

# Read Book Militant And Migrant By Radhika Chopra Pdf For Free

Militant and Migrant Migrant Lives Indian Migration and Empire The SAGE Handbook of Media and Migration Indian Migration and Empire Why are you here? Global Labor Migration Shifting Continents/colliding Cultures South Asian Migrations in Global History Theorizing Local Migration Law and Governance Visa Wives India Migration Report 2016 Everyday Conversions Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, on Trafficking in Women, Women's Migration and Violence Against Women, Submitted in Accordance with Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1997/44 Predictors of Obesity Among Asian and Indian Immigrants in the United States The Coolie's Great War Projections of Paradise India Migration Report 2014 The Routledge Companion to Media and Class Race, Gender and Contemporary International Labor Migration Regimes Animal Intimacies Desis In The House India Migration Report 2021 PARIKRAMA Partitions and Their Afterlives Clinical Guidelines for Therapists Working with Parentified Immigrants South Asian Migration in the Gulf Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations The Effect of Place-based Policies on Migration India's Migrant Workers and the Pandemic Navigating Social Exclusion and Inclusion in Contemporary India and Beyond Sprache, Flucht, Migration Controlling Immigration Indian Immigrant Women and Work Handbook on Transnationalism A Genealogy of Terrorism Integration of the Human Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective Home Rule The Politics of Immigration Beyond Liberal States Understanding Global Migration

This collection explores how South Asian migrations in modern history have shaped key aspects of globalization since the 1830s. Including original research from colonial India, Fiji, Mexico, South Africa, North America and the Middle East, the essays explore indentured labour and its legacies, law as a site of regulation and historical biography. Including recent scholarship on the legacy of issues such as consent, sovereignty and skilled/unskilled labour distinctions from the history of indentured labour migrations, this volume brings together a range of historical changes that can only be understood by studying South Asian migrants within a globalized world system. Centering south Asian migrations as a site of analysis in global history, the contributors offer a lens into the ongoing regulation of labourers after the abolition of slavery that intersect with histories in the Global North and Global South. The use of historical biography showcases experiences from below, and showcases a world history outside empire and nation. India Migration Report 2021 presents a detailed study on the health of migrants. It highlights major healthcare challenges faced by migrant labourers, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has forced authorities, policymakers and many other stakeholders to turn their attention to healthcare delivery unlike ever before. Bringing to the fore the health status of the migrant population both before the pandemic and during the pandemic, the essays in this volume discuss • the ease of access of migrant labourers to primary healthcare services; • the safety challenges faced by migrant workers at their workplaces, their exposure to various physical and psychological health vulnerabilities, and prevalence of potentially malignant health disorders and

mental health issues among migrant labourers; • gendered access to healthcare, gender-based violence at workplaces and the gender-related perceptions on topics such as employment, decision-making and general attitude; • the role of decentralization and local self-government institutions in enabling health systems to address health problems of migrants, government policies and programs aimed at providing welfare for return emigrants from the Gulf; • the vulnerabilities migrant workers have encountered across the Indian states during the pandemic, with regards to food insecurity and psychological distress, and the type of support they received from various stakeholders. The volume will be of interest to scholars and researchers of development studies, economics, demography, sociology and social anthropology, and migration and diaspora studies. How did states come to monopolize control over migration? What do the processes that produced this monopoly tell us about the modern state? In *Indian Migration and Empire* Radhika Mongia provocatively argues that the formation of colonial migration regulations was dependent upon, accompanied by, and generative of profound changes in normative conceptions of the modern state. Focused on state regulation of colonial Indian migration between 1834 and 1917, Mongia illuminates the genesis of central techniques of migration control. She shows how important elements of current migration regimes, including the notion of state sovereignty as embodying the authority to control migration, the distinction between free and forced migration, the emergence of passports, the formation of migration bureaucracies, and the incorporation of kinship relations into migration logics, are the product of complex debates that attended colonial migrations. By charting how state control of migration was critical to the transformation of a world dominated by empire-states into a world dominated by nation-states, Mongia challenges positions that posit a stark distinction between the colonial state and the modern state to trace aspects of their entanglements. In recent years, interest in the large group of skilled immigrants coming from India to the United States has soared. However, this immigration is seen as being overwhelmingly male. Female migrants are depicted either as family migrants following in the path chosen by men, or as victims of desperation, forced into the migrant path due to economic exigencies. This book investigates the work trajectories and related assimilation experiences of independent Indian women who have chosen their own migratory pathways in the United States. The links between individual experiences and the macro trends of women, work, immigration and feminism are explored. The authors use historical records, previously unpublished gender disaggregate immigration data, and interviews with Indian women who have migrated to the US in every decade since the 1960s to demonstrate that independent migration among Indian women has a long and substantial history. Their status as skilled independent migrants can represent a relatively privileged and empowered choice. However, their working lives intersect with the gender constraints of labor markets in both India and the US. Vijaya and Biswas argue that their experiences of being relatively empowered, yet pushing against gender constraints in two different environments, can provide a unique perspective to the immigrant assimilation narrative and comparative gender dynamics in the global political economy. Casting light on a hidden, but steady, stream within the large group of skilled immigrants to the United States from India, this book will be of interest to researchers in the fields of political economy, anthropology, and sociology, including migration, race, class, ethnic and gender studies, as well as Asian studies. Making the desi scene in New York. Introducing Radhika Iyer's debut collection, *Why are you here?* Twelve explosive short stories present twelve provoking female narratives. Iyer's unique style is quirky yet powerful, as she illustrates a sense of otherness, as an immigrant and as a woman of colour. Iyer explores the struggle of being a woman in different cultures, as the stories take us from the harrowing results of a family scandal in Malaysia, to an internal cultural identity struggle in Dubai, to an abusive

