

Pakistan Affairs

Part-II

Q2:-

I. Introduction

British left India in 1947, but the hatred which they instilled in hearts of Hindus and Muslims against one another can still be observed. It was through their divide and rule policy that Indian leaders, especially, Muslims came to concluded that Hindus and Muslims are two seperate nations that cannot dwell together. This realization was result of series of historical and political events that muslims recognized their distinct identity and lifestyle, that opposed by Hindus. As stated by founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam, that "Hindus and Muslims are two seperate civilizations, different in language, culture, religion and life style". The events that shaped this mindset include mutiny of 1857, rising Hindu nationalism, partition of Bengal along with distinct political parties of both the nations, hatred during 1937's government, and the demand of united India versus independent Muslim state.

II. Historical Causes of Mired Relations of India and Pakistan

Historical Causes

War of 1857

Rising Nationalism

Diverging Demands

Partition of Bengal

Chauri-Chauri Incident

a- War of 1857

The event of 1857 that is marked as mutiny by soldiers against their British officers is the point where Hindus openly started to express their enmity against Muslims. British believed that Muslims were responsible for the mutiny which gave Hindus an edge to be more closer to them. This raised sense of arrogance in the minds of Hindus as expressed in Shamsad Ahmed in his book Pakistan and World Affairs.

b- Rising Nationalism

The event of 1857 gave rise to Hindu nationalism. who believed that the repressive rule of Muslims have ended, this gave the notion of 'Akhand Bharat' to them. They wanted Hindus to be dominated in all aspects and did not like to share powers with Muslims. This ideology still is observed in attitude of India which does not want peace and prosperity in Pakistan.

c- Diverging Demands

The demands of Muslim and Hindu leaders diverged from the very beginning. Hindus did not like to see Muslims in government or in decision making. As popularly known, Hindus wanted joint electorate as it was in their favor. On the other hand Muslims demanded for separate electorate as Hindus that were in majority would easily win against Muslims. The clear example of this is Nehru Report (1929) in which he asked

for joint electorate.

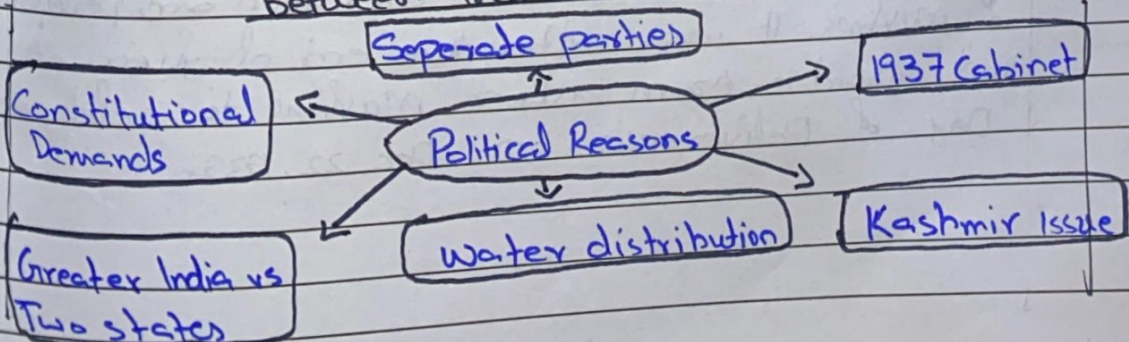
d. Partition of Bengal

The event of partition on October 16, 1905 further aggravated hatred of Hindus against Muslims. Partition favoured Muslims as it provided them with areas they were in majority. This gave them space to unity and work for their betterment, the consequent of which was formation of All India Muslim League in 1906. Hindus opposed the partition so fiercely that it was in 1911 that partition was cancelled. This event also proved to show enmity of Hindus against Muslims.

e. Chauri-Chauri Incident

This event marked the end of cooperation between India National Congress and All India Muslim League. Before this incident, due to relentless efforts of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, both Hindus and Muslims came to unite under the platform of Lucknow Pact, however, due to this event the cooperation remained shortlived and again Muslims were blamed responsible for burning a police station.

iii. Political Reasons for Mixed Relations between India and Pakistan



a. Seperate Parties

It can be perceived that when British in 1885 created Indian National Congress, it was already dominated by Hindus. This raised awareness that Hindus would not only exclude Muslims' demand but would also suppress any demand or growth of Muslims. This resulted in formation of distinct party for Muslims. This gave mindset of differences from the very beginning.

b. Constitutional Demands

Demands of both, the Congress and Muslim League diverged. Both requested for opposite system from one another. The reason Hindus demanded joint electorate was because they wanted to make sure Muslims do not get to government.

