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Lal Bahadur Shastri A Concise History of Classical Sanskrit Literature A Short History of India Who Killed Shastri? A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, 9 June 1964-11 January 1966 Dava Shastri's Last Day Biography of Lal Bahadur Shastri SHORT HIST OF INDIA (CLASSIC R Explorations in Modern Bengal, C. 1800-1900 Tripur?, History and Culture A Short History of Indian Materialism, Sensationalism and Hedonism Shastri's Who is Who, Or, Family, History & Biographies of Indian Princes, Nobles & Notables A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature So Far as it Illustrates the Primitive Religion of the Brahmans Imperialism, Nationalism, and Regionalism in Canadian and Modern Indian History A Short History of India The Illustrated History of South India The Age of the S'tav?hanas V?k??akas History of India Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 10 Cultural History of Reading [2 volumes] The Siva Purana Part 2 A History of ?ri?g?ri History of India: Ancient India A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar Studies in Indo-Portuguese History The Siva Purana Part 4 The Siva Purana Part 3 Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 7 The Siva Purana Part 1 Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 17 Journal of Indian History Vayam Rakshamah - (??? ?????? Lal Bahadur Shastri Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 9 Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 19 Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology Volume 34 Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology volume 27 Biographies of great personalities : PT. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA'S ROADMAP FOR INDIA/WISDOM OF KALAM/THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PT. MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA

Excerpt from A Short History of India India is inhabited by various races, who entered the country at different periods Of time and from different directions. The black Dravidians, inhabiting the Deccan and Southern India, came from the east at some early period long before the begin ning of history. The Mongolians, inhabiting the north-eastern corners Of India, came from Mongolia and China through Tibet and the south-eastern provinces of the Chinese empire. Aryans - The Aryans, who form the vast majority Of the in uential classes, entered India from the west, at a time esti mated at from 4000 b.c. To 1500 The Shemitic races came in the train Of Muhammadan conquest from the west. From beyond the north-western corner Of India, at various periods of Indian history, there came men Of various races. None of these was very numerous. Those who came first have merged into the Aryan population, but those who came later can still be traced as distinct. And, last of all, within the last four hundred years, came the Aryan races from Europe by sea. In the beginning, commerce was their great Object but they all strove for supremacy by sea and by land. None, however, achieved so marked a success as the British. Dravidians. - Oi the history Of the Dravidian races we know almost nothing. Scholars think that they were the earliest settlers in India. The vast majority have adopted Aryan civilization, and the rest are still to be found everywhere in hills and jungles in Central and Southern India. But they seem to have had their last kingdoms in the extreme south of India, in the Pandya and Kerala countries, where property descends not to the son but to the daughter. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works." Seminar papers. This Monumental Four-Volume Work Offers An Elaborate And Chronological Account Of Indian History From The Earliest Times To The Present Period.The First Volume, Which Pays Special Attention To The Reigns Of The Great Indian Monarchs, Such As Chandragupta Maurya, Asoka, Kanishka, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta Ii (Vikramaditya) And Harsha, Has Adequately Highlighted The Achievements Of Their Reigns In A Manner That Is Bound To Arouse Not Only Curiosity But Also Provoke Reflection. Full Attention Is Also Given To The Cultural, Religious And Social Conditions Of India During The 6Th Century B.C. The Book Also Portrays The Golden Age Of Guptas, The General Administration Of The Cholas And The Flourishing Culture Of The Pallavas.In The Second Volume, All Aspects Of Indian History From A.D. 1206 To 1773 Are Discussed. Part I Of The Volume Covers The Sultanate Period, And Part Ii The Mughal Period And The Arrival Of The Europeans. The Process Through Which The English, Who Came As Traders But Rapidly Transformed Themselves Into Rulers, Is Outlined In The Volume. A Very Important Feature Of The Volume Is The Emphasis It Lays On The Social, Economic And Cultural Conditions Current In India During The Sultanate And The Mughal Periods.Indian History From A.D. 1773 To The Present Is Covered By The Third And Fourth Volumes. These Volumes Also Offer The Reader A Detailed And Graphic Account Of The British Period Of Indian History. The Focus On The Revolt Of 1857, The Development Of The Constitutional Framework From 