

Dear Members,

We are happy to send you the Annotated List of New books added to the Library Collection. These books have been released by the Library on March 17, 2022 and kept at the Library Counter for browsing and borrowing.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Usha Mujoo Munshi
Chief Librarian
India International Centre
40, Max Mueller Marg
New Delhi-110003

India International Centre Library

List of Additions-2

Biography

1. Waheeduddin, Fakir Syed. The real Maharaja Ranjit Singh: a family memoir. New Delhi: Hay House, 2021. (Acc. No. 54893)
923.154 L80 R21

Few biographies of the unique Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh have achieved the popularity that Fakir Waheeduddin's The Real Maharaja Ranjit Singh has done. Since its initial publication in 1965, the book has been reprinted a number of times but never with the authenticity that this present volume offers. In many ways, it can be regarded as a companion to Khushwant Singh's biography – with one essential difference: Khushwant Singh's book was the equivalent of an 'official' memoir, whereas Fakir Waheeduddin's is more in the nature of more intimate collage of family recollections woven into a historical narrative.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/Fakir-Syed-Waheeduddin/dp/9391067611>

2. Ghose, Chandrachur. Bose: the untold story of an inconvenient nationalist. Gurugram: Penguin, 2022. (Acc. No. 54900)
923.254 M97 R22

There are not many Indian heroes whose lives have been as dramatic and adventurous as that of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. That, however, is an assessment of his life based on what is widely known about him. These often revolve around his resignation from the Indian Civil Service, joining the freedom movement, to be exiled twice for over seven years, throwing a challenge to the Gandhian leadership in the Congress, taking up an extremist position against the British Raj, evading the famed intelligence network to travel to Europe and then to Southeast Asia, forming two Governments and raising two armies and then disappearing into the unknown. All this in a span of just two decades.

Now, new information throws light on Bose's intense political activities surrounding the revolutionary groups in Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and United Provinces, his efforts to bridge the increasing communal divide and his influence among the splintered political landscape; his outlook and relations with women; his plunge into the depths of spirituality; his penchant for covert operations and his efforts to engineer a rebellion among the Indian armed forces. With this new information, what appeared to be dramatic now becomes more intense with plots and subplots under one man's single-minded focus on freeing the motherland and envisioning its development in a new era.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Bose-Inconvenient-Nationalist-Chandra-Biography/dp/0670096008>

3. Madhurkar, Uday. Veer Savarkar: the man who could have prevented partition. New Delhi: Rupa Publications, 2021. (Acc. No. 54859)
923.254 M83 R21

If India looks forward to its 75th year of Independence, it is also looking at 75 years of the country's partition. Perhaps the biggest human tragedy of the twentieth century, it was marked by unparalleled violence that was suppressed by interested parties for their own political and ideological reasons. In the analysis of the real factors that led to Partition lies the lesson to protect India's unity and integrity, as exemplified by the relentless but unsuccessful attempt by Veer Savarkar to prevent the birth of Pakistan. Arguably the greatest symbol of India's national integration, Savarkar's warnings on the threats to India's security have come true in the past seven decades. Veer Savarkar: The Man Who Could Have Prevented Partition uncovers Savarkar, the thinker and the father of India's national security who has shown the best possible pathway towards one nation that rises above religious, caste and regional feelings. It also proves the falsity of charges levelled against Savarkar from time to time and exposes the motives behind them. It reveals, for the first time, the manner in which the Narendra Modi-led government has implemented Savarkar's national security and diplomatic vision.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/VEER-SAVARKAR-COULD-PREVENTED-PARTITION-ebook/dp/B09GPKCF5B>

4. Pande, B. D. In the service of free India: Memoir of a civil servant. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger, 2021. (Acc. No. 54909)
923.254 N17 R21

In the decades following 1947, as the tallest national leaders were building a new India, they were supported by a band of idealistic civil servants fiercely committed to the country's Constitution and its people. Among these remarkable officers was Bhairab Datt Pande, a young man from the Himalayan district of Kumaon, who joined the Indian Civil Service in 1939. Over almost forty years as civil servant, and later as governor, he played an important role in the country's administration, and interacted with leaders like Indira Gandhi (as cabinet secretary during the Emergency), Morarji Desai and Jyoti Basu. His memoir—which, respecting his wish, is being published posthumously—is a fascinating record of his own life and that of India in the half century after Independence. Pande chronicles several landmark events and initiatives that he either participated in or witnessed. He helped increase food-grain allotment to the state as food commissioner of Bihar in the early 1950s and drew up a new famine code as land reforms commissioner. His work in the Community Development programme some years later still has important lessons for today's Panchayati Raj institutions.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/SERVICE-INDIA-MEMOIR-CIVIL-SERVANT-ebook/dp/B09GP7DT8H>

5. Chattopadhyay, Bhaskar. *The Cinema of Satyajit Ray*. Chennai: Westland, 2021. (Acc. No. 54862)
927.9143 N21 R21

Satyajit Ray is the tallest Indian figure in world cinema. Retrospectives across the globe, perhaps even more than at home, have kept his legacy alive. But how do we understand his cinema in the context of a vastly different world? What keeps great cinema from becoming dated? What are the particularities of Ray's movies that cause them to endure?

Bhaskar Chattopadhyay's literary engagement with Ray's cinema spans years. In this book, he revisits each one of Satyajit Ray's thirty-nine feature films, shorts and documentaries to investigate their cinematic and social context. He also speaks to a number of the master's collaborators as well as other directors and critics to truly understand Ray and his work.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Cinema-Satyajit-Ray-Bhaskar-Chattopadhyay/dp/9391234240>

6. Dalmia, Yashodhara. *Sayed Haider Raza: the journey of an iconic artist*. Noida: Harper Collins, 2021. (Acc. No. 54848)
927.59 N22 R21

Sayed Haider Raza was one of the greatest painters of modern India. This book traces his journey from his birthplace in Barbaria, Madhya Pradesh, to his involvement in the founding of the Progressive Artists' Group in Mumbai, the impact he made on the international art world in Paris, and his subsequent return to India in his last years. Interwoven through the narrative are glimpses of his personal life -- his childhood and family, his interactions and friendships with fellow artists, and his relationship and marriage with the French artist Janine Mongillat.

Drawn from the letters, reminiscences and writings of Raza's friends and critics, and accompanied by reproductions of his masterly work, Yashodhara Dalmia's nuanced rendering is the definitive biography of one of the most significant artists born in this country.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Sayed-Haider-Raza-Journey-Iconic/dp/9390351642>

7. Gulzar. *Actually I met them: a memoir*. Gurugram: Penguin, 2021. (Acc. No. 54860) 928.54 N34 R21

From Bimal Roy to Satyajit Ray, R.D. Burman, Kishore Kumar, Ritwik Ghatak, Hrishikesh Mukherjee, Pandit Ravi Shankar, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Mahasweta Devi and Samaresh Basu, among others, in this fascinating book, Gulzar Saab goes down memory lane to bring to light his relationship with the doyens of cinema, music and literature, who he had known and worked with over a long period of time. In his words, 'It seems like a dream when I revisit my memories of such great gurus and colleagues, and I feel overwhelmed that I have really interacted with them. I have to pinch myself on realizing that actually . . . I met them.' Chatty, anecdotal and deeply personal, this book of memories will chronicle Gulzar Saab's life and career through different eras of Indian cinema as he successfully transcended commercial and critical arts. Studded with rare photographs, *Actually .. I Met Them* will be a treat for his huge and devoted fan base.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Actually-I-Met-Them-Memoir-ebook/dp/B09HHN3NGQ>

8. Karnath, K. Ullas. *Growing up Karnath*. Chennai: Westland, 2021. (Acc. No. 54882) 928.2 N02 R21

Kota Shivarama Karanth was the ultimate Renaissance Man. A giant of world literature, he produced dozens of novels, plays, children's works, autobiographies, popular science books, translations and much else. In 1977, he was awarded the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for the novel *Mookajjiya Kanasugalu*. But Karanth was more than a writer. He also dabbled in journalism and movie-making, ran a publishing house, and campaigned for environmental and political causes. He was instrumental in transforming the ancient dance-drama form of Yakshagana for a modern audience.

