

## Defining A Nation India On The Eve Of Independence 1945 Reacting To The Past

Following the death of the great historian, Ainslie T. Embree, this remarkable document was found in his study, a project to which he had devoted the last years of his life. It is an insightful exploration of how the boundaries of the modern South Asian states were created in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, based on a careful examination of original materials in archives in England and India. Artfully written with rich local detail, this book reveals the fascinating interplay of colonial and local interests as the modern states were carved into being. It is destined to be a classic in the history of South Asian nation building.

Shaping Membership, Defining a Nation explores and interprets the social politics, religion, and history of Africans (Habshis/Siddis) in Karnataka of South India. Focusing on the continuous dialog between African Indian historical formations and contemporary power structures, Pashington Obeng clearly explains the process of constructing socio-political and religious mores to respond to India's religious, socio-economic, and caste systems. The study begins by contextualizing the history of Africans in India before moving onto a sociological study. Pashington Obeng examines the formal and non-formal religious customs that stress African Indian agency in appropriating and shaping new forms of Indianness as well as African Diasporic realities. The book concludes with an important analysis of African Indian folk songs and dances. Shaping Membership, Defining a Nation is a ground-breaking study of interest to scholars of African History and contemporary Indian society.

A New York Times Notable Book of 1996 it was in tolling the death of Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835 that the Liberty Bell cracked, never to ring again. An apt symbol of the man who shaped both court and country, whose life "reads like an early history of the United States," as the Wall Street Journal noted, adding: Jean Edward Smith "does an excellent job of recounting the details of Marshall's life without missing the dramatic sweep of the history it encompasses." Working from primary sources, Jean Edward Smith has drawn an elegant portrait of a remarkable man. Lawyer, jurist, scholars, soldier, comrade, friend; and, most especially, lover of fine Madeira, good food, and animated table talk: the Marshall who emerges from these pages is noteworthy for his very human qualities as for his piercing intellect, and, perhaps most extraordinary, for his talents as a leader of men and a molder of consensus. A man of many parts, a true son of the Enlightenment, John Marshall did much for his country, and John Marshall: Definer of a Nation demonstrates this on every page.

Historical analysis explores the country's energy and unpredictability in democracy, voting patterns, economic development, city and village cultures, and political identity

Communities in Action  
The Fourth Industrial Revolution  
Defining South Asia States, 1757-1857  
Symbols that Define the United States  
The Development of Its Laws and Constitution  
Mapping Mother India  
Pathways to Health Equity

Ernest Renan was one of the leading lights of the Parisian intellectual scene in the second half of the nineteenth century. A philologist, historian, and biblical scholar, he was a prominent voice of French liberalism and secularism. Today most familiar in the English-speaking world for his 1882 lecture "What is a Nation?" and its definition of a nation as an "everyday plebiscite," Renan was a major figure in the debates surrounding the Franco-Prussian War, the Paris Commune, and the birth of the Third Republic and had a profound influence on thinkers across the political spectrum who grappled with the problem of authority and social organization in the new world wrought by the forces of modernization. What Is a Nation? and Other Political Writings is the first English-language anthology of Renan's political thought. Offering a broad selection of Renan's writings from several periods of his public life, most previously untranslated, it restores Renan to his place as one of France's major liberal thinkers and gives vital critical context to his views on nationalism.

The anthology illuminates the characteristics that distinguished nineteenth-century French liberalism from its English and American counterparts as well as the more controversial parts of Renan's legacy, including his analysis of colonial expansion, his views on Islam and Judaism, and the role of race in his thought. The volume contains a critical introduction to Renan's life and work as well as detailed annotations that assist in recovering the wealth and complexity of his thought.

