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PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER

University of Balochistan
Quetta (Pakistan)

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Message

I feel immense pleasure to share that the University of Balochistan, Quetta is seeking new heights of crafting excellence in human resource through research and practices. The contemporary academic institutions are supposed to create knowledge based human resource that can bridge the gap between policies, planning and actions. Research practices in natural sciences have a long history while research in the arenas of humanities and literature has yet to thrive.



Pakistan Study Centre of this university is one of the emerging research centers and is the flag led in terms of induction of more M.Phil. , and Ph.D. scholars amongst the three centers. This induction of scholars would boost the rejuvenation of the earlier research journal of this center "Pakistan Studies" by this year. I think that this journal will get a very reputed place amongst the HEC recognized journals as it would catch a diverse research aspects because of the country distinctive individuality, i.e. its ideology, faith, culture, glorious history and unprecedented struggle for independence.

The Centre has restructured its editorial Board consisting of eminent researchers in order to provide opportunities for the researchers to publish their research articles in the bi-annual publications.

Taking opportunity of this occasion, I appreciate the Director of Pakistan Study Centre and his staff for their tireless scholastic efforts for prompting and bolstering a research culture to motivate researchers, authors from diverse disciplines of the parts of the country as well as over the globe, these endeavors will definitely not only enhance the academic and research credibility of an individual but of the University too. I am confident and hopeful that this journal will soon get a vantage position in the list of HEC's recognized journals.

PROF. DR. JAVEID IQBAL
VICE CHANCELLOR

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AFGHANISTAN POST-2014 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

After thirteen years of war in Afghanistan the coalition forces are withdrawing from Afghanistan with a stalemate between the Taliban and Afghan government. The war in Afghanistan has been catastrophic for Pakistan with thousands of lives lost and the economy in shambles. The withdrawal of NATO forces will not result in relief for neighboring countries as each will be vying for more power in Afghanistan. In case of any civil war in Afghanistan, Pakistan will continue to bear the brunt of losses on many levels.

Keywords:- Strategic Depth, zero-sum, Durrand line, reconciliation, drawdown, repercussions.

Introduction

The endgame in Afghanistan has started and it will take another two and half years to bring the war in Afghanistan to a complete end. President Obama has recently announced that only about 9,800 American

troops would remain in Afghanistan by early 2015 and none by 2017 (1). After thirteen years of continuous war, hundreds and thousands of lives lost and billions of dollars spent, we find Afghanistan and Pakistan facing an uncertain future. With no political reconciliation with the insurgents in place, long term stability in Afghanistan remains questionable despite the historical political transition this year (2).

The destinies of Afghanistan and Pakistan are tied together and Pakistan is suffering and continue to suffer the most from instability in Afghanistan. While Pakistan has pursued its policy of strategic depth in Afghanistan since 1980's, it is Afghanistan which has been dependent on Pakistan for a long time. Afghanistan has historically been dependent on Pakistani land for access to maritime trade from Arabian Sea, giving Islamabad a monopoly on most trade with Kabul and influence over much of Afghanistan's economic and political life (3).

Afghanistan and Pakistan's fates are entwined on political, economic and ethnic lines but the relationship between the two countries has been far from desirable. Both the countries are allies in war on extremism but the level of mistrust borders on animosity. Being the only Muslim country that opposed Pakistan's membership of the U.N, Afghanistan refused to recognize the international border (Durrand line), the 2,640 kilometre long, mountainous and porous Pak-Afghan border (4).

The core problem that needs to be discussed is the fallout of the drawdown of NATO forces on Pakistan. Its geo-strategic location, its nuclear weapons, its large population, its terrorist camps, and its enfeebled economy and polity make it more important and more vulnerable-than even Afghanistan (5).

Discussion:-

The stakes are very high for Pakistan in the aftermath of withdrawal of NATO forces in Afghanistan. Pakistan cannot afford to remain as a bystander in what will happen in Afghanistan. The country whose future is most intimately tied to that of Afghanistan is Pakistan (6).

There are real concerns that Afghanistan will plunge into another civil war just as it did after the Soviet Union left the country in 1989. The moral of Taliban forces will be at all time high having survived the onslaught of NATO forces unscathed. The Civil war in Afghanistan will have serious repercussions in Pakistan. Pakistan has no appetite for fresh inflows of Afghan refugees as it did in the 80's. The economic costs were very high then and they'll be higher now (7). Pakistan is facing repeated attacks from insurgents in major cities. The major cities of Pakistan have become sanctuaries of extremists and in case of Civil war in Afghanistan the attacks on major cities will increase manifold. The drawdown is likely to deepen instability not only in Afghanistan and Pakistan's tribal belt, but also- thanks to the dynamics of Pakistan's rapid urbanization in Pakistan's teeming cities (8).

Pakistan's main concern is the growing influence of India in Afghanistan. Since 911, India has invested heavily in Afghanistan and has helped to train the Afghan security forces. Except a brief rule of Taliban in the 1990's, repeated Afghan governments in the past and present had close links with India. As an indication of Pakistan's overriding interest is limiting India's influence in Afghanistan, Pakistan says India is using its Embassy and four consulates in Afghanistan to recruit anti-Pakistan insurgents (9). But India's growing clout in Afghanistan will not just wither away and it will lead to further strained relations with Pakistan. The tensions can only fizzle out if there is progress on India-Pakistan talks, but that is a long complicated process with many bumps on the road.

There are major doubts as to whether the 3,50,000 strong Afghan national security forces (ANSF) has the capacity and will to quell any Taliban assault on the major cities of Afghanistan. Another big concern is that donor countries have to keep the ANSF afloat and provide the necessary funding for year to come. Few accept that the forces will be ready to become the principal custodians of Afghan security 2014. They perceive the bloated size of the Afghan National Army to be unsustainable and a threat to Pakistan interests. (10).

There is a distinct possibility that the withdrawal of U.S forces will have a negative impact on Pak-U.S relations. Although the relations between the two countries have returned to some kind of normalcy but deep apprehensions and mistrust still remains. Since 9/11 Pakistan received billions of dollars in foreign aid and with the drawdown of forces the amount of aid can dwindle significantly. There is a fear that U.S will go back to the 1990's when Pakistan was left to pick up the pieces after the chaos of Soviet withdrawal. Much would depend on how Islamabad and Washington view each other's policies vis-à-vis their dealings with Afghanistan, Iran and India in the post-U.S withdrawal phase (11).

The economic costs of the war have been considerable for Pakistan. In Pakistan, increased levels of violence and risk associated with the insurgency have contributed to capital flight, disruption in commerce and higher costs of capital, retarding economic growth. (12). As there seems no winding up of war in Afghanistan, failure of any settlement with Afghan Taliban and TTP (Teherik-e- Taliban Pakistan), the economic costs will multiply in numbers.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan has genuine concerns and security interests in Afghanistan. If we accept geography as destiny then Pakistan is tied to this Afghanistan's quagmire. According to Rahimullah Yusufzai (a senior analyst on FATA), "If Taliban can not capture Kabul, which is highly likely, they will be operating from the border areas so they will still need to come to Pakistan for shelter, funds and medical treatment, and the Pakistani Taliban will find safe havens in Afghanistan.."(13).

Afghanistan has always been a battleground of proxy wars throughout its history and this time around with the level of distrust among the neighboring countries, it will be no different. So long as neighboring countries view it as a zero-sum game, each country will be vying for more influence in the war torn country. Without a regionally backed settlement the greatest danger is a of a proxy war in Afghanistan, with regional powers backing different ethnic or sectarian factions in pursuit of their own interests. (14)

Pakistan cannot disengage itself from what is happening in Afghanistan and wants its security and economic concerns to be acknowledged and dealt with. Pakistan doesn't want to see the return of a Taliban government in Kabul and would prefer to foster a power-sharing agreement in Kabul (15). To secure genuine peace in Afghanistan, a reconciliation between the Taliban and Afghan government is essential. The future scenarios of Afghanistan seem bleak and it would continue to haunt Pakistan in terms of Afghan diaspora. Taliban continue attacks on key installations in Pakistan and border skirmishes.

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AN INDISPENSABLE GROWTH FOR PAKISTAN THROUGH FREE TRADE WITH INDIA TO COUNTER INFORMAL TRADE

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan and India, the best demographic South Asian “Golden Land”, have had a tremendous experience of bilateral trade with relevant competitive advantages contributing towards Global trade enchantment with an extensive realism of free trade in last decades but that has unfortunately declined, which has let the masses on both sides suffer the miseries of poverty and low standard living mainly caused by the trade restrictive policies on both the sides. Given the endowed trade feasibility is in the wide interest of both sides where this study classifies the core areas for available possibilities of trade and investment cooperation amongst both countries further encouraging the exchange for trades through acquiring the status of most favorite nations towards each other to curtail the degree of informal trade by proper archive management. The policy by now inhibits trade, lacks transparency leading to high

transaction costs along with other varied barriers though having Social similarities as well comparative demands across equally. Effective system of information flow, contract enforcing, risk sharing & mitigation has already been organized by the informal trader being efficient than formal trade in returns even though relative cost is much higher. The paper as well identifies factors determining informal trade, major informal route, estimate of Pakistan informal trade with India, modalities of informal trade and recommendations to shift it towards formal trade by promoting free trade.

Key Words:- Bilateral trade, Most favored Nation, trade restrictive policies, Golden Land, trade and investment co-operation, trade potential, Transaction costs, Social similarities, comparative demands, Geo-Economic potential. Transport impediments, competitive advantages.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The Word FREE TRADE is literally defined as the world of mutual trade that is free from any conditionality's of tariff & qualitative or quantitative restriction for imports & imports of goods as well services amongst the nations across their political boundaries. (Frankel, Aug 2008) The idea is brought in operation to promote international trade with distinct effects irrespective to various economic systems. The approach reflects definitive impacts based on the economic conditions of each party where third world countries with intentions for take-off stage are not recommended but a smart move for the well-developed first world economies having mass consumption to capture regional vulnerable markets through protection to home / domestic infant industries. (Elms, 2013) Owing to the common

interest towards the increasing trade, the two main countries of south Asia may go for the free trade by the elimination of trade-restricting policies and practices.

