



NEW ARRIVALS

List of New Additions with Summaries

June, 2021



Indian Council of Social Science Research

National Social Science Documentation Centre

35, Ferozeshah Road

New Delhi – 110001

Tel No. 011 23074393

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New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries/ Compiled
& edited by NASSDOC Team,
National Social Science Documentation Centre, 19p.
(NASSDOC Research Information Series: 1)
June, 2021

Foreword

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Books which were processed in the month of June, 2021 and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Title, followed by bibliographical details and summary of the document. For easy retrieval Author and Keyword Index are also given at the end wherein number in front of Author or Keyword denotes to the serial number of the entry in the main list of New Additions. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

Suggestions are always welcome.

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC

S.No	Title and Other Details	Acc. No
1	Absent Dialogue: Politicians, Bureaucrats, and the Military in India/ Mukherjee, Anit-- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 336p.	51280
	<p>In The Absent Dialogue, Anit Mukherjee argues that the pattern of civil-military relations in India has hampered its military effectiveness. Diving deep into understanding the organization and internal processes within the Indian military, he explains how Indian politicians and bureaucrats have long been content with the formal and ritualistic exercise of civilian control, while the military continues to operate in institutional silos. Yet, there has been little substantive engagement between the two. To support this claim, Mukherjee closely examines the variables most closely associated with military effectiveness-weapons procurement, jointness (the ability of separate military services to operate together), officer education, promotion policies, and Defence planning. Further, Mukherjee shows how India's pattern of civil-military relations-best characterized as an absent dialogue-adversely affects each of these processes. While the book focuses on India, it also highlights the importance of civilian expertise and institutional design in enhancing civilian control and military effectiveness in other democracies. Informed by more than a hundred and fifty interviews and recently available archival material, The Absent Dialogue sheds new light on India's military and will reshape our understanding of both the history and contemporary dynamics of civil-military relations and recurring problems there in.</p>	
2	Assam: The Accord The Discord/ Pisharoty, Sangeeta Barooah-- Penguin Random House India Private Limited: India, 2019; 272p.	51277
	<p>The Assam Accord, which sought to end a six-year-long agitation against illegal immigrants in Assam, was signed between members of the All Assam Students Union (AASU), and state and central governments just a few hours before Rajiv Gandhi was to deliver the Independence Day address in 1985. Immediately afterwards, the student leaders were catapulted from their hostel rooms into the corridors of power. Their party, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), was voted to power the same year, with Prafulla Kumar Mahanta becoming the youngest ever chief minister of an Indian state. Key clauses of the Assam Accord remained unimplemented during Mahanta's often controversial tenures (1985-1990, 1996-2001), and through three terms of Congress rule, which ended with the BJP's victory in the state in 2016. Central to the Accord was deportation of those who could not prove their roots in India prior to 24 March 1971. In 2015, the process of updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) based on the 1971 cut-off of the Accord began. The first list was released in December 2017 and did not include 14 million names. Assam: The Accord, The Discord looks at the making of the Assam Accord and its long shadow on the state, through political gamesmanship between principle players, periods of ULFA and Bodo militancy's, and right-wing propaganda that has split the state along communal lines.</p>	

- 3 Behavioural Macroeconomics Theory and Policy/ Grauwe de, Paul and Ji, Yuemei-- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 274p. 51264

This book tells about modern macroeconomics has been based on the paradigm of the rational individual capable of understanding the complexity of the world. This has created a very shallow theory of the business cycle in which nothing happens in the macro economy unless shocks occur from outside. Behavioural Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy uses a different paradigm. It assumes that individual agents experience cognitive limitations preventing them from having rational expectations. Instead these individuals use simple rules of behaviour. Behavioural Macroeconomics introduces rationality by allowing individuals to learn from their mistakes and to switch to the rules that perform better. It introduces the idea of endogenously generated "animal spirits" that drive the business cycle and are in turn influenced by it, and applies this model to shed new light on a number of important issues. It analyses the role of fiscal policy in stabilizing the economy while maintaining debt sustainability; expands the model to include a banking sector and show how banks amplify the booms and busts; and explains how animal spirits help to synchronize the business cycles across countries. The model set out in Behavioural Macroeconomics leads to very different policy implications from the mainstream macroeconomic model. It shows how policymakers have a responsibility to stabilize an otherwise unstable system.