While a great deal has been written about the man and his genius, there is little material about the intimate details of his life. Through much of his creative career, for instance, Karanth was unflinchingly supported by his wife, Leela. The Karanths had four children. The eldest, Harsha, died in 1961. The other three, Malavika, Ullas and Kshama, came together to present this uniquely personal account of what it was like to be the children of a creative genius. *Growing Up Karanth* documents their 'rare privilege', while also detailing the world of Shivarama Karanth through their eyes.

Multi-layered and nuanced, critical and affectionate, and filled with revelations that open up new facets of their father's life, Malavika, Ullas and Kshama reveal Karanth and his times like no one else can.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Growing-Up-Karant-K-Ullas/dp/9391234259>

Economics

9. Ganguly, Varsha Bhagat, ed. Land rights in India: policies, movements and challenges. New Delhi: Routledge, 2021. (Acc. No. 54894)

333.30954 LAN

This volume engages with the topical issue of land rights in neoliberal India. It examines government policies, laws, land governance and land reforms from the perspective of social justice and people's response to dispossession of land.

Looking beyond the dominant discourse of land acquisition and the conception of land as a commodity for economic growth, the book explores critical themes including issues of social identity, culture, livelihood and food security through a study of land reform; reviews existing land policies and legal dimensions; and discusses issues and challenges of land governance and land dependents as well as perspectives from people's movements.

Source: <https://www.routledge.com/Land-Rights-in-India-Policies-movements-and-challenges/Bhagat-Ganguly/p/book/9780815395867>

10. Prasad, Eswar. The future of money: how the digital revolution is transforming currencies and finance. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54873)

332.4 PRA

We think we've seen financial innovation. We bank from laptops and buy coffee with the wave of a phone. But these are minor miracles compared with the dizzying experiments now underway around the globe, as businesses and governments alike embrace the possibilities of new financial technologies. As Eswar Prasad explains, the world of finance is at the threshold of major disruption that will affect corporations, bankers, states, and indeed all of us. The transformation of money will fundamentally rewrite how ordinary people live. Above all, Prasad foresees the end of physical cash. The driving force won't be phones or credit cards but rather central banks, spurred by the emergence of cryptocurrencies to develop their own, more stable digital currencies. Meanwhile, cryptocurrencies themselves will evolve unpredictably as global corporations like Facebook and Amazon join the game. The changes will be accompanied by snowballing innovations that are reshaping finance and have already begun to revolutionize how we invest, trade, insure, and manage risk.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Future-Money-Revolution-Transforming-Currencies/dp/0674258444>

11. Basu, Deepankar. The logic of capital: an introduction to Marxist economic theory. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54872)

335.4 BAS

This book presents the main economic argument developed by Marx in the three volumes of Capital in a coherent and comprehensive manner. It also delves into three long-standing debates in Marxist political economy: the transformation problem, the Okishio theorem, and theories of exploitation and oppression. Starting with discussions of methodology, including dialectics and historical materialism, the book explains key concepts of Marxist political economy: commodity, value, money, capital, reserve army of labour, accumulation of capital, circuit of capital, reproduction schemas, prices of production, profit, interest and rent. Scholars of economics, sociology, geography, political science, anthropology, and other kindred disciplines, will find here an accessible yet rigorous treatment of Marxist political economy.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/Deepankar-Basu/dp/1108832008>

12. Purkayastha, Sudip Kar, ed. Bengal famine: an unpunished genocide: a commentary on Syama Prasad Mookerjee's Panchsher Manwantar New Delhi: Vitasta, 2022. (Acc. No. 54877)

363.8095414 BEN

This book is a commentary on the 1944 book Panchasher Manwantar by Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a political stalwart of the time. In his book, Syama Prasad argues that the famine of 1943-44 that is said to have caused the death and displacement of three million people, tearing apart Bengal's social and economic fabric, was a man-made disaster. The acute food shortage was deliberately created by the Churchill government to punish a rebellious, militant Bengal. The colonial government adopted a 'scorched-earth' policy, burned the boats that carried grain, promulgated an anti-hoarding act that prevented farmers and householders from keeping even small buffer stocks, while hoarding by private lobbies was allowed resulting in huge cost rise. This policy was actively supported by the communal practices of the local Muslim League government. Translator Sudip Kar Purkayastha believes this to be a deliberately crafted and ruthlessly implemented policy that resulted in a GENOCIDE of Bengalis and notes that its perpetrators have not yet been called to account.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Bengal-Famine-Unpunished-Commentary-Panchasher/dp/9390961025>

13. Panagariya, Arvind. New India: reclaiming the lost glory. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54869)

330.954 PAN

In *New India: Reclaiming the Lost Glory*, Arvind Panagariya outlines a concise strategy to transform India from a primarily rural and agricultural economy to an urban and industrial economy with well-paid jobs for those with limited skills. Panagariya argues that the creation of good jobs requires the emergence of medium and large enterprises in industry and services, especially labor-intensive sectors such as apparel, footwear, and other light manufactures. He explains that India needs policies conducive to the growth of firms from

small to medium, medium to large, and large to larger still. Such policies include greater outward orientation; more flexible land, labor, and capital markets; concerted effort to improve the quality of higher education; faster urbanization; and improved governance at all levels.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/New-India-Reclaiming-Lost-Glory/dp/0197531555>

Education

14. Vinod, M. J., eds. Empowering marginalized communities in India: the impact of higher education. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2021. (Acc. No. 54868)

378.54 EMP

Education is a catalyst for economic growth, poverty reduction and social change that fulfills the physical, intellectual, social, economic, and emotional needs and conditions. Moreover, higher education is a medium through which social barriers and marginality can be overcome. In this context, the book critically analyses the challenges and possibilities of the marginalized communities—Dalits, minorities, persons with disabilities and women—in gaining greater access to the Indian higher education system. It also examines the importance of affordability, equity, quality and accountability as the main pillars of higher education. In addition, the experiences of marginalization are also addressed, given its sociological and psychological implications. Understanding inaccessibility to education as another form of marginalization that impacts an individual's well-being, Empowering Marginalized Communities in India seeks to examine the potential of higher education to overcome inequality and the urgent need to create a more inclusive and equitable pedagogy.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Empowering-Marginalized-Communities-India-Education-ebook/dp/B09BQ7DRV1>

Games

15. Memon, Ayaz, ed. Indian innings: the journey of Indian cricket from 1947. (Acc. No. 54890)

796.3580954 IND

It is an anthology of Indian Cricket and marked several insights of Indian cricket of the last 70 years. The book has covered the era of veteran cricketers K N Prabhu to P N Sundaresan and Dicky Rutnagar to Ramachandra Guha and Suresh Menon, those years of famous victories consist of experiences about World Cups, various Test cricket, etc

Source: <https://currentaffairs.adda247.com/indian-innings-the-journey-of-indian-cricket-from-1947-authored-by-ayaz-memon/>

