

-Pakistan Studies-

Q1. Kashmir issue and your views.

Ans. The conflict started after the partition of India in 1947 as both India and Pakistan claimed the entirety of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan. India controls approximately 55% of the land area of the region that includes Jammu, the Kashmir Valley and 70% of its population, Pakistan controls approximately 30% of the land area that includes Azad Kashmir. Since 1989, Kashmiri protest movements were created to voice Kashmir's disputes and grievances with the Indian government in the Indian-controlled Kashmir Valley. Indian forces have committed many human rights abuses. The abuses range from mass killings, enforced disappearances, torture, rape and sexual abuse to political repression and suppression of freedom of speech. Nuclear-armed neighbours India and Pakistan have fought two wars and a limited conflict over Kashmir. Kashmir issue will never be solved because both countries are using it for their political benefits. Recently Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan raised voice for Kashmir in UN, but nothing happened. Some people think that it can be solved by military, but Pakistan and India are nuclear powers, as such no military solution to the Kashmir dispute is possible.

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

Ans. Islam gives credence to women, certifying towards them respect, honour, 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. Many women have taken leaps and strides in the developed world where we see Muslim women who have obtained an education, deliberate their own future and make choices which can enhance and improve their quality of life. Yet in stark contrast in the developing world, many women have not had this opportunity. Many women do not experience empowerment because of the lack of financial independence. Some societies may even restrict this empowerment due to cultural understanding as opposed to an understanding of Islam. Yet Islam counteracts this argument by offering women the right to retain ownership of their own money and inheritance rights. Business and property can become a source of ownership as we have seen from our female predecessors. And as far as Pakistan is concerned, it has given many opportunities to brilliant women since its birth. Had Pakistan's military ruler, Gen Ayub Khan, organized and held the 1965 Presidential election fairly, Quaid-e-Azam's younger sister and dental surgeon, Fatima Jinnah, would have become the first female President of the Muslim world over 55 years ago. Begum Shaista Ikramullah was the first woman elected member of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan was Pakistan's first woman minister and member of President Ayub Khan's federal cabinet. First Pakistani Premier Liaquat Ali Khan's wife, Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Muslim woman delegate to the United Nations.

ons in 1952. In 1954, the Government of Pakistan had appointed her as Ambassador to the Netherlands, the first-ever female envoy of Pakistan to be stationed abroad. Benazir Bhutto was the first female prime minister of Pakistan in 1988 and the first woman elected to head a Muslim country ever. She was elected twice to the office of prime minister. But there is also struggling life of women in Pakistan . According to a 2011 poll of experts by the Thomson Reuters Foundation Poll, Pakistan is the third most dangerous country for women in the world. It cited the more than 1,000 women and girls murdered in "honor killings" every year and reported that 90 percent of Pakistani women suffer from domestic violence. A difficult irony for women in Pakistan is that, should a victim speak up about physical or sexual abuse, she is seen as having lost her and her family's dignity. Many rapes go unreported as the victim fears she will become worthless in Pakistani society. Often, women will turn to their employers; families they can trust. It's a typically unnoticed form of charity but one that can be crucial to their survival. So as a nation we all have to change our mentalities. We have to give rights to women and make them empowered.

As Quaid-e-Azam said: "No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you."

Q3. Experience of democracy in Pakistan.

Ans. 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 2003, Pakistan is one of the youngest democracies in the world. ... It is also the largest non-liberal democracy in the world. The democratic elections held in 2008 were the first to conclude a complete 5-year term in the nations' political history. Currently[when?] Pakistan is the 4th largest democracy and the largest Majoritarian democracy. It is also the largest non-liberal democracy in the world. In the wake of intensifying political instability, the civilian bureaucracy and military assumed governing power in 1958. Since its independence, Pakistan's naked system has fluctuated between civilian and military governments at various times throughout its political history, mainly due to political instability, civil-military conflicts, political corruption, and the periodic coup d'états by the military establishment against weak civilian governments, resulting in the enforcement of martial law across the country (occurring in 1958, 1977 and 1999, and led by chief martial law administrator-generals Ayub Khan, Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf respectively).

Q4. Period of any dictator in Pakistan?

Ans. It is a form of government in which absolute power is in the hands of the dictator. Also, the dictator exercises his power in his self-interest. Furthermore, the dictator acts like the whole nation itself. Military coups in Pakistan began in 1958[1] There have been numerous successful attempts since 1951. Since its creation in 1947, Pakistan has spent several decades under military rule (1958 – 1971, 1977 – 1988, 1999 – 2008). In 1953, the Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the government of the Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin despite it enjoying the support of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan; then in 1954 he dismissed the Constituent Assembly itself to prevent it changing the constitution to restrict the Governor-General's powers. In doing this he had the support of General Ayub Khan who provided troops to control communications with London so as to avoid any possibility of the Queen being advised to replace the Governor-Gen

eral. In 1958, the first Pakistani President Major General Iskander Mirza dismissed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the government of Prime Minister Feroz Khan Noon, appointing army commander-in-chief Gen. Ayub Khan as the Chief martial law administrator. Thirteen days later, Mirza himself was exiled by Ayub Khan, who appointed himself president. Operation Fair Play was the code name for the coup d'etat conducted at midnight on July 4, 1977 by the Pakistan military, led by Chief of Army Staff General Zia-ul-Haq, against the government of then-Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. General Zia ordered the arrest of Bhutto, his ministers and other leaders of both the Pakistan People's Party and the Pakistan National Alliance. In October, 1999 senior officers loyal to army chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf arrested prime minister Nawaz Sharif and his ministers after thwarting the Sharif regime's attempt to dismiss Musharraf and prevent his plane from landing in Pakistan as he returned from a visit to Sri Lanka.