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Subject: P.S

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Q No #01 Kashmir issue and your views.

Ans:- Since the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947, the Kashmir dispute has been an intractable one between them. They fought three wars over it in 1948, 1965, and 1999, but have not been able to resolve it. The partition left the fate of over 550 princely states undecided. They were required to accede to either of the two states on the basis of the geographical location and wishes of their people.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir should have acceded to Pakistan because of its Muslim majority population and geographical location but this was not happened when Maharaja Hari Singh seek military assistance from India to resist the Pakistani tribal's attacks and ultimately signed the instrument of Accession with India. Eventually Indian forces intervened and captured the state of Jammu and Kashmir. From that day Kashmir dispute has been the core issue between both Pakistan and India. Which

also had kept the security of entire south Asia at stake because of their extensive nuclear capability.

So the Kashmir issue has been a major bone of contention from the day of independence, resulted in three wars, numerous conflict between india and pakistan and severely rigid diplomacy. The united nation security council had tried to resolve the dispute by declaring that the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to india or pakistan should be decided through the democratic method by holding a free and fair plebiscite but india had rejected any mediation which opposed its claim regarding Kashmir.

Kashmir's strategic importance lies in the fact that its border meet with china and Afghanistan and also is close to Russia. Almost all the rivers which flow through pakistan, originate from Kashmir. That's way both the countries ignore stepping back claiming of this territory.

The failure of diplomacy to resolve the Kashmir issue attracted international and regional attention to it. After the wars of 1948, 1962 and 1965, determined efforts were made to resolve this issue. In 1948 the United Nations became deeply involved but India did not show flexibility. After the India-China border war of 1962, there were intense but fruitless American and British efforts to bridge a gap between India and Pakistan. The end of 1965 war saw the Soviet Union as a regional peacemaker. The Soviets did manage to promote a peace treaty at Tashkent, but this could not establish peace in the region and soon Indian involvement in East Pakistan led to her separation in 1970-71.

The most consistent feature of great power influence on the Kashmir problem has been its ineffectiveness. Besides Cold War rivalries, both the United States and the Soviet Union have played the significant, often parallel and co-operative roles in the subcontinent. Both Washington and Moscow made several inconclusive

efforts to mediate the dispute or bring about a peaceful resolution, but were distressed of anything more. It took the 1990 crisis with its nuclear dimension. To bring the United States back to the region.

Soviet Union, United States and China have different policies towards the Kashmir dispute according to their own interests. In the beginning all of them showed neutrality but with the changing world's politics and dimensions they formulate their concerns regarding Kashmir. China's Kashmir policy has passed through different stages. In the first phase from 1949 to 1960 China avoided siding with either India or Pakistan. Instead of it favored a resolution of the issue through peaceful settlement and also opposed the role of the UN and the United States to mediate the Kashmir issue.

The second phase started from the early 1960s and lasted till 1970. The Sino-Indian border war of 1962 started hostility between India and China. This resulted in close relations with Pakistan. China stood by Pakistan.

on Kashmir issue with firm support for the right of self determination. But in 1970s, China adopted neutral policy on Kashmir issue as its relations were normal with India. This was reflected during Kargil conflict and Indo-Pak military possible conflict in 2001-2.

The Normal Relation between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir would bring benefits to the United States. Indo-Pak tension are especially dangerous b/c they bring to nuclear states to on brink of war. They divert Pakistan from fighting terrorists and militant on their own soil. India and Pakistan need to engage in combined bilateral talk on all important issues. Continuing tension over Kashmir will weaken any initiative to bring stability to South Asia as will as bring about the risk of nuclear war. It will be quite right by assuming that Kashmir is the root cause of much of the militancy in South Asia.

It is necessary for the International Community to realize that peace and stability in South Asia can only be guaranteed if all outstanding disputes between Pakistan and India, including the Kashmir dispute should be resolved b/c of Pakistan has become a frontline state against the Global war of terrorism. The Best solution of the Kashmir dispute could be the right of self determination which should be given to Kashmiris in order to give them the right to decide to whom they want to accede.

Q No # 2; Women empowerment and Islam and also write down a note on any Pakistani female life history and her struggle?

Ans: Introduction:

The term "women empowerment" has now become most debatable issue in the development field. It is vividly recognized that women empowerment is essential for sustainable economic growth and reduction in poverty in development countries (Klasen, 1999)

In the World Bank Policy Research Report. It is unambiguously suggested that women empowerment is being progressively recognized as an importance policy goal for improving not just the well-being of women themselves but also for its positive impact on the female

⇒ Muslim women empowerment is also one of the key issues that have been talked about not only within Muslim countries but in rest of the world.

