Coming of Age in Nineteenth-Century India

In this engaging and eloquent history, Ruby Lal traces the becoming of nineteenth-century Indian women through a critique of narratives of linear transition from girlhood to womanhood. In the north-Indian patriarchal environment, women's lives were dominated by the expectations of the male universal, articulated most clearly in household chores and domestic duties. The author argues that girls and women in the early nineteenth century experienced freedom, eroticism, adventurousness and playfulness, even within restrictive circumstances. Although women in the colonial world of the later nineteenth century remained agential figures, their activities came to be constrained by more firmly entrenched domestic norms. Lal skillfully marks the subtle and complex alterations in the multifaceted female subject in a variety of nineteenth-century discourses, elaborated in four different sites – forest, school, household and rooftops.

Ruby Lal is Associate Professor in the Department of Middle Eastern and South Asian Studies at Emory University. She has written extensively on women and gender relations in Islamic societies in the precolonial and colonial world. In addition to numerous academic articles and political commentaries, she is the author of *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World* (Cambridge University Press, 2005). She is currently writing *Uncrowned Empress*, a historical biography of the iconic Mughal Empress, Nur Jahan.

> For Fanny, Aashna, Ananya – My dazzling nieces, who give me the vital clues to this history

> > For Rita Costa Gomes – With love for sharing my American journeys

> > > For Gyan – Life companion and critic

Coming of Age in Nineteenth-Century India

The Girl-Child and the Art of Playfulness

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> Ruby Lal Atlanta, March 2012

Note on Transliteration, Translation and Citations

There is no standard practice of transliteration from Persian, Urdu and Devanagri to English.

For Urdu, I use the system practised by *The Annual of Urdu Studies* http://www.urdustudies.com/pdf/22/01TitleTranslit.pdf.

For Devanagri, I rely on the discussion on the conventions of Hindi and Urdu in the following volumes: Christopher Shackle and Rupert Snell, *Hindi and Urdu Since 1800: A Common Reader* (London, 1990); and R. S. McGregor, *The Oxford Hindi-English Dictionary* (New Delhi, 1993).

For Persian, I use a modified version of the IJMES (*International Journal of Middle East Studies*) system developed by Layla S. Diba and Maryam Ekhtiar for their edited volume, *Royal Persian Paintings: The Qajar Epoch*, 1785–1925 (New York, 1998).

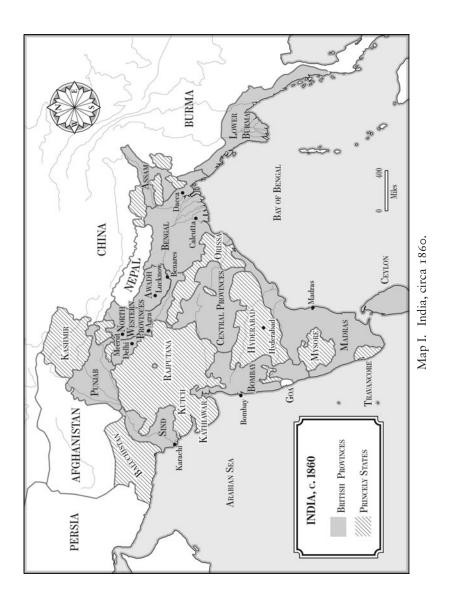
*I have chosen to omit all diacritical marks. For nonspecialists, this removes a source of visual distraction, making the text less cumbersome. The specialist, in any case, should have no difficulty in recognizing the Urdu, Hindi and Persian terms.

*I have retained the common English form of well-known places and persons.

*Original spellings have been retained in quotations. As a result certain names or places appear with two spellings: differently in citations and in my text.

xvi Note on Transliteration, Translation and Citations

*All translations of Urdu, Devanagri and Persian texts are mine unless indicated otherwise. I have made it a consistent practice to provide the reference to the available translation in English even where I have relied extensively on my own translation of texts.



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