

Subjective Part-II

Name
Batch

LMD ID

Question No. 2

1) Introduction:

The ideology of Pakistan was centered around the idea of creating separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent. A separate homeland where Muslims are free to go their worship places, to celebrate their festivals and feel free to practice Islam. Allama Iqbal gave this ideology of separate homeland and Quid-e-Azam laid the groundwork for the establishment of Pakistan as an independent nation.

2) Ideology of Pakistan:

The creation of Pakistan was unique in the sense that it was based on an ideology which sought its roots from the religion of Islam. The slogan "Pakistan ka matlab kiya. La ilaha illallah" became the core of the freedom movement and the basis of Pakistan. The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan began the period of self-awakening; Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation; Quid-e-Azam translated it into a political reality.

3) Two-Nation Theory:

The Two nation theory was the basis of partition of the Sub-Continent. Under the British rule, Hindus had organized a number of movements and were in haste to remove all traces of Muslim existence. Sir Syed was the first Muslim who took this task of socio-political preservative; first exponent of Two Nation Theory in the modern era. He believed that India was a continent and not a country and that there were two major nations on the basis of nationality, religion, traditions, cultures and historical values. The Two-Nation Theory served as the basis of demand for Pakistan by the Muslims in British India. During the address on 18th June 1945 to the Students, Jinnah said:

"Pakistan only means freedom and independence but Muslims' Ideology, which has to be preserved which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hope, others will share with us."

4) Ideology of Pakistan & Allama Iqbal:

Basically Allama Iqbal was a poet, teacher and thinker. However, he had to come to politics to protect the rights of Muslims of India. He awakened the Muslims of Sub-continent with his verses of poetry that demand for separate homeland.

i) Islam is complete code of life:

Allama Iqbal considered Islam a complete code of life. He said, "I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they can not live with Hindus in the United India."

He advised the Muslims to understand their real position

ii) Concept of Separate Homeland:

To safeguard Muslim identity and culture he gave the roadmap. Iqbal said: "I want to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan in the form of one homogenous state. Whether India gets independence under the crown of England or out of it, I think independent state of western provinces is the destiny of the people living there."

iii) Eradication of Racial & Regional Prejudices:

"Concept of nation and homeland is confusing the Muslims. It is also possible that this concept may damage a real concept of Islam". "Further, he said: "We suspect each other's intentions and inwardly aim at dominating each other... Perhaps we are unwilling to recognize that each group has a right to development according to its own cultural traditions."

iv) Opposition of Nationalism:

"I am opposed to nationalism, not because if it is allowed to develop in India. It is likely to bring less

material gain to Muslims. I am opposed to it because I see in it the germs of atheistic materialism which I look upon as the greatest danger to modern humanity.

s) Ideology of Pakistan & Quaid-e-Azam

Pakistan, one of the largest Muslim states in the world, is a living and exemplary monument of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. With his untiring efforts and courage, he united the Indian Muslims under the banner of the Muslim League. Jinnah gave practical manifestation to the ideology proposed by Allama Iqbal and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

i) Pakistan as a Modern Democracy:

"Pakistan was to be a modern democratic state that derived its ethical foundation from Islam where the source of guidance and inspiration for constitution making and governance is going to be Islam."

ii) Muslims as a Nation:

In 1940 Quaid-e-Azam said, "It has been taken for granted mistakenly that Muslims are a minority, and of course we got used to it for such a long time that these settled nations sometimes difficult to remove. The Muslims are not a minority; the Muslims are a nation by every definition. By all canons of

international law we are a nation."

iii) Muslims as a Distinctive Nation:

"We are a nation with our distinct culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, sense of values and proportions, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendars, history and traditions. In short we have our distinct outlook on life and of life."

6) Conclusion:

Islamic ideology is the philosophy underlying the Two Nations theory. Pakistan is a state founded on ideological basis and not on the territorial grounds. The Two Nations theory became a reality with distinct ideology called Pakistan ideology.

Question No. 5

Solution

"Unfortunately, the state of the Federation is in a drift. Although ~~war~~ we are in a state of democratic transition, it must also be admitted that there is disequilibrium in civil-military relations. There is no need to address this disequilibrium."

