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Pakistan and Democracy

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Pakistan and Democracy

Is democracy suitable for Pakistan? This is the very question that has echoed the whole political life of Pakistan either there is democratically elected governments or the military dictatorship one thing that has suffered during all the political upheavals constitutional or judicial crisis or the military interventions and that is the democratic process. Though the present democratic government rehabilitated the democratic culture through its various steps but certain challenges of political and economic area still be ahead to test the true mettle of the present democratic govt. When the democratic govt. is going to complete its tenure with the end of the year 2012 the “democracy” again stands as a question mark to be taken either the problem or the solution of the menaces Pakistan has been suffering for the last 65 years. The failure of the democracy is at times confused with the failure of the govt. With all its essentials true democracy remains the suitable way of govt. in Pakistan but it is the ways of establishing it which have raised this question for which future elections are again a question mark.

Democracy ensures the balance among all the three organs of the state i.e. judiciary, legislature and executive. The decision-making and policy-formulation are done keeping in view the common man. Rather the dictatorship is a form of govt. where in the political power resides with the dictator. It is the govt. that has the power to govern without the consent of those being governed. For more than 30 years of the political life of Pakistan the state has suffered military coups which established their rule through military dictatorship. The most prominent of them being General Zia’s military regime (1977-1988) and General Musharraf’s military regime (1999-2008). Both these dictatorships (including the previous ones) mishandled the constitution, brought in puppet political parties in the mainstream of the government. It is only democracy that provides people a sense of liberty and freedom everywhere with proper channels of accountability of the ruling elites. This is the very form of govt. that makes it closer to the Islamic way of ruling people.

The early Islamic philosophers, Al Farabi (c. 872-900’s) in one of his notable works theorized an idea of Islamic state which he compared to Plato’s “The Republic” and argued that the ideal state of was city of Madina when it was governed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as its head of state. In his (PBUH) absence Al-Farabi considers democracy closest to the ideal state. He also maintains that it was from democracy that important states emerged. A modern Islamic philosopher Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) also viewed that only democracy is compatible with Islamic caliphate. As Pakistan was separated in the name of Islam so the best political system that suits the state of Pakistan is democracy. The country always welcomes properly elected legislative assemblies. Democracy is necessary for every nation-state. Pakistan is also a nation state so democracy will be suitable for her to achieve respect at the international forum. It is also considered that even the worst democracy is better than the best dictatorship as democracy is all about responsibility; individual as well as collective responsibility.

Quaid-e-Azam once said (on 9th June 1947)

“I don’t know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure it will be a democratic type embodying the essential principles of Islam”.

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It can be safely assumed that on that day in the founding year of Pakistan the two philosophies outlined by the founder as the basis of any future government in Pakistan were Islam and democracy, and every military dictatorship that was imposed on Pakistan either cost it its sovereignty, or led the deterioration of the law and order. Quaid-e-Azam further went on to say;

“Democracy is in our blood, it is in our marrow. Only countries of adverse circumstances have made the circulation of that blood cold”.

He was of the view that Islam has taught us democracy, equality of man, justice and fair play to everybody. Both these ideas (democracies and Islam) were exploited shamelessly by those who pretend to be their defenders. Those hands had divided instead of uniting the nation and democracy. This is the reason that today the people are suspicious about democracy as a suitable system for Pakistan.

It is only the beauty of democracy that it keeps the sanctity of the constitution sovereign and safe from the selfish manners of the rulers. It was during the dictatorial regimes that Pakistan suffered the breakage of the constitution and experienced those amendments which suited the military dictators. In 1979 when the former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was hanged, the international community, jurists and lawyers condemned it as a ‘judicial murder’. General Zia manipulated the constitution to prolong his rule and the same legacy was continued by General Musharraf who was always striving to legalize his severe violations against law as legal in the eyes of constitutions. The 58-2b which enabled Zia to continue his presidency with the power to dissolve the national assembly while appointing the armed forces chief or provincial governors was followed by General Musharraf as well. When the constitution and judicial system becomes a play-thing in the hands of the military dictators ‘true democracy’ becomes inevitable. Pakistan has always welcomed a democratically elected govt. after every failed martial law.

The judicial revolution starting from 2007-2009 marked the historical success of democracy in Pakistan. The Chief Justice was sacked by the military dictatorship in 2007 while he was restored (along with other fellow judges) in 2009 by the democratically elected Govt. of Pakistan. Though media and public participation contributed to a significant extent but it was the triumph of ‘democracy’ that led the ‘judicial crises to its required destination. During the year 2007 the govt. of a military dictator General Musharraf could not afford to have an independent Chief Justice when the apex court could be called upon to decide vital constitutional issues i.e. either General Musharraf would retain two officers simultaneously (as a president and as an army chief) and the existing assemblies would re-elect him as a president for another term. For these reasons this military dictator had to declare the Chief Justice Chaudhry Iftikhar as ‘non functional’. It is a culture with the military dictators that they seek to dole out justice to others, but they themselves are not prepared to present themselves before an impartial, civilian tribunal to defend their actions. This is a norm which is absolutely contrary to the norms of democracy.

Democracy ensures atmosphere for national integration elevating the national dignity. In Pakistan the military regimes have always hurdled the way of national integration either by provoking the ethnic riots or by flaring the sectarianism. Though during previous military regimes the military rulers manipulated the sectarian and religious conflicts among various communities living in Pakistan but the years of military regime during 1999-2007 played a significant role in making the religious extremism

(especially in North Western Areas) as the headline for the international community. These sad episodes greatly tarnished the concept of national integration in Pakistan. The army operation of 'Lal Masjid in 2007', the military operation in FATA (Federally Administered Territory Areas) in 2004 and military operation in Balochistan, all in the name of asserting the writ of the govt, have created complex kinds of grievances among the sections of society these operations were targeted against. The situation of national integration in Balochistan especially worsened after 2006. Though today's democratic govt. cannot claim to relieve all the grievances especially of 'Balochistan' but the establishment of CCT (Council of Common Interest) (Article 54) in the 18th amendment, will enable the provinces to have their due share in the resources of the country. Moreover, the initiative of 'Balochistan Package' is another hallmark in this regard, which can be proved as a stepping stone in relieving the grievances of the Baloch people.

The present govt. rehabilitated the democratic process in 2008 but there are still various challenges of the gigantic magnitude which need to be resolved to prevail the true democracy in the country. The biggest challenge that came forth after the current govt. took over the office was the clash among institutions. This institutional clash could create more difficult situation by dismantling the democratic process. One of the examples is increased political conformation in the aftermath of the Supreme Court Judgment on NRO. This judgment created the specter of clash between federal govt. and the superior judiciary, which could destabilize the democracy. Instead of the top brass of the military now the Superior judiciary has expanded its domain of power and stepped into what has traditionally been the sphere of the executive or legislative. Though Former P M Gillani was time and again voicing the inexistence of any institutional clash in Pakistan yet the NRO case and later on the letter to the Swiss Govt. also brought about the challenge of the institutional clash for the present democratic govt.

True democratic culture demands a clear distinction between the personal interests and the institutional sanctity for flourishing the democracy. Present govt. has been facing the conflict among the organs of the state which have created a critical situation for the govt. to claim the establishment of democracy in the country. The issue of letter to the Swiss Govt. turned out to be another institutional conflict between the federal executive and the Superior judiciary. The federal govt. stuck for a long to its point of not writing a letter to a magistrate court in Switzerland for reopening of the cases against the President of Pakistan. While the federal govt. insisted upon the president's immunity from the Supreme Court the legal experts debated the merits of the federal govt.'s attitude towards the Supreme Court. The Ex Prime Minister had to abandon the office in May 2012 though he had been officially sacked by the Supreme Court in March 2012.

Corruption is highlighted as the continuous challenge not only for this but all the democratic govts of Pakistan. The Rental Power Plant case signified just another way of taking corruption to the next level though it was already rampant and galore in the society of Pak. With the implementation of the scheme of Rental Power Plant Pakistan was to be benefited from these projects but the inappropriate decision making and mismanagement on the govt.'s part the whole scheme became a mess. Even after paying Rs. 21.8 billion to RPPS in mobilization advance none of these power plants functioned at their full capacity. Time and again a huge and cry was raised over the inefficient production of these RPPs but the govt. could not do anything except passing on the high cost of the plants to the

unfortunate consumers. The government which claims to spread the democratic culture had to face public nagging against this scam.

Terrorism and law order situation are one of the major legacies the presented govt. inherited from the previous govt. Crisis is the real test of any govt. Though the present democratic govt. initiated a historic step towards consoling the chronic grievances of Balochistan with the "Balochistan Package" yet a lot more is to be done. The Balochistan issue still demands a tactful handling and an effective implementation of the remedial measures. The situation of Balochistan today is no less than a gruesome picture where target killing, rebellions and sectarianism have constantly been becoming powerful issues. It would not be erroneous to call Balochistan still a deprived community. The availability of the basic necessities i.e. gas, is partially available in the province while this resource was tapped in 1952 and is being consumed by the rest of the country. In Balochistan only in Quetta, Mustang and Ziarat the availability of gas has been made possible which is a sheer injustice and against the equal rights ensured by the democratic norms.

True democracy and state s sovereignty always coincide. When it comes to the state sovereignty the question of the continuous Drone Strikes by the USA CIA is a constant threat to the feeble democracy in the country. These drone strikes were started out in the North Western areas of Pakistan in 2004 as the result of a secret agreement of the US CIA and the then military govt. of Pakistan. The indigenous and the world community argue the true agenda of these strikes which is either targeting the terrorist sanctuaries or violating the state sovereignty of Pakistan. As compared to 2010 the Drone Attacks increased 43% in 2011. A number of civilians have been made target of these attacks but the govt. passes slightly resentful comments against this massacre. The state sovereignty was also made subjected to the flagrant violation by the US in the case of Raymond Davis and operation against Osama in 2011. The present govt. has to deal with this critical challenge in order to secure democracy for being alleged as the unfavorable political tradition for Pakistan.

Elections are going to be a future challenge for the present govt. which has the honor of being the 1st democratically elected civil govt which will complete its tenure. The chief election commission Justice ® Fakhrudin G Ibrahim has advised the nation that the future elections might be the last chance in Pakistan to bring about "Change" therefore; the people are advised to vote prudently. The political history of Pakistan has never been the election processed according to what the constitution says. The present "Asghar Khan Case" is the evidence of this distressful condition in Pakistan. If all the political parties are sincere to democracy then they should bury the hatchet and bring the merit of their candidates in front of the general masses. The Present government is going to have another test of its democracy's Strength as the next elections will be decisive as far as the future of the country is concerned. These elections might not work on just the hollow and exaggerated political slogans but the time is crucial and the strategic decision is to be made.

Paving the way for future democracy and true democracy is essential and to some extent lies the hand of the public too. Political culture reflects the ways people think and feel about politics. For preventing Pakistan becoming a "Garrison "State again the whole political culture has to be changed. Both the government and the nation have to decide firmly that there is democracy. In the country not just as a process but as a culture. A question has to be answered i.e. either democracy can dominate the dictatorship? The answer is simple and candid. **Democracy is the sole way of government in the country like**

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Pakistan with a heterogeneous culture. The question can be further resolved if there is institutional harmony, rule of law, sanctity of the constitution and the protection of the general masses.

If accountability is the mother of democracy and transparency is a precondition to democratic governance then Pakistan needs a true democracy. Democracy does not come as a complete template rather it has to be evolved. The process of democracy does not end with the ballot box, it actually starts from it. It is democracy which ensures judicial supremacy, rule of law, sanctity of the constitution and balance among all the organs of the state. If the current crop of elected politicians are really serious about strengthening true democracy it is important for them to pursue a broad govt. agenda with educating and training of politicians. It is also significant for them to revive the same idea of democracy in Pakistan so that democratic institutions can flourish and thrive in Pakistan. Is democracy suitable for Pakistan should no longer remain a question to be asked rather "democracy" should become the trust of both the politicians and the people. Furthermore, almost all the neighboring countries of Pakistan are democracies, so Pakistan also needs democracy to have smooth relations with them. Today's world calls for true democracy as closest to an ideal state.

Pakistan needs a true democracy. The present govt. has the credit of fulfilling various requirements of democracy and a few of them can be making the Parliament sovereign and employing the military entirely for eliminating terrorism. While the declaration of equal provision of the resources among the provinces stands as the hallmark of the present democratic govt. Yet there are certain challenges of corruption, economic crisis and law and order situation which became a question mark for the govt.'s performance. The future of democracy is still hopeful in Pakistan and there is no ambiguity that only democracy is the best revenge for all the past grievances of our nation.

PAKISTAN AT CROSS ROADS

Outline:

1. Introduction:

Testing times with multiple Challenges

2. Types of Challenges:

- i. External Challenges:
- ii. Strained Relations with the U.S.
- iii. Indo-Afghan Related Challenges.
- iv. Global Isolation.
- v. Internal Challenges:
- vi. Energy Crisis.
- vii. Crippling Economy.
- viii. Weak Governance.
- ix. Corruption.
- x. Institutional Clash.
- xi. Separatism.
- xii. Extremism.

3. Impact of the Challenges:

- i. Rising Poverty.
- ii. Growing Skepticism.
- iii. Tarnishing of National image.

4. Suggestions:

- i. Focusing on the Right direction.
- ii. Enhancing the Bilateral Engagement.
- iii. Addressing Strategic Sensitivities.
- iv.

5. Conclusion:

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Beset with multiple external and internal challenges of diverse dimensions and serious repercussions, Pakistan, indeed, is passing through testing times. Pervaded by national gloom, this country of about 180 million population is facing politico-social, economic and strategic hardships which terribly undermine its national security and public welfare. Broadly speaking global isolation, strained relations with the United States and Indo-Afghan hostility are our worries on external front; whereas our internal front is also plagued with severe energy crisis, crippling economy, weak governance, rising corruption, intensifying institutional clash and scepter of fundamentalism and separatism. Timely and serious efforts are required against such odds which are pushing the nuclear armed Pakistan to the precipice of tormenting pain.

To begin with the external frustrations, it is a harsh reality that Pakistan is standing almost isolated among the comity of nations. The world perceives this country as a sanctuary and safe haven of terrorists. These feelings are intensified after Osama Bin Ladin's killing in Abbotabad (May 2011) as international media and the US official and public grew more skeptic of Pakistan. Afghan President Hamid Karzi unleashed his bitter criticism towards Pakistan alleging that Osama had been living in Pakistan with state blessings. Apart from this the much talked affairs of Quetta Shoora of Mullah Umar, Haqani network of Waziristan, apprehensions regarding the security and safety of nukes and state stability and ability vis-à-vis countering terrorism because the most sensitive places like GHQ fell also the victim to Taliban's lethal cocktail. As compared to Pakistan the world attention is tilting towards India owing her rapid economic growth and huge market. Simply world opinion of Pakistan is increasingly assuming negative dimensions. We do not have strong world support because there is no friendly bloc at world level except lonely friend china, not to forget dwindling alliance with America.

The relationship between Pakistan and the United States has been the fluctuating one. In the times of global tensions as is could war and post 9/11 there has been active engagement. Contrarily in the periods of détente as in post cold war, April 1991, this engagement has been transformed into estrangement. The present state of affairs has become strained due to many factors. At first the unilateral US drone strikes for the last 6 years and other operational moves have raised concerns in Pakistan. Most recently the friction has been the result of US Navy Seals unilateral operation to kill Osama Bin Ladin in May 2011, NATO blitz against Pakistan army check post in Salala at Mahmand Agency and Pakistan's steps to abandon its logistic route for NATO supplies and evacuating of Shamsi Airbase from America in 2011. US is undermining Pakistan's efforts in war on terror which cost the lives of more than 35000 Pakistanis, both civilian and military, dilapidated law and order, economic loss of 68 billion apart from loss in export, investment and growth and rising strategic sensitivities on our western border are explicit instances of Pakistan's sacrifices. Apart from this the land of Afghanistan also becomes problematic for Pakistan.

Afghanistan and India have often worked together even against the interest of Pakistan. Apart from Taliban regime there has not been a friendly government in Afghanistan in relation with Pakistan's genuine security concerns. At present Afghan territory is being used by Afghanistan-based militants for cross border attacks against Pakistan in Chital, Upper and Lower Dir, Bajawr and Kurram resulted in killing 250 people including civil and military personnel. According to Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies NATO forces and Afghan army have violated Pakistan's border at least 194 times from 2007 to 2010. Miserably 67 such incidents have occurred in 2011 alone in which 57 Pakistanis lost their lives. As far as this scourge is concerned, the role of India in Afghanistan cannot be ignored. In Indo Afghan Strategic pact, concluded during Afghan president Karzai's October 2011 visit to India, India has pledged to train and equip Afghan national army and jointly fight terrorism. These developments are alarming for Pakistan given India's tilt towards non-Pashtun sections of Afghan people. As India will equip mainly Northern Alliance backed military so Pakistan can be at the receiving end India given the hostility of both India and Northern Alliance backed wings of Afghan army. Apart from this, the joint Indo-Afghan activities of subversion in Balochistan cannot be ignored. The overall logic behind these fears is based upon India's wish to weaken Pakistan's deterrence and using Afghan soil for Pakistan Strategic encirclement. This cyclic pattern of her relationship now moves from the external towards the internal dimension.

Internal stability of a country is based upon its economic well being and economic well being depends upon sufficient energy resources and their management. At present Pakistan is suffering through energy crunch with almost 4000 MW deficit in terms of demand supply equation. This energy crisis has led to the closure of many industrial units hence rendering a large number of people unemployed. According to the Planning Commission of Pakistan the energy shortages caused 3 to 4 percent GDP loss in financial year 2010-11. Another document, the Asian Development Bank's Report April 2011 also indicates that energy crisis causes a fall in economic growth by two percent annually. In the light of this sorry state of affairs, Pakistan faces a major dilemma vis-à-vis her energy pipeline project, Iran-Pakistan Pipeline, as UN sanctions bar any transactions with Iran. The UNSC Resolution 1929 passed in June 2010 is binding on all countries of the world including Pakistan. What constitutes a dilemma is Pakistan's bilateral agreement with Iran regarding gas purchase concluded on May 24, 2009. According to this agreement Pakistan has to construct 700 K.m pipeline to connect with the Iranian part of pipeline by 2014. Failing to which Pakistan will have to pay \$ 2 million per day as a compensation to Iran. If Pakistan is to follow her bilateral agreement with Iran she will be considered as defying the United Nations and vice versa. Simply two million US dollars per day as compensation to Iran is something beyond our financial strength. "Between the devil and deep sea" best expresses Pakistan's state of affairs in this regard. This energy crunch is severely jolting our economy.

Economy plays pivotal role in the development and stability of any country. In case of Pakistan economy has suffered grievously mainly due to dependence and sanctions. But another factor which has put economy on tenter hooks is war on terror. According to an estimate GDP growth rate has dropped from 8% in 2001 to dismal 2% at present.

The floods of 2010 have also impaired our economic life by destroying standing crop collapsing infrastructure and causing food scarcity. Another malady of our economic system is inflation. Since 2001 it has kept on increasing at 16% as compared to 4.4% in 2001. External debt has reached a very tall figure of \$ 60 billion double than that of 2001. These statistics indicate the sorry state of affairs ultimately causing problems for the poor segment of our society. According to UNDP survey almost 60% people in Pakistan live on less than 2\$ a day Economic Survey of Pakistan has also mentioned the figures of poverty which is 23%. Given such a horrible situation the state of governance becomes self explanatory.

Governance plays very significant role in the development and smooth functioning of a country and its institutions. The case in Pakistan is worrisome governance causing manifold problems. Lack of accountability, nepotism and favoritism are fast decaying the administrative framework ultimately thwarting the journey to progress. Our abundant natural resources like 165bn ton coal at Thar, the fifth largest coal reservoir, 185 billion barrels of crude oil copper rich Sandak, Reko Dig gold reservoirs in Baluchistan cost \$44bn, fertile lands of upper Sindh and Punjab's high intensity sunlight in Baluchistan are not given the proper attention either due to inefficient or unwilling politico administrative setup. Our prime organizations like WAPDA, PIA and Railways have reached the brink of bankruptcy. As per December 2010 figures, the accumulated loss of PIA has touched the figure of 92.327 billion rupees, whereas Pakistan Railways has suffered expenditure loss of 51 billion rupees and revenue dwindles at about 23 billion rupees per year weak governance is both cause and effect of amassing corruption.

Corruption implies unfair means through which personal gain is secured often at the expense of credibility and quality of organization's work. Apart from many others, corruption is the main cause of stunted growth of economy and impoverished quality of life of people in Pakistan. In Human development Index (HDI) this country is ranked at 160 out of 193 states. The severity of corruption is highly detrimental to Pakistan and its organizational framework. Every now and then our nation is supposed to listen the choral song of this tragedy through many media outlets. Pakistan Steel Mills, Punjab Bank and Rental Power Plants are only a few episodes of this long serial of discontent. According to Transparency International Pakistan's National Corruption Perception Survey 2011 land administration and police stand atop on the list of corruption - tinged departments of the country. Given such a critical state of affairs, the harmony among state institutions-- judiciary, executive, legislature and army-- is susceptible to friction.

For the proper and smooth functioning of a state it is very important that its institutions work properly according to their roles defined by the constitution. Pakistan a few years after its inception fell prey to institutional clashes which continue till today in the one form or the other. Disciplined military often outmaneuvered scattered civilians led by politicians. Unfortunately our judiciary has been validating the coups of military. Pakistan has been ruled by military rulers for more than thirty years in its 65-year history. Though post 2007 judiciary adopted a defiant approach vis-à-vis military pressure yet many eminent comrades of judicial struggle have raised many concerns regarding the present scenario. Simply at present clash revolves around executive's stance of parliament being the supreme and sovereign institution and judiciary's standpoint of being custodian of the constitution. At present a three pronged tussle continues as evident from Memo gate issue. In the replies submitted to the Supreme court of Pakistan, both military and civil parties, held contrasting views, the former believes truth of Memo and the later calls it nothing but a piece of paper. Asma Jahangir, eminent lawyer and Hussain Haqani, the main accused's counsel told the media that Mr. Haqani stayed in the Prime Minister House out of the fear of being captured by intelligence agencies if he lived outside. In the backdrop of such a deteriorating national landscape the ultimate beneficiaries are often anti state elements like fundamentalists and separatists.

