



NEW ARRIVALS

List of New Additions with Summaries

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Foreword

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Books processed in the month of May, 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

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| 1 | An Independent, Colonial Judiciary: A history of the Bombay high court during the British raj, 1862-1947/ Chandrachud, Abhinav-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2015; xv, 345p. | 51226 |
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The book is about Independent, Colonial Judiciary at now 2012, the Bombay High Court celebrated the 150th year of its existence. It functioned as a court of original and appellate jurisdiction during the British Raj for over 80 years, occupying the topmost rung of the judicial hierarchy in the all-important Bombay Presidency. Yet, remarkably little is known of how the court functioned during the colonial era. By examining the lives of the 83 judges - Britons and Indians - who served on the Bombay High Court during the colonial era, and by exploring the court as colonial past, this book attempts to understand why British colonial institutions like the Bombay High Court flourished even after India became independent. In the process, this book unravels the complex changes that took place in Indian society, the legal profession, the law, and legal culture during the colonial era.

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| 2 | China's New Red Guards: The return of radicalism and the rebirth of mao Zedong/ Blanchette, Jude D. -- Oxford University Press: New York, 2019; x, 206p. | 51238 |
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The book is about the Independent, Colonial Judiciary Deng Xiaoping effectively de-radicalized China in the 1980s, there have been many debates about which path China would follow. Would it democratize? Would it embrace capitalism? Would the Communist Party's rule be able to withstand the adoption and spread of the Internet? One debate that did not occur in any serious way, however, was whether Mao Zedong would make a political comeback. As Jude Blanchette details in China's New Red Guards, contemporary China is undergoing a revival of an unapologetic embrace of extreme authoritarianism that draws direct inspiration from the Mao era. Under current Chinese leader Xi Jinping, state control over the economy is increasing, civil society is under sustained attack, and the CCP is expanding its reach in unprecedented new ways. As Xi declared in late 2017, Government, military, society and schools, north, south, east and the west-the party is the leader of all. But this trend is reinforced by a bottom-up revolt against Western ideas of modernity, including political pluralism, the rule of law, and the free market economy. Centred around a cast of nationalist intellectuals and activists who have helped unleash a wave of populist enthusiasm for the Great Helmsman's policies, China's New Red Guards not only will reshape our understanding of the political forces driving contemporary China, it will also demonstrate how ideologies can survive and prosper despite pervasive rumours of their demise.

- 3 Citizenship In India/ Roy, Anupama-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2016; xxix, 218p. 51229

The idea of citizenship goes beyond a legal-formal framework to denote substantive membership in the political community. While citizenship is identified with an ideal condition of equality of status and belonging, it gets challenged in societies marked by inequalities. As an idea that inspires struggle, citizenship remains an institution that is unbounded, changing, and always incomplete. This short introduction lucidly describes the history of citizenship in India, before moving on to the pluralities and the contemporary landscapes of citizenship. It traces the amendments in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and argues that the legal enflaming of the citizen involves a simultaneous production of its other-the non-citizen. This book looks at the multiple margins that constitute the sites of constant churnings, releasing powerful new idioms, imaginaries, and practices of citizenship.

- 4 Combat Soldier: Infantry Tactics and cohesion in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries/ King, Anthony-- Oxford University Press: the United Kingdom, 2019; xiv, 538p. 51239