marriage amplified by the lockdown in Ireland. This collection is ultimately about the female experience, and being different culturally, and in terms of shape and size. The women of these stories face their internal and external battles, and as we follow their journeys, we come face to face with the struggle and the strength of women. This book is a study of the transformations in Punjab created by biotechnological revolutions, economic restructuring, persistent migrations, and political upheaval in the late 20th century. The sacred centre at Amritsar, the transnational settlement of Southall and a Doaba village form the terrain for this — three sites that can be seen as metonymic spaces of identity that transcend geographic boundaries, and form the structure of this book. Relations between the rural, the sacred and the transnational, fostered through migration, marriage and material exchange, existed well before 1984. After 1984, however, and through the violent decades of the militancy period, these three locations became connected via the circulation of political ideologies, violent deaths, financial aid, a sense of disaffection, and the migration of men. Analysis of the linkages between transnational migration and religious revival is a key theme of this study. Conversely, the enhanced engagements of the diaspora with homeland politics became a source of support and created sanctuary spaces for political asylum seekers and transnational migrant labour. Re-analysing existing material and drawing on fieldwork-based interviews, as well as local history archives, the book presents a different framework to analyse the politics and social history of Punjab. India Migration Report 2014 is one of the first systematic studies on contribution of diasporas in development, in countries of origin as well as destination. This volume: examines how diasporic human and financial resources can be utilized for economic growth and sustainable development, especially in education and health; offers critical insights on migrant experiences, transnationalism and philanthropic networks, and indigenization and diaspora policies, as well as return of diasporas; and includes case studies on Indian migrants in the Gulf region — in particular, Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia — and the United Kingdom, among others. With essays by major contributors, the volume will interest scholars and researchers on economics, development studies, migration and diaspora studies, and sociology. It will also be useful to policy-makers and government institutions working in the area. This companion brings together scholars working at the intersection of media and class, with a focus on how understandings of class are changing in contemporary global media contexts. From the memes of and about working-class supporters of billionaire "populists", to well-publicized and critiqued philanthropic efforts to bring communication technologies into developing country contexts, to the behind-the-scenes work of migrant tech workers, class is undergoing change both in and through media. Diverse and thoughtfully curated contributions unpack how media industries, digital technologies, everyday media practices—and media studies itself—feed into and comment upon broader, interdisciplinary discussions. They cover a wide range of topics, such as economic inequality, workplace stratification, the sharing economy, democracy and journalism, globalization, and mobility/migration. Outward-looking, intersectional, and highly contemporary, *The Routledge Companion to Media and Class* is a must-read for students and researchers interested in the intersections between media, class, sociology, technology, and a changing world. In many regions around the world, the governance of migration increasingly involves local authorities and actors. This edited volume introduces theoretical contributions that, departing from the 'local turn' in migration studies, highlight the distinct role that legal processes, debates, and instruments play in driving this development. Drawing on historical and contemporary case studies, it demonstrates how paying closer analytical attention to legal questions reveals the inherent tensions and contradictions of migration governance. By investigating socio-legal phenomena such as sanctuary jurisdictions, it further explores how the law structures ongoing processes of

