

## A Gazetteer Of Delhi 1912 Reprint

The book contains a narrative of the events of the first Indian war of Independence (1857-60) in modern Haryana and surrounding areas in a chronological order derived from hitherto untouched sources such as original and first-hand reports of the British commanding officers and accompanying magistrates, available in the contemporary newspapers archival files and government publications. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

This book interrogates Uttar Pradesh's identity as India's "heartland" and unravels the historical processes that have shaped this region. In looking at this constructed identity of the state it argues that UP's existence as a "region" cannot be taken uncritically as a given, considering the complex and divergent traditions that have been constituent of the state. It makes the case that UP has been imagined in multiple ways and explores five such distinct, though overlapping, constructions through its modern history: UP as a "colonial heartland", as a "nationalist heartland", as a "Hindu heartland", as a "Muslim heartland", and finally as a "postcolonial heartland". The book closely examines UP's transformation from a colonial to a postcolonial society, looking at issues of

identities, mobilization and governance. With its size, location and demography, UP has occupied a distinct position within India's body politic. In the last two decades, the state has seen dramatic political change, marked by fragmentation along lines of religion, region, class and caste. Region, Nation, "Heartland" offers insights into factors that lie behind this social and political churning, which promises to transform not just UP, but India itself. The book offers a fresh perspective into the dynamics of how "regions" have contributed to the projects of state and nation-building in South Asia.

This book examines how a historic and so-called 'traditional' city quietly evolved into one that was modern in its own terms; in form, use and meaning. Through a focused study of Delhi, the author challenges prevalent assumptions in architecture and urbanism to identify an interpretation of modernism that goes beyond conventional understanding. Part one reflects on transformations and discontinuities in built form and spatial culture and questions accepted notions of the static nature of what is normally referred to as traditional and non-Western architecture. Part two is a critical discussion of Delhi in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, redefining modernism in a way that separates the city's architecture and society from the objectified realm of the exotic whilst acknowledging non-Western ideas of modernity. In the final part the author

considers 'indigenous modernities': the irregular, the uneven and the unexpected in what uncritical observers might call a coherent 'traditional' society and built environment.

This book is an interesting collection of essays on the Railways in Colonial South Asia. The book introduces the key concepts which have now entered the study of railway history, e.g. economy, ecology, culture, health and crime through the various essays. The well researched essays include those on the Imperial Railways in nineteenth century South Asia, Pakistan Railway, Impact of railway expansion on the Himalayan forests, development of the Sri Lankan Railways, a study of the European employees of the BB & CI Railways, problems of Indian Railway up to c. ad 1900, railways in Gujarati literature and tradition, mapping the Gaikwad Baroda State Railway on the colonial rail network, coming of railways in Bihar, expansion of railway to colonial Orissa, etc. This book will be of immense value to those researching on various dimensions of railway transport in colonial South Asia. It can also be read by the more perceptive general reader exploring books on railways. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Delhi City Guide First Published In 1998 Was 'The First World Class City Guide On Delhi Showing The Modern Capital And Its Historical Context' (The Pioneer,

New Delhi). 'If You Are A First Time Visitor To The Capital, Then This Guide Is Certainly An Essential And Indispensable Item For Your Kitbag'. (The Times Of India, New Delhi)

Covers all the 25 states and 7 union territories of India.

Johnson provides an historically rich examination of the intersection of early twentieth-century imperial culture, imperial politics, and imperial economics as reflected in the colonial built environment at New Delhi, a remarkably ambitious imperial capital built by the British between 1911 and 1931.

A sprawling megacity of nearly twenty million people, Delhi has forgotten its ecological history, a key part of which is the Ridge, often referred to as Delhi's 'green lung'. At various points, Delhi has been a crucial hub of politics, warfare, trade and religious expansion on regional and global levels. Placing Delhi's environment at the front and centre of its unique history, the book tells the tale of the Ridge, which resonates far beyond the boundaries of India's capital. The Ridge offers a crucial vantage point for viewing these historical and geographical interconnections. Its trees can't be separated from the stones below them, nor the cities that rose and fell around them. Only with this perspective does a clear picture of the Ridge—and Delhi as a whole—emerge.

Ethnological study.

