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Local Governments under Military Rule: An Analysis

Dr. Fazal Rabbi, Munazza Mubarak

Abstract

The devolution of power in the structure of local government is the most effective way of enhancing public participation in the political affairs at grass root levels. This paper examines the process of decentralization in Pakistan. It provides an in-depth analysis of the historical overview of local government reforms starting with pre-independent period up to the current political setup. It is an interesting paradox that every representative political government in Pakistan has simply ignored the importance of local self-government and undermined these structure reforms, while each of the three military regimes of General. Ayub Khan, General. Zia-ul-Haq and Gen. Pervez Musharraf, has initiated and implemented the local self-governments reforms. Since the inception of Pakistan, negligence of decentralization by the politicians, the bureaucratic control, dictatorial apprehension, eventually led local government plans to regression. Comparative analyses of three systems of local self-government introduced by the dictatorial regimes have been made and the motives behind every local government plan and the potential impacts have also been explored.

The Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam (1884-1934): Revisited

Muhammad Abrar Zahoor, Zafar Mohiuddin

Abstract

Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore was established in 1884 in Colonial Lahore. Few notable Lahori Muslims realized that the Punjabi Muslims were lagging behind in the field of education. Resultantly, they were unable to compete economically and politically with other religious communities. They thought that the Muslims of Punjab need educational renaissance on the same lines that had already been started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Aligarh. Its objectives included written and verbal rejoinder to the opponents of Islam, the propagation of tenets of Islam and the arrangements for education of Muslim girls and boys. To realize these objectives, the Anjuman started collecting money from wealthy Muslims within and outside India. It was really a modest beginning. However, with the sincerity of purpose and continuous efforts, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam became one of the biggest organizations of social services during the first half of the twentieth century. The period under study covers the first fifty years of its educational and literary services for the Muslims of Punjab. The educational institutions included religious seminaries, schools and colleges of general education, vocational training institutes, a Unani-Medicine college, libraries and Himayat-i-Islam Press. The press played a very important role in the publication activities through which newspaper, magazines, books and monthly reports were published extensively and then circulated generously to propagate the views of Anjuman and thereby Muslims of the Punjab. This study is an analysis of the genesis and growth of these institutions and educational and literary services rendered by them during the first fifty years of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore.

The Role of Feroz Khan Noon in the Freedom Movement and Politics of Pakistan

Dr. Farah Gul Baqai

Abstract

Feroz Khan Noon was the seventh prime-minister of Pakistan. From 1947 to 1958 there was quick changes in this office. In 1951, Liaquat Ali Khan the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was assassinated. The study of this period and an indepth study of this office that is Prime Minister office is intriguing for the historians. Throughout Pakistan History till today, we observe that this office has no safety valves, its open for all sort intrigues and destructions. The politicians of opposition crave for this office and at the same time they make it vulnerable. No doubt politics is a game of change, but still sanctity of office must prevail and people who matter in this business must persue to maintain dignity and continuity of office.

For it discipline and respect is must. Like their army counter-part they must respect their commander, army has never punished their highest office occupant retired or in service at public plat form. They protect them and give them safe passage to flee Major General Iskander Mirza or General Pervez Musharaf are the examples. Inquiries may continues but no rational result ever comes out.

Argument is not to punish army chief, the quest is how to protect public mandate, whether to some it is right or wrong. How to establish the writ of majority without desecration of the highest public office.

Like in army inner evaluatory system is to be appreciated. Feroz Khan Noon remained Prime Minister for short period of nine months. His efforts to secure Gawadar area in Balochistan, inspite of continues interference from non-political and political forces he played his innings well. He left the office because of Major General Iskander Mirza take over of country.

