

Indias Ancient Past Ram Sharan Sharma

Critique of a book on Indian history for higher secondary classes, by Ram Sharan Sharma, b. 1920.

The Book Tries To Show How The Labouring Class In Ancient Times Came To Be Known As Sudras And Explores Their Social And Economic Relations With Members Of The Higher Varnas. It Also Tackles Several Other Problems Was Ancient Indian Society A Slave Society? How Did The Sudra Ritual Status Correspond To Their Economic Status? Why Were Social Revolts Comparatively Absent In Ancient India. Without Dustjacket.

This Is A Survey Of Theories Of Social Change Which Underlines The Key Role Of Production Techniques Together With Climatic Conditions In Shaping Ancient Social Formations. Vedic, Epic And Buddhist Texts Are Examined In The Light Of Material Remains, Tribal Studies And Archaic Social Survivals.

Hindu Polity

Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India

History of Ancient India

The Idea of Ancient India

India: The Ancient Past

It is one of the bestselling books on Modern Indian History covering the time line from 1707 to the modern times. The book covers the entire gamut in a very unique style- it mentions not only factual data about various

topics but also provides information about different interpretations put forth by Western and Indian historians, with an integrated analysis. This makes the book equally useful for undergraduate students of History and aspirants appearing for various competitive examinations.

The general proposition that the social organization of the Indo-Aryans was based on the theory of Chaturvarnya and that Chaturvarnya means division of society into four classes-Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (soldiers), Vaishyas (traders) and Shudras (menials) does not convey any idea of the real nature of the problem of the Shudras nor of its magnitude. Chaturvarnya would have been a very innocent principle if it meant no more than mere division of society into four classes.

Unfortunately, more than this is involved in the theory of Chaturvarnya. Besides dividing society into four orders, the theory goes further and makes the principle of graded inequality. Under the system of Chaturvarnya, the Shudra is not only placed at the bottom of the gradation but he is subjected to innumerable ignominies and disabilities so as to prevent him from rising above the condition fixed for him by law. Indeed until the fifth Varna of the Untouchables came into being, the Shudras were in the eyes of the Hindus the lowest of the low. This shows the nature of what might be called the problem of the Shudras. If people have no idea of the magnitude of the problem it is because they have not cared to know what the population of the Shudras is.

Based on recent excavations and research, this coloured atlas provides detailed information on various aspects of ancient India-society, economy, polity. Each map deals with a historical period and is supported by a detailed description in the accompanying text.

Contemporary World History (Eng Edn)

***Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient
India***

***A History of the Indian Subcontinent from c. 7000 BCE to
CE 1200***

Light on Early Indian Society and Economy

Colonial Society and Economy

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

India: The Ancient Past provides a clear and systematic introduction to the cultural, political, economic, social and geographical history of ancient India from the time of the pre-Harappan culture nine thousand years ago up until the beginning of the second millennium of the Common Era. The book engages with methodological and controversial issues by examining key themes such as the Indus-Sarasvati civilization, the Aryan controversy, the development of Vedic and heterodox religions, and the political economy and social life of ancient Indian kingdoms. This fully revised and updated second edition includes: Three new

chapters examining the differences and commonalities between the north and south of India; Extended discussion on contested issues, such as the origins of the Aryans and the role of feudalism in ancient India; New source excerpts to introduce students to the most significant works in the historiography of India, and questions for discussion; Study guides, including a list of key issues, suggested readings and a selection of internet sources for each chapter; Specially designed maps to illustrate different time periods and geographical regions This richly illustrated guide provides a fascinating account of the early development of Indian culture and civilization that will appeal to all students of Indian history.

The present work Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient Indian discusses different views on the origin and nature of the state in ancient India. It also deals with stages and processes of state formation and examines the relevance of caste and kin-based collectivities to the construction of polity. The Vedic assemblies are studied in some detail, and developments in political organisation are presented in relation to their changing social and economic background. The book also shows how religion and rituals were brought in the service of the ruling class. Political History of Ancient India, from the

Accession of Parikshit to the Extinction of the
Gupta Dynasty

Ancient Indian History

Sudras in Ancient India

A Critique of R. S. Sharma's In Defence of
'Ancient India'

Material Culture and Social Formations in
Ancient India

The author surveys theories of social change and underlines
the key role of production techniques together with climatic
conditions in shaping ancient social formations. Several
questions are raised: What was the extent of cattle
pastoralism in early Ved

Covers Vedic period to 12th century.

