Partition of India

The Case of Sindh

Sindh Roots & Rituals - Part 1

Pakistan

The Making Of Exile Sindhi Hindus And The Partition Of India | 2475fd2248c8e456a020a8e4a26781b3

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The Sindhi Community Traces its Roots To The Harappan Civilization And Claims A Tradition Of Life And Tradition That Is Unique In The Indian Subcontinent. As The Introduction To This Book Explains, Cuisine Is An Important Aspect Of This Continuity. While Sindhi Food Has Absorbed Elements From Other Cultures, Especially Mughal And Punjabi, It Has Always Retained Its Own Special Blend Of Flavours And Fragrances. The Famous Sindhi Curry, As A Spectacle To The Eye As To The Palate With Its Mix Of Spices And Curry. The Lotus Stem Cooked To Succulent Perfection In Earthen Pots The Array Of Dishes Is Unusual In Its Variety And Range. But This Book Isn't Just About Recipes: It's Also About The Traditions And Ceremonies That Involve Food. What, For Instance, Is The Story Behind The Sindhi Nee Year? What Are The Dishes Customarily Prepared To Mark The Day? What Would One Eat To Break A Fast? In What Order Should You Serve The Various Dishes That Form Part Of A Wedding Feast? The Answers To These And Other Questions Relating To The Preparation And Serving Of Sindhi Food Are All Here In This Comprehensive Guide To A Distinctive Culture.

Sindh: Stories from a Vanished Homeland

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 relationship 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.

A Season for Martyrs

Romanced through the centuries as the land of kings and warriors, forts and palaces, brave and gallant Rajputs and colour and festivals, Rajasthan is also a harsh and merciless land of hot winds, creeping sands, shifting sand dunes and devastating draughts. Journeys Through Rajasthan explores Rajasthan's wonders and its terrors and the fate of its people, caught in between the two faces of this enigmatic land.

Political Mysteries

Revisiting India's Partition: New Essays on Memory, Culture, and Politics brings together scholars from across the globe to provide a diverse perspective on the continuing impact of the 1947 division of India on the eve of independence from the British Empire. The Partition caused a million deaths and displaced well over 10 million people. The trauma of brutal violence and displacement still haunts the survivors as well as their children and grandchildren. Nearly 70 years after this cataclysmic event, Revisiting India's Partition explores the impact of the "Long Partition," a concept developed by Yasmin Zardar to underscore the ongoing effects of the 1947 Partition upon all South Asian nations. In our collection, we extend and expand Zardar's notion of the Long Partition to examine the cultural, political, economic, and psychological impact the Partition continues to have on communities throughout the South Asian diaspora. The nineteenth interdisciplinary essays in this book provide a multi-ocular, multi-focal, transnational commentary on the Partition in relation to motifs, communities, and regions in South Asia that have received scant attention in previous scholarship. In their individual essays, contributors offer new engagements on South Asia in relation to several topics, including decolonization and post-colony, economic development and nation-building, cross-border skirmishes and terrorism, and nationalism. This book is dedicated to covering areas beyond Punjab and Bengal and includes analyses of how Sind and Kashmir, Hyderabad, and more broadly South India, the Northeast, and Burma call for special attention in coming to terms with memory, culture and politics surrounding the Partition.

Simply Sumptuous Sindhi Cooking

The most humane account of partition I've read. We need a candid conversation about our past and this is an essential! Nishik Shukla, Observer The book of 2019 that opened my eyes more than anything else. Seminal work, beautifully told! Emily Mattil The division of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 into India and Pakistan saw millions uprooted and resulted in unspeakable violence. It happened far away, but it would shape modern Britain. Dotted across homes in Britain are people who were witnesses to one of the most tumultuous events of the twentieth century. But their memory of Partition has been shrouded in silence. In her eye-opening and timely work, Khavia Pun uncovers remarkable testimonies from former subjects of the Raj who are now British citizens - including her fathers. Weaving a tapestry of human experience over seven decades, Pun reveals a secret history of ruptured families, extraordinary journeys and daring rescue missions that reverberates with compassion and loss. It is a work that breaks the silence and confronts the difficult truths at the heart of Britain's shared past with South Asia.

