

1: Pakistan Contemporary Issues Essay Example | Graduateway

Veena Kukreja provides a rare reasoned analysis of the political processes at work in contemporary Pakistan and an objective understanding of the problems and crises confronting the country.

Nathan is chair of the advisory committee and Orville Schell is vice chair. It addresses the human rights practices of governments of all political stripes, of all geopolitical alignments, and of all ethnic and religious persuasions. In internal wars it documents violations by both governments and rebel groups. Human Rights Watch defends freedom of thought and expression, due process and equal protection of the law; it documents and denounces murders, disappearances, torture, arbitrary imprisonment, exile, censorship and other abuses of internationally recognized human rights. Human Rights Watch began in with the founding of its Helsinki division. Today, it includes five divisions covering Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Middle East, as well as the signatories of the Helsinki accords. Human Rights Watch is an independent, nongovernmental organization, supported by contributions from private individuals and foundations worldwide. It accepts no government funds, directly or indirectly. Burkhalter, advocacy director; Ann S. The project directors are Joost R. The members of the board of directors are Robert L. Bernstein, chair; Adrian W. Finberg, Jack Greenberg, Alice H. Bonded laborers throughout Pakistan, whose names cannot be mentioned to preserve confidentiality, made this report possible by recounting their personal experiences. Farina Mir read the entire report in great detail and provided many useful suggestions on both form and content. Employers coerce such workers into servitude through physical abuse, forced confinement, and debt-bondage. The state offers these workers no effective protection from this exploitation. Although slavery is unconstitutional in Pakistan and violates various national and international laws, state practices support its existence. The state rarely prosecutes or punishes employers who hold workers in servitude. Moreover, workers who contest their exploitation are invariably confronted with police harassment, often leading to imprisonment under false charges. Contemporary forms of slavery, which are set forth and defined in international law, include debt-bondage, serfdom, the trafficking of women, and child servitude. While all such forms of slavery deserve and require documentation, this report focuses primarily upon debt-bondage. There are no reliable statistics on the number of bonded laborers. Indeed, the difficulty involved in obtaining accurate numbers gives some indication of the magnitude of the problem. While some NGOs estimate that the numbers range into the millions; there is little doubt that at least thousands of persons in Pakistan are held in debt-bondage, many of them children. Bondage is particularly common in the areas of agriculture, brick-making, carpet-weaving, mining, and handicraft production. Bonded laborers in Pakistan suffer a range of violations of internationally recognized human rights. These include the right not to be held in slavery or servitude, the right not to be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation, the right not to be arbitrarily arrested, the right to liberty of movement, and the right to freedom of association, including the right to form and join trade unions. Furthermore, the ability of workers to collectively address their exploitation is constrained by legislation which restricts trade union activity. This report is the product of a long-term investigation that started with a mission we undertook in late During this investigation, more than adult and child bonded laborers were interviewed at or near their work sites. In particular, thirty-nine bonded laborers were interviewed individually at brick-kilns on the outskirts of Lahore, Kasur, Peshawar, Faisalabad, and Hyderabad; twenty-two at carpet-weaving centers and private homes with carpet looms in and around Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar, Karachi, Hyderabad, and Mithi; and twenty-four at agricultural sites in the interior of Sindh, rural Punjab between Lahore and Faisalabad, and rural sections of the Northwest Frontier Province between Peshawar and Swabi. Throughout this report, examples are drawn from these interviews with pseudonyms substituted for the real names of the laborers. Human rights activists, development workers, lawyers, labor organizers, government officials, Muslim and Christian religious leaders, police officers and academics were also interviewed. Information gained from these interviews was supplemented by primary source materials from a number of Pakistani nongovernmental organizations. While this report seeks to document debt-bondage specifically in Pakistan, it is clear that debt-bondage is a worldwide phenomenon, 5 and that the specific forms