(2)

But in reality, today Muslim women are one of the least empowered segments of society. Islam is a religion where women got a respectable place about 1400 years ago. It is not Islamic values but corruption and un-Islamic traditions imposed from other cultures as reasons behind the lack of empowerment. Unfortunately for the the Ummah, we are not able to empower a fundamental human resource because of lack of understanding and proper Islamic knowledge on the issue of women empowerment.

The Holy book Quran declared: "And (as for) The believers, both man and women - They are friends and protectors of one another:

They all enjoin the doing of what is right and forbid the doing of what is wrong, and are constant in prayer, and render the purifying dues, and pay heed into God and His messenger" (Al - Taubah 9:71)

The life history of Pakistani female.

* Fatima Ali Jinnah.

→ Personal detail.

* Born on 31 July 1893

* Died on 9 July 1967
age (73) Karachi Sind Pak.

* Cause of death → Heart Failure.

* Citizenship → Pakistan;

* Nationality → Pakistan.

* Political party → All-India Muslim League.

* Relation → Jinnah family.

* Alma mater → Calcutta University

* Occupation → Dentist, dental surgeon.

Political Life.

She accompanied her brother to every public appearance that he made. During the transfer of power in 1947, Jinnah formed the women's Relief committee, which later formed the nucleus for all Pakistan women's Association (APWA) founded by Rana Liaquat Ali Khan. She also played a significant role in the settlement of Muhajirs in the new state of Pakistan.

In the 1960, she returned to the forefront of political life when she ran for the presidency of Pakistan as a candidate for the Combined Opposition as a party of Pakistan. She described her opponent Ayub Khan as a dictator. In her early rallies, nearly 250,000 people thronged to see her in Dacca and a million lined the 293-million mile route from there to Chittagong. Her train, called the Freedom Special was 22 hours late because men at each station pulled the emergency cord and begged her to speak. The crowds hailed her as the Mother of the Nation.

Struggle for Pakistan

After the independence of Pakistan, Jinnah co-founded the Pakistan Women's Association which played an integral role in the settlement of the women migrants in the newly formed country. She remained the closest

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confidant of her brother
until his death. After
his death Fatima was
banned from addressing
the nation until 1951, her
1951 radio stress to the
nation was heavily censored
by the Liaqat administration.
She wrote the book "My brother"
in 1955 but it was
only published 32 years later.
in 1987 due to censorship
by the establishment who had
accused Fatima of anti-na-
tionalist material. Even when
published several pages of
from the book's manuscript
were left out.

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Jinnah came out of her
self-imposed political
retirement in 1965 to the
participate in the presidential
election against military di-
rector Ayub Khan. She
was backed by a
consortium of political
parties. and dispute of
political ramping of the
military. won of two of
Pakistan's largest cities
Karachi and Dacca. The US
magazine Time, while the
reporting on the 1965 election
campaign wrote that Jinnah
faced attacks on her modesty
and patriotism by Ayub
Khan and his allies.

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Q NO#03; Experience of democracy in Pakistan?

Ans: Democracy: may be a word familiar to most. In this regard, Abraham Lincoln - US President - once said, "Democracy is a government of people. Democracy is the government of people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system."

∴ Democracy in Pakistan:-

Since independence in 1947, one of the most difficult challenges for Pakistan was to establish a truly democracy system. However, since 2008 general elections, Pakistan is under democratic rule. Pakistan has witnessed a more controlled democracy than the actual democracy.

→ If we see the history of Pakistan from 1988, then the first democracy rule would be witnessed. At that time, Pakistan People's Party won the election.

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From 1988 to 2007 these system, years Pakistan has faced the most political instability in its history. However, many Journalists and political analysts still termed this democratic government is a controlled democracy.

→ Democracy and Pakistan:—

Jinnah believed that Islam taught us about the values of democracy such as equality, justice, and tolerance almost fourteen hundred years ago.

"Democracy is in the Book of Muslims who look upon complete equality of manhood and believe in fraternity and liberty" (Ibid, p 12)

Brotherhood, equality and fraternity of man, these are all the basic points of our regi.

religion, culture and civilization (Ibid, p 29) Islam teach us its

followers to be tolerant, kind and passionate. The tenets of

Islam enjoin upon every Muslim to give protection to neighbors

and to the minorities regardless of caste and creed (Zamin, 20

(3)

Since independence Pakistan has experienced different form of government of which include Parliamentary, Par presidential systems, material law, and democracy. Under the Constitution of 1956 Pakistan had experienced a Parliamentary system but within two years, the Constitution was suspended, and material law had been imposed by General Ayub Khan in 1958. In 1962 Ayub Khan introduced the presidential system under the Constitution of 1962 in which he launched the system of basic democracy in Pakistan.

