

A History Of South India Ka Nilakanta Sastri

Temples of Kṛṣṇa in South India
 Crooked Stalks
 Leprosy in Colonial South India
 The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India
 Early Capitalism and Local History in South India
 A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar
 Early History of Vaishnavism in South India
 Print, Folklore, and Nationalism in Colonial South India
 South India Under the Cholas
 History Through the Lens
 The Courts of Pre-colonial South India
 More Than Real
 The Illustrated History of South India
 A Great War in South India
 A Short History of South India
 Unfinished Gestures
 Dialogue and History
 A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar
 The Political Economy of Craft Production
 Religion, Tradition, and Ideology
 Book of South India
 The Early Medieval in South India
 A South Indian Journey
 South Indian History and Society
 An Agrarian History of South Asia
 India's Ancient Past
 A Concise History of South India
 Language, Emotion, and Politics in South India
 Coromandel
 Maritime History of South India
 East India Company and Urban Environment in Colonial South India
 Peasant History in South India
 Modern South India
 Foreign Notices of South India
 Christians and Public Life in Colonial South India, 1863-1937
 Ritual, Caste, and Religion in Colonial South India
 Indian History
 Tamil Oratory and the Dravidian Aesthetic
 Temples of South India

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MOHAMMAD BELTRAN

Temples of Kṛṣṇa in South India Allied Publishers

This book presents a complete and accessible description of the history of early India. It starts by discussing the origins and growth of civilizations, empires, and religions. It also deals with the geographical, ecological, and linguistic backgrounds, and looks at specific cultures of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Vedic periods, as well as at the Harappan civilization. In addition, the rise of Jainism and Buddhism, Magadha and the beginning of territorial states, and the period of Mauryas, Central Asian countries, Satvahanas, Guptas, and Harshavardhana are also analysed. Next, it stresses varna system, urbanization, commerce and trade, developments in science and philosophy, and cultural legacy. Finally, the process of transition from ancient to medieval India and the origin of the Aryan culture has also been examined.

Crooked Stalks Primus Books

This book tells the story of how Catholic and Protestant Indians have attempted to locate

themselves within the evolving Indian nation. Ironically, British rule in India did not privilege Christians, but pushed them to the margins of a predominantly Hindu society. Drawing upon wide-ranging sources, the book first explains how the Indian judiciary's 'official knowledge' isolated Christians from Indian notions of family, caste and nation. It then describes how different varieties and classes of Christians adopted, resisted and reshaped both imperial and nationalist perceptions of their identity. Within a climate of rising communal tension in India, this study finds immediate relevance.

Leprosy in Colonial South India Orient Blackswan

Originally published in 1999, David Ludden's book offers a comprehensive historical framework for understanding the regional diversity of agrarian South Asia. Adopting a long-term view of history, it treats South Asia not as a single civilization territory, but rather as a patchwork of agrarian regions, each with their own social, cultural and political histories. The discussion begins during the first millennium, when farming communities displaced pastoral and tribal groups, and goes on to consider the development of territoriality from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Subsequent chapters consider the emergence of agrarian capitalism in village societies under the

British, and demonstrate how economic development in contemporary South Asia continues to reflect the influence of agrarian localism. As a comparative synthesis of the literature on agrarian regimes in South Asia, the book promises to be a valuable resource for students of agrarian and regional history as well as of comparative world history.

The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India Abacus

Exploring the notion of early medieval , this book re-examines and presents an alternative history of south India. It covers problems and history of Tamilakam in general and early medieval Karnataka and Kerala in particular.

Early Capitalism and Local History in South India University of Chicago Press

From the late fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, the imagination came to be recognized in South Indian culture as the defining feature of human beings. Shulman elucidates the distinctiveness of South Indian theories of the imagination and shows how they differ radically from Western notions of reality and models of the mind.

A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar Duke University Press

'Unfinished Gestures' presents the social and cultural history of courtesans in South India, focusing

on their encounters with colonial modernity in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Early History of Vaishnavism in South India Franklin Classics Trade Press

A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar A Concise History of South India Oxford University Press, USA

Print, Folklore, and Nationalism in Colonial South India Harvard University Press

This volume deals with different aspects of state-society interactions in medieval south India, especially under the Cholas. It discusses the nature of the state, revenue system, local governance bodies, land rights, along with trade, merchant guilds, and maritime trade.

South India Under the Cholas Princeton University Press

Eugene Irschick deftly questions the conventional wisdom that knowledge about a colonial culture is unilaterally defined by its rulers. Focusing on nineteenth-century South India, he demonstrates that a society's view of its history results from a "dialogic process" involving all its constituencies. For centuries, agricultural life in South India was seminomadic. But when the British took dominion, they sought to stabilize the region by inventing a Tamil "golden age" of sedentary, prosperous villages. Irschick shows that this construction resulted not from overt British manipulation but from an intricate cross-pollination of both European and native ideas. He argues that the Tamil played a critical role in constructing their past and thus shaping their future. And British administrators adapted local customs to their own uses.

