



Assignment

Course Name: Islamiat/ Pak-Studies

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20 marks assignment

Q1. Kashmir issue and your views

As Pakistan appeared, Pakistan was experiencing unpleasant time. Pakistan was soaking in the expanse of emergency. One of the greatest issue since Pakistan appeared was Kashmir. The territory of Jammu and Kashmir ought to have agreed to Pakistan due to its Muslim lion's share populace and topographical area, yet this was not occurred when Maharaja Hari Singh look for military help from India to oppose the Pakistani ancestral assaults and at last marked the 'Instrument of Accession' with India. Inevitably Indian powers mediated and caught the province of Jammu and Kashmir. From that day Kashmir contest has been the center issue between both Pakistan and India, which additionally had kept the security of whole South Asia in question in light of their broad atomic capacity.

In this way, the Kashmir issue has been a significant bone of dispute from the day of autonomy, brought about three wars, various clashes among India and Pakistan and seriously inflexible tact. The United Nations Security Council had attempted to determine the debate by pronouncing that the promotion of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan ought to be chosen through the just strategy by holding a free and reasonable plebiscite yet India had dismissed any intercession which restricted its case with respect to Kashmir.

Kashmir's vital significance lies in the way that its fringes meet with China and Afghanistan and furthermore is near Russia. Practically all the streams which course through Pakistan, begin from Kashmir, which is the reason both the nations overlook venturing back asserting of this domain.

The disappointment of strategy to determine the Kashmir issue pulled in global and local consideration regarding it. After the wars of 1948, 1962 and 1965, decided endeavors were made to determine this issue. In 1948, the United Nations turned out to be profoundly included however India didn't show adaptability. After the India-China fringe War of 1962, there were extraordinary however vain American and British endeavors to overcome an issue among India and Pakistan. The finish of 1965 war considered Soviet to be as a territorial peacemaker. The Soviets figured out how to advance a truce at Tashkent, however this couldn't set up harmony in the locale and soon Indian association in East Pakistan prompted her partition in 1970-71.

My Views:

Still the people of Kashmir is suffering only because of some political tyrants. Even the so called super power on the globe (USA) called themselves to be the mediator for both the ends, to

resolve the issues amongst them. In my opinion; the people of Kashmir has a right to vote for their own future, if both the parties sits under an agreement. As Kashmiris are losing lives and are treated like third world civilization. The world should gather on a same platform through which they can resolve this major problem amongst both the states.

Or they should let decide the people of Kashmir, what actually they want and where they want to go.

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

Islam gives credence to women, certifying towards them respect, honor, dignity and equality. In the centuries prior to Islam, women were ill-treated, 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 Jahiliyyah (the period of ignorance). Conversely, the Quran generally speaks about women with high regard, respect and dignity.

Pakistani Female (Empowerment):

In Pakistan's history, if we talk about women empowerment: how can we forget about Fatimah Jinnah. She holds the title of "Madr-e-Millat".

Muniba Mazari:

Muniba Mazari is a well-known artist, activist and a writer. She was named Pakistan's first female Goodwill Ambassador by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Before that, she was living a healthy life. And then she had a severe accident which damaged her spinal cord and doctors told her that she can walk again. That moment changed her life and now she has been representing Pakistan around the globe.

Maryam Mukhtar (Shaheed):

She was the first lady pilot of Pakistan Air Force. She sacrificed herself for the Motherland. At the age of 24, she was flying officer in PAF and she was flying her training aircraft. Her aircraft crashed near Mianwali, she embraced Shahdat and attained the great honor of PAF.

Ma'am Tahira Qazi (Shaheed):

As being a student of such a brave soul, she was a principal at APSACS. Before being the principal she was an Army officer. She performed her duties while being in the Army and after retirement, she became the principal of APSACS. As she performed her duties in the Army, she was well competitive to lead the school to the heights of success. She embraced Shahadat on 16th December 2014.

Q3. Experience of democracy in Pakistan.

