Against honourrelated crimes and oppression

Some BOOKS and FILMS in English

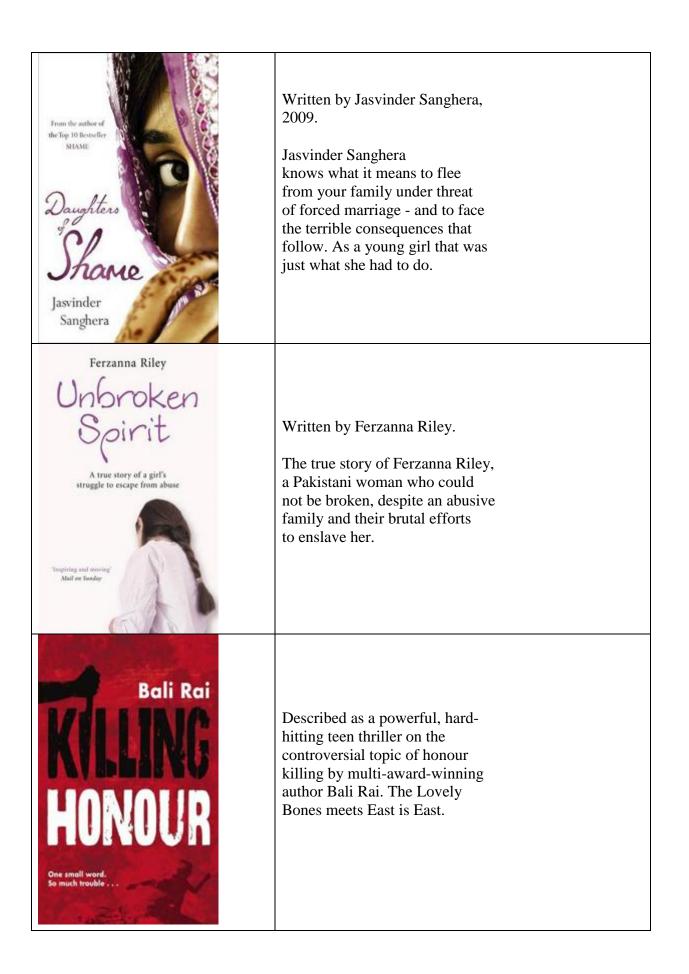
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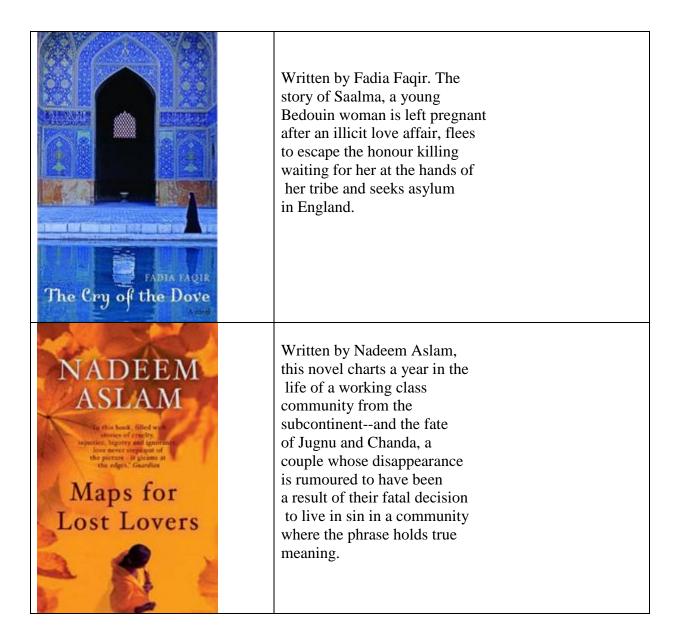
BOOKS

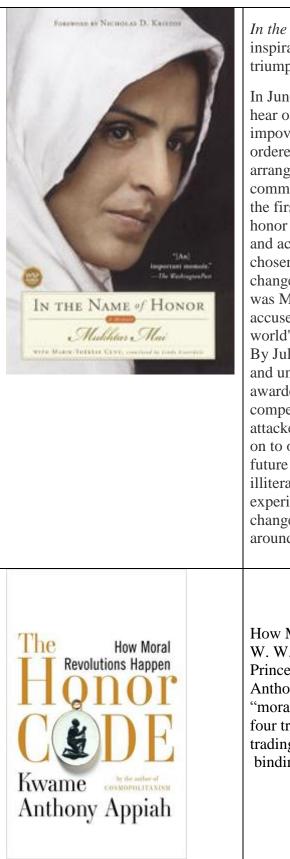
Information mainly from Amazon.co.uk and HBVA (Honour Based Violence Awarnes Network)