(re)scaling in this domain. Beyond offering conceptual and empirical discussions of local migration governance, this volume also directly confronts the pressing normative questions that follow from the growing involvement of local authorities and actors. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core. Place-based policies have become a common policy tool for reducing geographic economic disparities. These policies may, however, have the unintended consequence of affecting migration, which may in turn, affect the intended effects of the policies. This paper examines the potential for migration to respond to place-based policies. I analyze the effect of a place-based tax policy in India in the 1990s that provided tax exemptions for newly created firms in eligible districts. I hypothesize that this policy could have an unintended effect of increasing migration to districts that were affected by the policy. Using a regression discontinuity design that exploits the policy design, I find that there was indeed an increase in migration both within treated districts and into treated districts. The main reasons for migrating were for a job transfer or to move with the primary earner of the household. I also find that while nominal wages increased in treated districts, and firms there were more likely to hire workers, an individual's probability of being employed did not increase, implying that the policy had a mixed effect on welfare, possibly due to the migration response dampening the effect of the policy. My results, therefore, provide some insight into the unintended consequences of place-based policies and are useful for considering general equilibrium effects when designing place-based policies.

'Navigating Social Exclusion and Inclusion in Contemporary India and Beyond' contains a collection of lucid, empirically grounded articles that explore and analyse the structures, agents and practices of social inclusion and exclusion in contemporary India and beyond. The volume combines a broad range of approaches to challenge narrow conceptualisations of social inclusion and exclusion in terms of singular factors such as caste, policy or the economy. This collaborative endeavour and cross-disciplinary approach, which brings together younger and more established scholars, facilitates a deeper understanding of complex social and political processes in contemporary India.

Paradise is commonly imagined as a place of departure or arrival, beginning and closure, permanent inhabitation of which, however much desired, is illusory. This makes it the dream of the traveller, the explorer, the migrant – hence, a trope recurrent in postcolonial writing, which is so centrally concerned with questions of displacement and belonging. *Projections of Paradise* documents this concern and demonstrates the indebtedness of writers as diverse as Salman Rushdie, Agha Shahid Ali, Cyril Dabydeen, Bernardine Evaristo, Amitav Ghosh, James Goonewardene, Romesh Gunsekera, Abdulrazak Gurnah, Janette Turner Hospital, Penelope Lively, Fatima Mernissi, Michael Ondaatje, Shyam Selvadurai, M.G. Vassanji, and Rudy Wiebe to strikingly similar myths of fulfilment. In writing, directly or indirectly, about the experience of migration, all project paradises as places of origin or destination, as homes left or not yet found, as objects of nostalgic recollection or hopeful anticipation. Yet in locating such places, quite specifically, in Egypt, Zanzibar, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, the Sundarbans, Canada, the Caribbean, Queensland, Morocco, Tuscany, Russia, the Arctic, the USA, and England, they also subvert received fantasies of paradise as a pleasurable land rich with natural beauty. *Projections of Paradise* explores what happens to these fantasies and what remains of them as postcolonial writings call them into question and expose the often hellish realities from which popular dreams of ideal elsewheres are commonly meant to provide an escape. Contributors: Vera Alexander, Gerd Bayer, Derek Coyle, Geetha Ganapathy-Doré, Evelyne Hanquart-Turner, Ursula Kluwick, Janne Korkka, Marta Mamet-Michalkiewicz, Sofia Muñoz-Valdieso, Susanne Pichler, Helga Ramsey-Kurz, Ulla Ratheiser, Petra Tournay-Thedotou. *Understanding Global Migration* offers scholars a groundbreaking account of emerging migration states around the globe, especially in the Global South. Leading scholars of