1773 To 1950 And The National Movement Will Prove To Be Of Immense Interest To The Readers And Students Of Indian History. The History Of India Since Independence Has Also Been Discussed In These Two Volumes. Some Of The Other Important Topics Covered In These Volumes Include The Indian Movements For Reform And Social Change, The Impact Of The British Paramountcy On Indian Economy And The Legacy That It Has Left.Written In Simple Language And A Lucid Style By A Person Who Has Been Teaching The Subject At College Level For Several Years, This Comprehensive Yet Reasonably Sized Four-Volume Work On Indian History Will Prove To Be Of Immediate Interest And Relevance Not Only To Students And Teachers Of Indian History, But Also To The General Reader. The Purana is a class of literature that treats of ancient religion, philosophy, history, sociology, politics and other subjects. It is an encyclopedia of various branches of knowledge and ancient wisdom. It has been defined as a class of literature that contains material on the topics of Creation, Dis-solution of Manus, Ages of Manus, Genealogies and the History of glorious kings. For dealing primarily with these subjects it has been called Pancalaksana-a title that was incorporated in the Puranas themselves and had become popular by the Fifth Century A.D., for it was included by Amarasimha in his lexicon 'Amarakosa'. But as the process of interpolation continued, the Pancalaksana definition was found inadequate. The Puranic redactors adopted a Dasalaksana definition that suited the contemporary text. Still the dynamic forces were at work and the process of insertion, modification and abridgment went on and it was soon discovered that the Dasa-laksana definition too fell short of an actual fact. It was found that the Puranas contained certain aspects that were not covered by any five or ten characteristics. The Puranas are divided into two classes-the Maha-puranas and the Upapuranas. Each class consists of eighteen puranas. Thus the number of the Puranas is thirtysix. Mahapuranas are classified into different categories-Vaisnava, Brahma, Saiva etc. Sivapurana has all the characteristics of a Mahapurana. According to the ancients, a Mahapurana contained five main characteristics that concerned either early religion or traditional history. Sivapurana possesses the conventional characteristics of a Mahapurana in common with its other colleagues. These entitle it to the status of a great Purana. But its real greatness lies in expounding the philosophical background of Siva ritual. The Purana conceives Siva as the eternal principle, the supreme god, the cosmic soul, the support of all existence. But the ignorant aspirant bound in the meshes of illusion goes in quest for knowledge and imagines that his lord has a personal form possessed of attributes distinct from his self, who in moments of distress responds to his prayers and bestows grace. India, a land of penance, sacrifice, courage and dedication, has given bir th to such sons who are unparalleled in the world. Such an example of a worthy son of India is Lal Bahadur Shastri. The multifaceted personality, was born on 2nd October, 1904 in Mughal Sarai, in the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. His father was Sharada Prasad Shrivastava, and his mother was Ram Dulari Devi. His father led a simple life and was a teacher by profession and an honest teacher while his mother was a religious minded woman. Although, his family was poor, yet because of their truthfulness and honesty, they earned an honourable position in the society. Research papers and articles. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work.As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. What is it about some books that makes them timeless? Cultural History of Reading looks at books from their earliest beginnings through the present day, in both the U.S. and regions all over the world. Not only fiction and literature, but religious works, dictionaries, scientific works, and home guides such as Mrs. Beeton's all have had an impact on not only their own time and place, but continue to capture the attention of readers today. Volume 1 examines the history of books in regions throughout the world, identifying both literature and nonfiction that was influenced by cultural events of its time. Volume 2 identifies books from the pre-colonial era to the present day that have had lasting significance in the United States. History students and book lovers alike will enjoy discovering the books that have impacted our world. This book examines a regional culture as it was subjected to acute interpretative stress for much of the nineteenth century. This is done through a study of three key facets to contemporary Hindu thought - a possible interplay between the divinely ordained and human history, innovative extensions in the meaning of older terms like 'Dharma', and new moral and cultural theories around select mythical figures and traditionally revered texts. In this novel "full of music, magnetism, and familial obligation" (Emma Straub, author of All Adults Here) a dying billionaire matriarch leaks news of her death early so she can examine her