The phenomena of separatism and fundamentalism are haunting the land of pure. It is not denying the fact that these ills did not grow overnight and are mostly the result of our own follies. One half of Pakistan engulfed by separatism has not opened its eyes yet. It was the cycle of exploitation and denial of due rights that pushed Bengalis to fall prey to the separatist elements. Every year the gloomy month of December comes and goes often, unnoticed in Pakistan. Perhaps we have forgotten that the December of 1971 did not only close the calendar year but it also choked Pakistan by bringing the fall of Dhaka. Presently Baluchistan is burning in the fire of unrest triggered by many wrongs. Since the assassination of Baluch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti and Baluch Mari, Baluchistan has entered the era of alienation from the rest of the country. The people of Baluchistan often complain against the enforced disappearances and bullet riddled bodies of their youth. Recently taking to media veteran Baluch leader and former Chief Minister Sardar, Ataullah Mengal expressed the agony of the Baluchistan by saying that things may go to high extreme as the Baluch youth were drifting away from the state. Mainly, the construction of army cantonments underdevelopment of Baluchistan and military operations have triggered the conflict as per Baluch version. These circumstances are also accompanied by another stigma the fundamentalism, the strict adherence to the basic tenets of a particular belief or philosophy, has assumed religious form in our country. In the days of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it underwent mushroom growth. High intolerance of other's views made fundamentalists use extremism as an instrument to enforce their thought often by brutal force. It reached culmination when the Soviet Union was disintegrated and subsequently Kabul fell to Taliban. In post 9/11 world scenario their guns changed

the direction towards Pakistan as the later sided with the US in the war on terror. Taliban under TTP banner unleashed the reign of terror in Pakistan by nasty spate of suicide bombings and ambushes against both civilian and military. Their audacity also encouraged many radical elements and earned their sympathies both overtly and covertly. Pakistan army had to launch operation Rah-e-Rast to counter and chastise these elements; apart from this brazen assassination of the then Governor Punjab Salman Tasir, by his own security guard also raised fears among poor and elite simultaneously as those supposed to secure the lives became blood thirsty. Apart from national level these hard core elements caused problems for Pakistan in the region as well particularly after Mumbai mayhem of 2008 India alleged Jamat-u-Dawa, a successor organization of Lashkar-e-Tayeba and the world supported India.

As these compounded problems do not augur well for Pakistan so programmatic approach towards the issues is badly required. Rational decision-making is the key to address such knotty problems. Adopting some measures, however, will prove effective to redressing the maladies. At external front Pakistan should balance its relationship with America by means of active regional engagement with China, Russia, Iran and Turkey. As severing relations with US will further complicate our own worries because US can influence international financial institution like IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank to affect Pakistan's economic and financial transactions. Apart from this US can also politically encircle Pakistan, at many platforms like UN. Peace and bilateral dialogue should be our chief concern while dealing with our neighbor particularly India and Afghanistan. Pak-Afghan Transit Trade Agreement and MFN-based initiatives with India are required to be positively and potentially utilized for these will give peace at borders and access to trans. Afghanistan energy rich Central Asian Republics. Furthermore Pakistan should present its case of IP gas pipeline on the basis of its immediate energy requirements and alternatives solution to compensation. Payment based agreement will be a balancing act in stabilizing South Asian security environment owing Russian influence on India. On internal level Pakistan must realize that national security lies in human security and hence should address the socio-economic issues like hunger, malnutrition ignorance, poverty diseases and education. It should improve its governance mechanism to manage and ultimately solve the problems. Our leadership should understand that national security lies in strengthening of human resource and social capital. Focus is also required on healthcare, housing, agriculture and population sectors by allocating proper funding as per strength of national exchequer. These are the only means to fight the multi-front war against fundamentalism, ethno-nationalism and regional rivals. Estranged segments like Baluchisan should be brought back to streamline by means of political dialogue and socio- economic development not to forget institutional harmony by following the constitutions in letter and spirit.

To cut the long story short Pakistan is at critical juncture entangled with various problems, worth affecting in state and nation. These challenges of massive scale are mostly related with national security, national economy, regional geo-politics,

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internal socio-political dynamics and multi- pronged strategic difficulties. Through such a complex web of problems, far-reaching in its possible impact also offers opportunities to address the same. Pragmatic approach coupled with rational decision making leads to the light at the end of the tunnel. Redefining external engagement and rearranging internal frame work will go a long way in the solution of such intricacies. Our thick clouds of complexities have shining silver lining and that is pragmatic reassessment of present on the basis of past to build a secure further.

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BUILDING IMAGE OF PAKISTAN

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Present Image of Pakistan

3. Building Image of Pakistan through:

- i. Diplomacy and foreign relations.
- ii. Extending friendly hand towards neighbour countries.
- iii. Regional cooperation.
- iv. Media projection.

I. Public diplomacy:

- i. China's example.
- ii. Eradicating domestic issues.

II. Controlling image of a corrupt nation:

- i. Establishing peace for business.
- ii. Denying foreign allegations.
- iii. Dignity of the govt. institutions.
- iv. Economic self reliance.
- v. Increasing investment

4. Conclusion

BUILDING IMAGE OF PAKISTAN

The world today has much to object on Pakistan. Various tags are attached with this country whenever it is named in any international media or any world forum. Building a strong image of Pakistan is the absolute need of the hour. With this media revolutions an immediacy of the global response stands as the direct outcome of the globalization. This is the world where the apparent image matters a lot, even more than what the reality stands. Only those nations in the world have managed to secure a dignified image in the world who have put concerted effort in their image-building; either it be through media, or diplomacy. Certain issues have greatly tarnished Pakistan's image internationally that must be of great concern for the govt, public and all the responsible institutions of Pakistan. Pakistan's media, institutions and army has an important role to play for building a respectable image in the globe. Most importantly the global factors which are developing a conspiracy to tarnish the image of Pakistan as a failed state must be dealt with decisively. In this regard issues at home come first to present a positive image (to the) outside world.

'Terrorism' is our sole identity. We are seen both as a problem and as the key to its solution. Whether we accept it or not, our image and recognition in the community of nations today is only as a breeding ground for religious extremism and militancy and as a country afflicted with a culture of violence and corruption. We are today politically unstable, economically weak and socially fragmented. The image of Pakistan which was once visualized by the founding father of Pakistan seems no more like a dream. Transparency international has put Pakistan on 34th number? while the FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) has been decreased to 83% in the fiscal year 2012. Weak democracy is a political norm and dependence on the foreign aid and debt are not something surprising to the world community. Pakistan is often objected for worst conditions of human rights violation with lack of accountability and transparent legal process are another titles attached to our country's name? The image of Pakistan as a sovereign state can be achieved with bringing about radical changes at international and local level.

Foreign policy of a country serves as the apparent character of a nation in front of the other countries. It is with this policy a nation can secure a dignified status on the international forum. For much of our history, Pakistan's foreign policy agenda has been shaped by a civil-military complex of power reflecting the preferences and interests of our ruling elite and special interest groups. The balance of power between the civil and military bureaucracy kept changing but it was they who invariably controlled our policies on such crucial issues as relations with India, China, US and the Gulf states and the nuclear issues. In many cases, non institutional processes by-passing elected leaders and bodies were instrumental in laying down policies that did not stand the test of time and had to be re-adjusted or reversed altogether (as of during Afghan War in 1980s regarding supporting Taliban) A dignified and respectable image of Pakistan is only possible when the

leadership (both civilian and military) helps to formulate a foreign policy through institutional rather than personal approach with greater focus on domestic political, economic and social consolidation.

Building image of a country cannot be done successfully if the international relations of a country are lopsided and based on temporary advantage. Currently the image of Pakistan in the world community is predominantly what the global powers especially the US; publicise it as. History is witness to this fact that international relations of Pakistan were maintained by immediate domestic concerns rather than a dispassionate analysis of international realities. Though Pakistan has remained a key non-NATO ally of the US since 2004 but both countries have seen divergence and convergence of interests. The packages like 'Enhanced Partnership Act 2009' (Kerry Lugar Act) reflects the divergent interests and can tarnish Pakistan's image further. It is necessary for the govt. of Pakistan to have dialogue on equal footings with the US govt, either it be regarding 'US Drone Strikes' or enhancing military operation against militants' hideouts in Pakistan. Complications may come in the course of action but building a sovereign image is above all the crises.

The image of a country is chiefly reflected in its relations with the closest neighbour. The diplomatic relations between Pakistan and India have always been troubled marked by 'conflict and confrontation' even since 1947. The image of Pakistan is always tried to be distorted by India time and again especially after the emergence of militancy in Pakistan. Two major terrorists incidents in India i.e. 'Samjhota Express Incident' and 'Mumbai Attacks (in 2008)' have become a clever tactic of the Indian govt. to defame Pakistan internationally as a terrorist state, and it has remained successful in doing so. Banning the Jihadi organizations like 'Lashkar-e-Tayyaba' in Pakistan did not fulfill the purpose as Pakistan is still confronting the ambivalent views of the international world of being either the 'source' or the 'victim' of terrorism. Pakistan govt. must actively, resume the stalled peace process as the negative propaganda of the Indian govt. against Pakistan has deeply harmed Pakistan's image in the world. It is necessary for Pakistan (to avoid) being a punching bag of India.

The trend of our times is peace and development through regional cooperation. Standing on firm footings in this arena of foreign policy is essential to build a strong image internationally. This is a true of South Asia, East Asia or Central Asia as it is of Europe, Africa and Middle East. Regional cooperation has been an important element of Pakistan's foreign policy and we started this journey in 1964 when Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, motivated by a regional impulse, established a cooperative mechanism called "Regional Cooperation for Development" or RCD. In 1979 it was revised as Economic Cooperation Organization. Regional cooperation can be an important tool for Pakistan to build its image in the member countries of these organizations such as ECO, OIC and SAARC. Though disparities in the form of govt. and economic inequalities hurdled the very process of mutual understanding but these organizations are an important platform for a country like Pakistan to establish a peaceful and pleasant image in the neighbouring countries

though OIC and SAARC have not played a very practical role but ECO served to revive the historical, cultural and emotional links among the people of the region.

“You are what you show (to be)” is the phenomenon of this media oriented world. Media is the most powerful entity on the earth. It has the power to show ‘innocent’ as ‘guilty’ and ‘guilty’ as ‘innocent’, and that’s the real power. It is media that introduces the distorted or dignified image of a country to the world outside. The countries like China and India are crucially focusing on their media to project their positive image in the world. As far as building a positive image of Pakistan is concerned Pakistan’s media especially private electronic media has not been able to project a worthy image. Various current affair programmes telecast on private channels such as “Capital Talk”, “Jawab Deh”, “Sawal ye he” at times seem to exaggerate the domestic political and social issues in order to create sensation in their audience. This has given a horrible picture of Pakistan about which the world community is already concerned. As long as the state channel PTV (Pakistan Television) stands its role in building image of Pakistan has remained quite docile and passive with narrow scope of communication and lack of international standards of the electronic media.

Building image is taken not only in official terms which refers to interaction of nations at diplomatic level. Today in this world of enlightenment and individual awareness regarding the international world? Since Pakistan has always favoured congenial relations with the other countries its image could not been uplifted through, public diplomacy. In this century public opinion matters a lot to formulate an image of other nations. A state must keep in mind that its foreign policies should attract the public of other states and only then a state can achieve its desired image. Pakistan can follow the example of the China’s public diplomacy which has earned China a respectable image in the world.

President Hu Jintao said in July 2009,

“The implementation of public diplomacy is directly related to China’s image”.

(The Post October, 2010)

Public diplomacy can also help Pakistan for building a positive image.

Because of the rise of globalization the states have been using new strategies to promote their world wide image. The ‘public diplomacy’ is a tool to impress the public of other states and the country like China knows how to do it. According to BBC poll from 2005 which was carried out in 22 nations, 48% of people thought China’s role in world as positive. It is through public diplomacy that China has got this image Pakistan’s govt can also utilize print and electronic media to make the world aware of its rich culture, efforts for peace, cultural festivals and unique diversity of the geographical conditions. This way the image of Pakistan in the world can improve to a certain extent.

Pakistan’s image has been significantly tarnished by a few domestic, social and political issues. Owing to these menaces Pakistan’s image in the world has been of a

poorly governed country with instable democratic institutions. The problem of image-building of Pakistan is not solely an external issue but the crucial hurdles lie within the country. The country has witnessed the military coups for more than 30 years. Frequent dissolution of constitution has rendered Pakistan vulnerable to the image of an ill-governed country which does not respect values of democracy. For strengthening Pakistan's image the leadership, both sitting in the govt. and in opposition, must consolidate the democratic institutions through culture of tolerance, rule of law and supremacy of the constitution and parliament. As Pakistan is in war state political turmoil would further hamper the image. The martial laws of General Zia in 1979 and of General Musharraf of 1999 are already considered as the dark chapters of the Pakistan's political history and further political destabilization would be discouraging for building image of Pakistan.

Unbridled corruption and almost missing accountability process are the tags which are always attached with the image of Pakistan. 'Corruption Perception Index 2009' by Transparency International Ranks Pakistan at 139th position out of 180 countries. India's ranking is much better than that of Pakistan (which is 84). Looking at Human Development Index Report 2009 (issued by UNDP) the situation is even worse. Pakistan ranks at 141 out of 182 countries. One of the biggest defame of the year 2010 was the "Hajj Scam shortly after when the image of Pakistan was still doubtful with reopening of NRO (in 2009). In Hajj Scam FIA (Federal Investigation Agency) arrested 6 officials while exposed NRO(National Reconciliation Ordinance) exposed 8,000 beneficiaries of the political sanctuaries. At this time it is absolutely necessary to establish a transparent accountability system to avoid such kind of defaming incidents again. It will take a few years for Pakistan to project its image being a lawful country but the results will worth the effort and time span.

What to say of image in the world when the tourists feel insecure of visiting a country. For a few years (especially after 2001) it has been so with Pakistan. The country which was once renowned for its tourist spots of Northern areas is now thought to be the most dangerous zone especially for those visiting from West. It is with this image of a state with high crime rate and incorporated terrorist culture that the foreign investors have rolled back their business from Pakistan. The fiscal year 2012 witnessed 83% of deficiency in Foreign Investment. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2009-10 between 2002 and April 2010 more than 8,000 terrorist incidents took place in Pakistan resulting in 8,875 deaths of both civilians as well as personnels members of LEAs (Law Enforcing Agencies) and injuries to a further number of 20,675 people. These figures do tell what kind of image Pakistan have regarding' terrorism'. The only way to alter this image is to devote all the military and civil efforts to eradicate this growing menace. US interference has further led to global humiliation for Pakistan.

The assassination of Osama Bin Laden, (the Prime suspect of US war on terror) in Abbotabad in May 2011 by US Navy SEAL operation left Pakistan with global embarrassment. The ISI (Inter Services Intelligence) of Pakistan and the govt. Were alleged to provide sanctuary to the militants. Later Pakistan was alleged to have

close connections with Haqqani Network. Though Pakistan has been fighting terrorism actually from 2004 but it could not project its true efforts before the Western world. The govt. of Pakistan must take a clear stand against an uninformed US operation within its territory as the blatant and flagrant violation of the image of Pakistan as a sovereign state. The Govt. of Pakistan, the military and other law enforcing institutions reform the current policy of verbally condemning jihadism and actually fighting it in some places but secretly supporting it in other places. Strong projection of peace can crucially help Pakistan to have a desired image. It should access UN's help to claim Pakistan's contribution and sacrifices for US-led War on Terror'.

The dignity of the govt.'s institutions is essential for a country to enjoy an elevated image in the world. Most of (the govt) institutions of Pakistan are defamed for their impractical mechanism or incorporated culture of nepotism and exploitation of powers. Police department is such a govt. institution which is usually labelled with the titles like 'Thana Culture'. Other objectionable practices of this department provide the world with ample opportunities to defame the image of the country. Last year in August 2010 one of the worst incidents took place at the hand of police official. Two young innocent boys were brutally lynched in Sialkot. In another incident in 2011 a group of foreigners was callously gunned down by the rangers considering them terrorists. Both these events caused huge international condemnation for Pakistan. At this moment when Pakistan is already in the world's focus, the institutions must give up the malpractices. The accountability of public office holders must be strict in order to improve the present image of Pakistan. Image cannot be built only with fake promises and hollow slogans as the world focuses us with keen eye, the power of media.

"Beggars can't be choosers" When a nation develops beggary it is left at the disposal of the other countries to (decide) its image. A respectable image and begging and borrowing don't happen to coincide. Economic self-reliance is one of the most crucial factors behind building a strong (image). Unfortunately, the economic self reliance and breaking the begging bowl is mere a political slogan for a common Pakistani, as nearly 50% of our budget is dependent on foreign assistance and loans. We opted for an aiddependent growth in early 60s with a view to accelerating the growth of output. Though refusal to foreign aid is not easy but it is key factor in building a dignified image of Pakistan. Economic self reliance requires revenue generation from local resources. It is tragic that we seek loans from the IMF to pay back our previous loans and thus have built an image of a 'chronic beggar' like Philippines at the international level. Pakistani banks have quietly written off Rs. 50 billion fresh loans outstanding against the borrowers during the last 2 years and at the same time, our total borrowing from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and IMF reaches \$31 billion. Breaking begging bowl would ensure the building of the desired image in the world.

The fiscal year 2012 witnessed 83% decrease in the foreign investment. This is said to be the direct result of the image of Pakistan having high corruption and poor law

and order situation. The investment has been reduced to 50.1 million dollar from the US, UK and European Union countries alongwith other nations. The country from where the investors are running away needs to build a positive image utilizing all its potentialities. With all the labels attached with our image in the world China has remained a strategic economic partner. The Karakoram Highway, Gawadar Port, Chasma nuclear power plants and the JE Thunder Fighter aircraft are testimony to both the range and substance of the ties. Our failure in being part of China's prosperity lies in our failure to manage our affairs at home. Our manufacturers, industrial goods and commodities services have all taken a big hit by the violence that afflicts us along with a tarnished image. Strengthening trade relations with the nation like China would attract other nations as well since good trade relations are the proof of good image. Our business community has a substantial role to play in this regard. Creating an investment friendly environment would certainly lead the country to build a better image at least in the world business community. Pakistan's geo strategic location is an attraction for the landlocked countries.

Art, literature and sports always play a remarkable role in building a praiseworthy image of the nations. Though Pakistan does not lag behind in scholars, writers, artists and sportsmen of the international calibre but their powerful projection lacks. This hinders the world to consider Pakistan rich in arts and sports. It is of great pride for Pakistan that a prestigious foreign policy magazine has ranked Pakistan's 'Ahmed Rashid' at number 51 in a bid to reward the world's best minds. He was ranked above Henry Kissinger, Amartya Den, Francis Fukuyama, Gordan Brown and Richard Hoas. Similarly Pakistan got international praise when its sportsmen won some international tournament as of World Cup in 1992, at the same time it was a shock for the image of Pakistan that 3 of its international cricketers got jail imprisonment from ICC International Cricket Council against 'spot fixing' in the recent months of year 2011. This was a great blow for the country as the breeder of world champions. The govt must establish sports clubs in small towns to encourage and train sportsmen from all the sectors of the country. Sportsmen with true sportsmanship can elevate the image of Pakistan to the zenith of dignity and envy for other nations.

Pakistan's image has suffered a lot. World history has proved that non other state can present our respectable image but we ourselves. Though a few of the tags associated with our image may stand true but we should project a different image to the world. It is we who are going to project a Pakistan with its true ideology and vision. Making an effort to take Pakistan out of the trap of chronic issues will not do the whole purpose but projection of those efforts is all the more necessary. We will not want the world history to remind our country as the sanctuary for terrorists, a country where culture of tolerance and peace does not exist, a region which is; though resourcefully rich but; unaware of its true potential; a nation which; comprises of more than 60% of youth but; passive to take any initiative in the revolutions. Certainly this is not the true image of Pakistan. We have to build an image which is of a nation who takes pride if its own culture, a country which

extends a friendly hand even to the hostile neighbours and a state which respects its leaders. The image of Pakistan has suffered a lot but today we are standing at that point of history where the world revolutions are the talk of every corner of the globe. We should also take an initiative to take Pakistan's image to a dignified level.

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GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. Introduction:

I. What is Good Governance?

- i. Essentials of Good Governance.

2. State of Good Governance in Pakistan:

I. Political Factors:

- i. Leadership vacuum and unstable govt.
- ii. Vulnerable national sovereignty.

II. Administrative factors:

- i. Unbridled corruption in ruling elites.
- ii. Weak accountability.

III. Law and order situation:

- i. Ineffective implementation of law and order.
- ii. Violation of law and order by law enforcing agencies.
- iii. Economic factors.
- iv. Crippled economy and liabilities.
- v. Poor performance at MDG's.

3. How to achieve Good Governance:

- i. Political stability and efficient administration.
- ii. Economic boom with investment friendly environment

4. Conclusion

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good Governance refers to the effective use of power, effective legislation of the policies, and transparent accountability of executive, development of human resources and supremacy of the constitution with the absolute rule of law.

Good Governance is not a task to be achieved once but a continuous process which determines the fate of the nations. No matter how resourceful a country is, how skillful the human capital is, it is the Good Governance that elevates the country from the depths to the zenith of dignity in the world community.

In Pakistan the state of governance, particularly of Good Governance presents nearly a horrible picture with weak leadership, incompetent administrative hierarchy and weak accountability with poor law and order situation. Unless effective measures are taken in the governance of Pakistan, the state of affair will remain a question for us. Good Governance is direly needed but absolutely missing in Pakistan.

