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University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)

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Editor: Dr. Mohammad Usman Tobawal

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EDITORIAL

The prime aim of the PAKISTAN STUDIES Bilingual/ Bi-annual English/ Urdu Research Journal is to highlight the researcher's particular perceptions regarding socio-economic as well as Political matters of Pakistan. The collection of articles in this volume is a valuable attempt to create new knowledge and research.

Keeping in view maintaining the highest standards of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, all works submitted are subject to blind refereeing process, and are published only after extensive debates in the Meeting of Publication Committee. However, the Journal bears no responsibility for the opinions and results whatsoever expressed by Scholars/Researchers in their articles published in this Journal and must not be construed as reflecting the policy of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan in any manner whatsoever.

Pakistan Study Centre's entire team is grateful to respected Professor Dr. Shafiq-Ur-Rehman, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta for his encouragement and support. Our entire team, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Usman Tobawal, Editor and Director Pakistan Study Centre, worked diligently to cover an impressive as well as remarkable diversity of research articles published in this Journal.

The Pakistan Study Centre is highly indebted to national as well as international peer reviewers for communicating their valuable comments and suggestions.

We are also obliged to the Editorial Board Members who always guide us for enhancing quality of this research journal.

We highly welcome as well as appreciate our valuable readers for their encouraging feedback, suggestions and constructive criticism to enhance structural arrangements and quality of the journal positively.

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

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The Impact of Volatility on Stock Market Returns: A Comparative Study of the Spot (KSE100) & Futures (KSE 30) Indices of the Pakistan Stock Exchange

By

¹Fazal-Ur-Rehman, ²Jamil Ahmad, ³Nadir Khan

Abstract:

The Impacts of volatility on stock index returns analyzed in both the developed and developing countries but are not well estimated in Pakistan. The current study compares the time series data as comparison of KSE 100 & KSE30 indices returns variables and stock market by applying the Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH). The comparison variables include volatility & return. The daily data of the variables for the time period from January 2000 to December 2018 is used for the current study analysis. The results show that volatility has substantial impacts on both stock indices returns. The stock indices return have much impact on the economy of the country and are consider as the best indicators for future prediction of the market and economy as well. Furthermore, the stock market in Pakistan is highly volatile the regulatory bodies must pay attention to make it less volatile to have well business and proper beneficial in the market and investor attraction.

Keywords: KSE30, KSE100, Pakistan stock exchange (PSX), Return & Volatility.

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Introduction:

Stock market is important in an economy because of its role in facilitating between surplus fund unit (investors) and deficit fund unit (stock issuers) to trade. Through the stock market, firms could meet their funding needs, so they are able to enhance their productivities and expand their businesses (Dimitrios Dimitrou, 2011). For investors, investing in stock market could produce benefits both dividend and capital gain also provide the facility of indices which in list the firms by their criteria as the tool of measurement. Similar to other investments, putting investment into stock market carries certain return volatility (Simon Behrendt, 2018).

Recently the studies on stock index returns volatility and stock index returns became urgent and found that return volatility will have immediate significant impact on stock index returns (Monica Singhania, 2013). In this study the impact of returns volatility is identified on stock market returns as a comparative study of spot KSE100 and future KSE30 indices in Pakistan stock exchange for the period of 2000-2018. KSE100 is main index of the market having 100 companies in which 35 out of 100 are selected One from every industry and remaining 65 on the basis of high capitalization in its falling industry. KSE30 is second most popular index which is common for high floating 30 in-listed firms which are selected on the basis of most liquidity with the criteria of 75% float in a week.

For measuring and analyzing the mentioned volatility impacts on market returns the models GARCH and ARCH is used in volatility scenario and ADF model for stationarity of variation in data. The rest of the paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 Literature Review. Section 3 Methods. Section 4 Result. Section 5 Conclusion & Discussion.

Literature Review:

In South African and Philippine's markets, it is observed and measured by using the models of GARCH with a mixture of VAR having significant negative impacts of volatility on the stock market return on regular basis by noting the daily and monthly data from above mentioned markets (Anokey, 2008). It is also observed that in much European market's volatility have significant negative impacts on both markets & indices returns by using the family of models GARCH. However, some emerging markets and their indices returns are more

affected by volatility than developed ones (Bhar, R. and Malliaris, A.G., 2010).

The volatility not only significantly affects stock markets and Indices returns but also effects general companies included crude oil index trading in Taiwan Stock Exchange as the Speed and Power 500 (S&P) which is one of the most powerful indices traded in many European stock markets (Tem, 1986). From markets and indices data and by the observing points of daily returns for the purpose of reaching mostly accuracy and Deeping steps, from 1998 to 2009 for the spot return and volatility (Bhar, R. and Malliaris, A.G., 2010). In the extension to the security Market Known as Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 also called FTSE 100 index in the United Kingdom. Also, in the NYSE by observing S&P 500 which are analyzed by the Model CCC Model range RV, (ROSENBERG*, 2008).

Volatility impacts on KSE100 in Pakistan Stock Exchange observed over the period of 1998-2008 resulted that volatility have significant negative impact by using the GARCH-M model with the application of F-test (Akbar, M., Khan, M.K., Ali, S., , 2010). Impacts on both index & market are the same studied in the context of Pakistan stock exchange from 1980 to 1995 (Zubair, 2008). By observing the market as a whole having the tool model of VAR and identified that volatility have significant negative impacts with the converse relation of volatility and returns in Pakistan stock market (Attayah Shafique, 2019).

H1: Return volatility will have significant negative effects on KSE 100 returns.

The Volatility impacts significantly on the futures/forwards and markets returns all over the globe so it also has significant impacts on the markets where it trades (Anthony H. Tu, 2005). It is also identified by using model GARCH that volatility impacts negatively impacts the Chinese Stock Markets and its indices in what trades futures shares/stocks (Bollersley, J. and Jubinski, D.,, 2004). Volatility affects both futures indices and market where they trade same as it affect the broad stock indices which are differentiated by two types that are global and national indices (Chen, G., Firth, M., Rui, O. M., 2001).

The S&P 500 and the MSCI world which are traded in the USA stock market named NASDAQ includes the stock by different regional areas which may be called as geographically also by the state of income or industry level (Dimitrios Dimitrou, 2011). Other big indices named as

national indices where the stocks of hugely dispersed companies in the country are included are also named as the most regular indices of the country traded in the national or country's big stock exchange. (Goncu, 2016).

In different national security markets trading S&P (Speed & Power) 500 in NASDAQ USA, in the Japan's stock market NIKKEI 225, in Indian market NIFTY 50 and in British national Market FTSE 100 returns and markets where they trade returns are affected so in these markets the futures indices returns and those markets' returns are also affected (Gorton, Gary B. and metrick Andrew. , 2010). Studied by using the model of ARCH & GARCH in many developed and developing European and Asian markets it resulted that from 1995-2015 same as future indices and markets are also negative affected by volatility (Monica Singhania, 2013).

In Pakistani stock market by using GARCH model, it is shown that futures stock/ markets returns are affected negatively by the volatility known as KSE indices and whole market as well from 2002 to 2014 (Attayah Shafique, 2019). In PSX by using the family of models GARCH and identified that spot is little more affected than future by volatility because of it is the condition where the contract/delivery is in future not on the time when parties get agree during the period of 2005-2008 (shahan akhtar, 2016).

H2: Return volatility will have significant negative effects on KSE 30 index.

Methodology:

The data was collected form the website of Pakistan stock exchange as secondary data for the period of 2000-2018. Because in the mentioned period PSX improved high with many years of financial crisis which also boost the volatility of returns in the market and data for both indices availability differs cause of KSE100 is launched in the year 1991 whose data is available from the start of 2000 and KSE30 found in the 2005 so it data availability is from 2006.

The Measurement of Volatility is frequently done by Standard deviation and variance but the standard deviation and variance both are done for the unconditional volatility measurement not for the conditional volatility which also does not play as the persistent of the volatility clustering of volatility and asymmetry, leverage affects as-well. Many of the authors have invented the different types of models for the

explanation of fat tails and persistent volatility clustering and effects. the model of ARCH for modeling volatility of conditional disturbance to the linear combination of recent and past squared disturbances ARCH Terms (Tem, 1986).

Such model is used to estimate the variance as a weighted average of residuals of past squared, with the declining weights which have no to go on the level of zero. And the values of squared lagged as well of the disturbance terms which is the concept of ARCH model, for the term is assigned as the generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity abbreviated as GARCH. Which works for the improvement of goodness of fit? also, in the year 2005 these models invented to be more accurate else than ARCH by avoiding the over fitting (Anthony H. Tu, 2005). And it is proved that the concern model named GARCH is one of the best models which can be applied in the financial terms and their series of analysis timely and summarized the model of GARCH as under.

The GARCH model which is most common for volatility calculation/measuring is used for KSE100 index volatility due to its suitability and generally usage for volatility (shahan akhtar, 2016). GARCH family of models used because of it gives most accurate result in finance especially in time series data on returns and prices. (bollerslev., 1986) In this work it utilizes a flexible functional form to model conditional variance favor this approach, given that estimation via GARCH-(1,1) model is prone to model misspecifications. Consistent estimation of a GARCH (1, 1) model requires that the full model is correctly specified. Indeed, the problem that inferences drawn on the basis of GARCH-M models may be susceptible to model misspecification is well known to applied researchers (Dimitrios Dimitrou, 2011).

$$\text{Stock Returns} = \omega + \alpha_1 \mu_{t-1} + \beta \sigma_{t-1}^2$$

By consideration on the above GARCH (1,1) Formula equation where σ^2 name as sigma which is denoting conditional variance of R which represent the returns of the observation and $\omega > 0, \sigma \geq 0, \alpha \geq 0$. The equation shows that the volatility is explained by the past shocks By GARCH (1,1) Terms. For having the terms of variance stationary for what we need to have the summed up of σ and α Less than 1 in the case of if it comes most closer to 1 so the volatility shock will be high

persistent.. Return is consider one of the best representor of a Index and market for which only returns are considered and studied for the forecast of the volatility and the impressive impact on the financial condition of the country and market as well by the extracting of the co-efficient. The formula for return is as follow.

$$R_t = \ln\left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}}\right)$$

In the above equation R_t Representing the Index returns on the daily basis and P_t is index price at the end of the day & the P_{t-1} is the last price of the index for the Indexes of KSE100 and KSE30. In the context of Pakistan exchange Karachi Station from year 2000 to 2018. For the further specification and identifying of the well and specified result of the indexes mentioned is described well in the below descriptive statistical table.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics.

Statistics.	KSE 100 Returns	KSE30 Returns
Mean	0.000693	0.000328
Median	0.000955	0.000128
Maximum	0.085071	0.129408
Minimum	-0.077414	-0.100981
Std. Dev.	0.012428	0.011394
Skewness	-0.257421	0.165575
Kurtosis	6.741338	13.99596
Jarque-Bera	2774.685(0.0000)*	11728.93(0.0000)*
Observation	4669	2326

Notes: The values of Probability are shown in parentheses. * at the level of 5 % Significant.

By looking in detail the skewness and excess of kurtosis in enshrine the purpose and nature of the departing from the normality of the data. Empirical result of the data shows their negatively skewness which shows the left side/tail of distribution of the data which is observed for the returns and has led to the condition to be asymmetric and non-normal which can also be verified from the P value of the Jarque-Bera test applied. Where the table also show that the returns are asymmetric and highly versatile in the series of the index Returns where the risk averse of the investor in the index may also be the prominent cause for the asymmetric returns.

The statistical results of the Returns of KSE30 index shows its skewness and Kurtosis are in high number. the skewness shows positive result in the series which also have a right side/positive slope also by looking from the kurtosis angle having an up in the kurtosis which and have a high P Value in the Jarque-Bera test which shows that Returns of the index on the level have activity in the positive scene and have a persuasion of the condition.

The Test of Jarque-Bera is applied on the data which also resulted a good sign and have positive result which is normally used for the normality of the data for the confirmation of the results of the skewness and kurtosis of the data. Where the entire test gives us a positive sign and to every investing guy a green signal and may have a well feedback from the market and index resulting

Returns:

Close:

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test					Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test				
Index	Statisti cs	1%Lev el	5%Lev el	10%Le vel	Statisti cs	1%Lev el	5%Lev el	10%Le vel	
KSE1 00	- 30.298 74	- 3.4315 68	- 2.8619 63	- 2.5670 38	- 0.2036 06	- 3.4315 68	- 2.8619 63	- 2.5670 38	
KSE3 0	- 34.353 66	- 3.4329 68	- 2.8625 83	- 2.5673 71	- 1.7553 33	- 3.4329 68	- 2.8625 83	- 2.5673 71	

ADF/Unit Roots Results:

By Using the Unit Roots Result or can say ADF. In the Augmented Dicky Fuller Test which is used for the purpose of checking the stationarity of the data used in. by the cause of variation in the collection of the data process. Through what converted the Stationary Data into nonstationary data.

By the observation on the above table were seen that the value of the t-statistics is less than all the critical levels of 1% level, 5% Level and 10% Levels for the Returns in both KSE 100 and KSE30 Indexes. Which proves that we have 99% of the level of confidence to reject the null hypothesis which leads to that the time series data have no unit root also say that there are one of the time series data on constant where further clarification of the ADF test it is proved that data of the close is at the stationary level.

By observing the right/ close side of the data table which shows the Augmented Dickey Fuller test for both KSE100 and KSE30 indices at the levels of 1 percent 5 Percent and 10 Percent of the level of critical regions. Shows returns volatility as negative significant result for both indices at all. Also, the main statistics test result which tells that ADF test results are approximately close for both KSE100 & KSE30 indices and on all the levels of critical regions which also proves its negative significance and the rejection of the null hypothesis.

GARCH:

	KSE100	KSE30
Mean Equation		
θ	0.001115	0.000554
Variance Equation		
ω	7.01E-06	6.78E-06
α	0.160107	0.118913
β	0.802548	0.834886
Log Likelihood	14255.52	7264.616
Akaike Information Criterion	-6.104742	-6.243006
Schwarz Criterion	-6.099217	-6.233114
N	100	30

Analysis and Findings:

The results found as the estimation of GARCH model are stated in the Table for KSE100 Index and KSE30 Index for the period of January 2000 to December 2018.

Mean Equation:

The mean equation term θ which is constant for the mean equation and is significant in the KSE100 and KSE30 indices. The coefficient which is representing a volatility in the indices from 2000 to 2018 and is negative in the mean equation also significant at the level of 5% in both indices and shows that the volatility has impacts on the returns of both indices as well in the Pakistan stock exchange.

Variance Equation:

In the variance equation constant term of the equation is ω which is positively significant at the level of 5% of significance for both KSE100 and KSE30 indices. Another coefficient α which positive significant at the level of 5 percent of significance for the indices which implies that availability of volatility in the clustering & significance of the level significance and model GARCH used for the result estimating and findings of the test. It is also proved that conditional volatility also has a direct and absolute relation to the values of residuals which are standardized and all the coefficients which are being resulted significant which also may be due to the collection and arriving of Information also playing the role of leading the price changing and fluctuating in the slabs and basis over time as well. The Coefficient β which indicates the variance in the conditional varying with the value of its lag having a significant result in both indices which results mostly closer value to 1 in both of Indices. The higher value of the β Coefficient presents high the degree of persistence in the series of returns in the index.

Discussion & Conclusion:

In the study it has attempted to measure the impacts of returns volatility on the returns on the basis of daily data for the periods of January 2000 to December 2018 for KSE100 index and June 2006 to December 2018 for KSE30 index. By using the Return calculation formula for returns of indices for the specified periods as mentioned above for indices. and used GARCH (1,1) Model for measuring the impacts of volatility on returns.

The study also shown that all the time series data of both KSE100 and KSE30 indices and stationarity in the series of time for what the ADF/Unit root test is used to make it non stationarity. The data is versatile & heteroskedastic on daily basis on GARCH (1,1) Model for daily returns of both indices and shows negative significance. It is also proved that return volatility have negative significant impacts many markets both Asian and European (kaeck, 2018). The study also proved that GARCH (1,1) model is most suitable for the daily time series data. According to its properties and characteristics as generalized and heteroskedastic for volatility in data.

The significant of GARCH model is that it opens the door of investment for all type of investors by showing its accurate result of the volatile data Market. For Management it opens to well organize and manage the indices and market by its blueprint. This study gives the concept to all the investors, policy makers and Market management that

variation in the returns is not by its own self but is due to the market condition and industries whose stocks returns fluctuates in the market.

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Consumer Personality Traits and Consumer Loyalty with the Role of Consumer Satisfaction and Retention:

By

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Abstract:

In Pakistan, the telecommunications industry has grown rapidly in the last decade, and there is strong competition among existing service providers for loyal consumers. The purpose of this study is to examine causal antecedent factors leading to brand loyalty. It is assumed consumer personality traits seem to be an essential factor for consumer loyalty and consumer satisfaction and consumer retention to improve cellular companies' business performance. A theoretical review and critical analysis of academic journals related to dependent and independent variables and a conceptual model are formulated. The quantitative approach is used to quantify the relationship between dependent and independent variables based on the proposed theoretical model that delineates the relationships between dependent variables, independent variables. Primary data was collected from 298 respondents through a self-administrated questionnaire. Collected data was analyzed through two different software SPSS and Smart PLS. SPSS is used for primary data analysis like data screening and normality of data. Smart PLS used to apply structural equation modeling (SEM). The findings of the study support the hypothesized relationships proposed in the theoretical model. The results revealed that there is a significantly positive relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty. The results also provide strong evidence of the role of consumer satisfaction and consumer retention between consumer

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personality traits and consumer loyalty. The study confirms that five traits of consumer personality traits have strengthened consumer loyalty. The results of the study will be helpful for cellular companies' managers. This study only used the customer point of view it will be better to use the organization's point of view as well.

Keywords: Consumer Personality Traits, Consumer Loyalty, Consumer Satisfaction, Consumer Retention, Cellular Companies.

Introduction:

The consumer does not buy from their head but their heart as identified by Grey (2017). This statement indicates that understanding customer loyalty is not as easy as eating a pie. Each industry and specifically the respective brand recognize the importance of studying consumer personality traits and their impact on customer loyalty especially, in the industry which has a strong competitive and saturated market. The telecommunication industry of Pakistan is facing huge competition in this regard as indicated in the report (Hussain, 2017).

Understanding a consumer's personality has a very proliferating impact as now most companies are not competing on the account of price but rather now providing superior value. What would be greater than to have an understanding of individuals' personalities, and what they may like in their communication packages? This rationale is following the research paper of (Lin, 2010) that identified how important personality is for games and toys which has a high level of market saturation in Taiwan. Similarly, the main aspect of today cellular phone networks is targeting consumers with respective advertisement which has been sent via message or used as one to one marketing. A new insight in this regard will help these companies to the better-designed marketing mix. The future of these telecommunication companies is most likely to be growing as discussed by (Malik, Ghafoor & Iqbal, 2012). Moreover, the relationship between customer retention and satisfaction is not new but it may play in the relationship between customer loyalty and personality is novel. This assumption is the key reason for this research.

In Pakistan, the telecommunications industry has grown rapidly in the last decade, and there is strong competition among existing service

providers for loyal consumers. The findings also suggest that businesses may employ the same tactics to influence client retention and market share growth.

Problem Statement:

The telecommunication market has been in highlight for several reasons. Their marketing mix their economic contribution, and taxation issues. As it is already established that the telecommunication market is saturated, the need to understand the individual consumer personality will help them to find new market niches. Thus, this research is a systematic probe to identify how the consumer personality trait will affect consumer loyalty. Additionally, add the role of consumer satisfaction and consumer retention to check.

The Objective of the Study:

The major objectives of the research are

- To investigate the relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty.
- To explore the relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

Research Questions:

The following questions are addressed based on the objectives of the study:

1. What is the relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty?
2. Is there any relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention?

Literature Review:

Consumer Personality Traits:

The investigation of personality is a very intriguing subject. The dynamic aspect of personality makes it very difficult to define the term personality. The basic definition of personality is “the inner psychological characteristics that both determine and reflect how the person responds to his or her Environment.” (Schiffman & Kanuk, 2008, p.120).

There have been three prominent schools of thought in terms of personality theory. Freudian theory of personality emphasizes the nature aspect of human development. He considered the impact of childhood and the relationship between parents has a huge impact on personality development. This school of thought has been criticized because it exaggerated sexual intent. The other school of thought who disagreed with the explanation of Freudian personality theory is Neo Freudian personality theory who has prominent contribution like Alfred Adler Harry Stack Sullivan and Karen Horney. The third explanation of personality which gained wide contemporary praise is trait theory. The reason for the popularity of this school of thought is the strong empirical support for testing different personality traits (Schiffman & Kanuk, 2008). The five-factor model of personality is the extension of trait theory. The rationale for the trait is their simplicity of identifying how a trait can define the individual standing on personality (Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003). These five traits include Extroversion, Openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and Neuroticism (McCrae & Costa, 1987).

Consumer Loyalty:

According to Izogo (2016) “loyalty is a deeply held commitment to rebuy or repurchase a preferred product/service consistently in the future”. As per Morgan and Hunt (1994), “loyalty differs from commitment because the latter is usually considered in purely cognitive terms which measure consumer attitudinal attachment to a brand”. Loyalty is the constant re-purchase of (or continuous supporting conduct towards) a favoured item or administration, paying little respect to different choices as well as advertising endeavours to initiate changing to contenders. This definition is like Oliver, (1999)

meaning of loyalty because both underline the craving to proceed with support in the long haul regardless of the nearness of contending market contributions. Following Hur et al. (2010) and Oliver (1999), it has been characterized client loyalty in his analysis as the nonstop repurchase of (or continuous supporting conduct towards) a favored media transmission specialist co-op, paying little heed to different alternatives or potentially advertising endeavors to instigate client exchanging. The customer who "fervently desires to rebuy a product or service and will have no other" is defined by (Oliver, 1997, p. 392). On a deeper level, he imagines a customer who will follow this goal "against all odds and at all costs." Ultimate loyalty is described by the latter conditions.

In the telecommunications industry, customer loyalty has been extensively researched (Gerpott et al., 2001; Kim et al., 2004; Sweeney & Swait, 2008; Lai et al., 2009; Hur et al., 2010; Edward & Sahadev, 2011; Chen & Cheng, 2012; Kaur & Soch, 2018; Izogo, 2016). Previous research has established several aspects of loyalty, but two views dominate behavioural and attitudinal loyalty. A behaviourally loyal customer is willing and enjoys purchasing a certain brand, but a loyal client not only purchases but also spreads the word and refers to the business. (Rauryuen & Miller, 2007).

Consumer Satisfaction:

Customer satisfaction is a core marketing idea that refers to meeting the wants and needs of customers (Spreng et al., 1996). According to Rodriguez et al. (2008), consumer pleasure is both emotional and cognitive, implying that satisfaction stems from both emotional (i.e., feelings) and logical (i.e., value) points of reference. Customer satisfaction happens when clients confirm or positively disconfirm (exceed) their pre-purchased service expectations, with some after-buy influence on the experience (Back & Parks, 2003).

While the literature has many different definitions of satisfaction, satisfaction has two main categories. The first sort of satisfaction, known as transaction-specific satisfaction, is an emotive reaction to the most recent encounter with a business and is an instantaneous post-purchase evaluative (Oliver, 1999). According to the transaction-specific approach, pleasure happens after a single interaction with the service provider during the post-consumption stage

(Jones & Suh, 2000). The second sort of happiness is overall contentment. Bitner and Hubbert (1994) added that this kind makes an evaluation judgment based on the most recent purchase occasion and all interactions with the service provider. Consequently, total happiness is the sum of all the joy of transactions with service encounters (Veloutsou et al., 2005).

Consumer Retention:

Different researchers defined customer retention (CR) in diverse ways such as “it is the continuity of the business relations between the customer and company” (Gerpott, Rams, & Schindler (2001. Further, the concept is expanded as it has expanded with the realization of relationship marketing research, focused primarily on quality on customer retention and the effects of relationships (Lin, Wu, & Chang, 2011). The company must know who to service their consumers to retain them. Customer retention is heavily influenced by after-sales services (Saeed, Grover & Hwang, 2005). Reichheld and Sasser (1990), Raj (1985), and Buzzell et al. (1975) add that product and service suppliers must prioritize product and service quality. Market share has been linked to companies with big groups of loyal consumers, having significant market shares and greater rates of return on investment are a strong link to loyal customers. According to Lin, Wu, and Chang (2011), there is a significant statistical connection among trust, quality commitment, and satisfaction, as well as future product usage and customer retention, because retention is determined by rebuys.

A fundamental reason of marketing is to understand consumer and customer and their subsequent their buying propensities, firms can plan a compelling item offering to assist them with accomplishing their target which is to enchant their customers ‘satisfaction and retain them as long as they can. One of the reasons for customer retention is the expense of enlisting new clients is far a lot more noteworthy than the expense related to keeping clients which may diminish the productivity of the firm (Farhat & Khan, 2010). Customer retention refers to a customer's participation in a formal or informal arrangement that includes repeated interactions over an extended period. Hence, defining and establishing the parameters for measuring retention and its implication in marketing strategy and customer relationship management is vital studies such as (Verhoef, 2003; Wong, Chan, Ngai & Oswald, 2009; Khan, 2012).

Consumer Personality Traits and Consumer Loyalty:

Smith and Chang (2009) inspect that customer retention does not affect the loyalty of customers. However, Sidiqi (2016) tested the association of personality traits and brand loyalty and inferred that the only factor determinately of brand loyalty is agreeableness. The rationale behind this is the reason those individuals who tend to be more agreeable consider their service provider to be trustworthy and honest people. Hence this study takes into account respective studies while investigating the relationship between Personality and Customer loyalty.

The consumer buying behavior theory in marketing management is often accredited to comprehend the complex nature of humans and how they chose their products. This study takes into account the previous research on personality and customer satisfaction. The influence of relationship quality on behavioral loyalty is also shown to reflect on the consumer personalities traits, such as variety seeking, relationship proneness, and consumer innovativeness. These findings enhance the current research by revealing that relationship marketing's value is still not universal, thus enhancing our knowledge of client relationships and Implications are explored for scholars and managers (Adjeia & Clark, 2010). Accordingly, the research hypothesis is proposed:

H₁: There is a relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty.

Consumer Satisfaction and Consumer Retention:

The build of customer retention canters around rehash support, and it is not the same as, while firmly identified with, buying conduct and brand loyalty, in that in retention the advertiser is viewed as having the more dynamic job in the customer-firm relationship (Hennig-Thurau & Klee, 1997). Various elements may drive customer retention, for example, satisfaction, quality, exchanging costs (Seo, Ranganathan, & Babad, 2008), CRM (Verhoef, 2003), showcasing systems (Rosenberg & Czepiel, 1992), and customer securing (Thomas, 2001). This work centers on the significant inspirations of cost, quality, and customer encounters. Customer satisfaction and customer retention are frequently examined all the while due to the perplexing connection

between the two builds (Hennig-Thurau and Klee, 1997), and the previous is considered as a spark of the last-mentioned customer. The satisfaction of a customer refers to a consumer's assessment of the significant number of collaborations with a supplier's products and services in terms of its wishes.

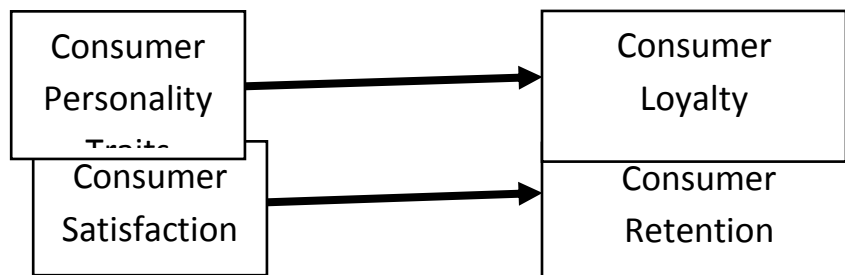
The number of the early studies emphasize that customer retention is a key driver of corporate success, which led to the focus point of the current study (Keiningham et al., 2007). Consequently, the research hypothesis is proposed:

H₂: There is a relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

Theoretical Framework:

Figure 2.1:

Proposed Theoretical Framework



The Hypothesis of the Study:

H₁: “There is a relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty.

H₂: There is a relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

Methodology:

The current thesis adopted the cross-sectional research design by utilizing the survey method as this method is matching the objectives of the study.

Research Design:

The current thesis adopted the cross-sectional research design by utilizing the survey method as this method is matching the objectives of the study. Sekaran and Bougie (2010) define cross-sectional as a research design in which researchers gather the data for the respondent at once a point in time.

Universe of the Study:

A population is a universal set of individuals that share a common set of characteristics (Zikmund, 2006). According to Sekaran (2000), choosing the right mix of respondents is crucial for generating relevant and accurate findings in any study population. The population is the large group of people, objects, and incidents of interest that the researcher wishes to investigate (Sekaran, 2003). The study aims to target every individual who is using the mobile telecommunication service of the different network service providers (Jazz, Ufone, Telenor, and Zong).

Unit of Analysis:

The unit of analysis of the current study was an individual, who is using the mobile telecommunication service of the different network service providers (Jazz, Ufone, Telenor, and Zong).

Sampling:

Field (2005) recommended a sample of 30 to 500 respondents for the study to be empirical. Furthermore, Hair et al. (2019) also recommended samples of 200 or above 200 are large enough for analysing SEM. In consideration of these suggestions sample size, the current study calculated 300 as a sample size, for testing the hypothesis via the Convenient Sampling technique.

Data Collection Tool:

The self-administered questionnaire is used as a data collection tool for the current study. The self-administered questionnaire is defined as “a data collection technique in which the respondent reads the survey questions and records his or her responses without the presence of a trained interviewer” (Hair et al., 2003, p.265).

After finalizing the questionnaire, it has been distributed for the data collected from a user of mobile telecommunication service of the different network service providers (Jazz, Ufone, Telenor, and Zong). Data were collected from the potential user. To obtain the targeted sample size of 300, the questionnaire was distributed by two means. 300 questionnaires were distributed in printed form and the questionnaire of the study was also distributed by social media. Out of 300 questionnaires, 187 were returned and 101 were received by social media.

Method of Data Analysis:

Coorley (1978) described that the statistical approaches are used to help establish the theoretical model credibility and assess the degree to which the various variable appears to influence the dependent variable. To achieve the objectives and answering the questions of this study, two different statistical software’s “Statistical Package for Social Sciences” (SPSS) 26 version and Smart PLS 3.3.3 has been utilized. SPSS has been utilized for the preliminary data analyses and Smart PLS has been utilized for the secondary data analyses.

Result of the Study:**Model Testing Using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)**

Structural equation modelling (SEM) has been utilized for testing the model of the current study. The SEM has several advantages that encourage the researcher to utilize it for the current research. This study investigates the relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty and consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

Structural Model Assessment (Hypothesis Testing):

The structural model was defined as the part of the model that specifies the association between the variables (Arbuckle, 2005). The structural model is projected to explain which variable/s directly or indirectly influences the values of another variable/s in the model (Byrne, 1989). According to Hair et al. (2019), there are five standard steps for accomplishing the objective of the structural model. Similar to the assessment measurement model, different methods have been investigated to determine the connections between the latent variables, which are hypothesized in the research model in chapter two. These

criteria include assessment of collinearity issue (VIF), assessment of hypotheses testing, the predictive ability of the model (R-square), evaluation of effect sizes (f-square), and assessment of predictive relevance of the model (Q-square).

Discussion and Conclusion:

The implication of the study, directions for future research are discussed and recommend different ideas and gaps for the further study area. The discussion is followed by the limitations of the study and finally study summarise in the conclusion section of the study.

The Consequences of Study:

The results of testing the hypothesis about the relationships between consumer personality traits, consumer loyalty, consumer satisfaction, and consumer retention are explained in this section. These hypotheses have the aim to answer two questions of the study and fulfil the objectives of the study.

Q1: What is the relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty?

To answer this question, H_1 has been hypothesized “there is a relationship between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty”. The results of H_1 revealed a positive association between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty.

Q2: Is there any relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention?

To answer this question, H_2 has been hypothesized “there is a relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention”. The results of H_2 revealed a positive association between consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

Conclusion:

The results of the study hint towards the significant relationships between consumer personality traits and consumer loyalty, and consumer satisfaction and consumer retention. This study has substantial theoretical and functional implications due to the model significantly. The additional model of the study offers a deeper understanding by adding consumer satisfaction and consumer retention.

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Role of Self-Esteem and Social Capital on Job Satisfaction of Academics from Public Sector Universities in Quetta City:

By

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Abstract:

The success and progress of any country depends on the youth and their future. The future of the students is related to the education system and the educators who provide education. The main factors which influence the learning behavior of academics are very important to consider. The main purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of self-esteem and social capital on Job satisfaction of academics. Primary data was collected through close ended questionnaire from 350 academics from three public sector universities in Quetta. The data was analyzed through SPSS. Descriptive Statistics was used to explain the data and regression analysis was used to check the effect of independent variables on dependent variable. Pearson correlation test was used to check the relationship among variables. We concluded that the academics with high self-esteem were more satisfied from their jobs. And Academics who had more social capital were more satisfied from their jobs.

Keywords: Self-esteem, social capital, Job satisfaction, Academics.

Introduction:

The progress and success of country depends on the education. The education plays very crucial role in the success of country, no country can get success without the education. For providing quality education, the academics and teacher in education system must be appropriate in

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order to provide the quality education. The education systems of the country should be efficient and effective. The future of the students directly proportional to the performance of academics apart from the faculty's playing crucial role in learning process of students, the faculty also become role model for scholarly values. (Medly & Shannon, 1994). The performance of academics plays key role in providing quality education, so it is the responsibility of educational institutions to improve the performance of Academics. Previous Research suggested that the possibility of teacher attrition can be lessened when academics are satisfied with their jobs (Skaalvik & Skaalvik, 2011). The satisfaction from job is very crucial for increasing the motivation and quality performance of employees. Studies indicate that job satisfaction influences teachers' enthusiasm (Weiqi, 2007) and teachers' relations to students (van den Berg, 2002). According to research the job satisfaction affects the enthusiasm of teachers and the relations of teachers with their students. (Edinger & Edinger, 2017). The dissatisfaction of teachers from their job is worldwide delimita. According to the research in United States, the dissatisfaction of teachers from their jobs results in high turnover and decrease in performance which directly affect the studies of students (Giordano, 2012). Faculty needs to investigate all the factors that influence the learning abilities of students and then they should promote such environment that can provide optimal learning (Govender, 2011). Job satisfaction is identified with the expectations from the jobs of employees. So, individual's satisfaction increases the performance of job. (KAPLAN & BİÇKES, 2013). Social capital is determinant of Job satisfaction. Social capital is defined as the aggregate of actual or potential resources linked to the possession of a durable network (Rodriguez and Scurry, 2014). Social capital can be defined as: "the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition which provides each of its members with the backing of collectively-owned capital." (Bourdieu, 1997)

Social support influences psychological state, the people having high social support achieve their goals and task more effectively than those who does not have much social support. High social support reduces the person's stress. They can get the support from their friends, families and relatives, and this can relief them from the stress that they can face in performing tasks. (Ching et al., 2019).

The individuals with no social support are tended to be less satisfied from their jobs. Faculty who are more social with one another, they share their values, norms and they trust each other. Trust is one of the most important factors that help in developing the satisfaction among faculty and employees of any organization. If the person has no trust issues in a work place, he will be able to share values and he will respect his and other's moral as well. Advice is another dimension of social capital that enhances the satisfaction level of employees in work place. The information that one person has in work place, that must be share with other in same work place in order to remove the obstacles that can be have on the ground of having no sufficient information. The employees who are new in workplace and have no sufficient information will face problems in working, if his colleagues who are already working there, share their information with him so he will not suffer more. Similarly, advice helps the employees to perform well. If one person who has experience, and had faced the problems in start, share his information and advice relating to that with others, this will really help them to work efficiently and they will not make the same mistakes, which were made by his peers.

Self-esteem also helps in the development of job satisfaction. According to Esther et al, 2017 self-esteem defines one's personal value and his overall sense of self-worth. Self-esteem is a personality trait and is a belief about person his self and this belief includes emotion, behaviors and appraisal of individual's own appearance. When teachers have low self-esteem then they feel deficient, inadequate and unworthy. These weaknesses dominate their feelings about themselves. (Fitzmaurice, 2012). Teachers with high level esteem are more satisfied with their jobs. (Durrak, 2017). The teachers are more satisfied with their job when they feel comfortable with their worth and value. According to (Anwar et al, 2015) there is positive relationship with self-esteem and job satisfaction. Employees having high self-esteem are said to be more satisfied with their jobs. Satisfaction from jobs can be gained through high self-esteem. Self-esteem is a crucial factor that enhances job satisfaction. (Cho & Kwon, 2020).

The person who believes in self-worth and his abilities, he will be able to perform better than the person who is more capable of performing the task but have low self-esteem.

Self-esteem in social sciences mean that the personal overall positive and negative attitude towards himself. The person who thinks that he has value is said to have high self-esteem while the person who thinks who has no value, has low self-esteem. Individuals with low self-esteem

become depressed, and suffer from anxiety and social dysfunction. And this ill performance makes the students suffer. They cannot perform well. Faculty having high self-esteem are said to be more satisfied from their jobs. High self-esteem and job satisfaction are related to one another. Low self-esteem also affects the social behavior of person. The person having low self-esteem cannot be more socialize as compared to those who have high self-esteem. The faculty with low self-esteem does not believe themselves, they don't believe in their capacities and abilities.

Self-esteem and Job satisfaction are re firmly identified with mental and physical wellbeing (Faragher, Cass, & Cooper, 2005;)". Hence the effect is important. These both concepts are related to the subjective feelings of human beings. Teachers are of the main components of education system. The problems related to teachers and their quality of teaching is a big issue in any country. A teacher will not able to perform effectively unless he or she feel satisfied and self-sufficient even he or she has experience or knowledge. (Bozgeyikli,2017).

Educational Institutions should make such policies and strategies in which they can make efforts to improve the performance of academics and also to investigate all the facts that are obstacles in their way to improve their performance.

Literature Review:

Job satisfaction:

“Job satisfaction can be characterized as employees’ satisfaction level with respect to their employment and work conditions” (Gohel, 2012). Job satisfaction is a pleasurable and positive passionate state that outcomes from the evaluation of one’s activity (Locke, 1976). Job satisfaction is employee’s level of satisfaction which he gets from his job while performing his job. Job satisfaction is identified with the expectations from the jobs of employees. So, individual’s satisfaction increases the performance of job. (KAPLAN & BIÇKES, 2013).

Job satisfaction is a full of feeling response of teachers to the role of their teaching.

According to the (Caprara et all, 2003) job satisfaction is a “decisive element” that have impact on the performance and attitudes of teachers while (Thoresen, 2001) associated job satisfaction with higher level of teacher’s job performance. Job satisfaction is a positive response which can be seen in the individual’s behavior. And it can be observed from

one's behavior. Job satisfaction refers to the outcomes from the jobs that meet the expectations. Job satisfaction can be in the form of rewards which employees get as a result of their great achievements. (KAPLAN & BİÇKES, 2013). Motivation that teachers get from their job is also related to the level of job satisfaction and organizational achievement (Edinger & Edinger, 2018).

Self-esteem:

There are enormous definitions for self-esteem, according to well-known sociologist Dr. Morris Rosenberg, self-esteem is “favorable or unfavorable attitude” that individuals have toward themselves as an object. (Rosenberg, 1965). When a teacher is not satisfied with his or her job, then he is less committed, and in result he or she perform less than their capabilities (Babita & Gurmit, 2014). The teacher who has low self-esteem, perform below their capabilities.

Job satisfaction of teachers result in professional competence and they have high teaching skills, and they feel more secured about how to manage classroom (Salim et al.2012). Job dissatisfaction results in turnover, absenteeism and due to this dissatisfaction from their jobs, they behave aggressively towards their students and colleagues. When teachers are not satisfied from their jobs then they leave their job and they feel psychological withdrawal from their work (Akomolafe & Ogunmakin 2014).

Social Capital:

Putnam (1994) defines social capital as the highlights of social associations like norms, networks and trust that can build the proficiency of society through encouraging facilitated activities. Social Capital refers to aggregate of potential or actual resources that are connected to the ownership of networks. (Rodriguez and Scurry, 2014). Social capital has benefits which could be explained through three levels. Micro, Macro and Meso. The first group of Researchers who viewed the social capital as a public interest and study it at Macro Level and centered on the results that have large stock of social support for societies. “(Including: Coleman, 1990; Putnam, 1995; Woolcock, 1998; Fukuyama, 1999)”. Then the next Group of Researchers considered at Meso level. (Group, Organizations or family). According to them, the social capital is as Asset of groups. According to these Researchers, the social capital benefits the Organizations and Obligations or commitments in organizations (Pennings, Lee and Witteloostuijn, 1998; Leana and Van Buren, 1999). 3rd Group of Researchers who studied the Social Capital at Micro Level.

They viewed the social capital at individual level and viewed it as a private good.

According to these researchers, “social capital of individuals focusses on their sources and outcomes (Belliveau, O’Reilly and Wade, 1996)” social capital can also be influenced by the International (Ching et al., 2019). Students need support from their supervisors, family and friends in their career capital that adequately impact the psychological capital of students (Hargreaves, 2012). Social support influence psychological state, the people having high social support achieve their goals and task more effectively than those who does not have much social support. High social support reduces the person’s stress. They can get the support from their friends, families and relatives, and this can relief them from the stress that they can face in performing tasks (Ching et al., 2019).

Job Satisfaction and Self-esteem:

Self-esteem, subjective well-being, health and happiness increase job satisfaction. While low self-esteem, lack of subjective well-being, health and happiness decreases the job satisfaction of employees. (Satuf et al. 2016). Job satisfaction can be increased through increasing self-esteem. There are negative effects of discrimination experience in work place which lower the job satisfaction and self-esteem. (Jo & Paik, 2018).

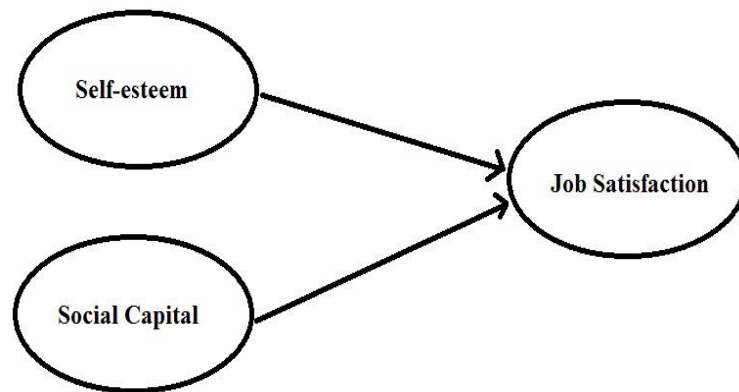
Job Satisfaction and Social Capital:

Social capital is considered as main concept in social science as it plays key role in the success of an organization (Shin & Lee, 2016). The lack of qualified teacher is major problem in worldwide. The performance of teachers is related to the satisfaction from their jobs. Teacher’s satisfaction level influence enthusiasm and their relations to their students (Edinger & Edinger, 2018).

Research Question:

The following research questions are originated in this study in order to guide the obtaining of information needed to fulfill the study purpose.

1. Does Social capital have an impact on the level of job satisfaction
2. Does Self-esteem have an impact on the level of job satisfaction



H1: There is positive and significant relationship between self-esteem and Job satisfaction **H2:** There is positive and significant relationship between social capital and Job satisfaction

Methodology:

The study was cross-sectional. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the data and inferential statistics was used for predicting the data.

Data Collection:

Primary data was collated through close ended questionnaire from the academics of three public sector universities. Total sample was 350. The sampling technique used in this study was convenience sampling as this method is convenient. SPSS and smartpls was used for inferential statistics tests. Mean, median and mode was used, skewness and kurtosis were used for normality and Regression Analysis was used to assess the effect of independent variable on dependent variable. Pearson correlation test was used to check the relationship among variables. Cronbach Alpha was used for checking the reliability of three scales.

Instrumentation:

The **Social Capital** was measured by three factors, namely *employee networks, leadership trust and workforce norms* by Badura et al (2008). But in order to simplify the adoption of the instrument Hauser et al have selected 6 questions for each component (Hauser, Puntcher, & Walde, 2015), have used in this study.

Job Satisfaction was measured by the scale of Paul Spector (1985). (Fields, 2002) The job facets include Recognition, promotion and benefits.

operating procedures, co-workers, nature of work, and communication. For the sake of simplicity, 5 of commonly used facets: pay, supervision, co-workers, nature of work and career were utilized in this study.

Self-esteem was measured by questionnaire developed by Rosenberg (Greenberger et al., 2003) with 10 indicators. Responses are made using Likert scale of 1 (very low), 2 (low), 3 (neutral), 4 (high), and 5 (very high). Responses are obtained using a 5-point Likert-type scale where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree, in all above mentioned scales.

Statistical Analysis:

For analyzing collected data, SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) was used. Descriptive statistics was conducted for obtaining the descriptive information e.g., mean, median, mode, standard deviation, variance, skewness and kurtosis. Inferential statistics predicted the data. Reliability of the data was checked through Cronbach's alpha.

Regression Analysis assessed the effect of social capita and self-esteem on job satisfaction.

Pearson correlation was used to check the relationship among variables.

Results:

Respondents in this study were 350 academics from three Universities in Quetta. The respondents' characteristics in this study are presented in the following table.

Table 1

Respondents' Characteristics

	Respondents Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	186	53.1%
	Female	164	46.9%
Age	21-30	159	45.4%
	31-40	144	41.1%
	41-50	32	9.1%
	50 & above	15	4.3%
Education Level	Graduation	283	80.9%
	Masters	56	16.0%
	MS/Mphil	3	.9%
	Phd	8	2.3%
Job Experience	1-5	234	67.0%
	6-10	70	20.1%
	11-15	27	7.7%
	16-20	15	4.3%
Designation	lecturer	283	80.9%
	Assistant Professor	56	16.0%
	Assosiate Professor	3	.9%
	Professor	8	2.3%

University	UOb	182	52.0%
	SBK	64	18.3%
	BUIITEMS	104	29.7%

Descriptive Statistics:

Descriptive statistics provide data description from the minimum score, maximum score, average (mean), and standard deviation values. The results of descriptive statistical analysis are presented in the following table.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics:

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Self-esteem	350	1.70	5.00	3.8949	.63212
Social capital	350	1.00	5.00	3.7281	.86125
Job satisfaction	350	1.00	5.00	3.7229	.87545
Valid	350				

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA):

CFA purpose is to test the multidimensionality of construction based on theory. The criteria of validity test that is used in this research: the results will be significant if the variables have standard loading factor value of > 0.50 . According to the results of CFA test, the indicators of social capital, self-esteem and job satisfaction variables were all significant and have standard loading factor of > 0.50 . Hence, all indicators/items in this research are valid.

Test for Assumption of Normality. The data of assumption of normality is performed using (c.r.) of ± 2.58 at a significance level of 0.01. Based on multivariate data normality test results, it turns out that the critical ratio value (c.r.) of - 1.088 is between ± 2.58 . Therefore, the data used in this research has multivariate normal distribution.

According to the assumptions of normality, the criteria ratio for the data should be ± 2.58 at a significance level of 0.01. Based on these assumptions the data is normally distributed. **Assumption of Multicollinearity.** The analysis of the data showed that there is no

"warning" in the data used in present research. Hence, there is singularity in the data used in this study and no multicollinearity is found in study.

Reliability Test:

Variables	Cronbach Alpha	No of Items
Job satisfaction	.840	5
Self-esteem	.802	10
Social Capital	.807	6

The scale was reliable as the Cronbach Alpha of the variables was acceptable. As the value of

Cronbach Alpha is acceptable when is equal or more than 0.7. So in this study the Cronbach Alpha for job satisfaction is .840 that is more than .7, the value of Self-esteem is .802 and the value of social capital is .807 that is more than .7 so all of the values are reliable.

Construct Reliability Test. The construct reliability test in this study uses construct reliability, with the minimum cut-off value of construct reliability of 0.70. The results of construct reliability test showed that the variables of supervisor support, optimism, work-family enrichment, and job satisfaction have cut-off value of > 0.70 , and declared reliable

Hypothesis Testing:

Hypothesis Result	beta	R ²	P
S.C--□ J.S Accepted	.995	.973	000
S.E--□ J.S Accepted	.262	0.46	000

Since both Hypothesis are accepted because the value of P is less than 0.01 so we can say that Self-esteem has positive and significant relationship with Job satisfaction and social capital has positive and significant relationship with Job satisfaction.

Pearson's Correlation Analysis:

Pearson's correlation analysis has run to determine the relationship between social capital, job satisfaction and self-esteem. The findings from this study show that social capital has a significant positive relationship

with job satisfaction ($r=0.382$, $p\leq 0.01$) and self-esteem has significant and positive relationship with Job satisfaction ($r=0.381$, $p\leq 0.01$).

Correlation Analysis:

Table: 3

		Correlations		
		Job satisfaction	social capital	self-esteem
Job satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	1	.936**	.425**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	350	350	350
social capital	Pearson Correlation	.936**	1	.441**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	350	350	350
self-esteem	Pearson Correlation	.425**	.441**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	350	350	350

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Regression Analysis:

Regression Analysis was used to assess the effect of social capital on Job satisfaction and the effect of Self-esteem on Job satisfaction.

Table: 4
Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.117	.107		1.092	.276
	Social capital	.945	.021	.929	44.208	.000
	Self-esteem	.022	.029	.016	.745	.007

a. Dependent Variable: Job satisfaction

Table: 5

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	234.438	2	117.219	98.42	.000 ^b
	Residual	33.039	347	.095		
	Total	267.477	349			

a. Dependent Variable: Job satisfaction

b. Predictors: (Constant), self-esteem, social capital

The value of 98.42 at the significance level less 0.01 indicated that the model is fit.

Conclusions & Discussion:

From the result, we can conclude that the job satisfaction of the academics is related to self-esteem and social capital. The academics who have high self-esteem are more satisfied from their jobs as compared to those who have less self-esteem and they don't believe in their worth and abilities. Similarly, the academics who are more satisfied from their jobs observed to have high social capital. They have more networks, who give more advice to their juniors and they trust more as they have always been

trustworthy to others as well. They are more successful as compared to those who have less social capital. So, the academics having high self-esteem and high social capital are tend perform better and are more successful and satisfied from their jobs.

The result of this study is applicable to the employees of other organizations as well. They can also benefit from the results of this study.

Limitations and Future Recommendations:

This study is limited to the fact that the sample size of the study is less, more sample size can give more good results. The data is collected only from three universities in Quetta; more data could be collected from private Universities as well. The sample of this research only includes teachers of universities. The result of this study could be generalized, if were done in other organizations as well. The cross-sectional studies do not warrant the causal relationship among variables. The chances of biasness in this study are more because the results were taken from self-administrated questionnaire. This study has investigated the effects of variables only from province of Balochistan, the future research is recommended from the other universities from other provinces of Balochistan and other countries as well. A longitudinal study can help exploring the more dimensions of variables. Future studies can include more variables and factors that influence the job satisfaction and can add more dimensions of the variables, used in this research.

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Empirical Relationship between Export and Economic Growth: A Comparative Study of Pakistan and India

By

¹Nadia Khan

Abstract:

This research was about causal relationship between exports and economic growth. a comparative study of Pakistan and India. Some studies say that economic growth promotes exports, while some other studies say that export enhances economic growth. For this purpose, data was selected from 1980 to 2018. Data was in million USD and in real form. First of all, unit root checked, for unit root of GDP and Export in case of Pakistan, was non-stationary at level but was stationary at first difference. For cointegration and causality lag was selected through AIC, lag was 6 in case of Pakistan. Through johansen cointegration, long run relation was found then restricted VAR (VECM) was applied and found causality from GDP to Export. There was no autocorrelation in model. In case of India, unit root of Export and GDP was non-stationary at level but was stationary at first difference. Through AIC, 1 lag was selected, no cointegration was found then applied unrestricted VAR and found no causality. GDP increased Export was found in Pakistan.

Keywords: - Economic Growth, Export, Causality.

Introduction:

Exports play an important role in economic development .When there is spare product, which is exported to other countries, which brings foreign exchange that enhances economic growth (Hsiao & Hsiao, 2006). Some other studies say that economic growth promotes export. Growth has effect on trade (Rodriguez & Rodrik, 2000). This research studies about causal relationship between export and economic development. Two countries from South Asia are selected for this research. Name of countries are Pakistan and India.

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Economic growth means an increase in goods and services. When increase in national income is more than population then per capita income will increase (Hamid, 2004: 50). Export is defined as all goods and services which are sent to other countries. Foreign exchange comes through export.

Some studies say that export enhances economic growth. While other studies say that economic growth enhances export. GDP of Pakistan is \$236.478 Billion in FY 2019. GDP growth is 3.29 %. GDP by sector is explained as agriculture 18%, industry 20.3 % and services 61.2 %. Exports of Pakistan in FY 2019 are \$24.217 billion. Exports goods are textile, food, petroleum, leather, sports goods and manufacture. A large part of export goes to United States, China, United Kingdom, Germany and United Arab Emirates. Population of Pakistan is 212 million and per capita income is \$1357 (Wikipedia, 2019).

GDP of India is \$2.972 trillion in FY 2019. GDP growth is 7.2%. GDP by sector is as agriculture 15.4 %, industry 23% and services 61.5 %. Exports are \$330 billion in 2019. Export goods consist on agriculture, fuels and mining. Goods are exported to European Union, United States, Hong Kong and China majorly. Population of India is 1.353 billion Per capita income of India is \$2199 (Wikipedia, 2019).

Statement of Research:

The statement of research is empirical relationship between Economic Growth and Export: -A comparative study of Pakistan and India. For this purpose two countries Pakistan and India are selected. Comparison will be showed between these two countries regarding causal relationship between variables export and economic growth. Time period data will be used from 1980-2018.

Significance of Research:

The significance of this research is that it tells about causal relationship between export and economic growth. This research will be helpful for policy makers in making policy.

Objectives of Research:

- 1) To know about relationship between export and economic growth.
- 2) To analyze causal relationship between export and economic growth regarding Pakistan and India.

3) To give suggestions in the light of above work done.

Literature Review:

Theoretical Framework:-

Hussain (2012) used in his model two variables FDI and Economic Growth.

Hsiao & Hsiao (2006) presented the equilibrium condition of Keynesian model of aggregate demand and aggregate supply by assuming equilibrium in the money sector and government sector.

$$Y = C(Y) + I(Y, r) + F + X - M(Y, e) \quad (1)$$

The author's task is to find out the causality between Export and Economic Growth. So, model takes this shape or form, we have

$$F(Y, X) = 0$$

Where Y is Economic Growth, denoted by Gross Domestic Product. and X is Export.

$$Y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

Then the converted the above equation into logarithm form, which will take this form.

$$LGDP_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 LX_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Here, GDP was dependent variable and X was independent variable.

β_1 was constant and β_2 was slope β_2 .

Empirical Studies:-

Rostam (1984) studied the relationship between export expansion and economic growth. Universe of this research was seventy three countries. Data was from 1960-1978. The result showed that export expansion was connected with economic performance. William (1981) analyzed the association between Growth and export performance in developing countries. Time period was from 1960-1977. Fifty five middle income developing countries were selected. Production function model was used. The study found positive relationship between growth and export.

Edward (2006) examined the causal relationship between exports and economic growth. Japan, United States and Taiwan were selected for research. Method of Hsiao was used. The study found causal relationship in Japan. Peter (1987) researched on causal relationship between export and industrial development. Eight newly industrializing countries were selected for research. The result found bidirectional causality between variables of these eight countries.

Jai (2005) examined causality between export expansion and economic growth. China was selected for this research. Time period was from 1979 to 2001. Error Correction model was used and result showed bidirectional causality between variables. Woo and Peyton (1985) analyzed export, growth and causality in developing countries. Thirty seven developing countries were selected for research. Causality Test was used. The result showed doubt about export promotion hypothesis.

Ahmad and Harnhirun (1996) studied cointegration and causality between exports and economic growth. Five countries of ASEAN were selected for this research. Name of countries were Indonesia, Malaysia, The Phillippines, Singapore and Thailand. Error correction model was used. The study found economic success promoted export promotion strategies.

Guang & De (2010) studied the relationship among export trade, economic growth and carbon emission. Time series data from 1980 to 2007 was used. Decomposition analysis was used. The study found long run cointegration among variables. The study found export trade is Granger cause of carbon emission and economic growth.

Dutt & Ghosh (2010) researched on export growth and economic growth cointegration structure. The study used sample of low, middle and high income countries. KPSS method for stationarity was used. Phillips-Hansen fully modified OLS method was used. The study found cointegration between export growth and economic growth in most of countries.

Ahmad & Andy (1991) studied the causality between exports and economic growth. 47 countries were selected from Africa .Granger Causality test was applied. .The study found no causality in these countries.

Khan & Saqib (1993) focused on relationship between between exports and economic growth. The study used simultaneous equation framework and 3SLS technique. The study found relationship between variables.

Hypothesis

HO: There is no causal relationship between economic growth and export.

H1: There is causal relationship between economic growth and export.

Methodology:**Vector Auto Regression Model (VAR):**

In this research, VAR model was used. First of all, Unit Root Test was checked for stationary or non-stationarity of data, Then Cointegration test was applied, which told about long run relationship, existed or not through cointegration then VAR model was used. Then Granger Causality was used.

For Granger Causality,

$$LGDP_t = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j LGDP_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j LEXP_{t-j} + u_{1t} \quad (1)$$

$$LEXP_t = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j LGDP_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j LEXP_{t-j} + u_{2t} \quad (2)$$

Data and Variables:**Real Export(X):-**

Exports play a vital role in economic development. Export variable was used. For real export, data of Exports in current was divided by Export Value Index. Export was in million USD.

Real GDP:-

For economic growth, Proxy is used which is Gross Domestic Product. Gross Domestic Product means market value of all goods and services produced within border of country(Manzoor,1998: 10). Real GDP was used. Real GDP was in million USD.

Data Source:-

All variables were in real form. Data of GDP and Export were collected (World Bank Indicators,2019). GDP was in real form. Export was in nominal form, which was made real exports through following method, Exports in nominal form was divided by Export Value index. Data was from 1980 to 2018. Time series data was used.

Tools:-**Unit Root Test:-**

Unit Root test was used to check stationarity and non-stationarity of data. There were three methods of Unit Root .i) Dickey Fuller (DF) ii) Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) iii) The Phillips Perron Unit Root Test (Gujrati & Porter, 2008:754). In this research, ADF test was used to check stationarity and non-stationarity of data at 5%level of significance with drift and deterministic trend.

Cointegration:-

After unit root test, cointegration was checked between variables. It showed long run relationship between variables. Cointegration is property of time series data. When variables are individually I(1) , That is they have stochastic trends , their linear combination is I(0), so, this research will be

meaningful(Gujrati & Porter,2008: 762). There are two methods of cointegration. 1) Engle – Granger (EG) 2) Johansen cointegration. In this research, Johansen cointegration was used. There are two types of Johansen cointegration test. 1) Trace Test 2) Eigenvalue Test.

Vector Auto Regression Model (VAR):-

VAR stands for vector auto regression. Auto regression means appearance of lagged value of dependent variable on side of equation. Vector means dealing with a vector of two or more variables(Gujrati & Porter,2008: 784). There are two types of VAR.1) Restricted VAR 2) Unrestricted VAR. When there is long run relation between variables then restricted VAR will be used. When there is no long run relation between variables then unrestricted VAR will be used.

Data Collection and Analysis:

Pakistan

1. Unit Root Test

Before analysis, stationary of data was checked through unit root test. ADF unit root was applied (Gujrati & Porter, 2008: 757), through which the study found that GDP and Export were non-stationary at level at 5% level of significance. But both variables were stationary at first difference.

Table 4.1 Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test for Export, and GDP of Pakistan with Intercept and trend

Variables	Level\1 st difference	Augmented Dickey Fuller statistics(ADF)test	
		t-statistics	With Intercept and trend
			5%
LGDP	Level	-1.707073	-3.533083
	1 st difference	-5.991312	-3.536601
LEXP	Level	-0.191655	-3.536601
	1 st difference	-3.836662	-3.536601

Source: The Author's calculation

AIC:

For cointegration and causality, lag was selected through AIC. AIC small means model is good. So, that lag was selected where AIC was small. So, through AIC, lag 6 was selected.

Table 4.2: Selection of Lag for Pakistan through AIC.

Lag	AIC
1	-3.491504
2	-3.350677
3	-3.250129
4	-3.060037
5	-2.831945
6	-2.613988

Source: The Author's Calculation

Johansen Cointegration:

Cointegration tells about long run relation between variables. Johansen cointegration was used and found variables were cointegrated. Both Trace test and eigenvalue test showed that variables were cointegrated.

Table 4.3: Johansen Cointegration Test Summary

Number of Cointegrating Relations in Level Series : GDP and Export

Trace Test	1
Max. Eigenvalue Test	1

The Author's Work

Restricted VAR (VECM)

When variables were cointegrated, restricted VAR (VECM) model was used. In which, the study found causality from GDP to Export. Wald coefficient test was applied which showed that joint significance was significant in case of from GDP to Export. Model was good and found no autocorrelation. A is used for GDP. B is used for Export.

Through Wald coefficient test, chi-square coefficient was 12.29954 and probability was 0.050 in case of $A=c16=c17=c18=c19=c20=c21=0$ respectively in case of DREXP. Which showed that Causal relation was from GDP to Export?

India

4.5:- Unit Root Test

Variables of GDP and Export were non-stationary at level at 5% level of significance. Variables were stationary at first difference.

Table 4.5 Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test for Export, and GDP of India with Intercept and trend

Variables	Level\1 st difference	Augmented Dickey Fuller statistics(ADF)test	
		t-statistics	With Intercept and trend
		5%	
LGDP	Level	-2.124423	-3.533083
	1 st difference	-6.114935	-3.536601
LEXP	Level	-0.921509	-3.548490
	1 st difference	-13.3600	-3.548490

Source: The Author's calculation

4.6:- AIC

Lag was selected through AIC. Lag 1 was selected.

Table 4.6: Selection of Lag for India through AIC.

Lag	AIC
1	3.313634

Source: The Author's Calculation

Cointegration:

Johansen cointegration was used to check long run relation. But no cointegration was found through Trace test and Eigenvalue test.

Unrestricted VAR:

When variables were not cointegrated then unrestricted VAR was used and found no causality between variables. Wald test was used to see joint significance of variables. Model was good and had not autocorrelation.

Table 4.7: VAR and Granger Causality of India, 1980-2018

Vector Auto regression

India

VAR (1)

Dep.var.	DLRGDP (-1)		DLREXP (-1)	constant
LRGDP	C1		C2	C3
	0.806593	-0.040573	2.544356	
	(0.0000)		(0.4784)	(0.0897)

VAR (2)

Dep.var.	DLRGDP (-1)		DLREXP (-1)	constant
LREXP	C4		C5	C6
	-0.117863	0.739367	4.604087	
	(0.5863)		(0.0000)	(0.1537)

Notes:

1. The p-value is in the parenthesis.
2. Level of significance is 5%.

3. In Wald test of coefficients, the null hypothesis $B=c_2=0$ respectively in case of DLRGDP.
4. In Wald test of coefficients, the null hypothesis $A=c_4=0$ respectively in case of DREXP.

Comparison:

Variables were non-stationary at level in both countries but stationary at first difference. Through AIC, lag 6 was selected for Pakistan and lag 1 was selected for India. Through Johansen cointegration, variables were cointegrated in Pakistan but not cointegrated in India. For Pakistan, VECM was used and found causality from GDP to Export. For India unrestricted VAR was used and found no causality between variables.

Suggestions:

1. Govt should give Tax holiday to those industries which produce export goods.
2. Loans should be provided at low interest rate through monetary policy to export goods industry.
3. Exhibitions should be in country to promote exports.
4. Exports should be in manufactured form.
5. Quality of export should be enhanced.
6. Infrastructure should be provided for export goods.
7. Electricity and gas should be provided regularly at cheap rate.

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Semantic Analysis of Hamlet in Changed Horizon: A Resistance to Traditional Interpretation

By

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Abstract:

This paper intends to resist the traditional interpretation of William Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet Prince of Denmark. The present paper investigates words and their meanings in reader's context using semantics the branch of linguistics. Shakespearean diction is ambiguous and rich in meaning variety. Traditional interpreter because of the inaccessibility of linguistic tools misreads the text. Semantical analysis frees the reader from the imposed perception of author. Semantics the science of meaning, allows reader to form his or her own meaning. Semantically a word has connotations and denotations, for example Hamlet's mother as sign women denotatively means female whereas connotatively stands as being, person, or existence. Words have generic quality of meanings. Language is a changing phenomenon; Shakespearean diction conveys multiple meanings. Moreover, this paper uses reception theory that seeks a reader's response to a text. The reception of Hamlet views a contrast of perception between modern and Shakespearean era. Modern reader traces meaning from Hamlet in the context of current situation excluding Shakespeare and his audience. This paper explains Hamlet's madness, delay, patriarchy and feminism from modern perspective using semantics and reception theory as mechanism.

Keywords: Hamlet, Semantics, Reception Theory, Traditional interpretation, Modern resistance.

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Introduction:

Semantic analysis of Hamlet resists the conventionality of fixed interpretations. By fixed interpretation I mean the imposed perception of Shakespeare and his age depicted in Hamlet. Shakespearean diction is multilayered in terms of meaning interpretation. Hamlet occupies a significant place in literature because of artistic beauty and meaning variety. Traditional interpreters have been associating different philosophies and critical approaches with Hamlet in order to prove a stance. This paper aimed to deviate from traditional concepts of Hamlet's interpretation with a semantic approach.

An interesting view by (Hirst, 1992) suggests that "the output of a semantic interpreter is the meaning of the input text, or a suitable representation" (p.2). The output and input mark a difference between modern and traditional interpretation. Conventional interpretation is output consuming old perceptions while input as semantic interpretation produces meaning. The semantic approach to Hamlet is productive in sense of meaning interpretation. In linguistic terms word is sign and has generic quality of meaning. The signification of sign consists of signifier and signified. Signifier is associated with the image of sign whereas signifier illustrates concept.

Concept is more important than image because it gives the variability of meaning; for example, Queen Gertrude or Ophelia as an image denotes suppression while as concept connotes being, person, respect and love. Traditional interpreters would interpret the sign as image but not concept. Semantic approach to Hamlet removes linguistic and cultural barriers of interpreters. It is not important to view Hamlet from the perspective of sixteenth or seventeenth century but imperative to locate Hamlet in modern horizon. Modern context of reader changes the dynamics of meaning in Hamlet.

A study by Kaufman (1997) maintains that "The only way of expressing emotion in the form of art is by finding an objective correlative; which is deficient in Hamlet. Hamlet (the man) is dominated by an emotion which is inexpressible, because it is in excess of the facts as they appear" (p.541). Kaufman's observation highlights the significance of reader's context because traditional interpreters portray perceptions with response to Shakespearean age. Objective correlative means the reader's identity and its relevance to Hamlet, conventional interpreters lack that response because of non-semantic approach to Hamlet. semantic resistance opposes the imposed limitation of interpretation.

Similarly, Minton (1995) observes that, the reaction of interpreter and audience matters. Traditional interpreters do not take into consideration indirect meanings in Hamlet. without semantical analysis or other linguistic approaches the renaissance interpreters would use grammer and Biblical references as interpretation tools; there could be no resistance of imposed interpretation. The direct approach of meaning exploration charges interpreters with the emotions of Hamlet not self. Direct meanings are the reactions of characters not readers, indirect meanings represents interpreters. The rules of interpretation define the authentcity and validity of interpretation. Traditional rules of grammer,dictionaries and critical views are questioned because of poor reliability. The interpretation of Hamlet varies with auother, interpreter and period. The semantic resistance of Hamlet and reception theory formalize the classification of difference and dissolve the language of Hamlet in different cultures.

Theoretical Framework:

This article adopts reception theory as a mechanism to counter the traditional interpretivistic concepts of Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet. Reception theory created by Hans Robert Jauss in 1960's that emphasized a reader's respose to a literary text. Jauss advocates that literay text should be interpreted according to reader's context of culture. For example the interpretation of Hamlet in Pakistan,Iran, China or Russia represents four different cultures. Reader's response to Hamlet in different cultures vary. The sixteenth century concepts of feminism, supernaturalism and politics depicted in Hamlet have been transformed. Modern horizon of expectation view Gertrude and Ophelia as signs of broader concepts. The traditonal sixteenth century horizon of expectation is fixed in terms of meaning interpretation. Moderen response to Hamlet within semantic reasoning produce interpreter's oriented concepts.

Hamlet in Different Cultures:

Jump (as cited in Partovi, 2013) argues that "Hamlet is one of those rich and complex works of art that convey different meanings in different generations to different individuals" (p.8). Definitely jump indicates the importance of Hamlet's reception in different cultures. Shakespearean studies in Pakistan, Iran and china approach Hamlet as cultural force that formulates meaning. Semantically interpreters have been authorized to resist traditional interpretation and advocate their point of view on Hamlet. It depends on the interpreter whether the response is relevant or irrelevant to the context.

A relevant response by Sharif (2017) compares the concept of revenge in Hamlet with the context of Pashtun culture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). In

Pashtun culture the sign revenge means “badla”. The traditional concept of revenge is the same in tribal areas of Pakistan as Hamlet projects. Many scholars reading the text can agree or disagree as their situation directs. Those who live in peaceful environment say the language of reason and logic. “Hamlet but let your own discretion be your tutor/suit the action to the word, the word to the action” (Shakespeare, 1998, III i, 16-17) Hamlet directs the players to interpret words as they desire, which is also applicable to any cultural context.

The main purpose of this article rests in the authority of interpreter. The question of authority has been problematic because of non-semantic approach to Hamlet. Semantics the science of meaning interpretation endorses the validity of reader’s perspective. Semantic justification does not seek objectivity rather find subjective perspective of interpretation. Objectivity as traditional critics manifested, reduces the importance of reader and the relevance of the text. If Hamlet is read from the perspective of Shakespeare or critics then the role of reader becomes negative; because Shakespeare depicts Elizabethan horizon and critics insert their personal thoughts. The aim of semantic resistance is not to criticize author or critic but to identify the contribution of reader as interpreter.

Hamlet and Propositional Meaning:

As Ingham & Ingham (2018) said that “The passage of our centuries, however, has opened up quite a large space between the wording of Shakespeare’s text and more usual forms of expression in modern English, to employ semantic methods for propositional meaning” (p.163) The cited lines explain Shakespearean text with the concept of modern interpretation. Shakespearean concept of meaning has changed because of modern expression. Modern methods of semantics advocate propositional meaning that identify the context of interpreter. Semantic wording can modify the image of characters, for example Hamlet is villain according to modern feminists. There is patriarchy and subordination in the denotative senses of women. Modern woman cannot accept what Hamlet expects from Gertrude and Ophelia.

Similarly, the propositional sense of the sign revenge cannot be justified with traditional approach. In modern rules and regulations Claudius’s act of deception cannot be exempted because a sinner and criminal cannot be pardoned, but Hamlet spares him. Hamlet’s reason is not humanly possible. The connotations of revenge are justice, punishment, duty, and conscience. Hamlet delays, it is said justice delayed, justice denied. Moreover Hamlet

seeks an opportunity in which Claudius must be involved in an act of sin or crime but his act of murder declares him guilty. Hamlet within the mechanism of lexical semantics and reception theory justifies the modern concept of interpretation.

Methodology:

The methodological process of this article intends to follow the following principles. It is qualitative content analysis of Hamlet with a semantic approach that aims to resist fixed interpretation. The present article uses secondary source of data which include books, journal articles, book reviews and dissertations. This article selects Hamlet Prince of Denmark as purposive sampling from Shakespeare's plays. The theoretical mechanism of this article is based on reception theory and uses inductive reasoning that develop a perception; because modern reception of Hamlet is a new response that semantically can be developed.

A view by (Crystal, 2008) maintains that "Many commentators on Shakespeare's language nonetheless seems to be obsessed with quantity rather than creativity –probably because it is far easier to count than to analyze" (p.4). No doubt Shakespeare added many words to English language through dramas and sonnets. Crystal's observation explains that creativity is more essential than counting; by creativity he means the productivity of meaning. Semantic approach to Hamlet is the only way to produce meaning. The expansion of vocabulary in sixteenth century flourished but lacked linguistic technicalities; even there were no proper dictionaries that could resolve the issue of subjective interpretation.

The simplification of Shakespearean diction for modern interpreter is only lexically possible. Modern horizon is considered the most lexically innovative era. The interpretive analytic tools such as dictionary, theory or linguistic techniques have been gradual. The journey begins with Johnson's and Cawdrey's publications of dictionaries; then critical theories replaced dictionaries as interpretive tools, and finally in early twentieth century "Ferdinand de Saussure's course in general linguistics" changed the concept of interpretation, and gave interpreter the authorship of interpretation. Lexical semantics gives an idea that language changes and views a context of meaning with other contexts of cultures, and languages. Hamlet in the context of Renaissance and modern horizon is dimensional. The concept of sign woman, love, revenge, deception and friendship in modern and Elizabethan horizon projects the variation of meaning.

Dworkin (as cited in Marmor,2005) argues that “Semantic argument is in fact, a new version of an old controversy argument against conventionalism” (p.7). The present article also aims to counter the conventionalism of Hamlet’s interpretation. The traditional interpretive argument of Hamlet neglects the present context of interpreter. Semantics renew perceptions and liberates texts from the tradition of language and culture. New argument of semantics establishes the point of view of interpreter against conventionalism. The following lines from Hamlet display an argument that counter traditional perception. “Hamlet, by what it fed on and yet within a month/ let me not think on it, Frailty thy name is woman” (Shakespeare, 1998, I. ii, 145-146).

The conventional argument of above cited lines projects woman as inferior and weak. Semantic argument deviates from traditional concept of woman and acknowledges the identity of woman. Semantically the applied sense of connotations and the structuralism of sign woman view the word woman in larger structures. The connotations are lady, being, identity, existence, respect and love. Hamlet denies all these attributions of woman. In fact, the identity crisis of woman starts from medieval England. The history of woman suffrage and struggle is long that culminates with the arrival of first, second and third wave of feminism.

Art is a medium that projects the drawbacks of societies. Shakespeare in Hamlet symbolizes the mode of Elizabethan horizon. Even Renaissance England had Queen Elizabeth 1 as ruler but the majority of people could not justify a woman rule. History books penned that after the death of Queen the streets of London were lit as a sign of jubilation. The treatment of Gertrude and Ophelia in Hamlet comes from the social fabric of Elizabethan society. Modern horizon view women in larger concept not image. Meanings are produced by cultures and the investigation of Hamlet in different cultures cannot maintain Elizabethan perception. The principle of lexical semantics creates meaning adjustments beyond borders and cultures.

An interesting view by (Charnes,2006) maintains that “If Shakespeare’s plays are going to matter to the future as anything more than a salute to the past ,they will have to matter differently” (pp.6-7). The cited statement means the relevance of Shakespearean studies within the context of interpreter. The importance of the text with the lense of lexical semantics and reception theory can bring forth the present and future aspects of society. There are many perceptions in Hamlet psychological, political, and cultural that never let down the play in sense of readership.

This paper is not concerned to show the quantity of interpreters but to explain the interpretivistic techniques adopted in different horizons. Charnes, considers Hamlet a relevant text for futurer and present because of the possible meaning modification of words. The applied technique of semantics and reception on Hamlet provide a firm ground of interpreter's authority. Semantically interpreters can form meaning without external justification. Hamlet without Shakeapearean age from the perspective of modern horizon means external justification. This article does not question the dramatic formalism of art but explores the variation of meaning. The diversity of meaning in Hamlet is a linguistic not artistic phenomenon. The theme of revenge is the central argument of Hamlet, but modern approach to Hamlet alter concepts with semantic reasoning. The alteration of old perception into new is the aim of this paper.

Accordinly Zhatkin & Kruglova (2015) maintains that "The passion in Tsvetaeva's lyrics possesses positive connotations, thus, the certain semantic field including the image of woman; motifs of corporeality and passion is created" (p.511). The traditional concept of Gertrude or Ophelia produces negative connotations of woman like, sex object, dead, useless and foolish. Hamlet advises Opelia to go to nunry because he considers her weak and dead; in all the idea of temptation is expressed for women. The Russian wirtter Tsvetaeva associates positive connotations with the image of woman.

Research Questions and Problem of the Statement:

Research questions and statement problem in this paper centers around the modern semantic reception of Hamlet. The first qustion investigates reader's persuasion of meaning production with the help of lexical semantics, second question explore the diversity of meaning whereas third question prob into reader's capability of formation. The semantic structure of words have connotation and denotations and the selection of interpreter matter while interpreting signs in Hamlet. The appropriation of selected connotation involves the capability of interpreter.

The research topic develops the statement problem, this paper centralizes the issue of traditional interpretation of Hamlet with a semantic resistance and reception theory. The present article aims to alter perception in Hamlet by creating the opprtunity for interpreter to contribute in Shakespearean studies with modern approach of liguistics. The conventional interpretivistic analysis of Hamlet cannot change perspective and never identifies the context of interpreter. Traditional interpretation

only represents the horizon of sixteenth century. There is a sense of alienation for reader within traditional concept of Hamlet's interpretation.

A view by (Im,2008) maintains that, there is a sense of alienation with Hamlet in Korean culture. Korea has never been colonized by Britain, therefore the interculturality between Korea and western world cannot be unified. Colonizers imposed their culture and language on colonized territories. In sub continent the Macaulay's Minute by Babington explains the educational policy of Britishers, that enslaved the people of sub continent culturally. Korea is exempted from the influence of western language. The traditional interpretation of Hamlet in unknown region like Korea cannot be argued. The alienation of cultural difference in Hamlet can be removed through semantic analysis because it frees interpreter from the boundaries of writer's context.

Shakespeare (as cited in Grazia, 1989) said that, "O, could (the Grauer) haue drawne his wit/ As well in brass, as he hath hit/ His face; the print would then surpasse/ But since he cannot, Reader, looke/ Not on his picture, but his book" (p.430). Grazia cites these lines in her article from first Folio 1623 edition that instructs reader to draw his or her own conclusion from the book. Even Shakespeare considered author's context secondary and reader's context primary. Shakespeare advocates reader to find his or her own wit while reading the text. The interiority of Hamlet can be explored semantically because the approach prefers the context of interpreter as primary concern. Semantic approach to Hamlet justifies the horizon of reader.

Conclusion:

It is important to study the textual analysis of Hamlet with semantic approach because the context of interpreter signifies the relevance of the text. The present article aimed to resist the traditional interpretation of Shakespeare's Hamlet. The play represents the context of sixteenth century horizon; therefore, its present relevance can be approached through semantic reception of the text. Semantic analysis removes the sense of alienation and identifies reader with the text. Semantically words have the potential to extend meanings more than its fixed value, which changes perception. There are perceptions in Hamlet such as trust, feminism, delay, madness, and supernaturalism which semantically and traditionally justify different perspectives. The traditional concept of delay and feminism in Hamlet depicts Elizabethan reason and patriarchal dominance; in contrast to the Shakespearean era, modern horizon view

words in larger structure of meaning. Semantic analysis of Hamlet is concerned with meaning production and opposes meaning consumption.