TITLES	AUTHORS AND SOME ABOUT THE BOOKS
MONICA ALI BRICK LANE	Brick Lane — named after <u>Brick Lane</u> , a street at the heart of London's Bangladeshi community — follows the life of Nazneen, a Bangladeshi woman who moves to London at the age of 18, to marry an older man, Chanu. They live in <u>Tower Hamlets</u> . At first her English consists only of "sorry" and "thank you;" the novel explores her life and adaptations in the community, as well as the character of Chanu, and their larger ethnic community.
RANA HUSSEINI WHEN A LIFE IS WORTH LESS THAN HONOR WHEN A LIFE IS WORTH LESS THAN HONOR MURDER NTHE HONOR DESTRICT ON THE STORY OF ONE WOMAN'S HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST AN UNBELIEVABLE CRIME	Rana Husseini's hard-hitting and controversial examination of honour crimes. Breaking through the conspiracy of silence surrounding this crime.





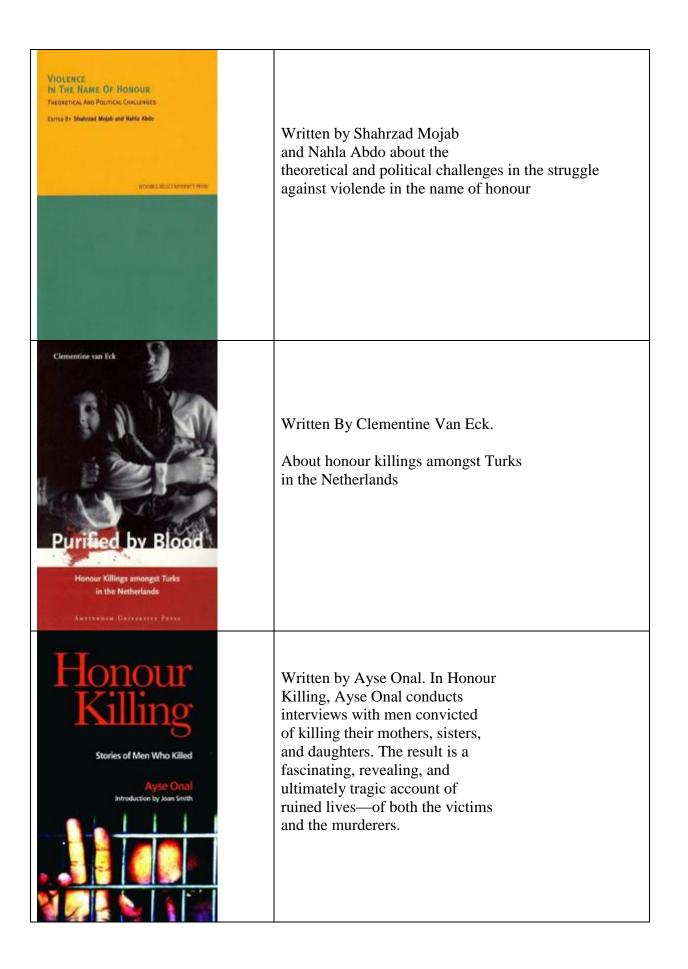




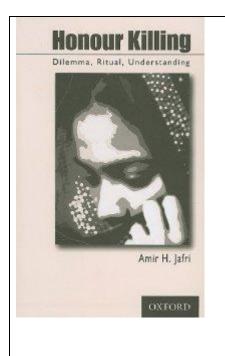
In the Name of Honor is the remarkable and inspirational memoir of a woman who fought and triumphed against exceptional odds.