legacy—a decision that horrifies her children and inadvertently exposes secrets she has spent a lifetime keeping. Dava Shastri, one of the world's wealthiest women, has always lived with her sterling reputation in mind. A brain cancer diagnosis at the age of seventy, however, changes everything, and Dava decides to take her death—like all matters of her life—into her own hands. Summoning her four adult children to her private island, she discloses shocking news: in addition to having a terminal illness, she has arranged for the news of her death to break early, so she can read her obituaries. As someone who dedicated her life to the arts and the empowerment of women, Dava expects to read articles lauding her philanthropic work. Instead, her "death" reveals two devastating secrets, truths she thought she had buried forever. And now the whole world knows, including her children. In the time she has left, Dava must come to terms with the decisions that have led to this moment—and make peace with those closest to her before it's too late. Compassionately written and chock-full of humor and heart, this powerful novel examines public versus private legacy, the complexities of love, and the never-ending joys—and frustrations—of family. Includes a Reading Guide • A Good Morning America and Lilly Singh's Lilly Library Book Club pick Most anticipated in fall 2021 by TIME, The Washington Post, Bustle, Goodreads, and Debutiful • An Indie Next Pick • A Publishers Marketplace Buzz Book for Fall/Winter 2021 • Longlisted for the 2021 Center for Fiction First Novel Prize Lal Bahadur Shastri, 1904-1966, former prime minister of India. The life of Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904-66), India's second prime minister and successor to Jawaharlal Nehru, is the absorbing saga of a little man who, while suffering the rigours of poverty in early life, rose to political eminence on the strength of moral principle. When Shastri died, he left no house, no land, no money. But he did leave behind an example which is morally inspiring. In an age riddled with political corruption, his career of exemplary integrity possesses a very special relevance for readers in contemporary India as well as abroad. Although Shastri's tenure as prime minister lasted only nineteen months, it was a period of high excitement and drama. Under Shastri's leadership India successfully fought a major war against Pakistan. This came as a tremendous boost to India after the China debacle three years earlier. This Indo-Pak war was followed by successful peace negotiations between the two countries at the famous Tashkent Conference, where, with the ink scarcely dry after all the momentous signatures, Shastri dramatically died of a heart attack. Several social and political issues of national importance and international interest emerged or found successful resolution during the time that Shastri held political power in Nehru's cabinet, as well as when he took over the premiership of India. There was the Kamaraj Plan; the question of Nehru's successor; the English-Hindi national language controversy; the problems of food scarcity and foodgrain imports; the Hazratbal episode of the stolen sacred relic from the shrine in Kashmir; the complicated diplomatic negotiations over Kashmir in the United Nations; the tangled web of tightrope relations with China, the USA, and the USSR; the controversy and suspicion over the circumstances of Shastri's sudden death; and finally the heroism and acclaim that came to Shastri. In A History of South India, first published in 1955, K.A. Nilakanta Sastri provided a comprehensive account of the history of South India. Tracing the history from prehistoric times to the fall of the kingdom of Vijayanagar in 1565 AD, the book incorporated the results of the author's own researches and brought together material previously scattered in separate studies to present a coherent narrative. Over the years the book has achieved a near-classic status. The Illustrated History of South India, an adapted and illustrated version of the original book, aims to sensitize young readers to the country's historic past and rich cultural heritage, and the need to preserve it. Key chapters discuss the coming of the Aryans, the Mauryan Empire, the rise of Vijayanagar, social and economic conditions, literature, religion and philosophy, and the art and architecture of South India. The volume includes an Introduction by renowned historian R. Champakalakshmi, written especially for this edition, and a Prologue by eminent historian P.M. Rajan Gurukkal. Interspersed with photographs and line drawings, including maps and genealogical charts, this illustrated edition will be invaluable for students and teachers of history, in particular, history of South India, as well as general readers. India, which over the years has achieved a near-classic status, this illustrated edition provides a comprehensive account of the history of South India from the prehistoric times to the fall of the kingdom of Vijayanagar in 1565 AD. This volume includes a new Introduction by renowned historian R. Champakalakshmi, and a Prologue by eminent historian P.M. Rajan Gurukkal. History of a monastery (Math) founded by ?a?kar?c?rya, exponent of Advaita philosophy in Hinduism. Biographies of Great Personalities: PT. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA'S ROADMAP FOR INDIA/WISDOM OF KALAM/THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PT. MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA by Vivasvan Shastri; Prashant Gupta; Manju 'Mann': This collection of biographies offers a deep insight into the lives of three exceptional personalities who have had a significant impact on India's history and society. From Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya's vision for India's development, the wisdom and contributions of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, to the life and times of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, these books provide valuable lessons from the lives of these great individuals. Key Aspects of the Book "Biographies of Great Personalities: PT. DEENDAYAL UPADHYAYA'S ROADMAP FOR INDIA/WISDOM OF KALAM/THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PT. MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA": PT. Deendayal Upadhyaya's Roadmap for India: Vivasvan Shastri's biography explores the life and ideologies of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya, a prominent leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. The book delves into his vision for India's progress and his contributions to the nation's political landscape. Wisdom of Kalam: Prashant Gupta's book delves into the wisdom and insights of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, one of India's most beloved presidents and visionary scientists. It presents his thoughts and ideas on leadership, education, and nation-building. The Life and Times of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya: Manju 'Mann's biography provides a comprehensive account of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya's life, a freedom fighter, educationist, and social reformer. The book sheds light on his multifaceted contributions to the Indian independence movement and education sector. Vivasvan Shastri, Prashant Gupta, and Manju 'Mann' are esteemed biographers and writers who have a passion for preserving the legacies of great personalities. Through their meticulously researched books, they provide readers with valuable insights into the lives of these extraordinary leaders. The Purana is a class of literature that treats of ancient religion, philosophy, history, sociology, politics and other subjects. It is an encyclopedia of various branches of knowledge and ancient wisdom. It has been defined as a class of literature that contains material on the topics of Creation, Dis-solution of Manus, Ages of Manus, Genealogies and the History of glorious kings. 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After defeating Pakistan in the second biggest armed conflict since the Second World War, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Tashkent, former USSR, to sign a peace accord. After days of extended negotiations, the peace agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in the presence of Alexei Kosygin, the USSR Premier. Hours later, at 1.32 AM, Shastri died in his dacha. Abruptly, Mysteriously. Soon after, his official Russian butler and the Indian cook attached to the Indian ambassador were arrested by the Ninth Directorate of the KGB under the suspicion of poisoning Shastri. No post-mortem was done. No confession was achieved. There was no judicial enquiry ever. It's been 50 years since his death, and we still don't know the truth. Was it really a heart attack? Was he poisoned? Did the CIA kill him? Was it the KGB? Was it a state-sponsored murder? Vivek Ranjan Agnihotri along with his motley team of inexperienced assistants turned whistle-blowers investigate the mystery behind Shastri's death and find themselves in a mirror-world where all and everybody is suspect. But they cannot remain distant, for the painful story of India touches their own lives as they discover how the country was put up for sale. The Purana is a class of literature that treats of ancient religion, philosophy, history, sociology, politics and other subjects. It is an encyclopaedia of various branches of knowledge and ancient wisdom. It has been defined as a class of literature that contains material on the topics of Creation, Dis-solution of Manus, Ages of Manus, Genealogies and the History of glorious kings. For dealing primarily with these subjects it has been called Pancalaksana-a title that was incorporated in the Puranas themselves and had become popular by the Fifth Century A.D., for it was included by Amarasimha in his lexicon 'Amarakosa'. 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Beside notes and references it has an illuminating Introduction and index of authors and works. The Book Covers Not Only The Political History Of Tripuri But Throws Flood Of Light On The Various Aspects Of Cultural History. No Stone Has Been Unturned By The Author To Make The Book As Up-To-Date As Possible. On the Sanskrit inscriptions of the Vakataka dynasty; includes their history.

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