

# Sir Chhotu Ram Political Biography

Collection of essays predominantly on the political condition of India during British rule in 1920s.

In part one of this volume, the political world of the peasants of Punjab is reconstructed, capturing their struggles at a national level, as well as at an individual one. Part Two makes important interventions in the theoretical debates regarding the role of peasants in revolutionary transformation in the modern world. The author argues that the association of revolution with large-scale violence has resulted in the refusal to recognize the non-violent, yet revolutionary political practice of peasants in the Indian National Movement.

A study of William Hailey's career in the Indian civil Service and as an African expert.

Books India

A World-system Perspective

Sir Chhotu Ram

A Political Biography

Sir Chhotu Ram and Punjab Economy Under Imperialism

Khizr Tiwana, the Punjab Unionist Party and the Partition of India

First biography of Khizr Tiwana, the Unionist Premier of the Punjab during the climacteric period 1942-47. The Punjab formed the heartland of a future Pakistan, hence the subcontinent's destiny rested on the clash between Khizr and Jinnah over the region's unity vs Muslim separatism.

Contributed articles on the life and work of Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, social activist and leader of the down trodden people.

Biography of Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, Indian statesman, who resisted the partition of Punjab.

Haryana Rediscovered

Institutions, Community and Development in Pakistan

The Extraordinary Life of an Ordinary Man

Reflections of Sir Chhotu Ram

Peasants in India's Non-Violent Revolution

Life and Times

In 1946, Baloo Lal Panagariya, then twenty-five years old, arrived in Jaipur to join the editorial staff of the newspaper Lokvani, devoted to exposing the excesses of the British and princely rulers of Rajputana. Though unremarkable in itself, the story behind this event is one of the triumph of human spirit over adversity. Baloo Lal was born in a remote village in Rajasthan, in a family that

could not scrape together two full meals a day. He lost his father at five and mother at fourteen. The village lacked even a primary school. Yet, thanks to the wisdom and sacrifice of his mother and his own perseverance, he completed his education, went on to serve with distinction as a civil servant in the newly formed state of Rajasthan and, after retirement, wrote the first definitive book on the history of the freedom movement in Rajasthan. In a very real sense, Baloo Lal's journey from the village of Suwana to the city of Jaipur was a long and arduous one, much more so than that of his own son, decades later from Jaipur to Washington, DC. His success led to more milestones in the next generation, with two of his children being honoured with Padma awards and another with a presidential award. *My Father: The Extraordinary Life of an Ordinary Man* adds a new dimension to the history of India. It is a reminder that post-independence India was built not just by a handful of leaders working at the top but numerous ordinary citizens who shaped its many contours from below.

Contains resources related to the founding of Pakistan, collected from the vantage point of the fiftieth anniversary of partition, August, 1997.

Indian statesman.

A Study in British Imperialism, 1872-1969

Characteristics, Economic Development Programme(s), and Relevance to India's Economic Development

A Bibliographical Area Study

Deenbandhu Sir Chhotu Ram

The Man & the Vision

A Broken Record

On the life and works of Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, Indian freedom fighter and peasant leader from Punjab, India.

This volume examines how a Jat identity was formed and shaped in rural southeast Punjab. The author analyses popular religious traditions and different strands that went into the making of the Jat identity.

About the life of Sir Chhotu Ram

The Indian Journal of Political Science

A Profile in Courage

The Myth of Punjab Exceptionalism

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The Lore and Legend of Sir Chhotu Ram

Origins of Muslim Consciousness in India

The tensions inherent in the structure and ideology of colonial organization thus provide the backdrop for the study. Gilmartin's extensive use of private papers, biographies, and autobiographies of prominent as well as less prominent political leaders helps give this study a balanced viewpoint. He also draws on a range of popular and private Urdu materials that lend the book an authentic voice."--BOOK JACKET.

This edited translation of Syed Nur Ahmad's landmark study, Martial Law to Martial Law,

provides the most comprehensive study in English or Urdu of the politics of the Punjab. Drawing on his career as a journalist and as former director of information for the government of the Punjab, Nur Ahmad gives an eyewitness account of the politics of the province from the imposition of martial law in 1919 (following the Jalianwala Bagh massacre) to the reestablishment of martial law accompanying the coup d'etat led by General Ayub Khan in Pakistan in 1958. Nur Ahmad relates the events in the Punjab to the larger Indian Muslim political scene, assesses the development and eventual decline of the Unionist Party (which stood against the partition of India), and traces the rise of support for the Muslim League. He also looks at the post-independence period in Pakistan and the failure of the parliamentary regime, discussing how national-level politics affected the Punjab.\_

Reminiscences about Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, politician from Punjab.

