

CI Caste Gender By Manoranjan Mohanty

Women in Social Change: Visions, Struggles and Persisting Concerns captures the evolution of key debates on women ’ s rights in independent India. Authored by eminent scholars and emerging experts of their time, the articles encapsulate developments which have given the women ’ s rights movement and women ’ s studies imaginative new models. They also indicate fundamental concerns that have endured over decades. The articles have been grouped into categories that cover diverse themes such as the conceptualization of women ’ s rights and laws pertaining to the same, changing notions of women as workers, women ’ s political participation and cultural representation, and, finally, the impediments, roadblocks and violence experienced by women. The editor ’ s introductions provide critical historical context for the juridico-political paradoxes and internal contradictions that confront the women ’ s rights movement today. The sectional introductions place each article in a larger context, pointing out the importance of their approach, methodology and salient arguments. The series ’ Social Change in Contemporary India ’ brings together key texts published in the prestigious journal Social Change, from 1971 till present times. These writings, most of which are considered canonical, address important issues in health, education, poverty and agriculture, with special focus on the disadvantaged groups. The essays will help readers identify key points in the history of policymaking in India and major discourses and debates and their impact.

This new edition of the Routledge Handbook of Gender in South Asia provides a comprehensive overview of the study of gender in South Asia. The Handbook covers the central contributions that have defi ned this area and captures innovative and emerging paradigms that are shaping the future of the field. It offers a wide range of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives spanning both the humanities and social sciences, focusing on India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. This revised edition has been thoroughly updated and includes new chapters, thus adding new areas of scholarship. The Handbook is organized thematically into five major parts: • Historical formations and theoretical framings • Law, citizenship and the nation • Representations of culture, place, identity • Labor and the economy • Inequality, activism and the state The Handbook illustrates the ways in which scholarship on gender has contributed to a rethink of theoretical concepts and empirical understandings of contemporary South Asia. Finally, it focuses on new areas of inquiry that have been opened up through a focus on gender and the intersections between gender and categories, such as caste, ethnicity, sexuality, and religion. This timely study is essential reading for scholars who research and teach on South Asia as well as for scholars in related interdisciplinary fields that focus on women and gender from comparative and transnational perspectives.

Indian Politics in a Comparative Perspective is intended as a standard textbook for undergraduate students of political science. The book provides a hand reference tool to its readers by elucidating conceptual areas, furnishing established arguments and citing contemporary research works for a comprehensive knowledge of the subject. Carefully organized in ten well-researched chapters and examined from different vantage points, they weave a compelling story on the nature of Indian politics since the pre-Independence era to the making of our Constitution and gradually navigate to examine the impact of the growing role of religion and power structure in our political system. Indian Politics in a Comparative Perspective is an ideal read for anyone who is curious to understand the changing grammar of Indian politics.

Visions, Struggles and Persisting Concerns

An Oral History of the Marichjhapi Massacre

New Interpretations and Emerging Issues

Caste and Democratic Politics in India

Human Rights, Gender and Environment

Caste and Gender in Contemporary India

Future Perspectives

The Encyclopedia of Gender in Media critically examines the role of the media in enabling, facilitating, or challenging the social construction of gender in our society.

This book traces the historical roots of marginalization of Dalits, Adivasis, Muslims and Women in Indian Society and appraises the role of the State in combating the widespread discrimination faced by them in society, economy, politics and governance, and in their own struggles for dignity and social justice. Please note: This title is co-published with Aakar Books, New Delhi. Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

The Indian bureaucracy provides the framework that ensures the successful running of a democratic country, continuing the heritage of the Indian Civil Service during British colonial rule. However, patriarchy has continued to serve as the norm in these institutions, with the sexual harassment of bureaucrats representing a particular challenge. Sexual harassment in the workplace is a hard reality, but systematic studies of this phenomenon are few and far between. In this regard, bureaucracy is an area which needs particular academic analysis. This book addresses this research gap and studies the relevance of socio-economic factors leading to sexual harassment in the Indian bureaucracy in Kolkata, Delhi and Bengaluru. It also explores the levels and forms of this harassment, the gender and position of the harasser, and the level of filing complaints by the victims. Moreover, the reasons behind the silence of the victims regarding filing complaints are also analysed. As such, it is a revealing and illuminating analysis of the hitherto unexplored area of the dynamics of one facet of gender relationships in the Indian bureaucracy. The book will be useful to scholars in the fields of anthropology, law, sociology, economics, social work, political science, gender studies, and development studies, as well as other social sciences.

