

to Islam. Further it was not an area which was familiar with Semitic religions; the local religions, in sharp contrast to the other areas conquered by the Khilafat, were polytheist or mythological which merited a special effort of social and religious tolerance. In addition, the possible urge for revenge had to be curtailed. The main concerns of Mohammad bin Qasim's government were to provide peace and security to the locals, social work and economic recovery of the region. The essential argument developed in the paper is that apart from financial and legal dictates of Islam the Arab administration did not impose its own form of governance in Sindh.

The Slave Village! A Historical Survey (Jameel Yousafzai)

3. Focusing on the emergence of Deh Ghulaman in the backdrop of the Roshanaya Movement, the article first traces the source of the place name and its demographic composition at the time when the nomenclature was adopted.

The history of the village and its relationship with the religio-political history of the region is then and traced through three stages from the end of the 16th century to the start of the 18th century. The concluding section of the article brings to light the conditions of the region when Syed Ahmed Shaheed was active there i.e. the setting which the colonial influence of the British was to encounter. The article brings to light the religio-political dynamics of the Yusufzais over a period of three centuries within the geographic environs of Mardan and Swabi through a description of the historical process which resulted in the creation of Deh Ghulaman.

Meetings with Moulana Ameen Ahsan Eslahi (Syed Mohammad Zulqarnain Zaidi)

4. Documentation of a set of interviews of Maulana Amir Ahsan Eslahi touching on questions relating to his association within the Jamaat-i-Islami and its icon, Maulana Maududi.

ABSTRACTS

Eminent Leaders of Pakistan Movement and Baluchistan

(Dr. Inamul Haq Kausar)

1. The article highlights the personalities and chronology of events that led to the full-fledged participation of the All India Muslim League in the affairs of Baluchistan during two decades from 1927 to 1947 and the stages through which the people of that region became involved in the Pakistan Movement. Apart from All Indian leaders, the contributions of leaders from Baluchistan, such as the Khan of Kallat and Qazi Isa, are also brought to light.

In particular the article focuses on the guidance provided by Liaquat Ali Khan to the leadership chosen for organizing the Muslim League in Baluchistan and the instructions for workers in the proposed province. The main ideas of the speeches he made are also discussed. Some of the other prominent Muslim leaguers such as Zafar Ali Khan, Lady Haroon and Maulana Ghulam Farid Sialkoti etc. have also been brought under the spotlight for their role in the development of the Muslim league and furthering its campaign for Pakistan.

Mohammad bin Qasim's Conduct with his Subjects

(Dr. Syed Haider Shah)

2. After providing a brief outline of the conquest of Sindh, the article addresses the treatment meted out by Mohammad bin Qasim to the people of Sindh during his rule, generally outlining the nature of Muslim governance in the areas conquered by the Khilafat with Sindh as a case study. The main reason for focusing on Sindh is that unlike most other areas conquered by the Umayyad Khilafat this area did not experience a mass conversion

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