Free bilateral trade is essential for encouraging Mutual Cooperation to lead for an environment of optimum utilization of resources & existing vast opportunities since comparative advantages differ equally. (Globalization) The very initial step is through reconstructing the overall trade network by enduring a convenient path as well common understanding to exploit the lying potential at best. Pakistan has historical been a transit route for that facilitating the transportation through road or railway passage as well at other end transmission of oil/gas pipeline could not only contribute financially in raising in GNP as chained process with multiplier effect but also preserving the interest for bilateral trade with India.. (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA, 2005) There can be a prosperous exchange of textile, food- related items, fabrics and readymade garments and there can be a division on the basis of best suitable production respectively laying further positive impacts on the consumers as well as producers. (Latif, 2013)

Although serious efforts for trade liberalization through diplomatic or organizational setup were initiated by south Asian countries but still formal trade affected by political moves is abysmally low. Whereas informal trade has been recorded as persistent feature of the region that continues further to thrive. Commentary identifies this enhancing informal trade as a key resource for low inter-regional trade in south Asia making this an attractive subject for further research & studies. (ADB, Aug 2013) One of the notable country pair in South Asia on the issue is India & Pakistan as old military rivals through political tensions. Both countries

hold a history of strained & restrictive bilateral trade & transport agreements along with Memorandums of understanding. Although recently measures to normalize trade & common moment have been agreed but still informal trade persists seeking for more practical solutions for the common marginalized above then political hegemony (Hussain D. I., Feb 2013). Informal trade between both the countries through different routes with minimal security checks mostly has been recorded up to US\$ 250 million to US\$ 2 billion per year. If such trade is brought under within the ambit of official trade will result in increase in total trade on both sides. Understanding informal aspect of the trading relationship would give deep insights into the functioning of the bilateral economic relationship and help provide policy inputs into the trade normalization process. (ASSISTANCE)

Literature Review

The study explains the bilateral free trade amongst Pakistan & India to encourage formal mod of exchange for financial gains. The formation of such trade option would improve the supply of various items including cotton yarn (Tribune, May 2013). Informal trade that has no documented system to add in national economy continues to thrive between India and Pakistan around US\$ 4.71 billion with Pakistan's imports from India are estimated to be USD 3.99 billion and export of USD 0.72 billion. (Taneja, July 2016) Despite recent measures undertaken by the two countries to normalize trade and reduce transport impediments. Informal trade due to lack of free trade zones amongst both the countries has encouraged traders prefer informal trade to develop effective mechanism for sound contract enforcement, information flow risk sharing & mitigation though

transaction costs vary significantly in both trading channels effecting the potential magnitude in long terms. (QAQAYA, 2008)

The vast untapped potential equally that both the countries possess as natural trading players in South Asia though geographically contiguous, transportation including transaction costs of trading are too high for common private businessman / entrepreneurs that result in promoting informal trade. Estimates on informal provide with an indication for potential between both the countries. Studies suggest that Pakistan possesses comparative advantage for 29 items mostly agriculture products while India for 37 items. Few of the major identified items are textiles, agriculture, engineering, electronics, chemicals, metals, minerals, dilatory items, tobacco, IT & even entertainment industry as well. Export possibilities for India exist in pharmaceuticals, rubber & plastics etc. (Husain, Sep 2012)

The field of petrochemicals has immense capacity to benefit both countries in particular growth in Pakistan through chemical industry including paints, coating, pharmaceuticals, lubricants & catalysts etc., characterized by vastly varied products with adequate value of addition. The low cost based specialty of common as well scarce chemical is assuming strong factor for its competitiveness in global markets. India has displayed frequent interest for entering in joint venture with Pakistan, which also leads in soda, ash, paint, charcoal & science products, Pakistan being an agrarian economy is enriched with agriculture products but pesticides as non-existent with the possible support of strong available support of Indian manufacturing capabilities.

Private corporate sector has sound track record for promoting Pakistan-India trading. One of the inhibiting factors in mutual trading is the lack of

information on quantities & commodities to be traded, trading environment & policy regimes in the two countries. Another interesting factor is the chamber of commerce & industry has also served an important role in mutual sharing. The federations of chamber of commerce and industry with autonomous power at both sides (FICCI & PCCI) have actively been engaged since 1995 through exchange of delegations resulting in generation of joint cooperation forming the Indian-Pakistan chamber of commerce and industry in 1999 with the objective to accelerate trade, promoting networking opportunities, investment, payment and transaction mediums, relationship building, discussion of on policy review and technical ties promotion across the board. (Relation, 2014)

Commentators are of the view that free trade with India will serve Pakistan in various aspects including linguistic, cultural, social, climatic & productive similarities. With our land border access or geographical proximity consuming less duration & cost would benefit Pakistan at both individual & collective level. Along with these factors some common benefits & challenges are defined as below.

Benefits

Consumers Benefit

Competition among the industries

Cheap Indian imports

Goods matching our culture

Geo-economic potential of Pakistan

Iran-India gas pipeline (Energy)

Challenges

Political/military exploitation:

Inadequate infrastructure:

Hard documentation
Decision-making process

Purpose

The study is conducted considering the phenomena of limited resources & insufficient institutional arrangements to overcome the burden of adjustment required to address the contemporary barriers. It also intends to highlight the behavior & trend of maximum attainment through optimal utilization of free trade. Some of the intricate areas of the study to identify possible consequences are stated as below.

To identify impacts on both side at national level along with opportunities for common producers & consumers.

To evaluate, if free trade may help to improve infrastructure through corporate sector & restore the regional stability across the borders through identification of informal routes.

Finally, to know about the longitudinal impacts of mutual agreements.

Methodology

The methodology adopted in the research article is based on secondary data collected & revised through different available authentic sources for credible findings accordingly along with detailed in-depth desk review of related articles & research studies conducted in both India & Pakistan. The scope of the study is non-subjective kept limited to sources involved with it rather input from layman since it is out of their intellectual coverage to attain required useful information. The paper is a descriptive study approach to examine the mutual impacts of free trade with allowed goods & services that are practiced by the state through private / corporate sectors documented along with informal trade momentarily known &

shared. The author will also attempt to explore the impact of the formal trade between both countries.

Trade profile of Pakistan & India

For promotion of economies the trend has shifted with integrated zones like, EU & SAFTA etc., where inter-regional trade is estimated to form 50% of the total international trade but merely 0.3% by Pakistan & India of their total with crowd of reasons. Currently bilateral trade between both the countries is conducted through three main channels given as. (Rizwanulhassan, June 2015)

The circular/informal trade carried through third country & re-exported.

The illegal trade / smuggling through land borders.

The official / formal trade.

Exports to India:

Vegetables

Water cooler & appliances

Sugar

Sports goods

Surgical Instruments

Fresh fruits / foods

Textile fabrics

Cotton yarns

Dry fruits

Leather products

Imports from India:

Coffee / tea

Consumer goods

Machinery & IT equipment

Raw material for pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical products/ drugs

Garments

India contributes 1.7 % of Pakistan export market where as Indian imports claim 6 % share of Pakistan total imports due to phasing out the negative list. The MFN status & preferential duty structure under SAFT extents to positive impact on Pakistan economy comparatively. (Hussain I. , 2012) .

Indian exports to Pakistan have been increased three times in recent times

Direction of Trade Flows (Million\$ US)							
Trade Flow	Within Region		Developing Countries		Developed Countries		
India	4.2	4.5	17.5	27.4	78.2	65.3	
Pakistan	4.5	12.4	12	23.8	81.2	61.9	
India's Trade with Pakistan & the Rest of the World		Pakistan's Trade with India & the Rest of the World		Annual Mutual Trade			
Exports to Pakistan	1,914	Exports to India	320	Year	Exports to India	Imports from India	Total Flows
India's total Exports	189,000	Pakistan's total Exports	19,121				
% Share of Pakistan	1.01%	% Share of India	1.70%	2004-05	288	547	835
Imports from Pakistan	320	Imports from India	1,914	2005-06	293	802	1095
India's Total Imports	257,600	Pakistan's Total	31,747	2006-07	343	1235	1578
% Share of Pakistan	0.12%	% Share of India	6.00%	2007-08	255	1701	1956
Trade from Pakistan	2,234	Trade from India	2,234	2008-09	320	1914	2234
India's Total Trade	446,600	Pakistan's Total Trade	50,868	2011-12	313	1659	1972
% Share of Pakistan	0.50%	% Share of India	4.39%				

from US\$ 835 to 2234 million while Pakistan exports remained stagnant with only 11% growth. The volume went down in 2011-12 where imports

from Pakistan only accounted 0.12 in Indian total trade (PILDAT, Jan 2012) . Trade liberalization will ultimately benefit consumer in Pakistan as product price falls with increased consumer choices as barriers removed. Increased flow will help in import prohibition for item from India towards added customs revenue to Pakistan. Supporting the protective economies mutually will add to specialization in subsectors unleashing the induction of new inputs and technology for optimum production with better comparative advantages to expand markets in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, petrochemicals, automobiles, agro, IT and joints energy exchanges under SAFTA. If harmonized. (Naqvi, 2007)

The tune of illegal/informal trade is more than formal trade with estimated \$ 1 billion of worth by traders through free ports of Dubai & Singapore, while illegal trade is carried out by smugglers through suitcase misusing borders or ‘Green Channels’ at international ports. On the other hand formal trade bears conditionality & complicated documentation that is way out of private businessman favor as it costly consumes time & resources. The free trade would first legalize the overall informal, circular or illegal trade with a positive effect of the revenue for the government & let the consumers enjoy multiple choices/options in regard with commodities. we can gain advantages by mutual trade due to low cargo costs, Pakistan imports tea from Kenya that costs at higher side, if same is imported from India would surely cost lower, similarly iron from Brazil and Australia at higher prices (Vaqar Ahmed). The bilateral trade of the two countries may better be evaluated by reviewing their profile in connection with mutual exchange given as.

Mostly the major routes adopted for informal trade between both countries

Pakistan's informal imports from India- Estimated Value (Million\$ US) (2012-13)

Products	Value	Share %	Average Duty %	Negative List	Sensitive List
Real Jewellery (Diamond, gold, precious stones, etc.)	910	23%	5	x	X
Textiles	780	20%	12.5	x	X
Machinery and Machine Parts	305	8%	20	X	X
Electronic Appliances	220	6%	17.5	X	X
Scraps / Spare Parts	193	5%		X	
Paper	190	5%	15	X	X
Chemicals	187	5%	17.5	X	X
Tyres	187	5%	15		X
Packaged Food Items	170	4%	30		
Spices	160	4%	10		
Pulses	156	4%	7.5		
Consumer Durable Items	150	4%	30		X
Industrial Additives	133	3%	15	X	X
Pharmaceutical Products	83	2%	15	X	X
Jewelry (Artificial)	28	1%	7.5		x
Pan Leaves/Betel Leaves	26	1%	Rs 200/kg		
Alcohol	22	1%	90		x
Coconut Oil	20	1%	Rs.10800/MT		
Tea	16	0%	25	X	
Shaving Blades	15	0%	10		x
Fruits and Vegetables	12	0%	15		x
Pan Masala	8	0%	30		
Tobacco Products	6	0%	30		x
Leather	5	0%	22.5	X	
Auto Components	4	0%	35	X	X
Stone	3	0%	27.5	X	
Furniture	2	0%	20		x
Aampapad	0.5	0%	30		
Soda bottles	0.5	0%	25		x
Total	3992	100%			

is conducted through informal approach by using third country that effects final prices of products for the end users, in particular free ports like Dubai & Singapore. Seven routes are usually adopted for informal trade commonly given as (Bimal, July 2016).

Pakistan-Dubai-India

Pakistan-Afghanistan-Iran-Dubai-India

India-Dubai- Pakistan (Karachi)- Afghanistan-Pakistan (sea and land route)

Sea route through Bandar Abbas

Pakistan-Afghanistan-India

(Air route)

Lahore-Amritsar-Delhi (bus/rail)

Cross LOC route (Uri-Islamabad
and Poonch-Rawalkote)

Route-wise Estimates of Pakistan's Informal Export to India (Million\$ US) (2012-13)

Products	Routes			Trade Value
	Via Dubai	Lhr-Amritsar-- Dehli	Cross LoC Trade Routes - (Uri- Islamabad& Poonch- Rawalkote)	
Textiles	96	153	101	350
Dry fruits		167	63	230
Spices		75		75
Carpet		20	8	28
Cement	15			15
Fruits & Vegetables		9	3	12
Leather	9			9
Electronic		1		1
Leather chemicals		1		1
Estimated Value	120	426	175	721
Over %	17%	59%	24%	100%

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Pakistan & India known as “Golden Land’ having best demography awaits formal free trade to convert in favor of Governments & common people through exchange of goods & services at low cost causing gains as well reduce the informal trade..

The productive sector of both the countries having similarity with each other require joint collaboration as both the countries have got variable respective potential and also due to the upcoming increased competition, international markets are increasingly becoming more inaccessible for both the countries, so they both by joint efforts may meet the required standard of international markets with an affective output. Our industries mostly inefficient and sluggish may get in their productive fields assisted by the advantages of cheap Indian imports and indirectly by the increased competition among the industries. India in order to meet her increasing energy demands needs Pakistan because of its geographical position lying between India and Iran.

Bilateral defense issues such as Kashmir, Kargil & LOC needs immediate considerations through third party reconciliation to further expand trade infrastructure & means for formal free trade along with mutual exchange that will reduce regional tensions & shift extensive defense spending along with discouraging political & military exploitations.

