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20 marks assignment

Q1. Kashmir issue and your views

Answer

The wars fought between Pakistan and India, and the daily skirmishes on the line of control (LoC) between the soldiers of the two nuclear states are evidence that Kashmir will always remain the hotspot between them. In times when India is ruled by the likes of Narendra Modi of Bhartiya Janata Party, (BJP), whose favorite tools to secure the position of regional hegemon includes warmongering, Pakistan has taken a sensible step in bringing Kashmir issue at the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) that is in progress.

The Indian government has called off the scheduled meeting between Pakistani and Indian foreign ministers days before the UNGA session citing an incident in Kashmir as a terrorist attack. However, it is essential to highlight the difference between terrorism and “right to self-determination” under the auspices of the UN that allows the occupied people to overthrow the occupation of their lands by any means necessary, including armed resistance.

Pakistan also thinks that dialogue is the best solution to settle any conflict. It is Islamabad’s firm belief in the benefits of conversation that Pakistani foreign minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi will appeal before the world community play its role in finding a durable solution for Kashmir.

It is about time for the global community, in general, to show some respect to the desires of the Kashmiri people who for the last seven decades are struggling hard to overthrow the unjustified and illegal Indian occupation of their lands. The ultimate responsibility, in this regard, lies with the members of the Security

Council and especially the United States of America, which is leading the unipolar world.

Before the unipolarity in world order ceases to exist and before it becomes a daunting task like the ever-worsening Syrian civil war, the US needs to show some sincere efforts in convincing and pressurizing India on giving up the illegal occupation of the Kashmir valley.

The US has many a time asserted that a sustainable solution could be thought of if both states “sit down and have a conversation together”. However, it seems that the US cannot remain impartial in the case of India and Pakistan. While in India, the US Secretary of State Michael Pompeo asked Pakistan to abandon terrorist attacks into India. Pompeo’s statement was a callous one as it was nothing but undermining the sacrifices of Kashmiri people to set their land free.

Among the many themes of convergence between the two partners in “war on terror”, Kashmir needs not to be forgotten at all. The US needs to let her interest go, at least for once, to settle the Kashmir issue.

Q2. Women empowerment and Islam and also write down a note on any Pakistani female life history and her struggle.

Women empowerment and Islam:

Islam gives credence to women, certifying towards them respect, honor, dignity and equality. In the centuries prior to Islam, women were illtreated, looked upon as commodities and were given very little or any value at all. The status of women in Islam can only really be appreciated when the position of women is examined pre-Islam, known as Jahiliya (the period of ignorance). Conversely, the Quran generally speaks about women with high regard, respect and dignity.

In the context of the days of ignorance, women through Quranic revelation were uplifted and given a new leash of life. Since Islam was revealed to mankind, a new page was turned and women were lifted out from a darkness to a shining ray of light. They were given rights, fairness, justice, and were held in high esteem. Allah orders proper treatment and deference to women in the Quran in Surat An-Nisa (4:1): "Fear Allah through whom you demand your mutual (rights) and (revere) the wombs (That bore you): for Allah Ever watches over you."

During the time of the Prophet (peace be upon him) social change with respect to gender relations was implemented. The wider Arabian socio-cultural society ill-treated women and Islam brought about radical change and enhancement to the lives of women who were now seen as individuals with hope and aspirations.

Pakistani female life history and her struggle:

Benazir Bhutto was a Pakistani politician who served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and again from 1993 to 1996. She was the first woman to head a democratic government in a Muslim majority nation. Ideologically a liberal and a secularist, she chaired or co-chaired the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) from the early 1980s until her assassination in 2007.

As her struggles history is so lengthy to explain so that's why I am writing the contents names in which she struggles a lot in politics. In short she is the best leader just like her father she struggle and work hard for Pakistan success and to make Pakistan a better place to live.

