Sultan Zain Ul Abidin Of Kashmir An Age Of Enlightenment
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Kashmir, Being a History of Kashmir from the Earliest Times to Our Own
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Library of Congress Name Headings with References
Indian Journal of History of Science
Proceedings - Punjab History Conference
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
Presents A Contemporaneous Record Of 27 Years Of Kashmir History From A.D. 1459-1486 - During Which Period At Least 4 Sultans Ruled Kashmir - Penned By One Who Actually Witnessed The Events - Also Contains An Analysis Of Socio-Economic Activities Of The People At Large In Depth.

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Kashmiri Painting

The History and Culture of Kashmir

The History and Struggle for Freedom in Kashmir Pratiyogita Darpan (monthly magazine) is India's largest read General Knowledge and Current Affairs Magazine. Pratiyogita Darpan (English monthly magazine) is known for quality content on General Knowledge and Current Affairs. Topics ranging from national and international news/issues, personality development, interviews of examination toppers, articles/write-up on topics like career, economy, history, public administration, geography, polity, social, environment, scientific, legal etc., solved papers of various examinations, Essay and debate contest, Quiz and knowledge testing features are covered every month in this magazine.

Trade, Temple & Court This important volume prepared under the auspices of The Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture makes an attempt to fill a serious lacuna by providing a comprehensive look at the social history within the larger parameters of state and society: state forms and patronage, demographic distribution, societal organisation, slavery, social change, gender relations, and urbanization. This is also a truly pan-Indian volume on medieval Indian history as it looks at state forms and social organizations among the Cholas, the Delhi Sultanate, the Sultante of Bengal, Himachal, Kumaon and Garhwal, medieval Rajasthan the Vijayanagar State, Kerala, the Mughal Empire, Marathastra, and the Punjab. The contributors include eminent medievalist historians such as Iftim Habib, Izharul Alam Khan, Kesavan Velthut, Shireen Moosvi, Satish Chandra, Kumkum Sangari, Indu Banga, and V. Subbarayalu. The essays highlight the importance of the medieval period in Indian history paying particular attention to the political, economic and social aspects. This is a comprehensive reference source on medieval Indian history which will be used by all students working on that period at BA and MA levels.

Kashmir, Accession to Kargil

A Concise History of Indo-Pakistan

A History of Kashmir: Political, Social, Cultural, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day

Situating Medieval Indian State Trade, Temple & Court: Indian Textiles from the Tapi Collection introduces for the first time several of the most outstanding textiles in the collection with detailed text and over 240 lavish illustrations. Gatefold spreads enhance the reader's understanding of even the larger textiles, while diagrams elucidate intricate structural and design elements.

The Tarih-i-Rashidi of Mirza Muhammad Haidar The Freedom Movement in Kashmir (1931-1940) deals with an important and formative phase of Kashmir freedom struggle. This is a comprehensive account of the vital developments that occurred during the crucial period of
Kashmir political history that it focuses on. The extensive documentation and referencing used in it make it a very credible source on this crucial phase of Kashmiri freedom struggle. It covers important themes that include a historical perspective of the formation of the state of Jammu & Kashmir as it evolved under the Dogra dynasty. It also covers, ably and extensively, the nature and the discriminative character of the regime particularly in relation to the certain sections of the state s population. A useful account of the various socio-religious and political reform movement that contributed to the social and political awakening of The Freedom Movement in Kashmir (1931-1940) deals with an important and formative phase of Kashmir freedom struggle. This is an comprehensive account of the vital developments that occurred during the crucial period of Kashmiri political history that it focuses on. The extensive documentation and referencing used in it make it a very credible source on this crucial phase of Kashmiri freedom struggle. It covers important themes that include a historical perspective of the formation of the state of Jammu & Kashmir as it evolved under the Dogra dynasty. It also covers, ably and extensively, the nature and the discriminative character of the regime particularly in relation to the certain sections of the state s population. A useful account of the various socio-religious and political reform movement that contributed to the social and political awakening of Kashmir is also given. Most importantly, the book gives a detailed account of the nature and the development of the freedom movement, the process of its secularisation and the way it shaped the regime s response both in the positive and negative terms. Finally it examines the process of transforming the Muslim Conference into the National Conference. In sum, the book has been an important source on a vital phase of Kashmiri freedom struggle and would continue to be useful for any serious student of Kashmir politics and history.

Jammu and Kashmir State: Kashmir region 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 Prajyabhitta. It is not generally known that Prajyabhitta left his work incomplete, and that it was taken up by Shuka who brought the account of Kashmira 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

Pratiyogita Darpan There Has Existed Enough Material For The Writing Of History In Our Country, And Many Scholars Have Been Making Their Contribution In This Field From Time Immemorial. But The Methodology Adopted By Them Was Defective In Many Respects. The Myths And Legends, For Instance, Were Not Always Distinguished From Historical Facts. Some-Times, They Treated The Historical Events Merely As A Means Of Religious Propaganda Or As Background For The Display Of Their Poetical Skill. The Same Is True Of Kalhana And Many Other Great Historians Of Kashmir. While The Basic Value Of Their Works Cannot Be Underestimated, All Of Them Need A Highly Critical Examination With A View To Getting At The Truth And Writing A Reliable History Of Early Kashmir. The Present Work Is An Attempt In This Direction. No Doubt Some Other Scholars Also Have Done Likewise, And Successfully, There Is Still Scope For Further Work. In Fact, The Source Material Is So Vast And Varied That Only A Few Selected Topics Have Been Included Even In This Volume, And It Is Hoped That These Would Enthuse Other Scholars To Undertake Further Research On The History And Culture Of Kashmir, Which Would Definitely Prove Rewarding.

Kingdom of Kashmir


A History of Medieval Kashmir, 1320-1586 A.D.

Medicine in Medieval India

The History and Culture of the Indian People: The Delhi sultanate

Jesus in Heaven on Earth

Proceedings

Epilogue, Vol 4, Issue 1

The Panjabs Past and Present

Where To Download Sultan Zain Ul Abidin Of Kashmir An Age Of Enlightenment

Kashmir Under the Hindu Rajas

Medieval Kashmir

Islamic Culture in Kashmir

The Delhi Sultanate A pioneering and comprehensive study of the historical imagination in Kashmir, this book explores the conversations between the ideas of Kashmir and the ideas of history taking place within Kashmir’s multilingual historical tradition. Analysing the deep linkages among Sanskrit, Persian, and Kashmiri narratives, Kashmir’s Contested Pasts contends that these traditions drew on and influenced each other to imagine Kashmir as far more than simply an unsettled territory or a tourist paradise. By offering a historically grounded reflection on the memories, narrative practices, and institutional contexts that have informed, and continue to inform, imaginings of Kashmir and its past, the book suggests new ways of understanding the debates over history, territory, identity, and sovereignty that shape contemporary South Asia.

The State and Society in Medieval India

Kashmir and the Sikhs

Punjab History Conference, Thirty-seventh Session, March 18-20, 2005


Punjab Past and Present

Journal of Historical Research

Kashmir’s Contested Pasts

Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society

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