

South Asia In The Social Sciences

[#South Asia social sciences](#) [#South Asian studies](#) [#social science research South Asia](#) [#regional studies Asia](#) [#development studies South Asia](#)

Explore the rich and diverse landscape of social sciences within South Asia. This vital field encompasses critical research and academic studies, offering profound insights into the region's complex societies, cultures, politics, and economies. Perfect for South Asian studies and social science research.

Educators can use these resources to enhance their classroom content.

We truly appreciate your visit to our website.

The document South Asia Social Sciences you need is ready to access instantly. Every visitor is welcome to download it for free, with no charges at all.

The originality of the document has been carefully verified.

We focus on providing only authentic content as a trusted reference.

This ensures that you receive accurate and valuable information.

We are happy to support your information needs.

Don't forget to come back whenever you need more documents.

Enjoy our service with confidence.

Thousands of users seek this document in digital collections online.

You are fortunate to arrive at the correct source.

Here you can access the full version South Asia Social Sciences without any cost.

South Asia in the Social Sciences

Emerging out of the Renaissance and the industrial revolution, the set of disciplines that got institutionalised as the social sciences were fashioned in Europe. However, what were areas of scholarly inquiry responding to specifically Western problems and concerns, laid claim to universality in course of time and were uncritically accepted as being so until they began to be challenged by non-Western thinkers in the second half of the twentieth century. Bringing together 18 essays by distinguished social scientists, this volume is a major contribution to the debate on the indigenisation of the social sciences. It addresses two central questions from a primarily Asian perspective: - Are the social sciences that originated in the West, and are essentially indigenous to it, universal for the rest? - Can the universal explain the particular, unless the universals in the particulars of different cultural contexts contribute to the construction of the universal? Some of the issues explored in this twin framework are: - The de-parochialisation of Western social science. - The concept of the 'captive mind', which fails to fathom its captivity. - The limitations of Western social sciences on crucial issues such as modernisation, economic liberalisation and structural adjustment. - The validity and potential of indigenous models of development as demonstrated by Bhutan's concept of Gross National Happiness. - Oral traditions and their potential for universal knowledge.

Indigeneity and Universality in Social Science

This book is a collection of autobiographical narratives by leading social scientists working across South Asia. It explores the linkages between their personal experiences and academic pursuits and analyzes how personal, political, and professional choices shape knowledge production and affect social transformation. The narratives revisit long-standing debates on objectivity, subjectivity, self, and other and attempt to collapse the binaries that have informed the social sciences until now. Highlighting the state of research and pedagogy in the social sciences in the region, the book questions the conventional understanding of the task of the social scientist and, in doing so, blurs the distinction between theory, research, pedagogy, and activism. A unique and compelling contribution, this volume will be indispensable to students and researchers of sociology, anthropology, history, creative writing,

education, politics, biography studies, and South Asian studies. It will also be of interest to general readers.

South Asia Social Science Abstracts

This volume includes fourteen essays by eminent sociologists in memory of Ramkrishna Mukherjee (1919–2017), the last of the founding architects of sociology in India. It also includes two interviews with Ramkrishna Mukherjee by senior sociologists. The essays cover a variety of themes and topics close to the works of Ramkrishna Mukherjee: the idea of unitary social science, methodology of social research, the question of facts and values, rural society and social change, social mobility, family and gender, and nationalism. In the two interviews included here Mukherjee clarifies his intellectual trajectory as well as issues of methodology and methods in social research. Overall, this volume endorses his emphasis on the need for social researchers to transcend the 'what' and 'how' to 'why' in the pursuit of sociological knowledge. The volume is a valuable addition to the history of sociology in India. Students of sociology and other social sciences will find it useful as a book of substantive readings on social dynamics; those researching the social world will find in it a useful guide to issues in designing and execution of social research projects.