The present work has been undertaken not only to provide an
adequate treatment of the position of the sudras in ancient
times, but also to evaluate their modern characterizations,
either based on insufficient data, or inspired by reformist or
anti-reformist motives. Here an attempt has been made to
present a connected and systematic account of the various
developments in the position of the sudras down to circa A.D.
600. Since the sudras were regarded as the laboring class, in
this study particular attention has been paid to the
investigation of their material conditions has been paid to
their economic and social relations with the members of the
higher varnas. This has naturally involved the study of the
position of slaves, with whom the sudras were considered
identical. The untouchables are also theoretically placed in
the category of sudras, and hence their origin and position
has also been discussed in some detail.

State and Government in Ancient India

The Tragedie of Cymbeline

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A Constitutional History of India in Hindu Times

A Social History of the Lower Order Down to Circa A.D. 600

Indian Feudalism, C. A.D. 300-1200

Seminar papers.

Beginning with a discussion on frameworks of writing history, the volume sheds light on the origins and growth of civilizations, empires, and religions. It covers the geographical, ecological, and linguistic backgrounds, and looks at specific cultures of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Vedic periods, as well as the Harappan civilization. The author discussed the rise of Jainism and Buddhism, Magadha, and the beginning of territorial states. The period of Mauryas, Central Asian countries, Satavahanas, Guptas, and Harshvardhana are also analysed. He highlights important phenomena such as the varna system, urbanization, commerce and trade, developments in science and philosophy, and cultural legacy. He also examines the process of transition from ancient to medieval India and addresses topical issues such as the origin of the Aryan culture. This engaging and lucid text, by one of the best-known scholars of ancient India, will be indispensable for students and teachers of ancient Indian history. This book is the Hindi translation of the English edition.

This insightful volume by one of the best-known historians of early India is a comprehensive yet accessible account of ancient Indian history covering a wide spectrum.

The Age of the Sātavāhanas

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Taxation and Revenue Collection in Ancient India

Rethinking India's Past

India Since Independence

Illustrations: 2 maps and 23 line drawings Description: The book focuses on the decline of the towns and their desertion

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in late ancient and early medieval India on the basis of archaeological evidence. The author has material remains to study crafts, commerce and coinage, and identifies and illustrates signs of growth and decay for more than 130 excavated sites. The strata with poor remains are taken to indicate decrease in construction, manufacturing and commercial activities, and are hence associated with de-urbanization. The reasons for the urban eclipse are sought not only in the fall of empires but also in social disorder and the loss of long-distance trade. The disintegration of the town life is seen not as social regression but as part of the social transformation which generated classical feudalism and promoted rural expansion. The book explores the link between urban decay and land grants to officials, priests, temples and monasteries. It shows how the landed elements collected surplus and services directly from the peasants, and remunerated artisan servicing castes through land grants and grain supply. The monograph should interest students of pre-modern urban history and those who study processes of change in economy and society in Gupta and post-Gupta times. It may also provide basic information on the urban horizons of excavated sites during the second half of the first millennium BC and the following six centuries AD.

The magic wand of Vedic Mathematics that makes complex problems simple! Vedic Mathematics is an ancient technique consisting of sixteen sutras and sixteen sub-sutras. These sutras are not only important in dealing with simple arithmetic and algebraic concepts but are equally good in solving complex problems of higher algebra, trigonometry, calculus and co-ordinate geometry. In this book, renowned mathematician Rajesh Kumar Thakur lays out the unique Vedic sutras and explains their applicability in an easy-to-understand manner. Competitive examinations today test

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candidates on their aptitude in algebra, arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry-all of which this book helps to hone. It will make complex problems appear simple-be it partial fraction, integration by parts or differentiation-you will be able to tackle them all easily! Read this book and learn how to solve difficult maths problems in less than 30 seconds!

