Fatima Jinnah

Romancen forløper i den urolige periode af Indiens historie, årene 1930-1942, og belyser dels kvindernes fortold, dels fortoldet møllem muslimer og hinduer

Identity and Identification in India

Please see the attached file

Colonial Lahore

With a population of 150 million, Pakistan is strategically located at the crossroads of the Middle East, Central and South Asia, and has the second largest Muslim population in the world. The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Pakistan provides an in-depth and comprehensive coverage of issues from identity and the creation of Pakistan in 1947 to its external relations as well as its domestic social, economic, and political issues and challenges. The handbook is divided into the following sections: I. Economy and Development; II. Internal Relations and Security; and III. Islam and Islamization. This handbook is a cutting-edge and interdisciplinary resource for those interested in studying Pakistan's politics, economics, culture and society, and South Asian Studies.

The Politics of Personal Law in South Asia

Elusive Lives

Begum Ryania Liaqat Ali Khan, the daughter of the Quaid-e-Azam, was the wife of Pakistan's first prime minister. She was born on March 1, 1893, in the city of Lahore. She was a strong and independent woman, who was a pioneer in the women's rights movement in Pakistan. She was known for her writings and her speeches, which were full of courage and vision. She was a member of the Lahore Women's Conference in 1938, which was the first women's conference in Pakistan. She was also a member of the constituent assembly, which was responsible for drafting the constitution of Pakistan. She was a strong supporter of the Pakistan movement and was actively involved in the struggle for Pakistan's independence. She was the only woman to serve as a member of the constituent assembly and was one of the few women to be elected to the assembly. She was a strong supporter of the cause of women's rights and was a strong advocate for women's education. She was a strong supporter of the Pakistan movement and was actively involved in the struggle for Pakistan's independence. She was the only woman to serve as a member of the constituent assembly and was one of the few women to be elected to the assembly. She was a strong supporter of the cause of women's rights and was a strong advocate for women's education. She was a strong supporter of the Pakistan movement and was actively involved in the struggle for Pakistan's independence. She was the only woman to serve as a member of the constituent assembly and was one of the few women to be elected to the assembly. She was a strong supporter of the cause of women's rights and was a strong advocate for women's education.

The Arain Diaspora in the Rohilkhand region of India: A historical perspective

Political projects of modern nation-states, the specificity of national identity histories and the positioning of Islam vis-à-vis diverse nationalisms are addressed in this volume with respect to their implications and consequences for women through a series of case studies.

Fatima Jinnah

The Heart Divided

This is a study of the forces which brought about a change in the status and position of the Muslims of Punjab during the British rule of the province, from 1849, up to its independence in 1947. It examines the role of the government, reformers and political leaders in bringing about a transformation in their position. It is a useful study for understanding the predicament of the modern day South Asian Muslim women, who sometimes emerge in powerful political positions in an otherwise conservative society.

Muslim Women of the British Punjab

This volume covers an understanding of institutional reforms, gender-related policy dynamics, the role of different actors in the policy process, and the impact of a particular policy on the state of women's political participation in Bangladesh. The discussion is set against the background of the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995, in Beijing, in which a Platform for Action signed by heads of governments expressed their countries' commitment to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women through ensuring integration of the gender perspective at all levels. In Bangladesh, notable among the initiatives undertaken was the enactment of the Local Government (Union Parishads) Second Amendment Act of 1997, through which one third of seats were reserved for women in the Union Parishad (UP) and the system of direct election was introduced to elect women members in reserved seats. This Act of 1997 is considered to be a milestone, since it has enhanced women's participation in the local government. Political science has been addressed in this volume include: the necessity of reform for enhancing women's participation in politics; the context against which the Government of Bangladesh enacted the Act and the reasons such an initiative was not taken earlier; the actors behind the reforms and their role in the reform process; and the impact of the reform on the state of women's participation at the local level in Bangladesh.

Witnessing Partition

First published in 2010, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Politics of State Intervention

This book offers a comprehensive study of the dynamics of civil-military relations in Pakistan. It asks how and why the Pakistan military has acquired such a salience in the polity and how it continues to influence decision-making on foreign and security policies and key domestic political, social and economic issues. It also examines the changes within the military, the impact of these changes on its disposition towards the state and society, and the implications for peace and security in nuclearized South Asia.

The Panjabis Past and Present

It is a political study of the controversy surrounding the issue of the uniform civil code vis-à-vis personal laws from a South Asian perspective. At the center of the debate is whether there should be a centralized view of the legal system in a given society or a decentralized view, both horizontally and vertically. This issue is entangled within the threads of identity politics, minority rights, women's rights, national integration, global Islamic politics and universal human rights. Champions of each view have their own prisms and make the debate extremely complex, especially in politically and socially plural South Asia. So, this book attempts to harmonize the threads of the debate to provide a holistic political analysis.