The tell about combat soldiers perform on the battlefield and maintain their cohesion under fire? Why are they willing to fight for each other? These questions have long intrigued social scientists, military historians, and philosophers. Based on extensive research and drawing on graphic analysis of close quarter combat from the Somme to Sangin, this book puts forward a novel and challenging answer to this question. Against the common presumption of the virtues of the citizen-soldier, the author claims that, in fact, the infantry platoon of the mass twentieth-century army typically performed poorly and demonstrated low levels of cohesion in combat. With inadequate time and resources to train their troops for the industrial battlefield, citizen armies typically relied on appeals to masculinity, nationalism, and ethnicity to unite their troops and to encourage them to fight. By contrast, cohesion among today's professional soldiers is generated and sustained quite differently. While concepts of masculinity and patriotism are not wholly irrelevant, the combat performance of professional soldiers is based primarily on drills that are inculcated through intense training regimes. Consequently, the infantry platoon has become a highly skilled team capable of collective virtuosity in combat. The increasing importance of training, competence, and drills to the professional infantry soldier has not only changed the character of cohesion in the twenty-first-century platoon but has also allowed for a wider social membership of this group. Soldiers are no longer included or excluded into the platoon based on their skin colour, ethnicity, social background, sexuality, or even sex (women are increasingly being included in the infantry) but their professional competence alone: can they do the job? In this way, the book traces a profound transformation in the western way of warfare to shed light

on wider processes of change not only in the armed forces but in civilian society as well.

- 5 Comparative Grand Strategy: A framework and cases/ Balzacq, Thierry (ed.), Dombrowski, Peter (ed.) and Reich, Simon (ed.) -- Oxford University Press: United Kingdom, 2019; xiii, 352p. 51240

This book develops a new approach in explaining how a nation's Grand Strategy is constituted, how to assess its merits, and how grand strategies may be comparatively evaluated within a broader framework. The volume responds to three key problems common to both academia and policymaking. First, the literature on the concept of grand strategy generally focuses on the United States, offering no framework for comparative analysis. Indeed, many proponents of the US grand strategy suggest that the concept can only be applied, at most, to a very few great powers such as China and Russia. Second, characteristically it remains prescriptive rather than explanatory, ignoring the central conundrum of why differing countries respond in contrasting ways to similar pressures. Third, it often understates the significance of domestic politics and policymaking in the formulation of grand strategies - emphasizing mainly systemic pressures. This book addresses these problems. It seeks to analyse and explain grand strategies through the intersection of domestic and international politics in ten countries grouped distinctively as great powers (The G5), regional powers (Brazil and India) and pivotal powers hostile to each other who can destabilize the global system (Iran, Israel, and Saudi Arabia). The book thus employs a comparative framework that describes and explains why and how domestic actors and mechanisms, coupled with external pressures, create specific national strategies. Overall, the book aims to fashion a valid, cross-contextual framework for an emerging research program on grand strategic analysis.

- 6 Conflict in the shared household: domestic violence and the law in India/ Jaising, Idira (ed.) and Mathur, Pinki Anurag (ed.) -- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; xvi, 409p. 51236

The title is cover the area of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) was enacted following a concerted campaign by Indian women's groups. The law was envisaged to provide emergency civil reliefs to women facing violence within their homes. Over the years there has been a massive increase in cases filed under the PWDVA. Interactions with lawyers indicate that that the law is useful because of the comprehensiveness of the definition of domestic violence and the scope of reliefs provided in it; and that it allows women direct access to courts. The objective of this publication is to take stock of the progress made towards achieving statutory objectives in the first decade of its implementation. In this regard, the work attempts to cover themes relating to state accountability in terms of providing a supportive framework to facilitate women's access to

justice, experiences in court, and jurisprudence evolved by appellate courts. It also seeks to trace and document the history behind the enactment of the PWDVA 2005. The work will capture the experience of key functionaries under the law, and analyse judicial trends by examining orders and judgments passed by the courts of the magistrate, various high courts, and the Supreme Court.

- 7 Cross-Domain Deterrence: Strategy in an Era of complexity/ Lindsay, Jon R (ed.) and Gartzke, Erik (ed.) -- Oxford University Press: New York, 2019; viii, 397p. 51241

