

Jinnah Pakistan And Islamic Identity The Search For

On the life of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 1891-1988, prominent Pushtun political leader.

In 1916-17 Mohammed Ali Jinnah persuaded the warring Hindu and Muslim politicians to sign a pact for an agreed future constitution of a united India. For this he was hailed as Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Thirty years later, he brought about Partition. What was responsible for this change? Personal ambition? British intrigues or Hindu obduracy? This book questions many of the myths that have grown around India's struggle for independence and highlights many factors that have been deliberately suppressed by historians on both sides of the border.

Passionate, vigorous and uncompromising this book takes the lid off the confused Western response to the Balkan war. The author raises a series of timely and acute questions about the future of postmodernism and postcommunism. The author claims that the Balkan war has de-railed the movement for unification in Europe. The Islamic world has seen that the West is quite willing to bomb Muslim targets, from Iraq to Somalia, but absolutely unwilling to wage a 'just war' to save the Bosnian Muslims. He concludes that the Balkan war is a key catalyst in the unravelling of the West.

Saleena Karim's *Secular Jinnah & Pakistan: What the Nation Doesn't Know* is a unique study of M.A. Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, and his ideological convictions. Seven years after it was originally published, the book has been thoroughly revised and new material has been added, including updates in light of recent scholarship; commentary on how the ideological divide has affected the education curriculum; discussion of Bengal in the ideological context, with a full review of the controversy over the Delhi Resolution of 1946; details of how Chief Justice Munir and Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed justified the first dictatorship of Pakistan; notes on Scheduled Caste leader J.N. Mandal's political support of the Muslim League; assessment of resistance to socialist economic reforms by landlords backed by religious leaders; accounts of provincial politics; evidence from early Muslim sources that support the progressive thinking of Pakistan's founders; extensive reviews of works only touched upon in the previous edition; appraisal of Jinnah's powers as a person as well as a statesman; and more. Popularly known for having revealed that a false quote ascribed to Pakistan's founder is still being used as part of the standard argument for a 'secular Jinnah', the book's most important contribution is its argument that while scholarship recognises three ideological categories in Pakistan - religious, secular, and synthesist - Jinnah belongs to a fourth, and this has yet to be explored.

Muslim Zion

The Idea of Pakistan

Pukhtun Economy and Society (Routledge Revivals)

A History of Pakistan and Its Origins

Pakistan and the Muslim World

Islamic Movement In Egypt

World Watching

***The first book to explore the modern history of Islam in South Asia
The first modern state to be founded in the name of Islam, Pakistan
was the largest Muslim country in the world at the time of its
establishment in 1947. Today it is the second-most populous, after
Indonesia. Islam in Pakistan is the first comprehensive book to
explore Islam's evolution in this region over the past century and a
half, from the British colonial era to the present day. Muhammad Qasim
Zaman presents a rich historical account of this major Muslim nation,
insights into the rise and gradual decline of Islamic modernist
thought in the South Asian region, and an understanding of how Islam
has fared in the contemporary world. Much attention has been given to
Pakistan's role in sustaining the Afghan struggle against the Soviet
occupation in the 1980s, in the growth of the Taliban in the 1990s,***

and in the War on Terror after 9/11. But as Zaman shows, the nation's significance in matters relating to Islam has much deeper roots. Since the late nineteenth century, South Asia has witnessed important initiatives toward rethinking core Islamic texts and traditions in the interest of their compatibility with the imperatives of modern life. Traditionalist scholars and their institutions, too, have had a prominent presence in the region, as have Islamism and Sufism. Pakistan did not merely inherit these and other aspects of Islam. Rather, it has been and remains a site of intense contestation over Islam's public place, meaning, and interpretation. Examining how facets of Islam have been pivotal in Pakistani history, *Islam in Pakistan* offers sweeping perspectives on what constitutes an Islamic state.

The popularity of the Muslim League and its idea of Pakistan has been measured in terms of its success in achieving the goal of a sovereign state in the Muslim majority regions of North West and North East India. It led to an oversight of Muslim leaders and organizations which were opposed to this demand, predicating their opposition to the League on its understanding of the history and ideological content of the Muslim nation. This volume takes stock of multiple narratives about Muslim identity formation in the context of debates about partition, historicizes those narratives, and reads them in the light of the larger political milieu of the period. Focusing on the critiques of the Muslim League, its concept of the Muslim nation, and the political settlement demanded on its behalf, it studies how the movement for Pakistan inspired a contentious, influential conversation on the definition of the Muslim nation.