Decision making for operational procedures and documents may be made feasible as well in access to attract / facilitate domestic traders & investors to fruit-bearing results for better mutual trust development to avoid any unforeseen disrupting contingency situation.

Convenient opportunities: cultural, religious, social and linguistic similarities have to be utilized for the wellbeing and prosperity of the two Nations. Recent dialogues between the two countries are expected to go

for strong and durable ties as shining and fruit bearing impacts are not difficult to analyze.

Political immaturity & difference in behaviors during power or opposition opposing to their own policies creates a volatile environment for the vulnerable traders. Such imbalances adversely affects bilateral trade in long terms for survival therefore compliance of earlier agreed polices may be continued irrespective of political occupation through depoliticizing & decentralization the state bodies on both sides with a little of military intervention.

Media & civil society has immense impacts on governed in both the countries to take up for the support of small & medium enterprise liberalization, Since shock to economy at on side will shift or share its intensity with the other, therefore strong mechanism is required to retain the flow of trade by relaxation in restrictions that may be physical or financial imposed via qualitative restrictions, -tariff or capital control along with embargo.

Composite dialogues on outstanding issues should continue frequently with degree of seriousness, constructive attitude & commitment to disperse the profit equally rather keeping it the concentrated authority of immunization for limited people.

Economic cooperation in IT, tourist packages, higher education, cultural exchange, agriculture, health, research & development would be highly beneficial particularly to reduce brain drain.

A proper authorized redressal forums or mechanism that is expeditious, inexpensive and equitable agreed by both the nations may be formed through chamber of commerce & industry backed by key state machineries to address the issues to rise in due course of business & operations.

The presence of negative or sensitive list of 1209 items is identified as a core reason for expansion of informal trade through third countries creating impediments to policy environment for high good duties mainly through Dubai, Iran or Afghanistan. The list needs to be revised at good will based on the contemporary requirements of people with mutual benefit while maintaining protection for its sensitive constituencies.

Strengthening communication & information system regarding the business trends by organizing events, discussion forums, trade fairs, exhibition & online portal to disseminate about trade regulation, procedure & policies for conducive environment.

A system of authorized trader status could be introduced to reduce security checks at sea and land ports. In addition to physical transport connectivity, there is a need to improve connectivity through easier visa processes, cellular services and courier facilities. Setting up cross border banking facilities would be an important step towards faster payments for traders. Easier access to formal credit and banking systems may encourage traders to use formal channels of trade.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION BEHAVIOR: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT KECH BALOCHISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to give us insight into the migration behavior of the people in the changing patterns of socio-economic, demographic structure, cultural and psychological context. The present study was conducted in district Kech (Balochistan). Purposively sampling technique was applied for selection of the male heads migrant family. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The result shows that the majority (60%) of the respondents were fall in age category 46 to 60 years, 50% of the respondents was illiterate, majority 90% of the respondents have married. More than half (55.3%) of the respondents were agriculturists after migration and before migration their ratio was drop off up to 46.perecent. Vast majority 90% of the respondents come here for improve their social contact. Vast majority 95% of the respondents migrated due to lack of laws and orders situation. On the basis of results it was recommended and suggested that government should provide all basic facilities at the door steps and gross root level of

masses in order to stop the rural flow of migration. The government must allocate a larger share of development funds for the provision of the basic amenities of a modern and comfortable life.

Keywords: socio-economic, cultural, migration, Kech, Balochistan

INTRODUCTION

Migration is relatively permanent moving away of an individual or collectively from one place to another. The decision to move is based on certain felt deprivations, stress, constraints, aspirations, motivation at the place of origin. Deprivations are felt by collectively or individuals when the immediate needs are not fulfilled by the existing conditions within a community (Haq, 1974). It is assumed that when opportunities like good jobs, educational and physical facilities and civic amenities are short in supply in the community, certain members of the community conceive the idea of moving out of it and going to different place where they can find adequate facilities and opportunities to raise their living standard. Migrations have different purposes; sometimes it was due to shortage of food, due to wars, for the quest of better life or a spirit of adventure. But it is a fact that migration was historically the source of civilization through the fusion of cultures and bodies of knowledge, as people moved, mingled, and exchanged ideas and goods (Magill, 1999). On the basis of its nature, migration is sub-divided into “internal” and “international”. However, the internal migration is much more powerful as compared to the international migration (Harker, 2001).

Typically, the migrant sends part of his earning to a family he left behind and to the village to work at peak agricultural seasons. They are barely

able to meet their basic needs of food, clothing shelter and health at minimum level required for survival. This poverty and pressure on land in villages are push factors responsible for urban migration. Naturally every human being has an urge to achieve a higher standard in life. Migration is an attempt on the part of human being to settle them to the physical and social set-up in such a way that it leads to the optimum satisfaction of the migrants. It is the most complex of the population processes i.e. fertility, mortality and migration. In the less developed regions of the world, the major problem faced by governments is excessive migration out of rural areas into the already crowded, large urban centers. Migration has dynamic consequences for the migrants themselves, for the areas from which they move and for the areas to which they go. The shift of migrants from one area to another brings changes in the population structure, economy, and social conditions of both the areas, and these changes in turn influence the population growth of each area. The rapid Urbanization or redistribution of people from countryside to city is one of the most significant demographic movements in world history at least as important to the world as the population “explosion” itself. Rural-to-urban migration is a cause of increasing unemployment, urban congestion, inefficiency and imbalance in the national development (Kuznets, 1964; Magill, 1999; Martyn, et al. 2011). It seems that the most readily identifiable consequences are those associated with higher standard of living in cities than in rural places. Although, cities offer economic and social opportunities that are unavailable anywhere else, city dwellers often weigh those advantages against one of the most widely perceived disadvantages of increasing urbanization and crowding. Crowding of people into cities is, doubtless, harmful to existence. People are living in unsanitary houses in dirty areas that raised death rates. Crime and vice are also often believed

to be linked to urban life (Farah et al. 2012). Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the factors which are responsible for migration. For this purpose, the present study was designed to explore the factors mainly responsible for migration and how socio-economic/ cultural factors affecting migration behavior in district Kech Balochistan province.

Problem statement

The study of migration is an important issue in different fields which comes out not only from the people's movement from place to place but also considers its influence on livelihood aspects of individuals as well as urban growth. Migration from rural area to urban area is one of the major causes of fast and unintended expansion of cities and towns. For developing countries the internal migration rate was always higher in case of rural-urban migration, a distinctive selectivity with respect to age, sex, caste, marital status, education, occupation etc. crop up and the inclination of migration diverge significantly among these socio-economic groups. To estimate the patterns of inter-regional migration and the determinants associated with migration, the question were raised that what are the reasons behind the internal migration in district Kech province of Balochistan and how it effects on socio-economic circumstances and livelihood aspects in district Kech Balochistan. Keeping in view above facts the present study was designed to point up the link between migration and household living conditions which is under stable and explicable that replicates the miscellany of definitions as well as understanding of migrants and migration and socio-economic and cultural factors affecting migration behavior: a case study of district Kech (Balochistan). It was visualized that the results of this research would be

supportive in confirming or negating. Following were specific objectives of present study.

Objectives

1. To determine the socio-economic characteristics of respondents before and after migration.
2. To explore the societal and environmental reasons for migration.

Methodology

The designed in this study will be utilized by sample survey method (Trochim, 2000). Purposively sampling technique was applied for selection of the respondents. A migrant in this study confined to a male having a family, migrated from rural to urban area, at least 3 years ago. Sample size of sixty (60) respondents of male heads of the migrant family was drawn with the help of McCall (1980) table of “determining sample size from given population”. An interviewing schedule was prepared for this purposed in order to explore the objectives of the present study. The questions in the interview schedule were mostly structured, comprehensive as well as closed and open ended. The data thus collected was analyzed in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), with the appropriate statically tools to arrive at the logical conclusion.

RESULTS

Socio-economic characteristics of the male heads of migrant family:

The socio-economic characteristics mainly related to age, education and marital status are characteristics exert their pressure on the behavior of an

individual. Age of an individual makes him mentally mature and able to take rational decisions (Khan, 1991). In this regard the age regarding data were gathered and presented in Table 1.

Table-1: Distribution of respondents regarding to their age (n=60)

S. NO.	Age	NO.	%age
1.	20 to 30	05	10
2.	31 to 45	10	20
3.	46 to 60	30	60
4.	60 and above	15	30
Total		60.0	120.0

The data shown in Table-1 depicts that majority (60%) of the respondents were fall in age category of 46 to 60 years. Most 30% of the respondents were 60 and above years. Whereas only 10% of the male heads migrant family were 20 to 30 years of age.

Education is extensively regarded as a route to economic prosperity being the key to scientific and technological advancement. Hence, it plays a pivotal role in human capital formation and necessary tools for sustainable socio-economic growth (GoP, 2008-09).

Table-2: Distribution of respondents regarding to their educational level (n=60)

S. NO.	Educational level	NO.	%age
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1.	Illiterate	25	50
2.	Primary	15	30
3.	Middle	10	20
4.	Matriculation	05	10
5.	Intermediate	03	06
6.	Graduation	02	04
Total		60.0	120.0

To observe the educational level of the respondents, data were presented in Table-2. Half (50%) of the male heads migrant family was illiterate. Most 30% of the respondents received primary level of education. Whereas (20-10%) of the respondents had middle and matriculation school certificate respectively. Only 6% of the respondents have education intermediate.

Table-3: Distribution of respondents regarding to their marital status (n=60)

S.NO.	Marital status	NO.	%age
1.	Married	45	90
2.	Single	15	30
3.	Widow	00	00
Total		60.0	120.0

Marital status mainly divided into three main categories i.e. married, single and widow. The data regarding marital status presented and

depicted in Table-3. Large majority 90% of the respondents have married. Followed by (30%) of the male heads migrant family belonged from single family status.

Occupation of migrants

At the place of destination the availability of employment prospects play a very vital role for making migration decision. In contrast the occupation before migration of the respondents also helps to understand about the occupational factor achieves for migration. Occupation and professional were the important socio-economic variable the data about their occupational selection pattern according to respondent's place of origin and place of destination were tabulated and presented in Table-4.

Table-4: Distribution of respondents regarding to their occupation (n=60)

S. NO.	Occupation	Before Migration		After Migration	
		F	%age	F	%age
1.	Agriculturists	56	46.7	66	55.3
2.	Non-Agriculturists	64	53.3	54	44.7
Total		120	100.0	120	100.0

More than half (53.3%) of the male heads migrant family were non-agriculturists before migration and after migration their proportion decreased up to (44.7 percent). More than half (55.3%) of the respondents were agriculturists after migration and before migration their ratio was drop off up to 46.7 percent.

Table-5: Distribution of respondents regarding reason for migration (n=60)

Reason for migration	Response		%age		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Occupational reason	30	30	88	32	60	120
Educational reason	40	20	80	20	60	120
Social reason	25	35	90	30	60	120
Political reason	22	38	60	60	60	120
Beneficial reason	50	10	85	35	60	120
Calamity reason	33	27	60	60	60	120

The imperative feature of the present study was logic for migration as perceived by the male heads migrant family the responses and perceptions of the respondents are presented in Table-5. Vast majority 90% of the respondents were perceived that they come here for improve their social contact. Whereas 88-85-80% of the respondents were of the ideas that the valid reasons behind of their migration were e occupational, beneficial and educational purposes respectively. More than half 60-60% of the respondents were provided their perceptions regarding the causes of their migration were political and calamity reason respectively.

