

Ghubar E Khatir Abul Kalam Azad

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Ghubar E Khatir Abul Kalam

Height about 5 ' 5 " ; exceptionally thin; noticeably fair; age about 33 years; has practically no hair on his face through he does not shave; long sharp face with prominent nose. This is the official ...

Ghubarekhatir (Sallies Of Mind) Is The Last Of Maulana'S Writings And Perhaps The Most Unique. Whereas His Earlier Writings Whether Journalistic Or Academic Dealt With Either Religion Or Politics, Here He Takes Leave Of Both The Preoccupations And Uses

Maulana Azad is considered one of the greatest Urdu writers of the 20th century. He has written many books including India Wins Freedom, Ghubar-e-Khatir, Tazkirah, Tarjumanul Quran, etc. It is often said that his book India wins Freedom is about his political life and Ghubar-e-Khatir deals with his social and spiritual life.

Abul Kalam Azad (1888-1958)--President of the Indian National Congress from 1939 to 1946, outspoken opponent of Jinnah and Partition, symbol of the Muslim will to coexist in a secular India, and scholar and intellectual--was one of modern India's most important leaders. This book, the first substantial biography of Azad in English, charts his many contributions to the intellectual, political, and religious heritage of modern India, revealing important continuities in his life and thought.

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam became President of India in July 2002. He came to the highest office in the land with doubts being cast on the wisdom of appointing a non-politician, even if it was someone as distinguished as him (he is a recipient of the Bharat Ratna for his work on India's space and defence programmes), to the post. What followed, however, was a remarkable presidency that in the next five years transformed the way people looked at this office, and made Kalam popular in a way few politicians have been. Rashtrapati Bhavan became a much more accessible place in his time, and his enthusiasm for his favourite cause-a developed and strong India-infected all those who came in touch with him. While the reasons for his popularity will be analysed for a long time, P.M. Nair, who was his Secretary, shows through a series of vignettes in The Kalam Effect some of the probable causes. One of them being that Kalam is just a very special human being. P.M. Nair had a long and varied career in the IAS, which he joined in 1967. In July 2002 he was appointed Secretary to the President and continued in that position all through the five years of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's tenure at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Maulana Azad was the first education minister of India and a dynamic individual with multiple facets to his personality. He is equally known as one of the foremost freedom fighters, an Urdu poet who also wrote treatises on philosophy and religion. Azad had hoped to lead not only the Muslims but all Indians to freedom. From 1903, when he picked up his pen to launch his first journal, till Partition, he never lost sight of his larger constituency-all Indians, regardless of religion. Why then is one who aspired and worked for national leadership remembered only as the leader of the Muslims of India? Why then did he lose to Jinnah, an individual who generally stood for everything which ran contrary to his beliefs? In this thought-provoking work, Syeda S. Hameed takes a fresh look at the works, politics, and life of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Solution-focused therapy is an evidenced-based practice that focuses on creating conversations that build solutions, rather than solve problems. Learning Solution-Focused Therapy: An Illustrated Guide teaches readers how to practice and become competent in conducting solution-focused therapy, an area of growing interest as the emphasis on brief therapy increases. Critical to the book's learning strategy is the generous use of case illustrations that are detailed, rich, and instructive without being overly didactic. The case approach provides an effective means for seeing concepts put into practice, and since medicine is becoming more patient-focused, the solution-focused therapy model is highly relevant. Organized to show how a solution-focused interview is conducted, the book presents the basic model and goes on to apply this model in psychopharmacology, addiction, supervision and consultation. Each chapter combines readings, solution-

focused questions, case illustrations, learning exercises and video demonstrations (available online), which together constitute a comprehensive course in this therapeutic modality. Moreover, the author's conversational writing style makes the tenets and techniques accessible and interesting to a wide variety of clinicians. Learning Solution-Focused Therapy: An Illustrated Guide will appeal to clinicians who wish to enhance their skills and support their patients' growth in a positive way.

Dozakhnama: Conversations in Hell is an extraordinary novel, a biography of Manto and Ghalib and a history of Indian culture rolled into one. Exhumed from dust, Manto ' s unpublished novel surfaces in Lucknow. Is it real or is it a fake? In this dastan, Manto and Ghalib converse, entwining their lives in shared dreams. The result is an intellectual journey that takes us into the people and events that shape us as a culture. As one writer describes it, ' I discovered Rabisankar Bal like a torch in the darkness of the history of this subcontinent. This is the real story of two centuries of our own country. ' Rabisankar Bal ' s audacious novel, told by reflections in a mirror and forged in the fires of hell, is both an oral tale and a shield against oblivion. An echo of distant screams. Inscribed by the devil ' s quill, Dozakhnama is an outstanding performance of subterranean memory.

Enlightenment in the Colony opens up the history of the "Jewish question" for the first time to a broader discussion--one of the social exclusion of religious and cultural minorities in modern times, and in particular the crisis of Muslim identity in modern India. Aamir Mufti identifies the Hindu-Muslim conflict in India as a colonial variation of what he calls "the exemplary crisis of minority"--Jewishness in Europe. He shows how the emergence of this conflict in the late nineteenth century represented an early instance of the reinscription of the "Jewish question" in a non-Western society undergoing modernization under colonial rule. In so doing, he charts one particular route by which this European phenomenon linked to nation-states takes on a global significance. Mufti examines the literary dimensions of this crisis of identity through close readings of canonical texts of modern Western--mostly British--literature, as well as major works of modern Indian literature in Urdu and English. He argues that the one characteristic shared by all emerging national cultures since the nineteenth century is the minoritization of some social and cultural fragment of the population, and that national belonging and minority separatism go hand in hand with modernization. Enlightenment in the Colony calls for the adoption of secular, minority, and exilic perspectives in criticism and intellectual life as a means to critique the very forms of marginalization that give rise to the uniquely powerful minority voice in world literatures.

Published ahead of Paul Scott ' s Raj Quartet and long before Midnight ' s Children, Abdullah Hussein ' s ambitious saga of social struggle The Weary Generations was a bestseller in Urdu. Published in 1963 and now beyond its 40th edition, it has never been out of print. A vivid depiction of the widespread disillusionment and seismic upheavals of the Partition era that lead to the creation of Pakistan and Bangladesh, there has never been a more opportune time to discover one of the most important writings about the post-colonial trauma in the region. Naim, son of a peasant, marries Azra, the daughter of a rich landowner. Fighting for the British during World War I he loses an arm. Invalided home, he becomes angered at the subjugation of his countrymen under the Raj and aligns himself with the opposition. His ideals are swept away after Independence in 1947 when he realizes that, as Muslims, his family is no longer safe in their Indian home and that they must migrate to the newly created Pakistan. Regarded as one of the half-dozen most influential novels dealing with Partition or post-colonial malaise, this is an immensely powerful novel in its own right and is essential reading for English language readers seeking to comprehend the historical origins of the tensions in the Indian subcontinent.

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