migration have collaborated to provide a birds-eye view of migration interdependence. *Understanding Global Migration* proposes a new typology of migration states, identifying multiple ideal types beyond the classical liberal type. Much of the world's migration has been to countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and South America. The authors assembled here account for diverse histories of colonialism, development, and identity in shaping migration policy. This book provides a truly global look at the dilemmas of migration governance: Will migration be destabilizing, or will it lead to greater openness and human development? The answer depends on the capacity of states to manage migration, especially their willingness to respect the rights of the ever-growing portion of the world's population that is on the move. Women who emigrate to the US on 'dependent visas', to join their husbands working on H1B visas, often do not know what to expect. They uproot themselves from their homes and families and arrive in an alien land to begin life anew, clueless as to what this might entail. Strained marriages and lives thrown out of gear are only some of the complications that ensue. This book gives voice to some such 'visa wives' and their experiences, while offering practical advice on settling in, working, networking, assimilating and making friends, to those contemplating a move to the US. Around the world, hundreds of millions of labor migrants endure exploitation, lack of basic rights, and institutionalized discrimination and marginalization. What dynamics and drivers have created a world in which such a huge--and rapidly growing--group toils as marginalized men and women, existing as a lower caste institutionally and juridically? In what ways did labor migrants shape their living and working conditions in the past, and what opportunities exist for them today? *Global Labor Migration* presents new multidisciplinary, transregional perspectives on issues surrounding global labor migration. The essays go beyond disciplinary boundaries, with sociologists, ethnographers, legal scholars, and historians contributing research that extends comparison among and within world regions. Looking at migrant workers from the late nineteenth century to the present day, the contributors illustrate the need for broader perspectives that study labor migration over longer timeframes and from wider geographic areas. The result is a unique, much-needed collection that delves into one of the world's most pressing issues, generates scholarly dialogue, and proposes cutting-edge research agendas and methods. Contributors: Bridget Anderson, Rutvica Andrijasevic, Katie Bales, Jenny Chan, Penelope Ciancanelli, Felipe Barradas Correia Castro Bastos, Eileen Boris, Charlie Fanning, Judy Fudge, Jorge L. Giovannetti-Torres, Heidi Gottfried, Julie Greene, Justin Jackson, Radhika Natarajan, Pun Ngai, Bastiaan Nugteren, Nicola Piper, Jessica R. Pliley, Devi Sacchetto, Helen Sampson, Yael Schacher, Joo-Cheong Tham, and Matt Withers

Why are domestic workers converting to Islam in the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf region? In *Everyday Conversions* Attiya Ahmad presents us with an original analysis of this phenomenon. Using extensive fieldwork conducted among South Asian migrant women in Kuwait, Ahmad argues domestic workers' Muslim belonging emerges from their work in Kuwaiti households as they develop Islamic piety in relation—but not opposition—to their existing religious practices, family ties, and ethnic and national belonging. Their conversion is less a clean break from their preexisting lives than it is a refashioning in response to their everyday experiences. In examining the connections between migration, labor, gender, and Islam, Ahmad complicates conventional understandings of the dynamics of religious conversion and the feminization of transnational labor migration while proposing the concept of everyday conversion as a way to think more broadly about emergent forms of subjectivity, affinity, and belonging. The fourth edition of this classic work provides a systematic, comparative assessment of the efforts of major immigrant-receiving countries and the European Union to manage migration, paying particular attention to the dilemmas of immigration control and immigrant integration. Retaining its comprehensive coverage of nations