Bangladesh, the eastern half of earth's largest delta, Bengal, is today an independent country of 163 million people. Among the 98% ethnic Bengali population, above 90 percent practice Islam. Surprisingly, Buddhism was the predominant religion of the region until the beginning of the 2nd millennium. In the midst of a long and fierce Brahman-Buddhist conflict, political Islam arrived in Bengal in the very early 13th century. Against the background of the above history, this book tells the story of successive religious and political transformations, touching upon the sensitive subject of Bengali Muslim identity. Encompassing a period of more than a millennium, it narrates a political history beginning with the independent Muslim Sultanate and closing with the 1971 liberation war of Bangladesh. The book concludes by discussing the present day, here termed "Authoritarian Secularism".

This is the first detailed account of the life and ideas of 'Abdullah Yusuf 'Ali, whose *The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary* is the most widely used English translation of the Qur'an. This is a candid and sympathetic study that draw on Yusuf 'Ali's writings and private papers, as well as unpublished sources.

The Confluence of Postmodernism and Postcommunism

Creating a New Medina

Postmodernism and Islam

Pakistan, India, and the Creation of Bangladesh

What the Nation Doesn't Know (Revised & Enlarged)

Jinnah

Islam, Globalization and Postmodernity

Papers presented at an international seminar on the theme Pakistan and the Muslim World, organized by UGC-Centre for Pakistan Studies, held at MMAJ Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi during March 15-16, 2012.

The issues concerning the Partition of India in 1947 have long been debated both by Indian and Pakistani historians, but now a leader directly responsible for the Defence and Foreign Affairs of India has come forward with a historical appraisal that helps both countries come to a better understanding of the contentions between them. Jaswant Singh has not written a hagiography of Jinnah, but focused on him as a key figure in the final deliberations preceding Independence. In a probing biography of her native land, Ayesha Jalal provides a unique insider's assessment of how the nuclear-armed Muslim nation of Pakistan evolved into a country besieged by military domination and militant religious extremism, and explains why its dilemmas weigh so heavily on prospects for peace in the region.

Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity The Search for Saladin Routledge

Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity

Streetcorners and Newsbeats on a Journey through Anthropology

Islam, Immigration, and Identity

Islam, Regional Identity, and the Making of Kashmir

Making Sense of Pakistan

Religious Minorities in Pakistan

Between Mosque and Military

This Novel Of Partition Was First Published In 1956 And Is Now Widely Accepted As Being One Of The Classics Of Modern Indian Fiction.

An unprecedented, richly, detailed, and clear-eyed exploration of Islam in European history and civilization Tensions over Islam were escalating in Europe even before 9/11. Since then, repeated episodes of terrorism together with the refugee crisis have dramatically increased the divide between the majority population and Muslim communities, pushing the debate well beyond concerns over language and female dress. Meanwhile, the parallel rise of right-wing, nationalist political parties throughout the continent, often espousing anti-Muslim rhetoric, has shaken the foundation of the European Union to its very core. Many Europeans see Islam as an alien, even barbaric force that threatens to overwhelm them and their societies. Muslims, by contrast, struggle to find a place in Europe in the face of increasing intolerance. In tandem, anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination cause many on the continent to feel unwelcome in their European homes. Akbar Ahmed, an internationally renowned Islamic scholar, traveled across Europe over the course of four years with his team of researchers and interviewed Muslims and non-Muslims from all walks of life to investigate questions of Islam, immigration, and identity. They spoke with some of Europe's most prominent figures, including presidents and prime ministers, archbishops, chief rabbis, grand muftis, heads of right-wing parties, and everyday Europeans from a variety of backgrounds. Their

findings reveal a story of the place of Islam in European history and civilization that is more interwoven and complex than the reader might imagine, while exposing both the misunderstandings and the opportunities for Europe and its Muslim communities to improve their relationship. Along with an analysis of what has gone wrong and why, this urgent study, the fourth in a quartet examining relations between the West and the Muslim world, features recommendations for promoting integration and pluralism in the twenty-first century.

