

PAK-STUDY

Assignment

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QUESTION # 1

Kashmir issue and your Views?

ANSWER:

More than five decades after independence, Pakistan is no closer to a resolution with India of the dispute over Kashmir. Pakistan and India have fought three wars, two of them over the status of Kashmir. They have been on the brink of war on several other occasions, including in Sichuan in 1987 and in Argil in 1999. From December 2001 to October 2002, the nuclear-armed protagonists came close to war once again when India mobilised along its international border with Pakistan following the terrorist attack on the parliament in New Delhi. Intense diplomatic and political pressure by the U.S., in coordination with other G-8 countries, averted what could have been a catastrophic clash.

While sympathy and support for the Kashmiri people is fairly widespread in Pakistan, the politically dominant military and the religious parties are the strongest proponents of claims to the state. Previous attempts by elected governments, headed by centre-left or centre-right parties, to normalise relations with India have been derailed by the military.

The international role could be crucial. The Security Council's aversion to mediating the Kashmir dispute notwithstanding, influential actors,

particularly the U.S., have been pro-active in reducing tensions between Pakistan and India, given the risk of nuclear war.

QUESTION # 2:

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

ANSWER:

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ISLAM:

I believe in women empowerment and definitely see it as holding a really strong ground in Pakistan. There are so many women who know of their rights and most importantly their potential. Not ignoring the parts of Pakistan where mindsets are still a long way from being changed, it is lovely to see that today's women are strong and vocal about their views, trying different professions and breaking the stereotypes. Away from the pressure of whatever 'norms' the society may say they should follow.

The prevailing idea of a woman's place in Islam is that women are deprived of freedom and equality. This is the result of either ignorance about Islam or the biased propaganda of anti-Islamic ideology and a prejudiced media. The fact is just the opposite.

It is not out of place here to examine the place given to women in some of the so-called glorious civilisations prior to Islam. For instance, in Greek mythology a woman, Pandora, was considered

to be the source of all evil. In the name of art, the Greeks depicted women in such a way that promoted unbridled sex. In the second civilisation, the Roman one, their philosopher, Seneca, reprimanded Romans about the degenerating family system. A sport named “Floralia” promoted licentious atmosphere.

Pakistani female and her struggle: (Fatima Jinnah)

Early Life:

Fatima Jinnah was born in Karachi on 30th July 1893. Jinnah had seven siblings. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the eldest one in the family, and Fatima Jinnah was the 2nd last child of the family. In this family of seven siblings she was the closest one to Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Her well known and respected brother became her guardian after the death of their father in 1901. Fatima Jinnah joined the Bandar-a convert in Bombay in 1902 where she remained in hostels as her parents had died. In 1919 she got admitted to the highly competitive University of Calcutta where she attended the Dr.R.Ahmad dental collage. After she graduated from there, she went with her idea of opening a dental clinic in Bombay in 1923

Political life:

She was involved in politics side by side with her brother. When the All India Muslim League was being organised, Mohatrama Fatima Jinnah became the member of the working Committee of Bombay Provincial Muslim League and worked there until 1947. In March 1940 she attended the Lahore resolution of the Muslims League. It was because of her that All India Muslim Student Federation was organised in February 1941 at Delhi . During the transfer of power Fatima Jinnah formed a women’s relief committee, latter on it was formed as the nucleus for the (APWA) known as All Pakistan Women’s Association founded by Rana

Liaquat Ali Khan. She did a lot of job for the settlement o the Mohajirs after the creation of Pakistan. She also returned to towards the political life when she ran for the presidency of Pakistan

Madar-e-Millat:

She was known as Madar-e-millat or mother of the nation. Fatima Jinnah's name is an important one among the leaders of Pakistan Movement. She is the most loved one for being the closest supporter of her brother and founder of Pakistan and the leader of all India Muslims Quaid-e-Azam. But she is much more than that from Fatima Jinnah. She joined the All India Muslim League and attended the annual sessions of the party. Fatima Jinnah contributed in the social development sector has been ignored. She along with Begum Liaquat Ali Khan made the greatest contribution in the realm of women's awakening and participation in national affairs.

QUESTION # 3

Experience of Democracy in Pakistan.

ANSWER: Introduction:

In a democracy, people elect their representatives to govern them or the citizens govern themselves. Although, it is believed that ancient Greece was the origin of this form of government. However, the notion of democracy basically stemmed after the treaty of Westphalia (1648). Democracy became socially more favourable after the French revolution in 1789 and thinkers like Rousseau also advocated and wrote about democracy as the justifiable form of government. On the other hand, monarchy and the supremacy of the Church were challenged and attracted widespread criticism. Since then, these

ruthless forms of government were started relocating with a democratic form of government in many countries of Europe and the West.