of bonded labor which exist in Pakistan are also found in India and Nepal. The latter two countries have carpet industries that employ bonded child laborers as well as agricultural sectors which depend on bonded agricultural workers. The government of Pakistan must comply with its own national laws as well as with international human rights and labor laws outlawing bonded labor. Specifically, the government should: Any employer of bonded labor should be excluded by definition from serving on a "vigilance committee. This means that the government should a redefine what is an "essential" economic activity to apply to only truly strategic or essential areas, and b redefine the legal effect of that declaration so that certain worker rights may be restricted, but not the right to join unions. In particular, the government should ratify that bonded labor is prohibited even in areas considered essential. The government should publicize widely that all debts that are being "repaid" by bonded laborers are cancelled, and tell the bonded laborers that they do not need to repay such debts. The government should consider increasing the penalties for those convicted of violating the Bonded Labour Abolition Act and making the offense non-bailable under certain circumstances, such as those involving repeat offenders, multiple victims or the prima facie showing of the use of violence. Corporations from the U. In the US, countries receiving GSP benefits must be taking steps to afford internationally recognized labor rights. Pakistan, a GSP recipient, has been under review since due to its violations of labor rights, including the practice of bonded labor. The review, which could result in suspension of GSP, should be continued until there is verifiable progress made by the government to systematically abolish the practice and to prosecute employers. The EU, under a new scheme which took effect on January 1, , provides for suspension of GSP in cases when any form of slavery is practiced or when slave labor is utilized, as defined by the ILO and Geneva conventions. Pakistan is a suitable test case. Under this provision, the EU should consider a complaint against Pakistan, conduct an inquiry and send experts to the country to investigate bonded labor. For most of their lives they worked for a landlord who beat them frequently. They were confined to his property because he claimed that they were financially indebted to him. Whatever money was needed for basic necessities was extended as a loan from the landlord. One day in , while working in the fields, "Reema" was summoned to the landlord. Upon arriving at his house she was raped. She chose not to register a case against the landlord as she knew it was unlikely that the police would arrest him. Moreover, there was the possibility that by claiming that she was raped, "Reema" could be charged with adultery. Eventually, the police forcibly returned them to the landlord. In the couple and their children were sold to another landlord who owns mango orchards. Their lives are marked by a consistent pattern of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment by their employers who control their labor. This exchange of labor for loans, in a context where a worker is not allowed to negotiate the length or term of his or her employment, constitutes debt-bondage. Debt-bondage is one of the forms of slavery proscribed by the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of Pakistani laws, such as the Bonded Labour Abolition Act , are consistent with international laws which seek to eliminate the bonded labor system. But those laws are not adequately enforced. Bonded labor is most widespread in agriculture, particularly in the interior of Sindh and southern Punjab where land distribution is highly inequitable. Bondage in agrarian regions involves the purchase and sale of peasants among landlords, the maintenance of private jails to discipline and punish peasants, the forcible transference of teachers who train peasants to maintain proper financial accounts, and a pattern of rape of peasant women by landlords and the police. Bonded labor in agriculture often emerges from historically hierarchical relationships between landlords and peasants. These relationships are reinforced by contemporary agricultural policies which give landlords privileged access to land, resources, and credit. In many cases peasant children inherit the debt, and thus the working conditions, of their parents. Brick-kilns, which are located on the outskirts of most major cities and towns in Pakistan, operate almost exclusively on the basis of debt-bondage. Once bonded, the laborers are forced to live and work at the brick-kiln site. While all members of the family are expected to work, the minimal wages paid are given only to the male head of the family. The pay structure is such that basic necessities are not covered by the wages, forcing workers to take out further loans and increase their debt. Bonded laborers are also used in the export-oriented carpet-weaving industry. The children either work on a loom at home or at a center with several looms. While there are looms in urban centers such as Karachi or Lahore, most carpet-weaving occurs