This volume traces the changes in the Muslim League from 1920 to 1932. It does not seek to question the part played by religion in the formation of Pakistan, but concentrates on the formal structure of politics during this period.

Argues that the campaigns that fall under "The War on Terror" have exacerbated the already-broken relationship between central Islamic governments and the tribal societies within their borders.

The Search for Saladin

Journey into Europe

A History

Secular Jinnah & Pakistan

A Biography of Abdullah Yusuf Ali, Interpreter of the Qur'an

Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence

Languages of Belonging

This book reflects on the author ' s distinguished scholarly career over half a century, linking personal biography to changes in the discipline of anthropology. Ulf Hannerz presents a number of important essays and a brand new chapter that allow readers to track developments in his own thinking and interests as well as broader changes in the field. In doing so he provides students with valuable insight into the research process and the building of an anthropological career. Featuring work conducted in the United States, Africa, Sweden, Hong Kong, and the Cayman Islands, the book spans a period in which anthropology adapted to new global circumstances and challenges. Hannerz covers the emergence of the fields of urban anthropology, transnational anthropology, and media anthropology in which he has played a significant role. The chapters demonstrate interdisciplinary openings toward other fields and bear witness to anthropology ' s connections to world history and to public debates.

In recent years Pakistan has emerged as a strategic player on the world stage—both as a potential rogue state armed with nuclear weapons and as an American ally in the war against terrorism. But our understanding of this country is superficial. To probe beyond the headlines, Stephen Cohen, author of the prize-winning *India: Emerging Power*, offers a panoramic portrait of this complex country—from its origins as a homeland for Indian Muslims to a military-dominated state that has experienced uneven economic growth, political chaos, sectarian violence, and several nuclear crises with its much larger neighbor, India. Pakistan's future is uncertain. Can it fulfill its promise of joining the community of nations as a moderate Islamic state, at peace with its

neighbors, or could it dissolve completely into a failed state, spewing out terrorists and nuclear weapons in several directions? The Idea of Pakistan will be an essential tool for understanding this critically important country. This book examines the cultural responses of Muslims to the transformations, contradictions and challenges confronting contemporary Islam as it moves towards the twenty-first century. The diffusion of populations, the globalization of culture and the forces of postmodernity have shaken the world like never before. These developments have generated a debate among Muslims which, as the contributors to this volume show, will have far-reaching consequences not just for the Muslim world, but for relations between Islam and the West more generally.

Can West and East ever understand each other? In this extraordinary book one of the world's leading Muslim scholars explores an area which has been almost entirely neglected by scholars in the field - the area of postmodernism and Islam. This landmark work is startling, constantly perceptive and certain to be debated for years to come.

His Successes, Failures and Role in History

The Frontier Gandhi, His Place in History

Self and Sovereignty

War and Secession

Discovering Islam

Pakistan as a Political Idea

Individual and Community in South Asian Islam Since 1850

That Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah won Pakistan against impossible odds, is well known, but the real reasons for Jinnah's successes are not widely recognized. The suspicion lingers that his policies were communal and negative and that Pakistan was a mistake. The reason for this is that the critics of Pakistan have written more voluminously and powerfully than its defenders. This book convincingly shows that it was Mahatma Gandhi who first introduced religion into politics. This ultimately drove the Hindus and the Muslims irreconcilably apart and eventually convinced even Jinnah - who had won the accolade of being the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity - that his dream of a united India was nothing but a mirage.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah has been both celebrated and reviled for his role in the Partition of India, and the controversies surrounding his actions have only increased in the seven decades and more since his death. Ishtiaq Ahmed places Jinnah's actions under intense scrutiny to ascertain the Quaid-i-Azam's successes and failures and the meaning and significance of his legacy. Using a wealth of contemporary

records and archival material, Dr Ahmed traces Jinnah's journey from Indian nationalist to Muslim communitarian, and from a Muslim nationalist to, finally, Pakistan's all-powerful head of state. How did the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity become the inflexible votary of the two-nation theory? Did Jinnah envision Pakistan as a theocratic state? What was his position on Gandhi and federalism? Asking these crucial questions against the backdrop of the turbulent struggle against colonialism, this book is a path-breaking examination of one of the most controversial figures of the twentieth century.

