

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Commemoration Vol

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This commemorative volume celebrates the life and indelible legacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the revered founder of the Sikh Empire. Explore his remarkable leadership, military genius, and lasting impact as the 'Lion of Punjab,' through a collection of insightful articles and historical accounts that shaped 19th-century South Asia.

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Maharaja Ranjit Singh

This Book Has Been Compiled To Give A Glimpse Of The Studies On Ranjit Singh That Have Been Done During The Last Six Decades.

The Maharaja Ranjit Singh Centenary Volume

Proceedings of a conference, June 27, 1939, K npur, India.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh, 1780-1839, Maharaja of the Punjab.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

The International Bibliography of Sikh Studies brings together all books, composite works, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, dissertations, project reports, and electronic resources produced in the field of Sikh Studies until June 2004, making it the most complete and up-to-date reference work in the field today. One of the youngest religions of the world, Sikhism has progressively attracted attention on a global scale in recent decades. An increasing number of scholars is exploring the culture, history, politics, and religion of the Sikhs. The growing interest in Sikh Studies has resulted in an avalanche of literature, which is now for the first time brought together in the International Bibliography of Sikh Studies. This monumental work lists over 10,000 English-language publications under almost 30 subheadings, each representing a subfield in Sikh Studies. The Bibliography contains sections on a wide variety of subjects, such as Sikh gurus, Sikh philosophy, Sikh politics and Sikh religion. Furthermore, the encyclopedia presents an annotated survey of all major scholarly work on Sikhism, and a selective listing of electronic and web-based resources in the field. Author and subject indices are appended for the reader's convenience.

International Bibliography of Sikh Studies

This book deals with the British discovery of Sikhs, their literature and history. Further, it reminds us of the Sikh political success after the occupation of Lahore by Ranjit Singh in 1799. True that the British enquiry was diplomatic and military during the 18th century. However, the Anglo-Sikh relations after the fall of Delhi and Hansi into the hands of the Company in 1803 and more so the Anglo-Sikh Treaties of January 1806 and April 1809 widened the scope of the enquiry. With Malcolm's work published in 1810, the Punjabi and Sikh writings especially the Bani of the Gurus or its elaborations by the Bhai's such as Gurdass and Mani Singh entered the field under investigation. Sikh History and Religion emerged as a common genre by the middle of the 19th century. J.D.Cunningham gave a firm basis to this genre, though H.H.Wilson had acted differently in 1848 because he was a Sanskritist. The use of Bani, Sakhi and Rahit by the British, the Christian Missions, the early Sikh reformers like the Nirankaris and the Namdharis necessitated the further use of Sikh Scriptures, Hukamnama, and Ardasan carrying letters of Baba Ram Singh (1872-1885). In fact, by 1857 the idea of having the Sikh holy granths translated into English was – conceived by the British. The first attempt in this regard took twenty years i.e. 1857-1877. The attempt was official and made through Trumpp. These twenty years also saw the printing of the Adi Granth in the Damdama Bir twice i.e. in 1864 and 1868 in Lahore. A Janam-Sakhi (Bhai Bala version) was also printed. The book reveals how and why the political patronage and use of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, continued under the British despite the Sikh awakening and protest against it by the Namdhari Movement, and the Singh Sabha Lehar between 1863 and 1919. In addition to Golden Temple, Sikh Literature and History had drawn colonial attention through Griffin and M.A.Macauliffe (1868-1909) for political purposes. In fact, the Gadhar and the Babbar Akalis between 1914 and 1923 gave a close relationship to the Militant Khalsa tradition and the anti-British Nationalism in Punjab. How Sikh militancy and communalism proved harmful to the cause of the Freedom Movement in, and for, Punjab is an important but different theme. This book is silent about the Great Divide of 1947 or the poetry of Iqbal during the 1920's and 1930's. Riots and the bitter communal strife was the sin to be told by the short stories of Manto. The sin needs further exploring by the political thinkers and writers of South Asia.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh: The Mighty Ruler Of Punjab, 2 Vols. Set