c. Cabinet of 1937

The year 1937 is marked as formal rule of Congress. They won the elections held under Government of India Act, 1935 and formed ministries which lasted for 27 months. The rule was marked with anti-Muslim policies and open expression and persecution of Muslims. It was after the end of their rule that Quaid-e-Azam asked Muslims to celebrate Day of Deliverance on Dec 22, 1939.

d. Greater India vs Two States

Another point of contention between Hindus and Muslims was their separate demands. Hindus wanted to get rid of British and opposed and formation of independent state for Muslims. However, the plan of British to divide India into two independent nations hit as a blow to Indian national congress. This resulted in hatred being instilled in Indian leaders, now independence against Pakistan and its people. The instance of which can be observed from a speech of Nehru in which he said that Pakistan will not last longer and will write back with India.

e. Kashmir Issue

After partition, British left one state in confusion. They did not properly distributed territories as many muslim majority states were given to India, these include Ferozpur, Madhopur and Kashmir. The main point of contention that still hinders any positive development is undecided future of Kashmir. This issue does not let any positive developments to take place between the nations.

f. Water Distribution

Pakistan, that should have been upper riparian, due to unequitable British division became lower one. This gave edge to India to stop Pakistan's water flow. Pakistan is an

agricultural country and depends on water of Indus. However due to efforts of World Bank in 1960, an agreement was reached. This however remains suspended as India's unilateral has suspended it, that is illegal. This water issue also remains a point of mixed relations between both nations.

IV - Conclusion

Pakistan and India have had diverging past and present. Both the nations long before independence could not conclude on a single matter, be it, constitutional demands, or distribution of territories. The relations do not seem any positive future unless the hatred built in Hindus by their Congress leaders are eliminated. The reasons are not only historic but also prevail currently as India and Pakistan still stand as rivals due to Kashmir issue and distribution of water. This hatred is believed to be the policy of British who first divided both nations and then gave authority to one.

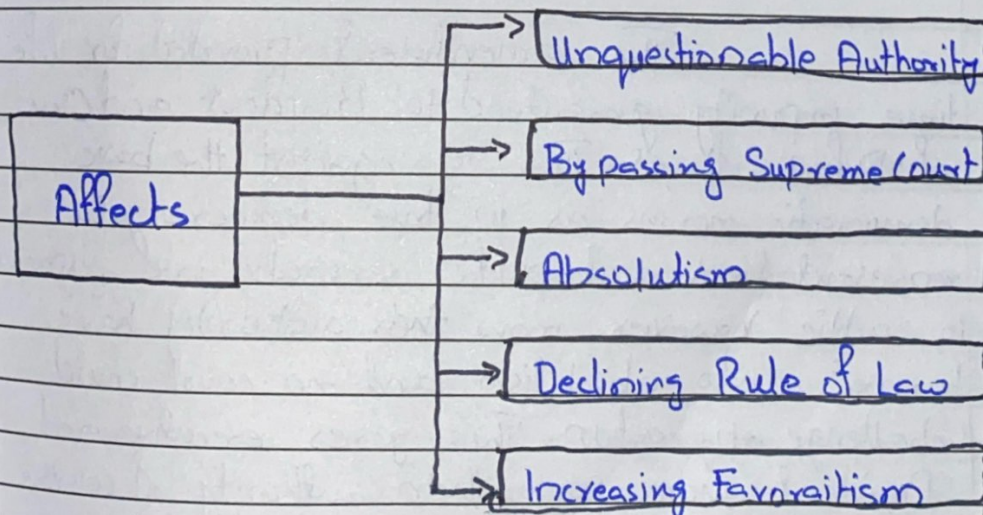
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Q4:-

1- Introduction

As said by Matternich, "Democracy could change daylight into darkest night." This is what goes for Pakistan after 27th constitutional amendment. The organ responsible for restricting absolutism and protecting the rights of citizens has turned into a mere department dictated by executive. The affects of this development on tricotomy of power are numerous. This amendment not only curtailed the already weakened powers of Supreme Court but also provided for life time impunity against any charges which goes against basic norms of democracy. As said by Abraham Lincoln democracy is 'Government of, by and for the people.' The amendment has turned this into a new form of regime with a weak checks and balances.

