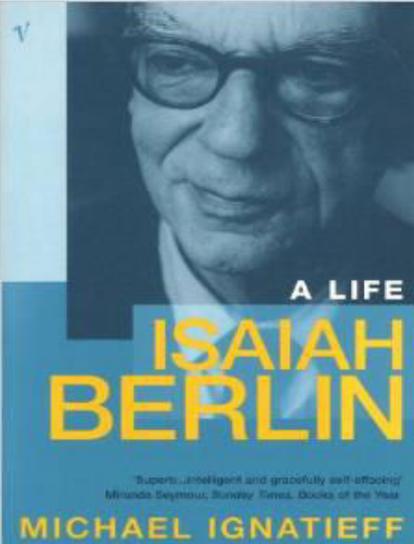
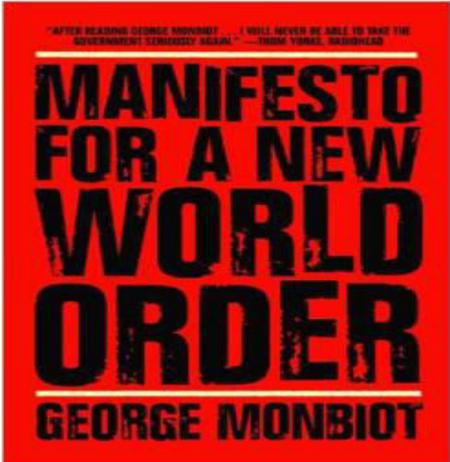
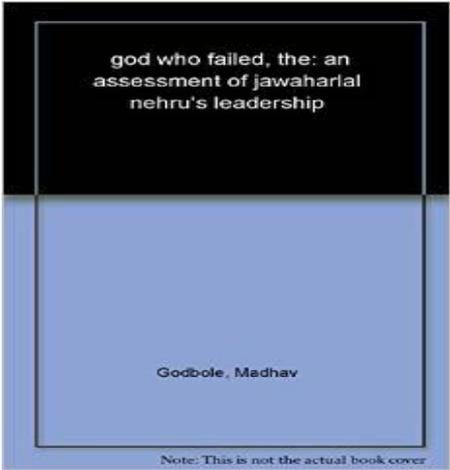
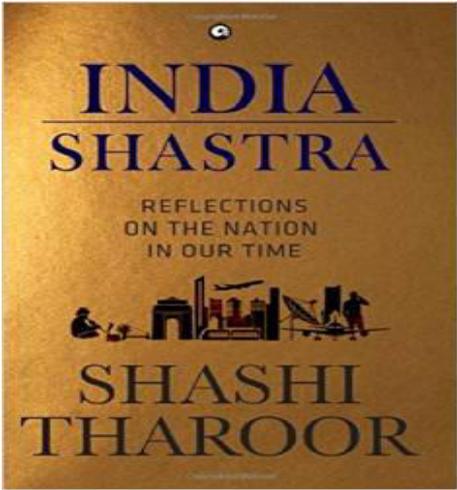
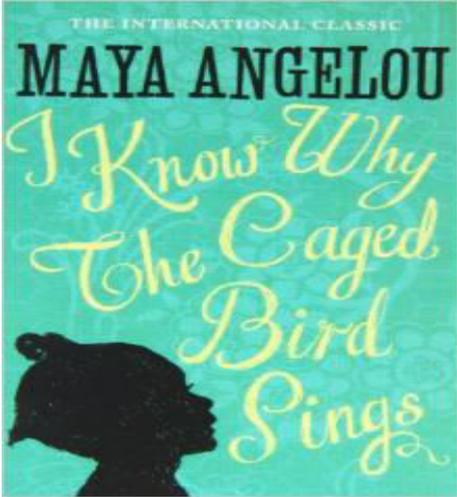
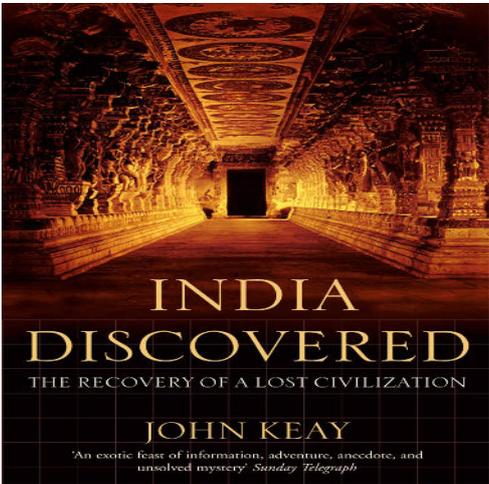
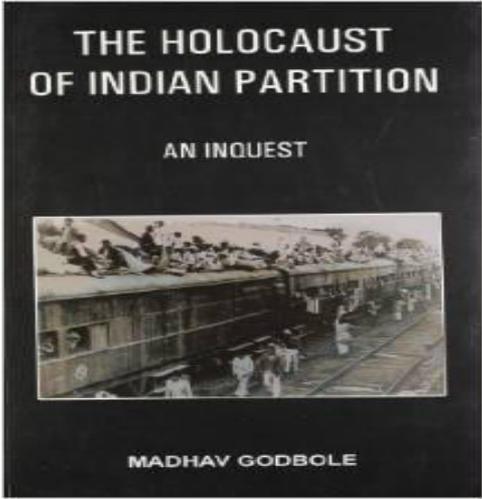
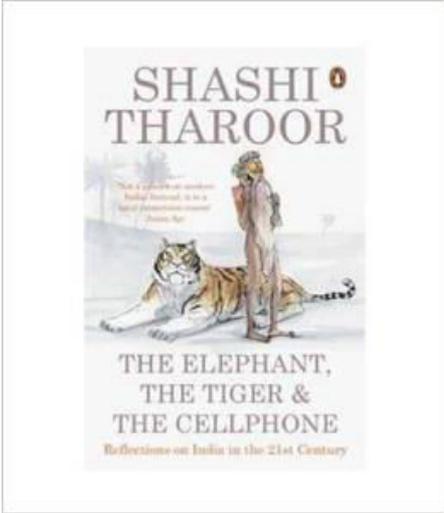
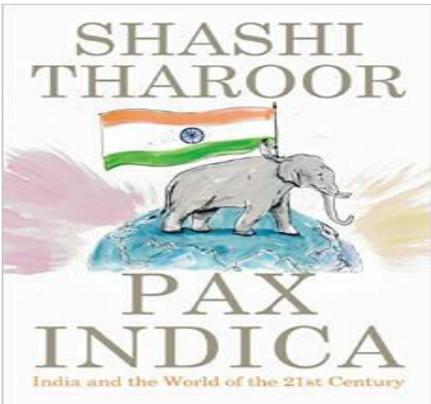