Social Scientist in South Asia

This volume explores how we theorize, politicize, and practice peace and conflict discourses in the social sciences. As concepts, peace and conflict are intricately interwoven into a web of complementary discourses where states and other actors are able to negotiate, deliberate and arbitrate their differences short of the overt and covert use of physical violence. The essays in this volume reflect this eclecticism: they reflect on concerns of contemporary conflicts in world politics; the dissection of the ideas of peace and power; the way peace studies join with global agencies; peace and conflict in connection to geopolitics and identity; the domestic basis of conflict in India and the South Asian theatre including class, social cleavages and gender. Further they also process elements like globalization, media, communication and films that help us engage with the popular tropes and discursive construction of the reality that play critical roles in how peace and violence are articulated and acted upon by the elites and the masses in societies. This volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of political science, international relations theory, peace and conflict studies, public policy and area studies. It will also be a key resource for bureaucrats, policy makers, think tanks and practitioners working in the field of international relations.

Enriched by South Asia: Social sciences

This volume critically examines the role of science in the humanities and social sciences. It studies how cultures and societies in South Asia and Europe underwent a transformation with the adoption or adaptation of scientific methods, turning ancient cultural processes and phenomena into an enhanced scientific structure. The chapters in this book Discuss the development of science as a method in modern and historical contexts and the differences between modern science, scientification and pseudoscience. Study the interactions between bodies of knowledge such as Sanskrit and computer science; mathematics and Vedic mathematics; science and philosophy. Drawing on textual material, extensive fieldwork and in-depth interviews, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of philosophy, Indology, history, linguistics, history and philosophy of science and social science.

South Asia Bibliography and Documentation

This book addresses the question of how to ground research practice in area-specific, yet globally entangled contexts such as 'Global Southeast Asia'. It offers a fruitful debate between various approaches to Southeast Asia Studies, while taking into consideration the area-specific contexts of research practice cross-cutting methodological issues.

Enriched by South Asia: Social sciences

One of the main problems faced by teachers and students who have a scholarly interest in Southeast Asia is the lack of general, user-friendly texts in the social sciences. The absence of an introduction to the sociology of Southeast Asia is especially unfortunate. This volume attempts to meet these needs. This is, then, the first sole-authored introductory sociology text on Southeast Asia that focuses on change and development in the region, provides an overview of the important sociological and

political economy writings, and considers the key concepts and themes in the field since 1945. Some multiauthored works do exist but these either are outdated or focus on specialized topics. Aimed primarily at undergraduates up to the final year, it will also be a useful reference work for post-graduates and researchers who lack such a general work.

Round Table Conference on the Teaching of the Social Sciences in South Asia

As in the cascading of water, violence and nonviolence can cascade down from commanding heights of power (as in waterfalls), up from powerless peripheries, and can undulate to spread horizontally (flowing from one space to another). As with containing water, conflict cannot be contained without asking crucial questions about which variables might cause it to cascade from the top-down, bottom up and from the middle-out. The book shows how violence cascades from state to state. Empirical research has shown that nations with a neighbor at war are more likely to have a civil war themselves (Sambanis 2001). More importantly in the analysis of this book, war cascades from hot spot to hot spot within and between states (Autesserre 2010, 2014). The key to understanding cascades of hot spots is in the interaction between local and macro cleavages and alliances (Kalyvas 2006). The analysis exposes the folly of asking single-level policy questions like do the benefits and costs of a regime change in Iraq justify an invasion? We must also ask what other violence might cascade from an invasion of Iraq? The cascades concept is widespread in the physical and biological sciences with cascades in geology, particle physics and the globalization of contagion. The past two decades has seen prominent and powerful applications of the cascades idea to the social sciences (Sunstein 1997; Gladwell 2000; Sikkink 2011). In his discussion of ethnic violence, James Rosenau (1990) stressed that the image of turbulence developed by mathematicians and physicists could provide an important basis for understanding the idea of bifurcation and related ideas of complexity, chaos, and turbulence in complex systems. He classified the bifurcated systems in contemporary world politics as the multicentric system and the statecentric system. Each of these affects the others in multiple ways, at multiple levels, and in ways that make events enormously hard to predict (Rosenau 1990, 2006). He replaced the idea of events with cascades to describe the event structures that 'gather momentum, stall, reverse course, and resume anew as their repercussions spread among whole systems and subsystems' (1990: 299). Through a detailed analysis of case studies in South Asia, that built on John Braithwaite's twenty-five year project Peacebuilding Compared, and coding of conflicts in different parts of the globe, we expand Rosenau's concept of global turbulence and images of cascades. In the cascades of violence in South Asia, we demonstrate how micro-events such as localized riots, land-grabbing, pervasive militarization and attempts to assassinate political leaders are linked to large scale macro-events of global politics. We argue in order to prevent future conflicts there is a need to understand the relationships between history, structures and agency; interest, values and politics; global and local factors and alliances.

