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Q NO 1-

Kashmir Issue

Kashmir consists of a number of distinct areas and is controlled by three countries: Pakistan, India and China.

The state can be divided into five regions: Kashmir valley, Jammu region, Ladakh, Gilgit region and Baltistan. India controls Kashmir valley, Jammu and Ladakh. Pakistan controls the area which is called Azad Jammu and Kashmir and northern areas which consist of Gilgit and Baltistan. China controls the north-western part of Ladakh (Aksai Chin) and some areas of Hunza. The Jammu region is predominated Hindu populated region. Kashmir valley has the capital Srinagar. Its population consists of 95% Muslims.

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This area is Presently under India control. Ladakh area is controlled Partially by three countries (India, Pakistan and China). Gilgit is a Part of

Pakistan since 1947. Jammu Kashmir valley and Ladakh valley is further divided into 22 districts.

The total Population of the state of Jammu and Kashmir

1,33,79,917. According to the census of 1941, the Population before the formation of Jammu and Kashmir was

40,21,616.

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The state of Jammu and Kashmir has historically remained independent, except in the anarchical condition of the late 18th and first half of 19th century or when incorporated in the vast setup by the Mauryas 3rd century B.C. The Mughals (16th to 18th century) and the British (mid-19th century to mid-20th century) Kashmir was the part of Sikh empires.

The British defeated Sikhs and sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh for Rs. 7.5 million under the treaty of Amritsar. Gulab Singh died in 1857 and he was replaced by Ranbir Singh (1857-1885). Two other Maharajas, Pratap Singh and Hari Singh ruled in succession. Gulab Singh and his successors ruled Kashmir in a tyrannical repressive

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was. The People of Kashmir nearly 80% were Muslims, who rose against Maharaja and Singh's rule.

In 1932, Shaikh Abdullah formed Kashmir's first Political Party - the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference [renamed as National Conference in 1939]. In 1934 the Maharaja gave way and allowed limited democracy in the form of a Legislative Assembly. Muslims covert themselves when India troops came to Kashmir in the reign of Maharaja. The People of Kashmir were demanding to join with Pakistan. Maharaja eventually gave ~~was~~ way to India Pressure and agreed to join them. India's forcible occupation to the state of Jammu and

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Kashmir in 1947 is the main reason for the disputes.

The People of Pakistan and Kashmir do not accept the agreement between India and Kashmir. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution April 21, 1948 stated.

"Both India and Pakistan desire that the question of accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial Plebiscite.

Pakistan ignored UN mandate and continued fighting.

The first and most primary militarized group in Kashmir was Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) formed in 1965.

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J&KLF was an anti-India, Pro-independence Political Party.

It drew ~~an~~ membership line from both India and Pakistani sides of the ceasefire line.

The Indo-Pak war of 1965 was a conclusion of battles that took place between April 1965 and September 1965 between India and Pakistan.

This conflict was known as Second Kashmir war fought by India and Pakistan. The war caused casualties on both sides. Peaceful Processions demanded for freedom but they were fired upon by Indian Army and Police. Thousands of men, women and children were killed and wounded. The term Line of Control (LOC) refers to the military control between

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the Indian and Pakistani controlled parts of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. Another ceasefire line was which separates the Indian controlled state of Jammu and Kashmir from Chinese-controlled area known as Aksai Chin, known as Line of Actual Control [LAC]

In 1971 an insurrection broke out in former east Pakistan. Millions of Bengalis were killed by the Pakistan army and subsequently war broke out between India and Pakistan which ended in the creation of Bangladesh. Sheikh Abdullah watching the alarming turn of events in the subcontinent realized that for the survival of this region,

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there was an urgent need to stop pursuing vacillating politics and promoting solution of issues by process of reconciliation and dialogues rather than confrontation. Kashmiri people totally rejected the accord of Shaikh as he was not their representative and not a popular leader. Meanwhile Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called Kashmiri people for a strike on February 28th, 1974 against Indira-Shaikh Accord. That was the biggest strike for Kashmir in history. Mr. Bhutto ~~st~~ stated that Kashmir issue is a base line of our party and we can fight thousands years on Kashmir.

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On February 5th 1990 Mr. Qazi Hussain Ahmad announced for a strike in the favor of Kashmiri People at very first time against the biased behavior of Government and media of Pakistan. Both Federal and Provincial Government had to support this call under the public pressure and held strike. Since 1990, Pakistanis from around the world observed the 5th February as a express solidarity with the People of Kashmir, who have been the victim of Indians for the past six decades. The People of Pakistan rightly ~~feel~~ feel that Kashmir is the unfinished of the Partition of subcontinent.

In 1999 Indian Prime Minister
@ Atal Behari Vajpayee,

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travelled to Lahore for a Peace meeting with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Both the PMs shared vision of Peace and stability between their countries.

In April 2005, President Musharraf and Indian PM

Manmohan Singh concluded a summit at which both pledged to continue Peace Process. There

were new links between Indian and Pakistani Kashmir, including bus service between their

respective capitals. The 2005 Kashmir Earthquake,

which killed over 80,000 people led to India and Pakistan

negotiations for the opening of a road for disaster relief through Kashmir.