History

16. Limaye, Champa, eds. Goa liberation movement and Madhu Limaye. Gwalior: ITM, 2021. (Acc. No. 54898)

954.799042092 GOA

17. Verma, Shiv Kunal. 1965: a Western sunrise: India's war with Pakistan. New Delhi: Alpeh, 2021. (Acc. No. 54887)
954.04 VER

In 1965, while India was still licking its wounds from the disastrous war against the Chinese in 1962, the belligerent Pakistanis decided to wrest Kashmir from India. They launched their first military probes into the Rann of Kutch between February and May; India responded. By the end of July, India gave in to the dictates of the UN and stood down the troops it had mobilized in response to the Rann of Kutch skirmishes. Pakistan then launched its masterstroke—Operation Gibraltar—in Kashmir in August. Nearly 12,000 trained mujahids were covertly deployed in multiple groups. Confident that they had superior armour, better fighter planes, and better submarines than India, the Pakistanis expected that in the event of an expanded war, the Indians would collapse. However, India repulsed the attack. Pakistan then launched Operation Grand Slam in September 1965 in Chhamb and Jaurian. With the two air forces getting involved almost immediately, the armed skirmishes turned into full-scale war. The Indian armed forces acquitted themselves admirably despite the on-the-fly reorganization of forces, lack of intelligence, obsolete equipment, and lacklustre military leadership. What could have ended in victory instead culminated in a stalemate. The conflict ended when the Tashkent Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan on 10 January 1966, agreeing to observe the ceasefire lines and withdraw armed personnel to positions that they had held before 5 August 1965.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/1965-WESTERN-Shiv-Kunal-Verma-ebook/dp/B09H1ZX4NS>

18. Ranjan, Amit. John Lang: wanderer of Hindoostan slanderer in Hindoostanee lawyer for the Rane. New Delhi: Niyogi Books, 2021. (Acc. No. 54907)
954.031 RAN

This book is in pursuit of Alice, whose name rhymes with 'galluse'. That, however, is another memory, another book, waiting to germinate. John Lang (1816-1864), inebriated on John Exshaw, a cognac, eau de vie, most of his adult life, was a dogged underdog from Sydney; he spared no effort to hurt the John Company (East India Company). He lived in India after the age of 26 and was a prolific writer, journalist, and lawyer.

His novels were too feminist for Victorian comfort, and his white male protagonists have been described by Lang a couple of times as "India he loved, England he despised". As a journalist, he was irreverent toward the army and legal systems; modern journalists can take a lesson or two from Mr Lang. As a lawyer, John Lang learnt Persian and Urdu fast to be able to argue cases in lower courts. He fought some important cases for Indians against the Company, and even won some of them. The establishment, however, found a way to send him to jail. The Rani of Jhansi was impressed and invited him to be her lawyer.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/John-Lang-Hindoostan-Slanderer-Hindoostanee/dp/9391125050>

19. Shovlin, John. Trading with enemy: Britain, France, and the 18th century quest for a peaceful world order. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54850)
940.253 SHO

Britain and France waged war eight times in the century following the Glorious Revolution, a mutual antagonism long regarded as a “Second Hundred Years’ War.” Yet officials on both sides also initiated ententes, free trade schemes, and colonial bargains intended to avert future conflict. What drove this quest for a more peaceful order?

In this highly original account, John Shovlin reveals the extent to which Britain and France sought to divert their rivalry away from war and into commercial competition. The two powers worked to end future conflict over trade in Spanish America, the Caribbean, and India, and imagined forms of empire-building that would be more collaborative than competitive. They negotiated to cut cross-channel tariffs, recognizing that free trade could foster national power while muting enmity. This account shows that eighteenth-century capitalism drove not only repeated wars and overseas imperialism but spurred political leaders to strive for global stability.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Trading-Enemy-Britain-18th-Century-Peaceful/dp/0300253567>

20. Pillai, Manu s. *False allies: India's Maharajas in the age of Ravi Varma*. New Delhi: Juggernaut, 2021. (Acc. No. 54876)

954.035 PIL

India’s maharajahs have traditionally been cast as petty despots, consumed by lust and luxury. Bejewelled parasites, they cared more, we are told, for elephants and palaces than for schools and public works. The British cheerfully circulated the idea that brown royalty needed ‘enlightened’ white hands to guide it, and by the twentieth century many Indians too bought into the stereotype, viewing princely India as packed with imperial stooges. Indeed, even today the princes are either remembered with frothy nostalgia or dismissed as greedy fools, with no role in the making of contemporary India. In this brilliantly researched book, Manu S. Pillai disputes this view. Tracking the travels of the iconic painter Ravi Varma through five princely states – from the 1860s to the early 1900s – he uncovers a picture far removed from the clichés in which the princes are trapped. The world we discover is not of dancing girls, but of sedition, legal battles, the defiance of imperial dictates, and resistance. We meet maharajahs obsessed with industrialization, and rulers who funded nationalists, these men anything but pushovers for the Raj to manipulate. Outward deference aside, the princes, Pillai shows, forever tested the Raj – from denying white officials the right to wear shoes in durbars to trying to surpass British administrative standards. Good governance became a spectacularly subversive act, by which maharajahs and the ‘native statesmen’ assisting them refuted claims that Indians could not rule themselves. For decades this made the princes heroes in the eyes of nationalists and anti-colonial thinkers – a facet of history we have forgotten and ignored. By refocusing attention on princely India, *False Allies* takes us on an unforgettable journey and reminds us that the maharajahs were serious political actors – essential to knowing modern India.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/False-Allies-Indias-Maharajahs-Varma-ebook/dp/B09GPRPL2Q>

21. Singh, Upinder. *Ancient India: culture of contradictions*. New Delhi: Aleph Book, 2021. (Acc. No. 54885)

954.01 SIN

Upinder Singh urges us to abandon simplistic stereotypes and instead think of ancient India in terms of the coexistence of five powerful contradictions—between social inequality and promises of universal salvation, the valorization of desire and detachment, goddess worship and misogyny, violence and non-violence, and religious debate and conflict. She does so using a vast array of sources including religious and philosophical texts, epics, poetry, plays, technical treatises, satire, biographies, and inscriptions, as well as the material and aesthetic evidence of archaeology and art from sites across the subcontinent. Singh's scholarly but highly accessible style, clear explanation, and balanced interpretations offer an understanding of the historian's craft and unravel the many threads of what we think of as ancient Indian culture. This is not a dead or forgotten past but one invoked in different contexts even today. Further, in spite of enormous historical changes over the centuries, the contradictions discussed here still remain.

Beautifully written, deeply original, and profusely illustrated with masterpieces of ancient, medieval, and modern art, the book brings to life the rich complexity of ancient India and its connections with the present in a vivid and compelling manner.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/ANCIENT-INDIA-CONTRADICTIONS-Upinder-Singh-ebook/dp/B09H2DKXW4>

22. Singh, Amarpal. *The Siege of Delhi*. Noida: Harper Collins, 2021. (Acc. No. 54879)

954.0317 SIN

On 10 May 1857, the most serious threat to British supremacy in India appeared at Meerut. After months of increasing tension, sepoys of the 3rd Light Cavalry along with the 11th and 20th Native Infantry pointedly refused to use the new cartridges supplied to them. 'The company Raj is over forever,' declared the men to their British officers as they burned their cantonments, and the cry of '*Dilli chalo*' was heard as they marched to the old Mughal capital. There the Mughal Empire was declared resurrected and the Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, an ageing pensioner of the British government, affirmed as the ruler of all Hindustan once again.

With the mutiny spreading rapidly, it became imperative for the British to recapture Delhi as the success or failure of the uprising hinged entirely on the possession of the city. It would take three months of bloody fighting for the British Delhi Field Force to defeat the rebel sepoys and recapture the city, a period in which it became unclear quite who besieged whom.