The complexity of the twenty-first-century threat landscape contrasts markedly with the bilateral nuclear bargaining context envisioned by classical deterrence theory. Nuclear and conventional arsenals continue to develop alongside anti-satellite programs, autonomous robotics or drones, cyber operations, biotechnology, and other innovations barely imagined in the early nuclear age. The concept of cross-domain deterrence (CDD) emerged near the end of the George W. Bush administration as policymakers and commanders confronted emerging threats to vital military systems in space and cyberspace. The Pentagon now recognizes five operational environments or so-called domains (land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace), and CDD poses serious problems in practice. In *Cross-Domain Deterrence*, Erik Gartzke and Jon R. Lindsay assess the theoretical relevance of CDD for the field of International Relations. As a general concept, CDD posits that how actors choose to deter affects the quality of the deterrence they achieve. Contributors to this volume include senior and junior scholars and national security practitioners. Their chapter's probe the analytical utility of CDD by examining how differences across, and combinations of, different military and non-military instruments can affect choices and outcomes in coercive policy in historical and contemporary cases.

- 8 *Demons & Demigods: Death penalty in India*/ Jha, Aparna-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; viii, 190p. 51233

Capital punishment is a subject of great debate not only in India but also across the world. While some countries have abolished this practice terming it inhuman and degrading, others have retained it as a means of deterrence. In India, the death penalty continues to be in practice. The author of this book argues that the death penalty is abolished in India. She strengthens her argument with the help of a personal narrative recounting her experience as a lawyer in arguing a case in the Supreme Court, in which four young men had been sentenced to death by the trial court. The sentence of death delivered by the trial court was upheld by the Bombay High Court. The author, however, along with her senior successfully defended the accused in the Supreme Court, and got their death penalty converted to life imprisonment. To further supplement her position against the death penalty, the author critically analyses the landmark cases, which have

shaped the law on capital punishment in India, and interprets the views of experts on the subject. She also examines a few foreign jurisdictions and provides a comparative perspective on the issue of the death penalty.

- 9 Does India Negotiate/ Nachiappan, Karthik-- Oxford University Press: 51242
New Delhi, 2019; xvi, 238p.

As a key state in the international system, India's positions and contributions on issues like climate change, health pandemics, humanitarian crises and nuclear disarmament significantly affect how these issues are addressed. Scholarly work mapping India's multilateral behaviour has extended from covering the United Nations to a wide range of fora where India is seeking to shape issues that affect its security and development. Yet, the literature on Indian multilateralism lags, focusing disproportionately on India's ostensibly obstructionist tendencies without adequately contextualising why India behaves this way. There has been no serious exploration of how India concretely negotiates multilateral issues. In this book, Karthik Nachiappan investigates how India negotiates international rules focusing on four agreements, covering issues like climate change, nuclear disarmament, tobacco control and international trade. By unpacking these negotiations, he shows that India's multilateral persona is more nuanced than understood. When interests align, Indian negotiators are willing to constructively shape and ratify international agreements, conceding when necessary to cut deals and make compromises.

- 10 Humble Cosmopolitan: Rights, diversity and trans-state democracy/ 51243
Cabrera, Luis-- Oxford University Press: New York, 2020; xix, 340p.

Is a strong cosmopolitan stance irretrievably arrogant? Cosmopolitanism, which affirms universal moral principles and grants no fundamental moral significance to the state, has become increasingly central to normative political theory. Yet, it has faced persistent claims that it disdains local attachments and cultures, while also seeking the neo-imperialistic imposition of Western moral views on all persons. The critique is said to apply with even greater force to institutional cosmopolitan approaches, which seek the development of global political institutions capable of promoting global aims for human rights, democracy, etc. This book works to address such objections by developing a novel theory of cosmopolitan political humility. It draws on the work of Indian constitutional architect and social activist B.R. Ambedkar, who cited universal principles of equality and rights in confronting domestic exclusions and the "arrogance" of caste. He sought to advance forms of political humility or the recognition of equal standing, and openness to input and challenge within political institutions. This book explores how an "institutional global citizenship" approach to cosmopolitanism could similarly promote political humility globally, by supporting the

development of democratic input and challenge mechanisms beyond the state. Such developments would challenge an essential political arrogance identified in the current system, where sovereign states are empowered to simply dismiss rights-based challenges from outsiders or their populations--even as they serve as the designated guarantors of human rights. The book employs an innovative grounded normative theory method, where extensive original field research informs the development of moral claims. Insights are taken from Dalit activists reaching out to United Nations human rights bodies for support in challenging caste discrimination, and from their critics in the governing Bharatiya Janata Party. Further insights are drawn from Turkish protestors confronting rising domestic authoritarianism, and from UK Independence Party members demanding "Brexit" from the European Union--in part because predominantly Muslim Turkey could eventually join. Overall, it is shown, an institutional global citizenship approach can inform the development of a global framework that would orient fundamentally to political humility rather than arrogance, and which could significantly advance global rights protections.

