

Abdul Rehman

RW-08-37

Q2
ans → The ideology of Pakistan was first presented by the two prominent figures, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. On one hand, Allama Iqbal's philosophical poetry and on the other hand, the side of Quaid's influential speeches do general public shaped the ideology of Pakistan.

Both Iqbal and Jinnah emphasized the importance of Muslim unity and preservation of their culture.

Two of the influential leaders wanted social justice and development for ~~the~~ the Muslims in Subcontinent.

James Wymbrant in his book, A Brief History of Pakistan, appreciated Jinnah's role in creation of Pakistan. He further said "That Jinnah was a man of his words and showed head for creation 'Pakistan.' we see it today."

1. Allama Iqbal's Effort:

Allama Iqbal was a poet and widely recognized as a spiritual father of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal wanted a separate state for Muslim in India due to dichotomy in both of the religions and cultures. Allama Iqbal

demanded a separate homeland in one of his famous speeches "Allahabad address in 1930. He said" I would like to see Punjab, NWFP (KPK), Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into one single state; The formation of a separate north-west Indian muslim state appears to me the final destiny of the muslims."

He emphasized the need of muslim unity.

2. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah role:

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan was a staunch supporter of separate muslim entity. He clearly emphasized in his earlier speeches that muslims are distinct nation, they have unique customs, caste and folkways also religion is different. However, the most notable speech in favor of Pakistan came in 1940, known as Lahore Resolution or Pakistan Resolution.

He reiterated, "Muslims are nation to any definition of a nation, and they must have their own homeland; Hindus and muslims are two distinct religious philosophies, social customs and literature, and muslims and Hindus derive their inspiration from different sources in history. So, the rights of muslims must be protected."

Hence the ideology of Pakistan was due to the plight of muslims in sub cont. The two leaders came up

with different perspectives but with the same goal to get a separate muslim entity.

Q3

Ans

The changing security dynamics are not static, it changes due to its fluid situation. Barry Puzan defines it as the complex and interactive system of relationships among states and non-state actors that shapes the overall security environment. This definition means that the play between or among different parties can alter the security dynamics. In the context of Pakistan and now the changing security dynamics are direct to Pakistan national security let's discuss some here:

a. Terrorism:

Terrorism in Pakistan became prevalent when the USSR invaded Afghanistan. First it was the Kashmiri culture but steadily this led to the creation of rebels in our eastward FATA, (Pakistan At The Crossroads, Christophe Jaffrelot). He further emphasized that the rise of TIP has posed a severe threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan. It is a threat to national security due to this relations with neighbouring countries become idle.

indian malicious role in Pakistan by providing financial assistance to TTP stakeholders. This clearly indicates that now dangerous is ~~the~~ ^{the} hybrid warfare and a direct to national security.

In conclusion, Pakistan is suffering from changing security dynamics as it is becoming a hard pill to swallow. Policy makers and security experts are required to formulate effective ~~strategies~~ strategies to overcome the menace of direct threat.

25

ans

Shamshad Ahmed in his book 'Pakistan and world affairs' stated that the evolution of the democratic system in Pakistan has been tumultuous journey since the country's independence. There were military rule, political polarization and cross border challenges.

a. After independence:

Pakistan adopted a parliamentary democratic system. However the instability in political sector and changes in leadership had destabilised the country. And not to forget the assassination of first PM, Liaquat Ali Khan. After the Liaquat's era, Khwaja Nazimuddin came then Muhammad Ali Bogra and lastly, the time of

First martial law.

b.

Ayub's Era:

The first dictator of Pakistan, who seized power and imposed presidential system.

c.

Bhutto's Era:

The first democratically elected civilian president in 1971.

He also drafted the 1973 constitution which is still in use.

d.

Zia ul Haq Rule:

He took power in 1977 coup and ran the country till 1988. He suspended the democratic government system. He also imposed stringent punishment in the context of Islamization.

e.

A Decade of Democracy:

After the death of Zia ul Haq, the people of Pakistan witnessed return of democracy. PPP and PML(N) emerged the major political parties; however, the corruption and conflict still haunted the people of Pakistan.

f.

Mushraf rule:

Mushraf usurped the power of Pakistan in a military coup. He suspended the democratic system and imposed presidential system.

g.

PPP Era:

PPP come to power in 2008 and Pervez Musharraf was

was shot dead because she along with others signed charter of democracy. The PPP government did do some amendment conducted many reforms and also induced Parliamentary form of govt

The Current Era:

The current era is marred with political instability as PTI reign was compromised the PM Nawaz Sharif the director but still the country is on the verge of collapse as it was in late 20th century.

Challenges to democracy:

Globally the world is facing plethora of challenges to democracy

Globally, the world is on the verge of economic crises. And this is due to persisted socio economic challenges. Pakistan is also facing the same issue. Socio economic inequality is not new in Pakistan, the divide between urban and rural areas, which affect political participation.

The rise of extremism and intolerance in the world is gaining pace, i.e. freedom of expression and the rights of minority. A perfect example is of US where intolerance is growing and leading to racial prejudice. Moreover, Pakistan is marred with the problem of extremism and freedom of expression. This undermines the

Political participation and becomes an obstacle in building an inclusive government.

c. Military sporadic intervention in civilian governments. We see this happening in democratic countries.

For example, Sudan became democratic and subsequently the military overran the democratic form of ~~govt~~ government. In Pakistan's perspective, the interference in the civilian form of government is not something new. For Pakistan maintaining a healthy relations with the government by military remains and challenges and thus undermines civil authority and restricts political freedom.

conclusively, evolution of democratic system in Pakistan has never been accepted and through the history Pakistan faced problems due to it. This leads to the challenges in democracy and the youth becomes reluctant to participate in political activities which is a good practice for inclusive and government that benefits the people.