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Displacement and Identity Problem in Amrita Pritam's Novel Pinjar:

By

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Abstract:

This study is about dislocation and identity crisis in Amrita Pritam's masterpiece Pinjar. The book was written in the backdrop of partition of Indian subcontinent into two parts in 1947. The story is about a Hindu girl Puro, the daughter of Mohanlal a well-known money lender in the village Chhatoani. She is kidnapped by a Muslim man Rashid who wants to take revenge from her family because there are some old feud between the family of Ramchand and Rashid. Somehow, she manages to escape from detention and reaches her home but her family refuses to accept her because they consider her soiled and unchaste. She is compelled to return to Rashid and spends the rest of her life with him. The study highlights the tension, violence and bloodshed between the two communities. It also shows the displacement of people from their birthplace especially the women who were abducted, raped and forced to live with strangers. In the conflict between families and Hindu Muslim communities the identity of women and their children was lost. Thousands of Sikh, Hindu and Muslim girls recovered and rescued were disowned and refused by their families to stay back in their homes. They had no option except to live with their abductors and make a new family. Apart from displacement, identity question and struggle of a girl for her survival, the research explores the theme of partition of Punjab into east and west Punjab.

Keywords: Partition, Communal Riots, Displacement, Identity, women's suffering. Etc.

Introduction:

The partition of India into two parts is an unforgettable chapter in the history of sub-continent. After a long struggle of years and great

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sacrifices, freedom was achieved but partition changed everything. With this division of a country, civilization, society, families, mutual relationship and contacts and love and companionship too got divided. Human existence was torn apart into many parts. The immediate repercussions of the partition were the beginning of communal riots like wildfire in Punjab, Sindh, Delhi Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and other areas. Actually, the riots had begun just before the partition in Bihar and Bengal in 1946 and also in other parts of the country but the declaration of partition and the emergence of two independent separate states India and Pakistan intensified the violence. Since, Hindus had attained independence from foreign rule, hatred against Muslims increased because they thought that there was no rhyme and reason for them to stay in India any longer. On the other hand, in the Muslim majority areas which were included in Pakistan, the earth despite its vastness became narrow for Hindus. As a result, the eastern Punjab was vacated by Muslims and western Punjab by Hindus. The Hindus of India commenced a campaign to purge their homeland of Muslims and the Muslims of Pakistan decided to clean their country from Hindus and send them back to India. In this phase both the communities exhibited outrageous cruelty and barbarism and made every effort to uproot each other from their own homeland. Their own homes became alien to them, their own land which was a source of life and livelihood for them was engulfed in flames and became no-go-area for them. In this uproar and disorder of violence, all human relations were crushed under foot quite ruthlessly. Ethics, Values, Courtesy and Principles were ignored and forgotten. The participants in the violence and bloodshed were neighbors and acquaintances who had lived together for years and had also shared each other's sorrows and happiness suddenly turned strangers and inimical to each other. The result was a series of migration from both countries the tragic aspect of which was that it was not out of volition but a forced migration. Definitely there were people who owing to their beliefs or political stance were motivated to do so but a large number also existed that felt afraid and insecure. Since, both the countries had attained a label of different identity, religion and nationality they left their homes and birthplaces and migrated to either India or Pakistan. Following the partition, both countries faced the problem of recovery and rehabilitation of lost women during the riots. In order to protect and look after the migrants, refugee-camps were established for them but there too life was very hard and burdensome. Disorder, filth, hunger and unemployment were common which resulted in immorality, crimes and dejection. The problem of recovery and resettlement of abducted girls was a grave issue especially for India. Hindus refused to

accommodate them due to their staunch beliefs and prevailing superstitions in their society. Those girls who were faultless and innocent were considered sinner and culpable. It was very disgraceful and saddening to them. A lot of such girls committed suicide. Many were compelled to do prostitution and plenty of them surrendered to dwell in the places where they were brought after rape or abduction. Many children too were separated from their mother's lap. The illegitimate babies and those lost in the chaos got deprived of their identity. The wave of terror which arrived in the company of partition, caused people to quit their cities. Trains were running short so they fled to protect their lives in caravans on foot. Without any destination or knowledge about their path the stampede moved on. The caravans that departed from Delhi decreased in number when it entered Punjab. As they advanced in Punjab, they faced more inroads by the rioters. After a daylong fatigue when they halted at some point to spend night, people thanked God that they were still alive. Despite such tortures and difficulties, the migrants continued their journey.

The most shocking scene of partition was the exploitation of women during violence. If we look at the persecution and ill-treatment of women during the time of partition, we are shocked. On both sides of the border there were families which migrated and also those that stayed back in their native places yet all of them were victims of identity crisis. Is it not a tragedy to see when one's own land becomes strange, apathetic and merciless? In the wink of an eye, it gets alien to those who have lived there for centuries. When the old companions turn enemies, when the land gets bloodthirsty. Friends fight and lust for properties and one's honor is not safe from them. When those running off to secure their lives are attacked on their way and people are killed and women abducted in the refugee-camps.

The new genre which developed and became famous after the partition of India in 1947 is called partition literature, the major themes or elements of which are violence and bloodshed, upheaval and turmoil, recollection of past, exploitation of women, displacement and identity problems. Communities that were living in the united India including Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus suffered immensely. They were oppressed, persecuted and tyrannized by one another. Each ethnic group or community had its own narrative to tell. The displacement of individuals and families created identity crisis for them which we want to understand and highlight through Pritam's book Pinjar.

Objective & Research Question:

The migration of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims at the time of partition to India or Pakistan caused identity crisis. It is a situation in which the characters face problems, hardships and hurdles concerning their identity. They feel uprooted and isolated in the new land. The present study focuses on the ordeal of the people who were displaced and faced identity problem during partition.

Mass-migration at the time of partition of India in 1947 caused identity crisis for those who had to leave their homes and settle in Pakistan or India. What is their identity after the partition, their birthplace or the new country?

Research Methodology:

It is the textual analysis of the book Pinjar. The data is taken from Pritam's books, research papers, thesis and books written on partition.

The theoretical framework is post-colonial theory presented by Edward said in "Orientalism" and "Culture and imperialism". Identity, place and displacement are the outstanding characteristics of post-colonial literature which is discussed in this study.

Pinjar as a Tale of Partition of India 1947:

A native of Gujranwala Amrita Pritam emerged as a Punjabi writer well-known for her feminist approach, boldness and rebellion against the established norms and culture of her society. Raseedi Ticket (Revenue Stamp) is her autobiography which has been translated in English, Urdu, Japanese and other languages through which we come to know about her views on women and the partition of India in 1947. But her most important work in this regard is "Pinjar" which is a Punjabi novel written in the background of partition. The communal violence followed by the partition shook her existence and pained her heart. She left Lahore and went to Delhi. Soon her first elegy on the partition was published which she wrote during a journey by train from Delhi to Dehradun in which she called out famous Punjabi poet Waris Shah to help her out,

“Speak from the depths of the grave,
to Waris Shah I say and add a new page to your saga of love today.
Once wept a daughter of Punjab,
Your pen unleashed a million cries,
a million daughters weep today,
to you Waris Shah they turn their eyes.
Awake, decry your Punjab,

O sufferer with those suffering!
 Corpses entomb the fields today,
 the Chenab is flowing with blood.
 Mingled with poison by some,
 are the waters of five rivers” (Pritam, p.3).

To Amrita Pritam partition of India was not all right. Her own Punjab too was wounded and divided into east and west Punjab. She herself was an eyewitness to the violence, bloodshed, loot and cruelty during those days. Right from her childhood even at her home she observed prejudices, hatred, grudge and mistrust present in different communities like Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. She was against any discrimination, class difference or class-consciousness. She believed in humanity and love for all. She did not hold a single community responsible for the brutalities and excesses during partition. She portrayed her feminine reaction and experience of partition and became a spokesperson of women who suffered and faced the unforeseen problems and hardships the most prominent of which is the dislocation and identity crisis. A lot of women were abducted, raped and lost in the violence and chaos; they were segregated from their husbands, lovers, parents and relatives. As mentioned earlier Pritam too was a victim of partition dislodged from her town and resettled in India. To her, woman who is like incarnation of goddess, worthy of adoration and esteem, a perpetual source of love, affection and joy, a mother even to illegitimate children, the foundation of a home and society, a symbol of beauty has always been exploited by males as described in the lines where Puro encounters Rashid in the fields,

“A huge grizzly bear, he spreads out his arms, his mighty claws draw her into a hug, kisses her neck, keen nails ready to haul her into his grotto, shaggy and sturdy in shape, blazing eyes” (Pritam, 2004, p.16).

Puro’s friends caution her against the impending danger,

“A tiger eats up its prey, a bear is known to take a girl to his cave and make her its wife” (Pritam, 2004, p.13).

The tiger and bear are symbol of male-chauvinistic society in which the role of women was subdued and oppressed and where atrocities, wickedness and injustice was committed to them in the name of honor, caste or beliefs.

Her masterpiece *Pinjar* is a novelette basically written in Punjabi in 1950 translated in English in 2009 by Khushwant Singh with the title “*Skeleton*”.

Pinjar or *Skeleton* may stand for those who suffered and racked with pain in partition especially the women who were raped, exploited and made homeless in those days. The novella covers the era 1935 to 1947 and depicts the misery, abjectness and displacement of the women abducted by men having old scores to settle. In a research study by Suri (2015), it is quoted that when Indian and Pakistani governments made an agreement to recover and reinstate the abducted women in their native places, a lot of women went against it to shun further displacement and deracination or they did not have the guts to confront their families. Many of them compromised with their new life and surroundings (p.179). Ram Rao (2017) states that *Pinjar* is an epic of helplessness of women and the individual’s struggle for survival against the social, cultural and political forces and a tragic account of conflicting allegiance and the loss of aspiration which destroys one’s identity and security of life (p.5).

The partition literature manifests that women experienced more pain and hardships. In this connection it is pertinent to mention Attia Husain’s “*Sunlight on A Broken Column*” in which the crises of partition of India have been depicted by a female writer and Bapsi Sidhwa’s “*The Bride*” published in 1983 which is about the displacement of a young bride absconding to avoid a forced marriage and living in a constant fear of killing for honor’s sake. Then we have “*The Cracking India*” by the same novelist that too paints the bloody and horrific happenings of partition. All these writers have their own personal experiences and manner of expression however the theme of homelessness and identity is common in their works. Coming back to *Pinjar*, we read that Puro is a young Hindu girl abducted by a Muslim Rashid. The family of Puro and Rashid has some old ancestral dispute between them. Rashid kidnaps her because he wants to take revenge on her family. The poor girl become a victim of the vendetta but somehow manages to free herself and reaches her family but they renounce her. She is compelled to go back to her abductor and lives the rest of her life with him as a wife and mother of a son. According to Pritam, during that time many girls like Puro suffered due to family feuds and the communal riots of partition. They were forced to marry with men that belonged to other religion and made to convert and adopt new names. They were refused to reintegrate in their parent’s homes. Even many of them were killed by their so-called honorable relatives. In this phase a lot

of girls committed suicide out of disappointment or to protect their chastity.

In the wake of partition, in India and Pakistan a number of women were lost. Many were found out and recovered too but their family members (especially in Hindu community) were unwilling to accommodate them because the women were either abducted, raped or on the run out of their own volition. Pritam wants to show that the perpetrators or culprits were Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs. Though all religions teach and promote goodness and condemns evil yet religion was used by them for their evil designs. The flames of riots consumed all ethics, values, brotherhood and compatriotship. In the last scene of the story when Puro's brother and her ex-fiancé Ramchand arrives, they ask her to accompany them. She is in a dilemma to go with them or to stay where she is because circumstances have changed now. She is spouse of Rashid and mother of his son. Finally, she resolves to reside with her husband. She is divided because her family is in India and her husband and son are in Pakistan. The last few lines of the novel which portrays her displacement are very significant.

“Any Hindu or Muslim girl whosoever arrives at her destination, the spirit of Puro too goes with her. She murmured it in her heart. She cast down her look and offered last salute to Ramchand. The lorry proceeded and dust rose on deserted road” (Pritam, 2004, p.112).

After her forced marriage with Rashid, she gets a new name Hamida. In her dreams, her friends and relatives call her Puro, in the daylight her husband and his household calls her Hamida. In fact, she is none of them. She is just a Skeleton Shapeless, deformed and nameless. Suri (2015) elaborates that the Skeleton actually signifies the women's bodies that are converted into Skeletons and the identity formation of such characters that went through the testing experience of partition of India is complicated and debatable (p.182).

The episode of Kammo (a mad woman in Puro's village) is very significant to promote the theme of the novelette. She is raped by an anonymous coldblooded brute and expires after delivery-Puro feels sympathy for her and pities the infant. She adopts the child and condemns the man who even did not spare the body of a lunatic. She commiserates with the woman that bore labor pain and did not know what had happened to her and her child whose identity was not known. The identity of Kammo is again arguable. Some villagers claim that she was a Muslim. It was also said that Om was found written on her left hand. She used to

wander in the streets and fields and gulped down whatever the village women offered her as food.

In the end Puro refuses to return her home when her brother Trilok advises her to initiate a new life with Ramchand because the latter is ready to accept her despite knowing the fact that she is the wife of a Muslim and has a son from him. She is a victim of a patriarchal society and the communal violence of partition. She represents all those girls that were kidnapped, dishonored and exploited at partition time. The pity is that when they succeeded to reach their homes, their own families and community rebuffed them. Puro's banishment begins when one evening her mother sends her to the fields to get beans where she is abducted by Rashid. After some time, she is forced to marry him. He brings a bridal dress for her and orders

“Tomorrow you must wear it; a maulvi will come to bind us in wedlock. Be ready in time” (Pritam, 2004, p.19).

She entreats him to let her go but gets the outrageous reply,

“You have no place there anymore! If they permit you to live with them, no Hindu relative or friend will have a drop of water in their home” (Pritam, 2004, p.21).

Later on, she gets similar reply from her father too.

“Who will marry you now? You have lost your faith and birth right” (Pritam, 2004, p.25).

The next character is Ramchand's sister Lajo. She is lost in the disorder and disturbance of partition. She is destined to live as a prisoner with a stranger and his cruel mother. With the help of Puro or Hamida, she escapes to the camp. She has grown weak and thin like a skeleton and considers herself profane and desecrated. The refugee-camp is a place where plenty of displaced Hindu and Muslim girls are taking shelter whose identity and honor is at stake because after dusk robbers arrive and pick girls, spend night with them and return them to the camp in the morning. The young girl hiding in the sugarcane field is one of them gang-raped by ruffians. Puro helps her out and takes her home where the girl relates her story that in the near village a camp is made where Hindus are waiting to be transported to India. The camp is guarded by soldiers but every night some burglars kidnap young girls and send them back the next morning. She reveals that she spent nine nights with different people. Hamida or Puro is grieved to listen to the narrative of such women. She

thinks that it is a sin to be alive in a world full of vices and corruption and to be a girl in a society where she has no respectable position is a crime indeed.

The setting or milieu of Pinjar is Punjab where during partition Hindus and Muslims disunited and disaffiliated from each other and grew antagonistic. They slaughtered innocent people and destroyed their properties and houses. In villages where love, fellowship, hospitality, generosity and selflessness were common, everything changed abruptly. In places where Hindus were in Majority, Muslims were terrified whereas in those parts where Muslims outnumbered, the lives and honor of Hindu community was jeopardized. In Hamida's (Puro) village Muslims are seen overjoyed to achieve freedom, on the other hand Hindus are in low spirits because they have to migrate to India leaving behind their land and possessions. Everyone in the lanes and markets are chanting slogans that they are free and independent now and would form their own government. They think to banish every Hindu from their country. Hamida is nonplussed to hear such frivolous conversation. She thinks where the multitude of people would go then. As mentioned earlier the most critical moment in Puro's life arrives in the end of the story when we find her in a dilemma to go to India with her brother Trilok and her ex-fiancé Ramchand or to stay in Pakistan with her Muslim husband and child. She lives a double life oscillating back and forth between Puro and Hamida. Ultimately, she bids farewell to her relatives who have come to take her. She accepts the new environment and her new beginning as Hamida. She thinks that she is where she actually belongs to. Pritam here conveys the message that woman as a mother cannot live without her child and husband.

Rani, A. & Arora, M. (2018) state,

“The story of Pinjar (The Skeleton) by Amrita Pritam is a dark narrative of the cross-religious abductions of women that took place in the partition. It portrays the agony of communal riots, abduction, trauma and symbolic reunion of victims and victimizers in the prophetic hope of communal amity” (p.271) Zakir (1981) quotes in his book that within one year from August 1947 to May 1948, 14,000,000 Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims had to quit their homes. 600,000 were murdered and 100,000 girls were abducted (p.69). Whatever the figures might be, Amrita Pritam does not blame a single community rather she censures everyone involved in the catastrophe. The book brings to light the fact that our identity is not necessarily determined by our beliefs and the rituals we practice. The

question of identity during events like partition and migration is very complicated and inexplicable. Said, (1994) highlights,

“No one today is purely one thing. Labels like Indian, or woman, or Muslim, or American are not more than starting-points, which if followed into actual experience for only a moment are quickly left behind. Imperialism consolidated the mixture of cultures and identities on a global scale. But its worst and most paradoxical gift was to allow people to believe that they were only, mainly, exclusively, white, or black, or western, or oriental. Yet just as human beings make their own history, they also make their cultures and ethnic identities. No one can deny the persisting continuities of long traditions, sustained habitations, national languages, and cultural geographies, but there seems no reason except fear and prejudice to keep insisting on their separation and distinctiveness, as if that was all human life was about” (Said, 1994, p.408).

Her autobiography “The Revenue Stamp” also demonstrates her attitude towards Hindu-Muslim’s conflict, caste system and the division of India into two countries. In this chaos and turmoil, she thinks that human values are put aside and forgotten. This is why she wrote dirges to mourn the splitting of her beloved Punjab into east and west and sympathized with the women who were suppressed, muzzled and maltreated in the patriarchal society of Punjab and suffered violence, torture and death in 1947 riots. She expressed her pain in the following words,

“The most gruesome accounts of marauding invaders in all mythologies and chronicles put together will not, I believe compare with the blood-curdling horrors of this historic year. Tale after tale, each more hair-raising than the last would take a whole life time to retell” (Pritam, 1996, p.24)

Conclusion:

Partition literature is a vast subject and many novels and short-stories written by great Indo-Pak writers highlight the theme of displacement and identity e.g., ice candy man, Train to Pakistan, The Bride, Manto and Krishan Chander short-stories etc. yet Amrita Pritam appears as a feminist writer to support women and depict their problems. The research paper shows how at the partition time people were split and disconnected from each other. They had to leave their homes, properties and belongings. Women were displaced when they were kidnapped, raped and exploited but when they were recovered and returned homes, their own community refused to allow them to live an honorable life with them.

They were disjointed and uprooted from their homes, villages or birthplaces. They were made to break off with their parents and siblings. Their own kin became stranger and indifferent to them. Their names and personality were changed. Even they were converted from their religion to another. If by birth they belonged to one religion, after partition they had to adopt another because there was no way out. Hindu and Sikh girls were abducted by Muslims and Muslim girls were abducted by men of Sikh and Hindu communities. With the passage of time, they compromised on everything and obtained a new identity but actually they were going through identity crisis because one cannot forget and sever links with one's roots. Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar* is an attempt to collect the broken bits of existence of those women lost in the process of partition and to discover their roots on intellectual level. It is the tragedy of those who sacrificed everything and abandoned their birthplace to settle in another country but reached a station where they could not find their identity.

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A Feministic Approach to “A Mercy” of Toni Morrison, “The Bell Jar” of Sylvia Plath and Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

This article has been dug out from two narratives, “A Mercy” (2008) of Toni Morrison, “The Bell Jar” (1963) of Sylvia Plath and depiction of women condition in Balochistan, as a Feministic approach as well as for data source of this dissertation. The research methodology descriptive qualitative reading has been used for data analyzing. In both novels and Balochistan, subjugation of females tabooed by patriarchal societies has been seen. Additionally, owing to the Patriarchal society women seem oppressed in the two accounts and in Balochistan. In A Mercy, Florens, the main character, is kept slave with her mother, in The Bell Jar, Esther Greenwood a female faces much challenge of men with her colleagues, and in Balochistan women have been subjugated overall.

Key words: Feminism, Patriarchy, Slavery, Subjugation, Sexual Twofold, Balochistan.

Introduction:

The novel “A Mercy” depicts the situations of 1680s of America which has been a perilous period for everybody, men or women, captive or unrestricted. That is Lina, wife of Vaark (Rebekka) Florens and a dependent worker that is Rebeka’s nearby workmate Sorow, a strange miss her pensive habits makes herself a deprived enslaved as well as the mother of Florens. Likely, the authoress clarifies that every female in the world is at the mercy of the males in their survival except those females are nothing according to social norms and standards. As Lina says that

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“To be woman in this home is to be an exposed wound that cannot patch up. Even if wounds form, the decaying is ever underneath.”(Morrison, 2008, p.161).

The characters Scully, Sorow, Willard, Lina and Florens are the surrendered persons being subjugated of slavery by the dominant of family along with slave dealings, in the progression of the novel, the rest of characters move the new world to lifespan and everyone efforts to live in the surrounding of cruel people. However, Florens and numerous other females increase viewpoint of the story and everyone shows that a single lady is not rightly free irrespective of color or class. All such insights of these prominent texts are the explicit depictions on existent norms and standards of females in Balochistan who are mercilessly being tortured, oppressed, mistreated culturally, educationally, sexually and socially etc.

Likewise, the novel “The Bell Jar” of Sylvia Plath published in 1963, just before the commencement of the "feminist movement". The happenings recorded in this volume though occur in 1953. This is basically an era in the course of which females' privileges have not still been broadly renowned in our civilization. And the sentiments that it carries are characteristic of a feminist corresponding to Esther Greenwood (the heroine of the novel). Esther is advanced of her period as she is not able to share her views to the public in the way she wishes. In this narrative, Plath presents to us the customs that have victimized females in contradiction of the eyes of a delicate innovative authoress. This victimization is certainly one of abysmal crisis in mass women societies of our province of Balochistan. It can consciously be seen as the result of tribal system by which all females, experiences and righteousness are mis-represented by various tribalists culturally and socially.

However, the society around Esther does not admit her abilities in terms of poetess and authoress rather attempts to drive her into conventionally towards feminine thoughts. For example, mother of Esther continually endeavors to convince her to acquire shorthand, but Esther denies, as she says "...when I tried to picture myself in some job, briskly jotting down line after line of shorthand, my mind went blank," (Plath,1963,P,100). Esther, contrasting many females of her period, rejects to be measured by patriarchal society by saying: "The last entity I desired was immeasurable safety as well as to be the abode a bolt shoots off from. I sought revolution as well as enthusiasm besides to shoot off in all ways myself, such as the dyed bolts from a Fourth of July whiz," (Plath,1963,p,68). The expressions "infinite security" and "the place an arrow shoots off from" come from

Mrs. Willard's explanation of the female's character in the social order. This concept straight away talks Plath's crucial resolution in the account that is to examine the emotional difficulties which can come to pass a female with desires that the nearby values will not let her to accomplish. Communally, this mannerism is so common in Balochistan where females are targeted to be subjugated and dominated forcibly by different Male communities. Such kinds of behavior among will put all females in frustration.

In Balochistan females are not independent they are deprived of their basic rights and dependent on their men and the male is still dominant over female in all spheres of life in Balochistan. As in "*A Mercy*", Florens and Rebekka are affected and oppressed and in *The Bell Jar*, Esther Greenwood has been mistreated by the men of her society. The domain (Balochistan) consists fifty percent of Pakistan in regarding of region. However, its populace is merely five percent of the whole state. Basically Balochistan is an ethnic foundation that doesn't allow females who should have portions and spaces in household belongings, such as this is well-thought-out elite realm of man family memberships. Equivalent structures of impartiality frequently turn as tool of more suppression as well as elimination.

The populace of Balochistan is controlled by the patriarchal supporters of the civilization. This has happened in *A Mercy* of Toni Morrison and *The Bell Jar* of Sylvia Plath. In Balochistan, tribal classification, the ancient rituals are kept in which the position of females is too inferior. There is no leader of them in régime of the domain to sort some law to be acted upon by the peoples. Moreover ethnic heads have been powerful in their capacities. Abundantly, they have had four spouses as well as many have become women-captives. Generally, if anyone has longed to wed, he has had to wage money named Lub, to the father of the daughter. Like family heads have got much means, so that they might have got many spouses for themselves. The female either the spouse of a tribal head or anyother common man, has been over-burdened with much accountabilities in and out of her household. She is liable to accomplish various responsibilities like going and bringing water from far-flung regions, upbringing of the Childs, being careful household completely, caring of the animals, making pieces of the firewood as well as though working on the cultivable fields. She is undertaking all sorts of workings, but her position is faraway inferior to the men such as Esther Greenwood in *The Bell Jar* faces the same problem and becomes active to compete with men and struggles hard

to be equal with men in the society as well as Florens in *A Mercy* an educated girl acts as if she wants to be emancipated from Jacob Vark.

Women in Balochistan are struggling and growing neck and neck with their men through participating in all fields of life whether that is Education, Medical, Politics, Bureaucracy and many other departments in the society. Their main purpose of doing so is to promote their gender equality with the men to get their rights and solve their problems within their own capabilities rather than being dependent on their men. So, Feminism says to be rebellious and revolutionary for their rights against injustice and cruelties of men over women in the society.

Baluchistan is a tribal and conventional culture in that peoples are not prepared to leave females to go out of the home as well as labour. It is thought quite immoral. The males are not feel easy to labour with females in a lot of workplaces. Fatima A. (2018) a female rights as well as peace activist, assessments that ninety six percent of learned females are unemployed in Baluchistan. Just some female scholars seem in works, though they undergo from discernment as well as provocation. "Deficiency of safety for females at labour as well as irritation is amid the features that retain them out of the place of work as well as dishearten afresh hired females," said Umera S. (2018), a worker of the Education section in Quetta, the centre of Baluchistan." I have perceived over eight years that after confronting nuisance, their people force the womenfolk to abandon the work" (Global Times, Oct, 18, 2018)

Certain females have faith in they can get household approval to labour but can't get secure employment. The sights in various government workplaces are not encouraging to females as well as induce them not to select the occupation. Saeed (2018) says that secure spaces to labour in are important for females." The state ought to create discrete places for females in government workplaces since the present surrounding in such spaces stops females from looking for employments there," she uttered. Peoples have faith in that it is a responsibility of males to safeguard clans by having females to be in the sanctuary of the family. It is well-thought-out a rule against of traditional customs for unconnected males and females to intermingle. The males sense disrespect if others though come to know the name of their sister and spouse." We have our own centuries-old values and think through it greater. We admire our principles since we feel glad in our societal system. We don't need to bring an amendment," said Malak A. K. (2018), a family head.

Literature Review:

A Mercy and The Bell Jar are two masterpieces of Toni Morrison and Sylvia Plath in the global Literary for their diverse themes variation and variety of connotations and comparatively in Balochistan such happenings found abundantly. That is why; it has stimulated the big number of debatable discussions and serious thoughts amid the literary critics and theoreticians of the universe who have written on the workings of Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath and on Balochistan. Dash (2014) has shown In a Mercy, Morrison demonstrates how women are conformed to the stereotypes that have been cast upon them, like their dependency on men. The account might be inferred as a description of the liberation of females by preventing themselves from man reliance as well as make them stronger. Maseeh (2017) has opined Eco-feminism in A Mercy of Toni Morrison. As Eco-feminism perceives a pure relative between nature as well as females like both are the nourisher, adopter as well as feeder. The tale of A Mercy encompasses of manifold open ending tales of numerous personas. It depicts about the voyage of Jacob Vaark, a capitalist who goes to see D'Ortega, the Portuguese agricultural estate owner, in the New World. Vaark possesses females' slaves. Wang (2015) declares that Morrison as the black discourse Feminist; Toni Morrison as a Feminist for blacks dedicates her job to raise slogan to the oppressed, to stamp the awful things talk as well as to be resolved. She has confronted the unoriginal ethics enforced on black females by giving numerous woman personas in her narratives.

Doss (2015) has worked on Feminism and Ethnicity which has partisan and traditional meanings. Various waves of feminism over the periods have efforted to emancipate females as well as to make a position for females in the social order. Fisiak (2011) has written a dissertation on Feminist Autobiography as a Means of Empowering Women, it may be harmless to interpret The Bell Jar like an imaginary autobiography covering though numerous feminist hints. Parkash (2016) has researched on Feminist sensibility in the works of Sylvia Plath that she shows the images of feminist sensibility that has focused on the fight of a Juvenal lady who cannot attain her being for she does not admit like the finest artist as well as gifted novelist in the patriarchal society.

Marija (2009) works on the theme which of the figs to choose, the novel "The Bell Jar" of Sylvia Plath in the context of second-wave feminism, by investigating the effect of male-controlled culture of the 1950s on Esther Greenwood.

WEE Conference Balochistan (2017) has researched on women that Balochistan has firm meager community advancement marks together with worth of dismal learning values as well as maximum failure ratio for women in the state. United Nations Development Programme Pakistan (2017), has made a survey and published an article on the views of different authors, name of article is “Sustainable Development Goal 5: in which, Class Distinction, ,Eradicating Ferocity contrary to Females, Abolishment Destructive Practices, To Know Unpaid Carefulness plus Home Work, Financial Privileges and Right to use to Voluptuous and Generative Wellbeing of females of both Pakistan and Balochistan.

Kiran (2020) has jotted down an article by saying that Balochistan is the notion of a self-governing state is very good-looking for females, farmers, employees, along with manufacturers. All these individuals of the social order have added in the fight for Pakistan in their personal method. Global Times(2018) has published an editorial on Balochistan: The competition of educated women to seek employment: Though females gradually have right to use to learning; Confronting deficiency of safety as well as nuisance at labour, females have problems to seek secure employment in Baluchistan.

Discussion:

In “A Mercy” Florens encounters slavery in the Master Jacob’s household. Mr. Jacob takes Florens as of D’Ortega to wage the total sum he is indebted to Jacob. Sir says that, “He will take as a substitute the female besides the daughter... A minha Mae requests take the daughter, she says, my girl she says, Me. Me. Sir approves as well as changes the balance unpaid”. (Morrison.T, 2008, p, 07) The merchant Chief has taken Florens from Mr. D’Ortega to wage the full sum he is indebted to merchant Jacob. Later on, dropping bulk in the company due to ill managing assessments, then D’Ortega proposes an under kept girl to Jacob for relaxing liabilities.

While living in home of her next trader. In these lines, she states, “In cool climate we place timbers all over the place our share of the cowshed as well as cloak our arms composed below hides... in summertime if our hammocks are smash by parasites Lina sorts a calm dwelling to slumber out of twigs.” (Morrison, 2008,p, 06). As a slave, she should comply with the whole concubines' structure. Her words show that “It proves I am no body’s minion but my Mistress (Morrison, 2008, p, 111)”. It implies that there is indistinguishable connection among slave and their lord in light of the fact that the slave proprietor wages for boundless labor.

Being females they have dealt like innately substandard compared to males as well as is for the most part seen as hirelings. She gets opportunity for development while meeting the metalworker. Accordingly she has the opportunity of decision. She says “Once a youngster I am at no time capable to endure being shoeless besides unceasingly implore for shoes, anybody’s shoes, although on the heartfelt times” (Morrison, 2008, p.04).

It is a feministic approach here that the main character Lady Florens wants to live equally with the other class of society, especially with men because she is a human being longs to live according to the rights of her level that is marriage with someone as she has thought about. Florens says the opinion of blacksmith concerning the same enslavement, inscribing, “That it is the withering inside that subjugates besides open the gate for what is wild” (Morrison, 2008, p.187). Although procedure of writing is worrying, as “My limbs pain on the other hand I have want to say you this” (Morrison, 2008, p, 188). In every condition that be done for emancipation of Florens like she says, “I am become wilderness but I am also Florens. In full Unforgiving. No Ruth, my love. None. Hear me? Slave. Free. I last.” (Morrison, 2008, p, 161). These lines opines that she is saying her heart’s words for liberty via letter. After all it looks like she is in hurry that to be free before being killed and gone by another one rather than by her owner.

Esther is sensing the interest put on ladies for common moms, or nurturers. She feels as though she should surrender herself on the off chance that she selects to marry as well as have a household. She talks this after she speaks, “I too recall Buddy telling in an evil, knowing way that afterward I had offspring I would sense contrarily, I wouldn’t need to engrave verses any longer” (Plath,1963,p.69). This interest for being a characteristic nourisher fixes the matters relating to voluptuous twofold typical and force. Esther regularly communicates her sentiments to have youngsters is a male's method for getting control on his lady.

Esther regularly contemplates the sensual twofold measures which she confronts in the public arena. Specifically, she has consistent musings concerning her sex condition. She has been found a pure in most part of the account which continually burdens her conscience. She reveals, “When I was nineteen, pureness was the great issue... I saw the world divided into people who had slept with somebody and people who hadn’t, and this seemed the only really significant difference between one person and another” (Plath,1963,p.66).

The epic arrangements particularly well with the women's activist issue of a lady scanning for her personality, or self. First, Esther cannot uphold her live to handle her activities to go with the society. As she says, "I don't know,' I perceived myself say. I sensed a profound astonishment hearing myself say that, for the reason that the minute I said it, I saw it was right" (Plath,1963,p.27). She suddenly comes to know value of knowledge that what she has to be, thinking about the females with Doreen and Jay ce she thinks that after all she must know the destructive force which has caused her to be feeble.

In the novel "The Bell Jar" Feministic point is crystal clear when Esther compares herself with the fig tree accepting Plath's women's activist motivation within the narrative has been summarized when Esther envisions tree of fig in it every fig speaks for a decision for living in her life. For example, a spouse, a vocation as an artist, or a variety of extraordinary sweethearts. Confronted with these decisions, she can't pick. She says, "I saw myself sitting in the crotch of this fig tree ...powerless to choose, the figs initiated to crumple besides nurture black, then, each one, they smacked to the earth at my limbs" (Plath, 1963, p.63).

Balochistan has certain poorest social progress signs together with worth of pitiable learning values as well as maximum failure ratio for women in the state. The domain consists fifty percent of Pakistan in regarding of region. However, its populace is merely five percent of the whole state. Basically, Balochistan is an ethnic foundation that doesn't allow females have portions in household belongings such as this is well-thought-out elite realm of man family memberships. Equivalent structures of impartiality frequently turn as tool of more suppression as well as elimination.

Furthermore, Balochistan embraces the least position in Gender Parity Index (GPI). Females are the utmost weak to hardships as well as are poor of admittance to rudimentary services like learning besides well-being (Vision 21, 2010). Females of the domain have a literateness ratio which is the lowermost in the world. It is assessed to be twenty percent in metropolitan parts (Kakar et al. 2016). In Balochistan, fifty percent of the women are not registered in faculties. Femininity gap in Balochistan is the utmost as well as overcomes at all ranks. Although in the most enriched parts of Balochistan, thirty five percent of women are without institute comparing to twenty three percent of man kids. Right to use uprightness in the domain is unsatisfactory as well as centered on supremacy and money changing aspects. It disregards the massive mainstream of persons,

together with females and daughters. There are meager marginal juries besides insufficient female juries in the courts (Abdul Rahim, KII, 2017).

Social arrogances as well as terror of revenge because of traditions along with customs limit individuals, predominantly females and daughters to go outside of their household in Balochistan. The absence of consciousness of one's privileges (Marva, KII,2016). The Balochistan Teenager Safety and Well-being Bill plus the Balochistan Youngster Weddings Curb Notice are waiting for authorization in Balochistan assembly for an elongated period. In 2016, working on the Prevention of Teenager Weddings Bill Balochistan is begun by the Public Welfare Department in the province (WDD, 2016) Females' financial assistances are probably to be undervalued for they involve in household exertion as well as agrarian happenings, that are the utmost problematic to article (WDD, 2012). The Ferocity in contrast to Females categorizations established under that platform contains the following:

Emotive Ferociousness: Sensitive exploitation as well as governing conduct.

The ladies of upper and upper middle classes have taken the initiative to awaken the common women. Saeeda Q(2020) spouse of Qazi Mohammad Isa, has been the only amid them who has assisted her husband for the formation of the Muslim League in Balochistan as well as has been cordial to the visitors, mainly the chiefs of the Muslim League. At the start, the woman area office of the Muslim League has not been inaugurated there, but she, at all times has prepared for the discrete meeting prearrangement for the women throughout the meetings of the Muslim League. This is the beginning of a political-consciousness amid the Baloch-females. The awareness has augmented so much that a Federation Girls Middle School is opened at Masjid Road Quetta.

Marzia M (2018) has wedded in 2010 and has been a spouse for two years and five months. Her husband who has the only main source of income of the household he has passed away soon after their wedding then the misfortune has shaken her. Mohsen has borrowed \$1,625 from her one of family member to get education till master's degree in order to get a job after her spouse's demise. After graduating in sociology from University of Balochistan, Quetta, in 2014, she has to struggle for five years to achieve her husband's relative's nod to put her abilities to labour, but she is jobless yet. According to native norms, a widow has to devote her entire her life with the family of the departed. Her deceased husband's family is the carer of the widow as well as its approval is necessary to let the widow to labour. "Although deprived, I accomplished my degree anticipating for

a happy forthcoming,” and “Now I have the capacity and knowledge but I am impotent to get a profession because of predominant customs.” But, “I want to make money for my children to feed them food as well as education but hurdles of society are stopping me from seeking an employment. Working in a secure atmosphere to give fundamental needs to children is not a wicked action,” she said (Global Times, 2018).

Conclusion and Recommendations:

After going through the two texts “A Mercy” and “The Bell Jar” and women conditions in Balochistan have been reflected through minds experiences of female characters by fitting lens of Feministic study in them, it has been found that poor and women are suppressed by male dominant societies. And one can observe well that instead of females downtrodden they are still energetic to compete and resolve their issues within the patriarchal society. The writer Toni Morrison being a female and black form has raised the issues of her gender bombastically in the garb of book. She can be regarded a good feminist of Afro-American writer. Similarly, Sylvia Plath has seemed to defend rights of women though she has to face the difficulties and hardships of bourgeoisie of her time. She can go with the male controlled civilization of her time. She is also a big figure of Feminism. In Balochistan, though females have been deprived of their basic facilities as comparing to men yet they seem to be endeavoring to be shoulder by shoulder with the men.

In the two texts, the main characters and females of Balochistan are found deprived of their privileges in the hands of men. In this regard, Feminism point of view has found absolutely right that male dominance can cause suppressing and women will have no right to survive in Patriarchal society, even they will have taken a right direction for their development in the society. So has done the women main characters, Florens in “A Mercy” and Esther Greenwood in “The Bell Jar”. Thus, these two narratives are well-suited for Feministic study. For resolution Feminism is the cause and issue of poverty stricken women and acceptance of feminism is solution. Similarly, in Balochistan, the quota of females in all sections, departments and fields of life has been made less as compare to males, by the patriarchal society.

Further, one can work on the gaps, seems to be vacant yet in the two accounts which can be as structuralism and psycho analysis theories that would be found in great number in “A Mercy” and “The Bell Jar”. It may be recommended that in Balochistan, access of education and

opportunities of economy, political involvement must be increased, child marriages, sexual harassment, domestic violence be stopped, empower mothers and women's work be given proper value.

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The Stereotypical Gender Representation of Women in Shakespearean Tragedies:

By

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Abstract:

This paper examines the effective characterization of women in selected tragedies by William Shakespeare (26 April 1564-23 April 1616) was a famous English Poet and a conspicuous playwright of the Elizabethan Age who produced 37 plays, 154 sonnets and two long narrative poems. He being a pre-eminent dramatist divides his plays into the genres of tragedy, comedy, history plays and Tragi-comedy. In all his plays he gives top most priority to the portrayal of women characters. Woman is the pivot in his tragedies around whom the whole play revolves. The women characters in various roles are much highlighted. He presents them as the universal figures however under the control of the patriarchal figuration. This leads us to understand that Shakespeare too was adherent to the doctrine of stereotypical gender representation. It may be misleading especially for the students and the readers in the developing world, where the role of the women is already undermined. Shakespeare is an integral part of the curriculum in Pakistan from grade viii to Masters and MPhil and PhD in English Literature. He is very much familiar in the subcontinent. Since, literature is a dynamic force; it keeps changing with time and space. Shakespeare's philosophy towards women in his tragedies, in modern age is questionable. He deviated from the heterogenous nature and dynamics of different countries. He is therefore, seen in the indigenous scenario as being cynical and his presentation of women characters as stereotypical gender representation.

Keywords: Shakespearean, ideology, stereotypical, liberator, cynical

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Introduction:

The paper enunciates the role of the women in Shakespeare's famous selected tragedies including: King Lear, Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and Julius Caesar, with a perspective that their role has been negative and it is the stereotypical gender representation from Shakespeare. It has far reaching implications on the ones who already believe in male supremacy over women.

The greatest English national playwright of the 16th century, also entitled to be the soul of the age by John Dryden, has depicted women in patriarchal order. Gender means the difference between male and female. In his tragedies he represents women to lustful, callous, greedy, frail, cunning, unchaste and unwomanly like General, Regan and Cleopatra. They are presented as inferiors, shrews, frivolous scolds and husband's chattel. He limits their presentation to household maids, tavern keepers, bawds and prostitutes. All the rights were only for men.

This stereotypical gender representation in depicting women in negative roles, qualities and generalized characteristics is venomous ideology for the contemporary generations with patriarchal bent of mind. He presents women as unworthy of participation in the public world of politics and social welfare. Their domain was restricted to the home and hearth, confined to domestic settings. The world of statecraft was considered no place for women. For example, in Richard ii the Duchess of York's conduct was considered indecorous intrusion. His masculine tendencies become even more visible if we have a contrastive analysis of male and female characterization. Women had a few legal and economic rights but her personal identity was undermined, under her male protector.

Shakespeare has the construction of women contrary to actualities of time which keep changing. His most powerful and most recognized women character with negative roles are:

Regan and Goneril, in King Lear

Desdemona, in Othello

Lady Macbeth, in Macbeth

Queen Gertrude, in Hamlet

Queen in Julius Caesar

These women play different roles like mothers, daughters and wives, in his tragedies. However, their stature is lowered through their negativity.

The cunning lady Macbeth, lacking conscience, advises and assists her husband in killing the King Duncan.

“Look like th’innocent/Flower, /But be the serpent under.”

In Hamlet about the Queen Gertrude he records,

“She married. O, most wicked speed, to post/with such dexterity to incestuous sheets!”

“Frailty, thy name is women!”

“The most pernicious woman.”

For Ophelia it is stated that Hamlet, the spokesperson of Shakespeare, advises her by saying ironically,

“Get thee to thee a nunnery; why would thou be a breeder of sinners.”

Goneril and Regan are cunning and callous who drive their father Lear mad.

Albany records,

“What have you done? /Tigers, not daughters, what have you performed?”

Shakespeare reveals evils in which females indulged.

In Julius Caesar, the King is convinced to believe that he should not surrender to the dream of a woman. Thus, woman is ridiculed to the extent of a common creature unworthy of any counsel.

Islam-The Liberator of Women:

The westerns are now considered to be the flag bearer for the rights they give to women, but it was not true during the Shakespearean age and the following century.

The reality is that it was 1400 years ago, the teaching of the holy Prophet (SAW) elevated the spiritual and social status of women.

Women were treated as second class citizens, behind slaves and even animal. They had no claims over their lives, bodies, children or property. The treatment meted out to them was abhorrent.

We find similarity in the treatment towards the fair-sex in all ages and all countries.

Islam ushered in a new era for women kind, and the prophet and The Founder of Islam, Hazrat Mohammad, peace be upon him emerged truly as “The Liberator of Women.”

He purged the world from the enslavement, the subjugation of women. Some rights that were given to them were considered as “License” but not true freedom.

True freedom is achieved when the laws of the culture and civilization are followed. Through the holy prophet (SAW) all the cruelties were swiftly laid to rest.

He declared that in the name of God Almighty men and women by virtue of their common humanity were equal to one another and in their coexistence, both have rights over each other.

Women became rightful heirs of the wealth just as sons. In marriage both men and women were directed to honor their vow. Men were no more the owner of their spouses, and could not sell them or use them like domestic slaves.

Islam taught not to cause any distress to mothers in the upbringing of children. They held a permanent status and all spiritual awards available to them. The prophet of Islam (SAW) broke the shackles of enslavement and servitude at a stroke. He announced freedom for them.

This noble example set by the holy prophet (SAW) is now followed by many countries of the world including New Zealand, Australia, Italy, Sweden, the United States of America, who have been granting rights to women, including the right to vote, raise their voice in matters of national interest, right to wealth etc.

This is the ideology if followed in spirit and form can lead to formation of healthy and sound minds.

Conclusion:

No doubt, William Shakespeare is the greatest meaningful writer ever, who talks of the universal truths, who portrays characters we face every day. He did succeed in crossing the boundaries of his age.

However, his generalization of women characters especially in the tragedies is out of the dynamics of class in various countries. Literature not only teaches but delights. It moves you towards virtue. The great writers form ideologies for the progress and development of human mind and moral cleansing. Literature reproduces life but also shapes it. Literature ameliorates the manners and the modes of life. The people model their lives upon the pattern of heroes and heroines. Hence, the true and realistic representation of life is necessary and without any prejudices. The portrayal of the fair-sex by Shakespeare in his tragedies is stereotypical gender representation.

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A Study of Female-Experience in Elif Shafak's Novel: The Forty Rules of Love

By

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Abstract:

The focus of this study is female experiences in the novel The Forty Rules of Love; the experiences in access to education and selecting the match of life. In this respect, it is investigated that whether a girl is free in these two frames of living or she is in chain. Because, the liberty in these two areas come in the frame of the basic human rights. Beside this, the method applied in this paper is qualitative. Additionally, the tool of analysis is content analysis. So, these are the areas covered in this inquiry. For further investigation, the researchers are recommended an area to work on. In short, this inquest attention is on experiences of a woman in the narrative discussed atop.

Keywords: Female Experiences, Liberal Feminism, Access to Education, Mate Selection.

Introduction:

A woman passes through various experiences in life. Such as, the experiences in field of education and selecting a marriage mate. Similarly, the woman involvements as well facings in these two areas of being are portrayed in *The Forty Rules of Love*. Especially, it is discussed that whether a female is given the right to get education and choose her match or not. In this respect, Liberal Feminism, "a type of gender reform feminism" keeps that "women should have the same rights as men" (Enyew & Mehrete, 2018 p. 59) because by nature, both groups are the parts of humankind. So, the shares are obligatory to be given to them equally. In a few words, the female characters go via different courses of happenings and trials throughout the journey of living.

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Problem Statement:

The problem lies in the experiences of woman who is not free to her choices of life in a patriarchal governed society. In clear words, she does not have personal autonomy, at all for instance, in field of education and also in marriage.

Significance/Justification of Study:

The study's focus is on two areas of Female-Experience. One the access to education, and second the selection of a marriage mate. In addition, these concerned areas are found undiscussed, in this particular work, *The Forty Rules of Love*. The reason behind not working in these sides is that the novel circles around the most influential theme of *Love*, especially the *Divine Love*. So, the readers and especially critics do not get free to touch the other hidden areas. Another cause can be the lack of interest in these particular sides.

Objectives of the Study:

- (a) To investigate about a female access to education in the novel *The Forty Rules of Love*.
- (b) To study about the woman mate selection in this above mentioned narrative.

Research Questions:

1. Is a girl free to get education in *The Forty Rules of Love*?
2. Whether a woman is liberal to select her match of life in this particular work?

Limitations of Study:

The study is limited only with female experiences of one novel treated through the lens of liberal feminism. And within the frame of liberal feminism, the themes which are chosen to be discussed are the liberty of a woman to get education and choose the match of her life.

Literature Review:

Many theories and concepts have been experienced in this particular work of art, *The Forty Rules of Love*. But, in this course of enquiry, the theory which is applied is liberal feminism. So, sequence wise, first of all the theory is discussed. In second portion, the authoress of the novel is portrayed as a feminist. In third, the points regarding the novel are reviewed. Finally, the woman access to education and selection of mate are drawn.

Liberal feminism comes among the initial structures of feministic thought. And it states that the subordinate position a woman has in a social ground, is due to the unjust chances given to them and their separation from men (Wolff, 2007). Beside this, the issues of equivalence in the place of work, education, and politics is focused by liberal feminists in much extent (Lewis, 2019). In addition, it is a sort of feminism that draws attention on the reform of gender (Enyew & Mihrete, 2018).

When it is discussed regarding the writing of Shafak that she writes for whom. Then, it is answered in this manner that she uses her pen for feminism. On the other hand, it is also known that she is considered to be the most read female writer in her country (Reem, 2011). Similarly, according to Heynders (2016, p. 171) Elif Shafak's eyes are on the problems of female sides.

When discussing about the book *The Forty Rules of Love* in general Abid (2020) mentions that in his routine life he gives the reference of this novel. Of course, the lessons which are inside it are very influential. They make someone think. Similarly, while giving her opinion regarding the book being discussed Rao (2020) suggests that if anyone is prepared to be changed than just read this book.

The novel *The Forty Rules of Love* catches the attentions of the feminists, (Kulu, 2009). Because, this is natural when something is written according the taste or interest of someone, then that is liked by that figure.

It is believed that education plays the role of a ground to improve and promote the position of a woman in a well manner. And without educating a woman there is no possibility of a maintainable progression (S. Dauda, 2007). In addition, there are a number benefits for progress achieved by educating a female. They are the decrease in fertility rate, increase in education as a whole, decrease in child and mother death

ratio, expectation for an advanced living, and a high “quality of life” (Krzyzanowski, 2018).

“Mate selection is the process of choosing a partner with whom to form a marriage bond”. In this respect, the choice of the mates plays a major role (P. Brackett, 2016). On the contrast, the decision of selecting the mate is taken by the couple families. And such selection of the mate is known as the traditional one (Zaidi & Shuraydi, 2002).). But the contemporary young ones follow their own wishes. So, this persuasion of the choices of the youth of their selves is opposite of the morals of a kin (Uplaonkar, 1995, p. 421).

To choose a life mate is legally acknowledged right of women. But it is not matched with the demands of a kin. So, if this choice is pursued by woman folk, then it might get itself away from the help of the kin and society as well (Critelli, 2012).

Theoretical Framework:

The theory employed in this study is liberal feminism. As, it is known to be “a type of gender reform feminism” that keeps that “women should have the same rights as men (Enyew & Mehrete, 2018).” And historically its inspirations go back to Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill and John Rawls (Baehr, 2013). The reason behind choosing this particular theory is that it maintains about the equity. So, the equity comes in many areas. But in this study, the areas selected for enquiry are, access to education and choosing match.

Research Methodology:

In this chapter the “methods, approaches and designs” are described which are used in a research (“Methodology”, n.d). So, the approach and the method used in this study are discussed below. Firstly, the approach is discussed. In second portion the research analysis tool or method is drawn.

Approach:

The approach that is applied in this article is qualitative. The reason behind the use of this method is due to the demand of the nature of the enquiry conducted. Because, it is a word base research rather a numerically formed investigation. The same view is supported by Ronald et al (2007) that qualitative enquiry goes through words.

Research Analysis Tools:

The research analysis tools are helpful for analysis of research materials.

For this reason, a research tool is applied to analyze the findings of this research. In this regard, the method that is applied in this paper is textual analysis. As it is known to be an approach through which the recorded and visual messages are described and interpreted. On the other part, the aim of this method is the description of the “content, structure and functions of the messages contained in texts (Frey, et al, 1999)”. But, within the frame of textual analysis, the form that is used is qualitative content analysis. The “*qualitative content analysis* is a set of techniques for the systematic analysis of texts of many kinds addressing not only manifest content but also the themes and core ideas found in texts as primary content (Drisko & Maschi, 2016, p. 85). Similarly, the discussed paper, circles around the themes. For instance, the theme of a woman access to education, and the selection of her life match. In this respect, the content analysis is fit to be used for the exposition of the text of the novel, *The Forty Rules of Love*.

Discussion:

The experiences of a woman differ from a man due to the genders constructed. In the sense that there are some basic rights where male-folk enjoys. On the contrary, the woman faces discrimination. For instance, the access of education and choosing a life partner are two fundamental rights to be given to both sexes. But, unfortunately the female gender is ignored in this respect. So the focus of the present study is on these two slogans which come in the frame of liberal feminism. As, it believes in the power of education that is a source of reform in a society. On the other part, it did work on the promotion of equal legal rights (Wendell, 1987). Such as, International Justice Resource Center views that according to the law of international human rights a woman has the right of choice of marrying whom (“Women’s Human Rights,” n.d). In brief, the sex differences caused distinctions between male and female experiences.

Access to Education:

Access to education means to be able and get advantage from the approaches where education is received. As the word access is defined that it is “the ability to benefit from things—including material objects, persons, institutions, and symbols” (Ribot & Peluso, 2003). So, these all come in the field of accessing education. For instance, if one talks regarding material objects, they are in shape of books, pens and papers. On the other hand, the persons are the teachers who teach. Similarly, institutions, they are the schools, colleges, universities and other places where education is accessed. Beside this, the symbols are the words which are taught or learnt.

A question raises that, who can have the access to education? So the answer is given in this way that it is for all. Whether a male or female as, it is said that there is no discrimination in field of getting education and should not be as well in an educational organization of a nation (Powell, 2008). On the other part, in religious perspective the education is not particularized. For instance, in Confucianism there is an honor for studying and guide without any sort of bias (Suksod-Barger, 2010, p. 6). Similarly, in Islamic side, the widows of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H), including Hafsa (R.A) had involvement for transmission of Holy Quran to his associates after his departure from life (Alkanderi, 2001). So, it is an evident that women were not excluded from the platform of learning in religious sides, especially in Islam, here. Because, there is always prevailed a misconception regarding the equal shares of women in Islam that they are not on just base. In short, the educational opportunity is not bound only for one particular sex, but for both sexes as human beings. The text of *The Forty Rules of Love* has the touches of educational opportunity for women. Such as, a hermit before leaving the house of Kimya's family, gives his views about Kimya and suggests her father as well that "*your daughter Kimya is an unusual child. She is a very gifted. It would be a pity if such gifts went unappreciated. You should send her to a school* (Shafak, 2010, p. 170). But; a stereotype question comes from Kimya's mother. As, she says that "*what would a girl need an education for*" (p. 170)? So, this question of Kimya's mother shows the conservative mindset of Rumi's era regarding the access to education for women. In brief, girls' education had been favored as well as questioned. Books are the purifiers of heart and soul. And they are the souls of education as well. Not fortunately, the access of books is not for a women as, Kerra, the wife of Moulana Jalaluddin Rumi expresses with emotional touches that "*I understood and accepted that the world of books was not and never had been, nor ever would be, for me*" (p. 168). Further, she remarks that "*when you are born a girl, you are taught how to cook and clean, wash dirty clothes, mend old socks, make butter and cheese, and feed babies. Some women are also taught the art of love and making themselves attractive to men. But that's about it. Nobody gives women books to open their eyes* (p. 167)". So this message of Kerra is so bold for woman schooling. Because, it is clear in thought and diction as well. Finally, the books are changers, and so important for women, to be changed.

The novel, *three daughters of Eve*, written by Shafak is discussed through lens of educational opportunity for a woman. For instance, Shafak herself states during an interview that Mansur, the father of Peri

sells his car for the purpose of making his daughter literate well (Tempane, 2018). As, to compare the father of Peri with the mother of Kimya in educative meaning of a woman, then there is a difference between them. For example, the mother of Kimya is a stereotypic woman who questions her daughter's education. On the contrary, the Peri's father is a favorer of the schooling of girls. As, he puts on sale, the car he has, for the purpose of educating Peri. So, this is a fact that there are the people who favor the girl's literacy. On the opposition side, there are figures who oppose the education of the female gender.

Mate Selection:

Match choosing is a procedure of selecting a partner for the sake of making a legal and social relationship (Brackett, 2016). In this regard, the consent of the couples is involved (Hafidzi & Septiani, 2020). On the contrary, this association is made by the heads of the families. And such unions are known the arranged ones (Wlodek-Biernat, 2010). But, the "modern youth are likely to give a certain degree of priority to personal desires as against family... values" (Uplaonkar, 1995, p. 421).

A question comes in mind that whether a woman is liberal to choose her life partner? Is there any example where a woman chose her marriage mate in historical perspective? Yes! The answer comes likewise. For instance, in Islamic records it is found that Hazrat Khadija proposed Hazrat Mauhammad (P.B.U.H) for marriage and Prophet accepted it. And this is an indication that if a women is not concerned regarding her partner selection, then it would be against the Islamic culture. Similarly, a girl came to Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and stated the forced marriage of her by her father. So, the Prophet (P.B.U.H) gave her the choice to accept this bond or nullify it (Jaafar-Muhammad, & Lehmann, 2011). In sum, a woman is free to select her companion for marriage, as well as to propose him.

The Forty Rules of Love contains women freedom of selecting their marriage matches. For example, Kimya liberally speaks to Rumi that "Master... I came here to tell you I want to marry Shams of Tabriz" (p. 296) Before, when he asks her that is she telling him that she wants to marry Aladdin? (p. 296).So, she shockingly questions that "Aladdin?" .Because she is of the view that "he" is like a brother to her. On the other angle, Ella Rubinstein tells her daughter Jeanette that "women don't marry the men they fall in love with" (p. 10). In this open statement of Ella, a stereotype is shown regarding the liberty of a woman to choose her life match. Shortly, a woman is free and in chain to select her match

of life.

There remains a problem with Jeanette who rushes to select and do marry with Scott. Because, it is gained that “when the decision is to marry is made too quickly, it places the partnership in risk” (Warren, 1994, p. 9). As a result, Scott does friendship with another girl and Jeanette becomes the victim of depression (p. 279). Though, the condition of marriage does not come due to her mother interference. As she is in view that the boy is not experienced to marry with her daughter Jeannette (p. 34). Owing to the fact that experiences teaches and make the people mature. So, they can decide well. Finally, “the hurry makes bad curry” in selection of a life significant other.

Recommendations for Further Study:

The gape that is remained to be filled is a comparative inquisition between two novels. One, *The Forty Rules of Love*, and second the *Three Daughters of Eve*. In these two works the theme of a woman access to education is applicable. Because, in *The Forty Rules of Love*, it has already been applied. Similarly, there is a comparative touch of the discussed narratives in the sixth paragraph of this discussion portion. In this regard, it becomes easier for the enquirers to work on this relative study.

So, this was the recommended area for further research.

Conclusion:

The enquiry has discussed female experiences through the lens of liberal feminism, by analyzing the text of *The Forty Rules of Love*. In these experiences was the access to education and marriage mate selection. In other words, it was investigated that whether a woman is free to get education and select her mate of life or she is confined. In this respect, there were some favoring and some opposing remarks about these two angles of living for a woman. Apart from this, it was portrayed that the liberty of getting education and choosing a mate is a fundamental human right. So, no discrimination is permitted on the basis of sex, in this regard. In a nutshell, the liberal feministic approach is used to shed light on the occurrences and doings of a woman.

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**Women And Partition as Depicted in The Works of
Shahnawaz's the Heart Divided and Hosain's Sunlight
on a Broken Column**

By

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Abstract:

The study aims to focus women condition and agency as depicted in the works of Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain. The partition novels "The Heart Divided" (1957) by Mumtaz Shahnawaz and "Sunlight on a Broken Column" (1961) by Attia Hosain are two artistic works which highlight women's experiences at the time of partition. This study relies on the theoretical framework of postcolonial feminist perspective. It is based on superstructure of Spivak's and Mohanty's approach to postcolonial feminism. It shows how women struggle to survive at the time of mass migration and feudal exploitation. Indeed, this study is an effort to investigate about women struggle against feudalism and patriarchy during British Raj in Indian subcontinent.

Keywords: Partition, Women Narratives, Postcolonial Feminism, Patriarchy, Agency etc.

Introduction:

Partition literature is an important milestone in the history of human civilization. It deals with human emotions, values, motives, thoughts, and feelings. Partition literature is very rich on the context of women. A category of female novelists like Mumtaz Shahnawaz Attia Hosain and other have produced major pieces of art and literature to discuss contemporary women situations. In the work Talbot (1995) "the partition related massacres and marginalization represented an unfolding human tragedy of enamors proposition" (p. 57). Looking at the division of sub- continent Mumtaz Shahnawaz's

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“The Heart Divided” and Attia Hosain’s “Sunlight on A Broken Column” are two important contemporary texts which recapture women experiences and responses from the most troubling time of the partition. However, the female novelists like Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain portray their female figures as if they are speaking by themselves. The leading character from the “The Heart Divided” Zohra traces the condition of women under the pressure of patriarchy and feudalism. She rejects patriarchal set up of life and address “she would live up to her ideals of Muslim womanhood, a dutiful daughter, loving wife, and a devoted mother” (Shahnawaz, 1957, p.7). Similarly, in novel “Sunlight on a Broken Column” Laila has the same feelings and emotions. She discusses contemporary situations as she says “the bullring, the bargaining and the distantly we are going apart” (Hosain, 1961, p, 70). The representation of these novels “The Heart Divided” by Mumtaz Shahnawaz and “Sunlight on a Broken Column” by Attia Hosain are closely tied to postcolonial feminist perspective because postcolonial literature shows women subjected to subordination and subjugation.

Research Methodology:

Textual analysis is used as a method to analyze partition fiction with reference to women. The theoretical framework of this research includes Spivak’s concept of postcolonial feminism and her much quoted essay “Can the Subaltern Speak?” is considered to be one of the most important articles in postcolonial theory. Spivak (1999) states that “women are twice colonized; the most oppressed of these can be seen to be in the position of the subaltern” (p.302). Further this paper, traces Mohanty’s concepts of postcolonial feminism and her seminal essay “Under the Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourse” in which she describes the marginalized condition of women and western humanist discourse (Mohanty, 1988). Moreover, the selected novels Shahnawaz’s “The Heart Divided” and Hosain’s “Sunlight on a Broken Column” articulate the same concept practiced by both worthy postcolonial feminist theorists Spivak and Mohanty.

Objectives of the Study:

- To explore the condition of women as depicted in the works of Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain.
- To spot and locate women’s agency in partition literature.

Research Questions:

- What was the condition of women as depicted in the works of Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain?

- How the writers show women's agency in partition literature?

Literature Review:

The novels "The Heart Divided" and "Sunlight on a Broken Column" are two important works in partition literature which define contemporary women condition and agency. Mumtaz Shahnawaz's "The Heart Divided" traces women condition under the pressure of patriarchy and male dominance and also shows a gender role and feminism. Furthermore, the mentioned above novels are much more concerned with the life of women during the partition process. Jajja's article, (2012) "The Heart Divided: A post-colonial perspective" is useful to understand women circumstances. In this article writer focuses women form postcolonial perspective. Antharajanam (1800) "A Leaf in the Strom" is distinguished short story. In this story the writer traces the violence accompanied against women during partition. The story "Lajwanti" by Bedi and Bhada (2007) highlights the gender aspect of partition. The story primarily focuses on the social stigma faced by abducted women at the time of partition. Majid (2013) has produced a noteworthy research paper on women entitled "Comparative Study of Amitav Ghosh's Lines and Mumtaz Shahnawaz's "The Heart Divided" in which she defines the division of Indian subcontinent and women position (Majid, 2013).

The novel "Sunlight on a Broken Column" is a thought-provoking literary text in which the author interprets women condition in the beginning of the 20th century. The writer Attia Hosain portrays her female character Laila as an oppressed person in the hand of patriarchy. Despite subjection and oppression Laila has the ability to represent her contemporary society women's condition. Kandhare's work (2015) "A Critical Study of Attia Hosain's "Sunlight on a Broken Column" portrays the struggle of women during partition. Similarly, the article of Deyis (2016) "Violence against women during the partition of India: Interpreting Women and their bodies in the context of ethnic genocide" shows the violence erupted at the time of partition. More importantly, the work of Attia Hussain examines the same voice as depicted in the work of Mumtaz Shahnawaz. Partition literature with reference to women articulates the benefits of feminism, empowerment and gender agency and also describes the condition of rich and poor strata of society. Ahmed's article (2009) "Pakistan Feminist Fiction and Empowerment of Women", is the power to represent women's role for individualism and equal rights. Purohit (2012) penned down a readable article "What the Body Remembers; A Feminist Perspective of the Partition of India and Pakistan" is very useful to understand female experiences of partition.

Women Condition in Partition Narratives:

Women are an integral part of human civilization. No nation or society can progress without gender contribution in all spheres of life. The partition narratives describe women condition at the time of partition. The partition women novelists like Bapsi Sidhwa, Amrita Pritam, Chaman Nahal, Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain express the position of women through their narratives. Throughout their narratives they highlight women marginalized status and feudal exploitation. Fermaglich (2003) initiated a new perspective for women exploitation “women are as oppressed class and we exploited as sex objects” (p.42). Many of partition women writers across the boundaries of India and Pakistan seek to discuss the pains and sufferings of women. In this respect, Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain remain the central in describing the condition of women. The selected women novelists articulate how women were victimized by feudalism and patriarchy.

In the novel “The Heart Divided” the protagonist Zohra narrates the changing world and “Sunlight on a Broken Column” the 15 years old girl Laila narrates the condition of women at the time of partition. According to Akita, Berger, Gillotti, Roy, Del Negro, Devenish, & Ishiyama (2005) “postcolonial feminism is an artistic exploration and as the intersections of colonialism and neo colonialism with reference to gender, class, nation, race, and sexualities in the different contexts of women’s lives, their subjective work, sexuality and rights” (p.29).

The leading character Zohra and her role defines postcolonial woman and their position during the turmoil period of partition. She represents how the west represents women as third category and their object of commodity. The postcolonial critic like Spivak and Mohanty oppose western epistemological ideology of women representation. According to them women have no voice and they are like subaltern cannot speak. Similarly, in the novel “The Heart Divided” the narrator of the story Zohra has the same approach suggested by postcolonial theorists Mohanty and Spivak. Mumtaz Shahnawaz’s novel “The Heart Divided” deals with the condition of women at the time of partition. In Scott’s views partition narratives to reflect the Indian subcontinent society (Scott, 1993). Zohra represents her personal experience of partition. Postcolonial writers like Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain portray a situation in which women have to accept male subordination. The story charts out the life of young daughter of Jamaluddin family who is not allowed to go to college and get education. Zohra gets education, but in a very oppressive condition “I tried to judge whether uniting my life with yours would be harmful to

beneficial to the career to which I have decided that if I were to remain true to my ideals. We represent two parts of great people, two parts that must harmonize and pull together if we are to given freedom” (Shahnawaz, 1957, p.167).

According to Qadeer (2011), Attia Hosain records the marginalized existence of women in society during of the partition of Indian Subcontinent. The novel “Sunlight on a Broken Column” shows Laila has to face hardships due to the misfortune the family patriarch. She embraces the dilemma to decide whether to follow what she thinks is right or what the society demands “Some things never change obey your elders and do, not hurt them, you must learn that yourself of little importance, it is only through service to others that you can fulfill your duty” (Hosain, 1961, p.252). However, this study is conducted on the bedrock of Postcolonial feminism. Postcolonial feminism a feminist discourse which seeks to presents a world in which women are exploited by lords. Throughout the story, Laila announces the male dominance which had a tenacious hold over her family “Our world is bounded by our books, and the voices that space to use through they were great men, performed themselves, philosophers and poets” (Hosain, 1957, p.128). Kandhere (2015) “Attia Husain indeed bears and explores the limits of patriarchy that except domination it never knows anything else” (p.380). In fact, Attia Hosain’s novel “Sunlight on a Broken Column” is a social work that examines the social and domestic condition as depicted by political and historical event of partition (Singh, 2002).

In the novel “The Heart Divided” Mumtaz Shahnawaz highlights women sufferings in the hand of traditions and patriarchy. In the story Jamaluddin describes the impact of imperialism on the native women. Khan (1993) calls “the Fanonian native, who abandons his own race and culture in a favor of that of his oppressor” (p.155). British Raj used many institutions to reduce the status of women before partition. In the novel Zohra tells “slaves of another race therefore, unable to change anything to all, stench-ridden streets of the city and the shrunken bodies and weary eyes of the working people” (Shahnawaz, 1957, p.286). The novel “The Heart Divided” has shown as a symbolical tool for women operation and feudal exploitation of Muslim women’s lives in a patriarchal and feudal society. In a colonial society women have no dignity. They are subject to oppression and victimization. According to Mohanty the colonial has power and forces which marginalized women and dealt with them third women (Mohanty, 1986). The female characters in the novel have to face all these violent acts applied on women at the time of partition.

Partition literature is very rich in the context of women. Attia Hosain wrote the first and her only novel the “Sunlight on a Broken Column” to highlight the damaging impacts of colonialism. In the novel feudalism and patriarchy has tenacious hold over Indian Society. Ashiana’s family house represented as a microcosm of society that contains characters from every stratum of the Indian subcontinent society. Jasbir (2008) states “Ashiana’s in Sunlight on A Broken Column serves as a microcosm of the world at large with not only its women folk in purdah but its retinue of servants who present community at large” (pp.231-470). Tradition, customs and patriarchy were the major tools to objectify women. In a patriarchal society, women are treated as slaves and male are their masters “The sick air, seeping and spreading, through the struggling house, weighed each day more oppressively on those who lived in it” (Hosain, 1961, p.86). Tyson (2006) writes “traditional gender roles are constructed to keep women powerless” (p.86).

During British Raj in Indian subcontinent women were expected to guard traditional values without resistance and questions. In the novel “Sunlight on a Broken Column” Laila’s voice is denied by her family “My child, there are certain rules of conduct that must be observed in this world without questions and you have a great responsibility, you must never forget the traditions of your family no matter to what outside influence you may be exposed and never forget the family into which you are born” (Hosain, 1961, p.38). In the eye of patriarchy men are considered strong and powerful and women are weak and powerless (Mohanty, 1986).

Gender and Agency in Partition Literature:

Partition literature is very rich in the context of women’s agency. The feminist writers like Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain have a feminist agenda to spot and locate gender agency as depicted in their works. Through literature, these writes make a room for the women to liberate themselves from the oppressive ideology of patriarchy and feminism. They revolutionized the women and give them the authority to make their voice heard around the world (Datta, 2006). The novel “The Heart Divided” portrays the struggle of the active educated Muslim woman during partition. According to Shamsie (2005), her narrative is permeated by a well-built awareness of herself as an educated Muslim women and political activist welding both the private and public (Shamsie, 2005). In the novel Zohra is represented a politically active educated woman shows her agency to express her views in the society without hesitation. Furthermore, it shows a vivid account of educated active women at the time of independence movement. Zohra is able to get education with the support of her brother Habib and becomes a lecturer. In fact, it was a

herculean task for a woman to become a lecturer before 73 years. Look her education provides her with agency to mar the patriarchal set up. She opposes the oppressive ideology of colonialism and patriarchy. Zohra says “we must break the walls that divided our people, you are not merely you, an I’m not just I, we represent two parts of a great people, two parts that must harmonize and pull together if we are to gain freedom” (Shahnawaz, 1957, p.167). The representation of Zohra is a symbol for women’s empowerment. Her resistance brings countless changes in her family. The portrayal of Zohra is significant for the development of the narrative, since she continuously struggles to give a voice to the marginalized subalterns or third world women discussed by postcolonial critic Spivak and Mohanty in their literary theories. In the novel Zohra revolts against imperial patriarchal forces and announces “I would live upon the ideals of Muslim womanhood, beautiful daughter, loving mother and devoted sister” (Shahnawaz, 1957, p.226). Spivak writes these women writers did an organized resistance against the male colonial subject (Spivak, 1989).

The partition novelists Mumtaz Shahnawaz and Attia Hosain are two contemporary writers who have the same agenda and motives and through their works that women have to show agency and they do resist oppression. During partition, women lives were changing, especially for middle- and upper-class women due to increase of education and resistance. The emblem of education empowered Laila to come out from ordinary traditional life. In the novel “Sunlight on a Broken Column,” Laila protests against Taulkadari system and patriarchy. We see Laila as the agent of the change. On one hand, she faces her family patriarch and on the other, she opposes the colonial mindset existed at that time. In the story, Aunt Saria identifies the character of Laila as an educated woman living in the 20th century Indian sub-continent society “dear niece Laila is being educated to fit into the new world” (Hosain, 1961, p.131). Throughout the novel, Laila act as an independent educated woman. Her education enables her to find a gender role for new women and their rights. The postcolonial critics Spivak and Mohanty want women to be free from the chains of colonial and patriarchal set up of life. Therefore, “Sunlight on a Broken Column” traces the life of a young girl Laila and her growth in a family who were landlords and collected taxes for the British government during British Raj. Hosain’s to give a feminist voice to the subalterns. Similarly, the postcolonial feminist critic Spivak expresses the possibilities to recover the silenced voice.

Attia Hosain’s “Sunlight on a Broken Column” and Mumtaz Shahnawaz’s “The Heart Divided” determine gender agency for empowerment and emancipation during the controversial period of the human history (Nahal, 2001). Attia Hosain represents the protagonist Laila as an independent woman to catch light the family turmoil and

the patriarchal way of life to be shaken. Her education empowered her to come out from ordinary traditional life. Similarly, the postcolonial feminists' critics provide a conscious to the subaltern's women to free themselves by the agency of education, resistance and struggle (Young, 2003). Attia Husain examines the role of woman from feminist perspectives. She has the direct understanding of feminism and through her well-considered feminist perspective; she offers ways through her female characters such as Laila, Sita and Mrs. Wadia to reshape things about gender turn them into strong women.

Conclusion:

Partition literature is very rich in women's context. Ahmed (2009) writes female "narratives give a delightful expression of women through literature constitutes the durable services regarding women condition at the time of partition" (p.90). This study; however, in an effort to look the women condition and agency the texts "The Heart Divided" (1957 by Mumtaz Shahnawaz and "Sunlight on A Broken Column" (1961) by Attia Hosain are two worth reading artistic texts which recapture human values, emotions, motives at the time of the most turmoil period of human civilization. This work describes women condition, agency and their transformation on the basis of post-colonial feminist perspectives. This work not only focuses women marginalization and feudal exploitation, but also shows women liberation and emancipation. The present paper concludes that novels represent their female figures like Zohra and Laila have the ability to raise their collective voice against male domination and feudal exploitation of women during partition process.

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Critical Analysis of Literary Services of Ashfaq Ahmed with Special focus on Fictions:

By

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Abstract:

Ashfaq Ahmed was a writer, playwright and broadcaster from Pakistan. He wrote several books in Urdu. His works included novels, short stories and plays for television and radio of Pakistan. He was awarded the Presidents Pride of Performance and Sitara-i-Imtiaz awards for his services in the field of literature and broadcasting.

His short story afsana, Gaddarya the Shepherd earned him early fame in 1955. Another notable achievement was that he had established, out of his personal resources, the building of the Central Board for the Development of Urdu in Lahore. Ashfaq Ahmed, in his later years of life, was greatly inclined towards Sufism. His close association with Qudrat Ullah Shahab and Mumtaz Mufti was also attributed to this tendency. He used to appear in a get together with his fans in PTV program Baithak the Guest Room and Zaviya the Angle where he gave swift but satisfying responses to each and every question posed by the youth audience. On 7 September 2004, Ashfaq Ahmed died of pancreatic cancer .

Keywords: Bano Qudsiya, Lahore, Sufism, Itly, Mumtaz Mufti, Qudratullah Shahab. Talqeen Shah

Introduction:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the color and style of Urdu fiction began to change. Ashfaq Ahmed's name does not need any praise among the fiction writers of that time who made their mark with their

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art and made Urdu fiction last for four months. When Ashfaq Ahmed stepped into this field, it was a time of literary change. Many new ideas were emerging and the century would continue in its turbulent times. The relationship depends entirely on his ability and heartfelt feelings, how far and how long he can see in the scope of his covenant. The depth of his thinking and the maturity of his consciousness in view and how many layers it can lift from the faces of the people of its age.

Ashfaq Ahmed was influenced by the changes and environment of his society, but unlike progressive fiction writers, he did not blame nature or point a finger at everyone. His subject was the common man. If anyone abused him, he was still spreading the message of love. Would not be less Ashfaq Ahmed has narrated such stories of people living in semi-urban and urban environments and has laid such a layer on one scene after another in such a way that the hearts of the readers would be imprinted. And leave a deep impression. Ashfaq Ahmed was very proficient in Urdu language from the very beginning. He used to write fiction prose and try not to include his Punjabi accent in it. When color was applied to itself, that character became the living and moving character of our society.

Coming to Ashfaq Ahmed, Afsana crossed ideological boundaries and set off for its new destinations. If psychological references are found in the case of Mumtaz Mufti, then in the case of Ghulam Abbas Mumtaz Sharin, various and real themes of life are reflected. Ashfaq Ahmed is one of the fiction writers of this period who made love and its conditions the subject of fiction. His love is not ordinary love but very special deep and inner love which travels from authority to reality. Ashfaq Ahmed has innumerable forms of love which are not limited to boys and girls but spread in the wider universe. Most of his characters are suffering from frustrations and tragedies related to love and social problems. The atmosphere of his fictions is very strange. His characters also fall apart after making love. Someone has written that Ashfaq Ahmed's characters love but separation is their destiny. Along with the topic of love, we also see modern economic issues and psychological issues with Ashfaq Ahmed. He has a combination of romance and reality. That is, he is influenced by both Prem Chand and Yildirim.

Ashfaq Ahmed had a tremendous ability to understand people of all walks of life. Even if he mentioned it, it would not have made much difference to his realism. Because the people whose philosophy he described had a deep connection with supernatural things. Life is not a part of life; it is a part of life. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. Therefore, we cannot determine the role of an official without testifying to the theoretical truths of its representative artist , .

Ashfaq Ahmed's legendary collections fully reflect his art. In his first collection of fiction, "Ek Mohabbat Soo Afsany", he made the situation after the establishment of Pakistan the subject. Besides, the romantic color is also evident in him. Ashfaq Ahmed deviated from the social problems of human beings and made Nissan's soul and human psyche the subject. His bravery can be said to have penned topics which are often ignored by writers. The reason for the move is his circle of friends and his spiritual and religious interest. With age, his interest in spirituality increased. And he embellished such topics in literature so that even a common man could get help and guidance in understanding his relationship with Allah. And to dare to include human psychology and affairs in myths at a time when human social and economic problems were being highlighted is truly unprecedented. Ashfaq Ahmed presented his fiction in the color of the philosophy of Sufism. That is why the people loved this color. Dr. Anwar Sadid writes.