- 11 Imperialism and the Developing world: how Britain and the united states shaped the global periphery/ Kohli, Atul-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2020; xv, 539p. 51244

How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? In *Imperialism and the Developing World*, Atul Kohli tackles this question by analysing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. He argues that both Britain and the U.S. expanded to enhance their national economic prosperity, and shows how Anglo-American expansionism hurt economic development in poor parts of the world. To clarify the causes and consequences of modern imperialism, Kohli first explains that there are two kinds of empires and analyses the dynamics of both. Imperialism can refer to a formal, colonial empire such as Britain in the 19th century or an informal empire, wielding significant influence but not territorial control, such as the U.S. in the 20th century. Kohli contends that both have repeatedly undermined the prospects of steady economic progress in the global periphery, though to different degrees. Time and again, the pursuit of their national economic prosperity led Britain and the U.S. to expand into peripheral areas of the world. Limiting the sovereignty of other states--and poor and weak states on the periphery in particular--was the main method of imperialism. For the British and American empires, this tactic ensured that peripheral economies would stay open and accessible to Anglo-American economic interests. Loss of sovereignty, however, greatly hurt the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies.

- 12 India in A Warming World: integrating climate change and development/ Dubash, Navroz K. (ed.) -- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; xxvi, 576p. 51245

The book is about Integrating Climate Change and Development and scientific uncertainty, contending interests, and competing interpretations, the problem of climate change poses an existential challenge. For India, such a challenge is compounded by the immediate concerns of eradicating poverty and accelerating development. Moreover, India has played a relatively limited role thus far in causing the problem. Despite these complicating factors, India has to engage in this challenge because a pathway to development innocent of climate change is no longer possible. The volume seeks to encourage public debate on climate change as part of India's larger development discourse.

- 13 India Rising: A multi-layered analysis of ideas, interests and institutions/ Plagemann, Johannes (ed.), Narlikar Amrita (ed.) and Destradi, Sandra (ed.)-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2020; vi,242p. 51246

This book strives to understand India's approach to global governance by way of systematically considering three potential factors - ideas, interests, and institutions - that have an impact on India's foreign policy-making on the global level. They examine possible explanations for India's varying compliance with global regimes and its varying contributions to the development and change of those regimes in eight issue areas: non-proliferation, maritime security, counter-terrorism, cyber-governance, democracy promotion, climate change, trade policy, and development cooperation.

- 14 Indian Legal System: An Enquiry/ Singh Mahendra Pal, Kumar Niraj - Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; xxi, 247p. 51235

Legal, anthropological, and historical literature acknowledges the undisputed presence of multiple legal traditions in India. However, the existence of uniform laws applicable to all citizens, questions plurality at some levels. The existence of multiple non-state legal traditions alongside a proclaimed formal state legal system certainly poses a challenge to the common law identity of the Indian legal system. It is historically acknowledged that colonialism and law share a reciprocal relationship, where a law was used for the expansion of colonial rule and was not an accurate reflection of the needs of society. When common law was introduced in India by the British to better integrate the Indian legal system, they did not refer to the prevailing legal practices of the time. Neither was it an exact appropriation of common law as understood in England. The book argues that this is the underlying cause for the gap between the state legal system and traditional community practices. This is arguably the reason behind the preference for non-state legal practices among several

communities in India, despite the existence of a formal state legal system. The central theme of the book is that legal systems cannot be seen or studied in isolation of the cultures of groups whose affairs they regulate.