in rural areas. Unlike the agricultural sector where children work alongside their families, child weavers are often the only members of their families who work on looms. In many cases, it is the parents who force the children to work. In some situations, particularly in the Thar area of Sindh, children are separated from their families and forced to live and work in enclosed areas which have several carpet looms. Harsh punishments are often meted out to children deemed to be inefficient, involving beating and in some cases, sexual abuse. Bonded labor is also prevalent in the mining industry of Baluchistan. Laborers from remote areas of Baluchistan and Swat are enticed by contractors with promises of employment. While contractors initially house and support such laborers, they are eventually taken to mines in Baluchistan where they are sold to local employers. Laborers are confined to work sites at the mines until arbitrarily established debts are deemed settled. In Sindh, many handicraft laborers are bonded to merchants. The process of bondage entails the extension of loans by merchants in exchange for a monopoly over goods produced. The laborers are not free to leave their place of work or sell their goods to other merchants. Merchants frequently use the police to maintain their control over bonded handicraft laborers. Laborers in the informal economy, as well as the landless poor, are denied access to institutional forms of credit and must therefore rely on landlords, moneylenders, and employers. Workers in the informal economy and the landless poor tend to be denied credit because of the perceived higher costs of administering small loans and the discriminatory assumption that such workers are high risks. Peasants must purchase agricultural inputs, equipment, and basic necessities before the harvests. For example, sharecroppers, who have no direct access to institutional credit, are forced to rely on their landlord for seasonal loans. Failed harvests, common occurrences in Pakistan, often result in such limited options for economic survival that peasants must literally mortgage themselves to a landlord. If poor economic conditions continue and workers cannot repay their loans, they become permanently bonded to their landlord. Interviews with bonded laborers, trade union leaders, and representatives of development organizations revealed that bonded laborers outside the agricultural sector tend to work under a contract system. Rather than paying wages or guaranteeing job security, employers remunerate workers on the basis of their output, such as the number of bricks produced or the length of carpet woven. Employers provide contractors jamadars or thekedars with cash advances in exchange for guaranteed future products. The contractor must then ensure that laborers produce a designated amount of goods within a certain period of time.

2: Contemporary Pakistan: Political Processes, Conflicts and Crises - Veena Kukreja - Google Books

The Pakistani contemporary art scene now boasts a multitude of established and upcoming artists. Here, we profile the 10 best artists from Pakistan.

Extreme thought among some radical organizations in the country still exists, which is the root of the terrorist acts. Additionally, economic problems also added more salt to the wounds. With help from the United States, military actions have proved effective; But resulting in more concentration on military grounds leaving all the economical and social issues far behind. Muhammad Shoaib Butt and Jayatilleke S. London New York Routledge A case study of Pakistan. William Easterly June Free Press Publication, The book is a primary source, as all of the annotations point in the direction of Political and Economical Issues in Pakistan, expanding to its roots and causes, which lead me to believe that this material is among one of the most useful resources to be taken into consideration. Pervez Musharraf name can easily be found in the history as a very prominent and intellectual figure. This book might be aimed more towards an average reader. There are some topics controversial, but depending on individual perspective and beliefs. It is the second chosen primary source, a significant and one of the most concise sources of writing an essay about Pakistan. One of the strengths of this book is her review of the history of decline of economy and her description of the development of the different groups and sects resulting in halting the progress. Moreover, issues of Pakistan in the domestic and at national level as well as civil sources of issues have been widely accounted in this particular book. The reason for choosing this source is to give a perspective and explain the economical and political issues through a civil experienced personal. By which we can compare both the Military and Civil regime and there affect on the economy and development of Pakistan. His articles are regularly published both in India and abroad. Reason for choosing his article is to clarify my points with a view on how a common man sees the issues of Pakistan. Although many thing which are related in his article are a bit contrary but still it would be much useful to quote some of them and draw roots to the cause. These three different type of annotations will be discussed throughout in the paper, sources are among different experiences and categories; ranging from military to civil and to a common person, seeing and analysing the political and economical issues and their roots and causes which may clarify to some extend how a frontline state is been dealt and how we need to resolve issues in order to develop the state. Choose Type of service.