The Role of Afghanistan in the Establishment of Islami College Lahore

Dr. Noor-ul-Amin, Dr. Altaf Ullah

Abstract

This research study explores the contribution of the state of Afghanistan in the establishment of Islamia College Lahore (Punjab). Different elites and dignitaries of Afghanistan such as Amir Habibullah Khan, Prince Nasrullah, Dr. Abdul Ghani, Najaf Ali, Muzafar Khan Marwat, Nabi Bakhsh and Sultan Muhammad Khan extended their respective supports for the uplift of Islamia College Lahore from time to time. Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam which paved the way for the establishment of Islamia College Lahore in 1892 played a key role in bringing close links between the Muslims of India and Afghanistan. Indeed, common religious orientations and spiritual attachment provided cementing force to the Muslim population across the border. Being a Muslim state, Afghanistan provided its due support in the establishment of Islamia College Lahore. Hence, the present piece of research focuses on the contribution of Afghanistan in the establishment and promotion of the aforementioned educational institution.

Muslim Scientists: A Study of Their Critical Views

Zakria Virk

Abstract

Thesis has been developed in this short article that medieval Muslim scientists were endowed with critical thinking and analytical ability. Critical thinking is a reflective and analytical style of thinking, with its basis in logic, rationality, and synthesis. It means asking questions like: why is that so? Where is the evidence? How good is that evidence? Is this a good argument? Is it biased? Is it verifiable? What are the alternative explanations? Critical thinking moves us beyond mere description and into the realms of scientific inference and reasoning. This is what enables discoveries to be made. Some have defined critical thinking as reflective skepticism.

Some western scholars have alleged that Muslim scientist did not make any significant contributions to scientific knowledge; all they did was translated and preserved the ancient Greek heritage. An attempt has been in this article to prove in this short article that Muslim scientists were true scientists in their own right, modern in their outlook; they were not mere translator and copyists. They made original contributions in various scientific disciplines. Their Arabic translations of works of antiquity brought about renaissance in Europe. Their books were used in European universities and medical schools for hundreds of years.

Medieval Muslim scientists employed accuracy, precision, observation, and logic as well as critical and analytical thinking throughout their scientific works, in this regards views of three outstanding Muslim scientists, in fact free thinkers of Islam, like al-Razi, Ibn al-Haitham, and al-Biruni has been explained to substantiate the thesis.

Multiple Narratives About the Creation of Pakistan

Dr. Sajid Mehmood Awan

Abstract

Intellectual discourse and divergence of opinions about the partition of Indo Sub-continent and the creation of two separate independent states of India and Pakistan can be classified into four major categories so far as the present study is concerned. An unbiased and impartial approach has been applied to design the theoretical framework of this study keeping in view the four major opinions i.e. to observe the creation of Pakistan in the light of (i) International Rivalry between Communism and Capitalism (ii) Economic Controversy between Agriculturalists and Industrialists (iii) Divide and Rule Policy of the British Colonial Empire and (iv) Ideological Basis. Each of the opinion with its own interesting features tries to define and interpret the establishment of Pakistan in its own way. Taking a holistic view of the partition in general and analyzing the creation of Pakistan in the light of different views in particular is the hallmark of this academic endeavour.

The Life of Hazrat Kaka Sahib: A Study of some Aspects

Syed Mubashar Hussain Shah, Akhtar Rasool Bodla

Abstract

Hazrat Kaka Sahib was a famous sufi said in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He was a God-fearing man who always practiced and taught his disciple to serve humanity irrespective of creed, race and religion in order to please the Almighty Allah. In the said article, different aspects of Hazrat Kaka Sahib are highlighted. His message was very clear that every human being is worthy of respect and love, therefore, it is the duty of all to spread love, peace and harmony in the society. He always stood for truth and justice. His teachings are still a beacon of life for those who want to live a happy and contented life.

The Reform Process in FATA (2016): In the Light of History

Dr. Altaf Ullah, Dr. Shehbaz Khan

Abstract

The reform process in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan is currently under heated debate. The changing scenario of the region on the one hand and the growing demand of the people of FATA on the other, has compelled the central government not only to introduce reforms in the existing administrative structure and laws related to these areas but also to initiate a comprehensive implementation process in FATA. Although different governments in Pakistan have taken various steps in order to introduce reforms in the tribal belt of the country located along with Pak-Afghan border but due to certain reasons major parts of those reforms could not be implemented yet. Hence, this article is an effort to pinpoint some of the important reform initiatives undertaken by various governments from time to time to bring these areas into the national politics. The piece, however, analyses especially the recently introduced reform package i.e., the Recommendations of the FATA Reforms Committee of August 2017.

