

Friends Not Masters Mohammad Ayub Khan

The 1971 East Pakistan tragedy was not just a failure of the military but also a collapse of civil society in the West Wing. The few voices raised against the military action were too feeble to make the army change its course, a course that led to military defeat and the break-up of the country. At the time, the author was GOC 14 Division in East Pakistan. Apart from his direct narration of the events, his portrayal of the major dramatis personae, such as Field Marshal Ayub Khan, General Yahya Khan, Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan and Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi, are insightful. A necessary text that demands scrutiny from all interested in the course of Pakistan's history.

A reappraisal of the tumultuous Partition and how it ignited long-standing animosities between India and Pakistan This new edition of Yasmin Khan's reappraisal of the tumultuous India-Pakistan Partition features an introduction reflecting on the latest research and on ways in which commemoration of the Partition has changed, and considers the Partition in light of the current refugee crisis. Reviews of the first edition: "A riveting book on this terrible story."—Economist "Unsparring. . . . Provocative and painful."—Times (London) "Many histories of Partition focus solely on the elite policy makers. Yasmin Khan's empathetic account gives a great insight into the hopes, dreams, and fears of the millions affected by it."—Owen Bennett Jones, BBC

Margaret Thatcher is the towering political figure of late-twentieth-century Great Britain. No other prime minister in modern times sought to change the British nation and its place in the world as radically as she did. Published in a single volume for the first time, Margaret Thatcher is the story of her remarkable life told in her own words--the definitive account of an extraordinary woman and consummate politician, bringing together her bestselling memoirs *The Downing Street Years* and *The Path to Power*. Writing candidly about her upbringing and early years and the formation of her character and values, she details the experiences that propelled her to the very top in a man's world. She offers a riveting firsthand history of the major events, the crises and triumphs, during her eleven years as prime minister, including the Falklands War, the Brighton hotel bombing, the Westland affair, the final years of the Cold War, and her unprecedented three election victories. Thatcher's judgments of the men and women she encountered during her time in power--from statesmen, premiers, and presidents to Cabinet colleagues--are astonishingly frank, and she recalls her dramatic final days in office with a gripping, hour-by-hour description from inside 10 Downing Street. Powerful, candid, and compelling, Margaret Thatcher stands as a testament to a great leader's significant legacy.

In *Pakistan at the Crossroads*, top international scholars assess Pakistan's politics and economics and the challenges faced by its civil and military leaders domestically and diplomatically. Contributors examine the state's handling of internal threats, tensions between civilians and the military, strategies of political parties, police and law enforcement reform, trends in judicial activism, the rise of border conflicts, economic challenges, financial entanglements with foreign powers, and diplomatic relations with India, China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, and the United States. In addition to ethnic strife in Baluchistan and Karachi, terrorist violence in Pakistan in response to the American-led military intervention in Afghanistan and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by means of drones, as well as to Pakistani army operations in the Pashtun area, has reached an unprecedented level. There is a growing consensus among state leaders that the nation's main security threats may come not from India but from its spiraling internal conflicts, though this realization may not sufficiently dissuade the Pakistani army from targeting the country's largest neighbor. This volume is therefore critical to grasping the sophisticated interplay of internal and external forces complicating the country's recent trajectory.

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.

Based on previously unavailable archival sources, this award-winning book examines the least understood phase of Stalin's rule through the despot's relations with his closest colleagues.

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.

Works of Wilde's annus mirabilis of 1891 in one volume, with an introduction by renowned British playwright. The Soul of Man Under Socialism draw on works from a single miraculous year in which Oscar Wilde published the larger part of his greatest works in prose -- the year he came into maturity as an artist. Before the end of 1891, he had written the first of his phenomenally successful plays and met the young man who would win his heart, beginning the love affair that would lead to imprisonment and public infamy. In a witty introduction, playwright, novelist and Wilde scholar Neil Bartlett explains what made this point in the writer's life central to his genius and why Wilde remains a provocative and radical figure to this day. Included here are the entirety of Wilde's foray into political philosophy, The Soul of Man Under Socialism; the complete essay collection Intentions; selections from The Portrait of Dorian Gray as well as its paradoxical and scandalous preface; and some of Wilde's greatest fictions for children. Each selection is accompanied by stimulating and enlightening annotations. A delight for fans of Oscar Wilde, In Praise of Disobedience will revitalize an often misunderstood legacy.

Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Ruler, is a candid account of Ayub's rule. The much-publicized Decade of Reforms, the inner story of Ayub's election struggle against his chief contender, Miss Jinnah, and the story behind the Tashkent Declaration and the Agartala Conspiracy, are all under scrutiny. This analyses the 'two pleas' sent by Nehru to Kennedy and the resulting correspondence, and throws light on subjects that were previously unknown or shrouded in mystery.

Relying on primary sources - personal experience, unpublished material, and conversations and interviews with those directly involved in the 1971 crisis - Zaheer has given a dispassionate and thoroughly-documented account of events on the national and international fronts, culminating in the surrender of the army in East Pakistan on 16 December 1971.

Professor Burke's scholarly and lucid analysis of Pakistan's Foreign policy won instant acclaim when it was first published in 1973. Starting with the crucial early years after Pakistan gained independence, he covered events up to the Bhutto-Indira summit meeting in July 1972. The update by Dr Ziring brings the reader up to the summer of 1989, and the elections that brought Benazir Bhutto to power.

Dr Brown presents a political study of the first clearly defined period in Mahatma Gandhi's Indian career, from 1915 to 1922. The period began with Gandhi's return from South Africa as a stranger to Indian politics, witnessed his dramatic assertion of leadership in the Indian National Congress of 1920 and ended with his imprisonment by the British after the collapse of his all-India civil disobedience movement against the raj. Focusing on Gandhi, this book nevertheless investigates the changing nature of Indian politics. It aims to study precisely what Gandhi did, on whom he relied for support, how he interacted with other nationalist leaders and how he saw his own role in Indian public life. Unlike the usual interpretation of Gandhi's rise to power as based on a charismatic appeal to the Indian masses, this study argues that his influence depended on a capacity to generate a network of lesser leaders, or subcontractors, who would organise their constituencies for him, whether these were caste, communal or economic groups or whole areas.

Autobiography of former president of Pakistan.

The relationship between America and Pakistan is based on mutual incomprehension and always has been. Pakistan—to American eyes—has gone from being a quirky irrelevance, to a stabilizing friend, to an essential military ally, to a seedbed of terror. America—to Pakistani eyes—has been a guarantee of security, a coldly distant scold, an enthusiastic military enabler, and is now a threat to national security and a source of humiliation. The countries are not merely at odds. Each believes it can play the other—with sometimes absurd, sometimes tragic, results. The conventional narrative about the war in Afghanistan, for instance, has revolved around the Soviet invasion in 1979. But President Jimmy Carter signed the first authorization to help the Pakistani-backed mujahedeen covertly on July 3—almost six months before the Soviets invaded. Americans were told, and like to believe, that what followed was Charlie Wilson's war of Afghani liberation, with which they remain embroiled to this day. It was not. It was General Zia-ul-Haq's vicious regional power play. Husain Haqqani has a unique insight into Pakistan, his homeland, and America, where he was ambassador and is now a professor at Boston University. His life has mapped the relationship of the two countries and he has found himself often close to the heart of it, sometimes in very confrontational circumstances, and this has allowed him to write the story of a misbegotten diplomatic love affair, here memorably laid bare.

The Book Studies The Politics And Administration Of Pakistan Under The Constitution Introduced By Ayub Khan In 1962. The Political Situation Is Discussed In All Its Aspects: The Constitution Itself And Ayub Khan`S Manipulation Of It; The Conduct Of The 1965 Presidential Elections; Foreign Policy, Particularly Relations With India; The Economy; The Growth Of Corruption In The Administration; The Suppression Of Criticism; And The Increasing Discontent Of The People. It Assesses Ayub Khan And His `Great` Decade, And Reasons For His Failure. Appendices Include Details Of The Careers Of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto And Altaf Gauhar, And Of Such Matters As The Relative Strength Of The Indian And Pakistani Armed Forces Prior To The Hostilities Of September 1965. Stamp On First End Page, Name Of Previous Owner On The Title, One Marking With Pen, Condition Good.

