

Menuju Jamaatul Muslimin Hussain Bin Muhammad Ali Jabir

Hindsight, Insight, Foresight is a tour d'horizon of security issues in the Indo-Pacific. Written by 20 current and former members of the faculty at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, its 21 chapters provide hindsight, insight, and foresight on numerous aspects of security in the region. This book will help readers to understand the big picture, grasp the changing faces, and comprehend the local dynamics of regional security.

This innovative book analyses the growth of Deobandi Islam, a religious sect whose followers include extremist groups, through the frame of a counterculture in conflict with mainstream Muslim society. Due to its relationship with the Taliban, close links to al-Qaeda, and worldwide reach through the 'Tablighi Jamaat' (Proselytization Group), the Deoband Madrassah Movement has come to acquire global significance. In Pakistan, Deobandi schools have increasingly been associated with the rise of an intolerant and militant strain of Islam linked with terrorist activities.

This path-breaking volume reveals a little-known aspect of how Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, a jihadist terrorist group, functions in Pakistan and beyond by translating and commenting upon a range of publications produced and disseminated by Dar-ul-Andlus, the publishing wing of LeT. Only a fraction of LeT's cadres ever see battle: most of them are despatched on nation-wide "prozelytising" (dawa) missions to convert Pakistanis to their particular interpretation of Islam, in support of which LeT has developed a sophisticated propagandist literature. This canon of Islamist texts is the most popular and potent weapon in LeT's arsenal, and its scrutiny affords insights into how and who the group recruits; LeT's justification for jihad; its vision of itself in global and regional politics; the enemies LeT identifies and the allies it cultivates; and how and where it conducts its operations. Particular attention is paid to the role that LeT assigns to women by examining those writings which heap extravagant praise upon the mothers of aspirant jihadis, who bless their operations and martyrdom. It is only by understanding LeT's domestic functions as set out in these texts that one can begin to appreciate why Pakistan so fiercely supports it, despite mounting international pressure to disband the group.

India and Pakistan have very different visions for Afghanistan, and they seek to advance highly disparate interests through their respective engagements in the country. This paper reviews the countries' interests in Afghanistan, how they have tried to further their interests, how Afghanistan navigates their rivalry, and the rivalry's implications for U.S. and Indian policy.

Al-Muslimun

Menuju jama'atul muslimin

APLIKASI ISLAM DALAM WILAYAH KUADRAN; Rumusan Dasar Teoretis, Praksis, dan Revolusioner Adaptasi Mukmin terhadap Kondisi-kondisi Negara

Ensiklopedia Khittah NU

In Their Own Words

A Muslim Minority Movement in South Asia

Examines the writings of Osama bin Laden to demonstrate how his views differ from other strands of radical Islamic thought, how he has contributed to his own mythology, and how he has shaped the development of Al Qaeda.

Imam Muslim (Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj) was born in 202 AH in Naysabur (817/818CE) and died in 261AH (874/875CE) also in Naysabur. He traveled widely to gather his collection of ahadith (plural of hadith), including to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt. Out of 300,000 hadith which he evaluated, approximately 4,000 were extracted for inclusion into his collection based on stringent acceptance criteria. Each report in his collection was checked and the veracity of the chain of reporters was painstakingly established. Sunni Muslims consider it the second most authentic hadith collection, after Sahih Bukhari. However, it is important to realize that Imam Muslim never claimed to collect all authentic traditions as his goal was to collect only traditions that all Muslims should agree on about accuracy. It is complete book 2 and book 3 of sahih muslim to guide the readers towards the path of sunnah