According to the World Bank, Good Governance is defined as, it is “epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policy making, a bureaucracy imbued with professional ethos, an executive arm of the govt. accountable for its actions and a strong civil society participating in public affairs and all behaving under the rule of law.” The essential of the Good Governance, according to the above definition, include effective legislature, free judiciary and executive with sole purpose of public service. Judiciary, cabinet, parliament, bureaucracy are regulatory institutions of a govt. which help as pillars that hold the infrastructure of the governance and if not governed properly result as a catalyst in collapsing reaction of the state. Today we are living at a time in Pakistan in which the public questions as to why and how Pakistan has not been able to practice ‘Good Governance’ even after 64 years of its inception. This question has answers at various levels.

Where the government is unstable and stragging ‘Good Governance’ nearly seems a far cry for the moon. What to speak of ‘Good Governance’ when the institutions are weak, leaders lack far- sightedness and the democracy hardly completes its tenure. In 1951 the country’s first PM Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated, the year 1958 saw the 1st military coup. In 1971 fall of East Pakistan took place. 1977 General Zia imposed martial law. The year from 1988-2000 saw acute political instability through dissolution of national assembly by another martial law. In 2008 when the new govt. took over we again witnessed a big dip in the governance with growing economic crisis, deteriorating law and order situation and even increasing foreign influence. The PM Gilani himself stated;

“My personal observation has been that there is a yawning gap between formulating policies and their implementation”.

(Source: Business Recorder, August 2011)

With the weak leadership and unstable govt. another menace is the foreign influence in the national issues.

'Good Governance' and a weak national sovereignty hardly coincide in a state. Pakistani govt. might proudly declare itself the key non-NATO ally of the US but it had to pay a heavy price for it. 'War on terror was the task given by the US Govt. to Pakistan after September 11, 2001. The US govt. is itself in war against terrorism and for this purpose the CIA's Drone strikes beginning from 2004 (In Pakistan) are one of the biggest threats to our state sovereignty, 'Drone Strikes' are the blatant violation of the international law. On 14 July 2004 Daniel L. Byman of Brookings Institution stated that with every militant killed; 10 civilians die in these "Drone Attacks". According to 'Long War Journal' as mid of 2011 the drone attacks in Pakistan from 2006 had killed 2,018 militants and 138 civilians. Islamabad based Conflict Monitoring Centre (CMC) claim that (as of 2011) more than 2000 people have been killed in these attacks, (which include mostly civilians). Pakistani Govt. has always remained docile in this matter. Yet another big hurdle in the "Good Governance" is the unbridled corruption done by ruling elites of the country.

When corruptions exists "Good Governance" extincts. Corruption is one tag attached whenever ruling elites of Pakistan are named, Corruption Perception Index 2009' by Transparency International Ranks Pakistan at 139 position out of 180 countries. India's ranking is much better (which is 84). Looking at 'Human Development Index Report 2009' (issued by UNDP) the fact is Pakistan is ranked at 141 out of 182 countries. A corruption case made public by mainstream print and electronic media was the "Hajj Scam" during last quarter of 2010. The FIA arrested 6 officials including former Director General Hajj and former Chairman Trading Corporation. This was a flagrant violation of professional ethics and kind of stigma on the administrative hierarchy of our country. In this scenario weak accountability system further creates menace of bad governance.

'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. This is true about Pakistan's ruling class. Good Governance is a distinct reality when the process of accountability is either missing or weak. (NAB) National Accountability Bureau was formulated in 1999 after military coup by General Musharraf. Though the NAB likes to stress that it recovered over 2000 and 40 bil Rs. from corrupt politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen yet human right organizations have labelled it as a vehicle for detaining former officials and party leaders and a deviation from justice system. Another jerk to the governance was NRO formulated in Musharraf's era in 2007 to secure his otherwise illegal and unconstitutional reelection as president. Our country today happens to be the classic example of ingenuities for bribery and exchange of favours. "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours" is the common approach and embezzlement with public assets is the hallmarks of governance in Pakistan. More than 8000 beneficiaries of this defunct law had to face reopening of their cases in courts of law in 2009. This was an open violation of the principles of "Good Governance" i.e. equality of citizens before law as guaranteed under Article 25. Another crisis is being made by the law enforcing agencies.

Effective implementation of law and order in the country serves as a properling force for "Good Governance". Pakistan today faces worst situation of law and order. Karachi's target killing now have become the hot issue in the media. In Karachi everyday a number of citizens are targeted but the law enforcing agencies are unable to control the situation. Unfortunately the enormity of the danger facing the country is not visible in the govt. No emergency meetings running late at night, only the Interior ministry is mouthing inabilities. Apart from this a strange incident took place in January 2011 when a US councilate 'Raymond Davis' killed 3 Pakistani citizen on Mozang Road in Lahore. He was a former US Army private security firm employee. On March 16, 2011 he was released by the Pakistani authorities. A delegation of US House Committee conveyed a veiled threat that Pakistan US defence cooperation could be under cloud if the stand off (taken by former minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi) persisted on issue of immunity for Davis. How can the govt. practice "Good Governance" when it is very convenient for the US foreigners to put the law and order situation of the country in danger. Violation of law by the security personnel themselves is another major issue of governance.

A few recent incidents regarding the violation of powers by security personnel have created public hostility toward the police department and rangers. In August 2010 one of the worst incident took place when two young boys were publically launched by a mob in Sialkot and even in presence of police officials. Those officials were directly involved in that heinous crime. In another incident in 2011 a young man "Sarfraz Shah" was shot dead by two rangers considering him a 'terrorist' although he was unarmed and pleading for his life. In another incident of Akhrottabad a group of foreigners were callously gunned down by the rangers considering them as terrorists. Whom is this security establishment working for? The state of governance seem almost incorrigible with above kind of law and order situation. Crippled economy is still another sad episode of governance in Pakistan.

Flourishing economy is one of the major component of 'Good Governance'. Governance and economic performance are interrelated. In Pakistan economic governance is the victim of political instability. For women and children to die in stampedes for few kilograms of wheat, in a country which produces more wheat than its own requirements is nothing but lack of governance. Pakistan Commission for Human Rights stated that 208 people (in Pakistan) committed suicide (23 July -26 August) and predominantly out of economic problems. In the end March 2011, debt owed to IMF aggregated to \$8.9 billion. During the current year (2011) IMF gave \$452 million as emergency for budgetary assistance (Economic Survey 2010-11). Excessive increase in debt has caused problems for Pakistan in the past, while imprudent domestic borrowing plagued in the economy during 2010-11. This economic crisis intensifies poor performance of Pakistan at MDG's.

Good Governance is pointed out as one of the largest goal in "Millennium Development Goals" but in Pakistan nothing is realized on ground realities except paper work. MDG's were incorporated to improve macroeconomic framework. In September 2000, UN held Millennium Summit where 139 countries of UN made

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commitment of working towards a world free of poverty and economic crisis. In 2004 World Bank and IMF started a survey on these MDGs reporting poor performance of the developing countries at MDG's. In Pakistan the cumulative inflation rose to 14.1% in July-April 2010-2011 (Economic Survey) while the unemployment rate is 5.6% in 2009-2010. The volume of unemployed persons increased from 2.9 million in 2008-09 to 3.05 million in 2009-2010 (Economic survey). It must be remembered that economic prosperity and good governance are deeply interconnected. The alarming figures of crippled economy lead us to the prompt measures for ensuring Good Governance in the country.

Political stability and efficient administrative hierarchy are the vibrant components of good governance. Both political leaders and bureaucracy go hand in hand for bringing about cult of good governance through effective implementation of public policies. The tradition of nepotism, lack of democratic norms and political recruitments on high govt offices must be eliminated in order to promote transparency of accountability and supremacy of law at all levels.

In the words of the PM Gilani (while addressing the bureaucracy).

“Let us all be answerable and subservient to the people who are final arbiters”.

(Source: Business Recorder August 2011)

It is hopefully the reflection of (the intention of) the present govt. to create an atmosphere for flourishing 'Good Governance'. In fact judiciary, executive and legislature of the country must work in cohesion to complete the democratic system as only true democracy can give masses their rights which is absolutely necessary for 'Good Governance'. Good economic governance would be a remedy for most of the menaces of the governance.

The govt. should create an investment friendly environment in order to boost up the economy and industrial activity as raising the standard of lives is the key component of Good Governance. The govt. should offer attractive incentives to the business community so that the local and the foreign investors may leave their “wait and see” attitude. In this regard maintaining peace and security condition would be the most significant measure. Most importantly the govt. must try to cover the gap between demand and supply of energy. New dams and barrages must be built without putting the political and national stability at stake. The govt. should have control on the hoarding mafia especially ones who hoard the eatable commodities. Having strict check on the inflation would increase the standards of living of the general masses at larges. The social security programmes as “Susti Roti” (In Punjab) and BISP (Benzair Income Support Programme) should be continued transparently in order to support the needy sections of society. Imparting education and awareness in the general masses is necessary to have 'Good Governance' as the masses have to be the part of this process.

Accountability and awareness through media is the most convenient way of involving the masses into the process of governance. Media is now considered as the

4th organ of the state. All the private media is highly focused on how the governance is being processed in Pakistan. The media imparts great importance to the way govt. is working on various issues i.e. natural calamities in the country (earth quake of 2005, floods of 2010, 2011), high profile murders (Benazir's assassination in 2007 and Punjab Governor's assassination in 2011), terrorist attacks and other law and order crisis (as of Karachi target killing) and the judicial activism (of 2007-2009).

Media (both print and electronic) can aware the masses of their rights of having good governance and at the time it is media that can take the govt. authorities under accountability for their violation of powers and bad governance. Media in this regard should play an impartial role to create a friendly environment for 'Good Governance'.

Good Governance is achieved only when people are actually involved not just superficially in the decision making but actually in process of policy making and implementation. The govt. must take the problems of a common man while making public policies. All the Pakistanis must think themselves as a nation and should collectively contribute for the prosperity of Pakistan. Pakistanis must not put themselves into the regional and provincial prejudices and ideologies as this would hamper the process of 'Good Governance'. All the citizens must stand and fulfill their responsibility of demanding 'Good Governance' as the basic right. With all the leadership vacuum and political instability with poor economic conditions we can still step ahead to create an environment where 'Good Governance' is not merely a dream. We the general masses and the govt. must promise that we would leave no stone unturned to make Pakistan a modern, progressive, peaceful and developed country and a sign of honor and dignity for the Muslims of the globe. It is our right to have a country with a well governed administrative system.

CORRUPTION IN PAKISTAN MOTHGR OF ALL ILLS.

1. Introduction:

2. Causes of Corruption:

I. Political Causes:

- i. Lack of Transparency.
- ii. Paralyzed Judiciary.
- iii. Little rule of law.
- iv. Playing with the Constitution.

II. Social Economic Causes:

- i. Inflation driven commodities.
- ii. Class Stratification due to capitalism.
- iii. Evading Ethical and Cultural Values.
- iv. Nepotism and Favoritism.
- v. Feudalism and Parochialism.

3. Impacts of Corruption.

- i. Deteriorating image of Pakistan Globally.
- ii. NRO-A case study.

4. Pragmatic Redemption Strategies:

- i. Promoting Transparency and accountability.
- ii. Emancipating Meritocracy Instead of Red Tapism.
- iii. FDI Friendly Economic environment.
- iv. Increasing tax rates and ensuring Judicious tax Collection.

5. Conclusion:

Pakistan is rich in resources, but poor in management. How often is this phrase used parallel to the name of Pakistan. It's a pity, the root causes are numerous but the one that prevails above all the causes is our very own corruption. Recently Pakistan went from 142nd to 133rd rank, but not on the Human Development Index. This Jump of places was on the list of the most corrupt countries released by Transparency international. This very ill has had a devastating effect on our country both socially and economically. Corruption has not only disturbed the internal milieu but it also has deteriorated the global image of Pakistan. It's not a new thing in the context of Pakistan. This ill has been growing like a disease from the very beginning. Usually people relate corruption to only monetary terms which in not correct. Corruption is also, there when you do not do work with honesty and integrity, corruption is also there when you are not loyal to your country, corruption is also there when you not obey your elders/employers, corruption is also when you ask for an unfair favor to be posted somewhere, corruption is also there when you are not true to is you own self and your conscience. Our system is corrupt from the very tip to core of the society. We all are players playing the game "Corruption". The level of corruption can be judged by the flowing statement given by Mr. Malik Riaz a business tycoon of Pakistan who said. "I give wheels to the files I want to be passed. In the above statement Mr. Malik Riaz wasn't talking about GM or Bridgestone Wheels, he was referring to the wheels of money. That's why they say that reason applies to nothing in Pakistan. There is no second thought that corruption is the mother of all ills this mother is not a good one for our mother land Pakistan.

While emphasizing the monetary corruption let us highlight some causes of this evil Politically Pakistan is accused of being corrupt to the scuff of the neck. Lack of transparency comes first in this context. NAB National Accountability Bureau head released a Statement on the 13th of Dec 12, in which it told the media that it Pakistan every day Rs.12 to Rs.13 billion corruption was taking place. Annually it said Rs.3000 billion was the level of corruption. And it further quoted that annually Rs.350 billion were being evaded through corruption in different projects. These words are a pretty good depiction of our transparency machinery. Who can forget the 2005-2006 earthquakes that hit many parts of northern Pakistan? This catastrophe shook Pakistan to its very foundations, the world felt the pain and sent in billion of dollars of aid but unfortunately a mere fraction of it was spent on the deserving victims. When the famous Hollywood star Angelina Toile came to share the grievance with the victims, a minister took his family to meet her and after meeting was over that minister presented Angelina Jolie his visiting card. Angelina Joliet released a statement that she was really disappointed by the level of negligence of the Pakistani government for the suffering victims. It is ironic but it's our own developed trait that we have become so inhuman that we have indulged our selves in the pool of selfishness and have tamed ourselves to take joy in one another's mercy.

Another factor that is catering corruption is our paralyzed judiciary. Even though our judiciary, got autonomy in the recent past, but still the implementation of the judicial proceedings and verdicts is quite dissatisfying. There is large number of examples that depict the paralyzing condition of our judicial system. For instance the Suo. Motto case of the missing person's of Balochistan is a thorn that strings every Pakistani. The agencies are neglecting the verdicts of the judicial bench and they are carrying out their abduct and kill programme without any disturbance. Another matter was the case of the letter to the Swiss courts. The judiciary kept kept on insisting to write the letter but the government did nothing, finally a few weeks ago the government has written and sent the letter

Switzerland. These clashes create institutional imbalance consequently lifting the trust of the common man from the has government institutions.

The rule of law is a mere documentation when talked about Pakistan. Although we have some great and ground breaking rules and laws but what lacks, is the implementation. In Pakistan if you have the power and the contacts, then you can even get an attested license of the prohibited weapon "G-3 rifle but on the contrary if you don't have the power and contacts you cannot even get your complaint registered as an "FIR". Such is the level of corruption in Pakistan nowadays. In many parts of the country people are starving to the very last stages of dignity forcing them to indulge themselves into illegal and unethical activities. A common man demands affordable commodities, respectable lifestyle and growth opportunities but unfortunately it's not the dream that is fulfilled in Pakistan. The anarchy is to such an event that whosoever wants to take the law into his/her owns hands and more than often these culprits bribe their way out of any sort of accountability and the consequences.

Another bitter truth is this that Pakistan is a country that took a substantial amount of time to lay down a constitution and once laid down the constitution and its sanctity was never fulfilled and tampered with on numerous occasions whether it was Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zai-ul- Haq or Musharraf all of these men trimmed the constitution according to their desire. The 58-2b is an example of this tampering. There men were dictators and one can understand them tampering the constitution but the sorrowful element is that the present government also tampered the constitution which led to a great deal of media hype.

Now turning the point of emphasis on the social factors which are elevating the corruption in our society. The first and foremost issue to be disclosed is the inflation driven food prices and other commodities. A common man earns Rs. 350 on a daily wages basis in Pakistan according to a report of IMF. The minimal amount of earning and numerous mouths to feed generates depression and anxiety that lead to severe steps such as suicide and indulging in criminal activities. These factors create unrest in the society and lead individuals to end their lives or opt the way or earning illegally .Most prominently getting involved in drugs and other unethical activities.

Class stratification is another issue that promotes corruption levels. In Pakistan there are & broader categories of people. One the elite and higher gentry, secondly the middle class office going people and thirdly the lower class (labor class). Today in Pakistan's media the cultural imperialism from the west has diversified our priorities in terms of needs and wants. Historically people were fulfilling their needs and some were string for a better life style. But the paradigm has shifted today. People are more concerned about getting their wants fulfilled which created a need of earning more and more. According to a survey conducted by a programme "Geo Shah say" on Geo T.V 72% of the people said" yes" when asked whether they would like to live a tenures life of not.

The next point to be highlighted after shift of priorities comes the fast evading ethical and moral values that are a big concern as they are an integral part of our culture. Today if we take a look into our culture we find that our rich culture is also corrupt. The amalgamation of our neighbors and the western culture has posed serious threat to our cultural identity. Today in many schools of Cambridge system Halloween, Dewali and thanks giving are celebrated in terms of letter and spirit which are dragging our youth; the leaders of tomorrow; further away from the Pakistani culture. Our cultural norms and values are

being elated by the vested interest of cretins through mass media. In connection to the fast evading culture and ethical values nepotism becoming a regular practice.

Nepotism is present in the DNA of human being. The only thing that stops this virus from spreading is the powerful character of a person but unfortunately we are deprived of this liberty. The level of this nepotism can be judged by the news that was broken on 15 Dec 12, which said that the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Raja Pervaiz Ashraf appointed his son-in-law Mr. Raja Azeem-ul-Haq to the prestigious post of Executive Director of the world Bank in Washington, using his discretionary powers. Despite the suggestion of the finance minister Dr. Abdul Hafeez Sheikh who suggested that Mr. Azeemul Haq was a junior and is incompetent of handling such a responsible post. This incident sufficiently depicts the presence of nepotism that corrupts US another terminology that is prevailing since the very beginning of Pakistan is the one known as "Feudalism" and side by side "Parochialism"

Feudalism relates to the proverbs "might is right". In Pakistan it is a trend that if you have the heritage of many acres of land then you are at liberty to do what ever you want. The party tickets to run elections come roaring down the aisles. Just like the medieval Europe the practice is still present in our system and these people use it to their utmost advantage and this culture keeps on prevailing. Not too long ago 211 people were found imprisoned in a private cell controlled by the guards of a feudal personality. According to a report released by UNICEF child labour in Pakistan is 38.8% out of which of 1.3% children are sold to the feudal lords who use those children to cultivate their fields. The political parties are reluctant to cope with feudalism because feudal lords have a firm authority over their area and votes are guaranteed to be in the favor of the feudal lords. That is why this inhuman and sadistic system of power oriented politics is still prevailing day by day.

Last but not the least the gift of Musharraf which released the hounds on our nation was his Political, National Reconciliation Ordinance According to 'NRO' the references in courts of some big fishes of Pakistani politics were compromised to give a safe passage out this country to Musharraf for the time being no one thought of the aftermaths of NRO as every one was so eager to get out of the grasp of a military dictator. But today when we see the condition of our country, one does imagine and regret NRO being kin forced on own country. NRO proved to be a deal of compromises on the part of Musharraf and the beneficiary parties. One on side Musharraf was handing over all his power to the democratic forces and on the other hand the democratic forces were being accused of going into a deal with a military dictator never the less the fate of this country was decided and the recent conditions don't portray a very bright fate. One can only hope for a better situation.

With all being said upto now lets consider some pragmatism on how to fix or redeem what is lost. The first and foremost thing to do is to take measure on how to make our system transparent. So that no ambiguity is left over and alongside this measures accountability should be autonomous and unbiased there department should be provided partial or this ethics and values should be preached at the very lowest level or the starting level of our education system. So that the western and neighboring cultural imperialism can be negated.

Meritocracy should be encouraged inspite of red tapism so that competent and deserving people get charge of responsible posts and work for the betterment of our country and try to stabilize our ever trumbling economy. The incentive of the government employs and also binding laws for the private sector to discouraged illegal means of earnings.

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Implementation of rule of law should be at the top of the priority list of the government so that divergence can be discouraged and eliminated before it takes its toll on the national level. A very depressing state of our economy is the lack of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Our economy is not stable therefore, not suitable or FDI friendly. This year the FDI in China was around 2200 billion US dollars, whereas in the USA it was a staggering amount of US\$ 2800 billion, our neighbor India managed US \$750 billion in FDI So; therefore; it is the need of the hour to improve and promote our economic environment to attract foreign investors which will create job opportunities and will do a worldly good is our global image which is declining. Increasing, tax rates and providing paradigm for the collection of the tax will help generate funds internally. Currently we pay only 10%, Sri Lanka 15%, Turkey 24% and Americans 28% if we increase our tax rates to 12%. only we will be able to raise Rs.300 billion a year. We can give jobs to a million graduates for Rs.15,000/- per month. If we meet Sri Lanka 15% we would then generate revenue equal to twice our budget of defense. Match India 17% of GDP and the additional money would equal a staggered twenty five times of our current education, health and housing budgets combined.

Coming towards the conclusion it can be easily said that there is no second thought that Pakistan is facing tough times and the root cause is corruption and not only monetary corruption but also the corruption such as disobedience, disloyalty, parochialism and selfishness. These all are the kinds of corruption we indulge in our daily lives numerously. Change cannot come until one changes his own self Noam Chomsky once said

“Change is to change and it never changes.”