3: KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL: Independence and modern Pakistan

The history of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan began on 14 August when Pakistan gained independence from Great Britain, following the Pakistan Movement and the partition of British India. At the time Pakistan consisted of West Pakistan, today's Pakistan, and East Pakistan, today's Bangladesh.

Father of the Nation. Pakistan has a diverged society, shared into various political, communal, castes, creeds, languages, sects, statuses, traditional and cultural assemblages. This diversity is endorsing the provincialism as well as racialism in Pakistan while it was the perspective of Quai-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, as he advised the nation to circumvent both the evils. Pakistan is an Islamic ideological state and is responsible for the sanctuary of her ideology appropriately. Unfortunately, corrupt and dismissive political culture proves to be the root cause in derailing the practice of democracy in Pakistan, which is believed to be the chief reason for the decline in democratic values that actually offends its ideology. On the other hand, religious-based political clusters strive to win the votes in the name of Islam but fail to serve the society. All 5 big religious political parties are the power seekers and most of them are allies in every regime. However, with their collective efforts, they fail to lead the nation to resolve issues. Regrettably, since the independence political and religious leadership misrepresented the nation. At the time of partition, when people were suffering from partition crisis and bloodshed, the leadership of all indulged communities was celebrating the partition and the birth of a new Country. Steadily political forces, democratic and military regimes consequently demoralized the people failing to improve the socio-political and economic structure of the motherland. Though they were responsible for the reformation and the leadership of the society, it was later proved to be the disastrous and exploitative political leadership. Institutions of accountability have been expelled in KPK and Sind and overall high jacked in Federation. The system failed to undertake its responsibilities appropriately. The failure was later altered as a divergence to the blame game giving the fan to the sectarianism, zero tolerance in society and hate literature. Many teachers, particularly in public sector institutes, are biased taking education as a profession but not as service. Unfortunately, more than 30 political supported and independent student federations are playing their role in the exploitation of the system and working under the political influence of certain socio-political motives. During total 3, incidents of sectarian violence have taken place, during which 5, persons were killed and more than 11, have been wounded. Poor law and order situation is suitable for the promotion of terrorism. More than 70, individuals have victimized in Pakistan. Moreover, since , FATA remained infamous as a nursery of terrorism. Pakistan being the alley of US in War against terrorism paid a huge cost in sense of financial and the damage of human lives which however nurtured terrorism and anti-America sentiments among the affected masses as the prolonged war is witnessed by the generation born during the war that had nothing to do with the terrorism. Total 62, individuals died in terrorist attacks since , resulting in brain drainage, lack of foreign investments, a weak economy and political instability in Pakistan. Fewer job opportunities, lack of facilities, fewer resources and weak infrastructure augment the crisis of the rural population. This ongoing manipulative phenomenon is a big push for the rural population to shift towards urban areas. The urban growth rate has reached 3. This massive flow gave birth to the launch of illegitimate housing societies on the fertile agricultural lands resulting in inappropriate expansion of cities. High prices and less production of cash crops and the less availability of agricultural raw material for the local industry are other associated issues. More than women have been killed annually because of domestic violence and to in honor killing reportedly. The reserve seats for women in public sector organizations have no comparison according to their share in the population. However, because of media and press, there is a gradual improvement, First Women Bank, women police station, separate educational institutes of technical education are working but a specific rigidity and inflexibility, particularly in remote interior and tribal areas, is still a hindrance to the progress of women in the Country. Concerning general welfare, Government, semi-Government institutes and NGOs are not delivering appropriately for the welfare of the people in Pakistan. Security, accommodation, medication, higher education, social security is not in the range of the middle, lower middle classes. Medicines, Proper hygienic food and purified water are not acceptably available