In *The Siege of Delhi*, historian Amarpal Singh comprehensively narrates the story from the uprising at Meerut to the climactic capture and sack of Delhi.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Siege-Delhi-Amarpal-Singh/dp/9354227333>

23. Woodward, Bob. *Peril*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2021. (Acc. No. 54883)

973.933 WOO

Peril is supplemented throughout with never-before-seen material from secret orders, transcripts of confidential calls, diaries, emails, meeting notes and other personal and government records, making for an unparalleled history.

It is also the first inside look at Biden's presidency as he faces the challenges of a lifetime: the continuing deadly pandemic and millions of Americans facing soul-crushing economic pain, all the while navigating a bitter and disabling partisan divide, a world rife with threats, and the hovering, dark shadow of the former president.

Source: <https://www.amazon.com/Peril-Bob-Woodward/dp/1982182911>

24. Mitra, Dola. *The Bengal book*. New Delhi: Rupa Publications, 2021. (Acc. No. 54884)

954.14 MIT

This story of Bengal glimpses into aspects of the charted routes of known history—political, social, economic, cultural—but is narrated through the prism of the author's own experiences. Familiar grounds are covered but conveyed through fresh perspectives, interpreted with true insights and infused with new views and voices—those of a gamut of experts including academics and actors, economists and environmentalists, sociologists and scholars, politicians and even psychologists.

In telling and retelling bits and pieces of the life of Bengal, a plethora of gaps are plugged—chinks created by time and space—in the story. The author flashes the torchlight into these shadowy nooks and crannies and ferrets out what occurred and where it was difficult to assess what did actually go on. This book, in essence, is a factual, black and white account of selected parts of the history of Bengal, but splashed with the colour of creative storytelling.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/BENGAL-BOOK-Dola-Mitra/dp/9355200382>

25. Singh, Vijay. *Pow 1971: a soldier's account of the heroic battle of Daruchhian*. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger, 2021. (Acc. No. 54891)

954.92051092 SIN

The war with Pakistan in December 1971 lasted barely two weeks. It concluded on 16 December with a victory for India and the formation of Bangladesh. But there is a lesser known side to this epic military confrontation—that of the western front, namely Jammu and Kashmir. While many contests on this side of India's border were won, some battles were illfated. The heroic battle at Daruchhian in the Poonch Sector was one of them. A cone-shaped feature, approximately 1,000 metres in height, Daruchhian was of great tactical significance. The fierce clash on its slopes on the night of 13 December, however, could not ensure its capture. Many Indian soldiers were martyred, and the survivors taken prisoner, including Brigadier (then Major) Hamir Singh, VrC. Heavily injured in battle, he underwent a prolonged recovery at the Command Military Hospital, Rawalpindi, followed by an internment at the POW camp in Lyallpur. Hamir Singh's eyewitness account, recorded by the author, his son Maj Gen Vijay Singh, narrates in riveting detail what took place on that fateful night and what followed.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/SOLDIERS-ACCOUNT-HEROIC-BATTLE-DARUCHHIAN-ebook/dp/B09LVHRCMC>

International Relations

26. Deepak, B. R. India's China dilemma: the lost equilibrium and widening asymmetries.
New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54870)
327.54051 DEE

The equilibrium and understanding between India and China that was built on the premise that both were at the same level of development, and hence need to give full play to their complementarities and potentialities has visibly been lost owing to the balance of power favouring China. Finding new equilibrium and understanding will not be easy given India's asymmetrical relationship with China. The nature of India-China coexistence, cooperation and competition will be determined by factors such as how quickly the narrative of India's rise regains traction, India and China's relations with major and middle powers, strategic and economic partnership with major regional blocks, India's role in global supply chains, the Quad and Indo-Pacific Strategy etc. Given this background, the book arranges author's op-ed articles in the Sunday Guardian in eight sections, namely: India's China dilemma; peoples to people relations; India and the United States; China and the United States; multilateralism; the Belt and Road Initiative; Covid-19; and the governance of China. The articles are demonstrative of Indian, Chinese, the US and many other perspectives, and could be useful to academicians, policy formulators, researchers and students alike.

Source: <https://www.ompublications.in/product/books/OM52030>

27. Shah, O. P., ed. In pursuit of peace: improving Indo-Pak relations. Kolkata: Centre for Peace & Progress, 2021. (Acc. No. 54854)
327.54059 INP
28. Surendra Kumar, ed. India's foreign policy in the post-covid world: through the eyes of Indian diplomats. New Delhi: Wisdom Tree, 2022. (Acc. No. 54899)
327.54 IND

Has the balance of power in global diplomacy permanently shifted due to Covid-19? How would nations reeling under the economic and human impact of the pandemic find a new equilibrium? Is India ready to retain, if not improve, its standing in the new world order? Who can be trusted more to provide an incisive analysis of these questions over thirty seasoned and hard-nosed practitioners of diplomacy holding combined experience of 1050 years! They have come together to share their expertise and ideas on India's relations with all the important countries, regions and organisations in the post Covid-19 world. This distinctive book, the second in the series 'Through the Eyes of Indian Diplomats', offers an insight into how India's foreign policy has navigated through unprecedented challenges, continued diplomatic discourse in imaginative manner using new technological tools and served India's national interests in a world transformed, in many ways, beyond recognition. A thought-provoking, dispassionate and not-to-be-missed account from the frontiers of foreign policy, not just for the practitioners of diplomacy and scholars but for the students and uninitiated as well.

Source:https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/Amb-Surendra-Kumar/dp/8183285791/ref=sr_1_1?qid=1647498693&refinements=p_27%3AAmb.+Surendra+Kumar&s=books&sr=1-1

Language

29. Singha, Shankar Prasad, ed. *The Languages of West Bengal*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2021. (Acc. No. 54868)
410.2095414 LAN
30. Abbi, Anvita, eds. *Linguistic diversity in South and Southeast Asia*. Delhi: Primus Books, 2022. (Acc. No. 54856)
410.959 LIN

Linguistic Diversity in South and Southeast Asia is a collection of essays written by scholars from Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, and India. It is a compendium on the depleting linguistic diversity, loss of oral cultures, erosion of indigenous knowledge systems, and the widening gap between dominant and dominated languages which has created a linguistic apartheid in this part of the world. The scholars here are concerned that globalization is not only destroying biological and cultural diversity, but also leading to language shifts through linguistic imperialism and linguistic marginalization. However, despite globalization, some communities have managed to retain their languages, which must now be sustained and treasured. This volume documents the first-hand experience of those working with the linguistic communities of South and Southeast Asia.

Source: <https://www.ompublications.in/product/books/OM52785>

Literature

31. Clinton, Hillary Rodham. *State of terror*. London: Macmillan, 2021. (Acc. No. 54874)
823 CLI

What begins as a series of apparent terrorist attacks is revealed to be the beginning of an international chess game involving the volatile and Byzantine politics of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran; the race to develop nuclear weapons in the region; the Russian mob; a burgeoning rogue terrorist organization; and an American government set back on its heels in the international arena.

As the horrifying scale of the threat becomes clear, Secretary Adams and her team realize it has been carefully planned to take advantage of four years of an American government out of touch with international affairs, out of practice with diplomacy, and out of power in the places where it counts the most.