Encyclopedia of Gender in Media

Economic and Political Weekly

The Odisha Story

Women and Politics

Indian Democracy

Routledge Handbook of Gender in South Asia

An Autobiography of a Dalit

Revised version of papers presented at a seminar, held at Pune in January 2000.

The Oxford Handbook of Global Studies provides an overview of the emerging field of global studies. Since the end of the Cold War, globalization has been reshaping the modern world, and an array of new scholarship has risen to make sense of it in its various transnational manifestations-including economic, social, cultural, ideological, technological, environmental, and in new communications. The editors--Mark Juergensmeyer, Saskia Sassen, and Manfred Steger--are recognized authorities in this emerging field and have gathered an esteemed cast of contributors to discuss various aspects in the field through a broad range of approaches. Several essays focus on the emergence of the field and its historical antecedents. Other essays explore analytic and conceptual approaches to teaching and research in global studies, and the largest section will deal with the subject matter of global studies, challenges from diasporas and pandemics to the global city and the emergence of a transnational capitalist class. The final two sections feature essays that take a critical view of globalization from diverse perspectives and essays on global citizenship-the ideas and institutions that guide an emerging global civil society. This

Handbook focuses on global studies more than on the phenomenon of globalization itself, though the various aspects of globalization are central to understanding how the field is currently being shaped.

India and China had a global and material exchanges, which developed into friendship and subsequently into camaraderie during first half of the twentieth century when both India and China fought western imperialism. Owing to serious misconceptions and misjudgements the relations remained under the shadow of animosities and mutual distrust for over three decades until Rajiv Gandhi's China visit in 1988. After 62 years of diplomatic relations between the two, there is a certain maturity in the relations, as both are sharing new responsibilities in the stupendously changing global architecture. India-China Relations: Future Perspectives is a collection of eighteen essays by eminent Indian and Chinese scholars, diplomats and political personalities, who look at the complex and multi-layered relationship from different perspectives covering various domains such as civilizational dialogue through history, the 1950s brotherhood, the border, and various other issues pertaining to education, agriculture, security, defense and economic complementarities etc. The complex and multi-layered character of the relationship makes it difficult to define as an adversarial or competitive, for there has been cooperation at various levels between the two, such as climate change and many other multilateral forums like G20 and BRICS. Notwithstanding the cooperation, there have been incremental yet cautious approaches towards cooperation in various fields from both the sides. As the global economic and political scenario is undergoing a tremendous change, and its shift to Asia is visible, the contributors feel that India and China need to handle the hypersensitive issues with care and tap the existing complementarities appropriately, or else the Asian century would not only be a distant dream, but could also endanger the peace and stability of the region and the world.

Discourse on Rights in India

Blood Island

Problems and Prospects

Marxism and Feminism in the Indian Women's Movement

Social Scientist

The Success Story and the Success Trap

Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective

The book explains genesis, expansion, development, and modernisation of the Pakistan Army. It undertakes only the Pakistan Army and does not include the Pakistan Nay and the Pakistan Air Force. The book comprehensively explains and analyses the Pakistan Army. Initially, Pakistan had faced several challenges to meet its defence needs. Pakistan pursued strategy of external alignment to get arms and financial assistance. Pakistan obtained arms from various sources such as the US, Britain, China, Russia (former USSR), France, and others. It explains Pakistan's tie with arms suppliers and dynamics in their relationships. China transferred not only arms to Pakistan but also assisted in establishing defence industries. Pakistan-China complex relationship and Beijing's arms transfer policy towards Islamabad added intricacies in the regional security. Pakistan's arms acquisitions policy helped not only in expanding and modernising the Pakistan Army but also contributed in expanding and strengthening the defence industrial base. With the 550000 strength, modern and sophisticated arms, missiles and nuclear capable delivery missiles, the Pakistan Army has emerged a force in the region.