- 15 Indian Muslim(s) after liberalization/ Islam, Maidul-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; xxi, 312p. 51247

This book deals with the problems of Muslim minorities in contemporary India. This book suggests that there are three principal reasons for the neglect of the socio-economic aspects of Indian Muslims during the period of neoliberal economic reforms. First, the problems of Muslims are inadequately understood by the governmental agencies and the political leadership. As a result, the state either ignores the real issues of the Muslims or tries to resolve them through a piecemeal approach. Secondly, the lack of progressive leadership among the Indian Muslims has traditionally confined the problems of the community to the issues of identity and security instead of the demands for equity. Thirdly, popular Hindi cinema has misrepresented the identity of Indian Muslims by age-old stereotypes, demonization and vilification without showing the actual problems of the Muslim minorities. As a result, the wrong notions, misconception, and myths regarding Muslims only proliferate and permeate among large sections of the Indian population while the structural problems of the Muslims hardly get attention for a remedy. Finally, without being trapped in the Muslim question, this book has proposed three routes of radical democratic politics along with visions for a post-neoliberal order of reimagining India in the 21st century.

- 16 Justice versus Judiciary: Justice enthroned or entangled in India/ Ranjan, Sudhanshu-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2019; xiv, 384p. 51237

There can be no dispute that the judges of the high courts and the Supreme Court of India wield tremendous powers. However, power comes with a price that bestows huge responsibility and calls for strict adherence to dos and don'ts. This book builds upon this narrative and advocates that judges must be made accountable not only in respect of their conduct and integrity but also in respect of the judicial verdicts they deliver. The work emphasizes that the need for judicial accountability has increased in recent times as the judiciary is, nowadays, performing not only judicial functions but virtually executive functions also, for which the government is accountable to the people. The author, in particular, critically discusses Articles 141, 142, and 144, which make the Supreme Court the most powerful institution in the country, and Articles 32 and 136, which also confer wide powers on it. Using these powers, the apex court sometimes, unmindful of the budgetary and other vital implications, passes orders which are simply not implementable. For example, the intervention of the Supreme Court in the matter of the interlinking of rivers, a policy decision that

falls clearly in the domain of the Executive. The book advocates the need for judicial accountability to save the institutions of justice from turning autocratic and narcissistic.

- 17 Kudankulam: the story of an Indo-Russian nuclear power plant/ Kaur, 51248
Raminder-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2020; xiv, 374p.

Since the 1980s, the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu has faced multiple forms of resistance. Women and men from different walks of life fishers, farmers, environmentalists, activists, writers, scholars, teachers, journalists, doctors, and lawyers among many others have come together to combat the deadly radioactive repercussions and repression that come with the development of a high-security nuclear installation. Drawing upon their experiences, this historical and ethnographic study accounts for the anti-nuclear campaign's part in 'right-to-life' movements while engaging with the (re)production of knowledge and ignorance in the understanding of radiation, and efforts to create an evidence base in response to the otherwise unavailable or insufficient data on the environment and public health in India. Tracing the grassroots struggle for 'energy justice' off- and online, the author looks into the larger questions of development, democracy, and nationalism. These have marked not just parts of India identified for large-scale constructions, but also other regions of the world where state functionaries have much to gain from corporate collaborations at the cost of residents who lose their livelihoods and are forcibly displaced, persecuted, or even killed to execute governmental designs in the name of the nation.

- 18 Legislating for Justice: The making of the 2013 land acquisition law/ 51228
Ramesh Jairam Khan, Muhammad Ali-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2015; viii, 254p.