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India believes that the insurgency and terrorism in Kashmir is deliberately being fueled by Pakistan to create instability in the region. The Government of India has repeatedly asked the international community to declare Pakistan as a sponsor of terrorism.

Pakistan is trying to raise anti-India sentiment among the people of Kashmir by spreading false propaganda against India.

According to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistani radio and television channels deliberately spread "hate and venom" against to alter Kashmiri opinion. The Popular Kashmiri insurgency demonstrates that Kashmiri people no longer wish to remain within

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India. Pakistan suggests that this means that either Kashmir wants to be with Pakistan or independent. From 1990 to 1999 some organizations report that Indian Armed Forces its Paramilitary Groups and counter-insurgent militias have been responsible for deaths of 4501 Kashmiri civilians. Also from 1990 to 1999, there were records of 4242 women between ages 7 to 70 that been raped

Due to Kashmir dispute, the relation between Pakistan and India has been badly affected. The South Asian neighbors, who should have been the closest friends and coordinators have been pushed into belligerent because of the Kashmir issue.

Ever since the independence of the subcontinent^{ent}, both Pakistan and India were pitched against each as the hostile nations. There is a dire need for some formula to be evolved for the dilution of the present precarious situation in the valley. In the past, India and Pakistan had held talks on diplomatic levels. These talks always proved unavailing.

There is an immediate urgency of holding a meaningful and positive talk between India and Pakistan for ending Kashmir disputes. This talk will also end up the cold war and also help to understand the views of both countries.

Some suggestions have been forwarded for putting Kashmir

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under joint control of Pakistan and India. An independent Kashmir or third option projecting a secular or independent state has gained considerable popularity during last few months. It may be the realistic approach for the solution of the dispute.

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Dictatorship !!!

A type of Government in which the whole governing body is controlled by a single individual or a single group of people.

Totalitarianism in which a single personality governs all the authorities.

Dictatorship is an illegal form of Government in which power is used to overcome the people.

It has been proved unfriendly.
One Man Show.

⑩ Some Merits of Dictatorship.

- More stable Government.
- Less room for corruption.
- More efficient during emergencies.
- Less crime rates.
- Things happening very quickly.
- More stronger economy than democratic government.
- No Politics ever.

Demerits of Dictatorship.

- The most unfriendly types of Government.
- People sometimes have not the freedom to speak and express their views against the Government.
- People have to just follow the orders.

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- Military dictatorship is worst type of Government.

In Pakistan, Democracy or the Dictatorship ???

- From the inception of Pakistan, there has been the conflictions between the military and civil leadership.
- For about 30 years in history, we had dictator leadership.
- Pakistan is a democratic country.

Dictatorial Regimes in Pakistan.

- Field Marshal Ayub Khan's Regime.
- He ruled for about ten years (1958 - 1969)
- His regime is said to be authoritarian and Reforms Era.

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- Most developed decade in the history of Pakistan.
- Capital was raised to Rs. 4.7 billion and G.D.P. was raised to 6.8%.
- Pakistan was self sufficient in industrial and agricultural sector.
- Dictatorial behavior of Ayub Khan rose rage of people against himself.
- He tried to overcome it by the use of power, to the separation of East Pakistan.
- Constitution of 1962 was launched by Ayub Khan in which all the supreme authorities was owned by him.

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Military Era (2001-2008)

- Legitimized his rule.
- Elections held in 2002, brought PML (Q) into the Government who proved to be loyal supporters of President Musharraf and he ruled Pakistan for more than 8 years.

Democracy in Pakistan.

- In the west democracy means liberal democracy.
- Bundle of freedoms called constitutional liberalism.
- For rulers in developing countries like Pakistan, democracy is a chewing gum for the people. To go on chewing..... A sweet yet useless taste.

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Attempt to build "Pure democracy"

This is that we get:

- A fake democracy brokered in Washington.
- An accidental President facing corruptions and criminal charges.
- A rubber stamp Parliament.
- The nation's army at war with its national sovereignty by US aircraft.
- Killing of innocent men, women and children.
- No protest by our democratic government.
- No regret by our coalition partner in the so-called war on terror.

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What to expect?

- People have lost faith in the democratic process.
- Elections are rigged.
- Votes are purchased.
- Known corrupt people.
- Tax evaders.
- Illiterate electorate.
- Unable to make an informed political choice, and then sworn in as ministers.

How can you have democracy in a country where people do not rule and the sovereign power of the state resides elsewhere?

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Requirements for creating Democracy.

- Elections alone do not make a democracy.
- A free and independent country.
- An inviolable constitution.
- A sustained commitment of time and money to develop all the necessary elements.
- A transparent executive branch accountable to the Parliament.
- A powerful and competent legislature answerable to the electorate.

Q No 3

Democracy

- Greek

- (demokratia)

- Rule of the People.

- A form of government in which all-eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives.

- The Proposal.

- Development.

- Passage of legislation into law.

Forms of democracy

• Representative - involves the selection of government officials by the people being represented.

