Movement in, and for, Punjab is an important but different theme. This book is silent about the Great Divide of 1947 or the anti-British Nationalism in Punjab. How Sikh militancy and communalism proved harmful to the cause of the Freedom fact, the Gadhar and the Babbar Akalis between 1914 and 1923 gave a close relationship to the Militant Khalsa tradition and the Literature and History had drawn colonial attention through Griffin and M.A. Macauliffe (1868-1909) for political purposes. In it by the Namdhari Movement, and the Singh Sabha Lehar between 1863 and 1919. In addition to Golden Temple, Sikh patronage and use of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, continued under the British despite the Sikh awakening and protest against official and made through Trumpp. These twenty years also saw the printing of the Adi Granth in the Damdama Bir twice i.e. in 1857-1877. The attempt was Ardasan carrying letters of Baba Ram Singh (1872-1885). In fact, by 1857 the idea of having the Sikh holy granths translated into English was – conceived by the British. The first attempt in this regard took twenty years i.e. 1857-1877. The attempt was substantial advance upon previous studies of the eighteenth century Punjab. The volume commemorates the tercentenary of the Khalsa by focusing on the history of the Sikh Panth, setting it in the context of the general history of India. The essays included in this volume comprise a selection from presentations that have been made at annual sessions of the Indian History Congress since its foundation in 1935, and cover the major phases of Sikh history from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. They foreground the evolution of Sikhism as one of the great universalist religions of the world, delineating the rich strands that the cultural, social and political history of the Sikhs has contributed to the tapestry of the composite nation that is India. J.S. Grewal was formerly Professor of History and Vice Chancellor at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, and Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. His numerous publications include Guru Nanak in History (1969) and Sikhs of the Punjab (1990). Indu Banga is Professor of History at Punjab University, Chandigarh. Her publications include Historiography on the Sikh power in the Punjab (1985). The merits of this book include lucid and well-researched articles which would provide authentic information to students of history as well as an educational and analytical approach to the history of the Khalsa to the general reader. The Hindu Ranjit Singh, 1780-1839, Maharaja of the Punjab. India is one of the largest democracies in the world, having ...
Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Polity, Economy and Society

Manto. The sin needs further exploring by the political thinkers and writers of South Asia. The International Bibliography of Sikh Studies brings together all books, composite works, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, dissertations, project reports, and electronic resources produced in the field of Sikh Studies until June 2004, making it the most complete and up-to-date reference work in the field today. One of the youngest religions of the world, Sikhism has progressively attracted attention on a global scale in recent decades. An increasing number of scholars is exploring the culture, history, politics, and religion of the Sikhs. The growing interest in Sikh Studies has resulted in an avalanche of literature, which is now for the first time brought together in the International Bibliography of Sikh Studies. This monumental work lists over 10,000 English-language publications under almost 30 subheadings, each representing a subfield in Sikh Studies. The Bibliography contains sections on a wide variety of subjects, such as Sikh gurus, Sikh philosophy, Sikh politics and Sikh religion. Furthermore, the encyclopedia presents an annotated survey of all major scholarly work on Sikhism, and a selective listing of electronic and web-based resources in the field. Author and subject indices are appended for the reader's convenience. Though the history of Sikh-Muslim relations is fraught with conflict, this book examines how the policies of Sikh rulers attempted to avoid religious bigotry and prejudice at a time when Muslims were treated as third-class citizens. Focusing on the socio-economic, political and religious condition of Muslims under Sikh rule in the Punjab during the 19th century, this book demonstrates that Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his successors took a secular approach towards their subjects. Using various archival sources, including the Fakir Khana Family archives and the Punjab Archives, the author argues citizens had freedom to practice their religion, with equal access to employment, education and justice. Contributed articles Contributed articles This Study In 2 Parts Begins With The Geographical And Cultural Perspectives On The Early Punjab, And The Migration And Settlement Of Jatts By The Seventeenth Century. The First Part Dwells On Different Aspects Of Socio-Cultural Life In Northwestern India In The Precolonial Times, Whereas The Second Part Brings Out Multi-Faceted Change In The Region Under The Colonial Rule. This Volume Breaks Fresh Ground In Regional History And Raises Some Significant Issues Of Historical Methodology And Interdisciplinary Approach. In a revised edition of his original book, J. S. Grewal brings the history of the Sikhs from its beginnings in the time of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, right up to the present day. Against the background of the history of the Punjab, the volume surveys the changing pattern of human settlements in the region until the fifteenth century and the emergence of the Punjabi language as the basis of regional articulation. Subsequent chapters explore the life and beliefs of Guru Nanak, the development of his ideas by his successors and the growth of his following. The book offers a comprehensive statement on one of the largest and most important communities in India today. History as a social science is arguably more self-reflective than associated disciplines in that family. Other social scientists seem to see 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 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 when a scholar plunges into research. 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 ICHR. The first volume in the series, 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 frontiers of new research, scholars will also find the bibliographies accompanying the essays of significant appeal. A Multi-Disciplinary Volume With An Exceptionally Wide Sweep, Has Contributions Covering Polity, Economy And Society In The Mughal Punjab, State-Formation, Economy, Society And Literature Under Sikh Rule, Religion And Art In The Hills, Pahari Painting; Political, Economic And Socio-Cultural Developments, Urban Society And Politics, Communitarian, Secular And National Consciousness, Agrarian And Urban Economy, Demographic And Social Change, Punjabi Literature And Gender Relations During Colonial Rule; And Political Economy, Agricultural Growth, Punjabi Speaking State Movement In Post Independence Period. This basic guide and resource book targets four fields: religious studies, history, world literature, and ethnic or migration studies) in which Sikhism is now receiving greater attention. The authors explain the problems of studying and interpreting Sikhism, and opportunities for integrating Sikh studies into a broader curriculum in each field. They also provide a sense of the Sikh community's own approach to education, and evaluate materials and approaches at the North American university level. Included are a sample syllabus with an explanatory essay, a bibliographical guide, a glossary, and a general bibliography. Gurinder Singh Mann's review of his course on Sikhism is an effective mini-guide to the field as a whole. From being a petty chieftain to becoming the most powerful Indian ruler of his time, Ranjit Singh's empire extended from Tibet to the deserts of Sindh and from the Khyber Pass to the Satlej. His army was one of the most powerful of the time in Asia and was the first Indian force in a thousand years to stem the tides of invasion from the north-west frontiers of Hindustan. In this first detailed biography of the first and only Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Khushwant Singh presents Ranjit Singh as he really was. Based on Persian, Punjabi and English sources, and drawing upon the diaries and accounts of European travellers, this is a memorable account of the pageantry and brilliance of the Sikh kingdom at the height of its power, and a lively portrait of one of the most colourful characters in Indian history.