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SUBJECT: PAK.ST

20 marks assignment

Q1) Kashmir issue and your views?

Ans) BEGNING:

India and Pakistan gained their independence in 1947 and all the princely state had to choose between the two countries. Haring sing, the Maharaja of Kashmir, did not want to decide on either. He signed and intern agreement with Pakistan to continue transport services. However, afraid of losing his power in the wake of an invasion by tribesmen from Pakistan, he signed the Instrumental of Accession to India in October 1947.

LINE OF CONTROL:

This led to more unrest and UN had to intervene to negotiate a cease fire .All troops were withdrawn and line of control was mutually agreed upon between India and Pakistan in Jan 1949.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR:

The Kashmir conflict resumed in the India Pakistan war of 1965.The Security Council passed a resolution to put an end to the fight and ban arms supplies to both parties.

THE SHIMLA AGREEMENT:

The Shimla agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972 to bring peace between the two countries after the Bangladesh independence war .Another line of control was established between IOK AND POK.

KARGIL:

The kargil conflict of 1999 erupted when India launched air strikes against Pakistan backed troops that had infiltrated IOK.pakistan refused the claim responsibility for the infiltration ,but was forced to call back its troops under pressure from US.

HUMAN RIFGT VIOLATION:

The Indian army killed Burhan vani a 21 years old commander of separatist group hizbul mujahedeen .this led to massive protest that resulted in curfews’ and lockdown in large part of region .the Indian army used pellet guns to disperse angry protest blinding hundred .the New York times called it an epidemic of dead eyes.

ARTICLE 370:

The Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi removed article 370 of the Indian constitution, a 70 years old provision that had given autonomy to the state of Jammu and Kashmir .Pakistan condemned India’s moves.

OUR VIEWS:

As Kashmir remains a flashpoint between both countries several solution to the Kashmir conflicts have been discussed by political expert .India and Pakistan both favors a resolution where Kashmir joins their nation .the problem is that India do not want a fear election in the valley which will decide its future. According to me the best possible way to solve this issue through cross talk and to accept the past bills of UN in which it says a fear election in the valley .But India is afraid of the election because majority of Kashmir population is Muslim.

Q2) Women empowerment in Islam and write down any Pakistani female life history and her struggle?

ANS) Women empowerment is the process of empowering women .it means accepting and allowing women who are on the outside of decision making process into it.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ISLAM:

Islam is the only religion in the whole world in which women has got a respectful position in all aspect of life. She is the root of any progressive community. Islam has given all the equal rights to her.

Before the evident of Islam in Arabia, the position of the fair sex was appalling. Girls were sometime killed as soon as they were born .The infant girls were buried alive .A man could marry and abandon or divorce a women any number of times. The numbers of wives was unlimited .Islam emancipated women in all respects.

.Girls are as free to receive education as boys are ‘It is obligatory for every men and women to receive education

.As men has the liberty to divorce, a women is also allowed to take khula if she dislike her husband who is cruel and unjust.

.In Islam it is preferred that a women remain at home to look after the family and train her children, still if no male or guardian liver with her or if he is ill or his income is insufficient she may go out to earn but in hijab.

.there is no gender disparity in Islam ‘And whoever does righteous good deeds male or female and is a true believer in the Oneness of Allah ,such will enter paradise and not the least injustice, even to the size of a Naqira’ .

.the security of a women is very important in Islam she is not inferior to the man.

She has a lawful share in property “for a men id a share of what a parents leave and close relatives leaves, and for women is a share of what a parents and close relatives leave be it little or much a legal share”.

LIFE HISTORY OF BENAZIR BHUTTO AND HER STRUGGLE:

Benazir Bhutto was born on 21 June 1953 in Karachi to a well-known and prominent political family. At the age of 16 she left her homeland to study at Harvard’s Radcliff college .After completing her undergraduate degree she studied at England’s Oxford University.

Later that year she returned Pakistan where her father Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto had been elected prime minister but days after her arrival the military sized power and her father was imprisoned .And in 1979 he was hanged by the military government of General Zia Ul Haq.

After this period her struggle started. She herself was arrested many times and was detained for three years before being permitted to leave the country in 1984, she settled in London along with her brother.

After martial was lifted in Pakistan at the end of the year Benazir returned to Pakistan in April 1986.the public response to her return was

Amazing and she publicly called for resignation of Zia ul haq

She was elected as co-chairwoman of ppp and when free election were finally held in 1988 she herself become the Prime minster.at the age of 35 she was one of the youngest chief executives in the world and the first women to serve as prime minister in an Islamic country.

Only two years into her first term, president gulam ishaq khan dismissed her from office .she initiated an anti-corruption campaign and in 1993 she was reelected as prime minister

In 1996, president leghari of Pakistan dismissed Benazir Bhutto from her office alleging mismanagement and dissolved the NA.

In 1999 she was forced once again to leave her homeland and her husband was imprisoned by military. In 2007 in the face of death threats she and her husband returned to their native country .within hour of her arrival, her motorcade was attacked by a suicide bomber but she survive her first assassination .with national election in Jan 2008 her party was favorite for the victory .only a few week left in the election, the extremist struck again after the campaign rally in Rawalpindi a gun man fired at her car before denoting a bomb .Bhutto was rushed to the hospital but soon wake for her death .

Her death marked an end to her struggle. She was the iron lady of Pakistan and daughter of the east.

Q3) Experience of democracy in Pakistan?  
ANS) Pakistan is the sixth most popular country in the world created on the basis of popular will in 1947 with the vision to have liberal, moderate and democratic parliamentary federation, soon after independence Pakistan adopted British legacy constitution framework .the first constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan was adopted in 1956 which was abrogated just two years later by the martial law during the first 11 years eight successively government were formed and sooner collapsed .Pakistan has travelled a long distance towards its march on the path of democracy .the parliamentary democracy collapsed four times parliamentary due to mismanagement . The military dictators have always subrogated political development of institution and mounting political ambition of the military general. On the other hand elected politician have not much contributed towards democracy rather have been involved in incessant cycle of corruption dynasty politics, nepotism and money laundering during the short duration. With the outcome of general election of 2013 it was the first time that a politically elected government successfully completed its tenure was replaced by another democratically elected government.

Q4) Period of any dictator in Pakistan?

GENERAL ZAI UL HAQ:

General zai ul haq chief of army staff took control of Pakistan by proclaiming martial law, beginning the longest period of rule by a single leader in Pakistan history .it ended by his dead still unexpected aircraft crash on 17th Aug 1988 .in announcing his takeover of the government Zia stated that he had taken action only in order to hold new election in the country .the country expected that a new free fair poll would take place. After the election were canceled by decree on March 1 1978 Zia banned political activities, although political party were not banned .the same year numbers of journalist were arrested and many newspaper were shut down.in feb 1982 in an unsatisfactory for the demand of reelection Zia created an appointed Majlis-i-shoora claiming that this was the pattern of Islamic law .

The islamization of Pakistan was another of Zia goals.IN 1978 he announced that Pakistani law would be based on Nizam-i-Mustafa, on of the demand of the PNA in 1977election .in Nov 17 1988 announces call of new election .before election took place Zia was killed in a mysterious air craft accident near Bahawalpur in Punjab on 17 Aug. 1988.