Contrary to popular opinion, there is more to Sikhism than the distinctive dress. First of all, there is the emergence of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, and the long line of his successors. There are the precepts, many related to liberation through the divine name or nam. There is a particularly turbulent history in which the Sikhs have fought to affirm their beliefs and resist external domination that continues to this day. There is also, more recently, the dispersion from the Punjab throughout the rest of India and on to Europe and the Americas. With this emigration Sikhism has become considerably less exotic, but hardly better known to outsiders. This reference is an excellent place to learn more about the religion. It provides a chronology of events, a brief introduction that gives a general overview of the religion, and a dictionary with several hundred entries, which present the gurus and other leaders, trace the rather complex history, expound some of the precepts and concepts, describe many of the rites and rituals, and explain the meaning of numerous related expressions. All this, along with a bibliography, provides readers with an informative and accessible guide toward understanding Sikhism.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Study on the political, military, and economic achievements of Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of Punjab, 1780-1839.

Golden Temple and the Punjab Historiography

The Present Volume Includes Twenty Five Articles Written By Scholars From As Diverse Fields As History, Sociology, Philosophy, Religion And Art About The Creation Of The Khalsa.

The A to Z of Sikhism

From being a petty chieftain to becoming the most powerful Indian ruler of his time, Ranjit Singh's empire extended from Tibet to the deserts of Sindh and from the Khyber Pass to the Sutlej. His army was one of the most powerful of the time in Asia and was the first Indian force in a thousand years to stem the tides of invasion from the north-west frontiers of Hindustan. In this first detailed biography of the first and only Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Khushwant Singh presents Ranjit Singh as he really was. Based on Persian, Punjabi and English sources, and drawing upon the diaries and accounts of

European travellers, this is a memorable account of the pageantry and brilliance of the Sikh kingdom at the height of its power, and a lively portrait of one of the most colourful characters in Indian history.

History of the Sikhs: The Sikh Lion of Lahore, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, 1799-1839

Contributed articles.

International Journal of Research (IJR)

In Addition To The Political, Military, And Economic Aspects Of Ranjit Singh`S Administration, The Book Also Throws Light On Some Of The Little-Known Yet Fascinating Cultural Achievements Of His Rule.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

By Sheer Force Of His Personality Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Born In 1780, Became The Unquestioned Ruler Of The Punjab From 1799 To 1839, His Kingdom Being The Last Bastion To Hold Out Against The British-A Symbol Of Their Incomplete Conquest Of India. Relying On Unconventional Statecraft And Dazzling Display Of Daring And Courage, He Wielded His Warrior Nation To Extend The Empire From The Sutlej To Kabul In Afghanistan And From Ladakh To Iskardu And Tuklakote In Little Tibet. Every Invasion Of India Till Then Had Been From West To East, Across The Indus, From 2000 Bc Onwards, When The Aryans Came In. For The First Time In History, An Indian Ruler Went Westwards, Crossed The Indus River In 1826 And Hoisted His Flag On Kabul Fort. This Is The Story Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Whose Kingdom Was The Last To Lay Arms Before The British Who Had Annexed The Entire Sub- Continent.

Creation of the Khalsa

Contributed articles.

Indian Books in Print

Though the history of Sikh-Muslim relations is fraught with conflict, this book examines how the policies of Sikh rulers attempted to avoid religious bigotry and prejudice at a time when Muslims were treated as third-class citizens. Focusing on the socio-economic, political and religious condition of Muslims under Sikh rule in the Punjab during the 19th century, this book demonstrates that Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his successors took a secular approach towards their subjects. Using various archival sources, including the Fakir Khana Family archives and the Punjab Archives, the author argues citizens had freedom to practice their religion, with equal access to employment, education and justice.

Ranjit Singh

The Volume Covers Different Aspects Of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre And Provides Fresh Insights Into Understanding The Very Nature Of India`S Struggle For Freedom. It Shows That The Massacre, Shot Indian`S Faith In The Bonafides Of The British Government.