II - Affects of 27th Amendment on Tricotomy in Pakistan

a- Unquestionable Authority

The first impact on judicial organ by this amendment is that the authority of executive has increased drastically. The powers of Supreme Court in Article 175A, that gave authority to ask and challenge executive's authority was already curtailed through 76th amendment. This amendment further weakened authority of Supreme Court as matters relating to questionability on constitution are transferred to newly established Federal Constitutional Court.

b- Bypassing Supreme Court

This amendment bypassed the sole authority of Supreme Court, the amendment gave FCC exclusive domain over decisions and provided that the decisions of Supreme Court could be challenged in Federal Constitutional Court. This weakens the image and authority of Supreme Court.

c- Absolutism

The amendment provided for life time impunity guaranteed to President and Chief of Defense forces. This is against the basic democratic norms as in true democracy, the representatives and public servants are responsible to public however, now their authority have turned into absolutism and no court could challenge any action. This gives executive and President more power than authority of courts.

d- Declining Rule of Law

By bypassing the system of authority of supreme court the state of rule of law has declined through this amendment. The provision of lifetime privileges, perks, and allowances to some specific people give them absolute authority. The elements laid by British Jurist Dicey, that are Supremacy of law, Equality, Accountability, Constitutionality, Justice, and Independent judiciary are clearly violated through this amendment.

e- Increased Favoritism

Moreover, appointments to newly established Federal Constitutional Courts are directly done by executive and President. The previous method of seniority based promotion that curtailed after 26th amendment has further been weakened. This is argued by an international organization that is International Council of Jurists that the amendment has given executive enormous powers to pack the apex judiciary with their favorites.

III- Conclusion

27th Constitutional amendment has disturbed the basic structure of democracy in Pakistan. The principles of accountability, equality and independent courts are openly violated through this amendment. This has given rise to authoritarianism, packing courts with favorite judges and bypassing supreme court. The authority exercised by executive is now unquestionable.

Q6:-

1- Introduction

The debate of new provinces is not a new phenomenon in Pakistan. It is a demand that emerges after every new amendment. It is widely believed that the solution for every problem lies in creation of new provinces. However, the restructuring only poses threat to federal structure of country divided into different ethnicities. The best possible system for Pakistan is improving local governments. Local governments will ensure more public participation, more accountability, devolution of powers in hands of public itself, equitable distribution and utilization of resources and increased transparency. As it is widely believed that local government is where people learn politics.

II - Why Pakistan Needs Effective Local Government

Local government comes with many advantages for a nation and for Pakistan it can ensure numerous factors.

- Increased Public Participation
- Accountability to Public
- Representative Democracy Promotion
- Equitable Development

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- Consensus Oriented System
- Better Rule of Law
- Increased Transparency
- Responsiveness in Service Delivery

a- Increased public participation

Local governance ensures more public participation in governance. Governments can not function without involvement of public. Effective local government will encourage youth and talented individuals in participating in politics.

b- Accountability to Public

Local government representatives are found to be more accountable to public as people can ask and see directly what developments are occurring and as local representatives are elected from the same community, people feel easy to ask questions.

c- Promotion of Representative Democracy

The approach in local government is that people elected are questioned by public on their mandate and development. If their performance is satisfactory, people give them a chance to be part of provincial government. This creates a proper system of representative democracy.

d- Equitable Development

Local governments ensure development in areas which require more focus as they themselves are part of the same community and know the needs of their vicinity ensuring equitable development.

e- Consensus Oriented

This system ensures consensus oriented decision making keeping in view interest of all stake holders.

f- Better Rule of Law

The system of local government will have a direct positive impact on rule of law as public will ask their efforts. They will only have to comply with needs of people and ensure that rights of no individual are violated.

g- Increased Transparency

Local government ensure increased transparency as the amount spent on development could directly be seen by public. All decisions in a district will come through public's review increasing transparency.

h- Increased Public Participation

h- Responsiveness in service delivery

The delivery of service increases in a system of local government. As decisions

are taken at district level, there will be less hurdles in quick decision making.

III. Conclusion

To sum up, it can be concluded that local government is the real solution to cater with crisis of governance faced by Pakistan. The demand of new provinces can create hurdles however, local government can ensure more responsiveness, transparency, accountability, rule of law, equitable development and consensus oriented decision making.

Q5:-

1- Introduction

Population growth and climate change are directly linked with one another. If population is seen growing, there is a burden on climate - for instance more population will require more resources, there will be more carbon emissions, more deforestation and pressure in delivering basic services.

II- How Population Increase is Linked With Climate Change

1- Increase Carbon Emissions

The more the population, there will be more demand for industrial products, vehicles, and technology. This will directly increase carbon emissions worsening the situation of climate.

b - Rapid Deforestation

With growing population, the demand of building new homes will increase. This will create a need to cut trees in areas and create houses directly affecting climate.

c - Pressure on Basic Services

Rising population will create scarcity of resources, be that crops and fruits. This will directly impact on climate as more vegetation will have to be planted and more trees would have to be cut.

III - Conclusion

To sum up, it can be concluded that with growing population, the climate change will only be worsened. The population explosion will demand more place to live, cutting trees will create burden on services and directly increase carbon emission worsening climate change.

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(THE END)