Table-6: Distribution of respondents regarding societal and calamity reason behind migration (n=60)

Societal & calamity reason behind migration	Response		%age		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Family collisions	34	26	30	90	60	120
Social insecurity	40	20	80	40	60	120

Lack of laws and orders	60	00	95	25	60	120
Gender inequality	20	40	22	98	60	120
Flood	30	30	60	60	60	120
Drought	43	17	31	89	60	120
Cyclone	10	50	33	87	60	120

Societal and calamity reason behind migration data shows in Table-6. Vast majority 95% of the respondents were of the views that societal reason behind migration were lack of laws and orders situation. Followed by 80-60% of the respondents were of the opinion that societal reasons behind migration were social insecurity and flood in the area respectively. Most (30%) of the respondents were agreed that the societal reason behind migration were family collisions. Whereas only 22% of the respondents were of the outlook that societal reasons behind migration were gender inequality.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above findings that the main reasons for migration were appeared to be the lack of educational and health facilities, non-availability of jobs, lack of non-availability of housing facilities as well as reason for natural disasters behind this internal migration and its impact on their livelihood. In present research have investigated a range of demographic and social factors in their study and found that demographic factors such as age, family size and occupation and so on had enormous impact on migration. The decision to move is based on certain felt deprivations, stress, constraints, aspirations, motivation at the place of origin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of achieved results and findings following recommendation were suggested: the government should provide all these facilities at the door steps of villager in order to stop the rural flow of migration and provide opportunity to the rural people raise the living standard; The government must allocate a larger share of development funds for the provision of the basic amenities of a modern and comfortable life; Considerations should be given to the improvements and up-grading of the existing poor and miserable conditions of our rural areas like, educational opportunities, Medical, nutrition, sanitation, roads, transportation and recreational facilities and there is a lack of job opportunities in the rural areas that compel the unemployed to migrate to the cities in search of better opportunities of a desired occupation and to increase in their income. Government must provide incentives for the investors to set-up new industries in these areas. In this way, these areas can attract industry, and the resulting jobs will attract people.

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FATHER'S INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Father character is very much vital to the greatest improvement and well-being of a child. In past it was understood father's part was just of financial earner but, now it embraces emotional support, nurturing, care giving, and overall development. The goal of this literature analysis was to discover "father's involvement" in his "children's", rational, "physical", "social", "emotional", mental "cognitive" and reasoning improvement and "development".

Early child development starts establishing a country from zero. The main assets of a country are its inhabitants. If the children of a country pass through a favourable early child development in their childhood, their base strengthens and the whole nation succeeds.

In early years "Father Involvement" plays an accurate crucial part in child development. Dad's positive participation can mark academic, theoretical, educational successes, achievements and formal education of the children.

The Literature evaluation talked about following query: "Father's involvement" in child "growth and development" from birth till the age of 8.

Thirty published articles were searched including “nationally and internationally” throughout Literature exploration. Nevertheless merely twenty “articles” have been found related to study. These terminologies have been utilized for L search ””role of father in cognitive development”, “role of father in social and emotional development”, “role of father in physical development,”... “Fatherhood “)

FINDING: Father’s energetic, dynamic participation,” involvement” and attention in “child care and development” enhance the holistic development of the children. Those children are more “socially”, intellectually, “cognitively”, “emotionally”, and “physically” developed who spend much quality time with their fathers positively.

CONCLUSION: The evidence verified effective connections “father’s involvement in child development”. Father’s participation and contribution has a countless influence on child overall and “holistic development,”

INTRODUCTION:

There are many researches pointing out that father involvement can play an appropriate and indispensable role in child development during early years. “ECD” is measured as the era of kid’s life “from conception” till 8 years of a child.”ECD holds whole the important backings a new kid wants to live and raise strong and healthy in life, also care a “family” needs to stimulate kids’ strong development. This contains incorporating and participating “development”, food, and intelligent, rational, motivation.

PARENTING AND CAREGIVERS: The raising of kids particularly required attention, affection and direction set “by a parent” is called childrearing. The one who takes care of a child is called a “Caregiver”. Furthermore, the one who takes care of a child that may be a teacher, mother, grand parents, siblings, relatives? In addition a person that recognized that what are the needs of child, get them fulfilled children all basic needs such as, psychological, “emotional”, societal, “physical”, for strong existence, “growth and development”

It has been revealed in the research that constructive association among those people who are “parents, caregivers” and kids are linked with great self-honor good performance in “academic career” whereas weakened association consumes damaging outcome for example, sadness or involved in bad activities such as drug use in children and youths, adolescents.

The “caregiver” makes sure every child's needs and requirements are food, safety, and daily routines needs are fulfilled, having an important part in nourishing, napping, changing, observing, pondering and playing with “children”. “Caregiver” plays an essential character in the stability of up keeping and caring those kids practice. In addition, Ecd is the base of anyone personality then “caregiver” can play a very important and key role to get the foundation considerable strong. Furthermore, Caregivers tries to become a secure base to support children when they want to explore and learn around. “Caregivers” recognize “children holistically” and have respect kids’ privileges and increasing “social and emotional skills”.

“SIGNIFICANT OF FATHER”: A well-known “sociologist” says, no one can bring constructive benefits to their children nevertheless, father. “Father” has a great and countless and direct, straight impact on the good

wellbeing of their “children”. Furthermore, “father’s” indirect influences can be counted which is very important as well in this way the quality of their relationships with the mother of their kids. “A father” who has a positive relationship and association with the mother of their kids is more actively, enthusiastically to be involved and to pass time with their children and to have children who are psychologically, mentally and “emotionally” and “socially” sound enough and sufficient. A decent “academic” and educational outcome, result has been shown in those “children” who acquire required and mandatory care by the “father”. Some of researches recommend that infants who get liked, loved, cared, nurtured by father those kids, children raise with advanced IQs, intelligences, as well as good linguistic, verbal and problem solving reasoning capacities possess. Young “children whose fathers” are involved get to school along higher levels of school readiness and willingness, and can compact the stressful situation than young children who are less and not as much of involved with “fathers.” .

FATHER AND MOTHER: earlier “psychologists” learning the progress of kids motivated that mother relationship and association is very much significant for “children development”. However, today, they came to agree that “father” “plays an equal and crucial role in nurturing and guiding” “children’s development as mother.”

It goes without saying that mothers look after additional than fathers for the pleasant and safety mechanisms of affections mostly since, mothers are generally the baby’s chief care provider . A father who looks after of the baby and be as responsive to his babies’ attachments is formed by babies with their fathers as babies do with mother.

Both mothers and fathers play the equal role to help the child to observe the world manipulate and operate objects and “explore physical” interactions. However, “mothers and fathers have” diverse styles of child-rearing. Mother expresses nicely and lovely in repetitive rhythms to their kids and comfortably holds them. Father provides more spoken and bodily inspiration, through touching their kids smoothly plus connecting toward them by loud rushes of sound. As children rise up they enjoy and like and wish to play with their dads that deliver good stimulation as well as strong and positive contact and communication to his children. This stimulation and inspiration is very much important since it conveys up healthy and well progress of the kid’s intellect as well as could possess enduring properties on kids’ cognitive, “social”, “emotional” plus “intellectual, development”.

Positively fatherhood associates powerfully with numerous traits of kids effectively rising one the reference aforementioned declarations someone is able to say that father is not the merely financial source for his children .He also plays precise essential role in child holistic development. . The motive to select this area is that generally individuals are not aware regarding the significance and reputation of “father’s” character in “child development” even though his role in child development is undeniable. This LR addressed the following questions

LR Queries

This LR is associated with “father’s involvement in child development.”
 “The questions that have been selected for the literature review are as under:”

Q: “What is the “father involvement” in “child development” from birth to 8 years?”

Q: “What the significance of” “father involvement” is in terms of “social”, “emotional,” “cognitive” and “physical development?”

PROCESS/Methodology

OBJECTIVES:

- To find “the role” plus “responsibility of father” in “child development”.
- To determine the” father’s practices” for “child development”.

Literature searched done Google and Google scholar and some other sources ERIC, Pub Med. All these databases were used in search, but most of the articles were searched through Google Scholar. Initially, all databases searched for peer reviewed articles published in between 1995 to 2005. But, very few articles were found in this search. Then in later we limited the publication year from 2006 to 2013. I used diverse combinations of the following key words and phrases, father involvement in child care, child development and father., child emotional development and role of father in cognitive development, role of father in social development, role of father in physical development, role of father in child learning, father and child play, fatherhood, father responsibility in child.

Different evidences from international regional and national research/articles studies were reviewed. 28 articles have been searched and 20 reviewed. A grid/tool was used through which all articles which are included in literature review were synthesized.

The outcomes of the LR were systematized in the 4 main themes. “Effects of father involvement on cognitive development”, “effect of father involvement” on “social emotional and physical development”.

KEY ORGANIZATION OF EVALUATION:

According to the objectives “The synthesis of literature review” is structured underneath.

“COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT”: it is the appearance of capacity to reason plus, comprehend, recognize. Having reviewed the journals a journal article revealed that there was research on the “role” of “father” in the child CD the correspondents of the research had been the children who were enrolled in school. A tool name “piagentain level” of CD “questionnaire” was used to measure the level of CD. This research findings were those “children” who are involved with their “father positively” in daily practices showed and display a better cognitive skill than children who get less or exceptionally involvement with fathers in daily routine practices. It has been revealed that father has great impact in children CD “cognitive development”. It has been found in the study that the more parents give time to their children talk to them the stronger their cognitive performance will be furthermore, in the brain child’s neural connection grow faster. Furthermore, a child academic achievements; social cognitive development can be affected by father involvement.

It was found in the research that if father becomes involved with their children’s learning and socialization the better it is.

Father negative, destructive behavior to their children leave negative results in later life if father does not support his children then children may suffer. Moreover, Those children who get a good number of father interaction and involvement a decent excellence and amount of times as well as attention this leads superior kid results and schools achievements moreover fathers play their role from kids’ life from beginning the

children get upper aptitude background than those kids who get less involvements and exposure with their “father”. Furthermore, it was also noted that Children who are in school and their fathers are involved with their cares they are better academic achievers.

“EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT”: Children can have better behaviors when they are emotionally developed and they can face any stressful situation and easily be adjusted .Both mother, father can deliver vital backing plus direction for kids’ “emotional development”. Both parents are equally responsible and contribute for children’ “emotional development”. It has been found in a study father regular communication and interaction especially throughout eight years with children leaves very less behavior difficulties and improved reading and mathematics marks at age ten.. Recent research originated that, although closely one half of the teenage mothers in the sample stated extraordinary father contribution at what time their kids were babies, this proportion reduced considerably over the next year as kids arrived toddler hood. Nonetheless there has been change between father involvements through two years of phase. And constructive parent association anticipated enlarged father Involvement by three years kids. One more study showed the relationship concerning “father character, involvement” plus future conceptual and intellectual wellbeing results. In spite of the fact that early “father r involvement” could not independently predict mental health outcomes in adolescence and in adult life, it had an important defensive part to mental “maladjustment” -in youths from non-intact relations and in contradiction of “emotional” suffering females. In the research has been no information found the strong effect of “father’s association” in puberty on “emotional” .This is extraordinary initial “father involvement” and participation played

a significant protecting character toward “psychological” disturbance plus suffering in upcoming time. In another search it has been discovered those babies or kids who are attached with their fathers strongly those children are able adequate to face any unidentified situation and show more spirited in the worrying circumstances remain extra excited to discover the around milieu and show maturity in their considerations. “Father involvement” is surely linked with kids’ whole life happiness and their practices of minus unhappiness kids of involved fathers are extra strong “emotionally”, to show good patience in pressure plus frustrated situation and ensure better and healthier problem resolving skills as well as display great “quantity” consideration to the problem when they get any kind of problem and manage their “emotions” in the unexpected shocking situation and deal it with a good method.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: it is very much key for children a good social skill to be developed to be able to mark healthy relationships into many social conditions easily. It has been discussed in the research that father’s involvement has strong effect on child development, child to be health emerging ability to be a good parent in future generation. Further more, study also suggests that “fathers who are involved” in their children daily positive practices are more satisfied and learn to be a good father and get enjoyed and more likely they get strong and sustain involvement with their “developing children.” Father’s Involvement has been shown positively associated with kids’ whole social capability plus communal operative, “societal maturity” and “development” and ability for understanding and be adjusted “with others.”

“PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT”: it can be defined changes occurs in the body according to the age passes it is quantitative component which is measurable such as Height and weight and other part of body change. A study has shown that “fathers” those spend supplementary time with their “children” those children get extraordinary energy “physical play” then ensure mothers. This gets children to form confidences that many their “physical” and bodily play activates will happen with dads promptly. Illustration, “a girl falls on her dad’s arm” and desires to swing as quickly as he comes through the opposite door on his way home from office. This style of activity can be very significant in a kid’s life “physical performance” not merely “develops muscles” and organization but may habitually be utilized to in still instructions and brings rules. Moreover, a “father” plays a very important role if he playing the role as a play companion he can get encouraged his kids that how to administrate oneself and to be self-governing which is the main landmark to acquire socially and emotionally growth. Furthermore, in another research shown that active physical sports with child it can improve the father –child affiliation and giving advantage to their children’s development. Fathers indirect effect also has the equivalent important in “physical development” of child as well as wellbeing of child. Father can influence the physical development of child through have good emotional supportive and helpful relations with their wives. It really counts very much and wives get solid intelligence of wellbeing decent post-partum psychological healthy pregnancy, child delivery procedure also get strong and well pregnancy manners, behaviors.

FATHER AND CHILD PLAY: A search displayed that those kids of distinguished fathers develop the external milieu “human and non-human”

over initial delivered through their dad parental variation ,trainings a promising effect “on the socio” operative progress of new kid by kids dealing in contact and communication with dad.

“FATHER INVOLVEMENT”: In FI exploration evidence shows that “fathers” those were not stated through “mothers” as taking been “involved” in their kids’ improving learning and knowledge remained, considerably extra possibly to stay on a little revenue than individuals those stated who had been with their kids in “home-based learning”. In addition it has been shown that those “children” whose mother and “father are more involved” in their development are more successful in their school life. Father performs in the literacy improvement a essential part; nonetheless children faces problems in educational ,academic actions if the father involvement is not there in child academic concerned, it makes the child feeble competitors .

Another study discovered that amongst countryside young kids in “Pakistan”, extra helpful fathers characters are connected with children’s advanced marks on the “Bayley” “mental growth”” index” and catalogue” and pointers.

A research study pointed at growing “father’s contribution in child rising. This study reinforced “fathers to be involved in certain happenings alike locating children to sleep, Sharing bed time’s stories “feeding and “bathing babies”. The searched disclosed that while fathers were inspired to be extra involved in these conducts, they paid additional time with their kids and moreover that the children get extra activeness, energeticness and happiness. “Father involvement” ,participation marks the great change in intellectual, logical “development” ,identification of gender role “development” or psychological development it is also noted that children

usually do better when they have good and strong attachment, affection with the fathers it does not matter father lives with them or he lives away however, the child does better. Father also leaves positive and constructive effect on the parent's marriage and on the children when father is actively involved with the children through this process mothers stress level comes down and both of them mother and father get relaxed. This surely gets a constructive influence on the parent's "marriage" and on the Children.

Most of the children understand the father as their play companions. Children like to play with their father more than mothers but, they go to mother when they are in stressful situations. Those sons who are nurtured and cared by fathers are more likely to get strong thinking rational power plus problem resolving abilities. Moreover, a study utters the nearness and intimacy of mom and dad, kid association had remained observed comprehensively than "attachment theory is at the" midpoint of this part of investigation. It tells mother and father compassion settle the safety of affections and therefore of the child's misbehaviour "mental adjustment." "Father's involvement", contribution presented the solid effect on "child development", child survival, child mental rational development and to be a positive constructive father in upcoming life. Another article is shown that positive "father involvement" is connected with more pleasing consequence for kids and young children as well as young people in education achievements particularly.

It is very much important to increase knowledge and awareness of the role and significance of fathers for all children specially those children who need the required knowledge about the importance of father. Weak children get improve their wisdom of significance and assurance to perform a chief and real and energetic share in learning and societal lives of their kids when they get positive encouragement and inspiration in their childhood. If it is

done so, they not just home the basis for more positive and participation for the next generation as well as ease the “development” and achievement of their children.

FATHER ROLE: However, some researchers noted character of “fathers” in the progress and development of their children’s skills paternalistic involvement and impact in the manner of kids’ aptitude development has been positively recorded. It was also found that father positive involvement in way of stimulating problems solving skills such as cognitive vocabulary knowledge and mathematical or language skills, development, fascinating creative latent special talents or better performance in schools and enlightening motivation for learning success. In spite of research on fathers in aptitude development, results were constructive and encouraging. Although, it is believed still that father’s main role is to get the family members financially supported and maintained, however, mother consumes the significant role to, foster and care the child. Moreover, father is considered the countless sources of motivation and inspiration and support and provision for children’s in aptitude development and growth and professional role model for their children those who are gifted. Father’s importance character in this new period needs to be redefined and re-examined and reconsidered understanding modification ,amendment and demands in families today by taking account of cultural ,ethnic and societal as well as personal and familial changes. Furthermore, a search shows that a decent father is very much important to the healthier development and well-being of a child if we have glance over the past then we will come to know that father’s role was just financial, economic supporter and backer now it contains nurturing , care giving and emotional support in child development.

Fruitful fatherhood associates powerfully with many qualities of children positively and magnificently developing, rising up. .

DISCUSSION AND RESULT: Having reviewed, the majority of the researches pointing out that “father involvement” is essential and he performs great character in child development throughout early age which is from birth to eight years. Additionally, father’s strong communication ,involvement and excellence and good amount of the time and carefulness will help and benefit child well, and superior to progress holistically including “socially”, “emotionally”, ”cognitively” and “physically”. Moreover,, “father’s involvement” can mark to have better formal education career for children ensuing from fathers participation has been discovered in relations of enhancing problem resolving abilities for instance, scientific ,linguistic talents, terminology awareness and thinking development, stabilizing imaginative capabilities superior capacities or improved performance in educational career successful inspiration for learning attainments .Furthermore, father plays the key role to the development of children in intellectually ,socially, “emotionally”, “cognitively” and “physically”. Those children who have close attachment and warm and deep relationship and association with the fathers those children have extra, more chance to have successful, prosperous life in future in do the same when he becomes a father. Now it is believed that father’s care, love, and affection and the way father treats to his children really count in child development.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Having seen the findings of LR one can come to conclusions that role of a “father in the development” seems to be extremely remarkable and considerable. Nevertheless, there have not been

many researches done on the substantial of “father role in Pakistan.” In order make aware people and provide them information and knowledge about this field there should be researches done on this topic. Besides, some researches have exposed that, early childhood educationalists collectively understand that kids’ social and emotional abilities are actual vital to get ready children for school and main developing material for” physical development” and “cognitive and understanding gaining at very early ages”. “Father can pay a great part in child’s emotional and social development. Nonetheless, persons do not have considerable knowledge about it. Therefore, “the role of father in child’s” “social” and “emotional” “development” to be researched so that individuals particularly fathers gain extra evidence about and contribute to their children “holistic development”.

CONCLUSION: Several researches greatly pointing out the father involvement in child care child shows healthier result “academically”, “cognitively, socially”, emotionally, “physically”, intellectually, in future lifetime. After reviewing many researches on the importance of “father in child development” we came to a point that “father plays” an equal role in child development as mother does .Father’s role must not be underestimate in development of the child since, he has the equal responsibility also to give the excellence and good amount of attention and care to the “children” so that “children grow and develop well”. . This LR is signifying that “father involvement plays” a significant role in early childhood development.

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SYSTEM GAPS AND INEQUALITIES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Governance in healthcare systems is concern of the most developing countries because of increasing demand for quality service delivery and results. The functions of the whole system are dependent on governance. In Pakistan, lack of planning, poor management, feeble institutional structures, delaying and complex processes and lack of coordination among relevant stakeholders are the immediate barriers that make the health sector nonresponsive to reduce inequalities and ensure good service delivery. Gender disparities in Health sector and gender based violence in all fields are most common in Pakistan, governance issues, social and cultural constraints are the barriers for access to proper health services and gender equity. To ensure maximum coverage and effective service delivery, ensure health equity, no gender based violence and no disparities

in health services in Pakistan, public health policies in line with Human Rights and community demand and ground realities need to be reformed. This research was intended to identify the gaps and inequalities in the health sector in Pakistan. Qualitative research approach was adopted for the study. The data was collected from capital cities of the provinces of Pakistan through Key Informants Interviews and Focused Group Discussions. The research revealed that gaps in the planning process, gender disparities in health care, poor implementation and management of the health programs, absence of Monitoring and Evaluation, lack of coordination among relevant stakeholders, institutional and staff capacities issues are the major issues and gaps in health sector of Pakistan.

Key Words: Health System gaps; Inequalities in Health system; Issues of Health system; Disparities in health sector; Health equity and GBV issues in Health sector

Introduction

This paper revealed the gaps and inequalities in the healthcare system, policy, process and implementation of programs of healthcare at all levels and stated the reasons that why healthcare system is not efficiently and effectively addressing health issues. Gender inequalities are most common in all sectors of Pakistan but it is very severe in health sector throughout the country. In Pakistan women are the more vulnerable segment of the society. Gender inequalities in health sector of the country have very huge impact on women health and survival rate in the country. Health inequalities and disparities in the structure and management system of

health sector in Pakistan have been highlighted through this research study.

Deep disparities in health between the poor and rich are obvious and challenging to work on it. Despite of many recent initiatives taken globally, the current approach to governance is not solving the global health crisis. Many global health initiatives are not achieving the targets (Gostin, 2006). Pakistan health sector status is very low and stand nowhere at international level. The healthcare sector in Pakistan lacks good service delivery system, and also does not address the minimum standard of human rights and health equities. Absence of fundamental rights and discrimination in the policies and system contributes for increasing disparities especially in health and human rights which is threatening to human health and survival. Such threats to marginalized segment of the society can be addressed only through by introducing and developing policies in line with human rights and health equity.

Governance in health systems is a great concern of many countries because of increasing demand to demonstrate results and accountability in the health sector. Governance influences all health system functions. Health systems governance concerns the actions, structural and management reforms and advocacy for health as a basic human right is at the heart of a “rights-based approach (Siddiqi, 2009). For good governance allocation of adequate resources and proper management of these resources is required to respond to health problems. This includes community participation, transparency, accountability, and rule of law. Governance issues, specifically in relation to decision-making processes and accountability mechanisms, need to be examined in order to ensure sustainability (Israr, 2006).

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson stated that “The right to health does not mean the right to be healthy, nor does it mean that poor governments must put in place expensive health services for which they have no resources. But it does require governments and public authorities to put in place policies and action plans which will lead to available and accessible health care for all in the shortest possible time. To ensure that this happens is the challenge facing both the human rights community and public health professionals” (Herr, 2003)

Gender disparities in Health Sector and gender based violence in all fields are most common in Pakistan despite of being signatory of the several Human Rights and Health Conventions. Social and cultural practices are the immediate barriers to access good health service and health equity.

In Pakistan Gender inequality in health sector is responsible for the poor health of many of women throughout the country. Policy changes in health sector have made to reduce health inequities and to overcome the gaps existing in the health sector of the country. No Priorities has been set to ensure health sector more equitable coping with basic human right and good governance. There is often a failure to set equity-oriented objectives and action plans. Planning and management are very poor in the sector. Lack of capacities/skills, poor management and institutional structures, delaying and complex processes and lack of coordination with relevant departments/stakeholders are the barriers that make the health sector in Pakistan frail to cope with inequalities and ensure quality services to its beneficiaries.

Human rights and health are closely linked as lack attention to human rights can have serious health consequences, human rights can be violated or promoted by Health policies in the ways they are developed

vulnerability and the impact of ill health can be reduced by taking steps to respect, protect and fulfil human rights.