The Study focuses on the social and, more especially, the cultural processes governing colonial urban development and develops a theory and methodology to do this. The

author demonstrates how the physical and spatial arrangements characterizing urban development are unique products of a particular society, to be understood only in terms of its values, behaviour and institutions and the distribution of social and political power within it. Nowhere is this more apparent than in 'colonial cities' of Asia and Africa where the environmental assumptions of a dominant, industrializing Western power were introduced to largely 'pre-industrial' societies. Anthony King draws his material primarily from these areas, and includes a case study of the development of colonial Delhi from the early nineteenth century to 1947. Yet, as the author explains, the problems of how cultural social and political factors influence the nature of environments and how these in turn affect social processes and behaviour, are of global significance. This book was first published in 1976.

Covers ancient, medieval, and modern periods.

Extending the understanding of race and ethnicity in the South beyond the prism of black-white relations, this interdisciplinary collection explores the growth, impact, and significance of rapidly growing Asian American populations in the American South. Avoiding the usual focus on the East and West Coasts, several essays attend to the nuanced ways in which Asian Americans negotiate the dominant black and white racial binary, while others provoke readers to reconsider the supposed cultural isolation of the region, reintroducing the South within a historical web of global networks across the Caribbean, Pacific, and Atlantic. Contributors are Vivek Bald, Leslie Bow, Amy

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Brandzel, Daniel Bronstein, Jigna Desai, Jennifer Ho, Khyati Y. Joshi, ChangHwan Kim, Marguerite Nguyen, Purvi Shah, Arthur Sakamoto, Jasmine Tang, Isao Takei, and Roy Vu.

Antiquities of Yamuna-Hindon Doab alluvial plain between Yamuna and Hindon rivers in India, and human settlements on river banks; a study.

Focusing on one of the largest megacities in the world—Delhi—this volume is a rare peek into the ineluctable process of hybridization between Indian and ‘other’ cultures within its local architecture and urban planning. The book explores a segment of the history of Delhi from 1912 through 1962, when the contemporary megacity was born, making a comparison between pre- and post-Independence, which is relatively neglected in academia. The author traces architectural and urban elements of the city of Delhi to understand how foreign developmental models were indigenized, the resistance encountered in the process, and finally their adaptation to local architectural contexts. Highlighting the complexities of ‘multiple Delhis’ with different or simultaneous cultural influences as well as with the various ways those influences have been interpreted or contextualized, the author offers a fresh insight into what is happening in Delhi’s globalized built environment nowadays. The book aims to unearth the social relations emerging from the constant flux in style of architecture and its related elements in an urbanized area.

Papers presented at two seminars organized by the Department of History, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 1979-1980.

This book provides a critical history of the distinctive tradition of Indian secularism known as Tolerance. Examining debates surrounding the activities of the Arya Samaj - a Hindu reform

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organization regarded as the exemplar of intolerance - it finds that Tolerance functioned to disengage Indian secularism from the politics of caste.

This Collection Of Four Classic Books On Delhi Captures Its Essence And History Through The Ages. A Must Buy For Historians, Sociologists And Lay Reader Alike.

Architecture and Armed Conflict is the first multi-authored scholarly book to address this theme from a comparative, interdisciplinary perspective. By bringing together specialists from a range of relevant fields, and with knowledge of case studies across time and space, it provides the first synthetic body of research on the complex, multifaceted subject of architectural destruction in the context of conflict. The book addresses several specific research questions: How has the destruction of buildings and landscapes figured in recent historical conflicts, and how have people and states responded to it? How has the destruction of architecture been represented in different historical periods, and to what ends? What are the relationships between the destruction of architecture and the destruction of art, particularly iconoclasm? If architectural destruction is a salient feature of many armed conflicts, how does it feature in post-conflict environments? What are the relationships between architectural destruction and processes of restoration, recreation or replacement? Considering multiple conflicts, multiple time periods, and multiple locations allows this international cohort of authors to provide an essential primer for this crucial topic.

A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)A Gazetteer of Delhi, 1912Delhi GazetteerNew Delhi: The Last Imperial CitySpringer

