

Volume 1, Number 1, 2007

Scrutiny

A Journal of International and Pakistan Studies



National Institute of Pakistan Studies
Quaid-i-Azam University
Islamabad, Pakistan

Scrutiny
Volume 2, Number 1, 2008

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Printed by Sohail Altaf Printers, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
Technical support provided by
Zahid Bukhtiar Khattak

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**‘Factors in Local Politics of the Pakistani Punjab: Case Studies of two villages’ by
M. Azam Chaudhary**

Abstract

This paper debates the politics of the Punjab using interpretative paradigm. The history of development of local politics in the Punjab is discussed with the help of ethnographic data from two villages where the author has done his fieldwork. The impact of different events and factors like the change in the ethnic composition of population as a result of partition of the subcontinent in 1947, the current biradari (ethnic) division, the role of economic division of the village population like landlords, share croppers and artisan groups, the part political parties and elections have been playing and the significance of religion have been discussed. Furthermore local politics has been analyzed in terms of primordial feelings and national sentiments. This paper presents the views that there are differences of details between different villages but collectively seen the primordial sentiments prevail in the politics of these villages. These primordial feelings/ties are not something static. These ties are manipulated and compromised by the villagers and used flexibly in their own interest. The author considers politics and a cultural system which is explained with an analysis of the corruption in Pakistani politics. The conclusion focuses on the prospects of democracy in Pakistan.

Reconsidering 'Tribe', 'Clan' and 'Relatedness': A Comparison of Social Categorization in Central and South Asia by **Roland Hardenberg**

Abstract

In recent years an increasing number of anthropological researches have been conducted in the newly independent states of Central Asia, where anthropologists find many new field of inquiry for the development of innovative concepts. Yet in some of the latest publication one can discern a tendency to employ either textbook notions or universal analytical concepts. Alternatively one might develop new notion by generalizing from ethnographic data and by placing these findings in a comparative framework. As an example the author generates the notion of "segmentary lines" from his study of Kyrgyz genealogies and funeral practices. To highlight the unique features of this concept the compares his findings with another segmentary system he discovered among highland people of India.

'Urdu in Kashmir' by Tariq Rahman

Abstract

This article traces out the history of the use of Urdu in the domains of power, administration, judiciary and education, in the former state of Jammu and Kashmir under the Dogra rulers. The focus of the article is to explain why and how this language was chosen for such a crucial role in the state despite the fact that it was neither the mother-tongue of the ruler nor the ruled. The language of the domains of power in Kashmir was Persian before its place was taken by Urdu and the Kashmiri Brahmins as well as the Muslim clerical establishment were both well versed in this language. However, the state gradually got more and more visitors as well as officials from the Punjab and the rest of British India who used Urdu. Thus a tension built up among the Persian-using local educated elite and the Urdu-using Punjabi educated elite which sought to take their place. Eventually, Urdu spread to such an extent that the rulers conceded its usefulness and made it the official language of the state.

Introduction

Scrutiny publishes original (theoretical and empirical) contributions by Pakistani as well as international scholars. All important fields like geography, economics, linguistics, anthropology, history, political, science, literature, languages, demography and environment with reference to Pakistan are analyzed in general and recommendations regarding these fields of study are intended for the development of Pakistan.

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