

A Caravan From Hindustan

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A Caravan from Hindustan

For five centuries, Birbal has been one of the best-loved figures in the folklore of India. Polished like gemstones in the river of time, The Birbal Tales wit and insight have delighted children and grownups from Kerala to Kashmir. Now the complete collection comes to the West, after years of loving research and creative, and historically accurate, restoration. Moseleys Birbal Tales have won The National Writers Club First Prize for Fiction and the University of Southern Louisianas First Prize for Juvenile Fiction. This timeless classic is a wonderful gift for children and a treasury of humor and wisdom for adults. Testimonials Absolutely beautiful. I can see why you have a devoted following. - Duval Y. Hecht, President, BOOKS ON TAPE, INC. I have read Moseley's Birbal Tales and must say I was utterly enchanted. The stories are beautifully retold in a style that is not only charming in English but could have come straight from a collection of Persian tales at the Mughal court. Moseley has certainly captured the fantasy court world in which stories of this type are usually cast. He continues in the finest tradition of the Mughal qissagu (storyteller). I trust he will offer more volumes in this collection to the undoubted delight of his readers. - Wheeler M. Thackston, Professor of the Practice in Persian and Other Near Eastern Languages, HARVARD UNIVERSITY Delightful! - Swapna Vora, Editor, INDIAN EXPRESS, North American Edition At a time when thousands of intellectuals and professionals are migrating from India to the USA in search of wealth, Moseley has traveled to India to collect priceless gems from her immortal tradition and folk wisdom. Devoid of any high-sounding Brahmanic dogma, these tales have entertained and taught people of all levels for hundreds of years. Rendered again in the most lucid style, reading these tales is like reliving one's childhood. The book will fill the void for Indians now living in Diaspora and will give a new dimension of India to its Western readers. - Ved Prakash Vatuk, D. Litt, Director FOLKLORE INSTITUTE, Berkeley & Former Professor of Folklore, UC Berkeley It is so rare to have a book that will charm children, please adult readers, satisfy curiosity about foreign folk tales, and inform any reader regarding a different culture. But here is a book that does it all. - Ted Maas, ALLIANCE HOUSE, INC. James Moseleys collection of Birbal Tales capture the wit and wisdom of the famous Indian courtier while maintaining the simple poetry of those told orally for generations across India. - Maryann Mahajan, INDIA POST.COM Moseleys prose evokes the magical world of Akbars courtin witty, charming stories, which are still popular with children in India. Historical notes are appended. -

BOOKLIST There are so many wonderful books for very young children, but there is too little good literature for middlings from age seven to eleven. This book, which adults can enjoy as well as children, brings praises from a Harvard Professor to a Hollywood Producer. Interestingly, although the tales are indeed charming and amusing, they are not fictional, but true stories of a wise man who really lived in long ago India in the palace of the Emperor Akbar. Birbal served his Emperor with wit and wisdom, and he became so renowned that even today parents and grandparents use these clever adventures as morality tales. - IndoLink.com This book is very promising. - Vandana Kumar, Editor, INDIA CURRENTS MAGAZINE, California Traveling throughout India for many years, the author collected many tales from the oral tradition surrounding the 14th-century Great Mughal Emperor, Akbar, and his wise advisor, the commoner Birbal. These short sto