The right to the highest attainable standard of health in international human rights law is a claim to a set of social arrangements. Norms, institutions, laws, an enabling environment can ensure the amusement of this right. The most authoritative interpretation of the right to health is outlined in Article 12 of the ICESCR, which has been ratified by 145 countries. (WHO, Questions and answers on health and human rights., 2002) In May 2007 the Sixtieth World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA60.25, asking Member States for formulating national strategies to address gender issues in health policies, programs, research, and planning processes. It was also urged to ensure that gender-equality perspective is incorporated in all levels of health-care delivery and services (WHO, WHO-PAKISTAN BIENNIAL REPORT, 2013).

To ensure coverage and effective service delivery, ensure gender equity, no gender based violence and no disparities in health services in Pakistan, Public health policies in line with Human Rights and GBV need to be reformed at all levels to address priorities in health problems. This can be achieved through in-lining health department with human right and health equity, assessment of the training needs of health professionals, capacity building of the concerned departments/institutions and promoting inter-sectoral collaboration under the guidelines and tools of World Health Organization to achieve better health sector outcomes. To achieve a pragmatic leadership, participatory and working approaches with the diverse interests of the multiple stakeholders involved in the health sector will make health sector in the country more result oriented with no gender disparities and gender based violence without any violation of the human rights.

Inequalities in the health care system in Pakistan are very obvious and are not avoidable, the reasons among others are structural inequalities and most importantly curriculum which does not address sensitization, human rights and gender based violence.

Rational of the Study

According to the Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2010, Pakistan is lagging far behind delivery system of the healthcare in Pakistan is unable to address the basic health problems of the population, due to no incorporation in the curriculum of basic human rights and gender equalities. (Hogan, 2010). The World Health Report 2008 presented that "Primary care requires team of health professionals: physicians, nurse practitioners and assistants with specific and sophisticated biomedical and social skills. Whereas in Pakistan the curricula have basic deficiencies of social interactions, human rights and gender equalities (WHO, The World Health Report 2008 - primary Health Care (Now More Than Ever), 2008).

Pakistan is spending very less resources in health sector and due to governance gaps in the sector the allocated resource always remains ineffective that is not benefiting poor as it is benefiting rich. The official data on the allocation of the health sector budget, for instance, reveals that more than 70 per cent of the health sector budget in Pakistan goes towards 'hospital care' whereas less than 20 per cent is allocated for 'preventive facilities and measures', a category that includes primary healthcare facilities such as rural health centres, basic health units, dispensaries, first aid posts, mother and child health centres, programmes such as the Lady Health Worker Programme; Malaria Control Programme; Tuberculosis

and HIV/AIDS Control Programme; National Maternal and Child Health Programme; the Expanded Programme on Immunisation; and Food and Nutrition Programme. Merely 0.2 percent (Levelling the Playing Field in the Health Sector 2014)

Health is an important aspect in human life and has important consequences in the quality of individual's life. Health care indicators are considered in measuring the development of any country. It was in fact devised by Pakistani economist Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990s, and is found in United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Reports. (UNDP, 2010)

Moreover, three of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are a part of a global action plan that most countries, international financial institutions and development organisations recognise, are directly related to healthcare and policies. Despite this universal recognition of the importance of health, easily preventable diseases are still widespread, especially in developing countries such as Pakistan.

Despite the recent devolution, there remains many crucial issues i.e. lack of planning, implementation gaps, mismanagement of funds, underperformance at public facilities, governance Issues, weak monitoring system, etc. are the mains issues that contribute in increasing inequalities in the sector.

Method and Materials

Methodological Approaches:

Methodology of this study was designed by following the approaches of inclusiveness encompassing the wide range of viewpoints on the issue under study. Qualitative approach was adopted by conducting Key Informant Interviews with the target respondents. As concerned actors,

policy makers and implementers have the deep understanding of the study targets.

Geographic Scope of the Study

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the target groups was conducted in the headquarters of all provinces of the country (Pakistan)

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Government officials of the health sectors at policy and management/implementation levels from all the provincial capitals i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta were selected for conducting Key Informant Interviews and Focused Group Discussions. From each capital city of the provinces 6 key informants were select for KII and a focused group discussion were also conducted in each province. The details of sample size is below tabulated in tables: 1

Table: 1 Details of Sample Size

Data Collection Tools	Name of Province				Total
	Baluchistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sind	Punjab	
Key Informants Interviews	6	6	6	6	24
Focused Group Discussions	1	1	1	1	4

Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Following techniques were used for retrieving information from secondary literature and collecting primary data from the selected sample of the population:

Desk review of relevant literature;

Conducted Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) for collecting the data for getting in-depth understanding and insight of the issue under study

Question Guides for Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were developed and used for collecting the data by conducting Key Informant Interviews and FGDs.

Objectives of the Study

To understand the health sector issues of Pakistan.

To highlight the major governance gaps and inequalities in the health sector in Pakistan.

Limitation of the Study

The study is limited in scope because of qualitative research methodology.

Therefore quantitative research is needed for more findings

Most of the Key Informant Interviewers and Participants of FGDs were the employees of the Health Sector hence the Researcher has fears that some respondents might have not shared the factual information/data.

Key findings of the Study:

There are certain factors behind the failure of health policy in addressing health problems at the primary care level. The main flaws are categorically analysed as under:

Gaps in the planning process

In Pakistan, the policy making process is very poor. Policies are mainly made on central level without understanding and considering the ground realities. Geographical conditions, political scenarios, religious values and social dimensions are never brought in consideration while making the policies.

Gender Disparities in Healthcare

High infant, maternal mortality, morbidity and disabilities of women are indicating severe gender disparities in health sector of Pakistan. Gender inequalities in health sector of Pakistan are very common. Women have very less access to health services throughout the country especially in rural areas. The gender inequality has deep roots in Pakistani society. Culturally, women are disadvantaged since birth and are subject to discrimination during their entire life. Male babies avail more family resources and care than female babies. Hence female children are more neglected and live in poor health condition than the male children.

Poor implementation and management of the health programs

In health sector of Pakistan management and implementation gaps are very visible. There are many managerial and administrative gaps in the health sector. It is obvious that poor management could not ensure good implementation of the program. In Health sector management is missing very basic skills and resources which are directly leading to poor implementation and failure.

Absence of proper Monitoring and Evaluation

Absence of monitoring and evaluation system is a major gap in health sector in Pakistan. The mechanism for monitoring of health

initiative/program is non-functional. Health Management Information System for evaluation of the health programs in the country is placed at all levels but it is not working as per set objective and goals because basic facilities for the system are missing especially at districts and tehsil levels.

Lack of coordination among relevant Stakeholders

To ensure smooth implementation of the health programs, strong coordination and linkages are required among the relevant stakeholders. In Pakistan no proper coordination mechanism is developed among the institutions/agencies. Due to lack of coordination and absence of a proper coordination mechanism health system in Pakistan stand feeble and not contributing to the human health and lives are required.

Institutional and staff capacities issues

The institutional capacities to deal with the basic health requirements are very poor. The human resource of the health sector/institutions has not been capacitated on the required skills especially on management level. They are lacking very basic skills for providing health services, no policies/plans for in-service trainings. Especially the management is very poor and they have are not capacitated on management skills. Mostly Medical doctors are serving as managers in health sector in the country without proper training or required qualifications like Public Health Administration. Further, health institutions are lacking basic facilities required for minimum requirement of health services.

Discussion

As per relevant literature and the findings of the data of this study health sector there are many unavoidable health inequities at all levels throughout

the country. Health system is very feeble to ensure health equity and integrate pro-poor, gender-responsive and human rights-based results. In Pakistan Health sector is considered as one of the most corrupt sectors, not meeting the expectations of the community. Health sector in Pakistan is facing very high humanitarian crisis as still there is no national health insurance system for its population.

During the current time, with active role of electronic and social media, creating awareness, public expectations from the health sector is raised. Currently health sector in Pakistan is facing many issues to cope with public expectations and pressure. Beside the public pressure and expectation, health sector is also facing other serious issues like absence of staff, staff demand and strikes, usage of harmful and low quality medicines, unethical medical practices, unavailability of medical equipment and other issues/problems which make the health sector frail in service delivery.

Health system policies in Pakistan have been developed without taking in account the ground realities hence governance gaps and disparities at levels are very visible. The paper has highlighted the major gaps and Issues in Management of Health Sectors of Pakistan especially at Government level. The existing health management sector is not responding to the requirements and challenging of the current time. Even in past the sector is not copped with the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries.

Due to corruption and political influence the administrative management of the health sector in Pakistan is out of action. Due to poor management the service delivery system in health care is unsatisfactory. The lack of capacities of the health management, the sector is not responding to public needs and basic issues, gender unfairness and health equity. Weak

supervision and monitoring system has impacted the management and institutions at different levels for mismanagement, corruption and other irregularities. Channels and mechanism for coordination among different management tiers and institutions are not developed. The term of responsibilities are also not fixed at any level in health sector.

Health care provision depends on efficiently combining financial resources, human resources, supplies and delivering services in a timely fashion spatially throughout the country. This requires a “system” that mobilizes and distributes resources, processes information and acts upon it, motivates providers’ appropriate behaviour by individuals, health care workers and administrators. Good governance is a critical factor in making such a system functional.

Pakistan is a male dominant society where mostly females are deprived from their very basic rights. In the health sector there is unavailability of female doctors in health units especially in rural. Compared to men, women in Pakistan have very less access to health care as there is absence of female doctors in most healthcare units.

Women in both rural and urban areas of Pakistan have lesser access to health care than men. In the male dominant social cultural norms women usually does not have right to decide about themselves as they are considered as subordinates to men. Women have no say in marriage and choosing partner. Likewise marriage is also a sort of trade between different families both in the rural and urban areas. They are highly vulnerable to violation of their rights to healthcare. Many women lose their lives due to absence of female doctors. Lack of awareness about health requirements, low social status and civil constrains on females are responsible for women’s below the standard health. Early marriages of girls, excessive childbearing, lack of control over their own bodies, and a

high level of illiteracy adversely affect women's health. The maternal mortality rate is high.

In rural areas, women are unaware of contraceptives, thus sexually transmitted diseases and contagious diseases with poor health in women are common. They are at a risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases because of male dominance in sex relations and lack of access to information. In these culturally bound remote areas, women are like slaves subject to drudgery. They are there just to obey their fathers, brothers and husbands.

In Pakistan girls are at higher risk of death i.e. at 68 per cent compared to 57 per cent of boys. There is a clear urban bias in the availability of social determinants of health. Women continue to face challenges due to lack of access to and provision of antenatal and postnatal care, safe abortions, safe deliveries through skilled birth attendants and contraception. About 44 per cent of mothers in urban areas and 57 in rural areas are underweight. (Discrimination: For women in rural areas, healthcare not a basic right, 2013)

CONCLUSIONS

Pakistan has very less budgetary allocations to health which is not fulfilling the requirements and needs of health sector. Very less number of doctors are deputed in government health intuitions, which are not sufficient to reach out to the population to provide the required services. The medical staff is not capacitated as required. Health units especially in rural areas are not equipped with basic health equipment. The absence of infrastructure and feeble infrastructure is another issue. Medicine companies are involved in making money and are providing very unsafe,

ineffective medicines and promoting corruption. The system of supervision, monitoring and accountability is nominal. Due the lack of health facilities, structure and functioning of health system and religious and cultural values, women have very limited access to basic healthcare especially in the rural areas. Very limited initiatives have been taken to raise the mass awareness about preventive healthcare in the country.

Strong policies and appropriate measures are required to make the health system working appropriately in Pakistan, providing adequate number of doctors both male and female at health facilities. Ensure strong capacity building of the health professionals on the required skills. Develop good infrastructure for health facilities and equip it with required tools and materials. Ensure effective Supervision, Monitoring and accountability system. Improve recordkeeping and ensuring timely presence of drugs and other supplies. To address the gender inequality and initiative should be taken both within the health system/sector and in the community as well. Programs and campaigns for public awareness regarding health care and gender inequality in health system should be launched to ensure public support to the sector.