South Asia Bibliography and Documentation: Social Sciences : economics

This collection of essays explores the evolution of various disciplinary approaches to Southeast Asia. Considering anthropology, sociology, geography, economics, history, politics, international relations and literature, the authors examine many of the crucial debates and controversies of the past.

Understanding Social Dynamics in South Asia

The Global Nexus: Political Economies, Connectivity, and the Social Sciences is a provocative critique of the social sciences in the age of neoconservative and alt-right globalisation sweeping across modern democracies globally. The writer persuasively argues that the mainstream western social science modality of describing indigenous knowledge and sub-altern discourses as 'alternative knowledge' is due for serious review, for it describes, devalues, and renders it the same renegade status as the 'alternate realities' of the alt-right, neo-conservative agencies of Western and Asian governments. The abuse of indigenous knowledge by neoconservative governments to promote racism, ethno-centricities, and misogyny has also reduced vital sources of local knowledge to fodder, only salvaged by 'the good press' — specialists of the media in investigative journalism, communications, and literature, who propose that worldviews and ideas of the underclasses, including women, migrants, minorities, refugees, war prisoners, and refugees should be brought to the fore and 'mainstreamed' for the reader to understand that the stories they tell and their reasons why tell them, are closer to truth than fiction. These lost voices, often silenced, suppressed, and understated, generate new knowledge of the marginalised and disadvantaged sectors of modern society, reflecting the social realities of globalisation. Focusing on Southeast Asia with comparisons across nations in the Levant and the Middle

East, Europe, and the United States, Wazir Jahan Karim vividly demonstrates how plural political economies have emerged and rendered flaws in the globalisation process. As powerful elites compete to accumulate and control wealth, power, and vital global resources, the growing phenomenon of global agencing, wealth- and poverty-generating institutions exist together in complex networks of hierarchical relationships, strategies, and alliances, with dire consequences for those on the receiving end of the global spectrum.

Peace and Conflict Studies

Against the Nation invites readers to explore South Asia as a place and as an idea with a sense of reflection and nuance rather than submitting to conventional understanding of the region merely in geopolitical terms. The authors take the readers across a vast terrain of prospects like visual culture, music, film, knowledge systems and classrooms, myth and history as well as forms of politics that offer possibilities for reading South Asia as a collective enterprise that has historical precedents as well as untapped ideological potential for the future.

Science and Scientification in South Asia and Europe

Postcolonial studies, postmodern studies, even posthuman studies emerge, and intellectuals demand that social sciences be remade to address fundamentals of the human condition, from human rights to global environmental crises. Since these fields owe so much to American state sponsorship, is it easier to reimagine the human and the modern than to properly measure the pervasive American influence? *Reconsidering American Power* offers trenchant studies by renowned scholars who reassess the role of the social sciences in the construction and upkeep of the Pax Americana and the influence of Pax Americana on the social sciences. With the thematic image for this enterprise as the 'fiery hunt' for Ahab's whale, the contributors pursue realities behind the theories, and reconsider the real origins and motives of their fields with an eye on what will deter or repurpose the 'fiery hunts' to come, by offering a critical insider's view.

Methodology and Research Practice in Southeast Asian Studies

This book presents a conceptual and methodological framework to understand South Asia by engaging with the practices of sociology and social anthropology in India and Nepal. It provides a new imagination of South Asia by connecting historical, political, religious and cultural divides of the region. Drawing from the experiences of Indian and Nepali social anthropology, the book discusses the presence of Nepal studies in Indian social anthropology and vice versa. It highlights Nepal or South Asia as a subject for social anthropological research and stresses on pluriversal knowledge production through regional scholarship, dialogic social anthropology, South Asian episteme, post-Western social anthropology and the decolonisation of disciplines. In exploring the themes and problems of doing social anthropology in Nepal by Indian scholars, the book assesses the scope of developing the South Asian social anthropological worldview. It explains why social anthropological and sociological inquiry in India has failed to surpass its focus beyond the territorial limits of the nation state. The book examines the issues of methodological nationalism and social anthropological research tradition in South Asia. By using the Saidian framework of travelling theory and Bhabra's idea of connected sociologies, it shows how social anthropology can develop disciplinary crossroads within South Asia. This book will be of interest to students, teachers and researchers of South Asian studies, anthropology, sociology, social anthropology, South Asian sociology, cultural anthropology, social psychology, area studies, cultural studies, Nepal studies and Global South studies.