“Ashfaq Ahmed zindagi ke andheray se chhootay chhootay jugno chunnay aur un se pooray mutala ko roshan karne walay afsana nigaar hain.’ - 'aik mohabbat so afsaanay' ',' 'ujaly phool' ' aur' ' safar meena' ' mein mohabbat ka jazba Latafat ki phwaar ban kar utartaa aur nazreen ko sharabor kar dalta hai. Ashfaq Ahmed ne afsaanay ko samaji tanqeed ka waseela banaya ke bajaye is se majmoi tor par neki aur kher ki fiza taamer karne ka kaam liya hai aur masoom hairaton ko karvat di hai” (Anwar Sadeed, dr, 1993, p550)

Over time the influence of philosophical ideas and mysticism became apparent in Ashfaq Ahmed's TV dramas. This was a requirement of his physical tendency and the result of the natural process of his art. Mystical influences dominated them from the beginning. As the age of his literary works grew, the influence of

Sufism deepened. Even some of his characters in television dramas who made philosophical remarks were beyond the comprehension of ordinary and even special people. But Ashfaq Ahmed stood his ground. Be faithful to your ideas. And that is the glory of a great writer.

" Aik baar mein ne is se kaha tha ke tum –apne deramo mein tasawuf ke jis falsafay ka taweel taweel likchron ke zariye izhaar karte ho woh meri samajh se bahar hota hai magar mein tumhe is ke izhaar se kabhi nahi rookon ga." (A hamid, 1998, p 24)

Ashfaq Ahmed, however, began his fiction with romance. But there are two types of literary elements in romance. One is those who believe in pure romance but there are also some fiction writers who have successfully presented various social issues with love stories. This style is traditional. The same style is seen in Ashfaq Ahmed's fictions. They create the kind of atmosphere in which an ordinary person seems to rebel against the traditional style of love. Why is this? Of course, he himself rebelled against the family tradition and traditionally married Banu Qudsiya while still in college and then hid from his family. Ashfaq Ahmed's life contained many secrets. After the formation of Pakistan, Pak Tea House in Lahore was the cradle of literary conferences where the representatives of the likes and circles of Arbab Zauq used to sit. Apart from these writers, we also see some writers who have written fiction apart from these two literary movements, in which we can give the example of Saadat Hassan Manto.

Ashfaq Ahmed also fed literature in the same period by declaring this relationship to be in a separate literary color. All his early fictions which are included in his collection of fiction "Ek Mohabbat So Afsane" all have romantic themes. Ashfaq Ahmed The Art of Love Are very familiar with. They seem to present love with a new dimension. Why did Ashfaq Ahmed choose romance in this age of progress? Syed Waqar Azeem explains it this way:

Ashfaq Ahmed ne kisi mahol ko apne liye makhsos karne ke baja ye aik rah muntakhib kar liya hai aur usay muntakhib karkay mukhtalif fizaon mein is mauzo ko mukhtalif soorten ikhtiyar karte dekhaya hai. yeh mauzo mohabbat hai lekin Ashfaq Ahmed ne –apne afsanoon mein mohabbat ko itnay rangon mein paish kya hai ke parhnay wala is mein woh farsodgi mehsoos karne ke bajaye jo is lafz ke sath wabasta

hogayi hai usay zindagi ki sab se barri haqeeqat samajhney par majboor hota hai. Aisi haqeeqat jis ka jalva har dil mein hai aur jo pust o buland ki hisiton se azad ho kar zindagi ki har satah par aur zindagi ke har shobay mein –apne krshme dukhati hai.'(Syed Waqar azeem, dr, 1990, p 284)

Ashfaq Ahmed's love theme seems to be a continuation of this trend. In other words, they have a beautiful atmosphere of romance with a slight flame of realism. Keeping all these things in mind, if the fiction of Ashfaq Ahmed is analyzed, it becomes clear that the fiction of Ashfaq Ahmed is his art. Ashfaq Ahmed achieved a high and important position in Urdu literature with his first novel. Ashfaq Ahmed, while discussing his theory of art, says:

" mein ne –apne afsanoon mein plot par kabhi zor nahi diya aur nah mujhe yeh pasand hai balkay meri tamam tar tawajah kirdaar par hoti hai jo muashray ke jeetay jagtay kirdaar hain aur kirdaar hi plot ko aur kahani ko muratab karte hain.' (Khan , Ashfaq Ahmed , 1989, p 215)

There is no doubt that Ashfaq Ahmed is one of the most intelligent fiction writers in the world. He thinks in the language of stories and sees life through the eyes of fiction. The whole life is naked in front of us. He is a great novelist of Urdu literature and a representative creator of his time. Ashfaq Ahmed's art has its roots in the ground. And pick up a card of life and place it on our palm.

The sensory concept of love in Ashfaq Ahmed's fiction is very subtle and multi-faceted. All his fictions seem to revolve around the central point of love, but his themes are diverse and he continues to illuminate countless corners of life with the candle of love favorite fiction writers. But his realism is not harsh, awkward, painful, obscene and extremist. We try to bring it down in the heart and mind of the reader in a very light, soft, sweet, simple and gentle tone. According to Dr. Farman Fateh Puri:

“Woh apne maqsad ya falsafah hayaat ko afsaanay ki satah par terany ke bajaye usay maienay ki gehri tahoan mein utaar kar kahani sunaate hain. Kahani mein un ki nazar mahol se ziyada kirdaar par hoti hai lekin kuch a seen andaaz khaas se ke afsaanay ka mahol khud bakhud qaari par roshan ho jata hai.' (Fatah poori farmaan, 2015,p 125)

Regarding the topics of Ashfaq Ahmed, it is also important that he has chosen a topic that does not cost the reader at all. In each of his topics we see a breadth and variety filled with love since childhood. The temperamental Ashfaq Ahmed did not follow his contemporaries at all. It is noteworthy that the focus of these fiction writers was to make social inequalities and social problems their subject, but according to Anwar Sadeed:

"Chanan chay zindagi ke ghnaone pehlu to numaya hogaye lekin afsana nigaar ka –apne lashaor se rishta kamzor par gaya aur woh mojud zindagi ka noha khwan ban kar reh gaya. haqeeqat sapat aur bhi rang hogayi aur afsana apni fitrat Latafat se mahroom ko kar aik aisi shaori kawish nazar anay laga jis ke ajza to mekangi andaaz mein jurey hue thay lekin jis mein dakhli rooh napaid thi.' (Sadeed anwar, dr, 2015. p 428)

Since most of Ashfaq Ahmed's life was spent in the village. Most of Ashfaq Ahmed's fictions can be said to have a predominant tendency to be love, but when he saw the agony of migration and the helplessness of the people after the partition of India, the problems of the people. He could not refrain from narrating through his writings. Later, when Ashfaq Ahmed became older, he became Baba Ashfaq. He used to teach love for human beings and now he started teaching love for both God and human beings.

Instead of fabricating extraterrestrial stories, Ashfaq Ahmed seems to create a storyline from everyday life. It is said of his stories that they are a beautiful combination of joy and art. His first novel, Repentance, is included in his legendary collection, One Hundred Love Stories. Not doing. But the heroine of the story leaves a pack of cigarettes at Lekha's request. There is so much attraction in this love that forces the hero to give up cigarettes at an anonymous gesture.

In the Totta Kahani, an eternal relationship like love is presented in a traditional way. This is the passion that is present in every living soul from Adam and Eve. There are two characters in the story, Khujastha and Hamid. Both also love and They also have respect for each other. When Khujastha wants to face death for fear of her disgrace, Hamid himself jumps from the tower and embraces death. See an excerpt of the story:

"aasman par jab meri rooh ne tumhari rooh se kaha ke zameen par pahonch kar hum aik dosray se hum agosh hon gi to tumhari rooh, rooh al quds ke paron ki terhan phrphrati aur tum mujhe lanka ki pahariyoon mein dhoondti rahen aur aaj jab hum is minaar par aik dosray ke samnay kharray hain to tum mujhe pehchanney se mazoori zahir kar hi ho" (Khan, Ashfaq Ahmed 1990, p 154)

The concept of Sufism is very old and this religion was prevalent in the society from the early days of Islam. The concept of Sufism is not only in Islam but also in other religions. Ameer Khosrow was the originator of mystical literature in Urdu language. After the establishment of Pakistan, where the people of the new kingdom began to think from a new angle, the writers, who, contrary to progressivism and romance, sought God. He made caste and its creatures the subject of his writings.

Ashfaq Ahmad also emerged as one of the great contemporary Sufi novelists. His fiction has a mixed trend of romance, socialism and Sufism. Every poet or writer gradually reaches new heights of thought in life. The same can be seen in Ashfaq Ahmed's fiction writing. He started his fiction with "Ek Mohabbat Soo Afsane". Thoughts are also reflected in his later fictions. The color of love is predominant in Ashfaq Ahmed's early writings. But the companionship of Mumtaz Mufti and Quadratullah Shehab made him a Sufi. Both these companions also wrote on Sufism. Whenever they would gather in a gathering, they would discuss Sufism. Ashfaq Ahmed wrote many features and fictions in which the element of surprise was prominent. And because of his intellectual content, these programs and plays became very popular and also proved to be very attractive to the people. According to A. Hameed:

" Akhbarat aur rasail ke liye jab Ashfaq Ahmed antryo dete ya phir tqarib mein guftagu karte to is mein Herat ka Ansar zaroor shaamil ho jata. Ashfaq ke hawalay se ajeeb vghrib waqeat akhbarat ki zeenat ban'nay lagey. aur yun is ki zaat logon ki tawajah ka markaz ban gayi. taa hum yeh apni jagah haqeeqat hai ke rohanyat aur tasawuf se mutaliq logon ki woh hamesha khoj mein rhtahe.' ' (A hameed, 1998, p66)

On his return from Rome, when Ashfaq Ahmed joined Radio Pakistan, he had turned to Sufism. Living in the West, he studied

Western literature well, which opened new knots of thought in him. At that time, he thought of a feature for radio that would be a source of advice for others. According to A Hameed “Mein radio se aik silsilah waar feature shuru karne wala hon jo aik aisay buzurag ke baray mein hoga jo doosron ko barri nsihtin karta hai magar khud un par amal nahi karta. balkay is ka amal un nsihton ke bilkul ulat hota hai. mein ne is ka naam Talqeen Shah socha hai. Kia khyal hai ?. (A hamid1998, p 22)

Love is the passion that is associated with human beings and connects it with the real creator. It has been found out that one Baba Fazal Shah and the other Baba Noor. They used to go to him and spend a lot of time there. This has also been confirmed by A Hameed.

If we study the literary life of Shafaq Ahmed, he comes before us in three guises. There is a myth of the past in which a glimpse of his personal life can be seen. Daoji of Gadaria fiction is actually the beginning of his tendency towards Sufism. Although he was given the task of herding goats again after reaching this spiritual destination, apparently it was a form of degradation, but in fact it was a leap towards the spiritual place. The second aspect of Ashfaq Ahmed's journey towards Sufism came to light when he reached out to the masses through radio waves through Talqeen Shah. His third appearance was in the form of Babaji on television.

It is also important to note that while adopting Ashfaq Ahmed's mystical views, he was mostly a believer in romance in his early days. gone. Ashfaq Ahmed, a writer of romantic and social fiction, became Talqeen Shah and then Babaji. The one who loved people now began to love God. According to Hameed, Ashfaq Ahmed gained access to this scene of reality in middle age:

" zindagi ke darakht par tasawuf ka phal aam tor par Umar ke aakhri hissay mein ja kar lagta hai. nojawani ke zamane mein mujhe nahi yaad ke Ashfaq Ahmed ne mujh se kabhi tasawuf ke mauzo par koi baat ki ho. yeh zamana hansnay khailnay aur mouj urane ka hota hai Albata darmiyani Umar mein aakar Ashfaq ne tasawuf ki baatein shuru kar di theen. yeh batyn kisi aisay shakhas ki nahi theen jo haqeeqat ki talaash mein nikla ho balkay us basafa ki baatein theen jis ne haqayiq o Muarif ki manzil pa li ho. nafsiati to ray par woh kisi aisay peer e kaamil ki talaash mein tha jo usay apna mureed banana ki bajaye paiir kaamil bana day” (A hamid, 2006, p12)

In the twentieth century, where Urdu literature gave rise to the humanist movement and the progressive movement, Ashfaq Ahmad was seen teaching Sufism. That is, man should look into his mind and search for himself through thought and conscience and then mold this thought into the paradigm of literature. Only a true writer can find such literature and all these qualities were present in Ashfaq Ahmed to some extent. -

Ashfaq Ahmed's writings show the search for man, his own care, the conditions of man's inner being. Will be less visible. A study of Ashfaq Ahmed's writings reveals different views of Ashfaq Ahmed. What is monasticism? It is the name of a materialism in itself, the name of selfishness. He has no idea of the other world. He worships only for his own forgiveness. Monasticism is forbidden in Islam. Because a true Muslim is one who leads others in good deeds while living life. These words of spirituality are derived from the thoughts of Ashfaq Ahmed. He often discusses science, Islam and spirituality in detail in his writings. Commenting on his thoughts,

Ashfaq Ahmed's temperament was full of curiosity, silence and romanticism from his childhood. With the evolution of, it seems to be moving from easy to difficult. What were the reasons that turned its ease into difficulty? He will be mentioned along with the evolutionary study of his life. When Ashfaq Ahmed started creating literature, he adopted a naturalistic view as opposed to the prominent movement of the time. "Tobah" is a simple story told in a fable. When a person does not quit smoking at the request of the whole world but quits everything at the request of a girl. In this fiction, love for an innocent. The plot of the story is also simple. Ashfaq Ahmed's fiction writing begins with this simple narration.

Parents play a significant role in human education and training. When parents are of a strict nature, it is imperative that at some point in time an element of rebellion appears in them. This also happened in the life of Ashfaq Ahmed. He wanted to be a poet but because of his brother and great-grandfather he became a writer. He started writing fiction. After the establishment of Pakistan, when Ashfaq Ahmed stepped into the new kingdom, he was covered by various problems. First of all, when the issue of livelihood arose, he got a job as a clerk in Lahore. Hameed and Mumtaz Mufti were with Ashfaq Ahmed at that

time. They learned a lot from living with him. The hardships and difficulties of the partition of India, the caravans of caravans became prominent in his writings.

In his fictions on the subject of partition, he seems to oppose the partition, such as the 'Gadaria' fiction in which he points to the aspect of partition of India that has led to the end of years of common civilization. The tragedy of Partition is well covered in its myths, but none of them tell the horrific story of pure riots, nor do they bring to light the pain of the sobbing lives of the refugees. In Gadaria, Ashfaq Ahmed is seen presenting the human instinct and moral ideology that prevailed before the partition, and in the last pages of the story, with great skill and conciseness, sheds light on how the winds of division Multiplied the ideal and moral height.

The companionship of Mumtaz Mufti, Quadratullah Shehab and A. Hameed further enhanced their splendor. Romani Ashfaq Ahmed reached his intellectual and artistic height through these friends.

After the establishment of Pakistan, when he went to Rome and was recruited as a radio announcer and professor of Urdu, he looked closely at Western civilization and clearly felt the hollowness of that civilization which was also present in his writings and speeches. After his marriage to Banu Qudsia, Ashfaq Ahmed moved to Badal. Later, his affiliation with Radio Pakistan and Talqeen Shah's fame brought him to the heights. Talqeen Shah program remained popular with Radio Pakistan for 5 years. Or Ashfaq Ahmed did not become in a year but it took him a long time to reach this level. As Mir says:

mat sahal hamein jano phirta hai fallak barson

Tab khaak ke parday se insaan nikaltay hain'

(Meer Taqi Meer , 1973)

Ashfaq Ahmed was basically a fiction writer but when he saw that fiction has become unpopular now, he shifted from food medium to electronic medium. He could not stay away from people. He chose a large circle to express his thoughts and philosophy. He was a courageous writer and playwright. He was not afraid of being harassed by anyone. So, he would say everything without hesitation and without hesitation. Were

When he wrote longer dialogues and dialogues with advice, people accused him of doing so for President Zia-ul-Haq, because the president liked the advice very much. But he stuck to his position. By watching K's plays, you can guess that they don't just say superficial sentences but bring great news from far and wide. Whenever Ashfaq Ahmed went to the West, he studied his literature a lot. Under the influence of this study, like Iqbal, when he compared it with his own literature, he found it better in every way. Whenever a person makes this comparison, he loses it. Khare is recognizable. That is why his writings appear to be colored in the color of Islam. Instead of being associated with any particular sect or movement, they appear to be immersed in the color of Sufism.

Ashfaq Ahmed's life was filled with innocent childhood love and simple romantic stories. The horrific events of socialism, partition of India and finally ended in the form of a wise Sufi. The difficult destination was completed. Sufi is also the one who is perfect. Whenever he spoke in Zawayah program, he would discuss such issues and matters of life which made the listeners feel the voice of their heart.

Ashfaq Ahmed also seems to have nurtured this relationship in a separate literary color by declaring literature to be the food of the soul in the same period has romantic themes. Ashfaq Ahmed is very familiar with the art of love. He seems to present love with a new dimension.

Ashfaq Ahmed's writings have a general human ethic that can help an individual to live a better life in society. Ashfaq Ahmed has always been active for Sufism, religion, society and economy and individual origin. In his view, the concept of human life is impossible without God. Along with the development of the modern age, I should also strive for the betterment of the teaching system and keep striving for the betterment and development of other necessities of life. Ashfaq Ahmad himself has been doing this job of teaching all his life. Drama writing, voice acting, fiction writing, spiritual, social, societal, economic issues Ashfaq Ahmad was always ready to help by any means. For this, he had given secondary importance to the engagements of his personal life. Ashfaq Ahmed pointed out the problems but did not point fingers at the people. He did not blame

anyone for his efforts to improve society. He gave literature which is the literature of every age. As long as the name of Urdu remains, the name of Ashfaq Ahmed will remain alive and fresh.

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Treaty of Mastung 1876 and Its Influence on Great Game in Nineteenth Century:

By

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Abstract:

The occupation of Kalat state in 1839 was an important step of the British government to counter the existence Russian menace toward the British India. The British Empire cleverly penetrated into the internal affairs of the Baloch State through the support of various treaties, in order to; strengthen her position in Khanate domain. The treaty of Mastung 1876 was important and influential step in this regard. The almost made them Master of Baloch State. The Khan of Kalat remained as a puppet ruler of Kalat state. In light of the terms and conditions of the Treaty, the British government became successful to strengthen her position and grip on Baloch territory during the Great Game. Furthermore, the British government introduced number of social, political and Economic reforms in Kalat state. The fundamental purpose of the reforms was to preserve and secure their status and position in Kalat State. As the situation in Balochistan worsened during the reign of Khan Khudadad Khan, the policy of indirect rule was replaced to direct British rule in Kalat. Khan of Baloch surrendered his sovereign status and accepted to perform as a head of tribal confederacy with Robert Sandman as the final arbiter in any conflict between Khan of Kalat and tribal Sardars. The British administrative officers were instructed to introduce necessary administrative and social changes for the proper and easy implementation of the British policy in the region.

Keywords: Mastung, Great Game, Nineteenth Century etc.

Introduction:

The occupation of the Balochistan by the British Forces in 1839 was watershed in history of Balochistan. After the occupation the British government started to increase their influence in Balochistan through the support of different treaties and agreements. Under the British

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conspiracies and policies, eventually the Baloch almost lost its sovereignty and Khan of Kalat became puppet and nominal head in his own state.

The Treaty of Mastung was one of a most important Baloch-Anglo agreement that provided suitable environment to the British Empire to smoothly penetrate in the internal affairs of the Kalat state. Furthermore, the treaty made ground for the treaty of Jacobabad 1876. This treaty proved favorable support to the British government for their forward policy. In short, the British government achieved all their objectives in treaty of Mastung 1876.

After finalizing the two important and influential treaties in 1876, the British policy makers came up with necessary administrative and political reforms in Balochistan. These reforms were known as Sandman system. This system was almost changed the basic structure of the Baloch society in support of the British policy makers.

The British Agent to the Governor General (AGG) was permanently resided in Kalat. He looks after the important activities in Kalat. He was considered as a real ruler of the kalat state. His position was not challenging. He was taking the charge of the final arbitrator in disputes between Khan of Kalat and the tribal Sardars. Eventually, Balochistan was declared Agency and its territory was divided into four different parts for administrative purposes. British Garrison was established in Quetta permanently. The Baloch historian Meer Naseer Khan rightly remarked that after the treaty of Mastung 1876, the Crown of the Khan of Kalat was under the feet of British Agent and the Baloch state in his hand.

Background:

The protection of the British India from any threat particularly from the Russian Empire was the prime objective of the British policies in nineteenth century. The British government constructed their policies in accordance to the political, social, economic and geographic conditions of the region. Strategic location of the Baloch territory was highly supportive for the British westward policies. After examining the strategic importance of the Kalat state, the British authorities determined to strengthen their position in Balochistan. Initially, the British government used military coercion in order to make the ground supportive for their desired objectives, but such techniques became fruitless. Therefore, they came up with more rational and suitable strategy. The results that were not achievable through used of weapons, it were achieved through negotiations and agreements. The treaties and agreements became served as the important tools to control the Baloch

activities in favor of the British policies in the region. The treaty of Mastung 1876 was important agreement between the British government and Baloch nation. The treaty of Mastung 1876 was a big understanding between Great Britain and Kalat State. Obviously, it was great achievement for British Empire.

In this research paper, the influence of the treaty of Mastung 1876, on the activities of the Great game in nineteenth century, will be thoroughly examined. The treaty was one of an important agreement between the government of the British and the Khan of Kalat. The treaty of Mastung had almost paved the favorable way for the British direct rule in Balochistan. The treaty bears the root of the colonial rule in Kalat State. It is important to examine the evolution of the treaty step by step in order to understand the theme of the British policies in Balochistan, during the Great Game. It is also important highlight the terms and conditions of the treaty and its effect on the activities and developments upon the Great Game.

Initially, the British government adopted policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of the Kalat State. They accepted the Khan of Kalat as the legal head of the state. But, the political and diplomatic development around the British India and internal situation in Balochistan had forced the British Empire to revamp policies, especially the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs (Jaffar, 2019: 150).

The British and The Russian Empires were indulged in struggling to enhance their sphere of influence in Central Asia and Afghanistan. In this struggle the Russian Empire showed more progress. Even, it had subdued Khanate of khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Turkhistan till 1872. The Russian presence was just 200 miles away from the Afghanistan. It was critical and alarming sign for the British government. Therefore, the British policy makers wanted to reshape their policies in order to counter the Russian threat toward British India via Afghanistan and Persia (Jaffar, 2019: 159).

Khan Khudadad Khan Became Khan of Kalat in 1857. During his tenure, anarchy and civil war started in Balochistan. The disputes and misunderstandings increased between Khan and his tribal Chiefs. At the same time, several Baloch tribes and leaders stand up against the British occupation and the Pro British policies of the Khan of Kalat. Resultantly, The British Empire almost lost the control of the Baloch territory from 1858 to 1872. During the period, it was difficult for the Karawans to pass smoothly from the Bolan Pass. (Dashti 2015). The Situation in Kalat after the restoration of Khan Khudadad Khan

became worst because of the constant conflicts between Khan and Tribal Sardars (Aitchison, 1982: 189).

In this critical junction the British government wanted to take bold and strong steps in order to restore their grip in Kalat state. Therefore, the British government took two important steps. First, they replaced close border policy with forward policy and secondly they started to improve the internal situation of Kalat state in order to restore their firm grip on Baloch territory. But, Northbrook was almost against the forward policy. Therefore the Salisbury was waiting for the successor of the Northbrook in order to proceed with new forward policy. Eventually, Lord Lytton succeeded Northbrook. He was strong supporter of the forward policy. Lord Lytton had already determined to counter the

Russians started to progress with their new frontier policy (Heathcoat, 2015: 205 to 210). The supporters of the Forward policy were mostly Military persons who desired for medals while the advocates of the close-border policy were chiefly Civilian Officers (Lipsett, 1903: 31). Robert Sandman was a Political officer of Dera Ghazi Khan since 1856. He supported forward policy. He wanted to make favorable situation for the success of forward policy. Therefore he informed the officers of Punjab Government about the internal situation in Kalat State. Moreover, he suggested for the internal intervention in Kalat State in order to resolve civil war between Tribal Chiefs and Khan of Kalat (Baloch, 1987: 137).

British authorities were themselves divided into two Schools of thoughts regarding the direct intervention in internal issues of Kalat State. The officers belong to Sindh administration were in support of the strong central power in Kalat state, led by Merewether. In contrary, the officers of the Punjab frontier were in favor of the interference in the internal situation of the Balochistan. Thus, in 1875, the British authorities decided to adopt the policy of internal interference in Balochistan that is requirement of the situation. Finally, Sir Robert Sandman was sent to Kalat. He was accompanied by most of the Baloch Sardars. Owing to his wise and clever policies he was triumphant to finalize the favorable agreement with Khan of Kalat and Baloch Sardars in Mastung (Jaffar, 2019: 198 to 200).

Sir Robert sandman twice visited Kalat in order to reconcile two rival groups in Kalat. He started his first Mission of Balochistan in 1875. His Karawan was joined by various tribal Sardars. Robert sandman reached in Sibi on 8 December, 1875, the sardar of Jhalawan and Sarawan were present to welcome Robert sandman. His Karawan reached in Quetta on 24 December, 1875, where Naib of Khan of Kalat

received him with great honor. Moreover, Naib of Khan expressed the willingness of the Khan through the letter that he was ready to meet him anywhere he desired. After observing the situation, Sandman decided to proceed to Kalat. He was welcomed and received by the Nawab Mohammad Khan on behalf of the Khan of Kalat. Initially, the Khan of Kalat tried to convince Robert sandman that the prevailing discomfort and disorder were because of the failure of the treaty of Jacobabad. He further added, the terms of the agreement of the Jacobabad were not fulfilled by the tribal Sardars, the British authorities and the Khan of Kalat. Finally, the mission under Robert Sandman was almost failed to achieve its desired objectives. (Heathcoat, 2015: 197 – 200). The basic purpose of the failure of the first Mission of the Robert Sandman that before his arrival in Kalat, Commissioner of Sindh informed Khan of Kalat that Robert Sandamen planned to visit Kalat only for preparing report on the internal conditions of Kalat state. The British Government had not granted him the power of arbitration. When Khan of Kalat asked him about the authority letter from high powers but he was failed to satisfy Khan of Kalat (Bughti, 2010: 103-04).

Second Mission of Robert Sandman's to Kalat was started on 4 April, 1876. In the second mission to Kalat Robert Sandman was in strong position because he had the authority letter from the Viceroy of India Lord Lytton. In the letter, it was advised to Khan of Kalat to cooperate with Robert sandman. Finally, a grand Darbar was held at Mastung in order to address the tribes and their sardars in presence of the Khan of Kalat (Jaffat, 2019: 161-162).

In Mastung reconciliation Darbar, Khan of Kalat, Mir Khudadad Khan put forward his following claim:

- i. British government should pay compensation amount because of Khafilas plundering in revenge of Noor uddin Mengal.
- ii. British should refund him the expenditure of Las Bella campaign.
- iii. Jam of Las Bella should be restored on condition that it must accept the authority of the Khan of Kalat; otherwise Las Bella should be annexed either by Khan of Kalat or the British government.
- iv. Atta Mohammad (Ex Wazir of Khan) who was in protection of rebel Sardars should be expelled from Kalat Territory.
- v. The amount that was paid by Khan of Kalat in compensation to those Merchants who were plundered in Bolan, the amount should be returned to him.
- vi. The annual subsidy of Rs 5000 that had been suspended for last three years, should be restored.

- vii. The annual subsidy provided under the treaty of 1854, should be renewed.
- viii. The Munshi and commandant of the Khan of Kalat who are still in custody of the British government, should be released.
- ix. He appointed Nawab Mohammad Vakil as his representative to the mission and further negotiation with Robert Sandman.
- x. Khan of Kalat b was agreed to restore Sardars' transit fees, and their ancestral land holding.
- xi. Khan of Kalat accepted that any further disagreement and dispute between Khan and Sardars refer to the British agent for arbitration.
- xii. Khan of Kalat insisted that the British government should approved all these terms and the Brahvi Sardars return to their former allegiance , he would then do his best to keep the passes open and ensure its protection.

Furthermore, the discussion continued throughout June 1876, eventually all the parties agreed for suitable solutions.

Committee of Arbitration:

Arbitration committee was established in order to settle down the outstanding differences between two parties.

The arbitration committee was comprised of the following nominees:

- i. Robert sandman, final arbiter.
- ii. Hittu Ram acted as secretary of committee.
- iii. Vakil Nawab Mohammad, representative of the Khan of kalat.
- iv. Sardar Imam Baksh Mazari was appointed member of the committee.
- v. Sardar Jamal Khan Laghari was appointed member of the committee.
- vi. Sardar Mulla Mohammad Raisani, representative of the Brahvis.

The arbitration committee conducted their meeting from 9 to 11 July, 1876. After the prolong discussion the arbitration committee awarded the following points:

- i. Sovereignty of Khan of Kalat was acknowledged by Sardars.
- ii. Demand for the blood money of the Noor uddin Mengal was surrendered by the tribal Sardars.
- iii. Sardar Ala al Din Kurd was nominated for the protection of the Bolan Pass and responsible for arrangement of necessary escorts for the Karawans. Escorts fees were to be collected to the tribal Sardars.

- iv. Custom duties were to be paid to the Naib of Dadhar and Quetta.
- v. Sardar Mulla Mohammad Raisani was given the charge of supervising the arrangement of the funds.
- vi. All the parties gathered in this Darbar, swore on the Holy Quran to observe the terms of the agreement.
- vii. Asad Khan Son of Mulla Mohammad Raisani, Mir Gohar Khan and Shakar Khan were nominated the tribal chiefs of their tribes.
- viii. Release of Jam Mir Khan was recommended.
- ix. The tribal Sardars acknowledge the confiscation of the properties that was demanded by Khan of Kalat.
- x. The tribal Sardars accepted the decision of the Robert Sandman regarding the Bolan Pass.
- xi. Khan of Kalat promised to respect for the inheritance rights of the tribal Sardars.
- xii. The British government was given the power of arbitration right in case of disputes and disagreement between Khan and Sardars (Heathcoat: 2015: 216, Jaffar, 2019: 166, Barmani, 2008: 152-3).

The eminent Baloch historian, Mir Gul Khan Naseer summarized Treaty of Mastung in these words, “this treaty is symbol of real slavery for Baloch nation. After finalizing the treaty of Mastung 1876, the Crown of Khan of Kalat seems to be under the feet of Robert Sandman and Balochistan under his hand” (Dashti, 1982: 279)

The treaty of Mastung 1876 has far reaching impacts on the colonial history of Balochistan, especially the activities of the Great Game. The British Empire almost secures her position in Kalat State after the treaty of Mastung. The terms of the treaty permitted the British authorities to play their desired role in internal situation of the Kalat state. Moreover, the Baloch Sardars and Khan of Kalat accepted the role of the British agent as a final arbitrator, in case of mutual disputes between tribal Sardars and Khan of Kalat. In simple words, the British Empire became served as the real and final authority in Kalat state, even in presence of the Khan of Kalat. The territory of Balochistan was strategically important for the British Empire in Great Game against the Russian Empire. Therefore, the British Authorities wanted to strengthen their hold in Baloch territory, in order to counter the Russian advance to the British India. The land way that Russian Empire might use to enter British India I-e through Afghanistan and Persia, both are link with Baloch territory. The British policy makers determined to control Baloch state and made favorable condition inside Balochistan, in order to resist Russian approach toward India via Balochistan. Finally, the treaty of Mastung 1876, made favorable and

supportive grounds for the British Empire in Balochistan, in order to counter Russian approach toward Balochistan.

The Influence of the Treaty of Mastung 1876 on the Great Game in Nineteenth century:

The influence and impacts of the Treaty of Mastung 1876 on Great Game between the British and the Russian Empires are summarized under the following points:

The Treaty of Jacobabad, December 1876:

Basically, the treaty of Mastung 1876 made favorable ground for finalizing the treaty of Jacobabad. Obviously, this was a great achievement for the British Empire. The British policy makers were waiting for such an important and supportive agreement.

The Treaty of Jacobabad 1876 was finalized between the British authorities and Kalat state. Moreover, the tribal Sardars were first time mention as a part of agreement (Awan 1985: 131).

Robert Sandman was ordered by higher authorities to arrange meeting between Khan of Kalat and the representative of the Viceroy of India, Colonel George Colley. Basically, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss a draft of new agreement, in order to replace Treaty of 1854. Colonel George Colley reached Kalat on 14 October, 1876 with the draft of new treaty. The representative of Viceroy of India had agreed upon the Khan of Kalat on the terms and conditions of new agreement. Khan of Kalat was almost accepted the terms and conditions of the treaty. Finally, the draft of the treaty was sent to India for the approval and the council of India approved the terms of the new treaty.

Lord Lytton undertook a tour of the frontier visit. He was finally reached in Jacobabad on 7 December, 1876. He was received by Khan Khudadad Khan and tribal Sardars in Jacobabad. At this occasion the Sardars of sarawan, jhalawan, Mekhuran and tribes of eastern Balochistan were present. In Jacobabad under the presence of the important tribal Sardars and the Khan of Kalat, Lord Lytton successfully finalized the terms of the new treaty that is popularly known as the treaty of Jacobabad on 8 December, 1876. Khan of Kalat Khan, Khudadad Khan confirmed the terms of the treaty of Jacobabad.

Terms of the treaty of Jacobabad are as discussed as under:

Article - i

The treaty was finalized between the British Empire and Khan of Kalat in December, 1876.

Article - ii

There shall be everlasting friendship between the British government and Khan of Kalat.

Article - iii

The Khan of Kalat oppugns all opponents of the British government; to follow the decision of the British Government; avoid any settlement and negotiation with the other states without consent with the British government; and friendly correspondence continued as before. On the other hand, the British authorities vow to regard for the sovereignty of the Kalat state. It provides aid to Kalat state in case of need; it protects the territory of Kalat state from external threat.

Article - IV

Khan of Kalat agreed upon that the British agent and his necessary escort permanently reside at the in the premise of the Khan of Kalat.

Article - v

It is admitted that any misunderstanding that arise between Khan of Kalat and Tribal Sardars shall be placed in front of the British Agent in Khan of Kalat's court for the final arbitration.

Article VI

The Khan of Kalat and his Sardars agreed that detachment of the British troops shall be stationed in Kalat territory.

Article vii

It is also agreed upon that the British government in the Kalat jurisdiction construct telegraph and railway lines that benefit both the parties.

Article viii

Trade shall be promoted between Kalat state and British territories.

Article ix

British Empire pledge to provide annual subsidy of hundred thousand rupees to Khan of Kalat, in condition to fulfill the provisions of the treaty

Article x

Government of Great Britain promised to handover rupees 20500 annually to Khan of Kalat for the improvement of courses and construction of military check posts. (Malleison, 1983: 63-64).

The Treaty of Jacobabad and the Great Game:

It is almost obvious from the terms and conditions of the treaty that it was a dictated treaty on Kalat state. The Russian threat was hanging on the head of the British Empire. Therefore they need to come upon such an agreement with Khan of Kalat that support their policies in region, in order to counter the Russian threat. Moreover, the Russian Empire was advancing toward British India with considerable speed. The Russians were almost occupied strategically important territories in Central Asia and about to reach near the borders of the Afghan Territory. It was highly alarming time for the British Empire. The Russian Empire was showing her signal on the mouth of the British India. Therefore, the British authorities decided to prepare Baloch territory for countering the Russian menace.

In this critical situation when the Russian threat was present the door of the British Empire, the British authorities were highly worried about their interests in India. The Russian were almost few miles away from strategically important territories of Afghanistan and Heart that were consider the gate way of India.

Furthermore, in this crucial stage of the Great Game, the internal situation of Kalat state became deteriorated day by day. The rebellion Sardars challenged the authority of Khan of Kalat. The anarchy prevailed in Kalat state. Khan of Kalat was almost losing the control of his state. Kalat state was no safer route for the Karawan. Obviously, Khan of Kalat was trying his best to improve the law and order position in Kalat but it was almost impossible without the support and cooperation of the tribal Sardars. Moreover, the international situation demanded that peace and security must be restored in Balochistan. After realizing the situation, the British authorities came to the conclusion that new and favorable agreement

should be finalized with Khan of Kalat. Actually, the British government wanted to control the external and internal activities of Kalat state. Such desire required new agreement that should enhance the status and position of the British government in Kalat state.

Furthermore, Aitcheson notified Merewether in January 1875 that he had started amicable conduct with the Baloch tribes in order to protect the British Borders and secure the trade routes in Kalat state. Further he suggested that Robert Sandman was a suitable person to build up favorable connection between the British government and Murree- Bughti tribes, under the supervision of the commissioner of the Sindh. (Heathcoat, 2015: 191).

The treaty of Mastung 1876 was served as the beacon for the fulfillment of then British policies in the region, especially in Kalat state. The British government had already determined his plan for the region. They wanted to proceed with their plan of action with minimum resistance. Therefore, they took the support of the people, Sardars and Khan of Kalat in Balochistan through different treaties and agreements. The treaty of Mastung 1876 was proved to be most important and supportive agreement for protecting the British policies. The treaty of Mastung provided favorable ground to move forward with their desired plan of action. With connection of the treaty if Mastung 1876, the British government finalized treaty of Jacobabad in December, 1876 with Khan of Kalat, his heirs and successors. The treaty had further strengthened the position of the British government in the Great game. Finally, the Baloch territory became a Satellite of the British Empire in the region during the Great Game after the finalization of the treaty of Mastung and agreement of the Jacobabad in 1876. (Heathcoat, 2015: 190-96).

Accordance to the Article III of the treaty of Jacobabad 1876, the British government directly supervised the foreign conduct of the Kalat state. According to the Article IV of the treaty the British Agent permanently resided in Kalat in order to command the state policies and decisions. Moreover, the British government was allowed to stationed detachment of British troops anywhere in Kalat state. Under article v, of the treaty of Jacobabad the British agent in Kalat served as a final and binding arbitrator in disputes between Khan and his tribal Sardars. The British government further enhanced and strengthened her power and position in Kalat state by acquiring the permission of the construction of telegraph and railway lines in territory of the Kalat state under the treaty of Jacobabad in 1876. According to the article viii of the treaty, free trade should be conducted between the British territories and the Kalat state. The power and position of the Khan of Kalat was subdued with support of aid politics, under article iv of the

treaty. In order to strengthen their position in Kalat state, the British government got the permission of the rising up military posts on important points in side Kalat territory (Dashti, 2015).

Occupation of Quetta:

Colonel George Colley recommended Quetta as a principal military base of the British Empire in Kalat state. Moreover, Salisbury suggested Lord Lytton that the British Agent should prepare Quetta As his military base. In this way, the British agent not only control and advise Khan and his Sardars but also gather information from Kandahar, Heart, Kabul and Balakh. He also keep eye on the different movements around the Bolan Pass. As a result, Lord Lytton replied that the proposal was outstanding and Kalat was key for our position. (Heathcoat, 2015: 217).

Eventually, Sir Robert Sandman was appointed Agent to the governor general (AGG) with his headquarter in Quetta (Dashti, 2015: 251).

Foundation of the British Agency:

The foundation of the British Agency was laid down, on 21 February, 1877. This agency became known as the British Balochistan.

Obviously, the British authorities were triumphant to enhance their sphere of influence in Kalat state, especially around the strategically important city of Quetta and the Bolan Pass. In this way, the British government successfully achieved her desired dream. Furthermore, the Khanate territory was divided into four parts:

i. The British Balochistan:

It comprised of the following territories:

Shahragh, Sibi, Dukhi, Pishin and Chaman

ii. Agency territories

It composed of the following territories:

Murree and Bughti areas

iii. Khanate Territories

It comprised of the following territories:

iv. Arund and Dajal, incorporated into Punjab.

v. Khanate Proper Territories

It composed of the following territories:

Kharan, Makhuran, Kalat and Las Bella (Dashti, 2015: 251-52)

Direct British Rule in Balochistan:

During the Great Game with the Russian Empire, the Afghanistan and Persia were the prime concern of the British policy makers. Primary purpose of British Empire was that they wanted to introduce Afghan territory as a buffers zone between British and Russian Empires. Moreover, the strategic location of Kalat state was supportive for the British policies in the region. Therefore, reliable and subordinate administrative set up in Balochistan was primary purpose of the British government (Dashti, 2015: 253).

The Agent to Governor General (AGG) was act as a real authority in Kalat. Khan of Kalat was remained as a symbolic head of the state. The Agent to governor General was entitled to look after the administrative activities of Kalat state. He summoned Jirga; settled disputes, nominated the Sardars of tribes, maintained law and order, and took important decisions. His power and authority was unchallengeable. Moreover, the presence of five thousand troops in Quetta not only strengthened his power but also supportive to implement his decisions in Kalat state. In simple words, the British Empire built up their direct rule in Balochistan without considerable opposition. The presence of Khan of Kalat was left only nominal and ceremonial head (Dashti, 2015: 254).

Sandman System and Balochistan:

British government was well aware that the coercive occupation of Balochistan is difficult and risky. Therefore, they introduced Sandman system of indirect rule in Balochistan. In this system, the British government ruled Baloch nation through their tribal Sardars (Baloch, 2008). In this way, the Agent to governor general (AGG) served as the actual ruler of Baloch state (Johnson & Mason, 2008). Basically Robert Sandman is the real founder of the British Balochistan (Wirsing, 1981).

The treaty of Mastung, 1876, was turning point of the colonial rule in Kalat state. The treaty provided firm roots to the British government to strengthen her position and power in Balochistan. It is evident that just after the finalization of the treaty of Mastung, the British authorities became in a position to reach an agreement with the Baloch Nation. The treaty of Jacobabad 1876 was an important step of the British Government toward direct rule in Balochistan. These two agreements had provided favorable ground to the colonial power to introduce supportive administrative reforms in Balochistan.

Sandman system was important administrative reforms introduced by the British authorities in Kalat state after the treaty of Mastung 1876. The main features of the sandman system are as under:

Jirga System:

The Jirga system was subsisted in Balochistan when Alexander the Great passed through this territory in 330 B.C. (Dupree, 1973: 278). Robert Sandman revamped the institution of Jirga with new name Shahi Jirga (council of the Main Tribal Sardars) (Tucker, 1979: 26). Actually, this important institution supported the British to indirectly rule Balochistan through few tribal chiefs who did not question the British decision against their native people (Breseeg, 2004: 91).

It was an important institution of the Sandeman system in Kalat state. The Jirga not only settle down disputes but also took important decision under the supervision of the Sir Robert Sandman. Its members were appointed or selected by the British authorities. Moreover, the decisions of the Jirga require veto power (approval) from the British Administrative officers.

Levy System:

Sandman System was a political strategy in order to invade Kalat territory without resistance (Embree, 1979: 13). Preservation of the peace in Balochistan was the prime goal of the British government. Therefore, Sandman assisted tribal Sardars to establish paramilitary force (Levies or Lashkar). These paramilitary forces were paid from British treasury and controlled by district officer. (The imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908: 334 & Tucker, 1979: 23)

It was also an important institution of the Sandman system in Balochistan. The primary purpose of the institution was to maintain law and order in Kalat territory. The tribal Sardars were given certain power to recruit levy personnel from their tribes. Further, it was the responsibility of the tribal Sardars to maintain security in their areas by utilizing the services of the Levy force. In this way, the British government became in a position to maintain law and order in Kalat state with the support of the tribal Sardars.

During the Great Game with the Russians, the Sandman System had almost revolutionized the political, social, and administrative set up of the Kalat state. Under the system tribal Sardars became paid institution of the British Empire in order to protect the British interests in Balochistan. Moreover, these developments had played important role in building up misunderstanding among Khan of Kalat, tribal

Sardars and the general masses in Balochistan. But, these reforms had provided favorable and suitable environment to the colonial power to implement their desire decisions. The British Agent to Governor General (AGG) became considered as the final arbitrator of disputes in Balochistan.

The British government wanted to put check on the power and activities of the Khan of Kalat. The powerful and famous ruler was not in favor of the British policies of the Great Game. Therefore, the British Government ensured that Khan of Kalat could not emerge as a strong leader of the Baloch nation in Balochistan. Hence, the British authorities used their famous weapon i-e divide and rule in Balochistan, in order to get their desire objectives. Eventually, the Khan of Kalat who was the real and legal; head of the Kalat state became puppet in hand of the British Agent. In this way, the British government not only controlled the internal administrative activities but also secured their frontiers with Persia and Afghanistan. They also constructed railway tracks in order to connect strategically important and military bases in the region. Furthermore, the British government had strengthened their position in Great Game by building up Indo-European Telegraph line. In simple words, all these important administrative steps were made possible because of the presence of the treaty of Mastung 1876.

Conclusion:

The colonial powers have not any other noble objectives but the desired to expand their territory and sphere of influence, in order to increase exploitation. At the same time, they counter and resist any possible threat on their area of influence. Fundamentally, the Great Game between Russian and British Empires in nineteenth century was not more than that the expansion of their territorial gain. This opposite struggle between two colonial powers for their interests, highly affected the interests of the small states.

The first Anglo-Afghan war proved to be more unfortunate for Baloch nation. During the Anglo-Afghan war, the British authorities came in contact with the Baloch territory. The strategic location of the territory attracted the British policy makers for their long rang objectives. They, eventually occupied Kalat state in 1839. After the occupation of the Baloch state, the British government started to penetrate in the internal and administrative affairs of the Kalat state, in order to enhance their power and position in Balochistan. In this course of action, the treaties and agreements with Baloch leaders were the biggest weapon of the British government. The treaty of Mastung 1876 was one of the most important steps in this direction. They had opened

the door for the British government to hold and reform the administrative, political and social set up of the Kalat state. The treaty triumphantly made favorable ground for the agreement of the Jacobabad 1876. The treaty of Jacobabad had almost changed the basic administrative and political structure of the Baloch society in favor of the British Empire.

The diplomacy of Sir Robert Sandman became fruitful for the British Empire. The terms of the treaty of Mastung and Jacobabad had provided great opportunity to the British Government to directly inter in the administrative activities of the Kalat state. Resultantly, in light of the obligations of the treaty of Jacobabad 1876, the British government acquired direct control of Kalat state. This brought far reaching impacts on the social and political structure of the Baloch society. The British authorities wanted to divide the strength and power of the Baloch nation and further put the influence and position of the Khan of Kalat under check, in order to prolong their presence on Baloch territory without resistance. Therefore, they applied their famous policy of divide and rule in Balochistan. The British government developed misunderstanding between tribal Sardars and Khan of Kalat. They ensured the gap of misunderstandings between tribal Sardars and the Khan of Kalat must be remained. They kept the Khan of Kalat under their firm supervision and reduced his power and influence among the people. They remained exist between Khan and Sardars and successfully ensured that confusion and misunderstanding should be existed between them.

Furthermore, the Sandman system had almost changed the basic fabrics of the Baloch society. It was because of the Sandman system that the direct rule of the Kalat state by the British government was almost non challengeable. The British authorities desired to control Kalat territory. Because of the strategic location of Balochistan supported them for their forward policy and sustainable frontier protection. And this became possible because of the Sandman's reforms in administrative and political structure of the Balochistan. Basically, the Sandman had got this opportunity from the treaty of Mastung and the agreement of Jacobabad 1876.

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First Anglo Afghan Wars:

By

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Abstract:

Afghanistan is a country in which war seems forever to last. The purpose of this paper is to show how Western power's first intervention in Afghanistan began. The military conflicts in the nineteenth century in Central Asia were long-term conflicts between Russia and the British Empire over the dominance in the Wonderful Game, which is also called the Great Game, on this part of the world. In London and British India, concerns about Russian progress and stability in the western Indian frontier were also rising. At the beginning of the 19th century Afghanistan went through a lengthy and violent struggle between two branches of the Durrani tribe, Sadozais and Barakzais. This civil war was conquered by the Barakzais and Dost Mohamed Khan became Kabul's Emir. Nonetheless, during the civil War Ranjit Singh, the Sikh emperor, took control of Peshavar, creating a chasm of interests which could never be resolved between Afghanistan and the Sikh state. The paper seeks to describe the way in the final decisions leading to the beginning of the armed conflict that these elements have fused and contributed to war and tries to justify that has the dominant responsibility. (Dashti, North America)

Keywords: Sub-Continent, Afghanistan, Persia, Russian, Central Asia,

Introduction:

Afghanistan is a lovely place, but wild and hostile. There are no resources, there is no big demand and people are poor. The clear question therefore is: why has this country been the object of attack by the world's major powers? At least in the first case when the UK invaded Afghanistan in 1839, I would like to address the question. This year is critical, the wars

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that hurt Afghanistan in the 19th and 20th centuries have begun, and the conflicts are not yet over as we can see, American soldiers are still in Afghanistan. (Ahmedzai, 1995) In the mid-18th century, Afghanistan's history as an independent country started. Baluchistan is Pakistan's largest population-less province. Starting in 650BCE is Baluchistan culture. Baluchistan is divided into Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, but mostly Pakistan is divided. For many years, Baluchistan has been facing a long and bloody battle. For the Russian, British and Portuguese, Balochistan was significant. Given these powers, Baluchistan or Afghanistan are linked to Central Asia and South East Asia all over the Middle East And it's also important strategically. The Portuguese have always attacked the Makran coast of Baluchistan, but because of local resistance to the Portuguese they have failed. (Hughes, 2002) An area that could access all sea routes was wanted by every European power, the Ottoman Empire and Indo social Pakistan from India to Persia, from Afghanistan. Britain made Baluchistan his colony most successfully after Anglo-Afghan wars.

Historical Background:

Ahmad Shah Durrani, the commander of the Persian Army Afghans' Cavalry, was the first and longest-time the last man to unite the major power centres in Afghanistan (Kandahar, Herat and Kabul). After the death of Nāder Shāh Afshār, he took advantage of the battle of succession and controlled the whole of Afghanistan until 1750. His power depended on the money he could offer to the not so loyal leaders of many Afghan tribes that he won through aggressive attacks against Indian and Persian nations. The strength of Durrani's house began to decline after his death. Without raids on other countries his heirs could not maintain control. Furthermore, the ruler normally had women from all the major tribes, so bloody succession fighting often occurred after the Shah's death. (Baloch, 1970) In reality, one significant Ahmad Khan descendant is Shah Shuja Durrani. He was the first Afghan Shah to enter his country on the British mission. In 1809 Montstuart Elphinstone, the British ambassador, arrived in Peshawar. Because of his brother Mahmud Shah Durrani's abolition of the throne of Afghanistan, the successful outcomes of their negotiations have been demolished. But a significant result was made. Shah Shuja was taken under the wings of the East India Company and given a Ludhiana residential home. In future events, he played a major role. (Forbes, March 2007) The Napoleonic wars is the reason why Britain was interested in Central Asia. 3 Britain considered the Tilsit Treaty a danger to India's stability and began negotiating treaties with all its neighbours. The British also came to Sindh, Persia and Sikh Empire rather than the already stated discussion with the Afghan Shah. The first negotiations collapsed but second expeditions came back with the Everlasting Friendship Clause, and an emir pledge that no French would be allowed into their land. The Sindh was the subject of negotiations. In Persia, too, negotiations have been

ongoing. Sir John Malcolm, the first envoy, did not succeed, but on 12 March the second one, Sir Hartford Jones, signed the Treaty between Britain and Persia. (Shah, 2013) There are several articles in the Treaty, but those relating to Afghanistan and foreign policy were the most appropriate for our subject. Persia agreed not to allow any foreign military into its territory and, in the event of a threat, to assist India. In the event of a defensive war, Britain pledged material and financial aid, but it did not intervene in the dispute between Afghanistan and Persia in its 9th post. This pledge was particularly significant, as Britain attempted to omit it from the Treaty for almost the entire first half of the 19th century. In Lahore, the capital of the Sikh Empire, the last agreement was sealed. The British ambassador, Charles Metcalfe, met here with Maharajah, Ranjit Singh, and signed an ally contract that laid down the Sutlej river on the border between India and the Sikh Empire. (Bakhsh, 1970) The Peace of Gulistan was negotiated by British delegates in 1813. Nine years of war between Russia and Persia have ended with the peace agreement. The situation in Britain was difficult. Due to the Napoleonic wars, Britain helped Russia financially and also had to help Persia by virtue of the Treaty of 1809 and it was also in their interests to put an end to this war. In the future, Britain even wanted to avoid Russian-Persian war. The Treaty of 25 December 1814 was the instrument for this purpose. 4 Britain had to retain those clauses from the 1809 Treaty, including the undesirable ninth article. In the event of a confirmed aggression against Persia, London also pledged £150, 000 for equipment and training soldiers. The Persian Shah claimed to persuade the other Central Asian countries not to allow foreign armies into their territory. There was no danger to India due to the situation in Afghanistan. Following the shah's demolition, Shuja Durrani took over the initiative of the Barakzais tribe. Shah had to withdraw to Herat, Mahmud. Barakzai vizier Futeh Khan had been transferred to the main force. Until 1818, when Sadozais was murdered in retaliation for his son Dost Mohammed Khan's attack on Herat, Futeh was in control of Kabul. In Afghanistan this occurrence began a civil war. It was used by Ranjit Singh and he occupied Multan Province between 1818 and 1819 with Kashmir, Jammu, and particularly Peshawar. For the Afghan monarchs this city had enormous economic and historic importance. Pakhtuns were the majority of people. (MARINES, 30 march 2010) The civil war ended when Dost Mohammad Chan decidedly won the inner struggle between Barakzai's chiefs in 1826. His moral character was generally highly prized by winning historians. However, modern historians may not have such an optimistic character. Central Asia was targeted by two major powers in the first half of the 19th century: Russia and the United Kingdom. 6 Between 1826 and 1828, the war between Persia and Russia affected their relations. Russia seized on and annexed Gokcha through a dubious article in the Gulistan Treaty. It was taken by Persia as a *cassus belli* and wanted to invade Russia. The Decembrist

Revolt was intended for Persia's benefit. In accordance with the 1814 agreement, the British regarded this dispute as a Persian provocation and did not help. Persia lost the war that led to Turkmenkhay's extremely disastrous peace. In this situation, Foreign Secretary Lord Canning's approach was critical for Lord Ellenborough and the Duke of Wellington. Ellenborough warned the government of an increase in Russian control on Persia in this Treaty. Thoughts similar to Charles Metcalfe: *"If we ever expected any important help from Persia, we should be miserably deceived and frustrated in times of our own necessities. If Russia is ever able to create army against India, Persia would most likely be under its banners.* The unclear external leadership of Britain's India also created problems. Two main institutions existed: 'East Baluchistan' is the most populous province in Pakistan. Baluchistan is divided into Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, but mostly Pakistan is divided. For many years, Baluchistan has been facing a long and bloody battle. For the Russian, British and Portuguese, Balochistan was significant. Given these powers, Baluchistan or Afghanistan are linked to Central Asia and South East Asia all over the Middle East And it's also important strategically. The Portuguese have always attacked the Makran coast of Baluchistan, but because of local resistance to the Portuguese they have failed. An area that could access all sea routes was wanted by every European power, the Ottoman Empire and indo social Pakistan. From India to Persia, from Afghanistan. Britain made Baluchistan his colony most successfully after Anglo-Afghan wars. Between Great Britain and Russian, the Great Game started in Central Asia to stop Russian influence. Thus Britain makes Afghanistan and Baluchistan a buffer state in defence of Russia's sub-continent. (Baloch I. , 1987)

The strategy of Great Britain went through three phases.

- 1777-37. Spy, Observation, Conspiracy
- Baluchistan is being used as Afghanistan's buffer state.
- 1894-47. 3. As part of indo Pakistan use Baluchistan. (Baloch I. , 1987)

In the 18th century, Baluchistan was the beginning of Great Britain's strategy. In 1793 the British government sent a spy called Ghulam Sarwar and came back in 1795 to deal with the French invasion. It gathers all Baluchistan and Afghanistan material. Rs 14/500 were awarded by the government of Britain. Between 1809 and 1810 British sent a secret mission. The Committee included the captain-subsidy Lt- Potthinger, captain-Charlistie. Grant to collect all details concerning the Makran and pottery areas visited as a Muslim pilgrimage to the Baluch areas as the Syed came down from Captain Charlitie Sistan (prophet PBHU). Mr. Burnes sent the details about indus to Derajat in 1831 and Afghanistan in 1833. In 1838, therefore, ultram eventually visited Baluchistan. So Great Britain collects all the knowledge about Baluch people's commercial

roads, coastal areas and mindset, because they then catch all the areas quickly. Finally, Baluchistan was attacked by Bolan routes and Afghanistan was invaded and made in Afghanistan. So Britain sent his entire spy to collect and make them their allies, information about Baluchistan, Sindh, Punjab and Afghanistan. Britain decided to open the Indus River to business routes in Indo-Pakistan in 1832. (Karnik, 2012)The United Kingdom had therefore entered into agreements with Sindh Aamirs and Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab. To this reason, the UK would also like the Aamir dost Muhammad of Kabul Afghanistan friendly agreement to conclude. Great Britain sent Mr. Burnes to Afghanistan by envy to Kabul dost Muhammad's aamir, but he failed because of Peshawar's aamir dost argument which was taken by the Punjabi's maharaya ranjit. (Hughes, 2002)The defeat in Afghanistan led to the conclusion of an agreement between Great Britain and Maharaja ranjit singh and the former Shah shuja known as the tripartite. In June/1838, a treaty was entered into between former shah shuja, maharaja ranjit singh and lord Auckland.

Points of Tripartite Agreement are

1. Shah Shuja is going to reinstall.
2. The Shah Shuja army will be delivered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
3. 3. With the advice of the United Kingdom, Shah Shuja shall make foreign policy.
4. 4. Peshawar assertion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh is recognised by Shah Shuja.
5. 5. The Sindh claims were given up by Shah Shuja.
6. 6. Britain's history will remain. (Baloch I. , 1987)

Baluchistan as Afghanistan's buffer state and an end to Russian hegemony in Central Asia. Britain had only one objective to extend its territory and avoid the influence of Russia. In 1839, the United Kingdom organised a large army against the Muhammad dost of Kabul, known as the Indus Army, in Afghanistan. We are now debating the first Anglo-Afghan war in depth.

First Anglo Afghan War:

Afghan war is also known as the first or the first Anglo war. Britain wants its Indian base to be strengthened and the presence of Russia in Central Asia and Afghanistan to be stopped. There is great strategic significance for Afghanistan and Baluchistan, Geo-political and significant trade routes between the Near East, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. The Anglo Afghan wars in Afghanistan and Baluchistan have also been waged. Afghanistan is a stunning and hostile land that Britain badly affected prior to 1838 the demand for English and Russian in Central Asia was alarmed by Russian presence in Persia/Central Asia and Afghanistan in Central

Asia, to the west. Afghan war is also known as the first or the first Anglo war. Britain wants its Indian base to be strengthened and the presence of Russia in Central Asia and Afghanistan to be stopped. (Naseer, 2016) There is great strategic significance for Afghanistan and Baluchistan, Geopolitical and significant trade routes between the Near East, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. The Anglo Afghan wars in Afghanistan and Baluchistan have also been waged. Afghanistan is a stunning and hostile land that Britain badly affected prior to 1838 the demand for English and Russian in Central Asia was alarmed by Russian presence in Persia/Central Asia and Afghanistan in Central Asia, to the west. Then he was renowned for exploring Kabul to Bucharra in 1831_1832, and he received the name of BUKHARA BURNES. Thus this time a powerful Soviet union encourages Persians to fight against Herat's strategic fortress, Herat ruled by Sadozai Kings. The Russians want to save herats from the Soviet Union, thus, since they are well organised and well-equipped in the military force, Sikh Maharaja Singh & Great Britain have a powerful military power. The 1839 assault on Afghanistan by Great Britain was a significant year that influenced the entire Baluchistan and Afghanistan history. (Hughes, 2002)The first-ever Anglo war in Afghanistan started in 1839. For this reason the British also wishes to have a friendly agreement with Kabul Afghanistan's aamir dost Muhammad. Great Britain sent Mr. Burnes to Afghanistan by envy to Kabul dost Muhammad's aamir, but he failed because of Peshawar's aamir dost argument which was taken by the Punjabi's maharaya ranjit. The defeat in Afghanistan led to the conclusion of the Treaty between Great Britain and Maharaja Ranjit and the former shah shuja known as TRIPARTITE. In June/1838, a contract was signed between former shah shuya, maharaja ranjit singh and lord Auckland. The shah shujah and the United Kingdom make a big army known as the Indus Army after TRIPARTITE with Maharaja ranjit singh. To attack Afghanistan. - To attack Afghanistan. King Aamir Muhammad and Great Britain fought the first Anglo-African War between Afghanistan. Its main goal was that the King Aamir Muhammad of the tribe of Barakzai, who was king of Afghanistan, be disposed of and reinstated on Kabul's throne. In Afghanistan, too, Russia stops its influence. Thus in 1839 lord Auckland of India signed a simla manifesto that was a declaration of war against the King Baraksai, the king of Aamir, the king of Kabul, Muhammad. And to restore Shah Shuja from Russian control on the throne of Kabul. Maharaja Ranjit played the most important role in the battle, so the Indus military invaded Afghanistan via Kandahar via Ghazni to Kabul. After the battle, Sha Shuja has been on the throne of Kabul, but Shah Shuja has never been warmly received. With several other Englishmen the Captain-Burnes was murdered. Muhammad's son of Aamir had no intention of going out of the United Kingdom and staying in Kabul with Great Britain. A handful of Britain in Afghanistan are still being resisted by the people of Afghanistan. Soon, Shuja was murdered

too. Muhammad's son Aamir Dost came to Afghanistan's throne. The transition to Governor General in India and the current London administration are changing his views and thoughts on Afghanistan. The United Kingdom sent Afghanistan an army of punishment in 1842 so chaos and uprising in Afghanistan against the UK and the United Kingdom soon will be installed on the throne in Kabul on a friendship and good will by the Aamir Dost Muhammad Khan. Baluchistan's geopolitical and geo-economic significance Because of its geo-political and geo-economic significance, the British government was waiting for ripe circumstances to interfere on the north-west end of the continent. Buffer states were thought to support British India in these areas from the Russian assault. (Naseer, 2016) The invasion of India by Russia via Afghanistan and the Khyber Pass or the Bolan Pass was seen as a possible challenge to Britain's India. Captain Grant, (1809) Colonel Henry Pottinger (1810) and lastly Mounstuart Elphinstone (1812) are dispatchers of the Indian Government to collect information on the current geographical and political situation in large north-west regions (Awan, 1985). Balochistan's geopolitical importance played the main role in shaping British Indian policies. (Gulzad, 1991). A liaison with Afghanistan through Balochistan wanted to be secured by the British Indian Administration. e) An agreement agreement Between the British and Mehrab Khna It eventually agreed to establish the Government of Shah Shuja in Afghanistan in order to fulfil its strategic designs. He lived an exile life. Mehrab Khan (1817-39) decided that the British troops on movement through Balochistan during the first Anglo-Afghan war should have safe passages and purchases (1939-42). British troops invaded Kalat after retreating from Kandahar. The Khan was accused of betrayal since the Treaty with the British Government has not been implemented. The British authorities refused to give up Mehrab Khan I and the hundreds of his men were killed in battle. Shah Nawaz was declared khan of Kalat, a 14-year-old faraway descendant of the deceased khan. In the Afghanistan and Sindh treaties of 1841&1854, Mustung and Kacchi were included respectively The Khanate and the British In order to resist the Baloch tribe and appoint Nasir Khan II to the New Khan, British authorities have had to bow down. The Khan submitted himself to the UK government. Between the two Sides, the 1841 Treaty was inked. Kalat was seen as the vassal state of Afghanistan and British forces in any part of Kalat could be stationed (Awan, 1985). The British' shattering default in the first Anglo-Afghan ware compelled them to reconsider their Fortier Khanate strategy. Kalat's independence was recognised by the Treaty of 1854. Closed Grenzverwaltung Then, in terms of the colonial policy of India in addressing the northern and western regions of the Indian subcontinent, two ways of thinking arose. In its opinion, British Indian Empire can be defended by friendships in its northwestern regions, the closed border strategic school. (Dashti, North America) By developing infrastructure and trade in these areas, foreign

invaders' plans could be broken. There were various opinions of the forwarded policymakers. The cultivation of friendly north-west states, based on British defence, was favoured. They supported British indirect control of these countries. In 1854-1872, the Government of British India pursued closed borders. Transfer policy on borders The British Conservatives backed Transfer policy on borders. Sandeman was named agent by the Government of Balochistan for the Governor General. The partnership between Baloch and British came unchanged in a new century. In Balochistan Major Roberts Sandman has been tasked with reinforcing the indirect British influence. His administration made untiring attempts at peace and the protection of roads and passes. His achievement of forward-looking policy objectives won tremendous success. Sandeman maintained direct connections with the sardars and tribal leaders and by the way was the Khan. In their respective fields, they received financial support and political support. Jirgas and Shahi Jirga were established to resolve inter-tribal feuds and to mitigate "anti-government activity" The levy system was implemented, which includes tribal powers. The tribal chiefs were in charge of law and order. The levies were available. The scholars criticised the sandaman system. It was trying to reform the purely tribal culture and used the institution to counter rebellion. In practise, Balochistan was influenced by the United Kingdom government. The status of the Khan has been reduced. Instead of elected leaders, sardars started to rule as feudal. Following the Treaty of 1876, the Khanate established a decentralised political system. The traditional role of the Sardars and Khan was changed with the so-called Sandaman system. The reliance of the Sardars on their own tribes decreased. The Tribal leaders had the great support and status of the British. Gandamak's Treaty Quetta was controlled directly by the British Government after the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Quetta, Bolan, Chagai and Murri Bugti were rented by the British. As a result of the Gandamak Treaty concluded between the Afghan government and the British Indian government, the Chaman District, Peshin, Sibi were ceded to the British Empire. The mixture of the leased areas and the Pashtun areas led to the presence of British Balochistan. (Baloch I. , 1987) The Sardari scheme was the central element of British indirect rule. The British government did not ignore the centrifugal trends of the Sardar tribal. Such tendencies to preserve the Khanate's dignity have been crushed. In Balochistan political consciousness began in the twentieth century. In and around Balochistan, the lengthy swing of events brought its people to face the political problems. Politics should no longer be evaded. (Forbes, March 2007)

Conclusion:

Afghan war (1839–43), which led Britain from its Indian headquarters to broaden control of neighbouring Afghanistan and to oppose Russian influence, also called the first Anglo-Afghan war. Great Britain has taken a

great deal of interest in Afghanistan and Balochistan in the 19th and 20th centuries because of its geostrategic and geopolitical significance and worked to counter the presence of Russia in Central Asia. In the northwest countries, they wanted to establish (buffer states) to shut down the observed Russian invasion. Baluchistan and Afghanistan join roads through the Middle East, Central East and South-East Asia with these forces in mind. Many times the Portuguese invaded Makran against Baluchistan, but they failed because of local resistance. For all of the European strength, the Ottoman Empire and Pakistan a region that would be convenient to reach all maritime routes. It is through Afghanistan from India to Persia. Britain has turned Baluchistan into its colony after the wars of the United Kingdom. The Grand Game began to end the Russian dominance in Central Asia between England and Russia. Great Britain is therefore making Afghanistan and Baluchistan a buffer state to defend subcontinent against Russian influence. Thus in 1839, in Balochistan, Great Britain attacked to stop the influence of Afghanistan there. This war is changing the whole of Balochistan or Afghanistan, politically and geographically. In 1839 Great Britain made their military fort Afghanistan and Balochistan. After First Anglo Afghan War Again Two Wars Occurred between Afghanistan and Great Britain Who Totally Distorted and Change the whole history there is still tension between Afghanistan and Pakistan. So First Anglo Afghan War Was Great Shocked For Balochistan And Afghanistan There Was The Starting of Tension & Problems Which Still Matter.

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Pakistan-US Relations after 9/11: Points of Divergence

By

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Abstract:

The study examines the relationships between Pakistan and United States after the event of September 11, 2001. The study highlights major points between the US and Pakistan that diverted the two countries in case of achieving their shared objectives in the region which ranges from combating terrorism to ensuring security and democracy. Through examining and analyzing the facts and figures, available in scholarly books, research papers, newspapers and other relevant data and literature, the study is an attempt to discuss drone attacks by US in Pakistan's Tribal areas, strategic partnerships between United States and India, the covert military actions by US in Pakistan, the policy of "do more", nuclear proliferation, pressure tactics by United States, US strategy towards Muslim world and its anti-Islamic propaganda remained to be the points of divergence which effected US-Pakistan relations after 9/11. In the last section, based on the findings and results of the discussion, the study suggests some policy options which can be followed to revitalize bilateral relations between United States and Pakistan.

Keywords: United States, Pakistan, India, 9/11, Drone attacks, terrorism.

Introduction:

The diplomatic relationships between Pakistan and United States established soon after the inception of Pakistan in 1947. The US-Pakistan relationships are multi-faceted in areas ranging from counterterrorism cooperation, strategic alliance, trade and investment. The event of September 11, 2001 created deep and profound impacts on global politics, changing the dynamics of global politics. On September 11, 2011 a group of terrorists attacked United States, taking

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thousands of human lives and casualties. In response, the United States announced to launch military operations against terrorists. Eventually, the US and its NATO allies launched the so called “war on terror” which resulted in the invasion of Afghanistan and fall of Taliban regime.

The event of September 11, 2001 changed the dynamics of international politics. After the incident, the global political scenario completely altered and the United States engaged in quest to make strategic partnerships in the world, particularly in South Asia, the US more engaged in making trustworthy partnerships. The United States was also engage in making efforts to build alliances in South Asia, Central Asia, Arab World, and Africa. The event of 9/11, United States’ primary policy issue concerns was the balancing of regional geopolitics among three significant countries-Pakistan, India and Afghanistan.

Soon after the event of September 11, 2001, the United States demanded Taliban regime to handover Al-Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden or otherwise ready for the consequences. At the same time, the United States also demanded Pakistan join war against terrorism. Indeed this emerged as a dilemma for the policy makers of Pakistan. Before 9/11, Pakistan was enjoying friendly diplomatic ties with Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The United States demand to join war against terrorism created dilemma for the military dictator of the time. As a matter of fact, this was a tough time for Pakistan to join US-led war against terrorism or keep supporting Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The United States president stated that “Every nation in every region now has a decision to make,” he said in a national address. “Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists.”

On September 12, 2001, the United States president G.W Bush during address to the nations declared war and stated: “The United States of America will use all our resources to conquer this enemy. We will rally the world. We will be patient. We’ll be focused, and we will be steadfast in our determination, this battle will take time and resolve, but make no mistake about it, we will win.” On September 20 he announced the war on terror stating. “Our war on terror begins with al Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated.”

As it is said that “today’s friends are tomorrow’s enemies and today’s enemies are tomorrow’s friends, nothing is permanent in foreign policy but national interests.” Pakistan, in the light of its greater national interests eventually decided to join the US-led war against terrorism and provided all sort of assistance to the United States which includes aerial, logistic and intelligent sharing. The event of 9/11 changed the

nature of US-Pakistan relationships, as Pakistan was asked to make a clear choice to side with the United States with slogan “you are either with us or against us”.

Pakistan’s frontline role in US-led war against terrorism negatively impacted Pakistan. The forefront role of Pakistan made it casualty of the war on terrorism. The post 9/11 era of relationships between United States and Pakistan is the most crucial period in history of their bilateral ties. The study examines the area of divergence during this period and its impacts of US-Pakistan relations.

Points of Divergence: Drone Attacks:

A main demand from Pakistan in return for reopening NATO supply routes was an end to the US drone operation, highlighting the gaps that the US and Pakistan have to resolve. Pakistan has consistently called for an end to the U.S. drone operation, and the strike talks have led to an agreement to reopen NATO's supply routes to Afghanistan, which Pakistan closed last year in retaliation for a U.S. air strike that killed two dozen Pakistani soldiers (Usmani, 2011).

According to AP, the closing of Pakistan's supply routes has forced NATO to use alternative, more costly routes for approximately 30 percent of its non-combat supplies to soldiers in Afghanistan. Through ground, air, and water, the alternate routes go through Russia and Central Asia. Pakistan appeared close to reopening its roads last week, triggering Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari's invitation to the NATO summit earlier this week. But talks have again been driven off track by Pakistan.

“We want to tell the world that we are not a hurdle in Afghanistan’s pull out of NATO forces. And I believe the bigger disputes between both countries have been resolved,” he said.

After the raid in Abbottabad, which raid was reduced by the number of drone strikes at Pakistan's request however in year 2013, when Taliban’s leader (Tehreek-e-Taliban-Pakistan) was targeted in US drone attack, the issue got intensified once more, compelling Pakistan to review its policy towards the United States. In Pakistan, the incident was viewed from different perspective; especially it received distinct views from Pakistan’s religious groups. Mehsud was named a martyr (Shaheed) by Jamaat-e - Islami, on the other hand, the JUI (Jamiat-e-Ulama-Islam) opposed these perceptions and declared taliban’s leader responsible for the killing of hundreds of people in Pakistan.

In the province of KP (Khyber Pukhtunkhwa), PTI chief Imran Khan agreed to block the supply of air strikers. Moreover, the Pakistani public and political elite shared hatred for the US air strike strategy. As

a result, 'cautious restrictions' were enforced by President Obama. But the damage occurred as 3852 casualties were recorded in 522 drone strikes between 2004 and 2015 (Sattar, 2016).

In addition, without informing the local agencies, security forces and political leadership, US air strikes in Pakistan's tribal areas reflected that they had no trust in Pakistan and vice versa. U. Shas has now witnessed violence and questioned his authority over Pakistan's territorial identity. On the other hand, Pakistanis assume that after indulging Pakistan in the so-called war on terror, the Americans will leave the region and put Pakistan in the list of those countries that considered responsible for funding the region's terrorist activities (Sattar, 2016).

The US Covert Military Actions in Pakistan:

The already tense US-Pakistan relationships further complex, as US was covertly engaged in military actions within Pakistan's territory. Some incidents reveals US secret engagement in Pakistan such as Raymond Davis case, the attack on Pakistan's Salala Airbase, and Operation Neptune Spear are some examples of US secret military activities in Pakistan. These incidents seriously infuriated Pakistani Nation, giving rise to the anti-US sentiments. These incidents also questioned the role and responsibility of Pakistani military and security force. These incidents paved the way for the analysts who believed that the United States engaged in this covert military operation (Manzoor Ahmad, Naveeda Yousaf & Zahir Shah, 2017).

In addition, since 2001, Pakistan has assisted the U.S to fight terrorism, militancy and extremism. Pakistan has secured intelligence assistance to target the most wanted terrorists belonging to al-Qaeda and Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan, a leading militant group. But the signs of mistrust emerged from the US side when, in May 2011, the US military, backed by the CIA, conducted Operation Neptune Spear in Abbottabad (near Islamabad) without coordinating and telling Pakistani intelligence agencies and military agencies (Musarat, 2013).

The operation proved that the US had violated Pakistan's sovereignty and caused the Pakistani army to be humiliated in the eyes of the public. In addition to that, it has tarnished the reputation of Pakistan in the comity of nations to such an extent that most of the political leaders around the world started doubting about Pakistan as a sponsor of terrorism (Musarat, 2013).

The US, on the other hand, celebrated Osama Bin Laden's death as a sign achievement of the Obama Administration. They introduced

hostile policies to deal with Pakistan as they became aware of public sentiment in both the US and Pakistan (Sattar, 2016).

On 26th November, 24 Pakistani soldiers were targeted and killed at Salala Airbase near Pak-Afghan border by US air strike. This was another incident which deteriorated bilateral ties between the two countries. The Pakistani leadership ordered the Shamsi base vacated, which was used by the Americans to conduct drone attacks in Pakistan's Tribal Areas. It also resulted in the suspension of NATO and US supplies to Afghanistan via Pakistan and dwindled intelligence cooperation (Sattar, 2016).

US India Strategic Partnership: Implications for Pakistan:

At the international level, the US policy of dealing with the South Asian nations has been complicated. The United State has always favored India in the case of Pakistan and India, which gave rise to fractured Pak-US relations. Both countries have been able to collaborate in achieving advanced technology, nuclear proliferation, educational uplift, and access to health services, containment of terrorism, soaring trade links and drug prevention due to the rapidly improving Indian relations with the US. India is the stabilizing force in South Asia that can play a crucial role in protecting the global interests of the US in the region, in the eyes of American policymakers. (Ejaz, 2016)

The Bush administration paid full attention to accelerating the processes of transition by enhancing the strategic partnership between India and the US in order to make their nuclear engagement successful. The new diplomacy's key goals were to compel India either to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) or to roll back its nuclear programme, lift international sanctions and resume international contact, encourage workers and farmers and ensure cooperation against all (Ejaz, 2016).

In 2002 and 2003, when he placed pressure on Musharraf to eradicate cross-border terrorism, President Bush showed an inclination towards India and refused Musharraf's offer to play a key role in resolving the Kashmir issue. The US, on the whole, favored India and pushed to strengthen its strategic relations. For that reason, the Americans were showing sympathies towards the Indians and putting pressure on Pakistan to do more to stop cross-border infiltration' (Ejaz, 2016).

In 2005 and 2008, with the US signing of the US-India Defense Agreement and the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, Pak-US ties were reversed. The leadership of Pakistan claimed that these security agreements between India and America would disrupt

the balance of power and strategic balance in Asia. The Obama administration has also been chosen as their main strategic partner in the region. (Ejaz, 2016)

Thus, there is the dread that Pakistan is at risk from any US-India commitment. Pakistan believes its stability is further compromised by the increasing US-India partnership. "The Pakistani Ambassador, Husain Haqqani," noted that the United States should recognize the security issues of Pakistan" (Koehlmoos, 2010).

US "Do More" Policy:

Pakistan, being a non-NATO ally of the United State in global campaign against terrorism, played crucial role, successfully eliminated Al-Qaeda and other terrorists, and seized terrorist activities. Irrespective of Pakistan's efforts and sacrifices the US continued demanding Pakistan do more?

During her visit to India in May 2012, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton warned, "Pakistan to do more and clear its region from psychological oppressor. The US continually pressurizes Pakistan to extend its military efforts to other areas particularly North Waziristan and other Tribal Areas regardless of the fact that security forces are engaged in numerous fronts. It is troublesome for Pakistan to fulfill the increasing U.S. demands "(Manzoor, 2015).

The US has accused Pakistan of failing to act against the militants. Likewise, the US is tilting as a regional hegemon towards India. Then again, the US has a civil nuclear cooperation deal with India, but it will not give a comparative arrangement to Pakistan. The US and India started chipping away at their relationship after the Cold War era and widened the scope of cooperation and trade. India is seen by the US as a more significant political , strategic and economic partner (Ispahani, 2016). Taking into account all the regional changes in the current Pakistani leadership in Indo-US relations, it has been made clear that the further extension of friendly relations between Pakistan and the United States depends on the revision of Trump's do more strategy. They are of the opinion that the demand from Trump generated tension, particularly after the date on which he decided to suspend Pakistan's economic aid. In exchange, Pakistan has no doubt stopped collaborating with the Americans on certain significant issues, except for the Americans. (Tribune, 2018)

Nuclear Weapons:

Owing to its nuclear proliferation, the USA has always regarded Pakistan's nuclear weapons with suspicion. The West claimed that, with the aid of China, Pakistan had established its nuclear weapons

programme. Not only that, Pakistan has also been accused of supplying Iran and North Korea with nuclear facilities in exchange for uranium enrichment equipment, as well as of acquiring medium-range missile technology from North Korea. In 2003, the CIA director subsequently claimed to have evidence that A.Q Khan was involved.

