

Kashmir Under The Hindu Rajas 1st Edition

SHORTLISTED FOR THE 2020 CUNDILL HISTORY PRIZE 'Remarkable ... this brilliant book stands as an important monument to an almost forgotten world' William Dalrymple, Spectator A sweeping, magisterial new history of India from the middle ages to the arrival of the British The Indian subcontinent might seem a self-contained world. Protected by vast mountains and seas, it has created its own religions, philosophies and social systems. And yet this ancient land experienced prolonged and intense interaction with the peoples and cultures of East and Southeast Asia, Europe, Africa and, especially, Central Asia and the Iranian plateau between the eleventh and eighteenth centuries. Richard M. Eaton's wonderful new book tells this extraordinary story with relish and originality. His major theme is the rise of 'Persianate' culture - a many-faceted transregional world informed by a canon of texts that circulated through ever-widening networks across much of Asia. Introduced to India in the eleventh century by dynasties based in eastern Afghanistan, this culture would become thoroughly indigenized by the time of the great Mughals in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. This long-term process of cultural interaction and assimilation is reflected in India's language, literature, cuisine, attire, religion, styles of rulership and warfare, science, art, music, architecture, and more. The book brilliantly elaborates the complex encounter between India's Sanskrit culture - which continued to flourish and grow throughout this period - and Persian culture, which helped shape the Delhi Sultanate, the Mughal Empire and a host of regional states, and made India what it is today.

An original, provocative and compelling reading of the subcontinent's history In this remarkable study, well-known biographer Rajmohan Gandhi, underscoring the prominence in the Mahabharata of the revenge impulse, follows its trajectory in South Asian history. Side by side, he traces the role played by reconcilers up to present times, like the Buddha, Mahavira and Asoka. Encompassing myth and historical fact, the author moves from the circumstances of Drona's death and Parasurama's slaying of the Kshatriyas to the burst of Islam in India and Akbar's success in gaining acceptance for it, the executions of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur, and Shivaji's achievement of self-rule. His explanation of the 1947 division of India identifies the role of the 1857 Rebellion in shaping Gandhi's thinking and strategy, and reflects on the wounds of Partition. The survey of post-Independence India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka also touches upon the tragic bereavements of six of their women leaders. Incisive and finely argued, *Revenge and Reconciliation* compels us to confront historical and contemporary realities of intolerance, while pointing to possible strategies of mutual accommodation in India and the rest of South Asia at the threshold of the twenty-first century. The first textbook to present world history via social history, drawing on social science methods and research. This interdisciplinary, comprehensive, and comparative textbook is authored by distinguished scholars and experienced teachers, and offers expert scholarship on global history that is ideal for undergraduate students. Volume 2 takes us from the early modern period to speculation about the world in 2050, visiting diverse civilizations, nation-states, ecologies, and people along the journey through time and place. The book pays particular attention to the ways in which ordinary people lived through the great changes of their times, and how everyday experience connects to great political events and the commercial exchanges of an interconnected world. With 75 maps, 65 illustrations, timelines, boxes, and primary source extracts, the book enables students to use historical material and social science methodologies to analyze the events of the past, present, and future.

This book addresses the numerous national movements of ethnic groups around the world seeking independence, more self-rule, or autonomy—movements that have proliferated exponentially in the 21st century. • Provides readers with an understanding of a global phenomenon that continues even today • Presents specific, hard-to-find information on the

many ethnic and national groups seeking greater self-government in an easy-to-access format with up-to-date facts and histories • Provides further reading suggestions, an index, and an appendix of dates of independence declarations by nation