Land ownership in India has always been a risky proposition. The hitherto unfettered power of acquisition and the refusal of the Parliament to recognize the right to own property as a fundamental one had emboldened the state to stake a claim on any land it saw fit. However, in the years 2012-2014, the Government of India embarked on an exercise to not just amend but to rewrite the law on acquisition. This process saw the radical polarization of public opinion into two sharp sides a who saw the acquisition as a necessary tool to India's development (given the absence of other mechanisms guaranteeing clear title) and those who were sharply opposed to an archaic relic that defied the rule of law. This book attempts to explain the rationale employed behind each and every provision by the then Minister and his Principle Aide who helped draft the law. The book is a first-hand account of the challenges faced and the factors that drove the decisions in regulating the States approach to a resource that is arguably the most important in a land deficit people surplus nation.

- 19 Mobilization and conflict in multi-ethnic states/ Vogt, Manuel-- Oxford 51249
University Press: New York, 2019; x, 282p.

Why are some multi-ethnic countries more prone to civil violence than others? This book examines the occurrence and forms of conflict in multi-ethnic states. It presents a theory that explains not only why ethnic groups rebel but also how they rebel. It shows that in extremely unequal societies, conflict typically occurs in non-violent forms because marginalized groups lack both the resources and the opportunities for violent revolt. In contrast, in more equal, but segmented multi-ethnic societies, violent conflict is more likely. The book traces the origins of these different types of multi-ethnic states to distinct experiences of colonial rule. Settler colonialism produced persistent stratification and far-reaching cultural and economic integration of the conquered groups, as, for example, in Guatemala, the United States, or Bolivia. By contrast, in decolonized states, such as Iraq, Pakistan, or Sri Lanka, in which independence led to indigenous self-rule, the colonizers' divide and rule policies resulted in deeply segmented post-colonial societies. Combining statistical analyses with case studies based on original field research in four different countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, Vogt analyses why and how colonial legacies have led to peaceful or violent ethnic movements.

- 20 Monsters To Destroy: understanding the war on terror/ Bapat, Navin 51250
A. -- Oxford University Press: New York, 2019; xi, 215p.

Terrorism kills far fewer Americans annually than automobile accidents, firearms, or even lightning strikes. Given this minimal risk, why does the U.S. continue expending lives and treasure to fight the global war on terror? In *Monsters to Destroy*, Navin A. Bapat argues that the war on terror provides the U.S. with a cover for its efforts to expand and preserve American control over global energy markets. To gain dominance over these markets, the U.S. offered protection to states critical in the extraction, sale, and transportation of energy from their terrorist internal and external enemies. However, since the U.S. was willing to protect these states in perpetuity, the leaders of these regimes had no incentive to disarm their terrorists. This inaction allowed terrorists to transition into more powerful and virulent insurgencies, leading the protected states to chart their courses and ultimately break with U.S. foreign policy objectives. Bapat provides a sweeping look at how the loss of influence over these states has accelerated the decline of U.S. economic and military power, locking it into a permanent war for its economic security.

- 21 Right to Sanitation In India: critical perspective/ Cullet, Philippe (ed.), 51234
koonan, Sujith (ed.) and Bhullar, Lovleen (ed.) -- Oxford University
Press: New Delhi, 2019; xxvi, 435p.

The right to sanitation has been recognised in India for more than two decades, and progressively integrated into the international human rights law framework since the beginning of the century. The recognition of the right itself is not a matter for debate in India since courts have repeatedly affirmed its existence as a right deriving from the fundamental right to life. Key issues arise in the context of conceptualisation and realisation of the right and relate to the existence and/or the scope of a law and policy framework for the realisation of the right to sanitation for all, the scope of the right, the links with other rights such as health and gender equality, as well as issues of specific relevance in the Indian context, such as manual scavenging, and more generally, caste-based discrimination and exploitation linked to sanitation work. In a context where sanitation challenges are more severe in India than in many other countries, this book represents the first effort to conceptually engage with the right to sanitation and its multiple dimensions in India. It also analyses the right to sanitation in India in the broader international and comparative setting.

- 22 Rule Of Law In India: A quest for the reason/ Narasappa, Harish-- 51231
Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2018; xviii, 206p.

