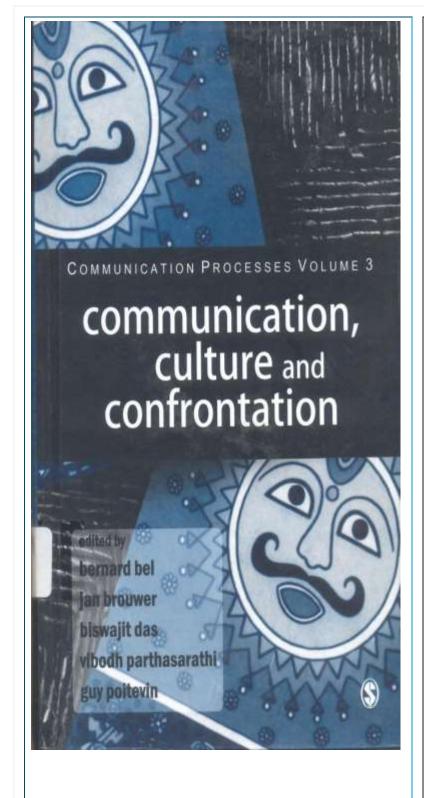
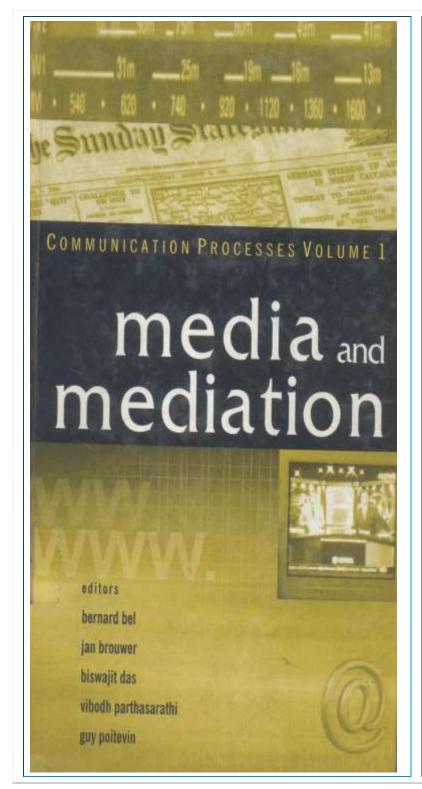
CCMG PUBLISHED BOOKS:



The third and final volume in the series on Communication Processes, Communication, Culture and Confrontation is a bold attempt at breaking conceptual and methodological impasses which stifle communication studies. Departing from established frameworks and dated technological metaphors such as 'transmission', the present volume explores and analyzes different forms of communication media in relation to the cultural configurations and contending forces that permeate them. Positioned at the interface of culture and communication studies, the discourse in the book engages with multiple voices, bringing together academic scholars and grassroot social animators. Exploring seven different popular cultural forms, such as rituals, songs, narratives, calendar art, pamphlets, and so on, through 18 case studies, it goes on to suggest a complex model of communication. In this framework, cultures cannot be viewed as items exchanged in the hegemonic space of global communication. Cultural configurations display themselves as 'evolutive' forms of social communication that weave human beings into collectives and bind these collectives with one another-- all permeated with the power parameter. Cultures 'perform' viable collectives when they come to be apprehended in a field of contending forces: a milieu of exchange, encounter, confrontation and possibly conflict.

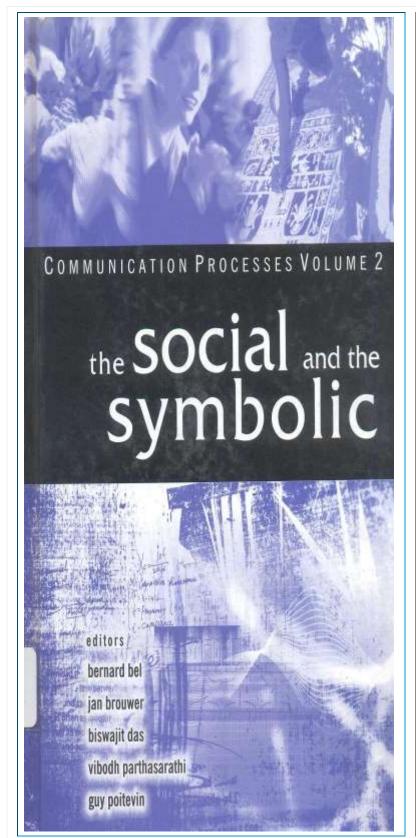
This volume will be invaluable for students of communication, culture studies, sociology and journalism. Read More



This volume, the first in a threebook series titled Communication Processes, is devoted to understanding the politics in, and of, communication. It explores both the ground on which processes of communication unfold and the political configurations implied in communication processes. This two-pronged approach questions the preoccupation in Indian scholarship with the 'deployment' of communication technology, and the 'impact' of mass media, and suggests a repositioning of `communication` as an interdisciplinary domain of enquiry.