This book is a compelling examination of the theoretical discourse on rights and its relationship with ideas, institutions and practices in the Indian context. By engaging with the crucial categories of class, caste, gender, region and religion, it draws attention to the contradictions and contestations in the arena of rights and entitlements. The essays by eminent experts provide deep and nuanced insights on the intersecting issues and concerns of individual and group identities as well as their connection with the State along with its multifarious institutions and practices. The volume not only engages with the dilemmas emerging out of the rights discourse, but also sets out to recognize the significance of a shared commitment to a rights-based framework towards the promotion of justice and sustainability in society. The book will be useful to academics, social scientists, researchers and policymakers. It will be of special interest to teachers and students in the fields of politics, development studies, philosophy, ethics, sociology, gender/women ’ s studies and social movements.

This book explores the intersectional aspects of caste and gender in India that contribute to the multiple marginalities and oppressions of lower castes, with particular reference to Dalits, Muslims and women. It moves beyond the conventional accounts of experiences of women in unequal social and political relationships to examine how caste as a system and ideology shapes hegemonic masculinity and feminization of work, and thus contributes to the violence against women. The volume looks at their everyday lived realities within and across diverse social and political contexts — families, education systems, labour, communities, political parties, power, social organisations, the politics of representation and the writing of the subaltern women. With a range of empirical work, it brings forth the complexities of identity politics and further analyses its limits in regional and historical frameworks. This book will be of interest to students, scholars and specialists in caste and gender studies, exclusion and discrimination studies, sociology and social anthropology, history and political science. It will also be useful to Dalit writers and people working in the development sector in India.

Resisting Dispossession

Meanings and Practices

Indian Political Thought and Movements

Women in Social Change

A Kur avanjji in Kutr lam

Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories

Human Rights and Peace

This book analyses public sector reform comprehensively in all parts of China’s public sector – government bureaucracy, public service units and state-owned enterprises. It argues that reform of the public sector has become an issue of great concern to the Chinese leaders, who realize that efficient public administration is key to securing the regime’s governing capacity and its future survival. The book shows how thinking about public sector reform has shifted in recent decades from a quantitative emphasis on ‘small government’, which involved the reduction in size of what was perceived as a bloated bureaucracy, to an emphasis on the quality of governance, which may result in an increase in public sector personnel. The book shows how, although Western ideas about public sector reform have had an impact, Chinese government continues to be best characterized as ‘state capitalism’, with the large state-owned enterprises continuing to play an important – and increasing – role in the economy and in business. However, state-owned enterprises no longer provide care for large numbers of people from the cradle to the grave – finding an alternative, efficient way of delivering basic welfare and health care is the big challenge facing China’s public sector.

Papers presented at a national seminar held at Burdwan during 23–24 December 2003.

The Indian Political System provides undergraduate students of political science an insight into the political system in India, and covers all the related essential themes. The book begins by explaining the various ideological perspectives underlying the Indian state, various facets of social and institutional power structures, the Indian constitution, secularism and communalism, strategies of development, various movement, federalism and human rights. Also, it compares the Indian political system with that of Canada, United Kingdom and China.

China’s Transformation

Between Rhetoric and Activism

Swaraj and the Reluctant State

Journal of Social and Economic Development

Globalization and Public Sector Reform in China

Conceptualising Brahminical Patriarchy in Early India

A Tamil Tale of Love and Fortunes Told

An autobiographical account of struggle from the poorest of the poor to achieve self-respect and win others? respect, against all odds.

With reference to India.

Drama in verse is a tale that tells of both religious devotion and human love. Portraying people from several social strata, it paints a poignant picture of life in south India 300 years ago.