Not many people know that the busy and bustling capital city of Delhi and its surroundings have a long past, going back thousands of years. Prehistoric stone tools have surfaced here

and many ancient remains have been found, sometimes accidentally by farmers tilling their fields, and at other times by archaeologists carrying out systematic excavations. A mound one passes everyday or a narrow strip of stream tells a story of ancient times. Centuries of history coexist with metro stations and plush cars. The readings in this book give us glimpses of the lives of people who lived in the Delhi area over the centuries, and how these details have been pieced together by historians. It brings into focus the importance of the historian's method and the sources of information found in ancient texts, archaeology and even legends and folklore, sometimes hanging on the thread of a slender historical fact. The editor of the volume, points to the urgency of further exploration and documentation to fill in the still all-too-meagre details of Delhi's ancient history. However, she ends on a note of caution, bordering on alarm, when she points out that invaluable evidence of the city's past is being extensively destroyed due to quarrying and the construction of new roads and buildings. Such activities are an integral part of the modernization of a living city but the balance between modernization and the preservation of ancient remains is indeed very fragile and needs to be maintained from an informed and realistic perspective. This collection of essays has been put together by a teacher for students of history, but will also be of enormous value to a large number of other interested readers. Upinder Singhis Professor of history at the University of Delhi. This book critically examines domestic violence law in India. It focuses on women's experiences and perspectives as victims and litigants, with regard to accessibility to law and justice. It also reflects on the manner in which the legal process reproduces gender hierarchies. This volume: Analyzes the legal framework from a gender perspective to pinpoint the inherent stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory practices that come into play while



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interpreting the law; Includes in-depth interviews and case studies, and explores critical themes such as marriage, rights, family, violence, property and the state; Presents alternatives beyond the domain of law, such as qualitative medical care and legal aid facilities, shelter homes, short-stay homes, childcare facilities, and economic and social security provisions to survivors and their children. Drawing on extensive testimonies and ethnographic studies situated in a theoretical framework of law, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of law, gender, human rights, women's studies, sociology and social anthropology, and South Asian studies.

Study conducted among the tribal population of Lahaul & Spiti District (Himachal Pradesh), rural population of Rohtak District (Haryana) and urban population of National Capital Region of Delhi, India.

This Volume Is A Part Of People Of India Project Launched By The Anthropological Survey Of India On 2 October 1985. It Includes An Ethnographic Survey Of One Hundred And Forty-Seven Communities Of Delhi And A Profile Of Their Origin, Distribution, Social Organization, Language And Human Biology.

The book is a fascinating detail of every aspect of revolutionary movement in Delhi. It aims to import a great deal of knowledge about the revolutionaries. It will prove to be of invaluable value to students, teachers, historians and anyone interested in freedom struggle movement. The present a comparative study of the revolutionary activities in Delhi in requisite detail. The present Volume III contains twenty nine research articles from the proceedings of the VIth National Seminar on the topic: 'The Jats: Their Role and Contribution to the Socio-economic Life and Polity of North and North-West India'. This seminar was

organized in 2006 by the Maharaja Surajmal Centre for Research and Publication of the Surajmal Memorial Education Society, C-4, Janak Puri, New Delhi. If we glance at the papers presented they start from tracing the roots of the Jats in the hoary past and go on to explain their role and contribution in various fields upto the modern times. To illuminate the various aspects of social, economic, political and cultural life of the Jat community including agricultural and military, the papers have been presented on the inter-disciplinary approach by the learned scholars. Social, political and educational awakening alongwith Jat peasant movements also find place in this volume. Thus, in this volume scholars have covered the areas of Sindh, Western-Eastern- Southern Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, i.e., the whole Jat belt in India. Definitely this volume will give the glimpse of Jat history in a nut shell.

The book examines the industrial development in northern India during 1858-1918. the highlights of the book are: the growth and changes, due to colonial rule in the handicraft and modern industry particularly in Delhi, Punjab and Present Haryana. Continuity and changes were witnessed in the nature of Industrial development. Handicraft and modern industries existed simultaneously under the colonial rule in north India. At the same time change was also occurring both in handicraft and modern industry. Old traditional system was breaking slowly; foreign goods were entering in Indian market and as well as in villages. Britishers did not want to develop the modern industries. Even then handicraft industry continued to fulfill the local needs of urban and rural

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society. The Britishers provided some fillip to traditional industry in this region. In the late 19th century, modern industry was quite slow in comparison to western and eastern part of the country. In north India first cotton mill was established in Delhi 1889. In 1918, about 414 industries were using power as energy. The artisans and workers were also influenced by the colonial rule. The machine-made goods affected adversely the traditional industry and artisans. Some artisans had to give up their hereditary occupations and became factory workers. The number of the factory workers increased during the War period. Colonial rule passed some factory Acts to give some peanuts to the workers. The cause behind the industrial development and changing position in the life of artisans and workers and British policy towards the both have been analysed in this book

Period covers, 1911-1920.

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