The Great Fear of 1857

This book demonstrates how a local elite built upon colonial knowledge to produce avernacular knowledge that maintained the older legacy of a pluralistic tradition. As the British reprinted a Sufi work, Shah Abd al-Latif Bhittai's Shah jo riasal, in an effort to teach British officers Sindhi, the local intelligentsia, particularly driven by a Hindu caste of professional scribes (the Amils), seized on the moment to promote a transformation from traditional and popular Sufism (the tasawuf) to a Sufi culture (Sufiyan saqafat). Using modern tools, such as the printing press, and borrowing European vocabulary and ideology, such as Theosophical Society, the intelligentsia used Sufism as an idiomatic matrix that functioned as an idiom to transform India and create a modality of devotional traditions—Sufi, non-Sufi, and non-Muslim—into a complex, metaphysical spirituality that transcended the nation-state and filled the intellectual, spiritual, and emotional voids of postmodernity.

No Woman's Land

The military coup that brought General Pervez Musharraf to power as Pakistan's tenth president resulted in the abolition of a century-old sharecropping system that was rife with exploitation. In its place the military regime implemented a market reform policy of cash contract farming. Ostensibly meant to improve living conditions for tenant farmers, the new system, instead, mobilized one of the largest, most successful land rights movements in South Asia—still active today. In The Ethics of Staying, Mubashir A. Rizvi presents an original framework for understanding this major social movement, called the Anjuman Mazair Punjabi (AMP). This group of Commonwealth and Muslim tenant sharecroppers, against all odds, successfully resisted Pakistani military's bid to monetize state-owned land, making a powerful moral case for land rights by invoking local claims to land and a broader vision for subsistence rights. The case of AMP provides a unique lens through which to examine state and society relations in Pakistan, one that bridges literatures from subaltern studies, military and colonial power, and the language of claim-making. Rizvi also offers a glimpse of Pakistan that challenges its standard framing as a hub of radical militancy, by opening a window into the everyday struggles that are often obscured in the West's terror discourses.

Journeys Through Rajasthan

On a dark evening in November 1862, a cheap coffin is buried in eerie silence. There are no lamentations or panegyrics, it was on a dark evening in November 1862, a cheap coffin is buried in eerie silence. There are no lamentations or panegyrics, it was on a dark evening in November 1862, a cheap coffin is buried in eerie silence. There are no lamentations or panegyrics, it was on a dark evening in November 1862, a cheap coffin is buried in eerie silence. There are no lamentations or panegyrics, it was on a dark evening in November 1862, a cheap coffin is buried in eerie silence. There are no lamentations or panegyris...
India Cried that Night

A MEMORY BY THE YOUNGEST RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE As seen on Netflix with David Letterman "I come from a country that was created at midnight. When I almost died it was just after midday." When the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley in Pakistan, one girl spoke out. Malala Yousafzai refused to be silenced and fought for her right to an education. On Tuesday, October 9, 2012, when she was fifteen, she almost paid the ultimate price. She was shot in the head at point-blank range while riding the bus home from school, and few expected her to survive. Instead, Malala’s miraculous recovery has taken her on an extraordinary journey from a remote valley in northern Pakistan to the halls of the United Nations in New York. At sixteen, she became a global symbol of peaceful protest and the youngest nominee ever for the Nobel Peace Prize. I AM MALALA is the remarkable tale of a family uprooted by global terrorism, of the fight for girls’ education, of a father who, himself a school-teacher, championed and encouraged her daughter to attend school, and of brave parents who have a fierce love for their daughter in a society that prizes sons. I AM MALALA will make you believe in the power of one person’s voice to inspire change in the world.