Field Marshal Ayub Khan kept his diary from September 1966 to October 1972, a very active period in Pakistan's history which included Ayub's yielding of the presidency to Yahya Khan and the period of Yahya's rule that saw the ending of the unified state of Pakistan with the independence of Bangladesh, and also the replacement of Yahya by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Ayub's diary presents his views and interpretations of the events of the period for which it was kept. The diary

was discontinued when declining health prevented him from continuing. In his introductory note he stated that the diary must be withheld from publication for an unspecified time as his comments may contain sensitive material. Accordingly, the diary has been withheld from publication for 30 years, and although it does include material that is critical of many personalities and events. Ayub also stated that the material contained in the diary might serve as the basis of a sequel to his book, Friends, not Masters. The editor has included additional notes that pertain to many of the persons and events of this turbulent time in Pakistan's history. The diary will therefore provide essential material for those studying the period, and also provide a means for those who lived through these times to understand the views of Ayub.

This is the study of a decade when the Army under General Mohammad Ayub Khan took control of Pakistan amidst turmoil until Ayub was pressured into passing his authority to General Yahya Khan. It is an examination of the character of Ayub Khan's rule, of his dreams of a new Pakistan and of the reasons for his failure to bring it about. This book is divided into two parts. Part I provides a political survey of the events, personalities, and relationships of the Ayub Khan era. Part II links the political events with aspects of the traditional political environment in Pakistan—the bureaucratic legacy, the rural power structure, the urban intelligentsia—that actually shape politics. This book contains a glossary, a two-page map, an appendix, a bibliography, end notes, and an index.

"The Wali of Swat was born nine years before his father carved out a centralized state in the stateless, unruly tribal area of the Swat Pathans on the borders of British India. The Wali later ruled Swat for twenty years, till it was merged with Pakistan in 1969. His recollections thus span the whole history of Swat State, and give a unique insight into its formation and development."--Jacket.

This original study of the relationship between state and civil society in Pakistan demonstrates how the courts have influenced constitutional development and state structure.

This comparative study explores the involvement of the United States in four successful military coups in Turkey and Pakistan during the Cold War. Focusing on military-to-military relations with the US in each country, the book offers insight into how external actors can impact the outcomes of coups, particularly through socialization via military training, education, and international organizations such as NATO. Drawing upon recently declassified government documents and a trove of unexplored interviews with high-ranking officials, Ömer Aslan also examines how coup plotters in both countries approached the issue of US reaction before, during, and after their coups. As armed forces have continued to make and unmake Turkish and Pakistani governments well into the twenty-first century, this volume offers original, probing analysis of the circumstances which make coups possible.

The respective policies of the governments of Iran and Pakistan pose serious challenges to US interests in the Middle

East, Asia and beyond. These two regional powers, with a combined population of around 300 million, have been historically intertwined in various cultural, religious and political ways. Iran was the first country to recognise the emerging independent state of Pakistan in 1947 and the Shah of Iran was the first head of state to visit the new nation. While this relationship shifted following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, and tensions do exist between Sunni Pakistan and Shi'i Iran, there has nevertheless been a history of cooperation between the two countries in fields that are of great strategic interest to the US: Afghanistan, nuclear proliferation and terrorism. Yet much of this history of cooperation, conflict and ongoing interactions remains unexplored. Alex Vatanka here presents the first comprehensive analysis of this long-standing and complex relationship

In sharp contrast to neighboring India, the Muslim nation of Pakistan has been ruled by its military for over three decades. *The Army and Democracy* identifies steps for reforming Pakistan's armed forces and reducing its interference in politics, and sees lessons for fragile democracies striving to bring the military under civilian control.

With these questions in mind Professor Kapur charts the continuous power struggles of Pakistan's ruling elites. Using a historical and comparative approach he shows how the search for democracy and national identity has been hindered by army intervention, political intrigue and the failure of Islam to unite the various ethnic factions. While pessimistic about the chances for democracy in Pakistan, he hopes that the democratic pluralism and broad-based political activity emerging in much of Eastern Europe and the Third World will inspire ordinary Pakistanis to transform their country into a nation, in spirit as well as in name.