In June 2002, journalists throughout the world began to hear of the gang rape of a Pakistani woman from the impoverished village of Meerwala. The rape was ordered by a local clan known as the Mastoi and was arranged as punishment for indiscretions allegedly committed by the woman's brother. While certainly not the first account of a female body being negotiated for honor in a family, and (sadly) not the last, journalists and activists were captivated. This time the survivor had chosen to fight back, and in doing so, single-handedly changed the feminist movement in Pakistan. Her name was Mukhtar Mai, and her decision to stand up to her accusers was an act of bravery unheard of in one of the world's most adverse climates for women. By July 2002, Mai's case was headline news in Pakistan and under international scrutiny, the government awarded her the equivalent of 8,500 U.S. dollars in compensation money (a historic settlement), and her attackers were sentenced to death. Mukhtar Mai went on to open a school for girls in an effort to ensure that future generations would not suffer, as she had, from illiteracy. In this rousing account, Mai describes her experience and how she has since become an agent for change and a beacon of hope for oppressed women around the world. Timely and topical,

How Moral Revolutions Happen, W. W. Norton & Co., 2010. Princeton professor Appiah, Kwame Anthony offers case studies of "moral revolutions" against four traditional practices: slave trading, dueling, Chinese foot binding and honor killing.







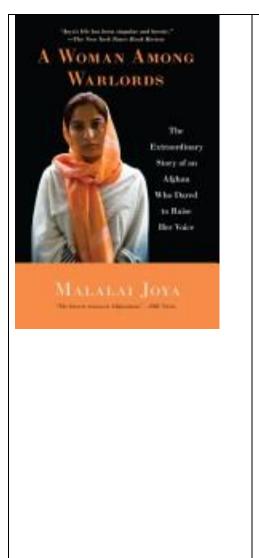
Honour Killing: Dilemma, Ritual, Understanding <u>Amir H. Jafri</u>

Although there have been important scholarly contributions on the concept of honour and its behavioural expression particularly about the area around the Mediterranean considering the pervasive nature of honour killing in Pakistan, scholarly work on the subject has been of a limited nature. As a hermeneutic and critical study, **this book borrows from theorists and philosophers** as diverse as Gebser, Foucault, Barthes, Riceour, Gramsci, Said, and Spivak. Contextualizing and analysing the various representative discourses in Pakistan, this work comes to some understanding of the possible cultural, religious, and historical reasons that create the exigency for men to kill a female member of their own family.

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'S STORY

Though she is only twenty-three, Zoya has witnessed and endured more tragedy and terror than most people experience in a lifetime. Born in a land ravaged by war, she was robbed of her parents when they were murdered by Muslim fundamentalists. Devastated, she fled Kabul with her grandmother and started a new life in exile in Pakistan. She joined the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA), an organization that challenged the crushing edicts of the Taliban government, and she took destiny into her own hands, joining a dangerous, clandestine war to save her nation