1) Introduction:

(Raza Rabbani)
Pakistan witnessed a rotation of rule from civilian to military regimes since independence. The country took a start as democratic country under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. But, the departure

of senior leadership resulted in political imbroglio. Political process failed the state and consequently, this process was suspended in 1958 by the then President Iskandar Mirza, with the suspension of the 1956 constitution. Nearly a decade later the Second constitution was also abrogated and this started the era of dictatorship. The general elections, ironically, put the state in a crisis where it was dismembered into two; Bangladesh was founded out of East Pakistan in 1971.

2) Evolution of Democratic System till 1958:

Soon after independence, Pakistan adopted British legacy constitutional framework and introduced the parliamentary democracy, following much from the Government of India Act 1935, the last constitution of British India. However, Pakistan being a postcolonial state, the democratic experience was underpinned by the steel frame of bureaucracy and political stability and institutionalized democratic set up remained a distant dream.

The first decade in fact laid the ground work for the civil-military imbalance that would come to define Pakistan in the coming years. The Indian threat also led to Pakistan seeking a patron on the international level that would

guarantee Pakistan's security. This line of thinking led Pakistan to entrench itself firmly in the Cold War camp on the hopes that America would protect Pakistan's territorial integrity. America, from its part, poured millions in the Pakistani army in a bid to make it a bulwark against possible Soviet aggression in Asia. The patronage the military enjoyed from the Pakistani state and from America led to the military modernising on a far more rapid scale than Pakistan's civilian establishment. The diverging paths of the military and the civilian government eventually pitted the two forces in a conflict that was only ever likely to have one winner. Pakistan's first experiment with democracy thus came to an ignominious end on 7th October 1958, when the then President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and declared martial law in Pakistan.

3) Second Democratic Era:

The new President inherited a disturbed and desperate nation sobbing and suffering from an intangible loss of confidence. Bhutto's intentions to restore national confidence were in several shapes. He spoke about democracy, a new Constitution, and a modified federal and parliamentary system. He took steps to stabilize the situation by successfully negotiating the return of the 93,000

prisoners of war and a peaceful settlement with India. He took steps to curb poverty and to revitalize the economy, industry and agriculture. He gave the third Constitution to the country and established civilian authority over the armed forces in the political step.

But his failure to implement his land reforms and his action against prominent trade unions highlight a sharp dichotomy in his ideology. The floods in 1973-74 and the OPEC oil crisis that triggered a global recession all contributed to decreasing Bhutto's popularity in the country. As opposition to Bhutto mounted, General Zia ul Haq led "operation Fairplay" on the 5th July, 1977, and ended Bhutto's rule. Zia abrogated the 1973 constitution, and added the infamous Eighth amendment that would debilitate Pakistan's democracy for the next twenty years.

y) Third Democratic Era:

- 1st Term of Benazir Bhutto:

In the elections of 1988, Pakistan People's Party won 94 seats in the National Assembly without forming any alliance. Benazir Bhutto was sworn in as the Prime Minister, the first woman to govern an Islamic State. Serious conceptual differences arose between the PPP Government and the Establishment.

Less than two years, her government was accused of corruption and dismissed by the President.

- 1st Term of Nawaz Sharif:

After the ouster of Benazir's Government, elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies were held. Mir Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister. His government also dismissed by

- charges of corruption and mis-management.
- 2nd Term of Benazir Bhutto:

Benazir Bhutto returned to power for the second time. During her 2nd tenure, she again faced trouble from the opposition. Her opponent led many campaign against her. President Farooq Leghari dismissed her government on corruption charges.

- 2nd Term of Nawaz Sharif:

He was again elected as Prime Minister in election held on February 3, 1997. The removal of Nawaz Sharif by Musharraf on October 12, 1999 end the democratic system for next decade.

5) Fourth Democratic Era:

General elections were held on February 18, 2008. PPP, PML-N and ANP agreed to form a coalition government on 21st February 2008.

- PML government Comes to Power:

PML(N) bagged the most votes in the 2013 general election, held on 11th May. Finally, Nawaz Sharif was disqualified from holding public office by Supreme Court on 28th July 2016. Nevertheless, for the second time, a civilian government completed its constitutional term.

• Imran Khan's Era:

General elections were held on 25th July 2018, PTI formed government in Punjab and Center. Imran Khan became Prime Minister and took oath on 18th August 2018. Dr. Arif Alvi become the President of Pakistan on 9th September 2018. His government was dismissed in 2022 by "Vote of No Confidence." and Shebaz Sharif come into power. He make a coalition government with 13 political parties.