The mere gist of these words cry out the need of change. Today in Pakistan people are shouting for a change. Some presenting it as a ‘Tsunami of change’ while others are in favour of ‘status quo. A change will not come and corruption and many evils like it will keep on prevailing until and unless we reach to the point of self realization and change ourselves. Concluding with the following words uttered by Mahatma Gandhi “You must be the change you wish to see in the world”

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY MEDIA IN PAKISTAN:

Outline:

1. Introduction:

- i. Importance/ significance of media in the contemporary world
- ii. 21st.... media century

2. Strengths of media:

- i. Media.... A pre requisite for national integration
- ii. Media.... 4th pillar of state
- iii. Media.... A driving force behind globalization
- iv. Media.... A foundation behind true democracy
- v. Free media/ Freedom of expression....a basic human right

3. Media in historical perspective/ Constitutional provisions and guarantees:

- i. Article 19 of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

4. Pre requisites of freedom of press:

- i. Freedom of speech and expression
- ii. Freedom to profess social and religious practices
- iii. Freedom from government's pressures.
- iv. Freedom of all tools and sources for publication and broadcasting
- v. Fearless environment for the journalists

5. Essentials of press:

- i. Impartiality should be there.
- ii. Neutrality should be there.
- iii. Balanced views.

6. Functions of media:

6.i Positive/ constructive role of media.

I. Education:

- i. Media's role in formal/ informal education
- ii. TV/ radio/ internet... an affordable source of education
- iii. Role of news papers/ magazines/ journals etc
- iv. Online education... virtual university courses
 - o AIOU courses
- v. Religious education: religious programmes.
 - Aalim online, Quran aasan, Madni
 - Channel.

II. Public awareness:

- i. Current affairs programs:
 - Aaj Kamran Khan kay Sath
 - Capital Talk with Hamid Meer
 - Kal Tak with Javaid Chaudhary
 - Bolta Pakistan
- ii. Awareness about world scenario and fundamental rights and duties.
- iii. Opinion formation related to social, political, economic& religious issues.

- iv. Ensures public participation in government's policies.

III. Promotion of national integration:

- I. Removing political/ cultural/ geographical boundaries
- II. Discouraging regionalism, provincialism, nepotism
- III. Promoting the concept of "one Pakistan"

IV. Entertainment:

- i. TV dramas/ musical programmes.
- ii. Morning shows etc
- iii. Social media.
 - Facebook.
 - Twitter.
 - Orkut etc

6. II. Negative functions:

I. Threat to culture:

- Unnecessary promotion of Indian/ western culture
- Immorality, Obscenity etc
- Lack of emphasis on moral, cultural, social values.

II. Media hype:

- Yellow Journalism
- Unnecessary emphasis on petty issues
- Race of "breaking news"
- Live coverage of incidents like murder, killings, suicide
- Blasts... against ethics

Lack of observation of media laws/ journalistic canons

III. Social Evils:

- i. Vulgarity due to inflow of foreign culture.
- ii. The English and Indian channels are affecting the moral of the youth.
- iii. Time wastage due to constant watching the dramas.
- iv. More materialism by diminishing simplicity.
- v. Generation gap is increasing on account of fast approach towards life.

Negative impacts of social networking sites:

- Source of time wastage.
- Complete privacy on net causing moral degradation in children

7. Positive/ negative function at juxtaposition:

8. Analysis of role of contemporary media:

- i. Negative role.... stronger than positive
- ii. More social degradation than social up gradation
- iii. Media hype.... Source of tensions/ frustrations
- iv. Immorality.... Leading the nation to the verge of disaster

9. Obligations of media/ the way forward.

- i. Ethics of journalism/ press to be followed.

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- ii. Provisions of article 19 of constitution to be followed
- iii. Strive for national integration
- iv. Depict true picture of society
- v. Impartial/ unbiased analysis
- vi. Avoid exaggeration
- vii. Avoid obscenity/ vulgarity
- viii. Differentiate between modernism and westrenism
- ix. Depiction of Pakistan's true culture and history
- x. Promotion of social, ethical and moral values
- xi. Promotion of investigative journalism
- xii. Capacity building for the journalists
- xiii. Projection of softer image of government's policies
- xiv. Maintenance of public confidence
- xv. Promotion of Quaid's vision and ideology of Pakistan.

10. Conclusion

- i. Significance of media cannot be stressed enough
- ii. If democracy is govt. of people, press is the voice of people
- iii. Press and nations rise and fall together

“Freedom of conscience, of education, of speech, of assembly, is among the very fundamentals of democracy and all of them will be nullified if the freedom of press be successfully challenged.” (US president, Roosevelt

Significance of media in contemporary age cannot be stressed enough. There can be no two opinions about the veracity of the statement that the current century is the century of media war and media is regarded as the most powerful weapon of the current age. Media has virtually erased all the geographical boundaries and social, political and cultural barriers consequently transforming the world into a unified whole. Media has emerged out as such a force that its strength now stands behind globalization, global village and even the most critical concept of democracy and good governance. Media can transform public opinion from one extreme to other extreme and by assuming the role of such an opinion leader it has the capability to convert day into night and night into day, a hero into a villain and a villain into hero. Media has brought revolutions in the world and as a result this diversified world has been reduced to a mere remote control. Media’s role in education, awareness, opinion formation and entertainment is so diversified in its horizon and domain that one thing is clear and decided that the tides of media cannot be reversed, however, they may be altered in nature and composition.

The status of freedom of press in Pakistan, ever since independence has remained semi independent. The tides of media’s role kept on reversing and changing the world. Immediately after the inception of Pakistan, censorship of speech of Fatima Jinnah at the death anniversary of Quaid e Azam, 1948, was the first attack on the freedom of press and after that the trend continued even when President Ayub Khan imposed Press and Publication Ordinance PPO curtailing the rights of journalists, making the process of awarding declaration extremely difficult. Ban was imposed on the official advertisements of Nawa-i-Waqt and Pakistan Times which was a way to cut the source of revenue of the news agencies. However, a breakthrough was observed in 1970’s, during the first democratic government of Zulfikar ali Bhutto, when Article 19 in the constitution of 1973, was inserted so as to provide adequate safeguards and provisions about the freedom of press and expression.

“There shall be freedom of press. It shall however, be subjected to any reasonable restrictions imposed by the law, in the interest of glory of Islam, of the integrity, security and defense of Pakistan or any part of it, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality or in relation to contempt of court or commission or incitement to an offence.” (Article 19 of the constitution, 1973).

So, media in Pakistan has gone through turbulent phases in the initial five decades, however, since 2001, Musharraf’s regime, media has turned out to be in a new shape and form with much well defined freedom and off course a more oriented towards responsibility. Hence we can say that in Pakistan the responsibility of media is much more than any media in the world, because Pakistan needs a big change and for that nothing can be more powerful than media. At present media is the only source which is easily accessible. There has been a mushroom growth of private TV channels since 2001 as **GEO Tele Vision Network, ARY, ARY one World, samaa T.V, Dunia T.v, HUM T.v, Geo sports, AAG TV**, etc. as the electronic media assumed a new birth since 2001 after the autocratic regime of President Musharraf as it promulgated **PEMRA**. PEMRA is a regulatory authority that has been given the task of assessing and observing the performance of media, implementation of rules and

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regulations, issuance of licenses to the TV channels etc is also responsible for facilitating and regulating the establishment and operations of the broadcast media and distribution services in Pakistan. The mandate of the PEMRA is to ensure accountability and transparency by optimizing the free flow of information. This law is on the face to the article 19 of the constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech, expression and press..

Media affects people's perceptions and priorities their thinking about the political contents, shapes the public's behavior and public opinion about the current issues and plays vital role in highlighting certain attributes of issues. **AAj KAMRAN KHAN KAY SATH, CAPITAL TALK BY HAMID MEER, KAL TAK BY JAVAID CHAUDHARY, CRISIS CELL BY SANA BUCHA, AND OTHER CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES conducted by Mubashir Luqman etc** are playing a significant role in shaping and molding public opinion on the current national, international issues .Gatekeepers of the media i.e. (editors, news editors, and other journalists) they all play central role in shaping the media agenda which becomes public agenda after sometime. Such like bold and eloquent journalists are creating awareness among the masses regarding the political, social and economic scenario. The skilled and bold personalities of the anchor persons raise people's voice analysis, government's actions and get the expert opinion. After nine years of military rule, Pakistan today finds itself in the second year of a challenging transition to democracy. Unlike previously unsuccessful Transitions to democracy, this transition is characterized by the presence of a newly liberalized mass media. This can prove to be to be a crucial - and Positive - factor, but only if the media can assume a role as a watchdog of Democracy. Today nothing related to politics, society, foreign policy can be concealed from any one. Media has assumed the role of a watch dog over politicians, religious scholars, current affairs analysts, legislators, policy makers, beaurocrats, civil society and judiciary and therefore, has become a custodian of people's rights and duties.

The fundamental ingredient making democracy possible is the flow of information. Media is the only force that can ensure the flow of information. If restricted, hindered or obstructed in any way, masses remain ignorant, ignorant of their rights, their duties to the state, their needs and the role that they can play for the betterment of the society, they live in and the country on the whole. Media's role in imparting education to the masses cannot be stressed enough. In todays, inflation ridden world, when getting education from formal educational institutes, Online lectures and speeches of the professors, scholars and intellectuals offered by the **Virtual University, Allama Iqbal Open University and Punjab University** are providing free of cost formal and technical education to the masses.

Media has also played a significant role in bringing the world at the door step, produces and introduces different life styles in the world, changes moods and behavior, bold topics through dramas and talk shows, new households styles, guides the youth for new opportunities and creates civic sense. Fashion shows on **ARY, GEO, CNN, KHALEEJ TIMES, SAMA TV ETC** are opening new avenues for the people to explore fashion industry and show business. This has given birth to a new trend of **CULTURAL AMALGAMATION** in the world and people feel no more shyness in exploring and adopting diverse cultural attributes, dresses, music, food etc.

Media is also playing a tremendous role in the arena of religion. Islam today, stands as the most misunderstood and miss perceived religion in the world especially after the after maths of 9/11. Muslims are portrayed as extremists and fundamentalists, while Muslim

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countries as terrorist states. At this critical juncture, media's role is explicitly important in portraying the softer image of Islam, removing the religious misconceptions and bridging the gulf of differences among various nations. Programmes like **AALIM ON LINE**, **AAJ ISLAM**, **DEEN SAB K LIYE**, **DEEN ASAAN**, **QURAN KO SAMJHIYE** etc , are giving religious education to the people at home. Similarly, **MADNI CHANNEL**, and special religious transmission of **GEO** and **ARY** on special occasions like **Ramzan**, **Muharram** etc is commendable in this regard.

Media has also given birth to the concept of judicial activism in Pakistan. Media's coverage of social issues like the most recent incident of **MALALA YUSAF ZAI**, cut on the **prices of CNG**, **rules and regulations for the proper installations of CNG kits in public buses and automobiles**, **checking inflation**, etc are the recent examples where judiciary had to intervene to keep the state machinery in working order, all because of the timely and impartial broadcasting by the media.

But as every coin has its two sides to see, media's negative role in society can also not be over looked. No doubt that media today is free, eloquent, bold and open, but all these attributes are also resulting in social and moral degradation in the country. **GEO**, **ARY**, etc being the most richly watched television channels are bent upon promoting Indian and western culture in the name of **cultural amalgamation**, **enlightened moderation** and **freedom of expression**. Talk shows on bold and open topics, fashion shows, musical concerts and competition, night time transmission etc are resulting into the loss of values, ethics, traits, respect for the elders etc. Obscenity and vulgarity has reached to an extent that it has become virtually impossible for a father to watch even a drama in the company of his daughter. Social norms, family values and the legacy of our culture is being eroded brutally in the name of freedom of expression. The nation that had gained independence and separation from Hindu's in the name of cultural, religious and moral differences, the same nation today is bent upon adopting Indian culture in wedding ceremonies and social gatherings when it comes to music, dresses and rituals and media is acting as a catalyst in that .

Moreover, social networking sites/ social media has further eroded fuel to the already burning hot fire by hitting on the character , habits, activities and hobbies of youth and especially the teenagers. **FACEBOOK**, **TWITTER**, **ORKUT**, etc are gaining an alarming popularity in the youth which is getting addicted to it. According to a recent report published in **READER'S DIGEST**, 76% of the Pakistani youth remains online on these social networking sites 8 to 10 hours a day. These sites provide complete secrecy and independence to the users and the teen agers are addicted to visiting objectionable, material, videos/ movies on internet. This is a very sorry state of affairs. Teen age which is considered as the most sensitive and crucial age in one's life is at stake. School going kids, college students are found surfing on net, chatting and watching movies without any check and surveillance.

Yellow Journalism is another dark aspect of the story which is sensational, exploitative and emotional merely designed for business purposes. The news papers which are published in the evening like **SHOR**, **AAG**, **AWAZ**, contain the news which could be eye catching and sensational but lack authenticity, objectivity and accuracy. This trend is a black mark on the face of responsible journalism.

Media undoubtedly is the fourth pillar of the state and a driving force behind nationalism, national integration, democracy and enlightened moderation. It is also true that media acts

as a watch dog over all the institutions of the state. It is also worth appreciation, that media has an immense potential of molding and framing the minds of the people in any direction it wants and it is also acceptable that media can be taken as one of the most useful invention and tool of the contemporary age. But if media needs freedom than freedom comes with responsibility. Because it is such a lethal weapon that it can transform the situation in any way it wants. It is more of a double edged sword. If its positivity is worth appreciation, its negativity can also not be ignored. Media in Pakistan undoubtedly is enjoying absolute freedom but it lacks responsibility, objectivity, nationalism and direction. It is good to give education, awareness and entertainment to the people, but all of these have to be regulated by certain authorities, there have to be some canons, ethics, rules and regulations of broadcasting and publication. People need to be informed and it is the foremost responsibility of media but that information has to be authentic, accurate, and objective not sensational, exploitative or emotional. Moreover, criticism on Govt;s policies is a positive trend but that criticism has to be for constructive and national purposes. Programs like **HAM SAB UMEED SAY HAN** are promoting unhealthy and ridiculing and humiliating criticism which goes against the established jargons of journalism. Healthy criticism for the sake of national integration, reconciliation, betterment and progress is the need of the day so that this nation could be guided on the right path of promotion and development. Pakistan is a country enriched with historical, cultural and moral values and these assets should not be wasted on the name of mere modernization. Here, one thing is important to mention, that media and the people of Pakistan need to understand that being modern is something different from being western. This nation can be made a modern nation equipped with all the ornaments of modern world even with out making western. East has its own beauty, own worth and its own color which is at the verge of destruction and which can only be preserved by a positive and constructive role of media.

In a nutshell, no doubt that media in Pakistan has gone through various turbulent phases in history and there have been many factors which could not let flourish media to its full bloom .Illiteracy has proved to be major obstacles in the improper growth of press and electronic media. Due to lack of education, people have been rendered unaware regarding their rights, duties and off course responsibilities to the state. This dilemma of illiteracy gave birth to poverty and consequently, the poor masses that could not afford two meals in a day, could never realize the importance of news papers and freedom of press. This sorry state of affairs has created an attitude of indifference on the part of the common masses. Consequently, the apathy shown by the government and the people gave birth to an orthodox and stereotyped thinking and nationalist approach. But in the last decade, things have taken a decisive turn. Media is now in its transitional phase like Pakistan is. It has the potential of growing up as one of the examples for the world provided that all the canons, ethics and moral standards are given foremost priority. There are certain ethics and do's and don'ts 'of media channels and press to shape the discipline of journalism so that they seek truth, convey information, ideas and opinions with transparency and accuracy. These ethics suggest the media personals to report and interpret honestly, striking for accuracy, fairness and disclosure of all essential facts and urge the fair correction of errors. Pakistan is at a turning point in its history. Improved quality in journalism with less focus on sensationalism would leave less room for radical opinions and propaganda from extremists or politicians to flourish without balanced counter arguments and factual news.

21st century has turned out to be a century of media war, as it has turned out to be the most lethal weapon of the contemporary age. Drastic, cultural, political and social changes can

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now be seen as a result of revolutions brought about by media. Media is bursting forth like a meteor and breaking new frontiers. In this age of cosmic revolution and technology and means of communication, those archaic barriers blocking any people's access to independent source of information and are dismantling rapidly to the utter discomfort of the obscurantist still intent on keeping them intact. This is an era of satellite television, internet connectivity and mobile telephone. If Pakistan wants to run in the race of socio economic development, growth, prosperity and progress, media has to be made a vibrant force so as to bring reforms for the upcoming generations. A lot of time has already been wasted on the name of experiments and chances. No more time for apathy and ignorance. Pakistani media has every potential to deliver provided that it is given strong foundations and be guided in the right path as per the vision of the father of the nation.

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“Women Emancipation in Pakistan”

Outline:

1. **Introduction:**
2. **Status of Women in Pakistan**
 - i. Conditions of Women education.
 - Worse condition in rural areas.
 - ii. Poor health conditions.
 - Malnutrition suffered by women.
 - iii. Shattered financial picture
 - iv. Role of Women in family
3. **Initiatives taken by the government and other State institutions for Women emancipation:**
 - i. Legislation for Women protection.
 - Domestic Violence Bill 2011.
 - ii. Benazir Income Support Programme
 - iii. Female quota in Jobs
 - iv. Female Participation in Armed Forces
4. **Non-Government Organizations for Women Emancipation.**
 - i. Woman chamber of Commerce and Industries.
 - ii. All Pakistan Women Association (APWA)
 - iii. Smile again foundation and other organization.
5. **Contribution of Pakistan Women when Emancipated.**
 - i. Role of Pakistan Women in Politics
 - ii. Contribution in Economy
 - iii. Achievements in Media
 - iv. Participation in Sports
6. **Conclusion:**

Women Emancipation in Pakistan

Pakistan's population comprises of more than 50% Women. Although they account for major part of population but still women are struggling for their equal rights. They are deprived of enough nutrition, education and health facilities in most parts of the country Pakistan women had faced cultural bans and male dominance which did not let them use their abilities to contribute in national progress. Women are considered as "fragile human-beings" both physically and emotionally. Islam provides equal human rights to women, but Pakistan women have not achieved their rights because of the social structure more by Hinduism. In Pakistan despite poor social and economic conditions, the steps taken for emancipating the women and emergence of some strong Pakistani females paint a height picture of Pakistani women's emancipation in the future.

Pakistan women face many hurdles in the race of life. They are not able to get proper education, respect and equal job opportunities. The literacy rate for women in Pakistan is around 48% according to a national survey. In rural areas situation is much worse than that of the urban areas. According to a report, only 22% Pakistan girls are enrolled for primary school education. This depicts that most of the Pakistan women, are illiterate. These illiterate women are unaware of their rights and are unable to contribute their share in development of society. As Dr. James swagger said: "If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family."

Most of the rural areas have no school for girls or have only primary education for girls. Due to the lack of awareness Parents also refuse to send their girls to school. Most of the poor people somehow manage to send their boys to school but not girls. In some of the North western areas of Pakistan, school going girls are at times threatened or girls' schools are set on fire. Malala Yousuf zai a 14 years old girls was shot in head for raising her voice for girls' education in Swat (in Oct 2012). Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa suffer from very low rates of women literacy. Balochistan has only 32% literate women which is not a very encouraging sign. Other than education another dark picture is of health facilities and conditions for Pakistani women.

In Pakistan, overall health conditions are not proper but women suffer more than the other members of society. The worst situation is observed during maternity period. As hospitals and doctors are not available in remote areas, so the people have to escort the patients to the hospitals situated in towns and cities. Due to this reason maternal and infant mortality rate during birth is much higher in Pakistan than other world. According to a report, mortality rate of mothers is 26/1000 in Pakistan and in rural areas it is twice of this number which is quite alarming. As remote areas lack qualified health care Staff i.e. mid- wives and lady Health visitors, furthermore the male members of the family do not take their women to the male doctors hence causing completes in their health issues.

Moreover, malnutrition is another factor responsible for poor female health in Pakistan. It has caused much nutritional deficiencies in Pakistan women. According to a recent medical survey more than 70% Pakistani women have vitamin D deficiency. It is an alarming situation. The quality of food for female members is lower as compared to that of male members as it is assumed that women do not need good nutrition and can survive and grow well with low calorie intake. As a result women suffer form many diseases caused

due to various deficiencies. According to "WHO" report published in 2006 more than 40% of total population is anemic. According to a research carried out by "Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal" almost 90% pregnant females are anemic. This depicts the horrible picture of health conditions for female in Pakistan. Such weak and anemic ladies produce, sick and unnourished next generation. This poor health situation also hampers women participation in economic growth of the country.

Pakistani women are not independent and self-relying for their financial needs. They must depend on their male relations. This aspect is another factor for their vulnerability. Due to the lack of education they are not able to get appropriate jobs. If some women have skills like hand embroidery, stitching and pot-making, they are not able to make enough revenue. In an interview to "Daily Times" Rozina Saif, a home-based worker, said she embroidered clothes for 14 hours every day and earned only Rs. 35/- a day. Shahida Shafique, another such worker, said her three daughters and she earned a combined Rs. 125/- a day stitching joggers. Their due rights are exploited by the middle-men and the traders. According to an NGO "Women Workers Helpline" more than 20 million female home based workers are currently working in Pakistan. Although these workers are contributing much to economy of the country yet there is no security plan or policy structure for their rights. Hence Pakistani women remain insecure, vulnerable and dependent.

Women in Pakistan are also deprived of their role in family matters. As in our culture women are considered "less wise" i.e. "Naqis-ul-Aqal", they are not consulted for family decision-making. A study, conducted by the "Women's Ministry of Pakistan", concludes that, at minimum 80% of all women in Pakistan were subjected to domestic violence (emotional or physical) in their lifespan in one way or the other. Moreover, "Karo-kari" or "honour-Killing" is common in many rural areas. On 1st July 2011 two men and two women were killed in two karo kari incidents in the Doda Pur police station area of Jacobabad. This shows the severity of the situation as many of the cases go un-reported. This condition is getting worse as a recent study by "Aurat Foundation" shows an increase in crime against women. According to this study sexual assaults have increased 48.65% from last years' reported cases similarly acid throwing 37.5% honor killing 26.75% and domestic violence 25.51% has increased from previous year. This date is based on reported crimes, whereas unreported incidents may increase the statistics. Legal protection and effective implementation of laws may soothe the situation.