- 4 Corporate Reputation And Social Activism/ Abito, Jose Miguel, Diermeier, Daniel and Besanko, David-- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 262p. 51265

This book is about A firm's reputation is an asset that can be built or harmed over time and most companies invest in their good standing. This can be challenged or threatened by activists seeking to change the firm's behavior, especially to reduce negative externalities and other social harms that a company may be creating. The strategic interaction takes place in the realm of private politics and corporate social responsibility-perceptions and actions of the company, activists, and the public audience-rather than that of public policy, including regulation. In Corporate Reputation and Social Activism Jose Miguel Abito, David Besanko, and Daniel Diermeier argue that harm to a firm's reputation is one of the strongest and most practical tools of contemporary corporate activism and explains the numerous campaigns as well as the response of companies. Through a straightforward dynamic model focusing on the interaction of the firm and activists, the authors show how both the firm's existing reputation and various activist tactics influence actions and outcomes of both the firm and the activists. Among their insights are that as a firm's reputation grows, it tends to coast on its reputation by reducing its private regulation, or voluntary adoption of internal rules that constrain certain company behavior. Activists can keep the firm from coasting in two ways: the firm acts more responsibly to protect its reputation in anticipation of activist campaigns, and a firm whose reputation is harmed by a campaign engages more responsibly to repair its reputation. The book explores how activists choose among potential targets and the different tactics activists can use to harm firms' reputations, including criticism, which has a potentially mild impact on the firm's reputation, confrontation, which can cause a reputational crisis in which the firm's reputation can be dramatically impaired, and rewards, which

increase a firm's reputation. These can have different effects on firm behaviour. The authors also examine whether campaigns by activists advance or harm social welfare. The result is a sweeping overview of an evolving and increasingly important phenomenon that combines rigorous modelling and that generates a rich set of empirical implications that will interest researchers in economics, business and management, sociology, and political science.

- 5 Dhaka's Changing Landscape/ Afsar,Rita and Hossain, Mahabub-- Oxford University Press: India, 2020; 328p. 51266

The book is about residents of Dhaka: migrant and non-migrant, poor and non-poor, men and women, young and old. It is about how they have experienced the city's rapid transition for the two decades between 1991 and 2010 in terms of quality of life and livelihoods, and their prospects for a shared future. It is not so common to come across urban studies based on longitudinal data largely due to the high mobility of urban households. Over the 20-year period, the city's population more than doubled and reached double digit figures at 15 million. At the same time, its contribution to the national economy almost trebled from 13 per cent to 36 per cent. An unmistakable trend of economic growth is evidenced along with the rapid decline of urban poverty and a downward trend in inequality in the country during the same reference period. At the other end of the spectrum are the environmental challenges in the context of high density and Dhaka's worst liveability ranking. The book answers some of the doubts generated by these contradictory signals of rapid urbanization: is the poorer segment of urban population that migrates with dreams for better lives and livelihoods benefitting from positive economic trends? Are these benefits sustainable in the long run? Have these benefits brought qualitative changes creating scope for this group to have a stake in the city's growing prosperity like their non-poor counterparts?

- 6 Displacement And Exile: The State-Refugee Relations in India/ Dasgupta, Abhijit-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2016; 288p. 51278

This study highlights some emerging issues in the study of displaced persons in India, like the agency and voices of people who flee across an international border, the identities they forge for themselves, their relations with the hosts and their interactions with the state and non-governmental organizations. Three case studies are examined here: (a). Partition refugees, from East Pakistan to West Bengal, (b). Tamil refugees, from Sri Lanka to India and (c). Bangladesh Liberation War refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal. The reader will find that each case is in itself highly complex. The treatment meted out to the displaced people in India has not been consistent. This study shows that the responses of the state to cross-border displacement have been varied over time and space. The Indian state has sovereign rights to decide who is to be considered as a refugee, who should receive relief and rehabilitation and who is to be repatriated. In the absence of national laws for the refugees in India, the state is the final arbitrator on all such matters.