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GWADAR AND ITS GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR PAKISTAN AND REGION

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ABSTRACT

Gwadar is the third but most important port of in the south of Pakistan which is located in the province of Baluchistan along the Arabian ocean further opens in to Indian Ocean. The purpose of writing this paper is to highlight its importance especially in this age of globalization when trade has become a key to the progress and prosperity of nation. As I will discuss in the research paper that the construction of Gwadar port is necessary for

the economy of Pakistan and the underdeveloped province of Baluchistan but will also serve the best strategic interests in the border scope even further it is going to contribute in the progress and prosperity of other nations as well like China, Afghanistan or Central Asian Republics by decreasing their trade and travelling distance and breaking their blockade by offering a new sea port to them in the shape of Gwadar among all this china will need it most for developing its western region for .

Key words: Gwadar, Pakistan, China, Economy, Strategic, region, Port, Baluchistan,

INTRODUCTION:

With the emergence of Globalization not only the importance of old and traditional routes of trade have increased but the emerging nations are in quest of new trade routes on land as well as on vast oceans in order to have access to the new markets for various reasons which range from saving time to higher profits. When we broaden the importance of oceans and seas in the world trade and geography than major coastal cities or emerging coastal regions naturally become part of the debate because all sea trade routes link and end to some important sea port which can be called as the end of the sea route and the beginning of the land trade route (port news 2017).

Pakistan is one of those lucky countries who has a 960 km long and active coast with lots of potential to contribute in the regional and world trade. Among these Port Qasim and Karachi port are fully functional and Ormara port is currently under construction and likely to be functional in near future.(Kashif-2006) where as other important coasts are Bandar, jewni, sonmiani Hingol, keti Bandar, Hingol, Kalamat, Khor, Pasni and Gawadar. But among all these ports Gawadar is going to become a very important trade route and business point in the coming future due to its peculiar strategic location and a leading path way to the emerging markets of the world in which China stands on the top who is very keen to develop its backward northwest autonomous region of xinjiang and other Central American Markets. So in this regard one can say that Gwadar is going to contribute a great role to uplift the broken economy of Pakistan and in the bigger picture it will become a key city for the peace and stability of the region.

Geographical location of Gwadar

Gwadar, THE DOOR OF WIND, has huge potential to be developed as a gateway to the economy of Pakistan. Its presence at the convergence of three most commercially important regions of the world, i.e. Oil Rich Middle East, Central Asia bestowed with natural resources and South Asia having potential for growth, makes it one of the well placed port for the development of global trade. Gwadar is a newly emerging coastal city in the province of Baluchistan. It is a warm water deep sea port with the distance of 460 km on the west of Karachi and more importantly is on the vertex of Arabian sea ,(The News 2013) whereas Kingdom of Oman is the nearest country with the distance of 380 km and the via land or sea border of Iran just is 75 km away. (Hassan 2005) and strategically it becomes more important due to its situation near the strait of Hormuz which is one of the important choke points as well as oil trading route in the Persian gulf.

That was the United States Geological Survey (USGS) who identified Gwadar as a deep sea port but then it was possessed by the Omani government but was later bought by the government of Pakistan in 1958 with the amount of three Million pound sterling. The deal was done by the then Prime minister of Pakistan Mr. Feroz Khan Noon and the Sultan Said Bin Taimur. First time the question of Gwadar was raised by Haji Muhammad Iqbal Baloch that it should be annexed by Pakistan as it had been historically part of Baluchistan as well as geographically is also a part of Baluchistan with the then Prime minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in 1947 after that it went through a long process of negotiations of eleven years in which Mr. Iqbal Baloch played the key role until 1958.

Than in 1964 Government of Pakistan declared it as a deep sea port but due to lack of resources and funding it couldn't come to national service until finally the Chinese government took keen interest in it and invested resources to make it functional for the greater good of the region. (www.wikipedia.org)

Due to lack of resources the government of Pakistan could only build a small port for the local fisherman for business but in the year 2002 its full expended construction was awarded to the Chinese company who completed its 1st phase in the year 2006 and made it functional and it was then inaugurated by the former President of Pakistan Mr. General Pervaiz Musharaf along with the Chinese Minister of communication Mr. Li Shinglin in the 2007 spring. Chinese government is very much interested in its development and expansion to turn it as a Naval Base as well along with a trade route due to its strategic location. The first operational trade started in the year 2008 when a Canadian ship carrying 52000 tons of goods touched the port. (Dawn 2008)

As with the visible bright future the government understanding its worth has declared it a free economic zone as well as a duty free shop. Due to its extremely important strategic location the government has declared its close vicinities as "sensitive defense zone". So this project vividly indicates that it will emerge as a hub for trade and will turn to beneficial for the entire region. (Noori 2002) if plans regarding the development are designed and executed properly by considering the interests of the entire region and interest groups related to it than no doubt it will prove to be a catalyst for the economic boost of Pakistan (Economic survey 2002-2004). Billions of dollars are expected in the terms of investment and

profits as millions of job opportunities will come with that as well. (Daily times 2007) this project will turn Gawadar in to an energy hub as well as will link central Asia via Afghanistan to the broad world(Gauhar 2005) no sooner it becomes a hub of economic activity it will become bear and generate all its expenses through it.(Amir 2005)

In the year 2013 Pakistani erstwhile president Mr. Asif Ali Zardari met with the Chinese Premier Mr. li Keqiang and discussed the viability of Gawadar port to the development of China as Chinese Premier also showed great interest to construct an economic corridor latter called as China Pakistan Economic Corridor(CPEC). In 2014 finally Chinese Premier finally discussed multibillion dollar projects of energy and infrastructure to finance the CPEC with the current government of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (Zaman 2005).

Chinese interests and the Announcement of CPEC

China is one of the closest friends of Pakistan as with the very famous slogan “Pakistan-China friendship is higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, sweeter than honey, and stronger than steel”. And in all difficult times both the nations have stood by each other in support of each other whether that is the recognition of Peoples republic of china or the extreme criticism by Chinese Government against the Indian aggression against Pakistan in 1965 war or the Chinese technological support in the Nuclear program of Pakistan (Khalid 2001).

On 15 April 2015 Chinese President visited Pakistan and concluded with his warmest statements regarding CPEC with these words that “This will

be my first trip to Pakistan, but I feel as if I am going to visit the home of my own brother.” And in the same year a \$46 billion agreement with the Pakistani government which is roughly the size of 20% of the total GDP of the Pakistan. Infact the Chinese government included CPEC in to its 13th five year plane. (CNN 2015).

In November 2016 first successful test transport of 250 containers came from china to Pakistan in order to export some Chinese commodities to different countries via Gawadar port this clearly marks the importance of Gawadar as a the future trade route.(Dawn 2016).

The Gawadar port has successfully been linked with the Chinese vision of “One Belt One Road” as well as its “maritime silk road”. Under this vision about \$one billion projects will be developed around the port of Gawadar.

In 2004 the Chief of Pakistan navy declared Gawadar as the third most important naval base after Karachi and Ormara due to its strategic position.(daily times 2004) Karachi port and Port Qasim were also considered as the important ports but far less than Gawadar by different shipping companies due to various reasons. Which are

1. Distance from major shipping and trade routes.
2. Draft limitations.
3. As compared to Gawadar they have a longer turn around.

The development at Gawadar port will also lead to the huge cost of Makaran which will further lead to the development of the deprived and poor province of Baluchistan and in length its further benefits will be felt in the development in the Sea line of Control in the Indian

ocean as well as in the most busy oil route of strait of Hormuz. (Kashif 2006) and will help Pakistan to extend its influence in the Indian Ocean and to the important choke points in it.

Economic potential of China and strategic and trade opportunities in Gawadar

Gawadar is deeply important and topically included in the string of pearl strategy of China. (CSIS 2014) Gawadar is too close to the western regions of China which will not only give it an economic leverage by saving the time and cutting the long distance short to have access to foreign markets as well as will also be able to import crude oil, gas, and other commodities in less time via Gawadar. So Gawadar will greatly create various opportunities for China in the coming future which are as follows.

- At present China is just an economic power so in order to expend this power China needs a big naval power in the Indian Ocean to protect its national interests and tackle the wild expansion of Indian naval force in the region so for this Gawadar becomes too important in the region (Kapur 2003).
- As Chinese trade and economic activities and interests are increasing so in this regard China must need to monitor its supply routes as well as create and preserve new trade routes for safer trade in the future due to growing tension in the world so in this regard provides much safer trade route as compared to strait of Malacca which carries 80% of Chinese all trade supplies.

- As Eastern china is much developed as compared to the western china which attract not only millions of people from across China to the coastal cities for economic prosperity but has also left the western region in to underdeveloped region so in order to develop theses western regions, which is also called go west policy, it is too difficult and costly as it needs to cover about 3000 km distance whereas Gawadar reduces this distance to only 1500km so choosing Gawadar for developing eastern regions is a natural choice by the Chinese government. (Hassan 2002).
- China after constructing CPEC projects will have access to the markets of central Asian Republics in future via Pakistani roads and railway lines. This will make Gawadar more diverse and important in the world arena for trade purpose.(The Nation 2002).

Along with the string of pearls Gawadar provides china a very safe passage for supplies as it is known that the growing tension with U.S.A over Taiwan may lead to and serious conflict as China does its 80% trade from strait of Malacca and opposite powers may not create supply challenges Gawadar port provides and offers a great safe passage for all sort of supplies along with monitoring the U.S Naval bases in the Persian Gulf. (Khalid 2002). When Gawadar for newly initiated the then President General (rtd) Pervaiz Musharaf commented about it that “Pak-China friendship journey from Karakoram to Gwadar depicts very truly the relationship that Pakistan and China enjoy which has led from Karakoram in the north of Pakistan as the symbol of this relationship and has reached

all the way through Pakistan on to the coastline at Gwadar” (Musharaf 2002).

Now there is no doubt that Chinese investment in Gwadar will not only bring economic prosperity but will open a new era of friendship for both the nations.(Dawn 2002).

Gawadar and its geographical significance for the region

“Gwadar will soon be a hub of trade and commerce in the region and it holds key to bring together the countries of Central Asia and lending a new impetus to Pak- the China relations. Gwadar project had very significant and strategic importance for China adding that nearly 60% of China’s crude oil was imported from the Gulf countries which would increase in the next decade.” (Khan, 2013) Asif Ali Zardari)

The importance of Gwadar is not only due to its trade route but its peculiar location in the center of four very important regions of the world which are mineral rich Middle East, heavily populated South Asia, emerging energy markets of Central Asia and rising giant china. This emerging sea port has a great significance due to its route links with U.A.E, Persian Gulf, Cars, North West India and East Africa. So if the coming investments and resources are just fully utilized and all the stake holder groups are successfully satisfied with their due share and demands than it is easy to predict that this small port will turn in to a giant metropolitan city carrying all sort of prosperity opportunities in it and will rank the other great coastal cities like Singapore, Dubai and Hong Kong and may replace them in the future due to its perfect location and adjacent to the

Strait of Hurmuz which carries 40% of world oil will also make it an energy center of the all regions. (Dawn 2006)

Via trade and shipping it will bring a huge development in Baluchistan as well as in Pakistan which will increase its weight in terms of economy, trade in the region in particular and the world in general.(Kashif 2002).