Defining a Nation is set at Simla, in the foothills of the Himalayas, where the British viceroy has invited leaders of various religious and political constituencies to work out the future of Britain's largest colony. Will the British transfer power to the Indian National Congress, which claims to speak for all Indians? Or will a separate Muslim state—Pakistan—be carved out of India to be ruled by Muslims, as the Muslim League proposes? And what will happen to the vulnerable minorities—such as the Sikhs and untouchables—or the hundreds of princely states? As British authority wanes, tensions among Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs smolder and increasingly flare into violent riots that threaten to ignite all India. Towering above it all is the frail but formidable figure of Gandhi, whom some revere as an apostle of nonviolence and others regard as a cunning Hindu politician. Students struggle to reconcile religious identity with nation building—perhaps the most intractable and important issue of the modern world. Texts include the literature of Hindu revival (Chatterjee, Tagore, and Tilak); the Koran and the literature of Islamic nationalism (Iqbal); and the writings of Ambedkar, Nehru, Jinnah, and Gandhi.

A reappraisal of the tumultuous Partition and how it ignited long-standing animosities between India and Pakistan This new edition of Yasmin Khan's reappraisal of the tumultuous India-Pakistan Partition features an introduction reflecting on the latest research and on ways in which commemoration of the Partition has changed, and considers the Partition in light of the current refugee crisis. Reviews of the first edition: "A riveting book on this terrible story."—"Economist "Unsparring. . . . Provocative and painful."—"Times (London) "Many histories of Partition focus solely on the elite policy makers. Yasmin Khan's empathetic account gives a great insight into the hopes, dreams, and fears of the millions affected by it."—"Owen Bennett Jones, BBC Deendayal Upadhyaya was the rare combination of an activist, a thinker philosopher and an ideologue. The concept of 'Integral Humanism' propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya embodies the essence of human unity and development. The entire political history of Post Independence period needs to be properly recorded. Whenever such a history is written it would further raise the contribution of Deendayal Upadhyaya. What makes us proud as an Indian is Pt Deendayal's philosophy of Ekatma Manavwad or integral humanism and the same is evident in his political, social and cultural ideology. As a political ideologue he had firm belief in the slogan of Janaasangh- EK Desh Me Do Vidhan - Nahi Chalega EK Desh Me Do Pradhan - Nahi Chalega EK Desh Me Do Nishan - Nahi Chalega He advocated unitary form of government which should be such that the lowest tier of administration, viz. village Panchayat must have some autonomy.

The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty  
The Cultural Politics of African Indians in South Asia  
Architect of A Philosophy  
The Goddess and the Nation  
Ideas, Practices, Controversies  
Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism  
A Transnational History of Sexual Maturity Laws

*Why are some countries rich and others poor? Colonialism, globalization, bad government, gender inequality, geography, and environmental degradation are just some of the potential answers to this complex question. Using a threefold framework of the West, the South, and the natural world, Shaping the Developing World provides a logical and intuitive structure for categorizing and evaluating the causes of underdevelopment. This interdisciplinary book also describes the social, political, and economic aspects of development and is relevant to students in political science, international studies, geography, sociology, economics, gender studies, and anthropology. The Second Edition has been updated to include the most recent development statistics and to incorporate new research on topics like climate change, democratization, religion and prosperity, the resource curse, and more. This second edition also contains expanded discussions of gender, financial inclusion, crime and police killings, and the Middle East, including the Syrian Civil War.*

*1500 Chapter-end questions divided equally among 10 chapters with varying levels of difficulty, i.e. Low-Medium-High. 5 Self-Assessment Tests - 500 practice questions with explanatory answers*

*Wimmer contrasts Switzerland and Belgium to demonstrate how the early development of voluntary organizations enhanced nation building; he examines Botswana and Somalia to illustrate how providing public goods can bring diverse political constituencies together; and he shows that the differences between China and Russia indicate how a shared linguistic space may help build political alliances across ethnic boundaries. Wimmer then reveals, based on the statistical analysis of large-scale datasets, that these mechanisms are at work around the world and explain nation building better than competing arguments such as democratic governance or colonial legacies. He also shows that when political alliances crosscut ethnic divides and when most ethnic communities are represented at the highest levels of government, the general populace will identify with the nation and its symbols, further deepening national political integration.*

*Religion, Secularism, and the Indian Supreme Court*

*John Marshall*  
*Terrifying Vision*  
*Defining a Nation*  
*Indian Cinema in the Wake of Partition*

*The Making of India and Pakistan, New Edition*

An award-winning professor of economics at MIT and a Harvard University political scientist and economist evaluate the reasons that some nations are poor while others succeed, outlining provocative perspectives that support theories about the importance of institutions.