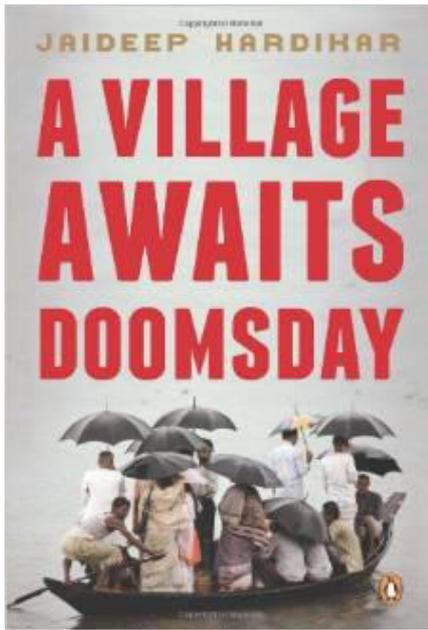
	Title	Abstract
1	<p>Isaiah Berlin : A life Berlin, Isaiah 1909-1997</p> 	<p>Isaiah Berlin refused to write an autobiography, but he agreed to talk about himself - and so for ten years, he allowed Michael Ignatieff to interview him. Isaiah Berlin (1909-97) was one of the greatest and most humane of modern philosophers; historian of the Russian intelligentsia biographer of Marx, pioneering scholar of the Romantic movement and defender of the liberal idea of freedom. His own life was caught up in the most powerful currents of the century. The son of a Riga timber merchant, he witnessed the Russian Revolution, was plunged into suburban school life and the ferment of 1930s Oxford; he became part of the British intellectual establishment During the war, he as at the heart of Anglo-American diplomacy in Washington; afterwards in Moscow he saw the grim despair of Stalinism.</p>
2	<p>Manifesto for New World Order, Monbiot, George</p> 	<p>The anti-globalization movement may have a reputation for traffic-blocking obstructionism devoid of a positive program, but this smart and stimulating manifesto aims to change that. Monbiot (Amazon Watershed; Captive State) is uncompromising in his attack on what he says is an international order run by and for wealthy elites and powerful corporations. But he is equally critical of what he sees as the left's infatuation with localism and anarchism, its knee-jerk opposition to trade and its preoccupation with feel-good palliatives like "mindful consumption." What he offers instead is a utopian vision of a global democratic order that transcends the obsolete nation-state, based on a real world program for concrete institutions to supplant the undemocratic power centers of the World Bank,</p>
3	<p>The God Who Failed: An Assessment of Jawaharlal Nehru's Leadership</p> 	<p>Nehru's life is unique in that it is the veritable history of modern India both pre and post-Independence Writing about Nehru means reliving history in every sense of the term.' No leader of independent India has towered as high over Indian politics as Jawaharlal Nehru. Highly educated and articulate, he had a deep understanding of the history and culture of India and was responsible for laying much of the foundations on which today's India is built, an enlightened Constitution, parliamentary democracy with adult suffrage and secularism. However, of equal significance are Nehru's failures, for which he and his admirers have been increasingly criticized since the turn of the century. These include the imbroglio that took place when Kashmir became a part of India, the Indo-China border dispute of 1962, his overlooking the growing menace of corruption on his watch and Nehru's futile pursuit of his own brand of dubious socialism The God Who Failed,</p>

