the basis of extensive archival, textual, and ethnographic research, it offers an alternative to popular and scholarly discourses that grew with the rise of colonial knowledge. This revision ultimately points to the important contribution of borderland spaces to the fabrication of group identities.

The Politics of Marriage in Medieval India

Rajput Identity during the Early Colonial Encounter

Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market in Hindustan

Loss and Recovery of an Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition, 1600-1900

The Indian Princes and their States

The State, Society, and Artisans in Early Modern Rajasthan

Queen Victoria's Wars

Drawing on a vast range of sources Arabian Seas 1700 - 1763 is as much a sweeping overview as a detailed examination of the maritime world of the western Indian Ocean in the eighteenth century. It deals with the various states, economies and societies there and with the impact of the early phase of European colonialism on them.

In this innovative, micro-historical approach to law, empire and society in India from the Mughal to the colonial period, Nandini Chatterjee explores the dramatic, multi-generational story of a family of Indian landlords negotiating the laws of three empires: Mughal, Maratha and British. This title is also available as Open Access.

Radically questioning received ideas about how to understand Afghanistan, this book asks how Afghan intellectuals, ideologues and ordinary people have understood their collective past.

The author puts forth convincing evidence to prove that the decline of Indus Valley cities was not due to the invasion of 'barbaric Aryans unsympathetic to civilization' but due to natural calamities such as floods desiccation and tectonic activity. A strong Aryan substratum was already present in the Indus Civilization during its early days, and continued to the last, leaving its indelible impression on the fabric of Indian culture. Tired of natural disasters the Harappans migrated to the Sarasvat (Ghaggar), Drishadvati (Chautang), Yamun? and Gang? valleys in the East and to Gujarat and Narmada valleys in the South. There they lived in small villages selling their skill to the local population and transformed the political and

Dawn and Devolution of the Indus Civilization

Warfare and Weaponry in South Asia 1000-1800

Perspectives on Indian History from the Eighth to the Eighteenth Century : Essays for Harbans Mukhia

In Search of Vishwakarma

The World of the Siege

A Family of Landlords across Three Indian Empires

Founded by Sayyid Ahmad (1786-1831) of Rae Bareilly, the Wahhabi Movement in India was a vigorous movement for socio-religious reforms in Indo-Islamic society in the nineteenth century with strong political undercurrents. It stood for a strong affirmation of Tauhid (unity of God), the efficacy of ijtihad (the right of further interpretation of the Quran and the Sunnah, or of forming a new opinion by applying analogy) and the rejection of bid'at (innovation). It remained active for half a century. Sayyid Ahmad's writings show an awareness of the increasing British presence in the country and he regarded British India as a daru'l harb (abode of war). In 1826 he migrated and established an operational base in the independent tribal belt of the North Western Frontier area. After his death in the battle of Balakote, the Movement slackened for some time but his adherents particularly Wilayat Ali and Enayat Ali of Patna revived the work and broad-based its activities. The climax of the Movement was reached in the Ambeyla War (1863) during which the English army suffered serious losses at the hands of the Wahhabis. This led the Government to take stern measures to suppress the Movement. Investigations were launched, the leaders were arrested and sentenced to long-term imprisonments and their properties confiscated. That broke the back of the Movement but it continued to be a potential source of trouble to the government. The Movement does not fit in neatly in any one of the groups and categories into which the history of the early resistance to British rule has been divided by some of the writers on the subject. It cut across some of them time-wise and theme-wise. The existing studies on the subject do not offer a comprehensive profile of the Movement and fail to analyse its nature and the reasons for its failure politically. This well researched study drawing on a vast array of contemporary records, many of them for the first time, seeks to fill this gap and presents an integrated account of the rise and growth of the Movement,

its operation over the entire area and period of its existence, its impact and reasons for its failure. Please note: This title is co-published with Manohar Publishers, New Delhi. Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

The Mughal Empire dominated India politically, culturally, socially, economically and environmentally, from its foundation by Babur, a Central Asian adventurer, in 1526 to the final trial and exile of the last emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar at the hands of the British in 1858. Throughout the empire's three centuries of rise, preeminence and decline, it remained a dynamic and complex entity within and against which diverse peoples and interests conflicted. The empire's significance continues to be controversial among scholars and politicians with fresh and exciting new insights, theories and interpretations being put forward in recent years. This book engages students and general readers with a clear, lively and informed narrative of the core political events, the struggles and interactions of key individuals, groups and cultures, and of the contending historiographical arguments surrounding the Mughal Empire.

With particular reference to Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India.

