

Muslims And Indian Communists Strange Allies

In Communism in India, Bidyut Chakrabarty, an expert on contemporary Indian political economy and social movements, presents a sweeping analysis of the changing nature of communist ideology over the past century in India. India's left movements are notable, when placed in comparative historical perspective with similar movements elsewhere, as the country is the home of two co-existing strands of modern communism: the parliamentary Communist Party of India (the first democratically elected Marxist government) and the extra-parliamentary revolutionary Maoist movement. Drawing on ethnographic field work conducted in Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, Chakrabarty provides a contextual account of the rise, consolidation, and relative decline of these two types of left radicalism. He looks at how it is that left ideology has co-existed with free-market-oriented economic policies as well as the contexts in which more militant strands have more recently taken root, particularly among the young in the poorer districts.

This book is mainly based on primary sources like archival materials, oral evidence, newspapers and so on. Chapter 1 of the thesis analyses the gap between political leaders and the people they led, with reference to views and activities surrounding the Cabinet Mission to India. While the political leaders talked about the future of India, the people suffered communal violence and hunger. The people could not understand and even join in the discussions that were to determine their future. Chapter 2 concentrates on the Urdu journalism around 1947. This is a comparative study of three Urdu newspapers with different perspectives on the same issues. Chapter 3 describes the Muslim refugees in Delhi. Not only the refugees, but the Islamic culture was in danger at that time. The purpose of the present study is to understand and explain the hardship of those people who could not celebrate their 'Independence' from bottom of their hearts. This analysis may be of some help in understanding the status of the Muslim minority in India in the present day.

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Ideas and Frameworks of Governing India and its companion volume Neo-liberal Strategies of Governing India tell the story of governance in independent India and address the critical question: how is a post-colonial democracy governed? Further, they attempt to understand why the process of governing a post-colonial democracy, particularly in the neo-liberal age, should be studied as the central question within the history of post-colonial democracy. The volumes offer hitherto unexplored analyses of governance — political and ideological aspects along with technological characteristics — in a historical framework. This volume discusses: ideas and issues at the core of governance in post-colonial India constitution, state-making and government formation the asymmetrical nature of the anti-colonial foundations of governance In breaking new ground in the study of what constitutes the political subject, these volumes will be indispensable to scholars, researchers and students of politics, public administration, development studies, South Asian studies and modern India.

Many great people in India's postIndependence history have gone into oblivion only because they were not part of the Nehruvian consensus or refused to adopt models of communism or socialism. These forgotten personalities were also proud of India's rich history and dreamt of bringing back its lost glory. They believed in the integrity of India and devoted their life to it – so that India could rise as leader in the comity of nations. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was an unheralded political personality of the 20th century. He was a great patriot who renounced his life for the betterment of society. His achievements in his short life span were remarkable. 'Pledge for an Integrated India: Dr. Mookerjee in

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Throes of Jammu and Kashmir' is a tribute to India's unity and solidarity, and an answer to those who declared Dr. Mookerjee 'communalist, fascist and obscurantist'. He opposed Nehru's decisions relating to Jammu and Kashmir solely because they were contrary to India's interest. He advocated that the Indian nation should have only One Flag, One Constitution, One Prime Minister and One President. This book reveals the failures of Jawaharlal Nehru who was responsible for the imbroglio in Jammu and Kashmir. At the same time, this book provides a meticulous and unbiased study of Dr. Mookerjee's arguments, which have been conveniently sidelined over the years. Communism and Nationalism in Colonial India, 1939-45 is an incisive and original contribution to our understanding of the Communist Party of India's approach towards the Indian national movement and British colonialism from 1939 to 1945. Based on extensive use of archival material, private papers and rare documents, the book is a critique of both the official CPI line as well as its detractors' opinions about the Party's role in the said period. It analyses in detail both points of view with regard to why the CPI failed to expose what it termed as the 'betrayal' of the 'bourgeois nationalist' leadership and why it was not able to establish its 'hegemony' over the Indian freedom struggle-to transform the bourgeois democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. This book can be used both as a textbook as well as a supplementary reading material by students, researchers and academicians working in the fields of Political Science, Economics, Sociology and History. It is an invaluable resource for all those interested in the study of the inter-play of communist, nationalist and imperialist forces during the Second World War, including political parties and civil society organizations.

