

Lecture 30

Pak301

Course Review

This course of Pakistan Studies is aiming at to provide some basic data and information for updating our knowledge and to provide a better understanding of the past and the present with the objective of exploring prospects for the future.

Major Areas Covered:

1. Ideology of Pakistan
2. Freedom Movement
3. The New State, Constitutions and Political History
4. Basic Data on Pakistan
5. Foreign Policy

1: Ideology of Pakistan:

What is an Ideology? It is a set of BELIEFS, VALUES & IDEALS a group and a nation subscribes to ingrained in the social consciousness of the people over time. It provides:

1. Principles, Ideals, Vision for the future
2. Review of existing political, social and economic arrangements.
3. A consciousness based on its principles
4. A commitment and a sense of direction
5. Legitimization and De-legitimization
6. Leadership's role

Ideology of Pakistan is actually Two-Nation Theory, i.e., Muslims possess a distinct Socio-Political and Cultural Identity and are a separate NATION. This sentiment was provided and buttressed by ISLAM and its WORLDVIEW. Islam plays a CORE and CENTRAL role in creating this consciousness. Other factors like history, economy and political experience were also there. In India there was a gradual evolution of this consciousness among the Muslims.

2: Freedom Movement:

Its study is important to understand why Muslim Identity acquired political salience. Why did the Muslims demand a separate state?

The reasons were:

- Muslim Political experience in India during 1857-1947 played vital role.
- Changed political environment under the British created a new situation
 - = Colonial Rule
 - = New Elite with Modern Education having Conscious of Rights and Interests.
 - = Competition with the majority community.
- Initial demands of the Indian Muslims were safeguards against encroachment of majority community, Constitutional Guarantees, a Federation of Provinces.

During the course of Indian Politics important topics covered were:

- Lucknow Pact
- Delhi Muslim Proposals
- Jinnah's 14 Points

- Roundtable Conferences.

When the Muslims demanded a separate state, a number of factors were responsible for that demand:

- Role of Nehru Report
- Provincial Ministries
- The Cabinet Mission Plan

3: New State, Political History and Constitution:

We started with the problems in setting up the new state and Constitution making. Issues were structure of federation, representation, language, electoral system, Islamic state, and parliamentary or presidential system.

Then we studied History of Constitution making:

- Workings of two Constituent Assemblies.
- One Unit Scheme
- Constitution made in Feb 1956
- Constitution of 1962, 1973
- Features of the Constitutions
- Experiment with different systems, parliamentary and presidential.
- Political History: 1947-1971 and 1972-to the Present.

Basic Data and Information:

Then we shared some information about:

- Geography, Physical Features, Boundaries and Neighborhoods of Pakistan,
- Natural Resources, Agriculture
- Industrialization
- Education.

These factors influence domestic Choices, policies, status and interaction with other states i.e. boundaries & neighborhoods. Their study is vital for policy makers.

Foreign Policy:

This chapter discusses the framework of Foreign Policy and Relations with the Muslim States.

The aims of Foreign Policy are:

- National Interest
- Independence, Sovereignty
- Friendship with all on the basis of Sovereign equality, Shared interests,
- Mutual benefits, Non-interference.
- Peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- Faith in the UN Charter
