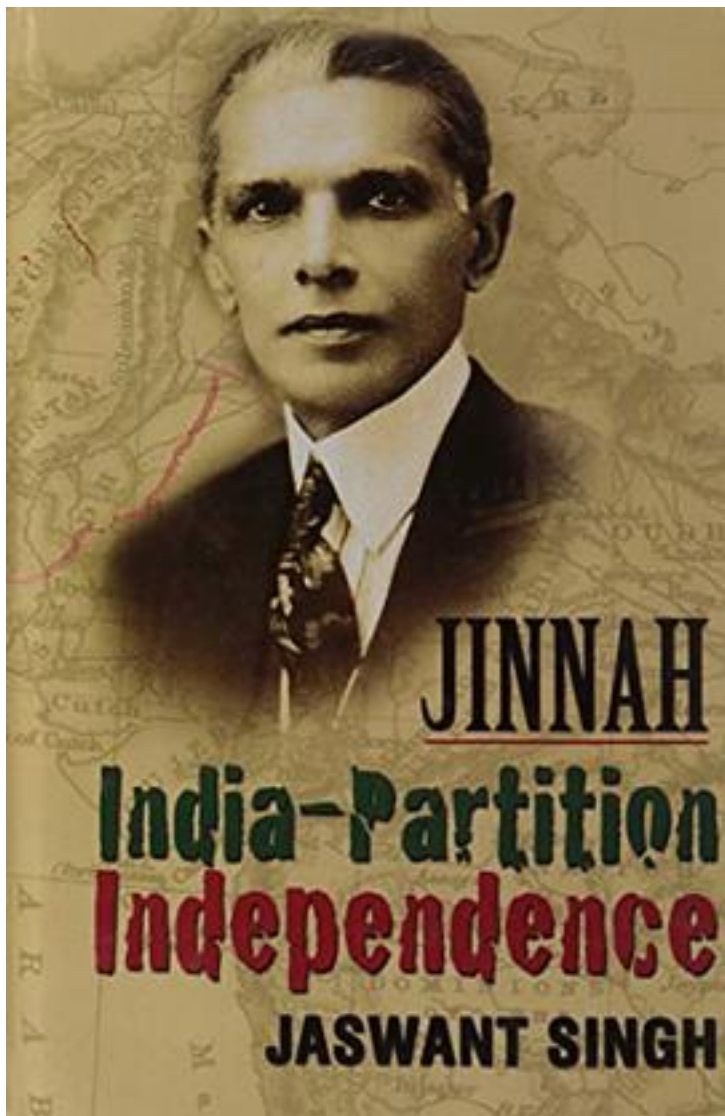


Jinnah India- Partition Independence



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著者:Jaswant Singh

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"No Indian or Pakistani politician/Member of Parliament has ventured an analytical, political biography of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, about whom views necessarily get divided as being either hagiographical or additional demonology. The book attempts an objective evaluation. Jaswant Singh's experience as a minister responsible for the conduct of India's foreign policy, managing the country's defence (concurrently), had been uniformly challenging (Lahore Peace Process; betrayed at Kargil; Kandahar; The Agra Peace Summit; the attack on Jammu and Kashmir Assembly and the Indian Parliament; coercive diplomacy of 2002; the peace overtures reinitiated in April 2003). He asks where and when did this questionable thesis of Muslims as a separate nation first originate and lead the Indian sub-continent to? And where did it drag Pakistan to? Why then a Bangladesh? Also what now of Pakistan? Where is it headed? This book is special; it stands apart, for it is authored by a practitioner of policy, an innovator of policies in search of definitive answers. Those burning whys of the last sixty-two years, which bedevil us still. Jaswant Singh believes that for the return of lasting peace in South Asia there is no alternative but to first understand what made it abandon us in the first place. Until we do that, a minimum, a must, we will never be able to persuade peace to return.

作者介绍:

Jaswant Singh (born 3 January 1938) is an Indian politician. He is from the Indian State of Rajasthan and was an officer in the Indian Army in the 1960s. He served as Finance minister in the short-lived government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which lasted just from 16 May 1996, to 1 June 1996. After Vajpayee became Prime Minister again two years later, he became Minister for External Affairs of India, serving from 5 Dec. 1998 until 1 July 2002. Responsible for the foreign policy, he dealt with high tensions between India and Pakistan. In July 2002, he became Finance Minister again, switching posts with Yashwant Sinha. He served as Finance Minister until the defeat of the Vajpayee government in May 2004 and was instrumental in defining and pushing through the market-friendly reforms of the government. Known for his moderate political views, he is a self-described liberal democrat even though the Bharatiya Janata Party is often described as a right-wing nationalist organization. He was conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2001. On 19 August 2009, he was expelled from BJP after criticism over his remarks in this book.

目录: Contents: List of illustrations. Acknowledgements. Introduction: A complex opening. 1. India and Islam. 2. Jenabhai to Jinnah: the journey. 3. The Turbulent twenties. 4. Sharpening focus -- narrowing options. 5. A short decade -- a long end game. 6. Sunset of the empire -- post-dated cheque on a collapsing bank. 7. A war of succession -- diverging paths. 8. Stymied negotiations? 9. Mountbatten Viceroyalty: the end of the Raj. 10. Pakistan: birth -- independence: the Quaid-e-Azam's last journey. 11. In retrospect. Appendices. Endnotes. Index.

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标签

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评论

瓦杰帕伊时期外交部长写的书。主题是把真纳从穆斯林印度教徒团结的“大使”到巴基斯坦的“伟大领袖”的转变过程放到20世纪初南亚政治的大背景下进行探究。作者在结论部分认为印巴分治的一大原因是真纳和尼赫鲁被西方思想洗脑，把民族主义理论应用在印度这个多元复杂的土地上，在正文部分黑甘地黑到飞起。资料翔实，细节丰富。不过作者写书经常不严格按时间顺序来，而且很多背景知识没有详细介绍，所以不大适合作为了解南亚的入门书。

不适合作为南亚政治的入门阅读；不过如果对当时那段历史有一定的了解想进一步发掘真纳、甘地、尼赫鲁等人的政治理念的变化，这本书的浩瀚的细节绝对能够满足你。

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