The director of the CIA told General Musharraf that "Khan is betraying your country and has stolen some of the most valuable assets of your government." Musharraf took strict measures in response to these charges, and A.Q Khan was placed under house arrest on the grounds that Khan did so on his own initiative. The transfer of nuclear facilities to Libya was stopped by Pakistan, but A.Q was kept out of the way even by the CIA and the "International Atomic Energy Agency" (IAEA), which wanted to inquire about the transfer of nuclear power (Kampani, 2005)

"In 2008, following the resignation of General Musharraf from the position of President of Pakistan, A.Q. Khan was released and narrated:" "He was allowed to carry out all transfers of nuclear technology by officials at the highest levels of the Pakistani State, beginning with Zulfiqar Bhutto and Zia and including Musharraf. Benazir Bhutto, he claims, not only supported his agreement with North Korea to trade missile technology in nuclear technology, she actually helps negotiate it and carried key files."

Regardless of the fact, the US was suspicious about Pakistan's nuclear programme. Pakistan's perception of Islamic militant groups has further intensified Pakistan's already strained relations with the US. The US has been apprehensive that Pakistan's nuclear assets could fall into the hands of militant groups. On the other side, India was favored by the US as a credible partner for nuclear cooperation, and Pakistan was alarmed (Rajain, 2005)

Distrust and blame between Pakistan and the United States escalated the situation. Even some political thinkers in Pakistan were of the opinion that the US was likely to have an Indian-based policy in South Asia rather than a policy for the entire region after the revived Indo-US relations. The big achievement of the US was the avoidance of a nuclear war between Pakistan and India. According to a senior US foreign Policy analyst "The lack of Armageddon! As bad as things may be, they could have been much, much worse. We haven't had a nuclear exchange; only one (limited) war and India-Pakistan dynamics are better now than at any stage since the end of the Cold War".

Conclusion:

The study explored the post 9/11 period of Pakistan-US relationships. After the event of 9/11 Pakistan once again became main ally of the United States. After the event of September 11, Pakistan became an important strategic partner of the United States. The post 9/11 period of US-Pakistan relationships witnesses both cooperation mistrust. The research paper examined point of divergence which affected US-Pakistan relationships.

The study explored major points between the US and Pakistan that diverted the two countries in case of achieving their shared objectives in the region which ranges from combating terrorism to ensuring security and democracy. Through examining and analyzing the facts and figures, available in scholarly books , research papers , newspapers and other relevant data and literature, the study is an attempt to discuss drone attacks by US in Pakistan's Tribal areas, strategic partnerships between United States and India, the covert military actions by US in Pakistan, the policy of " do more" , nuclear proliferation , pressure tactics by United States, US strategy towards Muslim world and its anti-Islamic propaganda remained to be the points of divergence which effected US-Pakistan relations after 9/11.

In the war against terrorism, joining the U.S. led coalition has , Pakistan has many short and long term consequences. Pakistan was supported by the alliance to resolve the sanctions, to get both economic and military support and to put an end to its solation worldwide. It also has the non-NATO status of Ally, frontline state, and proved to be the most fitting ally. It was also productive in restoring its Commonwealth membership, which was suspended after the October 1999 military coup. On the other hand, in socio-strategic regions, Pakistan pays a high price. It has suffered tremendous casualties in the global war on terror.

The US-Pakistan relationships are multi-faceted in areas ranging from counterterrorism cooperation, strategic alliance, trade and investment. The event of September 11, 2001 created deep and profound impacts on global politics, changing the dynamics of global politics. On September 11, 2011 a group of terrorists attacked United States, taking thousands of human lives and casualties. In response, the United States announced to launch military operations against terrorists. Eventually, the US and its NATO allies launched the so called "war on terror" which resulted in the invasion of Afghanistan and fall of Taliban regime. Counter-terrorism against militants and inside-country militancy has contributed to systemic turmoil and created social issues that have remained consistent in conquering society. Thus, in the

global framework that has developed since 9/11, Pakistan is regarded as one of the economic and strategic losers.

The event of September 11, 2001 changed the dynamics of international politics. After the incident, the global political scenario completely altered and the United States engaged in quest to make strategic partnerships in the world, particularly in South Asia, the US more engaged in making trustworthy partnerships. The United States was also engaged in making efforts to build alliances in South Asia, Central Asia, Arab World, and Africa. The event of 9/11, United States' primary policy issue concerns was the balancing of regional geopolitics among three significant countries-Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. Pakistan's frontline role in US-led war against terrorism negatively impacted Pakistan. The forefront role of Pakistan made it casualty of the war on terrorism. The post 9/11 era of relationships between United States and Pakistan is the most crucial period in history of their bilateral ties. The study examines the area of divergence during this period and its impacts of US-Pakistan relations.

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PEC Initiatives and its Impacts on “The New World Order”

By

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Abstract:

Today, we are observing particularly dramatic revolutions and major tendencies, also known as “mega changes”. These mega changes are in the areas of politics, economy and society, especially in the environment, and technology. These changes bring a ‘New World Order’ that is now challenging the status quo that alters the landscape of reality and the pattern of realistic experience. In this changing scenario, the global center of economics is no longer on either side of the Atlantic. The majority of the world’s people, 60%, live in countries with fertility rates far under the required rates for each generation for the first time in history.

Sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the rule of law are fundamental to “The New World Order”. Obviously all the countries of the World have agreed to in the UN Charter, it is a matter of tradition or longstanding practices that have evolved over the millennium.

The ability of the UN to function is often impeded by the opposition, of two increasingly authoritarian regimes, Russia and China, which themselves are rule-makers. In contrast, in the last couple of years, the US has made significant reductions in territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the rule of law, established practices and traditions that must evolved over the millennia, because it was vilified for its pending withdrawal of Chairman Trump. From this point of view, revisionist powers are the actual sources of world turmoil. Violent radical jihadist groups were also fatal disruptors, especially the Islamic State and al-Qaeda. Moreover, failed states not only serve as disruptive sources but often also for their populations.

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Today, global politics, institutions, and standards are in flux; what is the role of this massive disruption in the age of change? Asia, becoming the largest trading area in the world, and introducing alternative economic institutions and visions, is booming the economic order in the Western world. The international liberal order of post-Second World War Asia is becoming the world's largest trading area. As geopolitical theaters, the rise in China and the economic shift east and south vitalize certain geographical areas.

Keywords: New World Order, CPEC, Pakistan etc.

Introduction:

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is an ambitious project designed to transform their economic fortunes through the leadership of Pakistan and China. The rationale for the implementation of socio-economic development is to stimulate economic cooperation and trade connectivity between Pakistan and China in infectious regions. This agreement has been signed by Chinese President Xi Jing Ping during Pakistan's visit in 2015 to Islamabad. Initially, it involved a \$46 billion investment in various projects, including railway infrastructure development and rehabilitation, power generation units, and construction for the Special Economic Areas (SEZs) between the two countries, of which USD 46 billion were invested. Investments were provided by Chins through grants, soft loans, and FDI, which were subsequently increased to approximately \$60 billion. The Economic Corridor is an innovative model for regional development through the creation of new rail-road links between Pakistan and China as trade multipliers. The capacity will be increased from Kashgar (China) to Gwadar (Pakistan) for existing trading corridors (Rippa, 2020).

Building six industrial zones along the CPEC route and connecting them with Gwadar port in the less industrialized regions of Pakistan will increase Pakistan's national economic power, and create opportunities for investment as well as industrial relocation for China. Pakistan's geopolitical position as a pivot linking central Asia with southern Asia and the Middle East, while giving Europe a path to Central Asia through the Mediterranean and the Indian Oceans, adds value to the project's potential utility if it is successfully implemented within the time frame. The Strategic Dynamics of CPEC has this aspect added potential and value (Markey, 2016).

The CPEC is an operational manifestation of Pakistan's inspired long term EDP, reflected in 2025, and China's aspiring targets to transform its economic fortunes under the ambitious Belt and Road (BRI). The change in Pakistan and China's national power will automatically

produce an Indian response in the form of a balancing act. To reach transit access to Central Asia as an alternative to the CPEC, India has already started the development of the port of Chahabahr, and the Iran-Afghan economic corridor. CPEC can transmit its use and influence as an economic development project to strategic purposes for Pakistan and China that have regional and worldwide consequences. This point provides an interesting explanation for expanding bilateral co-operation between Pakistan and China from the security domain into the two countries' common economic development objectives. Therefore, the question as to how CPEC will reshape the South Asian strategic canvases and the future regional development scenarios is critical in this emerging scenario of complicated regional policies (Kousar, 2018).

Their relationship has evolved from mutual bi-literalism to areas of strategic and economic partnership between Pakistan and China. As a result of past political and economic cooperation initiatives since the beginning of Sino-Pak relations in 1949 after the start of Communist China, the 1963 Border Settlement agreement between two countries marks the beginning of strategic cooperation. The 1970s witnessed an era of Chinese support to Pakistan in militarily modernizing and facilitating Pakistan's internationalization in China, particularly with the US. These relations have marked a milestone in achieving an increased volume of trade from US\$ 1 billion in 1998 to US\$ 15 billion in 2015 between two countries. This strategic partnership is a concrete building block for CPEC (Ali, 2019).

The very concept of the corridor in various parts of the world has historically caused development. The European Economic Community was established in 1957 in a post-WWII period, a period that culminated in the European Union (EU) in November 1993, as a start to economic cooperation and regional development. The EU's pillars are now a free movement of individuals, goods, services, and capital. Another sign of Asian successful economic corridor development is the idea of establishing Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Myanmar under the Greater Mekong sub-region. In addition to the concept of creating an economic corridor to promote trade and humanity's interaction, the Economic co-operation program CPEC delivers a similar model of regional commerce and connectivity (Shah, 2018).

The CPEC is to turn Pakistan's geographical position into an asset, although chances are dim because of prevailing political initialism and the regional security situation affected by hostilities between Pakistan and India that this model will culminate in a regional model of economic interdependence. This interdependence insecurity and

mistrust between regional states creates a security-insecurity situation in South Asian countries that diminished prospects for regional economic cooperation. This evolving regional scenario poses a major challenge in successfully implementing the CPEC as a regional corridor for trade and economic links. Pakistan must therefore take preventative measures to establish the necessary peace and stability to bring this project to fruition, because an insecure and violent environment may create barriers to the CPEC's implementation and completion. Therefore, the safety of Chinese workers involved in this project is imperative. The most important factor is South Asia's competitiveness, which requires resilient capacity and a consistent commitment on the part of China and Pakistan's political leadership to complete the project. Due to the prevailing security conditions in the Baluchistan Region, Pakistan established a special Pakistan Army unit to provide security on the CPEC (Zafar, 2020).

Gwadar, considering the core pillar of the CPEC initiative and Pakistan's maritime cooperation initiative in China, cannot overlook the challenges of safety on high-Sea trade routes caused by the Indo-China competition. This demands that Pakistan's Maritime Strategy is clearly articulated to ensure that ships are sailed smoothly to Gwadar and maritime trade security. In short, completion of the CPEC depends on realizing South Asia's security environment and the continued will of the leadership in China and Pakistan. CPEC's geopolitical and geo-economic dividends will enhance Pakistan's and China's national power, changing the current power balance in South Asia (Rahman, 2017).

Pakistan and China must create a regional framework to include regional states in the project through the creation of the reciprocal win-win format of attractive regional development interest. The creation of a forum for the CPEC-dialog as an initial step towards regional State participation in confidence builds, to achieve an inclusive decision-making model for regional development in Seoul, represents an ambitious task, but can be realized through the creation of the CPEC-dialogue forum (uddin Ahmed, 2019).

Clear-cut violence, crimes, territorial conquest touching mankind, and pressures to compel mass killing and even genocide are worthy of being viewed as serious actual or potential "disorders". The works of Dutch scholar Hugo Grotius, in particular "The Law of war and peace (1625)", make a major contribution to international law. This is particularly important. The revisionist powers, especially Russia, China, North Korea, and, Iran together with non-states, such as Hezbollah, al-Qaeda, and the Islamic State, are considered the actual sources of "The New World Order" from this point of view. In

contrast, Donald Trump's rhetoric of "Bluster, rude tweets and Make America Great" is pale.

The word "The New World Order" is used all too often not for the most urgent and hazardous problems of regional and international security, but the narrower questions of international institutions' privileges or conventional knowledge on multilateralism and globalization. Some examples of choices can clarify this difference. World order limits: the UN, the Paris Convention, and the nuclear deal with Iran. First, look at the United Nations itself. It was set up in 1945 with four main aims: preventing future wars, affirming human rights, respecting justice and international law, and promoting social progress and improving living standards in greater freedom. The prevention of the war flag was one of the most important aims. The UN has functioned effectively and sometimes admirably in its peacekeeping missions (for which 28% of US costs have been paid) later its strategy and particularly later the end of the Cold War. However, war prevention and peace processes have proven much harder.

About humanitarian action, since 2006, 'responsibility to protect' has been enshrined in resolutions of the UN Security Council. However, as in Syria since 2011, Iraq in 2014, and Burma in 2017, more frequently, the mass atrocities occurred without effective UN intervention to protect the civilian population. Further, with members such as China, Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela currently making a mockery of human rights by the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) who themselves are visible infringers of these rights.³ The UNHRC is placing a proportionate emphasis on condemning Israel's real or imagined sins while ignored or minimizing much greater misuse elsewhere. And to complete those pictures, those who know better understand the gross inefficiency, the excessive staffing, and corruption of the United Nations itself. With these shortcomings in mind, the Trump administration reacted to a five percent cut in the overall UN budget for 2018-2019, retiring from UNESCO. In any case, the United States still provides 22 percent, plus 28 percent of the cost of peacekeeping, and its regular divisions with the UN and criticism of its agents are not worthy of the "disruption" label.

The Climate Change problem is real, but the Paris Agreement, even though its 195 members will eventually meet all their promised greenhouse gas emissions targets, would still be much below the stated target, holding global average temperature growth far below the preindustrial level of 2.0 degrees Celsius. Moreover, in contrast to the defeat of America, China's widely-announced commitment to the Agreement is frequently declared to be evidence of the Chinese's

acceptance of global order. The United States has committed itself to halt the global increase in its emissions by 2030 by China, which already generates more than twice its CO₂ emission

China-Iran Regional Policy Change and Deal:

There is a particular concern for India in recent developments between Iran and China and a deadly diplomatic blow to India's foreign policy. The Complete Tactical Trust between the China and Islamic Republic of Iran comprises Chinese investment of \$400 billion over 25 years both in the petrochemical and manufacturing infrastructures of Iran. China could develop free trade areas around the country but would also have access to cheaper Iranian oil, given that Iran would provide China for 25 years, as provided for in this agreement, with a regular and reduced supply of oil. By way of comparisons, in the countries of Southeast Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and the Gulf Cooperation Council, Iran, which needs economic and military assistance, will rightly profit on Chinese growth influence and investment. Iran wants to make use of rivalries between two superpowers and is ready for the recipient of the Chinese largess as an investment to have a voice on a global basis and confront US domination throughout the world (Moghadam, 2018).

The economic and security implications of the deal for India are much greater. The agreement would immediately exclude India, which will extend to Zaranj in Afghanistan, from 628 km of the Chabahar-Zahedan railway. It is probable that the current road and rail project that connects the Chabahar Harbortra port with northern Iran, and finally Afghanistan, between India and Iran, will end once the proposed agreement is concluded (Amirthan, 2017).

Eurasia Rising and the Strategic Binding of India:

Ironically, India is caught between the United States, China, and Russia in the regional Iran dispute. On the one hand, China and Russia's growing strength would become a strategic US Ally. To prevent New Delhi from purchasing defense and energy supplies from Russia and China, the United States threatened India with sanctions under CAATSA (the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act 2017). Eurasia and the Sino-Iran Agreement is, meanwhile, only the product of this phenomenon. The next global power will drive by the Sino-Russian entente. India therefore reluctantly accepts its commitment to the United States. In historical terms, relations between Iran and India have not been as bad as they appear to be. In the Taliban formerly, in Afghanistan, they both had collaborative and cooperative relations. In 2005 Indian relations with Iran became linked to U.S. sanctions as a result of a change in its neutralized foreign policy by initiating the Indo-US nuclear deal.

However, India was given the chance to strengthen economic links with Iran with the lifting of the sanctions on Tehran as a result of Mr. Barack Obama's Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran's 2015 nuclear deal). Therefore, the Chabahar project became key point of Indo-Iranian collaboration with India's malignant agenda to offset the impact of Pakistan's Gwadar project that forms a key component of Pakistan's China Economic Corridor (CPEC). Iran was soon India's second-largest oil supplier and was interested in addressing its economic problems, providing favorable trade terms (Downs, 2011).

However, India must submit to US demand following the retreat of the Trump administration from the JCPOA in 2017 and following the lifting of drastic penalties to stop Iran's oil and gas exports to all nations. Therefore, as Tehran shows, New Delhi is not an autonomous and long-term trusted partner. Also, Indian relations with Saudi Arabia and UAE have strategic and economic relations, both of which have anti-Shia feelings against Iran that are major obstacles in building a long-term partnership between Iran and India. Iran wants to put an end to the US hegemony and to the Middle East Sunni coalition, for which China is correctly used. According to the agreement proposed, China is planning to build several ports in Iran outside the Hormuz Gulf and the Persian Gulf. That agreement could give China a chance to stay in the Middle East. The security dynamics of this region would therefore have changed, which could change the dominance of US forces in the Middle East (Zhao, 2019).

India's Regional Isolation in An Increasingly Hostile District:

Although New Delhi has not sufficiently developed its position and unprecedented market in the region despite being part of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (a regional group founded in 2001 with China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Pakistan as the other current members). Instead, New Delhi lost a lot regionally as a part of a quad alliance to isolate China in the Indo-Pacific region – with the U.S., Japan, and Australia as its other members. The recent Chinese aggression in Ladakh may be the result of part of the so-called Quad, according to some experts in foreign politics. The US uses every tactic to harm the interests of China. Some of his intentions are demonstrated in America's trade war and the ban on Chinese companies. It pushes India to confront the growing influence of China in the region, and over-extended military engagement that India has failed badly. The opportunities emerge for a neo-cold war between China-Russia-Iran and the US and their allies, and India must exclude itself for domestic interests and policy purposes (Bhatti, 2019).

Iran and China also have convergent views on the status of the disputed Pakistan, India, and China-bound Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The repeal of Articles 370 and 35 A in August last year, to change Kashmir's present status, was annoying to China and Iran, both unambiguously in favor of the solution of Kashmir in line with international legislation. The recent military stand-off with China has led to the unilateral change in the status of this territory by India. China-India thus now has the lowest level of relations. Furthermore, Indian relations have progressively come under pressure with all its surrounding countries, including Pakistan, China, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. Because of its Hindutva mentality and in pursuit of "Shining India" it spoils its ties with all neighboring countries (Jackson, 2018).

The entire world is watching Iran and China's new economic and strategic partnership. The New York Times reports that the \$400 billion agreement will provide Iran with cheap oil to China over the next 25 years and China will make a massive contribution in return to building the weakened Iranian economy and infrastructure. In the technological, industrial, energy, and scientific sectors, China is also going to cooperate with Iran. For the Iranian economy, this represents a breakthrough, due to US sanctions. A few days later, Iran said that India would be removed from the Chabahar project. The agreement was announced. Indian railway was built between Chabahar and Zahedan, but Iran has undertaken the project itself because of a failure by Modi's regime. These recent developments between Iran and China also have significant repercussions on regional policy (Maher, 2016).

China and India offered investment in Iran back in 2016. India was likely interested in investing because Iran and the U.S. were seeking an agreement on Iran's nuclear program at the time. But Indian interests regarding investment in Iran decreased over the years. This is probably because Trump withdrew from the JCPOA, and America's displeasure in India could not afford it. On the other hand, China took advantage of that opportunity and involved Iran in enormous economic and geostrategic investments. China's growing influence has successfully challenged American hegemonic status in East Asia and Africa; through its involvement with Iran, China is also seeking a new battlefield against the USA in the Middle East. Not only the US but later allies, such as Saudi Arabia and the UAE, have an impact on the Iran-China economic and geostrategic partnership. This deal created for both partners a win-win situation that removed economic isolation from Iran and allowed China to address a real threat to US dominance in the world. As a result of this bilateral agreement, the economic pressure on Iran based on US sanctions will decrease significantly.

Foreign investment in Iran had almost ceased as a result of Trump's tough policies, but the recent agreement could accelerate the developments in Iran. Iran has faced some serious security threats from enemy countries such as Israel, which will be addressed in terms of security through the strategic partnership. At the same time, China will be able to make a positive impact on its Belt and Road Initiative by using Iranian gas and oil products (Singh, 2019).

The recent agreement has no successful impact on India and can only hurt India's regional interests. Iran was the largest state to export petroleum to India a few years ago, but India cussed it with US sanctions. India's strategic investment in the port of Chabahar was intended to counter Pakistan's Gwadar port. Now China's presence seriously curbs Indian politics in the region's advantages. In international conflicts, India traditionally has followed a policy of non-alignment. However, Modi's extremist approach has affected its foreign policy in recent years. India is entering the US bloc by supporting several Iranian projects. India should realize, as well as focusing more on self-interest, that the conflicts between the United States and Iran, China and the USA, and the United States and Russia are not its conflicts (Stern, 2007).

The recent situation could be used by Pakistan to push India further down the blind alley. This agreement has several important implications for Pakistan. India, for example, has used Iranian soil on Pakistan in the past; Kulbhushan Jadhav, the spy, has also been sent from Iran to Pakistan. Pakistan has also shown that India has used Iranian grounds for insurgent action in Baluchistan; hence Pakistan's removal from some of Iran's major projects is a breakthrough. Pakistan is aware that the decline in Indian presence on Iranian soil is directly proportional to Pakistan's peace and stability. In that connection, the proactive Iranian approach should be taken in Pakistan, and the future of the ports of Chabahar and Gwadar should ensure smooth relations. Gwadar is a China Economic Corridor flagship project and China intends to invest in the Chabahar port to complement each other. Pakistan can capitalize not only on its economic weaknesses but also on India's further separation in the region, through the China-Iran nexus. To do this, Pakistan must involve regional players and capitalize on areas in which India is weak (Malik, 2018).

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a major project within the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), promotes development in Pakistan. This is a unique development initiative that focuses on Pakistan and particularly the region of Southern Baluchistan. The CPEC is guided by the CPEC Joint Consultation Mechanism of the Political Parties (PPJCM) in political terms. PPJCM was set up

between the Chinese Communist Party and the governing and main non-governmental Pakistani parties in 2019. It shows the partners' willingness to carry out the project without obstacles. It guarantees project sustainability regardless of which political parties can govern in the coming decades. For us, this is good teaching. Due to the change of governments, we were exposed to obstacles to implementing projects including the Port of Colombo project (Qianqian, 2020).

Opportunities for Employment:

If development is blocked, it is delayed to create jobs, improve livelihoods, and reduce poverty. At the beginning of the 19th century, the hard terrain and lack of attractive natural resources in southern Pakistan and Afghanistan were practically neglected. Therefore, this geographical area did not bother the imperial powers of the day. The idea of connecting China to the Indian Ocean through Pakistan was born in the 1950s. In 1959 it was the first step to construct the Karakoram Highway. China's interests in Pakistan's Gwadar Port were reactivated in 2002, but retarded as a result, following General Pervez Musharraf's rule, of political instability. Another reason was the conflict with the Taliban. In 2013, Pakistan and China decided to sign an agreement with CPEC's long-term objectives. The entire project is worth about. A year later the Chinese President visited Pakistan for the first time and agreed to begin working. USD 46 billion was announced. More than 1 billion dollars have now been invested in projects alone in the port of Gwadar. In 2013, the President of China visited Sri Lanka to launch the Port City landmark project for Sri Lanka. If we had a PPJCM or similar agreement for sustainable development, delays could also have been avoided and more milestones passed through the BRI by now. The CPEC is an approximately worth collection of projects. It is designed to upgrade Pakistan's infrastructure quickly by building transport networks, energy projects, and economically dedicated areas. One of the first activities of CPEC took place during 2016 when cargoes were shipped to Africa, Western Asia, and Europe via roads from China to Gwadar Port (Javaid, 2016).

The Gwadar port was opened for the Afghan transit business by Pakistan in January 2020. An entire Pakistan-wide network of highways and tracks is to be built. The CPEC-built roads will link Gwadar and Karachi with northern Pakistan, western China, and central Asia. Karachi and Lahore will be integrated into the CPEC via the new 100 KM A1 road. The Karachi – Peshawar Railway has recently been upgraded to allow railways up to 160 km / h to reach the South Chinese Xinjiang Railway. Statistics indicate that taxes like road and bridge tolls return USD 6 billion to 8 billion per year. The current

transport network inefficiencies in Pakistan are estimated to cause 3.55% of the annual GDP in Pakistan (Kakar, 2020).

Policy Interest:

In 2015, the U.K. also announced two separate road-building grants for Pakistan and the development of CPEC. This demonstrates other world powers' strategic interests in the region. CPEC crosses Kashmir where the fire was exchanged on many occasions between Indian and Pakistani forces. The CPEC roads do not lie near the Indo-Pakistan line, but Pakistani intelligence agencies know the Indian intelligence's alleged efforts to hinder CPEC. In 2016, Pakistan reported on an Indian spy coming from Iran to Pakistan to destabilize the province of Baluchistan together with the Baloch Liberation Army to prevent CPEC projects (Teo, 2019).

But the claim was dismissed by India. Baluchistan experienced few insurgencies before the CPEC and analysts think that separatist activities have declined significantly since 2013. The impact of CPEC on Pakistan is comparable to the impact of the US Marshall Plan in post-WW II Europe. It's about to create. Between 2015 and 2030 2.3 million jobs were added. The annual economic growth of Pakistan is 2.5 percent. Private-sector projects to address Pakistan's energy shortages worth USD 33 billion in energy infrastructure. It equates to more than 4,500MW which has had an approximate negative impact. 2.5% of the annual GDP of Pakistan. Subjects such as the construction of one of the largest solar farms in the world will produce electricity from fossil fuels and include hydroelectric and wind energy projects. Natural gas and oil pipeline, which will eventually transport gas from Iran, will be \$2.5 billion between Gwadar and Nawab shah. Similar pipelines were also intended for the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980s, analysts say (Shen, 2018).

In 1947, Pakistan became independent of England. Since then India has been in the Soviet camp headed by the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union left, and Pakistan is under the leadership of Western power. The CPEC has given the world the beginning of Pakistan's new world order as part of the Eastern camp. Likewise, India has been much closer to the USA with economic liberalization. Pakistan had very close relations with the United States under Ayyub Khan and it continued until the end of the 1990s. Ayyub Khan explained everything during a visit to America before becoming Head of State: "Now our army can be your military if you want us." Pakistan wanted a strong ally to face the threat of India, which had the USSR to support it with army hardware during the post-WW II power balance (Ahmed, 2019).

In the 1960s President John F. Kennedy took office during the Cold War at its highest level. The Vietnam War began during this period, and partners in Asia were also required in the United States. Pakistan was important because it was very close to the USSR military near India. Pakistan was also important. The population of Pakistan then was also primarily pro-American. Like its leader Ayyub Khan, it had equally a positive view of the USA. The US was so strong during the Kennedy administration. According to analysts, during a visit in 1962 Ayyub Khan presented “Sardar” (‘the seal of the brown horse’) to Jacqueline Kennedy. Since its inception in the People’s Republic of China in 1949 Pakistan has maintained good relations with its northern neighbor. The banks on Pakistan were U.S. President Richard Nixon and State Secretary Henry Kissinger, who wanted to develop links with China. As Pakistan’s role in developing close China’s relations with Henry Kissinger’s are now-famous. The secret visit to China was used as a bridge to initiate contacts. Only after having touched his Pakistani counterparts did he fly into China. The visit to meet President Mao in 1972 paved the way for President Nixon.

The relations between the US and China were good for the world balance of power. Pakistan’s approach today to develop with a friend such as China while maintaining good relations with the US is a good one for many countries in the region who are potentially impartial and benefit from the BRI (Zhao S., 2015).

Three such changes are obvious, which directly affect the emerging balance between Pakistan and India in South Asia between political and military power. First, in the forthcoming BRI-Summit in Peking on 25 April the inexorable shift in the global gravitational center from west to East was reflected. In May 2017, 29 leaders were present at the first BRI forum. This time, despite strong opposition, 37 foreign leaders, presidents, and prime ministers will be present, including, for the first time, Italy, the G-7 country. Prominent invitations are also made by Presidents of Russia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Pakistani Prime Ministers, and Malaysia. The BRI is still a place of Sulking India. Over 5000 representatives from over 100 countries will attend the BRI Forum in Beijing.

The BRI Forum takes place during the significant evolution in the global cultural, economic and political balance between West and East, with the West and the United States and Europe. As opposed to the self-reliance projected in Asia by its economic and political resurgence, in a rather decline and even disarray. Beijing is more “happening” than Brussels, Washington, London, or today, with China driving 30% of worldwide growth. Secondly, today, as the 21st century’s most important development and diplomatically initiative,

the BRI is the main driver of globalization, covering six corridors spread over 70 Asian, African, European, and Middle Eastern countries, which make up 70 % of the global population and 55% of world GDP and almost 25% of global trade. Five years ago, the BRI was started on its scale; size and speed are just amazing. More disturbing to the US and India is not just BRI 's flagship and pilot venture, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC, in French) is an achievement story with the initial stage being finalized on time and ready to enter the next phase of expanding and expanding CPEC (Hussain, 2017).

The third is that BRI is a dire political reaction to the world order and an economic challenge, which seeks to retain the region of Asia-Pacific (which is now suddenly termed 'Indo-Pacific') like an 'American lake.' The Obama administration's two China-specific pronouncements were significant. In Chennai, India, in July 2011, the launch of the 'New Silk Road,' was announced by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. The America is not going to lose on Chinese, who have a strong sense of history and geography to sub plate the 2000-year-old Silk Road originating in China with the 'New Silk Road' originating in India. After that, President Obama announced in November 2011, when he spoke in Australia, the US pivot to Asia, which, quite rightly, was viewed as a code-word for the China's 'containment'. A time after President Xi Jinping took administrative center, China was all set to make the changeover, by using its economic muscle to support BRI, from regional to global leader (Fallon, 2015).

The trio, however, pushed for well-built foreign strategy on the way to the Muslim world, particularly key countries such as Iran, Pakistan, the Arab World and Turkey, with President Trump and Prime Minister Modi in New Delhi and with Benjamin Netanyahu as a common 'soul mate' serving as a bridge between them. The United States Security Strategy announced that Russia and China were the bigger threats than even El Qaida! In August 2017, President Trump announced his 'South Asia strategy,' which brought Indian status into a regional policeman. The time frame was also linked to electoral strategy, Modi's Pulwama, and Netanyahu's Golan Heights on the day before their elections, except Modi's miscalculation in underestimating Pakistan's resolution (Gray, 2011).

In South Asia, Pulwama has strategically aided in creating new 'game rules.' Without a question of doubt, the treatment of the aftermath of Pulwama was the 'first-born hour' for Pakistan in its national security since the 1998 Nuclear Testing, with the unity of purpose, of all stakeholders on the 'same page.' Pulwama's three lessons are

remarkable. The first is dissuasion, or the ‘balance of terror’ southern Asian version, which was founded in 1998 when the two went nuclear. Hence, Modi blinked after Pakistan aircraft were shot down and captured by the pilot of Pakistan. Second, Pulwama buried both the Cold Start Doctrine of India and the “South Asian Strategy” of Trump. Pakistan is no more a viable policy for either New Delhi or Washington as bullying or brow burning or bypassing. Thirdly, following India’s first open act of aggression against Pakistan, which was upheld by US National Security Adviser Bolton as ‘the right of India’ to self-defense and shockingly called ‘the counter-terrorism operation’ by the Secretary of State Pompeo Pakistan has the will and capability to deal with a conventional India invasion and to achieve the best of a numerically superior enemy (Tufail, 2019).

In Pulwama, the China factor was the “elephant in the room,” in addition to that of JF-17 Thunder, a joint airplane co-produced between Pakistan and China that shot down the intruding Indian aircraft. I was in China for a conference shortly after Pulwama in Mid-March and had to travel in a taxi in Shanghai. After learning that I was Pakistani, the taxi driver gently congratulated me on ‘shooting the Indian aircraft and capturing the Indian pilot, kind of our joint JF-17 Thunder aircraft,’ then this taxi driver, laughing hard, gave a meaningful comment: ‘Americans thought they were promoting Chinese, let alone China – ‘our Iron Brother,’ Pakistan is powerful enough to get involved with China (Feyyaz, 2019).

Thus, as a major contrast to the worldview and vision presented by the USA after September 21, the BRI has broader strategic importance. The United States Brown University study published on November 14, 2018, states: “It was found that more than \$5.9 trillion has been spent by the United States Government on wars against Iraq, Syria, Pakistan and other places throughout the world since the 9/11 attacks.” Under the auspices of the Watson Institute of International and Public Affairs at Brown University, the study was released. Unlike the US that has been wasting almost US\$ 6 trillion on failed militancy and confrontation, the Chinese BRI plans to spend over US\$ 1 trillion on infrastructure in the next 5 years linking trade corridors to physical connectivity through ports and pipelines, roads and railways, driven by energy and the economy. The United States and India can only sweep away, while Pakistan builds its position and its ongoing ties with China into a center of this regional link that creates “Greater South Asia” that connects China, the Central Asian Republics, Iran, Afghanistan, and our Gulf partners.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi’s immediate statement at his meeting with his Pakistani counterpart in Beijing on 18 March,

summed up the strategic scenario appropriately: “We will strongly support Pakistan’s support in its uphold of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and dignity, regardless of how things change in world and region (Poh, 2017).”

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Study of Imperialism in a Passage to India:

By

Javaid Hussain

Abstract:

The main purpose of this paper is to shed light on E. M Forster study of British imperialism in colonial Indian state. It asserts that getting a job in the imperialistic administration makes Anglo so sensitive that they begin to make racial assumptions about Anglo-Indians. As a result, the possibility of forming a relationship between the Indians and the British is jeopardized. It acts as a barrier, preventing people from crossing the East-West Bridge. The Indians begin fighting for independence as a result of their frustration with developing friendship with the British as a result of their frustration with developing friendship with the British. Finally, this paper discusses the possibility of friendship in future between the Britishers and Indians.

Keywords: Imperialism, Colonialism, Post colonialism, Anglo Indian, Orientalism, Hegemony.

Introduction:

E.M. In such a short formula, Forster's A Passage to India, a complicated and multi-faceted work, was seen as one of the most significant novels of the 20th century. However, we humbly deliver this mantra as a salute to Forster's book, a transition into his Indian passage. The novel center published in 1924, as fractures emerged in the British Empire, was the prosecution of an Indian physician suspected of raping a British prostitute. The thesis was Forster's latest novels and often a thematic leaving for him. Previous novels, including 'A space with a view' (1908) and Howards End (1910) persisted in Europe, emphasizing the common Edwardian concept of human conflict with the stifling social norms. Forster's trips to India between 1912-13 and 1921 told us that A Passage to India was praised for its criticism of the British Empire and its stylistic creativity and intellectual density.

E. M. Forster criticizes in *A Passage to India* how imperialism forbids personal ties between local indigenous peoples and the English Indians. The narrator proposes this idea right from the beginning when Mahmoud Ali and Hamidullah wonder "whether you should be buddies or not with an Englishman" (Robbins, 2003). In the final page, Forster replies to this speculation: "No, not yet.... No, there isn't" (Robbins, 2003). This means that any effort to develop friendships is impossible for strategic, hegemonic and prejudicial purposes under the British occupation. Forster's case against imperialism is rendered very plain and compelling by posing such inconveniences as people struggle to communicate in colonial India.

The novel projects the British colonizers as a harmful and destructive group whose slogan is to misuse and damage indigenous peoples. She claims that "the kindest thing you can do to your native is allowed him go" with Mrs. Calendar. According to poignant assumptions, the British are inflamed by ethnic prejudice and prejudice other races, not rational data appraisal. As a result, they render irrational assumptions, which the author uses irony. For example, suppose the British meet at the Club to speak about the arrest of Aziz, allegedly for his attempted breach of Adela Quested. In that case, a British subject defends him by refers to him as an unknown native with whom he plays polo the month before: "Any indigenous individual who plays polo is all right. These trained groups ought to be stamped on". The reader is nevertheless mindful that in this quote, Aziz himself is the anonymous individual. Forster regarding Aziz's collar stud illustrates more ironic cases. As Fielding can't locate the one, he was missing some time before the crowd, Aziz hastily offers the former a collar stud, claiming it is an extension to him. As Ronny Headshop arrives to take Adela and Ms. Moore out, he notices Aziz's neck dangling. Later on, he says more, "Aziz was exquisitely dressed from the tie-pin to the spats but skipped his back collar stud, and you have a whole Indian: attention to detail; the fundamental slackness revealing the breed." ". Ronny goes on to criticize all the Indians except this time: "Unbelievable, aren't they, the greatest of them? They all forget sooner or later about their back collar stubble".

Forster utilizes this satirical instance to specifically imply that both the Aziz and the whole Indian race of Ronny are focused on his narrow-minded and poignant prejudices without utilizing reasoning to determine the truth. Therefore, he winds up scorning the Indians, which renders friendship unlikely. Forster claims in his 1922 essay in the protection of the Indians that it is unjust to loathe an Indian for forgetting anything plain, like a collar stubble: "It was never socially brought to the West as a potential companion. We threw grammars or

neckties at him, and grinned as he wrongly placed them on, that's it" (Forster & Athenaeum, 1922). Forster here criticizes the British colonizers' racist superiority to encourage them to display deep spirit and understanding when interacting with the Indians. Some commentators state that Forster's critique of harmful acts does not suggest that he criticizes imperialism. The novel assumes that British colonizers are fundamentally unwilling to rectify their harmful outlook or rationally determine the truth. Forster approves this style of attitude. For instance, Fielding, as the author's spokesperson, makes this argument very obvious by arguing, 'Indians know whether or not they want it. This is why the British Empire is resting on the sand' (Forster & Athenaeum, 1922). Ms. Moore also expresses her son's opinion that she encourages the British colonists to negotiate with local Indians unpleasantly, for she upholds fairness. She thinks, 'A touch of remorse would have made him a different man, not his canny replacement, but the genuine regret of his heart, and the British Empire a different institution' (Ibid: 70). Those points of view infer that Lionel Trilling: "A transition to India is not a progressive novel... It is not a matter of demonstrating that English must not be at all in India. The novel continues on a colonial basis" (Trilling, 1979).

British colonization in India included an absolutely discriminatory collection of "Eastern" values, a word denoting anyone from North Africa to China residing east of western Europe. Orientals, with a propensity to despotism, were called passive, frail, illogical, and spiritually corrupted. India's passage transforms this imperial philosophy on its head by displaying the shadow of the British colonial bureaucrats, portraying Indian characters, and referencing India's rich past and culture in a comprehensive and complex manner. However, it also reveals how impossible it will be to find Indian freedom by examining the tensions in the novel between the Hindu and Muslim characters.

The novel by Forster continues to raise controversies, especially in the area of post-colonial studies, an area dedicated to literary, social, and political concerns related to former European colonies, notwithstanding its criticism of the British Empire. Some reviewers contend that A

Passage to India stays trapped in the orientalist assumptions the novel rejects. Others object to Forster's omission of women from the idealized friendships of men – while fraught – throughout the book; this exclusion shows how the British Empire was not only a racist machine but rather a patriarchal system.

The novel surely cannot resolve these intimidating questions easily. "When I started the novel, I thought of it as a little bridge of sympathy

between the East and the West, however, this notion had to go, my sense of reality prevents something so convenient" (Childes 22). Forster's novel would not offer us a blueprint for a new, healthier future in its avoidance to "comfortable" answers to urgent political questions. *A Passage to India* instead provides a vital way to learn about our interaction with the environment and our relationship with us. We, therefore, welcome your farewell to our mantra and let you get lost in Forster's *A Passage to India*'s extraordinary passages.

Postcolonial studies have been increasingly common since the 1970s. Some people attribute their admission to the Western Academy to the publication of Edward Said's influential critique of Western constructions of the Orient in his 1978 book *Orientalism*. With the publishing of *The Empire Writes Back: Theory and Experience in Post-Colonial Literature* in 1989, Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths, and Helen Tiffin consolidated the increasing currency of the phrase "postcolonial" (sometimes hyphenize) within the academy. Since then, using cognate terms like "Commonwealth" and "Third World" to describe European former colonies' literature has been extremely rare. Although the precise boundaries of the region and the definition of the concept "Postcolonial" are hotly contested, in broad terms, it is an examination of modern-day ties between EU countries and the societies they have colonized. The European empire had reportedly ruled over more than 85 percent of the globe by the beginning of the First World War, consolidating its power over several decades. The vastness and duration of the European Empire and its disintegration after WWII have sparked widespread curiosity in postcolonial literature and criticism in recent years.

Former European colonies can be located all around the globe. It is categorized between settlers and non-settlers. And places like South Africa and Zimbabwe, those colonial populations have partially settled, are complicated by this strong differentiation between immigrants and nonsettlers. The vastly different histories of these countries show that the term "post-colonial" is a bit of a misnomer. In strict conclusive terms, the United States is a postcolonial republic, but it is not treated as such because of its current position of domination in international relations, its displacement of indigenous American peoples, and its invasion of other parts of the world as a type of colonization. Other settler countries, including Canada and Australia, are often excluded from the "postcolonial" category due to their relatively brief struggle for independence, loyalist attitudes against their colonizer mother land, and a lack of reservations towards colonization introduction of a foreign language. However, it may be suggested that the relations between these nations and their mother country receive less

consideration, considering the reality that their information is important for a better comprehension of colonialism.

The debate about settler countries status as postcolonial countries demonstrates that postcolonial issues often defy strict meanings. Imperialism was "postcolonial" in the literal meaning of the word. It is "in, connected to, or the time after independence is formed in a colony," according to the second edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary*. In practice, though, the term is much more loosely used. While the denotative sense suggests otherwise, the period after the departure of imperial powers is not only synonymous with those on the ground, but also with those before independence.

Colonialism:

Colonialism, a term rejected all over the world. The colonial era's recollection is always excruciating, together with domestic embarrassment of the invasion, military colonization, and imperial colonizer subjection. By 1930 the former colonies and colonies had covered over 85% of the earth's surface. Such a geopolitical and historical trajectory was bound to affect the globe, in particular the subcontinent.

Recently, colonialism and colonialism have contributed to the creation of a new field, post-colonial studies. In Annie Loomba (1998) opinion, the stated goal is to enable the colonized citizens' voices and their descendants to be heard (xi). It is also true that any scholar of colonialism, based on the field and region of research, looks from a particular viewpoint and focuses on the different colonialism problems. This is how it works. We would address colonialism and imperialism momentarily until we start to discuss the subject of imperialism in the Subcontinent. The two words colonialism and imperialism are transposable, sometimes used interchangeably.

Therefore, the size and diversity of colonial settlements introduced after the Renaissance with European civilization's growth indicate that the word "colonialism" is a distinctive form of a wider capitalist ideology. The existing use of these words usually signifies the understanding of Edward Saïd in which he separates 'imperialism' from the ideological power and 'colonialism' from reality.

Thus, the word imperialism means 'order or higher authority,' as described in the oxford dictionary:

Imperialism is the rule of a monarch, particularly in despotic or arbitrary circumstances, the principal or the spirit of empire, the advocacy of imperial concern.

Imperialism:

Like colonization, this term is better grasped not by pinning it down to the fundamental context since meaning changes with historical processes. Ashcroft et al. (19998) map the historical origins of the Roman Times as imperialism. This word comes from the Latin word "imperium," describing its sovereignty in the Mediterranean world; the phrase "imperium Populi Romani" was not only symbolic but described the sovereignty invested in the citizens and conferred on their international judges by the people. The 'imperium' was essentially instrumental in the continuing oligarchy now relevant to modern imperialism.

In the general view of Ashcroft et al., the word "imperialism" means a deliberate and openly promoted European states' strategy to acquire colonies for their commercial, military and political benefit about the year 1880. In its recent context, imperialism denotes the acquisition of an empire of overseas colonies and is linked to the Europeanization of the globe that took place in three big waves. In the 15th and 16th centuries, they were the period of merchandise; in the 17th and 18th centuries, and in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the century of colonization.

The word imperialism was used by academics more restrictively than colonialism. Some authors equate imperialism with the global growth of imperialist states alone. As a result, in the 19th and early 20th century, with the advent of nationalism, Europeans came into contact with the population of the world. Imperialist countries like Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, France, and England, in Asia America, had expanded and, particularly, had fully dominated the entire subcontinent.

Ashcroft et al.'s (1998) apply more generally to the power and authority exerted, either foully or reasonably, officially or informally, explicitly or implicitly, politically or economically. Therefore, imperialism is still regarded as economically based and is embroiled in economic problems.

In 1924, Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader, hadn't even dreamed of heading the Indian independence movement after Foster's *A Passage to India* was published. In popular opinion, Gandhi and the

bulk of Indian nationalists were at the period unable to gain sovereignty. Instead, they wanted to stay aligned with the British Empire. On the opposite, Forster maintained the fundamental viewpoint when arguing that Indian secession is inevitable and that India would finally become independent. In an essay in *The Nation* and the *Athenaeum* in 1922, he expressed his view by stating that 'ten years earlier (Indians want to have the social assistance of the Englishmen, but now it was too late, and predicting) the Empire was dissolved' (Beebe & Brogunier, 1961). At the end of *A Passage to India*, Aziz echoes these points again as he calls on the British imperialists to leave India and yell out, 'Delete you Turtons and Burtons. Ten years ago, we used to know you it's too late now' (Beebe & Brogunier, 1961).

A passage to India remembers and explains the main events throughout the novel, which informs the story of Aziz's trial and broken relationship with Fielding. However, the book contains indirect references to recent events. Among these incidents was the uprising in 1919 in Punjab, which was later oppressed by the British government's severe brutality. General Dyer, in his book, tells the Indians to crawl in the street that threatens an English child, Miss Marcella Sherwood. In the book, Mrs. Turton claims that, following the supposed attack upon Adela, the Indians should be executed in the same manner "they should row from here to the grottoes on their hands and knees if an Englishwoman is in sight".

Forster seems to deliberately disregard the talk of industrial firms in England, either because he has little understanding of them or because he wishes to display his protagonists' importance in the book. As such, he handles company matters as a subsidiary. In any event, it is obvious that Forster does not intend to project the business portion of the British administration in India. The omission of this important part of the whole story led the critic Derek S. Savage to condemn him savagely. He stated: "The horrific fact of the British involvement in India is not even discussed and the problems posed are dealt with as if they could be solved at the surface level of personal relationships and individual actions" (Moscatti, 2016). Nonetheless, Forster may be entitled to overlook the book's economic aspect when his main point is that it is impossible to develop friendships with the Anglo-Indians. This justification is in favor of the Indian leaders of that century. In 1921 Gandhi, for example, clarifies the goal of creating the Non-Cooperation Movement by stating that, "We want to live in peace with English, but friendship must be equivalent in principle and reality and not be accomplished until." (McDowell, 1980)"

The past of colonialism is thus testified to the influence of this at the beginning of the new generation of post-colonial thinkers and subordinate intellectuals who posed concerns focused on colonialism and imperialism itself. Such analysis exposes the vocabulary of influence that represents the imperialist. The fact that the postcolonial theorists have exposed the truth and the English colonized men's true form is undeniable. They demanded that history be presented from the viewpoint of the colonized person and represented an opposition case. According to Loomba (1998), postcolonial means a certain category of displaced persons, and postcolonial theory is based on individuals and their subjectivities, not on places or structures.

It is found that postcolonial critique proved to be a major feat of literary theory in the 1980s; its roots were traced back to such popular texts as the essay "Colonialist Criticism" by Bulhan (2004), "The Wretched of the World" (1961) and "Orientalism" by (Achebe, 1978). Postcolonial theory is undoubtedly focused on the European Union's theoretical framework but on "alterity." Alterity indicates that modification of various cultural contexts can be acceptable. Home Bhabha and writers such as Edward Said are based on post-colonial cultures' existence in the same sense. And these cultures developed hybridization forms.

The postcolonial theorists sought to expose by their works the truth of imperialism. In this field,

Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Chinua Achebe, Gayatri Spivak, Ismail Talib, and Sara Salehi are the leading theorists in this region. These theorists' contribution to postcolonial studies is highly significant.

The book "orientalism" was especially influential in highlighting the Western writers' partial portrayal of the orient (orientalism,1978). They either saw this as a lesser 'other,' or they planned, so the west doesn't like the east because they view it as primitive and Slavish. This projection limited so-called Europeans and was later generated in East India business minds on this idea. In the subcontinent, they behaved Hindu Muslims as though they were helpless. The British despised betrayed and humiliated the subcontinent's Hindu Muslims.

Edward Said (1994) says that neither culture nor imperialism is an obstacle, but their ties are diverse and nuanced as historical experiences. He also argued that wherever the lines between cultures, the divergences and the disparities which trigger discrimination between one culture and another have to be recognized. In reality,

cultures are man-made systems with both authority and involvement. There is an aspiration of sovereignty in both societies.

Abdul Jan Mohamed is another central figure in literary theory. He affirms that literary text is essential as a cultural control place. Text is an essential method for the determination of the native person by putting an entity under the sign of the other person. He says that literary texts have features that can be subverted to contemporary postcolonial writing's oppositional and anticolonial intent. He said that a literary text might be used to change colonization's governing discourse.

He defined the mechanism of imperial debate polarizing society, societies and very citizens of the colonizer into the Manichean divisions of good and bad in his book 'Economy of Manichean Allegory.' Modern nature is seen as uncontrollable, unpredictable, inaccessible, and inherently bad while the developed society is the incarnation of good and good. The implications for colonial studies are that the colonizer's presumption of spiritual supremacy would not contribute to any energy being spent to consider the useless alterity of the colonized (59-65).

The imperialism over the Indian colonies then had the striking characteristic to portray the East as enigmatic. Their notion of primitive people's ringing society and prolonged discipline was expected when they misbehaved; when they became rebellious; hence they knew brutality and aggression better. They were not like us 'innocent,' and they needed to be supervised for that cause. The language of colonial cultures was packed with terms such as reliance, extension, and authority of "inferior" or "subject races."

Thus, concepts of culture were explained, criticized, dismissed, discarded, and strengthened from colonial encounters.

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An Overview of Pakistan's Economy and Role of International Monetary Fund (IMF):

By

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Abstract:

Pakistan's economy faced multidimensional challenges from its inception. The state is blessed with numerous natural resources, having an important geostrategic location with the deep-sea, suitable climate, youth population, fertile agricultural land, and many others, but still failed to stabilize the economic system of the state. With the help of facts and figures, the national and international organization's reports, available literature, and policy documents on the subject, this paper aims to study an overview of Pakistan's economy in the different political eras. Pakistan has been experienced different phases of economic challenges majorly dependent on democratic and autocratic leadership over time moreover, the economic performance of the state, its ups and downs throughout history. It also discusses the relation between Pakistan and IMF. IMF programs in Pakistan at different political eras. Further, the study highlights the major successes of IMF programs in Pakistan. The paper concludes by emphasizing major criticisms of IMF programs in Pakistan.

Keywords: Pakistan, IMF, economy, loans, growth rate, balance of payment.

Introduction:

Pakistan started its journey as an independent nation-state on August 14, 1947 was underdeveloped, as an upshot of the dissolution of the British Indian Empire. It was also facing the same numerous economic challenges that every post-colonial state was struggling in those days (Raja, 2020). Pakistan is a rich state where poor people live in a common notation regarding the state. Pakistan is blessed with numerous natural resources, important geostrategic location, suitable weather, youth population, and fertile agricultural land, but unlike the

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developed states, it has failed to utilize these capabilities because of poor governance and administration. The poor governance of the state was responsible for this critical situation since its independence except for some short period of economic soundness. Predominant political instability, deteriorating law and order situations, extensive corruption, minimum Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and enmity with India have worsened the situation. Rather than the economic potential of its natural resources, Pakistan is reckoning on economic aid and debt, it is facing an acute energy crisis, a trade deficit, and a water stress situation for agriculture needs (Sodhar, 2011). The relation between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Pakistan was started in 1950 when Pakistan became a member of the monetary institution. The political instability and slow economic growth first time forced the state to move towards IMF for some economic reliefs in 1958. From the formation of IMF, the major goals of the IMF were different: to maintain exchange rates by supplying short-term loans for member nations threatened by the short-term balance of payments issues (Mingst k. , 2011). Pakistan's from its first loan 1958 till now 22nd standby agreement in 2019, the state has become a chronicle client of IMF. The IMF programs are under severe criticism due to the harsh conditionalities on borrowing states, especially in terms of their impacts on economic growth (Willett, 2004), something that the IMF has also recognized on the way. There are also some successes of IMF programs in Pakistan. IMF loans also acted many times as blessings at the time of crisis. It always helps Pakistan in the Balance of Payments issues and fiscal deficit issues by providing financial and also technical ways. Many times in history IMF was the only ally of Pakistan to support the timely manner in any emergencies when no other friend stand with Pakistan. The on-going tune of IMF "do more" makes a strong reason to move away from the fund. The harsh conditions and neo-colonialism policies of IMF forcing the state to break the relation near the future.

Pakistan Economic Performance at the different Political era's:

After independence, Pakistan had a population of 30 million which could not have fulfilled its requirements by itself and had to import all its food necessities from overseas. The average economic growth of the state was greater than the average growth rate of the global economy during the same time (Economic history of Pakistan, 2020). Ayub era was the first armed rule of Pakistan. The economy of

Pakistan experienced a very positive boost with the average economic growth rate of 5.82%. In the Ayub era the first time, many new industries were established and there was the rapid industrial development in West Pakistan with two five years' economic plans. Big industries and most of the wealth were blessed to 22 big bourgeois families. According to statistics the nation's second-year plan (1960-1965) during the martial law period, the plan got an extensive achievement (Hassan, 1998).

After Ayub, Bhutto started moving away from capitalism towards a socialist economy.

'Rotti, Kapra Aur Makkan' was their commonly charming slogan. To implement a socialist economy, the Bhutto government directly nationalized the major industries under the direct control of the administration. Bhutto discarded Ayub Khan's policies of economic liberalism and presented socialist plans in a move to decrease income inequality. However, the economic growth rate had a negative impact due to the decline of US aid, the fall of Decca, and the global oil crisis of 1973. Bhutto introduced new reforms like Land reforms, banking reforms, labour reforms, finance corporation reforms, and many more. Inland reforms, a person can have owned maximum limit of land was one hundred fifty acres of irrigated land and three hundred acres of un-irrigated land. The effort was to curb inequality and feudalism in the state. But this strategy was not proved fruitful (Bhutto's Economic Reforms, n.d.).

In 1977, once again democracy was challenged and the Bhutto government was dethroned by General Zia-ul-Haq in another Coup D'état. There were two basic foundations of President Zia-ul-Haq's economic policy that included liberalization and Islamization of the economy. The government adopted many recommended and also employed policies suggested by experts, think tanks, engineers, and economists to achieve the objectives of economic reforms. The state economy prolonged to closely 6.6% per annum and the inflation rate decline during 1977-88. The actual wages enlarged whereas the poverty level dropped. There was extensive sharing of benefits of growth (Hassan, 1998). From 1977 to 1986, the state appreciated an annual growth rate in Gross National Product (GNP) of 6.8%, which was the highest in the globe at that time. The initial year overlapped with an impressive increase in remittances, totaled \$3.2 billion per annum for most of the 1980's, which contributed a total of 10% of the state GDP (Hussain, 1999).

The death of General Zia-ul-Haq once again brought political instability, sluggish economic progress, and frequent foreign exchange crisis. At the time when Benazir take over government responsibilities,

there was a macro-economic disparity and fiscal deficit increased to 8.5% of GDP. Though, Pakistan failed to achieve a deficit of 5.8% in 1994-95. The IMF heavy conditions were levied on Pakistan from 1991 to 1998 period. At that time exports were declining day by day but imports were rising. From 1990-1995 period, Pakistan's exports were about \$6.5 billion and which increased to \$8.2 billion in 1995-1996, but once again it dropped to \$6.4 billion by 1999-2000. On the contrary, there was an increase in imports which rose from \$7.6 billion in 1990 to about \$12 billion in 1996-1997 and further declined to \$8 billion in 2000.

During Musharraf era, there were many major economic challenges for the new administration. Likewise, heavy external and domestic acknowledgment, mounting poverty and unemployment, high fiscal deficit and low revenue generation capability, a fragile balance of payments, and stagnant exports (Umair, n.d.). After the 9/11 incident, being a front-line ally, Pakistan's economy started improving due to foreign assistance, and the fiscal deficit at GDP was also decreased. Moreover, the value of the Pakistani currency improved, and average remittances were also increased. The new wave of aids and loans started for Pakistan from the World Bank, IMF, and Western governments. However, the economic boost for Pakistan was not remained too long soon it was neglected during 2007's political turmoil. Soon, the global recession took over the state's economy in a severe financial crisis.

The Asif Ali Zardari government took over General Musharraf and the new era of the democratic regime started. During that time world was experiencing a global recession, whereas the US war against terrorism worsen the security situation of Pakistan and the severe energy crisis further fuelled the oil on the economy of Pakistan. The trade deficit's continuous decline leads the economy towards a catastrophic situation in 2008 and the fiscal deficit of the state reached 7.6% of GDP. Moreover, the state reserves started falling, the inflation rate was reached around 12 %, and economic growth has fallen by 3.1% to 3.7% (Masood, 2013). Additionally, the economic growth rate dropped to 1.7%, lowest in the state's history, there was no other option to tackle this critical situation except to knock on the doors of IMF. Since 9/11, Pakistan had received about \$15 billion in direct payment from the USA, of which 2/3rd of it was security-related (Haider, 2010). As per IMF, the fiscal deficit for the year 2013 was 7.5% of GDP, whereas, the average turnout deficit for the fiscal year 2009-2013 was 6.7%. There was a positive step of government to introduce the Benazir Income Support Programme to counter poverty, which was highly appreciated. Summing up that the era was

challenging for Pakistan's economy, the frequent stand by agreements of IMF also failed to cure the crisis.

After 2013 elections, Nawaz Sharif took over the government; Pakistan was suffering from hyper-inflation, the severe energy crisis, high debt, slow economic growth, and high budget deficit. Therefore, the government embarked on \$6.3 billion IMF loan major targets was to tackle the ongoing energy crisis, increasing revenue collections, sustaining public finances, and improving the state's Balance of Payments issues (Explore All Countries Pakistan, 2021). The positive boost in the economic growth was seen in the fiscal year 2014-15 due to dropping oil rates, increase in remittances, and maintaining consumer spending. Moreover, the foreign reserves were also increased to \$10 billion. According to the IMF report of May, 2014, the inflation rate of Pakistan had fallen to 13% in 2014 related to 25% in 2018. Ruchir Sharma in his 2016 book, "The Rise and Fall of Nations" offered his input that Pakistan economy is in a decent position and the future standpoint 2020 is excellent, he likewise anticipated that Pakistan would change its status from a low-income state to a middle-income nation in the following five years (Sharma, 2017). Moreover, the agreement of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was the landmark achievement for Pakistan. The total investment of CPEC is about \$62 billion. The CPEC is considered as the game-changer for Pakistan's economy and a successful CPEC would stabilize Pakistan's economy.

The new government under P.M Imran Khan assumed office after success in 2018 elections. The government wanted to sustain economic growth, tackle the energy crisis, improve the fiscal deficit, and work in fields of health, education, infrastructure, and technical sectors. Moreover, the new regime criticized previous governments about the huge debt and corruption as the main reasons for the long-term decline in the economy. The initial two years Pakistan's GDP growth has fallen from 5% in 2018 and 0.5% in 2019. Moreover, at the start of 2020 Pakistan's inflation rate broke 12 years' record at 14.6%. The currency of the state also lost its value and the public debt had increased by 10 trillion rupees, which reached 35.2 trillion in the last 2 years (Sharma P., 2020). Once again the Pakistan government became dependent on IMF standby loans. Pakistan initially borrowed \$6 billion from the IMF in July, 2019 and again \$1.3 billion in April, 2020. The spread of pandemic Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID19) has shocked the Pakistan's economy, suspending all business exercises and limited huge number of individuals to remain at home. The GDP growth is also likely to slow down around 3% for the fiscal year 2019-20.

IMF Programs in Pakistan:

The Pakistan's relation with IMF years back to 1950's and the fund is still a major source of loan. Pakistan got its membership from IMF in 1950 and soon after that, the state decided to get its first loan in 1958 as per the current situation. The economy of Pakistan always remained unpredictable nature and the state was always remained dependent on imports, to fulfil the needs of the state, Pakistan has taken twenty-two-time loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 1958 till recent 2019 (Shah, 2018). Pakistan got its membership from IMF in 1950 and got its first Standby Agreement (SBA) amounting to USD 25 million during the Ayub government (Khalil, 2016). The loan was cancelled before to the expiration date and the entire amount of the loan went unused. In Ayub Khan Government two standby agreements were signed with a duration of one year each. The second time Pakistan moved towards IMF in 1965 and IMF provided US\$37.5 million. The third time once again moved towards the IMF to the resolve balance of payment issues for which the IMF provided \$0.1 billion in 1968.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Government signed four standby loan agreements timely manner. The first standby agreement was signed between Pakistan and IMF in 1972 amounting the \$0.1 billion or amount of 100 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) out which 84 million SDR had withdrawn. The second agreement was signed in 1973 amounting \$0.1 billion. The third standby agreement was signed in 1974 amounting \$0.1 billion and that programme ended successfully by utilizing all amount of 74 million SDR. The fourth agreement of \$0.1 billion was signed in 1977 and programme had remained successful (Pakistan, IMF to end 12th unsuccessful loan plan on 30th, 2011). President Zia-ul-Haq was in favour of liberalization and Islamization of the economy. The terrible part of Pakistan's history started with Zia era because Pakistan went to the International Monetary Fund twice as from 1980 to 1981. In 1980, the government and IMF had signed standby loan agreement worth 1.268 Billion SDR; out of which only 1.079 billion SDR were drawn till 1983 (din, 2008).

Overall, from 1988 to 1997 Pakistan come into eight different arrangements with the IMF. Out of these eight programs, five were during Benazir's government, and the remaining three were under Nawaz Sharif's government. During this period, Pakistan withdrew about SDR 1.64 billion. Almost half amount of the agreements remained undrawn due to failure in proper implementations (Abbasi, 2019). In 1990, the Nawaz Sharif government moved towards IMF to counter economic challenges. Again in 1993, Benazir's government signed a standby agreement of US\$88,000 with IMF (Shah, Pakistan

has borrowed 21 times from IMF since Dec 8, 1958, 2018). The Musharraf administration signed two stand-by agreements in 2000 and 2001 and secured SDR 1.33 billion in nine years, though loans were on the basis of low interest rates. In the year 2003-04: maximum projects with IMF were adjourned because Pakistan could not fulfil their conditions. The first time in 2004 Pakistan acquired the whole amount which was approved by IMF on Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) which is \$1.47 billion (Ayubi).

During Zardari era, the trade deficit's decline leads the economy in a catastrophic situation in 2008, and the fiscal deficit of the state reached 7.6 percent of GDP. In this situation, there was no other option except to return to the IMF. While the state was ready to move towards the IMF, the state finance ministry had organized the plan to get \$4 billion by June 30, 2008, through four transactions (haq, 2010). The year 2009, the IMF Executive Board decided to increase loaning to Pakistan by an extra \$32 billion to fund to assist the government. In the year 2010, a \$7.6 billion standby agreement was signed between Pakistan and IMF.

Nawaz Sharif era, the Finance Minister said, “the state would not require any new IMF program, as the state is improving its economic growth and foreign exchange reserves. When the new government came into power in 2013, the state was responsible to repay the US \$4.5 billion to IMF, therefore it was enforced to start a fresh program” (SIDDIQUI, 2017). Pakistan and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) completed the \$6.4 billion bailout program on a successful note, paving the way for the release of \$102 million. This is Pakistan's first fund program, out of 11 to have reached completion since it started receiving IMF bailout in 1988 (Kiani, 6 feb,2017). The government knocked on the door of IMF 22nd time and signed an agreement for US\$1 billion immediately in 2019 (Agency, 2019). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given Pakistan a \$6 billion, 3-year loan demanded by PM Imran Khan's government to support save the country's ailing economy (Rigo, 2019).

Successes of IMF Loan in Pakistan:

IMF has been helping Pakistan at any time of crisis. We have seen IMF helping Pakistan in any economic and financial crisis. IMF plays an important role in lending to Pakistan with the balance of payments issues. They are also providing technical assistance to her. Many in Pakistan think that the fund has had a “key influence”, on the conduct of our macroeconomic and structural policies (Naqvi, 2012). IMF always stands front to support any member state at the time of crisis. Whenever Pakistan has faced a balance of the payments issues

the IMF steps in to fill the gap. It also assists as a council and adviser to the state for struggling a new economic policy. IMF also helps to promote rate stability and provide financial assistance at the time of crisis. In case of any emergency, IMF always stands front of Pakistan to support her. After a shocking earthquake in the northern areas of Pakistan killed at least 54,000, IMF Managing Director Rodrigo de Rato assured the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan that IMF is always ready to support Pakistan in this critical situation (International Monetary Fund).

IMF has seen helping Pakistan in many emergencies.

Criticism on IMF Loans in Pakistan:

Pakistan's unsatisfactory results of this extended relationship with the IMF and its continuing chant to "Do more" marks a solid case of moving away from the IMF. There are even more persistent causes for doing so at this moment (Amjad, 2015). The severe conditions were imposed on Pakistan by IMF, which directly impacts the state's economy badly. Throughout the world, IMF is unpopular due to its harsh conditions. IMF is criticized that the fund is influenced by big powers for their political interests over developing states. Moreover, the fund protects the interests of strong states and there is open differentiation between developing members and developed members: means IMF treatments to its members are not uniform (Malik, International Economic Relation, 2014). In Pakistan, The IMF demands to increase their charges of petroleum atoms, gas, electricity, and telephone billing, etc. The IMF advices imposition of sales tax and cut in tariff rates which greatly impacted low and middleclass earners and widened the gaps between the incomes. Pakistan is a chronicle borrower of IMF, but she never managed to pull itself off the world's poorest list because of its harsh conditions.

Conclusion:

The economy of Pakistan throughout history remained under critical situations. The initial problems of the state brought many challenges not only in the economic sector, but every sector faced a critical situation. The historical rivalry with neighboring state India forced Pakistan to become a security-centric state and a sound amount of state's income throughout history invested to maintain one's survival. The political instability also fuelled the situation. The leadership in Pakistan failed to bring sustainable economic growth, throughout history governments were majorly remained dependent on foreign aids. The leadership also runs the economic system as per their mind-set and ideology. Like Ayub Khan was pro-capitalist and brought industrial reforms at the state, whereas Zulfikar Ali Bhutto brought economic

reforms on the ideology of socialism. Meanwhile, every leadership disturbed the economic structure as per their interest and failed to bring sustainable development. Pakistan's economy also saw some positive boosts, normally during military regimes. Especially, during the Musharraf regime, the economy of Pakistan enjoyed high economic growth from 2004 to 2007.

The relation between IMF and Pakistan is not new, it was started from 1958 when first time Pakistan signed a stand-by agreement and still it is the major economic supporter. Pakistan undergo 21 standby agreements with IMF and is an of the chronicle borrower who failed to come out from the clutches of IMF. There are many reasons behind the long lasting friendship of Pakistan and IMF. The relations had many ups and downs, there were many achievements of IMF in Pakistan whereas the harsh conditions of IMF are always criticized by economists and that's the reason behind states moving away from financial institutions. Pakistan gave IMF assistance as important as a backbone of their economy but this is not as so. Pakistan has that much ability to generate their own economy and this a time to say good bye to IMF. Pakistan is rich with natural resource and having accurate strategic location but poor in their management. We may say, "Pakistan is a rich country where poor people live". Government of Pakistan should work to improve our economy as they claim by using their resources in proper means. Pakistan has potential to be a developed country but we need proper planning in our financial and economical field.

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Coverage of Intrastate Conflict in Global Media: A Comparative Analysis of Coverage of Iraqi and Turkish Kurdistan

By

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Abstract:

Kurdistan (The land of Kurds) is divided among the modern states of Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran, in the four international states; Kurds have been subjected to repressive measures by the central governments of the respective states. Kurd nationalists at different time periods have resisted the centralized and oppressive policies of the four states which have resulted in high intensity intrastate conflicts between the Kurds militants and state forces of respective states. The intrastate conflicts of Kurdistan in Turkey and Kurdistan, in Iraq are two major conflicts within the state. The available data on conflicts suggest that the Kurdish conflict in Iraq has received massive international media coverage, whereas, the Kurdish conflict in Turkey has received a very minimal coverage. This article attempts to analyze the factors that are involved for the massive coverage of Iraqi Kurdistan and unfair coverage of Turkey's Kurdistan in the global media. The results drive from the secondary sources suggest that global media cover the intra state conflicts from the perspective of their geo-political interest that is why some internal conflict get more coverage out of proportion, while some are almost ignored. That is the reason why Kurdish conflict in Iraq has been the focus of global media and on the other hand, Kurdish conflict in Turkey has been ignored altogether.

Keywords: Iraq, Turkey, Kurds, Kurdistan, Intrastate conflicts, Anfal Operation, Saddam Hussain, America, Cold War, Soviet Union.

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Introduction:

Kurd is a stateless nation. The Kurdish land is divided among the modern states of Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran. Modern Kurdistan is located on southwest Turkey, northeast Iran, north Iraq and northwest Syria (Harris, 1977). It is the largest nation under the sun without a state (Dashti, 2017, pp.29, 30). The Kurdish conflict with the central government of Turkey and Iraq has resulted in massive rights violations but only the human rights violation in Iraqi Kurdistan had made headlines in the international media.

This article will attempt to find out the reasons which have resulted in the negligence of coverage of Kurdish conflict in Turkey and factors that have led to the massive coverage of Iraqi Kurdistan in the international media. In order to answer the research questions, this study will rely on secondary sources such as published books, research and newspaper articles. The reason for reliance on secondary sources is due to time and budget limitations.

Literature Review:

Intrastate Conflicts and Global Media:

The nature of the conflict has changed since the end of the cold war, and the post-cold war was a period of intrastate conflict. There has been a reduction in interstate conflicts and a rise in intrastate conflicts; almost three quarters of the listed conflicts are intrastate conflicts mainly raged by minorities who are sometimes politically oppressed or demographically outnumbered (Arnaud & Biln, 2011). The major issue which UN faces today is conflicts within the states (Duke, 1994).

According to the report of Hart- Rudman Commission (1999), most violence will come within the internal conflicts of the state and according to National Intelligence Council, it is the internal conflicts not interstate conflicts which pose more serious threat to instability around the globe (Paul Hensel, 2002). Wallenstein and Themner (2014) write that in the year 2012, some 32 armed conflicts took place and out of them only one conflict was interstate conflict which involved Sudan and South Sudan, rest 31 were intrastate conflicts. Thussu and Fredman (2003) write:

Between 1990 and 2001, 57 major armed conflicts took place and only three of them were inter-state conflicts, but no conflict was reported in the international media apart from Yugoslav war, the explanation for this is that global media only reports those conflicts where Western-led America acts as a peace maker. (p.1)

Apart from global media, academic scholars have also ignored the intrastate conflicts. In this context, Paul Hensel (2002) writes:

Despite more than three decades of systematic, data-based research on militarized conflict, relatively little work has examined intrastate conflict; the vast majority of data collection and data-based research has focused on conflict between sovereign nation-states. According to Wallenstein and Sollenberg's research, primarily interstate conflict accounts for less than seven percent of all armed conflict in the decade since the Cold War, and interstate intervention into intrastate conflict accounts for only an additional eight percent. As a result, at least eighty-five percent of all armed conflict in the past decade lies beyond the scope of most data-based research on conflict -- meaning that the future study of war must undergo fundamental change, or else risk an inability to account for the vast majority of future war.

Renowned experts on conflict Wallenstein and Sollenberg (1996), explain that despite the fact that intrastate conflicts have been the maximum after the post-cold war, but only a few of them have gained international media attention. The reporting touchstone does not rely on the loss of human life, in some cases, victims are few but they are reported, while in some cases, more lives have been lost, but media do not cover it. The conflict where America is party gets more media attention; the reason is that most of the media organizations are stationed in United States of America. It results in over coverage of some conflicts and under coverage of some conflicts.

Theoretical Framework:

The closest theory to this article is the Worthy and Unworthy Victims Theory coined by Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman.

Worthy and Unworthy Victims:

Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman (2002) explain that for news organizations of United States of America. There are two categories of the victims of war, first is placed in the category of worthy victims, while the second is placed in the category of unworthy victims. Those who are murdered by those states who are the foes of America come under the category of worthy victims. While, those who have lost their lives owing to the aggression of the client state of America fall in the category of unworthy victims. During the era of cold war, when rivalry between the capitalist, United States of America and socialist, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was on its peak, a priest by the name of Jerzy Popieluszks was assassinated by the government of Poland which was then an ally of the socialist bloc. As the priest was killed by a communist country, the western media grabbed the opportunity with

both hands and gave an extensive coverage to the murder of Jerzy Popieluszks. The factor which compelled the global media to give coverage to this issue was that murdered was killed by the enemy state of America and in order to demonize and defame the Soviet bloc, a massive propaganda campaign was the need of the hour. Thus the priest became a worthy victim, whereas, on the other hand, El-Salvodor, a U.S. client state, assassinated Archbishop Oscar Romero in 1980, it was hardly reported in Western media. The reason for this is that he was killed by a client state of America, thus he was an unworthy victim. The coverage which Jerzy Popieluszks even outnumbered the coverage of hundreds of religious people killed including eight American national by the ally states of America in the South American continent. As all religious people including the US citizen were killed by client states so they were unworthy victims (Chomsky & Herman, 2002, p. xx).

Research Questions:

This research has been guided by two questions which are:

Q.1 Why the Kurdish conflict in Turkey has got minimal coverage in the global media?

Q.2 Why Kurdish conflict in Iraq has received extensive coverage in the global media?

Aims and Objectives of the Study:

To know the factors which compel global media to give fair coverage to the intrastate conflicts

Methodology:

This is a theoretical research and it has relied upon secondary sources such as books, research and newspapers articles for collecting data and answering the research questions. The collected data has been analyzed while keeping in mind the main points of Theory of Worthy and Unworthy Victims by Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman.

Results:

RQ.1

Reasons of Ignoring Kurdish Conflict in Turkey in the Global Media:

The Kurdish conflict with Turkey with no serious foreign media coverage suggest that Kurds there have been an unworthy victims. The

main reason can be that ever since the start of cold war (After World War II) Turkey has been a close ally of USA in the Middle East. Turkey geo-strategic location was vital to the USA as it was located near to its rival USSR and the important straits of the Turkey made it too vital for America. During the start of cold war Turkey received two invitations from the two super powers of the day, USA and USSR respectively, despite its geographical proximity with USSR; Turkey decided to join the capitalist bloc led by America. The reason for this is that USSR and Turkey had some territorial disputes as Soviet Union claimed some of the territories held by Turkey. Turkey did applied for the membership of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which was created by USA and Britain in 1949 as an alliance against the Soviet Bloc, however, Turkey was first declined the membership by America and the United Kingdom but during the Korean War (1950) Turkey rendered 4500 troops and USA got impressed by the performance of Turkish forces, as a result Turkey was admitted in the NATO and USA further signed secured security pacts with Turkey in order to curtail the Soviet influence in the region. Since then, it has rendered priceless services for USA in the region (Atmaca, 2014). The closeness of USA and Turkey's relations can be judged from the fact that Turkey has given its Incirlik airbase to USA in 2015, which was used by USA in targeting ISIS locations in Syria and Iraq (Department of States, 2021). Turkey and Israel were two key allies of US in the Middle East and both had an anti-Arab agenda and were allies of the Shah of Iran, another close ally of USA in the region (Chomsky & Vltchek, 1988, pp.128, 129). According to Noam Chomsky (2001) USA has supported different oppressive and dictatorial regimes of Turkey. The Clinton administration provided Turkey with advanced weapons in crushing the Kurds. Turkey also sent its troop to Afghanistan to support USA in Afghanistan. Apart from the security cooperation, Turkey has important economic and trade relations with Turkey. In 2019, Turkey was the 28th largest good market export and 7th largest buyers of the US liquefied natural gas (U.S.Department of State, 2021).

One of the good examples of worthy victims for the global media is Malala Yousafzai. A documentary of Al-Jazeera suggests that as compared to other places of Pakistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have been the center of attention for the international media (Al-Jazeera, 2012), where Pakistan was targeting Al-Qaeda and some elements of Taliban. In the conflict, propaganda warfare is always needed to justify one's own aggression and demonize the opponent. Therefore, global media looked for worthy victims in FATA and got a valuable in the shape of Malala Yousafzai, who was a critique of Taliban policies in FATA. Phyllis Mentzell (2017) writes,

when Malala survived an assassination attempt by Taliban, she not only got extensive coverage in the global media, but she was also awarded the European Union's Shakarov Prize for Freedom of Thought and became the youngest ever recipient of the Noble Prize in 2014. On the other hand, a girl by the name of Farzana Majeed did a more than two thousand kilometers long march and broke the world record of longest march ever recorded in the history of mankind, (The News, 2014), but she was ignored altogether by the western media. If she had protested against the Taliban she would have been a worthy victim and may have been awarded by several prizes by the European Union. Just like Malala Yousafzai, if Kurds were involved in a conflict with enemy state of America then they would have qualified to be a worthy victim and the atrocities committed on them would have made headlines in the global but as they were involved in a conflict with one of the key client states of USA, therefore, they were considered worthless victim and received zero coverage

RQ.2

Reasons of Fair Coverage of Kurdish Conflict in Global Media:

The above discussion and available data on intrastate conflict suggest that very few intrastate get coverage in the international media. But some intrastate conflicts do get substantial coverage. A pertinent example is Kurdish conflict in Iraq which has got a fair coverage in the western media and the reason for this is the geo-political interest of America in the internal affairs of Iraq, where a portion of the Kurdish homeland is located. Kurdish conflict in Iraq after World War II, can be categorized into two categories. One is the period of cold-war and the other period is the period of post-cold war. During the period of cold war, when America and its western allies by their state controlled media were utilizing their energy to defame the socialist bloc, hence, during this period Kurdish conflict got no serious coverage and they proved to be an unworthy victim during the cold-war, at time period, Saddam Hussain himself was an ally of the West. But soon luck of Iraqi Kurds changed, as America got involved in a conflict in Iraq against Saddam Hussain in 1990. Again to vindicate its own violence, American establishment had to bank upon effective media propaganda campaigns against Saddam and they had to show that Saddam was a ruthless and vicious ruler. Kurds who have always resisted the Iraqi Arab rule on their land and were in an armed conflict with Saddam, proved to be a victim of high value. As already mentioned when Saddam Hussain was an ally of America then the Iraqi Kurds were unworthy victims and the Gulf war fought between Saddam and America made Kurds the worthy victims. In this connection, Inga Rogg and Hansa Rimscha (2007) write that Kurds were subjected to

inhumane treatment and violently abused during the Anfal Operation (1987). Even Saddam government resorted to use of Chemical weapons which were provided to them by the U.S. All these atrocities got no coverage in the global media, but when America took a U-turn against Saddam then Kurdish issue in Iraq got the attention of international media. Another interesting thing note is, that not all the Kurds were worthy victims; during the Gulf War (1991). America declared areas of Iraqi Kurdistan as no flying zone, but at the same time Turkey with American weapons was carrying out military operation against the Kurds of Turkey, but it got no coverage in western media, as they were being killed by a client state of America, so they were treated as unworthy victims unlike the worthy victims of Iraqi Kurdistan.

