
A Gazetteer Of Delhi 1912 Reprint

Land Transport in Mughal India
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Negotiating Architecture and Urbanism
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Human Rights Among Indian Populations
The Limits of Tolerance
New Delhi: The Last Imperial City
Delhi, a Bibliography: Urban studies

HOLT BEATRICE

Land Transport in Mughal India Sage Publications Pvt. Limited

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 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.

Courts Police Authorities & Common Man University of Illinois Press

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 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.

Negotiating Architecture and Urbanism Taylor & Francis

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 Railways in Colonial South Asia Atlantic Publishers & Distri

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

Punjab, the Crucial Decade Routledge

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.

Culture, Social Power and Environment A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)Two Parts in OneA Gazetteer of Delhi (1912)A Gazetteer of Delhi, 1912Punjab District GazetteersGazetteer. Delhi District 1912. A. 5Haryana District Gazetteers: Delhi district gazetteer, 1912Haryana District GazetteersReprint ofDelhi District, with Maps1912Delhi GazetteerNew Delhi: The Last Imperial City Antiquities of Yamuna-Hindon Doab alluvial plain between Yamuna and Hindon rivers in India, and human settlements on river banks; a study.

Pronouncing, Topographical, Statistical, Historical Routledge

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

A Gazetteer of Delhi, 1912 Oxford University Press, USA

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.

Race and Migration in the South Springer

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 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

Delhi Gazetteer Oxford University Press, USA

A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912) Two Parts in One A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912) A Gazetteer of Delhi, 1912 Punjab District Gazetteers Gazetteer. Delhi District 1912. A. 5 Haryana District Gazetteers: Delhi district gazetteer, 1912 Haryana District Gazetteers Reprint of Delhi District, with Maps 1912 Delhi Gazetteer New Delhi: The Last Imperial City Springer

Ancient Delhi Routledge

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

Punjab District Gazetteers Routledge

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

The Delhi Omnibus Concept Publishing Company

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.

Gallant Haryana Sanbun Publishers

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.

Settlements in the Yamuna-Hindon Doab Routledge

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.

Indigenous Modernities Sunil Goel

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.

The First and Crucial Battlefield of AD 1857 New Delhi : Ministry of Education, Government of India 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.

Chamber's Concise Gazetteer of the World Oxford University Press

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.

A Gazetteer of Delhi (1912) Gyan Publishing House

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.
Freedom Movement in Punjab (1905-29)
Period covers, 1911-1920.