built by immigrants—the so-called settler societies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—the new edition explores how former imperial powers—France, Britain and the Netherlands—struggle to cope with the legacies of colonialism, how social democracies like Germany and the Scandinavian countries balance the costs and benefits of migration while maintaining strong welfare states, and how more recent countries of immigration in Southern Europe—Italy, Spain, and Greece—cope with new found diversity and the pressures of border control in a highly integrated European Union. The fourth edition offers up-to-date analysis of the comparative politics of immigration and citizenship, the rise of reactive populism and a new nativism, and the challenge of managing migration and mobility in an age of pandemic, exploring how countries cope with a surge in asylum seeking and the struggle to integrate large and culturally diverse foreign populations. Immigration presents a fundamental challenge to the nation-state and is a key political priority for governments worldwide. However, knowledge of the politics of immigration remains largely limited to liberal states of the Global North. In this book, Katharina Natter draws on extensive fieldwork and archival research to compare immigration policymaking in authoritarian Morocco and democratizing Tunisia. Through this analysis, Natter advances theory-building on immigration beyond the liberal state and demonstrates how immigration politics – or how a state deals with 'the other' – can provide valuable insights into the inner workings of political regimes. Connecting scholarship from comparative politics, international relations and sociology across the Global North and Global South, Natter's highly original study challenges long-held assumptions and reveals the fascinating interplay between immigration, political regimes, and modern statehood around the world. Migration moves people, ideas and things. Migration shakes up political scenes and instigates new social movements. It redraws emotional landscapes and reshapes social networks, with traditional and digital media enabling, representing, and shaping the processes, relationships and people on the move. The deep entanglement of media and migration expands across the fields of political, cultural and social life. For example, migration is increasingly digitally tracked and surveilled, and national and international policy-making draws on data on migrant movement, anticipated movement, and biometrics to maintain a sense of control over the mobilities of humans and things. Also, social imaginaries are constituted in highly mediated environments where information and emotions on migration are constantly shared on social and traditional media. Both, those migrating and those receiving them, turn to media and communicative practices to learn how to make sense of migration and to manage fears and desires associated with cross-border mobility in an increasingly porous but also controlled and divided world. The SAGE Handbook of Media and Migration offers a comprehensive overview of media and migration through new research, as well as a review of present scholarship in this expanding and promising field. It explores key interdisciplinary concepts and methodologies, and how these are challenged by new realities and the links between contemporary migration patterns and its use of mediated processes. Although primarily grounded in media and communication studies, the Handbook builds on research in the fields of sociology, anthropology, political science, urban studies, science and technology studies, human rights, development studies, and gender and sexuality studies, to bring to the forefront key theories, concepts and methodological approaches to the study of the movement of people. In seven parts, the Handbook dissects important areas of cross-disciplinary and generational discourse for graduate students, early career researcher, migration management practitioners, and academics in the fields of media and migration studies, international development, communication studies, and the wider social science discipline. Part One: Keywords and Legacies Part Two: Methodologies Part Three: Communities Part Four: Representations Part Five: Borders and Rights Part Six: Spatialities Part

Seven: Conflicts Providing a critical overview of transnationalism as a concept, this Handbook looks at its growing influence in an era of high-speed, globalised interconnectivity. It offers crucial insights on how approaches to transnationalism have altered how we think about social life from the family to the nation-state, whilst also challenging the predominance of methodologically nationalist analyses. This volume explores the reasons behind, and impact of, the migration of South Asian nationals (from India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan and Maldives, Afghanistan and Myanmar) in the Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Bahrain). The authors provide a broad overview of the demographics of the phenomenon, its mechanisms, and focus on the contribution of migrants in various sectors including construction, health and education, and the overall labour market in the Gulf. The book also taps into the regional geo-politics and its links to the South Asian Migration in the Gulf. This book is recommended reading to all those interested in international migration and labour issues. A sudden announcement was made by the government on 24 March 2020 of a complete lockdown of the country, due to the spectre of Coronavirus. India's Migrant Workers and the Pandemic was being written as the crisis was unfolding with no end in sight. Migrant workers from different parts of India had no choice but to trek back hundreds of kilometres carrying their scanty belongings and dragging their hungry and thirsty children in the scorching heat of the plains of India to reach home. How did caste, race, gender, and other fault lines operate in this governmental strategy to cope with a virus epidemic? The eight papers in this collection, highlight the ethical and political implications of the epidemic—particularly for India's migrant workers. What were the forces of power at play in this war against the epidemic? What measures could have been taken and need to be taken now? Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention CDC defines an individual to be overweight or obese when his or her weight is heavier than what is considered as a healthy weight for a given height. The screening tool for both obesity and overweight is Body Mass Index (BMI) which is calculated as the individuals' weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Increased rates of obesity impact the quality of life and increase healthcare spending. Indian immigrants have high rates of obesity/overweight and tend to develop diabetes at lower BMI. In 2017, immigrants made up to 15% of the 325 million U.S. population. Immigrants from India are the second largest immigrant group in the United States. There is a paucity of research that address health needs of this immigrant population. The Biopsychosocial model addresses biological, psychological and social factors that influence obesity/overweight among Indian immigrants. The purpose of this study was to identify predictors of obesity among Asian Indian immigrant in the United States using the Biopsychosocial model. The predictive factors included in this study were Biological (age, sleep duration and gender), Social (duration of residence, education status, income, employment status, dietary behavioral, physical activity and social support) and Psychological (body image dissatisfaction, depression, stress and self-esteem). This project collected data from Indian immigrants age 18 years and above and have been in the United States for more than 2 years. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that incorporated questions from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System BRFSS questionnaire and some were added by the researcher using other validated studies. India Migration Report 2016 discusses migration to the Persian Gulf region. This volume: looks at contemporary labour recruitment and policy, both in India and in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries; explores gender issues in migration to Gulf countries; and brings together the latest field data on migrants across states in India. Part of the prestigious annual series, this volume will interest scholars and researchers of economics, development studies, migration and diaspora studies, labour studies, and sociology. It will also

