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Ahmed Shahjad

KASHMIR ISSUE:-

It is a military and territorial conflict between India and Pakistan, with China playing a third party role. It's started after (1947) partition as both the countries claimed it.

Cause of War:-

It is a dispute over region that cause 3 wars between India and Pakistan and several other armed skirmishes.

Division of Kashmir:-

India controls approx 55% of the land area of the region that includes Jammu, the Kashmir valley, most of Ladakh the Siachen Glacier and 70% of its population. Pakistan controls approx 30% of the land area that includes Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. while China controls the remaining 15% of the land area

Partition and Invasion:-

British rule ended in India in 1947 with creation of new states. ~~East~~ Pakistan and India. Muslim Populated areas were emerged with Pakistan and Hindus Populated areas were emerged in India. In case of Kashmir

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It was a Muslim populated area rule by Hindu Prince. According to rule Kashmir should have to emerged with Pakistan but the Maharaja Hari Singh wants to join India. Pakistan decided to preempt this possibility by wresting Kashmir by force if necessary. The Maharaja took help from India and thus war between India and Pakistan as a result of which Pakistan conqueror 30% of population.

After a lot of bloodshed the UN called for cease fire line and the problem will be solved through referendum. Pakistan

CONCLUSION:-

In order to settle the dispute that remained forgotten till the present Pakistani and Indian Politics the International community must enter and take on some new steps. Since 1947, the Kashmir conflict has threatened to initiate a nuclear war between India and Pakistan. These countries have already fought three wars over the region. Still United Nations have failed to settle situation. Both the countries should solved this problem for the prosperity of the region.

Women Empowerment in Islam:-

Before the advent of Islam in Arabia the position of fair sex was appalling. Girls were sometimes killed as soon as they were born. The infant girls were buried alive. A man could marry and abandon or divorce a woman any number of times. Islam emancipated woman in all respects.

Freedom:-

Girls are free to receive education as boys are. It is obligatory to receive education for every man and woman". A girl cannot be married off anybody without her consent. As man has liberty to divorce, a woman is also allowed to take "khula". If she dislikes her husband. In Islam it is preferred that woman remain at home to after the family and train children. Still if no male guardian lives with her or if she is ill or income is less, she may go out to earn but in hijab.

Equality:-

There is no gender disparity in Islam" And whoever does righteous good deeds - male or female and is true believer in oneness of Allah, such will enter paradise.

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and not the least injustice, even to the size of Naqiyah, will be done to them.

Security:-

"The person to whom daughter is born and he does not mete out preferential treatment to boys Allah will reward him with heaven". The responsibility to provide bread and meal to girls and women lies with the male guardian. "You should feed her when you eat and cloth her when you yourself put on cloths".

Economic Empowerment.

Women receive money in the form of bride price. She gets bread and meal from either father or husband. She has a lawful share in property "For men is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, ~~be it~~ for women is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave be it little or much a legal share".

Dignity:-

In contrast to the christian idia that woman is the source of evil and she open the door to satan. Islam believes that satan simultaneously seduced both Adam and Eve. The mother's

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place is higher than the father's heaven lies under the mother's feet. Women is the ruler of her husband's establishment. The veil is only a protective device to shield her from mischievous staring eyes.

2) b) Fatima Jinnah

Fatima Jinnah, widely known as Māder-e-Millat was a Pakistani politician, dental surgeon, states woman and one of the leading founders of Pakistan. She was the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam and was born in July 31, 1893 Karachi.

She was a close associate and an adviser to her older brother. She was a strong critic of British Raj. She emerged as a strong advocate of the two Nation Theory and leading member of All India Muslim League. After the Independence of Pakistan, Jinnah co-founded the Pakistan Women's Association which played an integral role in the settlement of women migrants in the newly formed country. After death of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah Fatima Jinnah was banned from addressing the

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until 1951. her 1951 radio address to the nation was heavily censored by Liaquat administration. She wrote a "My Brother" in 1955 but it was only published 32 years later in 1987 due to censorship by establishment who had accused fatima of anti-nationalist material. Even when published several pages from the book's manuscript were left out.