More Birbal Tales

Birbal is surely one of the best-loved figures in the folklore of India. For generations, the Birbal stories have delighted children and grown-ups alike, from one end of India to the other. Jalaludin Mohammed Akbar Padshah Ghazi, Emperor of India, ruled from 1560 to 1605. Akbar was great in an age of great rulers: Elizabeth I of England, Henry IV of France, Philip II of Spain, Suleiman the Magnificent of Turkey, and Shah Abbas the Great of Persia. Akbar was chivalrous and just to all, but he could be violent and overmastering, if needed. His magnetic personality won the love and affection of his people and the respect and admiration of his enemies. Akbar was superb at riding, polo, and swordsmanship, and he was a crack shot with a musket. He was courageous, often fighting personally in the heat of battle. He was a brilliant general, a master of speed, surprise, and minute details. His lightening conquests of India, from the Hindu Kush to Bengal, were feats of military genius. Akbar worked hard at the trade of king, sleeping only three hours a night. Although he could neither read nor write (he was probably dyslexic), he had legions of scholars who read to him. His son, Prince Sultan Salim, later the Emperor Jahangir, wrote that no one could have guessed that Akbar was illiterate. He loved religion, philosophy, music, architecture, poetry, history, and painting. He forged an Empire that enjoyed long-lasting peace and high cultural refinement. The Empire of the Mughals was vast and fabulously rich. Akbar's lower taxes and rising conquests created prosperity for the people and floods of treasure for the Crown. European visitors estimated that just one province of Akbar's Empire, Bengal, was wealthier than France and England combined. Birbal was born to a poor Brahmin family of Tikawanpur on the banks of the River Jumna. He rose to the exalted level of minister (or "Wazir") at Akbar's court by virtue of his razor-like wit. He was a good poet, writing under the pen-name of "Brahma," and a collection of his verse is preserved today in the Bharatpur Museum. Birbal's duties at court were administrative and military, but his close friendship with the Emperor was sealed by Akbar's love of wisdom and subtle humor. In Birbal the young King found a true sympathizer and companion. When, in an attempt to unify his Hindu and Muslim subjects, Akbar founded a new religion of universal tolerance, the Din-I-Ilahi, or "Divine Faith," there was only one Hindu among the handful of his followers, and that was Birbal. Many courtiers were jealous of Birbal's star-like rise to fortune and power, and, according to popular accounts, they were endlessly plotting his downfall. The character of Akbar in these stories is rather fanciful, and, historically, Birbal is scarcely heard of. Village storytellers probably invented many of these tales over the ages, simply attributing them to Birbal and Akbar because their characters seemed to fit. Akbar's court was mobile, a tradition handed down from his nomadic ancestors, the Mongols of Central Asia. (Mughal is Urdu for Mongol.) The Emperor ruled sometimes from the fortress of Agra, sometimes from the noble city of Lahore. In the period of these tales, 1571 to 1585, Akbar held court in the shimmering pleasure city which he had built for himself - Fatehpur Sikri.

Hidden Caliphate

Sufis created the most extensive Muslim revivalist network in Asia before the twentieth century, generating a vibrant Persianate literary, intellectual, and spiritual culture while tying together a politically fractured world. In a pathbreaking work combining social history, religious studies, and anthropology, Waleed Ziad examines the development across Asia of Muslim revivalist networks from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. At the center of the story are the Naqshbandi-Mujaddidi Sufis, who inspired major reformist movements and articulated effective social responses to the fracturing of Muslim political power amid European colonialism. In a time of political upheaval, the Mujaddidis fused Persian, Arabic, Turkic, and Indic literary traditions, mystical virtuosity, popular religious practices, and urban scholasticism in a unified yet flexible expression of Islam. The Mujaddidi ŌHidden Caliphate,Ō as it was known, brought cohesion to diverse Muslim communities from Delhi through Peshawar to the steppes of Central Asia. And the legacy of Mujaddidi Sufis continues to shape the Muslim world,

as their institutional structures, pedagogies, and critiques have worked their way into leading social movements from Turkey to Indonesia, and among the Muslims of China. By shifting attention away from court politics, colonial actors, and the standard narrative of the 'Great Game,' Ziad offers a new vision of Islamic sovereignty. At the same time, he demonstrates the pivotal place of the Afghan Empire in sustaining this vast inter-Asian web of scholastic and economic exchange. Based on extensive fieldwork across Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan at madrasas, Sufi monasteries, private libraries, and archives, Hidden Caliphate reveals the long-term influence of Mujaddidi reform and revival in the eastern Muslim world, bringing together seemingly disparate social, political, and intellectual currents from the Indian Ocean to Siberia.

The Caravan

The Caravan is India's most respected and admired magazine on politics, art and culture. With a strong literary flair, the magazine presents the best of reportage and commentary on politics, policy, economy, art and culture from within South Asia. It has become an essential read for anyone interested in understanding the political and social environment of the country.

The History of India

Reprint of the original, first published in 1871. The publishing house Anatiposi publishes historical books as reprints. Due to their age, these books may have missing pages or inferior quality. Our aim is to preserve these books and make them available to the public so that they do not get lost.