Services of Amir Khusru and Hasan Sajzi: A Comparative Study

Chaudhry Abdul Ghafoor, Dr. Anjum Tahira

Abstract

Amir Khusrau and Hasan Sijzi are the well known poetic personalities, scholars and men of mystic orientations in the History of Medieval India. . They both have compiled the excellent discourses of their mentor/ spiritual guide and influential Chishti Sufi Hazrat Nizam ud Din Auliya named: Fawaid ul Fawad and Afzal ul Fawad .

Both friends were appointed to the military ranks and assigned the positions, thus they had a considerable experience and knowledge of military affairs of the estate. Their writings trace the military details and strategies.

During Ala Ud Din Khalji reign (1296- 1316) Hasan Sijzi rendered military service at Lucknauti and Devgir . His life was based in the military camp. On one occasion he has written about the delay of his salary in Fawaid ul Fawad.

As compare to Amir Khusrau , Hasan Sijzi spent more time as a soldier. This write up is related to a comparative study of military life Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan Sijzi.

US Foreign Policy Towards Pakistan during the Post-Coldwar Era

Muhamad Fayaz Anwar

Abstract

In 1989, Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan. Later on, with the collapse of the Soviet Union; the bipolar system of the world changed into unipolar system of the world. In its result, the United States of America emerged as the sole super power of the world. The collapse of USSR removed the major concern of US cold war foreign policy of containment of Communism.. At the same time the decade long Iran–Iraq war exhausted the Iranian revolutionaries and decreased their military capability to a level that they ceased to pose any serious threat to the US interests in the region. Consequently South Asia was placed at the less priority areas of the world in the US foreign policy goals; and resultantly Pakistan lost its previous importance of being the Cold War ally. The Issue of Nuclear Non-Proliferation became the of priority concern in the US foreign policy goals. It imposed sanctions against Pakistan. In this article with this background, the US post cold war policy towards Pakistan has been discussed.

Linguistic Co-relation between Urdu and Hindi: A Historical Overview

Dr. Abdul Wahid, Malik Akhtar Hussain

Abstract

Urdu and Hindi are considered to be two different languages due to their script. The general perception about these languages is also same, but in-depth study reveals close cultural and linguistic ties between them. There is no history of Hindi Language before Fort William College and there is ambiguity about its name as well. It's a bare fact that the British in Fort William College have created the difference between these two languages after changing their script. This article has searched out such similarities and differences between the two languages in historical perspective

Weddings in Makran (Balochistan): A Comprehensive Analysis

Amanullah Baloch, Dr. Shehbaz Khan

Abstract

Culture is a component of norms and social behaviour of human society which plays a vital role in building up a society. A culture is a way of life of a group of people, the behaviours, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next. Some aspects of human behaviour such as language, social practices such as kinship and marriage, in other components are expressive such as art, music and dance.

If anyone is interested in knowing the culture and cultural values of a nation, then it is mandatory to know the basic components of culture. One of the chief component of culture is the marriage system. Marriage is a universal institute all over the world and it is the primary unit of the family, without the institution of marriage the family is incomplete. Marriage can be recognised by a state, an organization or religious authority, a tribe group, a local community or peers. The Baloch nation has a rich culture with respect to marriage.

This research article reflects whole norms, values and customs of different types of marriages in Baloch society in general and in Makran in particular.

Sultan Muhammad Sabir: A Study of His Poetic and Literary Role

Prof. Dawar Khan Daud, Dr. Syed Zafarullah Bakhshali

Abstract

Abstract Sultan Muhammad Sabir born in Quetta in 1925 and died in 2008. He was a scholar and researcher of Pashto language and literature. His contribution in Pashto journalism is matchless. Besides Pashto he also know Arabic, Persian and English languages. His forefathers belong to ghilzai tribe of Pashtuns who had been migrated from Afghanistan to Quetta Baluchistan in the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman. He has been a member of Pakistan academy of letters and academic council of the University of Baluchistan. This article presents a short life sketch and works of this great literary figure of Baluchistan.