In 2003, America again got involved in a conflict against Saddam Hussain in Iraq as a part of her War on Terrorism campaign. The anti-Saddam Kurds again proved to be worthy victims. The Syrian civil war which Kurds fought against anti-America, Bashar ul Asad and ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) made the Syrian Kurds as worthy victims as they were fighting against two enemies of America.

Conclusion:

By epitomizing the whole story, it is concluded that now-a-days numbers of interstate conflicts have reduced considerably majority of the conflicts have been fought inside the states between governments and marginalized ethnic or religious groups. But, global media have turned a blind eye to most of the internal conflicts. American involvement and interest in any intrastate is the only touchstone for the western media to cover the intrastate conflict as most of the international media houses are located in USA. Two major intrastate conflicts of the contemporary era have been the Kurdish conflict in Turkey and Iraq in the region of Middle East. The former has received little attention of the global media while the latter has got an extensive coverage. The explanation for this is America's strategic interest differed in both the countries. In Turkey, where a portion of Kurdistan is situated, America has never been in conflict with any Turkish regime rather different regimes of Turkey have been close allies of USA, therefore, the Turkish atrocities on its Kurdish population never caught the eye of western media and hence they became unworthy victims.. Looking at the other side of the story, America fought two of major wars of post-cold war in Iraq, Both the wars were fought against Saddam Hussain and he became the most favored post-cold war enemy of USA. Both the times, Iraqi Kurds fought against the enemy of America and hence Kurdish interests matched the American interest

and they became the victims who qualified for the coverage of western media.

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Pakistan-India Relations: Hydro Politics and Implications for Pakistan:

By

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Abstract:

The study is an attempt to explore hydro politics in Pak-India relations and its implications for Pakistan. The study examines the Indian Water Treaty and its impacts. The study explores the Indian Indus Water System policies against Pakistan. India has been using water as a diplomatic tool against Pakistan effecting diplomatic ties between these two immediate neighbors. Despite the historical Indus water Treaty signed between Pakistan and India water remains the most talked-about issues in Pakistan and India. The continuous Indian violation of the Indus Water Treaty and the growing water scarcity in Pakistan exacerbates the tense situation. Water is being used against Pakistan as a diplomatic weapon. The hydro-politics is considered disastrous for the peace and stability of the region. Pakistan wants peaceful solution to the long-standing water disputes. But due to the Indian aggressive intensions and reluctance the dispute remains unresolved. Currently, the growing water scarcity and energy crises compel Pakistan making efforts to nudge India on the table of talks. Presently, the water dispute is main factor in diplomatic deadlock in Pakistan-India relations. The constant Indian violation of the Indus Water Treaty and the increasing water shortage in Pakistan exacerbates the tense situation. This paper will highlight the Indian aggressive intensions and its implications for Pakistan. The paper suggests some angles regarding the solution of water dispute. Data for this study has been collected adopting secondary source of data collection.

Keywords: Pakistan, India, Water, Indus Water Treaty, World Bank, Hydro-politics. Etc.

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Introduction:

Since Pakistan's inception in 1947 its relations with India have been tense. There are some factors effecting diplomatic ties between Pakistan and India. But the bone of conflict is the issue of Kashmir which has remained a disputed territory for the last seven decades. All water related issues remained unresolved due to Kashmir dispute. Despite of seven decades passed Pakistan and India have failed to resolve disputes including the Kashmir issue. The water resource issues between Pakistan and India date backs to the time of partition in 1947. The boundary commission in 1947 failed to draw a line leaving behind it anon-pleasant atmosphere. Soon after the independence of Pakistan in 1947, both neighbors engaged in the negotiations to resolve the water controversy and in the year 1948 an interim agreement was signed between Pakistan and India (Siddiqui, 2010). The agreement failed to provide a permanent solution to the water resource issue. Eventually, the historical Indus Water Treaty was concluded in 1960 with mediation of World Bank. Unfortunately, despite, the Indus Water Treaty agreement, water remains the most talked-about issue in Pakistan. The study examines the Indian Water strategy and its impacts. The study explores the Indian Indus Water System policies against Pakistan. India has been using water as a diplomatic tool against Pakistan effecting diplomatic ties between these two immediate neighbors. Despite the historical Indus water Treaty signed between Pakistan and India water remains the most talked-about issues in Pakistan and India (Saxena, 2017). The continuous Indian violation of the Indus Water Treaty and the growing water scarcity in Pakistan exacerbates the tense situation. This paper will unfold the Indian aggressive intensions and its implications for Pakistan. Data for this study has been collected adopting secondary source of data collection.

Water Dispute: An Historical Overview:

The sub-continent was partitioned in 1947. The demarcation line was drawn between these two countries without considering the significance of natural irrigation boundaries. The demarcation line gave India the advantage of control over the Indus Water System. Soon after partition, India cut the supply of water to Pakistan. Pakistan as an agricultural country deemed the Indian aggression disastrous. India wanted Pakistan to admit the Indian control over water as her right. The Indian aggression triggered unpleasant atmosphere in the newly established Pakistan. Pakistan's irrigation System largely depends on the Indus Water System and the blockage of water supply by India compelled Pakistan requesting India to release water. (Sinha, 2016).

The situation got worsens for Pakistan's irrigation system. But India was reluctant to resolve the dispute. India forwarded a formula that was indeed in its own favor and Pakistan could only get water after merely after concluding an agreement with India. Eventually, water was restored in 1948 after an agreement was concluded. The agreement favored India but soon Pakistan apprehended and demanded full release of water because it was the matter of Pakistan's survival (Salman, 2002).

The demarcation line between Pakistan and India left both head works in India consequently, made Pakistan dependent on India. In May 1948, an interim agreement was signed, popular known as the Delhi agreement, released water for a short period. The agreement enables India to decrease the flow of water entering into Pakistan and signaled Pakistan to find alternatives for its irrigation system. Indian also demanded Pakistan to pay her costs which the latter agreed; however, the issues of estimated costs also become controversial. Eventually, Pakistan sought to take the matter to the international court of justice (Salman S. M., 2009).

The government of Pakistan was of the view that the agreement was an interim and subject to more options. The Indian government showed reluctance to submit the matter in ICJ. The then Pakistan minister of finance appealed to Lord Mountbatten (The then governor general of India) who after consultation with Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru placed a statement before Pakistan finance minister. The finance minister was asked to sign the statement without demanding for any change. It was agreed that further bilateral negotiations would be held for resolution of the issues. The Indian government viewed it as an international agreement and denied Pakistan's claim of temporary agreement (Gupta, 2006). Haplessly, it deprived Pakistan of its international waters and favored India to control these waters (Hossen, 2017). The Delhi agreement created long-lasting impacts on the water resources.

The Indus Water Treaty:

Ultimately, negotiations started in 1952 and lasted for almost eight years. Eventually with the mediation of the World Bank a treaty was signed between Pakistan and Indian in 1960, popularly known as the Indus Water treaty. Initially, the Treaty reduced the tensions between these two immediate neighbors and provided Pakistan some sort of relaxation. After almost eight years of negotiations, eventually, the historical Indus Water Treaty was signed. On September 19, 1960, with the mediation of World Bank, the Indus Water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India. The Indus Water Treaty based on the allocation of Indus water system. According to this treaty, three

Eastern Rivers; Ravi, Bias and Sutlej came into the India's share of water and their Western Rivers; Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were allocated to Pakistan. In the light of Treaty, India unrestricted the use of Eastern Rivers and Pakistan got a right for the inclusive use of the Western Rivers. According to the treaty, India can utilize water of Western Rivers for purpose of its hydropower generations, to meet the Industrial, domestic and irrigation needs of Jammu-Kashmir and also develop for flood protection (Gilmartin, 2015). It is apparent from the Indus Water Treaty that Pakistan has to build infrastructure to satisfy the Eastern Rivers needs from the Western rivers and India will pay fixed amount to Pakistan to for the building of infrastructure. Both countries have to repeatedly exchange flow data.

The Indian Disputed Projects on Indus Water System:

Despite the mediation of the World Bank and the Indus Water Treaty signed between Pakistan water remains an issue affecting bilateral affairs between Pakistan and India. The Indian aggressions and its controversial projects on Indus Water System have been central to Pakistan-India bilateral affairs. These disputed projects are: Wullar Barrage, Baglihar and Kishenganga dams which led to diplomatic deadlock in Pakistan-India diplomatic relations.

The Indian controversial project created long-lasting impacts on relations between Pakistan and India. India has been using water as diplomatic tool against Pakistan. The violation of Indus Water Treaty by constructing dams by India has created serious challenges for Pakistan (Hussain, 2017). This situation compels Pakistan requesting for negotiations with India. But the Indian reluctance and negative intensions make the matter more serious in nature. Pakistan has made serious efforts to resolve the issue but due to Indian unwillingness aggression the issue remains unresolved. Permanent solution to the Kashmir Issue could solve the water-related issues between Pakistan and India. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 with aim to permanent solution to the water resource issue (Adee, 2016). But the violation of the Treaty by India by constructing dams over Pakistan's share of River water led to controversies between these two immediate neighbors. Presently, the water resource issue is due to four Indian projects: the Wullar, Baglihar and Kishenganga issues. These projects are responsible for the diplomatic cut off between Pakistan and Indian and May led to even more unpleasant situation in future if not resolved.

Pakistan's Apprehensions:

Pakistan responded promptly and strongly rejected the Indian disputed project. Pakistan rejected it on the basis that Indus Water Treaty

provisions cannot be interpreting isolation and that the document must be understood in the light of its object and purpose. As an upper riparian as per Indus Water Treaty, India is under explicit obligation to permit the water to run downstream unconstrained. India has been using water as an economic and military weapon against Pakistan in order to get control over river resources. The territorial boundary between Pakistan and India helps India in dominating the area of Indus Water System. This controversial partition, demarcated by Radcliffe favors India. Additionally, the Indian occupation of Kashmir complicated the issue furthermore. With this, India got the control over the Chenab and Jhelum rivers (Abbasi, 2012).

Pakistan has expressed its reservations internationally. Pakistan called upon the international organizations to play their role to stop India constructing controversial dams. Pakistan also demanded India to allow its experts team to visit the Indian projects on Indus water system. The Indian reluctance enhances Pakistan's reservations and compels it requesting Indian for negotiations. Pakistan regards the Indian projects perilous for its agricultural system. Although, the Indus Water treaty ensures Pakistan supply of all three Western rivers, but the root cause of the conflict remain unresolved effecting bilateral relations between Pakistan and India. The water issue has been looming. It is indeed a question of survival for Pakistan and the issue soon gets the attention of international community. India has been using water as a diplomatic tool against Pakistan in order to gain maximum control over river resources. The occupation of Kashmir territory by India is firmly associated to its hydro-strategic nature (Malik, 2005). The Indian control over Indus Water System is regarded by Pakistan as threat to its agricultural, industrial and energy needs. Pakistan is demanding respect to the Indus Water Treat which is a legal and moral demand.

The Water Dispute and Diplomatic Deadlock:

Despite the mediation of the World Bank and the Indus Water Treaty signed between Pakistan water remains an issue affecting bilateral affairs between Pakistan and India. Pakistan's dependency on Indus Water System and the India intensions to use water as a diplomatic tool against Pakistan is worsening the situation furthermore. India has been engaged in hydro-politics using water as diplomatic tool against Pakistan. Presently, tensions are running high between Pakistan and Indian due to water resource issue. Several times India has agreed to take the matter on the negotiations table, but due to its unwillingness the controversy remains standstill. The Indian aggressions and its controversial projects on Indus Water System have been central to Pakistan-India bilateral affairs. These disputed projects are: Wullar

Barrage, Baglihar and Kishenganga dams which led to diplomatic deadlock in Pakistan-India diplomatic relations (Mustafa, 2013).

The Indian controversial project created long-lasting impacts on relations between Pakistan and India. India has been using water as diplomatic tool against Pakistan. The violation of Indus Water Treaty by constructing dams, India has created serious challenges for Pakistan. This situation compels Pakistan requesting for negotiations with India. But the Indian reluctance and negative intensions make the matter more serious in nature (Naqvi, 2012). Pakistan has made serious efforts to resolve the issue but due to Indian unwillingness and aggression, the issue remains unresolved. Permanent solution to the Kashmir Issue could solve the water-related issues between Pakistan and India.

The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 with aim to permanent solution to the water resource issue. But the violation of the Treaty by India constructing dams over Pakistan's share of River water led to controversies between these two immediate neighbors. Presently, the water resource issue is due to four Indian projects: the Wullar, Baglihar and Kishenganga issues. These projects are responsible for the diplomatic cut off between Pakistan and Indian and May led to even more unpleasant situation in future if not resolved. The water resource issue remained unresolved and thus causing diplomatic deadlock in Pakistan-India relations. The growing water scarcity in Pakistan the Indian disputed projects on Indus water system is blocking these two countries from establishing friendly ties.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the hydro-politics in South Asia is dangerous for the peace and stability of the region. Despite, historical Indus Water Treaty the water issues remain unresolved and it has created challenges for Pakistan. The Indus Water System is vital for the irrigation system in Pakistan. Since its establishment Pakistan relations with India have been tense. Despite seven decades passed Pakistan and India have failed to resolve disputes. Several times India has agreed to take the matter on the table of negotiations, but every time goes back on her commitments. Unfortunately, despite, the Indus Water Treaty agreement, water remains the most talked-about issue in Pakistan. The study examined the Indian Water strategy and its impacts. The study explored the Indian Indus Water System policies against Pakistan. India has been using water as a diplomatic tool against Pakistan effecting diplomatic ties between these two immediate neighbors. Despite the historical Indus water Treaty signed between Pakistan and India water remains the most talked-about issues in Pakistan and India. The continuous Indian violation of the Indus Water Treaty and the

increasing water inadequacy in Pakistan exacerbates the tense situation. Lastly, water controversy still persists and tensions between Pakistan and India are running high due to unresolved water controversy. The water controversy might prove catastrophic if not resolved. Solution of water controversy is need of time in order to ensure durable peace and stability in the region. Overall, the study concludes that water is a cause of conflict, but it would also be a catalyst for peace.

Suggestions:

- It is high time for Pakistan and India to resolve their disputes in the larger interest of peace and stability in the region.
- Pakistan has a clear stance over the issues with India. Pakistan always wished peaceful solution to all disputes. India should respond positively to Pakistan's invitations for the negotiations.
- It is high time for the World Bank to again play its role to nudge Indian to table of talks.
- Indian should respect the Indus Water Treaty and stop its violation.
- The International organizations should play their role to nudge India to the table of talks and give the matter a permanent solution.

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18th Amendment and Its Impacts on Provincial Autonomy

By

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Abstract:

18th amendment is a hallmark in restoring the constitution of 1973 of Islamic republic of Pakistan in its original shape. 18th amendment filtered the democratic constitution of Pakistan from all undemocratic amendments and loopholes that were aimed at detracting the country from democratic course. Provincial autonomy and financial issues between federal government and federating units are the most contended and lingering issues which have brought the country to the brink of national disintegrity. 18th was thought to be a better remedy for the said conflicts. This paper is a critical analysis of the 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan and its outcomes to resolve the long standing political and financial issues between the central government and constituent units.

Keywords: Impacts, Autonomy, Provinces, etc.

Introduction:

Provincial Autonomy is the system of self-government in the provincial levels which are under the Federation. The power and authority of the state is shared by the federal and provincial governments. Contradictions between the provincial governments and federal government over the division of resources and powers have a bitter history which has created upheavals like that of the fall of Dhakka in 1971. A large number of political parties in Pakistan have struggled for greater provincial autonomy. Many of their aspirations have been realized by the decentralization of powers through the 18th constitutional amendment and establishment of Council of Common Interest (Mirza, 2011).

The main purpose of 18th amendment was to restore the constitution of 1973 of Islamic republic of Pakistan in its original shape. By so doing,

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the constitution was to be cleared from all types of undemocratic amendments and loopholes that gave way to undemocratic forces to take derail the democratic government. More importantly 18th amendment was ensuring provincial autonomy to the provinces. An analysis based on critical imperatives demands for search the chronic issue of autonomy for the federating units that have remained instrumental in the political affairs of this region. The most important aspect of the patrician of subcontinent was provincial autonomy. Muslims of India were asking for federal type of government with provincial autonomy which was laid down in the 14th points of Quaid-i-Azam. But Nehru was forcing unitary form of government and the result was the disintegration of subcontinent. After the creation of Pakistan, the same issue of provincial autonomy and distribution resources and powers between West Pakistan and East Pakistan emerged as a potential threat to the newly born state. The issue was not resolved which resulted the young country into two states-Pakistan and Bangladesh. Still the same issue of provincial autonomy is a threatening factor to the integrity of our homeland.

Background of the Study:

The nature of government, whether it should be centralized or decentralized, has remained the most debatable and uncompromised issue both before and after independence of Pakistan. After independence of Pakistan, centralization and decentralization was once again caused a source of conflict among political parties and political units. For Instance, the 22 points which were presented in the year 1951 by Ulema from different schools of thought contained seven points which propounded the centralization of power with the central government in order to do away with the division of state on ethnic lines. They were the proponents of establishing a unitary state system and a presidential form of government in which the provinces should serve merely as administrative units. When Ayoub Khan came into power by force, he exercised the same form of government as envisioned in the 22 points of the Ulema. Moreover when General Zia even excluded the possible role of political parties in the governance architecture by taking a cue from the Ansari Commission Report on the other hand, in the former east Pakistan and now in Sindh, Balochistan and KPK, political parties have invariably struggled for provincial autonomy. The number of such examples is the Movement for the restoration of democracy, the 22 points of Jugtoo Front and the signing of charter of democracy in 2006. In addition, the difference between devolution of powers and decentralization of power was identified. The meaning of decentralization was termed as decentralizing power to the federating units of the state and devolution

was meant to be the devolution of powers to different parts of the government (Khan, 2014).

Review of the Relevant Literature:

Hafeez (2011) opens the discussion that federalism refers to the mechanism through which power is divided among the constituent units and the federal government, in order to reduce the likelihood of an authoritarian or over centralized government. Nevertheless, Umer (2016) also opines that resources and power in federalism are divided among the provinces in such a manner whereby the provinces are empowered to collect revenue and spend the same amount on their own. The constitution of the state defines that autonomy of each of its constituents and there is a limitation over the intervention of the federal government in the domain of the provincial governments. This intervention is to the extent of maintaining the security of the units from any potential foreign aggression or economic existential threats. According to the opinion of Karim (2006) it has always been the demand of the federating units to have greater autonomy and freedom in the formulation of policies and legislation in their respective provinces. There have been constant fluctuations in the evolution of Pakistan's federal structure. There have been conflicts both violent and peaceful in nature for devolving powers to the federating units. Lack of mutual understanding and consensus on the nature of decentralization of power resulted in the breakup of Pakistan into two separate states i.e. the separation of East Pakistan into an independent Bangladesh as a result of sanguinary civil war in 1971. Therefore, promoting provincial autonomy and evolving federalism has invariably been desired by the ethno-nationalists of the country. Finally, Waseem (2010) says that the federalist dilemma in Pakistan has invariably remained the centralization of power and authority in the hands of federal government in all the three constitutions and the same is predominant in the 1973 constitution of Pakistan. The powers and authority granted to the provincial governments could not be materialized in letter and spirit. This is the main factor that the bargain position of the federal government has remained strong throughout the history of Pakistan.

An Analysis of the 18th Amendment:

The approval of 18th amendment and then the announcement of 7th NFC award 2009 was a historical step to ensure provincial autonomy. Under 7th NFC award 56.5 percent share from the divisible pool was granted to the provinces for the year 2010-2011 and 57.7 percent for the next four years of the award. The NFC award remained effective in the tenure of Pakistan people's party government. But later on, in

Nawaz government the award is delayed for unknown reasons and is still not acted upon.

The prominent characteristics of the 18th amendment are discussed in the following lines with regard to autonomy in the area of finance.

i. This amendment has increased the vertical share distribution in favor of the federating units to the level of 57.5.

ii. To facilitate the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which was the worst hit area from the scourge of terrorism, 1% of the divisible pool was set aside for it.

iii. An extra 0.66 per cent was provided to the federating unit of Sindh in order compensate it loses caused by the elimination of Zila and Octroi Tax in the year 1997.

iv. The 18th amendment gave protection to 7th NFC award which had set a parameter for distribution of resources on horizontal basis: the first was population with 82% allocation from the divisible pool; the second was backwardness and poverty with 10.3 % share; the third was revenue generation and collection with 5%; and the fourth parameter was inverse density of population with 2.7%. Keeping these parameters in view, during the year of 2009, the share of each federating unit was: 51.74 % for Punjab, 24.55% for Sindh, 14.62 for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 9.09% for Balochistan.

vi. In addition, the central government promised to pay 90 billion rupees to fill the protective shield awarded to Balochistan in order to secure Balochistan's budgetary projection when compared to the actual received amount.

vi. Provincial governments are given the power to collect General Sales Tax on services. However, the collection of General Sales Tax on goods is still comes in the federal jurisdiction and part of the divisible pool of taxes.

vii. A reduction of collection charges of taxes by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) from five per cent to one per cent. (Niamatullah, 2020)

Impacts on the Provincial Autonomy:

The importance of 18th amendment is endorsed by almost all political parties. Its impact to alleviate the grievances of the federating is

visible. Federating units are given the right on their resources; and they are ensured suitable share in deposit pool. The opinion on the utility. Though supporters of the 18th Amendments say strong provinces ensure strong Center, Imran Khan his PTI Party is not in favor of this setup. PTI is try to change the government structure from Parliamentary to Presidential one. Imran Khan is of the view that after 18th amendment, the provincial units are so empowered that prime minister cannot bring any reform in the province without the consent of chief minister of the province. He is therefore trying to implement presidential form of government. However, he strongly condemned for this step. Pakistan people's party has flatly rejected the position of Imran Khan. PPP says that it will not compromise on 18th amendment.

The 18th constitutional amendment equipped the federating units with high financial and legislative powers. There are a number of issues between the provincial governments and the federal government when it comes to the incapacity of provinces for the smooth implementation of devolution plan. However, this decentralization has transformed Pakistan into a true federal state by doing away with the fundamental cause of resentment among the provinces with regard to the resource distribution in the state. Another argument which is propounded by the skeptics of decentralization is that the autonomy which is granted to provinces in terms of finance and administration through 18th amendment has weakened the control of central government over many affairs of the state (Khatak, 2020).

The revision of Council of Common Interest took place and the Prime Minister of Pakistan was to be made the chairman of the council. It is imperative for the council to convene its meeting at least once in 90 as per the directions of the constitution. The council has been equipped with more authority and power to have greater say in the matters of national interest by enhancing their representation. This reform initiative in the council is right step in the direction of decentralizing power processes in Pakistan. Now the provincial governments will have a platform to gather and discuss their common issues. These grievances of the provinces will be addressed through this platform. Moreover, the provincial government will have greater ability to bend the federal government to accept their common needs and address them (Najam, 2010).

Similarly, the establishment of the national economic council is discussed by the article 156 in the constitution. It is a constitutional advisory body in nature that functions for commercial, financial, social and economic policy formulation. The structure of the NEC has been elaborated substantially with the Chief Ministers functioning as

nominating members and it is constitutional necessary for the council to meet twice in a year. From the perspective of consociationalism, the amendment stresses for ensuring equitable and balanced development for all regions of the country. In addition, Article 167 of the constitution, another clause i.e. (4) has been included that empowers the provincial administrations to borrow loans from national and international lending markets. Nonetheless, such an arrangement has been subjected to the approval and guidelines of the National Economic Council (Khan M. M., 2018). When the abolition of the concurrent list through 18th amendment took place with the objective of giving greater autonomy to the federating units, it stirred a controversy among the proponents of centralization of authority. It is an attempt in find a middle path and to try to sensitize all stakeholders to make some compromises on their part. In this regard, discussion has already taken momentum which is detrimental to the struggle for greater autonomy for the federating units. At the same time, it will further weaken the central government and greater provincial autonomy will not be attained (Ezdi, 2010).

The focus now should be to look forward to Identify and assess negative developments during the course of a process and turn them into a positive development. We need to counter all the negative development and find suggestions and remedies for them. The said three steps i.e., identification and assessment of negative developments and finding solution for them is imperative in the future course of action for the said purpose (Khan R. S., 2014).

Conclusion:

18th amendment is in fact a landmark in restoring the constitution of 1973 in its original shape and addressing the grievances of the federating units. After analyzing the 18th amendment, following outcome have been observed:

First, the long-standing issue of reservation units against the central government, which has always caused disintegration, is resolved. This amendment has helped in mainstreaming of the ethno-nationalist parties who had invariably been complainant about the centralized role of federal government. They would propound that the spirit of federalism in Pakistan has been floundered by the center. 18th amendment has brought an end to that discourse to great extent.

Second, the provinces have been given their due legislative and financial powers which are concerned with their local issues. Now provinces can legislate on their confronted issues as they deem better. However, their legislation would not be in contrast with the constitution of the country. Provinces are authorized in their budgeting and expenditures to a very great extent as compared to the past.

Third, the provincial governments are given the authority to take decisions regarding the natural resources of their respective provinces. Provinces are authorized for the exploration, extraction and utilization of their resources the way they deem fit. They are authorized to make contracts with companies for the exploitation of their resources in collaboration with the central government.

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Hydro Politics in Pakistan: A Case Study in Domestic Context:

By

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Abstract:

Since independence, Pakistan experiences inter-provincial Hydro political tensions. Even before the partition of sub-continent water sharing disputes existed between Sindh and Punjab provinces which Government of British India tried to resolve through "Sindh- Punjab water agreement 1946". In 1948, when India controlled the flow of eastern rivers that move created Hydro political problems for Pakistan. In addition, Indus Basin water treaty escalated inter provincial water sharing disputes. Initially, Sindh claimed that Punjab had no rights to divert the flow of Indus River because it thoroughly belongs to Sindh. Punjab blamed that Punjab is directly involved in water thefts. Balochistan accused Sindh province is depriving it from Indus River system. Each province has its own grievances over water sharing of Indus River system. This study, attempts to understand the nature of Hydro political issues among federating units of Pakistan and suggests possible ways to reduce them.

Keywords: Indus Basin Water Treaty, Upper Riparian, Lower Riparian, Water Shortage, etc.

Introduction:

Water is essential for human life except that human's life is not possible. Existence of all creatures depends upon water; shortage of water resources is a grave threat to their survival. Due to the rapid growth of population and industrial development, the demand of water resources increases each year. Every country attempt to satisfy its demands of water through construction of more and more water shortages; small, medium and large dams. Such projects definitely affect the natural flow of water in lower riparian regions. As a response, lower riparian would demand natural flow of water resources

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which is not available. Finally, a sense of conflict emerges which need to be addressed. Any conflict or cooperation over the water disputes that are named “Hydro politics” rarely calls water politics.

Initially the term Hydro politics was used in a book under title “Hydro politics of the Nile Valley”. Hydro politics was defined in Wikipedia that water politics, generally called Hydro politics, is a politics affected by availability of water resources which is a requirement to human species and development. Moreover, Hydro politics is defined by famous English writer Elhance that Hydro politics or water politics is scientific studies of conflicts and cooperation among actors over water resources. Hydro politics is being practiced between states, inter-provinces and intra-provinces, usually they have a common flow of water. In Pakistan, the water sharing disputes among federating units of Pakistan and controversial kalabagh dam project are clear examples of Hydro politics. According to world resource institute (WRI) 2019 report claims that the demand of water has been doubled as compared to 1960’s. Further report claims that 17 countries, are home to one-fourth of world population, are facing extremely high levels of water stresses. Moreover, forty-four countries, are home to one-third of world population, are facing high level of water stresses. 12 out of 17 water stress countries are in Middle East and North Africa, they are going to spend 6-14 % of their GDP in dealing with water scarcity by 2025. Such a water scarcity creates political tensions among the states.

Pakistan is facing Hydro political tensions since independence. At first, Sindh accused Punjab province that Punjab was not sincere about the allocated share of water. Balochistan also had concerns that it’s allocated share of water is being denied by Sindh. Moreover, all provinces are not in a single page over the construction of various water reservoirs. In 1990, a concert step was taken by Nawaz Government to settle the mutual Hydro political disputes among federating units of Pakistan by signing “water apportionment accords 1990”. Accord was a marvellous achievement of federal government. Under 1990 accord, Indus River system authority (IRSA) was founded which looks after the Hydro political issues among provinces and resolve them as soon as possible. Despite of that still provinces have concerns about their allocated share of water. Especially lower riparian are reluctant about the loss of their share of water. Such problems need to be addressed via concrete steps. Hydro political conflicts not only create agricultural problems but also political, social, economic and strategic problems for Pakistan.

Back ground of Study:

Since partition of sub-continent, federating units of Pakistan experienced Hydro political tensions. Even before independence, Sindh protested against Punjab and claimed that Punjab diverted the flow of Indus River system. Its claims were taken seriously by the government of British India. After long negotiations Sindh – Punjab water agreement 1945 was signed among Sindh and Punjab. Soon after independence, when on 1st April 1948 India stopped the flow of water of eastern rivers from Ferozpur and Modhopur handworks. Which not only badly affected agriculture sector of Pakistan and also escalated Hydro political tensions among Sindh and Punjab, and develop miscegenation among federating units of Pakistan?

Pakistan and India Signed Indus Basin water treaty (IBWT) in 1960. According to treaty all three eastern rivers were allocated to India and all three western rivers were given to Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan was financed by India, Australia, America and world bank to construct new water projects dams, canals in order to replace shortfalls of eastern rivers. Sindh was reluctant of signed a treaty with India, it believes that Punjab had no right to use the water of Indus River which thoroughly belongs to Sindh.

Haleem Committee 1983:

All provincial chief justices along with chief justice of Pakistan Mr Haleem constituted a committee listen the concerns of all provinces and submit it's its recommendations to order to ensure the peaceful settlement of water sharing disputes among the federating units of Pakistan. Recommendations were submitted on 1983, which were ignored by government of Pakistan. Already, Fazal A commission 1970's recommendations on water disputes were ignored.

Water Apportionment Accord 1990:

Persistent water sharing disputes among federating units of Pakistan compelled federal government to resolve them on footing bases. First, Mr. Nawaz Sharif government 1990, brought all provinces in a single page very successfully to signed famous "water apportionment 1990" among them. Major aim of signing water apportionment accord was to reallocate Indus water and ensure allocated share of water to all provinces. Under water apportionment accord Indus River system authority (IRSA) was founded in order to look after the future concerns of provinces over water sharing and resolve them on footing bases.

Provincial Water Shares Under Water Accord 1990 in MAFs

Provinces Balance	Kharif	Rabi	total (MAF)
Supply share (%)			
Balochistan 12%	2.85	1.02	3.87
Sindh 37%	33.94	14.8	48.76
Punjab 37%	37.07	18.87	55.76
KPK (a) 14%	3.48	2.30	5.78
Civil canals (b)	1.80	1.20	3.00
Total	77.34	37.01	114.35

Including already sanctioned industrial and urban uses for Metropolitan Karachi.

Unguarded civil canals above the Rim in KPK including future storages and flood flows.

Concerns and interests of federating units of Pakistan over water resource sharing disputes.

Sindh's concerns and interests over water resources.

Sindh claims that Punjab has more water than its due share progressively and illegally. Which badly affected the agro-based economy of Sindh province, especially in the time of seasonal water shortage? In the time of seasonal water shortage Sindh faces shortage of drinking water but Punjab harvests record and bumper crops. Sindh accused upper riparian that they are directly involved in theft of water. Sindh believes that Indus River completely belongs to it by Historical water rights of the province e.g. (Punjab and Sindh water agreement of 1945), and by virtue of its name (Darya e Sindh). Sindh believes that any incident of transfer of water from Indus River to other rivers (e.g., to Punjab through link canals Taunsa-punjad and chashma to Jhelum) considers theft. Sindh says that violation of its lower riparian rights has created a huge water shortage problem for Sindh province which aggravates its agricultural and economic problems. Sindh blames that Punjab is also stealing Indus water through barrages falling under its

territorial jurisdiction. Sindh province believes that if the manner of upper riparian not changed, as a result Sindh province would face droughts and famines.

A concern is growing in Sindh province that if federal government and Punjab do not change their behaviours towards Sindh's due share of water, Sindh province would face the following problems.

- Pollution of Indus River
- Losses of coastal region
- Health Hazards
- Problems in agriculture sector
- Adverse effects on biodiversity
- Inadequate supply of drinking water
- Economic problems
- Destruction of mangroves forest and so on.

Sindh opposes any Hydro project which is a threat for Sindh. So that Sindh is a strongest opponent of kalabagh dam project. Sindh assembly also passed a resolution against the construction of kalabagh dam project

Concerns and interests of Baluchistan over water resource sharing disputes:

Balochistan says that Sindh and Punjab are involved in violation of paragraph 9 of water apportionment accord 1991. Both provinces Sindh and Punjab are being upper riparian construct many irrigation schemes and water reservoirs on the Indus River which is a source of water to Baluchistan. These water reservoirs stop the water flow towards downstream. Resultantly which reduces the flow of water toward Baluchistan? Baluchistan further believes that such storage causes water reduction in its allocated share. Baluchistan province consistently demands that IRSA and government of Pakistan should check such controversial Hydro projects launched by Sindh and Punjab; such moves are obvious violation of paragraph 9 of water apportionment accord 1991.

Baluchistan is critical towards Sindh over water distribution. Even currently, CM Baluchistan Jam kamal, president of Zamindar association Shabir Ahmed Umerani and Ex-en Kirther canal various times accused that Sindh steal the due share of Baluchistan. CM Baluchistan jam kamal took the case with CM Sindh Murad Ali Shah. Which Murad Ali Shah accepted and ensured CM Baluchistan jam kamal that as soon as possible Baluchistan would be compensated by Sindh province. according to the DAWN daily newspaper that Baluchistan was given 2400 cusecs via kirther canal and 6700 cusecs

of water via pat feeder canal from Indus River system by IRSA. But now Baluchistan is being given less than 50% water of its due share. President of Zamindar association Shabir Ahmed Umerani said in a newspapers statement that shortfalls in Kirther canal are a grave concern for Baluchistan. Moreover, Sindh denies the water rights of Baluchistan over Hub dam and interpreted over the construction of Right bank drain three canal projects of Baluchistan.

Balochistan have objections over the excessive installation of nearly 5000 tube wells in the Indus Basin zone by the government of Punjab.

The main objection of Baluchistan over kalabagh dam project is that it resisted the project and looks it as another way to exploit the smaller provinces by Punjab. Balochistan believes that Punjab is no more to be trusted and Punjab would deviate any time and keep others lands waterless.

Viewpoints of KPK Province over Water sharing Disputes:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is strongly rejected the proposal of kalabagh dam project. A general view about kalabagh dam project in KPK is that “Kala” means block for KPK and “Bagh” means Garden for Punjab. The major objections raised by KPK over the construction of kalabagh dam project include that:

KPK says that kalabagh dam project would be cause of flooding to Peshawar valley and Nowshera town. Water of dam would submerge the two major cities of KPK and fertile land would be inundated.

KPK further says that kalabagh dam project would be a source of water logging and salinity a wide area of the KPK. The construction of kalabagh dam project would lift up ground water table of highly fertile areas of Nowshera, Swabi and Mardon districts which are breed baskets of KPK and so that all fertile soil remains barren. Drainage system of adjacent areas Pabbi, Swabi and Mardon would be badly damaged by the dam. Moreover, salinity and water logging take place.

Punjab’s Standpoints:

Punjab province is reluctant to accept any kind of accusations levelled by Sindh against it. It defends its case by arguing that;

Every year nearly 35 million acres feet of water resources go waste into the Arabian Sea. Punjab argues that this water can be utilized for development of agriculture sector. The province of Punjab ahead points out that Sindh losses 14 MAF water between Sukkar barrage and great kotri barrage.

The both link canals were built and operated, Taunsa-punjad and chashma- Jhelum, under the Indus Basin water treaty 1960 which was signed by the central government of Pakistan not the Punjab province.

Punjab says that a wide range of it badly suffer from salinity and water logging problems due to mismanagement of canal systems by federal government.

Punjab ahead claims that Mangla dam project and Tarbela dam project were constructed to compensate it in replacement of three eastern rivers; Bias, Sutlej and Ravi. These all were allocated to India under the Indus Basin water treaty 1960. IWT affected 12 canals of the Punjab province that possessed combined capacity of 57,000 cusecs water. Mangla dam in river Jhelum could not fulfill its requirements so that Tarbela dam project was constructed with a 4.2 MAF. Its water had to be transferred to the province of Punjab and further two links canals were constructed. So, the globally recognized and brokered Indus Basin water treaty ensured canals perennial operation.

Punjab province requires more water to fulfil the needs of mounting demographic pressures and its agricultural consumption and industrial requirements. Punjab supports kalabagh dam project. Punjab says that the kalabagh dam project would provide 35,000 jobs and 3600 Megawatts of electricity. Moreover, the annual flow of water to Arabian sea is considered waste by Punjab. Punjab believes that it can be utilized by irrigation development in infertile lands of Pakistan.

Kalabagh dam's storage capacity is about to 6.1 MAF which can fulfil our growing demands of water for irrigation development.

Punjab opposed the accusations levelled against it by Baluchistan and Sindh to steal their due shares of water. Punjab claims that even Punjab itself gives its own allocated share of water to other provinces for a good gesture and maintains the national integrity.

Analysis of the Study:

Shortage of water not only is a grave threat to the agricultural sector of Pakistan but also for economic growth and national security of Pakistan because water shortage creates misconception among the federating units of Pakistan which already happens. Currently it is being practiced in political circles; the political leaders of a province accused other provinces to deprive their province from the water resources of Indus River system. In 1990's Hydro politics was in its peak among federating units of Pakistan. Nawaz Sharif government assessed the nature of issue and unanimously signed famous water apportionment accord 1991 among federating units of Pakistan. Under the water apportionment accord 1991, Indus River system authority

was established under water apportionment accord 1991, allocated share of provinces over Indus River system. Punjab and Sindh were allocated 37% water to each, Baluchistan 12%, and KPK 14% of Indus River system. It was responsibility of Indus River system authority to implement the water apportionment accord in letter and spirit. Initially, IRSA remained successful in implementation of accord but could not keep its position unobjectionable. So federating units blame over and each other's to exploit allocated share of water resources of one another. Water management is a key part needed to be focused by federal government and federating units of Pakistan.

Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions:

Findings:

- Hydro politics is going to be the top security issue for Pakistan in the upcoming decades.
- Federating units of Pakistan have concerns and wants Federal government should keenly observe their claims, and ensure the equitable sharing of water in a judicious and sustainable manner among provinces.
- The Federal government of Pakistan must Realize that while playing with water resources disputes, it would soon find itself to be playing with fire.
- The water shortage projects required to be carried out by social, environmental and economic assessments along the political spectrum.
- Vision 2025 launched by the government of Pakistan has been criticized by provinces in general and Sindh in particular. Federating units feel that most of these Hydro projects designed to benefit only and only Punjabi civilian and military establishment not common men of Pakistan.
- Since the independence of Pakistan, there are 43 canal systems along 48 off takes and 19 barrages were constructed in Indus River system, creating 61,000 KMs of canals and 105,00 water courses, irrigate almost 35 million acres of land. Three large dams were constructed Mangla, Tarbela and chashma. Additionally, 12 link canals were built to divert the flow of water from western rivers to eastern rivers, mostly these projects benefit Punjab as compared to other provinces, so deprivation may develop in other provinces.
- The water apportionment accords 1991 defined water rights among provinces. Still, it's interpretation and implementation are controversial. Especially, with regard to the construction of new water shortages and while the time of low water availabilities sharing of shortfalls.

- Absence of automatic telemetry systems further complex the water sharing disputes among federating units.
- Lack of trust among federating units of Pakistan and the perceptions of injustice by upper riparian towards lower riparian further aggravated the water problems in Pakistan.
- Military and civil bureaucrats as well as local chiefs have hands in all provinces in general and in Punjab particular. They apply their influences to divert the water flow illegally from various canals for their holdings such a water thefts create mistrust between upper riparian and lower riparian.
- Shortage of water not only escalates the hydro political issues but also speed up the desertification and land degradation. Almost 51% of land in Pakistan is under desertification.
- Shortage of water slow down the agriculture growth and consequently economy of Pakistan suffers; more over security threats takes place.
- Due to population growth, Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and water mismanagement in various grounds the water demand increases each coming year.
- Kacha canals and outdated flood irrigation methods are two major source of water waste.
- Inadequate water shortage capacity to flood flows and poor water management in Pakistan are major hurdles in solution of Hydro political issues.
- Central political parties don't take it seriously because it affects their vote bank. So, lack of political will to resolve the water disputes is discouraging once.
- Pakistan experiences two or three years of drought in each decade. It further complexes the water sharing disputes.
- Indian water aggression, climate change and lack of focus over the construction of water shortages are against the best interests of Pakistan.
- Corruption culture prevails among irrigation officers, it promotes the water thefts.
- Absence of desalting of canals creates problems for the flow of water toward the lower riparian.
- CCI, IRSA and WAPDA are politicised, and unable to take concrete action.
- Installation of telemetry systems are discouraged by upper riparian's land lords through lobbying.
- A separate barrage in Punjab is needed to be built for Baluchistan. Federal government should complete the Kachi canal drain three projects as soon as possible. Moreover,

WAPDA have to take, Hub dam sharing disputes of Sindh and Baluchistan, on board.

Recommendations:

- In order to avoid any future expected water disputes among federating units of Pakistan, it is required to follow the mutual Hydro agreements by all provinces, especially upper riparian.
- Keeping in views the natural flow of water, any project of upper riparian would be discouraged to affect the natural flow of water, in conformity with UN convention of “No Harm Role”. Such projects would be cause of damage to ecology in lower riparian regions. Moreover, promotes energy crisis and economic slowdown.
- A forum comprises of sociologists, water experts, economists, environmentalists and security analysts is needed to the assessment of sub- national Hydro political disputes in domestic context.
- Civil society, Media, non-Governmental organizations can play a key role in spreading the knowledge regarding water management, water waste, and encouraged the communication process among federating units of Pakistan.
- CCI and other responsible agencies should be active to play their constitutional role to balance the relationships among provinces.
- A system of water audits must be operational which carried out on regular basis. Moreover, punish the offenders and provide relief to victims by increasing their share of water.
- Technical capabilities of IRSA would be enhanced and its budget would be Increased with enhanced administrative powers.
- Provinces would be authorized to sell or buy their surplus water to other provinces.
- Water thefts must be penalized with huge amounts and a major cut on its share of water in fevers of affected parties.
- Remove misgivings at political and bureaucratic levels, and remove the public misperceptions through media and concrete steps.
- Sindh and Baluchistan's water sharing disputes are technical, in each Kharif water taking capacity of north west canals off taking from Sukkur barrage is deficient. So, it needs to be enhanced. Water way of north west canals and pond level must be increased at available discharges.
- In case of distribution of water stored in Hub dam, WAPDA should examine the concerns of Baluchistan and remove its

objections. Because, WAPDA is responsible to operate the project.

- Military and civil bureaucrats as well as local chiefs In Punjab divert the flow of water to their lands, they should be discouraged and penalized in order not to divert the flow of water illegally.
- Federal and Punjab governments distrusted other provinces many times, so they fear to trust them. Now, federal and Punjab governments take confident development measures in order to make other provinces to trust them.
- Avoid water shortages, Pakistan applies efficient sprinkler water methods and drip irrigation techniques.
- Pakistan built small, medium and large-scale dams to save surplus water and reduce water shortages.
- Improve water management, governance and investment in scientific approved ways.
- Reduce water waste by applying drip irrigation and modernize the canal systems. Enhance install RO plants.
- Develop a framework that would assist management of surface and ground water.
- Improve the water productivity by applying scientific knowledge and modernize techniques.
- Develop laws, norms and Institutions to balance the equitable distribution of water and ensure transparency.
- Adopt constitutional provisions to remove disputes among federating units of Pakistan.
- A separate barrage would be constructed in Punjab for irrigation requirements of Baluchistan only and only. It can replace Sukkur barrage and remove the misunderstandings between Sindh and Baluchistan province.
- It needs Honest political Will at the federal level without hegemonic designs to maintain sustainable water supply till tale enders which is required for Guaranteeing socio-political stability of Pakistan.
- Automatic telemetry system needed to be installed over outflows, inflows, canal withdrawals and water level at all points of Indus River system. Ensuring transparent operations of telemetry systems all provinces and national agencies have access to all data any time. So that which creates mutual understanding and develop trust.

Conclusion:

Water is vital important for human life. Due to climate changes, shortage of rainfall, population growth, industrialization and domestic consumption water demand increased not only in Pakistan but also in all over the world. Shortage of water created political tensions between states and within state among lower riparian and upper riparian regions. Hydro political tensions almost prevail in all world but in Pakistan it's nature is unique. In Pakistan interprovincial Hydro politics is a economic, politics and security threat for it. Firstly, because the economy of Pakistan totally depends on agriculture sector and agriculture sector itself depends on Indus water. Secondly, those Hydro political issues are being taken in ethnic perspective. Which creates problems for national integrity of Pakistan? Pakistan should develop transparent equitable water apportionment mechanism for all provinces, especially in the season of water shortage in Indus River system. Water shortage must be managed in a way which equally affect the all provinces and try to avoid it's affected only to lower riparian regions. Water waste and water management are key areas to be focused which are responsible to water shortage and water shortage itself is major source of water disputes among federating units of Pakistan.

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Pak Us Relations during Musharraf Regime:

By

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Abstract:

Pakistan and United State traditional political relation in 1947, the America provided fiscal and soldierly support to Pakistan and the later signed in the Baghdad treaty/CENTO and SEATO strong hand amongst the binary countries. In this article the qualitative and quantitative method (mixed method) has been used although the United States remained a neutral actor. In 1950 treaties were sighed in the result came into both path as an effect of cold war tension. In the 1980s, the soviet intercession in Afghanistan delivered an occasion for demanding appointment. Pakistan grows into the channel aimed at the US war exertion beside the USSR. Nevertheless, afterward the Soviet leftward Afghanistan in 1989, the relation amongst the dual conditions initiated to sure. The Clinton administration fixed display particular early kindness aimed at the Pakistan attitude on Kashmir, and then done the path of the 1990's Pakistan supports of the Taliban, link, by guerilla group and increases radicalized Islamic humanity stressed families amid the dual nations. But the 9/11 attack seem to take altered the Pak America relations to the idea that via 2004 Pakistan was named a chief non-NATO friend.

Keywords: United States, Pakistan, Non NATO Ally, cooperation, War on Terror

Introduction:

Pakistan and United state traditional political relation in 1947, the America provided fiscal and soldierly support to Pakistan and the later signed in the Baghdad treaty/CENTO and SEATO strong hand amongst the binary countries. Yet the US interruption of martial aid throughout the 1965 indo –Pakistan conflict created a wide spread sensation in Pakistan that the US was not a dependable helper although the United States remained a neutral actor. In 1950 treaties were sighed in the result come into both paths as an effect of cold war tension, the policies of cold south Asia Pakistan battle the US changed

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off martial support to Pakistan. In the 1980, the soviet intercession in Afghanistan delivered an occasion for demanding appointment. Pakistan grows into the channel aimed at the US war exertion beside the USSR. In the 1990's the Bush management appealed the presser adjustment hurtful relief replacement part for artillery. The Clinton admiration fixed display particular early kindness aimed at the Pakistan attitude on Kashmir, and then done the path of the 1990's Pakistan supports of the Taliban, link, by guerilla group and increases radicalized Islamic humanity stressed families amid the dual nations. But the 9/11 attack seem to take altered the Pak America relations to the idea that via 2004 Pakistan was named a chief non-NATO friend, then thru this idea the contradiction in the U S Pakistan association taken added a now strength.

It resulted that due to military and unexperienced policy makers Pakistan was the non-NATO ally and fought war against terrorists in Afghanistan. Than the war on terror initiated since 2004, yet it is on its peak in Pakistan

Affects of 9/11 on Pak US Relationship:

9/11 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington brought an end to Pakistan`s strategic diplomatic isolation in the international front. This chapter shall make an in depth analysis of Pak US relations in the post of 9/11 era, throwing light on the transformation in the US perceptions towards Pakistan. It will analyses how Pakistan`s decisions to join the coalition changed her security perceptions and policies and the situation it had to face at that time. It will also focus on the various issues that have determined the relations between the two countries and assessing the viability of the partnership in the days to come. Before the joining for the NATO and USA forces against terrorism Pakistan had the great relations with Afghan Taliban but the post 9/11 totally changed the Pakistan`s foreign policy for the neighboring country Afghanistan due to the super power at that time and Pakistan also want to had a good relations with USA for the several national interests.

Rational behind Pakistan`s Decision to join War on Terror:

Security is the most important and fundamental feature in Pakistan`s foreign policy. Since Pakistan`s inceptions, the security perception was principally based on its strategic importance. A noteworthy factor here is that the anarchic nature of international system has rendered the survival indispensable in every country`s priority list; however, it became more significant after 9/11. Furthermore, Barry Buzau argues that in order to understand the national security of any state, it is important to have a thorough understanding of the international pattern

of security interdependence in which it is incorporated. (Barry Barzun 1991)

In this context, the 9/11 attacks on the world trade center and the Pentagon opened a new chapter in Pak US relations and have changed much for Pakistan, domestically, regionally as well as internationally. Pakistan was an internationally isolated state, with a stagnant economy, a military government with international pariah states and political and social institutions in disarray⁶⁶ (Stephen p. Cohen 2005). Internationally 9/11 brought a shift from state-centric security to people's from the state enemies to transitional enemies, the terrorists and their ever expanding networks. It had worldwide implications for the world in general and Pakistan in particular. Terrorism allegedly a hazard to global peace and security, forced Pakistan to play the part of a key ally in the war against terrorism.

Moreover, the socio-political, cultural and economic affinities with Afghanistan amplified pressures on Pakistan to cooperate in the global cause of terrorist's extermination.

Within hours of the terrorist's attacks of September 11, the US President declared the sweeping Bush Doctrine. (Bob Woodward). War was declared on the terrorists and it was concluded that any counterstrike in Afghanistan would not be possible without the support and assistance of Pakistan. President Bush urged that USA will make a excellency between those who planned these acts and those who harborage them. ⁷¹(Bush's speech 2001).

Washington's still towards Pakistan at any given time has been shaped by many consideration including the state of Pakistan's confrontationist relationship with its neighbor India, its efforts towards political democracy and free market economy and above all the spirit with which it has incorporated Islam into its state identity and most importantly, the license Islamabad took in quest of nuclear weapons. A part from these factor's Pakistan standing in Washington has always been determined by its strategic utility and whether and to what extent its leaders seemed able and willing to mold Pakistan's national interests to US policy imperatives.

It has reappeared in a new manifestation- its stated goal being containment of international terrorism. Only the terms of endearment changed as the war against, Soviet infields, could not be fought without Pakistan⁶⁹ (Shafqat). It was a geo-political necessity. After anticipating and taking account of stark options; you are with us or with terrorists; Pakistan found itself in the frontline of war on terrorism.

Pakistan`s Role in the War on Terrorism:

Pakistan has collaborated with the United States on a number of front in the war on terrorism. Pakistan had granted the US-led coalition forces enormous facilities. Immediately after 9/11 Islamabad permitted the use of its airspace as well as provided land bases to US and allied troops. According to a US Department of defense fact sheet released on 28th may 2002.

Pakistan has provided 47 bases and over flight permissions for all US and coalition forces, deployed a large number of troops along the Afghan border, has spent a large portion of its logistical reserves to support the coalition, a very significant contribution in light of the counties current economic difficulties and self-defense support requirements, and ISI has helped in various phases of the operation. (Fazal Rahman vol no 3)

Musharraf`s cooperation with Washington brought Pakistan important gains as well. It ended the country`s international diplomatic isolation, the result of past sanctions. It also brought desperately needed international aid from the USA, Japan and Europe financial institutions. Whereas US humanitarian aid before 9/11 had been viewed partly as a means to keep Pakistan from becoming a Nuclear Basket Case; the them after 9/11 was terrorism prevention, including the prevision of alternatives to anti-western Madrassa based education that has been widely blamed for stoking jihadist. (Polly Nayak, p, 4).

After Pakistan joined the war on terrorism, the United States lifted various sanctions and has since provided substantial economic and military aid. As Ahmad Rashid has noted that once Pakistan agreed to join the coalition, it asked the USA for urgent economic support. “the Pakistani government put in a request to Washington for the removal of all US sanctions, forgiveness of its 3billion dollars debt to the United States just a fraction of Pakistan`s 32 billion dollars total foreign debt the re-assumption of military supplies and quick disbursement of loans from the United States and the World Bank. Bush responded swiftly, lifting all the US sanctions and allowing aid to flow. (Ahmad Rashid, p 31) similarly, Japan and countries of the European Union rescheduled debt repayments and offered fresh loans and grants.

In fiscal years 2002, 626 million dollars of economic aid was made available of which 6 million dollars went directly into the Pakistani treasury to help reduce the debt burden and offset cost of the war on Afghanistan, and 62 million dollars was allocated for FY 2003. The

total amount was a bit over 500 million dollars with some 188 million dollars appropriated to buy back 1 billion dollar worth of debt owed to the United States. The remainder was divided between project assistance and security related aid.

The fey 2004 request was for approximately 400 million dollars with about half for debt reduction, 75 million for economic assistance and 125 million for security related help. During Musharraf's 2003 visit to Washington, President Bush proposed that congress authorized a five year 3 billion dollars assistance program for FY 2005 through 2009 be divided equally between economic and military aid. (Task force report, p 53). However it may be noted that specifically most of the US military supplies flowing to Pakistan have been counter-terrorism related.

According to a congressional Research Services report October 2008, the US aid given to Pakistan was classified into the following categories; Child survival and health, Development assistance, Economic support funds, Foreign Military Financing, International Military education and training, International Narcotics council and law enforcement and non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining and related programs (NADRA). (Thomas Lum 2008).

Immediately following 9/11 , access rights, growing military operation and intelligence sharing, softening of non-proliferation constraints including the lifting of post 1998 sanctions, easing of debt burden on Pakistan has been the main thrust of US policy towards Pakistan. (Uma Singh).

After 9/11 Pakistani security forces started collaborating and coordinating carry out joint operation in the region encompassing south and south-western Afghanistan, Baluchistan and the north western province of Pakistan now called Khyber Pakhtoon khwa. The evolution of terrorism from a largely state oriented, domestic issue to a global phenomenon has been crucial in the formation of the current anti-terrorism regimes worldwide. Pakistan the major non-NATO ally in US led war on terrorism was not an exception. The events unfolding in the wake of 9/11 have led to various anti-terrorism reforms in Pakistan.

War on Terror Security Problems for Pakistan:

For USA in its war on terror, Pakistan has turned into a cutting edge state from being considered a fizzled state preceding the occasion of 9/11. The craving to go along with US War on terror has driven Pakistan towards grave results, these incorporate financial, social,

military and numerous more. Most likely there are not kidding and negative ramifications on Pakistan being an accomplice of the US.

The accomplishments are far not as much as the misfortunes Pakistan needs to confront. Pakistan was dragged into the war on terror and now it needs to confront the outcomes without anyone else's input in different types of militancy, radicalism, fear based oppression, trouble in economy, inclusion of military, ramble debates, radicalization of society, disagreeability of the legislature and over each of the a threatened society.

US-Pakistan Relations; Alternatives for Future:

Pakistan remains a vital US ally in US led anti-terrorism efforts. Yet the outcomes of US policies toward Pakistan since 9/11, has largely failed to neutralize anti-western militants and reduce religious extremism in Pakistan. Its aim to stabilize Afghanistan has also largely remained unsuccessful. In the past year however congress has taken important strides in moving US policy in Pakistan in a new direction.

Barack Obama after getting elected in his December 7, 2008 speech asserted that Afghanistan cannot be solved without solving Pakistan and working more closely and effectively with it.

What I want to do is to create the kind of effective strategic partnership with Pakistan that allows us in concert to assure that terrorists are not setting up safe havens in some of these border regions between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Once again President Obama in his March 27, 2009 speech outlining the preliminary results of his administration's review of US policy toward Afghanistan and Pakistan embraced the concept of building a long-term partnership with Pakistan.

Conclusion:

The question is that this study has attempt to answer is whether Pakistan's relation with the USA and its decision to join "war on terror" has eroded or addressed the domestic, regional and global dimensions of the country's security predicament? It is clear that US-Pakistan post 9/11 relationship has worsened the country's security situation, domestically, regionally and internationally.

Pakistan and the US relations had always been marked by convergence and divergence of national interests that kept on switching from intimacy to friction. The US benefited more during the times of convergence of interests from the geo-strategic location of Pakistan and its traditional security dilemma towards India. US-Pakistan relations thrived in the periods of international crisis, such as in the

fifties, again in eighties and now in post 9/11. These relations have deteriorated in conditions of detent as in the sixties and seventies and again in the nineties. What has been strange about the relationship between the United States and Pakistan is that their spells of close ties have been, and may persist to be, single issue engagements of limited or uncertain time period.

Mutual relations between the two countries are based on convergence of common interests from time to time. When the US required u2 surveillance flight facilities and an intelligence base against the Soviet (1959-1968), backdoor diplomacy with the Chinese (1970-72), Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan (1980-88) and recently the war against terrorism (2001), it has extended its best hand forward in terms of military and economic aid as well as support for military dictators.

Whenever Pakistan has lost out its democracy to military dictatorship, at that particular moment some USA strategic expediency would call for upholding of Pakistan military regimes in Pakistan`s history were granted legitimacy by the US. The sad conclusion from the above it that it was not merely the Pakistan Army which stood as an invincible wall between the Pakistani people and their longing for democracy and human rights but also it was the United Status`s patronage which ramparted the Pakistan Army rule.

The relationship has also shared troubles archetypal of US ties with an unequal power. Pakistan has traditionally responded to regional impulses, while the USA tends to deem global dynamics in its relationships. The USA has historically made light of Pakistan`s security concerns and underestimated the strength of Pakistan`s commitment to its nuclear program. US looked aside politely while its ally Pakistan was not doing so. This practice continued till the American national interests in the area were met with and Pakistan was no more required in their game.

Post-Cold war, US foreign policy in South Asia can be viewed independent of any prism of competition with the Soviet Union, underlining good relationship with each, based on their inherent importance to the US and the region. India centered relations, controlling proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile delivery system and preserving regional stability in south Asia were declared policy objectives of the USA.

US sanctions contributed to the widespread feeling among Pakistanis that United States had once again used their country. The presser sanctions were applied when Pakistan`s cooperation was no longer needed following the demise of the Soviet Union. In the crisis ridden first half of the nineties, Pakistan was left alone to clear the debris of

the America`s war in Afghanistan, in the shape of over three million Afghan refugees, proliferation of narcotics and weapons, and simmering Civil War in Afghanistan. As a corollary, Pakistan`s socio economics development and security concerns suffered serious setback, and negatively affected the balance of power in the region. Both the countries were averse to narrow down their difference on handling of Kashmir dispute with India, with the Taliban and with the nuclear question and bilateral frictions continued to worsen more. This period witnessed the rise of the Taliban, the Kashmir jihad, the Kargil operation, and the derailing of democracy on number of occasions.

After 9/11 the world once again saw Pakistan a front-line state in US led war in Afghanistan. Thus the 9/11 presented another chance for both countries to marry up again, and Pakistan has no other alternative under the threat of dire consequences if it refused to cooperate with the USA. President Musharraf promptly extended his full support to America and became a front line ally in the global “war on terror” the US war on has had far-reaching implications for the world at large and Pakistan in particular.

Afghanistan would never be possible without Pakistan`s support. Pakistan opted for fateful decision to sacrifice more than two decades of Pakistan`s strategic investment in Afghanistan. Insofar as the domestic implications are concerned, since joining the post p/11 US led international coalition against terrorism, about 100000 Pakistani Army have indeed been at the frontline of fierce clashes with the Al-Qaeda and pro-Taliban forces across the country. The conflict between the security forces and the militants has been most prevalent in the FATA, especially North and South Waziristan agencies. The Musharraf and later on the present regime arrested a large number of high blue Al-Qaeda figures and handed them over to the USA. Nevertheless, the country continues to face the threat of extremism and terrorism from Al-Qaeda and Taliban forces. The military operations may have killed hundreds of extremists, but in the process have claimed lives of more than 1500 Pakistani soldiers.

While Pakistan`s decisions to join the war on terrorism proved to be extremely unpopular at domestic level, creating an ever-worsening law and order situation across the country. Pakistan`s return to the comity of responsible states was widely hailed by the world. The country logistical operational an intelligence support proved crucial for coalition operations in Afghanistan. General Musharraf himself won laurels from the western leadership particularly from the President Bush for being the most crucial leader abroad in the war on terror. However, this illusion was short lived. When the war on terrorism penetrated deep into the Pakistan territory after a couple of years, the

same Pakistan was being dubbed as an epicenter of terrorism by the same international community.

Pakistan`s decision to side with America was motivated by the objectives of pursuing four key Pakistani interests the country`s security, economic growth, and the need to safeguard level, the hope of having a say in Afghanistan`s future political arrangements and peaceful resolution of Kashmir from the American war against terrorism remained illusions. Rather, Islamabad was pressurized to alter its national course on Kashmir, when Indian raised the security stakes for it in the aftermath of December 2001 terrorist attack on Indian parliament and Islamabad came under increasing US pressure. The Musharraf regime subsequently pursued peace process with India with the hope of settling the Kashmir issue. However, even after making so many unilateral concessions on Kashmir, the country has not received any credible response from India. The 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks in India, once again gave India a chance to utilize international community`s attention to tarnish Pakistan`s image by calling it a breeding ground for terrorism. It claimed that the Mumbai attacks were also a part of the global fight against terrorism and that the United States in particular must pressurize Pakistan to eradicate terrorist networks operating within its territory.

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The Impact of Social Media on University Students and their Academic performance in Quetta:

By

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Abstract:

Social Media has brought tremendous development in the field of education. It became the means of communication, knowledge and information. The students are using social media in order to share knowledge and learn from subject experts. Though social media has some negative impacts on student's learning, even than the students have acquired great advantages from social media sites. The purpose of this study was to identify the impact of social media on university students and their academic performance in Quetta district. This article explored the use of social media in academic life of university students. It also examined the interest of students on using social media for academic purposes. The population of this study was selected from the four universities of Quetta (Pakistan). And the participants for this study comprised 350 to 400 university students. Additionally, the mixed method was used for this research and convenient sampling was adopted. The findings disclosed that social media has great influence on students' academic learning.

Keyword: Social Media, Impacts. Student's academic performance

Introduction:

Background of the Study:

The evolution of Social Media (SM) has changed the way of interaction and brought people into a social platform in world wide. In currant scenario social media has become a great means of communication and knowledge among the people. Similarly today it is

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a fashionable trend particularly among university students. The number of students uses social media in order to share their knowledge and learn from subject experts. In present time, the effect of social media among university students in Quetta rapidly taking its root, in the same way, Halil Ibrahim Gurcan (2015) elaborate about social media tool which has several that students use for improvement of educational processes. In addition, Students eagerly taking instruction, sharing knowledge and communicating with teachers as well as students themselves. The dawn of social media has influenced ominously that how students learn and the mood instructor teaches. (Global general of human social science)

Social networks allow people to make new relation on a huge platform so that they may achieve their goals. People not only stay in touch with their close friend and family but also with their friend and relatives who live abroad. Even people search their old friends on social networking sites. So, simultaneously one can chat with a large number of people. Throughout the world people make their positive relationships on social networking sites. Social media allow students and public as well to make relation, even marriages. By mean of Face book and other social sites, various cases came across that people purpose each other for marriages. It is another opportunity for students, those who shy; they gain confidence through social media. They have less knowledge so they can learn more due to this. Social media brightens the personality of people. Social networking sites are useful for educational purpose. Public have different groups on social networking sites people like different pages and get information about different things. Similarly, students have educational groups on social networking sites particularly in WhatsApp and Facebook in order to share knowledge one another. Teacher also participate such a groups enthusiastically where gap between teacher and students close down. In addition, social media sites are helpful for the academic discussion in which students eagerly participate in these educational discussions. Its true social media is the source of learning for pupils because students take help from social media in order to make their assignment and projects. The students who read books always consult social sites in order to quench their trust of book reading. Those students and scholars who conduct research take benefits from social media. Thus, social media is the source of knowledge as well make interactions.

Problem Statement:

This research distinguishes the usage of social media among university students and it identifies the positive trend of social media on university students in Quetta district. In contrary, ample research reviewed which were based on broad study and mentioned its impact

on higher education. But this study will identify the optimistic influence of social media among the students in Quetta universities.

Significance:

The influence of social media engulfed every student's life. In the same way, it constitutes an increasingly important context in once academic routine. It is playing important information about latest discoveries and knowledge. Furthermore, this study will pave the way for student in their research objectives and conscious them about social media's effect on students' academic activities. In future, social media might introduce as a subject of mass communication and particularly students will be teaching in classes. Similarly, social media is rapidly expanded its roots all over the world. According to the Pew Research Centre (PRC) almost seven-in-ten Americans are utilizing social media to interact with other. Public Engaging with news content, sharing knowledge and information and watch videos to entertain themselves has increased. Since the PRC establishment in 2005, the user of social media were 5% in America But by 2011 it reached to 72% of the people use media. Moreover, the trend of social media is having popularity in Pakistan day by day. The influence of social media among university students is increasing. The various social media sites are being used by students in order to fulfil their academic requirements and share information with each other. In the same way, students are using social media sites for online classes.

Objective of the study/ Research Questions:

The specific aim and purpose of the study is, to highlight and point out factors which influence university students and their academic performance, resulting by social media in Quetta. Furthermore, study will chalk out social networks which support them in their study.

However, the following important objectives will be achieved during research study.

- To examine that how university students in Quetta, are being effected by Social Media.
- To point out that how social media is playing role of bridge between Teachers and Students regarding their study.
- To analyse that social media resulting as academic tool or destruction of studies.

Research Questions:

How university students are being affected by social media at university level?

1. What are the impacts of social media on students' academic performance?
2. Why Social Media is source of guidance regarding student's studies?
3. How Social Media can be effective source for university students?

Review of the Literature:

According to the Pew Research Centre (PRC) current statement almost seven-in-ten Americans are utilizing social media to interact with other. Public Engaging with news content, sharing knowledge and information and watch videos to entertain themselves has increased. Since the PRC establishment in 2005, the user of social media were 5% in America But by 2011 it reached to 72% of the people use media.

Mastrodicasa (2013) conducted a research in which the researcher elaborates that There are various ways, positive and negative, where social media sways the students effectively. Seeing sheer volume of time and the sort of exercises for which the learners utilize social networks is vital for advanced education administrators. Thus the researchers have started to exactly analyse impacts on students' prosperity and have discovered some primer outcomes that call for more exploration and research studies. The researchers find that social media is not the main issue rather the issue is the particular use and reason for social media activities and exercises that have prominent differences.

A study was conducted by Petersen and Johnston (2015). In which the researchers find out, the effect that Social Media, for example, Facebook and Twitter, utilization has on the creation and upkeep of college understudies' psychological social capital was explored on understudies in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. Facebook and Twitter were chosen as a feature of the exploration

According to Wheeler, Yeoman s and Wheeler D (2008) “ there has been various overview and opinions which recognized four major advantages of Social Media use in higher education which are; enhancing relationship, improving learning motivation, offering personalized course material and developing collaborative abilities”.

In Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan it is mentioned; In Pakistan various people are engaged in mobile and internet users, almost 100 million Pakistani uses mobile in the same way 29 million internet users present in Pakistan. Similarly, it estimated the users of smart phone in Pakistan are more about 14 million.” (Qadeer 2016

Lubnazaheer pointed out negative aspect of social media in her article that due to the irresponsible work and ignoring the journalistic code of ethics Pakistan traditional media is always become the victim of criticism.

Another study was conducted on the topic, The Impact of Social Media and Social Networks on Education and Students of Pakistan. In the study Tariq, Mehboob, Khan and Fasee Ullah (2012) find out that the effect of social sites can be acceptable on studies. However, in the event that we have a more intensive look on the genuine effect of social networks. Today it is destroying the carrier and future of understudies. The social organizing sites such as: <https://www.linkedin.com>, <http://www.facebook.com/>, <https://twitter.com/>and <https://www.orkut.com/>and so forth are ceaselessly diverting the students from their studies and learnings. The primary focus of a learner ought to be education in any case, lamentably the present students are stressing on such locales which can be a wastage of time. Social networks were just electronic associations between the users of social media. However, shockingly it has become a compulsion for students, youngsters and even adults to be habitual of using social sites off and on. Thus the findings of this paper present effect of social networks on schooling, learners and effect on existence of teens. Furthermore, it portrays how long social and communication sites are hear-able and hazardous for youth what's more, young people. Dawn (2019) in reference to Dawn Newspaper article it's mentioned that Facebook is attempting to coax "new deserts" into bloom with the second major growth of a tool that exposes folks to additional native news and data. It's aforesaid that social media is increasing its "Today in" service to 6,000 cities and town across the United State and before it absolutely was just 400.

Research Methodology:

Research Design:

For this research mixed method applied both quantitative and qualitative data. Creswell expresses that (2012) "a mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analysing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative is a single study or a series of studies to understand a research problem". However, this study had conducted in different universities in Quetta district. Likewise, University of Balochistan (UOB) which has more than 11000 students, Balochistan university of Information Technology, engineering and management science (BUIITEMS) having 9197 students with almost 600 staff members, Sardar Bahadur Khan Woman's University, (SBK) having 8000 students with 380 staff members and Alhamd Islamic University

Quetta. The targeted population had male and female students including their teachers of four universities in Quetta.

Data Collection:

For this study, the technique of data collection had both, primary and secondary data. In primary data there comprised on survey, Questionnaire, interviews and was conducted discussions among students. In secondary data it had taken help from published articles, newspapers, magazines, and research reports.

Sampling:

The targeted students from selected four university of Quetta 350 to 400 had asked through questionnaire and survey in order to achieve objective of this study 8 department had selected for sampling which has excessive influence of Social Media. Moreover, enrolled students of universities for group discussion, students were asked merits and demerits of social sites in academic activities.

Participants:

The participants were the students of four major universities of Quetta; University of Balochistan (UOB), Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University (SBKWU), Balochistan University of Information Technology and Engineering and Management Science (BUIITEMS) and Alhamd Islamic Universtiy Quetta. Once comparison the demographics of the sample with the demographics of the population the analysis discovered that the sample is representative in terms of gender, universities and educational discipline. The demographics of respondent are presenting in the following four (4) tables.

Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	216	55.1
Female	176	44.9
Total	392	100.0

UNIVERSITIES

	Frequency	Percent
UOB	135	34.4
SBK	86	21.9
BUISTEMS	93	23.7
Al Hamd	78	19.9
Total	392	100.0

PROGRAMS

	Frequency	Percent
BS	134	34.2
MA/Msc	150	38.3
M.phil	22	5.6
Other programs	86	21.9
Total	392	100.0

SEMESTER

	Frequency	Percent
First-Second	110	28.1
Third-Fourth	214	54.6
Fifth-Sixth	48	12.2
Seventh-Eight	20	5.1
Total	392	100.0

Result:

The finding of this research data evaluate that social media has great influence on university students and their academic performance.

Majority of the students are using social media for academic purposes. The engagement of the students on social media improved their academic grades. Further simplifying the finding result we elaborate the following tables and research questions.

I engage in academic discussion on Social Media platform

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	11	2.8
Disagree	40	10.2
Neutral	50	12.8
Agree	212	54.1
Strongly agree	79	20.2
Total	392	100.0

Table 4.1

Table 4.4 is describing that students were asked about the engagement of academic discussion on social media. So, majority of the students were agreed about the use of social media on their academic discussions. In result 54.1% students marked AGREE option. Similarly, 20.2% were strongly agreed and 12.8% were Neutral. In contrary, 10.2% students were disagreeing about the use of social media in academic discussion. Thus, the finding result express that university students are keen to utilize Social media academic discussions.

The usage of social media for research has helped improve my grades

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	5	1.3
Disagree	26	6.6
Neutral	45	11.5
Agree	165	42.1
Strongly agree	151	38.5
Total	392	100.0

Table 4.2

Table 4.10 is elaborating the usage of social media that how much it is helpful to improve grades of the students. In this point various students were agreed that social media is a great source that help students for research and improve their grades. According to

survey result, 42.1% students were agreed and 38.5% were strongly agreed in this question. In contrary, only 6.6% students were disagreed and just 1.3% students were strongly disagreed. It means students acquiring great advantages from social media for research purpose.

We have a social media groups for some of our courses

		Frequency	Percent
	Strongly disagree	15	3.8
	Disagree	23	5.9
	Neutral	38	9.7
	Agree	210	53.6
	Strongly disagree	106	27.0
	Total	392	100.0

Table 4.3

In table no 4.16 the question was raised on students that they had social media groups for their courses in order share with classmates. In this a lot of students agreed that they have social media groups for courses. According to result, 53.6% students were agreed and 27.0% were strongly agreed in this point. However, 9.7% students were remained neutral and just 6% students were disagreeing on having social media groups for their courses.

The qualitative result highlights the main theme of group discussion and perception of students regarding use of social media for academic performance. The following research questions further elaborate the theme of result.

Question (A)

The use of social media and it impact on Academic related purposes.

This question was put on students to identify the impact of social media usage in academic related activities. The discussion had comprised on two themes; advantages and disadvantages of social media in educational sectors. The outlines of themes are in the following statements of the students.

“In my university years I have learned that having a group on Facebook or WhatsApp is the best and easiest way for discussing any course content with teachers and my colleagues” (Participant) Similarly, according to another student he gives more importance to use WhatsApp and Facebook due to its easy access to share information with fellows and discuss with teachers about courses,

further he said, now a days every students use smart phones to easil y access to internet and social media sites”.(Participant)

“I agree social media networks are not credible but when I search for a topic it opens a lot of other links for me”. (Participant)

Question: (B)

The Student’s perceptions about social media effect in educational aspects.

The purpose of this research question is to identify the impact of social media in students’ life in academic aspect. The question evaluate on social media effects in three dimensions; positive, negative and no effect of social media on student’s academic performance.

For more simplifying this question lets highlights students points:

“I mostly use social media, especially watch YouTube and listen my lectures of courses. Indeed, I am taking lots of advantages from social media. Similarly, I have some WhatsApp groups in university to share educational stuff with my classmates and friends”. (Participants)

“As student it is difficult for me to buy books related to my courses and competitive exams. So for this I search out social media sites which are easily available. For instance, ilmki dunya , CSS forum, Economic survery of Pakistan and mostly lectures are present in YouTube. I wanted to say that social media really supported me to achieve my academic objectives”. (Participants)

“Usually I use social media particularly WhatsApp and Facebook to check the courses group I get dragged to read my friends status and sometimes I engaged in long conversations with my school friends and family members and out of a sudden I find myself wasted a couple of hours in nothing. I know that a lot of courses use social media for educational purposes, but also it’s a mean of distraction. Starting from the simple chats to new hit songs and episodes of my favourite series which I watched three times bef ore. I believe that a person can achieve number of advantages of life, if he gave less time to mobile and social media”(Participants)

“Unfortunately I am habitual of using social media. Several sites I use for instance, WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook and YouTube. Even a single minute I cannot prevent myself for checking updates. I extremely effect by social media which divert my academic related activities. I just say that social media has negative impact on university students”. (Participants)

Discussion and Conclusion:

It is fact that social media is playing vital role in the life of students to achieve their educational gaols. Though social media has negative impact but Students are acquiring knowledge, sharing information, interacting with professor and taking online classes in the wake of social media. So there is great influence of social media on students' academic life. The chief objective of this research study was to explore and identify the impact of social media on university students and their academic performance in Quetta. Indeed, the use of social media is rapidly increasing among students and taking several advantages for academic activities. Furthermore, this study identified the impact social media on academic performance of university students. It also describe the study hours and the hours of social media usage that how much affect their academic performance either it plays vital role for students' academic life or it is source of distraction for them. In addition, this study has found three different opinions of students regarding impact of social media on student's academic learning.

. Furthermore, the present study resulted that the majority of participant, male and female both have seen, are using social media for educational aspects. Students use social media as a mean of communication, acquire knowledge and share information with classmates. According to students they use social media for different sites for studies such as science direct, Google Scholar, IImidunya and encyclopaedia etc. these sites are used mostly for searching data and acquiring knowledge for their courses. In addition, the rapid use of social media among university students becomes a trend and various social media sites used by students in order to find smooth ways for learning. Similarly, online classes through social media have gained more popularity in universities especially in Quetta.

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An Analysis of US Withdrawal from Afghanistan and its Impacts on Pakistan:

By

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Abstract:

This research study analyzes the effects of US-Afghan relations and their impacts of the security apparatus of Pakistan. It depicts that 9/11 resulted into the development of hostile relations between Pakistan and other countries. For example, India uses Afghan land to launch terrorism activities in Balochistan. In addition to it, hostile attitude of Afghan government towards Pakistan has been increased after 9/11. Such circumstances have destabilized the security mechanism in the region.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Regional Security, Pak-Afghan Relations etc.

Introduction:

Background of the Study

Regional Security:

Insurgencies impede security mechanism and it is defined as a way to protect something from fear, danger and anxiety. Human cultural values and living style hampers security management within a state. On the other hand, security in international domain means the capability of a country to defend its borders from outside dangers and it is called as political and sovereign independence of a country. Regional and sub-regional entities have paramount security mechanisms since 1945, while modernized security systems came into force since 1990s. The developed security system consists of

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- **Collective security systems**
- **The alliance**
- **The security community**
- **The security regime**

The above given security systems have all been in vain. Therefore, a new security system has been introduced that consisted of the following four aspects:

1. The security systems aim to increase and maintain the peace and tranquility in the regions like European Union and ASEAN, and NATO; these are the most important regional organizations in respect to maintaining security in the region.
2. Secondly, security aims at eliminating dangers with the collaboration of military engagements and cooperation. For example, Conference on Security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE), NATO, and African Union. Lamentably, SAARC is still lagged behind in this direction.
3. Democratic norms and ways of government is greatly encouraged by regional organizations.
4. Lastly, promoting economic policies and their practical implementation will add much to counter terrorism and its various manifestations. Unfortunately, Pakistan has not maintained any security engagements with its neighboring countries due to various reasons.

