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Assignment : first (A)

KASHMIR ISSUE

INTRODUCTION:

Kashmir is a mountainous region, which enjoys a very important geo-political situation. It is surrounded by Pakistan in the west and China embraces it in the east. The Indian provinces of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab are in the south. Its northern fingers touch the borders of Afghanistan too. The area is famous for its extra-ordinary natural beauty and resources. Presently the northern and western sides of the region are occupied by Pakistan while the southern and eastern parts are controlled by the Indian Union.

Pre - history of the conflict:

The British Indian Empire was formed of hundreds of princely states spread all over the Indian subcontinent. After the world war II, when the British finally decided to bring their rule

to an end, the fate of these princely states was brought under scrutiny. The princely states were now supposed to join either India or Pakistan after the British authorities leave. In regards of this process of the evolution of India and Pakistan, Jyoti Bhanu remarks, "The process of integration of princely states was not without its highs and lows."

Causes of the Conflict:

To understand the causes of the conflict, the historic partition of India has to be referenced. Under the British rule, Indian subcontinent was mainly inhabited by the two major religious groups, Hindus and Muslims. The two communities had friendly relationships and they offered a united struggle to achieve independence from the British rule during the later half of the nineteenth century. But undercurrents of tension between the two communities became forceful with the lapse of time.

The Cause of Indo-Pak Confrontations:

- 1940 - The Lahore Resolution
- 1946 - Muslim Conference
- 1947 - war breaks
- 1965 - Indo Pak war
- 1971 - Indo Pak war
- 1972 - East Pakistan
- 1978 - military rule in Pakistan
- 1999 - Kargil war
- 2008 - Successful Assembly elections.

The Current State of Affairs:

with the lapse of time, Pakistan has shown tendencies towards military rule and autocratic governance. On several occasions, India has alleged that Pakistan has sponsored the different terrorist organizations in Kashmir. In such a state of affairs, the common Kashmiris are suffering most. The innocent people are being victimized by baneful separatist propaganda. Confrontations between Indian military and armed separatists have caused huge loss of property.

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(2) Women empowerment & Islam:

Based on the assumptions that women differ from men in their social positions and that those differences consist of asymmetric, unequal power relations between the genders, women's empowerment, refers to the process of increasing women's access to control over the strategic life choices that affect them and access to the opportunities that allow them fully to realize their capacities. Women's empowerment as an economic, political and sociocultural process challenges the system of sexual stratification that has resulted in women's subordination marginalization in order to improve women's quality of life.

Ayesha Farooq life & struggle:

Flight Lieutenant Ayesha Farooq born August 24, 1987 is a Pakistani fighter pilot from Qaimpur Bahawalpur district who is the first woman to become a fighter

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pilot after topping the final exams to quality. She now flies missions in a Chinese made Chengdu J-7 fighter jet alongside her 24 male colleagues in Squadron.

(3) Experience of democracy in Pakistan:

Democracy is ten of the ideologies and system upon which Pakistan was sought to be established in 1947 as a nation state as envisaged by the leader and founding father of the nation, M. 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 2008, 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

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nations political history. currently Pakistan is the 4th democracy and the largest majoritarian democracy.

(4) Period of any Dictator in Pakistan? Musharraf rose to national prominence when he was promoted to four-star general by prime minister Nawaz Sharif in 1998 making Musharraf the head of the armed forces. He led the Kargil infiltration that almost brought India and Pakistan to a full fledged war in 1999. After months of contentious relations between Sharif and Musharraf Sharif unsuccessfully attempted to remove Musharraf as the army's leader. In retaliation the army staged a coup d'état in 1999 which allowed Musharraf to take over Pakistan as president in 2001.