- 7 Entropy Law Sustainability And Third Industrial Revolution/ Sengupta, Ramprasad-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2020; 296p. 51267

In mankind's relentless quest for prosperity, Nature has suffered great damage. It has been treated as an inexhaustible reserve of resources. The indefinite scale of global expansion is still continued and now the earth's very survival is under threat. But against this exploitation of nature, there is a concept of Entropy that places a finite limit on the extent to which resources can be used in any closed system, such as our planet. Considering the impact of entropy, this book examines the key issues of sustainability-social, economic, and environmental. It discusses the social dimension of sustainability, showing how it is impacted by issues of economic inequality, poverty, and other socio-economic and infrastructural factors in the Indian context. It also highlights how Indian households suffer from clean energy poverty and points to the inequality in distribution of different fuels and of fuel cost among households. It assesses India's power sector and its potential to be a significant player in bringing the third industrial revolution in India by replacing fossil fuels to new renewables. It concludes by projecting power sector scenarios till 2041-42 achievable through alternative, realizable policy with respect to energy conservation and fuel substitution, and thus paving the way for the green power.

- 8 Flood And Fury: Ecological Devastation In The Western Ghats/ Viju, B. -- Penguin e-Bury Press: India, 2019; 296p. 51279

The floods that devastated large parts of Kerala in 2018 were not an isolated, freak phenomenon; rather, they signalled something graver-the ecological devastation of the Western Ghats. Made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012, the Ghats have become increasingly vulnerable to serious ecological damage, threatening the sustenance of their people. The 2018 floods were a wake-up call for the region spanning 1600 kilometres and six states-Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat-that form an ecosystem older than the Himalayas. Travelling in this region, documenting the devastating large-scale mining, quarrying, deforestation and mismanagement of water resources, at the same time mapping its culture, history and ecology, Viju B. investigates the crisis in the Western Ghats and suggests policy measures urgently required to mitigate it.

- 9 Foundations of Behavioral Economic Analysis Vol.1 & Vol 2/ Dhami, Sanjit-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2019; 400p. 51268-51269

Taken from the first definitive introduction to behavioural economics, The Foundations of Behavioural Economic Analysis: Other-Regarding Preferences is an authoritative and cutting edge guide to this essential topic for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students. It considers the evidence from Experimental games on human sociality, and gives models and applications of inequity aversion, intention based reciprocity, conditional cooperation, human virtues, and social identity. This updated extract from Dhami's leading textbook allows the reader to pursue subsections of this vast and rapidly growing field and to tailor their reading to their specific interests in behavioural economics.

- 10 India: Social Development Report/ T. Haque and D. N. Reddy (Eds.)-- Oxford University Press : India, 2019; 384p. 51260

This report is about Social Development of India. SDR 2018 takes an overview of economic, social, regional and gender inequalities that persist in India. Despite a growth in the country's GDP, access to health, education, employment, credit or property still remains difficult for various sections of society. Poverty and debt is very high among SCs, STs, women and other vulnerable groups. The Report looks at the following inequalities: DT Regional disparities DT Income and wage inequality DT Rural-urban divides DT Unequal access to health, education and other public services DT Unequal access to land, labour and credit DT Gender inequality DT Exclusion of dalits and other marginalised groups It concludes with the social development index that runs through all editions of the SDR.

- 11 Mapping the Elite/ Jodhka, Surinder S. and Naudet, Jules (Eds.) -- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 320p. 51261

This edited volume is dedicated to the study of social, economic, and political elites in India. Its contributors address some fundamental questions regarding India's social and economic elites, the change in their composition in recent years, their relationship with each other and with the rest of the social body, and the role of caste in the configuration and reconfiguration of social and Economic elites by analysing elite discourses and representations and what they reveal of their social inscription in contemporary India. The editors have sorted this book into three broad themes. The first theme concerns elite spaces which explores the uneasiness of elites to handle public and private spaces and interests. The second theme concerns the trajectories of particular elite groups such as the dominant caste called the Kammas of Andhra Pradesh, the Jats of Uttar Pradesh, and Urban elites. The third and final theme concerns elite lives and practices of diverse elite groups. This book is addressed to not only the scholar community interested in the sociology of India's elites, but to any reader interested in knowing how recent social and economic change in India affects the lives and trajectories of its elites.

- 12 Merchants and Colonialism/ Bagchi, Amiya and Chaudhuri, Rosinka (Ed.) -- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 160p. 51262

Merchants and Colonialism is part of the Occasional Papers series circulated by the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata. Amiya Bagchi provides a historiographic account of the traditional role of merchants in pre-colonial India and identifies how these roles were different from the role of the capitalist in post-colonial India. In general, the behaviour of merchants in precapitalist societies was, according to Bagchi, widely different from that of capitalists in developed capitalist societies. In developed capitalist societies, capitalists, generally with state support, played a very important part in modifying techniques of production and seeking ways of expanding their markets. By contrast, the pace of modification of techniques of production was slower in precapitalist societies and owners of capital did not play a significant role in such modification.

- 13 Oxford Handbook of Global Health Politics/ Colin McInnes, Kelley Lee and Jeremy Youde (Eds.)-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2020; 704p. 51251

This book is about protecting and promoting health is inherently a political endeavour that requires a sophisticated understanding of the distribution and use of power. Yet while the global nature of health is widely recognized, its political nature is less well understood. In recent decades, the interdisciplinary field of global health politics has emerged to demonstrate the interconnections of health and core political topics, including foreign and security policy, trade, economics, and development. Today a growing body of scholarship examines how the global health landscape has both shaped and been shaped by political actors and structures. The Oxford Handbook of Global Health Politics provides an authoritative overview and assessment of research on this important and complicated subject. The volume is motivated by two arguments. First, health is not simply a technical subject, requiring evidence-based solutions to real-world problems, but an arena of political contestation where norms, values, and interests also compete and collide. Second, globalization has fundamentally changed the nature of health politics in terms of the ideas, interests, and institutions involved. The volume comprises more than 30 chapters by leading experts in global health and politics. Each chapter provides an overview of the state of the art on a given theoretical perspective, major actor, or global health issue. The Handbook offers both an excellent introduction to scholars new to the field and also an invaluable teaching and research resource for experts seeking to understand global health politics and its future directions.

- 14 Oxford Handbook of Law and Economics (Vol.1: Methodology and Concepts; Vol.2: Private and Commercial Law and Vol.3: Public Law and Legal Institutions)/ Francesco Parisi (Ed.)-- Oxford University Press: India, 2017; 560p. 51270-51272

The Oxford Handbook of Law and Economics covers over one-hundred topics on issues ranging from law and neuro- economics to European Union law and economics to feminist theory and law and economics. The book gathers together scholars and experts in law and economics to create the most inclusive and current work on law and economics. It begins at the origins of the field of law and economics, tracks its progression and increased importance to both law and economics, and looks to the future of the field and its continued development by examining a cornucopia of fields touched by work in law and economics.

- 15 Oxford Handbook of Public Choice Vol.1 & Vol.2/ Congleton, Roger D., Grofman, B.N. and Voigt, S. (Eds.)-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2019; 944p. 51274-51275

The Oxford Handbook of Public Choice provides a comprehensive overview of the research in economics, political science, law, and sociology that has generated considerable insight into the politics of democratic and authoritarian systems as well as the influence of different institutional frameworks on incentives and outcomes. The result is an improved understanding of public policy, public finance, industrial organization, and macroeconomics as the

combination of political and economic analysis shed light on how various interests compete both within a given rules of the games and, at times, to change the rules. These volumes include analytical surveys, syntheses, and general overviews of the many subfields of public choice focusing on interesting, important, and at times contentious issues. Throughout the focus is on enhancing understanding how political and economic systems act and interact, and how they might be improved. Both volumes combine methodological analysis with substantive overviews of key topics. This first volume covers voting and elections; interest group competition and rent seeking, including corruption and various normative approaches to evaluating policies and politics. Throughout both volumes important analytical concepts and tools are discussed, including their application to substantive topics. Readers will gain increased understanding of rational choice and its implications for collective action; various explanations of voting, including economic and expressive; the role of taxation and finance in government dynamics; how trust and persuasion influence political outcomes; and how revolution, coups, and authoritarianism can be explained by the same set of analytical tools as enhance understanding of the various forms of democracy.