In Pakistan many steps have been carried out to protect women rights. Family Acts were included in constitution to ensure her rights as wife and mother. The more objected Hudood Ordinance 1979 was amended in 2006 by the name Women Protection Bill 2006. This law brings rape case to civil courts rather than Islamic courts and these courts can judge the case on the basis of forensic and medical evidence. The earlier condition of 4 male testimonies (in Hudood Ordinance) is abolished in this act. This step has provided easement to women in legal procedures.

Another bill enhancing women emancipation is Domestic Violence Bill 2011. It is an effort to culminate the growing rate of domestic violence in Pakistan. Another issue is of acid-throwing on women. Acid is thrown in the name of honors or to take revenge for rejection by her. For instance there is the case of "Nusrat" from Muzaffar Garh who had been attacked with acid by her husband and his family. Although she has survived but has to spend rest of her life with distorted features and mental pressure. In Pakistan, there has been approved a law against acid throwers in February 2012 which suggests death penalty

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for acid thrower. Such legislations have empowered women status in the society to some extent. Other than these legislations the Government of Pakistan is trying to strengthen Pakistan women in many other ways.

The government has taken many initiatives for uplift of women's social and especially economic status. These steps may be at raw stage or suffering from corruption and malfunctioning but they have laid the basis for progress. With strong administration, sufficient funding and complete home work these government programmes can be more fruitful. "Benazir Income Support Programme" is one of such programmes which started in 2008 to bring economic relief to the poor families. Through this programme Rs.1000/- are distributed among poor families though female members of the family. BISP has distributed Rs.130 million among 5 million families in last 4 years. According to this programme representative, 40% of grant was from donor agencies. The allocation of the budget for the year 2012-2013 is Rs.70 billion to provide cash assistance to 55 million poor families, which constitute almost 18% of the entire population. As far as the women emancipation is concerned, having money in their hands may boost up their confidence but many social and cultural hurdles need to be removed for emancipating the women more constructively.

Another step is to fix the quota in jobs for females. In many government sector jobs 10% quota is allocated for women at the federal level. In "Central Superior Services" women can compete at open merit and separate 10% quota is also fixed for them. Whereas in Punjab the female quota has been raised to 15% with 3 years age relaxation. This step is to bring half of population in the streamline by providing them with maximum opportunities so that they can contribute their share in economic development of the country. Moreover, now government has opened job opportunities in armed Forces for women. Now Pakistan Army has recruited many women officers. Pakistan Air force also has recruited women fighter pilots on duty alongside their male counterparts. This step has shattered the old concept of women as a weak human beings. Now she can prove herself to be strong and able. This will ascend her social status and will portray her as a strong picture in the world. Besides these government efforts, many Non-governmental Organizations have worked for women emancipation. These NGOs are working for education, health, respect and financial assistance for women.

Women Chamber of Commerce and Industries work for the economic empowerment of women. It provides timely information, expertise and good environment to women entrepreneurs. It provides a platform for women to start and flourish their own business. WCCI also assists financially by providing loans on easy terms to females pursuing carrier in business field. It also explores and promotes new business ideas for women. Many other organizations and banks e.g. Akhuwat, Khushhali Bank and Women First Bank provide micro financing and assistance to the women of Pakistan.

Another old organization named All Pakistan Women Association i.e. APWA for consolidation and coordination of women activities for the greater good. This organization mainly focuses on health, education and training. It has set up many schools, colleges, dispensaries, maternity homes and family planning clinics in both urban and rural areas. It also helps the poor women to use their skills or to learn new skills. It has 20 industrial homes where an estimated 40,000 women pass through various stages of training every year. Through learning programmes these women are emancipated financially. These skilled women can earn their livelihood through dignified resources. It provides confidence

and faith to those ladies. In higher education sector, two, colleges were established by APWA in Karachi and Lahore. These institutions educate the women according to the modern day requirements hence opening new opportunities and chances for them.

Many other private organizations are working for women rights in Pakistan. Their scope of work include social and economic uplift through education, teaching skills, general awareness about their rights, legal protection and bringing victimization of women to the light through media. Despite their much objected role i.e to use poor victims for foreign donations and their own popularity, one cannot ignore their contribution in upgradation of women status in Pakistan. "Smile Again Foundation" headed by the beauty icon Mussarat Missbah is working for acid-burnt women. It provides them free cosmetic surgery and rehabilitates them so that they can live contentedly. Similarly "Ourat foundation, women workers union for Nome based workers and many more are working for women in Pakistan. This sounds an encouraging and hopeful sign for the women emancipation.

Pakistan women though maltreated by the society, has proved her as a successful and talented professional provided the opportunity. One can see many examples past and present that how Pakistani women have excelled in their fields and lives. The politics before indendece had many talented ladies like Fatima Jinnah, Begum Riaana Liaquat Ali Khan and Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain. These ladies showed great enthusiasm and courage while supporting Pakistani Movement. After independence many new faces entered the political arena and proved their abilities. Among them one strong example is of "Mohtrma Benazir Bhutto who had an honour of being the 1st lady Prime Minister of Pakistan and ever Islamic world. Similarly our Speaker of Present National Assembly Dr. Fahmida Mirza is also 1st lady in Muslim world sitting at this seat. A new addition is of our 1st lady Foreign Minister Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar who is successfully performing her duties. This shows that how talented, courageous and intellrgent Pakistani women are. If they are provided with suitable opportunity they can prove their worth. Other than politics women have also contributed in economy as well.

In economy, many women have run their businesses successfully. Women as fashion designers, event managers, café/restaurant owners and even as traders have earned their name and finance for their own and country's sake. Other than women entrepreneurhome based skilled workers are also contributing their efforts. Ms. Shamim Akhtar CEO at care Marketing, Dr. Shahla Javed Akarm of Akram Medical Complex, Maria- B, Naheed Akhtar and many more have established their businesses. These women have used their knowledge, talent and skills in a positive way to make them finically independent. These self relying women are more confident, empowered and emancipated.

In media role of women is not confined only to being a show piece but she has also shown her skills as anchor person, director, camera person and as technical staff. She is creative and more sensitive so she is able to produce more artful projects. A media group is also owned by a female named "Suttana Siddiqui" who is running 4 channels very successfully. Similarly "Sharmeen Obaid" won "Oscar Award" for her doumentdary film "Saving face" based upon acid- burnt women. In news media many female journalists are presenting programmes successfully like Asma Shirazi, Naseem Zahra and Jasmine Manzoor. These ladies are well educated and trained in their fields. Moreover through their work, they are contributing in welfare and emancipation of other women in Pakistan. They highlight victimization and torture imposed on Pakistani women.

Like all other walks of life women are showing their talent and Skills in sports too. A few years back there was not much participation in sports from female side. But new due to social changes and globalization many ladies are actively participating in sports. Recently Pakistani women Cricket Team has shown excellent performance in world T20 and Asia Cup 2012. The performance of women Hockey Team has also improved. In races Pakistani athlete "Naseem Akhtar" has won gold medal in Asian Games. In traditional Pakistani society such contributions are outstanding from women side. Now receiving the encouragement and social approval, girls are going to show excellent performance in sports.

In the nutshell it can be said that currently Pakistani women is in struggling phase for her rights. She is striving for her share in education, inheritance and respect in family. She is working hard and sacrificing her own desires, pleasures and wishes for her family sake and seeking for the rewards in forms of approval and praise. As governments is pulling efforts to improve women status in Pakistan and many NGO's are also efficiently participating in women emancipation, situation has started to get better. Media has also contributed in creating awareness among masses about women rights. Prominent and powerful ladies are also acting as role model for ordinary Pakistani women. With consistent efforts on part of government, private organizations and women themselves, full women emancipation is possible to involve women in social and economic development of the country.

Decline of Education in Pakistan:

Outline:

1. Introduction:

- i. Pakistan declared as the 2nd largest illiterate country.

2. Comparison with other countries

3. Factors behind decline of education in Pak

1. Administrative Factors

- i. Inadequate infrastructure of the educational institutions
- ii. Poor Examination System
- i. Booty Mafia
- ii. Unreliable Paper Checking

2. Social and lingual factors

- i. Gender disparity in Education
- ii. Discrimination and Conflict between Urdu and English language.
- iii. Privatization of the institutions.

3. Economic Factors:

4. Man made and natural calamities

5. Measure of be taken and have been taken so far.

- i. Increasing the expenditure and economic assistance for education.
- ii. Enhancing the public private partnership.
- iii. Support of the international organization UNESCO and 'stand up' for Malala.
- iv. Focusing the technical and vocational education.
- v. Higher Education to be taken care of.
- vi. Implementation of the New Education Policy 2009.
- vii. Exchange of Scholarships with other countries.

6. Conclusion:

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Educating plays a crucial role in the human capital formation. Education with all the essentials and requirements of the globalized world has happened to be the factor which truly “makes people easy to lead but difficult to drive Unfortunately even after 65 years of its inception education in Pakistan has remained a problem area with multiple economic, administrative, social and lingual issues virtually creating hurdles in the education sector to elevate from its decline. The problems have been so challenging that they not only attracted the attention of the national govt but also of the international financial institution. The decline in education has remained a gigantic problem as the system is of poor quality. Though recently various reforms have been taken but the administrative hierarchies of the education sector and teachers must put in concerted efforts to elevate the standard of education in Pakistan.

Pakistan has been titled as the world’s 2nd largest illiterate country with 58% of the literacy rate Pakistan’s education sector has remained at the lowest both in standard and allocation of the budget in the world. According to the latest UNESCO report at least 40 million people in Pakistan are simply illiterate and uneducated. This is the country where almost 5 million children have never visited any primary school. The report further analyzed that in the next 3 years till 2015 the illiterate population of Pakistan can exceed up to 50 million. There is still another factor which is quite alarming that among the existing illiterate population women comprise two third of the total number. The UNESCO’s report draws the attention of both the authorities and general masses that being at the 2nd number in the country with illiterate population is something to get alarmed at. It is only education that can change and transform the fate of our country.

Comparison with other neighboring countries may bring more stark reality of the education sector of Pakistan. China’s situation in the education sector is greatly better even with not a huge amount of the budget allocated to the education. The UNICEF report of 2004-2008 tells that China’s youth (15-24 years) have 99% of the literacy rate. The CIA world fact Book reports that China’s govt. allocates only 1.9% of the GDP to the education sector. Iran has the literacy rate of something more than 70%. India’s literacy rate is 74% (in 2011) as compared to that of 12% at the end of the British rule in 1947. Pakistan’s education sector stands at a sharp comparison with the other neighboring countries.

The administrative part of the education sector in Pakistan has remained inefficient and weak enough to fulfill the requirements of the globalized world. The traditional definition of the literacy is described as the ability to read and write correctly and think critically about some printed material. But the quality of education in Pakistan does not seem to cope with the traditional requirements of education putting aside the increasing challenges of the globalized world Basic reason is considered to be the weak physical infrastructure of the educational institutions especially of the public sector. According to the govt’s own report thousands of schools are there in Pakistan without the boundary walls, toilets, clean drinking water, and electricity and even without buildings. “Icing on the cake” is that with a single notification of the Punjab govt all the girls and boys’ primary schools are being merged up in order to utilize the available resources. This is a discouraging factor in the already weakening administrative part of the education in Pakistan.

The examination system in Pakistan both at school and higher education levels is impractical and lacks the ability to evaluate the true level of learning of the students. Major issues in the examination system include leakage of the question papers, external assistance, and smuggling of unauthorized material, ghost centers and regulation of

supervision staff alongwith illegal ways of getting higher marks or getting better merit numbers. With these kinds of menaces the absolute evaluation of the students becomes doubtful which gives way to frustration and sense of deprivation among the unprivileged class. People in power do discriminate. Nepotism is worshipped. Example of which is the case of the Chief Justice of Pakistan (in recent past years) who got her daughter extra marks. According to an estimate, this action deprived 100,000 females' students of their right. This kind of inappropriate action are equal to playing with education. Decline in education is inevitable with this kind of attitudes. Although form Muslims acquiring education is considered as a religious obligation for every man and woman yet the administrative weaknesses in our country have served the corrupt powerful class to manipulate the system to suit their purposes. In a haddith it is clearly mentioned;

“Seeking knowledge is mandatory for every Muslim”.

Decline in education is also the fallout of the use of “unfair means” in the examination. The nuisance of “booty mafia” causes a sense of deprivation among the less privileged section of society. The “Booty Mafia” is one of the common malpractices in our examination system as most of the supredendents serving in the examination centers are afraid of the police that is why they do not register the FIR against the UMG (Unfair Means cases). In a recent event during Metric (Lahore Board supplementary examination 2012) during the examination a candidate was caught red-handed while having “booty”, while in another center a supredendent was dismissed on the charge of attending mobile phone during the examination. If this is the case of examination conduction then gaining some remarkable achievement in the area of education seems a hard nut to crack.

Great mistrust and worry lies among the general masses regarding the press of examination in general and the paper checking in particular. The examination and the evaluation process of candidates is usually so unnatural and unscientific that the student coming out in flying colors in examination seem to be helpless in the reaction and professional life. Inadequate paper checking is the usual complaint of the candidates appearing especially in the formal education exams. The recent matter of inter board paper checking is the blatant feat that the papers are checked by inexperienced teachers. The number of students demanding rechecking of their paper broke all the previous records. Almost 8 thousand candidates of inter (of a province) applied for the rechecking of their papers. Even a candidate is said to become a position holder subsequently. Experts of education analyze if the present marking system persists in the examination in 2013 it might bring out more unfair circumstances.

Various social and cultural factors serve as the impediment in the acquisition of education especially by girls. At times out of the social hindrances parents hesitate to send their female children to educational institutions. According to the official survey there is a wide gap between male and female literacy rates in Pakistan. Male literacy rate is around 70% while that of female is around 45%. This sharp contrast speaks something of our social fabric which hinders the females to get them educated. The recent incident of extremists' attack a 14 years old school going girl Malala (in the later months of the year 2012) in the Swat Valley is the evidence of those hidden and at times exposed segments of the Pakistani society which discourage female education. It is declared in the Quran “verily the worst kinds of beasts in the sight of Almighty Allah are those deaf and dumb people who do not think/ use their intellect.”

The disparity between Urdu and English medium educational institutions in Pakistan are the source of creating two distinct poles in the education sector. English language has long been associated with the expansion of English from its homeland in England. The Britishers' influence with their expanding empires across the world (in the colonial era) is the primary reason for the initial spread of English far beyond the UK. Following the World War II the increased economic and cultural influence of the US led to English permeating many other cultures, chiefly through development of telecommunication technology. In Pakistan the private education sector is meagerly dominated with an English Culture'. This has turned into an 'English linguistic imperialism even though we have been made a free nation since 64 years. Dr. Robert Phillipson defines English linguistic imperialism as the dominance asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstitution of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages English language prevails and maintains its domination in post colonial context in Pakistan as far as the education sector is concerned. The linguistic imperialism has resulted in creating a sharp class distinction between those who can afford the English based education and those who cannot. A lopsided social and cultural fabric is the direct outcome of the disparity in education.

English language in Pakistan's education sector has become an essential tool for getting advanced level of knowledge as this may not find in the national language Urdu. English language prepares the students for exams offered by the foreign universities, in order to get higher jobs in multinationals. This has led to high competition among different social classes of Pakistan and everybody wants to acquire good education; which is definitely an English medium education to one's progeny. This has created an acute class conflict. The society in Pakistan has been divided into two distinct classes living in their own respective worlds. One almost breathing the 21st century, Western society and other one trying to just survive in the conditions of yore. This kind of conflict in the education sector has made Pakistani society confront strong forces of orthodoxy, religious ethnicity, and linguistic loyalties versus the need and urge to be more powerful. According to an estimate Pakistan is the 9th largest English speaking nation in the world and 3rd in Asia. The tough competition among the classes to get the English medium education causes declining standards as the various mediums and levels of qualities of education sector create a social imbalance. Still another factor behind this decline in education are the deteriorating standards of the education in the public institutions while giving way to ever increasing expenses of the private education system.

Ever since the privatization of the institutions in Pakistan (since 1999) took place. The increasing rates of the private educational institution have launched a kind of a cut throat competition among masses to get their children admitted in highly expensive and quality; as it is thought, private institutions in Pakistan. According to an estimate 1999-2009 private provision multiplied almost three fold from 36,000 schools to over 90,000 at primary and secondary levels spreading across the urban and rural areas. Private provision in Pakistan is seen to be providing a choice for even poor families. The 'linguistic imperialism' of English has rendered the society always striving to get education from private English medium institutions, though it so happens at times that several private educational institutions are just grabbing heavy amounts from parents of their students and that in the name of English based education which gives a sense of superiority to every class of Pakistani society. An education report (in 2008) in Pakistan estimates that 22% of children in school going age (5 -16 years) in rural areas are enrolled in private schools. This might be

the reason that govt. also took certain measures to collaborate the private and public sector of education. This is a fact that, given the resources, people send their children to private institutions. The website Wikipedia claims that HEC in Pakistan (Higher Education Commission) recognized 132 institutions in Pakistan out of them 73 are public universities and 59 are private. While between 1983-2000 the number of private primary and secondary schools in Pakistan increased ten fold from 3,300-32,000. This is a surprising statistics that this much growth of the private sector education is faster than the population of the school aged children. The mushroom growth of private institutions (especially school with) inappropriate learning environment has caused manipulation of education.

The Economic crisis and the dearth of the resources have caused the education sector much damage. Not only on the part of the govt but also at individual level economic hurdles remain one of the major factors behind the poor standards of education. Quality Education has now become the sole monopoly of the bourgeois class. The govt. claims to rise the budget of the education sector from 2% to 7% of the total GDP but this is still a paper work. In the recent months an NGO allegeded the Punjab govt. for spending only 5 pesas per student despite ruling 60% of the county. While in another incident Sindh education minister Muzhar Ul Haq declared to award 60, 000 rupees to the candidates scoring 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in the Matric Karachi board but the declaration was not carried out. The financial award and boost up can encourage the candidates to strive for better grades in the examination. The economic negligence of the government in the education sector is considered as the major factor of decline of education in Pakistan. While various catastrophes have also done great damage to this fragile Sector of the country.

Education in Pakistan has suffered at the hands of both man made and natural calamities. Militancy in Pakistan has greatly damaged the infrastructure especially in the North Western Areas. According to an estimate in KPK in a single year around, 6 hundred thousand students reported to have lost their whole year or more than that, moreover, 715 schools have been damaged owing to Pakistan's War on Terror. Natural catastrophist on the other hand, has also rendered various buildings of the educational institutions into mere debris. The earthquake of 2005, floods in 2010 and 2011 have severely damaged the physical infrastructure of certain regions of Pakistan. Their renovation is still another challenge for the govt. which already seems less interested in the education sector. For elevating the standard of education from its depth radical steps are needed to be taken to rehabilitate the educational infrastructure of the country.

The most significant step in the way to improve the education sector would be ensuring a remarkable increase in the expenditure. The policy documents are blank on this question of what extraordinary things are going to happen which will enable Pakistani Govt. to raise the expedition on education. Giving this disappointing trajectory increasing public expenditure on education to 7% of the GDP would be more of a miracle but it is not going to be of godly nature. Unless Pakistan adopts an unconventional approach towards education this sector cannot reach its desired destination. Accessing the underprivileged class of Pakistan is another urgently required strategy. In this regard present govt.'s project of "Was eel-e- Taleem" is considered as a phenomenal step as this project aims at sending 30 hundred thousand children of the underprivileged class to school. The children living in all the remote areas of the country should be accessed.

The govt. sector of education should have collaboration with the private sector in order to ensure the provision of the quality education to non privileged class of the society. The

'Education Sector Reform's Action Plan' '2001-2002', '2005-2006' prioritized the provision of primary and elementary education to all children and provided incentives to public-private partnership (PPPS) to flourish the education sector. It is a hopeful sign that due to govt.'s favorable approach to private participation in education large number of institutions not only flourished but also catered socio economically disadvantaged rural and urban poor. In Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh the World Bank is supporting the low-cost private sector through education foundations to expand access to education in districts with large number of out of school children. These are good omens but much more is required to make the quality education a possibility for all.

The international community has an important role to play in taking Pakistan out of the "Educational Emergency" As Pakistan is a county with poor economic governance which makes the sector of education suffer. It is an encouraging fact that international organizations i.e. USAID and UNDP have been launching their projects especially in the rural and underprovided areas of Pakistan in order to bring the standard of education to an acceptable level. On December 10th 2012 the Govt. of Pakistan and UNESCO organized thig high level Advocacy Event. 'Stand up for Malala' girl's education rights, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Organized within the overall Education for All frameworks in line with the priorities on Education and UNESCO's Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's education. This event will bring together leaders and influential partners to make a collective commitment to end the discrimination against girls and ensure respect for their right of education. This event should sensitize the international community about the importance and the special challenges and obstacles related to education for school going children in general and girls in particular.

The govt. of Pakistan must also take prompt action to impart technical and vocational education as it is necessary to make the education matchable with the growing advancements in the field of technology all over the world. 'NAVTEC' (National Vocational and Technical Education Commission) is a regulatory body responsible for promoting linkages among various stake holders to address challenges faced by Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET). These include training and skill enhancing at individual level and initiating a mega campaign at public-private partnerships. NAVTEC specially focuses on disadvantaged group to economically disadvantaged region. The most exciting feature of NAVTEC is to enhance the employability of youth and supporting women to participate in labour force more actively. Today rate of women participation is only 29% which is far less than other regional countries (Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-2011). This rate should be essentially increased in order to raise the potential of women to come in the mainstream of life.

