

## Mauryas Revisited Romila Thapar

**The Mauryas Revisited****Mauryas Revisited****Different Types of History****Pearson Education India****Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas****With a New Afterword, Bibliography and Index****Oxford University Press**  
The legacy of Emperor Asoka is spread throughout the Indian subcontinent. This monograph is primarily aimed to serve as a starter to its reader in a concise but comprehensive manner. This book is a general introduction to the Asokan Brahmi and his Dhamma & Edicts. However this book will precisely focus in giving detailed structural and descriptive analysis of only major rock edicts of Emperor Asoka and we had tried to put forth our own understanding of the translations. Although there is a vast literature on the subject but the need has been long felt for expressing a brief and precise translation and idea of Asokan Dhamma and Edicts. However it incorporates a wide range of fascinating information, which will appeal to the general reader as well.

**The Deccan Plateau Covers The Region From The South Of The Vindhya Up To The Krishna Tungabhadra Basin, Famous During The Eleventh To Eighteenth Centuries For Its Sculpture, History, And Especially For Its Importance In Diamond Mining, Cutting And Export. This Book Covers Its Role In The Cultural And Societal Advancement, In The Export Of Diamonds, Its Handlooms, Its Rich Biodiversity, Wildlife, Its Literature, Its Civilisation And Gold Exploration.**

**First published by the Clarendon Press in 1961, this authoritative work is based largely on the edicts of Asoka, whose policies are analysed against the background of Mauryan civilization during the third and fourth centuries BC. This is a thoroughly revised edition, with a substantial new afterword by the author, a revised bibliography and index, and a map showing new archaeological sites.**

**Intimate Narratives of a Living Andhra Tradition**

**The Archaeology of Sacred Spaces**

**History of the future of Economic Growth**

**Islamic Connections**

**Historical Roots of Current Debates on Sustainable Degrowth**

**Early Buddhist Architecture in Context**

**Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas**

This classic provides a comprehensive account of the history of the Mauryas with a special emphasis on the reign and activities of A soka. It examines the sources, socio-economic conditions, administration, Dhamma, foreign relations, and the decline of the Mauryas. This edition comes with a new Pre-word which updates research on the subject.

Cultural Pasts collays essays on a range of subjects in early Indian history. Its focus is on historiography and the changing dimensions of social and cultural history. The essays are divided into nine thematic groups: historiography, both current and from earlier periods; social and cultural transactions; archaeology and history; pre-Mauryan and Mauryan India; forms of exchange; the society of the heroes in the epics and the later tradition of venerating the hero; genealogies and origin myths as historical sources; the social context of the renouncer; and the past in the present--the use of the early past in current ideologies.

New perspectives on the historical, temporal and affective dimensions of borderlands and how they manifest in historical and contemporary experiences.

An exploration of how the Greeks reacted to and interacted with India from the third to first centuries BCE When the Greeks and Macedonians in Alexander 's army reached India in 326 BCE, they entered a new world. The plants were unrecognizable, the customs of the people various and puzzling. Alexander 's conquest ended with his death in 323 BCE, but the Greeks would settle in the Indian region for the next two centuries.

From observations about botany and mythology to social customs, The Greek Experience of India explores how the Greeks reacted to and constructed life in India during this period. Richard Stoneman offers a valuable look at Megasthenes, ambassador of the King Seleucus to Chandragupta Maurya, and provides a discussion of Megasthenes' now-fragmentary book Indica. Stoneman considers the art, literature, and philosophy of the Indo-Greek kingdom and how cultural influences crossed in both directions. The Greek Experience of India is a masterful account of the encounters between two remarkable civilizations.

A Sourcebook of Indian Civilization

Mobility, History, Affect

Karna in Epic Mah bh rata

Education, Religion, and Culture at the Ancient Sri Nalanda Mahavihara

Re-searching Transitions in Indian History

An Uncertain Glory

Buddhism Across Asia

This new book represents a complete rewriting by the author of her A History of India, vol. 1. Includes bibliographical references (p. 542-544) and index.

This interdisciplinary study is the first book to provide a complete survey of Sri Nālandā Mahāvihāra from the perspective of its educational curricula as well as its religious influence. It provides detailed descriptions of the origin, growth, management, and academic and cultural life of Nālandā, with particular attention to its pedagogy, curriculum, teachers, and students. It also presents an alternative interpretation of nationalist and popular defenses about Sri Nālandā as an international university and proves that it was, at its core, a Buddhist monastery and an institution of Buddhist learning focused on the study and promotion of Buddhism.