Practice and Theory

The Founding of Pakistan

A Biography of Ch. Chhotu Ram

Proceedings - Punjab History Conference

Sir Chhotu Ram in Thoughts and Deeds

Kis n de mas h Sara Chho R ma

Biography of Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, Indian freedom fighter and statesman.

On the life and work of Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945, politician from Punjab.

This book examines economic reform in the Punjab in the period 1900-47 in an attempt

to historicise theories of institutional change and community development. It advances the economic history of the region by analysing microeconomic reform in the province. A close examination of programmes of rural reconstruction in colonial Punjab reveals stark parallels with more contemporary prescriptions of development economics. Simultaneously, a study of the trajectory of legislative change sheds light on the institutional legacies of colonial rule. It engages deeply with the theoretical scholarship on development and rural uplift that emerges in this period and develops an intellectual genealogy that links colonialism to development studies. It questions the continued valorisation of the 'community' despite a lack of supportive evidence and argues that one reason for the continued popularity of ideas of community development and institutional malaise is that both absolve the status quo from blame.

An Annotated Bibliography

Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society

SIR CHHOTU RAM - A SAGA OF INSPIRATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Forming an Identity

My Father

Politics of Sharing Power

This book is the first comprehensive study of the impact of colonialism on the agriculture of this very important region which, apart from the Pakistani and Indian provinces of

Punjab, included the present day Indian provinces of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Making extensive use of data culled from government archives and private papers in India and Britain, as well as from village surveys, farm accounts and family budgets, the author argues that Punjab was by no means an idyllic land of prosperous peasant proprietors. She maintains that it was also the land of big feudal landlords, rack-rented tenants, and struggling small-holders, who were forced to enlist in the army or migrate to enable their families to pay government taxes and to repay debts. Comparing Punjab with its supposed polar-opposite, the eastern region of Bengal and Bihar, Mridula Mukherjee demonstrates that Punjab too had begun to exhibit features typical of colonial under-development, such as stagnation of productive forces, intensification of semi-feudal relations, forced commercialisation and lack of capital investment in agriculture. The green revolution therefore was not the result of a continuity but actually because of a break with the colonial past.

On the life of the Indian freedom fighter and peasant leader Sir Chhotu Ram, 1881-1945.

Following independence, the Nehruvian approach to socialism in India rested on three pillars: secularism and democracy in the political domain, state intervention in the economy, and diplomatic non-alignment mitigated by pro-Soviet leanings after the 1960s. These features defined a distinct "Indian model," if not the country's political identity.

From this starting point, Christophe Jaffrelot traces the transformation of India throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, particularly the 1980s and 90s. The world's largest democracy has sustained itself by embracing not only the vernacular politicians of linguistic states, but also Dalits and "Other Backward Classes," or OBCs. The simultaneous--and related--rise of Hindu nationalism has put minorities--and secularism--on the defensive. In many ways the rule of law has been placed on trial as well. The liberalization of the economy has resulted in growth, yet not necessarily development, and India has acquired a new global status, becoming an emerging power intent on political and economic partnerships with Asia and the West. The traditional Nehruvian system is giving way to a less cohesive though more active India, a country that has become what it is against all odds. Jaffrelot maps this tumultuous journey, exploring the role of religion, caste, and politics in determining the fabric of a modern democratic state.

Haryana: Past and Present

Religion, Caste, and Politics in India

The Forgotten Ram

Chhotu Ram in the Eyes of His Contemporaries

Punjab and the Making of Pakistan

The Role of Sir Chhotu Ram



The debate over the underlying causes of the clash between Hindus and Muslims which continues to polarize India is the central concern of this volume. Syed Nesar Ahmad challenges popular viewpoints regarding the Hindu-Muslim conflict by asserting that, although intrinsic differences between the two cultures do exist and this schism has been somewhat fueled by the cultural conditions in colonial India, the emergence and growth of the conflict is primarily the result of social and economic forces, both global and regional, that has caused the initial differences to intensify into cultural rift. Ahmad presents a thorough account of Indian history during the 19th and 20th centuries, analyzing how the relationship between Hindus and Muslims has been shaped by each significant political and social development. Evidence of both selectivism and assimilation between Hindus and Muslims, a concept not previously accepted, is apparent throughout the history, and the issue of the origins of the identity of the Muslim consciousness which now exerts such influence in the region is explained in terms of the interaction of religious, social, cultural, and global factors. By viewing India's struggle for its post-colonial identity from this comprehensive historical perspective, this work illuminates some of the fundamental causes of similar conflicts throughout the former colonial world.

Vol. 2: Papers presented at the two national seminars held during February 14-15, 2004 and April 30-May 1, 2005.

Empire and Islam

The Crisis in India

Politics In The Punjab, 1919-1958

A Social History of the Jats

The Punjab Unionist Party, 1923-1947

The Jats