First published in 1989. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Studies the complexity and diversity of Pakistan society illustrated by case studies from Pakistan. Covers the prominence of the Mullahs in the North-West Frontier Province, Sufis in Sind, Sardars in Baluchistan to peasant farmers in Punjab.

How America's War on Terror Became a Global War on Tribal Islam

The Pakistan Paradox

The Journey from Indian Nationalism to Muslim Statehood

Muslims against the Muslim League

His Personality and His Politics

Searching for Solace

Making Sense of Muslim History and Society

Every generation needs to reinterpret its great men of the past. Akbar Ahmed, by revealing Jinnah's human face alongside his heroic achievement, both makes this statesman accessible to the current age and renders his greatness even clearer than before. Four men shaped the end of British rule in India: Nehru, Gandhi, Mountbatten and Jinnah. We know a great deal about the first three, but Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, has mostly either been ignored or, in the case of Richard Attenborough's hugely successful film about Gandhi, portrayed as a cold megalomaniac, bent on the bloody partition of India. Akbar Ahmed's major study redresses the balance. Drawing on history, semiotics and cultural anthropology as well as more conventional biographical techniques, Akbar S. Ahmad presents a rounded picture of the man and shows his relevance as contemporary Islam debates alternative forms of political leadership in a world dominated (at least in the Western media) by figures like Colonel Gadaffi and Saddam Hussein.

Self and Sovereignty surveys the role of individual Muslim men and women within India and Pakistan from 1850 through to decolonisation and the partition period. Commencing in colonial times, this book explores and interprets the historical processes through which the

perception of the Muslim individual and the community of Islam has been reconfigured over time. *Self and Sovereignty* examines the relationship between Islam and nationalism and the individual, regional, class and cultural differences that have shaped the discourse and politics of Muslim identity. As well as fascinating discussion of political and religious movements, culture and art, this book includes analysis of: * press, poetry and politics in late nineteenth century India * the politics of language and identity - Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi * Muslim identity, cultural difference and nationalism * the Punjab and the politics of Union and Disunion * the creation of Pakistan Covering a period of immense upheaval and sometimes devastating violence, this work is an important and enlightening insight into the history of Muslims in South Asia. A decade after the 1971 wars in South Asia, the principal decisionmakers were still uncertain why wars so clearly unwanted had occurred. The authors reconstruct the complex decisionmaking process attending the break-up of Pakistan and the subsequent war between India and Pakistan. Much of their data derive from interviews conducted with principal players in each of the countries immediately involved-Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh-including Indira Gandhi and leaders of the Awami League in Bangladesh. The idea of Pakistan stands riddled with tensions. Initiated by a small group of select Urdu-speaking Muslims who envisioned a unified Islamic state, today Pakistan suffers the divisive forces of various separatist movements and religious fundamentalism. A small entrenched elite continue to dominate the country's corridors of power, and democratic forces and legal institutions remain weak. But despite these seemingly insurmountable problems, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan continues to endure. *The Pakistan Paradox* is the definitive history of democracy in Pakistan, and its survival despite ethnic strife, Islamism and deepseated elitism. This edition focuses on three kinds of tensions that are as old as Pakistan itself. The tension between the unitary definition of the nation inherited from Jinnah and centrifugal ethnic forces; between civilians and army officers who are not always in favour of or against democracy; and between the Islamists and those who define Islam only as a cultural identity marker.

The Thistle and the Drone

The Struggle for Pakistan

A Secular Age Beyond the West

A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics

Islam in Pakistan

Prelude to Partition

The Political History of Muslim Bengal

Among U.S. allies in the war against terrorism, Pakistan cannot be easily characterized as either friend or foe. Nuclear-armed Pakistan is an important center of radical Islamic ideas and groups. Since 9/11, the selective cooperation of president General Pervez Musharraf in sharing intelligence with the United

States and apprehending al Qaeda members has led to the assumption that Pakistan might be ready to give up its longstanding ties with radical Islam. But Pakistan's status as an Islamic ideological state is closely linked with the Pakistani elite's worldview and the praetorian ambitions of its military. This book analyzes the origins of the relationships between Islamist groups and Pakistan's military, and explores the nation's quest for identity and security. Tracing how the military has sought U.S. support by making itself useful for concerns of the moment—while continuing to strengthen the mosque-military alliance within Pakistan—Haqqani offers an alternative view of political developments since the country's independence in 1947.