Well over half of the world's Muslim population lives in Asia. Over the centuries, a rich constellation of Muslim cultures developed there and the region is currently home to some of the most dynamic and important developments in contemporary Islam. Despite this, the internal dynamics of Muslim societies in Asia do not often receive commensurate attention in international Islamic Studies scholarship. This volume brings together the work of an interdisciplinary group of scholars discussing various aspects of the complex relationships between the Muslim communities of South and Southeast Asia. With their respective contributions covering points and patterns of interaction from the medieval to the contemporary periods, they attempt to map new trajectories for understanding the ways in which these two crucial areas have developed in relation to each other, as well as in the broader contexts of both world history and the current age of globalization.

Gandhi and Nehru helped create a myth of nonviolence in ancient India that obscures a troubled, complex heritage: a long struggle to reconcile the ethics of nonviolence with the need to use violence to rule. Upinder Singh documents the tension between violence and nonviolence in ancient Indian political thought and practice, 600 BCE to 600 CE.

The Evolution of History's Greatest Military Thinkers

Studies in British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism

Political Violence in Ancient India

The Great Stūpa at Amarāvati (ca. 300 BCE-300 CE)

An Atlas and Survey of South Asian History

With a New Afterword, Bibliography and Index

The Penguin History of Early India

An original and groundbreaking look at the encounter between British imperialism and Indian nationalism.

Contributed seminar papers.

Social Science Learning in Schools: Perspective and Challenges locates the teaching and learning of social science beyond the confines of contemporary ideological debates, into the realm of pedagogical theory. It presents critical perspectives on curriculum design, textbook development and social science pedagogy. Discussions on pedagogy are situated in analyses of EktaIya's social science textbooks which were in use for 15 years in government schools in Madhya Pradesh. The book explores the integral role of the teacher, importance of textbooks, and methods of social science enquiry in school teaching-learning. It interrogates integrated approaches to social science education, and notions of nationalism and identity. The book will serve as a seminal social science text for Indian elementary teacher education programmes. University departments of education,

research institutions, NGOs and development organisations working in education, literacy and child development will find it an invaluable elementary education resource.

useful for UPSC, IAS, PCS, Civil Services, related Govt Recruitment Exams.

The Oxford Handbook of Contemporary Buddhism

Power, Politics and the People

Buddhist Learning in South Asia

Indian Book Industry

UPSC IAS Mains : HISTORY CATEGORISED PAPERS

Different Types of History

The Sankrit Hero

**Highlighting diverse types of market places and merchants, this book situates the commercial scenario of early India (up to c. ad 1300) in the overall agrarian material milieu of the subcontinent. The book discusses the stereotypical narrative of early Indian trade as exchanges in small quantity, exotic, portable luxury items and strongly argues for the significance of trade in relatively inexpensive bulk commodities – including agrarian/floral products – at local and regional levels and also in long distance trade. That staple items had salience in the sea-borne trade of early India figures prominently in this book which points out that commercial exchanges touched the everyday life of a variety of people. A major feature of this work is the conspicuous thrust on and attention to the sea-borne commerce in the subcontinent. The history of Indic seafaring in the Indian Ocean finds a prominent place in this book pointing out the braided histories of overland and maritime networks in the subcontinent. In addition to three specific chapters on the maritime profile of early Bengal, the third edition of Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society offers two new chapters (14 and 15) on the commercial scenario of Gujarat, dealing respectively with an organization of merchants during the early sixth century ad and with the long-term linkages between money-circulation and overseas trade in Gujarat c. ad 500-1500). A new preface to the Third Edition discusses the emerging historiographical issues in the history of trade in early India. Rich in the intergation of a wide variety of primary sources, the book analyses the changing perspectives on early Indian trade by taking into account the current literature on the subject.**

**This book traces the evolution of theories of warfare in India from the dawn of civilization, focusing on the debate between Dharmayuddha (Just War) and Kutayuddha (Unjust War) within Hindu philosophy. This debate centers around four questions: What is war? What justifies it? How should it be waged? And what are its potential repercussions?**

**This user-friendly reference systematically covers the entire intellectual history of strategy and war, in all cultures and all times.**

**This volume focuses on the religious shrine in western India as an institution of cultural integration in the period spanning 200 BCE to 800 CE. It presents an analysis of religious architecture at multiple levels, both temporal and spatial, and distinguishes it as a ritual instrument that integrates individuals and communities into a cultural fabric. The work shows how these structures emphasise on communication with a host of audiences such as the lay worshipper, the ritual specialist, the royalty and the elite as well as the artisan and the sculptor. It also examines religious imagery, inscriptions, traditional lore and Sanskrit literature. The book will be of special interest to researchers and scholars of ancient Indian history, Hinduism, religious studies, architecture and South Asian studies.**

