

Results	Query (powered by Yahoo! BOSS API)	Domains (original links)
Unique	of main ethnic groups, the major issues in ethnic conflicts in Karachi, the tendency affecting	
Unique	Before coming to the ethnic problems of Pakistan, it will be supportive to define ethnicity	
Unique	In the terms of Etymologically, the word 'ethnic' is derived from the Greek word	
Unique	Ethnicity designated to the group behavior of members in quest of a common	
Unique	It is also an indication of one's own insight of one self as the	
499 results	According to the Prof	nutsvolts.texterity.com jlnlabs.online.fr guardian.co.uk africansinamericanewswatch.com theregister.co.uk observer.ug allafrica.com theregister.co.uk openwetware.org marxists.org
1 results	Dawa Norbu, an ethnic group is discrete social organization within which mass mobilization	jammu-kashmir.com
2 results	And ethnicity provided the potent raw material for nationalism that makes sense only to	jammu-kashmir.com ofm.org
1 results	Its primary function is to differentiate the group members from the generalized others	ofm.org
Unique	could be believed as homogeneous, twenty five has single ethnic group comprising of ninety percent	
Unique	Ethnic group comprising of fifty to seventy five percent of total population, resides in	
Unique	Whereas, in thirty nine countries, no single group exceeds half of the total population	
Unique	fifty to seventy five percent of the total population, the Punjabis are almost	
Unique	In Pakistan, the provincial assertion based on the ethnic distinctiveness becomes prominent in the	
Unique	The problem of ethnic isolation was boiling in Baluchistan and NWFP since the	

	<u>70s</u>	
Unique	<u>Urban areas of Sindh, especially in the biggest city of the country, Karachi and adjacent</u>	
Unique	<u>The ruling class of Pakistan has always wanted to employ the ideology of Pakistani</u>	
Unique	<u>The elite class always takes any such demand as a conspiracy to divide and</u>	
Unique	<u>A review of the historyPakistan has been confronted with one of the gravest ethnic conflicts</u>	
Unique	<u>In 2010 alone, 1,247 people, as compared to 801 last year, were killed in</u>	
Unique	<u>Ethnic divergence in the province of Sindh is almost complete, and in Baluchistan it</u>	
Unique	<u>almost a complete halt on the part of foreign investment, moreover billions of rupees lost</u>	
Unique	<u>The image of Pakistan emerging from its ethnic condition is revealed by its economic and</u>	
Unique	<u>four historical ethnic groups , the Punjabis, Sindhis, Pushtoos and the Baloch, the Urdu-speaking</u>	
Unique	<u>demand from a part of the population in Punjab for the identification of Siraiki-speaking</u>	
Unique	<u>Violence in Karachi; ethnic, political or religious</u>	
Unique	<u>Karachi was small village of fishermen surrounded by mud ramparts</u>	
Unique	<u>It had two doors; towards Arabian Sea was situated the door of salted water</u>	
Unique	<u>The town of kalachi-jo-goth was founded in 1729, in the memory of a local</u>	
Unique	<u>economy since the eighteenth century, linking Sindh and Punjab with the Persian Gulf and, further,</u>	
1296 results	<u>speaking) from India, who also to be known as Mohajirs , brought Karachi</u>	watchmqm.us digitaljournal.com karachi.lovemission.com pkhope.com asiantribune.com rferl.org blog.dawn.com sajun.org digitaljournal.com ajmalbeig.addr.com

Ethnic and Religious Discrimination in the Biggest City of PakistanZulfiqar Ali IntroductionIn this paper, I

will try to find out causes of ethnic conflicts in Pakistan, I will take a brief review of the history, in the subsequent parts I will focus on of main ethnic groups, the major issues in ethnic conflicts in Karachi, the tendency affecting changes in ethnic issues, and the implications of these changes for national integration in Pakistan. Before coming to the ethnic problems of Pakistan, it will be supportive to define ethnicity. In the terms of Etymologically, the word 'ethnic' is derived from the Greek word 'ethnikos'; which referred to major population groups who share common racial and cultural qualities. Ethnicity designated to the group behavior of members in quest of a common heritage with inherent individual variations . It is also an indication of one's own insight of one self as the member of the particular group. According to the Prof. Dawa Norbu, an ethnic group is discrete social organization within which mass mobilization and social communication may be affected. And ethnicity provided the potent raw material for nationalism that makes sense only to the members of that ethnic group. Its primary function is to differentiate the group members from the generalized others . According to survey, conducted in 1992, almost a dozen Out of 132 countries which could be believed as homogeneous, twenty five has single ethnic group comprising of ninety percent of the total population, whereas twenty five countries have seventy five percent single ethnic population. Ethnic group comprising of fifty to seventy five percent of total population, resides in thirty one countries. Whereas, in thirty nine countries, no single group exceeds half of the total population .Pakistan belong the third type of countries, which has a leading ethnic group comprising of fifty to seventy five percent of the total population, the Punjabis are almost fifty six percent of the total population. In Pakistan, the provincial assertion based on the ethnic distinctiveness becomes prominent in the decade of 90s. The problem of ethnic isolation was boiling in Baluchistan and NWFP since the 70s. Likewise, the Mohajirs of Pakistan were rising as a distinctive ethnic group with the growth of MQM (mohajir qoumi movement) since 80s as a major force in Urban areas of Sindh, especially in the biggest city of the country, Karachi and adjacent city Hyderabad. The ruling class of Pakistan has always wanted to employ the ideology of Pakistani nationalism against the demands of different ethnic groups for enhanced

provincial autonomy. The elite class always takes any such demand as a conspiracy to divide and disintegrate Pakistan and this behavior has also led to assertion of many regional identities. A review of the history of Pakistan has been confronted with one of the gravest ethnic conflicts of her sixty-four years life. In 2010 alone, 1,247 people, as compared to 801 last year, were killed in its major city, Karachi. Ethnic divergence in the province of Sindh is almost complete, and in Baluchistan it has traumatized the traditional fraternity between different ethnic groups. Situation of law and order due to ethnic clashes have shattered economic activities in urban Sindh where there has been evidence of transfer of capital to other regions and almost a complete halt on the part of foreign investment, moreover billions of rupees lost each year due to recurrent strikes. The image of Pakistan emerging from its ethnic condition is revealed by its economic and political situation. Conventionally, Pakistan's ethnic multiplicity has been defined in terms of the existence of the four historical ethnic groups, the Punjabis, Sindhis, Pushtoons and the Baloch, the Urdu-speaking people (the mohajirs), and many smaller ethnic/linguistic groups. Recently, though, a political party representing the Urdu-speaking people in urban Sindh has insisted the recognition of nationality status for them, while there has been a constant demand from a part of the population in Punjab for the identification of Siraiki-speaking people as a distinct nationality. Violence in Karachi; ethnic, political or religious? Karachi was small village of fishermen surrounded by mud ramparts. It had two doors; towards Arabian Sea was situated the door of salted water (kharadar), and facing Lyari river was the door of sweet water (mithadar). The town of kalachi-jo-goth was founded in 1729, in the memory of a local fisherman. Karachi's port was an important knot in the regional proto-globalized economy since the eighteenth century, linking Sindh and Punjab with the Persian Gulf and, further, with China and Africa. Between 1947 and 1951, the enormous migration of refugees (majority of them was Urdu speaking) from India, who also to be known as Mohajirs, brought Karachi under intense demographic pressure but it also provided it with a highly competent workforce

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