Disputed between India and Pakistan, Kashmir contains a large majority of Muslims subject to the laws of a predominantly Hindu and increasingly "Hinduized" India. How did religion and politics become so enmeshed in defining the protest of Kashmir's Muslims against Hindu rule? This book reaches beyond standard accounts that look to the 1947 partition of India for an explanation. Examining the 100-year period before that landmark event, during which Kashmir was ruled by Hindu Dogra kings under the aegis of the British, Mridu Rai highlights the collusion that shaped a decisively Hindu sovereignty over a subject Muslim populace. Focusing on authority, sovereignty, legitimacy, and community rights, she explains how Kashmir's modern Muslim identity emerged. Rai shows how the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir was formed as the East India Company marched into India beginning in the late eighteenth century. After the 1857 rebellion, outright annexation was abandoned as the British Crown took over and princes were incorporated into the imperial framework as junior partners. But, Rai argues, scholarship on other regions of India has led to misconceptions about colonialism, not least that a "hollowing of the crown" occurred throughout as Brahman came to dominate over King. In Kashmir the Dogra kings maintained firm control. They rode roughshod over the interests of the vast majority of their Kashmiri Muslim subjects, planting the seeds of a political movement that remains in thrall to a religiosity thrust upon it for the past 150 years.

Provides an up-to-date guide to over 300 developed or emerging national groups worldwide, some of whom are poised to shape the world of tomorrow.

Kashmir is renowned throughout the world for its beauty- for the girdle of snowy mountains which surrounded the lovely valley, for its rivers and lakes and its primeval forests, and for its moderate temperature. Kashmir was a centre of knowledge and education since the time of its habitation by humans. With the advent of the Aryans, ancient Kashmir produced scholars of the Vedas, and once Sanskrit emerged as the literary language, Kashmir's took its study and learning to great heights, producing mature and renowned scholars of Sanskrit. Kashmir has a tradition of recorded history dating back to the times when history as an organized study was unknown in most of the civilized nations of today. There has been no serious attempt to delineate the economic life of people of Kashmir in the early period. The overemphasis by earlier scholars on political history had led the neglect of social history in general and economic life in particular. The aim of the present study is to give a comprehensive picture of economic life of Kashmir prior to medieval times. The information for this work has been derived from, literary works, epigraphical evidence, sculptural and archaeological data, and accounts of foreign travellers and historians.

Traces The Journey Of The Land And People From Ancient To The Modern Day.

Captures The Factors For The Decline Of Kashmiri Civilization From Glory To The Present State Of Murder And Repire. The Author Hopes The Worst Is Over And The Old Practices Of Kashmiriyat Will Return.

Kashmir Under the Hindu Rajas

The narration left by Kalhana, who may be called the father of Indian history, was taken up by Jonaraja. He again was followed by his pupil Shrivara: and Shrivara's work was continued by Prajyabhatta. It is not generally known that Prajyabhatta left his work incomplete, and that it was taken up by Shuka who brought the account of Kashmir to the time when the country was conquered by Akbar, and it ceased to be an independent kingdom. The works of all these authors have been translated in the

volume now presented to the public. To judge from the imperfect texts of these works published by the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, it seems that the later authors have greatly improved Kalhana's method of writing history. They are clear and perspicuous and events are narrated consecutively, so that the whole narration runs in one continuous flow. No one can be more alive to the defects of the translation than the translator himself. He is however the first to translate these valuable records into English, and he hopes that the public will view his performance with the indulgence due to a first attempt of difficult work. It is to be regretted that the last of the works mentioned above has been very carelessly edited. Portions of the narrative have got inserted in wrong places so as to interrupt the flow of the narrative and to render the meaning in those places unintelligible. The translator has tried his best to put these intruding fragments into their proper places. He has however not been able to find the proper places of three unimportant and uninteresting stories, which he has put in appendices. It must be mentioned that valuable as the writings of these authors are from a historical point of view, in the absence of any other history of the country they relate to, we cannot unhesitatingly accept their estimation of persons and events when we remember that they were, what may be called, court pundits, and depended on the smiles of kings, whose accounts they wrote, for almost everything they had in the world. It is not unlikely that they often had to read out their writings in court. We almost always find that they begin the account of a king by extolling his virtues to the skies, and we may be sure that they never wrote their censures on any king till he was dead or deposed. A strict impartiality of opinion cannot be expected from such writers. A true history cannot be written when the writer has a purpose to serve other than writing