Through the study of the various aspects of marriage, this book highlights the cultural diversity of India. An account has been given of the changing political and social structure of the entire medieval period and how that affected the cultural sub-structure, which is observed through the prism of the institution of marriage in Rajasthan. Marriage customs and rituals have been situated in the changing social and political structure and a study has been made of polygamy, dowry, concubinage, and the age of marriage. The shifting motivations for marriage alliances in that period, be they political or economic, have also been analysed. Two prominent themes in this book are Sati and widowhood, which are seen as forms of women's oppression. The conventional narrative behind these practices are challenged, and the complex motives behind committing Sati are appraised. Widow remarriage was prevalent, not only among all castes but even among the upper caste Rajputs, so it was not the lack of widow remarriage that compelled the women to become Sati. The book touches on martial and sexual morality of the time. This includes recording instances of infidelity and the State response thereof. The book approaches this topic from a historical perspective, based on archival and literary evidence.

Politics of Patronage and Protest

The Garrison State

Kingship and Polity on the Himalayan Borderland

Mapping Indian Craft Histories

Religious Interactions in Mughal India

A Short History of the Mughal Empire

Explorations in Regional Identity

Traces the Islamic healing tradition's interaction with Indian society and politics as these evolved in tandem from 1600 to 1900, and demonstrates how an in-house s as potent as external power in defining medical, social and national modernity. A pioneering work on the social and medical history of Indian Islam.

An Indian, Dean Mahomet recalls his years as camp-follower, servant, and subaltern officer in the East India Company's army (1769 to 1784). Mahomet's account of life and later as an emigrant to England is a fascinating look at a resourceful, multidimensional individual. Illus.

Naukar, Rajput, and Sepoy The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market of Hindustan, 1450-1850 Cambridge University Press

Although the princes of India have been caricatured as oriental despots and British stooges, Barbara Ramusack's study argues that the British did not create the princes were consummate politicians who exercised considerable degrees of autonomy until the disintegration of the princely states after independence. Ramusack's synthesis tracing the evolution of the Indian kings from their pre-colonial origins to their roles as clients in the British colonial system. The book breaks ground in its integration developments in the major princely states with the shifting relationships between the princes and the British. It represents a major contribution, both to British imperial theory and practice of indirect rule, and to modern South Asian history, as a portrait of the princes as politicians and patrons of the arts.

The WEB of Transport Corridors in South Asia

An Eighteenth-Century Journey Through India

Arabian Seas 1700 - 1763 (4 vols.)

Tradition and Transition in Northern India, 1770-1830

Military, Government and Society in Colonial Punjab, 1849-1947

Sufism, Culture, and Politics

Nomadic Narratives

The essays in this volume represent pioneering attempts to shed light on the neglected field of South Asian military history. They trace the impressive military developments that occurred in South Asia - often in close interaction with the outside world - in organisation, tactics and technology.

This book provides a political history of north India under Afghan rulers in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Focusing on interconnections between religion and politics, it also raises questions of paramount concern to an understanding of Islam in medieval north India. The book is divided into three sections. The first section explores the Afghan attempts at empire-building under the leadership of Sher Shah Sur. Discussing the incorporation of the Rajputs in the Afghan imperial project, the second part deals with the prevalent ideals and institutions of governance. The last segment investigates the social and political role of the Sufis. Questioning the overemphasis on the Sultanate and Mughal periods in Indian history writing, Aquil projects a dynamic view of the Afghan period.

The WEB of Transport Corridors in South Asia develops a holistic appraisal methodology to ensure that economic benefits of investments in transport corridors are amplified and more widely spread, and possible negative impacts such as congestion, environmental degradation, and other unintended consequences are minimized. It focuses on South Asia—not only as one of the world's most populous and poorest regions—but as a hinge between East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The book is aimed at politicians, technocrats, civil society organizations, and businesses. It presents case studies of past and recent corridor initiatives, provides rigorous analysis of the literature on the spatial impact of corridors, and offers assessments of corridor investment projects supported by international development organizations. A series of spotlights examines such issues as private sector co-investment; the impacts of corridors on small enterprises and women; and issues with implementing cross-border corridors. The 'WEB' in the title stands for both the wider economic benefits (WEB) that transport corridors are expected to generate and the complex web of transport corridors that has been proposed. The appraisal methodology introduced in this book shows how the web of interconnected elements around corridors can be disentangled and the most promising corridor proposals—the ones with the greatest wider economic benefits—can be selected.

The World of the Siege examines the conduct of early modern sieges (15th-18th centuries) in relation to the creation and interpretation of siege narratives. The volume provides insights into the convergences and divergences of diverse (military) cultures across Europe and Asia.

British Military Campaigns, 1857–1902

Lothal and the Indus Civilization

The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume III: The Nineteenth Century

The Sepoys and the Company

The Marathas 1600-1818

A History of Modern India

The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market in Hindustan, 1450-1850