For elevating the current decline of education in Pakistan the other most crucial step could be focusing the higher education which; in this age of globalization, plays an important role in making an economy knowledge-based. It works as a driving force in the development process of a country and brings intellectual capital and technological changes, making economy more competitive and innovative by reshaping human capital with better skills and expertise. 'Higher Education Commission' is an autonomous body to provide inter-universities cooperation and coordination. It is not a good sign that due to continued financial vulnerabilities, the govt. has reduced development budget to Rs. 9.2 billion in 2010-2011 compared to Rs. 11.3 billion in 2009-2010 (Source: Economic Survey 2010-11). The development budget for education should be increased especially for higher education

which is a major source of development of Pakistan. In this regard education policy 2009 is an important factor.

The govt. of Pakistan must make the New Education Policy (NEP) 2009 effective. This policy calls for an increased access to higher education for the youth of age group between 17-23 years from the existing 5% to 10% by the year 2015. It is a major challenge for Higher Education Commission (HEC) and would require continuous support and generous funding from the federal govt. in the upcoming years. During 2009-10, there were 868,641 students studying in the universities. This is a satisfactory figure but the new education policy 2009 should be made practical removing all the impediments of the way. The govt. must ensure that whatever the measures have been laid in the policy are effectively implemented in the whole education system of the country as only the paper work does not produce results, for this purpose, a highly skilled workforce will be required to meet the required ends.

It is said that crisis in economics or a trade deficit comes about when the nations 'import too many foreign goods'. In culture and education nations experience a deficit when they 'import too few'. This is what actually happened with education sector in Pakistan. The govt. should make it a permanent programme of the education policies and programmes to exchange the technical and cultural learning from the friendly neighboring countries especially the Muslim countries. The scholarships should be offered to the students coming from neighboring countries to ensure that students of different countries are having a congenial and productive interaction with the world outside. It is praiseworthy that Ministry of Education is running a number of scholarship schemes for different target groups. This includes 100 scholarships to Bangladeshi, 200 to students from 'Indian Occupied Kashmir' and 2,000 to students from Afghanistan. These are pleasing steps of the govt. but this activity must be expanded to other neighboring countries as well which will also increase the scope of Pakistani students as well.

We are living in a digital era where the dimensions of learning and knowledge have been multiplied manifold. We cannot just peep into the world through a narrow window of knowledge. Today's world demands a wider perspectives and enlightened intellectual way of life. Pakistan's education sector needs to cope with it which may not be a possibility but requires the struggle which can go out of the conventional ways of the country. 65 years have taught Pakistani nation a bitter reality that without investing both financially and intellectually the education sector will keep on giving disappointing figures. With the decline in education the track of the modern world can be bumpy. This creates a vicious circle with alarming poverty ratio and unemployment as the direct fall out and then again as the cause of the decline in education. Elevation of the education sector is not only the need of the hour for the country but also essential to fulfill the MDG's (Millennium Development Goals) in their literal sense.

"WAR ON TERROR AFTER THE US WITHDRAWAL"

1. INTRODUCTION:

2. CURRENT STATUS OF AL QAEDA AND TALIBAN:

- i. Al Qaeda Scattered & Splintered But Still Dangerous:
- ii. "Taliban Are Getting Stronger" Senator Dianne Feinstein:

3. Has The Bone of Contention Been Removed?

- i. The US Still Supports Israel.
- ii. The US Still Maintains Presence in Muslim Countries (Saudi Arabia Now even in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- iii. Involvement of the US in Arab Spring.
- iv. The US Still Dominates the world Oil Production.
- v. Massacre /Genocide in Palestine continues. Plus death toll in Iraq & Afghanistan

4. War on Terror is forever!

- i. The Possibility of the restoration of the Non- State actor.
- ii. Weak Afghan Local Police & Army.
- iii. Why are the Taliban Still Being Negotiated?
- iv. The word 'Terror is an Abstract Noun.
- v. Some Questions yet to be answered.

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- i. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Impossible and Unrealistic Transition.
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 - Optimistic Case.
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- i. Victory lies in the Hearts and Minds of People.
- ii. The US to come clean of the Duplicity.
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War on terror is a term commonly applied to an international military campaign begun in 2001 by the United States of America and United Kingdom, with support from other countries. The campaign's official purpose was to eliminate Al Qaeda and other militant organizations having global reach. Tom Broke Shaw (an American Journalist) having witnessed the collapse of world trade centre, coined the term 'War on Terror, which is since being warned by Washington Gorge. W. Bush stated that this war will not end until every terrorist group has been criminated implicating that there is no specific end to this war. As per the plan, Afghanistan was invaded by the coalition forces, where Al Qaeda was stationed and had issued 'fatwa' declaring wars on Israel and the West.

In the course of the last century, the United States, with its dubious policies alienated itself from the Muslim world. The indiscriminating support for Israel over the unfair treatment of Palestinians still continues as the US with its dearer ally (Israel) voted against the membership of Palestine as a non permanent members of the UN similarly, Saudi Arabia, which opted for support of the US, rather the assistance of Osama Bin Laden's Mujahiddeen during Iraq- Kwait conflict, has still got the presence of 64th Air expeditionary unit (US Army) near Rujadh. This is source of dissatisfaction for the Muslim world, as Saudi Arabia contains two of the holiest cities for the Muslims and the presence of a non Muslim army raises concerns. Similarly, the US still dominates the world Oil production and the mysterious deaths of Muslim leaders after the Oil crisis of 1973, led to further misconception about its objection.

The international community and the US govt have shown lopsided reaction towards the turbulence in the Arab world. Like wise, the US and the UN have recently played an uncertain role in Arab Spring where on the one hand, Qaddafi was ruthlessly handed over to the rebels with the support of coalition forces, but on the other, one Hamad Bin Khalifa (Qatar) and Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz (Saudi Arabia) enjoy full support of the West. In the same way, millions of deaths in Iraq (civilians 1,033,000) and thousands in Afghanistan (12996 civilians) further taint the situation. Similarly, it was not established whether Al Qaeda did actually conduct Sep 11 attacks alike the case of Iraq, where no weapons of mass destruction were found after the massacres of approximately a million innocent people.

Hence, it was the dominance of the west, with its treacherous policies that led to the formation of this guerilla group (Al Qaeda) which allegedly conducted 9/11. The underlying tensions have further intensified and the US will keep on facing the back lash as the bone of contention has not been removed. And till this duplicity and expansionary policies continue, groups like Al Qaeda will continue to get support from the masses.

Another fact pertinent regarding the future of 'War on Terror' is the current states of Al Qaeda and Taliban, there are the two main groups 'terrorizing' US at the moment and after a decade long war, their position remains rather murky. Taliban only fight to liberate their lands of the foreign invaders and have no global aims. According to a recent report in the 'Independent UK', Taliban still control more than half of Afghanistan. According to Leon Panetta's (US secretary of Defence June 2011. Statement in washing post, states "we still have a fight on our hands," and "Taliban are Resilient". Similarly, the head of Select Committee on Intelligence, Dianne Feinstein said, "I think we'd both say that what we found is that Taliban are getting stronger." Hence, Taliban remain a decisive force and it is very unlikely that they will not come to power, after the spine is provided to them, following the US withdrawal. They will also provide space to other retaliating organization like Al Qaeda to flourish once again.

The terrorist organizations still stand as a non-state actor and pose threat to those fighting war on terror. Similarly, after the death of Osama Bin Laden, Al Qaeda is wounded but it still poses a huge threat. In spite of Laden's death, Al Qaeda movement has spread with increased optometry in Yemen, Somalia and recent resurgence in Iraq, It is also loosely linked with 'Boko Haram' movement in Nigeria Robert Berkshire says that Al Qaeda is in decline, but not finished and it remains opportunistic and resilient. Heritages Lisa Curtis preempts that Al Qaeda will revive in the Saigon if the US withdraws from Afghanistan. Therefore, Taliban and Al Qaeda are at large a still pose a serious threat. US withdrawal from Afghanistan will only intensify this war. The power vacuum left by the coalition forces will ultimately be filled by the Taliban and Al Qaeda, posing far greater threats to the contemporary powers, simply due to the fact the latest technology and techniques could not finish them. Their new born faith and sense of strength will further endanger the interest and security of the West.

The security infrastructure established by the US govt in Afghanistan is feeble to resist the terrorists' activities. Mungo Macalum (an Australian Journalist) believes that the Afghan forces are too weak to sustain the attacks of Taliban. Similar is the case of Hamid Karzai's Government., being too weak and corrupt, will soon surrender to Taliban forces, after the coalition forces begin withdrawing, Macalum also anticipates that the war on terror is bound to get fierce, either NATO forces withdraw completely or partially. Two examples relevant to Afghans case are of Germany and Japan, after WW II. Germany became a role model for the social democrats of the world soon after the authoritative rule of Adolf Hitler. This change was mainly due to the fact that Germany had always been a part of western tradition. Similarly, Japan's near feudalism was fully democratized in less than a generation, mainly because of a subservient populace. However, Afghanistan is a different case study altogether, which does not possess either of the traits. Afghans have a history of determinance and inflexibility, having their own strong traditions. Hence, Afghanistan transpiring into an egalitarian and a prosperous state has uneager chances.

The terrorist organizations seem to regain strength after the US withdrawal from Afghanistan. According to the weekly standard, the new Al Qaeda leadership would want to achieve the notoriety and the funds to retain back the organization. The report further mentions that there new leaders, in order to prove themselves; will do more harm to the West and the war on terror will actually intensify, with death of Laden.

Middle East Policy council presents an optimistic case scenario. According to the report Afghanistan might become prosperous as is predicted for Iraq which will soon surpass Saudi Arabia in Oil production. The enormous mineral wealth possessed by Afghanistan provides it with a potential of development boom. This will decrease further threats as Afghans will themselves become part of the status quo. However, this report rather presents a utopian concept, as the pre requisites for an economic boom are not present (consensus, funds, infrastructure etc. On the other hand, Iraq does and stands as a good example as violence, sectarianism and political instability are at the pinnacle.

It is imperative to discuss what makes this war a complex issue and why it does not have an end in the near future. During the course of history, all the major powers have time and again been challenged. The US, with its war on terror' simply wants to eliminate this threat completely. But these threats are inevitable, until diversity remains in the world. Likewise, there are in born complexities in this war. For example George Soars argues that war on

terror is a false metaphor; since terror is an abstract noun. Hence, war on terror has no definite end.

When the wars are waged without the substantial grounds they don't gain confidence from the general masses. Similarly, many argue that war on terror has little to do with the stated aims. For example, destruction was the Iraq invasion was really due to the alleged presence of weapons of mass destruction likewise in dismantling of Al Qaeda the main aim of Afghan war is just to have a box to contain China, Iran and Central Asia. These are some questions, whose answers will most probably never be answered. Hence, the war on terror' has no clear aim / objective, neither a clear target.

There are no clear solutions for this war. However, the retrospect of history shows that all wars are won by winning the hearts and minds of the people. But with the continued duplicity in policies of the US, increasing dominance and military might will only grow more resentment. Hence, the west must come clean to identify and eliminate the flaws in its policies, reducing exploitation and giving space to all factions of the world. Taliban, who enjoy the support of the majority of Afghanistan, are being negotiated. But in order to neutralize them completely, the current policy of 'Talk Talk-fight fight NATO forces are fighting them on side and negotiating on the other. Taliban are and will always be a power source in Afghanistan; hence better trust building measures are required.

For any clash to become passive, it is necessary to eliminate the cause, however in the case of war on terror, the disputes have elevated, which will cause further unrest. In a nutshell, the war on terror will further intensify after the US withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Taliban and Al Qaeda are at large and will become even stronger after the US withdrawal. Similarly, war on terror is a murky phenomenon in itself, with no clear enemy end. The US, by its policies is actually 'terrorizing' the hearts of nearly quarter of world's population, and will face severe back lash in the time to come. Hence, it seems certain that the war on terror will intensify and continue for decades to come.

Role of O.I.C and Challenges to Muslim Ummah

Outline:

1. Introduction
2. Challenges to Muslim Ummah
 - I. External Challenges
 - i. Islamophobia of the west and Muslims fundamentalism.
 - ii. Muslim countries: a target of the western and non- Muslim countries / communities.
 - iii. Western media's profanity against Muslims' image.
 - II. Internal Challenges.
 - i. Lack of Unity among Muslim Ummah.
 - ii. Lack of democracy:
 - Arab Spring.
 - Syrian Crisis.
 - iii. Human under development.
 - iv. Intellectual poverty of Muslims.
3. Role of O.I.C
 - i. Summits Makkah Declaration
 - ii. Reason of its failure.
4. Suggestions to enhance O.I.C role.
 - i. Revival of Muslims' glorious past.
 - ii. Confidence Building Measures.
 - iii. Economic Cooperation to Survive in the globalized world.
 4. I. For External Challenges:
 - Dialogue with the west.
 - Peace resolutions-the need of the hour.
5. Conclusion.

Organization of Islamic Conference OIC a symbol of Muslims desire for unity and solidarity was established in 1969 as a reaction to the argon attack by Zionists on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Apart from its immediate objective of releasing Al-Aqsa mosque, it chartered other objectives such as solidarity amongst Muslim countries. OIC has vital role today when the Muslim ummah all across the world is either suffering the internal turbulence or the foreign invasion. In the recent years another potential challenge to OIC is fighting the media war which frequently tries to distort the image of the Muslim in the world. Moreover, the challenges like lack of democracy, unity and human intellectual poverty have greatly hampered the growth of OIC over the years and also have hindered its ways to fulfill the needs of the Muslim Ummah in a tangible form.

Muslim Ummah is passing through a turbulent phase. Advent of new millennium witnessed two countries of Ummah invaded by US/, west and its allies. Similarly, the sovereignty of other countries of Ummah which have been bracketed under the 'Axis of Evil' is also under threat. The looming factor of US invasion on Iran may worsen the situation. Moreover, the ongoing 'War on Terrorism' has created the scenario of 'clash of civilizations' as a direct consequence of western Islamophobia and Muslims' fundamentalism. West is projecting Islam as a threat to the modern values of civilization. Muslims are being titled as fundamentalists. Western policies are becoming anti-Muslims particularly after 9/11. So, the west has adopted the policy of 'Islam Bashing'. However, only West is not responsible for such an image of Islam, Muslim Jihadis have their own role in providing light to western view of Islam. This clash has various implications such as growing incidences of violence and suicidal attacks. Such groups of fundamentalists have not only threatened the social and political fiber of their respective societies but also posed threat to Muslim nation and OIC. Above all, this extremism across the globe has provided a germinating ground for conflicts within Muslim countries thereby shattering their unity.

One of the external challenges faced by the Muslim Ummah is the foreign invasion or the future malicious designs of the world powers looming on the Muslim countries. Apart from Afghanistan and Iraq there is another country among the Muslim Ummah which is at target of the global powers. Iran is the clear example of this. The Jammu and Kashmir and Palestine suffer at the hands of the Indian and Israeli Armies respectively. The recent Gaza attacks in Nov 2012 were a vigorous attempt of Muslims' genocide. Then Iran has long been at the US 'Axis of Evil' owing to its nuclear proliferation and recent successful tests of the Ballistic Missiles (In 2012). The world powers take the issue of Iran as the most strategic and alarming global issue. Most of the Muslim Ummah countries are the victim of the western or non- Muslim powers. While there are certain internal issues also which are faced by the Muslim Ummah.

Time and again western media has been involved in the blasphemous acts against the religion of Islam. Muslim Ummah has always shown furious protests against the derogatory remarks and material produced by the western media in the pretext of the "freedom of expression." Beginning publically with Ahmad Rushdi's 'Satanic Verses' the blasphemous caricatures of a sacred personality of Islam came out to be a burning issue in the years 2005. Later on in the recent years the burning of the Quran was carried out on the anniversary of the Sep.II incident. Worst of all a recent blasphemous American movie "Innocence of Muslims" has brought the wave of much disgust and malice in the Muslim world against the western media. The organizations like OIC seem passive in resolving the issues of resisting the media's invasion on the Muslims' image.

Lack of unity among the Muslim countries over the years has proved to be the major internal challenge faced by the Muslim Ummah as is evident from Iran-Iraq conflict and the current Pak-Afghan crisis. Pakistan was made to be the key non- NATO ally of the US led NATO forces in US' 'war on terror' beginning in 2001. In the recent Gaza attacks no Muslim country considerably showed solidarity with the Palestinian people. The lack of solidarity and unity among the Muslim counties which has further weakened as the western and non Muslim counties keep looking for creating unrest in the resourcefully rich but politically weaker Muslim states.

Most of the Muslim countries lack true democracy. They have either autocratic or Monarchic readership prevailing in these counters such as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia respectively. In some countries like Turkey, democracy is a controlled version rather than true democracy just to word off criticism of the west. The recent Arab Spring; brought about by the end of the year 2010 and in the beginning of 2011 by the Arabian and North African countries; is the fall out of lack of democratic culture in most of the Muslim countries. Arab Spring began with mostly bloodless and quick revolution in Tunisia in late 2010 and early 2011. Later it spread like fire in the bush to Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Bahrain and Syria. The revolution in almost all these countries was triggered out of the public demand for a democratic set up against an absolute monarchy, human right violation, economic woes, govt's corruption and unemployment. These countries of the Muslims Ummah are great crisis today owing to riots, rebellions and civil war. The autocratic rulers in Yemen and Egypt have been ousted whereas the Libyan President Qaddafi met a tragic end in assassination. Almost the whole Muslim Ummah is facing an extremely critical situation and the OIC has got a great responsibility to play its required role, bloody revolution is still ongoing in Syria.

Violent movements and revolutions become the fate of the courtiers which do not possess any democratic and constitutional process of transferring the govt. Current Syrian Crisis (Started out in March 2011) calls for a democratic set up as it is the long cherished desire of the Syrian people. This crisis directly came out of a few students act of wall chalking in favour of "Arab Spring" and democracy in Syria, Since its liberation in 1946 Syrian State has experienced only a couple of years of the civil govt Later on there started an unending period of the military govts. The crisis has turned out to be a civil war while the massacre has reached a massive level. This ongoing grim picture of Syria has become on agonizing reality and the member countries of OIC have to play a crucial role in this regard. Such brittle political regimes in the Muslim Ummah result into socio economic problems such as human underdevelopment and lack of integrated economy.

Human under development is a major problem as clear from appalling statistics gained from different international reports. For example, according to the UN Arab Development Report: Half of Arab women cannot read.15% of Arab work force is unemployed and it would be doubled by 2010. According to Human Development Index Report: "40 Muslim countries have lower value of Human Development Index (HDI) than the world average. In the list of 57 high HDI countries, there are only 5 Muslim countries. In the group of low HDI countries, half of them are Muslims. And finally in the group of medium HDI countries, several Muslim countries fall in its lower range". Moreover during 2001-05 out of 57 OIC member countries, 47 that is 82% falls in the lower range of HDI ranking. It should be noted here that total GNP of Muslims is less than France. Thus, 50% of OIC population is

poor and has become a liability. Human under development is there mainly due to inefficiency of resources' utilization and these factors are closely inter related.

In view of the prevalent internal and external challenges to Muslim Ummah organizations such as OIC need to be restructured, revitalized and reformed in order to enable Muslims to represent themselves in the global political forum. Over the past 60 years, the five major catastrophes in the Islamic World (separation of East Pakistan 1971, invasion of Lebanon by Israel 1982, Iran Iraq war, invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet Union 1979 and US occupation of Iraq 2001) have not only hampered the growth of OIC but also highlighted its inability to respond meaning, fully to such problems. The OIC has till now held 10 summits in regular 3 years and numerous meetings at ministerial and experts' levels to oversee summit decisions. The last summit held in Makkah on 9th December 2005 was convened at the initiative of King Abdullah to address the global changes and challenges confronting Muslim countries. The Makkah Declaration reviewed the status of the member states in the contemporary world, acknowledging the 'dire need of a fresh vision to turn the tide' and called for 'collective will' and 'joint Islamic action'. The '10 year programme of action' to face the challenges of Muslim people in the 21st century proposed a wide range of reforms, initiatives and proposals to address the multifarious problems confronting the Ummah. The summit was seen as a turning point in the OIC's history, as it also addressed the issues of re-structuring, reformation and redefinition of the OIC mission, charter and objectives.

Unfortunately, these summits have been characterized more by empty rhetoric than concrete actions. Through the years, the configuration of political and economic forces in international affairs has rendered the Muslim states more vulnerable and their leaders increasingly dependent on the US for their survival. The leaders are unable or unwilling to exert any meaningful pressure on the US led West to mitigate the hardships of the Muslim people. After the tragic events of 9/11, the situation has been further exacerbated by the widening gulf between Islam and west, and at the same time, highlighting the inability of OIC to bridge the gulf and save the Muslim Ummah from the US' wrath. Moreover, the diversity among the member states has weakened OIC in terms of realization of its objectives. OIC has however failed to fulfill its major objective of unity among Muslim countries. As a consequence of lack of unity, no serious attempts have been made to create economic hubs and implement substantial development policies in Muslim countries.

Whole Muslim world suffers an intellectual and educational poverty. The believers in the most progressive and the enlightened religion of the world lag far behind in the areas of science and technology. Today in the whole Muslim world there are only 9 scientists, engineers and technicians for a thousand people, while in the rest of the world approximately 41 exist in the same capacity. There are totally 1800 universities in the Muslim world but it is a distressing reality that merely 312 out of them are those whose researchers manage to get their articles published in some journal. The story of the intellectual poverty further goes on disclosing that in the 1.6 billion of the Muslim world's population there are only 2 fortunate scientists who were awarded the Nobel Prize. One of them was awarded in 1970 in Physics and the other one in 1999 in Chemistry. The OIC member countries should revive the golden era of the Muslim scientists.

The OIC members' countries must revive the glorious past when the Muslim scientists had proved their intellectual abilities in their respective fields and presented their deep insight knowledge in front of the whole world. This was the time of the Muslims' enlightenment when the Muslim scientists like Razi and Ibne Sina made phenomenal achievements from

8th to 13th centuries. Razi had the credit of compiling an encyclopedia of Medicine which consisted of 23 volumes. Whereas Ibne Sina was another towering figure of the discipline of medicine and categorically an evidence of Muslims' envious past. As compared to the past today the Muslim Ummah seems passive and complacent in the field of the intellectual growth. The forum of OIC should provide ample opportunities to the member countries to revise the true Islamic ideology of intellectual growth and exploring the seas of knowledge.