Introduction - "Faces of Terrorism and the Ultimate Solution" The book, Faces of Terrorism and The Ultimate Solution, takes the reader's mind away from the barriers of caste and creed, towards a soothing inclination to think about a peaceful human society. The author Prit Paul Singh Bambah has projected many different types of worldwide terrorism activities with plenty of examples from history, religions and diverse world communities. His wide knowledge of religions, history, politics and other subjects reflects in his writings. In part one the world wide terrorist activities are divided into ten categories. The existing environment of the Governmental System and the social and political setup, for some of the principal countries, is discussed in part one of this book that projects the causes and the effects of different categories of terrorism. In part two of the book the author tried to lay out a written sketch of a new world order. His carefully analyzed views about the ultimate solution to eradicate terrorism are discussed and suggested. The essence of this book is to project the ways and means to correct the imbalances by adopting a Global Governmental System. This is the right time to act and produce a world order in which everyone will have the right to live a contented life with honor and dignity.

Discusses the political and economic aspects of each period as well as the social and cultural milieu, and includes a timeline, brief biographical notes on key players, and a bibliographic essay.

Objects of Translation offers a nuanced approach to the entanglements of medieval elites in the regions that today comprise Afghanistan, Pakistan, and north India. The book--which ranges in time from the early eighth to the early

thirteenth centuries--challenges existing narratives that cast the period as one of enduring hostility between monolithic "Hindu" and "Muslim" cultures. These narratives of conflict have generally depended upon premodern texts for their understanding of the past. By contrast, this book considers the role of material culture and highlights how objects such as coins, dress, monuments, paintings, and sculptures mediated diverse modes of encounter during a critical but neglected period in South Asian history. The book explores modes of circulation--among them looting, gifting, and trade--through which artisans and artifacts traveled, remapping cultural boundaries usually imagined as stable and static. It analyzes the relationship between mobility and practices of cultural translation, and the role of both in the emergence of complex transcultural identities. Among the subjects discussed are the rendering of Arabic sacred texts in Sanskrit on Indian coins, the adoption of Turko-Persian dress by Buddhist rulers, the work of Indian stone masons in Afghanistan, and the incorporation of carvings from Hindu and Jain temples in early Indian mosques. *Objects of Translation* draws upon contemporary theories of cosmopolitanism and globalization to argue for radically new approaches to the cultural geography of premodern South Asia and the Islamic world.

The format of the book covers the vast gamut of Great Hindu Kings of the south after Harshvardhana and in the process outlines the political history of the concerned dynasties as well.

This book, first published in 1977, presents a comprehensive survey of the upheavals experienced in warfare from 1793 to the end of the twentieth century, a period that saw many fundamental changes – from the Napoleonic wars to the advent of total war, guerrilla and nuclear warfare. It discusses in detail the main aspects of warfare – battles, weapons, and people. It concentrates equally on all three, not emphasising one aspect at the expense of the others, and allowing cross-references between them so as to fit them into the general pattern of development. Also included are other factors essential to an understanding of modern warfare, such as technological items, and conceptual entries such as basic strategy and tactics, and various military theories and principles.

Among cataclysmic events that have shaped India's post independence history, none compare with the conflict 'in' and 'over' the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir is truly unique as not only is it the nub of the Indo-Pak feud, but also with her other adversary – China. Historically speaking, Kashmir has remained a frontline ever since the Great Game. In view of China's growing outreach and the fact that Kashmir's occupied territory link both India's adversaries, it portends volatility in the India-Pakistan-China triangular relationship. Brig Amar Cheema's well-researched endeavour recounts the Kashmir imbroglio beyond episodic accounts but by providing the record in continuum; provides a broader perspective. *The Crimson Chinar* delivers a blow-by-blow account of the many 'wars,' and continues the narrative through the phases of 'No War-No Peace,' 'insurgency' and 'limited war' that have