Source: <https://www.simonandschuster.com/books/State-of-Terror/Louise-Penny/9781982173678>

32. Srinivasan, Ashok. *Once upon a time*. New Delhi: Fourth estate,,2016. (Acc. No. 54847)
823 (Ind) SRI

Brinda is born in a traditional joint family, but behind the veneer of normalcy lurks an enigmatic life. She has detailed memory of things that happened before her birth. Physical contact with her heals the sick, the rotten and the corrupt. Brutalised repeatedly, she only becomes more beautiful and remains inviolate, unable to achieve physical intimacy even with the man she loves. There comes a time when she is arrested without any charges and moved from prison to prison. But in a world where time and history are as fluid as her memory, she stays radiantly young while those around her age and decay. Both as witness and victim, she lives through the horrors of a society sliding into superstition and intolerance. Ultimately, she is subjected to a farcical trial where every aspect of her past is presented to the court in a dark, new light before a tragic conclusion. *Once Upon a Time* is Ashok Srinivasan's powerful debut novel and the successor to his prize-winning collection of short stories, *Book of Common Signs*. A multi-layered fairy tale for adults that comes close to some of the harshest cruelties of our times, it reconfirms the arrival of an important new writer on India's literary firmament.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Once-Upon-Time-Ashok-Srinivasan-ebook/dp/B01BTRQ18M>

33. Sridevan, Prabha, tr. *Essays of U Ve Sa: the man who revived ancient Tamil literature*. New Delhi: Niyogi Books, 2022. (Acc. No. 54855)
894.8 ESS

Tamil today is a language spoken by more than 80 million people across the world. It is also a classical language since it has a rich literature, at least 2000 years old—much older than most other languages.

Today, the ‘classical’ literature of Tamil Nadu, especially the Sangam poems, Silapadikaram and Civaka Cintamani, are well known and have been translated into English and other languages. The credit for rediscovering them, collating the multiple editions from palm leaf manuscripts, weeding out errors, reconstructing them and publishing them into books in the late 19th and early 20th centuries goes solely to U.Ve. Sa. If it weren’t for him, this corpus of classical Tamil literature that has opened new doors to lovers of literature and students of history would have rotted with the palm leaves on which they were written. It was in this context that he is affectionately and reverentially remembered as the ‘Grandfather of Tamil’.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Essays-Ve-Sa-revived-Literature/dp/9391125549>

34. Mohanty, Satya. *Migrants chronicle and pandemic musings*. Odhisha: Dhauri Books, 2021. (Acc. No. 54902)
821 MOH

This book is the poetic chronicle of the Pandemic. The iconic image of the endless trek of the migrants to their home and hearth has become an embedded memory in the collective consciousness with conscience-wrenching power. That has created the *Migrants Chronicle*. The bouquet of poems is a complex of persons and predicaments in the acts of becoming and unbecoming, surviving and perishing and of despair as well as hope. In this consequential moment of the history of 2020 CE, two sets of poems within them have created a grand poem of anguished exodus and the life that changed forever. The poetic meditations foxtrots between "Cartography of Cruelty" and "Alphabets of

humanity" with rare restraint while creating a story that is human but disturbing, empathetic but interrogative and of survival, loss and hope.

Source: <https://hinducollegeosa.org/f/migrants-chronicle-and-pandemic-musings-by-satya-mohanty-8194>

35. Srinivasan, Vasanthi. *Virtue and human ends: political ideas from Indian classics*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2021. (Acc. No. 54865)
891.209 SRI

In *Virtue and Human Ends*, Vasanthi Srinivasan revisits some of our most well-known ancient Indian texts—*Panchatantra*, *Hitopadesha*, *Vetala nchavimshati*, *Dasakumaracharita*, *Arthashastra*, and *Mudrarakshasa*—to see what they tell us about the art and nature of governance, statecraft, policy (*niti*), war and peace, foes and allies, but also the equally important ideas of virtue, friendship, *svadharma*, loyalty, prudence, justice, love, desire, good and evil, and the ability to judge rightly and act well regarding these human ends. She also challenges the misplaced but common notion that what we glean from comics and ‘popular’ narratives is ‘literature’, but not ‘political thought’.

Source: <https://www.orientblackswan.com/details?id=9789354420498>

36. Trivedi, Harish, eds. *Kipling in India: India in Kipling*. London: Routledge, 2021. (Acc. No. 54897)
823.8KIP

This book explores and re-evaluates Kipling’s connection with India, its people, culture, languages, and locales through his experiences and his writings. Kipling’s works attracted interest among a large section of the British public, stimulating curiosity in their far-off Indian Empire, and made many canonize him as an emblem of the ‘Raj’. This volume highlights the astonishing social and thematic range of his Indian writings as represented in *The Jungle Books*; *Kim*; his early verse; his Simla-based tales of Anglo-Indian intrigues and love affairs; his stories of the common Indian people; and his journalism. It brings together different theoretical and contextual readings of Kipling to examine how his experience of India influenced his creative work and conversely how his imperial loyalties conditioned his creative engagement with India. The 18 chapters here engage with the complexities and contradictions in his writings and analyse the historical and political contexts in which he wrote them, and the contexts in which we read him now. With well-known contributors from different parts of the world – including India, the UK, the USA, Canada, France, Japan, and New Zealand – this book will be of great interest not only to those interested in Kipling’s life and works but also to researchers and scholars of nineteenth-century literature, comparative studies, postcolonial and subaltern studies, colonial history, and cultural studies.

Source: <https://www.flipkart.com/kipling-in-india/p/itm2a6b772aad813>

37. Gurnah, Abdulrazak. *The Last gift*. London: Bloomsbury, 2021. (Acc. No. 54896)
823 GUR

Abbas has never told anyone about his past; about what happened before he was a sailor on the high seas, before he met his wife Maryam outside a Boots in Exeter, before they settled into a quiet life in Norwich with their children, Jamal and Hanna. Now, at the age of sixty-

three, he suffers a collapse that renders him bedbound and unable to speak about things he thought he would one day have to. Jamal and Hanna have grown up and gone out into the world. They were both born in England but cannot shake a sense of apartness. Hanna calls herself Anna now, and has just moved to a new city to be near her boyfriend. She feels the relationship is headed somewhere serious, but the words have not yet been spoken out loud. Jamal, the listener of the family, moves into a student house and is captivated by a young woman with dark-blue eyes and her own, complex story to tell. Abbas's illness forces both children home, to the dark silences of their father and the fretful capability of their mother Maryam, who began life as a foundling and has never thought to find herself, until now.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Last-Gift-Novel-Abdulrazak-Gurnah-ebook/dp/B0054NPLMA>

Medical Science

38. Hasnain, Seyed Ehtesham. Decoding the pandemic. Pune: Sakal, 2021. (Acc. No. 54908) 614.58 HAS

Why did some people develop neurological, cardiovascular, or gastrointestinal symptoms, while the infection was confined to the respiratory system in others? Why did elderly people with multiple risk factors weather it with only minor symptoms? This brilliantly written book fishes for clues in multitudes of data about race and ethnicity, health conditions, test results and potential exposure to the virus and articulates questions as to why some people succumbed to SARS-CoV-2, while others infected with the virus experienced no symptoms. Staying above the trivia and conspiracy theories, the book takes a long view at COVID-19. It draws a parallel with the Spanish Flu of 1918 and various other endemics that the world has seen and points out that pandemics can only be prevented by putting in place robust surveillance systems for early detection of viruses jumping from animals to human beings and by developing new antiviral drugs. COVID-19 vaccines are celebrated as saviours and the only differentiating factor that prevented deaths of the scale of the Spanish Flu pandemic.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Decoding-Pandemic-Seyed-Ehtesham-Hasnain-ebook/dp/B09P5KFBF2>

39. Lal, Pranay. Invisible empire: the natural history of viruses. Gurugram: Penguin, 2021. (Acc. No. 54878)

616.0194 LAL

Viruses are the world's most abundant life form, and now, when humanity is in the midst of a close encounter with their immense power, perhaps the most feared. But do we understand viruses? Possibly the most enigmatic of living things, they are sometimes not considered a life form at all. Everything about them is extreme, including the reactions they evoke. However, for every truism about viruses, the opposite is also often true. So complex and diverse is the world of viruses that it merits being labelled an empire unto

itself. And whether we see them as alive or dead, as life-threatening or life-affirming, there is an ineluctable beauty, even a certain elegance, in the way viruses go about their lives-or so Pranay Lal tells us in *Invisible Empire: The Natural History of Viruses*.

This is a book that defies categorisation. It brings together science, history and great storytelling to paint a fascinating picture of viruses as a major actor, not just in human civilisation but also in the human body. With rare photographs, paintings, illustrations and anecdotes, it is a magnificent and an extremely relevant book for our times, when we are attempting to understand viruses and examining their role in the lives of humans.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Invisible-Empire-Natural-History-Viruses/dp/0670095761>

Politics and Public Administration

40. Joseph, Josy. *The silent coup: a history of India's deep state*. Chennai: Westland, 2021.

(Acc. No. 54888)

355.02180954 JOS

India is justly proud of a parliamentary democracy that has never been threatened by a military coup. No mean feat in a neighbourhood where coups are common and notions of constitutionality shaky. However, for decades now, India's democratic standing has been steadily declining. An international analysis recently rated the country as only 'partly free', while another deemed it an 'electoral autocracy'.

Josy Joseph investigates this decline and comes away with a key insight: that the process of confronting militancy has warped the system. As insurgencies erupted across India, and grew increasingly more sophisticated in the 1980s and '90s, the security establishment struggled to keep up. Increasingly overwhelmed, the police forces, intelligence agencies, federal investigation agencies, tax departments and the like came up with ingenious-at times sinister-solutions: from faking and framing evidence to staging massive terror attacks and even creating terrorist organisations. Over time, militancy became a flourishing, multi-faceted business enterprise.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Silent-Coup-History-Indias-State/dp/9390679532>

41. Raman, P. *Tryst with strong leader populism*. Delhi: Aakar, 2021. (Acc. No. (54863)

320.954 RAM

Tryst with Strong Leader Populism offers a rewarding read for those yearn to understand the Modi government's famed mystique, its working style, achievements and fault lines. Through its 11 chapters, the book provides a comprehensive record of the Modi dispensation various initiatives, its flagship programmes, demonetisation, the way the Modi-Shah duo successfully silenced the protesting RSS siblings, evisceration of the statutory watchdog bodies, and finally, how his trusted Chanakya staged a stunning return in 2019 Lok Sabha polls- all presented with utmost accuracy and supported by enormous authenticated data. The strength of this fact-based narrative is its 500 plus endnotes and citations which seek to testify the validity of its insightful inferences and interpretations. In

the process, Strong Leader Populism decodes and pierces through the much exalted Modi Phenomenon. In the opening chapter, it sheds much light on how and why RSS boss Mohan Bhagwat put his full weight with Narendra Modi and made it the bedrock of his hybrid regime model. This book also poses many riddles of the Modi phenomenon and tries to unspool them. How come India most powerful prime minister with all powers at his command feels so powerless in tackling the economic decay? Read Strong Leader Populism to understand how the paradox of power works. P. Raman belongs to a generation of journalists that continues to uphold the virtues of the old era ethos like fact-checked content and objective presentation. He began with V.K. Krishna Menon's *The Century* weekly as sub-editor, and has worked with over a dozen English dailies and weeklies, including the once puissant *Patriot* daily and *Link* weekly. During the Emergency, he was sent to Ahmedabad as the Gujarat correspondent. An octogenarian, his book *Post-Truth Media Survival Sutra* was published in 2018. He has just completed another manuscript *The Fallen Messiahs*.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/TRYST-STRONG-LEADER-POPULISM-Raman/dp/9350027321>

42. Roy, Himanshu, ed. *Political thought in Indian civilization*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2021. (Acc. No. 54875)

320.01 POL

Political Thought in Indic Civilization retrieves, resurrects and analyses the earliest theories of Indic political philosophies. The book primarily focuses on Indic civilization's political thought, emphasising key issues such as *Rashtra* (State), kingship, jurisprudence and justice. The study shows how ideas, ideologies, frameworks, reference points and other significant tools of scholarly discussions are so much under the influence of Western thought, failing to appreciate the Indian realities. The book highlights the impact of colonial rule on the 'construction of knowledge' from a Western (colonial) perspective and how it ignored the importance of Indian political thought of the pre-colonial period. In this context, the book provides compelling studies on Indic terminologies and frames of reference to give due justice to the historical past of the land, which shall also impact the way contemporary events and processes are analysed.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Political-Thought-Indic-Civilization-Himanshu/dp/9354791603>

43. Alok, V. N. *Fiscal decentralization in India: an outcome mapping to State Finance Commissions*. Singapore: Macmillan, 2021. (Acc. No. 54905)

352.13095 ALO

This book presents an in-depth analysis of key recommendations of the consecutive state finance commissions (SFCs) across states of India in the local and national perspective. It reviews the working of SFCs and their critical role in strengthening local governments, both *Panchayats* and municipalities in the various states. The volume attempts to identify

some of the emerging issues related to the efficacy of SFC in fiscal decentralization. It appraises nearly eighty SFC reports and actions taken thereon by the respective State Governments with contextual analysis.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/V-N-Alok/dp/9811622027>

44. Marshall, Tim. Prisoners of geography: Ten maps that tell you everything you need to know about global politics. London: Elliott and Thompson, 2019. (Acc. No. 54901)
320.12 MAR

All leaders are constrained by geography. Their choices are limited by mountains, rivers, seas and concrete. Yes, to follow world events you need to understand people, ideas and movements - but if you don't know geography, you'll never have the full picture. If you've ever wondered why Putin is so obsessed with Crimea, why the USA was destined to become a global superpower, or why China's power base continues to expand ever outwards, the answers are all here.

In ten chapters (covering Russia; China; the USA; Latin America; the Middle East; Africa; India and Pakistan; Europe; Japan and Korea; and the Arctic), using maps, essays and occasionally the personal experiences of the widely travelled author, *Prisoners of Geography* looks at the past, present and future to offer an essential insight into one of the major factors that determines world history.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Prisoners-Geography-Everything-Global-Politics/dp/1783961414>

45. Devasahayam, M.G., eds. Electoral democracy: an inquiry into the fairness and integrity of elections in India. Noida: Paranjyot Guha Thakurata, 2022. (Acc. No. 54852)
324.954 ELE

This volume merits attention precisely due to its focus on the institutional and procedural aspects of the electoral system and for the abiding concern as to how elections in India can be made much more transparent and cleaner. It consists of essays by former civil servants, activists, lawyers, journalists, academics and former judges who are part of the civil society groups like the Association for Democratic Reforms, the Constitutional Conduct Group and Forum for Electoral Integrity. These social action groups have played an important role in efforts to cleanse the electoral system by not only providing information about the background of the contestants, but also drawing attention to any lacuna in the way elections are conducted, be it the selection of candidates, campaign speeches, role of money and muscle, or use of sectarian politics to gain votes. They have often taken recourse to judicial remedies also.