Despite its dismal performance so far, the fact remains that the OIC is a useful medium for projecting Muslim interests in the international forum. The time is not to change the OIC charter and name it as suggested in the Makkah Declaration, but what is needed is the promotion of its major objectives that is solidarity among Muslims, development policies within states and adjusts the Muslims to face the challenges of the changing world. To begin with, Confidence Building Measures (CBMS) such as inter state trading facilities through Free Trade Zone and enhanced exchange of technologies among member states would help OIC unite its member states. It should play its role in infusing the spirit of confidence and self reliance among Muslims that was once their hallmark. Moreover, OIC must play an important role in fostering democratic culture in Muslim countries by strengthening the Muslim masses, democratic norms and values. It should promote moderate and pluralistic approaches among its members to resolve the conflicts within Muslim states. It should emphasize the need to gain self respect and self sufficiency through economic cooperation. Malaysia is an example of the economic miracle that shows that it is possible if sectarian and ethnic differences are forgotten and a nation becomes united, cohesive force is established which develops each and every sector of the economy proportionally.

Moreover, in today's globalized world economic strength determines the status and clout of a country in the international community. Thus OIC should encourage economic and regional integration and developments through common markets, customs unions and free trade agreements. It should promote endeavors for institutionalized cooperation between OIC and UN, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank, WTO and G8. It should address poverty eradication through measures such as capacity building, human development and employment. Moreover, the internal environment of the OIC member countries should be made internally peaceful so that tourism can be promoted to bring foreign exchange and cultural harmony with the other countries.

Once all these internal issues are addressed and well implemented by OIC the biggest external challenge of Islamophobia of the west and its consequences can easily be overcome. OIC being an organization of Muslim countries can hold dialogue with the West instead of confrontation. It can check the tendency of conflicts within the Ummah to resort to terrorism and violence through various means including persuading the west to address the root causes of terrorism rather than war against terrorism, intensifying coordination within OIC for combating terrorism, and above all encouraging interpretation of Islam which emphasizes peace and non violence. In view of misperception of Islamic world, OIC institutions such as media can play an important role and project Islam as peaceful and a tolerant religion.

Peace is the need of the hour as proved by the present scenario of the Muslim Ummah. It is heartening to see that an awakening among the Muslim countries for a need to forge a unified and coherent response to the enemies of Islam is beginning to be a concrete shape now. The strong stand taken by the OIC Foreign Minister against human rights violation in

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Kashmir, the Israeli atrocities against the Palestinians and last but not the least the voice against the state sovereignty of the Muslim states through the US Drone strikes would pacify the hearts of Millions in the Islamic world the resolutions to stop terrorism and the blasphemy by the western media are dire need. It is notable that the Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit in Dec 2005 condemned publications of the blasphemous cartoons published in 2005 yet in another meeting in 1999 OIC adopted the OIC Convention on combating international terrorism. Though in 2007 OIC termed Islamophobia' as the worst form of terrorism but the OIC still needs to draw clear distinction between terrorism and Jihad' in order to project a peaceful image of Islam.

To sum up the post 9/11 era calls for a conventional wisdom which means that OIC should be as strong as its members wish it to be. It is not only the internal challenges of economic crisis and democratic set up the OIC member has to resolve but the organization is surrounded with the issue of great magnitude which include the resistance against military and media invasion against the member countries and establishing a true Islamic ideology with its true image in the whole world. The gathering storms over Muslims societies should alert the Muslim leadership and they must respond to the challenging world with prudence and strategic wisdom to prevent OIC from becoming a sheer footnote of the contemporary history.

Freedom of expression - Hypocrisy of the west

Outline:

1. Introduction:

2. Freedom of expression - not absolute

- a. Hate speech, seditious speech, derogatory remarks and any speech which disrupts the freedom enjoyed by others.
- b. Inciting violence, interrupting the proper functioning of the state
- c. London - Hyde park; The speaker's corners case
- d. Rwandan radio (genocide)

3. Some exceptions/violations (however, hate speech, derogatory remarks, inciting violence - under the umbrella of 'freedom of expression')

- a. Innocence of Muslims
- b. Anti-Islamic/offensive caricatures
- c. Muslim scarf (Hijab) - France and England

4. In contrast - Some contradictions and exemptions

- a. Holocaust denial (a crime)
- b. Ice cream advertisement - pregnant nun (banned)
- c. Mahmud Ahmedinejad address in UN's general assembly (boycotted)
- d. Poster campaign - last supper (banned)

5. So why the hypocrisy?

6. Where are we headed, if such bias continues

7. Suggestions

8. Conclusion

Freedom of expression is the right to express one's ideas and opinions freely through speech, writing and other forms of communication but without causing harm to other's character and reputation by false statements. The freedom of expression encompasses the freedom of press so that the information and ideas are freely imparted. Freedom of expression is a cornerstone for Democracy, where accountability and the participation of the masses are both its offsprings. In the very first session (1946) of the United Nations, the UN general assembly passed a resolution 59(1) stating, "Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right and it is this freedom which is the touchstone of all freedoms to which the UN is consecrated". Similarly, the United States of America, which is the guardian of the most prevalent system of governing (democracy), adopted freedom of expression as the first amendment to its constitution.

However, this freedom is not absolutely free of all conditions. All the countries in the world have provisions in place which curtail the harmful aspects of this freedom. Extreme forms of expression which might violate the human rights such as 'Hate speech' are banned in almost all states. Similarly, all the countries legislate to save their core values, ideologies, heroes, institutions and their interests from being damaged. For example, the article 19 of the constitution of Pakistan states "there shall be freedom of expression, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, or incitement to an offence". Hence limiting freedom of expression in such situations is a balancing act to deter the associated problems. Similar examples exist in the US where seditious speeches, attacking state institutions/leaders and defamation of any one are restricted. The Speakers Corner in Hyde Park (London) is a renowned place where everyone is free to share anything. This corner gets its fame due to the fact that people like Winston Churchill and Karl Marx, have all used this platform to communicate. However, the British Monarchy cannot be criticized even at this place. Hence, absolute freedom of expression is a Utopian concept and all countries impose some sanctions as absolute freedom of expression can in fact be disastrous.

The vitality of imposing restrictions to restrict and manage freedom of expression can be learned from the 'Rwandan Genocide' in 1994. Rwandan radio station, RTLM (1993-1994), played a critical role in provoking the Rwandan genocide. It projected the racist propaganda, charging the racial hostility, which ultimately led to the butchery. As per the estimate of Harvard University, approximately 50,000 of the deaths were caused by the station's broadcasts. Although, the views in all the transmissions, were mere expositions of the opinions held by the tellers, but they were in open contradiction of the greater good. Hence, limiting and keeping checks on the freedom of expression is crucial.

However, recently, hate speech and incitement of violence have been allowed under the freedom of expression itself. Some of the examples include the movie 'Innocence of Muslims' anti Islamic cartoons and the Muslim scarf (hijab) controversy. The discrediting movie, innocence of Muslims, maligns the respectable personality of the Holy prophet (PBUH), who is the dearest to a quarter of world's population. Mass protests have been carried out in the Muslim nations, condemning the content/substance of this movie. It led to the deadly protests in Tunisia on the US embassy and the broadcasting website (youtube) has since been blocked in Pakistan (and other muslim States). These protests claimed nearly 30 lives and billions worth of property has been damaged. The producers

and the actors have been penalized for other crimes/cases apart from the malicious intents and for making criminal use of this freedom.

Similarly, anti Islamic and offensive cartoons were published in a Danish newspaper 'Jyllands-posten', which provoked the violent protests in the Muslim world. These caricatures violate the basic foundations on which the restrictions (to limit freedom of expression) were deduced. Showing hatred towards a race or religion of any human being and stereotyping/labeling them is a crime under all nations constitutions. These cartoons were later published in France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Spain and Sweden in the name of freedom of expression, where, Charlie Hebdo (of France) even came up with new caricatures further disrespecting gestures.

West has always highlighted their popular slogan of 'freedom of Expression' to distort the image of Islam around the world. In both of these cases (caricatures and the movie), the government and the newspaper agencies kept on taking the support of freedom of expression; where they are allowed to broadcast or publish anything under this notion. The US officials usually remark that although the movie is disgusting but they would not apologize. No effort has yet been made on their parts to ban that sickening material causing unrest in the world. Similar is the case with European nations where foul caricatures were published. Although, it is agreed by all that these drawings inspire hatred, but they still defend them in the name of freedom of expression. A newspaper in Denmark (Berlingske Tidende) mentions that "our freedom of expression is at stake if we limit ourselves from publishing any material". Hence on the one hand, the West limits freedom of expression by not allowing hate speech to make it productive, while on the other hand, it promotes hate speech in the name of freedom of expression - showing clear hypocrisy.

West's hypocrisy against Islam is also evident from the prejudice against muslims' culture. Another case, pertinent to mention here, is the Muslim scarf (Hijab) controversy. This has begun since 1989, when three Muslim women were suspended from a school for refusing to take off their scarves, in France. Ever since, many muslim women were fired from their jobs and various students expelled, owing to the same reason. The choice of clothes also comes under the 'freedom of expression'; where one is to choose his/her attire, however, this freedom was not paid much to. The opinions of the feminists, seculars, educators and the masses were taken into consideration apart from the Muslim women themselves, who were to bear the direct consequences. However, the world is yet to witness whether the western nations legislate to grant this freedom of expression and religion in the 'secular territory'.

On the contrary, there is no freedom of expression on some issues like 'Holocaust Denial'. This plainly contradicts the policies and publications, in the name of freedom of expression, promoted to hurt the self esteem of a particular group (Muslims). The Holocaust denial hurts sentiments of the Jews, who got persecuted at the hands of the Nazis. The question arises, that why a particular event of the past is not open to all discussions, research, contradictions and disagreement? It should be an open topic, in the same way as we discuss Pak-India migration (1947) or the acts of the Chingez khan. Considering the Holocaust denial, a crime is simply irrational and absurd. For example in 1995, Rudolf was convicted in Germany for the Holocaust denial after he published his "Rudolf Report". He fled to Spain, England and finally to the US, where all of these devotees to freedom of expression and secularity, overturned his requests for asylum. Hence, why only this particular event has been granted immunity, is a question, yet to be answered. But the Holy prophet

(PBUH) or the Muslim veil are open to all ridiculous opinions and thoughts, regardless that they hurt the second largest group of the world in the same way.

When it comes to Christian church West's 'Freedom of Expression' is essentially banned in order to secure the Sanctity of the Christian religion. Similarly, a poster campaign of a clothing company in France, which shows the last supper" in an unreasonable manner. The advertisement shows women dressed in company clothes on a table similar to the last upper and a man probably John the apostle, sitting in an undesirable posture with woman. The Catholic Church in France was successful in securing a ban on the image, as the court described in its judgment, "a gratuitous and an aggressive act of intrusion on people's innermost beliefs". Likewise, the defaming caricatures and the persecutions due to Muslim scarves in France also play with the innermost beliefs of a large segment of society, but they are not cared for by the courts.

Similarly, an ice cream advertisement, showing a pregnant nun was banned by the advertising standards Association, UK because blatantly, it was hurting the sanctity of Christian religion. Then why, in the muslim's case, wounding the sacredness is carried out and even protected under the name of freedom of expression? The duplicity can also be witnessed in Britain, where a personal Sikh guard, of the queen was allowed to wear his turban rather a security helmet. Similarly, the Sikh turban has also been immunized, where only this faction is not liable to wear motorcycle helmets in the world. Then, why are the Muslim object of so much criticism and condemnation?

West's hypocrisy is evident when they come across any objectionable speech made by any Muslim state. More recently, Barack Obama and Benjamin Netanyahu boycotted Mahmud Ahmedinejad's address at the UN General Assembly, when he started his speech, a loud roar was heard, not allowing Ahemdinejad to address properly. Hence, the promoters and the defenders of freedom of expression, who want Muslims to bear all opinions, must themselves also give an ear to the opinions that they might not like. It is relevant to mention here that Iran and Israel are somewhat rivals. According to the reports in the New York Times, the Israel was only testing its ABMS (Anti Ballistic Missile System) capability in the recent clash with Palestine, in which more than 150 people lost their lives. On the opposite, the Iran in its history has never invaded any country. But still, the world sides with the Israel. Hence, this hypocrisy is not only in the case of freedom of expression, rather it transcends.

Consequently, the hypocrisy of the west is evident when it comes to the extreme use of freedom of expression. The Danish government, which reprints anti Islamic caricatures and defends it as freedom of expression, does not dare to criticize the Zionist genocide against the Palestinians. Whereas, denying or even lessening the outcome of Holocaust is a punishable crime in almost all European nations, including Germany, who are its perpetrators. Similarly, on the one side, the US boycotts and hinders the address of Ahmedinejad's address and the other lets a repulsive movie to prevail for freedom of expression is a plain two-facedness. The already deteriorated state of affairs between Muslims and West will further degenerate. The West, which claims to be secular and the champion of all freedoms must come clean of this hypocrisy. Either, freedoms should be for all or for none. It can easily be inferred that by targeting a particular faction in reality will render a grand Rwandan genocide in future.

Islam Vs West

Outline:

1. **Introduction:**
2. **Historical Perspective**
3. **Factors Behind this Conflict**
 - I. **Political Factors:**
 - i. West's hegemonic designs
 - ii. Imbalanced views on production of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear Proliferation.
 - iii. War on natural resources.
 - iv. West's silence on Muslims' misery.
 - i. Kashmir and Myanmar Issue
 - ii. Recent Gaza Attacks and West's criminal silence.
 - II. **Cultural and Ideological Factors:**
 - i. Demographic imbalance.
 - ii. Islamic Extremism
 - iii. "Islamophobia" in west.
 - Jihad seen as Terrorism by the West.
 - iv. Propaganda of the western Media in the veil of Freedom of Expression.
 - v. Media defaming and ridiculing Islam in the garb of "Freedom of Expression"
 - vi. Blasphemous Caricatures.
 - vii. Recent American Movie the worst blasphemy ever.
4. **Reaction of the Muslim Community:**
 - i. More extremism and anti western sentiments.
5. **How to Improve relations;**
 - i. Narrowing down technological gap with the Muslim world.
 - ii, West should join Islam against terrorism.
 - iii, UNO's resolution against targeting Muslims.
6. **Conclusion:**

Islam vs. West is a religious political conflict that has got immense international focus in the global affairs today. Historically, both these poles have struggled to dominate each other but in the post 9/11 political climate. "Islam phobia" grew so much that Islamism replaced communism as the next force threatening the West. In the Muslim world anti-Western sentiments provided many to question whether this incipient clash between West and Islam evolve into a new Cold War. Many scholars have begun using the term "Clash of civilizations" interchangeably with conflicts between the West and Islam. One of the basic reasons of this conflict is that both West and Islam are strongly grounded in their convictions. The misperceptions imposed on the public of both cultures make the clash of civilizations inevitable. The imperialistic designs of the West add fuel to the fury of Muslim world's anti-West sentiments. Particularly dialogue and interfaith harmony is the key to stability and peace (at the global level) and this is what ultimately required in this turbulent world. Harmonizing their similarities both Islam and West can promote world peace.

At several points in the history Islam and the West remained at daggers drawn with each other in the form of "crusades." In this regard Turks have a significant role to keep Europe in threat of the attacks. Turks conquered much of Balkan region North Africa and captured Constantinople in 1463. For almost a thousand years from the first Moorish landing in Spain to the second Turkish savage of Vienna Europe was under constant threat from Islam. Then by the 15th century the tide began its turn in the West's favour. It was at this time of the history when Europeans, Portuguese and other Western states decided to circumvent the Muslim land and penetrate into the Indian Ocean and beyond. In 1683 the last unsuccessful attempt of the Ottoman Empire besieging Vienna marked the beginning of long retreat, involving the revolt of orthodox people in Balkans to get independence from Ottoman rule. Since then the world has witnessed stormy relations and hot wars between Islam and West.

One of the most critical factors in the Islam Vs West is the hegemonic designs of the West. West in general and the world super power the United States in particular have remained at ambush to attack the Muslim world to keep them submissive. Especially the world after 9/11 candidly has shown the West's imperialistic designs. The attack on Afghanistan in 2001 by the Us-led NATO (North Atlantic treaty organization) in the pretext of wagging war against terrorism and the attack on Iraq in 2003 to liberate the world from lethal weapons was intensely condemned by the Muslim world. Whatever the reasons Western powers give for attacking the Muslim world basic reasons for attacking them is establishing West's political influence in the region and another most crucial reason is to capture the natural resources of these countries. Attack on Afghanistan and Iraq will remain a permanent stigma on the Western democracy. The Islamists grouping in Afghanistan resolved to send America to the "dustbin of history"/ the Us-led NATO forces brought the idea of freedom and democracy in Iraq but the question is they want to provide democracy to which they kill ruthlessly. This is the imperialistic "Democracy" of the West for Islam.

Natural resources especially oil and minerals have always attracted the Western powers towards the Muslim world. It is not only Islam that West is fighting against it is the resourcefully rich Muslim world for which the West fights time and again. The Cold War era-(1945-1990) marks West's endless strife for capturing the Muslim world's natural resources. West's Darwinian modernism has rendered it with an unquenchable thirst for the world energy resources to feed it. It is little wonder, therefore, that the West sets its predatory sight on this part of the (Muslim World) and swooped down so rapidly on

Afghanistan and Iraq. According to the Pentagon and US Geological Survey, Afghanistan has \$1 trillion of untapped minerals as stated by New York Times, the Pentagon estimates that Afghanistan could become the "Saudi Arabia of lithium" and further at one place General David Petraeus (US commander in Afghanistan) said, "There is stunning potential here" The incident of 9/11 sounds fabricated plan of the US govt to attack the Muslim world. Thus "Islam Vs West" gets another perspective.

Nuclear arsenals and their proliferation during Cold War era (1945-1990) did not only indicate west's hegemonic designs against the rest of the world but it also reflected the fundamental belief of the western powers i.e. Muslim world must remain unarmed. The strategic dominance of the west on the Muslim world can both culturally and politically keep Islam in submission. The US, Israel, France, Russia and the UK have nuclear arms. The USA and Israel have the deadliest weapons that can pose threat to the world but at the same time Iran's nuclear programme has become biggest alarm for the US and its allies. This conflict has got impetus with Iran's recent successful ballistic missiles tests (in 2012). The strategic advisor of the UK Prime Minister David Cameron disclosed to an international media that Israel Iran conflict is of more strategic importance than Egypt and Syrian crisis for the world powers. Moreover the non-proliferation treaties especially CTBT (comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) are viewed by the non-western states as a biased agreement that has been concocted by the western powers and that would serve their purpose skillfully sidelining especially Muslims interests. This lopsided attitude of the western powers has given an impetus to the issue of Islam Vs West.

Another major factor behind "Islam vs. West is west's ambivalent diplomatic and at times clever behavior at the miserable plight of the Muslim countries under invasion by the non Muslim countries. The US govt. which other wise plunges into global issues, always keep an indifferent tone on the Muslims' genocide in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The same was experienced by the Myanmar Muslim minority in the mid of the year 2012. In the sectarian riots thousands of Muslims were killed but the world community especially the western powers did not show enough support for the victims of the massacre nor did they put enough pressure on the Myanmar govt. to perform its duty of protecting the lives of the minority community. On the other hand, some reliable resources also claim that terrorism in the Muslim countries is supported by Mossad (Israel's secret Agency), RAW (India's Research and Analysis Wing) and the CIA. This is the west's malicious designs against the Muslims.

Palestine and Israel conflict and the West's criminal silence or blatant favour to Israel has always remained one of the dominant factors in the age old strife between Islam and West. This is a noticeable point that Israeli leaders have admitted themselves the their occupation on the Palestine territory to be illegal as revealed by two US, analysts and researchers in their book "The Israel lobby and the US forcing Policy. The recent massacre of the Palestinians at hands of Israeli army started on Nov 8th 2012 with Israeli army's trespassing the Gaza boundary and murdering a child playing foot ball. Later on Hamas Commander Ahmed Jabir was assassinated by target killing. This conflict is not merely triggered out of any misunderstanding or border clash but it is a well conceived conspiracy of the "oppressors" against those who have to be "oppressed". This sounds ridiculous that world's biggest democracy (the USA) blatantly acknowledged this massacre to be 'fine.

Demographic imbalance is said to be a key point in the West's conflict with Islam. The European govts have started voicing concern over demographic imbalance caused by

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Muslim immigrants in their countries. In the last month of the year 2010, Italy's govt raised its concern on this matter and suggested its people to raise their birth rate lest they should not be dominated by rapidly increasing Muslim population in their country. Muslims were intently called; in 1950's in Europe in post-war labour shortage from Turks, Moroccans, Tunisians and Pakistanis. But they did not leave in 1970's like "good guests" and their families joined them. Today Muslim's birth rate in Europe is three times higher than those of the non-Muslims. If the current traditions continue, the Muslim population of Europe will nearly double by 2015. While non-Muslim population will shrink by 3.5%. In 2011 it is predicted that world's Muslim population will grow twice as fast as non Muslim over the next 20 years. By 2030 Muslims will make up more than quarter of global population. It is with this fear of the demographic imbalance the West is threatened and is constantly at conflict with Islam.