Pakistan is 6th most crowded nation on the planet, made based on famous will of individuals in 1947 with the vision to have a liberal, moderate and law based parliamentary alliance. Not long after freedom, Pakistan received British inheritance sacred structure and presented the parliamentary majority rules system, following much from the Government of India Act 1935 – the last constitution of British India. Be that as it may, Pakistan being a postcolonial express, the law based experience was supported by the steel edge of administration and political security and organized popularity based set up stayed a removed dream. The nation has a checkered history with a couple of intermissions of fair standard during the 68 years of its reality.

The principal Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was embraced in 1956 which was revoked only two years after the fact by the military law. During the initial eleven years, eight progressively governments were framed and sooner fallen. Shockingly, the conflicting majority rule history proceeded till 2008, switching back and forth between chose governments and long spells of military tyrants since its beginning.

Pakistan has voyaged a significant distance towards its walk on the way of popular government. The parliamentary vote based system fallen multiple times basically because of bungle, lopsided improvement of institutional grid and the mounting political aspirations of the military officers. The military despots have consistently undermined political turn of events and standard ideological groups; and have upheld strict, ethnic and ancestral legislative issues to legitimize their systems by fixed submission. Throughout the long term, the help to strict and ethnic gatherings has prompted underground nurseries for reproducing of fanaticism and

psychological warfare. During military system there was significant monetary turn of events and flourishing, notwithstanding, Pakistan equitable organizations were squashed and nation needed to bear two wars with India. Then again chose legislators have very little contributed towards majority rule government rather have been associated with ceaseless pattern of debasement, dynastic legislative issues, nepotism and tax evasion during the brief span they were in charge of undertakings. The product of majority rules system – great administration – but stayed a fantasy.

With the result of general races 2013, it was just because that a politically chosen government effectively finished its residency was supplanted by another fairly chosen government. In any case, the believability and adequacy of these races stayed sketchy by certain gatherings in the resistance, till a "Request Commission" involving Supreme Court Judges which proclaimed the 2013 decisions were in enormous part sorted out and led evenhandedly and decently as per the law and impression of the genuine order given by the electorate. Indeed, even now, the individuals of Pakistan need to go through far in journey for the thirst of genuine majority rules system, prompting extreme objective of good administration.

Q4. Period of any dictator in Pakistan?

Since 1947, Pakistan has been controlled by military tyrants multiple times. Each of the three filled in as president for a long time. Now and again they utilized shaky races or unusual sacred conditions to conceal the absolutist idea of their standard. He suspended the constitution which had been embraced two years sooner and guaranteed that the upgraded one gave him plentiful forces. He was affirmed in office as president by an appointive school of 80,000 individuals who were simply asked whether they confided in him. He made Pakistan a military partner of the USA. During the 1960s, notwithstanding, the Soviet Union expedited a truce in the short war he had pursued against India. Khan needed to leave in 1969 due to fights in West Pakistan just as the developing freedom development in what was then East Pakistan and would before long become Bangladesh. In 1977, Muhamed Zia-ul-Haq snatched power in an upset. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the expelled PM, was condemned to death and executed in 1979.

Zia-ul-Haq advanced Islamisation, betrayed Muslim minorities, for example, the Ahmadis or the Shias, and upheld the Mujaheddin who were battling Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. He adjusted the nation all the more near Washington, yet in addition sought after an atomic program. Pakistan exploded atomic test gadgets in 1998, ten years after Zia-ul-Haq had passed on in a plane accident.

Pervez Musharraf overturned Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1999 exactly when Sharif had chosen to fire him as top armed force pioneer after a bombed military mission in the Kargil Shrubbery at first thought of him as a nearby partner in the battle against the Taliban, yet later the US organization turned out to be more suspicious on the grounds that Pakistan's military mystery administration was clearly still in contact with some Islamist activist outfits. Today, Pakistan has fallen behind Bangladesh as far as human-advancement pointers. Its military, nonetheless, is a lot more grounded – both regarding gear and political impact.