Regional security is at high risk in South Asia because of many security problems like increased rate of terrorism waves in the recent times. Moreover, the regional security is at the verge of collapse due to unresolved regional disputes like Rohingya and Kashmir, domestic violence coupled with human rights violations lead to terrorism and violence. South Asian region contributed it greater role in deciding the fate of Cold War by proving the battle ground for that war. (Sultan, 1997)

In addition to it, South Asian Region proved as the most dangerous region in the world because of two nuclear powers, Pakistan and India. Both India and Pakistan ponder serious security concerns for the

world. Any nuclear escalation between the two countries can severely harm the world as both possess nukes that are enough to destroy the region. However, Pakistan has been contributing much in the maintenance of peace and cooperation in the region as well as in the world.

Pakistan has followed great policy of minimum deterrence and self-defense. Pakistan is committed to maintain the conviction that atomic bombs should not be used firstly. Pakistan supports legitimate mechanism of security for the globe. It supports nonproliferation of chemical and biological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, Pakistan always tries to resolve issues amicably and through dialogues. (Ayub, 1986)

Pakistan endorses biological and toxic weapons control and all other countries should need to endorse the same. Pakistan has maintained the peaceful use of nuclear technology by enhancing the cooperation to Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Fissile Material Cut off Treaty (FMCT). More importantly, Pakistan has contributed much with China on the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM). Pakistan has established Nuclear Regulatory Authority under United Nations Safety Convention Act 2001 and it is known as Pakistan National Regulatory Authority (PNRA). It aims at the regularity and peaceful use of nuclear technology within the country.

Pakistan adopted an advanced technology and monitoring mechanism for nuclear technology. These advancements in maintaining nuclear technology costs Pakistan a great burden on its economy. The propaganda by different countries regarding the insecurity of nuclear technology costs Pakistan greater economic loss. The nuclear safety is maintained by the National Command and Control system that is three layered security system. It is maintained that such security is vital for the smooth image of Pakistan as not to defame Pakistan's image at the international level. Resultantly, Pakistan is a signatory of United Nations Security Council under the Nuclear Control Bill to prevent the nuclear proliferation in the future. Thus, Pakistan National Regulatory Authority has become a vital part of National Action plan. Pakistan also abides by the information system of International Atomic Energy Agency commitments. Pakistan eagerly shows its readiness to show its nuclear technology clearance under the direction of International Atomic Energy Agency. (Hersh, 2009)

Pakistan suppresses every act of nuclear terrorism under its all forms and manifestations. It also discourages supply of nuclear armaments to any country. Pakistan maintains a National Control List (NCL) of all

arms which are being monitored by European Union and its allies. It is maintained by Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Australia and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). Evidently, USA and its western allies hurled serious allegations against nuclear technology leaks by Pakistan but in reality, it is nothing more than words. It is nothing but a strategic policy measured adopted by the USA and its allies so that Pakistan invests more in the security of nuclear technology for the betterment and protection of its nukes. The monitoring of nuclear technology costs Pakistan's economy a heavy burden. Pakistan has a fool proof nuclear safety network. Hence, Pakistan is a signatory of many nuclear safety conventions and agreements at international level. Moreover, the US led war on terror has brought many serious issues regarding the safety of nuclear technology and its protection from the evil hands. Furthermore, Indian involvement in Afghanistan has compelled Pakistan to further strengthen its monitoring of nuclear technology. Pakistan is trying its level best to maintain greater nuclear security at the cost of its crippling economy. On the other hand, the diplomatic relations between Pakistan and its regional neighbors have been compromised after 9/11 that has escalated the security concerns of nuclear technology for Pakistan.

(Sanger, 2007)

Consequences of Pak-Afghan Relationship:

The Britishers followed the policy of closed borders with Afghanistan during colonial period. It resulted into the non-movement of Pakhtoons. Such type of policies was the continuation of tyrant Sikh regime policies and British followed the same policy to contain future Russian involvement in the Afghan region. The Afghan ruler Amir Abdul Rehman accepted the British colonial empire after Anglo-Afghan war 1878-1880. He accepted the British regime after signing the memorandum with Indian British foreign secretary Sir Mortimer Durand in 1893. British India signed an agreement with former Soviet Union to label the northern Afghanistan as Ammu Darya (Oxus River). The British troops and administration felt secure and they worked on Quetta and Peshawar to deliver them the status of districts.

On the contrary, there were nationalist and sub-nationalists' movements against British rule in those areas. The Afghan tribes wanted to establish Greater Afghanistan. That's why they started agitations against British Rule in Afghanistan. These agitations gained momentum when India opposed the partition of subcontinent and Kabul started negotiations with the British to make Greater Pakhtoonistan. But their demands were not heard in the echelons of British colonial empire. They were left with the choice to be either united with India or Pakistan. Resultantly, the dream of Greater

Pakhtunistan was gone so far and Afghanistan did not accept Pakistan wholeheartedly. (Kakar, 2006, P. 184)

The question of Greater Pakhtunistan became a burning question of the times even after the creation of Pakistan. Afghanistan opposed the independence of Pakistan in the United Nations in September 1947. That was disappointing for Pakistan as it faced opposition from a Muslim neighboring country just after independence. On the other hand, India was happy to see the interior disintegration with Pakistan. Pakistan seemed difficult transitions in the beginning of independence. The leaders of Pakistan felt that their territorial boundaries are in danger from neighboring countries. Kabul was eager to create disturbances with the tribal agencies that alarmed Pakistan to secure its boundaries from foreign aggression. In addition to it, Pakistan also faced aggression at its eastern borders because of a weak military set up in the beginning days of independence. The Durand line agreement was become a hottest debate at that time as none of the Afghan governments recognized Pakistan from the core of its heart. History witnessed that

Afghanistan is being ruled by Pakhtoons since decades and Kabul always tried to use the Durand Line Agreement as a political edge against Pakistan. Therefore, Afghanistan always celebrates 31 August as a mark of Durand Line Agreement.

Afghanistan used Karachi port for its trade. Pakistan blocked all the transit routes of Afghanistan in reaction to its propaganda against Durand Line Agreement. Therefore, Afghanistan tried to find new ways of transit. But Afghanistan started illegal trade routes to do business with different stakeholders within Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan blocked Afghan trade within its boundaries. Pakistan started war against criminals of trade in FATA. The result came in a cold relation between Pakistan and Russia. Russia allowed Afghanistan to use its ports for trade purposes.

Adding to it, Afghanistan did not wish to see Pakistan as hegemonic power in the region after British departure from the region. It was due to Pakistan's compromised military establishment, crippling economy, flawed foreign policy, and international crisis. The USA did not support Afghanistan militarily as well financially because it wants to contain Russian influence in the region. Moreover, the Indian premier Jawahar Lal Nehru said that India would not support communism in the region. Pakistan was pressurized to support USA in the Cold War against Russia. Pakistan joined SEATO on the call of the USA to counter communism in the region and it was followed by Baghdad Pact in 1955 and it was re-introduced as CEATO in 1958. These were the causes to compel Pakistan to join anti-communism groups so that it

might get financial, diplomatic and military aid from the USA and its allies. On the other hand, India and Afghanistan joined Russian alliance to contain Pakistan. (Caroe, 1958)

Afghanistan always tried its best to destabilize Pakistan especially in the decade of king Zahir Khan's era. King Zahir Khan was eager to make a greater foundation for the creation of Greater Pakhtunistan in the region. He did not waste any iota to destabilize Pakistan. In 1953, King Zahir appointed as prime minister of Afghanistan in hope to unite the disintegrated factions of the Pakhtuns and he even visited Russia in this regard. Afghanistan and India joined non-alignment movement to reorient the geo strategic alliances in the region. Pakistan later on realized to join hands with Chinese republic to contain Indian hegemonic design in the region. (Gardezai, 2010)

In 1955, the one-unit system that was comprised of East and West Pakistan was came into being to suppress the Pakhtoon cause more further. The government of Afghanistan stationed some 70000 youths on the border that resulted into the closing of border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan for 5 months. Normal commercial relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were halted in 1955. The relations further deteriorated after Ayyub Khan took down the political affairs in Pakistan. He grabbed all political and military powers and became the president of Pakistan. He adopted very harsh policies against Afghanistan. He warned Kabul if it is sloganeered the Pakhtoonistan cause. It resulted into a prolong shut down of political and diplomatic dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Afghan government was dominated by Pakhtoons at the at time. King Dawood sent personnel to Bajaur agency but those were badly defeated by pro Pakistani tribesmen in the Bajaur agency and other tribal agencies. It was followed by two Afghan attacks and Dawood warned that such type of attacks would be continued till the creation of greater Pakhtunistan. Moreover, Dawood continued the policy of interference and he granted political asylum to many anti Pakistani leaders and Pakhtuns.

In the beginning of 1963, problems increased for Afghanistan as because of the closure of borders that weekend Afghan economy. Afghanistan felt threatened because of the newly emerged state. Afghan government perceived that newly emerged state would strengthen its ties with China and United states of America. King Zahir Shah convinced Dawood to resign from the post of premiership. King Zahir Shah wanted to start a new start of relations with newly established state. King Zahir thought that Prime Minister Dawood was unable to deliver Pashtoonistan cause. He insisted that Afghanistan would support the Pashtoonistan cause without harming Afghanistan's

economic interests. Hence, it was the time when Pakistan and Afghanistan continued peaceful relations with each other.

However, Dawood Shah made Afghanistan a republic in 1973 by denouncing the rule of King Zahir Shah. He maintained that Zahir Shah did not exploit the weakness of Pakistan when Pakistan and India were at war in 1971. He thought that it was the right time to raise the slogan of Pashtunistan cause and to grab Pashtoon areas of Pakistan. The USSR was the first country to recognize the republic of Afghanistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the then prime minister of Pakistan also accepted the rule of Dawood wholeheartedly. On the other hand, Balochistan faced nationalist insurgency movements that was tackled down successfully by the prime minister of that time Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In 1971 Pakistan and India war resulted into debacle of East Pakistan. A new nation emerged on the map of world named as Bangladesh. This episode caused heavy territorial losses to Pakistan. In the meanwhile, Afghanistan claimed its Durand line area and adjacent lands. Afghanistan also supported nationalist movements in Balochistan province of Pakistan. However, new leadership in Afghanistan emerged in the names of Burhanuddin, Ahmad Shah Masoud, and Gulbuddin Hikmatyar that opposed the Pashtunistan cause and Z.A Bhutto cooperated with them to save its own national interests. Dawood moved forward and reached at various agreements about Durand Line and Pashtoonistan cause. Lamentably, both leaders were not come to one page. The emergence of USSR in Afghanistan and the inclination of Dawood towards pan Islamism rather than communism diverted Afghan government from Pashtunistan. In 1977, the death of Z.A Bhutto and in 1978 the death of Dawood resulted into cold war that have far great impacts on the region. (Talbot, 2005)

In 1971 War, Pakistan lost its Bengal region and a new nation emerged with the name of Bangladesh. Pakistan paid very heavy territorial loss and population resources. It gave an impetus to Afghanistan to reclaim its Durand line and to instigate insurgency in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. However, the emergence of Ahmad Shah Massoud, Burhanuddin Rabbani and Gulbadin Hikmatyar induced Pakistan to support Islamists to counter the greater Afghanistan plans. Dawood stepped in to resolve Pashtunistan saga with Pakistan. Z.A Bhutto played a greater diplomacy with Dawood and compelled him to reach on the accords. Alas, Z.A Bhutto did not live long to settle the dispute amicably. Meanwhile, the arrival of USSR and Dawood's inclination towards Islamic countries and the USA diverted his plans. The sudden and unfortunate demise of Dawood left bad impacts for the Pak-Afghan region. Hence, Pak-Afghan relations had never become normalized in that era.

On December 27, 1979 Russia invaded Afghanistan and Babrak Kamal ruled till the mid of 1986. During that era, Pakistan was given aide from the Reagon administration. Pakistan received \$3.2 billion from the USA. The main purpose of giving aid to Pakistan was to sustain economic and military cooperation among the both countries. Resultantly, Pakistan became an ally of the USA in Pak-Afghan region. Pakistan trained Taliban and its allied groups. It also hosted a great range of Afghan refugees. Pakistan contributed much to counter Soviet Union in the Afghanistan. Hence, Russia fled from Afghanistan because of facing the hard lined Taliban and Pakistani diplomacy in the region. On the other hand, the Taliban moved ahead and finally marched towards Kabul and captured it. The Taliban ruled Afghanistan till the American intervention in Afghanistan calling it war on terror. During Taliban period, Pakistan got political, economic and diplomatic support from the Taliban but the issue of Duran line remained unresolved. The saga of cold war coupled with Talibanization resulted into political, economic and diplomatic turmoil of Pakistan.

Trust between Pakistan and Afghanistan gained its momentum when the USA started war on terror in Afghanistan. Taliban held responsible for the 9/11 attacks at New York trade center. Pakistan became one of the most important and close allies of the USA against war on terror. Since Pakistan, stepped in war against terrorism, it was not given any good will gesture by Afghan authorities. Afghanistan joined the anti-Pakistan group and supported Indian stance by claiming that Pakistan is the country that has harbored terrorism in Afghanistan. Afghan government started propaganda that Pakistan is the sole creator of terrorism and insurgency in the region. It accused Pakistan for harboring militants and sending them back to Afghanistan to destabilize the Afghan government. Pakistan also blamed Afghanistan for creating law and order situation in FATA. Meanwhile, the Afghan and Indian secret agencies found space in Balochistan for destabilizing Pakistan. They flamed fire of insurgency at a greater scale in Balochistan.

Moreover, a never-ending "Do more" slogans were hurled on Pakistan by the USA. Pakistan was severely criticized for not doing much to counter war on terror in Afghanistan. Hamid Karzai and Indian government took full advantage of USA's "Do more". Pakistan was under diplomatic and economic pressure from the USA's administration. The international community also blamed Pakistan for creating safe havens for militants. In order to counter these allegations hurled on Pakistan, it suggested border-fencing, mining of the border, and establishing check posts at the border areas. President Karzai uprightly rejected Pakistan's recommendations and said that Afghan

government did not recognize the Durand line as a Pak-Afghan border. In addition to it, the USA also blamed Pakistan for cross-border terrorism infiltration. Historically, Pak-Afghan border remained a safe haven for militants and it is one of the main reasons of hostile relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Pakistan's regional security remained at a stork in the road because of indulgence of many regional players in the Afghan quagmire. Afghanistan is strategically important to counter Pakistan's interest in the region so Indian involvement in Afghanistan was welcomed by the then president Hamid Karzai. India is fifth largest investor in Afghanistan that is a serious threat for the political and economic stabilized Pakistan. Additionally, India is intended to build more and more consulates in Afghanistan to counter Pakistan's political and economic interests and to destabilize internal security dynamics of Pakistan. The hidden agenda of India and USA is to make Pakistan security compromised state. Iran adds fuel to the fire by jumping into the Afghanistan. Iran wants to invest in Afghanistan. Iran signed Memorandum of Understanding with Afghanistan for enhancing inter-cultural activities, History, Ethnicity, and tourism. Hence, it staunchly entered into the Afghanistan and invest heavily to make its good place in this important south Asian country. Iran built university in Kabul and it boosted its trade with Afghan over to \$13 billion. Herat province of Afghanistan is greatly attached with Iran and its effects can be shown by visiting that Afghan province. Iran hosts more than 900000 Afghan refugees since the soviet invasion. (Rizvi, 2002)

Moreover, China is investing in Afghanistan and it may harm Indian interests in the future. China is on the path of progress and it needs natural resources and its exploration to stabilize its developments. It requires Oil, gas and other mineral resources in greater amount. Afghanistan has allowed China to explore its resources. In 2008, China invested \$3.5 billion in Aynak's copper reservoirs point. Aynak copper field is one of the largest coppers producing field in the world. Additionally, China is involved in the communication, High-tech, public infrastructure and energy sector of Afghanistan. Hamid Karzai also invited Russia to invest in Afghanistan and it is a great threat to Pakistan. Russia is one of the greater enemies of Pakistan since 1947. The civil of 1980s is also the outcome of Russian invasion in Afghanistan. It seemed there would be a greater diplomatic development between the two countries as Russia opened its consulate in Mazar Shareef. Russia is agreed to assist Afghan military in technology and it could be alarming for Pakistan in future. Hence, Pakistan is facing security issues while investing in Afghanistan. This

is one of the main reasons that stamped Pakistan as creator of safe havens for militants.

Since the border management has been given to the Afghan security forces, considerable number of attacks could be observed on Pakistani security forces by their Afghan counterparts. Most of the attacks are in the form of cross-border shelling Pakistan's response to these attacks in a befitting manner. There have been over 200 cross border attacks since 2001. 26 attacks were reported in only one-year 2013. There were 732 cross- border attacks in 2012. Pak-Afghan relations remained historically hostile in 2014 because of these attacks and Pakistan closed its trade with Afghanistan.

However, in 2015, attack on PAF base in Peshawar was reported as planned by NDS in Afghanistan. This attack claimed life of 23 Pakistan Airforce personnel, 4 civilians and 3 Pakistan army personnel. Additionally, Afghanistan is providing safe heavens to Tehrik Taliban Pakistan faction militants and other Baloch separatists. Historically, it is evident that Afghanistan provided support to Anti-Pakistan evil elements.

Not to mention, Mullah Radio (Mullah Fazlullah) and its allied were hidden in Afghanistan for a long time. Relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were further deteriorated when Tehrik Taliban Pakistan operated against Pakistan from within Afghan soil. These militants were involved in cross-border firing and hitting Pakistan army personnel from Afghanistan border side. More than 400 attacks were reported that were owned by Tehrik Taliban Pakistan that were planned in Afghanistan. Despite untiring efforts to make dialogues with Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan, Pakistan made decisive operations against these hard-lined militants in the name of Zarb-e-Azab in its North Waziristan agency in 2014. Pakistan requested Afghan authorities to hand over Mullah Radio to Pakistan. Pakistan urged Afghanistan to make sure that its borders were not being used by militants for attacking Pakistani soldiers. Unfortunately, Pakistani efforts went in vain because Afghan government was not serious to tackle the issue properly. TTP accepted that it operated all attacks from Afghanistan. This acknowledgement supported Pakistani stance of TTP operations against Pakistani forces. This also forced Afghan government to accept that TTP is operating in Afghanistan. Hence, Afghanistan has never shown any interest to decrease militancy in Pakistan.

India played its hidden agenda against Pakistan. It wanted to destabilize Pakistan by disturbing its Balochistan and FATA. Therefore, Pakistan always tried to convince international community about nefarious Indian designs against Pakistan by using Afghan soil.

The main agenda of Indian involvement in Afghanistan is to destabilize Pakistan but not to reconstruct Afghanistan. India is sponsoring terrorism against Pakistan through Balochistan, FATA and Karachi. It financed Non state actors to fuel the fire of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan. The sole purpose of Indian existence in Afghanistan is to secure its security designs against Pakistan in the Afghan region. Lamentably, Afghan government also supports India to destabilize Pakistan and it could be a serious security threat for Afghanistan in the near future. Indian sponsorship of terrorists, militants and other allied insurgents against Pakistan is well- known. It is need of the hour that Pakistani and Afghan leaders should sit and settle the issue in a friendly manner for the larger interests of the regional security. Thus, the sincerity of Afghan government to solve the problem counts much for the security of the region.

Repercussions for Pak-India Relations in Future:

Pakistan and India are at the verge of wars since their inception in 1947. It resulted from the issue of Kashmir and other disputed areas in Indian sub-continent after the partition. India remained a disturbing agent to Pakistan. One of the main bone of contentions between Pakistan and India is Kashmir. India never wants Pakistan to be prosperous and developed country. India always designs conspiracies against Pakistan in all its forms and manifestations. India believes on enmity with neighbors. Insurgency in Balochistan seems increased whenever India intervened in Afghanistan in the form of reconstruction and investment as FATA and Balochistan borders Afghanistan so it is very easy for India to train and send militants to these areas of Pakistan. This border is heaven for non-state actors. Moreover, Karachi was falling into the hands of insurgents because of the cover operation of RAW. India tried its best to defame Pakistan at international platforms. India never accepted Pakistan neighborhood with Afghanistan. After 9/11, India got a golden opportunity to install its hidden plans in Afghanistan for destabilizing Pakistan. Commander of the International Security Assistance Force and US force in Afghanistan, General Stanley reported in 2009 that India is increasing insurgency in Pakistan. Pakistan considers Indian involvement in Afghanistan as serious security threat for the region.

Moreover, India opened more than 10 consulates in Afghanistan that is alarming for the security stability in Pakistan. More than 5000 Indian citizens are employed in Afghanistan is also a matter of great concern for Pakistan. India is also making efforts to connect Iranian port Chahbahar with Afghanistan by road threatening Pakistani security dynamics in the region. Hence, Indian involvement in Afghanistan over the mere name of reconstruction is threatening Pakistan's security

in the region. Indian consulates are operating against Pakistan instead of making efforts to invest and make Afghanistan a better place. Pakistan blamed India for making false Pakistani currency in Afghanistan that proved true later. Everyone knows that India has set insurgent training camps near Pak-Afghan border. India has set up these camps at Qushila Jaded, Panjshir, Helmand, Northern Kabul, Killi Hassan, and at Nimroz province. These all-hidden activities in Afghanistan shown results in the form of severe insurgency in Balochistan and FATA and their repercussions in near future.

In Balochistan, India sponsors terrorism through Baloch insurgents. India supplies Russian made weapons and artillery to them. Such type of hidden agenda of India is very dangerous for the very existence of Pakistan. It can divide Pakistan ethnically, politically and socially. Moreover, India has aggravated the security situation of Karachi that the economic hub of Pakistan. RAW is involved in deteriorating the peaceful Karachi. It is evident that the daily target killings in Karachi have direct over links with Indian secret agencies. RAW is deeply involved in the inhuman crimes in Karachi. It is need of the time to counter the situation created by RAW and its allied agencies. Additionally, RAW funded militants and insurgents to kill polio workers in different areas of Pakistan. In 2015, Counter-Terrorism Department of Pakistan investigated four Indian spy agents. It is revealed from the investigation that there are 400 cells currently operating in Pakistan to safeguards Indian hidden agenda against Pakistan. India also violated Line of Control more than 400 times.

Furthermore, Pakistan and India are arch rivals of each other since its inception. India considers itself a Hindu itself by proclaiming to be so-called secular state at diplomatic platforms. Muslims lived very hard life before partition. Muslims had become together under the umbrella of Two Nation Theory. They got a separate homeland for Muslims in the Indian sub-continent. Hence, Pakistan came into existence. From the day of independence to date, India is against the very existence of Pakistan. Hindus were very Anti-Muslim since the creation of Pakistan. The hateful behavior of India since the creation of Pakistan resulted into 1948, 1965 and 1971 wars. It also resulted into creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Karachi being economic hub of Pakistan also has suffered a lot because of Indian involvement in Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Unfortunately, the advent of 9/11 has made many security threats for Pakistan. It brought a golden chance for India to make Afghan a platform for its designs against Pakistan. India is still implementing centuries old "The Mandala Theory" that depicts that immediate

neighbor is the very enemy. India never accepted Pakistan as an independent country. Additionally, it also did not accept Taliban government. Indian denounced Taliban region in all its forms and manifestations. On the other hand, India supported Afghan democratic governments before and after 9/11. Afghan governments do not recognize Pakistan and always support greater Pakhtunistan. The coming the USA in Afghanistan also disturbed the very interests of Pakistan in the region. India took advantages of the USA arrival in Afghanistan and it created security problems for Pakistan by creating insurgency in FATA and Balochistan. Hence it created a compromised security situation in Pakistan.

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Impact of Parents Educational Level on the Socialization of Children:

(A Study of District Zhob, Balochistan)

By

¹Wali Khan, ²Shakeel Ahmed, ³Sheikh Ajmal Mandokhail

Abstract:

This research intends to discover the impacts of parent's low educational level in the socialization process of their children. For the current study, the researcher utilized the Quantitative research to investigate about the hurdles faced by the respondents. The universe for existing study was District Zhob. 200 parents were taken from the two Tehsils of District Zhob: 1) Tehsil Zhob, 50 Male, and 50 Female total 100; 2 Tehsil Kakar Khurasan, 50 Male, and 50 Female Total 100. Simple random sampling was used to select the respondents. The researcher focused on closed-ended questionnaire to collect the data from the respondents. In addition the researcher found that parent's low educational level has greatly affected the level of children socialization.

Keywords: Parents, Educational Level, Socialization, Children, Zhob,

Introduction:

Socialization prepares human for future lifestyles hurdles .Parents, teachers, secondary institution of society educate youngsters to be civilized and socialized adults of day after today.

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‘‘Parents need to spare time for his or her youngsters so that they may transfer effective values, social norms, manners and folks ways to their youngsters ‘‘(Duglous)

If we as parents have time for our kid’s affection, help in mastering and Education. In future we shall be liable for the mattress person and deeds of our youngsters. That’s why preliminary stage of kid’s socialization performs crucial role in child character and profession.

Even many die-hard critics of the traditional circle of relatives were forced to confess that their ivory-tower theories are wrong. In the real worldwide, youngsters want to be raised by using way of way of parents, and mother and father want the liberty to determine via the kids.

Objectives of the Study:

This study means to:

To find out the impact of low instructional level of part at the socialization of kids

To find out the strategies and strategies of low degree informed parents for the socialization of their youngsters.

To discover the hurdles in the socialization process of their children

Research Methodology:

Research is a systematic way to solve out a complicated problem (Mounon 2015). This study is proposed to know the impact of low educational level of parents on the educational and socialization level of their kids. This research is based on descriptive type of research. In order to have an in-depth understanding of the problem, quantitative research techniques, figures and statistics were utilized to reach at the conclusion.

Universe:

The populace of the present study was the parents of the youngsters within the location of District Zhob. District Zhob was divided in two tehsils:

- 1) Tehsil Zhob; (50) Male and (50) Female Total- 100

2) Tehsil Kakar Khurasan; (50) Male and (50) Female Total- 100

Sampling Size:

Sample of 200 respondents has been determined on, through random sampling.

Tool for Data Collection:

To collect the data from the respondents, the researcher utilized the closed-ended questionnaire.

Data Analysis:

After the processing of coding the statistics there has been entered and analyzed with the help of statistical tools (SPSS 21 Version).

Literature Review:

(David, 1999) examined implications of components of the early mother-infant relationship, maternal responsiveness and shared interactive positivity, for future socialization. Each hassle has turned out to be assessed at nine and 14 months the usage of multiple behavioral measures in 112 mom-little one dads they've been discovered interacting in extended naturalistic paradigms.

(Adrian, 2000) completed research about this descriptive test become involved with mother and father beliefs and behaviors to realize kids' pocket-cash cash ("Tachengeld") so as to research their tries to socialize their children into the monetary worldwide.

(Diane, 2006) cited with the beneficial useful resource of writer at the mechanisms via which convey parental statistics, assessment, and views regarding mores and battle to their kids, typically called socialization of ethnicity.

(Harriet, 2004) finished test that investigates the gender in terms of new techniques of family to understand the issue. Teenager (N = 50) from 03 period ranges (advocate ages = 12 and 13 year) joined their parents on detach activities; clans had been dominantly center-earnings European and American backgrounds. Queries analyzed the parents and the behavior of child's.

(Parke, 2004) completed gaining knowledge of is the method with the beneficial aid of the usage of which kids building up the concepts, behavior requirements, competencies and attitudes whereby

may be appeared as suitable to the way of lifestyles in which the kid is dwelling. The family due to the reality the earliest and maximum pervasive socialization agent may be the focal point of this article.

(Jennifer, 2001) completed research approximately this test tested the connection among maternal socialization techniques and kids' nutrients statistics and behavior. It turn out to be hypothesized that youngsters of moms who used strategies, that sell the internalization of wholesome ingesting practices, should likely showcase extra facts of the connection amongst nutrients and health.

(Carlsos, 1992) completed research that offers a theoretical basis for explaining variations among mothers regarding how they communicate purchaser capabilities and apprehend-how to their children. Socialization concept based totally mostly on similarities in desired parenting dispositions modified into used to organization mothers.

(Allison, 1988) stated on ten years in the past, I reviewed the research regarding mother and father' consequences on their children' development and offer you with some of generalizations about our. Facts and lack of information—in this vicinity. I moreover made a number of guidelines for future studies. Now, a decade later, it seems suitable to take inventory of our improvement:

Correlation:

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Q3	1.2750	.44792	160
Q6	3.6313	1.81060	160
Q10	1.6813	.46745	160
Q11	1.6875	.46497	160
Q12	1.6813	.46745	160
Q13	1.6375	.48223	160
Q14	1.6313	.48398	160
Q15	1.6438	.48039	160
Q16	1.7500	.43437	160
Q17	1.6250	.48564	160
Q18	1.7438	.43793	160
Q19	1.7563	.43069	160
Q20	1.8063	.39648	160
Q21	1.6938	.46238	160
Q22	1.7125	.45402	160
Q23	1.7313	.44470	160
Q24	1.7688	.42296	160
Q25	1.6688	.47214	160
Q26	1.7125	.45402	160
Q27	1.7563	.43069	160

	Q6	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27
Q3 Pearson Correlation	.589**	.023	.031	-.147	-.139	.078	-.065	-.072	-.073	-.042	-.052	.045	-.082	-.006	.006	.225**	-.011	-.016	.056
Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.776	.699	.064	.081	.326	.417	.364	.359	.602	.512	.574	.303	.945	.942	.004	.892	.840	.480

N	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
Q6 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.0988	.0868	.0688	.197*	.214**	.007	.0046	.030	.047	.051	.048	.247**	.146	.189*	.133	.107	.118	
	.2177	.277	.391	.012	.007	.929	.564	.711	.558	.518	.550	.002	.066	.138	.681	.176	.138	
	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	
Q10 Pearson Correlation		.291**	.079	.042	.117	.135	.039	.052	.152	.107	.072	.157*	.020	.021	.032	.010	.080	

Si g. (2 - ta il e d) N					.3 7 6	.6 48	.8 5 1	.9 3 3	.1 4 7	.2 32	.2 5 3	.2 51	.2 3 0	.1 0 3	.1 64	.4 4 3	.6 3 3	.1 1 4
					1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Q P 14 e ar s o n C o r r e l a t i o n S i g. (2 - ta il e d) N						.1 08	- . 1 1 2	- . 0 5 7	- . 0 6 3	- . 0 42	.0 1 9	- . 0 58	- . 0 8 5	- . 0 8 3	- . 1 12	- . 1 5 3	. 0 3 0	- . 0 1 2
						.1 75	.1 5 8	.4 7 5	.4 3 0	.6 01	.8 1 5	.4 65	.2 8 6	.2 9 4	.1 59	.0 5 4	.7 0 9	.8 8 5
					16 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	16 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0

Interpretation:

The current table elaborates the correlation of different indices of parents' education effect on the children socialization along with the gender and education of the respondents. It was found that respondent gender and respondent education are correlated ($r=0.568$, $p<0.01$) with each other. It means that education is affected by the change of gender. Furthermore, it was also found that gender is also affected on the necessity of education on the socialization of children ($r=0.225$, $p<0.01$). The next variable of respondent's education has negative correlation with educated parents carelessness of custom and traditions ($r=-0.197$, $p<0.01$). Moreover, the respondents education is also negatively correlated with the future selection of children of educated parents ($r=-0.214$, $p<0.01$). The variable of respondent education is positively correlated with high assistance of educated parents in research for their children ($r=0.247$, $p<0.01$) and high support in each field of lifestyle ($r=0.189$, $p<0.05$) than the uneducated parents. There is also the positive correlation ($r = 0.291$, $p<0.01$) between the extra spiritual minded kinds of educated parents and the smart youngsters of educated parents. Moreover, the smart youngsters of educated parents were also found positively associated ($r = 0.157$, $p<0.05$) with high assistance of educated parents than the uneducated parents. The next variable of extra spiritual kids of educated parents were positively related ($r = 0.262$, $p<0.01$) with the importance of literacy than the uneducated parents and negatively associated ($r = -0.194$, $p<0.05$) with the cooperation of parents to develop their children's mind. The variable of extra spiritual kids of educated parents is positively correlated with high assistance of educated parents in research for their children ($r = 0.225$, $p<0.01$) and look after of the children carefully ($r = 0.168$, $p<0.05$). The next variable of importance of literacy was found negatively correlated ($r = -0.173$, $p<0.05$) with the overall performance of knowledgeable parents is high-quality than the uneducated parents. Moreover, the similar variable of importance of literacy was found positively correlated with the high assistance of children in research ($r = 0.302$, $p<0.01$), look after of children of educated parents ($r = 0.158$, $p<0.05$) and better support of educated parents in each filed of life ($r = 0.160$, $p<0.05$). The variable of the overall performance of knowledgeable parents is high-quality was negatively correlated ($r = -0.155$, $p<0.05$) with the look after of children carefully than the uneducated parents. The variable of educated responsible parents was positively correlated with the necessity of education ($r = 0.299$, $p<0.01$), and negatively correlated with the variable of knowledge parents' better education provision to their children than the uneducated parents ($r = -0.160$, $p<0.05$). The variable of high assistance of knowledgeable parents to children was positively

correlated ($r = 0.267$, $p < 0.01$) to the look after of the children carefully among educated parents than the uneducated parents. The variable of support in each field of lifestyle of educated parents was found positively correlated to the variable of cooperation of educated parents in broadening the children mind ($r = 0.269$, $p < 0.01$) and negatively correlated to the necessity of education for the socialization of children ($r = -0.157$, $p < 0.05$).

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کوئٹہ محفوظ ہیں

اس شمارے میں شامل تمام نگارشات ماہرین سے منظور

شدہ ہیں - ادارے کا کسی بھی

مقالے کے نفس مضمون اور مدرجات سے متفق

ہونا ضروری نہیں ہے

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پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کے

فارسی توصیفی کلام کا ایک جائزہ

Muhammad Irfan & Shah Mehmood Sanjrani

اقبال اور افغان ملک الشعرا صوفی عبدالحق بیتاب

Iqbal & Afghan Malak-u- Shura
Sofi Abdul Haq Betab

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Abstract:

Mr. Sufi Abdul Haq Betab titled as Malak-u- shura in Afghanistan, was a member of Afghan Parliament. Mr. Betab was also a renowned Iqbal Scholar. At the time when the thoughts, philosophy and ideology of Allama Mohammad Iqbal were spreading in the region, Afghan scholars, writers and poets become much inspired from him. Betab was inspired from ideology of Allama Mohammad Iqbal. Several of his articles and research books have been published. In His books and Articles, we find tributes to Iqbal's philosophy, thoughts and works. Indeed Malak-u- shura Sufi Abdul Haq Betab's works plays a key role in promotion of Iqbal studies in Afghanistan.

کلیدی الفاظ: بیتاب، افغان، صوفی عبدالحق،

تعارف:

اقبال سے عقیدت رکھنے اور محبت کرنے والے دنیا کے تقریباً ہر گوشے میں موجود ہیں افغانستان میں چونکہ اقبال شناسی متلف ارتقائی مراحل سے گزر کر کافی آگے کی حد تک پہنچ چکی ہے اور اس سلسلے میں افغان علمی زعما کی بے لوٹ عرق ریزی قابل ستائش ہے اقبال کے ان افغان متوالوں میں افغان ملک اشعرا عبدالحق بیتاب بھی شامل ہیں جناب بیتاب عبدالاحد عطار کے گھر گزر قصاب پل خشی کابل

میں ۱۳۰۶ ھ ق میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ عہد امیر حبیب اللہ خان کے مشہور فضلا و شعراء میں شمار ہوتے تھے (۱)

ابھی بیتاب کی عمر اٹھ سال ہی تھی کہ والد کا سایہ سر سے گز رگیا لہذا ابتدائی تعلیم کا ذمہ آپ کے اساتذہ ملا عبدالغفور اخوندزادہ و ملا عبداللہ ملقب بہ مرشد نے سنبھالی (۲)

آپ نے یہاں سے عربی علوم سیکھے اور رجحان شاعری کی طرف ہوا اور ملک الشعراء قاری عبداللہ سے اس ضمن میں بھرپور استفادہ کیا۔ استاد بیتاب تفسیر، حدیث، فقہ، منطق، صرف و نحو، معانی، بدیع، بیان، قافیہ اور نجوم کے علوم میں مہارت رکھتے تھے

عبدالحق بیتاب تقریباً پچاس سال تک مختلف تعلیمی اداروں میں خدمات انجام دیتے رہے۔ افغانستان بھر میں ایک قابل قدر استاد کی حیثیت سے تسلیم کئے جاتے تھے۔ مذہباً حنفی اور تصوف میں نقشبندیہ سلسلے سے تعلق تھا۔ تصوف میں خلیفہ کے درجے تک پہنچ چکے تھے (۳)

۱۳۳۱ ھ ش میں افغانستان کے ملک الشعراء منتخب ہوئے۔ کئی تصنیفات و تالیفات کے مالک تھے۔ تراجم میں بھی فعال کردار ادا کیا۔ بدیع، بیان اور مفتاح الفموض کے رسالے تالیف کئے۔ چند مطبوعہ کتب درج ذیل ہیں:

- ۱۔ ترجمان الشافیہ (صرف)
- ۲۔ گفتار روان در علم بیان
- ۳۔ دیوان بیتاب
- غیر مطبوعہ آثار درج ذیل ہیں:
- ۱۔ ترجمۃ الکافیہ (نحو)
- ۲۔ مفتاح الضموض (عروض)
- ۳۔ ترجمہ منطق (مؤلفہ خیرالدین مصری)
- ۴۔ ترجمہ موجز (طب) رسالہ الفروق الامراض
- ۵۔ اصول الترتیب (ترجمہ)
- ۶۔ شیخ نجیب الدین سمرقندی کے کتاب علم الاجتماع طبع مصر کے جز اول کا ترجمہ بھی کیا۔

پانچ سال تک شیخ الہند کے تفسیر کے ترجمہ و تصحیح کی کمیٹی کے ممبر بھی تھے۔ (۴)

مشابہر افغانستان میں عبدالحق بیتاب کے چند دیگر تالیفات کا ذکر ملتا ہے مثلاً:

- ۱۔ علم معانی ،
- ۲۔ علم بدیع،
- ۳۔ تصوف (ادبیات کے طالب علموں کیلئے)
- ۴۔ دستور زبان فارسی ،
- ۵۔ عربی (کالج نصاب کے لئے)

تراجم:

- ۱۔ انشاء مقالات
 - ۲۔ ترجمہ ابن عقیل
 - ۳۔ مقدمہ سرخاب (علم رمل کا رسالہ)،
 - ۴۔ ایسا غوجی
 - ۵۔ ترجمہ شافعیہ
 - ۶۔ علم صنعت (۵)
- جناب عبدالحق بیٹاب ۸۲ سال کی عمر میں افغانستان میں سینٹ کے ممبر منتخب ہوئے۔ آپ سہ شنبہ ۲۰ حوت ۱۳۴۷ ھ ش ۲۲ ذی الحجہ ۱۳۸۸ ھ ق / ۱۱ مارچ ۱۹۶۹ء کو حرکت قلب بند ہونے کی وجہ سے کابل کے ابن سینا ہسپتال میں انتقال کر گئے۔ (۶)
- عبدالحق بیٹاب اپنے استاد ملک الشعراء قاری عبد اللہ کی طرح ایک معروف اقبال شناس تھے۔ آپ نے اقبال کو "علامہ مشرق" کا خطاب دیا ہے اور ایک مستقل منظومے میں حضرت علامہ کو خراج تحسین پیش کیا جس میں آپ کے گہرے قلبی جذبات اقبال سے آپ کے گہرے عشق کا آئینہ دار ہیں۔

”علامہ مشرق“

سرد آزادہ داکٹر اقبال

آن بھی خواہ قوم درہمہ حال

تاکہ جان داشت گفت آزادی	تادم مرگ خواست استقلال
غیر خدمت برای ہمنوعان	درس او دگر بنود خیال
خامہ او چو سور اسرافیل	روح معنی د مید در اجیال
باغم قوم خاطرش توام	در وطن دوستی نداشت مثال
برسرق قوم بااعدا	ہمہ اوقات داشت جنگ و جدال
پی تاملین وحدت ملنی	عمر درباخت آن ستودہ خصال
اندرین رہ کشیدز ہمتہا	گشت سیمای بدر او چوہلال
ثمر سعی او بود کہ شدہ	ملکش آزاد بعد چندین سال
کاش بودی حیات تادیدی آخرین آرزوی خود اقبال	
ابن زمان فرد فرد پاکستان	ہست ممنونش از سا ورجال
یادبودی از و کنند مدام	نمایند زین مدام اہمال
بلکہ این نوغ شخص ملی را	عالمی قدر دان بود بکمال
قوام افغان کہ خطرہ ہستند	جملگی دوستدار استقلال
مسلکا دوستدار او باشند	زوستایش کنند درہمہ حال
روح این مرد دائما خواهد	شاد و خرم زایزد متعال
از برایش بہشت ازدر حق	ہمچو بیٹاب میکند سوال (۷)

مأخذات:

- (۱) تاریخ ادبیات افغانستان غلام محمد غبار مطبوعه کتابخانه آرش پشاور طبع دوم ۱۳۷۸ هـ ش ص ۹۲
- (۲) سیماها و آوارها ، نعمت حسینی جلد اول مطبوعه مطبع دولتی کابل ۱۳۶۷ هـ ش ص- ۷۱
- (۳) آریانا دائرة المعارف، (پشتو) دوره اول جلد ۶، مطبوعه مطبع دولتی کابل ۱۳۵۵ هـ ش ص- ۵۳۹
- (۴) سیماها و آوارها ، ص- ۷۲
- (۵) مشابیر افغانستان ، جلد ۲، سید محی الدین ہاشمی مترجم ادبیار، مطبوعه کتابخانه سیار اریک ، پشاور، ۱۳۷۹ هـ ش پشاور ص- ۵۰
- (۶) آریانا دائرة المعارف، جلد ۶، ص- ۵۴۰
- (۷) پشتانه د علامه اقبال په نظر کی (پشتو) عبدالله بختانی خدمتگار مطبوعه پشتو ٹولنه کابل ۱۳۳۵ هـ ش ص- ۶۵

براہوئی زبان و ادب میں ضرب الامثال

زاہد حسین دشتی شعبہ بلوچی جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ

دردانہ، اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر تاریخ گورنمنٹ ڈگری گرلز کالج
سیٹلائٹ ٹاؤن، کوئٹہ

Abstract:

Language plays a vital role for the shaping of the social structure of a society; similarly proverbs are the significant part of any language being used in a day to day communication. These proverbs are transferred and transformed from generation to generation in accordance to the social events and conditions.

The current study carried out on representation of Brahui proverbs (MATAL). The Brahui proverbs have their own peculiar importance in the Brahui Literature and society. The proverbs are told and different events as standard. People feel a great taste in quoting them to authenticate a statement. Proverbs reflect the mentality of common people. They are a good source of information on the moral concepts and Social Values.

انسان نے جب اپنی تہذیبی کا سفر کا آغاز کیا تھا تو اُس نے مختلف حیوانات اور چرند پرند اور اپنی کوششوں سے اپنی روز مرہ کی زندگی میں اشیاء اور ضرورت کی چیزوں کو نام دینے لگا اُس نے اس جدوجہد میں زبان کی ایجاد کی جو رفتہ رفتہ مختلف صورتوں میں ہمارے سامنے آج موجود ہے۔ مگر اس سفر میں بہت سی زبانیں اپنی شناخت کھودی جس کی بنیادی وجہ اُس وقت کے انسان کی مجبوریوں اور وسائل کی کمی سبب تھی۔ مگر آج جب دنیا میں ہر زبان کو اُس کی ادبی، تاریخی اور ثقافتی شناخت کے مواقع دستیاب ہے تو اُس زبان کو زندہ بولنے والے اُس کی اہمیت اور ضرورت کو مند نظر رکھ کر اُس کی آبیاری کے لئے اپنی جدوجہد جاری رکھے ہوئے ہیں جس کے لئے اس نے مختلف معاشرتی علوم کو سیکھنا شروع کیا اور اُس میں اپنی زبان کو درپیش مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے اُس کے دانشور اور ادیبوں نے اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے مختلف اشیاء اور علوم کے تحت اصطلاحات کو سامنے لانے کا مشکل مگر ضرورت کے تحت سامنے لایا۔ دنیا کے کسی بھی معاشرے میں بولے جانے والی زبان کی تاریخ اور ادب انتہائی اہمیت کا حامل ہوتا ہے۔

ہمارے خطے میں بولی جانی زبانوں میں براہوئی زبان بولنے والوں کی بھی ایک بڑی تعداد موجود ہے جن کی رہائش پاکستان کے صوبہ بلوچستان کے مختلف حصوں، ایران، افغانستان اور دیگر ہمسایہ ملکوں میں موجود ہے۔ براہوئی زبان کتنی قدیم اور کتنی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ اس حوالے سے محققین اس بارے میں لکھتے ہیں کہ۔

”اگہ ذہن ٹی سیاسی مفاد مف۔ تو نن اسہ جوانو نتیجہ سے آ سر مننگ کینہ کہ براہوئی اسہ قوم سے و اونا زبانس ہم ارے۔ و ادب ہم موجود ہے۔ تاریخ نا کلان بھلا المیہ ہم ہندادے کہ براہوئی قوم مننگ (تسلیم کننگ) و منپرنگ نا خاخر ٹی شاغنگانے۔ و خیسن نا مقابلہ ٹی بازار والاہک ہمو گڑاتے پیش کننگ ٹی ء کہ خنک و ذہناک اودے ہم خیسن چارہ“ (سوسن براہوئی، 2016، ص 10)

محقق کا کہنا ہے کہ اگر ہم کسی مفاد کے بغیر کسی ایک نتیجے پر پہنچنے کی کوشش کریں تو براہوئی زبان ایک قوم کی زبان ہے جس کی اپنی ادب بھی موجود ہے۔ مگر تاریخی المیہ ہے کہ اس بات کو تسلیم نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے جہاں کھرے کھوٹے کا فرق نہیں تو کوئی کیسے اپنی زبان سے محبت کر سکے گا۔

جیسا کہ انسان نے جب اپنی تہذیبی سفر کا آغاز کیا تھا۔ تو اُس کی زندگی میں ایک بے ترئیبی تھی جسے ” وحشی زندگی“ کہا گیا جب انسانی زندگی میں تہذیب سمٹ آئی تو اُس نے زبان کی مدد سے اپنی زندگی کو سہل بنایا۔ اُس زبان میں تخلیق شدہ ادب اُس کی تاریخ اور شناخت کو واضح کرتی ہے۔ براہوئی زبان کے ادب کے حوالے سے براہوئی سوسن اپنی کتاب ” براہوئی قدیم نثری ادب “ میں تحریر کرتے ہیں کہ۔

”براہوئی ادب تینا دور نا لحاظ آ منہ بشخ آ تالان ارے۔ براہوئی محقق آک براہوئی زبان نا ادب نا دور آتا تعین پنچ کرینو۔ ہرائی کلان اولیکو دور ” لوک ادب “ پانہ۔ بنیادی طور اٹ لوک ادب تینا جاگہ غا اسہ مکمل ء انداز بیان سے نا پنے۔ مگر چونکہ نن تو اصطلاحک افس تو نن ہمودے لوک ادب نا دور پاننگا مجبور ارین۔ البتہ لوک ادب شعور نا وختے سر مننگ اسکان سینہ بہ سینہ۔ بدن مُتکنا (قدیم) ادب ہم ارے کہ ننا شعور نا وخت اسکان مطبوعہ اس۔ دا سہ نوشتہ کار س نامعلوم احساس نا وجہ غان اودے ” ملائی آ دور “ پارے۔ حالانکہ بچو دورس ملا یا ماسٹر ٹی بشخ متنے“ (سوسن، 2016، ص 11)

براہوئی زبان کے ادب کی جہاں بات کی جائے تو یہ چند حصوں میں تقسیم ہوتی ہے۔ جن میں سب سے پہلا دور جسے ” لوک ادب “ کہتے بنیادی طور پر ادب اپنی جگہ ایک مکمل انداز بیان کا نام ہے۔ مگر جیسے کہ ہمارے ساتھ اصطلاح نہیں تو اُس کو لوک ادب نا دور کہنے پر مجبور

ہیں لوک ادب اپنی منزل تک پہنچتے پہنچتے سینہ بہ سینہ جسے قدیم ادب بھی کہا جاتا ہے ہم تک پہنچا ہے۔

جس طرح جدید اور قدیم ادب کو مختلف ادوار میں اور مختلف حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح براہوئی زبان کے ادب میں قدیم ادب جو کہ وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ دست بدر ہو رہا ہے مگر ہمارے ادب کے محققین اس اہم ورثے کو محفوظ کر کے اپنا قیمتی Contribution ڈال رہے ہیں۔ اس ضمن میں کئی کتابیں سامنے آچکے ہیں اور مارکیٹ میں دستیاب ہے جبکہ 2020ء کو براہوئی ادب میں ”لوک ادب“ کے حوالے سے منسوب کیا گیا۔ جس کے تحت امید کی جارہی ہے۔ کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوک ادب کتابی صورت میں شائع ہو کر قاری تک پہنچے گا۔

براہوئی ضرب الامثال کی تعریف مختلف محققین کی نظر میں کچھ یوں ہے۔

”براہوئی زبان ٹی مثل ہمو جملہ یا بیت ئے پارہ ہراناکہ پاننگ تون بندغ نا سمجھ ٹی اسہ بھلو یا چنکو مگر مثالی ء بیت گپ یا واقع ئس بریک۔ متلاک انسان نا زندگی نا بنوکا ہر حقیقی و اصلی آ واقع غاتے پھاش کیرہ۔ بند ا ڈولٹ زند نا ہر جواننگا یا خرابنگا واقع یا قصہ غاک متلاتے ٹی ڈھوک اریر۔ ننا براہوئی زبان و ادب ٹی دافتے مثال نا نصیحت کن ہم پارہ“ (براہوئی، 2006، ص، 8)

محقق کا کہنا ہے براہوئی زبان میں ضرب الامثال اُس جملے یا بات کو کہتے جس کے کہنے پر انسان ذہن میں ایک چھوٹا یا بڑا مگر مثالی بات چیت یا واقع آجائے۔ ضرب الامثال انسان کی زندگی کا گزرے ہر حقیقی اور سچا واقعات کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح زندگی کے ہر اچھے یا برے واقعات یا کہانی ضرب الامثال میں چھپے ہیں۔ ہمارے براہوئی زبان و ادب میں ان کو مثالی نصیحت کے لئے بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

”وساعت ہمو بیتاتے پارہ ہرا اسہ واقعہ سے آن پد جوڑ مریر۔ یعنی ہرافتا اسہ پس منظر ئس مرے۔ دن کہ اسہ بندغ سے نا پن نصر و اس۔ نصر و نا بلہ کہسک اودے شہرا کفن ئس ہلنگ کن راہی کریر۔ نصر و بنا ہرے کرے۔ بلہ کن مخلوق کفن ہلک اودے دریر جہہ جاگہ کریر۔ مسٹمیکو دے نصر و پدا بننگ ٹی اس۔ خلک نا خڑکا بس خل سے ٹی کہب ہلک پارے“ کتو خدا اشتاف نا کاریم ئے تماشٹ“ (بارانزئی، 2018، ص، 149)

محقق کے نظر میں ضرب الامثال اُن باتوں کو کہتے ہیں جو ایک واقعہ کے بعد کہے جائے۔ یعنی جن کا ایک پس منظر ہو۔ جیسا کہ ایک شخص جس کا نام نصر و اس۔ نصر و کا دادی مرگیا اُن کو بازار کفن لینے کے لئے بھیج دیا گیا۔ نصر و گیا دیر کر گیا۔ لوگوں نے کفن دفن کا وسیلہ کر دیا۔ تیسرے دن نصر و واپس آ رہا تھا آبادی کے قریب پہنچا تو ایک پتھر کے

ساتھ ٹھوکر لگا جس پر انہوں نے کہا ”جلدی کے کام پر لعنت ہو گر تے گرتے بچا ہو“۔

”براہوئی ٹی مثل ہمو جملہ ء پارہ براکہ مثال سے کن مشہور مرے۔ موقع و مناسبت نا لحاظٹ اسہ گوٹو جملہ سے ٹی بھلو مطلب و مفہوم نس ادا کننگ نا موجب مرے۔“ (سوسن، 2016ء ص 58)

مصنف ضرب الامثال اُس جملے کو کہتا ہے کہ جو موقع بر محل ہو موقع و مناسبت کے لحاظ سے ایک مختصر جملے میں بڑا مطلب و معنی ادا کرنے کا سبب ہو۔

”وساہت ہمو بیٹے یا جملہ ء کہ ہرانا پد و رندٹ اسہ سرجمو قصہ یا داستانس مریکنن ہر اتم دافتا فنی مطالعہ ءکینہ تو خبر تمک کہ دا بھاز مست زمانہ سے آن جوڑ مرسا بسنوو مستی کن ہم جوڑ مرسا کرور۔ ولے دافتا تعلق افسانوی ادب تون اف کہ ہرا ادیب تو لہ تینے آن تینٹ وساہت تخلیق کے۔ بلکن وساہت دہن مریک کہ اسٹ سے آ ہندونو ویل و واقعہ نس یا وچوٹی و چٹی نس تما یا اسٹ سے آن ہندنو کاریمس مس ہراٹی جوانی ، خرابی ، فائدہ یا نقصان نس مس۔ یا اوٹی پنت و نصیحت نا دلچسپو بیٹس مس ۔ ہراکہ ناقابل گیرام اس۔ تو ہمودے مخلوق گوٹو فقرہ یا جملہ سے ٹی موقعہ و مناسبت نا لحاظٹ یات کرسا وساہت کیرہ۔ مست نا وساہتاک بھازی آن مخوئی آ بیت و واع غاتیا جوڑ مسنو۔ ہراقے کہ مخلوق ٹوک و شغام ہم سارانو۔ ہندا خاطران براہوئییک دالاسکان وساہت مننگ آن محتاط مریرہ کہ اوقتے آن اسہ ہندونو کاریمس مف یا اوقتے اسہ ہندونو ویل واقعہ نس پیش ہف۔ ہراڑان کہ کس وساہتی یا وساہت جوڑ مرے ۔ انتھے کہ براہوئی ٹی بھازا وساہتاک پن آن پن جوڑ مسنو۔“ (پرکائی، 2016ء ص 209)

ضرب الامثل وہ بات یا جملہ ہے کہ جس کے پس منظر میں ایک مکمل کہانی یا داستان ہوتی ہے۔ ہم جب ان کا فنی مطالعہ کرتے ہیں تو معلوم ہوتا کہ یہ بہت پہلے کے زمانے سے بنتے آرہے ہیں اور آگے بھی بنتے رہیں گے لیکن ان کا تعلق افسانوی ادب کے ساتھ نہیں کہ ہر ادیب بیٹھ کر خود سے ضرب الامثل تخلیق کرے۔ بلکہ ضرب الامثل ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ کسی سے ایسا واقعہ یا مسئلہ درپیش آیا ۔ یا کی نے ایسا کام کیا جس میں فائدہ ، نسخان ، اچھائی اور برائی شامل رہا یا ان میں پنت و نصیحت کا ایک دلچسپ بات ہو جائے جو کہ بھلا یا نہ جا سکے۔ تو اُس کو لوگوں نے مختصر جملہ یا موقع کی مناسبت سے یاد کرتے ہوئے ضرب الامثل بولتے ہیں۔ قدیم ضرب الامثل زیادہ تر طنز و مزاح پر بنی ہوئی ہے جن کو کے لوگ طنز و مزاح کے طور پر استعمال اکر تے ہیں۔ اسی لئے براہوئیوں نے وساعت بننے سے محتاط رہے ہیں۔ کہ اُن سے ایسا کوئی کام ، یا غلطی سر زد نہ ہو ضرب الامثل بن جائے کیونکہ براہوئی میں بہت سے ضرب الامثل خاص کسی شخص کے نام کے ساتھ منسوب ہو کر تخلیق ہوئی ہے۔

براہوئی ادب میں ضرب الامثال کو تحریر کرنے کا آغاز انگریز مصنف ڈینس برے اپنی کتاب براہوئی انگریزی ڈکشنری میں کی۔ اُن کے بعد کامل القادری اپنی کتاب ”شروخ“ جو 1970ء میں شائع ہوئی ان میں شامل ہے۔ اسی طرح اُن کی دوسری کتاب ”براہوئی کہاوٹیں“ 1974ء میں شائع ہوئی اُس میں بھی بہت سے ضرب الامثال موجود ہے۔ 1979ء میں ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن براہوئی کی کتاب ”وسابتاک“ براہوئی اکیڈمی پاکستان کوئٹہ کی جانب سے شائع ہوا ڈاکٹر عبدالرزاق صابر کی کتاب ”شاہی خروار“ 1989ء میں شال پبلشرز کوئٹہ کی جانب سے شائع ہوا۔ 1998ء میں سوسن براہوئی کا کتاب ”براہوئی قدیم نثری ادب“ شائع اس میں بھی کچھ ضرب الامثال تحریر کئے گئے ہیں۔ 2006ء میں حاجی محمد عثمان بنگلزئی کا کتاب ’ براہوئی ادب نا لعل و جواہرک ‘، 2010ء میں پروفیسر صالح محمد شاد کا کتاب ”ہنین خرین“ شائع ہوئے۔ ان میں براہوئی ضرب الامثال شامل کئے گئے ہیں۔

براہوئی لوک ادب اور ان کے مختلف اصناف اپنے معاشرے کی الگ الگ جذبوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔ لیکن ضرب الامثال کی اہمیت اس لئے بھی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے والدین اپنے بچوں کو ، استاد اپنے شاگرد کو اور محقق اپنے قاری کو ضرب الامثال کی اہمیت واضح کرتے ہوئے۔ مختلف ضرب الامثال استعمال کرتا ہے کیونکہ ان میں زندگی کی اہمیت، وعدہ کو وفا کرنا، مہمان نوازی، بہادری اور دیگر موضوعات پر موجود صدیوں سے سینہ بہ سینہ چلے آئے۔ ضرب الامثال یا وساعت زندگی کا احاطہ کئے ہوئے ہیں۔ دیگر اصناف کی طرح ضرب الامثال کی بھی یہی اہمیت رہی ہے۔ بظاہر تو یہ ایک جملہ یا چند الفاظ ہوتے ہیں مگر ان کے اندر موجود سبق، مشاہدہ اور کردار سننے والے اور پڑھنے والے کو ایک اہم حقیقت سے آگاہ کرتا ہے۔ اور اُس کو یہ بتانا ہے کہ آج کے جدید ترقی یافتہ دور سے صدیاں پہلے اُن کے آباؤ اجداد نے کس جوان مردی سے مسائل کا سامنا کیا اور انہوں نے نہ صرف اپنی روز مرہ کی زندگی کے مسائل کو حل کیا بلکہ انہوں نے اپنے بچوں اور دیگر کے لئے مختلف موقعوں پر ضرب الامثال کا سہارا لے کر نہ صرف ان مقصد کو اہمیت دی بلکہ اس چیز کو بھی امر کر دیا کہ انسان کی زندگی میں اُس کے روایات، ثقافت، بود او باش اور رہن سہن کتنی اہمیت رکھتی ہے۔

ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن براہوئی اپنے کتاب ”وسابتاک“ میں ضرب الامثال کی اہمیت کو بیان کرتے ہوئے تحریر کرتے ہیں کہ -

”مثل ء وسابت آک ہر زبان نا ادب ٹی اریر۔ دافتن بیس ادب بے مزہ و بے طعام مریک۔ ہر مثل بندغ نا زند ٹی مرو کہ بیت ء گپ ء واقعات ء حالات آتا بیان مریک ننا باوہ پیرہ آک انتس خان ء۔ اوفک اندن پارین ء۔ اوقتا اندا بیتاک اوقتا مچا زند نا گڑاؤ۔ اندا خاطران اندا بیتاک (متلاک) خل نہ چشم ء۔ اوفک بے مٹو مڈی ء۔ دافنیٹی دزساد، سخی بخیل، امیر غریب، لنگڑی

سیری ، مژدی لغوری ، دوستی دشمنی، ایلمی سیالداری ، نیکی بدی ، جوانی شری ء خرابی ء زند ء بود نہ دیخو دیخو گڑا ء واقعہ آتا بیان ارے۔ بازنگا وسائتاک دن اریر نن اوقتا مطلب ء مسخت ءہمو وخت اسکان جوانی اٹ پوہ مفہ تانکہ اوقتا زیا جوانی اٹ سوچ کتہ نن۔“ (براہوئی، 1979ء، ص 5)

محقق تحریر کرتے ہیں۔ ضرب الامثال ہر زبان اور ادب میں شامل ہیں۔ ان کے بغیر ادب بے مزہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ ہر ضرب لامثل انسان کے زندگی میں ہونے والے بات چیت، واقعات اور حالات کا عکس ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے آباؤ اجداد نے جو بھی دیکھا انہوں نے ویسا کا کہا۔ اُن کا کہے باتیں پوری زندگی ساتھ رہی۔ اسی لئے ان باتوں یا ضرب الامثال پتھر پر لکیر ہے۔ وہ بیش قیمت اور بے مثال ہیں۔ ان میں سخی کنجوس، امیر غریب، بہادری بزدلی، دوستی دشمنی، بھائی بندی اور رشتہ داری، اچھائی برائی اور زندگی کے چھوٹے بڑے واقعات کا بیان موجود ہے۔ بہت سے ضرب الامثال ایسے بھی ہیں جن کا مطلب بہت سخت ہے۔ ان کو سمجھنے کے لئے بہت زیادہ سوچ و فکر کرنی پڑتی ہے۔

اس روایت کو برقرار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے براہوئی زبان و ادب کے محققین نے نہ صرف مختلف اوقات میں ضرب الامثال کو کتابی صورت دے کر ان کو محفوظ بنایا بلکہ آج بھی دیہی زندگی گزارنے والے افراد اپنے اولاد اور آپس میں گفتگو کے دوران ضرب الامثال کا سہارا لیتے ہیں۔ بحث کو آگے لے کر ہم مختلف موضوعات اور موقعوں پر بولے جانے والے ضرب الامثال کو آپ کے لئے پیش کریں گے۔ تاکہ ان کو پڑھ کر اور جان کر آپ بھی یقیناً یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہوں گے کہ براہوئی زبان کے بولنے والے واقعی زمانہ قدیم سے نہ صرف تہذیب یافتہ، باشعور اور اپنے روایات کے امین رہے ہیں بلکہ مختلف اقوام اور برادر زبانوں کے قریب قریب ضرب الامثال ان کے قربت کا عکاس ہے۔

”مثل ہمو بیت / جملہ اے ہر اسہ زبان سے نا بیخ *Basic Structure* نا حیثیت تخک۔ دنیا نا مچا زبان تا ادب آتے ٹی مثل نہ بیرہ ساڑی اے بلکہ اولیکو حیثیت تخک۔ اسہ بندغ سے ناہیت و گپ ٹی یا اسہ ادیب سے نا نوشتہ غاتے ٹی مثل ساڑی مف اونا بیت و گپ یاہمو نوشتہ ہمو خدر چس کپ ہخدر کہ اسہ بیت و گپ یا نوشتہ سے ٹی مثل آک ساڑی مریر۔ ولے شرط دا مریک کہ دا متلاک درست و مناسب وخت آ استعمال مریر“ (بارانزئی، 2019ء، ص 5)

نتائج

ضرب الامثال اُس بات یا جملہ ہے جو ایک زبان کی بنیاد کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ دنیا کے تمام زبان کے ادب میں ضرب الامثال نہ صرف شامل ہے بلکہ بنیادی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ کسی شخص کی بات چیت میں یا کسی ادیب کی تحریر وں میں ضرب الامثال شامل نہ ہو تو اُس کی گفتگو یا تحریر اتنی

اہم نہیں ہوتی جتنی کہ کسی گفتگو یا تحریر میں ضرب الامثل شامل ہو لیکن لازمی یہ ہے کہ یہ ضرب الامثل درست اور موقع پر محل استعمال ہو۔ براہوئی زبان وادب میں ضرب الامثل کی روایت اور تاریخ بہت قدیم ہے جس طرح براہوئی زبان کی تاریخ اُتنی قدیم ہے۔

حوالہ جات:

بارانزئی، شابین (2019)، ”نرومب نا شکار“، براہوئی اکیڈمی
(رجسٹرڈ) پاکستان کوئٹہ

براہوئی، پروفیسر سوسن (2016ء)، ’ ’ براہوئی قدیم نثری ادب ‘ ‘ ،
براہوئی اکیڈمی (رجسٹرڈ) پاکستان کوئٹہ

بنگلزئی ، حاجی محمد عثمان (2006ء) ، ”براہوئی ادب نا لعل
جواہرک“، براہوئی اکیڈمی (رجسٹرڈ) پاکستان کوئٹہ

براہوئی ، عبدالرحمن (1979ء)، ”وساہتاک‘ ، براہوئی اکیڈمی
(رجسٹرڈ) پاکستان کوئٹہ

پرکانی، نور احمد (2016ء)، ” براہوئی ادب “ براہوئی اکیڈمی
(رجسٹرڈ) پاکستان کوئٹہ

شعری جمالیات اور شعور و آگہی کا استعارہ....حسین عاقب

Hasnain Aqib: The Metaphor of Poetic Aesthetics and Consciousness:

By

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Abstract:

Khan Hasnain Aaqib is not only a poet, literary researcher, critic and translator of Urdu, English, Hindi and Persian languages but also an educationist and master linguistic of Urdu, English and Persian.

The purpose of his poetry is essentially to help us know the world around us. It endeavors to show us things anew that we may have previously taken for granted. It offers us new perspectives on the familiar concepts.

His poetry, in various forms in general and in the form of Ghazal in particular, with special reference to the critical analysis in question includes diction, imagery, figures of speech, symbolism and allegory, syntax, rhythm and meter and structure as well as it creates images in the reader's mind using lots of sensory details and figurative language.

Hence it will not be an exaggeration to say that his poetry is a valuable asset in the contemporary literature.

کلیدی الفاظ: ادیب ، شاعر ، معاشرہ ، جہالت

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تعارف :

ادیب اور شاعر کو معاشرے میں ایک منفرد مقام اس لئے حاصل رہتا ہے کہ وہ معاشرہ کو جہالت کے اندھیروں سے نکال کر شعور کی آگہی بخشتا ہے۔ سوانس ماہر نفسیات کارل یونگ نے اپنی کتاب 'Modern men in search of a soul' میں لکھا ہے کہ "شاعر اور ادیب کا کام یہ ہے کہ وہ معاشرے کی روحانی ضروریات کو وسیع تر مفہیم میں پھیلا کر دیکھے تو یہ ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ کسی بھی قوم کی نفسیاتی صحت کا دارومدار اس قوم کے شاعروں، ادیبوں اور فنکاروں کی سچائی اور سماجی انصاف سے وابستگی پر ہے۔" ۱۷

آج ہم ایک ایسے شاعر کے کلام کے فنی محاسن پر گفتگو کریں گے جو نہ صرف ایک شاعر اور ادیب و محقق، تنقید نگار اور مترجم ہی نہیں بلکہ ماہر لسانیات اور ماہر تدریسیات ہے۔ حسنین عاقب کا تعلق علم و ادب کا مرکز علاقہ ودریہ سے ہے جو ثقافتی، ملی و ادبی اور تعلیمی لحاظ سے اپنی مخصوص شناخت رکھتا ہے۔ کچھ تو ماحول کا اثر اور پھر بچپن سے شعر خوانی کا شغف آپ کا خاصہ رہا ہے جس نے ان کی ادبی تربیت میں نہایت اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ خان حسنین عاقب ادب کے اوج ثریا کا وہ روشن ستارہ ہے جو ادب کی جس صنف پر بھی قلم اٹھاتا ہے وہ شاہکار بن جاتی ہے۔ حسنین عاقب نے اردو غزل کے دامن میں نئے نئے رنگ بھر کر اسے قوس قزح کی شکل میں دنیائے ادب کے سامنے پیش کیا۔

عاقب شاعری کی دیگر اصناف میں بھی طبع آزمائی کرتے ہیں جن میں نظم نگاری قابل ذکر ہے لیکن وہ بنیادی طور پر غزل کے شاعر ہیں۔ غزل میں بھی چونکہ وہ اکیسویں صدی کے شاعر ہیں اس لیے ان کی غزلوں میں اپنے عہد کی نمائندگی ملتی ہے۔ ان کی غزل نے ایک ایسا منفرد اور جداگانہ اسلوب تیار کیا ہے

جو انہیں اپنے دور کے دوسرے شاعروں سے ممتاز کر دیتا ہے۔
 حسنین عاقب کی شاعری کی خاص بات یہ ہے کہ وہ کسی بھی
 قسم کی جماعت بندی سے اونچا اٹھ کر صرف اپنے دل کی بات
 کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ ایک طرف تو وہ اپنے دل کی بات بھی
 کہہ دیتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف وہ اپنے دل کی بات کو خلقِ خدا
 کی زبان بھی بنا دیتے ہیں۔ یعنی وہ میر تقی میر کے اس شعر کی
 :

گو ہیں اشعار میرے خواص
 پسند
 پر مجھے گفتگو عوام سے ہے

ترجمانی کرتے ہیں۔ ان کی غزلوں میں ابہام و تفہیم میں
 امتیاز، شعورِ علم، مطالعہ اور ان سب کے ساتھ ساتھ خیالات کی
 پاکیزگی نمایاں طور پر محسوس کی جاسکتی ہے۔ ان کی شاعری
 گزشتہ تین دہائیوں سے زیادہ عرصے سے ملک و بیرون ملک
 کے موقر ادبی رسائل و جرائد کے صفحاتِ قرطاس کی زینت بنتی
 آرہی ہے۔ ان کی شاعری نہ صرف انسانیت، محبت اور بقائے
 باہمی کے پیغام کو خط کشید کرتی ہے بلکہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ
 معاشرہ میں وقوع پذیر ہونے والے تغیرات و تبدلات کی کامیاب
 نمائندگی بھی کرتی ہے اور سماج کو درپیش مسائل کو پیش کرتی
 ہے۔

شاعر کو فطرت کی جانب سے خود آگہی ودیعت ہوئی اس
 لیے وہ بے اختیار اپنی غزل گوئی کے بارے میں کہہ اٹھا ۔

بہت آگے غزل پہنچی ہے عاقب
 تخیل کو میں وسعت دے رہا
 ہوں

ان کی شاعری میں معنی آفرینی کا دعویٰ بھی کچھ غلط نہیں لگتا
جب وہ کہتے ہیں:

دانائیاں اٹک گئیں لفظوں کے
جال میں
اتنے جواب گم ہیں مرے اک
سوال میں

ایک سوال بمقابلہ بے شمار جواب، لفظوں کے جال بمقابلہ
دانائیاں۔ یہ ایک شعر معنی کے کئی دریچے کھولتا ہے۔ حسنین
عاقب کی غزل ایسے ہی عناصر سے تشکیل پاتی ہے۔ انہوں نے
زندگی کے مسائل سے ہی اپنی غزل کی پرورش کی ہے۔ بقول
فیض :

ہم پرورش لوح و قلم کرتے
رہیں گے

تو انہوں نے اپنے لوح و قلم کی پرورش خوب کی اور اس پودے
کو اپنے تجربات اور مشاہدات سے سینچا ہے۔

قوموں کے عروج و زوال کا انحصار تہذیب و تمدن پر ہوتا
ہے۔ آج ہماری معاشرتی زندگی کا بڑا المیہ ہو گیا ہے کہ ماحول
میں تعصب، نفرت اور عداوت سماگنی ہے۔ جھوٹی انا اور تکبر نے
ہمارے گھر آنگن کو تقسیم کر دیا ہے۔ اب انسانیت کی
پاسداری، بڑوں کا احترام، چھوٹوں پر شفقت اور اخوت و بھائی
چارگی یہ تمام باتیں قصہء پارینہ بنتی جا رہی ہیں۔ ایسے پر آشوب
ماحول میں بھی حسنین عاقب حوصلوں سے پر اشعار سے امید و
رجاء کا چراغ روشن کرتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان کے یہ اشعار ملاحظہ
فرمائیں ۷

پاکیزگی نہیں ہے رداؤں میں ان
 دنوں
 معصومیت رہی نہ اداؤں میں
 ان دنوں
 راس آگئی حسینوں کو شہروں
 کی روشنی
 موسم بہت اداس ہے گاؤں میں
 ان دنوں
 اصحاب کھف کی طرح جو نیک
 لوگ ہیں
 گوشہ نشین ہیں وہ گپھاؤں میں
 ان دنوں

کون سی پاکیزگی کی بات کر رہا ہے شاعر؟ رداؤں کی پاکیزگی سے کیا مراد ہے؟ کیا اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ رداؤں تو موجود ہیں لیکن ان رداؤں میں پاکیزگی باقی نہیں رہی پردہ تو باقی ہے لیکن درپردہ، پردے کے مقصد کی خلاف ورزی ہو رہی ہے۔ ادائیں بھی موجود ہیں لیکن ان ادائوں میں معصومیت نہیں رہی۔ کیا یہ ہمارے آس پاس کی بات نہیں ہے؟ کیا یہ ہمارا اپنا مشاہدہ نہیں ہے؟ شاعر اس آپ بیتی کو جگ بیتی بنا رہا ہے۔ یہ موجودہ معاشرے کا نوحہ ہے جس پر شاعر آنسو بہا رہا ہے۔ وہ مزید کہتا ہے۔

راس آگئی حسینوں کو شہروں
 کی روشنی
 موسم بہت اداس ہے گاؤں میں
 ان دنوں

حسین، شہروں کی روشنی، گائوں کا موسم۔۔ یہ تین عناصر اس شعر کے حسن کو واضح کرتے ہیں۔ اصحابِ کہف کی طرح نیک لوگ۔۔ یہ کیسے لوگ ہیں جو شاعر کے مشاہدے کی زد میں آگئے؟ اور ایسے لوگوں کے لیے ’اصحابِ کہف‘ کا استعارہ کیا معنی رکھتا ہے؟ پھر یہ لوگ کہاں ہیں؟ گپھائوں جیسے ہندی لفظ کے استعمال نے اس شعر کی معنویت کو بہت بڑھادیا ہے۔ گپھائوں میں اصحابِ کہف بھی عام لوگوں کی نظروں سے پوشیدہ ہو گئے تھے اور گپھائوں میں بھارتی تہذیبی کی ایک روشن مذہبی روایت بھی موجود ہے۔ ایسے ہی عناصر کی شمولیت سے اچھی غزلیہ شاعری تشکیل پاتی ہے۔ ان اشعار میں نئے شعری تلازمات اور محاکات جلوہ گر دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ اپنے کلام میں فنی مہارت کے ساتھ دم توڑتی تہذیب کی خوب عکاسی کی ہے اور مغربیت کی جانب بڑھتے قدموں اور اقدار کے ہوتے خاتمے کو بہت عمدگی سے پیش کیا ہے۔

حسین عاقب ایسے شاعر ہیں جن کے کلام میں ہمیں گہری فکر اور حکمت نظر آتی ہے۔ ان کے کلام میں غور و فکر کا عنصر بھی بدرجہ اتم موجود ہے نیز انہوں نے انسانی زندگی اور معاشرہ کے بے شمار سنجیدہ فکری اور قابل توجہ مسائل کو شاعری کا جامہ پہنا کر اپنے عہد کی حقیقی عکاسی کی ہے۔ ان کے کچھ منتخب اشعار ملاحظہ فرمائیں ۔

دولت پہ شروع، ختم یہیں بات
تمہاری
دولت کے ترازو میں ہے اوقات
تمہاری

آج کے انسان کی دولت کی جانب بڑھتی ہوئی لا متناہی رغبت اس شعر میں ظاہر ہے۔ دنیا کی مادہ پرستی ہمارے بھی مشاہدے کا حصہ ہے۔ اکثر لوگوں کی گفتگو کی شروعات بھی دولت سے

ہوتی ہے اور ان کی بات دولت کے نکر پر ہی ختم ہوتی ہے۔
 دراصل ایسے لوگ خود اپنے احساس کمتری کو دکھا رہے ہوتے
 ہیں۔ اس شعر میں نہایت کامیابی سے شاعر نے اس موجودہ
 صورتحال کی وضاحت کردی ہے۔ ایک شعر میں وہ سیاست کو
 تقسیم کار عنصر مانتے ہوئے کہتے ہیں ۛ

گر سیاست یوں ہی اپنی چال
 چلتی جائے گی
 آدمی سے آدمی کا فاصلہ
 ہوجائے گا

سیاست نے واقعتاً انسانوں کے بیچ فاصلے پیدا کر دیے ہیں ورنہ
 انسان اتنا خود غرض کبھی نہیں تھا۔ خود غرضی کے ہاتھوں
 انسانیت کے استعمال ہونے کو اس شعر میں پیش کیا ہے۔

اپنے اشعار کے ذریعہ حسنین عاقب قوم کو جگانے کی
 بھرپور کوشش کرتے رہتے ہیں کہ گر آج سیاسی شعور کو بیدار
 نہ کیا گیا تو ہم لوگ اپنے ہی جیسے انسانوں کے بنائے مفاد
 پرستی کے اصولوں میں قید ہو کر تنہا رہ جائیں گے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں
 ۛ

گھر کے دروازے کی عاقب اب
 حفاظت کیجیے
 ورنہ آنگن دھیرے دھیرے
 راستہ ہوجائے گا

یہ صرف ایک شعر نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک پیغام ہے جو وہ اپنے
 قاری تک پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں۔ گھر، دروازہ، آنگن، راستہ یہ
 سب استعارے ہیں جو کثیر المعنی تناظر میں استعمال کیے گئے
 ہیں۔

حالات کے ساتھ سماج میں ہونیوالی تبدیلیوں کے باعث سماج میں فروغ پاچکی فرقہ پرستی کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے کہتے ہیں کہ اپنی بنیاد کو مضبوطی سے تھام لو کہیں ان کو ہلا کر نہ رکھ دیا جائے۔ اس شعر میں سابقہ مضبوط بنیادوں کا ادراک کرواتے ہوئے آج بھی ان کی مضبوطی کو قائم رکھنے کی تلقین شاعر ناصحانہ انداز میں کرتا نظر آتا ہے ۔

گرتی دیواریں دوبارہ تو اٹھ

سکتی ہیں

مصلحت یہ ہے کہ بنیاد

سنبھالی جائے

ان کی یہ اشعار بھی دیکھئے جو جدید اور نئے طرز و اسلوب کے حامل ہیں ۔

تیکھی بھی کہانی کبھی میٹھی

بھی کہانی

جاناں ! کبھی تم نے کوئی

دیکھی بھی کہانی

اسٹیج کے کرداروں میں

ڈھونڈیں تو ملے گی

ہر ایک اداکار کی اپنی بھی

کہانی

کہانیوں کا تیکھا پن زندگی کے تلخ حقائق سے اخذ کیا گیا ہے اور میٹھا پن خوشنما واقعات سے ماخوذ ہیں۔ کہانی سے ان کی مراد زندگی کے تجربات ہیں۔ ان کے یہ دو اشعار پڑھ کر ہمیں تو شیکسپیر یاد آگیا جس نے زندگی کو اسٹیج اور انسانوں کو