Guru Nanak Commemorative Volume

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) Popularly Known As The Lion Of The Panjab Is, Perhaps The Most Outstanding Figure In Panjab History. Because Of His Extraordinary Qualities As A Fighter, Conqueror And An Empire Builder Ranjit Singh Is Often Compared With The Napoleon Bonaparte, Bismarck And Akbar. Rising From The Position Of The Chief Of One Of The Twelve Sikh Confederacies In The Eighteenth Century Panjab, Ranjit Singh Was The First Panjabi Ruler Who Established A Vast Empire In North India, Which Extended From The Khybar Pass In The North West, Sutlej In The East, Deserts Of Sind In The South And China And Tibet In The North. This Book Tries To Capture The Life And Times Of The Maharaja Based On Some Of The Hitherto Inaccessible And Unpublished Material Collected From Various Repositories In India, Pakistan And The United Kingdom.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh, 1780-1839, Maharaja of the Punjab.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh and His Times

Contributed articles.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Last to Lay Arms

Ranjit Singh, 1780-1839, Maharaja of the Punjab.

An Overview of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and His Times

Contributed articles, memoirs, interviews, and tributes paid to Raghubir Singh, 1908-1991, historian from Rajasthan by his contemporaries, associates; includes research papers on Indian history from the ancient to the modern times and a sampling of letters written to him

Muslims Under Sikh Rule in the Nineteenth Century

Sikhism traces its beginnings to Guru Nanak, who was born in 1469 and died in 1538 or 1539. With the life of Guru Nanak the account of the Sikh faith begins, all Sikhs acknowledging him as their founder. Sikhism has long been a little-understood religion and until recently they resided almost exclusively in northwest India. Today the total number of Sikhs is approximately twenty million worldwide. About a million live outside India, constituting a significant minority in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Many of them are highly visible, particularly the men, who wear beards and turbans, and they naturally attract attention in their new countries of domicile. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Sikhism covers its history through a chronology, an introductory essay, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1000 cross-referenced entries on key persons, organizations, the principles, precepts and practices of the religion as well as the history, culture and social arrangements. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Sikhism.

The Historical Study of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Times

In a penetrating account of the evolution of British intelligence gathering in India, C. A. Bayly shows how networks of Indian spies were recruited by the British to secure military, political and social information about their subjects. He also examines the social and intellectual origins of these 'native informants', and considers how the colonial authorities interpreted and often misinterpreted the information they supplied. It was such misunderstandings which ultimately contributed to the failure of the British to anticipate the rebellions of 1857. The author argues, however, that even before this, complex systems of debate and communication were challenging the political and intellectual dominance of the European rulers.

Jallianwala Bagh Commemoration Volume and Amritsar and Our Duty to India

On the life and achievements of Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of the Punjab, 1780-1839.

The Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Empires do not become great on their own; it is their rulers to whom greatness is attributed. One such great empire was founded by a great king – the Sikh Empire of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A warrior, military strategist, adventurer and secularist, Ranjit Singh fought his first battle alongside his father at the young age of 10. At the age of 21, he laid the foundation of the Sikh dynasty by uniting all the Sikh misls which were descending into anarchy and became the Maharaja of Punjab. Ranjit Singh's rule was tolerant towards all religions, and gave even the non-Sikhs the opportunity to assume important roles in its workings. The Sikh Empire grew larger and flourished under his reign and it was his military genius and formidable army which kept British invasion at bay. The great empire fell with the death of its true ruler as his successors were no match to his vision and vigour. Ranjit Singh AND THE SIKH BARRIER BETWEEN OUR GROWING EMPIRE AND CENTRAL ASIA Ranjit Singh and the Sikh Barrier between our Growing Empire and Central Asia is the story of the élan of the 'Lion of Punjab' and his unsurpassable bravery.

The Successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Life and times of Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of the Punjab, 1780-1839.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