Like in the ensuing volumes, the editors of this book juxtapose a pluralist universe of conceptual articulations, theoretical constructs and empirical validations. In addressing these questions, the contributors steer through, on the one hand, the modernization-inspired tradition of communication research in India—predominated by impact and reception studies—and, on the other, global trends that shaped the glut of fashionable writings—coincidental with and spurred by transnational television and the internetduring the 1990s.

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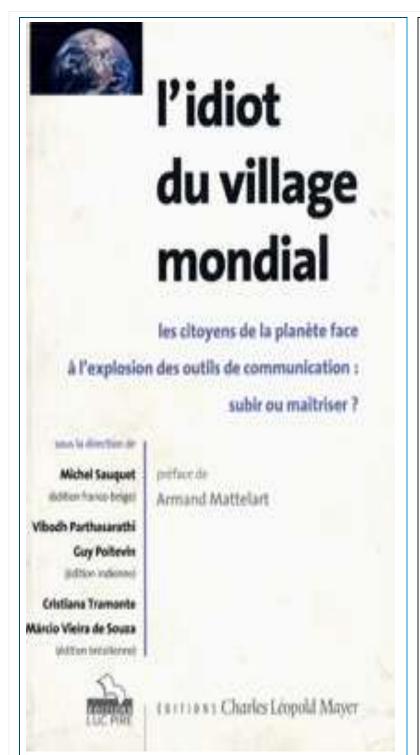


This book argues that communication - an exchange of symbols – is the essence of society and that this exchange is the foundation on which the human collective is based. It explores how the collective sense of the self is defined either with reference to, or in defiance of, dominant existing traditions. The various essays highlight the links between culture studies and the use of communication in binding together a community as also to provide a voice to the unheard and the unsung. Beginning by describing the pertinence of communication to grasping the overall substance of social reality, the volume is divided into the following three parts:

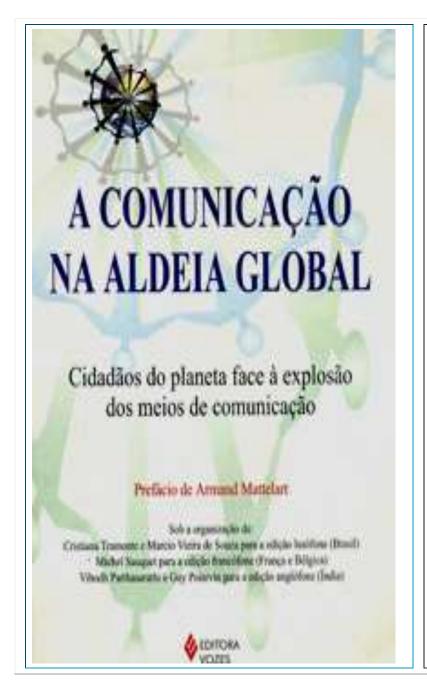
- Forms of self-identity: This section looks at the emergence and construction of personal and collective identities through myths, religious idioms, stories and traditions of marginalized communities.
- Grounds of work relations: Here, the contributors focus on occupations and vocations of the peasant and artisan communities of western India.
- Bonds of health practices: The focus of this section is on healthcare practices and knowledge of traditional communities.

The second in a three-volume series titled Communication Processes, this book will be of considerable interest to scholars of communication and media studies, oral studies as also social workers dealing with health practices.

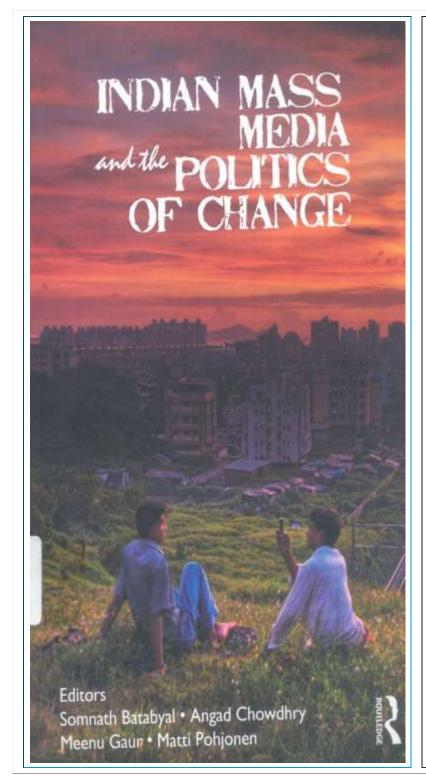
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Provocatively titled **Idiots of the Global Village**, the essays therein are organised around three problematics: the nature of popular cultures spawned by contemporary society, the varying relationships between new technologies and communication interventions, and the reciprocal encounters between media and globalisation.