History Through the Lens Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This Book Covers A Vast Canvas From The 4Th Century A.D. Which Coincided With The Rise Of The Sathvahans, South Of The Vindhyas And Stretching Up To The 16Th Century A.D. Which Witnessed The Decline Of The Vijayanagara Kingdom. The Objective Of This Book Is Mainly To Focus Attention On Certain Hitherto Neglected Areas Of The South Indian History And Exploring The Myth That The Presence Of The Vindhyas, Supposedly Caused A North-South Divide. The North Remained Mostly Isolated From The Culturally Rich Southern Peninsula.

The Courts of Pre-colonial South India Oxford University Press, USA

The course of south Indian history from pre-historic times to the contemporary era is a complex narrative with many interpretations. Reflecting recent advances in the study of the region, this volume provides an assessment of the events and socio-cultural development of south India through a comprehensive analysis of its historical trajectory. Investigating the region's states and configurations, this book covers a wide range of topics that include the origins of the early inhabitants, formation of the ancient kingdoms, advancement of agriculture, new religious movements based on bhakti, and consolidation of centralized states in the medieval period. It further explores the growth of industries in relation to the development of East-West maritime trade in the Indian Ocean as well as the wave of Islamicization and the course of commercial relations with various European countries. The book then goes on to discuss the advent of early-modern state rule, impact of the raiyatwari system introduced by the British, debates about whether the region's economy developed or deteriorated during the eighteenth century, decline of matriliney in Kerala, emergence of the Dravidian Movement, and the intertwining of politics with contemporary popular culture. Well illustrated with maps and images, and incorporating new archaeological evidence and historiography, this volume presents new perspectives on a gamut of issues relating to communities, languages, and cultures of a macro-region that continues to fascinate scholars and readers alike.

Psychology Press

This book makes a pioneering attempt to analyse the linkages between the rule of East India Company and urban environment in colonial India over more than a half-century - from 1746 to 1803 - through a study of the city of Madras (present Chennai). The book traces urban development in colonial South India from a broad economic history point of view and with a focus on its environmental dimension, covering the period from the First Carnatic War until the 18th century by which time the English East India Company had consolidated its power. It discusses themes such as urban development; infrastructural development; housing and buildings, city and suburbs; and development of land and roads in the colonial period. Using extensive archival resources, it offers new insights on the various aspects of the shifting urban physical environment and captures the development of Madras city limits; road infrastructure, building of paved streets,

whitewashed walls and compounded houses; establishment of garden houses; use of land resources; development of masonry bridges by merchants; housing problems; and the building of Fort House, Garden House, Admiralty House, Pantheon House, Custom House, etc. in Madras, to describe the impact of colonialism on urban environment. An important contribution to the history of urban economics and environment, this book with its lucid style and rich illustrations will be an essential read for scholars and researchers of colonial history, modern Indian history, environmental history, urban environment, urban history, political economy, urban economic history, Indian history, and South Asian studies.

More Than Real Routledge

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The Illustrated History of South India A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar A Concise History of South India

Leprosy is a neglected topic in the burgeoning field of the history of medicine and the colonized body. Leprosy in Colonial South India is not only a history of an intriguing and dramatic endemic disease, it is a history of colonial power in nineteenth-century British India as seen through the lens of British medical and legal encounters with leprosy and its sufferers in south India. Leprosy in Colonial South India offers a detailed examination of the contribution of leprosy treatment and legislative measures to negotiated relationships between indigenous and British medicine and the colonial impact on indigenous class formation, while asserting the agency of the poor and vagrant leprosy classes in their own history.

A Great War in South India Columbia University Press

The South India story attempted here is of a peninsular region influenced by the oceans, not by the Himalayas. Yet it is more than that. It is a story of facets of four powerful cultures Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu, to name them in alphabetical order and yet more than that, for Kodava, Konkani, Marathi, Oriya and Tulu cultures have also influenced it, as also other older and possibly more indigenous cultures often seen as tribal, as well as cultures originating in other parts of India and the world. With South India's Malayalam region being (in modern times) the most balanced in terms of religion and also the most literate, its Kannada zone occupying South India's geographical centre and containing the sites of the Vijayanagara kingdom and also the kingdom of Haidar and Tipu, its Telugu portion the largest in area and holding the most people, and its Tamil part the most Dravidian and possessing the oldest literature, the four principal cultures are, unsurprisingly, competitive. But they are also complementary. This is a Dravidian story, and also more than that. It is a story involving four centuries, the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, yet other periods intrude upon it...