Since soft power is an intangible component of a state's power, it is difficult to measure its actual impact. The advantages of hard power such as military and economic resources are that they can be measured and compared, and their direct effects are more or less palpable. It is easy for example to compare Indian and Chinese military expenditures. It is impossible however to quantify the appeal of a country's values, culture, institutions or achievements, an appeal which is inherently subjective and therefore contested and fluctuating. Since the early 2000s, in keeping with India's rise on the world stage, the scholarly and policy communities in India and abroad have witnessed a steady increase in writing on India's soft power. Many of these assessments are optimistic, placing faith in India's potential as a civilizational great power with considerable resources arising from its culture, domestic ideology and diplomacy. The uniqueness of this book hence lies in the author's way of reconstructing the chapter under review by delving deep into the areas of the subject.

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Profiles more than fifty novelists from South Asia and discusses each author's major works, literary themes, and critical reception. Admittedly women's perspectives are not much reflected in the discourse and agenda development planning and interventions. Due to lack of research there is tremendous scarcity of information about social condition of women among various Indian communities. This book is solely devoted to examine the social situation of Muslim Women of India in general and the state of West Bengal in particular. The situation of Muslim women of West Bengal, specially of Northern region of this State has been described in details. The present study seeks to explore: Role and status of Muslim women as well as their problems and prospects, Quality of Socio-economic life of the Muslim women and the extent of changes that have occurred among them, and Problems the Muslim women face towards their empowerment under contemporary

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changing world order. The book also highlights some of the policy implications of major findings of the study. With its original data and fresh theoretical perspective the book will serve the interest of social scientists, policy makers and women activists.

In the wake of the 25 January revolution and the coup that followed in 2013, Egyptian bookstores recorded a significant increase in demand for books by and about the Muslim Brotherhood. However, despite the burgeoning literature on the Brotherhood, knowledge about the movement is still rather limited, particularly with regard to its most strategic tool - media and communications. This book offers a fresh and close look into the communication strategy of the group, focusing on published periodicals, biographies, and websites that represent the voice of the Brotherhood. The book analyses the core mission of the Brotherhood, namely its *da'wa* (call, invitation to faith) - how it is articulated and how it is defined by the movement as an ideology and a process. Have the media represented a coherent voice of the Brotherhood over the past decades? What can they communicate regarding the Brothers' perception of the needs of their audiences? How have the media served to sustain, preserve, and distinguish the movement for nine decades? The book argues that the Brotherhood media speak with an intermittent voice and deliver an incoherent message whose tone is changeable and fluctuating and cannot be claimed to truly represent the heterogeneity of the group. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach that integrates Media Studies and Social Movement Theory, the book provides a fresh analysis of the Brotherhood movement as an interpretive community and will be a valuable resource for anyone studying Egypt or the Muslim Brotherhood.

Islam in India, as elsewhere, continues to be seen as a remainder in its refusal to "conform" to national and international secular-modern norms. Such a general perception has also had a tremendous impact on the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, who as individuals and communities have been shaped and transformed over centuries of socio-political and historical processes, by eroding their world-view and steadily erasing their life-worlds. This book traces the spectral presence of Islam across narratives to note that difference and diversity, demographic as well as cultural, can be espoused rather than excised or exorcized. Focusing on Malabar - home to the Mappila Muslim community in Kerala, South India - and drawing mostly on Malayalam sources, the author investigates the question of Islam from various angles by constituting an archive comprising popular, administrative, academic, and literary discourses. The author contends that an uncritical insistence on unity has led to a formation in which "minor" subjects embody an excess of identity, in contrast to the Hindu-citizen whose identity seemingly coincides with the national. This has led to Muslims being the source of a deep-seated anxiety for secular nationalism and the targets of a resurgent Hindutva in that they expose the fault-lines of a geographically and socio-culturally unified nation. An interdisciplinary study of Islam in India from the South Indian context, this book will be of interest to scholars of modern Indian history, political science, literary and cultural studies, and Islamic studies.

