Subramaniam also examines how scientific studies can be used or misused to shape perceptions about belief systems and culture. A case in point is the Aryan migration theory, which posits that the originators of Vedic culture — a significant component of Hinduism — dispersed into India around 4,000 years ago. Many nationalists, who believe that the roots of Hinduism are vastly more ancient, have claimed that genetic research has debunked the theory. But, increasingly, studies such as a 2017 metaanalysis do point to relevant influxes around four millennia ago (M. Silva et al. BMC Evol. Biol. 17, 88; 2017).

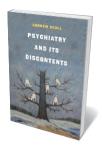
Subramaniam's discussions are rich, nuanced and alive to the complex, overlapping ways in which science, caste, class, patriarchy, colonialism and capitalism shape politics and culture in India. Holy Science draws from a range of scholarship, while being aware that much of it emanates from values centred in Europe and the Enlightenment. The book could have benefited from engaging with more contemporary discourse in regional Indian languages, including writing by and around four thinkers and writers whose assassinations in the past few years have been linked to the more violent fringes of Hindu nationalism. Journalist Gauri Lankesh, physician and social activist Narendra Dabholkar, politician Govind Pansare and academic M. M. Kalburgi all worked in either Kannada, spoken mainly in the state of Karnataka, or Marathi, the official language of Maharashtra. It is in such regional languages that the fiercest battles around Indian identity seem to take place.

Holy Science is also experimental. Subramaniam leavens her academic text with interludes of speculative fiction centred on an imaginary planet, whose inhabitants evolve towards celebrating difference, fluidity, playfulness and justice. Her writing here is similar in texture to stories from the Indian epics and Puranas, a great body of classical literature mainly in Sanskrit, which have at times been invoked to narrow political ends. By reminding us of the capacious spirit in these works, Subramaniam seeks to reclaim them.

More urgently, *Holy Science* illuminates how science is spun at a time when India faces enormous social and economic challenges. With heatwaves and water shortages signposting intensifying climate change, with farmers protesting against worsening conditions, and children dying from lack of basic health interventions, a forking path lies ahead. Can an India in thrall to the narratives of nationalism foster a rigorous, cleareyed reckoning of its situation, or does it see only what it wants to see?

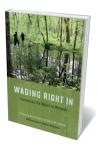
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Books in brief



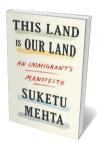
Psychiatry and Its Discontents

Andrew Scull UNIV. CALIFORNIA PRESS (2019)
In this incisive collection of essays on the history of psychiatry,
Andrew Scull shunts through more than a century of attempts to
treat, contain and theorize about mental illness. From the Victorian
asylum era and the rise and fall of psychoanalysis to the arrival
of psychopharmacology and neuroscience, Scull chronicles the
medicalization of mental illness with balance and scepticism. He is
trenchant on psychiatry's failures, from prefrontal lobotomy to 'care in
the community'; critical of neuro-reductionism; eloquent on diagnosis
debates; and ever aware of the human suffering at his chronicle's core.



Wading Right In

Catherine Owen Koning & Sharon M. Ashworth UNIV. CHICAGO PRESS (2019) Whether swamp, fen, bog or tidal salt marsh, wetlands are complex ecosystems that filter pollutants, sequester carbon and prevent flooding. Yet globally, since 1900, 64% of them have drained away. In this wonderfully engaging study, environmental scientists Catherine Koning and Sharon Ashworth offer a holistic tour of wetlands. We learn about overarching impacts from changes in climate and land use, and get up close to their stunning biodiversity (newts, moles, cranes, beavers and a glorious array of adapted plants) and the human stories of the scientists who squelch among these riches.



This Land Is Our Land

Suketu Mehta Farrar, Straus and Giroux (2019)
A churn of necessity, fear and aspiration, haunted by illiberal governance and climate change: such is reality for millions of migrants. In this powerful analysis, Suketu Mehta frames restrictive Western immigration policy as an outgrowth of colonial economics. The raw material and labour of colonized countries inflated Europe's colonial-era share of global gross domestic product to 60% — wealth that now draws descendants of the colonized. But Mehta finds hope. With more than one million immigrants a year entering the United States, multiculturalism seems to be surviving the rhetoric of hate.



The Ice at the End of the World

Jon Gertner RANDOM HOUSE (2019)

Isolated, vast and capped by some three quadrillion tonnes of ice, Greenland has long been a magnet for exploration. It is now one of Earth's biggest laboratories for climate-change research. Historian Jon Gertner's assured chronicle traces that dual narrative. He shows how bravura expeditions around a century ago by zoologist Fridtjof Nansen, geophysicist Alfred Wegener and others segued into research proper: early ice-based palaeoclimatology in the 1930s, coring in the 1950s and remote sensing in the 1990s. Greenland, concludes Gertner, is an "ice clock" whose tick we cannot ignore.



The Women of the Moon

Daniel R. Altschuler & Fernando J. Ballesteros Oxford Univ. PRESS (2019) There are 1,586 named craters on the Moon. Just 28 commemorate women. In this first English edition of a homage to these stars of science, astronomers Daniel Altschuler and Fernando Ballesteros explore their discoveries, achieved against the odds. It's a fascinating group, from Valentina Tereshkova — first woman in space — to astronomers such as the fourth-century Hypatia of Alexandria, comet hunter Caroline Herschel, pioneer of stellar classification Williamina Paton Fleming and galactic-structure specialist Priscilla Fairfield Bok. A slim primer on lunar science is included. Barbara Kiser