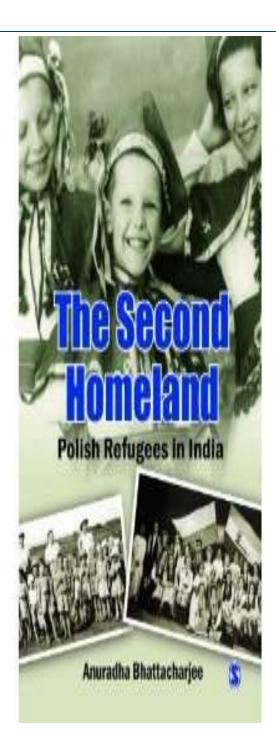


Emerging out of a collaborative project between writers from Brazil, France and India, this anthology reflects on the avenues of citizenship, and its intricacies, followed by the **Communication Explosion** of the last decade.



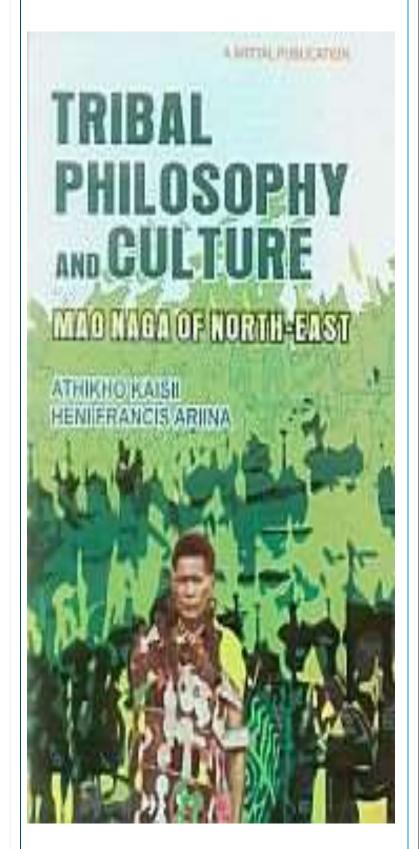
India has been the focus of international attention in the past few years. Rhetoric concerning its rapid economic growth and the burgeoning middle classes suggests that something new and significant is taking place. Something has changed, we are told: India is shining, the elephant is rising, and the 21st century will be Indian. What unites these powerful reimaginings of the Indian nation is the notion of change and its many ramifications. Election campaigns, media commentators, scholars, activists and drawing room debates all cut their teeth around this complex notion. Who is it that benefits from this change? Do such re-imaginings of nationhood really reflect the complex social reality of large parts of the Indian population?

The book starts with the premise that it is within the mass media where we can best understand how this change is imagined. From a kaleidoscope of perspectives the book interrogates this articulation and the myriad forms it takes — across India's newsrooms, television sets, cinema halls, mobile phones and computer screens.



This book documents the passage of the Polish refugees arriving in India from the USSR in 1942. Readers will get an authentic account of their tribulations through the first-person account of a young Polish orphan's hair-raising journey to India and his experiences during the stay. Author Anuradha Bhattacharjee includes a historical perspective culled out from archival documents in India, the UK and Poland.

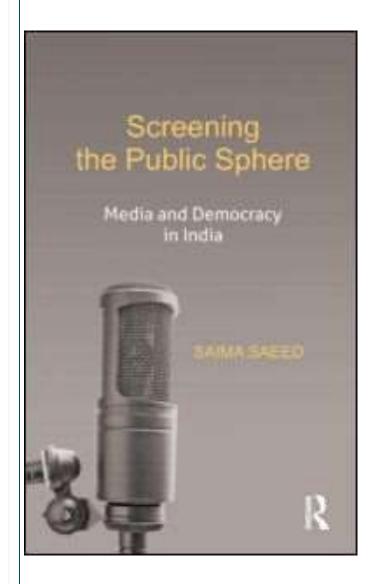
This is a unique mix of a diary, oral history and historical viewpoint placed adjacent to a compilation of archival personal photographs. The book beautifully brings out a little-known aspect of European exiles in India during the Second World War.