to common people. Distances and differences are widening day by day. On average, every Pakistani shares a state loan of PRs. Weak democratic norms, sectarianism, terrorism, delaying justice, weak laws, bribery, corrupt Government officials, backward education, overpopulation, poverty, a weak economy, extremism, fewer exports, brain drainage, biased and unprincipled attitude as well as free press and media are variant contemporary drawbacks of Pakistani society. Overpopulation, bad governance, weak policies of Government, corruption and political instability are strong reasons for unemployment that consequently produces street crimes, suicides, law and order situation, human organs smuggling, terrorism, kidnapping, child trafficking, etc. Because of heavy taxation, weak economic policies, terrorism and heavy industry are going to close or shifting to India, Bangladesh and Arabian states. The imports are going to increase than the exports which are triggering the issue in the balance of payment and annual growing deficit in the budget. Poverty also producing a social crisis in native society, the gap between rich and poor is widening within Pakistan. Lack of proper leadership and the imperialistic policies of external forces cumulatively supplementing the hate among common masses through a press, electronic media, social media and literature. The decisions and policies of regional and provincial labelled political parties are igniting hatred among the people in the name of religion as well as provinces. Religious leaders are not playing their role appropriately to decorate the society with harmony, peace and equality. Increasingly, the social decline goes in favour of corrupt political and religious parties to establish their political dominance. Corrupt politicians, bureaucracy, administration and accountability institutes could not confiscate the corruption because this system is suitable for them. In corruption, Pakistan was in th position out of countries in The increasing nepotism and corruption are abruptly harmful for the development of Pakistan. President Parvez Musharaf formed the National Accountability Bureau NAB in to eliminate corrupt practices but politicians politicized this institution for their own purposes. Accountability courts and particularly lower courts are under the influence of hegemony and politicians. Delaying justice, flaws in the judicial system, unlawful tactics are the common practices. Political governments failed to provide free justice on the doorsteps. The police department which is responsible to maintain law and order is the most corrupt institution of the Country. As a nation, we are somehow responsible for the increase in the miseries and issues of our beloved Country, Pakistan. Changes in the mindsets, modern education, strong integration, national unity and suitable economic policies are the needs of the time. Now Pakistan is on a sensitive edge and any dismissive approach can damage its strength and solidarity. Political and religious parties should play a vital role to sustain the situation and contain the problems of Pakistan. The country is in jeopardy not only by external forces but internals too. Development in the education sector is now mandatory to uplift the society and to eliminate the issues of radicalism and division. Only an educated nation can survive and combat with its issues because every dawn comes after darkness. In this regard, the vision advised and saying of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah should be a solution of the agonies of Pakistan.

4: History of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan - Wikipedia

Huma Mulji. Arabian Delight (and details) "Pakistani born Huma Mulji's works explore ideas of displacement. Her preoccupation with cultural difference takes her away from India and Pakistan toward the Middle East and other landscapes.