+ 2 Zia's Pakistan

- 2.1 Zulfikar's death and Benazir's arrest: 1977–84
- 2.2 Release and self-imposed exile: 1984–87
- 2.3 Electoral campaign: 1988

+ 3 First term as Prime Minister (1988–90)

- 3.1 Foreign and military policy
 - 3.1.1 India and the nuclear bomb
- 3.2 Dismissal

+ 4 First term as leader of the opposition (1990–93)

+ 5 Second term as Prime Minister (1993–96)

- 5.1 Domestic and foreign policy
- 5.2 Relations with Murtaza
- 5.3 Domestic affairs
- 5.4 Economic issues

- 5.4.1 Privatization and era of stagflation
- 5.5 Foreign policy
- 5.6 Relations with military
- 5.7 Second dismissal

6 Second term as leader of the opposition (1996–99)

- 6.1 Charges of corruption

7 Later life

- 7.1 Negotiating a return to Pakistan: 2006–07
- 7.2 Return to Pakistan: October–December 2007
- 7.3 Assassination: December 2007

Q3. Experience of democracy in Pakistan.

DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN:

Democracy is more than just a set of some government institutions; it depends on some well understood set of norms, values, mindset, and practices. However, all these may take different types and interpretations amongst diverse traditions and civilizations throughout the globe. Democracies rest upon some essential values and, not identical practices.

Democracy is ten of the ideologies and system upon with Pakistan was sought to be established in 1947 as a nation-state, as envisaged by the leader and founding father of the nation, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan constitutionally is a democratic parliamentary republic with its political system based on an elected form of governance. Since the establishment of the current system in 2003, Pakistan is one of the youngest democracies in the world. The democratic elections held in 2008 were the first to conclude a complete 5-year term in the nations' political history. Currently, Pakistan is the 4th largest democracy and the largest Majoritarian democracy. It is also the largest non-liberal democracy in the world.

Q4. Period of any dictator in Pakistan?

ANSWER:

Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (12 August 1924 – 17 August 1988) was a Pakistani four-star general who became the sixth President of Pakistan after declaring martial law in 1977. He served as the head of state from 1978 until his death in 1988. He remains the country's longest-serving head of state. Educated at Delhi University, Zia saw action in World War II as a British Indian Army officer in Burma and Malaya, before opting for Pakistan in 1947 and fighting as a tank commander in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. In 1970, he led a military training mission to Jordan, proving instrumental to defeating the Black September insurgency against King Hussein. In recognition, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed Zia Chief of Army Staff in 1976.

Following civil disorder, Zia deposed Bhutto in a military coup and declared martial law on 5 July 1977. Bhutto was controversially tried by the Supreme Court and executed less than two years later, for allegedly authorizing the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kasuri, a political opponent.

Assuming the presidency in 1978, Zia played a major role in the Soviet–Afghan War. Backed by the United States and Saudi Arabia, Zia systematically coordinated the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet occupation throughout the 1980s. This culminated in the Soviet Union's withdrawal in 1989, but also led to the proliferation of millions of refugees, with heroin and weaponry into Pakistan's frontier province.

Internationally Zia bolstered ties with China and the United States, and emphasized Pakistan's role in the Islamic world, while relations with India worsened amid the Siachen conflict and accusations that Pakistan was aiding the Khalistan movement. Domestically, Zia passed broad-ranging legislation as part of Pakistan's Islamization, curbed civil liberties, and heightened press censorship. He also escalated Pakistan's atomic bomb project, and instituted industrialization and deregulation, helping Pakistan's economy become the fastest-growing in South Asia, overseeing the highest GDP growth in the country's history.

After lifting martial law and holding non-partisan elections in 1985, Zia appointed Muhammad Khan Junejo Prime Minister but accumulated more

presidential powers via the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. After Junejo signed the Geneva Accords in 1988 against Zia's wishes, and called for an inquiry into the Ojhri Camp disaster, Zia dismissed Junejo's government and announced fresh elections in November 1988.

Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq was killed along with several of his top military officials and two American diplomats in a mysterious plane crash near Bahawalpur on 17 August 1988.