Jinnah came out of her self-imposed political retirement in 1965 to participate in 1965 presidential election against Ayub Khan. She won two of Pakistan's largest cities Karachi and Dhaka.

Jinnah died in Karachi on 9th July 1967. Her death is subject to controversy as some reports have alleged that she died of unnatural causes. Many institutes and public spaces in Pakistan have been named in her honour.

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Experience of Democracy in Pakistan

Democracy is a Greek word which means rule of the people. A form of Government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives.

There are several forms of democracy i.e.

Representative

Parliamentary

Presidential

Semi-Presidential

Constitutional

First Democratic Rule (1988-1990)

First open elections were held in Nov 1988 and PPP won. Khan in 1990 using the eighteenth amendment and deposed her from the post.

Second Democratic Rule (1990-1998)

Parliamentary elections were held by the election commission of Pakistan. PML (N) got the chance to rule the country. 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. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister. The corruption was at its height. 1996 President Farooq Laghari deposed this government.

In 1997 Parliamentary elections were held and as result of which Pakistan Muslim League won. Nuclear tests have been done.

In 1999 Musharraf took over the government.

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 than 8 years.

In west democracy means liberal democracy bundle of freedoms called constitutional liberalism.

In Pakistan democracy is a chewing gum for the people to go on chewing. It's sweet yet useless. fast.

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Effect of democracy in Pakistan

- * People have lost faith in the democratic process
- * Elections are rigid
- * Votes are purchased
- * Known corrupt people in the government
- * Tax evaders.
- * Illiterate electorate.

Conclusion:-

- * Elections alone don't make democracy
- * A free and independent country
- * An inviolable constitution
- * A transparent executive branch accountable to the parliament
- * A powerful and competent legislature answerable to the electorate.

Q4) Zia-ul-Haq

On April 1, 1976 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed Zia-ul-Haq as chief of Army staff. Bhutto probably wanted somebody as the head of the ~~state~~ armed forces who would not prove to be a threat for him.

1977 Elections:-

Election held in 1977. PPP won more seats than PNA. PNA refused to accept the result. PPP and PNA clash ruined the economy.

General Zia removes Bhutto in a Bloodless coup suspending the constitution and declaring martial law. Announces election will be held in 90 days. But simultaneously begin censorship regime. Sep 17, 1977 Bhutto is arrested for "conspiracy to murder"

ISLAMISATION:-

Zia-ul-Haq supported the movement of Islamisation. Imposed Zakat and Usher. Introduction of Islamic punishment for all crimes except murder since Islamic laws would ensure Z.A. release. Give a boost to religious parties. This led to sectarian militancy and emergency of ethnic parties.

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Soviet invasion:-

In Dec 1979, in the midst of cold war Soviet 40th army invaded Afghanistan in order to prop up the communist government of the People's Democratic ~~Party~~ ^{Party} (PDPA) against a growing insurgency. At the end of Dec 1979 Soviet sent thousands of troops into Afghanistan and took control of Kabul and large portion of the country. Afghan refugees flooded Pakistan, society was brutalized. Zia-ul-Haq was able to replenish both coffers and arsenals of Pakistan.

- * He continued the nuclear program. He allowed to give Siachen to India.
- * In 1983, crushed the movement for Democracy
- * Held referendum to give 5 year term as president.

1985 Elections:-

Elections held in 1985 a non party parliament was introduced. Muhammed Khan Junej a Prime Minister 58(2)(B) clause allowed to dismiss the prime minister. 31 Dec 1985 Martial Law was lifted but Zia remained President and chief of Army Staff.

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Conclusion:-

On 17 Aug 1988 Zia was killed in an
Aircrash. The chairman of Senate Ghulam
Ishaq Khan became President.