The Sociology of Southeast Asia

This volume studies the reception of the works of the acclaimed post-colonial philosopher Michel Foucault by South Asian scholars.

Asia

International bibliography of thesis papers and dissertations on the social sciences, cultural factors, political leadership and economics in South East Asia.

Cascades of Violence

Ecologists have long based their conceptual frameworks in the natural sciences. Recently, however, they have acknowledged that ecosystems cannot be understood without taking into account human interventions that may have taken place for thousands of years. And for their part, social scientists have recognized that human behavior must be understood in the environment in which it is acted out. Researchers have thus begun to develop the area of "human ecology." Yet human ecology needs suitable conceptual frameworks to tie the human and natural together. In response, *Cultural Values and Human Ecology* uses the framework of cultural values to collect a set of highly diverse contributions to the field of human ecology. Values represent an important and essential aspect of the intellectual organization of a society, integrated into and ordained by the over-arching cosmological system, and constituting the meaningful basis for action, in terms of concreteness and abstraction of content as well as mutability and permanence. Because of this balance, values lend themselves to the kinds of analyses of ecological relationships conducted here, those that demand a reasonable amount of specificity as well as historical stability. The contributions to *Cultural Values and Human Ecology* are exceedingly diverse. They include abstract theoretical discussions and specific case studies, ranging across the landscape of Southeast Asia from the islands to southern China. They deal with hunting-gathering populations as well as peasants operating within contemporary nation-states, and they are the work of natural scientists, social scientists, and humanists of Western and Asian origin. Diversity in the backgrounds of the authors contributes most to the varied approaches to the theme of this volume, because differences in cultural background and academic tradition will lead to different research interests and to differences in the empirical approaches chosen to pursue given problems.

An Introduction to Southeast Asian Studies

This book represents a unique collection of food studies from the perspective of both social and food science. This book describes the current situation of food cultures in Southeast Asia and consists of six chapters which explain the cases of Thailand and Indonesia. The selected case studies are illustrative of ten scholars from various disciplines and nationalities. The multidisciplinary approaches help readers understand how the food culture in Southeast Asia changes and show the dominant factors driving those changes. This book is suitable for students who are interested in food culture, general readers, and foodies. By reading this book, readers will realize the connection between social science and food science and find interesting insights from both perspectives. In many cases, this book describes ways of eating and traditional food cultures that have already begun to disappear or have been transformed into "modernity". To understand how and why this occurs enables researchers to react and do something for the future of food tradition and nutrition.

Global Nexus, The: Political Economies, Connectivity, And The Social Sciences

The Bibliography of Southeast Asia: A Decade of Selected Social Science Publications in the English Language 1990 - 2000 comprises 6,521 entries of published works. The selection broadly represents the documentation of the political, economic, and social and cultural processes of one of the most interesting eras of the previous millennium.

Against the Nation

This book critically examines the cultural politics of visuals in South Asia. It makes a key contribution to the study of visuals in the social sciences in South Asia by studying the interplay of the seen and unseen, and the visual and nonvisual. The volume explores interrelated themes including the vernacular visual and visuality, ways of seeing in South Asia and the methodology of hermeneutic sensorium, anxiety and politics of the visuals across the region and the trajectory of visual anthropology, significance of visual symbols and representations in contemporary performances and folk art, visual landscapes of loss and recovery and representation of refugees, visual public in South Asia and making of visuals for contemporary consumptions. The chapters unravel the concepts of visual, visibility, visuality while attending to determinant meta-ideas, such as memory and modernity, trajectories of tradition, fluidity and hybridity, and visual performative politics. Based on interdisciplinary resources, the chapters in this volume present a wide array of empirical findings across India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh, along with analytical readings of the visual culture of the subcontinent across borders. The book will be useful to scholars and researchers of visual and cultural studies, social and cultural anthropology, sociology, political studies, media and communications studies, performance studies, art history, television and film studies, photography studies, and South Asian studies. It will also interest practitioners including artists, visual artists, photographers, filmmakers and media critics.

