



Language

, [Thomson Reuters Foundation's survey on the 10 most dangerous countries for women in 2018](#) [1], Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018

The survey reports on the worst countries in the world for women in terms of health (e.g. maternal mortality, lack of access to health care facilities, lack of control over reproductive rights); discrimination (e.g. over land rights, job rights, property or inheritance); culture and religion (e.g. acid attacks, FGM, forced marriages); sexual violence (e.g. Rape, rape as a weapon of war, domestic rape or by a stranger); non-sexual violence (e.g. domestic violence); and human trafficking (including domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual slavery and forced marriage). The methodology is outlined and each listed country is fully described in each of the categories explored by the survey.

Abbas, Azmat ; Jasam, Saima, [A Ray of Hope: The Case of the Lawyers' Movement in Pakistan](#) [2], In Heinrich Böll Foundation, [Pakistan: Reality, Denial and the Complexity of its State](#) [3] Berlin, Heinrich Böll Foundation, , 2009, pp. 176, pp. 140-170

Ali, Tariq, [Pakistan: Military Rule or People's Power](#) [4], London, Jonathan Cape, 1970, pp. 272

The first four chapters cover the period 1947-1968. Chapters 5-7 (pp. 156-216) discuss the mass revolt from November 1968 to March 1969, which the author compares to the May 1968 Events in France.

Alpizar, Lydia ; Duran, Anahi ; Garrido, Anali Russo, [Building Feminist Movements: Global Perspectives](#) [5], London, Zed Books, 2006, pp. 288

The chapters cover a wide range of countries and issues, including: The Korean Women's Trade Union, the feminist movement in Indonesia, the Algerian 'Twenty Years is Enough' campaign, widening the base of the feminist movement in Pakistan, advocacy of women's rights in Nigeria, re-politicizing feminist activity in Argentina, new modes of organizing in Mexico, and two chapters on Israel, one on an Arab women's organization.

Avraham, Rachel, [Middle East needs its own 'MeToo' movement for minority women](#) [6], The Hill, 2018

A brief overview of how the MeToo movement started to get support in Israel as a consequence of the release of the song 'Toy' by Israeli singer Netta Barzilai and her victory at the Eurovision Song Contest in Lisbon. The song points to issues around feminism and diversity, and has a strong emphasis on the harassment suffered by women. This article also addresses the lack of attention to the plight that Hindu and Christian women and girls in Pakistan suffer, the fact that they are compelled to convert to Islam and then subsequently forced to marry their captors.

Basu, Amrita, [Women's Movements In The Global Era. The Power Of Local Feminism](#) [7], New York, Routledge, 2017, pp. 560

This book provides a study of the genesis, growth, gains, and dilemmas of women's movements in countries throughout the world. Its focus is on Brazil, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, USA, as well as more generally covering Europe and Latina America. The authors argue that women's movements have engaged in complex negotiations with national and international forces, and challenge widely held assumptions about the Western origins and character of local feminisms. They locate women's movements within their context by exploring their relationships with the state, civil society, and other social movements.

Bennis, Phyllis, [Challenging Empire: People, Governments, and the UN Defy US Power](#) [8], Northampton, MA, Olive Branch Press, 2005, pp. 288 pb

Bennis, a Fellow at the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies and expert on Middle East and US foreign



policy, examines critically the US doctrine of pre-emptive war and willingness to bypass the UN in the context of the global mobilization against the US-led 2003 attack on Iraq.

See also: Bennis, Phyllis, 'February 15, 2003, The Day the World Said No to War', Institute for Policy Studies, 15 Feb 2013.

https://ips-dc.org/february_15_2003_the_day_the_world_said_no_to_war/ [9]

Celebrates the mass global protests, but focuses in particular how opposition of Germany and France to the war enabled the 'Uncommitted Six' in the UN Security Council - Angola, Cameroon, Chile, Guinea, Mexico and Pakistan - to resist pressure from the US and UK and to refuse to endorse the war.

Bhutto, Benazir, [Daughter of the East: An Autobiography](#) [10], London, Mandarin, 1989, pp. 402

A memoir by Bhutto's daughter, who was a central figure in the campaign for democracy in the 1980s, which takes her story almost up to the November 1988 elections and her becoming Prime Minister. Although the focus is personal, includes material on the wider political context and the growing popular resistance.

Bin Sayeed, Khalid, [Pakistan in 1983: Internal stress more serious than external problems](#) [11], Asian Survey, Vol. 24, no. 2, 1984, pp. 219-228

Butt, Iqbal Haider, [Revisiting Student Politics in Pakistan](#) [12], Bargad, Gujranwala, 2009, pp. 178

Analyses 'patterns of key student movements in Pakistan', using historical information and interviews with 24 student leaders, plus a chronology.

Cameron, Maxwell A. ; Lawson, Robert J. ; Tomlin, Brian W., [To Walk Without Fear: The Global Movement to Ban Landmines](#) [13], Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1998, pp. 512

This book was published soon after December 1997, when over 120 states (excluding the USA, Russia, China, India and Pakistan) signed the Ottawa Convention to ban production, stockpiling and use of anti-personnel mines. It provides a wide ranging survey of both the global campaign and the diplomatic moves culminating in the 'Ottawa process', which, under Canadian government leadership, resulted in the treaty. There are contributions from leading campaigners, diplomats and academics.