be useful to policymakers and government institutions working in the area. This edited volume discusses how the Punjabi transnational experience has impacted Indian transnationalism and led to a diverse diaspora. Migrant workers around the world are subject to exploitative labor practices that give employers extraordinary bargaining power. This book brings together researchers, practitioners, and advocates who explore the many ways that contracted migrant workers are rendered vulnerable in the workplace. In this book, the term '21st-century coolie' is deployed as a heuristic device that foregrounds the deeply unequal structures shaping the transnational flows of short-term, migrant workers. The term 'coolie' harkens back to the labor arrangements of earlier centuries that involved conscripted labor, indentured servitude, and contract labor across national borders. Like those of past centuries, today's 'coolies' are subject to legal constraints inside and outside the employment relationship that force them into subjugated positions within the workplace. This book explores the aftermath of British colonialism on the Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka, including the resulting Diaspora. The essays also examine zones of intersection between theories of postcolonial writing and models of Diaspora and the nation. In *Home Rule* Nandita Sharma traces the historical formation and political separation of Natives and Migrants from the nineteenth century to the present to theorize the portrayal of Migrants as "colonial invaders." The imperial-state category of Native, initially a mark of colonized status, has been revitalized in what Sharma terms the Postcolonial New World Order of nation-states. Under postcolonial rule, claims to autochthony—being the Native "people of a place"—are mobilized to define true national belonging. Consequently, Migrants—the quintessential "people out of place"—increasingly face exclusion, expulsion, or even extermination. This turn to autochthony has led to a hardening of nationalism(s). Criteria for political membership have shrunk, immigration controls have intensified, all while practices of expropriation and exploitation have expanded. Such politics exemplify the postcolonial politics of national sovereignty, a politics that Sharma sees as containing our dreams of decolonization. *Home Rule* rejects nationalisms and calls for the dissolution of the ruling categories of Native and Migrant so we can build a common, worldly place where our fundamental liberty to stay and move is realized. What does it mean to live and die in relation to other animals? *Animal Intimacies* posits this central question alongside the intimate—and intense—moments of care, kinship, violence, politics, indifference, and desire that occur between human and non-human animals. Built on extensive ethnographic fieldwork in the mountain villages of India's Central Himalayas, Radhika Govindrajan's book explores the number of ways that human and animal interact to cultivate relationships as interconnected, related beings. Whether it is through the study of the affect and ethics of ritual animal sacrifice, analysis of the right-wing political project of cow-protection, or examination of villagers' talk about bears who abduct women and have sex with them, Govindrajan illustrates that multispecies relatedness relies on both difference and ineffable affinity between animals. *Animal Intimacies* breaks substantial new ground in animal studies, and Govindrajan's detailed portrait of the social, political and religious life of the region will be of interest to cultural anthropologists and scholars of South Asia as well. The theme of the book is visualizing migrant lives and livelihoods. It is a book of photographs taken in the field by the Principal Investigators and the researchers in Guwahati and Jalandhar, over the course of the field based research funded by UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) - Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR), for the Collaborative Project "From the Margins: Exploring Low Income Migrant Workers Access to Basic Services". The book will also include photographs taken by the migrants about their own lives and work. These latter images emerged from workshops conducted with migrants, organized by Dr. Jeevan Sharma [PI University of Edinburgh] Prof. Anuj Kapilashrami [Co-PI, University of Essex], and