Rapid developments in the fields of trade, market, commerce and telecommunication technologies, together with cultural confrontations at the global level are creating a paradigmatic shift in people's understanding of selfhood and identity. This book makes a serious attempt to trace and map out the making of contemporary post-national identities within the subcontinental cultural production of India and in its English Fiction. One of the structural ventures of this study is that these newer identities, which are basically fragmented, ruptured, hyphenated, and palimpsestic in nature, require new descriptions and new elaborations within the field of creative literature and literary criticism. In order to pursue its research on these lines, the present work contrasts the notion of subjecthood and identity with the earlier phases of Indian cultural imagination as represented in some of the pioneering works of Indian English Fiction that have now attained a canonical status. By analysing some of the predominant concerns that work as leitmotif in most of the Indian English novels, the book brings together and reinterprets some problematic concepts such as history, culture, religion, nation and nationalism and creates a theoretical axis upon which it charts insightful and engaging aspects of self and identity.

As the colonial hegemony of empire fades around the world, the role of language in ethnic conflict has become increasingly topical, as have issues concerning the right of speakers to choose and use their preferred language(s). Such rights are often asserted and defended in response to their being violated. The importance of understanding these events and issues, and their relationship to individual, ethnic, and national identity, is central to research and debate in a range of fields outside of, as well as within, linguistics. This book provides a clearly written introduction for linguists and non-specialists alike, presenting basic facts about the role of language in the formation of identity and the preservation of culture. It articulates and explores categories of conflict and language rights across through detailed presentation of illustrative case studies, and distills from these key cross-linguistic and cross-cultural generalizations.

En-Gendering India offers an innovative interpretation of the role that gender played in defining the Indian state during both the colonial and postcolonial eras. Focusing on both British and Indian literary texts—primarily novels—produced between 1857 and 1947, Sangeeta Ray examines representations of "native" Indian women and shows how these representations were deployed to advance notions of Indian self-rule as well as to defend British imperialism. Through her readings of works by writers including Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Harriet Martineau, Flora Annie Steel, Anita Desai, and Bapsi Sidhaa, Ray demonstrates that Indian women were presented as upper class and Hindu, an idealization that paradoxically served the needs of both colonial and nationalist discourses. The Indian nation's goal of self-rule was expected to require full participation in private and public life. On the other hand, British colonial officials rendered themselves the protectors of passive Indian women against their "savagery" male countrymen. Ray shows how the native woman thus became a symbol for both an incipient Indian nation and a fading British Empire. In addition, she reveals how the figure of the upper-class Hindu woman created tensions with the nationalist movement itself by underscoring caste, communal, and religious differences within the newly emerging state. As such, Ray's study has important implications for discussions about nationalism, particularly those that address the concepts of identity and nationalism. Building on recent scholarship in feminism and postcolonial studies, En-Gendering India will be of interest to scholars in those fields as well as to specialists in nationalism and nation-building and in Victorian, colonial, and postcolonial literature and culture.

The Indian Ideology  
Nationalism: A Very Short Introduction  
Defining Germany  
Contemporary Icons of Nonviolence  
Waste of a Nation  
Japan and the United States in the Evolving Asia-Pacific Order  
The Idea of India

**Ranging broadly from Andrew Jackson to Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, Stuckey demonstrates how presidents accomplish the dual enactment of inclusion and exclusion through their rhetorical and political choices. Our early leaders were preoccupied with balancing the growing nation; later presidents were concerned with the nature and definitions of citizenship. By examining the political speeches of presidents exemplifying distinctly different circumstances, she presents a series of snapshots which, when taken together, reveal both the continuity and the changes in our national self-understanding.**