Originally published between 1920-70,The History of Civilization was a landmark in early twentieth century publishing. It was published at a formative time within the social sciences, and during a period of decisive historical discovery. The aim of the general editor, C.K. Ogden, was to summarize the most up to date findings and theories of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists and sociologists. This reprinted material is available as a set, in the following groupings, or as individual volumes: * Prehistory and Historical Ethnography Set of 12: 0-415-15611-4: £800.00 * Greek Civilization Set of 7: 0-415-15612-2: £450.00 * Roman Civilization Set of 6: 0-415-15613-0: £400.00 * Eastern Civilizations Set of 10: 0-415-15614-9: £650.00 * Judaeo-Christian Civilization Set of 4: 0-415-15615-7: £250.00 * European Civilization Set of 11: 0-415-15616-5: £700.00
Early Social Formations

The Concept of Time in Ancient India

India's Ancient Past

Essays on Religion, Politics, and Archaeology

Ancient India and Indian Civilization

A major contribution towards the different perspectives and issues central to understanding ancient India This book engages with some of the most important issues, debates, and methodologies in the writing of ancient Indian history. Thematically structured, the first section discusses religious and regional processes through a meticulous analysis of

inscriptions and material remains. The second—based extensively on archival sources—connects ancient and modern India through a discussion of the beginnings of Indian archaeology and the discovery, interpretation, and reinvention of ancient sites in colonial and post-colonial times. The third underlines the importance of reconstructing the intellectual landscape of ancient India through a sensitive, yet, critical historicization of political ideas in texts and inscriptions. The final section makes a strong case for situating ancient India within a broader, Asian, frame. The book analyses the transition from the ancient to the medieval period in polity, economy, the caste system and culture. It examines the form of peasant protest and the reasons for their failure and infrequency. The author also examines the development of tantrism and the mentality that feudalism created.

Investigates The Concept Of Time, Juxtaposes The Mystery Of Time In Ancient Thought, The Varied Experience Of Time In Cosmological, Cultural, Historical, Spiritual Memory And Knowledge. Deals With In Vedic And Post Vedic Periods-The Concept Of Time In Jainism, Buddhism, Pre Kaliyuga And Kaliyuga Eras And Examins The Significance Of Application Of Time In Rituals, Festiviities According To Dharma Sastras To The Historical And Modern Man. The Volume As It Stands Now With Six Chapters Begins With An Introduction On The Concept Of Time In Ancient India. Investigating The Concept Pf Time The Author Juxtaposes The Awareness Of The Mystery Of Time In Ancient Thought, The Varied Experiences Of Time

In Cosmological, Cultural, Historical, Spiritual Memory And Knowledge. Prestantation On The Notion Of Time In Diverse Philosophical Systems Especially The Indian One Was Discussed At Length. The Mention Of Time In Vedas, Time As Fundamental And Very Important In The Process Of Evolution, Time As Above Everything Else, Even Above God As The Actual Existence Of Beings, Cultic Time, Etc., Is Made. The Transmigration From The Cultic Time Of The Vedas To The Interiorized Time Of Upanisads, Comparision Of Time In Mahabharata, The Puranic Conception Of Time As The Moment Identical With The Unit Of Change Of Gunas Etc., Are Discussed.

Medieval India: Delhi Sultanat, 1206-1526

An Atlas of Ancient Indian History

History of Modern India

Reflections on Mahabharata, Manusmriti, Arthashastra and Shukranitisar

Early Medieval Indian Society

This is the first book to study taxation and revenue collection through a detailed analysis of public finance and financial administration in four major Indian texts, namely Mahabharata, Manusmriti, Shukranitisar and Arthashastra, as philosophers trained in the Indian classic tradition and scholars working on ancient Indian wisdom mostly prefer a more abstract approach. India has a long tradition of at least two millennia of active philosophizing in the fields of logic, ethics, epistemology and metaphysics, though many in the West feel hesitant in according it the title "philosophy" in their sense of the word. Furthermore, few in India have taken it beyond philosophy towards

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active knowledge. This book re-visits and re-interprets the contexts of these texts with logic and objectivity to bring the pearls of knowledge found within into the present day, showing that Sanskrit is still the lingua franca of intellectual dialogue in India.