<p>4</p>	<p>India Shastra: Reflections on the Nation in our Time</p> 	<p>This has been a time of unprecedented change in the country. The transformation of India's politics, economy, foreign policy, media, civil rights, governance and a myriad other aspects of our society and government has been swift and disruptive, sometimes brutally so. Narendra Modi, the nation's new Prime Minister, and his Bharatiya Janata Party, dominate the political scene, as the Congress once did, and are attempting to change the way we work, think, pray and conduct ourselves as citizens of the planet's most populous democracy. There are signs that the nation is moving in directions that will benefit its people—the economy has begun to revive, its foreign policy appears to be purposefully pursuing a visible place in the world, polls show that a significant percentage of the nation's youth are optimistic about the future; at the same time,</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings</p> 	<p>Maya Angelou's seven volumes of autobiography are a testament to the talents and resilience of this extraordinary writer. Loving the world, she also knows its cruelty. As a Black woman she has known discrimination and extreme poverty, but also hope, joy, achievement and celebration. In this first volume of her six books of autobiography, Maya Angelou beautifully evokes her childhood with her grandmother in the American south of the 1930s. She learns the power of the white folks at the other end of town and suffers the terrible trauma of rape by her mother's lover.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>India Discovered: The Recovery of a Lost Civilization</p> 	<p>The story, here reconstructed for the first time, is one of painstaking scholarship primed by a succession of sensational discoveries. The excitement of unearthing a city twice as old as Rome, the realization that the Buddha was not a god but a historical figure, the glories of a literature as rich as anything known in Europe, the drama of encountering a veritable Sistine chapel deep in the jungle, and the sheer delight of categorizing 'the most glorious galaxy of monuments in the world' fell, for the most part, to men who were officials of the British Raj. Their response to the unfamiliar – the explicitly sexual statuary, the incomprehensible scripts,</p>

<p>7</p>	<p>The Holocaust of Indian Partition: An Inquest</p> 	<p>The effects of the partition of India linger on to this day, more than half-a-century after its occurrence. The two nation theory created a divide between Muslims and non-Muslims which has been difficult to overcome. More important, however, was the tremendous loss of lives approximately one million and the uprooting of nearly eighteen million people in 1947. The Holocaust of Indian Partition, based on extensive and in-depth research, sheds new light on what Jawaharlal Nehru described as a man-made Greek tragedy.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>The Elephant, the Tiger and the Cellphone</p> 	<p>For more than four decades after Independence, India was associated with the plodding, somnolent elephant, comfortably resting on the achievements of centuries gone by. Then in the early 1990s, the elephant seemed to wake up from its slumber and slowly begin to change-until today, some see it morphing into a tiger. So what does the twenty-first century hold for India? Will it bring the strength of the tiger and the size of an elephant to bear upon the world? Or will it remain an elephant at heart?</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>Pax Indica: India and the World in the 21st Century</p> 	<p>Pax Indica: India and the World of the Twenty-First Century is a book written by Shashi Tharoor. The book talks about India's relationship with the foreign nations in recent times. It also proposes ideas on how to lead a constructive relationship with other nations. Written by a significant figure in Indian politics, the book gives a promising account on India's foreign policy. Pax Indica is a book that was written directly by a person who is in politics. According to Tharoor, Indian diplomacy is handled in a high-level, with a big roar. The book is divided in to eleven chapters and talks first about India's closest and most controversial neighbor-Pakistan. The author deals with Pakistan's hostility towards India for various reasons.</p>

10

A Village Awaits Doomsday



Millions of people are displaced every year by development schemes such as the construction of dams, national parks, factories, SEZs, mines and thermal power plants. The conflict between those who are forced to part with their land and those who reap benefits from the projects is getting fiercer. In "A Village Awaits Doomsday" Jaideep Hardikar brings us the personal stories of ordinary people from across the country displaced and made destitute by innumerable government and private initiatives. Apart from providing vivid accounts of individual experiences, he analyses the reasons why people protest, the laws that governments use to displace them, the existing rehabilitation and resettlement policies and the latest debates over the land acquisition process. Hardikar's writing is evocative, the stories haunting and his book timely and important.