**More than 100 years after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, the Second Sansangachalak Or Supreme Guide Of The Hindu Nationalist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), A Position He Held For Thirty-Three Years, Though He Was Not Its Founder, He Cast The Organization In His Own Image, And Remains To This Day The Most Influential Ideologue Not Only Of The Rss But Also Of All The Organizations Inspired By It Including The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Which Led The Country S Ruling Coalition From 1999 To 2004. This Unprecedented And Extremely Important Book Is Perhaps The First To Examine Golwalkar S Thought And His Legacy Closely And Critically. Focusing On The Arguments Delivered In The Writings And Speeches Of Golwalkar, Jyotirmaya Sharma Examines The Assumptions Upon Which The Ideologues And Champions Of Hindutva Seek To Establish A Hindu Nation In India. As It Highlights How Much These Arguments Derive From Eighteenth-And Nineteenth-Century Indologists, And How Closely They Parallel Fascist Ideology, The Book Unravels The Confusion, Intolerance And Intellectual Deficit That Has Gone Into Hindu Nationalist Thinking. It Comes To The Conclusion That The Politics Of Hindu Nationalism Feeds On A Dangerous Concept Of The Nation State And A Misunderstanding Of The Very Idea Of What Hinduism Is And Who Is A Hindu. In Doing So, The Book Also Provides An Opportunity To Engage With The Politics Of Hindutva And Its Various Manifestations In The Contemporary Political Scenario. Praise For Hindutva: Exploring The Idea Of Hindu Nationalism A Valuable, Well-Considered Contribution To The Discussion On The Antithesis Of Secularism Frontline An Excavation Of The Intellectual Genealogy Of Hindutva(Jyotirmaya Sharma) Has A Gift For Communicating Complex Ideas In Lucid Prose The Telegraph Hindutva Is Short And Written For The Lay Person, Free Of The Academic Exhibitionism That Mars So Many Books On Philosophy, Yet A Product Of Deep Reading At It Is An Important Book India Today Jyotirmaya Sharma S Book, Perhaps For The First Time, Presents A Detailed Descriptive And Historical Account Of Both The Idea Of Hindutva And Its Historical Development. It Fills An Enormous Gap Seminar**

**He examines debates over fundamental issues that included citizenship qualifications, minority linguistic rights, Jewish emancipation, and territorial disputes, and offers valuable insights into nineteenth-century liberal opinion on the Jewish question, language policy, and ideas of race.**--BOOK JACKET.

**Images of religious extremism and violence in Pakistan—and the narratives that interpret them—inform global events but also twist back to shape local class politics. Ammara Maqsood focuses on life in Lahore, where she untangles these narratives to show how central they are for understanding competition between middle-class groups.**

**Common Errors in English**  
**The Presidency and National Identity**  
**The Female Body in Post-colonial India**  
**The New Pakistani Middle Class**  
**Why Nations Fall**  
**Frontiers Into Borders**

**Mourning the Nation**  
**Examining the institutional and legal foundations of the place of religion in India, Articles of Faith studies the relationship between religion and state. It closely analyses the decisions of the Supreme Court from the 1950s on Articles 25-30 of the Indian Constitution, as well as other relevant laws and constitutional provisions. The book discusses the Supreme Court's interpretation of the constitutional right to freedom of religion and its influence on the discourse of secularism and nationalism. While examining the role of the Court in defining and demarcating religion as well as religious freedom, practices, and organizations, this volume also highlights important issues such as interpretative traditions and legal doctrines developed by the judiciary over the years. This new edition has an expanded and revised introduction, which looks at the new literature on secularism and religious jurisprudence, both in India and other secular democracies. It also includes an afterword, which examines recent landmark judgments on religion by the Supreme Court of India, such as the one on triple talaq.**

**Dossani's book addresses the largely hostile, often violent relations between India and Pakistan that date from their independence in 1947.**