Reconsidering American Power

Contours of South Asian Social Anthropology

This book presents new perspectives on Southeast Asia using cases from a range of ethnic groups, cultures and histories, written by scholars from different ethnicities, generations, disciplines and scientific traditions. It examines various research trajectories, engaging with epistemological debates on the 'global' and 'local', on 'insiders' and 'outsiders', and the role played by personal experiences in the collection and analysis of empirical data. The volume provides subjects for debate rarely addressed in formal approaches to data gathering and analysis. Rather than grappling with the usual methodological building blocks of research training, it focuses on neglected issues in the research experience including chance, error, coincidence, mishap, dead ends, silence, secrets, improvisation, remembering, digital challenges and shifting tracks. Fieldwork and the Self is relevant to academics and researchers from universities and international organisations who are engaged in teaching and learning in area studies and social science research methods. "A rich and compelling set of writings about fieldwork in, and beyond, Southeast Asia". — Lyn Parker, Emeritus Professor, University of Western Australia "A must-read for all, especially emerging scholars on Southeast Asia, and a refreshing read for critical 'old hands' on the region". — Abdul Rahman Embong, Emeritus Professor, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia "An impressive collection of essays by two academics who have devoted their academic life to anthropological fieldwork in Southeast Asia". — Shamsul A.B., Distinguished Professor and UNESCO Chair, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia "The contributors share an unquenchable and passionate curiosity for Southeast Asia. They have survived the uncertainties and disillusionment of their fieldwork and remained first-grade scholars". — Marie-Sybille de Vienne, Professor, National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilisations, Paris "A penetrating reflection on current social science research on Southeast Asia". — Hans-Dieter Evers, Professor Emeritus and Senior Fellow, University of Bonn

Social Sciences in Asia

Conference report on rural development in South East Asia and hong kong - covers sponsored internal migration to rural areas, rural migration, land settlement, the role of ruralelites and industrialization as well as development plan implementation. Diagrams, maps, references and statistical tables. List of participants. Conference held in Kuala Lumpur and penang 1975 jan 1 to 7.

South Asian Governmentalities

The problems of the South Asian region are different from those in the developed world. The region is characterised by rapidly changing socioeconomic scenario, fast-increasing urbanization and longevity, changes in dietary patterns and decrease in mortality from infectious diseases. Drought, cyclones, floods, rural poverty and deprivation push rural population to flock to cities. Therefore, urbanization can be viewed as a consequence of these factors rather than the result of economic growth. This leads to environmental degradation, poverty and growth of urban slums. Rapidly growing population along with the rapid pace of urbanization and industrialisation puts pressure on the scarce resources including arable land. The food needs of the growing population has entailed considerable damage, including depletion and degradation of natural resources and unsustainable use of land and water resources. The lack of investment in human development indicators, namely education and health, has contributed to underdevelopment of these regions. This makes them vulnerable to the negative consequences of globalization. The book "Contemporary Issues in South Asia" provides insight into human problems, the capitalistic system that has caused irreversible damage to human existence, ideology given by Guru Nanak, the relationship between the human development index and its indicators, the current state of e-government development within South Asian countries, the link between governance structure and web-based reporting of financial and non-financial information, the illegal migration from Bangladesh to India, the geostrategy of Sri Lanka, the workplace diversity and the role of management to eliminate factors leading to occupational stress, the rising environmental concerns that have influenced business firms and the concept of green GDP. The book seeks to address the emerging issues of the South Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives, by presenting research and analysis, which are both cross-sectional and multi-disciplinary. The book aims to create a research space to explore the emerging multi-dimensional issues and shall benefit the researchers working on South Asia and South Asian Diasporas in the post-colonial era.

The book encourages the development of future research agendas across arts and social sciences disciplines based on the South Asian region.

Theses and Dissertations on Southeast Asia

Bringing together scholarship from several South Asian countries, this volume understands conflict resolution and cooperation building in the region. The essays cover three inter-related issues-security; political economy-domestic politics; and the construction of identities and normative frameworks. They employ broader social-science theorizing, particularly in relation to political economy, to go beyond conceptualizations based on international relations theory. The volume takes a fresh look at the inter-relationships between issues and their analyses and eschews stand-alone topics such as Kashmir, nuclear policies, or regional cooperation. Combining theory with fieldwork, it provides diverse perspectives and arguments for a more nuanced picture of international relations in South Asia.