A Short History of South India OUP India

This volume discusses the multiple facets, dominant characteristics, and historical trajectories of religious traditions in pre-colonial south India. Examining the linkages between religion and politics, it investigates alternative vernacular traditions, rituals and practices, temple architecture, iconography, and other representational art forms.

Unfinished Gestures Abhinav Publications

How do people come to live as they ought to live? Crooked Stalks seeks an answer to this enduring question in diverse practices of cultivation: in the moral horizons of development intervention, in the forms of virtue through which people may work upon their own desires, deeds, and habits, and in the material labors that turn inhabited worlds into environments for both moral and natural growth. Focusing on the colonial subjection and contemporary condition of the Piramalai Kallar caste—classified, condemned, and policed for decades as a “criminal tribe”—Anand Pandian

argues that the work of cultivation in all of these senses has been essential to the pursuit of modernity in south India. Colonial engagements with the Kallars in the early twentieth century relied heavily upon agrarian strategies of moral reform, an approach that echoed longstanding imaginations of the rural cultivator as a morally cultivated being in Tamil literary, moral, and religious tradition. These intertwined histories profoundly shape how people of the community struggle with themselves as ethical subjects today. In vivid, inventive, and engaging prose, Pandian weaves together ethnographic encounters, archival investigations, and elements drawn from Tamil poetry, prose, and popular cinema. Tacking deftly between ploughed soils and plundered orchards, schoolroom lessons and stationhouse registers, household hearths and riverine dams, he reveals moral life in the postcolonial present as a palimpsest of traces inherited from multiple pasts. Pursuing these legacies through the fragmentary play of desire, dream, slander, and counsel, Pandian calls attention not only to the moral potential of ordinary existence, but also to the inescapable force of accident, chance, and failure in the making of ethical lives. Rarely are the moral coordinates of modern power sketched with such intimacy and delicacy.

Dialogue and History OUP India

In A History of South India, first published in 1955, K.A. Nilakanta Sastri provided a comprehensive account of the history of South India. Tracing the history from prehistoric times to the fall of the kingdom of Vijayanagar in 1565 AD, the book incorporated the results of the author's own researches and brought together material previously scattered in separate studies to present a coherent narrative. Over the years the book has achieved a near-classic status. The Illustrated History of South India, an adapted and illustrated version of the original book, aims to sensitize young readers to the country's historic past and rich cultural heritage, and the need to preserve it. Key chapters discuss the coming of the Aryans, the Mauryan Empire, the rise of Vijayanagar, social and economic conditions, literature, religion and philosophy, and the art and architecture of South India. The volume includes an Introduction by renowned historian R. Champakalakshmi, written especially for this edition, and a Prologue by eminent historian P.M. Rajan Gurukkal. Interspersed with photographs and line drawings, including maps and genealogical charts, this illustrated edition will be invaluable for students and teachers of history, in particular, history of South India, as well as general readers. India, which over the years has achieved a near-classic status, this illustrated edition provides a comprehensive account of the history of South India from the prehistoric times to the fall of the kingdom of Vijayanagar in 1565 AD. This volume includes a new Introduction by renowned historian R. Champakalakshmi, and a Prologue by eminent historian P.M. Rajan Gurukkal.

A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar UN

This is a book about the newness of old things. It concerns an oratorical revolution, a transformation of oratorical style linked to larger transformations in society at large. It explores the aesthetics of Tamil oratory and its vital relationship to one of the key institutions of modern society: democracy. Therefore this book also bears on the centrality of language to the modern human condition. Though Tamil oratory is a relatively new practice in south India, the Dravidian (or Tamil nationalist) style employs archaic forms of Tamil that suggest an ancient mode of speech. Beginning with the advent of mass democratic politics in the 1940s, a new generation of politician adopted this style, known as "fine," or "beautiful Tamil" (centamil), for its distinct literary virtuosity, poesy, and alluring evocation of a pure Tamil past. Bernard Bate explores the centamil phenomenon, arguing that the genre's spectacular literacy and use of ceremonial procession, urban political ritual, and posters, praise poetry are critical components in the production of a singularly Tamil mode of political modernity: a Dravidian neoclassicism. From his perspective, the centamil revolution and Dravidian neoclassicism suggest that modernity is not the mere successor of tradition but the production of tradition, and that this production is a primary modality of modernity, a new newness-albeit a newness of old things.

The Political Economy of Craft Production Oxford University Press, USA

This book examines documents from the wars between the British colonial power and the South Indian regional power Mysore between 1766 and 1799. It transcribes and makes available for the first time the rich German documentation of a war that was as destructive as the Thirty Years War in Germany.