**The definitive, bestselling book on the origins of nationalism, and the processes that have shaped it. Imagined Communities, Benedict Anderson's brilliant book on nationalism, forged a new field of study when it first appeared in 1983. Since then it has sold over a quarter of a million copies and is widely considered the most important book on the subject. In this greatly anticipated revised edition, Anderson updates and elaborates on the core question: what makes people live and die for nations, as well as hate and kill in their name? Anderson examines the creation and global spread of the 'imagined communities' of nationality, and explores the processes that created these communities: the territorialization of religious faiths, the decline of antique kinship, the interaction between capitalism and print, the development of secular languages-of-state, and changing conceptions of time and space. He shows how an originary nationalism born in the Americas was adopted by popular movements in Europe, by imperialist powers, and by the movements of anti-imperialist resistance in Asia and Africa. In a new afterword, Anderson examines the extraordinary influence of Imagined Communities, and the book's international publication and reception, from the end of the Cold War era to the present day.**

**An examination of the ideas, practices and controversies surrounding the Indian Constitution.**

**Well-Being: Expanding the Definition of Progress**  
**Garbage and Growth in India**  
**The Great Partition**

**Articles of Faith**  
**Why Some Countries Come Together While Others Fall Apart**  
**Language Conflict and Language Rights**  
**The Tianxia System for a Possible World Order**

2019 marked notable anniversaries for two of the most widely recognised icons of the philosophy of nonviolence, representing seventy years since the birth of Dr Martin Luther King Jr and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. Both brought significant, constructive, and far-reaching social and political change to the world. This volume offers an innovative perspective, placing them, their beliefs and theories within the chronology of the tradition of nonviolence, beginning with Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy and encompassing the likes of Oscar Romero, Nelson Mandela, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan. This collection of essays explores diverse understandings of the concepts of nonviolence in a philosophical and religious context. It also highlights the application of the techniques of nonviolence in the 21st century.

Between the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain experienced massive leaps in technological, scientific, and economical advancement

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Description As the Indian independence movement progressed—from the economic critique of colonial rule by the early nationalists, to the unequivocal demand for Purna Swaraj and the immense moral authority of the Mahatma Gandhiled resistance—the notion of an equal society that ensured dignity to all—irrespective of caste, class, gender or religion—came to occupy a central place in it. By the time the Constituent Assembly met in December 1946, not just civil rights, but the particular rights of women, of minorities, of the Depressed Classes and the Adivasis were being articulated and demanded, not as favours but as a matter of course. As the editor of this volume writes in his brilliant introduction, the effect of the speeches delivered by the leaders of our national movement was to focus 'political action towards scripting an emboding nationalism that would give us a just and equal society'. Building a Free India brings together these landmark speeches delivered over roughly a century by the leading lights of the national movement—from Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Bhikaji Cama, Lajpat Rai and Tilak, to Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar, Bose, Sarojini Naidu and Maulana Azad—as well as a range of lesser-known but equally remarkable figures. This unprecedented collection is not only an invaluable history of our freedom movement but also of the ideas of universal equality, dignity and justice that are—and must always remain—at the root of our democracy.

Building a Free India Defining Speeches of Our Independence Movement That Shaped the Nation  
Imagined Communities

M. S. Golwalkar, the RSS, and India  
Insights from Practitioners, Researchers, and Innovators from Around the Globe  
India on the Eve of Independence, 1945  
Nation Building  
The West, the South, and the Natural World

In this succinct yet ample work, Zhao Tingyang, one of China's most distinguished intellectuals, provides a profoundly original philosophical interpretation of China's story and also develops a Chinese worldview for the future. Over the past few decades, the question Where did China come from? has absorbed the thoughts of many of China's best historians. Zhao, keenly aware of the persistent and pernicious asymmetry in the prevailing way scholars have gone about theorizing China according to Western concepts and categories, has tasked both Chinese and Western scholars to "rethink China." Zhao introduces what he terms a distinctively Chinese centripetal "whirlpool" model of world order to interpret the historical progression of China's tianxia (All under Heaven) identity construction. In this book, Zhao forwards a compelling thesis not only on how we should understand China, but also on how China until recently has understood itself.

"Officially Indian : Symbols That Define the United States explores the United States' habit throughout its history of using images of Americans Indians to distinguish itself from other countries and to define itself to its citizens. Its explorations provide a unique and revealing perspective into the United States as a nation engaged in a 'democratic experiment'"—Provided by publisher.