The Bhutto Dynasty

Edmond Daniels is a young man about to be made captain of a cargo vessel and marry his sweetheart. But he is arrested at his pre-wedding feast, having been falsely accused of being a Bonapartist. Thrown into the notorious Château d’If prison, he eventually meets an ancient inmate who teaches him language, science, and passes hints of a hidden fortune. When Edmond makes his way out of prison, he plots to reward those who stood by him (his old employer, for one), and to seek revenge on the men who betrayed him: one who wrote the letter that denounced him, one that married his fiancée in his absence, and one who knew Daniels was innocent but stood idly by and did nothing. The Count of Monte Cristo is another of Alexandre Dumas’s ‘brilliant adventure stories, possibly more popular even than The Three Musketeers. Originally serialized in a French newspaper over the course of a year-and-a-half, it was immensely popular after its publication in book form, and has never been out of print since. Its timeless story of adventure, historical drama, romance, revenge, and Eastern mystery has been the source of over forty movies and TV series. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

The Long Partition and the Making of Modern South Asia

Never Before Has A Single Volume Featured Non-Fiction Writing By Women From Pakistan, India And Bangladesh On The Partition Of India. Here, For The First Time Are Ismat Chughtai, Sara Sulieri, Anees Kidiwala, Phulehra Guha, Meghna Guha-Thakurta, Shehla Shafi, Manikuntala Sen, Kamlaben Patel And Many Others, Speaking And Writing About Communalism, The Cultural Legacy Of The Past, The Impact Of Partition, And Many Other Issues. This Book Is A Unique Mix Of Memoirs, Interviews, Reminiscences And Reflective Essays, This Anthology Is The First Attempt To Present Women’s Voices On The Partition Of India Based On The Experience Of Three Countries.

Sindh Through History and Representations

A major new investigation into the Bhutto family, examining their influence in Pakistan from the colonial era to the present day "Fluently written, impeccably researched and never short of extraordinary insights, this is a landmark publication."—Farzana Shaikh, Literary Review The Bhutto family has long been one of the most ambiguous and powerful in Pakistan. But politics has cost the Bhuttos dear. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, widely regarded as the most talented politician in the country’s history, was removed from power in 1977 and executed two years later, at the age of 51. Of his four children, three have been charged with corruption and one—Marina—died in 27; Murtaza was shot outside his home in 1996, aged 42; and Benazir Bhutto, who led the Pakistan Peoples Party and became Prime Minister twice, was killed by a suicide bomber in Rawalpindi in 2007, aged 54. Drawing on original research and unpublished documents gathered over twenty years, Owen Bennett-Jones explores the turbulent existence of this extraordinary family, including their volatile relationship with British colonialists, the Pakistani armed forces, and the United States.

Descent Into Chaos

In present-day Pakistan, in the far corners of Lahore, Karachi, or Balochistan, or Sindhi, tightly knit groups of women keep alive the folklore, songs and legends of Sat—their name for Sita in the Ramayana. They support and steady the faithful rituals and practices in a nation state with a fixed idea of what constitutes citizenship and who gets to be a primary citizen is at the heart of this book. In Sita under the Crescent Moon, author Annie Ali Khan travels with women diverse—those without resources, subject to intense violence—who, through the bravest and simplest act, that of worshipping Sati, cultivate the spiritual and religious solutions to their daily lives. They compile their own spiritual folk tales, retrace what they remember of the goddess. Who are these pilgrims? How did this relationship with Sati start, and why is she so significant? How do their oral mytho-histories compare to colonial narratives or mainstream definitions of Sati? Even while retelling the stories of these pilgrims, Sita under the Crescent Moon studies how worship has altered the mores of a land—and how the social matrix, the way we mark up and tum our bodies, has so far been perceived and codified. It hangs at the perilous precipice from where it is poised to leap into the chasm of oblivion. The Sound of tolling bells

World Report 2020

I Am Malala

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and politicians, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Nine Lives

