

Elementary Aspects Of Peasant Insurgency In Colonial India

Economy of India The economy of India is a developing mixed economy with a notable public sector in strategic sectors. From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments followed the Soviet model and promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive Sovietization, state intervention, demand-side economics, natural resources, bureaucrat-driven enterprises and economic regulation. It is the world's fourth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP); on a per capita income basis, India ranked 136th by GDP (nominal) and 119th by GDP (PPP). The end of the Cold War and an acute balance of payments crisis in 1991 led to the adoption of a broad economic liberalisation in India and indicative. This is characterised as dirigism, in the form of the Licence Raj 100fbc9489

Cattle theft in India In the ancient and medieval era India texts, stealing cattle is described as a crime and sin, a motif that appears in Hindu mythologies. Ranajit Guha (1999). *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. Duke University Press. ISBN 978-0-8223-2348-8 Cattle theft, more commonly cattle raiding or cattle lifting, is a property crime in India. pp. 151–156. ISBN 978-3-319-14271-5 100fbc9489

Fundamental rights in India in India enshrined in part III (Article 12–35) of the Constitution of India guarantee civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. e. e. These rights are known as "fundamental" as they are the most essential for all-round development i. , material, intellectual, moral and spiritual and protected by fundamental law of the land i. If the rights provided by Constitution especially the fundamental rights are violated, the Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue writs under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution, respectively, directing the State Machinery for enforcement of the fundamental rights. constitution 100fbc9489

Dildarnagar Kamsar *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. It was established in 1542 by Raja Narhar Khan. Guha, Ranajit (1999). ISBN 978-0-8223-2348-8 Dildarnagar Kamsar (also known as Ahl-e-Kamsar or Kamsar-O-Bar) is a pargana (region) and a mashra comprising 34 settlements located around the Karamnasa River in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh and the Kaimur district of Bihar, India. Of these, 18 mouzas are the primary settlements. ISBN 978-81-7824-027-5. The original name of the region was Kamsar, but due to close and historical ties with the family of Bara Pathans, the region is often referred to as Kamsar-O-Bar. It is a prominent settlement of Khanzadas, also known as Kamsari Pathans, as well as Afghan Pathans, primarily of the Niazi and Yusufzai clans. Duke University Press 100fbc9489

Ranajit Guha strand within post-colonial and post-Marxist historiography. This methodological approach within South Asian Studies is dedicated to the examination of post-colonial and post-imperial societies, emphasizing an analysis from the vantage point of marginalized social strata. Guha's seminal work, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, is widely acclaimed Ranajit Guha (23 May 1923 – 28 April 2023) emerged as a prominent Indian historian and a seminal figure among the early architects of the Subaltern Studies collective. Guha assumed the editorial mantle for numerous foundational anthologies of the group, contributing as an editor prolifically in both English and Bengali 100fbc9489

Santhal rebellion publisher location (link) Guha, Ranajit (1983). It started on 30 June 1855, and on 10 November 1855, martial law was proclaimed by the East India Company which lasted until 3 January 1856, when martial law was suspended and the rebellion was eventually suppressed by the presidency armies. Oxford University press. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. ISBN 978-0-19-561517-3 The Sonthal Rebellion, also known as the Santhal Rebellion, Santal Rebellion, or Santhal Hool, was a rebellion in present-day Jharkhand against the East India Company (EIC) and zamindari system by the Santals 100fbc9489

Subaltern Studies The term Subaltern Studies is sometimes also applied more broadly to others who share many of their views. Their anti-essentialist approach is one of history from below, focused more on what happens among the masses at the base levels of society than among the elite. Subaltern Studies is often considered to be "exemplary of postcolonial studies" and as one of the most influential movements in the field. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency*. Although they are, in a sense, on the left, they are very critical of the traditional Marxist narrative of Indian The Subaltern Studies Group (SSG) or Subaltern Studies Collective is a group of South Asian scholars interested in postcolonial and post-imperial societies 100fbc9489

Claiming to be among the original inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent, many present-day Adivasi communities formed during the flourishing period of the Indus Valley Civilization or after the decline of the IVC, harboring various degrees of ancestry from ancient... 100fbc9489

Meghar Singh Sakarwar Duke University Press. pp. 1820-1860) was a zamindar from Gahmar village in Ghazipur district of present day Uttar Pradesh, India. He participated in the rebellion of 1857 against East India Company supporting the rebel soldiers under Babu Amar Singh. Retrieved 27 April 2025. Guha, Ranajit (1999). 118, 238, 323–326 Meghar Singh Sikarwar or Meghar Singh (c. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India* 100fbc9489

Kunbi 141, ISBN 978-0-8223-2348-8 Kunbi (alternatively Kanbi) (Marathi: ISO 15919: Kuṇabī, Gujarati: ISO 15919: Kaṇabī) is a generic term applied to several castes of traditional farmers in Western India. Kunbis are included among the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Maharashtra. The communities are largely found in the state of Maharashtra but also exist in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat (now called Patidar), Karnataka, Kerala and Goa. retrieved 10 October 2011 Guha, Ranajit (1999), Elementary aspects of peasant insurgency in colonial India, Duke University Press, p. These include the Dhonoje, Ghatole, Masaram, Hindre, Jadav, Jhare, Khaire, Lewa (Leva Patil), Lonare and Tirole communities of Vidarbha 100fbc9489

Most of the Mavalas serving in the armies of the Maratha Empire under Shivaji came from this community. The Shinde and Gaekwad dynasties of the Maratha Empire are originally of Kunbi origin. In the fourteenth century and later, several Kunbis who had... 100fbc9489 The rebellion was led by the four sibling brothers, Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairav and Rohansai who was the main leader of the Santhal Tribe and their two sisters Phoolo and Jhano, who were killed in the cause. 100fbc9489 In the colonial and postcolonial eras, it has been a common crime but one marked with contradictions. According to David Gilmartin, the crime of cattle theft was perceived by the colonial-era British officials as a "potential political danger" that threatened "to corrupt the whole structure of the administration, for its pervasiveness threatened to undercut the position of the state as the protector and legal guarantor of the individual as a productive owner of revenue-producing property". In contemporary times, the demand for meat has led to cattle becoming a target... 100fbc9489

Adivasi Government policies The Adivasi (also spelled Adibasi) are the heterogeneous tribal groups across the Indian subcontinent. centuries. 1% of Bangladesh's population (roughly 2 million, 2010 estimate). Adivasis in central part of India have been victims of the Salwa Judum campaign by the Government against the Naxalite insurgency. The term Adivasi, a 20th-century construct meaning "original inhabitants", is now widely used as a self-designation by many of the communities who are officially recognized as "Scheduled Tribes" in India and as "Ethnic minorities" in Bangladesh. 6% of India's population (around 104. They constitute approximately 8. 2 million, according to the 2011 Census) and about 1 100fbc9489

These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom... 100fbc9489

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