To talk to people. Some of this is true. The other side of Pakistan is modern, moderate, and magical. I found women who were dancing divas, decorated brides, and distinguished politicians. These women defy the Western branding that women are oppressed and obsolete. The opposite is true: They counter the stereotype that Muslim women are second-class citizens. I had a simple teaching point: Muslim women can be secular, spiritual, tribal, traditional, modern, and choose to cover or not cover with a hijab. It comes as no surprise that many people mistakenly judge Muslim women by their attire. Her dress or what she wears is often a cultural identifiable marker and in some cases, her dress can determine her religiosity or lack thereof. Many of these women believe that covering their face is required in Islam and the greatest form of purity and modesty. The same is true in Pakistan, a country on the edge of modernity. Nine months ago, I traveled through the country, meeting with women who are determined, destined, and dedicated to forging a new identity. Women are finding new ways to empower themselves. I met her in Washington, D. Bhutto was banned from Pakistan during her second term in office on allegations of corruption. Her husband, Zardari, was thrown in jail and Bhutto fled the country for Dubai with her three children. Tragically, the barbaric Pakistani Taliban shot Benazir in the back of her head during a political rally, killing her instantly on December 27, Like many Pakistanis, I can never forget that day. I appeared on CNN with other supporters. Everyone I knew grieved her death. In the city of Aligarh, India before the birth of Pakistan, Jinnah said: No nation can rise to the height of glory without its women. She went with her brother on the political campaign trail and helped him raise his only daughter. Years before Benazir Bhutto would enter the political limelight, Fatimah became a role model for women. Fatimah made it possible for hundreds of Pakistani women to participate in general elections and protest in the civil disobedience movement of the late s. Had the election been fair, she would have won. Complex and Controversial The country of my birth is changing and rapidly. In the metropolitan cities of Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, sprawling communities of elitist, educated, and empowered women are reshaping the country. Because they have access to money, power and status, these women can afford to be bold and brazen in their actions and activities. Some appear in public cloaked in subtle colors; others prefer flirty crayon colored dresses and megaheels. No matter what their style, these women are classic beauties. With their fashion and accessories, these women want to be visible. In her timeless charm, Bushra Gohar—the first female Vice President of a Pashtun mostly male political party called the Swami National Party—appears in public as convincing and confident. When I met Gohar in New York, at a conference on Pakistan, we talked about her struggles as woman growing up in the tribal areas of Pakistan. I had to work hard to get to where I am today. I chose not to marry and devote my life to improving the lives of other women in the tribal belt, she said. Of all the women from Pakistan, I admire my mother the most. Bhutto gained enormous public support for his party by appealing to the poor and agrarian masses of Pakistan. After a decade of failed military rule, Pakistanis welcomed the new face. After the war ended, I joined the party and became a PPP loyalist. Working for the party gave Mama freedom of mobility. During the election year of , Mama acted independently. I enjoyed that time. I was part of something larger than myself, she said. Mama was well prepared for political activism. She had mastered public speaking by taking part in debate competitions. Mama also loved to perform. She danced to classic Indian songs. She played basketball, volleyball and enjoyed gymnastics. Mama laughed aloud when she remembered jumping through a ball of fire—a common theatrical stunt at her college. Nargis Perveen, my mother Mama went door-to-door with her one-line slogan. Let the women vote! On the front page of a national newspaper, Mama raised her fist, her brown hair tied back in a braid. But first, women had to come out of their homes. Everything in Pakistan begins with men. They control the country. A woman survives only because of men. And therein lies the dark truth. Despite what women have achieved in Pakistan, the country remains patriarchal and patrilineal. And if

you enjoyed this post, please consider sharing it on Facebook or Twitter below. Thank you for sharing.

5: CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI ART

By Prof. Busharat Elahi Jamil. Father of the Nation. Pakistan has a diverged society, shared into various political, communal, castes, creeds, languages, sects, statuses, traditional and cultural assemblages. This diversity is endorsing the provincialism as well as racialism in Pakistan while it.