- 16 Oxford Handbook of Structural Transformation/ Monga, Célestin and Lin, Justin Yifu (Eds.)-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2019; 742p. 51273

The idea of Structural Transformation addresses the economics of structural transformation around the world. It deals with major themes, which include history and context, critical issues and concepts, methodological foundations, main theoretical approaches, policy issues, some illuminating country experiences of structural transformation, and important debates on the respective roles of the market and the state in that process. The historical record provides a challenge for economists to understand the success of the rising economic powers (some of them initially considered unlikely candidates for prosperity) and the stagnation or decline of others. Five major questions emerge: DT Why has so much divergence occurred among nations of the world since the Industrial Revolution, and particularly during the 20th century? DT Why has the pattern changed recently with the emergence of a few developing economies (e.g. the multi-polar world), and can it be sustained? DT What are the key drivers, strategies, and policies, to foster structural transformation in various different country contexts and in a constantly evolving global economy? DT How could low- and middle-income countries avoid development traps and learn from past experiences whilst exploiting the new opportunities offered by the Fourth Industrial Revolution? DT What is the role of various development stakeholders and other important players in facilitating sustained economic convergence among nations? This book addresses these questions, bringing the rigor, usefulness, and multi-disciplinary scope of the Oxford Handbook series to a critical topic in economics. The Oxford Handbook of Structural Transformation is an essential reference work and a stimulus to new research and creativity across all branches of the social sciences

- 17 Political Economy Of Hunger (Vol.1, 2 & 3)/ Dreze, Jean and Sen, Amartya (Eds.)-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2020; xx,492p. 51252-51254

This volume is the first of three addressing a wide range of policy issues relating to the role of public action in combating hunger and deprivation in the modern world. It deals with the background nutritional, economic, social, and political aspects of the problem of world hunger. Topics covered include the characteristics and causal antecedents of famines and endemic deprivation, the interconnections between economic and political factors, the role of social relations and the family, the special problems of women's deprivation, the connection between food consumption and other indicators of living standards, and the medical aspects of undernourishment and its consequences. Several contributions also address the political background of public policy, in particular the connection between the government and the public, including the role of newspapers and the media, and the part played by political commitment and by adversarial politics and pressures. Taken together, these essays provide a comprehensive and authoritative analysis of the problem of hunger and deprivation, and an important guide for action.

- 18 Politics of Digital India: Between Local Compulsions and Transnational Pressures/ Thomas, Pradip-- Oxford University Press: USA, 2020; 262p. 51281

This book locates Digital India in context. It deals with the many ways in which Digital India is shaped by local pressures and political expediencies as much as by global pressures, namely from one of India's strongest allies, the USA. However, this relationship with the USA is by no means straightforward and this book illustrates the highs and lows of this relationship. As importantly, this book deals with the larger Indian reality in which the digital is but one sector, albeit an increasingly important one. There are other sectors including agriculture and the informal sectors on which many million Indians depend on their livelihoods. These sectors too are becoming exposed to the digital and this has resulted in the presence of multiple digital spheres in India. This book deals with the ambivalent Indian State that is on the one hand attempting to control its citizens through some of these digital spheres while also investing in public access projects such as Digital India and resisting the power of Big Brother, namely the USA. This is an important contribution to understanding Digital India precisely because it attempts to account for some of its complexities.

- 19 Power To The People: How open technological innovation is arming tomorrow's terrorists / Cronin, Audrey Kurth-- Oxford University Press: New York, 2020; viii, 432p. 51255