Challenges for democracy in pakistan :

Education and Democracy:

Democracy has never been a natural phenomenon emerged out of nowhere. It has certainly been cultivated through a number of forces. One of the key forces includes education as educated citizens can play an active and positive role in state affairs. Benjamin Barber, a political scientist from the University of Maryland argues that “democracy is not a natural form of association. It is an extraordinary and rare contrivance of cultivated imagination.” Also, humans are not born as democrats rather they have engaged for centuries in war and conflicts with no sign of democracy. They strived to achieve the values of democracy only after educating themselves and their generations. Therefore, education lies at the heart of democracy and is vital to its survival in human society (Colonel, 2003).

Role of Judiciary :

Judiciary is regarded as one of the fundamental essentials of democracy. It ensures timely and fair justice to each and every citizen of the society irrespective of any status or privileges. The pressure is often hurled upon the judges, even in the democratic societies, but the judges are ought to ‘withstand’ such pressure with no ‘depart from the rule of law.

Freedom of Speech :

One of the key essences of democracy is freedom of speech and expression, particularly on societal and political issues. A democratic government supposed not to restrict the different voices, opinions and contrary ideas on public and political issues. However, democracy depends on educated, well aware and knowledgeable citizens who help

them , and they criticise the oppressive and unfair policies. Besides the fact that freedom of expression and speech is the basic right of all citizens in democracy but the governments cannot allow anyone to use this freedom for negative purposes or against the State. Therefore, many democratic governments ban hate speech against any community, religion or group. Therefore, this is the challenge for all democratic countries to deal with freedom of speech carefully.

Religious Freedom and Tolerance:

In a democracy, all citizens should be free to follow the religion of their own choice. It also includes that all citizens have the right to worship public-ally or in private or not to worship. The citizens should not be the fear of harassment from the government or any other community or group. While religious freedom is not created by the State, but a democratic country must protect this right of its citizens without any discrimination. In the 17th and 18th centuries, many American colonies developed the concept of secular democracy and religious freedom. On the other hand, many totalitarian dictators in the 20th century had wiped out religion from State, for instance, Mussolini in Italy (1922-1943) did this during his regime (Millon,1993).

QUESTION # 4:

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.[2] In recognition, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed Zia Chief of Army Staff in 1976.[3] Following civil disorder, Zia deposed Bhutto in a military coup and declared martial law on 5 July 1977.[4] Bhutto was controversially tried by the Supreme Court and executed less than two years later, for allegedly authorising the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kauri, a political opponent.[5]

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.[6][7] 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. On the foreign front, Zia also bolstered ties with China and the United States, and emphasised Pakistan's role in the Islamic world, while relations with India worsened amid the Sino-Pakistani border conflict and accusations that Pakistan was aiding the Khalistan movement. Domestically, Zia passed broad-ranging legislation as part of Pakistan's Islamisation, curbed civil liberties, and heightened press censorship.[8] He also escalated Pakistan's atomic bomb project, and instituted industrialisation and deregulation, helping Pakistan's economy become the fastest-growing in South Asia.[9] Averaged over Zia's rule, GDP growth was the highest in the country's history.[10]

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 Ochre Camp disaster, Zia dismissed Junejo's government and announced fresh elections in November 1988. He 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. To this day, Zia remains a polarising figure in Pakistan's history, credited for preventing wider Soviet incursions into the region as well as economic prosperity, but decried for weakening democratic institutions and passing laws encouraging religious intolerance. He is also cited for promoting the early political career of Nawaz Sharif, who would be thrice elected Prime Minister.

Reign as President of Pakistan

Despite the dismissal of most of the Bhutto government, President Fazal ILA Chaudhry was persuaded to continue in office as a figurehead. After completing his term, and despite Zia's insistence to accept an extension as President, Chaudhry resigned, and Zia took the office of President of Pakistan on 16 September 1978. Thus his position was cemented as the undisputed ruler of the country. Over the next six years, Zia issued several decrees which amended the constitution and greatly expanded his power. Most significantly, the Revival of Constitution of 1973 Order granted Zia the power to dissolve the National Assembly virtually at will.

DEATH:

Zia died in a plane crash on 17 August 1988. After witnessing a US M1 Abramstank demonstration in Bahawalpur, Zia had left the small town in the Punjab province by C-130B Hercules aircraft. The aircraft departed from Bahawalpur Airport and was expected to reach Islamabad International Airport. Shortly after a smooth takeoff,

the control tower lost contact with the aircraft. Witnesses who saw the plane in the air afterward claim it was flying erratically, then nosedived and exploded on impact. In addition to Zia, 31 others died in the plane crash, including chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Akhtar Abdul Rahman, close associate of Zia, Brigadier Siddique Malik, the American Ambassador to Pakistan Arnold Lewis Raphel and General Herbert M. Wassom, the head of the US Military aid mission to Pakistan.

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