progressively ravaged the state. The context and geo-strategic environment has been re-created based on in-depth research and captured the rationale of the times. The important take away being; 'wherever' and 'whenever' India has responded 'pro-actively' and with determination, results have been significantly different; 1965, 1971 and Siachen being prime examples. With myriad external and internal dimensions, Kashmir continues to cast shadows on the progression of the sub-continent. Peace remains as elusive as it was in the forties; if anything, the adversaries – both known and unknown, have grown stronger. While the reasons for the conflict may have changed with the times, the underlying causes remain as profound as they were decades ago.

Kashur-The Kashmiri Speaking People is the out come of a dedicated research where in the author on the basis of geological, archeological, chronological and linguistic evidences has presented a truthful and unbiased account of the group she herself belongs to. She projects, and rightly so, that the Kashur from the ancient eras possessed highly developed spiritual and intellectual caliber that helped these people per se to evolve into one of the richest social, religious and literary cultural linguistic group. In this effort she has analyzed and given clarification to certain commonly held misconceptions. She explains that legends created by primitive ancestors are not myths made up as entertaining stories but are based on reality and are representations of the living truth that has been perceived by the compilers. Those interested in the rich cultural heritage of the Kashur, their architectural acumen, their proficiency in historicity, their mastery in languages, their zeal as torch bearers of various religions, and their ever-changing social order inclusive of their faults and foibles will find this book a great help and a guide. This book even records the excesses, hardships and tyrannies that the Kashur has had to face under the rule of various invaders and usurpers in their long political chronology of almost 5,000 years and the struggles they have had put in, to survive these onslaughts bravely and at times even slyly. Terrorism is a complex phenomenon that cannot be understood through reading of a number of unrelated academic articles or a dry overview of the history of terrorism or the investigative techniques. For A New Understanding of Terrorism, the Editors have chosen a different paradigm. They have selected numerous case studies from actual events that illustrate various typologies of terrorist actions, be it from a separatist, nationalist, lone-wolf individual terrorist, religious fanatics or environmentalist orientation, and they present these cases within the context of following the trajectories of the terrorist activity, the terrorist act itself and, the response to the event from the relevant authorities. Some chapters concentrate on terrorist attacks that actually took place, others speculate about the possibilities of an attack occurring sometime in the future, such as the chapters on the Olympic Games, Aviation or Rail Security. When possibilities rather than a specific event are discussed, the authors of these chapters draw the attention of the reader towards the same direction—the reasoning, the actual event and the response that followed. The thorough analysis of the presented

case studies and the applied counter-measures will, hopefully, if not curtail then possibly at least mitigate the operational and ideological strength of terrorist groups or individual actors. A New Understanding of Terrorism will enable the reader to make the connection between the emotional charge inherent in any terrorist activity, the cold-blooded tactics that lead to the terrorist event itself and the pragmatic and very straightforward, but at the same time very simplistically designed, strategic response that has to come from a synergy between academics, military and law enforcement brainstorming design in order to be more effective in the future. ABOUT THE EDITORS: M.R. (Maki) Haberfeld is a Professor of Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. She has worked for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in the New York Field Office, as a special consultant. Prior to that she has served in a counter-terrorist unit in the Israeli Defense Forces and she left the army at the rank of Sergeant. She was also a lieutenant in the Israel National Police. For the past eight years, Dr. Haberfeld has been involved in developing, coordinating and teaching in a special training program for the New York City Police Department, where she teaches courses in police ethics, leadership and counter-terrorism. She was also an Academic Coordinator of the Law Enforcement Executive Police Institute for the State of New York, where she taught modules on counter-terrorism response. Agostino von Hassell is the president of The Repton Group LLC, a New York City based consulting group that deals mostly with national security issues. He has written numerous political and historical articles and is the author of two major military histories, *Warriors: The United States Marine Corps* and *Strike Force: Marine Corps Special Operations*. In 2003, he published a pictorial portrait of the United States—*In Honor of America*. He has taught as an adjunct professor in the graduate program of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, teaching members of the New York City Police Department in subjects such as counter-terrorism and leadership. He is a life member of the United States Marine Corps Combat Correspondents, the National Defense Industry Association, the Association of Former Intelligence Officers and the Authors' Guild.