**Essays in Early Indian History**

**Historical Dictionary of Ancient India**

**The Mauryas Revisited**

**Megasthenes' Indica**

**From Alexander to the Indo-Greeks**

**A?oka and the Decline of the Mauryas**

**Perspective and Challenges**

**This monograph provides a translation of all the surviving portions of the description of India written by Megasthenes in about 310 BCE, the fullest account of Indian geography, history and customs available to the classical world. The Indica was a pioneering work of ethnography that exemplified a new direction in Hellenistic writing; India was little-known to the Greeks before the expedition of Alexander the Great in 326–325 BCE, and Megasthenes, who resided as an ambassador in the Maurye capital Pataliputra for some time, provided the classical world with most of what it knew about India. Megasthenes' book, which became a classic in antiquity, now survives only in fragments preserved in other Greek and Latin authors. Stoneman's work offers a reliable and accessible version of all the writings that can plausibly be ascribed to Megasthenes. His subject ranges from detailed accounts of social structure and the royal household, to descriptions of elephant hunting and Indian philosophical ideas. His book is the only written source contemporary with the Maurya kingdom of Candragupta, since writing was not in use in India at this date. This translation provides a path to clearer understanding of Greek ethnography and a valuable resource on Indian history. The book will be of value not only to classical scholars with an interest in Hellenistic history and cultural attitudes, and to their students, but also to scholars working on the early history of India, who have had to rely (unless they are also Greek scholars) on scattered and dated collections of evidence.**

**The starting point of this volume is the scathing attack, far-reaching in its consequences, launched in 1942 by J.C. van Leur on the views then current on the character and significance of the 18th century as a category in Asian history. His denial of European pre-eminence in Asian waters represented a direct attack on colonial historiography. The essays here derive from an international conference held 50 years later, to assess the impact of van Leur's work. In part historiographic, in part drawing on new research, they aim to delimit the boundaries of European-Asian interaction, and to provide case studies of what this period actually meant for the history of South and East Asia.**

**A Sourcebook of Indian Civilization aims at familiarising its readers with the various aspects that go into the making of the history of Indian civilisation. The arrangement of the material in the chapters and selections conform to a rationally conceived and planned scheme of history. The contents of the book presents an extensive view of Indian life and thought.**

**The future of economic growth is one of the decisive questions of the twenty-first century. Alarmed by declining growth rates in industrialized countries, climate change, and rising socio-economic inequalities, among other challenges, more and more people demand to look for alternatives beyond growth. However, so far these current debates about sustainability, post-growth or degrowth lack a thorough historical perspective. This edited volume brings together original contributions on different aspects of the history of economic growth as a central and near-ubiquitous tenet of developmental strategies. The book addresses the origins and evolution of the growth paradigm from the seventeenth century up to the present day and also looks at sustainable development, sustainable growth, and degrowth as examples of alternative developmental models. By focusing on the mixed legacy of growth, both as a major source of expanded life expectancies and increased comfort, and as a destructive force harming personal livelihoods and threatening entire societies in the future, the editors seek to provide historical depth to the ongoing discussion on suitable principles of present and future global development. History of the Future of Economic Growth is aimed at students and academics in environmental, social, economic and international history, political science, environmental studies, and economics, as well as those interested in ongoing discussions about growth, sustainable development, degrowth, and, more generally, the future.**

**Vedic Voices**

**Medieval Societies in South and Southeast Asia**

**Lineage of A?oka: Br'hm?, Dhamma and Edicts**

**Social Science Learning in Schools**

**A Social History of Early India**

**India Rediscovered**

**On the Eighteenth Century as a Category of Asian History**

**India's history and culture is ancient and dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilization. Beginning with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India, the history of India is punctuated by constant integration with migrating peoples and with the diverse cultures that surround the country. Placed in the center of Asia, history in India is a crossroads of cultures from China to Europe, as well as the most significant Asian connection with the cultures of Africa. The Historical Dictionary of Ancient India provides information ranging from the earliest Paleolithic cultures in the Indian subcontinent to 1000 CE. The ancient history of this country is related in this book through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on rulers, bureaucrats, ancient societies, religion, gods, and philosophical ideas.**