Di Balik Layar Pejuang Skripsi PENULIS: @r.ulfatur Ukuran : 14 x 21 cm ISBN : 978-623-283-212-1 Terbit : Juni 2020 www.guepedia.com Sinopsis: Saat ini banyak penyesalan yang mendalam karena gagal dalam memanfaatkan waktu, banyak yang menyalahkan waktu padahal dirinya sendirilah yang kurang bertanggung jawab. Terutama kasus seperti ini sering dirasakan oleh seorang yang menjabat sebagai siswa paling tertinggi dalam tingkatan siswa yakni mahasiswa. Sebaiknya sebelum bertindak harus memiliki ilmunya agar tidak sembarangan dalam menyalahkan. Waktu bukan alasan untuk setiap kesalahan yang terjadi bukan karena waktu itu bodoh atau tidak bisa berpikir akan tetapi karena dirinya sendirilah yang kurang merefleksi diri terhadap waktu yang sudah dijalani. Menjadi mahasiswa yang tidak menyesal kuncinya adalah menghargai waktu. Banyak hal yang bisa dijadikan bekal sebagai mahasiswa yang diungkap dalam buku ini. Cerita demi cerita serta pesan dan kesan selama menjabat sebagai mahasiswa diukir dengan jelas dalam buku ini, membuat kita yang membacanya seolah hadir melihat langsung bagaimana menjalani kehidupan sebagai mahasiswa. Rasa semangat dan tak kenal menyerah akan memaksa diri untuk bermanja dengannya. Sebuah kesalahan jika seorang mahasiswa sedari awal menjabat sebagai mahasiswa sudah kenal dengan

kemalasan sehingga tidak memiliki gairah untuk berjuang mencapai mimpi. Mengajak pembaca untuk menyiapkan semua hal yang berkaitan dengan niat terbaik menjadi mahasiswa yang diimpikan banyak orang menjadi keistimewaan tersendiri di dalam buku ini. www.guepedia.com Email : guepedia@gmail.com WA di 081287602508 Happy shopping & reading Enjoy your day, guys

Summary: "Since the rise of the Taliban and Al Qaeda, the traditional Islamic schools known as the madrasa have frequently been portrayed as hotbeds of terrorism. For much longer, the madrasa has been considered by some as a backward and petrified impediment to social progress. However, for an important segment of the poor Muslim populations of Asia, madrasas constitute the only accessible form of education. This volume presents an overview of the madrasas in countries such as China, Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Pakistan."--Publisher description.

Why Not Remaja Jadi Da'i?

The Deoband Madrassah Movement

The World According to Anna

I Am Malala

The History of al-Tabari Vol. 15

Appeal Relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAO Council (India V. Pakistan)

This book is an abridgment of my earlier work entitled, Adh-Dhikr wad-Du'a wal-'Ilaj bir-Ruqyah mina'-Kitab was-Sunnah. In order to make it small and easily portable, I have chosen only the section on words of remembrance for this abridgment. To achieve this, I only mentioned the text of the words of remembrance instead of the entire Hadith. I also limited myself to mentioning only one or two references from the original book for each Hadith. Whoever would like to know about the Companion who related a particular Hadith, or more information about where it is recorded, should refer to the original work (mentioned above). I ask Allah the Glorious, the Mighty, by His beautiful Names and by His sublime Attributes to accept this as having been done sincerely for His sake alone. I ask Him to bring me its benefits during my lifetime and after my death. May those who read it, those who print it, or have had any role in distributing it, benefit from it also. Surely He, glory be unto Him, is Capable of all things. May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon our Prophet, Muhammad, and upon his family and Companions and whoever follows them in piety until the Day of Judgment. Said bin Ali bin Wahaf Al-Qahtani, Safar,1409

The Ahmadiyya Muslim community represents the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835–1908), a charismatic leader whose claims of spiritual authority brought him into conflict with most other Muslim leaders of the time. The controversial movement originated in rural India in the latter part of the 19th century and is best known for challenging current conceptions of Islamic orthodoxy. Despite missionary success and expansion throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe, North America, and parts of Africa, Ahmadis have effectively been banned from Pakistan. Adil Hussain Khan traces the origins of Ahmadi Islam from a small Sufi-style brotherhood to a major transnational organization, which many Muslims believe to be beyond the pale of Islam.

Al Qaeda, the Afghan Taliban, and their allies are poised to return to Afghanistan and the Mujahidin in Pakistan may once again draw the support of pools of fighters. Experts from the countries discussed explain the post-2014 key strategic decisions that face policymakers in Afghanistan, the United States, and the region.