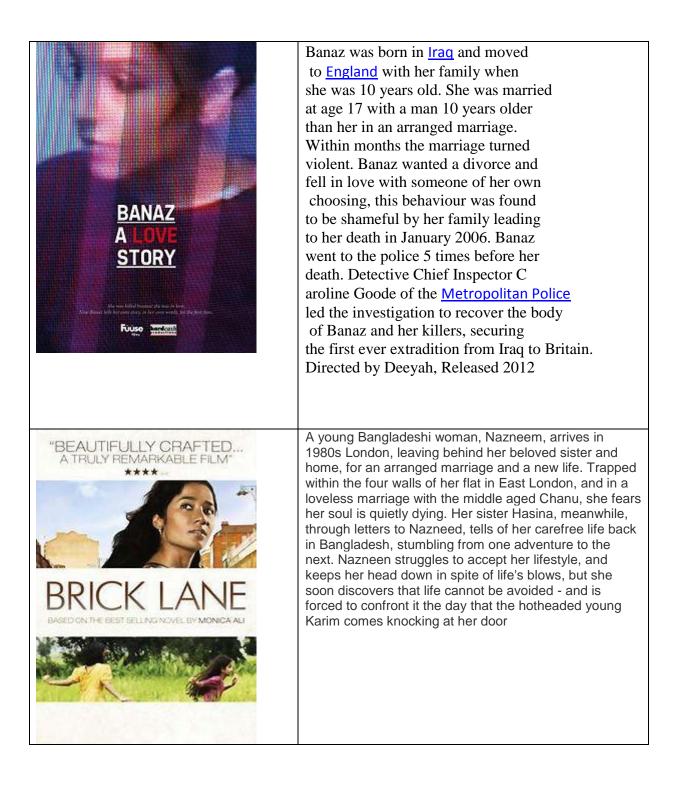
A woman among warlords

Malalai Joya has been called "the bravest woman in Afghanistan." At a constitutional assembly in Kabul in 2003, she stood up and denounced her country's powerful NATO-backed warlords. She was twenty-five years old. Two years later, she became the youngest person elected to Afghanistan's new Parliament. In 2007, she was suspended from Parliament for her persistent criticism of the warlords and drug barons and their cronies. She has survived four assassination attempts to date, is accompanied at all times by armed guards, and sleeps only in safe houses. Often compared to democratic leaders such as Burma's Aung San Suu Kyi, this extraordinary young woman was raised in the refugee camps of Iran and Pakistan. Inspired in part by her father's activism, Malalai became a teacher in secret girls' schools, holding classes in a series of basements. She hid her books under her burga so the Taliban couldn't find them. She also helped establish a free medical clinic and orphanage in her impoverished home province of Farah. The endless wars of Afghanistan have created a generation of children without parents. Like so many others who have lost people they care about, Malalai lost one of her orphans when the girl's family members sold her into marriage.

FILMS

Information about the films are mainly from IMDb.com The films have English speech or English subscriptions

Films	Some words about the film
<text></text>	Act of dishonour In a land beset by endless strife, nothing must get in the way of the preservation of honour - even if that means sacrificing a loved one. Mena, a young, beautiful bride-to-be, lives in a small, remote village in northern Afghanistan, a harsh landscape that still shimmers with breathtaking colours. Respecting the deeply conservative local customs, she and her fiancé, Rahmat, have little contact yet cherish a special bond. The arrival of a Canadian film crew briefly opens a window on a new world for Mena, a foray beyond the boundaries of convention that leads her inexorably down a dangerous road.
	Qasim Khan (Yaqub) is a <u>Glaswegian</u> <u>DJ</u> of <u>Pakistani</u> origin. His devout <u>Muslim</u> parents, Tariq and Sadia, have arranged for him to <u>marry</u> his first cousin, Jasmine, and Casim is more or less happy with the arrangement. Casim then meets and falls in love with Roisin (Birthistle), an <u>Irish</u> Catholic working as a part-time music teacher at his sister's <u>Catholic school</u> . Roisin books a short holiday break for them both on seeing an advert in a travel agent's shop window, and while on holiday Casim tells her about the <u>arranged marriage</u> his family are planning for him. They then have to decide whether their love is strong enough to endure without the support of their respective communities.

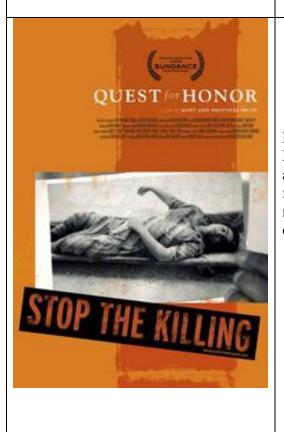


<complex-block></complex-block>	British comedy drama film, written by <u>Ayub Khan-Din</u> and directed by <u>Damien O'Donnell</u> . It is set in a British household of mixed-ethnicity, with a <u>Pakistani</u> father and an English mother in <u>Salford</u> , <u>Lancashire</u> , in 1971. George Khan (played by <u>Om Puri</u>), the father, expects his family to follow <u>Pakistani</u> ways, but his children, who were born and grew up in Britain, increasingly see themselves as British and reject Pakistani customs of dress, food, religion, and living in general, leading to a rise in tensions and conflicts in the whole family.
THE WEITER OF THE PROVIDENCE O	"Moody" is an Iranian doctor living in America with his American wife Betty and their child Mahtob. Wanting to see his homeland again, he convinces his wife to take a short holiday there with him and Mahtob. Betty is reluctant, as Iran is not a pleasant place, especially if you are American and female. Upon arrival in Iran, it appears that her worst fears are realized: Moody declares that they will be living there from now on. Betty is determined to escape from Iran, but taking her daughter with her presents a larger problem.