**When India became independent in 1947 after two centuries of colonial rule, it immediately adopted a firmly democratic political system, with multiple parties, freedom of speech, and extensive political rights. The famines of the British era disappeared, and steady economic growth replaced the economic stagnation of the Raj. The growth of the Indian economy quickened further over the last three decades and became the second fastest among large economies. Despite a recent dip, it is still one of the highest in the world. Maintaining rapid as well as environmentally sustainable growth remains an important and achievable goal for India. In An Uncertain Glory, two of India's leading economists argue that the country's main problems lie in the lack of attention paid to the essential needs of the people, especially of the poor, and often of women. There have been major failures both to foster participatory growth and to make good use of the public resources generated by economic growth to enhance people's living conditions.**

**There is also a continued inadequacy of social services such as schooling and medical care as well as of physical services such as safe water, electricity, drainage, transportation, and sanitation. In the long run, even the feasibility of high economic growth is threatened by the underdevelopment of social and physical infrastructure and the neglect of human capabilities, in contrast with the Asian approach of simultaneous pursuit of economic growth and human development, as pioneered by Japan, South Korea, and China. In a democratic system, which India has great reason to value, addressing these failures requires not only significant policy rethinking by the government, but also a clearer public understanding of the abysmal extent of social and economic deprivations in the country. The deep inequalities in Indian society tend to constrict public discussion, confining it largely to the lives and concerns of the relatively affluent. Drèze and Sen present a powerful analysis of these deprivations and inequalities as well as the possibility of change through democratic practice.**

**"Buddhism across Asia is a must-read for anyone interested in the history and spread of Buddhism in Asia. It comprises a rich collection of articles written by leading experts in their fields. Together, the contributions provide an in-depth analysis of Buddhist history and transmission in Asia over a period of more than 2000 years. Aspects examined include material culture, politics, economy, languages and texts, religious institutions, practices and rituals, conceptualisations, and philosophy, while the geographic scope of the studies extends from India to Southeast Asia and East Asia. Readers' knowledge of Buddhism is constantly challenged by the studies presented, incorporating new materials and interpretations. Rejecting the concept of a reified monolithic and timeless 'Buddhism', this publication reflects the entangled 'dynamic and multi-dimensional' history of Buddhism in Asia over extended periods of 'integration,' 'development of multiple centres,' and 'European expansion,' which shaped the religion's regional and trans-regional identities." -- Max Deeg, Cardiff University "Buddhism Across Asia presents new research on Buddhism in comprehensive spatial and temporal terms. From studies on transmission networks to exegesis on doctrinal matters, linguistics, rituals and practices, institutions, Buddhist libraries, and the religion's interactions with political and cultural spheres as well as the society at large, the volume presents an assemblage of essays of breathtaking breadth and depth. The goal is to demonstrate how the transmission of Buddhist ideas serves as a cultural force, a lynchpin that had connected the societies of Asia from past to present. The volume manifests the vitality and maturity of the field of Buddhist studies, and for that we thank the editor and the erudite authors." -- Dorothy C. Wong, University of Virginia**

**BY THE WINNER OF THE KLUGE PRIZE FOR LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT 2008 A definitive account and ready reference of ancient Indian history The Penguin History of Early India--a complete rewrite of Romila Thapar's A History of India (Vol. 1)--brings to life thousands of years of India's precolonial history: its prehistoric beginnings; the great cities of the Indus civilization; the emergence of mighty dynasties such as the Mauryas, Guptas and Cholas; the teachings of the Buddha; and the evolution of regional cultures. In exploring subjects as diverse as marriage, class, art, erotica and astronomy, Thapar offers an incomparably vivid and nuanced picture of India, creating a rich mosaic of diverse kingdoms, landscapes, languages and beliefs. As she explains how the interpretations of early Indian history have changed in the last half-century, Thapar offers fresh readings and raises new questions.**

**Philosophers of War**

**A New Translation of the Fragments with Commentary**

**India and its Contradictions**

**The Greek Experience of India**

**Cultural Pasts**

**From the Origins to AD 1300**

**A New Vision of History and Call of the Age**

India Rediscovered in not just another title. India always needed to be rediscovered for the future making of the nation. It needed to be rediscovered in the context of interplay of its inherent spirit and changing material conditions althrough the past. It needed to be rediscovered in the cycles of rise and fall, revival and rejuvenation of all its civilizational and cultural ethos. It needed to be rediscovered for a better understanding of the causes of a number of misgivings and misconceptions with a view to find a more positive and rational path of its rebuilding and finally it needed to be rediscovered to listen to the call of the age. Salient Features: &#x2022; The book falls in the line of some exceptional writings on India&#x201c;s past to its present in a surveying manner and style. &#x2022; Analyzes the direction of Indian history on the basis of the inter-relationship of spirit and matter with regard to general will of the people. &#x2022; Evaluates the progress of civilization and culture, state and society in India in terms of maximum and total efficiency during different eras of Indian history which is altogether a new vision of looking at India&#x201c;s past. &#x2022; Very well studied with references and an exhaustive theme-index at the end for the benefit of readers and researchers with a view to open new vistas of research in the field and hence a big contribution to the knowledge.