Sungguh, lewat ayat kursi, Allah mengajari kita tentang keagungan-Nya, yang dapat menjadi inspirasi bagi kita dalam peningkatan kualitas pribadi kita - Ir. Soleh RM, MM (Kepala Divisi Sebuah BUMN) Luar biasa! Ternyata ayat kursi yang sering kita baca memiliki kekuatan yang dahsyat, melebihi dari apa yang kita bayangkan. Bagi anda yang sering membaca ayat kursy, buku ini wajib dimiliki agar semakin mantap dan optimis. - Taufik Sasongko (Pengusaha Muslim & Direktur Utama Total Smart) Dengan membaca ayat kursi sebagai bagian dari dzikir yang ma'tsur setiap pagi hari, saya merasa lebih tenang dan optimis dalam menghadapi kehidupan ini. Sekaligus saya merasa Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala selalu menyertai serta melindungi dan membantu saya dalam menghadapi segala permasalahan. - Ir. Aslam Mei Nurwidagdo (Senior Manager Sebuah BUMN) Sebuah buku yang membahas secara rinci bagaimana "membangkitkan" sikap dan perilaku berdasarkan sebuah ayat dari salah satu surat dalam Al-Qur'an yang banyak digandrungi oleh manusia. Harus dibaca oleh siapapun yang ingin sukses, karena tidak hanya sekadar sebagai bacaan pengetahuan agama semata, namun juga bisa digunakan sebagai acuan dalam menggapai cita-cita dan sukses di dunia yang fana ini. - Ir. Dinarwulan Sutoto, MM.(Pengusaha Muslim & Konsultan HRD)

Courting the Abyss

Serial khutbah Jum'at

India's and Pakistan's Strategies in Afghanistan

Identity, Resistance, Manipulation

Allah The Center of Life

Strategy for combating terrorism in Indonesia according to Indonesian law.

A MEMOIR BY THE YOUNGEST RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE As seen on Netflix with David Letterman "I come from a country that was created at midnight. When I almost died it was just after midday." When the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley in Pakistan, one girl spoke out. Malala Yousafzai refused to be silenced and fought for her right to an education. On Tuesday, October 9, 2012, when she was fifteen, she almost paid the ultimate price. She was shot in the head at point-blank range while riding the bus home from school, and few expected her to survive. Instead, Malala's miraculous recovery has taken her on an extraordinary journey from a remote valley in northern Pakistan to the halls of the United Nations in New York. At sixteen, she became a global symbol of peaceful protest and the youngest nominee ever for the Nobel Peace Prize. I AM MALALA is the remarkable tale of a family uprooted by global terrorism, of the fight for girls' education, of a father who, himself a school owner, championed and encouraged his daughter to write and attend school, and of brave parents who have a fierce love for their daughter in a society that prizes sons. I AM MALALA will make you believe in the power of one person's voice to inspire change in the world.

The Kashmir issue is typically cast as a "territorial dispute" between two belligerent neighbors in South Asia. But there is much more to the story than that. The Jammu and Kashmir state, home to an extraordinary medley of races, tribal groups, languages, and religions, makes up one of the most diverse regions in the subcontinent. Demystifying Kashmir argues that recognizing the rich, complex, and multi-faceted character of Kashmir is important not only for understanding the structural causes of this conflict but also for providing opportunities to establish a just,

viable, and lasting solution. In this remarkable book, Navnita Chadha Behera traces the history of Kashmir from the pre-partition India to the current-day situation. She provides a comprehensive analysis of the philosophical underpinnings and the local, bilateral, and international dynamics of the key players involved in this flashpoint of conflict, including New Delhi, Islamabad, political groups and militant outfits on both sides of the Line of Control, and international powers. The book explores the political and military components of India's and Pakistan's Kashmir strategy, the self-determination debate, and the insurgent movement that began in 1989. The conclusion focuses on what Behera terms the four P's: parameters, players, politics, and prognosis of the ongoing peace process in Kashmir. Behera also reflects on the devastation of the October 2005 earthquake and its implications for the future of the area. Based on extensive field research and primary sources, Demystifying Kashmir breaks new ground by framing the conflict as a political battle of state-making between India and Pakistan rather than as a rigid and ideological Hindu-Muslim conflict. Behera's work will be an essential guide for journalists, scholars, activists, policymakers, and anyone interested in how to avert a war between these nuclear powers.