The title is cover the area of New technologies automation. The diffusion of modern technology (robotics, cyber weapons, 3-D printing, autonomous systems, and artificial intelligence) to ordinary people has given them access to weapons of mass violence previously monopolized by the state. In recent years, states have attempted to stem the flow of such weapons to individuals and non-state groups, but their efforts are failing. As Audrey Kurth Cronin explains in Power to the People, what we are seeing now is an exacerbation of an age-old trend. Over the centuries, the most surprising developments in

warfare have occurred because of advances in technologies combined with changes in who can use them. Indeed, accessible innovations in destructive force have long driven new patterns of political violence. When Nobel invented dynamite and Kalashnikov designed the AK-47, each inadvertently spurred terrorist and insurgent movements that killed millions and upended the international system. That history illuminates our own situation, in which emerging technologies are altering society and redistributing power. The twenty-first century sharing economy has already disrupted every institution, including the armed forces. New open technologies are transforming access to the means of violence. Just as importantly, higher-order functions that previously had been exclusively under state military control - mass mobilization, force projection, and systems integration - are being harnessed by non-state actors. Cronin closes by focusing on how to respond so that we both preserve the benefits of emerging technologies yet reduce the risks. Power, in the form of lethal technology, is flowing to the people, but the same technologies that empower can imperil global security - unless we act strategically.

- 20 Purdah and Polygamy: Life in an Indian Muslim household/ Hussain, Iqbalunnisa-- Oxford University Press: Karachi, 2017; xxiv, 251p. 51256

This book is believed to be one of the first full-length English language novel by an Indian Muslim woman in the pre-Partition era. It has clear links with the biting criticism in the feminist Urdu fiction of writers such as Ismat Chughtai and Rashid Jahan. It mounts a scathing attack on the traditional systems of purdah and polygamy in which a man is treated as a virtual god and women, who are often barely literate, as chattel. Through its ironic tone, the novel demonstrates the corrupting influence of this patriarchal system and its power to warp the lives of the women who live under it. For this historically significant work, Jessica Berman of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, USA, has written the Introduction and provided contextual footnotes for the text. Also included are essays by literary critic Muneeza Shamsie (International Advisory Board, Journal of Postcolonial Writing) and academics, Suvir Kaul (University of Pennsylvania) and Arif Zaman (London School of Business and Management). 'This is a ground breaking novel, a pioneering work of feminist fiction and of particular significance in the literary history of South Asian English literature.' Muneeza Shamsie, writer, anthologist, and critic.

- 21 Rebuilding Lives Post- Disaster/ Drolet, Julie (Ed.) -- Oxford University Press: India, 2019; 288p. 51263

The book is related to Social workers are increasingly engaged in supporting individuals and communities in long-term disaster recovery. Rebuilding Lives Post-Disaster brings together an international team of social work researchers who have investigated the experiences, perspectives, challenges, and complexities in disaster recovery. It features country case studies drawing from field research undertaken in disaster-affected communities in Canada, the United States, Australia, India, Pakistan, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and China. In so doing, the volume provides a comprehensive perspective on the realities of disaster recovery and explores key concepts such as resilience, community-

based disaster risk reduction, and social and gendered construction of vulnerability and capabilities. Undergraduate and graduate students and professionals in the fields of social work, community development, international social work, emergency management, and related fields will find the text to be a helpful resource.

- 22 Regional Products and Rural Livelihoods: A Study on Geographical Indications from India/ Lalitha, N. and Vinayan, Soumya-- Oxford University Press: London, 2019; 236p. 51276

Labelling products with emphasis on origin has been a long tradition in the realm of trade to convey the quality of the product. With entry into the WTO, India which has a long tradition of origin labelling across various agricultural, crafts and textile products, brought in a legal framework to legally recognize Geographical Indications (GIs) in accordance with the TRIPS agreement. This book, through select case studies of textiles and crafts in South India, looks at the registration and use of GIs within the legal framework. The book explores the process of registration of GI, involvement of stakeholders in the valorisation of the reputation and the challenges in governance for institutionalizing and implementing the legal framework to improve the livelihoods of the producers of such products. The book highlights the need for collective action among the stakeholders along the value chain to realize the economic gains from such use of GI (with the emphasis on the inextricable link between geography and quality) and resultant outcomes such as improved livelihoods for producers and authentic products for the consumers who are willing to pay a higher price for quality and authenticity.