Debates and Dilemmas

American Book Publishing Record

Interrogating My Chandal Life

Gender, Caste, Class and State

American Baptist Quarterly

Power, Privilege and Politics

The book provides insights into the economic and social transformation that China has undergone from 1979 to the present. Based on the author’s research in China for over three decades, China’s Transformation: The Success Story and the Success Trap shows how its ‘reform and open door’ policy evolved and helped achieve tremendous economic success. However, it also generated serious social and environmental problems. The book presents that the consequences of this success story of growth are so strong that it has been difficult for China to change its main development path to achieve a desirable level of equity and sustainability. The author describes this as the ‘success trap’ that China is currently grappling with. The author argues that China’s reform path is grounded in the premises of the European Industrial Revolution backed by strong sociopolitical forces at home, indicating that a major change in the development path is unlikely. However, all indications point to a strong and prosperous China as a rising world power in the coming decades, trying to cope with the sociopolitical problems in its own way.

The Indian constitution seeks to prevent the perpetuation of caste and build a casteless social system. But in over half a century since Indian independence, this has not been achieved and does not seem likely in the near future. Therefore, no understanding of Indian politics is possible without a thorough understanding of the complexities of the caste system. The aim of this four-part book is to bring about such an understanding. It begins by examining the various meanings attached to the notion of caste. The essay and book extracts in this first section include classic writings on caste such as those by G S Ghurye, Louis Dumont, Mahatma Gandhi and B R Ambedkar. The second part consists of essays that demonstrate the relationship between caste and power. The third part comprises material that investigates caste and various Indian political practices on the ground. The fourth, on caste and social transformation, includes discussion on one of the most salient topics in contemporary Indian politics, namely, the issue of reservations for socially backward castes.

Annotation. This volume of essays looks into the dynamic interconnection of class, caste and gender in the Indian political process. The focus is on interconnection (that is a relationship involving more than one category), while at the same time trying to understand each category by itself. The complex issues of caste, gender and class have been studied through a collection of essays that look into the people’s struggle for social equality. Social oppression has been analyzed in the context of protests against such exploitation. Anti-caste movements and women’s movements have been studied in much detail. The volume is divided into five sections and well-known specialists have contributed pertinent essays. This important book will contribute immensely in the understanding of the contemporary Indian political process.

Class, Caste, Gender

India’s Social Sector and SDGs

New Books on Women and Feminism

Sexual Harassment in the Indian Bureaucracy

The Indian Political System:

India China Relation

ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews

The book brings to the reader a set of political and social narratives woven around people’s resistance against big dams, mining and industrial projects, in short, displacement and dispossession in Odisha, India. This saga of dispossession abounds with stories and narratives of ordinary peasants, forest dwellers, fisher folk and landless wage laborers, which make the canvas of resistance history more complete. The book foregrounds these protagonists and the events that marked their lives: they live in the coastal plains as well as the hilly and forested areas of south and south-west Odisha. The authors have chronicled the development trajectory from the construction of the Hirakud Dam in the 1950s to the entry of corporations like POSCO and Vedanta in contemporary times. It thus covers extensive ground in interrogating the nature of industrialization being ushered into the state from post-independent India till today. The book depicts how and why people resist the development juggernaut in a state marked with endemic poverty. In unraveling this complex reality, the book conveys the world view of a vast section of people whose lives and livelihoods are tied up to land, forests, mountains, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds, trees, vines and bushes. These narratives fill a yawning gap in resistance literature in the context of odisha. In doing so, they resonate with the current predicament of people in other mineral-rich states in Eastern India. The book is an endeavour to bring Odisha on the map of resistance politics and social movements in India and across the world.

Contributed articles on 20th century feminism.

This book explores the intersectional perspective of sustainable social development in key sectors, such as education and skill development, health and nutrition, gender concerns, and food security and agriculture in India. It delves into contemporary concerns of poverty, employment and inclusive growth, and social marginalisation and inequality. The volume brings together the contributions of various stakeholders from academia, research organisations, NGOs and policymakers to address social-sector issues and sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the Indian context. It reflects on policies, strategies and performance in the context of Constitutional goals and the commitment to global SDGs and examines the character and contours of social development in the country. Comprehensive and topical, this volume will be useful to scholars, researchers, policymakers and practitioners of development studies, political studies, sociology and development economics.