Menuju jama'atul muslimintelaah sistem jama'ah dalam gerakan Islam Why Not Remaja Jadi Da'i? DAR! Mizan

Between Mosque and Military

Arsitektur Islam

Rahasia sukses dakwah dan bisnis Aa Gym

Masyarakat

Suara hidayatullah

Sidi Ahmad Zarruq's Commentary on Shaykh Al -shadhili's Hizb Al-bahr

These papers are seminal—they are the first serious, data-driven examination of the impact of ISIS in India and the wider South Asian region. While the first section of this monograph looks at the ideological moorings of the ISIS as well as its organisational and operational dynamics, the other sections are focused on the impact of ISIS on South Asia and India. A pioneering, data-driven examination of the Islamic State, its rise and fall, and its post-geography threat to India, South Asia, and beyond. This monograph aims to fill the void in the current understanding of not only ISIS' conception and operational structure, but the evolving nature of terrorism and the factors that strengthen jihadist ideologies. It offers decision-makers fresh insights for formulating appropriate counter- terrorism strategies towards creating a safe, secure and peaceful regional environment.

Partition and post-colonial migrations – sometimes voluntary, often forced – have created borders in South Asia that serve to oppress rather than protect. Migrants and refugees feel their real home lies beyond the border, and liberation struggles continue the quest for freedoms that have proven to be elusive for many. States scapegoat refugees as "outsiders" for their own ends, justifying the denial of their rights, while academic discourse on refugees represents them either as victims or as terrorists. Taking a stance against such projections, this book examines refugees' struggles for better living conditions and against marginalization. By analyzing protest and militarization among refugees, the book argues that they are neither victims without agency nor war entrepreneurs. Through interviews, surveys, and statistical analyses, it shows how states have manipulated refugee identity and resistance to promote the ideal of the nation-state, thereby creating protracted refugee crises. This is evident even in the most humanitarian state intervention in modern South Asia – India's military intervention in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971. The findings put forward provide the basis to understand the conditions under which violence can break out, and thereby have implications for host countries, donor countries, and aid organizations in the formulation of refugee policy. The book is of interest to scholars in the fields of South Asian studies, comparative politics, international relations, refugee studies, development studies, security studies and peace studies.

In the backdrop of the then prevailing ideologies of communism and capitalist democracy, the second successor of the Ahmadiyya Movement, Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, addressed this lecture to the Ahmadiyya Annual Gathering on December 28, 1942. The address answers the question, 'How does Ahmadiyyat, the True Islam, propose to deal with the grave problem of socio-economic inequality in the world?' The Ahmadiyya solution is the solution of Islam shaped under divine guidance for present needs by the Holy Founder (a.s.) of the Ahmadiyya movement. The speaker examines and analyses the role played by different movements to alleviate poverty and sufferings, such as, Socialism, International Socialism, Marxism, Bolshevism, Nazism and Fascism and so on. The speaker also, explores the major religions of the world regarding the basic question "social inequality a serious problem." Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi, the founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama'at, laid down the foundations of the New World Order, by initiating the scheme of Wasiyyat based on Islamic teachings and under the Divine guidance in his book 'Al-Wassiyat' written in 1905. Later in 1934 Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad (r.a.) inaugurated Tahrik-e-Jadid to prepare the ground for the full implementation of the New World Order of the institution of Wasiyyat. In the present lecture he elaborates the aims and objectives of Tahrik-e-Jadid and claims that the New World Order in all its aspects, economic, social and religious, as introduced by Nizam-e-Wassiyat, will at the end prevail and a new and genuine revolution will take place.

Recent writings on Pakistan have tended to focus on the role of the Pakistan Army, the nuclear programme, terrorism, Pak-Afghan and Pak-US relations and, of course, Indo-Pak relations. Pakistan: Courting the Abyss goes beyond sensationalist headlines and current crises like terrorism and tensions with India, to the deeper malaise that afflicts the nation. The book examines issues like identity, the looming water crisis, the perilous state of education, the economic meltdown and the danger of an unrealized 'demographic dividend' that have been eating the innards of Pakistan since its creation. It looks back at the Pakistan movement, where the seeds of many current problems were sown - the opportunistic use of religion being the most lethal of these. Pakistan: Courting the Abyss questions the flawed prescriptions and responses of successive governments, especially during military rule, to these critical challenges that have brought Pakistan to an abyss where it risks multi-organ failure, unless things change dramatically in the near future.