The History of India as Told by its Own Historians

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A History of The Sadarat in Medieval India VOLUME- II (THE GREAT MUGHALS)

Volume 2nd Abbreviations viii Preface ix I. Introductory 1 II. Akbar 21 III. Jahangir 90 IV. Shah Jahan 108 IV. Aurangzeb 120 V. Conclusion 150 Bibliography 154 Bibliography of Volume i 162 Index 174 Index of Volume I 176 Book Summary Foreword The administrative machinery of the Delhi Sultanate was run mainly by three ministries—the Diwan-i-Wizarat, the Diwan-i-'Arz and the Diwan-i-Risalat. While some work has been done on the first two, an in-depth study of the Diwan-i-Risalat—which dealt with religious matters, stipends and pious foundations—has largely remained a desideratum. Mr. A. D. Khan's work goes a long way in filling this gap in our historical literature. With his extensive knowledge of the contemporary and modern literature, he has tried to put the institution of sadarat in its proper historical perspective. His contribution deserves approbation by all those interested in medieval Indian history and culture. Discussing the origin of the office of sadr, Khwandmir observes in his Nama-i-Nami that Malik Shah Seljuqi had established this office as he was desirous of having a learned man at the court to represent the cases of Syeds and 'ulama' and to manage pensions, stipends and endowments. In course of time the office of sadr became the chief authority dealing with all religious matters and provided institutional liaison between State and Religion. Mr. Khan has very ably traced the evolution of sadarat in medieval India and has shown how the scope and conspectus of its work differed from period to period. The Diwan-i-Riyasat was headed by two important officers, the Qazi-ul-Quzat and the Sadr-us-Sudur. During the Sultanate period these two offices were entrusted to the same person who thus came to exercise great authority in judicial matters while his patronage to scholars, religious men and the indigent people enhanced his prestige. The muhtasib (Censor of public morals), who functioned under the aegis of this department, enjoyed some economic powers also pertaining to the market. Thus the institution of sadarat became a very influential wing of the administrative machinery and both the pulpit and the chair came to be controlled by the sadr. Notwithstanding all this authority, it would be wrong to think that the sadarat or the 'ulama' bound to the state chariot regulated or influenced the policies of the State. Beyond creating a lashkar-i-du'a and providing state help to khanqahs and madrasahs, the sadarat had no say in administrative matters as such. It enjoyed religious prestige but wielded no political power. The Sultans were guided by exigencies of the political situation and formulated zawabit (state laws which had nothing to do with shari'at laws) to administer the country. The advice of Syed Nuruddin Mubarak Ghaznavi, Qazi Mughis and others was never heeded by the Sultans. Barani's political realism made him appreciate that in matters of government the Sultans looked to the precepts of the legendary heroes of Iran rather than the religious precepts and principles of the jurists.

The Delhi Sultanate maintained the Diwan-i-Sadarat with all enthusiasm and extended all patronage to its functionaries but the strings of administration were entirely in the hands of secular authorities. The function of the institution of ihtasab was to check immoral behaviour at public places. Under rulers who were themselves sunk in debauchery—like Kaiqubad, Mubarak Khalji and others—the muhtasib had to watch helplessly rapid deterioration in public morality. Under 'Alauddin Khalji the institution of ihtasab gained unprecedented prestige. The Sultan's strong measures against drinking, prostitution etc. strengthened the functioning of the Department. Maulana Ziauddin Sunnami's *Nisab al-Ihtasab* gives a very good idea of the matters dealt with by the Department during this time. His book became popular in Muslim lands also. Mr. Khan's work will be read with interest as it does not merely deal with the theoretical aspect of the institution of sadarat but gives a very lively account of the actual role of individuals involved in its functioning at different levels. He attempts an analysis of the different approaches of the 'ulama and sufis of the period and traces its interaction in the broader framework of medieval history. It is hoped that Mr. Khan's work will be read with keen interest by all students and scholars of the history of medieval India. K. A. Nizami (Nizami Villa, Aligarh)

Sufism in Central Asia

The studies in this volume mark a new phase in the development of scholarship on Sufi traditions of Central Asia, expanding and deepening the source base, reconceptualizing basic frameworks for understanding Sufi history, and challenging received assumptions and narratives.

Afghanistan

The ancient land and the modern nation of Afghanistan are the subject of Louis Dupree's book. Both in the text and in over a hundred illustrations, he identifies the major patterns of Afghan history, society, and culture as they have developed from the Stone Age to the present. Originally published in 1973. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The History of India, as Told by Its Own Historians

This comprehensive eight-volume collection (1867-77) includes descriptions of the texts of Islamic history, translations of extracts, and background information.