However, due to corruption, rigging in elections and nepotism this system also could not succeed in Pakistan (Pardeesi, 2012). After the material law regime, the new civilian government introduced the new Constitution in 1973. Under the 1973s Constitution Parliamentary form of government has been implemented again, Moreover, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the first elected premier of Pakistan - who had completed his five years tenure.

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However, this democratic process was again distorted by Zia-ul-Haq, who imposed martial law in Pakistan in July 1977. Therefore Pakistan again remained under the control of an undemocratic government from 1977 to 1988. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq, the election had been conducted in 1988 and Benazir Bhutto became the Premier of Pakistan.

However, in 1990 the Pakistan People Party (PPP) government was suspended under the allegation of corruption and poor governance. From 1993 to 1996 PPP again remained as a ruling party but could not complete its tenure and got dismissed due to corruption charge. On the other hand, the Pakistan Muslim League (PMLN) could not complete its tenure and in October 1999 General Musharraf had imposed martial law in the country. The process of democracy was again and again derailed in Pakistan.

⇒ However, President Musharraf had claimed that he will leave a sustainable democracy set-up in Pakistan.

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which will stop military takeover in the future. He also claimed that his government will create enough job opportunities, human resources, alleviate poverty and will improve the basic facilities of life but he also did not fulfill all these promises.

Moreover, before elections, almost all political leaders promised that they will work for the welfare of the country when they came into power. However, still, all governments could not cope with the basic issues of common citizens.

Therefore, the general public is still suffering from basic facilities of life, food and water shortage, energy crisis and poor health facilities. The former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Nawaz Sharif claimed that through our policies and hard work we will make Pakistan a real welfare state. However, like the previous government, his government could not fulfill their promises.

Q No # 4:- Period of any dictator in Pakistan?

Ans: Dictatorship - a form of authoritarian government in which the ruler or a group of rulers possess absolute power and are not restricted by any laws, constitutions and oppositions. In this type of government or social situation, the individual who possesses absolute power makes all the rules and decisions without input from anyone else and no one can oppose that. No freedom of speech exists in dictatorship.

Dictatorship in Pakistan:

As above mention, Pakistan has witnessed four dictatorships in its history. All four served President of Pakistan for many years.

→ In 1958, General Ayub Khan rose to power and suspended the constitution which had been adopted two years earlier. He becomes president in 1960 and remained till 1969.

→ In 1969, General Yahya Khan succeeds after Ayub's resign. Under the dictatorship of Yahya Khan, East Pakistan - Now Bangladesh - secedes in 1971.

In 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq launches military coup against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government.

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Zia-ul Haq became president in 1978.

In this leadership, Bhutto was hanged in 1979. He died in mysterious airplane crash in 1988.

In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf seizes power in coup. He became president in 2001 and remained till 2008 with a lot of conspiracies and operation under his leadership.

ERA OF AYUB KHAN, 1958 - 1969.

- * Martial Law of 1958
- * Loss of status of a Democratic state.
- * Loss of a Nonaligned Nation.
- * Damage to Unity of Pakistan.
- * Advantages to India:
 - ✓ War of 1965
 - ✓ Incapability of Dictators.
 - ✓ Transfer of power 1968.

ERA OF YAHYA KHAN, 1969 - 1971

- Constitution Assembly Elections 1970
 - ✓ Inability to handle the crisis after elections.
 - ✓ Incapability of understanding to Enemy
 - ✓ Indian Tactics.
 - ✓ Fall from power.

(3)

ERA OF ZIA UL-HAQ 1977-1988

- Postponement of elections and call for accountability
 - The trial of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - The Doctrine of Necessity
 - Appointment of Martial Law Governors
 - Formation of Majlis-e Shura.
 - Involvement in the Soviet-Afghan War
 - Economic reform
 - Fighting the war by proxy
 - The war legacy
 - Lal Masjid of Islamabad.

ERA OF MUSHARRAF,

1999, 2008.

- Musharraf Dictatorship
- Kashmir
- Damage to Integrity of Pakistan
- War against Afghanistan:
- Destruction of Pakistan
- Damage to Army.
- Damage to Judicial System:
- Damage to Parliament:
- Economy
- Corruption issues
- Suspension and reinstatement of the Chief Justice.
- Lal Masjid.