From Sufism to Ahmadiyya

bahaya dan strategi pemberantasan terorisme di Indonesia

The ISIS Phenomenon

Political Activism and Transnational Linkages

Terorisme, ancaman tiada akhir

Messages to the World

Doing successful business and Islamic dawah of Abdullah Gymnastiar, a famous ulama in Indonesia.

Remaja jadi da'i? Wah..., yang bener aja? Masa sih, kita-kita disuruh ceramah? Menggurui banget! Nggak matching dong sama kita-kita yang gaul abiz! Tetapi..., why not gitu, lho?! Bukankah kita juga pada tahu, kalo surga itu bukan untuk para ustaz, kiai, dan ajengan, ataupun para ulama saja? Makanya, gebet abiz nih, buku yang asik banget ngomongin gimana sih kalo remaja jadi da'i? Hey..! Why not geto, loh?! [DAR! Mizan, Panduan, Ramaja, Agama Islam, Indonesia]

Before the caliphate of the 'Uthman b. 'Affan, the Muslim community had grown from strength to strength in spite of a series of major crises--the Hirah, the death of the Prophet, the Riddah wars, the assassination of 'Umar by a Persian slave. But 'Uthman's reign ended in catastrophe. His inability to manage the social and political conflicts that were now emerging among various factions within the community led to his death at the hands of Muslim rebels. The consequences of this tragic event were bitter: not only a century of civil war, but also political and religious schisms of such depth that they have not been entirely healed even now. Most medieval Muslim historians told this story in an overtly partisan manner, but al-Tabari demands more of his readers. First of all, they must decide for themselves, on the basis of highly ambiguous evidence, whether 'Uthman's death was tyrannicide or murder. But, more than that, they must ask how such a thing could have happened at all; what had the Muslims done to bring about the near-destruction of their community? Al-Tabari presents this challenge within a broad framework. For, even while the internal crisis that issued in 'Uthman's death was coming to a head, the wars against Byzantium and Persia continued. The first expeditions into North Africa, the conquest of Cyprus, the momentary destruction of the Byzantine fleet at the Battle of the Masts, the bloody campaigns in Armenia, the Caucasus, and Khurasan are all here, in narratives that shift constantly between hard reporting and pious legend. Muslim forces retain the offensive, but there are no more easy victories; henceforth, suffering and endurance will be the hallmarks of the hero. Most evocative in the light of 'Uthman's fate is the moving account of the murder of the last Sasanian king, Yazdagird III--a man betrayed by his nobles and subjects, but most of all by his own character.

This volume offers an introduction to all questions of teaching Religious Education as a school subject and as an academic discipline related to this subject. The chapters cover most of the aspects that religion teachers have to face in their work, as well as the theoretical background necessary for this task. The volume is a textbook for students and teachers of religious education, be it in school or in an academic context, who are looking for reliable information on this field. The book has proven its usefulness in German speaking countries. This volume is the English translation of the German Compendium of Religious Education (edited by Gottfried Adam and Rainer Lachmann). The present English version is based on the 2012 edition which aims for a most current representation of the field. The background of the book is Protestant but its outlook is clearly ecumenical, and questions of interreligious education are considered in many of the chapters. The compendium continues to be widely used in Germany, Austria and Switzerland - as an introduction to the field and as a handbook for students who are preparing for their final exams. The English edition makes this compendium available to students and colleagues in other countries.

The Madrasa in Asia

The Islamic State in Khorasan

Understanding Lashkar-e-Tayyaba

jurnal Sosiologi

telaah sistem jama'ah dalam gerakan Islam

pemikiran, diskusi, dan pencarian bentuk

So-called Islamic State began to appear in what it calls Khorasan (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central Asia, Iran and India) in 2014. Reports of its presence were at first dismissed as propaganda, but during 2015 it became clear that IS had a serious presence in Afghanistan and Pakistan at least. This book, by one of the leading experts on Islamist in the region, explores the nature of IS in Khorasan, its aim and strategies, and its evolution in an environment already populated by many jihadist organisations. Based on first-hand research and numerous interviews with members of IS in Khorasan, as well as with other participants and observers, the book addresses highly contentious issues such as its relationship with the region's authorities, and its interactions with other insurgent groups. Giustozzi argues that the central leadership of IS invested significant financial resources in establishing its own branch in Khorasan, and as such it is more than a local movement which adopted the IS brand for its own aims. Though the central leadership has been reluctant in implementing its project, it is now turning towards a more realistic approach. This is the first book on a new frontier in Islamic State's international jihad.