Who were the Aryans? Where did they come from? Did they always live in India? The Aryan problem has been attracting fresh attention in academic, social and political arenas. This book identifies the main traits of Aryan culture and follows the spread of their cultural markers. Using the latest archaeological evidence and the earliest known Indo-European inscriptions on the social and economic features of Aryan society, the distinguished historian, R. S. Sharma, throws fresh light on the current debate on whether or not the Aryans were the indigenous inhabitants of India. This book is essential reading for those interested in the history of India and its culture. This book has been prepared strictly according to the need of a candidates appearing the various competitive examinations in India. This book covers Ancient Indian history. This book is very useful for the candidates appearing the Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, U.G.C (J.R.F/ N.E.T) and State Level Eligibility Test (S.L.E.T) as well as all competitive examination include R.R.B, staff selection etc. It is in the form of point wise historical events in chronology. Many efforts have been taken to keep this book up to date. Reputed authors of history have been consulted for the preparation of this book.

Urban Decay in India, C. 300-c. 1000

Ancient India

A History Textbook Fro Class 11

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Looking for the Aryans
Śūdras in Ancient India

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.

The object of this volume is to provide within a moderate compass a compendious account of the history, institutions, and culture of ancient India from the dim ages of antiquity to the establishment of Moslem rule. It has not been planned to meet the needs of any particular class of readers. Its primary purpose is to serve alike students, scholars, and all others, interested in the study of ancient Indian history, as a book of ready use and reference. The pages which follow every attempt has been made to avoid

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presenting a mass of the dry bones of historical fact or over-burdening the account with intricate discussions on knotty problems of history, on the one hand, and giving a mere general and readable survey of India's long and fascinating past, on the other. I have endeavoured to tap and utilise properly the available sources of information, literary, epigraphic, and numismatic, and also to embody and set forth in a consistent manner the results of up-to-date researches on different topics and epochs. All the materials have been patiently sifted and critically examined with the sole desire to arrive at historical truth and scientific accuracy; and the unfortunate tendency, manifest in some modern publications, to extol or decry without warrant any of the manifold aspects of India's panoramic story, has been scrupulously eschewed. This book gives an authoritative, up-to-date, and compendious account of the history, institutions and culture of India from the earliest times to the advent of the Moslem period. It is based on all available materials - literary, epigraphic, and numismatic - and is written in a most elegant, sober, and lucid style. The author brings to bear upon his task not only profound scholarship and critical acumen but also scrupulous regard for historical truth, the accuracy of facts and impartiality of judgement. The merit of the book has been enhanced by an exhaustive Bibliography and a

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comprehensive Index. Students, scholars and the general reader alike will find the book highly interesting, useful and valuable for study and references.

A thorough and incisive introduction to contemporary India The story of the forging of India, the world's largest democracy, is a rich and inspiring one. This volume, a sequel to the best-selling India's Struggle for Independence, analyses the challenges India has faced and the successes it has achieved, in the light of its colonial legacy and century-long struggle for freedom. The book describes how the Constitution was framed, as also how the Nehruvian political and economic agenda and basics of foreign policy were evolved and developed. It dwells on the consolidation of the nation, examining contentious issues like party politics in the Centre and the states, the Punjab problem, and anti-caste politics and untouchability. This revised edition offers a scathing analysis of the growth of communalism in India and the use of state power in furthering its cause. It also documents the fall of the National Democratic Alliance in the 2004 General Elections, the United Progressive Alliance's subsequent rise to power and the Indo-US Nuclear Deal that served to unravel the political consensus at the centre. Apart from detailed analyses of Indian economic reforms since 1991 and wide-ranging land reforms and the Green Revolution, this new edition includes an

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overview of the Indian economy in the new millennium. These, along with objective assessments of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Rajiv Gandhi, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh, constitute a remarkable overview of a nation on the move.

Who Were the Shudras

Adhunik Bharatacha Itihas

Advanced Vedic Mathematics

A History Textbook for Class XI

Bharat Ka Prachin Itihas

This volume presents a comprehensive yet accessible account of ancient Indian history covering a wide spectrum, from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures and the Harappan civilizations to the Guptas and Harshavardhana.

A Study in Feudalisation