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Declan Walsh writes, "A journalist for The Guardian and for New York Times who has been chased and fettered not to report 2014 elections. One of the top establishment's agencies glued him and cautioned him about the repercussions- Later. His visa has been cancelled and he was declared 'Enemy of the State' Declan Walsh's approximately a decade's deep insight into the political and religious observation unveils many policy errors of Pakistan. A journalist by profession and story-teller as a writer rounds up the book by providing informative and interesting facts about Pakistan's most referred topics.

His book revolves around some military policies which seem wrong regarding the future of the nation of Pakistan. Whether its steps in Balochistan or taking Taliban's into their fold went against Pakistanis as a whole nation. The author comments, "Nobody can stop them- no judge, no lawyer, no ambassador, not even a minister. The angels rule.

Depicting Islamabad's scenery and cultural mingling, the writer discloses some very secret truths. His approach to the affairs related to top brass of Pakistan and his diving deep look into some Musharaf's personal habits is shocking. "President Musharaf, who, it was widely known, was partial to a dose of Johnnie Walker Premium blend Blue Label in the evening". While residing in Islamabad which is the city of, to some extent, migrants (official migrants), he describes severity of fundamentalism that was also mishandled by USA during cold war years. The state of religious affairs has been discussed in detailed as well. Unknown to many is the truth of Maulana Sami-ul-Haq (head of one of the biggest Madaressa in Pakistan comprising almost 4000 students), says that he was caught red handed while visiting brother with some other people with him as well. The author ridicules the Maulana "Maulana Sami ul Haq, was informally known in political and media circles as 'Sami the Sandwich'.

The author's glimpses on the political history of Pakistan opens some robust declarations. His way of taking the roles of Benazir Bhutto and that of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and even Musharaf went towards criticism on their promises and results.

Author's tickling comments on corruption which seems the only source of survival for those who are in power is also an interesting and eye opening episode. Mr. Walsh's current as well as historical insight in to the troubled situation of Pakistan is a direct lesson for those who are in authority to direct Pakistan on the straight direction of corruption free Pakistan. The itching phrase of Inshallah (If God wills it) stresses focus because author's opinion related to the phrase is on the lack of practical measures. Rather than ideologically satisfying oneself that if God will, the harsh situation would be changed. A deep observation can prove that most of the people of Pakistan depend on ideologically



satisfying themselves rather practically doing something to change their miserable situation.

Most of the present generation remembers the episode of Red Mosque tragedy. Author's way of defining the episode of Red Mosque in Islamabad and its linkages with some historical events is worth-reading. It should be also noted that in defining the Red Mosque Tragedy, the author lacks one important point. It seems what has been said by Ghazi Abdul Rasheed is the final word regarding Political System of Islam. But the fact is not as Ghazi defines. Apart from the political narration, 1831s Jihad War of Sayyid Ahmad has been linked with the Islamic Revolution. The point of great interest is that Islamic Revolution, Sayyid Ahmad's Jihad and Red Mosque episode have all been co-related by the author. Mr. Walsh here creates a mess of ideological clashes because all the episodes bear different political backgrounds. Therefore, it would not be fair in any sense to link all the episodes with Islamic Revolution.

Further, Pakistan's societal shift after the hanging of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in April 1979 has been explained with the inclusion of Jihad war against USSR. Zia's transformation of Pakistan from a political modernist democratic state to the jihad a moral cause has been highlighted factually. The author's presenting touch of the episode of Zia and his death is fabulous. He writes, "All that remained of the dictator was his jawbone, which was buried inside a tomb at Islamabad's Faisal Mosque. But Zia had bequeathed a poisonous legacy to his country". The historical background of the 'poisonous legacy' contains a high level of religious institutional empowerment and Pakistan's extremist outfit.

Declan Walsh traces interesting episode of Lal Masjid in terms of its strength and bulldozing. General Zia strengthened by appointing Muhammad Abdullah Ghazi and General Musharaf bulldozed by operationalizing special Services Groups Commandoes. Fundamental episode initiated by the official authorities was ended by the same hands. Author's narrative style of story-telling is touching. Most of the people of Pakistan consider the event only related to Islamabad but Mr. Walsh makes them wrong while writing that the death of Ghazi Abdul Rasheed was paid a tribute by Osama Bin Laden as well.

Moreover, Mr. Walsh after giving overall scenario of the extremist outlook of Pakistan jumps on the Pakistan envisioned by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Jinnah's biographical sketch has been rolled out in a very interesting way. From early education to his marriage with Ruttie is an account of interest. Jinnah's political as well as religious views has been presented in a way that a reader may himself understand what Jinnah's real intentions were regarding the role of religion in Pakistan. Three month's struggle of Muhammad Ali Jinnah has been portrayed in a very serious say. Likewise, the author also supports Pakistan's stance on Kashmir as well.