"NU tidak ke mana-mana, tetapi ada di mana-mana," kalimat yang pernah disampaikan oleh KH. Achmad Siddiq dalam mengartikan Khittah NU ini begitu populer sampai saat ini. Khittah NU dipahami sebagai upaya NU untuk berjarak dengan partai politik, meskipun tidak buta terhadap politik. Di tengah godaan politik praktis yang luar biasa, dari partai, pemilihan anggota dewan, Pilpres, hingga Pilkada, yang tentu saja melibatkan warga Nahdliyin sebagai warga negara untuk memilih bahkan dipilih, menegakkan Khittah ternyata bukan hal yang mudah. Di sinilah kehadiran buku yang ditulis oleh Nur Khalik Ridwan ini sangat penting bagi para aktivis NU. Buku ini dengan cermat mengupas bagaimana Khittah NU kaitannya dengan dinamika jam'iyah. Pembaca dibawa masuk kepada sejarah, ajaran mendasar, maupun dinamika organisasi. Tak hanya struktural

juga kultural. Termasuk bagaimana seluruh badan otonom dan organisasi non-pemerintah yang ada di NU bisa bergerak bersama dalam Khittah NU; membangun negeri ini menyebarkan Islam rahmatan lil 'alamin. Lebih penting lagi, dalam buku ini juga dikupas organisasi-organisasi lain di luar NU. Pengetahuan ini penting bagi para Nahdliyin dapat menjaga dan mengembangkan Aswaja an-Nahdliyyah di tengah gencarnya pemahaman yang berbeda melalui berbagai media, bahkan masuk ke jantung-jantung NU desa. Sungguh, buku ini penting untuk dibaca.

Profiles important militant groups presently active in South Asian countries. The information related to these militant groups has been culled from open sources and taken to check the facts for consistency and reliability. The threat perception from each group is covered in detail.

An important study of the little-known history of the Wahhabi, a fundamentalist Islamic tribe whose teachings influence today's extreme Islamic terrorists, including the Osama bin Laden

The Wahhabi Cult and the Hidden Roots of Modern Jihad

Basics of Religious Education

The Statements of Osama Bin Laden

Appel Concernant la Compétence Du Conseil de L'OACI (Inde C. Pakistan).

Demystifying Kashmir

Jesus Will Return

Among U.S. allies in the war against terrorism, Pakistan cannot be easily characterized as either friend or foe. Nuclear-armed Pakistan is an important center of radical Islamic ideas and groups. Since 9/11, the selective cooperation of president General Pervez Musharraf in sharing intelligence with the United States and apprehending al Qaeda members has led to the assumption that Pakistan might be ready to give up its longstanding ties with radical Islam. But Pakistan's status as an Islamic ideological state is closely linked with the Pakistani elite's worldview and the praetorian ambitions of its military. This book analyzes the origins of the relationships between Islamist groups and Pakistan's military, and explores the nation's quest for identity and security. Tracing how the military has sought U.S. support by making itself useful for concerns of the moment—while continuing to strengthen the mosque-military alliance within Pakistan—Haqqani offers an alternative view of political developments since the country's independence in 1947.

When fifteen-year-old Anna begins receiving messages from another time, her parents take her to the doctor. But he can find nothing wrong; in fact he believes there may be some truth to what she is seeing. Anna is haunted by visions of the desolate world of 2082. She sees her great-granddaughter, Nova, roaming through wasteland with a band of survivors, after animals and plants have died out. The more Anna sees, the more she realises she must act to prevent the future in her visions becoming real. But can she act quickly enough? 'Compelling' Sunday Times

On Islamic architecture in Indonesia.

Berita bibliografi

The Politics of Refugees in South Asia

Pakistan

Fortress Of Muslim

Implications for the United States and the Region

Militant Groups in South Asia