In India, you can still find the kabaddiwalla, the rag-and-bone man. He wanders from house to house buying old newspapers, broken utensils, plastic bottles/anything for which he can get a little cash. This custom persists and recreates itself alongside the new economies and ecologies of consumer capitalism. Waste of a Nation offers an anthropological and historical account of India's complex relationship with garbage. Countries around the world struggle to achieve sustainable futures. Assa Doron and Robin Jeffrey argue that in India the removal of waste and efforts to reuse it also lay waste to the lives of human beings. At the bottom of the pyramid, people who work with waste are injured and stigmatized as they deal with sewage, toxic chemicals, and rotting garbage. Terrifying events, such as atmospheric pollution and childhood stunting, that touch even the wealthy and powerful may lead to substantial changes in practices and attitudes toward sanitation. And innovative technology along with more effective local government may bring about limited improvements. But if a clean new India is to emerge as a model for other parts of the world, a [binding morality!] that reaches beyond the current environmental crisis will be required. Empathy for marginalized underclasses/Dalits, poor Muslims, landless migrants/who live, almost invisibly, amid waste produced predominantly for the comfort of the better-off will be the critical element in India's relationship with waste. Solutions will arise at the intersection of the traditional and the cutting edge, policy and practice, science and spirituality.

Making the case for a new kind of visual history, The Goddess and the Nation charts the pictorial life and career of Bharat Mata. [Mother India]: the Indian nation imagined as mother/goddess, embodiment of national territory, and unifying symbol for the country's diverse communities. Soon after Mother India's emergence in the late nineteenth century, artists, both famous and amateur, began to picture her in various media, incorporating the map of India into her visual persona. The images they produced enabled patriotic men and women in a heterogeneous population to collectively visualize India, affectively identify with it, and even become willing to surrender their lives for it. Filled with illustrations, including 100 in color, The Goddess and the Nation draws on visual studies, gender studies, and the history of cartography to offer a rigorous analysis of Mother India's appearance in painting, print, poster art, and pictures from the late nineteenth century to the present. By exploring the mutual entanglement of the scientifically mapped image of India and a (Hindu) mother/goddess, Sumathi Ramaswamy reveals Mother India as a figure who relies on the British colonial mapped image of her dominion to distinguish her from the other goddesses of India, and to guarantee her novel status as embodiment, sign, and symbol of national territory. Providing an exemplary critique of ideologies of gender and the science of cartography, Ramaswamy demonstrates that images do not merely reflect history; they actively make it. In The Goddess and the Nation, she teaches us about pictorial ways of learning the form of the nation, of how to live with it/and ultimately to die for it.

Officially Indian  
Prospects for Peace in South Asia  
What Is a Nation? and Other Political Writings  
Definer of a Nation

A Close Reading of Canonical Indian English Novels  
Shaping Membership, Defining Nation

Ethnolinguistic Perspectives on Human Conflict  
At what age do girls gain the maturity to make sexual choices? This question provokes especially vexed debates in India, where early marriage is a widespread practice. India has served as a focal problem site in NGO campaigns and intergovernmental conferences setting age standards for sexual maturity. Over the last century, the country shifted the legal age of marriage from twelve, among the lowest in the world, to eighteen, at the high end of the global spectrum.

Ashwini Tambe illuminates the ideas that shaped such shifts: how the concept of adolescence as a sheltered phase led to delaying both marriage and legal adulthood; how the imperative of population control influenced laws on marriage age; and how imperial moral hierarchies between nations provoked defensive postures within India. Tambe takes a transnational feminist approach to legal history, showing how intergovernmental debates influenced Indian laws and how expert discourses in India changed UN terminology about girls. Ultimately, Tambe argues, the well-meaning focus on child marriage has been tethered less to the interests of girls themselves and more to parents' interests, achieving population control targets, and preserving national reputation.