The Inherent Genius Of Sultan Zain-Ul-Abdin (1420-70 A.D.) Prompted Him To Commission Jonaraja Pandit To Record In Sanskrit Verse The History Of Kashmir From Where Kalhana Had Left In 1151 A.D. It Was, Perhaps, The Most Important Decision Of The Sultan. J.G. Dutt Himself Made History In 1879 A.D. When He Presented To The World The Earliest English Translation Of The First Part Of The Celebrated Work Of Kalhana, Viz., *The Rajatarangini*. It Was Entitled *Kings Of Kashmira* And The Second Part, Appearing In 1887, Completed The English Version Of Kalhana S Masterpiece. Dutt Went Ahead With His Labour Of Love And Published In 1898 The Third Volume Comprising The Works Of Jonaraja And His Successors. Shortly After Appeared The English Rendering Of Sir Auriel Stein. The Acclaim Accorded To The Latter Notwithstanding, Dutt Retains The Pioneer S Rank. Medieval Kashmir Projects The Transition Of The Kingdom From The Days Of The Independent Hindu Kings Who Were Utterly Demoralised By Zulshu S Invasion (1320 A.D.) And The Prowess Of Rinchana (1320-23). The Emergence Of The Strong Man Shahmir (1339-42), A Muslim Emigre From The Outer Hills, Who Founded The Independent Sultanate, Left No Role For The Hindu

Feudal Chiefs, Many Of Whom Had Been Already Neutralised In A Chain-Link Of Matrimonial Alliances. The Effete Hindu Society Vanished In A Few Decades, Leaving Only A Grin Behind. The Central Authority In The Land Collapsed After 1486 A.D., Leading To Chaos, But The Cut-Throat Rivalry Among Martial Clans Remained Unabated. The Kashgaris Invaded The Valley In 1531 A.D., And Again A Few Years Later, But Every Outstanding Clan Leader Continued To Itch For Armed Assistance From Beyond The Valley To Show His Rivals Down. The Last Invasion In The Mid-Forties Was The Prelude To The Ultimate Annexation Of Kashmir By The Mughals In 1587 A.D.

Nationalism is a mighty force in the 21st century. It has not been so politically significant since prior to World War I. While current trends tilt toward regional economic groupings, national identity—and demands for greater political and economic autonomy—has created a national, regional, and international groundswell since the end of the Cold War. An expanded sequel to Minahan's award-winning guide to some 200 groups, *Nations Without States: A Historical Dictionary of Contemporary National Movements* (1996), this book provides an easy-to-use, accurate, and up-to-date guide to over 300 developed or emerging national groups worldwide. Providing fuller historical profiles of each group, this is the definitive reference on the nationalism and national groups that helped shape 20th century politics—and will likely shape the politics of tomorrow. Included are numerous new national groups that have emerged since the publication of Minahan's 1996 book. Many of these remain unknown outside of their own regions. Others make headlines. The evolution of each group is traced from its earliest history to the present day, making the book an indispensable reference for those wishing to understand the world's growing multitude of national groups.

Why has the valley of Kashmir, famed for its beauty and tranquillity, become a major flashpoint, threatening the stability of a region of great strategic importance and challenging the integrity of the Indian state? This book examines the Kashmir conflict in its historical context, from the period when the valley was an independent kingdom right up to the struggles of the present day. Located on the borders of China, Central Asia and the Sub-Continent, the insurgency in the valley has also created serious tensions between India and Pakistan. Drawing upon research in India and Pakistan, as well as historical sources, this book traces the origins of the state in the 19th century and the controversial "sale" by the British of the predominantly Muslim valley to a Hindu Maharaja in 1846. Through an exploration of the implications for Kashmir of independence in 1947, it gives a critical account of why, for Kashmir, self-determination may seem a more attractive option than affiliation to a larger multi-racial whole.