Using local language sources and every important archive, this major history of the formation of Kashmir shows precisely how the Kashmir Valley assumed the position it has come to occupy in postcolonial South Asia."--Jacket.

First published in 1980, this groundbreaking Routledge Revival is a reissue of an original and authentic anthropological account of Pukhtun society by Professor Akbar Ahmed. Combining extensive fieldwork data collected among the Mohmand tribe in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan with historical and literary sources, Professor Ahmed's study seeks to construct an ideal-type model of Pukhtun society based on the ideal Code of the Pukhtuns and to analyse the conditions of its maintenance and transformation. The author's thesis is that this ideal model exists within Pukhtun society when interaction with larger state systems is minimal and in poor economic zones. In this way he posits an opposition between the Tribal Agencies along the border with Afghanistan, where ecological conditions are poor and state influence minimal, and the Settled Areas under state administration where Pukhtun society is forced away from its ideals.

'This book has remarkable potential for infusing Asian themes into academic curriculums...a topic of great interest and importance.' Dr. Abdul Jabbar, "Choice, Education About Asia"
'Jaffrelot and his distinguished team make clear that Musharraf's attitude to the Islamist agenda is fraught with ambiguity and irony.' "International Affairs " " A History of Pakistan and its Origins" is a comprehensive, detailed and fully up-to-date study of one of the most diverse, volatile and strategically significant countries in the world today. Born in turmoil barely half a century ago, Pakistan seems to be in an interminable pursuit of its own identity and at the same time finds itself a pivotal player in world politics. Its short existence has witnessed much: four coups d'etat; the rise of

Islam as a power; tensions between ethnic, religious and separatist movements; the Kashmir conflict and the near-constant war footing with India. Written by an internationally renowned team of scholars, A History of Pakistan and its Origins covers historical, social, economic, political and religious aspects of this fascinating country and includes an up-to-date and in-depth analysis of recent events. It will appeal to experts, students and general readers alike.
Instability And Resilience

Pakistan Society

Jinnah Reinterpreted

Predicament and Promise

The Indian Muslims and the Imperial System of Control, 1920-1932

The Balkanization of the West

Pakistan's transformation from supposed model of Muslim enlightenment to a state now threatened by an Islamist takeover has been remarkable. Many account for the change by pointing to Pakistan's controversial partnership with the United States since 9/11; others see it as a consequence of Pakistan's long history of authoritarian rule, which has marginalized liberal opinion and allowed the rise of a religious right. Farzana Shaikh argues the country's decline is rooted primarily in uncertainty about the meaning of Pakistan and the significance of 'being Pakistani'. This has pre-empted a consensus on the role of Islam in the public sphere and encouraged the spread of political Islam. It has also widened the gap between personal piety and public morality, corrupting the country's economic foundations and tearing apart its social fabric. More ominously still, it has given rise to a new and dangerous symbiosis between the country's powerful armed forces and Muslim extremists. Shaikh demonstrates how the ideology that constrained Indo-Muslim politics in the years leading to Partition in 1947 has left its mark, skillfully deploying insights from history to better understand Pakistan's troubled present.

First published in 1994. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. This book compares secularity in societies not shaped by Western Christianity, particularly in Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa.

'Ayesha Jalal's book is an important scholarly account of ... the partition of India in 1947.'

American Historical Review

My Brother

Islam, Ethnicity and Leadership in South Asia

Train to Pakistan

Pakistan

Traditional Structure and Economic Development in a Tribal Society

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

The Sole Spokesman

"Muslim Zion" argues that Pakistan has never been a nation-state, grounded in the historic connections of lands and peoples. Just as Israel is the only Jewish state, Pakistan is the only Muslim state to make religion the sole basis of its nationality. Faisal Devji offers a penetrating critique of founding a state on nothing but the idea of belonging.

"Discusses the fundamental assumptions regarding the foundations of Pakistani nationalism as well as our current understanding of the roots of its postcolonial identity crisis"--

An Unfinished Battle of Faith

Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan