Record Nr. UNINA9910783447603321 Autore Ramusack Barbara N. Titolo The Indian princes and their states / / Barbara N. Ramusack [[electronic resource]] Pubbl/distr/stampa Cambridge: ,: Cambridge University Press, , 2003 1-107-14139-7 **ISBN** 0-521-05602-0 1-139-05396-5 1-280-43750-2 0-511-16555-2 0-511-16501-3 0-511-16421-1 0-511-31257-1 0-511-16588-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiv, 309 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana The new Cambridge history of India; ; III, 6 Disciplina 954.03 Soggetti India Kings and rulers India History British occupation, 1765-1947 India Politics and government 1765-1947 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 18 Nov 2015). Nota di bibliografia "Bibliographical essay": p. 281-293. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Indian princes and British imperialism -- Princely state prior to 1800 --The British construction of indirect rule -- The theory and experience of indirect rule in colonial India -- Princes as men, women, rulers, patrons, and Oriental stereotypes -- Princely states: administrative and economic structures -- Princely states : society and politics --Federation or integration? Sommario/riassunto Although the princes of India have been caricatured as oriental despots and British stooges, Barbara Ramusack's study argues that the British did not create the princes. On the contrary, many were consummate politicians who exercised considerable degrees of autonomy until the disintegration of the princely states after independence. Ramusack's

synthesis has a broad temporal span, tracing the evolution of the Indian kings from their pre-colonial origins to their roles as clients in the British colonial system. The book breaks ground in its integration of political and economic developments in the major princely states with the shifting relationships between the princes and the British. It represents a major contribution, both to British imperial history in its analysis of the theory and practice of indirect rule, and to modern South Asian history, as a portrait of the princes as politicians and patrons of the arts.