Violation of Human Rights

Ideas, Laws, Institutions and Movements

At the Cutting Edge

The Oxford Handbook of Global Studies

Modernisation , Arms Procurement and Capacity Building

Seminar

political science

The focus of this book is the All India Democratic Women’s Association (AIDWA), within the larger context of contemporary Indian women’s movements. AIDWA is assessed and analyzed as a left-oriented, party-affiliated, all-India women’s organization. An examination of its administrative structure provides a basis from which to compare the various state-level approaches to activism. The book sheds light on the ongoing theoretical debates of Marxism and feminism and their compatibilities in their Indian-specific circumstances. Investigating the first 25 years of AIDWA’s existence (1981-2006), the book looks at the explicit relationship between the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and AIDWA, and how both cooperate and define each other. (Series: Gender Discussion / Gender-Diskussion - Vol. 25) [Subject: Sociology, Politics, Women’s Studies, Feminism, India Studies, History]

Human Rights and Peace: Ideas, Laws, Institutions and Movements redefines the ambit of peace, presenting a radically different perspective of looking at its relationship with human rights. It deals with the transformation of both the definition and practice of peace, showing how it has now taken the domain of human rights into its fold. Through experiential articles on the themes of ideas, laws, institutions, and movements, this collection reveals how people’s struggles against specific forms of institutionalised violence take the form of calls for ‘peace’. It brings together hitherto unpublished writings on peace and human rights. It also includes some rare articles extracted from landmark published pieces. This book is an insightful resource for students and researchers of Peace Studies, Human Rights, Politics, and International Relations. It is also an invaluable idea bank for activists, think tanks and policy makers who seek to understand the evolving paradigm of peace and human rights.

Women and Politics (with special reference to PRIs) The 73rd Constitutional amendment Act of 1993 has played a significant part in achieving the goal of inclusive democracy in India. It served as the institutional breakthrough towards ensuring equal access and enhanced participation of women in the inclusive democratic process through their participation in the local government at the grassroots level. The Amendment has greatly contributed to the political empowerment of women from marginalized communities in the rural areas who were not initially very confident of their abilities to assume leadership roles at the grassroots level as the male-dominant rural power structure did not budge to lose its traditional grip over the political institutions. The present book examines changing role of women from domestic work to grass- root level democracy. The book contains nine chapters. The book is about women’s participation in the political sphere. Women came out in large numbers during the independence and later with the 73rd amendment and reservation their percentage increased a lot. It will see women’s role in the international sphere too. The book will see the developing leadership among women for securing their rights, undertaking responsibilities for civil society, empowerment and overcoming the barrier to women’s development. With the help of case studies of various states, I have found how women are empowering themselves and also facing violence and challenges in this political field. I have also suggested ways through which women can be empowered.

Alpjan

(with special reference to PRIs)

Sociological Bulletin

Essays in Honour of Kumari Jayawardena

Beyond the Kings and Brahmanas of ‘ancient’ India

A Chronicle of Minorities

Pakistan Army

'When the house of history is on fire, journalists are often the first-responders, pulling victims away from the flames. Deep Halder is one of them.' - Amitava KumarIn 1978, around 1.5 lakh Hindu refugees, mostly belonging to the lower castes, settled in Marichjhapi an island in the Sundarbans, in West Bengal. By May 1979, the island was cleared of all refugees by Jyoti Basu's Left Front government. Most of the refugees were sent back to the central India camps they came from, but there were many deaths: of diseases, malnutrition resulting from an economic blockade, as well as from violence unleashed by the police on the orders of the government. Some of the refugees who survived Marichjhapi say the number of those who lost their lives could be as high as 10,000, while the-then government officials maintain that there were less than ten victims.How does an entire island population disappear? How does one unearth the truth and the details of one of the worst atrocities of post-Independent India? Journalist Deep Halder reconstructs the buried history of the 1979 massacres through his interviews with survivors, erstwhile reporters, government officials and activists with a rare combination of courage, conscientiousness and empathy.