A People's Constitution

We argue that South Asia is widely characterized as a culture that idealizes female anonymity; women's bodies are veiled and their voices silenced. Challenging these perceptions, Siobhan Lambert-Hurley highlights an elusive strand of autobiographical writing dating back several centuries that offers a new lens through which to study notions of selfhood. In Elusive Lives, she locates the voices of Muslim women who rejected taboos against women speaking out, by telling their life stories in written autobiography. To chart patterns across time and space, materials dated from the sixteenth century to the present are drawn from across South Asia – including present-day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Lambert-Hurley uses many rare autobiographical texts and a wide array of languages, including Urdu, English, Hindi, Bangla, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi and Malayalam to elaborate a theoretical model for gender, autobiography, and the self beyond the usual Euro-American frame. In doing so, she works toward a new, globalized history of the field. Ultimately, Elusive Lives points to the sheer diversity of Muslim women's lives and life stories, offering a unique window into a history of the everyday against a backdrop of imperialism, revolution, nationalism and feminism.

South Asia: Politics of South Asia

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The military role of General Zia ul-Haq, former President of Pakistan, has been more pronounced and publicized. Islamicization policies were far more pronounced and counter over women became the key marker of the state's adherence to religious norms. Women's rights activists mobilized as a result, campaigning to reverse oppressive policies and redefine the relationship between state, society and Islam. Their calls for a liberal democrat led them to be branded and suppressed. This book is a history of the modern women's movement in Pakistan. The research is based on documents from the Women's A close forum archives, court judgments on relevant cases, as well as interviews with activists, judges and analysis of newspapers and magazines. A well-organized book with the demand for a secular state and resistance to Islamization should not be misunderstood as Pakistani women sympathizing with a Western agenda. Rather, their work is a crucial contribution to the evolution of the Pakistani state. The book outlines the discriminatory laws and policies that triggered domestic and international outcry, landmark cases of sexual violence that radicalized women activists together and the important breakthroughs that enhanced women's rights. At a time when women's movement in Pakistan is at a peak, this book highlights its historic significance and its continued relevance today.

Feminist Writings from Ancient Times to the Modern World

Jinnah: A Life

Women, Islam and the State

The Arain is an agrarian tribe mainly settled in Punjab and parts of Sindh (now Pakistan). The estimated population of the tribe is more than 10 million. With the partition of India, the bulk of the community moved from East Punjab to West Punjab. The book elaborates all theories related to the origin of the community that has been proposed in last hundred years viz, oriental and British accounts. During 19th and 20th centuries, the area was widely popular as Rohilkhand after the name of "Rohil Khand" region named the region in 18th century. This book is a history of the modern women's movement in Pakistan.
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Boundaries of Belonging

“When a Dalit community boy educated in my institution gets a good government job and travels in a car to my village and when the dust arises in the street by such a Dalit person moving in a car touches my head, then I will feel my life is worth living and I am fulfilled.” Several years before Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar, a social reformer in the South Kanaras spent his life striving for the upliftment of the Dalits, the cause of widows, fighting child marriage and alleviating poverty. For his efforts he was spat upon, stoned and night waste was dumped on his doorstep. He was excommunicated by his community’s leader and ostracized by society. Yet he persevered. A researcher by his great-granddaughter and written by her son, this is the story of a teacher, reformer, and agent of change. This is the story of Kudmul Ranga Rao, the man who inspired Gandhi.

The Emperor Who Never Was

Was Jinnah the sole driving force behind the Partition of India? Or was he a champion of Islam who stood for a new Islamic renaissance? M. A. Jinnah started his political career in the Congress as a staunch Indian nationalist. He believed in secular politics and was opposed to bringing religion into it. He was known as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. So why did he, towards the end of his career, initiate the creation of a separate Muslim state? This new biography provides the answers while casting fresh light on Jinnah’s character, his personal life, his political and legal careers, his relationship with Gandhi, Nehru as well as his disagreements with their ideas. Carefully examining the major events of his life – from early childhood to his first speech as President of the All India Muslim League – Yasser Latif Hamdani presents a complex and compelling portrait of Jinnah who is often narrowly regarded as a votary of a theocratic Islamic state. Based on extensive research and a wealth of archival material, Hamdani has revealed those traits of Jinnah’s personality that made him the most misunderstood leader of his times. He also comments on how religious zealots have turned Pakistan into an Islamic Republic contrary to Jinnah’s vision.

Joan in India

A number of studies of colonial Lahore in recent years have explored such themes as the city’s modernity, its cosmopolitanism and the rise of communication which culminated in the bloodletting of 1947. This first synoptic history moves away from the prism of the Great Divide of 1947 to examine the cultural and social connections which linked colonial Lahore with North India and beyond. In contrast to portrayals of Lahore as inward looking and a world unto itself, the authors argue that imperial globalisation intensified long established exchanges of goods, people and ideas. Ian Talbot and Tahir Kamran’s book is reflective of concerns arising from the global history of Empire and the new urban history of South Asia. These are addressed thematically rather than through a conventional chronological narrative, as the book uncovers previously neglected areas of Lahore’s history, including the links between Lahore’s and Bombay’s early film industries and the impact on the ‘tourist gaze’ of the consumption of both text and visual representation of India in newsreels and photographs.