Over the last fifteen years, Pakistan has come to be defined exclusively in terms of its struggle with terror. But are ordinary Pakistanis extremists? And what explains how Pakistanis think? Much of the current work on extremism in Pakistan tends to study extremist trends in the country from a detached position—a top-down security perspective, that renders a one-dimensional picture of what is at its heart a complex, richly textured country of 200 million people. In this book, using rigorous analysis of survey data, in-depth interviews in schools and universities in Pakistan, historical narrative reporting, and her own intuitive understanding of the country, Madiha Afzal gives the full picture of Pakistan's relationship with extremism. The author lays out Pakistanis' own views on terrorist groups, on jihad, on religious minorities and non-Muslims, on America, and on their place in the world. The views are not radical at first glance, but are riddled with conspiracy theories. Afzal explains how the two pillars that define the Pakistani state—Islam and a paranoia about India—have led to a regressive form of Islamization in Pakistan's narratives, laws, and curricula. These, in turn, have shaped its citizens' attitudes. Afzal traces this outlook to Pakistan's unique and tortured birth. She examines the rhetoric and the strategic actions of three actors in Pakistani politics—the military, the civilian governments, and the Islamist parties—and their relationships with militant groups.

She shows how regressive Pakistani laws instituted in the 1980s worsened citizen attitudes and led to vigilante and mob violence. The author also explains that the educational regime has become a vital element in shaping citizens' thinking. How many years one attends school, whether the school is public, private, or a madrassa, and what curricula is followed all affect Pakistanis' attitudes about terrorism and the rest of the world. In the end, Afzal suggests how this beleaguered nation—one with seemingly insurmountable problems in governance and education—can change course.

This accessible, narrative account follows Indian history over its 9,000 year trajectory, from the ancient Harappans to today, emphasizing events and issues of the 20th and 21st centuries. • Completely updates the original, top-selling volume and adds information about issues, people, and events post-2002 • Covers the entire history of India with particular attention to the formative events of the 20th century and the economic transformation that has taken place since 1991 • Helps readers appreciate the sheer size of India's current population, its ever-increasing economic importance, and its strategic significance • Presents information in a clear, accessible style appropriate for readers who have little or no previous knowledge about India • Draws on the latest scholarly studies of Indian history

The advent of Islam in medieval Kashmir gave birth to a narrative that describes forcible mass conversion of Hindus, eviction of local people and wanton demolition of religious symbols. A minority of Kashmiri Brahmans and their progeny who did not convert to Islam built and successfully perpetuated this narrative over the centuries. Following the eruption of armed insurgency in Kashmir and mass migration of Kashmiri Pandits in 1990, this community narrative has turned into the Indian mainstream view on Kashmiri Pandits. Kashmir: Exposing the Myth behind the Narrative challenges the existing narrative. It exposes many fallacies used to uphold this narrative and dissects the work of historians that has sustained ahistorical perceptions over a long period of time. By linking history to the present, the book facilitates an understanding of the situation today.

This timely study examines the Indian-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir as this long-standing confrontation between regional rivals became inflamed. It focuses on the period from the effective nuclearization of the dispute in 1998 to the introduction of U.S. troops into the region in connection with the war in Afghanistan. Four chapters take on key problems illustrated by this case: Regional rivalry, Intervention, Religious conflicts, Conflict resolution. The author is an advocate of international intervention in regional conflicts and does not think that leaving the contesting parties to settle their dispute (a sort of benign neglect) is a responsible U.S. policy.

Emphasizing global interconnectedness, Volume 2 of this undergraduate history textbook covers the early modern period through to modern times.

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