Muslim Politics in Secular India
India's Democracy and the Communist Challenge
Communism in India
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The Indo-U.S. Civil Nuclear Deal July 2005 Is An Epochal Event Setting The Stage For India S Tacit Admission Into The Elite Nuclear Club Of Five . While Opening The Doors For India To The Global Nuclear Energy Market, The Deal Will Have Far-Reaching Impact On Regional As Well As International Relations. Some As China And Pakistan Could See It Detrimental To Their Security Interests. Others As France And Germany, Acknowledging India S Rising Power, Have Preferred To Engage It. Within The Two Nations, India And The U.S., The Opinions Have Been Sharply Divided. The U.S. Non-Proliferation Community Has Attacked President Bush For Opening A Pandora S Box By Cooperating With A State Which Possesses Nuclear Weapons But Is Non-Signatory Of The Npt. In India, Concerns Of Sovereignty Have

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Overshadowed The Sizeable Gains Accruing To The Country In Its Quest For Energy Sufficiency. The Articles In The Present Book Place The Entire Debate On Indo-U.S. Civil Nuclear Deal In Perspective By Examining The Background Which Led The Bush Administration To Propose A Change In The Nuclear Rules In Favor Of India, The Range Of Deliberations That Have Followed And The Final Stages Awaiting Formal Recognition. An Attempt Has Been Made To Cover Both The Objective And Subjective Factors Which Have Driven This Nuclear Debate. In Addition To Articles By Erudite Experts In The Field Of International Affairs, The Book Also Includes Important Documents Relating To The Nuclear Deal Speeches Of The U.S. President, Indian Prime Minister, Senators, Congressmen, Senior Officials, The Viewpoints Of Different Countries, The Nsg, And The Iaea Chief. The Book Is A Seminal Contribution To Indo-U.S. Relations And Will Prove Invaluable To Students And Scholars Of International Affairs, Strategic Analysts, Policy Planners, Diplomats, Parliamentarians As Well As Common Readers Interested In Contemporary World Affairs.

The Modern Spirit of Asia challenges the notion that modernity in China and India are derivative imitations of the West, arguing that these societies have transformed their ancient traditions in unique and distinctive ways. Peter van der Veer begins with nineteenth-century imperial history, exploring how Western concepts of spirituality, secularity, religion, and magic were used to translate the traditions of India and China. He traces how modern Western notions of religion and magic were incorporated into the respective nation-building projects of Chinese and Indian nationalist intellectuals, yet how modernity in China and India is by no means uniform. While religion is a centerpiece of Indian nationalism, it is viewed in China as an obstacle to progress that must be marginalized and controlled. The Modern Spirit of Asia moves deftly from Kandinsky's understanding of spirituality in art to Indian yoga and Chinese qi gong, from modern theories of secularism to histories of Christian conversion, from Orientalist constructions of religion to Chinese campaigns against magic and superstition, and from Muslim Kashmir to Muslim Xinjiang. Van der Veer, an outspoken proponent of the importance of comparative studies of religion and society, eloquently makes his case in this groundbreaking examination of the spiritual and the secular in China and India.