- 23 Rise & Return of the Indo-Pacific/ Doyle, Timothy and Rumley, Dennis-- Oxford University Press: United Kingdom, 2019; vii, 223p. 51257

The concept of book is the 'Indo-Pacific', though still under construction, is a potentially 'pivotal' site, where various institutions and intellectuals of statecraft are seeking common ground on which to anchor new regional coalitions, alliances. And allies to better serve their respective national agendas. This book explores the 'Indo-Pacific' as an ambiguous and hotly contested regional security construction. It critically examines the major drivers behind the revival of classical geopolitical concepts and their deployment through different national lenses. The book also analyses the presence of India and the U.S in the Indo-Pacific, and the manner in which China has reacted to their positions in the Indo-Pacific to date. It suggests that national constructions of the Indo-Pacific region are more informed by domestic political realities, anti-Chinese bigotries, distinctive properties of 21st century U.S hegemony, and narrow nation-statist sentiments rather than genuine pan-regional aspirations. The Rise and Return of the Indo-Pacific argues that the spouting of contested depictions of the Indo-Pacific region depend on the fixed geo-strategic lenses of nation-states, but what is also important is the re-emergence of older ideas - a classical conceptual revival - based on early to mid-20th century geopolitical ideas in many of these countries. The book deliberately raises the issue of the sea and constructions of 'nature', as these symbols are indispensable parts of many of these Indo-Pacific regional narratives. Despite the existence of diverse nation-statist, pan- and sub-regional discourses, the

narratives of the most powerful states still dominate 21st century Indo-Pacific statecraft. The term 'Indo-Pacific' has the potential of unsettling various existing bilateral and multilateral geopolitical equations within the Indian Ocean region. Despite substantial heterogeneity in Indo-Pacific regional imaginations, the most dominant 'stories' and 'maps' are crafted and disseminated by the most dominant nation -in this case, the U.S- as it grapples with new ways of retaining its hegemony into the 21st century.

- 24 Sustainable Materialism: Environmental movements and the politics of everyday life/ Schlosberg, David and Craven, Luke-- Oxford University Press: United Kingdom, 2019; xii, 190p. 51258

The conceptualized the idea of a growing number of environmental groups focus on more sustainable practices in everyday life, from the development of new food systems, to community solar, to more sustainable fashion. No longer willing to take part in unsustainable practices and institutions, and not satisfied with either purely individualistic and consumer responses or standard political processes and movement tactics, many activists and groups are increasingly focusing on restructuring everyday practices of the circulation of the basic needs of everyday life. This work labels such action sustainable materialism, and examines the political and social motivations of activists and movement groups involved in this growing and expanding practice. The central argument is that these movements are motivated by four key factors: frustration with the lack of accomplishments on broader environmental policies, a desire for environmental and social justice, an active and material resistance to the power of traditional industries, and a form of sustainability that is attentive to the flow of materials through bodies, communities, economies, and environments. In Addition to these motivations, these movements demonstrate such material action as political action, in contrast to existing critiques of new materialism as apolitical or post-political. Overall, sustainable materialism is explored as a set of movements with unique qualities, based in collective rather than individual action, a dedication to local and prefigurative politics, and a demand that sustainability be practiced in everyday life - starting with the materials and flows that provide food, power, clothing, and other basic needs.

- 25 Three Pillars of Radicalization: Needs, narratives and networks/ Kruglanski, Arie W., Belanger, Jocelyn J. and Gunaratna, Rohan-- Oxford University Press: New York, 2019; viii, 258p. 51259

The book is about radicalization and serve the concept of The Three Pillars of Radicalization: Needs, Narratives, and Networks addresses these crucial questions by identifying the three major determinants of radicalization that progresses into violent extremism. The first determinant is the need: individuals' universal desire for personal significance. The second determinant is narrative, which guides members in their quest for significance. The third determinant is the network, or membership in one's group that validates the collective narrative and dispenses rewards like respect and veneration to members who implement it. In this book, Arie W. Kruglanski, Jocelyn J. Banger, and Rohan Gunaratna present a new model of radicalization that takes into account factors that activate the individual's quest for significance. Synthesizing varied empirical evidence, this volume reinterprets prior theories of radicalization and examines major issues in deradicalization and recidivism, which will only become more relevant as communities continue to negotiate the threat of extremism.

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