A study of rule of law is not only a study of a country's legal and political system but also that of its society as a whole. Despite being used in the political and legal discourse regularly, there has been no effort to identify the meaning and contours of rule of law. The work is a study of how India is socially, politically, and legally organized in terms of its governing institutions, and the behaviour of its people in their social and political interactions with these institutions. The primary goal is to understand and explain the obvious dichotomy that exists in India's rule of law. On the one hand, institutions and laws required for the proper functioning of the country following rule of law exist on paper, more or less, following the constitutional mandate. On the other hand, most of these governing institutions do not function properly and lack the processes, systems, values and people to function efficiently, and, more importantly, following the law. The book also attempts to identify the broad contours of an Indian theory of rule of law.

- 23 Sanitation Law and Policy in India: An introduction to basic instruments/ Cullet, Philippe (ed.) and Bhullar, Lovleen (ed.) -- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2015; xx, 510p. 51227

For the longest time, sanitation received little attention from policymakers and lawyers, although it was not completely outside the purview of laws and policies in India. However, the past couple of decades have witnessed a significant change in the manner in which sanitation is viewed, both at the national and international levels. While this change is accompanied by a growing interest among academics and practitioners in the policy perspectives on sanitation,

the emphasis on its legal dimensions has lagged considerably. The piecemeal nature of the existing legal instruments having a bearing on sanitation and the lack of awareness about these instruments has further contributed to this knowledge deficit. This book attempts to fill this gap by piecing together the provisions of the existing legal instruments that seek to address the different dimensions of sanitation in India. In the process, it highlights, to researchers, policy-makers, lawyers and other people interested in sanitation, the importance, complexity and fragmented nature of the legal and policy frameworks that inform the sector.

- 24 Trafficking Of Women and Children: Article 7 of the Rome Statute/ Aston, Joshua Nathan-- Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2016; xxii, 277p. 51230

In addition to being one of the fastest-growing organized crimes in the world, human trafficking is a ruthless and thriving business. This industry, with billions of dollars in net worth, pushes millions of adults and children into commercial sexual servitude, forced labour, and bonded labour. In this book, Joshua Nathan Aston studies the severity of human trafficking, its transnational networks, and the impact of international criminal and humanitarian laws in dealing with crime. Analysing global statistics in detail, he provides a perspective on the effectiveness of the UN protocols and examines the role of the International Criminal Court, with a focus on Article 7 of the Rome Statute. Aston proposes various measures for effectively countering human trafficking, with the most significant recommendation of setting up a Convention on Prevention of Crimes against Humanity to combat this form of modern-day slavery.

- 25 तीन तलाक़: आस्था की छानबीन/ खुर्शीद, सलमान-- ऑक्सफ़ोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस: नई दिल्ली, 2018; xv,204p. 51232

तीन तलाक़ या तलाक़-ए-बिदत मुस्लिम समाज में एक बहस का विषय बना हुआ है। मुस्लिम समाज में तीन तलाक़ का रिवाज कायम है। कई बार पति, अपनी पत्नी को तीन बार तलाक़ बोलकर इस रिवाज का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। भारत की सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सायरा बानो बनाम यूनियन ऑफ़ इंडिया के एक महत्वपूर्ण मुक़दमे में अपना फैसला सुनाया। जिसमें तीन तलाक़ को असंवैधानिक और इस प्रथा को ख़त्म करने की बात कही। सलमान खुर्शीद तीन तलाक़ के मुक़दमे का हिस्सा थे। उन्होंने 'तीन तलाक़ : आस्था की खोजबीन' किताब के जरिए इस मसले के विविध आयामों को समझने और समझाने की कोशिश की है। किताब में तीन तलाक़ पर आए अदालतों के पुराने निर्णयों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। लेखक ने कुरान, हदीस और अन्य इस्लामिक ग्रंथों के संदर्भों के जरिए भी तीन तलाक़ का विश्लेषण किया है। तीन तलाक़ के धार्मिक और न्यायिक पक्षों को समझने के लिए यह एक हैंडबुक है जिसे सहज और सरल भाषा में आम पाठकों के लिए लिखा गया है।

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