Tribal Philosophy and Culture: Mao Naga of North East Book Description

About the Book:

Emerging globalized world is partly responsible for undervaluing the philosophy and traditions of the traditional community. This process led them to undergo cultural crisis and philosophical stigma. The outcome is the polarisation of human society and civilization into culture and uncultured, democratic and undemocratic. civilized and uncivilized, and so forth. It functions within the calculate strategy of the dominant ideologies so as to perpetuate hegemonic domination. The edited volume Tribal Philosophy and Culture: Mao Naga of North-East seeks to emphasize on relook the vitality of cultural practices and traditions to face the onslaught of this phenomenon. The study of oppositional yet phenomenal relationship of philosophy and culture will not only define the identity of a community but also may suggest alternative means when the world community at large is undergoing huge value crisis. While keeping this interacted liaison in mind, the edited volume, with articles from scholars across disciplines attempted to address certain topical issues from the insider perspective. The articles ranges from dwelling philosophical world of myths and narratives, social and political issues, media and education, womens issues and their role in peace building, stretching to ecology and environmental issues. Overall, the book reflects the dynamic aspects of understanding and interpreting the cultural practices of the Mao community.



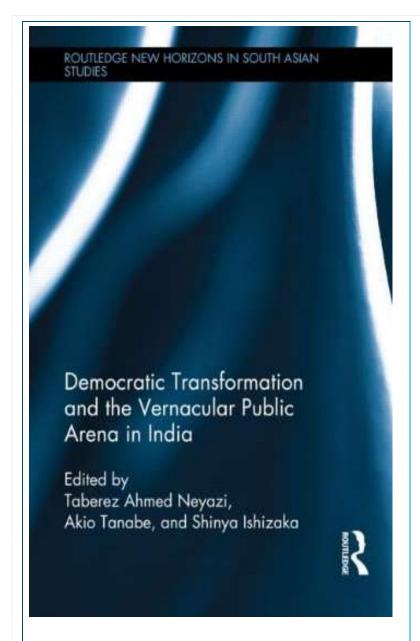
Screening the Public Sphere

Media and Democracy in India

By Saima Saeed Published by Routledge India

About the Book:

For centuries, democracy and development have steered the imagination of governments, citizens, intelligentsia and policymakers alike. Democracy without free media is a contradiction, while development without democracy is futile. Highlighting the power and significance of contemporary media. this book deconstructs news and news-making on Indian television. In exploring the concepts of 'sense-making' and 'meaning-generation', it examines how news and the dissemination of information and opinion influence the public sphere, participatory democracy, citizenship and civil society. Providing an original interpretation of the paradigmatic shifts in news content and newsroom practices, this book focuses on changing ownership patterns, increasing 'entertainmentalization' of news and the resultant 'developmental reportage deficit'. At the same time, it confronts the uneasy and critical consequences of commercialization and rising sensationalism in news media. Finally, it discusses the role of Public Service Broadcasting, journalistic ethics, objectivity, and the politics of language and ideology in the media today, pointing to the need for greater diversity of content on the one hand and an emphasis on public interest in media policy-making, on the other.



Democratic Transformation and the Vernacular Public Arena in India

Edited by Taberez Ahmed Neyazi, Akio Tanabe, Shinya Ishizaka Published by Routledge India

About the Book:

Since the structural change in Indian society that began in the 1990s - the result of the liberalisation of the economy, devolution of power, and decentralisation of the government—an unprecedented, democratic transformation has been taking place. This has caused the emergence of unexpected coalitions and alliances across diverse castes, classes, and religious groups according to the issues involved.

In this volume, we intend to understand this deepening of democracy by employing a new analytical framework of the 'vernacular public arena' where negotiations, dialogues, debates, and contestations occur among 'vernacular publics'. This reflects the profound changes in Indian democracy as diverse social groups, including dalits, adivasis, and Other Backward Classes; minorities, women; individuals from rural areas, towns, and cities; the poor and the new middle classes-the 'vernacular publics'-participate in new ways in India's public life. This participation is not confined to electoral politics, but has extended to the public arenas in which these groups have begun to raise their voice publicly and to negotiate and engage in dialogue with each other and the wider world. Contributors demonstrate that the participation of vernacular publics has resulted in the broadening of Indian democracy itself which focuses on the ways of governance, improving people's lives, life chances, and living environments.