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A Short History of Development

Aasim Sajjad Akhtar

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

Abstract

Development has come to acquire significant importance within policy and academic circles both in the nation-state context and globally in the post-world war II era. As such the decision of the world into developed and under developing countries has become a definitive feature of the international order. Over the time a substantial body of critical scholarship has emerged on the concept itself as well as the actual political economy of development. This short survey article provides a brief insight into this critical scholarship and highlights some recent conceptualizations that depart from the mainstream. The article also discusses contemporary political-economic experiments being undertaken in certain Latin American states that may offer lessons for other developing countries struggling to come to terms with the dictates of the capitalist world-world-system.

Puberty Stress as a Social Phenomenon: A Case Study of the Pakistani Punjab

M. Azam Chaudhary

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

Abstract

This article discusses the much debated teenage stress in the families, especially between the parents and their growing children. The topic has already been attempted by some prominent anthropologists like Margaret Mead. This study uses data collected from a Punjabi village with a brief comparison based on author's field work in Germany. Then the main data is presented including case studies. The article starts with introduction and theoretical debates on the topic. Then the main data is presented including case studies. The conclusion after data analysis and discussion is that stress in parents-children relationship is mainly the product of socialization and peer pressure.

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah: A Restatement

Masood Akhtar Zahid

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

Abstract

The story of India's partition has been told and retold by historians representing various schools of thought. For its part the Indian nationalist historiography has continued to the Divide and Rule mantra and refuses to take on board any alternative view. Portraying Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah as the co-accomplice of the Raj and betenoir of the supposed Indian unity, it shrugs off hints suggestive of numerous errors or ideological breaches-by the Congress leadership, which converted Jinnah from a celebrated apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity into a leader of the Pakistan movement. This paper seeks to complement Jaswant Singh's bold initiative in rewriting the story; a of India independence, which although ill-received in India and in his own Bhartya Janata party, breaks some new grounds challenging the traditional wisdom. I have argued that Jinnah's commitment to national unity was above-board, and it was the Congress leaders, Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel, and a whole lot of Hindu communalist organizations including Hindu Mahasabha, which failed to demonstrate the need ed large-heartedness to save India's political unity.