Muhammad Ayub Khan The parliamentary system came to an end in , following the imposition of martial law. Suhrawardy from holding public office. Rather than preferring neutrality, Ayub Khan worked closely to form an alliance with the United States and the western world. Pakistan joined two formal military alliances opposed to the Soviet bloc: The same year Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty with India in an attempt to normalise relations. During the controversial presidential elections, Ayub Khan almost lost to Fatima Jinnah. We have no other choice". Abdus Salam and Munir Khan jointly collaborated to expand the nuclear power infrastructure, receiving tremendous support from Bhutto. Following the announcement, the nuclear power expansion was accelerated with the signing of a commercial nuclear power plant agreement with General Electric Canada, and several other agreements with the United Kingdom and France. Disagreeing with the signing of Tashkent agreement, Bhutto was ousted from the ministry on the personal directive of President Khan in Under pressure from the PPP, public resentment, and anger against his administration, Khan resigned from the presidency in poor health and handed over his authority to the army commander, a little known personality and heavy alcoholic, General Yahya Khan , who imposed martial law. Tightening the grip of martial law, the One Unit program was dissolved in West Pakistan, removing the "West" prefix from Pakistan, and a direct ballot replaced the principle of parity. On the eve of the elections, a cyclone struck East Pakistan killing approximately , people, though this event did not deter people from participating in the first ever general election. While the Awami League had won enough seats to form a government without the need for any coalition, West Pakistani elites refused to hand over power to the East Pakistani party. Efforts were made to start a constitutional dialogue. Bhutto asked for a share in government saying Udhar tum, idhar hum, meaning "You in the east, I in the west". Operations Searchlight and Barisal led to a crackdown on East Pakistani politicians, civilians, and student activists. Sheikh Rahman was arrested and extradited to Islamabad, while the entire Awami League leadership escaped to India to set up a parallel government. A guerrilla insurgency was initiated by the Indian-organised and supported Mukti Bahini "freedom fighters". Untrained in guerrilla warfare , the Pakistani high command in the east collapsed under commanders General Amir Niazi and Admiral Muhammad Sharif. Rose believe there was no genocide. Second democratic era[edit].

6: Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Pakistan: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

Get this from a library! Routledge handbook of contemporary Pakistan. [Aparna Pande;] -- "With a population of 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.

7: Modern Pakistani Elites (@modernpakistanielites) â€œ Instagram photos and videos

Modern Pakistani Elites A stop for Fashion, Style, Celebrity Gossip and so much more. Welcoming you to the only official Instagram account. ðŸ™, Snapchat @ModernPakElites www.enganchecubano.com

8: The Other Side of Pakistan is Modern and Moderate - Farhana Qazi

This book discusses the political processes in contemporary Pakistan with the aim to understand the crises the country is confronted with. The author provides insights into Pakistan's traumatic political history - one that exemplifies a long-drawn battle between authoritarianism and constitutionalism - and an enduring ideological conflict between Islamic nationalism, regionalism and elite.

9: Pakistan - Wikipedia

Pakistan is misunderstood. It's been called the ally from hell, a hard country, and one of the worst places to be a woman. I've spent my entire life traveling back and forth to Pakistan, the country of my birth.

Atlas of artifacts encountered in the preparation of microscopic tissue sections C response file Science of speed 2 Listeners and their radios Kate Mitchell Tennessee Coal Mining, Railroad Logging In Cumberland, Fentress, Overton Putnam Counties 178 Systemic lupus erythematosus and overlap syndromes How Do I Become A. Chef (How Do I Become A.) People on the Edge Perceptual knowledge The first book of baking Development finance in the global economy Four and a Half Hours Until Midnight, The Suburbs of Merit Stress and sexuality From Self to Cosmic Consciousness C.O.G.I.C. Unsanctioned Issues Spanish bluecoats V. 2-3. pt. III. Correspondence between the governments of England and Ireland, 1515-1546. Biodiversity Of Fungi Introduction to sanskrit for yoga Learning in professional practice Barbara J. Daley Long-term meanings two at-risk adolescents give to a cognitive-behavioural programme Buried in Time (Nancy Drew Hardy Boys Super Mystery, No 7) Oliver smells trouble 7. Toward confrontation Introduction to spreadsheet application Secondary metabolism in plant cell cultures The Ayurvedic Year Defiance unto death : the tragic finale This Bull Crap Called Tithing Forensic science advanced investigations teachers edition The minute gun at sea Advanced photoshop A view of the invisible world Fatalism in the life of the common man in non-Communist China. Themes of an education for adolescents The pathology and treatment of venereal diseases The little pearls of wisdom book Software Process Improvement The mountains come close when it rains Christensen Brothers