Islamic extremism and fundamentalism are another impetus of the conflict with the West. It is the Euro centrism, which is the tendency to view others and specifically Muslims and people of 3rd world through a purely Western perspective and to pass judgments, therefore, West's "War on Terror" is termed as "War on Islam". Although one place "terrorist" may be another place "freedom fighter." Islamic terrorism is a maliciously motivated misnomer used by those opposed to Islam for unreligious or political reasons. But the fact that many Muslims do have a tendency to think of the Muslims as a unified "Ummah" that crosses cultural boundaries, has helped to solidify this idea of an international "Muslim terrorist" conglomerate. How can Muslims be terrorists when the terrorist attacks were first initiated by Jewish groups like the Argon and Lehi fighting British occupation of Palestine during the late 1940's and who were responsible for many terrorist acts including the bombing of the king David Hotel in Jerusalem but the leaders of Argue and Lemhi went to become prime ministers, of the independent state of Israel. Isn't it West's prejudice against the Muslims culture and ideologies that even freedom fighting organizations (in occupied Muslim countries i.e. Palestine, Kashmir, Afghanistan and Iraq) are termed as "terrorists".

This tendency got momentum after 2001. The most famous alleged terrorist organization the "Al-Qaeda" network, organized in 1980's got active from Saudi Arabia under the leadership of Osama Bin Laden rather Taliban regime got established after the Cold War (1945-1990) in Afghanistan. It is ironical to say that Osama Bin Laden; who was declared as the hero of the Afghanistan war (during Cold War) by the US govt; was alleged as the mastermind terrorist of the Sep 11 incident including 14 other Saudi terrorists. Whatever the reasons are behind this contrast of behaviors, the Western countries view all the jihad Muslim organizations as terrorist organizations which is their prejudice against Islam.

"Islamophobia" is entirely a misconception raised by the Western world. In the post Sep 11 era. The West is always seen to be projecting muslims as terrorists and extremists who are preached to carry out "Jihad" which is thought to be terrorism against the non-muslims. Despite the fact many Muslim countries today follow a moderate rather liberal way of life (as Egypt and Turkey) influenced by the Western culture but the Western society views all the muslims in the perspective of extremism. This way of thinking creates a kind of "Islamophobia" in the West. In most of the muslim countries "Valentine's Day" and "Halloween" are the well known festivals and widely celebrated yet the West is threatened by muslims' spreading their culture. In the year 2009 Europe's "Ban on minarets" got public when the European nations planned to put a ban on building "minarets" on mosques (in Europe). These minarets are the religious and cultural emblem of the muslims

living in Europe who associate themselves with the Western society. Since these minarets are the cultural emblem of Muslims, it is West's "Islam phobia" for which they want to eliminate all the signs of Muslims fundamental beliefs. Another instance in this regard is "Ban on veils" in France which is the culture of Muslim women. In this kind of conflicting situation the world needs inter religious harmony but Western media hurdles this process.

Islam is the fastest growing religion in the West, nevertheless the West has many stereotypes and misconceptions about Islam that are due to the media's propaganda, prejudice and ignorance. A major factor which contributes to Islamic stereotyping in the West is due to media's ignorance of selecting their words that describes Muslims. Some common names heard or seen in the news about Muslims are "extremists" or "terrorists". The Western media rarely uses more neutral term such as "revivalist", or "progressive". The term "fundamentalist" is actually, a term that is interpreted by the media. John L. Esposito's book "The Islamic Threat: Myth or Reality", states if West continues to view the unjust status of Middle East for illusory; Islam will be a threat but if it begins to appreciate grievances in Middle East, West and Islamic movements will get along peacefully. It is also claimed that Western media is backed by Anti Islam agencies. The blasphemous caricatures were Western print media's profanity against Islam. The most painful thing in this perspective is that West declares this kind of profanity as the "Freedom of Expression".

In Freedom of expression is one of the most effective tools employed by the West in order to distort the image of Islam. In 2005 a Danish artist published caricatures of a sacred personality of Muslims proclaiming it as "freedom of expression". This was the worst instance of how Western media reflects its prejudice against Islam. In another incident in 2010 the famous social or community website "facebook" was said to be launching a competition for making some kind of caricatures against Islam. While in the same year the media reported an intended "Quran burning act" on the spot of the Sep 11 incident. All these incidents were greatly condemned by the Muslims all across the world. The Western media always poses these kinds of incidents as the "freedom of expression". Ban Ki Moon, the UN secretary general also condemned the act of Quran burning as,

"Those who burn sacred books contradict the efforts of the UN to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding."

World history has witnessed that West's popular slogan "Freedom of Expression" has always served some covert agenda of the West against Muslims. The claimants of the freedom of expression manipulate this ideology to target the Muslims Innocence. It started with the "Satanic verses" of Salman Rushdi the blasphemous mind of the prejudiced westerners found its expression in the worst blasphemy ever in an American movie 'Innocence of Muslims.' In the later half of 2012 this movie was brought on air on an Arabic channel. Subsequently its, 'clipping was uploaded on You Tube. It sounds sarcastic that western states don't tend to resist any thing produced either in black and white or spoken out by an extremist mouth but it essentially prohibits any negative comment about the "Holocaust". This contradictory behavior renders the Muslim world either lament or shows an aggressive contempt against the west's hypocrisy.

West's blasphemous behavior against sacred objects and personalities of Islam has yielded nothing but more extremist reaction and fury in the Muslim ummah. Huge protests in almost all the countries inhabited with the Muslim population were echoed with the slogans against the recent blasphemous American movie. Even BBC critiques this movie to be an obnoxious production in which certain blasphemous dialogues have been dubbed. A

report reveals that this movie was produced with the financial aid of the Israeli donors. Unless the legal action was taken to prosecute the producer strong and furious demonstrations were observed in the whole world. In a Libyan city Bin Ghazi, furious demonstrators attacked the US embassy killing 3 workers along with the US ambassador. In Yemen, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sudan, UK and Germany were also the counties where Muslims' extremist retaliation was witnessed. The Muslim population all across the world has been showing violent reaction against the West's blasphemous behaviors and this has certainly sharpened the gap between Islam and West which needs to be bridged.

The Muslim world stands at a great distance from the west as far as the intellectual awareness is concerned. The West must cooperate with the UNDP to enhance intellectual development of the Muslim world which would greatly decrease Muslims chance falling prey to the hands of the terrorist organizations. As has been concluded by the Afghanistan war (from 2001-2013) aggression against aggression does not work even after \$4 billion spent every month. The US is still unable to dismantle terrorist networks. The West should handle the menace with dialogue and inter cultural faith otherwise the West in general and the Muslim world in particular might remain in constant threat of terrorism. At the 10th anniversary of the Sep 11 incident the US govt again feared terrorist attacks in the US. The West must stop its exceedingly over whelming fear of the Muslim terrorism. Both West and Islam have something to harmonize with each other i.e. fight against terrorism.

West and Islam share some ideologies as well Islam really and west apparently want to abolish terrorism from the world. Both these cultures want a peaceful world with dignity and security for every human. Islam and West must join hands to curb-those hands who have distorted the image of Islam. West must also shun the ambivalent attitude at the plight of the Muslims in the developing countries. The West should come forward through the forum of UN to promote peace and stability in the world without the discrimination of Muslim or non-Muslim world. Islam and West's conflict can come to an end when both these cultures will develop interrelations tolerance.

The Western powers today dream of a global govt with an internationally unified economic system. How can these dreams be fulfilled without intercultural harmony? Muslims comprise major part of the world and have significant economic terms especially oil trade with the West. Persian Gulf is the source of 65% of world's oil trade while Saudi Arabia is one of the biggest investors in the US' economy. The West must unite with the Muslim world who themselves are the victim of terrorism. The West needs to abolish the misconceptions through media and declare clearly its war against terrorism instead against Islam US. President obamas speech in Cairo University in the year 2009 is important in this regard when he pointed out the fact that US is not at war with Islam. He further claimed harmony with it. Unless both Islam and West go in harmony having inter-religious tolerance the conflict between Islam and West well remain a riddle for the world for an indefinite time.

Forceful resolutions passed by the UNO are the immediate need of the hour as a as the freedom of international media is concerned. The UNO's previous two resolutions passed in 2010 and 2011 against the blasphemous acts were not paid much attention. There should be strict check on the international media to resist anything produced against any religious ideology. 'You Tube' must only be opened if the objectionable material of the recent "movie" is removed. World powers have a significant role to play in this regard. In the recent month in 2012 it is a positive gesture to take notice of the civilian casualties in the

Drone Strikes. The recent UN's investigatory Unit aims at taking notice of these killings in the drone Strikes (beginning from 2004). This and measures like this adopted by the international organization can reflect a friendly gesture to the turbulent Muslim world especially those countries which have suffered greatly at the hands of the West.

The humanity has suffered a lot in the name of religion and culture which are distorted with terrorism. The conflict of Islam Vs West has never been that significant for the world as it is today. The stakeholders of this global issue must initiate resolving this conflict on intellectual grounds. Ideological prejudices would not do the purpose in pacifying the conflict of Islam and West. The West should abandon its hegemonic behavior towards the Muslims countries. Peace building measures should be taken as the new reality to bridge the gap between Islam and West.

Global Warming

Outline:

- 1. Introduction.**
- 2. Phenomenon of global warming.**
- 3. Factors behind global warming:**
 - i. Greenhouse gases.
 - ii. Emission of CO₂ and population growth.
- 4. Various impacts of 'Global Warming':**
 - i. Rising sea levels.
 - ii. Variations in eco system.
 - iii. Disturbance in social system.
 - iv. Depletion of the ozone layer.
- 5. Public opinion of different regions about 'Global Warming'.**
- 6. Steps taken for 'Global Warming':**
 - i. Kyoto Protocol and Hindrances.
 - ii. UNFCCC
- 7. Sunny side of the 'Global Warming':**
 - i. Increase in the agriculture.
 - ii. Benefits for Forestry.
- 8. Conclusion.**

Global Warming

The 'Global Warming' controversy refers to a variety of disputes, significantly more pronounced in the popular media than in the scientific literature, regarding the nature, causes and consequences of global warming. The disputed issue includes the causes of increased global average air temperature, especially since the mid-20th century, whether this warming trend is unprecedented or within normal climatic variations, whether humankind has contributed significantly to it, and whether the increase is wholly or partially an artifact of poor measurements. In the scientific literature, there is strong consensus that global surface temperatures have increased in recent decades and that the trend is caused mainly by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases. No scientific body of national or international standing disagrees with this view, though a few organizations hold non-committal positions. The term 'global warming' was first used in (its modern sense on 8 August 1975 in a) a science paper by, 'Wally Broecker' in the journal 'Science'. 'Global Warming' became more widely popular after 1988 when NASA's climate scientists used the term in a testimony to Congress. It is looked forward that the world community will unanimously contribute in reducing this menace as it has serious implications for every living being existing on this planet.

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the atmosphere, oceans and land-masses of the earth. The planet has warmed (and cooled) many times during the 4.65 billion years of its history. At present the earth appears to be facing a rapid warming, which most scientists believe results, at least in part, from human activities. The average surface temperature of the earth is about 15°C (59°F). Over the last century, this average has risen by about 0.6 Celsius degrees (1 Fahrenheit degree). Scientists predict further warming of 1.4 to 5.8 celsius degrees (2.5 to 10.4 Fahrenheit degrees) by the year 2100. This temperature rise is expected to melt polar ice caps and glaciers as a well as warm the oceans, all of which will expand ocean volume and raise sea level by an estimated 9 to 100cm (4 to 40 inches), flooding some coastal regions and even entire islands. Some regions in warmer climates will receive more rainfall than before, but soils will dry out faster between storms. Thus the potential consequences of the global warming are so great that many of the world's leading scientists have called for international cooperation and immediate action to counteract the problem.

Various man-made factors have significantly contributed towards "Global Warming". The 'Green House Effect' is one of the most significant factors. The major greenhouse gases are water vapor, which causes about 36-70% of the greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide (CO₂) which causes 3-7%. Clouds also affect the radiation balance through cloud forcings similar to greenhouse gases. Human activity, since the 'Industrial Revolution' has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to increased temperature forcing from CO₂, Methane, troposphere ozone., CFCs and nitrous oxide. The concentrations of CO₂ and Methane have increased by 36% and 148% respectively since 1750.

Less direct geological evidence indicates that CO₂ values higher than this were last seen about 20 million years ago. Fossil fuel burning has produced about 3 quarter of the increase in CO₂ from human activity over the past 20 years. The rest of this increase is caused mostly by changes in land-use, particularly 'deforestation' alongwith burning fossil fuel.

Over the last decades of the 20th century, gross domestic product, per capita and population growth were the main drivers of increase in greenhouse gas emissions. CO₂ emissions are continuing to rise due to the burning of fossil fuel and land-use change. Emissions scenario, estimates of changes in future emission levels of greenhouse gases, have been projected that depend upon uncertain economic, sociological, technological and natural developments. Fossil fuels are abundant and will not limit carbon emissions in the 21st century. The popular media and the public often confuse global warming with the ozone hole. i.e. the destruction of stratospheric zone by chlorofluorocarbons. Although there are a few areas of linkages the relationship between the two is not strong. Reduced stratospheric ozone has had a slight cooling influence on surface temperatures, while increased troposphere ozone has had a somewhat larger warming effect.

Various impacts witnessed are being evident owing to the "Global Warming". It has been detected in a number of systems. Rising sea levels are consistent with warming. Most of the increase in global temperature since the mid 20th century is, with high probability, attributable to human-induced changes in greenhouse gas concentrations. Even with current policies to reduce emissions, global emissions are still expected to continue to grow over the coming decades. Changes in regional climate are expected to induce greater warming over land, with most warming at high northern latitudes, and least warming over the Southern Ocean and parts of the North Atlantic Ocean. Snow covered areas and sea ice sheets are expected to decrease, with the Arctic expected to be largely ice-free in September 2037. The frequency of hot extremes, heat waves, and heavy precipitation will very likely increase. The frequent occurrence of the natural catastrophes especially related to flood outbursts are said to be one of the impacts of the 'global warming'. The eco and social systems show clear evidences of the 'global warming', too.

In terrestrial ecosystem, the earlier timing of spring events, and poleward and upward shifts in plant and animal ranges, have been linked with high confidence to the recent warming. Future climate change is thought to particularly affect certain ecosystems, including tundra, mangroves and coral reefs. It is estimated that most ecosystems will be affected by higher atmospheric CO₂ levels, combined with higher global temperatures. Over all it is said that climate change will result in the extinctions of many species and reduced diversity of ecosystems. The extinction of species may disturb the life cycle at one hand and create deficiency of natural food for humans at the other one. Apart from the variations in the ecosystem the 'global warming' has also made the social system vulnerable to certain and at times catastrophic changes which have serious implications for the mankind.

Vulnerability of human society to climate change mainly lies in the effects of extreme weather events rather than gradual climate change. Impacts of climate change so far include adverse effects on small islands, adverse effects on indigenous population in high-latitude areas, and small but discernable effects on human health. Over the 21st century, climate change is likely to adversely affect hundreds of millions of people through increased coastal flooding, reductions in water supplies, increase malnutrition and increased health impacts. The world today witness extreme malnutrition and food inflation particularly in the LDCs (Least Developed Countries). According to an estimated today more than 850 million (people) in the world are undernourished. Future warming of around 3°C (by 2100) could result in decreased crop yields increasing the risk of malnutrition in low-latitude areas. Most economic studies suggest losses of world gross domestic product (GDP) for this magnitude of warming.

Due to the global warming and more specifically due to greenhouse gases, ozone layer is depleting very fast. Ozone layer which is a protecting shield, present at a certain height of 25 to 30 kilometers in stratosphere, prevents human being from certain harmful radiations such as ultra violet (UV) and other dangerous radiations. These radiations can have severe impact on humans by causing skin cancer, brain tumors and other related diseases so at present there is a million square km hole in ozone layer, mainly concentrated over Antarctic continent. All the aforementioned upshots instigate mankind and all those who are at the helm of affairs to adopt certain mechanism to halt or after atleast mitigate the magnitude of the “global warming”. It is necessary that the individuals also remain aware of the magnitude and impacts of this global issue.

As ‘Global Warming’ is an issue of the global magnitude it is important for the peoples of the world to know, listen, debate and think about this issue. Awareness and ignorance about this issue can affect humans both individually and collectively. In 2007-2008 ‘Gallup Polls’ surveyed 127 countries. Over a third of the world’s population was unaware of the global warming, with people in developing countries less aware than those in developed, and those in Africa and least aware. In the western world, opinions over the concept and the appropriate responses are divided. The debate in Europe is about what action needs to be taken while many in the US still debate whether climate change is happening. A 2010 poll by the office of National Statistics found that 75% of UK respondents were at least “fairly convinced” that the world’s climate is changing. A July 2011 Rasmussen Reports-Poll found that 69% of adults in the US believe it is at least somewhat likely that some scientists have exaggerated global warming research. This opinion may reflect what a highly industrialized country like USA intends about reducing the emission of harmful gases.

The international community is fully aware of the magnitude and intensity of the global warming if not stopped. So various platforms such as UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) and other intergovernmental organizations and NGO’s are surfacing to contain the global warming. The major efforts made so far in this

regard include the signing of certain treaties such as “Kyoto protocol” of 1997. “Earth Summit (1992) and “Johanesrberg’ ‘Copenhagen conferences’. Among all aforementioned conferences and protocols, which strive to control global warming, Kyoto, which is a Japanese city where this landmark agreement took place in 1997 demands the industrialized countries, specifically the US one of the largest pollutant of the world, to cut down their global emission of CO₂ gas by 5% of their 1990 level upto 2012. This protocol has been ratified by more than 171 countries in February 2005 and fully operational nowadays. The US is the most blatant non signatory of this protocol and is devising many counter strategies and protocols to defy its sanctity.

The major hindrances which Kyoto protocol or aforementioned protocols of same nature face is the stubborn and defiant attitude of industrial giants like the US, the UK and other Western European countries. Asia Pacific (AP-6) was recently concluded with the propaganda campaign launched by the West-either global warming is a myth or a reality. The attitude of Western nations and the US towards clean developmental mechanism (CDM) is really ridiculous and embarrassing. All these countries are running for their materialistic gains in this globalizing world and are; thus, ignoring the laws of sustainable development. They are producing goods in bounty to capture the global markets thus exacerbating the already fragile condition of atmosphere, plagued by different pollutions-soil, air water and noise. The highly industrialized economies are trying to achieve huge economic and trade benefits at the expense of “nature” which, like a living organism, reacts if its phenomenon are played with. “Global Warming” can be said to be more or less the revenge of the “nature” against the exploitation of this “blue-green planet” earth.

Furthermore, to counter the sanctity of the Kyoto Protocol the leading polluters of Asia and Pacific region, the US, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea, and India have launched their separate forum, named AP-6 forum. Through this forum these countries are making every attempt to nullify the provision of the “Kyoto Protocol”. One of the latest debate launched over this platform was either global warming is a threat or a reality. The propounder of this forum gave a new concept of “global cooling” to overshadow recent debate of “global warming”. The supporters of this concept argue that the temperature of the earth is going down and soon there will be advent of new ice-age, the last one prevailed from 12000 to 13000 years. But all their claims have been proved false by neutral environmentalistic investigating. Though the case and it was declared that 2005 was the warmest year of the times.

Another framework regarding the disease ‘Global Warming’ effect is the one signed in 1992. Most countries are parties to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). The ultimate objective of the convention is to prevent “dangerous human interference in the climate system. This was signed in 1992 but since then global emissions have risen. During negotiations, the G77 (a lobbying group in the UN representing 133 developing nations) pushed for a mandate requiring developed countries to (take) the lead” in reducing their emissions. This was justified on the basis that the developed world’s emissions had

contributed most to the stock of "Greenhouse Gases" GHGs in the atmosphere. This mandate was sustained in the 'Kyoto Protocol' to the Framework convention, which entered into legal effect in 2005. This treaty was rejected by US president George Bush on the basis that it would cause serious harm to the US economy".

"Global Warming" and the subsequent climate change is expected to have disastrous consequences for the earth but some areas will profit, notably wealthy nations in the northern parts of Europe, Russia and the USA. Developed countries will again remain the main beneficiaries of climate change, with the agriculture, shipping and oil, gas and mining sectors among those that are expected to prosper as snow and ice melt in the North. The rich countries of the North are going to be winners of climate change, while the poor countries of the South are going to be losers. Agriculture in the polar region is expected to expand as the farming season increases with the temperature. Fishing in the northern seas could expand too. The herring, the tuna and the brishing are slowly going North (to the most northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean). However the Arctic cod, the key natural resources in Barents Sea, could also move even northwards and eastwards, farther a field from fishermen. Various other advantages are thought to be attributed with "Global Warming".

"Global Warming" can make forestry industry grow too. As warmer temperatures means trees can grow at higher latitudes. Summer tourism could increase in northern European countries, as Italy, Spain and Greece become too hot in July and August. In winter, northern parts of Finlad, Sweden and Norway could become the new skiing playgrounds as the Alps and Pyrences become greener. And even nations not usually known for their wine production could produce a better tippel. The UK could produce a better quality of grapes. Commercial shipping would also expand as the ice sheet shrinks, with navigation days in the Artic Ocean increasing from 30 days today to between 120 and 140 days by the end of the century. A ship from Rotherdam to Japan would take 10 days less through the Arctic Ocean than through the Suez Canal, even less if the North Pole becomes ice-free. But perhaps the most cash-rich advantage would be the increased accessibility to oil and gas resources in the Arctic, a process partly enabled by the "global warming". Though it has sunny sides but the world scientists agree unanimously to its catastrophic results which have to be combinely dealt with.

"Global Warming" has remained a controversial issue and the countries who don't want to sacrifice their economic and industrial advantages by cutting down harmful atmospheric effects must realize the magnitudde of this menace. Different international governmental organizations (IGO's) like UNDP, UN, EU and non-governmental organizations like, "Gree Peace" and "Save Planet Earth" should join hands and make concentrated efforts to implement Kyoto Protocol in its letter and spirit. Furthermore awareness among the general masses must be created through national and international platforms, and campaigns, so atleast the general masses would avoid themselves in being instrumental in global warming. On the govts' level certain laws should be enforced to slow down the impacts behind of the global

warming especially the states should have strict policies for industrial communities. All the nations must jointly put an effort to make this “blue-green planet” a healthy place to live for their future generations.

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