Source:<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/reviews/story/mg-devasahayams-electoral-democracy-is-a-critical-assessment-of-electoral-process-375535>

46. Chowdhury, Debasish Roy. To kill a democracy: India's passage to despotism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54880)
320.454 CHO

Combining poignant life stories with sharp scholarly insight, it rejects the belief that India was once a beacon of democracy but is now being ruined by the destructive forces of Modi-style populism. The book details the much deeper historical roots of the present-day

assaults on civil liberties and democratic institutions. Democracy, the authors also argue, is much more than elections and the separation of powers. It is a whole way of life lived in dignity, and that is why they pay special attention to the decaying social foundations of Indian democracy. In compelling fashion, the book describes daily struggles for survival and explains how lived social injustices and unfreedoms rob Indian elections of their meaning, while at the same time feeding the decadence and iron-fisted rule of its governing institutions. Much more than a book about India, *To Kill A Democracy* argues that what is happening in the country is globally important, and not just because every third person living in a democracy is an Indian. It shows that when democracies rack and ruin their social foundations, they don't just kill off the spirit and substance of democracy. They lay the foundations for despotism.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Kill-Democracy-Indias-Passage-Despotism/dp/0198848609>

47. Desouza, Peter Ronald. Democratic accommodations: minorities in contemporary India. New Delhi: Bloomsbury, 2021. (Acc. No. 54895)

323.154 DES

The authors have endorsed the argument that all plural democracies-and all democracies can only be plural in the present historical conjuncture despite the attempts by regimes to make them majoritarian-must work out their own strategies of accommodation by evolving a policy matrix that is suited to the dynamics of their own societies. The book is organised along four rubrics-laws, institutions, policies and political discourse-to understand Indian democracy's distinct response to diversity. The rich and nuanced exploration of the Indian approach to the minority question presented in this book will advance the international debate on diversity and multiculturalism and help policymakers in pluralistic democracies to develop their own particular strategies to deal with minority claims.

Source: <https://www.bloomsbury.com/in/democratic-accommodations-9789388414562/>

Psychology

48. Puri, B. B. Discover your positive thoughts: simple ways to manage stress. New Delhi: Divine Destination, 2022. (Acc. No. 54851)

155.418 PUR

The Author has given simple ways and techniques for living a happy, physical, and stress-free life. To get rid of negativity the book explains how to have positive thoughts. It also talks about managing health, happiness, anger and stress.

Following the author's advice will lead mankind to inner happiness and advises how to manage your stress, by simple methods and convincing explanation that mental health is as important as physical health. By that nature man and their combined products are governed by an evolutionary network guided by performance standards. This book also gives very traditional tips as how to manage your anger and develop your success. The book is recommended to all age group

Source:<https://www.exoticindiaart.com/book/details/discover-your-positive-thoughts-simple-way-to-manage-stress-uaa924/>

Reference

49. Glanday, Craig, ed. Guinness world records 2022. Enfiled: Guinness World Records, 2022.
(Acc. No. 54892)
030 GUI.22

Religion

50. Shankar, Sri Sri Ravi. An intimate note: to the sincere seeker. New Delhi: Sri Sri Publications Trust, 2021. (Acc. No. 54886)
204.4 SHA

Great teachers have the quality of simplifying complex subjects and making them understandable for anyone. For an enlightened master, the subject is all of life and everything that falls within its purview. In this book, Gurudev touches nearly all aspects of life - relationships and dealing with people, letting go and holding on, understanding one's patterns, love, karma, free will, ego, truth, God and much more. He brings out the essence of these existential complexities with depth, simplicity and humour. If Gurudev tells you why a liar is innocent, he also reminds you that this world is a wrapping Paper with the gift waiting within. If he gives you the address to the most beautiful spot in the universe, he tells you with utmost practicality why God is a thorough businessman. Gurudev's simple, reassuring words immediately put your mind at ease and caress your soul. They are Laden with wisdom that does not just remain in the intellect, but is beautifully integrated into daily life. Millions of people have experienced that whichever note they opened in this book, It was just what they needed. Each note is an expression of profound love for anyone who wants to know life, The sincere seeker.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Intimate-Note-Sincere-Seeker/dp/9391598005>

51. Bailey, Gregory. Mythology of Brahma. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas, 2021. (Acc. No. 54857)
294.5211BAI

In Hindu Mythology Brahma is renowned as the creator of the three worlds and of the system of rules (dharma) that holds them and their inhabitants together. This is a substantially revised edition of a book originally published in 1983 and it focuses on Brahma's role in mythology, his representation of worldly values (pravrtti) and his role as both disseminator of dharma and as its protector in conjunction with Visnu. It also examines evidence for his worship in ancient India and his significance in early Buddhist literature.

Source: <https://www.mlbd.com/product/mythology-of-brahma/?v=c86ee0d9d7ed>

52. Kapur, Subhash. Gods must have cursed Hindus: one thousand years of darkness. New Delhi: Opus, 2021. (Acc. No. 54889)
294.5 KAP

For centuries Mother India has welcomed the world with open arms, especially those seeking help or refuge irrespective of their origin or religion. But, ironically some chose to write a tale of persecution with the blood of those who embraced them. Numerous invaders like the Persians, Arabs, Khiljis, Turkish, Mongols, Mughals, Portuguese and British came to this land as guests. The believers of vasudhaiva kutumbakam, atithi devo bhava and ahimsa parmodharma had to undergo extreme atrocities— enslavement, forced conversions, rape, murder, self-immolations, and much more. The last 1000 years have been a period of darkness with the Muslim rule being the scariest and bloodiest. But why did this happen? What about Lord Krishna’s promise to Arjuna in Kurukshetra. Why did he not manifest himself to destroy evil? Did we forget that Hinduism was never about fatalism? In our scriptures, it is clearly stated that it is important to fight and slay evil in order to enforce truth and justice. Did the Gods curse us for failing to protect our motherland? Should we not ponder over this fact to prevent history from repeating itself?
Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Gods-Must-Have-Cursed-Hindus/dp/8194964040>

53. Pattanaik, Devdutt. Ramayana versus Mahabharata: my playful comparison. New Delhi: Rupa Publications, 2018. (Acc. No. 54849)
294.5922046 PAT

It is a popular belief that the Ramayana is idealistic, while the Mahabharata is realistic. Yet these two epics have identical building blocks, identical themes, and identical history.

In this ground-breaking book, Devdutt Pattanaik, India’s most popular mythologist, explores the similarities and dissimilarities between the two epics in a ‘playful analysis’ accompanied by his signature illustrations. Whether it is the family structure, forest exile, or war, the comparison between the two epics proves a startling point—the Mahabharata is in fact a reaction to the events in the Ramayana.

Ideas in this book are distributed over 56 chapters. In temple ritual, Vishnu is offered 8 different meals daily, different on all seven days of the week—56 dishes in all. May each chapter serve as a mouth-watering offering to the Vishnu within you.

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Ramayana-Versus-Mahabharata-Playful-Comparison/dp/9353332303>

54. Flugel, Peter. Contributions to Jaina studies: Jaina schools and sects. New Delhi: Moti Lal Banarsidass, 2021. (Acc. No. 54858)
294.4 FLU

The twelve articles assembled in this volume of Collected Papers in Jaina Studies, written in English, were published as journal articles and book chapters between 1996 and 2016. The articles address aspects of the history, doctrine, organisation, and ways of life in Jaina mendicant orders, sects and schools, following an overview of the contemporary monastic traditions. The articles are here republished in a thematic sequence. About the Author Peter Flugel is Professor in the Study of Religions and Philosophies at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. He is the Founding Chair of the Centre of Jaina Studies at SOAS, and Principal Investigator of the Jaina Prosopography project, with many publications related to Indian history and culture to his credit.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Contributions-Jaina-Studies-Schools-Sects/dp/8194243831>

55. Gill, Tejwant Singh, ed. *Guru Nanak: a reader*. New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 2021. (Acc. No. 54861)
294.553 GUR

Rivers

1. Capila, Anjali. *A River sings: the Ganga from Gangotri to Haridwar*. New Delhi: IGNCA, 2022. (Acc. No. 54904)
551.4830954 CAP

A River sings explores the interconnection between the river and the people – primarily the women – who live in the Ganga river valley from Gangotri to Haridwar. Their relationship is an intimate one and as dynamic as the river's waters. Although the river symbolises life and for many is their livelihood, the way she is perceived is far removed from the utilitarian, functional paradigm dominating the world today.