This edited collection attends to the locations of memory along and about the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders and the complex ways in which such memories are both written and erased. The collection is situated at the intersection of narratives connected to memory and cere_monization in order to ask how memories have been formed and perpetuated across the imposition of these borders. It explores how national boundaries both silence memories and can be subverted in important ways, through consideration of physical sites and cultural practices on both sides of the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh borders that gesture towards that which has been lost — that is, the cultural whole that was the cultural regions of Punjab and Bengal before Partition, as well as broader cultural “wholes” across South Asia, across religious and linguistic lines — alongside forces that deny such connections. The chapters address issues of heritage and memory through specific case-studies on present-day memorial, museological and commodification practices, through which sometimes competing memorial landscapes have been constructed, and show how memories of past traumas and histories become inscribed into diverse forms of cultural heritage (the built landscape, literature, film).

Pakistan

"A compulsory read for anyone with a serious interest in this crucial event in Indian and British colonial history." Dr. Crispin Bates, Reader in Modern South Asian History, University of Edinburgh The Indian Uprising of 1857 had a profound impact on the colonial psyche, and its spectre haunted the British until the very last days of the Raj. For the past 150 years most aspects of the Uprising have been subjected to intense scrutiny by historians, yet the nature of the outbreak itself remains obscure. What was the extent of the conspiracies and plotting? How could rumours of contaminated food have led to the mass uprising? Owen Bennett-Jones explores the existence of conspiracies during the early months of that year and presents a compelling and detailed narrative of the panics and rumours which spread across India. With its fresh and environmental approach, this book offers a radically new interpretation of one of the most controversial events in the history of British India.

Silent Sentinels

The Struggle for Pakistan

The Partition of Britain in 1947 set in motion events that have had far-reaching consequences in South Asia — wars, military tensions, secessionists movements and militant terrorism. This book looks at key events in 1947 and explores the aftermath of the Partition and its continued impact in
the present-day understanding of nationhood and identity. It also examines the diverse and fractured narratives that framed popular memory and understanding of history in the region. The volume includes discussions on the manner in which regions such as the Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and North-East India were influenced. It deals with issues such as communal politics, class conflict, religion, peasant nationalism, decolonization, migration, displacement, riots, the state of refugees, women and minorities, as well as the political relationship between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Drawing on major flashpoints in contemporary South Asian history along with representations from literature, art and popular culture, this book will interest scholars of modern Indian history, Partition studies, colonial history, postcolonial studies, international relations, politics, sociology, literature and South Asian studies.

The Making Of Exile Sindhi Hindus And The Partition Of India

The Last Mughal

Essential Sindhi Cookbook

Asian history.

The Murder of History

A harrowing account of the last three months of Benazir Bhutto's life October, 2007. Pakistan's former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto returns home after eight years of exile to seek political office once more. Assigned to cover her controversial arrival is TV journalist Ali Sikandar, the estranged son of a wealthy landowner from the interior region of Sindh. While her presence ignites fierce protests and assassination attempts, Ali finds himself irrevocably drawn to the pro-democracy People's Resistance Movement, a secret that sweeps him into the many contradictions of a country still struggling to embrace modernity. As Shah weaves together the centuries-old history of Ali's feudal family and its connection to the Bhuttos, she brilliantly reveals a story at the crossroads of the personal and the political, a chronicle of one man's desire to overcome extremity to find love, forgiveness, and even identity itself.

Speaking Like a State

This collection of thirteen articles from the Journal of the Sind Historical Society concentrates on precolonial and colonial Sind. These articles reveal much about Sindh's past and historically showcase the region's broad socio-cultural spectrum. Scholarship frequently overlooks the subjects and people in this collection. In part, this oversight is due to so few libraries (both in Pakistan and around the world) having copies of the Journal of the Sind Historical Society. There are no reprints of these articles in any other book, nor has anyone reprinted them in their entirety since the 1930s and 1940s. The articles in this book not only deepen knowledge about Sindh but also the history of Pakistan and the diversity of its people. They represent, like most research printed in the Journal of the Sind Historical Society, "forgotten" chapters in both Sindhi and Pakistani history. These chapters celebrate Pakistan's socio-cultural diversity and point toward how the histories of region and nation should be intertwined.