Ms. Anurita Hazarika of NEN, at the two research sites, Guwahati, Assam and Jalandhar, Punjab. How did states come to monopolize control over migration? What do the processes that produced this monopoly tell us about the modern state? In *Indian Migration and Empire* Radhika Mongia provocatively argues that the formation of colonial migration regulations was dependent upon, accompanied by, and generative of profound changes in normative conceptions of the modern state. Focused on state regulation of colonial Indian migration between 1834 and 1917, Mongia illuminates the genesis of central techniques of migration control. She shows how important elements of current migration regimes, including the notion of state sovereignty as embodying the authority to control migration, the distinction between free and forced migration, the emergence of passports, the formation of migration bureaucracies, and the incorporation of kinship relations into migration logics, are the product of complex debates that attended colonial migrations. By charting how state control of migration was critical to the transformation of a world dominated by empire-states into a world dominated by nation-states, Mongia challenges positions that posit a stark distinction between the colonial state and the modern state to trace aspects of their entanglements. Though largely invisible in histories of the First World War, over 550,000 men in the ranks of the Indian army were non-combatants. From the porters, stevedores and construction workers in the Coolie Corps to those who maintained supply lines and removed the wounded from the battlefield, Radhika Singha recovers the story of this unacknowledged service. The labor regimes built on the backs of these 'coolies' sustained the military infrastructure of empire; their deployment in interregional arenas bent to the demands of global war. Viewed as racially subordinate and subject to 'non-martial' caste designations, they fought back against their status, using the warring powers' need for manpower as leverage to challenge traditional service hierarchies and wage differentials. *The Coolie's Great War* views that global conflict through the lens of Indian labor, constructing a distinct geography of the war--from tribal settlements and colonial jails, beyond India's frontiers, to the battlefronts of France and Mesopotamia. "In this stylish, taut and meditative collection of eleven stories, Radhika Vyas Sharma explores through the prism of short fiction the challenges posed to individuals and families by the processes of migration of homelands while simultaneously dealing with the never ending human quest for love and closure. From rural Rajasthan to the San Francisco Bay Area, each of these stories is homage to human resilience. In the title story *Parikrama*, a young man embarks upon a journey, a personal spiritual circumambulation, to connect the dots of his deceased parents' lives stumbling upon some unexpected secrets of his own. In another story, *Agony Aunt* a young immigrant Indian mother makes a difficult choice between a sustaining a rare friendship and preserving her self-respect. While *Beneath Her Veil the Stars Faded Away* set in the late 1980's in small town Rajasthan tells the tale of an uncommon friendship between a childless middle-aged school principal and a young bride. *Parikrama* is eleven stories like sashes, sari pins, flowers, waves - a range of style, motifs and voices strung together in a garland of storytelling. CONTINUED...." Using India as a case study, Joseph McQuade demonstrates how the modern concept of terrorism was shaped by colonial emergency laws dating back into the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Beginning with the 'thugs', 'pirates', and 'fanatics' of the nineteenth century, McQuade traces the emerging and novel legal category of 'the terrorist' in early twentieth-century colonial law, ending with an examination of the first international law to target global terrorism in the 1930s. Drawing on a wide range of archival research and a detailed empirical study of evolving emergency laws in British India, he argues that the idea of terrorism emerged as a deliberate strategy by officials seeking to depoliticize the actions of anti-colonial revolutionaries, and that many of the ideas embedded in this colonial legislation continue to shape contemporary understandings of

terrorism today. Partitions and their Afterlives engages with political partitions and how their aftermath affects the contemporary life of nations and their citizens. Nachhaltige Sprachlernunterstützung für Geflüchtete bedarf eines interdisziplinären Ansatzes. In diesem Band werden einerseits kreative Wege der Deutschvermittlung und institutionelle Zugänge für Zugewanderte aufgezeigt und andererseits psychosoziale und menschenrechtliche Dimensionen nach der Flucht und Migration aufgegriffen. Vereinfachende Vorstellungen von Sprachen und Wanderungsarten, die im Widerspruch zur tatsächlich vielfältigen und vielsprachigen bundesrepublikanischen Migrationsgesellschaft stehen, müssen gesellschaftsgeschichtlich verortet und kritisch hinterfragt werden. Der Rahmenband lenkt zudem den Blick auf das Engagement der Aufnahmegesellschaft, auf Differenzen abbauende Mechanismen und spricht sich für eine Pädagogik der Mehrsprachigkeit aus.

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