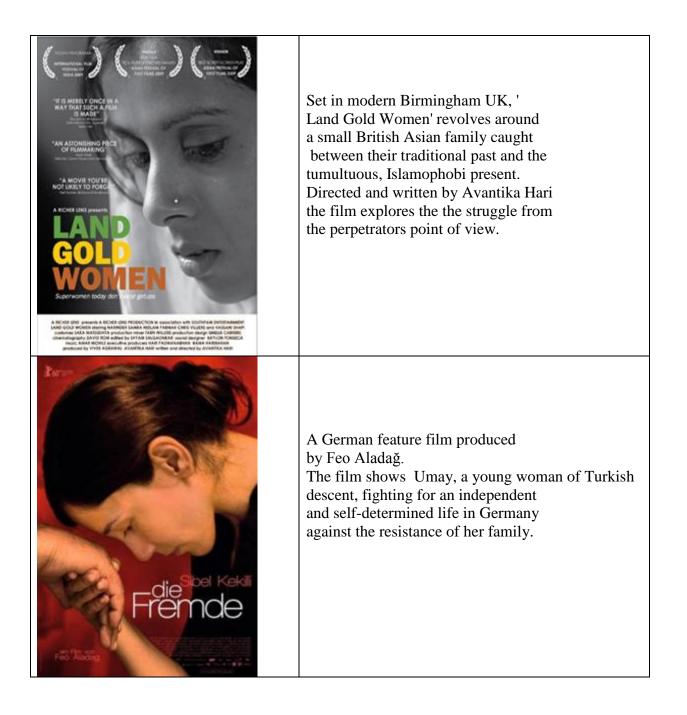


Immoral Daughters in the land of honour' (India film. English subtitles)

The film traverses the violent landscape of 'honour' crimes, gender and caste discrimination in Harvana to tell the tale of a unique resistance. 'Asabhaya Betiyaan' (Immoral Daughters) from the Jat community are taking on the powerful, male and upper caste dominated community courts or the 'Khap Panchayats'. The film follows few such women, urban and rural, who continue to struggle for dignity and voice in the face of extreme and severe threats. The powers of the 'Khaps', drawn from communitarian blood links, are absolute and negate all norms of social justice and renders the administration and the police ineffective or worse, at the service of the 'Khaps'. Inter-cutting extensive and rare footage of the 'Khaps' with chilling stories from the relatives of their victims and their resistance, the film inverses victimhood into that of agency.



Documentary directed and produced by Mary Ann Smothers Bruni about the brave activists, journalists, lawmen, and political figures in Iraqi Kurdistan investigating murders, fighting to eradicate crimes of honour.







Ali is the abusive husband of <u>Soraya</u> who tries to get the village's <u>mullah</u> to convince Soraya to grant him a divorce so that he can marry a 14-year-old.

Ali's marriage to the teenager is conditional on Ali's ability to save the girl's father, who has been sentenced to death for an unspecified crime.[[] The mullah proposes that Soraya becomes his temporary wife in exchange for protection and monetary support for Soraya and her two daughters. Soraya refuses. Soraya has two sons whom Ali wants, and who have both turned against her. Some days following the incident, a woman dies. The mullah, the village's mayor, and Ali ask Zahra to persuade Soraya to care for the widower. Zahra suggests that Soraya may do the job if she is paid.

Soraya starts working for the widower, and Ali plans to use the unusual circumstance to spread lies that Soraya is being unfaithful to him so that she will be stoned and he can remarry. Ali also knows if Soraya were dead, he would not have to pay child support. Ali and the mullah start a rumor about Soraya's <u>infidelity</u> so they can charge her with<u>adultery</u>. One day while Zahra is walking in town, she realizes that a rumor has spread that her <u>niece</u> is being unfaithful to her husband.

Now Available!

A searing and necessary documentary, QUEST FOR HONOR, which premiered at the Sundance Film Festival and was shortlisted for an Academy® Award nomination for Feature Documentary, investigates the still prevalent practice of honor killing in the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq. The alarming rise in the heinous act of men killing daughters, sisters and wives who threaten "family honor," endangers tens of thousands of women in Iraq, Turkey, Jordan and adjoining countries. The Women's Media Center of Suleymaniyah, Iraq, has joined forces with Iraq's Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) to end this practice. The film follows Runak Faranj, a former teacher and tireless activist, as she works with local lawmen, journalists and members of the KRG to solve the murder of a widowed young mother, protect the victim of a safe-house shooting, eradicate honor killing and redefine honor. This is essential viewing for Muslim and Islamic studies, Middle Eastern studies, and human rights courses.