Jinnah's struggle has been traced very enthusiastically. The author refers Ayesha Jalal who is of the view that Jinnah only pressed Pakistan as a bargaining chip. He was not in a mood of acquiring any nation. However, reasons can be hundreds for the acquiral of Pakistan. The point is here related to some conflicts that could not be resolved. Even Mohammad Ali Jinnah could not stop the carnage which took place in India and Pakistan

after independence. The author argues that it was too late for Jinnah to cool down the fire. The religious brands of the both sides (from India and from Pakistan) were so extreme.

Moreover, passing by the depending brand of Pakistanis on Inshallah, extremism and Jinnah's stance of Pakistan, the author gives deep insight into the mixing of *Pashtunwali* and Sharia (Sharia brand by Taliban only). Mr. Walsh draws a neat and visible difference between *Pashtunwali* and Talibanization of the ethnic group. Further, what type of importance they give to *pashtunwali* has also been analyzed with first sight evidences.

The roles of Taliban and Al-Qaeda in the tribal areas of Pakistan have always been a headache for Americans. For American wishes, Parvez Musharaf initiated operation in Waziristan which resulted into a disaster. It should also be noted that Pakistan has always fought other's wars that shocked even very basis of Pakistan on all fronts. What was the purpose of the state of Pakistan that at first allowed Taliban to grow and transform Pashtun society from Jirga to Saudi-style Sharia courts is also a chapter of great interest. Mr. Walsh portrays a visionary discussion between two ideologies. The first is related to Baitullah Mehsud and the second is related to a political activist Kamal Marwat. The author refers to the discussion as "It was effectively a debate between two visions of the frontier, Kamal representing the old ways, Mehsud as the harbinger of a new order that justified its violence with a lumped version of Sharia Law". Mr. Walsh analyzes military rule of Parvez Musharaf, Pashtun Society, and their cultural code, as well as extremism in a way that a common man would be able to understand the arithmetic that played in Pashtun areas.

Moreover, the book leads towards a thought provoking battle between a lady of Pakistan, Asima Jahangir, and the generals. The author writes, "Asima Jahangir's account not only depicts her own life but the confrontations she took up against those who were stronger". A stance taken by a woman has been portrayed in a way that one has to rethink the image of women in Pakistan. Highly influential examples regarding the imagination of Malala Yousufzai and Aafia Siddique have been presented. How some hidden hands are portraying and following some failed policies become open-secret after going through the pages 126-127.

Eye-opening evidences that were gathered or pointed out after the assassination of Benazir Bhutto are good enough to speculate the Hatcher of the assassination. Mr. Walsh presents a daring case of Asima Jahangir. Asima Jahangir's bold stance against military recalls some bitter truth of the history of Pakistan.

A major chunk of the governing years have been controlled by establishment. Extra-judicial killings and corporate sector of the askari wing all are the factors that halt Pakistan progressing. Mrs. Jahangir case study depicts all the sides of brutal conduct of the powerful hands in Pakistan.

Leading to the Asima Jahangir's role the author drags attention of the readers towards killing of a political in Kausar Market Islamabad. Salman Taseer's death and Asia Bibi's story resembles some mythical traits of history when some blasphemous accuses sets two lives on fire. Impartial views of the both sides of stories have been depicted with great



interest. Salman Taseer's own biographical portrayal and Aasia Bibi's plight is somehow attached with sadness.

Declan Walsh traces plight of the city of lights (Karachi). The golden years of Karachi have been beautifully described. On the other hand, those who contributed to develop the city socially have also been mentioned. Chaudhary Aslam's famous style of dealing with criminals and his skirmishes with Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan's terrorists is an example of courage and confidence.

Chaudhary Aslam's story in the book indirectly unveils hidden secrets of Karachi by lengthy details on MQM's working, Pashtun infiltration, changing social fabric of the city intentionally converting of the city from homogenous to heterogeneous. The main thing that the author has skipped is the 1747's migration and role of those who facilitated the migration process. The author has not dealt the issue with reference to the migration after partition of India.

Declan Walsh describes an interview type discussion with Nawab Akbar Bugti of Balochistan. During the interview Nawab Akbar Bugti explains some details of code of honor killing and calls all the codes of the Baloch culture as "Namus/honor. The story of pursuing Nawab Akbar Bugti and his killing presents many factual insights into the life of the people of Bugti tribe

Author's whole commentary and his last words are somehow more important. Analyzing the deep state situation of Pakistan author writes, "Nor for the first time, the army was trying to hold Pakistan together by force, crushing its critics instead of talking to them."

In a nutshell, the detailed study of the book is crucial with reference to the positioning of Pakistan in 21st century. Deep view of the current as well as historical situation of Pakistan has been presented in a way that one enjoys while going through the book.