I Am Timour, World Conqueror

Amir Timour (1336-1405) wrote his memoirs late in life. His autobiography begins from a time just prior to his birth and continues until his last conquest mission on which he set out to conquer China but suffered a stroke on the way. He died shortly thereafter. The account is well written and is by and large coherent, and the "natural progression" of the unfolding of the events gives the reader a sense of excitement that makes him want to keep turning the page. To many, the name Amir Timour, or Tamerlane, as he is known in the West, brings to mind visions of a cruel and ruthless conqueror who massacred tens of thousands of people at will, burned their towns and villages, and conquered their lands, leaving behind mass destruction. Looking back at history, there is no doubt that this image is a true image of the ruler. But it is not the only image that should define the name Amir Timour. Although the attributes of wrath probably well define the man as a whole, other facets of his personality paint him as an extraordinarily complex human being who helped shape the future of an entire region, if not the world. Amir Timour was a learned man who was extremely well taught and well-read, enabling him to contend intellectually with the highest-ranking scholars of his time. In fact, according to his account, he had the entire Koran memorized at an early age, which resulted in him being given the title *Ha-fiz al-Qur'a-n*. He was also well-versed in Koranic exegesis, which was a credit to the teachers and masters of his time. He possessed an incredibly powerful memory, which enabled him to absorb and remember things at a remarkable pace. His powerful memory helped him early in life, when he was able to quickly remember things taught in school, making him excel over his peers. Later in life as a military commander, Amir Timour's memory proved to be an asset with such things, for example, as remembering every one of his officer's full names, which quickly earned him their respect. In short, by reading the memoirs of Amir Timour, the reader will learn that there is a great deal more to the man

known as Tamerlane than just another cruel and ruthless ruler. By reading this account, the reader will pick up on the sense of motivation, courage, strength, and dedication that Tamerlane had for his passion to become world conqueror and the forces of his personality that collectively gave him the drive to achieve his goals in life without any notable setbacks. It is evident from the account that Amir Timour was aware of his own unique and remarkable capacity as a leader early in life, which gave him the vision of what he wanted to accomplish in the world. His vision and accomplishments planted the seed that gave fruit in the form of the culturally rich Mogul Dynasty that reigned undisputed over Transoxiana and India for the next several hundred years after Amir Timour's death. Babur Rashidzada received his BA in religious studies and business administration from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He currently lives in Long Island, New York, with his wife and three children."

Mughal-Ottoman Relations

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Elementary Geography ... Third Edition

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Oswaal One For All Olympiad Previous Years' Solved Papers Class 3 (Set of 6 Books) Maths, English, Science, Reasoning, Cyber & General Knowledge (For 2023 Exam)

Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir, in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara. By William Moorcroft (1767-1825) and George Trebeck, from 1819 to 1825. Two volumes. Prepared for the press, from original journals and correspondence, by Horace Hayman Wilson.

Oswaal One For All Olympiad Previous Years' Solved Papers, Class-3 Science Book (For 2023 Exam)

In this remarkable 1994 work of comparative economic history, Stephen Dale studies the activities and economic significance of the Indian mercantile communities which traded in Iran, Central Asia and Russia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The author uses Russian sources, hitherto largely ignored, to show that these merchants represented part of the hegemonic trade diaspora of the Indian world economy, thus challenging the conventional interpretation of world economic history that European merchants overwhelmed their Asian counterparts in the early modern era. The book not only demonstrates the vitality of Indian mercantile capitalism, but also offers a unique insight into the social characteristics of an Indian expatriate trading community in the Volga-Caspian port of Astrakhan.

India Through the Stereoscope

Fourteen-year-old Debu sets off across the high mountain passes from Kumaon to Tibet to search for his father who got lost in a blizzard the year before. Adventures follow thick and fast—a forced stay in a monastery with a boy lama who takes a fancy to him, his capture by the cruel, enigmatic bandit Nangbo, who has magical powers, and a stay in the legendary goldfields of Thok Jalong. And finally—a heart-pounding, breathtaking horse race. Does Debu find his father. Does he win the race? Pick up this page-turner to find out!

Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab, in Ladakh and Kashmir, in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara

This book offers a representative selection of humorous and satirical Urdu poetry, drawn from the works of seventeen major poets, including the classics like Mohammed Rafi Sauda and Akbar Allahabadi, besides the famous practitioners of this art in the 20th century. The poems are chosen on the basis of their artistic and thematic quality. These are then translated, verse by verse, into English, and transliterated in the Roman script for the benefit of the non-Urdu reader.

Indian Merchants and Eurasian Trade, 1600-1750

Indian Media Giants is an analytical chronicle of six Indian mega media conglomerates' individual odyssey from their beginnings in the pre-independence era to their transformation into powerful business empires in the digitised modern India. The book traces media metamorphoses, contours of growth and development, travails and trajectories, organizational structures, editorial policies and business dynamics of print majors in India, namely, The Times Group, The Hindu Group, The Hindustan Times Limited, The Indian Express Group, Dainik Jagran Limited and DB Corp Limited.

Caravan to Tibet

On a religiopolitical movement started by the Sufi saint Pir Roch n B yaz+d Anc r+, fl. 1526-1572, and his followers, called Raushan+.

The Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia

On Rajiv Gandhi, 1944-1991, former prime minister of India.

Growth and Development of the IT Industry in Bangalore and Singapore

This book examines the creation of Pakistan and the economic rationale for partition. The authors analyze other factors as well and look at the politics and influence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Indian Media Giants

Caravans tells the fascinating story of countless Punjabi Khatri merchants who built great business empires through their ingenuity and spirit of adventure. Operating during the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, these merchants risked everything and travelled across Afghanistan, Central Asia, Iran and Russia. They used sophisticated techniques to convert a modest amount of merchandise into vast portfolios for trade and moneylending ventures. Caravans challenges the belief that the rising tide of European trade in the Indian Ocean usurped the overland 'Silk Road' trade, and demonstrates how thousands of Punjabis created a booming market in Central Asia at precisely this historical moment.

Religio-political Ferment in the N.W. Frontier During the Mughal Period

This is a chronology of the most famous songs from the years before rock 'n' roll. The top hits for each year are described, including vital information such as song origin, artist(s), and chart information. For many songs, the author includes any web or library holdings of sheet music covers, musical scores, and free audio files. An extensive collection of biographical sketches follows, providing performing credits, relevant professional awards, and brief biographies for hundreds of the era's most popular performers, lyricists, and composers. Includes an alphabetical song index and bibliography.

Edgar Arlington, Or, The Orphan of Nepal

Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

Caravan Of Hope

It Is Hard To Imagine Anyone Succeeding More Gracefully In Producing A Balanced Overview Than Abraham Eraly William Dalrymple, Sunday Times, London In The Mughal World Abraham Eraly Continues His Fascinating Chronicle Of The Grand Saga Of The Mughal Empire. In Emperors Of The Peacock Throne He Gave Us The Story Of The Lives And Achievements Of The Great Mughal Emperors; In This Book, He Looks Beyond The Momentous Historical Events To Portray, In Precise And Vivid Detail, The Agony And Ecstasy Of Life In Mughal India. Combining Scholarly Objectivity With Artful Storytelling The Author Presents A Lively Panorama Of The Mughal World Emperors And Nobles At Work And Play; Harem Life; The Profligacy And Extravagance Of The Ruling Class Juxtaposed With The Stark Wretchedness Of The Common People. Meticulously Researched And Lucidly Narrated The Mughal World Offers Rare Insights Into The State Of The Empire S Economy, Religious Policies, The Mughal Army And Its Tactics, And The Glories Of Mughal Art, Architecture, Literature And Music.

Government and Politics in India

This book discusses WWI-era music in a historical context, explaining music's importance at home and abroad during WWI as well as examining what music was being sung, played, and danced to during the years prior to America's involvement in the Great War. Why was music so important to soldiers abroad during World War I? What role did music—ranging from classical to theater music, rags, and early jazz—play on the American homefront? Music of the First World War explores the tremendous importance of music during the years of the Great War—when communication technologies were extremely limited and music often took the place of connecting directly with loved ones or reminiscing via recorded images. The book's chapters cover music's contribution to the war effort; the variety of war-related songs, popular hits, and top recording artists of the war years; the music of Broadway shows and other theater productions; and important composers and lyricists. The author also explores the development of the fledgling recording industry at this time.

How Pakistan Was Formed

Caravans