It was all a question of swapping tables...a Muslim Leaguer today, a Republican tomorrow; and yesterday's traitors were tomorrow's chief ministers...indistinguishable as Tweedledee and Tweedledum.' The present-day political scenario of Pakistan could not be more aptly described than in these lines spoken by Ayub Khan decades ago. The interviews and speeches included in this volume recreate for us, as no other book could, the era during which Pakistan was stable, prosperous, and held up as a model for other states in the continent. They contain candid comments, for instance, on Lal Bahadur Shastri and on the industrialists whom Ayub Khan is supposed to have patronized, whereas in fact he decried the concentration of wealth. He also criticizes the bureaucracy and makes decentralization his prescription for progress. The volume clears away many misconceptions about this little-appreciated ruler. His interviews reflect a man with a vision, free from all religious and ethnic bigotry. He upheld the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for modernization of the thought process rather than regression in the face of this fast progressing world. Ayub Khan's interviews transcend the boundaries of time...since nothing has changed...especially in the politics of the country.

An analysis of Pakistani politics under President Mohammad Ayub Khan that focuses on the practical limitations of that

leader's ability to mobilize mass backing even when he is supported by a powerful army. Of particular significance is the non-totalitarian character of Ayub Khan's program. Originally published in 1965. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Kashmir is the focal point of an acute regional dispute that has pitted India and Pakistan against one another ever since they gained their independence from Great Britain in 1947. Already, these bitter rivals have gone to war twice over Kashmir, leaving the state physically divided and heavily militarized. The eruption of massive anti-Indian violence in Indian Kashmir in early 1990 has changed the dispute, worsening India-Pakistan relations and lending even greater urgency to the search for settlement. The reasons for, and possible resolutions of, this dispute are the themes of Professor Wirsing's book. Drawing on repeated field visits and wide-ranging interviews with government officials, political leaders, military officers, and diplomats in both India and Pakistan, the author provides abundant new material on the Kashmir dispute's political and military, domestic, and international dimensions. The book responds to mounting international concern about Kashmir with specific, step-by-step recommendations for breaking the existing diplomatic stalemate between India and Pakistan.

Personal accounts of Fakhruddin Ahmed, b. 1931, of his experiences during his career in the foreign service of Bangladesh and his postings to the various capitals of the world.

Beginning with the formation of the People's Party and going up to the overthrow of the Bhutto government, this book traces the career of Pakistan's most controversial statesman, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It examines both his contributions and the myths that surround him.

The book has a wide coverage and studies all the famous writers of English literature in the field of poetry, fiction, essay etc. The writers covered, among others, include Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Samuel John Milton, John Dryden, Alexander Pope, Samuel Johnson, William Wordsworth and Alfred Tennyson. A special feature of the book is that studies writers and their contributions not in isolation but in the context of surroundings and various elements of civilisation of the age of the writer. Thus it suggests a vital relationship between English literature and English life. The book is written in a simple and lucid style. It will be found of great interest by the students of English Literature, researchers and the general readers.

"Autobiography of a Burmese rebel"--Cover.

This book examines the rise of religious extremism in Pakistan, particularly since 1947, and analyzes its connections to the Pakistani army's corporate interests and U.S.-Pakistan relations. It includes profiles of leading Pakistani militant groups with details of their origins, development, and capabilities. The author begins with an historical overview of the introduction of Islam to the Indian sub-continent in 712 AD, and brings the story up to the present by describing President Musharraf's handling of the war on terror. He provides a detailed account of the political developments in Pakistan since 1947 with a focus on the influence of religious and military forces. He also discusses regional politics, Pakistan's attempt to gain nuclear power status, and U.S.-Pakistan relations, and offers predictions for Pakistan's domestic and regional prospects.

Modern Art in Pakistan examines interaction of space, tradition, and history to analyse artistic production in Pakistan from the 1950s to recent times. It traces the evolution of modernism in Pakistan and frames it in a global context in the aftermath of Partition. A masterful insight into South Asian art, this book will interest researchers, scholars, and students of South Asian art and art history, and Pakistan in particular. Further, it will be useful to those engaged in the fields of Islamic studies, museum studies, and modern South Asian history.

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