کردار کہا تھا۔ یہ اشعار بہت خوبصورت غزلیہ پن اپنے اندر
سموئے ہوئے ہیں۔

لیکن انہیں روایت سے بھی پرہیز نہیں ہے اس لیے بازار مصر
میں یوسف کی نیلامی کا استعارہ کس خوبصورتی سے استعمال
کرتے ہیں۔ ملاحظہ کریں ۛ

گر لگیں بولیاں ہم جیسے
گنہگاروں کی
بھیڑ بازار میں لگ جائے
خریداروں کی

ان کے خیال اور انداز بیان دونوں میں شخصی اور روایتی عناصر
کی آمیزش ہے۔ لفظوں کو خوبصورتی کے جامے میں ڈھالنا ان کا
خاصہ ہے۔ اسی طرح ان کی شاعری میں اخلاقیات اور تعلیمی
قدرینمایاں نظر آتی ہیں۔ جیسے ان کا یہ شعر ۛ

میں سوچتا ہوں کیسے وہ مجھ
سے بلند ہو
وہ سوچتا ہے کیسے اسے بے
اثر کروں
آج ہم جو ہیں کہاں ایسے قلندر
ہوتے
مصلحت کوش جو ہوتے تو
تونگر ہوتے

یہ اخلاقی خرابیاں ہمارے موجودہ سماج کا برا پہلو عیاں کرتی
ہیں۔ کسی دوسرے کو گرانا ایک برا پہلو ہے۔ لیکن شاعر اس پہلو
سے بھی خود کو ممتاز رکھتا ہے۔ وہ اپنے لیے اعلیٰ ظرفی کا
انتخاب کرتا ہے۔ اسی وجہ سے وہ مانتا ہے کہ اسے قلندری

راس آگنی ہے اس لیے کہ اس نے مصلحت پر تونگری کو ترجیح دی ہے اور اسی لیے اس کے شعروں میں ایک تیز آنچ دکھائی دیتی ہے۔ آج کے پرفتنہ ماحول میں انسانی زندگی خطرہ میں ہے۔ بقاء کی جستجو کے لیے اپنے اشعار میں وہ تحریک دیتے ہیں

اب شمشیریں تیز کرو
جنگ بقاء کی لڑنی ہے

لیکن یہ شمشیریں کون سی ہیں وہ یہ بھی واضح کر دیتے ہیں۔

عمارتوں کا یہ جنگل تمہیں

مبارک ہو

ہمارے واسطے اک سبزہ زار

رہنے دو

وہ شمشیروں سے مراد لوہے سے بنے اوزار نہیں بلکہ اپنے حوصلے اور ہمت مراد لیتے ہیں۔ انہیں معلوم ہے کہ دنیا عمارتوں کا جنگل بن گئی ہے اور اسے سبزہ زاروں کو ضرورت ہے، کھنڈروں کی نہیں۔

ہر دور میں شاعر اپنی غزل میں صنف نازک کی خوبصورتی کو الفاظ و انکی تراکیب کے ذریعہ منفرد انداز میں پیس کرتا ہے۔ حسنین عاقب نے بھی جدید اور فرحت بخش لب و لہجے میں درج ذیل اشعار میں محبوب کی آنکھوں کی خوبصورتی کو انتہائی پرکشش انداز میں لفظوں کی لڑی میں پروکر پیش کیا ہے۔ شاعر کی منظر کشی پر واقعی قدرت کی صناعی پر قاری عیش عیش کر پڑتا ہے۔ آنکھوں کے لیے حسنین عاقبتے جو جدید استعارے نہایت خوبصورتی سے استعمال کئے ہیں ان کی داد نہ

دیتا شاعر کے ساتھ نہیں بلکہ اچھے اشعار کے ساتھ ناانصافی
کرنا ہوگا۔ یہ اشعار ملاحظہ فرمائیں ۛ

پلٹ پلٹ کر یہ دیکھتی ہیں
ہماری جانب
جو اپنے قاری کی منتظر وہ
کتاب آنکھیں
نہ جانے کتنوں نے پائی ہیں
ڈگریاں یہاں سے
کسی یونیورسٹی کا جامع
نصاب آنکھیں
کبھی سراپا کرم ہیں عاقب ،
سراپا رحمت
جو پھر گئیں تو ہوئیں سراپا
عذاب آنکھیں

ان اشعار میں آنکھوں کے لیے قاری کی منتظر کتاب، یونیورسٹی
کا جامع نصاب جیسے انوکھے استعارے استعمال کئے گئے ہیں۔

محبت بھی ان کی شاعری کے محبوب موضوعات میں
شامل ہے۔ محبت کی چاشنی میں ڈوبے اشعار جن میں وہ منفرد
انداز میں محبوب کی آمد کے ہمہ تن گوش منتظر نظر آتے ہیں۔ یہ
اشعار اردو تغزل کی صحت مند روایت کے بھی امین ہیں۔ ملاحظہ
فرمائیں ۛ

جن کی آنکھوں میں ترے
خواب ہوا کرتے ہیں
وہ تری دید سے سیراب ہوا
کرتے ہیں
نیند بھی لازمی ہے دیدہ حیرت

کے لیے
 خواب یوں ہی تو نہیں خواب
 ہوا کرتے ہیں
 کچھ تکلف بھی ضروری ہے
 محبت کے لیے
 کچھ محبت کے بھی آداب ہوا
 کرتے ہیں

ان اشعار میں شاعر محبت کے نئے مفہوم تلاش کرتا ہوا دکھائی
 دیتا ہے جو اپنے آپ میں ندرت بھرے ہیں۔ یہی عناصر حسنین
 عاقب کو ایک صاحبِ اسلوب شاعر بنادیتے ہیں۔ حالانکہ کبھی
 کبھی منہ کا ذائقہ بدلنے کے لیے ان کے یہاں روایتی تغزل کی
 پاسداری بھی ملتی ہے۔

شب ہے تاریک ، خبر گرم کہ
 وہ آتے ہیں
 اک دیا شام سے چوکھٹ پہ
 جلا رکھا ہے
 اک جزیرہ تری یادوں کا ہے
 اب تک آباد
 جس میں ماضی کے ہر اک پل
 کو سجا رکھا ہے

ان کی ایک غزل جس نے ناقدین کی توجہ اپنے جانب مبذول
 کر رکھی ہے، جدید طرز و اسلوب کی بہترین غزلیہ شاعری کے
 زمرے میں شامل ہے۔

تجھے وقتِ عبادت دے رہا ہوں
 خدا ہوں، اتنی مہلت دے رہا

ہوں
 زمینوں کا توازن رکھو قائم
 زمینوں کو ہدایت دے رہا ہوں
 زمین پر پھیلتی ہے دھوپ جو
 تیز
 سرِ شام اس کو رخصت دے رہا
 ہوں

یہاں شاعر خدا ہونے کا دعویٰ نہیں کر رہا ہے اور نہ ہی وہ افتخارِ عارف کے الفاظ میں 'یہ کون بول رہا تھا خدا کے لہجے میں' والی بات کہہ رہا ہے۔ بلکہ وہ نہایت معصومیت کے ساتھ انسانوں کو خدائے واحد کے متکلم کی حیثیت سے عبادت کی جانب بلانے کے لیے 'وارننگ' دے رہا ہے۔ زمینوں کا توازن قائم رکھنے والی بات دراصل قرآنِ کریم کی ایک آیت سے مستعار معلوم ہوتی ہے جس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم نے پہاڑوں کو زمین کی میخیں بنایا ہے تاکہ زمین کا توازن قائم رہے۔ ایک آیت کو غزل کے خوبصورت شعر میں ڈھالنا ایک اچھے صاحبِ اسلوب شاعر ہی کا حصہ ہوسکتا ہے۔

حسنین عاقب نامساعد حالات کا درد محسوس کرتے ہوئے ہر گذرتے لمحے اور درد کو غزل میں ڈھال کر فنکارانہ مہارت سے پیش کرتے ہیں۔ اپنے کلام میں وہ دنیا کی بے ثباتی کا نقشہ بہت لطیف پیرائے میں کھینچتے ہے اس میں واعظانہ اور ناصحانہ انداز ہے جس میں تمثیل کے لیے زندگی، سورج، روشنی تلازمے کا استعمال کیا گیا ہے۔

راہ، منزل ، سفر کے خواب
 نہیں
 زندگی، تو جو ہم رکاب نہیں
 روشنی کا کوئی حساب نہیں

یار سورج ، ترا جواب نہیں
زندگی پر جمود طاری ہے
اس سے بڑھ کر کوئی عذاب
نہیں
لفظ در لفظ نت نئے مفہوم
دل ہے یہ ، کاغذی کتاب نہیں

انسان جب مسلسل برے کام کرتا ہے تو اس کا دل سیاہ
ہوجاتا ہے ۔ اور اس میں اتنی سختی آجاتی ہے کہ وہ چاہ کر بھی
دعا کے لیے ہاتھ اٹھا نہیں پاتا۔ اس کیفیت کی عکاسی اس شعر
میں ملتی ہے ۔

دل کی نمی جو پہلے تھی جانے
کہاں گئی
بہتے نہیں ہیں اشک ندامت کے
باوجود

شاعر اس شعر میں مختصر الفاظ میں دلوں میں در آتی ہوئی
سختی کو بڑی خوبی سے پیش کرتا ہے ۔

شاعر کا کلام سماج اور اس کی تہذیب کا بہترین عکاس
ہوتا ہے۔ حسنین عاقب اس بات کے قائل ہیں کہ شاعر کو اپنے
سماج کی فلاح کے لیے کام کرنا چاہئے ۔ کیوں کہ وہ بھی اسی
سماج کا ایک حصہ ہے ۔ انہوں نے اپنی شاعری کے ذریعہ اپنے قلم
کا حق ادا کر دیا ہے کہ وہ اپنے کلام میں موجودہ سیاسی حالات
کی منظر کشی بڑی حق گوئی سے کرتے ہیں ۔ سیاست ، رشوت ،
خود غرضی ، نا انصافی سہتی عوام کا درد و ہ کچھ اس طرح بیان
کرتے ہیں ۔

حاکم جو کہے گا ، وہی منصف
 بھی کہے گا
 یہ سوچ کہ جنتا بھی عدالت
 نہیں جاتی
 ہزار سمت سے نکلا تھا
 مصلحت کا جلوس
 بدلتے آپ نا اپنا جو رنگ ، کیا
 کرتے

اپنے وطن عزیز میں بڑھتے اخلاقی زوال کو یوں پیش کرتے ہیں
 ے

ہر ایک فساد ضرورت ہے اب
 سیاست کی
 ہر ایک گھوٹالہ کے پیچھے
 وزیر رہتے ہیں

ملک کے حالات سے باخبر رہ کر ہونے والی نا انصافی
 کے خلاف بے جھجک آواز اٹھاتے ہیں شہریت کے ترمیمی
 قانون بل کے نفاذ کے باعث ملک کی سالمیت اور جمہوریت کو
 ٹھیس پہنچتے دیکھ حسنین عاقب صاحب کا قلم اس تشدد پر کہہ
 اٹھتا ہے ے

نرگسِ وقت کی چشمِ بے نور
 کو
 مسندِ شاہ کو تختِ کافور کو
 حکمرانوں کی اس فکرِ معذور
 کو
 آہٹِ نور کو ساعتِ دور کو

میں بھی ہوں جانتا تو بھی
بیجانتا

فرق یہ ہے مگر ظلم یہ ہے
مگر

میں تو ہوں مانتا تو نہیں مانتا
ایسے آئین کو ایسے دستور کو
راہ ہموار کو صبحِ پرنور کو

اپنے کلام میں وہ حکومت وقت سے نالاں ہیں جو انصاف سے پرے ذاتیات کو ترجیح دے رہی ہے، خود پرستی کے اس جذبہ میں وہ ظلم کا راستہ اپنا لیتی ہے اور ملک کی بنیاد کو ہلانے پر بضد ہے۔ اس نا انصافی کے خلاف بھی وہ سر بستہ کھڑے نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان کے کلام سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ آج کم از کم انسان ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھا سکتا ہے اور آواز اٹھانی ہی چاہیے۔ زندہ قوم کا ثبوت ہے کہ وہ حق کو حق اور ناحق کے خلاف ڈٹ جائیں۔

ظفر گورکھپوری آپ کے بارے میں لکھتے ہیں ۔

”معاصر غزلیہ شاعری کی بھیڑ میں ان کی غزلوں میں وہ تاب و توانائی ہے، جو ایک سنجیدہ قاری کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کر لے۔ ان کی شاعری میں باطن کی واردات کے عکس کے ساتھ زندگی کے خارجی مسائل کی شعلگی بھی ہے اور بلاشبہ یہ شاعر کی فکری بالیدگی کا ثبوت ہے۔“ ۲۷

جذبات نگاری شاعری کی روح ہے اور اسی سے شاعر کے صحیح ہنر کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے۔ حسنین عاقب کی شاعری میں جذبات نگاری کی عمدہ مثالیں ملتی ہیں۔ مثلاً ان اشعار میں آپ کی جذبات نگاری کا کمال نظر آتا ہے۔

یہ کیا کہ گلی میں ترا آنا نہیں
 ہوتا
 اس درجہ ستانا بھی تو اچھا
 نہیں ہوتا
 ہم شہر محبت میں کریں لاکھ
 چراغاں
 جب تک نہ جے دل تو اجالا
 نہیں ہوتا
 ہمزاد مرا ساتھ مرے رہتا ہے
 ہر دم
 جب ساتھ وہ ہوتا ہے تو پھر
 کیا نہیں ہوتا

محبوب سے دور رہ کر بھی شاعر کے دل و ذہن میں محبوب کی
 یادیں خیمہ زن رہتی ہیں۔

سوچ کر عشق نہیں ہوتا کبھی
 کل کہا ، آج بھی کہتا ہوں میں

اپنی غزل کے اس شعر میں حسنین عاقب خوب کہتے ہیں کہ
 عشق سوچ سمجھ کر کیا جانے والا عمل نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ غیر
 اضطراری فعل ہے۔ عام طور پر شاعر تخیل کی مدد سے اپنے
 محبوب کے حسن کی خوبصورت تصویر پیش کرتا ہے۔ موصوف
 کی غزل کے کچھ اشعار ملاحظہ فرمائیں ۛ

تمہارے چہرے کی جو چمک
 ہے
 یہ سات رنگوں کی اک دھنک
 ہے

تمہاری چوڑی کی جیسے چہن
چہن

تمہارے لہجے میں وہ کھنک
ہے

سُبک روی جیسے بہتا پانی
چلو جو تم تو وہی لچک ہے

حسن کو اتنا دلنشین خراج حسنین عاقب کی غزلوں اور اس میں بسے لفظوں کا خاصہ ہے۔ ان کے الفاظ غزل میں حسن کو نزاکت کا وہ پیربن عطا کرتے ہیں جو خوابوں میں موجود نازو انداز سے خراماں خراماں قدم اٹھاتے چلنے والے محبوب کا عکس نظروں کے سامنے لے آتا ہے۔

آر۔ پی۔ شرما مہر ش حسنین عاقب کے لئے رقمطراز ہیں۔

”ان کی غزلوں کی زبان عمومی طور پر سہل، چست اور رواں ہے۔ ان کی شاعری ہم سے گفتگو کرنے کے لئے بے چین نظر آتی ہے۔ قاری سے اپنا دکھ درد بانٹنا چاہتی ہے۔ ان کی غزلیں چونکہ بحر اور اوزان کے ترازو پر آسانی سے اترتی ہیں اس لیے ان میں ترنم خود ہی پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ عاقب نے عروض کو بہت سنجیدگی سے لیا ہے۔“ ۳۷

حسین عاقب نے مختصر ترین بحر میں غزل کہنے کا کامیاب تجربہ بھی کیا ہے۔ انہوں نے اردو کی اولین مختصر ترین بحر والی غزل کہی۔ اس غزل پر ماہرین عروض یعنی عروض دانوں نے ملک کے طول و عرض میں اعتراض بھی کیا اور کچھ نے اس کی پذیرائی بھی کی۔ اعتراض کرنے والوں کا ماننا تھا کہ یہ کون سی بحر ہے، شاعر کو اس کا نام بتلانا چاہیے۔ لیکن شاعر کا کام شعر کہہ دینا ہے، اس لیے عاقب غزل کہہ کر فارغ ہو گئے اور باقی کام ناقدین پر چھوڑ دیا۔ شاعری میں ان کا یہ

ایک ہیئتِ تجربہ تھا۔ بحرِ نئی اور مختصر ترین سہی لیکن ہر مصرعہ بامعنی اور ہر شعر مکمل ہے۔ یہ الگ بات ہے کہ خود حسنین عاقب کے مجموعہٴ غزلیات میں اور پھر اس کے بعد ان کی شاعری میں اس طرح کو کوئی تجربہ نہیں ملتا۔ غزل ملاحظہ فرمائیں ۛ

درِ دلِ حُسنِ یارِ تِل بہ تِل فکرِ آج

مشتعلِ باتِ مانِ آکے ملِ زندگی!

آب و گلِ کیفِ حالِ معتدل

اسی طرح انہوں نے طویل بحر کی غزل میں بھی طبع آزمائی کی ہے۔ ان کی طویل بحر کی ایک غزل کے چند اشعار پیش خدمت ہیں۔

ہم نے تو عمر ایسے گزاری

میاں مشکلیں مرحلے پار

کرتے ہوئے

جس طرف بولیے سب سے

جھک کر ملے ، اپنے دشمن

کو بھی یار کرتے ہوئے

ایک تاجر کہیں شہرتیں ڈھونڈتا

پہنچا اربابِ تنقید و تحقیق تک

اس کے پیچھے سبھی اہل فن

چل دیئے ، وہ بھی سرکار ،

سرکار کرتے ہوئے

سارا ہی شہر دیوانہ تھا ایک
 تصویر کا دوستی جس کا
 عنوان تھا
 اس میں بس دو ہی کردار تھے
 ،میں پلٹتے ہوئے اور تم وار
 کرتے ہوئے

یہ غزل طویل بحر کی ہوتے ہوئے بھی جتنی رواں ہے، اس کی
 مثال کم کم ہی ملتی ہے۔ انہوں نے ایسے قلمکاروں کو بھی آڑے
 ہاتھوں لیا ہے جو ادب کی تجارت کرتے بینا اور شہرت کے متلاشی
 ہوتے ہیں نیز اپنے کلام پر ناقدین اور محققوں سے پیسے دے کر
 یا پھر کسی اور چیز کے عوض تحریریں لکھواتے ہیں۔ آخری
 شعر تو نہایت ہی خوبصورت اور بامعنی شعر ہے۔

سارا ہی شہر دیوانہ تھا۔۔۔

یہ تصویر کون سی تھی اور اس میں دکھائے گئے کردار کون
 ہیں؟ کیا ایسا نہیں لگتا کہ یہ ہماری تمہاری کہانی ہے؟ ویسے یہ
 شعر مشہور بھی بہت ہوا ہے۔ میں پلٹتے ہوئے اور تم وار کرتے
 ہوئے۔۔۔ جس کیفیت کا اظہار کرتا ہے وہ لاجواب طرز اظہار
 ہے۔ ان کی نظم نگاری بھی ایک علیحدہ موضوع کی متقاضی ہے
 جس کا ذکر ہم کسی اور وقت کے لیے اٹھا رکھتے ہیں۔ فی الحال
 ایک مثال دے دیتے ہیں۔

’ریختہ‘ کی جانب سے خان حسنین عاقب کی کووڈ 19 سے رونما
 ہونے والے حالات پر لکھی گئی نظم قومی سطح پر انعام کے لیے
 منتخب ہوئی ہے جس کا عنوان ہے ’محبت اور فاصلے‘۔

نظم یوں چلتی ہے ..

سنا ہے فاصلے ہوں تو محبت روٹھ جاتی ہے

مگر یہ بھی تو سچ ہے کہ
 محبت فاصلوں کو کب بھلا خاطر میں لاتی ہے۔
 محبت میں تکلف آنے جانے کا نہیں ہوتا
 محبت میں کوئی بھی ڈر زمانے کا نہیں ہوتا
 محبت ایسا پودا ہے کہ جو خاروں میں پلتا ہے
 مگر خاروں کا دل بھی اس محبت سے دہلتا ہے

حسنین عاقب صاحب طرز اسلوب شاعر ہیں۔ ان کے شعری
 مجموعے غزلیات رم آہو کی مقبولیت نے انہیں نئی نسل کی
 نمائندگی کرنے والے شاعر کا مقام عطا کر دیا ہے۔ شاعر وقت
 رحمن ساز آپ کی غزلوں کے متعلق لکھتے ہیں کہ

”عاقب صاحب غزل کے شاعر ہیں۔ رم آہو میں تمام تر غزلیات
 ہیں۔ اپنی غزلوں میں انہوں نے ہر موضوع پر مضمون کو آزمایا
 ہے۔ مشکل اور ثقیل سوچ کو بھی نہایت خوبصورتی سے نزاکت
 اور لطافت کا پیربن دیا ہے۔ ان کی غزل قدیم روایات کو برقرار
 رکھتے ہوئے دور حاضر کے مسئلوں پر روشنی ڈالتی اور غزل
 کے فنی تقاضوں کو پورا کرتی ہے۔ یہ ان کی غزلوں کی سب سے
 بڑی خوبی ہے۔“ ۴۷

سماجی روایتوں کی تبدیلیوں پر بھی ان کی گہری نظر ہے
 ۔ اس شعر میں نئی نسل کے بدلتے رویوں کو پیش کیا ہے ۔

خود ہی دلہا ڈھونڈ لیتی ہیں یہ آج

بیٹیاں کتنی سیانی ہو گئیں!

آج کی بدلتی ہوئی سماجی روایتوں کے علاوہ مشرقی ماحول کو
 پراگندہ کرتی، مغربی تہذیب کی اندھی تقلید میں ڈوبی نئی نسل
 کے رویہ پر فکر مند ہو کر یہ کہہ اٹھتے ہیں کہ ۔

پلٹ رہا ہے تمدن بھی ابتداء کی طرف
 کے دھیرے دھیرے لباس بدن سے اترنے لگے
 حسنین عاقب کے چنندہ اشعار ایسے بھی ہیں جس میں
 معاشرہ کے لیے حکمت کے موتی سموائے ہوئے ہیں ۔ اور جو
 معاشرہ کے لیے درس ، تربیت اور رہنمائی کی مثال ہے ۔

مجھے بتا کہ مرا حوصلہ کہاں
 کم ہے
 مری اڑان کے آگے تو آسماں
 کم ہے

زباں پہ اپنی ائے عاقب نہ
 کلمے ہیں نہ سورۃ ہیں
 اگر یہ سب نہیں تو سوچو ہم
 کتنے ادھورے ہیں

کرو جو بات بڑوں سے ، ادب
 ضروری ہے
 کیا نہیں جو ابھی تک ، وہ اب
 ضروری ہے

معافی مانگنے میں یوں بہت کم
 وقت لگتا ہے
 مگر ہمت جٹانے میں بہت
 عرصہ گزرتا ہے

اگر کچرہ دکھائی دے ، تو پانی
 چھان لیتے ہیں
 جو اعلیٰ ظرف ہوتے ہیں وہ
 غلطی مان لیتے ہیں

.....

منزل انہیں کا حق ہے جو اس
 کی طرف بڑھے
 اُپھرتے ہیں یوں تو کتنے ہی
 منزل کے آس پاس

.....

کون کہتا ہے کہ مشکل کی
 طرف جاتا ہے
 یہ وہ رستہ ہے جو منزل کی
 طرف جاتا ہے

.....

یہ جانتے ہیں کہ ہم پر بھی وار
 ہونا ہے
 مگر ہمیں تو اندھیروں کے پار
 ہونا ہے

.....

بولنا بہتر ہے لیکن اس سے
 پہلے سوچئے
 گفتگو کو عقل کا 'آدھار' ہونا
 چاہئے

علمی و ادبی حلقوں میں حسنین عاقب کی ادبی خدمات کو
 قدر و احترام سے دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ خان حسنین عاقب اردو،

فارسی، ہندی اور انگریزی زبان و ادب کی معروف شخصیت ہیں۔ ان کی مطبوعہ کتابوں میں مجموعہ ۶ غزلیات رم آہو، خامہ سجدہ ریز اور آقبال بہ چشم دل شامل ہیں۔

موصوف کی درس و تدریسی خدمات بھی قابل ستائش ہیں۔ لسانی کمیٹی بال بھارتی اردو اور لسانی کمیٹی بال بھارتی فارسی میں بحیثیت رکن آپ کی موجودگی آپ کی بے لوث خدمات کا ثمر ہے۔ آپ کی کتابیں بی۔ اے نصاب میں بھی شامل ہیں۔ آپ کی ان ادبی خدمات کے پیش نظر آپ کو کئی قد آور اعزازات سے نوازا گیا ہے۔ آپ کو قومی سطح کے نیشنل ایوارڈ 'فار ایکسی انس ان ایجوکیشن' کے علاوہ حکومت مہاراشٹر کی جانب سے بہترین معلم کے ایوارڈ اور چند روز قبل 'مخلص مصوری ایوارڈ' برائے 2021 سے نوازا گیا ہے۔ ایوارڈس اور اعزازات کا یہ سلسلہ حسنین عاقب کی پذیرائی کا عوضانہ تو نہیں ہوسکتا لیکن کچھ نہ ہونے سے کچھ ہونا ہمیشہ بہتر ہوتا ہے۔ حالانکہ سچائی یہ ہے کہ ان کی طبیعت میں قلندرانہ بے نیازی بدرجہ اتم موجود ہے۔ انہیں نہ ایوارڈوں سے مطلب ہے نہ اعزازات کی تمنا۔ انہی کا ایک شعر ہے :

آج ہم جو ہیں کہاں ایسے قلندر
ہوتے
مصلحت کوش جو ہوتے تو
تونگر ہوتے

لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ انہیں زندگی نے سب کچھ ایک سنہری طشت میں سجا کر پیش کیا ہے۔ وہ خود اپنی زندگی کی تشریح کرتے ہوئے کہتے ہیں:

اور تھوڑا سا بکھر جاؤں یہی
ٹھانی ہے

زندگی میں نے ابھی ہار کہاں مانی ہے

انہوں نے زندگی کے مختلف رنگ ایسے ایسے زاویوں سے دیکھے ہیں جہاں دوسروں کی نظریں نہیں پہنچ سکتیں۔ لیکن اس موضوع پر ایک الگ مضمون لکھا جاسکتا ہے۔ فی الحال ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ حسنین عاقب ادب کی ہر صنف میں اسی طرح اپنے قلم سے بیش بہا اضافہ کرتے رہیں گے۔

حوالہ جات:

۱۔ "Modern man in search of a Soul" by Swiss
Psychologist Carl Gustar Jung.

۲۔ ”رم آہو“ (مجموعہ غزلیات) مصنف : حسنین عاقب۔
اشاعت : فروری ۲۰۱۳ء، صفحہ ۵

۳۔ ”ہمہ آفتاب بینم“ (حسنین عاقب : تقدیر و تفسیر)۔
مرتب: محسن ساحل ، اشاعت : فروری ۲۰۱۹ء ، صفحہ ۹۸

۴۔ ”ہمہ آفتاب بینم“ (حسنین عاقب : تقدیر و تفسیر)۔
مرتب: محسن ساحل ، اشاعت : فروری ۲۰۱۹ء ، صفحہ

.....۱۱۲

رند و لاشار قبائل کی خانہ جنگی کے

وجوہات

Causes of Civil war Rind and Lashar Tribes:

By

بجار بلوچ ، اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر ، پاکستان اسٹڈی سنٹر جامعہ

بلوچستان

زاہد حسین دشتی، شعبہ بلوچی جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ

دردانہ اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر گورنمنٹ گرلز ڈگری کالج سیٹلائٹ

ٹاؤن کوئٹہ

Abstract:

In the annals of the history of Baloch, a regrettable time came when Baloch became at the daggers drawn with one another and slashed their own brothers' throats, ruined their prestige with their own hands. A prolonged war took place between Rind and Lashar which the historians call THE THIRTY YEAR-WAR. In the civil war causes opposing Lasharis, Mir Chakar succession, distribution of fertile land Kachhi and Gandava, Mir Gohram separate government and growing power, plans neighbors, position of women in Baloch Society, Including Sibi festival horse racing and the importance of Gohar's Safety (Bahot) these factors destroyed the Rind and Lashar tribes in a violent fire of war, the detailed explanation has been mentioned in detail. The basic objectives of the behind the study is to identify the main causes of thirty years war. Why Baloch fought long war together? Which factors had compelled and emotionally motivated them to fight dangerous war. The aim of this research article is to point out the main factors of war. There were numerous causes of the war. The causes are given as followings;

کلیدی الفاظ: قبائل، زبان،

ثقافت، ادب، قبضہ، جنگ، سردار، بلوچستان، رند، لاشار،

تعارف :- رند و لاشار بلوچوں کے دو مضبوط اور رطقت ور قبائل تھے۔ ان کی آمد کے وقت مکران میں ہوت بلوچوں کی حکومت تھی ۔ جو مختلف اقوام کی حملوں کی وجہ سے زوال پذیر تھی۔ رند و لاشار قبائل کے مکران میں آنے کے بعد بلوچوں کی مضبوط حکومت قائم ہو گئی۔ جب ان قبائل نے مکران کے علاقے کوالواہ کو اپنا مرکز بنایا تو اُس وقت تمام قبائل کا چیف جو میر گواہرام لاشاری کا والد تھا۔ رندوں کے بعد دوسرا بڑا اور طاقت ور قبیلہ لاشاریوں کا تھا۔

رند و لاشار قبائل کا یہ زمانہ تاریخی اور ثقافتی اعتبار سے بہت اہمیت رکھتا ہے انہی کی آمد کے بعد اس سر زمین کو بلوچستان کا نام عطا ہوا۔ بلوچی ادب ، زبان اور ثقافت کا خوب عروج ہوا۔ بلوچی زبان ایک ادبی زبان کی حیثیت میں عمل میں آیا۔ بلوچوں کی تاریخ میں ایک ایسا بھی مقام آیا ہے جس پر جتنے آنسو بہائے جائیں کم ہیں۔ او ریہ وہ مرحلہ تھا جب اپنوں کی تلواریں اپنوں سے ٹکرائیں۔ اپنوں نے اپنوں کی گردنیں کاٹیں ۔ اپنے خود اپنی ہی جان کے دشمن ہو گئے ۔ اپنی آن بان شان کو اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے ملیا میٹ کر دیا ۔

آج صدیاں گزر جانے کے باوجود بھی تاریخ کا طالب علم سوچ میں پڑ جاتا ہے کہ یہ کیسی شکست تھی یہ کیسی فتح تھی ؟ کس کا نقصان ہوا کون نفع میں رہا ؟ کس نے کیا کھویا ، کس نے کیا پایا ؟ وغیرہ وغیرہ رند و لاشار قبائل کے درمیان ایک طویل جنگ ہوئی جسے مورخین تیس سالہ جنگ کہتے ہیں۔ اس جنگ کے مختلف وجوہات تھے جو کہ مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

میر چاکر رند کی جانشینی اور حکومت : بلوچی شاعری سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ تیس سالہ خانہ جنگی کی بڑی وجہ میر چاکر کی Chieftain کے اعلان کے بعد بنیاد پڑ گئی ۔ مورخ لکھتا ہے کہ

”رند و لاشار جنگوں کا ایک سبب بلوچوں کے متفقہ سربراہ میر شہیک کے انتقال کے بعد جانشینی کے مسئلے کو بھی قرار دیا جاتا ہے ۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ رند قبیلے نے میر شہیک کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے

بیٹے میر چاکر کو متفقہ سردار کے طور پر سامنے لانا چاہا لیکن لاشاری قبیلے نے ان کی مخالفت کی۔ ان کے نزدیک اس منصب کا مستحق میر گواہرام تھا۔ بہر حال کوئی متفقہ فیصلہ نہ ہوسکا اور دونوں قبیلوں نے اپنے الگ الگ سردار منتخب کر لئے۔ رندوں نے میر چاکر کو منتخب کیا اور لاشاری قبیلے نے میر گواہرام کو.....۔

میر گل خان نصیر کا دعویٰ ہے کہ اسی دن سے بلوچوں کے ان دونوں طاقتور قبائل میں دشمنی کی بنیاد پڑ گئی“ (نصیر 1989: 270)

مورخ کے مطابق

”رندوں کا مستحکم اقتدار اور بڑھتی ہوئی طاقت پر اپنوں نے ہی پہلی ضرب لگائی اور وہ کوئی بیرونی طاقت نہ تھی بلکہ اپنے ہی ہم قوم لاشاری تھے۔ بلوچ برادری میں رندوں کے بعد جو بڑی طاقت تھی۔ وہ لاشاری تھے۔ لاشاریوں نے اندر ہی اندر بلوچوں میں دراڑیں ڈالنی شروع کر دیں۔ اور یہ کینسر اندر ہی اندر پھیلتا رہا۔ بات کئی بار لاشاریوں کی کچھری میں آئی کہ رندوں کی حکومت کے متوازی لاشاریوں کو بھی اپنی شناخت کرانی چاہئے۔“ (خان 2013: ص: 43)

”In the beginning Rind and Lashar were not two Separate Tribes but when Shahak become old and wanted to appoint his son Mir Chakar as Sardar of Rind and Lashar Tribes. The Lashari refused to accept him as their Sardar and on the same day they selected Mir Gohram as their head. From that day these two tribes became rivals” (zuberi2002 P: 9)

بزدار صاحب لکھتے ہیں کہ

”میر چاکر رند کی اقتدار کی سربراہی دینے پر لاشاریوں نے اتفاق نہیں کیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے رند و لاشار میں تیس سالہ جنگ اور تباہی ہوئی“ (بزدار 2009: جون ص: 7)

اب ایک ہی وقت میں بلوچوں کے دو حکمران بن گئے۔ اس سے پہلے میر جلال خان سے لے کر میر شہیک رند تک ہمیشہ

سے بلوچ قبائل ایک قبائلی اتحاد اور سربراہ کے تحت چل رہے تھے۔

زر خیز اراضی کا مسئلہ :- شاعری سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ بلوچوں کی دو حکومتیں قائم ہو گئی۔ قلات سے کچھی اور سبی جانے کے وقت دونوں فریقین میں یہ فیصلہ ہوا کہ جس جگہ دونوں قبائل آپس میں ملیں گے وہ ان کے درمیان مشترکہ سرحد تسلیم کی جائے گی۔ گنداوہ کے قریب دونوں قبائل یکجا ہوئے اور یہی مشترکہ سرحد قرار پائی۔ تاہم زیادہ تر زر خیز زمینوں والے علاقے لاشاریوں کے قبضہ میں آگئے اور نسبتاً غیر آباد علاقوں والے زمینیں رندوں کی ملک قرار پائیں۔ رندوں کو اس سے بہت قلق ہوا۔ مگر قول او رمعاہدے سے پھرنا بلوچوں کا کبھی بھی شعار نہیں رہا۔ اس لئے خاموش ہو کر اپنے اپنے علاقوں میں صابر و شاکر ہو کر بیٹھ گئے۔ یہیں سے دونوں قبائل کے درمیان اختلاف شروع ہوئی۔

جس پر بعد کے واقعات نے جلتی پر تیل کا کام کیا۔
 "مولہ کے عظیم چشمے کا پانی جو سالہاسال سے رواں ہے۔ خاص طور پر گنداوہ میں پھیل کر اس کی شادابی کا باعث ہے۔ اور ان علاقوں میں میر گوہرام کی حکومت قائم تھی۔ یہ زر خیز اور سر سبز علاقے تھے مگر باقی ماندہ قرب و جوار کی اراضیات کوہستانی سلسلے سے شروع ہو کر سندھ کے میدانی علاقوں تک پھیلی ہوئی ہیں۔ جو ناقابل اعتبار حد تک قدرتی طور پر زر خیز ہیں۔ (پاکستان کا ثقافتی انسائیکلو پیڈیا: ص 40)

"The Basic reason for the dispute was the division of captured land" (Ali Shah P: 14)

میر چاکر جیسے بہادر اور باہمت حکمران کے لئے بہت مشکل تھا کہ اپنی حکومت کے ساتھ دوسری حکومت کو برداشت کرنا اور زیادہ زر خیز علاقے بھی انہیں کے قبضے میں رہے۔ کچھی او رگنداوہ کی زمینوں کی زر خیزی چاکر خان کے لئے بہت کشش والی بات بن گئی۔ اسے گوہرام اور لاشاریوں کی یہ خوشحالی اچھی نہ لگی، قبضہ گیری کی خواہش نے اس تیس سالہ لڑائی کو بھڑکا دیا جس سے بلوچ قوم کا اتحاد بکھر گیا اور سینکڑوں سالوں تک انتشار ہمارا مقدر بنی رہی۔

”بلوچوں کی ہجرت کا بنیادی مقصد نئی زر خیز زمین اور چراگاہوں کی زیر تصرف لانا تھا جس کے نتیجے میں کچھی کی زر خیز زمین پر بالعموم لاشاری قباض ہو گئے جب کہ رندوں کے تصرف میں سیوی (سبی) ڈھاڈر اور کچھی کا تھوڑا سا علاقہ آگیا جس میں کچھ محدود علاقے کو چھوڑ کر بیشتر حصہ پہاڑی اور غیر آباد تھا۔ اس سے رندوں کو سخت مایوسی اور کوفت ہوئی۔ لیکن مشترکہ سرحد کے بارے میں فیصلہ یہی ہوا تھا اس لئے بلوچی فیصلے سے ذرہ بھر ہٹنا کسی بھی فریق کے لئے مشکل تھا۔ لیکن رندوں کے دل میں بہر حال یہ بات ایک حسرت کی صورت میں جاگزیں ہوئی کہ ان کے پاس جو علاقے آئے ہیں وہ کچھی کے مقابلے میں بچ ہے۔ یہی بات دراصل رند اور لاشاری کے مابین دشمنی کی بنیاد بنی۔ بلوچی فیصلے کی پاسداری کی روایت میں رند اس کے خلاف بات تک نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔ لیکن اس محرومی کو وہ اپنے دل سے بہر حال نکال نہ سکے۔ اور بعد کے تمام واقعات اور لڑائیوں کا اصل اور بنیادی سبب یہی تھا“ (خان 2012: ص: 39)

میر گواہرام لاشاری کی بڑھتی ہوئی طاقت :- دنیا کی تاریخ میں ہمیشہ سے ایک ہی علاقہ میں دو حکمران کی پالیسی ناکام ہی رہی ہے۔ تاریخ نے ثابت کیا ہے کہ ایک میان میں دو تلواریں نہیں ہوسکتے۔ اگر تاریخ اسلام کی طرف دیکھے حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت امیر معاویہؓ کا دور مسلمانوں کے اختلافات کا زمانہ تھا۔ اختلافات بڑھ کر سانحہ کربلا بن کر ہمارے تاریخ کا حصہ بن گئے۔ اسی طرح میر چاکر اور میر گواہرام ایک ہی وقت میں بلوچوں کے دو طاقت ور حکمران بن گئے۔ میر گواہرام لاشاری کچھی اور گنداوہ کی زر خیز زمینوں میں خوشحال زندگی گزار رہا تھا۔ ان کی بڑھتی ہوئی طاقت میر چاکر کے لئے تشویش ناک تھا۔ مورخ کے مطابق کہ

”چاکر اپنے کسی ہمسر اور ہم مرتبہ شخصیت کو برداشت کرنے کا روادار نہیں تھا اور میر گواہرام لاشاری کسی کی برتری اور عظمت کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتا تھا۔ گواہرام آہستہ آہستہ مگر تیزی کے ساتھ بہت طاقتور بنتا جا رہا تھا۔ جو چاکر کے لئے بہت تکلیف دہ بن گیا تھا کیونکہ ایک مین میں دو تلوار نہیں ہوسکتے“ (لاشاری 2001: 67):

لاشاریوں کی کثیر نفری اور گواہرام کے ولولہ انگیز کردار سے چاکر کو عظیم خطرہ کی بو محسوس ہوئی۔ کیونکہ خوف کا عنصر عموماً نفرت کا محرک ہوتا ہے۔ اب محبتوں کی جگہ نفرتوں نے جنم لینا شروع کیا وہ سردار جو کبھی ایک دوسرے سے محبت کرتے تھے۔ آج ایک دوسرے کے خلاف ہو گئے۔ ایک دوسرے کو ناپسندیدگی کی نظروں سے دیکھنے لگے۔ حد سے زیادہ بغض و کینہ کی وجہ سے انتہائی تلخی پیدا ہوئی اور دونوں آتش صفت اور ولولہ العزم ہستیوں کے ناقابل حد اور فتنہ پرداز سخت اختلافات کی بدولت تین عشروں تک کشت و خون اور تباہی و بربادی نے خوب رنگ دکھایا۔ تاریخ سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ میر چاکر، میر گواہرام سے زیادہ طاقت ور جنگجو اور قوم پیرو تھے۔ انور رومان صاحب میر چاکر کی تعریف کرتے ہوئے لکھتے ہیں کہ۔

”میر چاکر ہر لحاظ سے میر گواہرام سے افضل ایک زبردست فاتح اور ایک عظیم عسکری رہنما تھا۔ لیکن اس کی سیرت و قدرت نے چند ایسی بے بہا صفات رکھی تھی۔ جن کی وجہ سے وہ رندستان تو ایک طرف سارے بلوچ خطوں میں ایک فرشتہ رحمت سمجھا جاتا تھا۔ اور عوامی ذہن و قلب پر اس کی کشادگی اور عظمت کے ایسے اثرات مرسم ہوئے کہ وہ اُس کے وقت کے بعد آج تک نہ صرف قائم ہیں بلکہ زمانے کے ساتھ ساتھ ان میں اضافہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے“ (رومان: 1964 ص 29):

رند و لاشار قبائل کی اناپرستی :- تیس سالہ خانہ جنگی کی ایک وجہ ان قبائل کی اناپرستی تھی۔ ایک دوسرے کو خاطر میں نہ لانا خود کو اعلیٰ اور برتر سمجھنا زوال کی وجہ بنی۔ عبدالرحمن کرد بیان کرتے ہیں کہ اس سے پہلے کہ بلوچوں کو متحد کرنے اور ایک نئے سانچے میں ڈھالنے کے لئے میر چاکر رند نے جو جدوجہد کی تھی۔ اُسے تاریخ کبھی فراموش نہیں کر سکتی۔ مگر افسوس کہ اُس زمانے کے کینہ پرور، خودسر اور جنگجو بلوچ سرداروں نے میر چاکر کے مقاصد کو کامیاب ہونے نہیں دیا۔ کیونکہ اُن میں سے ہر فرد دوسرے کو خاطر میں نہیں لاتا تھا۔ اور یہی وجہ تھی کہ پورے تیس سال تک قبائل باہم مصروف پیکار رہے۔

”میر چاکر اور میر گواہرام کی خود سری و انانیت ، جاہ پرستی ، و خود پسندی اور سماجی و معاشرتی مسابقت و برتری کا جھگڑا بنیادی اور اہم نکتہ ہے۔ جس کے باعث بلوچ قوم رندوں لاشار کے خانوں میں بٹ کر دو حصوں میں تقسیم ہو گئی۔ اور اس تقسیم نے بلوچ قبائل کے درمیان نفرت و دشمنی کی ایسی دیواریں کھڑی کر دیں“ (بزدار: 1998ص38)

ایک معمولی انانے ان کے اتحاد کو پارہ پارہ کر دی۔
 "ناعاقبت اندیشی :رند و لاشار قبائل کے درمیان تیس سالہ خانہ جنگی کی بڑی وجہ ان قبائل کی ناعاقبت اندیشی تھی ان بلوچ قبائل میں دور اندیشی کا فقدان تھا۔ وہ اپنے قرب و جوار میں ہونے والے سیاسی حالات کا صحیح ادراک نہیں رکھ سکے اور انہیں پرکھنے کے لئے جو فہم و فراست ایک قومی رہنما میں ہونے چاہئے تھی وہ اس سے بے بہرہ تھے۔ جس کے نتیجے میں وہ اتنی طاقت اور افرادی قوت رکھنے کے باوجود بھی بلوچوں کی قوت سے وہ کام نہ لے سکے جیسا کہ انہیں لینا چاہئے تھا۔ (بلوچ 2009:ص194)

چالیس ہزار کا لشکر کوئی معمولی لشکر نہیں تھا۔ اگر وہ چاہتے تو بڑی سے بڑی سلطنت پر قبضہ کر سکتے تھے۔ مگر سوچ کا ہونا ، سیاسی بصیرت رکھنا الگ بات ہے۔ دور اندیشی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے معمولی واقعات پر اکتفا کر کے اپنی اوپر جنگ مسلط کر دی۔

فرسودہ قبائلی معاشرہ: بلاشبہ چاکر کا عہد اپنے اعتبار سے ایک فرسودہ قبائلی معاشرہ تھا۔ اور قبائلی معاشرہ کی ایک برائی نہیں بلکہ اس کی سینکڑوں برائیوں کا حوالہ دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن آج سے پانچ سو سال پہلے کی اُس قبائلی معاشرہ کی برائیوں کو گنواتے وقات اس طویل وقفے کو ذہن میں رکھنا بہر حال ضروری ہے۔ اور اس عہد کے فیصلوں ، ارادوں ، امنگوں اور رویوں کو تنقید کی کسوٹی پر پرکھنے سے پہلے انہیں ایک پسماندہ سماج کے پس منظر میں دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

بلوچی روایات و اقدار اور اصولوں کی خاطر متواتر تیس سال تک سبی او رڈھاٹر کے میدانوں اور پہاڑوں کو بلوچ عوام کے خون سے سرخ کرتے رہے۔ وہ بلوچی روایات کی پاسداری ، بہادری اور سر مچاری دیکھنے کی کوشش کر رہے تھے ۔

ہمسایہ ممالک کی سازشیں :- تاریخ سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ میر چاکر کی سبی آمد سے قبل زنون بیگ ارغون اور ہرات کے حکمران حسین شاہ بیقارہ کی خواہش تھی کہ وہ سبی کو اپنی مملکت میں شامل کریں اور جام نندہ شمش کے زمانے میں انہوں نے 1470ء کے زمانے میں حملہ بھی کیا مگر خاص کامیابی نہیں ہوئی ۔ جس کی وجہ سے جب میر چاکر نے سبی فتح کیا تو جام نندہ رندوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتا تھا اسی لئے میر چاکر کی حکومت کو بد امن کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے تحفے کے طور پر سبی ارغون خاندان اور ہرات کے حکمران کو دے دیا۔ مورخ لکھتا ہے کہ :-

”میر چاکر کے قبضے کے ساتھ ہی جام نندہ نے خفیہ طور پر سبی شاہ بیگ ارغون (والی قندھار) کو بخش دیا“ (قیصرانی 1994: ءص 90 :)

سبی میں میر چاکر کی شاندار حکومت پر ہمسایہ ممالک کی نظریں لگی ہوئی تھی مورخ لکھتا ہے کہ :-

”اس کے مغرب کی طرف ترکونکے جہانگیری کے خواب دیکھ رہے تھے تو اس کے مشرق میں سمہ حکمران ابھی تک سبی پر قبضہ کی وجہ سے جلے بھنے ہوئے تھے اور سازشوں میں مصروف تھے ۔ مغربی ترکوں اور مشرقی سندھیوں کی سازشیں جاری تھیں لیکن اگر وہ (رند و لاشار) آپس میں دست بہ گریبان نہ ہوتے تو ان تمام مذکورہ بالا کو توڑ کر رکھ دیتے ۔“ (رومان 1964: ءص 31)

“In this respect, however the interference of the two powerful neighbors of Balochistan, The Arguns of Kandahar and the Sammas of Sindh played an important role. Their constant involvement protracted the war (Breseeg 2004 P: 147)

ان حالات سے یہ بات بھی ظاہر ہوتی ہے کہ بلوچوں کے مابین جنگ و جدل اور رطوائف الملوکی کی پھیلانے میں ذوالنون

ارغون صوبہ قندھار نے بھی خاص کردار ادا کیا کیونکہ وہ بوجستان اور سندھ کو ہتھیانا چاہتا تھا اور بلوچ رکاوٹ تھے تاریخ سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ سولہویں صدی عیسوی میں قندھار پر محمد خان شبانی اور ظہیر الدین بابر مغل کے حملوں نے شاہ بیگ ارغون کو سبی کی طرف متوجہ کیا کہ :- '1507 میں شاہ بیگ کو بابر مغل نے قندھار سے نکالا تو اس نے سبی کو اپنے لئے جام نندہ کی بخشی ہوئی جاگیر سمجھ کر چڑھائی کر دی ۔

گوہر جنتی: گوہر نامی ایک خانہ بدوش مگر دولت مند عورت اونتوں کی صحرا میں گلہ بانی کا پیشہ کرتی تھی اور جاٹ قبیلہ سے تعلق رکھتی تھی او علاقہ موہیر میں جو لاشاریوں کے زیر اقتدار تھا۔ رہا کرتی تھی۔ اس کے حسن او خوبصورتی کا چرچا چاروں طرف پھیلا ہوا تھا۔

“In the fights of these two tribes beautiful Jathis and prostitutes (domes) played a great role. It is said that in those day a group of seven beautiful Jettisons sere sisters and they were very famous. Many hand some Baloch young men loved them and were prepared to lay down their lives for them. The names of these beautiful were Gohar, Shari, Shaly, Mari, Somri, Hutli and Lehri. All of them were quite rich competent and well behaved (Zubiri: 2002:p9)

امراء اور سرداروں نے اسے (گوہر) کو شادی کا پیغام بھی دیا۔ لیکن وہ حسن و خوبصورتی کے ساتھ ان پیغامات کو ٹالتی رہی ۔ دوسرے امیروں کی طرح لاشاریوں کا سردار (میر گواہرام بھی اسی کی زلف گرہ گیر کا اسیر تھا میر گواہرام نے گوہر کو شادی کا پیغام بھیجا ۔ لیکن گوہر نے اس پیغام کو بھی شرف قبولیت نہ دی۔ یہ انکار میر گواہرام کو ناگوار گزرا اور اس نے ہر جائز و ناجائز حربہ گوہر جنتی کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے استعمال کرنا شروع کر دیا آخر ایک دن طویل انتظار اسورکوشوں کے بعد خود گواہرام لاشاری گوہر جنتی سے ملاقات کے لئے پہنچ گیا اور شدت سے شادی کا مطالبہ کیا ۔ لیکن گوہر نے گواہرام لاشاری کو سمجھاتے ہوئے کہا ” میں نے تیری پرورش بیٹوں کی طرح کی ہے اور بھائی کی طرح تجھے چاہا ہے ۔ تیرے منہ سے شادی کی بات اچھی نہیں لگتی ۔

“There is a pointed reference to that fact that Gwaharam Lashari wanted to marry a fair woman, Gohar, by force (Shah: 1992:p14)

میر گواہرام کی زیادتی او رنادانی کے سبب وہ اپنا علاقہ چھوڑ کر تمہارے پاس پناہ لینے آئی ہے۔ اگر حفاظت کو سکو تو پناہ دو ورنہ کسی دوسری ٹگری کا رخ کروں گی۔ اگر مہربانی کرو تو مجھے کوئی علاقہ جاگیر میں دے دو تاکہ میں اپنے اونٹوں، گایوں اور بھیڑوں کے وہاں امن سے رہ سکوں۔ میر چاکر نے نہ صرف امان دی بلکہ کچڑوک کا ہنری علاقہ جو سرسبز مال مویشیوں اور نوکر چاکر کے ساتھ وہاں آباد ہوگئی۔ میر چاکر حسب وعدہ جب بھی گشت پر نکلتا تو گوہر کے علاقے کا دورہ ضرور کرتا اور اس کی ہر تکلیف کا خیال کرتا۔ میر چاکر اور میر گواہرام کے تعلقات پہلے ہی کشیدہ تھے۔ اب گواہرام کی اس حرکت سے جو بلوچی روایات کے منافی تھی میر چاکر کے جذبات میں مزید تلخی پیدا کر دی۔ اس کے بعد جو سنگین واقعہ رونما ہوا اس سے یہ تلخی سخت دشمنی میں تبدیل ہوگئی بخاری لکھتا ہے کہ :-

”ان میں گوہر رند و لاشار کی جنگوں کا موجب بن کر ایک تاریخی شخصیت اختیار کر گئی ہے بلکہ یہ کہا جائے تو یہ ناقابل تردید حقیقت ہوگی کہ بلوچوں کی تباہی کا سبب یہ عورت ہے جس کی وجہ سے رند و لاشار کی جنگوں نے بلوچوں کا مستقبل تباہ کر کے رکھ دیا“ (بخاری 1987: ص 190-191)

سبی میں گھڑ دوڑ میں جانبداری:- جب سبی ادب اور ثقافت کے حوالے سے خاصا مشہور و معروف قصبہ بن گیا جس میں ثقافتی حوالوں سے کئی تقریب منعقد ہونے لگیں۔ سبی میں ہر سال بہار کے موسم میں میلہ لگتا تھا۔ جہاں گھڑ دوڑ کا مقابلہ، تلوار بازی او ر موسیقی منعقد ہوتی تھی۔

بخارانی مری صاحب لکھتے ہیں کہ :-

”رامین لاشاری (گواہرام لاشاری کا بیٹا) سبی میلہ کے موقع پر اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ سبی آیا تھا شہر میں راستے کی ایک جانب خیمے میں موجی کی بیٹی دیکھ کر رامین اسے اپنانے کے لئے بے قرار ہو گیا۔ اس موقع پر ریحان رند (میر چاکر رند کا بھائی) نے رامین لاشاری سے کہا ”اؤ گھوڑے دوڑائیں جو جیت جائے وہ اس لڑکی کے

حصول کا مستحق ہوگا“ (بخارانی مری 2009: ص 27):

ایک روز انہیں گھوڑ دوڑ پر شرط بندھی۔ رامن لاشاری کی گھوڑی بنام سہل اور ریحان رند تد بر اور زادہ تھی۔ ان دونوں کا مقابلہ ہوا۔ کہتے ہیں کہ رامن دعویٰ کرتا تھا کہ میری گھوڑی پہلے نکلی ہے اور ریحان رند دعویٰ کرتا تھا کہ اس کی گھوڑی اول رہی ہے۔ آخر چند رند لوگوں نے گواہی دی کہ ریحان رند کی گھوڑی اول رہی ہے۔ مگر رامن اس گواہی پر راضی نہ ہوا۔ اور غصہ میں آکر رات کو اپنے دوستوں کے ہمراہ سبی سے نکل گیا۔ گوہر جنتی کی اونٹنیاں اور بابوٹ کی اہمیت:- میر رامین لاشاری جب سبی سے غصے بھرا ہوا اپنے علاقے کی طرف پلٹا تو راستے میں گوہر جنتی کی اونٹنیاں چر رہی تھیں۔ اور چرواہا ان کی نگرانی کر رہا تھا۔ لاشاریوں نے انتقاماً جذبے سے اونٹنیوں پر تلوار سے وار کیا اور کئی اونٹنیاں اور ان کے بچے کاٹ ڈالے چرواہا نے جب شور کیا اور اس خون ناحق پر واویلا کیا تو لاشاریوں نے اس پر بھی وار کیا جس سے اس کا ایک ہاتھ کٹ گیا۔ بخاری صاحب لکھتا ہے کہ :-

”ریحان رند او راس کے ساتھیوں نے گھڑ دوڑ کے وقت ، گواہرام لاشاری کی گوہر کے ساتھ بدسلوکی کا رامن لاشاری کو طعنہ بھی دیا۔ رامن او راس کے ساتھ ناراض ہوکر وہیں سے واپس چل پڑا“ (بخاری 1987: ص 192):

رندوں نے اس کے باپ پر دست درازی کا الزام لگایا تھا۔ اب رندوں سے ان کو طعنہ بھی سننا پڑا جس سے ان کے جذبات میں ہیجان پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ اسی حالت میں گوہر جنتی کا ڈیرہ جو نظر آیارامن لاشاری نے میر چاکر خان کی بابوٹ (پناہ یافتہ) مائی گوہر کی اونٹنیوں کے بچوں کو ذبح کر دیا۔ اتفاقاً میر چاکر بھی وہاں جا پہنچا۔ مائی گوہر نے اصل بات کو چھپانے کی بہت کوشش کی لیکن میر چاکر خان کو اصل بات کا علم ہو ہی گیا۔ میر رامین کی ایک خاتون اور وہ بھی میر چاکر کی بابوٹ کے ساتھ زیادتی پر میر چاکر کا آتش فشاں بن جانا قابل فہم بات ہے۔ کیونکہ بلوچ ضابطہ ناموس کے مطابق جس کو پناہ دی جائے وہ بابوٹ کہلاتا ہے اور اس کی جان و مال کا تحفظ پناہ دینے والے کی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے خواہ اس ذمہ داری کو پورا کرتے ہوئے خود اپنی

جان ہی کیوں نہ چلی جائے۔ باہوٹ کے معنی ہیں کسی شخص یا اشخاص کو اس کے یا ان کے دشمنوں سے اپنی حفاظت میں لے کر پناہ دینا۔

اگر بلوچ کسی کو پناہ دے دیں تو اس کی حفاظت کے لئے اپنی جان تک داؤ پر لگادیتے ہیں

دوسری بات یہ کہ بلوچوں میں خو اتین کی تذلیل و تحقیر کرنا ایک انتہائی معیوب فعل ہے بلکہ اگر حالت جنگ میں بھی عورت درمیان میں آجائے تو جنگ روک دی جاتی ہے۔ اگر عورت میڑھ لے کر چلی جائے تو خون تک معاف کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

”لہذا ایک باہوٹ عورت کی توہین ہی میر

چاکر جیسے غیرت مند، بہادر اور مستقل مزاج بلوچ کی آتش انتقام کو بھڑکانے کا اہم اور فوری سبب بنی۔ جس نے تیس سالہ خوفناک جنگ کی شکل اختیار کر لی“ (قیصرانی 1994: ص 92-93):

”میر چاکر او رمیر میران (چاکری فوج کا کماندار) کے اسرار پر گوہر نے تمام واقعات ان کے گوش گزار کئے کہ کس طرح گواہرام کے لوگ آئے اور ان کی شتر بچوں کو مار کر چلے گئے۔ اس عمل کو میر چاکر اپنا توہین سمجھ کر غصے سے کانپنے لگے اور گوہر جنتی کی شتر بچوں کے بدلہ لینے کا اعلان کیا“ (بلوچ 2009: ص 200):

سیوی (سبی) کی گھڑ دوڑ اور مائی گوہر جنتی کی اونٹنیوں کا واقعہ رندوں اور لاشاریوں کے درمیان طویل خانہ جنگی کی محض فوری وجہ ثابت ہوئی جس کی بنیاد دلوں میں پہلے پڑ چکی تھی جس کے لئے رند پہلے ہی تیار تھے اور کسی مناسب جواز کے منتظر تھے تاکہ کسی طریقے سے کچھی کی سر زمین میں برابر کے حصہ دار بن جائیں۔

نتائج:- بلوچی روایات و اقدار کے نام پر رند و لاشار کے درمیان پندرہویں صدی عیسوی کے آخر میں جس خانہ جنگی کا آغاز کیا گیا۔ وہ اپنی نوعیت کے اعتبار سے انتہائی سفاکانہ اور بیہمانہ تھی۔ جہاں یہ لوگ کافر دیوتاؤں کی طرح آپس میں لڑتے اور مرتے رہے۔ اور بالآخر ایک ایسا وقت آیا کہ یہ لوگ تھک ہار کر بلوچستان کو خیر باد کہنے پر مجبور ہوئے۔ رند و لاشار قبائل کے میان لڑی جانے والی ان طویل باہمی جنگوں نے جہاں

ایک طرف بلوچ قوم کی وحدت اور یکجہتی کو شکست سے دوچار کیا۔ تو دوسری طرف جنگی تباہ کاریوں سمیت ایک ایسا مزاحمتی او رلافانی رزمیہ ادب تخلیق ہوا جس نے تحریک کا کام بھی دیا۔ جو آنے والی نسلوں کے لئے لمحہ فکریہ بھی ہے او ر عظیم ادبی ورثہ بھی۔

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کراچی

مقبول عام ناول سے اغماض کی وجوہات کا تعیین اور ان کے اثرات کا مطالعہ

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Abstract:

Genre fiction is also known as popular, commercial or category fiction. Due to greater emphasis on plot and less emphasis on characterization, exploration of theme, and "fine" writing, our critics tantamount it as a bootless errand. The fact is neglected that Popular Fiction is being written for specific readers whom the first purpose of reading is entertainment. For amusement of their readers the novelist must always put the story first. The popular fiction enhances the booklovers and paves the way for literary fiction of any language. Critics should acknowledge popular fiction writer contributions in this regard.

خلاصہ:

مقبول عام ناول تفریح ادب ، کمرشل فکشن جیسے ناموں سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ کردار نگاری کی بجائے پلاٹ کو اہمیت دینے اور تھیم کو اجاگر نہ کرنے ، زبان و بیان میں ادبی چاشنی نہ سمونے کی وجہ سے ہمارا نقاد اسے بیکار شے تصور کرتا ہے۔ یہ بات نظر انداز کر دی جاتی ہے کہ مقبول عام ناول ان لوگوں کے لیے لکھا جاتا ہے جن کا اولین مقصد تفریح ہوتا ہے۔ اپنے قارئین کی دلچسپی کے لیے لکھاری کو کہانی کو اہمیت دینا پڑتی ہے۔ کسی بھی زبان میں لکھا جانے والا مقبول عام ناول کتب بینوں کی تعداد میں اضافے کا باعث ہے اور سنجیدہ ناول کے لیے فضا کو ہموار کرتا ہے۔ اس خدمت کے صلے میں ناقدین کو مقبول عام ناول لکھنے والوں کی پزیرائی کرنی چاہیے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: ناول، تفریح، ادب، کمرشل فکشن، کردار نگاری

تعارف:

مقبول عام ناولوں کی ہمارے ہاں کوئی وقعت نہیں۔ سنجیدہ حلقوں اور خاص کر جامعات میں ان پر مباحثے کا اہتمام کیا جائے یہ کارے دارد ہے۔ اگر کمرشل ناول کو ختم کر دیا جائے۔ تو سنجیدہ ناول کس طرح سے متاثر ہو گا؟ اس کے قارئین بڑھ جائیں گے؟ کم ہو جائیں گے؟ یا اس کی ایک اپنی دنیا ہے مقبول عام ناول کی ترقی یا تنزلی سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ ان سوالات کا اٹھائے جانا بہت ضروری ہے۔ محی الدین نواب نے ایک انٹرویو میں کہا تھا:

"کمرشل ادب اور کلاسیکل، یہ بحث موجود رہنے دیں مگر ادب کو آگے بڑھنے دیں۔ یہ زندگی کا غماز ہے۔ ادب پر درجات کا پہرا نہ بٹھائیں۔" 1

ناول کے حوالے سے ہمارا نقاد جب بھی بحث کرتا ہے تو اس کے پیش نظر راجہ گدھ، اداس نسلیں، آگ کا دریا، آنگن، خدا کی بستی، علی پور کا ایلی جیسے ناول ہی ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ محی الدین نواب، علیم الحق حق، عمیرا احمد، طارق اسمعیل ساگر، ہاشم ندیم کے کام کو درخواعتنا سمجھنے کو تیار نہیں۔ اسے مقبول عام ناول یا کمرشل ناول کہہ کر اس پر مزید آرا کے دروازے بند کر دیے جاتے ہیں۔ اردو زبان کی ترویج و ترقی کے حوالے سے بھی ان کی خدمات کو پس پشت ڈال دیا جاتا ہے۔

"اردو ڈائجسٹ کے منیجنگ ایڈیٹر جناب طیب اعجاز قریشی کے مطابق، یہ مشہور رسالہ 1906ء لاہور میں شائع ہوا۔ اس کے قارئین کے حوالے سے میرے سوال کے جواب میں انہوں نے بتایا کہ بیس سال پہلے اس کے پڑھنے والوں کی تعداد ڈھائی لاکھ تھی۔ اب اسکی تیس ہزار کاپیاں ہر ماہ شائع ہوتی ہیں اور تقریباً ڈیڑھ لاکھ کے قریب لوگوں تک پہنچتی ہیں۔" 2

انسان کی سرشت میں تحیر کا مادہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ وہ حیران ہونا چاہتا ہے۔ ادب کے ظہور کی کوئی بھی صورت ہو حیرت اس کی بنیاد ہے۔ مقبول عام ناول میں فرس تجسس پر سوار ہو کر تحیر کی منازل طے کی جاتی ہیں۔ لکھاری ترسیل معانی کے لیے عام فہم زبان استعمال کرتا ہے۔ بھاری بھرکم فلسفہ ، دقیق خیالات ، ثقیل الفاظ سے پہلو تہی اختیار کرتا ہے۔ وہ اس بات کا خیال رکھتا ہے کہ اس کا قاری ایک عام شخص ہے۔ یہی قاری جو پہلے پہل عام شخص ہوتا ہے اور حقیقت سے فرار چاہتا ہے وہ بہت آسانی سے اس مصنوعی جہان کا اسیر ہو جاتا ہے جو لکھاری نے اپنے تخیل سے تخلیق کیا ہوتا ہے۔ رفتہ رفتہ مگر اس کا تنقیدی شعور بیدار ہونے لگتا ہے۔ مقبول عام ناول کی دنیا کا یہ مصنوعی پن اسے کھلنے لگتا ہے۔ اس کا دماغ اب پاپولر فکشن کی غیر حقیقی دنیا کا موازنہ اپنی حقیقی دنیا سے کرتا ہے تو اسے محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ان میں بہت بعد ہے۔ لہذا اس کا ذوق مطالعہ ادب کے سنجیدہ میدانوں کی جانب پرواز کر جاتا ہے۔ سنجیدہ ناول کا قاری مقبول عام ناول کے گلی کوچوں کی سیر کر کے ہی اس تک پہنچتا ہے۔ ناول کو درست طریقے سے وہی سمجھ سکتا ہے اس سے صحیح معنوں میں وہی لطف انداز ہو سکتا ہے جس نے مقبول عام ناول کے حصار میں اپنا بچپن گزارا ہو۔ ہمارے ہاں سنجیدہ ناول کا قاری جس کا تنقیدی شعور مقبول عام ناول کا مطالعہ کر کے پروان چڑھا شعور کی چند منزلیں طے کرنے کے بعد وہ اس تمام مطالعاتی عمل کو رائیگاں قرار دے دیتا ہے۔ نقاد بھی ہمیں اس کا ہم خیال دکھائی دیتا ہے۔ حالانکہ اس فن پارے تک جس کی ارفعیت ، عظمت ، علویت اور جلال پر تینوں فریقین (سنجیدہ ناول کا لکھاری ، قاری اور نقاد) نازاں ہیں جس ناول کی واجدانی کیفیت کے وہ گن گاتے ہیں اس تک رسائی کا ذریعہ مقبول عام ناول کے ان نخلستانوں سے ہو کر گزرتا ہے۔ آگاہی کا کچھ سفر طے کرنے کے بعد ہی جنہیں وہ بنجر زمین قرار دینے پر مصر نظر آتے ہیں۔ ایک جگہ ابن صفی اس منفی رویے پر طنز کرتے ہوئے لکھتے ہیں:

"کچھ نہ کچھ پڑھتے رہنے کی عادت ٹلوائی ،
برصغیر میں ریڈنگ لائبریریوں کا رواج
میرے بعد ہی ہوا ہے۔ انہی لائبریریوں میں ادب

العالیہ بھی کہپ جاتا ہے۔ جاسوسی ناول
پڑھنے والوں کو جب کچھ نہیں ملتا تو ادب
العالیہ بھی پڑھ لیتے ہیں۔" ۳۷

یہ ناقابل تردید حقیقت ہے ایک بہت بڑا طبقہ مقبول عام
ناول پڑھ کر ہی سنجیدہ ناول کی جانب متوجہ ہوا۔ چونکہ انسانی
شعور بتدریج ارتقائی منازل طے کرتا ہے ہر لمحہ انسانی ذوق
نکھرتا ہے انتقادی جس میں بہتری آتی ہے تو یہ بات بعید از عقل
نہیں کہ انسان گزشتہ کے تمام تجربات کو بیکار قرار دے کر
ماضی کا مضحکہ اڑا نے لگے تو جلد یا بدیر اس کا اثر فردا پر
ظاہر ہو گا۔ ہمارے ہاں وہ ناول جو خالص تفریح کے لیے لکھا جاتا
رہا۔ جس کے پڑھنے والوں کی تعداد لاکھوں میں تھی۔ نقاد نے
صرف اس وجہ سے اس سے منہ پھیر لیا کہ اس میں سنجیدہ ناول
جیسا ترقع نہیں تھا۔ افاقیت نہیں تھی۔ بیت کے تجربات میں جمود
تھا۔ ایک ایسی خیالی دنیا کا ذکر ہے جو ہماری حقیقی دنیا سے
یکسر مختلف ہے۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے مقبول عام ناول کے لکھاری کا
مقصد محض سستی تفریح فراہم کر کے پیسہ کمانا ہے۔ جو لوگ
اس حوالے سے دل میں کوئی نرم گوشہ رکھتے تھے وہ اس لیے
سامنے نہیں آئے کہیں ان پر "بے ادبی" کا الزام نہ لگ جائے۔
انوار صدیقی کے بقول:

"کچھ ایسے لوگوں کو جانتا ہوں جو "انکا" اور
"اقابلا" جیسی کہانیوں کو برملا اور سر عام
فضولیات اور لغو ادب کی فہرست میں
شمار کرانے میں پیش پیش نظر آتے ہیں انہیں
ادب تسلیم کرنے سے یوں کتراتے ہیں کہیں
خود ان پر بے ادبی کا الزام عائد نہ ہو جائے۔"
۳۷

اس سب میں وہ اس بات کو یکسر نظر انداز کر دیا جاتا ہے
کہ اس زود نگار کی وجہ سے لوگ مطالعے کی جانب راغب ہوں
گے وقت کے ساتھ جن کا ذوق ارتقائی منازل طے کرے گا اور وہ
سنجیدہ ناول کی جانب متوجہ ہو جائیں گے۔ نقاد کے اس معاندانہ
رویے کی وجہ سے مقبول عام ناول سکڑ کر رہ گیا۔ علیم الحق
حق، ایم اے راحت، اشتیاق احمد، محی الدین نواب، مظہر کلیم

ایم اے اور کاشف زبیر کی موت کے ساتھ ہی مقبول عام ناول کے معدوم ہونے کا خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ مقبول عام ناول خامیوں سے تہی نہیں۔ بعض اوقات ابلاغ کے لیے سلاست کی رو میں بہہ کر اکثر اوقات مقبول عام ناول کا لکھاری بھٹک جاتا ہے۔ وہ چونکہ زود نویس ہوتا ہے بعض تو مہینے میں دو ناول بھی لکھ لیتے ہیں۔ اس لیے کہانیوں میں یکسانیت پیدا ہو جاتی ہے ان میں سقم رہ جاتے ہیں۔ مظہر کلیم نے ایک انٹرویو میں بتایا۔

"ہر مہینے میرا 400 یا 500 صفحات پر مشتمل ایک ناول شائع ہو جاتا ہے اور مہینے میں ایک ناول لکھا بھی جاتا ہے، یہ سلسلہ یوں ہوتا ہے کہ میرے دو ناول اشاعت کے مرحلے میں ہوتے ہیں جبکہ تیسرا چھپ جاتا ہے۔" ۵

اس لیے ان کے کام میں وہ گہرائی پیدا نہیں ہو سکتی جس کا ہمارا نقاد طلب گار ہے۔ اس ضمن میں یہ بات قابل غور ہے کہ وہ اب تک لکھے گئے سنجیدہ ناولوں سے بھی مطمئن نہیں۔ یو سف سرمست کے خیال میں:

" جاسوسی ناولوں سے غیر معمولی دلچسپی افیون کی خواہش ہے اور زندگی سے فرار کی غماز ہے۔ جاسوسی اور اس قسم کے عام مقبول عام ناولوں میں ادب کے اہم مقصد سے

روگردانی ملتی ہے کیونکہ ادب کا کام زندگی سے آگہی پیدا کرنا ہے۔" ۶

نقاد جب ایک نظر اس قسم کے ناول پر ڈالتا ہے تو اس کا ذوق سلیم گوارا نہیں کرتا کہ اپنی تنقیدی صلاحیت کو اس اٹکل پچو کام میں صرف کرے جسے وہ جسے وہ افیون اور زندگی سے فرار قرار دیتا ہے۔ اس بات کو نظر انداز کر جاتا ہے کہ اس قسم کے ناول کی اپنی جگہ بہر حال افادیت ہے۔ سنجیدہ ناول کی مثال جامعہ کی سی ہے اور مقبول عام ناول سکول کالج کے وہ درجات ہیں جن سے گزر کر ہی کوئی وہ فہم پا سکتا ہے جو جامعہ کے معیار پر پورا اترنے کے لیے ضروری ہے۔

ادب انسان کے شعور کو جلا بخشتا ہے۔ یہ شائستگی، تمدن اور مروت کا امین ہے۔ ادبان میں سوال پیدا کرتا ہے نت نئے خیالات کو جنم دیتا ہے۔ سوال سننے کا حوصلہ پیدا کرتا ہے جواب دینے کا ڈھنگ مہیا کرتا ہے۔ اس معیار کا ادب اس صورت میں تخلیق ہو گا جب اسے پڑھنے والے اس پر یقین رکھنے والے بکثرت ہوں گے۔ دور حاضر میں مطالعہ سے بے اعتنائی روز بروز بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ الیکٹرونک اور سوشل میڈیا نے ہمارے ہاں لوگوں کو کتاب سے دور کر دیا ہے۔ یہاں یہ بات غور طلب ہے یہ ٹیکنالوجی جن ممالک کے مرہون منت ہے وہاں آج بھی کتاب کی اہمیت کم نہیں ہوئی۔ اس کی واحد وجہ وہاں مقبول عام ادب کو بقدر جتہ اس کا حصہ دینا ہے۔ جے۔ کے۔ رولنگ برطانوی مصنفہ ہے۔ اس کے پاس تاحال 26 ایوارڈ جمع ہو چکے ہیں۔ جن میں فرانس کی جانب سے "لیجن آف آنر"، ڈنمارک کی جانب سے "ہنس کرسچین اینڈریسن لٹریچر ایوارڈ"، امریکہ کی جانب سے "آندرے نارٹن ایوارڈ" شامل ہے۔ ہمارے ہاں کتنے مقبول عام ناول لکھنے والے ہیں جنہیں ایک بھی ایوارڈ ملا۔ ایوارڈ تو دور کی بات ایسے لکھاری کو ناول نگار بھی تسلیم کیا گیا؟ مقبول عام ادب جو کے خالصتاً تفریح کے لیے لکھا جاتا ہے اسے پڑھنے والے کم ہوتے جائیں گے تو سنجیدہ ادب کی جانب کون رخ کرے گا۔ اس بات کی گواہی ماضی اور حال دونوں سے لی جا سکتی ہے۔ سنجیدہ ناول کے حوالے سے جو معیاری کام ماضی میں ہوا جب گھر گھر میں جاسوسی سیریز، خواتین کے لکھے گئے رومانوی ناول اور ڈائجسٹ پڑھے جاتے تھے، وہ اب مفقود ہے۔ آج لکھے گئے سنجیدہ ناول کا معیار اور پڑھنے والوں کی تعداد کوئی ڈھکی چھپی بات نہیں۔ اردو ادب کے کسی طالب علم سے اگر سوال کیا جائے کہ اس نے آخری اچھا ناول کون سا پڑھا۔ اچھے ناول سے یہاں مراد وہ ناول ہے جسے نقاد اور سنجیدہ ادبی حلقوں نے تسلیم کر لیا ہے۔ تو وہ جس ناول کا نام لے گا وہ کم از کم دو یا تین دبائیاں پیشتر لکھا گیا ہو گا۔ اس بات کو تسلیم کرنے میں کوئی عار نہیں ہونا چاہیے کہ حال میں کوئی قابل ذکر کام اس ضمن میں دیکھنے کو نہیں ملتا۔ اگر بالفرض کسی نے کوئی کارنامہ سر انجام بھی دیا ہے تو وہ بے توجہی کی گرد میں کہیں دب گیا۔ اس وقت یہ سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ مقبول عام

ادب کا درست سمت میں گامزن ہونا سنجیدہ ادب کے کی آبیاری کے لیے بہت ضروری ہے۔

ایک بڑا لکھاری بننے سے پہلے ایک اچھا قاری بننا پڑتا ہے اور اچھا قاری بننے کے لیے طلسم ہوش ربا کی وادیوں سے گزر کر ابن صفی کے علی عمران سے ہوتے ہوئے طارق اسمعیل ساگر کے ناولوں تک پہنچنا ہو گا۔ رضیہ بٹ کو پڑھنا ہو گا عمیرا احمد اور نمرہ احمد کی ڈائجسٹی کہانیوں سے مسرت حاصل کرنا ہو گی۔ نسیم حجازی کے "معظم علی" کو جاننا ہو گا۔ تب قراة العین حیدر کا "آگ کا دریا"، عبد اللہ حسین کا "اداس نسلیں"، انتظار حسین کا "بستی" سمجھ آئے گا۔ "راجہ گدھ" کا مطالعہ اکتاہٹ کا سبب نہیں بنے گا۔ مقبول عام ناول ناول کو سمجھنے کے لیے اس مزاج کو سمجھنا بہت ضروری ہے جو اس کی تخلیق کی وجہ ٹھہرتا ہے۔ ابن صفی اردو ادب میں سرری ادب کے بانیوں میں سے ہیں۔ وہ ایک اچھے شاعر تھے۔ اگر شاعری کرتے تو اردو ادب میں ایک بہترین شاعر کا اضافہ ہو جاتا۔ نثر ان کی اعلیٰ پائے کی تھی۔ اخبارات میں اس زمانے کی ریت کے مطابق فرضی نامونسے طنز و مزاح پر مبنی مضامین لکھے جنہیں بہت سراہا گیا مگر انہیں وہ اطمینان قلب حاصل نہیں ہو رہا تھا جو ایک تخلیق کار کو تخلیق کے بعد ملتا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ انہوں نے کوئی آٹھ سال کی عمر میں طلسم ہوش ربا پڑھ لی تھی۔ وہ لکھتے ہیں:

"میں یہ سب کچھ کرتا رہا لیکن آٹھ سال کا وہ بچہ جس نے طلسم ہوش ربا کی ساتوں جلدیں چاٹ لیں تھیں کسی طرح بھی میرا پیچھا چھوڑنے کو تیار نہیں تھا۔ شعر کہنے بیٹھتا تو وہ سامنے اکھڑا ہوتا۔ نثر لکھتے وقت تو قلم پر ہی ہاتھ ڈال دیتا، اور پھر میں جھلا کر اس کے پیچھے دوڑتا۔ اس کا تعاقب کرتے ہوئے طلسم ہوش ربا کی فضاؤں سے گزرتا اور بالآخر وہ مجھے رائیڈر ہیگرڈ کی غیر فانی "بیا" کے دربار میں پہنچا کر نظروں سے اوجھل ہو جاتا۔ پھر مجھے ایسا محسوس ہونے لگتا جیسے میری ساری تخلیقات اجاڑ ویرانوں کے علاوہ

اور کچھ نہ ہوں۔ بے چینی بڑھ جاتی ہے
 اطمینانی کی حد نہ رہتی پھر کیا کیا جائے اکثر
 سوچتا۔ آخر سریت پسندی کے رجحان کی
 تسکین کیونکر ہو۔" ۷۷

اس اقتباس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے ابن صفی جو بھی لکھتے وہ
 اس سے مطمئن نہیں ہوتے۔ انہیں لگتا یہ وقت کا ضیاع ہے۔ اس
 داستان نے ان کے مزاج میں پہلیاں بنا نے اور انہیں حل کر کے
 سامنے والے کو حیران کرنے کا رجحان پیدا کر دیا۔ وہ امیر حمزہ
 اور عمرو عیار جیسے کردار تو جدید زمانے میں زندہ نہیں
 کرسکتے تھے۔ اس لیے انہوں نے کرنل فریدی، اور علی عمران
 جیسے کردار بنائے۔ جا دوگروں اور جنوں کی جگہ طاقت ور
 مجرموں نے لے لی۔ مقبول عام ناول قلم بند کرنے والا لکھاری
 ایک تیز ترین تخیل کا مالک ہوتا ہے اس کے خیال میں ٹھہراؤ نہیں
 ہوتا وہ جلد کسی فیصلے پر پہنچ جانا چاہتا ہے۔ وہ ایک کتاب
 لکھنے میں برسوں سر نہیں کھپا سکتا۔ اسے ہر دن کوئی نئی کہانی
 چاہیے کوئی نیا افسانہ وہ بننا چاہتا ہے۔ وہ محض قارئین کی تفریح
 کے لیے نہیں لکھتا بلکہ ناول لکھتے ہوئے وہ خود بھی لطف اٹھا
 رہا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ قارئین کو حیران کرنے کے نئے نئے طریقے
 سوچتا ہے اور جب بھی کوئی اچھوتا خیال اس کی پکڑ میں آتا ہے
 تو طمانیت اسے گھیر لیتی ہے۔ اس طرح اسے کہانی سے لطف
 اندوز ہونے کا موقع میسر آجاتا ہے۔ اردو ادب میں چلنے والی
 تحریکیں، جدیدیت ما بعد جدیدیت، ساختیات پس ساختیات سے
 انہیں کوئی دلچسپی نہیں ہوتی۔ یہ کسی گروہ میں شمولیت نہیں
 کرتے۔ قلم اور کاغذ سے ان کا رشتہ انتہائی مضبوط ہوتا ہے۔ یہ
 لکھتے چلے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے میں ان کے پاس نہ تو تقا ریب میں
 جانے کا وقت بچتا ہے نہ کسی ادبی محاذ پر سر کھپانے کی
 فرصت ہوتی ہے۔ یہ اپنی کہانیوں کی طرح پراسرار ہوتے ہیں
 بہت کم لوگ ان کی نجی زندگی سے واقف ہوتے ہیں۔

مقبول عام ناول نگار اس پسے ہوئے طبقے سے تعلق
 رکھتا ہے جہاں خوف دکھ مصائب ہر موڑ پر ملتے ہیں۔ وہ اس
 بات کا متحمل نہیں ہو سکتا کہ وہ ان دکھوں کا بیو پار کرے کسی
 اندھے کباڑی کی مانند گلی گلی اپنے خواب بیچے جن کا کوئی
 خریدار ہی نہ ملے۔ لوگ ان کو پڑھنا چاہتے ہیں رسائل ان کے نام

سے اس وجہ سے بکتے ہیں کہ وہ اس بھیانک دنیا سے خود بھی چھٹکارا پانا چاہتا ہے اور اپنے قاری کو بھی چھڑانا چاہتا ہے۔ وہ ایک نئی دنیا بساتا ہے جہاں کے اصول نرالے ہوتے ہیں جہاں زندگی بالکل مختلف ہوتی ہے انسان اپنے زور بازو سے حالات بدل سکتا ہے۔ قسمت اس کی یاوری کرتی ہے۔ ایک بہت عام انسان کو بہت خاص بنا دیتی ہے۔ وہ زندگی سے قریب رہ کر کہانی نہیں بن سکتا۔ وہ سوچ سوچ کر بنا بنا کر جملے نہیں لکھتا۔ اس کی مثال اس شکاری کی سی ہے جسے اپنے کاغذ کا پیٹ بھرنا ہے اس کے لیے وہ خیال کے کسی پرندے کو بھی گرا سکتا ہے۔ خیالات کی رو اس قدر تیز ہوتی ہے کہ بعض دفعہ قلم اس کا ساتھ نہیں دے سکتا۔ اس لیے محی الدین نواب جیسے لکھاری اپنی کہانی ریکارڈ کروا لیا کرتے تھے۔

"میں کوئی ۴۳ برس سے کہانی ریکارڈ کر رہا ہوں میں رات کے اندھیرے میں، جب سب دنیا سو جاتی ہے، کہانی ٹیپ ریکارڈر میں سوچ سوچ کر ریکارڈ کرتا ہوں۔ خیال کی روتم جاتی ہے تو ریکارڈر ذرا بند کرتا ہوں پھر مزید کام کرتا ہوں۔" ۸۷

مقبول عام ناول کا لکھاری بھی غربت افلاس بیروزگاری کی بات کرتا ہے نا انصافیوں اور جبر کی بات کرتا ہے لیکن وہ اپنے مرکزی کردار کو بے دست و پا کر کے ان کے سامنے نہیں ڈال دیتا کہ ظلم کا اڑدبا اسے نگل جائے۔ غربت اور افلاس سے لڑنا اس کے ہاں معمولی بات ہوتی ہے۔ وہ آلام و مصائب سے لڑنے کے لیے اسے تمام ہتھیاروں سے لیس کرتا ہے پھر ایک گھمسان کے معرکے کے بعد اسے کامیاب دکھاتا ہے۔ مقبول عام ناول میں ہیرو سے زیادہ ولن کی اہمیت ہوتی ہے۔ ولن جس قدر شاطر طاقتور اور برائی کا پیکر ہو گا اتنا ہی کہانی میں لطف کا سماں رہے گا۔ ہیرو ایک معمولی شخص ہوتا ہے وہ چاہے نسیم حجازی کا "معظم علی" ہو، ایم اے راحت کا "مسعود احمد" یا احمد اقبال کا "سکندر بخت"، ابتدائی صفحات پر یہ ایک عام انسان کے روپ میں سامنے آتے ہیں۔ یہی عام کردار جب طاقتور ولن سے جرات و بہادری سے ٹکراتے ہیں تو بہت خاص بن جاتے ہیں۔ ان کی ذہانت، طاقت قوت ارادی سے قاری آگاہ ہوتا

ہے تو تحیر میں ڈوب جاتا ہے۔ مسرت اس کا احاطہ کر لیتی ہے۔ مقبول عام ناول طاقتور ولن کے بنا لکھا ہی نہیں جا سکتا۔ اس کردار پر ہیرو سے زیادہ محنت کی جاتی ہے۔ یہ کردار جس قدر طاقتور اور نفرت انگیز ہو گا اس قدر ہیرو کی قدر و منزلت میں اضافہ ہوگا۔ "بھوریا چرن" کالا جادو کا ایک نایاب کردار ہے۔ ایم۔ اے راحت نے جسے تخلیق کیا اور اس کردار پر اتنی محنت کی کہ پاپولر فکشن میں اسے امر کر دیا مقبول عام ناول لکھنے والے اپنے انوکھے خیالات کو پیش کرنے سے نہیں گھبراتے۔ وہ فکشن میں تجربات کرنے کو معیوب نہیں سمجھتا۔ وہ نت نئے خیال سوچتا ہے اور انہیں کہانی میں ڈھال لیتا ہے۔ علیم الحق حقی کے "انسان بمقابلہ شیطان" میں شیطان انسان کو پیشکش کرتا ہے کہ انسان اگر اپنی روح کا سودا کرنا چاہے تو تین معقول خواہشات کے بدلے کر سکتا ہے۔ بس یہ بات دماغ میں رکھے کہ جو کچھ وہ چاہے گا اس کے دشمن کو اس سے دگنا ملے گا۔ یوں وہ انسان کی نفسیات کا مذاق اڑاتے ہیں کہ دشمن کو نقصان پہنچانے کے لیے وہ خود کو تباہ کر بیٹھتا ہے۔ کسی صورت یہ گوارا نہیں کرتا کہ اس کا دشمن اس کی وجہ سے کسی فائدے سے ہمکنار ہو۔ اس لیے شیطان سے ملنے والا ہر شخص عموماً وہ تینوں خواہشیں اپنے دشمن کو برباد کرنے کی چاہ میں ضائع کر دیتا ہے۔ محی الدین نواب کی ایک کہانی تینتیس سال تک ہر ماہ ایک ڈائجسٹ میں شائع ہوتی رہی۔ فرہاد علی تیمور جو ٹیلی پیتھی کا علم سیکھ لیتا ہے۔ ٹیلی پیتھی کسی بھی انسان کے دماغ پر قابو پانے کا علم ہے۔ اس علم کے ذریعے اس کی سوچ پڑھی جا سکتی ہے اسے تبدیل کیا جا سکتا ہے حقیقت میں ایسا ممکن نہیں مگر ایسا ہو جائے تو کیا حالات ہوں؟ دنیا کا کیا رنگ ہو؟ ایسے سوالات نے تین دہائیوں تک اس کہانی کو پاپولر ناول کے قارئین میں مقبول رکھا۔ مقبول عام ناول کا لکھاری ایک مرتبہ مشہور ہو جائے تو اس کا قلم پھر اس کا اپنا نہیں رہتا قاری چونکہ براہ راست اس سے رابطے میں ہوتا ہے تو وہ اسے بتاتا رہتا ہے کون سے کہانی اچھی ہے کون سے بری ہے۔ لکھاری پر قاری کی جانب سے کی گئی تعریف اور تنقید کا گہرا اثر ہوتا ہے۔ وہ حتی الامکان اس بات کا خیال رکھتا ہے کہ وہ قاری کی توقع کے مطابق کہانی لکھے۔ جس کردار کو وہ پسند کرتا ہے اسی کو سامنے لائے۔ زود نویسی مقبول عام ناول نگار کی مجبوری ہوتی

ہے۔ قارئین خط لکھ لکھ کر اس کے ناک میں دم کر دیتے ہیں۔
نسیم حجازی لکھتے ہیں:

"گذشتہ چار سال کے عرصے میں، میں ان
تمام خطوط کے جواب نہیں لکھ سکا۔ جو
میری تصانیف سے دلچسپی رکھنے والے افراد
نے بھیجے۔" ۹

ابن صفی کچھ عرصے کے لیے بیمار پڑ گئے اور ناول
لکھنا بند کر دیے تو قارئین نے خطوط کے طومار بھجوانا شروع
کر دیے جب وہ ٹھیک ہوئے تو اتنے خطوط کے جواب دینے سے
معذوری ظاہر کر دی:

میں ان تمام پڑھنے والوں کا شکر گزار ہوں جو
خطوط لکھ لکھ کر میری خیریت دریافت کرتے
ہیں۔ فرداً فرداً لکھنے کی سکت میں خود میں
نہیں پاتا۔" 10۔

اشاعتی اداروں کے مالکان علیحدہ دباو ڈال رہے ہوتے ہیں۔
چونکہ وہ کل وقتی لکھاری ہے اس کے علاوہ وہ اور کوئی کام
نہیں کرتا۔ معاشی مسائل پہن اٹھائے اس کے سامنے ہوتے ہیں وہ
لکھتا ہے تو اس کے گھر کی دال روٹی چلتی ہے۔ ایسے میں اس
کا قلم کیسے رک سکتا ہے؟ اس لیے سات سات سو ناول ایک ایک
لکھاری کے قلم سے قارئین کے ہاتھ میں آتے ہیں۔ سیما صفت
، تیز تر تخیل رکھنے والے معاشی مسائل میں گھرے، زود نویس
کمرشل ناول نگار کا فن، اسلوب، سماجیت اور حقیقت کے
درمیان سے نہیں پھوٹتا۔ یہ ادبیت کے حصار میں رہتے ہوئے
سماجی حقیقت کی دستاویز بھی نہیں بنتا۔ سنجیدہ ناول محض قصہ
ہوتا ہے۔ تہذیب، مسائل حیات اور عرفان حیات سے اسے کوئی
غرض نہیں ہوتی۔ مقبول عام ناول میں محض واقعہ نگاری ہوتی
ہے یہ معاشرتی اور معاشی تبدیلیوں کے انسانی رویوں کا مکمل
عکاس نہیں ہوتا۔ اس سب کے باوجود اردو کی ترویج و ترقی اور
عوام کو مطالعے کی جانب راغب کرنے میں مقبول عام ناول کے
کردار کو جھٹلایا نہیں جا سکتا۔ اس کی اہمیت مسلم ہے۔ مقبول
عام ناول نے لاکھوں اردو پڑھنے والے پیدا کیے۔ اردو زبان کی آ
بیاری میں ان ناولوں کا بہت بڑا ہاتھ ہے۔ ناقدین کو اس کی اہمیت

تسلیم کرنی چاہیے اور اپنی ناقدانہ صلاحیتوں کو اس کی بہتری
کے لیے استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔

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ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل پر سماجی اثرات

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Abstract:

While the situation in Balochistan has affected other walks of life, the field of literature has also accepted these effects. Zulfiqar Yusuf's ghazal is its example. Under the influence of society, the themes of Zulfiqar Yusuf's ghazals have become colorful and diverse. Zulfiqar Yusuf has included topics such as attitudes of individuals, poverty, hunger, humiliation, progressive ideologies, oppression, injustice and inequality, resistance and the deteriorating state of public order in a delicate genre such as ghazals under social influences. Thus, in his ghazals, the themes that are the outcomes of his society seem to prevail over the general traditional themes.

خلاصہ:

بلوچستان کے حالات نے جہاں دیگر شعبہ ہائے زندگی کو متاثر کیا ہے وہیں میدان ادب نے بھی ان اثرات کو قبول کیا ہے۔ گرد و پیش کے حالات و واقعات نے ادب کی دوسری اصناف کے ساتھ ساتھ صنف غزل کو بھی شدت سے متاثر کیا ہے اور ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل اس کی بہترین مثال ہے۔ سماج کے زیر اثر ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل کے موضوعات میں رنگارنگی اور تنوع پیدا ہوا ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف نے سماجی اثرات کے تحت ہی افراد کے رویوں، غربت، بھوک، ننگ، ترقی پسندانہ نظریات، ظلم و جبر، نا انصافی اور عدم مساوات، مزاحمت اور امن عامہ کی مخدوش صورتحال جیسے موضوعات کو غزل جیسی نازک صنف میں جگہ دی ہے اس طرح ان کی غزل میں عمومی روایتی موضوعات پر وہ موضوعات غالب نظر آتے ہیں جو ان کے سماج کی دین ہیں۔

کلیدی الفاظ: میدان ادب، بلوچستان، غزل

تعارف:

صنف غزل کا ذکر آتے ہی دماغ میں حسن و عشق، نزاکت و رعنائی، غمزہ و عشوہ، ہجر و فراق اور دید و وصال کی جو رنگین تصویر ابھرتی ہے؛ بلوچستانی غزل کے مطالعہ پر بالعموم اور ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل کے مطالعہ پر بالخصوص پھیکی پڑ جاتی ہے۔ غزل کے مزاج اور ذوالفقار یوسف کی عمر کو دیکھا جائے تو یہی توقع کی جاسکتی ہے کہ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل بھی دیگر غزل گو شعرا کی طرح حسن و عشق کے مختلف موضوعات کو بیان کرتی دکھائی دے گی لیکن ایسا نہیں ہے؛ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل ہمیں غزل کے موضوعاتی تنوع اور رنگا رنگی روشناس کراتی ہے۔ ان کی غزل کے مطالعہ پر ہمیں معلوم سے صحیح معنوں میں نہوتا ہے کہ ذوالفقار یوسف صرف گل و بلبل اور کوچہ جاناں جیسے روایتی موضوعات پر اکتفا نہیں کرتے بلکہ مختلف سماجی رویوں، حالات، سیاسیات، ظلم و جبر، ناانصافی و عدم مساوات اور مختلف سلگتے موضوعات و مسائل کو اپنی غزل کے اشعار کا موضوع بناتے ہیں۔ غزل کی توضیح کے حوالے سے ڈاکٹر عبادت بریلوی لکھتے ہیں۔

ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل ہمیں بتاتی ہے کہ وہ سماج کا وہ غزل گو شاعر ہے جس کی غزل نے سماجی اثرات شدت سے قبول کیے ہیں۔ ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی غزلوں میں کہیں معاشرتی ناہمواریوں کا گلہ کرتا دکھائی دیتا ہے تو کہیں حالات سے تنگ آکر بہتری اور انقلاب کی امید لگائے نظر آتا ہے۔ کہیں وہ افراد کے سماجی و سیاسی شعور پر برہم ہے تو کہیں ظلم و ستم پر نوحہ کناں ہے۔ غرض یہ کہ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل صنف غزل کے عمومی مزاج کے برعکس سماجی حالات کی تصویر کشی کی ایک زندہ مثال ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل نے سماجی اثرات کس شدت سے قبول کیے ہیں؛ اس مقطع کی مدد سے آسانی سے سمجھا جا سکتا ہے۔

دریدہ جسموں بلکتی روحوں کی سرزمین کا اداس شاعر وہی لکھے گا جو دیکھتا ہے لکھے گا یوسف بہار ذوالفقار یوسف کے کب ہاں تکدیگر غزل گو. 2

شعراء کی طرح غزل کے عام موضوعات پر بھی اظہار خیال ملتا ہے لیکن سماج کا یہ شاعر ان موضوعات پر بات کرتے ہوئے بھی سماجی حالات سے اپنا رابطہ منقطع نہیں کرپاتا اور سماجی حالات سے یہی رابطہ ان کی غزل میں داخل اور خارج کی کشمکش کی وجہ بنتا ہے۔ غزل کے مزاج کے عین مطابق اکثر جب ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی تمام قوت مجتمع کرکے داخلی کیفیات یا واردات قلبی کا اظہار کرتا ہے تو اگلی ہی لمحے ان کا خارج غالب آجاتا ہے اور ایسی کیفیت میں ان کے کہے گئے اشعار داخل اور خارج کی کشمکش کا عمدہ نمونہ بن جاتے ہیں۔ نمونے کے طور پر ان کے اشعار پیش کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

اک محبت پر ہی کیو نموقوف ہیں

رنج والم زندگی میں اس سے بڑھ کے بھی کئی آزار تھے 3

اب کہاں گل رنگ عارض ، اب کہاں

ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی غزل میں مختلف سماجی رویوں کو موضوع بناتے ہوئے کہیں طنز کرتے نظر آتے ہیں تو کہیں ان رویوں کا گلہ ان کی غزل کا موضوع ہے۔ بلاشبہ افراد کے رویے کسی بھی فرد یا شاعر کو متاثر کرتے ہیں اور مختلف شعراء کے ہاں ان رویوں کا ذکر مختلف سورتوں میں ملتا ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل میں سماج کے ان رویوں کے اثرات کو شدت سے قبول کیا ہے۔ واقعہ یہ تھا کہ پھولوں کی توقع تھی ہمیں سانحہ یہ ہے کہ سینے میں گڑا اک تیر ہے 5

کبھی قاتل کبھی منصف کبھی ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل نے ہمدرد جہاں بنتے سے ہیں سماج کے دیگر اثرات کو قبول کیا ہے وہیں سماج کے زیر اثر ان کی غزل میں ظلم و جبر اور ناانصافی و سماجی ناہمواری کے حوالے سے ایک توانا آواز سنائی دیتی ہے۔ اگر یہ کہا جائے کہ ان کی غزل میں سماج کے اثر کا یہ پہل

ودیگر پہلوؤں کی نسبت زیادہ شدت اور کثرت سے پایا جاتا ہے تو بے جا نہیں ہوگا۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کے سینکڑوں اشعار ان موضوعات کے گرد گھومتے نظر آتے ہیں بلوچستان کے سیاسی حالات اور امن عامہ کی صورتحال نے بلوچستان کے اس غزل گو شاعر کی توجہ اس شدت سے اپنی طرف مبذول کرائی ہے کہ ان کی ہر غزل میں دو منصفو! چار کیا اشع ر خاک ظلم زیر وستم اور ناانصافی و عدم مساوات کے حوالے سے ملیں گے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی غزل میں ظلم ے خواہ وہ کسی فرد کی جانب سے ہو یا پھر گروہ کی جانب سے، بے باکی سے پردہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ بعض اوقات غزل کے نازک مزاج سے منہ موڑ کر ذوالفقار یوسف کا لہجہ سخت ہو جاتا ہے۔ ایسا عموماً تب ہوتا ہے جب ذوالفقار یوسف مظلوموں کی آواز بنتے ہیں ایسے مواقع پر ان کی غزل میں للکار نمایاں دیکھی جاسکتی ہے۔ اصطلاح میں ترقی پسند یا روشن فکر کہلانے والے عراء کے یہاں بھوک ننگ اور غربت و افلاس جیسے موضوعات کثرت سے پائے جاتے ہیں۔ عام طور پر ان موضوعات پر اظہار کے لئے صنف نظم کو ایک بہترین میدان مانا جاتا ہے لیکن بلوچستان کے وسیع و عریض رقبے پر آباد بھوکی، پیاسی، ننگی، لاچار اور غربت کی ماری اکثریتی آبادی یہاں کے غزل گو عراء کی توجہ بھی اپنی طرف مبذول کرانے میں کامیاب ہو جاتی ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی غزلیات میں جگہ جگہ امیر کے امیر ترین اور غریب کے مزید غریب ہونے کا رونا روتے ہیں۔ چونکہ بلوچستان میں غربت نے اپنے پنجے انتہائی مضبوطی سے گاڑ رکھے ہیں اس لئے ذوالفقار یوسف ان حالات سے بے خبر نہیں رہ سکتا۔ معاشرے میں ہر سو پھیلی اور دن بدن بڑھتی غربت اور چند مخصوص افراد یا گھرانوں کی دن بدن بڑھتی دولت و جاگیر نظام عدل پر سوالات اٹھاتی ہے اور ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل ایسے ہی سوالات اور المیوں سے بھر پور ہے۔

جب معاشرے میں ہر طرف افرا تفری، قتل و غارت گری اور بدامنی و لاقانونیت اپنے عروج پر ہو تو اس معاشرے کے افراد میں خوف اور دہشت کا پایا جانا فطری امر ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کا تعلق ایک ایسے ہی معاشرے سے ہے جہاں امن عامہ کی مخدوش صورتحال نے نفسیاتی طور پر ہر فرد کو متاثر کیا ہے۔ نتیجتاً خوف اور دہشت کے سائے ہر طرف پھیلے نظر آتے ہیں

- سماج سے ملنے والے اس خوف کا رنگ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل میں نمایاں طور پر نظر آتا ہے۔ یہ خوف کہیں مایوسی اور ناامیدی کی انتہاء کی صورت میں نظر آتا ہے اور کہیں ذوالفقار یوسف کی شاعرانہ مزاحمتی فطرت کی بدولت امید اور بہتری کی بنیاد دکھائی دیتا ہے۔ کہیں ذوالفقار یوسف خوفزدہ ہونے والوں پر طنز کے نشتر برساتے ہیں تو کہیں سادہ پیرائے میں خوف اور درد کا بیان کرتے ہیں۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل میں حالات و واقعات اور رویوں کے نتیجے میں پیدا ہونے والے اس خوف کا عکس اس شدت سے موجود ہے کہ اکثر واردات تمہارے قلبی کا لہجے بیان کی کرتے چاشنی ہوئے سے بھی ڈرے یہ خوف کھل کر سامنے آجاتا ہے اور یقیناً یہ خوف ہوئے اوپینر دہشت سماج ، سماجی حالات اور رویوں کی دین ہے۔

تمہارے خوشی ہے لہجے اتنی کی کہ ہم چاشنی خوشی سے
ڈرے ہوئے ڈرے ہیں ہوئے ہیں 11

شور خوشی ہے اتنی بغاوت کہ کا ہم خوف خوشی مرگیا
سے یعنی ڈرے ہوئے ہیں) (دن چڑھا اندھیروں کا زخم بھر گیا
شور یعنی) ہے 12

بغاوت کا خوف مرگیا یعنی دن کچھ چڑھا زبانیں کٹیں اندھیروں
کا شہر زخم میں بھر گیا یعنی) (پھر سبھی بے صدا ہو گئے 13

کچھ زبانیں کٹیں شہر میں اردو ادب کی دوسری اصناف جہاں
مختلف تحریکوں یا رجحانات سے متاثر رہی ہیں وہیں صنف غزل
بھی ان کے زیر اثر رہی ہے۔ برصغیر میں ترقی پسند تحریر نے
اپنے عروج و زوال کے زمانے دیکھے۔ اس تحریک کا رنگ یا
تسلسل مختلف شعراء کے ہاں آج بھی نظر آتا ہے۔ آج بھی مختلف
شعراء روایتی شاعرانہ موضوعات سے منہ موڑتے ہوئے
گردوپیش کے حالات کو موضوع سخن بناتے ہیں آج بھی شاعری
میں بھوک ، ننگ ، افلاس ، غربت ، استعمار اور جاگیردارانہ نظام
جیسے موضوعات زیر بحث رہتے ہیں۔ ذوالفقار یوسف اگرچہ
ترقی پسند تحریک کے عروج کے دور کا شاعر نہیں ہے لیکن اس
تحریک نے بعد کے جن شعراء پر اپنے گہرے اثرات مرتب کیے

ان میں ذوالفقار یوسف بھی شامل ہیں۔ ترقی پسند تحریک کے اہم موضوعات کو اپنی غزل کا موضوع بنانے کے ساتھ ساتھ ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی غزل میں نظریاتی طور پر بھی اشتراکیت کے گیت گاتے نظر آتے ہیں اور اشتراکی شعور ہی کو انقلابی تبدیلی کی بنیاد تصور کرتے ہیں۔ جہاں پر اشتراکی سوچ پیدا ہو نہیں یوسف وہاں پر انقلابی پھول یکسر کھل نہیں عام طور پر غزل گو عراء سے یہی توقع رکھی جاتی ہے کہ وہ تلخ سے تلخ موضوعات کو بھی غزل کی طبع کے پیش نظر شیرینی اور نرمی سے بیان کرتے ہیں لیکن بہت سے شعراء کے ہاں غزل میں بھی گردوپیش کے حالات و واقعات کی وجہ سے تلخی اور مزاحمت کی وہ تصویر نظر آتی ہے جو بہت سی تلخ موضوعات پر لکھی گئی نظموں میں بھی نہیں ملتی۔ ذوالفقار یوسف جب گردوپیش کے حالات پر نظر ڈالتا ہے تو ہر طرف مایوسی، ظلم و جبر، زیادتی و ناانصافی، چیخ و پکار، فرقہ واریت، تعصب اور امن وامان کی مخدوش صورتحال کو پنپتے دیکھتا ہے ایسے میں ذوالفقار یوسف اگر کہیں ایک عام آدمی کی طرح حالات کی بہتری کی امید لئے سب کچھ ٹھیک ہونے کی آرزو کرتا ہے تو بعض اوقات حالات کی تلخی سے تنگ آکر مزاحمت کے رنگ میں رنگ جاتا ہے۔ گردوپیش کے حالات کے زیر اثر ذوالفقار یوسف کے ہاں مزاحمتی شاعری کا یہ رنگ اس قدر گہرا ہے کہ ان کے دیگر سبھی موضوعات پر غالب نظر آتا ہے۔ ذوالفقار یوسف کے اس نوع کے اشعار کو دیکھا جائے تو واضح ہوگا کہ وہ ظلم کے اندھیروں سے دبکنے کے بجائے چراغوں کے انتظام پر زور دیتا ہے۔

اندھیروں کا برا انجام

ہوگا چراغوں کی ذرا

سی لو بڑھا

حالات کے زیر اثر دو) 16 (ذوالفقار یوسف اپنی شاعری میں خود بھی اکثر خوف کی تصویر کشی کرتے دکھائی دیتے ہیں

لیکن ذوالفقار یوسف اس خوف سے چھٹکارے کا حل بغاوت کو سمجھتے ہیں اور صدائے حق کی بلندی کو ہی خوف سے نجات کا ذریعہ سمجھتے ہیں۔ ذوالفقار یوسف سمجھتے ہیں کہ سماجی عدم توازن تبھی ختم کیا جاسکتا ہے جب معاشرے میں شعور و آگاہی کی روشنی عام ہو وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ظلم کی ہواؤں کا سامنا ایک دیے کا کام نہیں بلکہ ضروری ہے کہ ایسے دیے قدم قدم پر روشن ہوں۔

دیا دئیے سے جلا رہا ہوں ہوا کو آنکھیں دکھا رہا

ہوں 17

اردو ادب کی تاریخ کو دیکھا جائے تو گردوپیش کے حالات کے نوحے زیادہ تر ناولوں، افسانوں یا نظموں میں بیان کیے جاتے رہے ہیں اور یا پھر شہر آشوب ہی وہ صنف ٹھہری ہے جس میں تباہی و بربادی اور اس تباہی کا موجب بننے والے حالات کی تصویر کشی نوحے کی شکل میں کی جاتی ہے لیکن ذوالفقار یوسف نے اپنی غزل ہی کو حالات کا نوحہ بنا دیا ہے۔ ناانصافی سے جنم لینے والی ہر برائی جو ذوالفقار یوسف کے معاشرے میں ہر گزرتے دن کے ساتھ اپنی جڑیں اور بھی مضبوط کر رہی ہے کا عکس ان کی غزل میں درد و کرب کے انداز میں موجود ہے۔

جانے کیا آسیب ہے جس کی نحوست کے سبب بستیاں
ویران ہوتی جارہی ہیں دوستوں 18 موت کی یہ وادی ہے
زندگی پہ قدغن ہے

ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل زندگی کے مطالعہ مصیبت ہے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی غزل میں اکثریتی رنگ اور موضوعات چاہے خود کشیوہ پہ افراد قدغن کے ہے) رویوں 19 (کا رونا ہو یا داخل اور خارج کی کشمکش کا رنگ، بھوک، ننگ اور افلاس کا ذکر ہو یا جاگیر دارانہ نظام کے برخلاف آواز، ظلم و ست م کی تصویر کشی ہو یا نا انصافی و عدم مساوات کے المیے کا تذکرہ، ترقی پسندی کا پرچار

ہو یا شیخ و زاہد پر طنز، بدامن ی اور خونریزی کی لہو بہات ی عکاسی ہو یا ڈر اور خوف کا عکس، سبھی ان کے سماج کی دین ہیں۔ ان کا سماج ان کی غزل پر اس شدت سے اثر انداز ہے کہ ان کی غزلیات سے ان کے سماج کی جیتی جاگتی تصویر کشی د کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس سماج کا رنگ ذوالفقار یوسف کی غزل میں علامت تشبیہات و استعارات، ردی ف اور قافیہ سبھی پر چھایا ہوا ہے۔

حوالہ جات:

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- 3- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ
- 4- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 17
- 5- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 30
- 6- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 20
- 7- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 24
- 8- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 162
- 9- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 161
- 10- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 90
- 11- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 19
- 12- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب" ، شون ادبی دیوان بلوچستان ، 2016 ، صفحہ 138

13- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب"، شون ادبی دیوان
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14- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب"، شون ادبی دیوان
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15- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب"، شون ادبی دیوان
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بلوچستان، 2016، صفحہ 149

18- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب"، شون ادبی دیوان
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19- ذوالفقار یوسف "کرب"، شون ادبی دیوان
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سید معراج جامی کی زندگی اور ادبی خدمات

Life and Literary Services of Syed Mairaj Jami

By

بینظیر جعفر، ڈاکٹر یاسین جعفر، ڈاکٹر خالد خٹک

Abstract:

This research study aims to focus and highlight the significant services of Syed Mairaj Jami for Urdu Literature.

کلیدی الفاظ : شاعری ، ادب ، زندگی ، اردو ادب

تعارف :

سید معراج جامی کے اجداد کا تعلق عراق کے شہر بغداد سے تھا۔ بغداد جس وقت علم و ادب کا گہوارہ تھا اور دنیا میں اس کی خاص پہچان تھی۔ بغداد کے ایک مضافاتی قصبے ”جام“ سے یہ لوگ تجارت کی غرض سے ہندوستان میں وارد ہوئے۔ آپ کا سلسلہ نسب بنو ہاشم سے جاملتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ آپ ہاشمی سید کہلاتے ہیں۔ جب ان کے اجداد میں سے چھ لوگ رصغیر میں آراءد ہوئے تو ہندوستان کے ارخی شہر ولکتہ ول انا سکن ناییا۔ وں سید معراج جامی کے اجداد کا وطن ثانی ولکتہ کہلایا۔ اسی شہر میں معراج جامی کے والد کی پیدائش ہوئی جیسا کہ معراج جامی بتاتے ہیں:

”میرے والد کی ولادت ولکتہ شہر میں ہوئی وہ انے خاندان کی البأ وتتھی سل سے ہے۔“

معراج جامی کے بزرگو کا اصل وطن وت کہ عرب تھا اس لیے وہ لوگ عربی زادن پر بھی دسترس رکھتے ہے۔ عربی کے علاوہ اردو اور فارسی زادنیں جانتے ہے۔ معراج جامی کے

والد محمد حسین بھی قادر الکلام کلام شاعر ہے اور دل گیر تخلص رتے ہے۔ علم و ادب سے شغف معراج جامی نے ورثے میں پایا۔ ان کے والد شاعر ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ فلم ڈائریکٹر اور دل گیر ور پروڈونسر بھی ہے۔ جس وقت سید محمد حسین ہاشمی (والد معراج جامی) نے لکھنا شروع کیا اس وقت خاموش فلمو کا چلن تھا۔ بعد ازاں جب جدت آئی تو فلمو میں آواز بھی شامل ہوئی بکئی فلمو کے لیے انھوں نے نغمہ نگاری بھی کی۔ سید معراج جامی کے والدوں کے خود بھی ادیب اور شاعر ہے اس وجہ سے ان کی اولاد نے بھی اس فن و فنون قبول کیا۔ ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ معراج جامی اول شعر و ادب کی دولت

۷۴۹۱ء میں تقسیمِ رصغیر کے بعد سید معراج ۷۴۹۱ء وراثت میں ملی۔ جامی کے کنبے نے ولکتہ سے ہجرت کی اور پنجاب کے دارالحکومت لاہور وولانا سکن نایب۔ معراج جامی کے والد نے ۷۴۹۱ء میں آپ کے والد ۷۴۹۱ء بھی بھرپور ادبی زندگی بسر کی۔ ماجد کا اسی شہر میں انتقال ہوا۔ جب آپ کے والد کی وفات ہوئی اس وقت معراج جامی کی مر دور رس تھی۔ بعد ازاں معراج جامی کی والدہ نے قد ثانی رلیا معراج جامی اپنی والدہ اور والد کے ساتھ راجی اور پھر دادو چلے گئے۔

سید معراج جامی انے پانچ (دوستیلے اور تین حقیقی) بھائیوں میں سب سے چھوٹے ہیں۔ آپ کے بڑے بھائی ڈاکٹر عبدالرب ہاشمی راجی کے ہویو پیتھک ڈاکٹر ہے اور راجی ہومیو پیتھک کاج کے پرسپل بھی رہے۔ فیاض ہاشمی دوسرے نمبر پر ہے (یہ دونو آپ کے سوتیلے بھائی ہے) جب کہ ریاض ہاشمی تیسرے نمبر پر ہے اور یہ بھی ہومیو پیتھی ڈاکٹر ہے۔ ریاض ہاشمی سے چھوٹے حیدر ہاشمی ہے کر راجی میں ف ااربرہ رصس کی مر میں بیماری کے ادعت انتقال ر گئے ہے۔ معراج جامی حیدر ہاشمی سے چھوٹے ہیں۔

ہستصویری دی دل میر انہ سک گی
یہ ی دی طرح مجھ سے تو شرما سک
گی

پیدائش:

سید معراج جامی کی ولادت کے حوالے سے ایک تضاد موکر د
ہے۔ اُن کے اَنے اَن کے ابق :

” تقسیم کے بعد جب میرے والدین نے لاہور
ول انا سکن ناییا تو اسی شہر میں ۴۱ مارچ
۱۹۱۱ء ول میری ولادت ہوئی“

تعلیم:

معراج جامی نے مرکز سے دور سندھ کے ایک چھوٹے
شہر (دادو) میں اپنی تعلیم کا اَلز کیا۔ آپ نے بنیادی تعلیم اسی
شہر سے حاصل کی۔ معراج جامی ابتدا سے ہی محنت ر نے والے
ا ور ذہین طالب علم واقع ہوئے ہیں۔ جس وقت آپ نے ر اچی سے
دادو کا سفر اختیار کیا اسی دوران میں آپ ول داد و کے ایک
پرائمری اسکول (گورنمنٹ پرائمری اسکول مچھلی ادزار) میں
داخل ر دیا گیا۔ اس عرصے میں دادو کا یہ واحد سرکاری ا ور اہم
تعلیمی ادارہ تھا۔ علاقے بھر کے بچو کے لیے یہی درس گاہ تھی
جہا سے وہ علم کی پیاس بجھاتے ہے۔ پرائمری پاس ر نے کے
بعد ۱۹۷۷ء میں آپ ول دادو کے ایک ا ور تعلیمی ادا رے
گورنمنٹ پائلٹ سیکنڈری اسکول میں داخل ر دیا گیا۔ یہ ادا رہ
بھی اس وقت شہر کا واحد ہائی اسکول تھا جس میں میٹرک تک
کی سطح کی تعلیمی دی جا تی تھی۔ معراج جامی و ت کہ ابتدا
سے ہی ذہین واقع ہوئے ہے ا ور ہر جماعت میں اپنی محنت کے
بل بوتے پر بہت آسانی سے پاس ہوجاتے ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہوئی کہ
نای کسی رکا وٹ کے آپ نے ۱۹۷۷ء میں میٹرک کا امتحان پا
س ر لیا۔ معراج جامی کی اس کام یابی میں جہا ا ن کی اپنی
محنت شال تھی وہیں ا ن کی والدہ کی دُعا ئیں ا ور محبتیں بھی
شال تھیں۔

ملازمت:-

دا دو کے زما بن طالب علمی میں معراج جامی نے شوق کی
تکمیل ا ور وقت گزار ی کے لیے شناختی کارڈ کے دفتر میں
ملازمت شروع ر دی۔ اس ملازمت پر آپ نے دو سال تک خدمات

سرانجام دیں۔ ۱۹۷۳ء کا یہ وہ دور تھا جب آپ انٹرمیڈیٹ کے طالب علم تھے۔ ”رجسٹریشن اینڈ سنسر آرگنائزیشن“ نام اس دفتر میں آپ نے گو کہ شوقیہ کام کیا لیکن افسران کے دل میں گھر لیا۔ ۱۹۷۷ء اور ۱۹۷۷ء کا سال آپ نے بی اے مکمل کرنے کے بعد دادو کے ایک تعلقہ ”پیارا گوٹھ“ میں حکومت سندھ کے زیر انتظام بننے والی شوگر مل ”دادو شوگر مل“ میں اکاؤنٹ اسسٹنٹ کے طور پر کام کیا۔

اعزازات:

کسی بھی ادیب یا شاعر کے لیے حقیقی اعزاز وہی ہوا ہے کہ اسے داد کی ورت میں ملتا ہے۔ شاعر کے لیے داد یا تحسین کے کلمات ہی آکسیجن کا ردار ادارتے ہیں۔ جب داد ملتی ہے تو وئی بھی شاعر انا کا زیادہ انہماک کے ساتھ اور پہلے سے بڑھ کر دل چسپی کے ساتھ رار ہے چھ شاعر ایسے بھی ضرور ہوئے ہیں جن ول کسی صلے کی تمنا بھی نہیں ہوتی۔ اب بھی وہ انا کام اکثر ادب یا فن کار فاس اس پر اپنی صلاحیتوں کا اظہار رتے چلے جاتے ہیں کہ ان ول وئی بڑا انعام ملے۔ اربم ہم جس شاعر کی ادبت ادت رنے جارہے ہیں اس کا منتہائے مقصود کسی شابش کی تمنا نہیں۔ اس شاعر کی ہوس کسی املا اعزاز کی بھی نہیں یہ تو بس اپنی تسکین کی خاطر انا کام سرانجام دے رہا ہے۔ سید معراج جامی کے ادرے میں میرے ان الفاظ کی گواہی وہ تمام احباب دے سکتے ہیں جن کے مراسم سید معراج جامی کے ساتھ قریب کے ہیں۔ معراج جامی ستائش کی تمنا لیے بغیر ادبی خدمت میں محو ہیں وہ اس نظام ول سخت ناپسند رتے ہیں جس میں فقط اقرادپروری ول فروغ دیا جارہا ہو۔ وہ اس نظام کے بھی مخالف ہیں جس میں لوگ خوشامد کے ذریعے وہ مقام حاصل ر لیں جس کے وہ اہل سک ہو۔ معراج جامی ایک ایسے انسان ہیں کر بشری تقاضے کے اب ق عزت اور ستائش کے متمنی ضرور ہیں لیکن بے جا تعریف، خوشامد اور چا پلوسی سے خائف بھی ہیں۔ ان کے اس عمل کے ادرے میں فرہاد احمد فگار بتاتے ہیں:-

”مارچ ۱۰۴۸ء میں شعبہ اُردو، آزاد جمو و کشمیر وں نی ورسٹی میں سید معراج جامی صاحب کے لیے ایک تقریب رکھی ئی۔ تقریب کے اُلز میں، میں نے سید معراج جامی جامی کے لیے بہ طور میزادن چھ توصیفی کلمات ادار دیے جن کا مقصد طلبہ سے جامی صاحب کا تعارا مقصود تھا۔ گو کہ یہ توصیفی کلمات ایسے سک ہے کہ جن میں از حد مبالغہ آرائی کی ئی تھی یازمین آسمان کے قلابے ملائے گئے ہے۔ تقریب کے دوران میں جب جامی صاحب ول دوتت طابب دی ئی تو انھو نے اس ادت پر ناگوارى کا اظہار کیا۔ جس کا انداز بھی نرالا تھا کہ ”میں نے تو فگار ول چار پانچ صفحات لکھر دیے ہے کہ میری شان میں بولنا اس قدر تو بہت ہی کم بولا” یہ ادت غماز تھی کہ جامی صاحب ول یہ عمل پسند نہیں آیا۔“ (مقالہ نگار کا فرہاد احمد فگار سے انٹروو ۷ ستمبر ۱۰۴۹ء بہ زر یعہ ٹیلی فون۔)

شاعر اسک طور پر کاج میں سید معراج جامی انا لوہا منو اچکے تھ پورے کاج میں آپ ول ایک خاص عزت ل ئی۔ لیکن اس عزت ول آپ نے اللہ کی طرا سے انعام سمجھا اور بجائے طفلاسک تکبر اختیار رنے کے انے کام میں مزید لگن ہوگئے۔ عاجزی کے دامن ول سک چھوڑا آئندہ رصس جب آپ دوا ز دہم کے طالب علم ہے تو ڈگری کاج میرپور خاص سے ایک پیغام کاج کے نام آیا۔ یہ ایک دوتت میرپور خاص کاج میں سندھ کے جملہ کالجز کے طلبہ کے مابین تقریری و شعری مقابلے رکھے گئے۔ اس سال معراج جامی کے اُردو کے استاد پرو فیسر ڈاکٹر ارسابیم خلیل نقوی ہے ارہم طلبہ کے نام شاعر کی بہ جائے مقرر کا قرعہ نکلا۔ نظم کے لیے جمیل صدیقی اور غزل کے لیے عشرت حسین کے نام تجویز کیے گئے۔ تقریری مقابلے کے لیے موضوع تھا :

ملک کے لیے جمہوریت بہتر نظام ہے یا آمریت

معراج جامی اس مر میں بھی جمہوریت کے مخالف ہے۔ اس لیے انھو نے انے لیے آمریت کے حق میں بولنا بہتر سمجھا۔ انے لیے موضوع کا انتخاب رنے کے بعد بڑی محنت سے اپنی تقریر خود لکھی۔ تقریر لکھنے کے بعد آپ نے وہ تقرری انے استاد پر و فیسر شبنم صدیقی ول دکھائی۔ جس پر

صدیقی صاحب سک سک ف ا حوصلہ افزائی بخشی بلکہ اُس کی نوک پلک بھی درست کی۔ بعد ازاں پروفیسر صاحب نے کہا کہ اس ول زادن تیار ہو۔ زادن تفری ر نے سے مکمل توجہ تفری ا ور انداز پر رہتی ہے۔ دیکھو پڑھنے سے مقرر ہچکچا ہٹ کاشکار ہوجا رہے۔ معراج جامی نے تفری تیار کی اور مقابلے کے دن دو سے حیدرآد کے لیے ریل گاڑی میں سوار ہو گئے۔ حیدرآد اترنے کے بعد بذریعہ بس میرپور خاص ڈگری کاج پہنچے۔ میدان سج چکا تھا۔ طلبہ اپنی اپنی اداری پر آتے اور کرشیلے انداز میں انے خیالات کا اظہار کرتے۔

معراج جامی بھی اپنی اداری آنے پر اسٹیج پر چڑھے اور بے ادکی سے نہایت جان دار آواز میں

تفریر کی۔ امریت کے حق میں چھ ایسے دلائل دئی کہ سامعین نے اریا بجا بجا داد دی۔ اب کی ادرب نتائج مرب ہوئے تو دوم انعام کے حق دار کے طور پر سید معراج جامی کا نام پکارا گیا۔

یہ تو تھا ان کا طالب علمی کا دور جب معراج جامی نے ادصابطہ طور پر عملی زندگی میں قدم رکھا اور ایک پختہ کار شاعر کے طور پر متعارف ہوئے تو اس کے بعد وہ کئی تقریبات کا حصہ بنے۔ اکثر تقریبات میں وہ مہمان خاص کی حیثیت سے بھی شال ہوتے۔ جب کہ کئی ادبی انجمنوں اور آپ کے انے ادارے نے بھی آپ ول اعزازات سے نوازا۔ ان اعزازات میں پہلا اعزاز ۱۹۸۱ء میں امریکن کلچرل سوسائٹی ر اچی نے عطا کیا۔ امریکن کلچرل سوسائٹی امریکن ای ٹمب س کا حصہ ہے۔ جس زمانے میں یہ اعزاز دیا گیا اس وقت کے اور آج کے ر اچی میں بہت زیادہ فرق پڑ چکا ہے۔ اس زمانے کا ر اچی پرسکون اور پرامن شہر کے طور پر جانا جا رہا تھا۔ امریکن ای ٹمب س کی ول کس طرح کا خطرہ سک تھا یہی وجہ تھی کہ اس کے دروازے سب لوگو کے لیے کھلے ہوئے ہے۔ امریکن ای ٹمب س سے منسلک لائبریری میں ابلعہ کتب کے شوقین بلا روک ٹوک سر شام ڈیرے ڈال لیتے اور جب تک ممکن ہو ار ابلعہ کتب سے ا

ت ش نگ
 پنی ی کم رتے۔ ان ول آنے جانے پر کسی طرح کی
 پابندی کا سا مناسک ر نا پڑا۔ اس لائبریری کا ایک حصہ
 امریکن کلچر سو سائٹی کا بھی تھا۔ ۱۹۸۰ء میں امریکن کلچرل
 سو سائٹی نے ر اچی کے نوکر ان شعرا کے مابین غزل نویسی
 کا ایک مقابلہ منعقد ر وایا۔ اس مقابلے کے ادرے میں معراجی
 جامی ول ارخیر سے اطلاع ملی لہذا وہ اس میں شرکت سے رہ
 گئے۔ البتہ اس مقابلے میں معراج جامی کے ایک دوست امتیاز
 احمد راہی نے حصہ لیا اور پہلا انعام حاصل کیا۔ آئندہ مقابلہ پانچ
 سال بعدا انعقاد پذیر ہونا تھا۔ ۱۹۸۱ء میں ہونے والے مقابلے میں
 سید معراج جامی نے بھی حصہ لیا۔ اس مقابلے کے ادرے میں
 معراج جامی ول جس دوست (امتیاز احمد راہی) نے مطلع کیا،
 اب کے رصس بھی وہ شریک مقابلہ تھا۔ تمام لوگو کی غزلیات
 ول جن ماہرین نے پرکھا ان میں شہرت یافتہ اُردو شاعرہ پر وین
 شار (مرحوم) ممتاز محقق، نقاد اور معلم ڈاکٹر ابو الخیر کشفی ا
 ور ایک تیسرے صاحب ہے۔ ان مصنفین نے تخیل، الفاظی،
 روانی اور دیگر شعری لوازمات ول پرکھتے ہوئے جس غزل
 ول اصل انعام کا مستحق ٹھہرایا وہ سید معراج جامی کی غزل
 تھی۔ معراج جامی کی غزل انعام کی مستحق ٹھہری وہ یہ ہے۔

انے دریا سے ہٹ گیا ہو میں

خشک ساحل ہو کٹ گیا ہو میں

دشمنوں کے لیے بچا ہی نہیں

دوستوں ہی میں ہٹ گیا ہو میں

کے قدر دھوپ کی نوازش م

انے سائے سے گھٹ گیا ہو میں

اب کہا دل میں وہ خلوص وفا

گر نفرت سے اڈ گیا ہو میں

د

دیکھ اے غرور مگر دشر دہر
 نا

اپنی منزل پر ڈنڈا گیا ہو میں
 میری وسعت سے پا افلاک
 اے اندر سمٹ گیا ہو میں
 ادرا لذت سفر کے لیے
 منزلو سے پلٹ گیا ہو
 میں
 میرا ہر بچہ آئندہ میرا
 کتے چہرو میں بٹ گیا ہو میں
 ان سے کیا کیجئے گل جامی
 آپ اے سے کٹ گیا ہو میں

ید معراج جامی کے سفرنامو کا فنی و فکری جائزہ

سفر نامے کا شمار اردو کی ایسی اصناف میں ہوا ہے جس ول مختلف اصناف ادب میں رص ار جا سکتا ہے۔ اے موضوعات ، جذات کے اظہار کی خاطر ارریخ ، مکتوب، ڈائری، روز نامچے ا ور خود نوشت کی صنف ا ور اسلوب کی مدد سے ایک سفرنامہ نگار سفرنامے میں ادبیت پیدا ر ار ہے۔ اے اندر اتنی ادبی اصناف ول سمو نے کے ادوکرد اپنی آزاداسک حیثیت رصقرا ر رکھنا سفرنامے کا ہی ملکہ ہے۔ اگر کسی سفر نامے میں محض مقامات ا ور حالات کا ان ن ہو تو اسے اچھا سفرنامہ نہیں کا جا سکتا اسے ارریخ، جغرافیہ کے خانو میں پرکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ مگر صنف ادب میں شمار ر نے میں قا بل ہوگا۔ بہترین سفر نامے مقامات ا ور حالات کے ان ن کے ساتھ ساتھ سفر نامہ نگار کے ا وپر مرب ہونے والے اثرات ا ور رصانگیختہ ہونے والے جذات کر سفرنامہ نگار کے دل پر ان ول دیکھنے کے بعد مرب ول محیط ہوتے ہیں۔ سفرنامہ نگار ان سب مقامات ا ور حالات ول بغور دیکھتا ا ور جائزہ لیتا ہے ا ور

انے جذبات و اثرات ول بذریعہ قلم و قرطاس قاری تک پہنچا رہے۔ وہ تجرادت کی ایک نئی منزل سے گزار رہے اور ان پر انکشا ذات کے ذریعے تجربے کی ایک سطح ول چھو لیتا ہے۔ تجربے کی ایک نئی منزل سے گزار رہے۔ یہی وہ نقطہ ہے کہ سفرنامے ول ف ا معروضی حقیقت ناپنے کی بجائے اس میں اثراتی عناف ول ملار اچھوار پن پیدا ر کے اسے ادب کے دائرے میں لار ہے اور ادب کا بنیادی ر دار بھی یہی ہے۔ سفر نامے کی یہی خوبی اسے ایک صنف ادب کا درجہ عطار تی ہے۔

مکالمہ نگاری:

دوانسانو کی آپسی گفت گو ول جس میں کسی تیسرے شخص کا دخل سک ہو مکالمہ کہلار ہے۔ یعنی دو اشخاص کی بلا واسطہ گفت و شنید کا نام مکالمہ ہے۔ سفرنامے میں مکالمے کے نقوش ملنا خاصا مشکل عمل ہے کیو کہ مکالمے اس صنف ادب کی ضرورت نہیں ہوا ر تے۔ اس کے ادوکرد سید معراج جامی نے انے سفر نامے میں مکالمے بھی تحریر کیے ہیں جس نے زیر بحث سفر نامے کے فن میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ کیا ہے۔ اس سفر نامے میں کئی جگہو پر مکالمے تحریر کیے گئے ہیں کہ سید معراج جامی کے فن اور کمال کا منہ بولتا ثبوت ہیں۔ ملاحظہ کیجیے :

"مرزا بولا"جامی صاحب! تقریباً ہر دیہاتی کے پاس کار ہوتی ہے "میں نے ان کی ارئیدر تے ہوئے کہا۔"جی ہا مرزا صاحب! یہا تو انسان کی زندگی میں کار ایسے شال ہے جیسے چہرے پر نظر کا چشمہ۔" مرزا صاحب ہنس ر بولے۔" میرے چشمے کا ذر تو نہیں ہے۔" میں نے مسکراتے ہوئے کہا۔"یہ مثال تو آپ ہی کے چشمہ سے ذہن میں آئی۔"

مرزا صاحب مسکراتے ہوئے شکر یہ ادار نے لگے۔"

منظر کشی:

کسی بھی صنف ادب میں منظر کشی ول بڑا اہم درجہ حاصل ہوا ہے۔ مصنف کے لیے یہ ضروری ہوا ہے کہ

وہ قاری کے لیے چھ مسرت کا سامان پیدا کرے اس لیے داستانوں، کہانیوں اور دیگر اصناف میں منظر نگاری ول اہم درجہ دیا جا رہا ہے اور کہ قاری مصنف کی لفظی تصویر کشی ول اپنی قوت متخلف نہ لے سے رنگ رسر ظاہری ورت میں لے آئے۔ سید معراج جامی کا شمار ادب اردو کے مامور ستاروں میں ہوا ہے۔ وہ کسی اچھے ادیب سے کم نہیں ہیں بلکہ ان میں ایک بہت اچھے ادیب کی سی خصوصیات موجد ہیں۔ انہوں نے اپنے سفرناموں میں جہاں دیگر لوازمات ول بھی بطریق احسن سرانجام دیا وہیں پر منظر نگاری ول بہ طور خاص رصار ہے۔ آپ کی ہر سطر، ہر اقتباس منظر نگاری کا منہ بولتا ثبوت ہے۔ جیسے:

"اور میں سب سے ورفے پر پہلے بیٹھا ایک سر بوٹل خاں
و کے رفید اندرون خاں حسے کا جائزہ لینے لگا کہ صدر دروا
زہ کھلا جس کے چہرے پر نظر اک چشمہ لگا ہوا تھا مگر
چہرے کا ایک خوب ورت حسہ لگا رہا تھا اندر داخل ہوا
ور زوردار آواز میں سلام رتے ہوئے بولا مجھے..... میں
نے وہیں ان کی ادت کاٹتے ہوئے بلند آواز میں کہا آئیے
محترم اقبال مرزا صاحب اور انے ادزو پھیلا دیئے۔"

سماجی شعور:

ولئی بھی ادیب، شاعر اور فلسفی انے سماج سے مبرئ نہیں ہوسکتا۔
و جس معاشرے یا سماج میں رہتا ہے

وہا کے حالات و واقعات سے انے آپ ول دور یہ رہ سکتا۔
معاشرے میں ہونے والے منفی اور مثبت یعنی ہر دو طرح
کے اثرات ایک شخص ول متاثر رتے ہیں۔ شعراء، اداکار

حافی ان وتال وک قلم بندر لیتے ہیں۔ ان اثرات سے پیدا ہونے والی ورتت حال ول قلم بندر ناسماجی شعور کی کئی مثالیں ملتی ہیں۔ جیسے :

" مسلسل دربدری کے بعد ایک وقت ایسا بھی آر ہے جب خاسک بدوش بھی کہیں ٹک ر بیٹھ جانا چاہتا ہے۔ ماضی میں وہ زندگی پر سکون تھی لہذا طویل ہونے کے ادوکرد آسان لگتی تھی۔ اس لیے خاسک بدوش قبر میں جا ر آرام ر تے ہے۔ اس عہد میں زندگی طویل ہو یا مختصر اتنی ہی تکلیف دہ ہوئی ہے کہ کاٹے نہیں کٹتی۔ لہذا رات کا انتظار ولن رے۔ خاسک بدوش دن کے کسی مع میں آرام کے لیے جگہ تلاش ر کے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں لہذا میں بھی ایک نی چ چھاؤ ے ب ادخر ب بیٹھ گیا کیو کہ نصف مر کے بعد یہ معلوم ہوا ا ور خوب اچھی طرح ہوا کہ ع.....ہائے کیا چیز غریب الوطنی ہوئی ہے۔ "

سیاسی شعور:

افہام و تفہیم سے مسائل کا حل تلاش ر نے کا نام سیاست ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے ہمارے معاشرے میں طلبہ ول سیاست کے نام سے ہی دور رکھا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے معاشرے میں ہونے والی غنڈہ گردی ول پاکستان میں سیادت کا نام دے دیا گیا ہے۔ تیسری دنیا کے ممالک میں سیاست ول شک کی نگاہ سے دیکھا جا ر ہے۔ شاید یہی وجہ ہے کہ ان ممالک ول تیسری دنیا کے ممالک کہا جا ر ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے ملک عزیز پاکستان کے ادشعور طلبہ نور یا حاصل ر لیتے ہیں ا ور غنڈے اقتدار پر بیٹھ ر ان کے لیے منصوبہ بندیا مر ب ر تے ہیں جس کے ادعث ہمارے ملک ول تیسری دنیا کے ممالک میں شمار کیا جا ر ہے۔ نوکرانو ا ور ادلخصوص قابل نوکرانو ول سیاست سے دور رکھ ہمارے ملک ول اندھیرے کی گم نام کھائیو میں دھکیلا جا ر ہا ہے جس کے ہم متحمل نہیں ہیں۔

سید معراج جامی نے پاکستان کے علاوہ بھارت، افریقہ ا ور رصطانیہ سمیت دنیا کے مختلف ممالک کا سفر کیا ا ور وہا کے لوگو سے روابط ا ور مر اسم رکھے جس کے ادعث آپ کا سیاسی شعور ایک عام انسان کی سبت کای پختہ ہے۔ آپ کے

سفرنامے میں ہمیں سیاسی شعور کی چند جھلکیا بھی ملتی ہیں۔
مثال ملاحظہ کیجیے :

" افسر نے جب بینک اسٹیٹمنٹ ول دیکھا تو میری مالی حیثیت پر مطمئن ہو گیا کہ اگر اسے ویزہ دے دیا گیا تو یہ انے حکم رانو کی طرح جار رصطانیہ میں کشکول بدست نہیں ہوگا۔ مگر اب بھی اسے ایک فکر دامن گیر تھی کہ یہ پاکستانی ہے۔ یہ جان تو دے سکتا ہے مگر دمڑی نہیں دی سکتا لہذا اسے کر بلا رہے ہیں ان کی مالی حیثیت کیا ہے۔"

(معراج جامی، سید، انگلستان خدا کی شان، ونرپین

اردور انٹرز سو سائٹی، لیوٹن، ۱۰۰۴ء، ص ۱۰)

معراج جامی کر بھی لکھتے ہیں وہ بلا جھجھک اور بے لاگ لکھتے ہیں۔ آپ کسی بھی انجام کی پرواہ کیے نای ہی تحریر ر دیتے ہیں۔ آپ کا سیاسی شعور سفرنامے کی خوب وررتی کا را ز ہے۔

حوالہ جات:

- 1- مقالہ نگار کا معراج جامی سے انٹرو وون ۴۹ کرن ۱۰۴۹ء بذریعہ ٹیلی فون۔
- 2- فگار، فرہاد احمد، جامی نڈ ورا، مشمولہ، محاسب (روز نامہ) مظفرآدد، ہفتہ ۴۷ کرن، ۱۰۴۷ء شہماہ ۱۷ جلد ۱۰۔
- 3- مقالہ نگار کا معراج جامی سے انٹرو وون ۴۹ کرن ۱۰۴۹ء بذریعہ ٹیلی فون۔
- 4- معراج جامی، سید، انگلستان خدا کی شان، ونرپین اردو رائٹرز سوسائٹی، لیوٹن، ۱۰۰۴ء، ص ۷۱۔۷۱
- 5- انور سدید، ڈاکٹر، اردو ادب میں سفرنامہ، لاہور، مغربی پاکستان ادبی اکیڈمی، ۱۹۸۷ء، ص ۱۹
- 6- سلیم اختر، ڈاکٹر، تنقیدی اصطلاحات، سنگ میل پبلی کیشنز، لاہور، ۱۰۴۴ء، ص ۸۸
- 7- معراج جامی، سید، روز ن خیال، ولکن اردو رائٹرز گلڈ، راجی، ۱۹۹۱ء، ص ۷۴

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کے فارسی توصیفی کلام کا ایک جائزہ

By

¹Muhammad Irfan, ²Shah Mehmood Sanjrani

Abstract:

Farsi has a rich literature and the language is rightly regarded as one of the greatest of this world. Even a cursory glance is enough to reveal that plenty of exalted poems and songs praising the Almighty and his beloved have been written by poets. Whether it is Na'at or poetry praising the life of saints and mystics, the literature is replete with beautiful narrations. Professor Sadaf Changezi is one of the most renowned contemporary poets. Reviewing his quality work, the writer himself felt a sense of divinity which in itself is testimony of exemplary narration of the poet.

Keywords: Mystic Literature, Exalted Poems and Songs

کلیدی الفاظ: فکر و شخصیت, توصیفی تخلیقات, ہمہ جہت
شخصیت

تعارف:

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کی فکر و شخصیت کی مکمل تفہیم اس وقت تک نامکمل رہے گی، جب تک ان کی فارسی توصیفی تخلیقات میں چھپا رمز دریافت نہ کیا جائے۔ ان کا شعری مجموعہ ہر سو بکھرا ہوا اپنے اندر ہزاروں اشارات و کنایات میں اسرار و رموز سے پرشور سمندر کی مانند ہے۔

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی ایک ہمہ جہت شخصیت کے حامل ذات ہونے کے ناطے بجا طور پر اس بات کا استحقاق رکھتے ہیں، کہ ان کی علمی کمالات، فقہی اجتہادات، فکر و بصیرت، قومی و ملی شعور، فکری ندرت، شعری تخلیقات اور عالم انسانیت و عالم اسلام

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پر ان کے افکار و کردار کے اثرات پر تحقیق و جستجو کر کے دنیا کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے۔ ان کا شعری دیوان دراصل حالت کیف و استغراق میں کہے گئے قلندرانہ احساسات و جذبات اور قلبی واردات پر مشتمل ہے۔

زیر نظر مضمون میں پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کے ایسے فکر و تنقیدی پہلو کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے جس کا تعلق وادی تصوف و عرفان میں سفر کرنے والے عظیم انسانوں سے ہے۔ کسی تخلیق کار کا عرفان کے روپ میں اپنے اشعار میں موجود ہونا اس بات کی گواہی دیتا ہے، کہ تخلیق کار کے دل و دماغ و نظام فکر میں موضوع بڑی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ ان کے انداز بیان میں عرفانی رنگ ان کے اندر موجود روحانی کیفیت کی بھرپور ترجمانی کرتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان کے کمرہ مطالعہ میں عمر سنائی غزنوی، مولانا رومی، شیخ فرید الدین عطار، علامہ اقبال، مرزا غالب، بیدل، نظیری نیشاپوری اور حافظ اور صائب کے فارسی دیوان کو دیکھ کر ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے، کہ جیسے پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کا اٹھنا بیٹھنا اور سونا جاگنا ہمہ اوقات انہی ادبی گوہر نایاب کے ساتھ ہے، جو رفتہ رفتہ اب ان کے فکر و وجدان کا حصہ بن کر ان کے قلم سے ٹپک کر قارئین فارسی تک پہنچتا ہے۔

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی دبستان بولان کے روح رواں اور مرحوم استاد رشید انجم کے شاگردوں میں سے ہے، جو ان کے رحلت کے بعد دبستان بولان میں اپنے زیر نظر اور نگہبانی میں نئی نسل کے شعرا کی تربیت اور اصلاح میں مشغول ہے۔

فارسی میں لکھے گئے ان کے حمد، نعت، سلام اور منقبت اگر کوئی قاری عمیق انداز میں جائزہ لے، تو انہیں احساس ہو جائے گا کہ پروفیسر صاحب کس حالت میں خود کو لا کر خدائے عزوجل خاتم المرسلین حضرت محمد ﷺ اور شہدائے کربلا اور اہل بیت اطہار کی شان میں شعر گوئی کرتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان کے اشعار کو پڑھ کر آدمی اپنے آپ کو عالم وحدت میں خود کو موجود پاتے ہیں۔ ان کے کلام میں موجود تڑپ اور بے چینی کو دیکھ کر ہر کوئی ان کے کلام کو پڑھنے کے بعد بھی اس کی تشنگی ختم نہیں ہوتی۔ کیونکہ ان کے کلام میں ایک اسغراقی کیفیت ملتی ہے۔ جو اسے مکمل طور پر یاد خدائے وحدہ لاشریک کی بارگاہ میں لے

جاتی ہے۔ ان کے توصیفی کلام میں جس طرح ہمیں خدا کی وحدانیت کا ثبوت ملتا ہے، اسی طرح ان کے لکھے گئے تخلیقی نعت اور سلام میں بھی ہمیں حضور اکرم ﷺ اور ان کے آل کی مدح سرائی سننے کو ملتی ہے۔ ان کے لکھے گئے نعتیہ اشعار میں حضور اکرم ﷺ کی مدح سرائی اس انداز میں ہمیں ملتی ہے، جیسے ہم ان کے اوصاف مبارک پر لکھی گئی کوئی جامع کتاب پڑھ رہے ہوں۔ یعنی ہمیں پروفیسر صاحب کے حمدیہ اور نعتیہ کلام میں وہ تمام صفات مبارکہ کو پاتے ہیں جن کو پڑھ کر ہمیں ایک قسم کی روحانی تازگی ملتی ہے۔ جسے ہر قاری بار بار حاصل کرنے کی جستجو میں لگا رہتا ہے۔ اگر ہم ان کے توصیفی کلام کا بخوبی جائزہ لے تو ہمیں اس بات کا علم ہو جائے گا کہ پروفیسر صاحب جس انداز میں اللہ، ان کے رسول ﷺ اور واقعہ کربلا کے شہدا کے اوصاف بیان کرتے ہیں، تو ہمیں ایسے لگتا ہے کہ جیسے ہم براہ راست پروردگار عالم کو ان کی خوبیوں کے ساتھ ایک شعری قالب میں ڈھلتا دیکھ رہے ہیں اور اسی طرح پیغمبر خاتم المرسلین حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ ﷺ کی شان میں نعتیہ اشعار کی مدح سرائی میں ہم انہیں زندہ و تابندہ پاتے ہیں۔

واقعہ کربلا پر ان کی نظر اور قلم کی روشنائی سے پھیلتے ہوئے خیالات اور جذبات کا اندازہ ہمیں ان کے سلام میں غرق کیفیت سے ہوتا ہے، جہاں وہ بڑے عمدہ انداز میں سر زمین کربلا میں رونما ہونے والی اس عظیم قربانی کی زندہ مثال ہمیں ان کے خوبصورت اشعار کی صورت میں ملتی ہے۔ جسے پڑھ کر ایک قاری اپنے آپ کو میدان کربلا میں موجود پا کر اس کی تشنگی اور مصیبت کو جیسے اپنے آنکھوں سے دیکھ رہا ہوں۔ میدان کربلا میں آل احمد پر جو جو بھی مصائب یزیدیت کی طرف سے ڈھائے گئے تھے، انہیں اپنے اشعار میں خوبصورت الفاظ و تراکیب سے بخوبی بیان کرتے ہوئے نظر آتے ہیں۔ اگر ہم یہ کہے تو بے جا نہ ہوگا، کہ ان کے توصیفی اشعار میں قاری ایک قسم کی استغراقی کیفیت میں لے جاتا ہے۔ کہ انسان خود کو بارگاہ الہی میں موجود پا کر ایک ابدی سکون کا سماں پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ ہم ابھی پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کے فارسی توصیفی کلام (یعنی: حمد و نعت و سلام اور منقبت) پر نظر ثانی کر کے ان میں پوشیدہ جواہر پر ادبی نقد کرتے ہیں، کہ انہوں نے کس سنہرے انداز میں اپنے اشعار

سے عقیدت کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ ان کے اشعار میں موجود چاشنی اور مٹھاس کو ایک قاری اس کے کلام کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے اپنے وجود میں اس طرح محسوس کرتا ہے، کہ جس کے بغیر اسے روحانی سکون اور بھی زیادہ ہوجاتا ہے۔ کیونکہ ان کے کلام میں روحانی بالیدگی کا عنصر سب سے زیادہ ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے فارسی شعرائے معاصر میں ان کے کلام میں ترقی کا معیار سب سے بڑھ کر ہے، جو ہم جیسے ہر قاری کو اپنی طرف مائل کرنے پہ مجبور کرتا ہے۔ اس لحاظ سے پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کو اگر بلوچستان کے دور حاضر کے فارسی شعراء میں ملک الشعرا کا خطاب دیا جائے تو بے جا نہ ہوگا۔

ممتاز ماہر تعلیم ، شاعر، صحافی اور ادیب پروفیسر خورشید افروز اپنی کتاب مشاہیر بلوچستان جلد سوم میں لکھتے ہیں۔

”پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی کے کلام میں ندرت، دہکتے ہوئے خیالات الفاظ کی نشست و برخاست اور مخصوص رنگ نمایا ہے جو انہیں بلوچستان کے دیگر شعراء سے ممتاز کرتا ہے۔“

انہوں نے اپنی شاعری میں انتہائی جدید پہلو بھی نکالے ہے، جو ہمیں اس سے پیشتر بلوچستان کے فارسی گو شعراء میں نہیں ملتا۔ ان کی سب سے بڑی وصف شاعری پر ان کی استادانہ گرفت ہے۔ جسے وہ ترنم ، موسیقیت اور موضوعیت کی قالب میں ڈال دیتے ہیں۔ ان کی ایک اہم وصف یہ ہے کہ ان کو پڑھ کر دوسرے شعراء میں شعر گوئی کا احساس اور شوق پیدا ہوتا ہے اور یہ خوبی ایک رجحان ساز شاعر میں پائی جاتی ہے، ان کے کچھ منتخب توصیفی اشعار ناظرین کی نظر ہے۔

زدنیا جبہ و
دستار پیدا
بپا کن ماتم
شیر اے دل
بہ زیر سایہ
غم شام کردن
بہ ہر گام کہ

بینی در رہ
عشق
مژہ نم کن بہ
سوئے کربلا
رد
خوشا بر آن
فقیران رہ

شوق
 بہ فیض کربلا
 ہر سو کی بینی
 مگر آن
 خطبہء زینب
 نباشد
 صدقِ دُرّ
 یتیمی حاصل
 توست

کند بے تابیء
 دل دار پیدا
 دل در سینہ کن
 بیدار پیدا
 کند در دل
 جمالِ یار پیدا

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی نے اپنے سلام کے
 ہر اک شعر میں کس خوبصورتی اور مہارت کے ساتھ اپنی
 دبی وابستگی اور محبت و عقیدت کا اظہار کرتے ہیں جس
 میں وہ خوبصورت الفاظ و تراکیب کی محمّد اور آل محمّد سے
 اپنی انسیت اور عقیدت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں اور ردیف پیدا
 کے توسط سے انہوں نے اپنے خیالات کو کس خوبصورتی
 کے ساتھ الفاظ کا جامہ پہنانے کی کوشش کی ہے۔

در این دنیائے
 پُرالہاد دریا
 دیار تشنگی آباد
 کردی
 گرفتم من غم دل
 از کنارت
 میان درد ہائے
 آتش دل
 بخوانم حیّ اساقی
 در کنارت

شود در
 پہلوئے گل
 خار پیدا
 اگر دنیا کند
 آزار پیدا
 کہ شود در
 عشق او
 سرشار پیدا
 رُخ زیبائے آن
 دلدار پیدا
 اگر خواہی
 دیگر بازار پیدا
 خوشا کردی
 دل صد تار پیدا

روان است و
 روان است و
 روان است
 نظر کن یک نظر
 کن یک نظر کن
 نماند کس کنارت
 شاد دریا
 عجب کردی ستم
 ایجاد دریا
 مرا کردی زغم

بسوئے قلب رکن	آزاد	دریا
آباد	کنارت	تشنگی
کنارت این صدف	آباد	دریا
فرہاد	بہ پہلویت	شوم
دریا	آباد	دریا

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی نے کس خوبصورتی کے ساتھ اپنے اس سلام میں ردیف دریا کے توسط اپنے دلی جذبات کو اظہار کرتے ہیں جس میں انہوں نے اپنے آپ کو مکمل طور پر محمد و آل محمد کے غم میں ڈوب کر اپنے احساسات اور جذبات کا اظہار کر کے عقیدت کے بے بہا سمندر سے نایاب نگینے قارئین ادب کے لئے اپنے اشعار میں لانے کی کوشش کی ہیں۔

حسینی غم شود	بہ ہر جا گر بود
مہمانِ گریہ	امکانِ گریہ
دو چشمانم شوند	حسینم ای حسینم
قربانِ گریہ	جانِ گریہ
زمین کربلا دامنِ گریہ	برائے تذکہ ای
کہ ماند تا بپا	دل سفر کن
ارکانِ گریہ	قیام کربلا قصدِ حسین است
نمودِ وسعتِ میدانِ گریہ	از آدم تا بہ این
دل پُرغم بود	آدم مسلسل
درمانِ گریہ	دو چشمانم
عزاداران	حسینی شد حسینم
فرزندانِ گریہ	برائے درد بی
بہ نوک نیزہ بین	پایان دل ہا
قرآنِ گریہ	نہ دیدی گر
بپا کردم دم	تلاوت ہائی سیرِی
ہجرانِ گریہ	صدف این رقص
	وجد ماتم دل

پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی نے اپنے سلام میں گریہ کی ردیف استعمال میں لاتے ہوئے مہمان، امکان، قربان، جان وغیرہ کے

ساتھ اپنے دلی احساسات اور جذبات کو ظاہر کرنے کی کوشش کی
ہیں اور بڑی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ غم و اندو کا اظہار کیا ہیں۔

اگر گردد دعائے عاشقان اشک
 شود گر بردلِ غم مہربان اشک
 اگر جائی گرفت این غم بہ قلبت
 فقیر رہگذار عشق می گفت
 بہ دامانِ حرم ماتم کنان باش
 اگر خوابی ہمیشہ زندہ باشی
 کنی بر بر دو عالم پادشاهی
 صدف من گوہر نایاب دارم
 بگردد قبلہٴ ہفت آسمان اشک
 شود مستغنی ہر ہر جہان اشک
 شود دریائے لطفش بیکران اشک
 بود در خطہٴ دل شادمان اشک
 شود پہلو بہ پہلو جاویدان اشک
 میان چشم دل کن میزبان اشک
 اگر گنج دل باشد نہان اشک
 بہ پیری شد ز عشقِ او جوان اشک
 پروفیسر صدف چنگیزی اپنے سلام میں ردیف اشک کو
 استعمال کرتے ہوئے اپنے روحانی اور قلبی واردات کو
 زیر بحث لا کر بڑی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ صوفیانہ
 موضوع کی چھیڑتے ہیں جہاں وہ فرد واحد کے خیالات
 اور احساسات سے لے کر عوامی تفکر کو بڑے عمدہ
 انداز میں بیان کرتے ہیں۔

دل جدا گریہ کند جانبِ دربارِ امام
 حلقہٴ عقل توانا است ز گفتارِ امام
 از سری شامِ غریباں بہ ملامتِ گہِ عام
 ای خدا تا بہ کجا صبر کند چاکِ دلان
 یادِ برقاہتِ او سجدہ گہِ عابدِ ما
 از الف تا بہ الف تا بہ حَمِّ لامِ علی
 من صدف نالہٴ شبگیر چرا ترکِ کنم
 خرم آن روز کہ بینم رُخِ دیوارِ امام

خطہٴ دل ابد آباد ز افکارِ امام
 ہر قدم سینہ ز من تو ی بازارِ امام
 خطہٴ باغِ فدک سایہٴ اشجارِ امام
 رازِ توحیدِ نہان دیدہٴ خونبارِ امام
 ہر الفِ قامتِ دل قامتِ کردارِ امام
 گر میسر نہ بود نعمتِ دیدارِ امام
 پروفیسرِ صدفِ چنگیزیِ ردیفِ امام کے ساتھ اپنے
 خیالات اور تاثرات کو بڑی خوبصورتی سے بیان کرتے
 ہیں جہاں وہ مولا کے مصائب، قصہ باغِ فدک اور چاک
 دلانِ راہِ حق کا تذکرہ کر کے اپنے سلام کو ایک مستند
 اور معیار کے قابل بنا دیتے ہیں۔

کتابیات:

دکتر انعام الحق کوثر سرور کونین کی مہک بلوچستان مینسیرت
اکادمی رجسٹرڈ کوئٹہ ۱۹۹۷

حجت اللہ ابراہیمیان حدیث دل خانہ فرہنگ ایران کوئٹہ
۱۳۷۸ ھ ش

دکتر انعام الحق کوثر بلوچستان میں فارسی شاعری
اکیڈمی کوئٹہ ۱۹۶۸

دکتر انعام الحق کوثر شعر فارسی در بلوچستان
تحقیقات فارسی ایران و پاکستان ۱۹۷۵

صدف چنگیزی فارسی غیر مطبوعہ کلام

آغا ناصر بلوچستان میں اردو شاعری کوئٹہ ۲۰۰۹

شرافت عباس بلوچستان میں فارسی کے پچاس سال

خورشید افروز مشاہیر بلوچستان جلد سوم
۲۰۱۷