Duncan, Emma, [Breaking the Curfew: A Political Journey through Pakistan](#) [14], London, Arrow Books, 1990, pp. 312

A journalist (now deputy editor of the Economist) provides her perspective on Pakistan in the 1980s.

Feldman, Herbert, [From Crisis to Crisis: Pakistan 1962-1969](#) [15], London, Oxford University Press, 1972, pp. 344

The main emphasis of this book is on Ayub Khan's government, but chapter 9 'The last phase' (pp. 237-71) covers the '132 days of uninterrupted disturbances'. Stresses the rioting and factionalised violence, but notes the importance of the urban working classes and the students.

Heinrich Böll Foundation, [Pakistan: Reality, Denial and the Complexity of its State](#) [3], Berlin, Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2009, pp. 176

Hussein, Nazia, [Rethinking New Womanhood: Practices Of Gender, Class, Culture And Religion In South Asia](#)



[16], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, pp. 231

A collection of essays by feminist scholars and activists in South Asia outlining the development of feminism in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan over the last decade with regard to the social embodiment of women, television representations, LGTB discourses, domestic violence, and the “new” feminism.

Imtiaz, Saba, [Two wheels good for Karachi's female riders](#) [17], Guardian Weekly, 2019

Brief but illuminating article about the liberatory role of cycling for women, both as a group sport and as means of travelling to and from work and avoiding the crowded public transport, where sexual harassment is rife. Imtiaz notes the hostility of conservative Pakistani men to women cycling.

Loonba, Ania ; Lukose, Ritty A., [South Asian Feminisms](#) [18], Durham NC, Duke University Press, 2012, pp. 432

Building on 40 years of activism and scholarship, contributors assess recent feminist issues and campaigns in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Nasir, Zakia, [Feminism and power in the post-colonial societies of the sub-continent](#) [19], Asia Dialogue, 2019

Explores the use of power over women in post-colonial Pakistan, Bangladesh and India.

Operation Omega, [Operation Omega](#) [20], In Hare; Blumberg, [Liberation without Violence: A Third Party Approach](#) [21] (A. 5. Nonviolent Intervention and Accompaniment [22]), London, Rex Collings, pp. 196-206

After Pakistani repression of the 1971 East Bengali independence movement and outbreak of the India-Pakistan war, a transnational team tried with some success to take relief supplies into East Bengal. Their aim was to provide practical aid to refugees and protest against Pakistani army repression. At the same time US activists blocked arms supplies to Pakistan (see also Taylor, [Blockade: A Guide to Nonviolent Intervention](#) [23] (E.3. Opposing Other Wars and Occupations [24])).

Review, Harvard Law, [The Pakistani Lawyers' Movement and the popular currency of judicial power](#) [25], Notes, Harvard Law Review, Vol. 123, no. 7 (May), 2010, pp. 1705-1726

Saigol, Rubina, [Feminism and the women's movement in Pakistan](#) [26], Islamabad, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2016, pp. 51

Explores the divisions in the feminist movement in Pakistan and how feminists see or silence the intersections between sexuality, religion, race and class in the struggle for equality in Pakistan. It contextualises the analysis within the legacies of colonial relations, nationalist reformation, development policies and neoliberal economies, including new forms of militarism introduced with the global war on terror, and the transformations of the political space across Pakistan's political history.

Schapiro, Jonathan Anjaria ; McFarlane, Colin, [Urban Navigations: Politics, Space and the City in South Asia](#) [27], London, Routledge, 2001, pp. 347

Focuses on conflicts over urban space, resources and housing in Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and includes accounts of resistance in squatter settlements, e.g. in Kathmandu.

Taylor, Richard K., [Blockade: A Guide to Nonviolent Intervention](#) [23], Maryknoll NY, Orbis Books, 1977, pp. 175

Account of how a nonviolent fleet of canoes and kayaks blocked Pakistani shipping at East Coast ports of the USA



to oppose US support for Pakistan's repression in East Bengal. Part 2 is a manual for direct action.

Vanaik, Achin, [Building a nuclear disarmament movement in India, Pakistan and South Asia: some policy perspectives](#) [28], TNI, 2006

The author argues that there are two stages in the process of developing an effective progressive force like the nuclear disarmament movement, whether regionally in South Asia, or globally. In the first phase a movement needs to attack and undermine the popular legitimacy that all governments seek to obtain for their policies. In the second phase, it can practically develop on a very large scale and achieve a critical mass that impacts on actual policy.

Wolpert, Stanley, [Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan: His Life and Times](#) [29], Oxford and New York, Oxford University Press, 1993, pp. 378

The emphasis is on Bhutto's political role and leadership and there is only very brief mention of popular agitation in chapter 7 'Winters of his discontent' (1965-69), pp. 100-34.

Yousafzai, Malala ; Lamb, Christine, [I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and was Shot by the Taliban](#) [30], London, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 2013, pp. 288

The schoolgirl Pakistani campaigner for girls' education who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 tells her story.

Zia, Afiya, [Faith And Feminism In Pakistan: Religious Agency Or Secular Autonomy](#) [31], Brighton, Sussex Academic Press, 2018, pp. 251

Analyses gender in the Muslim world, particularly in Pakistan. Zia chronicles secular feminism and its past and ongoing achievements, and explores the limits of faith-based politics in the country.

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