Cultural Values and Human Ecology in Southeast Asia

The preference for male children transcends many societies and cultures, making it an issue of local and global dimensions. While son preference is not a new phenomenon and has existed historically in many parts of Asia, its contemporary expressions illustrate the gendered outcomes of social power relations as they interact and intersect with culture, economy and technologies. Son Preference brings together key debates on the subject of son preference by assessing existing work in the field and providing new insights through primary research. The book covers a broad range of social science discussions and draws upon textual and ethnographic material from India. Son Preference will be useful to students, scholars, activists and anyone interested in the issues surrounding gender inequity, sex selection and skewed sex ratios.

Food Culture of Southeast Asia: Perspective of Social Science and Food Science

The rise of China has reconstituted the regional identity in Asia as well as the lens through which understanding of China and self-understanding are no longer separate processes intellectually. China scholarship in South and Southeast Asia necessarily highlights meanings of encountering China that Western social sciences fail to reflect because academics in many places, being migrants, navigate and combine more than one civilization forces. With China in itself undergoing transformation, it is unlikely that one can simply speak of China without multiple qualifications of what one actually refers to. The book gathers authors who come from different scholarly traditions to reflect upon how the presentation of China in academic writings as well as think tank analyses can engender different identity possibilities. The book therefore complicates the category 'China' to enable mutual empathy between everything that in one way or another relies on Chineseness as object or subject in accordance with the identity strategies of the China experts.

Bibliography of Southeast Asia

Oommen (sociology, Jawaharal Nehru U., New Delhi) challenges the assumption that Indian social science is a mere offshoot of western or Marxian theories. He presents responses to five major western concepts, and reformulates some of them into Indian themes such as the nature of the political mobilization of the agrarian classes, the juxtaposition of movements and institutions, the theory of alienation, and the relationship between Hinduism and economic development. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Seeing South Asia

Internationalization of the social sciences rests on the setup of international scientific infrastructures, networks, and research agendas. Yet it has also stimulated discussions on academic dependency and the need for the indigenization of theories and methods. This book traces phenomena that accompany the internationalization of social sciences in different parts of the world. Contributions from East Asia, India, Russia, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, South Africa, and Latin America offer manifold perspectives on the pathways and desiderata of internationalization and make this volume an important basis for future debates.

Social Science Research for Urban Development in Southeast Asia

"The problems of the South Asian region are different from those in the developed world. The region is characterised by rapidly changing socioeconomic scenario, fast-increasing urbanization and longevity, changes in dietary patterns and decrease in mortality from infectious diseases. Drought, cyclones, floods, rural poverty and deprivation push rural population to flock to cities. Therefore, urbanization can be viewed as a consequence of these factors rather than the result of economic growth. This leads to environmental degradation, poverty and growth of urban slums. Rapidly growing population along with the rapid pace of urbanization and industrialisation puts pressure on the scarce resources including arable land. The food needs of the growing population has entailed considerable damage, including depletion and degradation of natural resources and unsustainable use of land and water resources. The lack of investment in human development indicators, namely education and health, has contributed to underdevelopment of these regions. This makes them vulnerable to the negative consequences of globalization. The book "Contemporary Issues in South Asia" provides insight into human problems, the capitalistic system that has caused irreversible damage to human existence, ideology given by Guru Nanak, the relationship between the human development index and its indicators, the current state of e-government development within South Asian countries, the link between governance structure and web-based reporting of financial and non-financial information, the illegal migration from Bangladesh to India, the geostrategy of Sri Lanka, the workplace diversity and the role of management to eliminate factors leading to occupational stress, the rising environmental concerns that have influenced business firms and the concept of green GDP. The book seeks to address the emerging issues of the South Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives, by presenting research and analysis, which are both cross-sectional and multi-disciplinary. The book aims to create a research space to explore the emerging multi-dimensional issues and shall benefit the researchers working on South Asia and South Asian Diasporas in the post-colonial era. The book encourages the development of future research agendas across arts and social sciences disciplines based on the South Asian region"--

Development after Statism

Fieldwork and the Self