• Parliamentary - a 'Presidential rule' wherein the President is both head of state and the head of government and is elected by the voters.

• Presidential - a system where the public elects the President through free and fair elections.
• semi-Presidential. The government includes both Prime minister and a President.

• Constitutional. The ability of the elected representatives to exercise decision-making power is subject to the rule of law, and usually moderated by a

constitution that emphasizes the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals.

History of democracy

First democratic Rule (1988-1990)

- 1st open elections were held in November 1988 and the Pakistan Peoples Party won.
- Khan in 1990 using the eighteenth amendment dismissed her ~~her~~ from the Post of Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Second democratic Rule (1990-1993)

- Parliamentary elections were held by the election commission of Pakistan.

PML [N] got the chance to rule the country

• But

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- In 1993 Nawaz Government encountered a similar fate and was deposed by Khan.

Third democratic Rule [1993-1996]

- Elections were held again and Pakistan Peoples Party stood victorious.
- Mahtarma Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister.
- The corruption was at its height.
- 1996 President Farooq Leghari deposed this Government.

Fourth democratic Rule [1997-1999]

- 1997 Parliamentary elections were held and as result of which Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) won.
- Nuclear tests.
- In 1999 President Musharraf took over the Government.

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- After the resignation, he handed the Government to General Yahya Khan.
- Yahya's Policies against the East Pakistan's caused formation of Bangladesh.

General Zia ul Haq's Regime

- In 1977, Zia ul Haq overthrew Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government and declared Martial Law.
- Government was blamed for the rigging in General Elections 1977.
- Zia regime lasts for about ten years when he died in the Plane crash in 1988.
- Islamic Shariaah was enforced in his era.

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• This was the era of cold war against USSR in which Pakistan played a vital role. Zia assist Afghans by Military as well as by finance.

• Like Ayub era, many industrial and agricultural reforms were introduced.

• Pakistan started its Nuclear Program and Zia was able to stand against external pressures.

• Military was made more strong and efficient.

• Many new reforms were introduced that could lend benefits to the common people.

• Islamization was introduced and all the non Islamic activities were strictly prohibited.

• Pakistan had highest GDP rate in the history Zia era.

General Musharraf's Regime

After the Zia ul Haq, general elections were held which allowed PPP to make Government.

This government could not exist for the long time as they were accused of corruption.

Then came the era of Nawaz Sharif, which too could stand for a long time.

From 1988 to 1999, no government could stand more than 3 years.

This decade was said to be the failure of democracy in Pakistan.

At last Gen Pervez Musharraf (COAS) suspended the constitution and chose designation of chief Executive of Pakistan for himself, dissolving the government.

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From 2000 to 2008, again this was the era of dictator.

Gen Musharraf afterward declared himself as the President of Pakistan.

This era is known to be most economical era, as many of the major industries were flourished.

Telecom sector made a remarkable development in Pakistan.

GDP was raised to about 9%.

Musharraf Policies and American support by him lead the country towards the serious threads of Terrorism.

Dictatorial nature of Musharraf raised national aggression against himself.

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• Suspension of CJ Supreme Court, allowance of Americans to use Pakistan against Afghanistan, were some of the worst steps taken by him.

• Dictatorial behavior of Musharraf caused the Political opposition against him.

• Dictatorial behavior of Musharraf caused the Political opposition.

• Ayub Khan and Zia's Era is known as the Era of development and Peace.

• Highest GDP rate was observed.

• Likewise, unfortunately every democratic Government was blamed corrupt, and base of national as well as international disputes.

• Modification of irrigation system, instaliments of various industries, betterment of foreign affairs, strong defense amendments and nuclear

Program etc

All these were introduced and implemented in the dictatorial era.

• Democracy is the legal type of Government in which People elected from the citizens are offered to form the Government.

• But a dictator takes over the Government when national disputes and confliction rises.

• In the history dictatorial Government has been Proved to be the most economical and most administrative leadership.

• The reason is that, by the common Person, some of the incompetent People are elected.

• They do not deserve to have the leadership.

• Foreign aids and funds are highly appreciated.

Situations around the world

India :

India is said to be the most successful democratic country.

• From its inception, there has not any military take over of government.

• But it has been facing with the problems of corruption and rigging in the elections, even the literacy rate in the urban sector is much higher than in Pakistan.

• Arabian and African Muslim states: Many of the Arabian and African Muslim countries has been controlled by dictator leadership.

• In a past few years, revolution rose against dictators in Egypt, Iran and Libya.

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• These types of riots has been proved extremely dangerous for the economy.

• Due to these, these countries got depend upon the foreign grants and funds.

So what should then we do
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• As democracy is the best form of Government so it should be appreciated as well as flourished.

• Our duty is to nominate and elect the most competent person.

• We should maintain a peaceful and administrative atmosphere in the country, even if going to criticize the government over any issue.

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- We should maintain a cooperative atmosphere with the representatives of government.
- Military and law enforcement department should ensure the fair and ridding-free elections in the country.
- No one should have exemption facing the judiciary.
- Citizens should have awareness.
- In these ways we can have a better democratic and peaceful atmosphere.