The book provides an updated chronology of the Amar'vat? st'pa and argues its close link with the long-term development of urbanization of this region between ca. 200 BCE-250 CE based on the latest archaeological, art-historical and epigraphic evidence.

The idea of transitions in Indian history emerged early when the term 'transition' denoted shifts from one period to another. The notion of transition itself has moved beyond being primarily economic to include dimensions of society, culture and ideology. This volume brings together scholarly works that re-examine and re-define the concept of transition by looking into a range of subjects including religion, culture, gender, caste and community networks, maritime and mercantile modes, ideas of nationalism and historiographies across geographical and temporal settings. With contributions by leading scholars from South Asia, this book will be useful to scholars and researchers of ancient history, modern Indian history, sociology and social anthropology, and South Asian studies.

For countless generations families have lived in isolated communities in the Godavari Delta of coastal Andhra Pradesh, learning and reciting their legacy of Vedas, performing daily offerings and occasional sacrifices. They are the virtually unrecognized survivors of a 3,700-year-old heritage, the last in India who perform the ancient animal and soma sacrifices according to Vedic tradition. In Vedic Voices, David M. Knipe offers for the first time, an opportunity for them to speak about their lives, ancestral lineages, personal choices as pandits, wives, children, and ways of coping with an avalanche of changes in modern India.

He presents a study of four generations of ten families, from those born at the end of the twentieth century down to their great-grandsons who are just beginning, at the age of seven, the task of memorizing their Veda, the Taittiriya Samhita, a feat that will require eight to twelve years of daily recitations. After successful examinations these young men will reside with the Veda family girls they married as children years before, take their places in the oral transmission of a three-thousand-year Vedic heritage, teach the Taittiriya collection of texts to their own sons, and undertake with their wives the major and minor sacrifices performed by their ancestors for some three millennia. Coastal Andhra, famed for bountiful rice and coconut plantations, has received scant attention from historians of religion and anthropologists despite a wealth of cultural traditions. Vedic Voices describes in captivating prose the geography, cultural

history, pilgrimage traditions, and celebrated persons of the region. Here unfolds a remarkable story of Vedic pandits and their wives, one scarcely known in India and not at all to the outside world.

Early India

Deccan Heritage

Reflections on Mahabharata, Manusmriti, Arthashastra and Shukranitisar

Networks of Material, Intellectual and Cultural Exchange, volume 1

The temple in western India, 2nd century BCP-8th century CE

South Asian Borderlands

From Antiquity to the Present

This historical atlas is devoted primarily to India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, while also covering Nepal, Bhutan and Ceylon/Sri Lanka. The maps are accompanied by text which illuminates recent political, economic, social and cultural developments.

As an incredibly diverse religious system, Buddhism is constantly changing. The Oxford Handbook of Contemporary Buddhism offers a comprehensive collection of work by leading scholars in the field that tracks these changes up to the present day. Taken together, the book provides a blueprint to understanding Buddhism's past and uses it to explore the ways in which Buddhism has transformed in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The volume contains 41 essays, divided into two sections. The essays in the first section examine the historical development of Buddhist traditions throughout the world. These chapters cover familiar settings like India, Japan, and Tibet as well as the less well-known countries of Vietnam, Bhutan, and the regions of Latin America, Africa, and Oceania.

Focusing on changes within countries and transnationally, this section also contains chapters that focus explicitly on globalization, such as Buddhist international organizations and diasporic communities. The second section tracks the relationship between Buddhist traditions and particular themes. These chapters review Buddhist interactions with contemporary topics such as violence and peacebuilding, and ecology, as well as Buddhist influences in areas such as medicine and science. Offering coverage that is both expansive and detailed, The Oxford Handbook of Contemporary Buddhism delves into some of the most debated and contested areas within Buddhist Studies today.

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 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.

Taxation and Revenue Collection in Ancient India

The Pearson Indian History Manual for the UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination

Hinduism and the Ethics of Warfare in South Asia

Van Leur in Retrospect

Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society

Mauryas Revisited