The minority question - what does a religious minority require to do in a democratic country in order to fulfill their duties as citizens of the country and also to attain public rights - is as old as the idea of democracy. Only the Muslim minority in India could give a rational, practical and informed answer to this question. There were innumerable researches conducted to identify and explain the material circumstances that facilitated them to come up with this answer, giving birth to arguments that are supportive and critical of the community. Most of these researches are available in the market in the form of books and biographies, even in Malayalam, though for the namesake. Now, what all might be the spiritual and intellectual factors that were at play in shaping this discovery? It is for sure that no political thinking would rise in the absence of it. This book springboards from an enquiry into this question. I was sure that I will find an answer if dug deep into the last three decades of Muslim League's history, or at least to 19th and 20th centuries. A generation that lived with history has more or less given way to the new carriers of the flame, completing their duty. Though not written or well-established, they had solid philosophical ideology with which they could draw a line between the political lines that they took and those behind them had taken. Since that knowledge has also faded into oblivion with them, this political ideology may cease to be a rootless bubble in the air. This book is an attempt to withstand that crisis. Therefor its main aim is to remind of the roots wherever its forgotten and inform with it the new generation. Along with that it aims to expose the unnecessary burden the community bears as a curse on its shoulder. This books also attempts to do a hairsplitting analysis of the accusations of social bifurcation, communalism, sectarianism etc. posed against the League by its enemies, unveiling the fluff in it to the public.

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This book uncovers how US-India relations have changed and intensified during the administrations of Bill Clinton, George Bush Jr., and Barack Obama. Throughout the Cold War, US-India relations were often distant and volatile as India mostly received attention at times of grave international crises, but from the late 1990s onwards, the US showed a more sustained interest in India. How was this shift possible? While previous scholarship has focused on the civilian nuclear deal as a turning point, this book presents an alternative account for this change by analyzing how India's identity has been constructed in different terms after the Cold War. It examines the underlying discourse and explains how this enables or constrains US foreign policymakers when they establish security policies with India and improve US-India relations.

This book presents a study of the international dimensions of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan from before its outbreak in October 1947 until the Tashkent Summit in January 1966. By focusing on Kashmir's under-researched transnational dimensions, it represents a different approach to this intractable territorial conflict. Concentrating on the global context(s) in which the dispute unfolded, it argues that the dispute's evolution was determined by international concerns that existed from before and went beyond the Indian subcontinent. Based on new and diverse official and personal papers across four countries, the book foregrounds the Kashmir dispute in a twin setting of Decolonisation and the Cold War, and investigates the international understanding around it within the imperatives of these two processes. In doing so, it traces Kashmir's journey from being a residual irritant of the British Indian Empire, to becoming a Commonwealth embarrassment and its eventual metamorphosis into a security concern in the Cold War climate(s). A princely state of exceptional geo-strategic location, complex religious composition and unique significance in the context of Indian and Pakistani notions of nation and statehood, Kashmir also complicated their relations with Britain, the United States, Soviet Union, China, the Commonwealth countries and the Afro-Arab-Asian world. This book is of interest to scholars in the field of Asian History, Cold War History, Decolonisation and South Asian Studies.

This Book Originally Appeared In 1951 Under The Title Makers Of Pakistan And Modern Muslim India(By A.H. Albiruni), And Has Been An Important Source Book For The History Of The Period It Deals With.The Earlier Book, As Its Title Indicat=Ed, Was An Account Of The Lives And Activities Of The Leaders Who Enabled Muslim India To Recover From The Loss Of Political Power Culminating In The Exile Of The Last Mughul Emperor In 1858, And Who So Guided Its Affairs As To Lead To The Establishment Of The Independent State Of Pakistan.The Original Book Has Been Greatly Enlarged And, Although The Approach Remains Basically Biographical, Many New Chapters Giving The Background Of The Period And Various Historical Developments Have Been Added. Out Of The Fifteen Chapters, Five Are Entirely New, Including A Long Chapter On The Developments In The Areas Which Now Constitute Pakistan With Considerable Additions In Others. Personalities From Muslim Bengal Have Been Fully Dealt With, And Advantage Has Been Taken Of The Publication Of Considerable New Material Relating To Partition To Make The Account Comprehensive. An Im=Portant New Section Relates To Jinnah, The Man And The Statesman.

V.G. Kiernan is recognised as one of the most remarkable historians of the 20th. Sensitive to the tragic and ironic character of human history, he addresses the origins, consequences and legacies of modern imperialism and colonialism.

On electoral malpractices in West Bengal, India; with special focus on Communist Party of India (Marxist).

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