2. Mishra, Rajiv Ranjan. *Ganga: reimagining rejuvenating reconnecting*. New Delhi: Rupa Publications, 2022. (Acc. No. 54853)
363.7394 MIS

This insider's account by two change-makers chronicles this long and complex journey so far transcending the challenges of over abstraction of water, pollution abatement, bringing behavioural change and making collaborative partnerships to achieve their goals. More importantly, it brought back some of the love and respect of the people for its Mother and Goddess. The authors are categorical that the task is not yet over, much more needs to be done. However, the successful journey so far, as demonstrated by the findings of this book, is a testament to the fact that a job well begun is not just half done, but also provides a road map for the future successes.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Ganga-Re-Connecting-Rajiv-Ranjan-Mishra/dp/9355201990>

Sociology

3. Sharma, Jyotirmaya. *Elusive non-violence: the making and unmaking of Gandhi's religion of Ashima*. Chennai: Westland, 2021. (Acc. No. 54881)
303.61 SHA

The idea of non-violence was critical to Gandhi's worldview. He used for it the Sanskrit term 'ahimsa', arguing that it was more comprehensive and capacious than 'non-violence'. In his powerful new analysis of violence and non-violence as seen through the Gandhian prism, Jyotirmaya Sharma argues that Gandhi acknowledged the absence of any serious tradition of non-violence in India. His uncompromising insistence on ahimsa, then, was a way of introducing non-violence as an Indian value by fabricating a tradition

around it. Gandhi offered a unique interpretation of Hindu texts and philosophical practice while engaging with certain strands of European and American intellectual traditions. Sharma maintains that past attempts to understand Gandhian non-violence remain inadequate because of the tendency to measure it on the yardstick of efficacy, in specific situations, in Gandhi's own lifetime. More significantly, and perhaps controversially, he suggests that Gandhi's formulation of ahimsa fails both as concept and practice, largely because of its location within the religious realm. An unintended consequence of this is that it has left the liberal-constitutional space in India bereft of the legitimate use of a powerful and desirable language of dissent in the shape of non-violence.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Elusive-Nonviolence-Unmaking-Gandhis-Religion/dp/9390679605>

4. Hazarika, Sanjoy, eds. *Hope behind bars: notes from Indian prisons*. New Delhi: Macmillan, 2022. (Acc. No. 54903)
364.60954 HOP

In Hope Behind Bars, editors Sanjoy Hazarika and Madhurima Dhanuka draw upon extensive research, identifying prisoners and ex-prisoners, their families and associates and gathering first-person experiences about the Indian prison system. With ten essays contributed by subject specialists, including a former Supreme Court judge, lawyers, inmates, prison officials and activists, on a range of issues, such as the rights of prisoners, the journey to justice in the controversial Hashimpura killings case and life in a detention centre, this essential collection brings prisoners' lives and liberties to the heart of public debate and policies, presenting accounts of how hope can flower in the most unlikely places.

Searing and thought-provoking, it provides the reader with valuable insight into the vexed idea of incarceration and delivers a necessary human document of the true face of justice behind bars in our country

Source: <https://www.amazon.in/Hope-Behind-Bars-Sanjoy-Hazarika/dp/9389104025>

5. Malik, S. C. *Reconceptualising the sciences and the humanities: an integral approach*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors, 2021. (Acc. No. 54906)
301.2 MAL

An anthropology looks at recent developments in the sciences and the humanities taking into account many disciplines. He suggests alternate paradigms to the consumeristic paradigm which governs humankind today.

Source: [https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/S-C-](https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/S-C-Malik/dp/817304113X/ref=sr_1_4?qid=1647501592&refinements=p_27%3AS.C.+Malik&s=books&sr=1-4)

[Malik/dp/817304113X/ref=sr_1_4?qid=1647501592&refinements=p_27%3AS.C.+Malik&s=books&sr=1-4](https://www.amazon.in/-/hi/S-C-Malik/dp/817304113X/ref=sr_1_4?qid=1647501592&refinements=p_27%3AS.C.+Malik&s=books&sr=1-4)

6. Singh, Ambika. *Interruptions in identity: engaging with suicidality among the Indian youth*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2021. (Acc. No. 54867)
362.28083 SIN

Interruptions in Identity: Engaging with Suicidality among the Indian Youth explores the shift in the author's perspective from an understanding of 'suicide' to an exploration of

suicidality. The shift came organically from her experience of working in a university clinic and interacting with individuals who had communicated to her the presence of 'suicidal thoughts' during their sessions. The work is also an examination of how studying a tendency towards committing suicide is necessarily an attempt to understand the complex interplay of the personal and the social which often leads to that tendency described as suicidality. The work turns a psychosocial lens and further elaborates on how suicidality expresses itself in the space between the subject and the therapist within the safe space of a clinic. In taking us through these narratives, the author builds a case that it is important to reflect not just on the nature of individual suffering but also its interaction with the prevalent and relevant socio-political forces

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Interruptions-Identity-Engaging-Suicidality-Indian/dp/9391370977>

7. Madhak, Sumi. Vernacular rights cultures: the politics of origins, human rights and gendered struggles for justice. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2021. (Acc. No. 54871)
323 MAD

Vernacular Rights Cultures offers a bold challenge to the dominant epistemologies and political practices of global human rights. It argues that decolonising global human rights calls for a serious epistemic accounting of the historically and politically specific encounters with human rights, and of the forms of world-making that underpin the stakes and struggles for rights and human rights around the globe. Through combining ethnographic investigations with political theory and philosophy, it goes beyond critiquing the Eurocentrism of global human rights, in order to document and examine the different political imaginaries, critical conceptual vocabularies, and gendered political struggles for rights and justice that animate subaltern mobilisations in 'most of the world'. Vernacular Rights Cultures demonstrates that these subaltern struggles call into being different and radical ideas of justice, politics and citizenship, and open up different possibilities and futures for human rights.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Vernacular-Rights-Cultures-Politics-Struggles/dp/1108832628>

Textiles

8. Shah, Archana. Crafting a future: stories of Indian textiles and sustainable practices. New Delhi: Niyogi Books, 2021. (Acc. No. 54866)
746.140954 SHA

Crafting a Future is a heartfelt celebration of artisans and their vocational skills. Each region in India has its own distinctive raw materials, craft techniques, textiles, motifs and colour palettes, and through her well-researched narrative enriched with numerous stories, Archana Shah demonstrates the diversity and true value of handcrafted textile processes. She believes that handspun, handwoven fabrics made using indigenous fibres and natural materials for dyeing will help create a unique identity for handcrafted textiles, and suggests ways to repurpose the abundant artisanal talent available across the country to rejuvenate this sector. These tenets are woven throughout the book, which is broadly

divided into three sections based on natural fibres: cotton from plants, silk from insects and wool from animals. This resonates with Gandhiji's concept of developing khadi and village industries to rejuvenate the rural economy, and stimulate development through a bottom-up approach.

Source:<https://www.amazon.in/Crafting-Future-Textiles-Sustainable-Practices/dp/9391125220>