Today, the Indian state claims to possess a harmonious territorial unity, to embody the values of a stable political democracy, and to adhere to a steadfast religious impartiality. Even many of those critical of the inequalities of Indian society still underwrite such claims. But does the "idea of India" correspond to the realities of the Union? The Indian Ideology suggests that the roots of the republic's current ills go very deep, historically. They lie, it argues, in the way the struggle for independence culminated in the transfer of power from British rule to Congress in a divided subcontinent, not least in the roles played by Gandhi, as the great architect of the movement, and Nehru, as his appointed successor, in the catastrophe of partition. Only an honest reckoning with that disaster, Perry Anderson argues, offers an understanding of what has gone wrong since independence. Revisiting a century's history, and sifting the uncomfortable realities from the ideology, Anderson offers an alternative way to look at the story of the nation, and the nature of a state that is less in conflict with caste than built upon it.

Throughout history, humanity has borne witness to the political and moral challenges that arise when people place national identity above allegiance to geo-political states or international communities. This book discusses the concept of nations and nationalism from social, philosophical, geological, theological and anthropological perspectives. It examines the subject through conflicts past and present, including recent conflicts in the Balkans and the Middle East, rather than exclusively focusing on theory. Above all, this fascinating and comprehensive work clearly shows how feelings of nationalism are an inescapable part of being human.

What remains of the "national" when the nation unravels at the birth of the independent state? The political truncation of India at the end of British colonial rule in 1947 led to a social cataclysm in which roughly one million people died and ten to twelve million were displaced. Combining film studies, trauma theory, and South Asian cultural history, Bhaskar Sarkar follows the shifting traces of this event in Indian cinema over the next six decades. He argues that Partition remains a wound in the collective psyche of South Asia and that its representation on screen enables forms of historical engagement that are largely opaque to standard historiography. Sarkar tracks the initial recourse to engage with the trauma of 1947 and the subsequent emergence of a strong Partition discourse, revealing both the silence and the eventual "return of the repressed" as strands of one complex process. Connecting the relative silence of the early decades after Partition to a project of postcolonial nation-building and to trauma's disjunctive temporal structure, Sarkar develops an allegorical reading of the silence as a form of mourning. He relates the proliferation of explicit Partition narratives in films made since the mid-1980s to disillusionment with post-independence achievements, and he discusses how current cinematic memorializations of 1947 are influenced by economic liberalization and the rise of a Hindu-chauvinist

Woman and Nation in Colonial and Postcolonial Narratives  
The 1848 Frankfurt Parliamentarians and National Identity

All under Heaven  
Shaping the Developing World  
The Republic of India  
India's Living Constitution  
Defining Americans

*The balancing of competing interests and goals will have momentous consequences for Japan—and the United States—in their quest for economic growth, social harmony, and international clout. Japan and the United States face difficult choices in charting their paths ahead as trading nations. Tokyo has long aimed for greater decisiveness, which would allow it to move away from a fragmented policymaking system favoring the status quo in order to enable meaningful internal reforms and acquire a larger voice in trade negotiations. And Washington confronts an uphill battle in rebuilding a fraying domestic consensus in favor of internationalism essential to sustain its leadership role as a champion of free trade. In Dilemmas of a Trading Nation, Mireya Solis describes how accomplishing these tasks will require the skillful navigation of vexing tradeoffs that emerge from pursuing desirable, but to some extent contradictory goals: economic competitiveness, social legitimacy, and political viability. Trade policy has catapulted front and center to the national conversations taking place in each country about their desired future direction—economic renewal, a revamped social compact, and projected international influence. Dilemmas of a Trading Nation underscores the global consequences of these defining trade dilemmas for Japan and the United States: decisiveness, reform, internationalism. At stake is the ability of these leading economies to upgrade international economic rules and create incentives for emerging economies to converge toward these higher standards. At play is the reaffirmation of a rules-based international order that has been a source of postwar stability, the deepening of a bilateral alliance at the core of America's diplomacy in Asia, and the ability to reassure friends and rivals of the staying power of the United States. In the execution of trade policy today, we are witnessing an international leadership test dominated by domestic governance dilemmas.*

*Defining a Nation/India on the Eve of Independence, 1945UNC Press Books*

*Defining Girlhood in India*

*Issues of Identity in Indian English Fiction*  
*Dilemmas of a Trading Nation*  
*En-Gendering India*