As it has been already predicted by different Newspapers and research generals or independent intellectuals about its emergence in future like a prominent Daily newspaper once said that

“The port emerges as a place of great strategic assessment, giving tremendous boost to Pakistan’s importance in the whole region, lengthening from the Persian Gulf through the Indian Ocean to the Southeast Asia and the Far East.(The Nation, 2002)

All sort of Facilities will not only be utilized by Pakistan but will be offered And utilized by the different neighboring nations as well for trade purpose (khan 2016) and as we know that Pakistan has a tense border with India so in the time of military conflict it will work as the third naval base against the blockade as well as the trade will flow safely (kashif 2006) knowing the importance of the port the daily newspaper well commented over it by commenting that “The port emerges as a place of great strategic assessment, giving tremendous boost to Pakistan’s importance in the whole region, lengthening from the Persian Gulf through the Indian Ocean to the Southeast Asia and the Far East.”(The Nation, 2002)

In the year 2003 a small consensus was made that said that some 1288 direct and 11000 indirect jobs will be created in the initial stage of Gwadar

port excluding CPAC which far more exceeds in its claim saying that it will create 100000 jobs for the Baluchistan region (Dawn 2016) And 75% of them will be enlisted from Baluchistan (Frontier 2016)

CONCLUSION

In the present scenario Gwadar port and its strategic and economic significance cannot be ignored at any cost specially when China is emerging as a super power in the near future, U.S has occupied Afghanistan and included India as her strategic partner in Indian ocean, and security conditions from Afghanistan to Middle East are almost chaotic and uncertain. Pakistan is a poor country with lots of challenges from economy to political stability, energy, trade and security so in this regard if Gwadar becomes a successful port than no doubt it will provide a big boost to the economy of Pakistan as well as will lay foundation for the peace and prosperity of the entire region when the neighboring countries will also indulge in the economic activities in it and will benefit it so in the long perspective one can predict that a flourished Gwadar will lead to a prosper and progressive Pakistan which will further lead to prosper and integrated south and central Asia.

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CPEC: CRUCIAL STEP TOWARDS PROSPERITY

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ABSTRACT

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a decisive as well as golden chance towards the prosperity knocking at our doors. The key project in terms of economic and political scenario for the welfare of the people of Pakistan and China.

Surely it can be the game changer in this part of the world, therefore we must stick with our basic plan, and should go all the way, as well as taking all the essential steps for the feasibility of this huge project.

The main purpose and focus of this paper is to highlight the hurdles and serious questions in terms of achieving this ever challenging goal.

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of globalization as well as fast changing scenarios, the countries all around the world adopting new strategies and policies, for the welfare of their people.

The policy makers of both the countries Pakistan and China really deserve huge amount of appreciation for devising a massive economic plan in the shape of CPEC.

Surely it's not going to be easy task to be achieved because CPEC is very vital for both the countries regarding their economies.

It would change the fates of its people as well as bring massive economic benefits in this part of the world.

Pakistan as well as China are recognized having solid political associations, and it's a connection that was associated way back in January 1963, an era that marked the first ever mutual contract between the two countries. Currently, China is measured as the second-largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP, and they are still flourishing attaining their packed potential. On the other hand, Pakistan is graded as the 41st largest economy in the world; yet the nation having surely more capable than one might think.

Atlantic Media Company in a statement claimed Pakistan as a fast rising economy, and Morgan Stanley Capital International admired Pakistan being the top '10 record evolving economies in the world'. The newest stride chosen to the search of that capability is China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a plan which would additionally increase the economy of China, plus would bring financial success as well as steadiness in Pakistan too. As soon as the project is achieved, it would function as an access for China toward the Middle East as well as Central Asia, letting them to get business associations in a quicker, easier, as well as an inexpensive means. Yet, Pakistan and China counter countless trials in the application of this plan, however they are surely not the difficulties that cannot be resolved by comprehensive preparation as well as vow.

Perspectives for China

Recognizing why China is enthusiastically financing in our country with huge magnitude obliges us contemplating whatever China would achieve by this task. Both countries having such unprecedented friendly relations regarding all spheres of life. We should consider this huge project as (do or die) situation, rather it should be termed as (now or never) for both the countries, in terms of huge economic as well as strategic interests. Billions of dollars would be granted to us in terms of financial grant, and would be returned with fixed interest rates. First of all it is very vital to recognize the (One Belt), (One Road) plan plus in what way it's related with (CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORIDOR). And for what reason, (Gwadar) has attained huge significance in terms of Chinese interests. Many factors are involved actually, for example the distance problem; and the factor of (Malacca) passage that the Chinese want to utilize it as an alternative as well as protected way; and finally, considering these factors, Chinese want to attain an entrance by sea for its non-coastal region of (Xinjiang). These factors are key for the Chinese interests.

Chinese mission is to get the significant trade ways, as they wish to link their country by (Caspian) area as well as Western countries and plus (South Asian) as well as (Middle Eastern) countries. To get an idea of building three corridors: central, northern and southern which would lead through (Xinjiang), it would link (China) with (Russia) as well as former (Soviet) countries, Europe, and Pakistan. CPEC is a vital as well as certain measure of (China's) One Belt and One Road design. While the Chinese Head of the Government, (Li Keqiang), came to Pakistan in 2013, he introduced the CPEC task. Afterward, while P.M Nawaz Sharif came to power, visited (Beijing) for more discussion about this great venture. Last

year, President (Xi Jinping) traveled Pakistan, as well as stated that Chinese Government would invest (\$46 billion) in Pakistan for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, aiming over the consolidation of the energy sector of Pakistan, also its anticipated that these schemes would be accomplished till 2018-2020. Energy sector isn't the sole importance here, as railway routes would be built, as well as ways that would link Chinese noncoastal areas with the coastline zone of (Gwadar). It's supposed that Gwadar sea-port as well as a passage connection concerning Gwadar as well as Kashgar is 'categorically essential' for CPEC, or else 'not any other commercial plan' could be imaginable.

Gwadar Issue

Gwadar stays the supreme conspicuous part of the enigma, also it's supposed that (CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR) would surely put (Gwadar) over the milieu of deep geo-strategic contention'. Minus (Gwadar), it's really difficult envisaging Chinese investment in Pakistan over exemplary degree also as a result of it; Chinese energy source would be greatly quicker as it would deliver a squatter way associated towards a (12,900) kilometer course by sea. Entrance towards (Arabian Ocean) with Pakistan wouldn't merely profit just the Chinese, however it would be a way for non-coastal states into (Central Asia) benefitting as of the passage as well. (CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR) would lift the local association into Pakistan as the course would cross all along country side, that too involves the backward parts of Panjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakthunhawa, Balochistan, as well as (FATA) would take a chance becoming industrialized fast, as well as having crucial part in terms of evolving economy of the state. Yet, the key fact

now stands that (Gwadar) would become the one end of the Passage, as well as would provide Chinese western areas an entry towards the ocean.

The Space Issue

It could be simply recognized that one of the key issues for the Chinese in terms of (CPEC) agreement remains the space cause. While, (CPEC) is measured equally a scheme that would be reciprocally valuable for both countries, in terms of economic as well as politics. Yet, it's supposed that the scheme would be 'additionally valuable for China. Pakistan would be having the part of a 'passage' simply, plus it could be stated that minus (Gwadar), this project has no influence at all.

It could be assumed that by (Central China) toward (Middle East), China could save (7580 miles), plus over Ten thousand miles by (Western China) toward (Middle East). These statistics might appear insignificant over the page, however they remain definitely enormous numbers that could play a gigantic variance into the arena of dealing. As a result, Chinese would aspect an enormous cut in terms of rate also would save lots of petroleum too, nevertheless the chief feature now stays the phase. The phase saving would let Chinese trading doubly, as well as they would get additional capital available for more savings.

The Malacca Problem

China being the world's second leading buyer and trader of petroleum globally, plus over Eighty percent of its petroleum as well as Thirty percent of natural gas imports passes by the Channel of (Malacca). Some explanations existing that why Chinese interested in, in terms of substitute means; it's supposed that number 1 is piracy, then second being the (geo-political) encounter. Passage of (Malacca) is termed the 'world's novel piracy hotspot', plus about one third of sea trade passes by this coarsely eight hundred kilometer constricted path, plus any piece of piracy could

charge the Chinese a giant hole in their bags. One more aspect remains the (geo-political) alarms, as if a national or a non-national player gets authority of the channel, as well as chooses an obstruction regarding the business, that would cost the Chinese immensely with having a giant setback regarding their economy as well as the energy segment. Therefore, by (Gwadar), Chinese would get a squatter as well as harmless entrance towards the (Arabian Ocean), also they would be capable transferring a huge part of their petroleum importation with this course, however finally that certainly hinges over in what manner both countries could control.

Industrialization of Xinjiang

Suppose one evaluates the Chinese map, we could assume that East of China is comparably industrial as well as advanced, the reason is definitely owing to China's share of a coastline by way of Eastern region by that they get entrance toward (Pacific as well as Indian Sea). Historically, the towns that were recognized in terms of economic as well as business centers of the globe i.e. London, Amsterdam, and Istanbul, New York etc.; got an enormous benefit by having their boundaries by open water. Currently for example (Shanghai, Dubai, California, Hong Kong, Singapore), known renowned towns for performing enormous part regarding their county's development. The purpose to reference focusing over other Chinese areas, that known as non industrial as well as urbanized, and the clear purpose of that being, the noncoastal as well as far flung as of the eastern shore. Once we evaluate the map, we could perceive one more scope of (CPEC). The (Xinjiang) area sharing its edge by Pakistan's Northern areas, as well as the way that would pass all the way with (Gwadar) towards (Kashghar). Significant aspect remains that Chinese areas of the west, particularly (Xinjiang), known as "less-

developed zone”, would get an entrance towards the (Arabian Ocean) by (CPEC). Likewise, if the venture accomplished successfully, (Kashghar) would get a swift development.

Another significant aspect that in what manner this project, or (Gwadar), remains very vital for the Chinese, the connection of its less advanced areas of the west to Persian Gulf and elsewhere in terms of business. Therefore, as a result of this huge economic plan, the development as well as economic growth for the Chinese is definitely on the corner. If it would produce like (Shenzhen), the increase in China’s economic growth as well as development could be amazing. It is likely that there are further viewpoints for Chinese unseen in this scheme, however it could be supposed that these three facts are over the peak of the precedence page. We can get the conclusion that it would provide Chinese energy safety, plus would let the economic giant toward more advancement.

Perspectives for Pakistan

The frequently asked query is whether Pakistanis would get enough profit as a result of this giant economic plan? Or Pakistanis are just being utilized by the Chinese for their individual commercial accomplishment? To find the answers of these serious queries, one should analyze the core of this huge economic plan. Though, as assumed earlier, it may be (more valuable for the Beijing), then it doesn’t mean that the Pakistanis would not get enough profit by this huge venture. One who is very much familiar with the past as well as capabilities of the Pakistanis recognizes that what a giant prospect this is for the Pakistanis. Pakistani economic growth and development is mostly relied upon its agrarian segment, and depends over some further aspects. Because of the increase of extremism in Pakistani society, this sat an enormous menace toward the safety of Pakistani

society as well as the state, the deteriorating energy problem of Pakistan that turned out to be a gigantic subject regarding the trade growth of the State. That paved the way toward a reduction in external nonstop business too, however by this huge economic plan, an enormous rise of thirty eight percent was perceived in Net FDI. By Forty six Billion dollars, it's the major FDI ever in our country, plus it has a capability to put our state on the path of prosperity. Greatest ratio of the venture by this economic deal would pass toward the energy segment of the state that would be discoursed in detail below, observing over where the capital would be financed.

Energy the prime Significance

By the whole budget of Forty six billion dollars, thirty five billion dollars would be disbursed over the energy segment of the State, whereas the Eleven billion is kept for the infrastructure. Presently, state facing a huge energy shortage of forty five hundreds Mega Watt (MW). But, it's anticipated that by the backing of plans under the shadow of the project, energy shortage would be controlled as we may be capable to yield 10,400 MW of power till March 2018, and total the CPEC scheme is supposed to yield a whole of 16,400 MW with the period entire ventures are over. Energy segment of State is frequently disapproved then is measured as a reason behind the disaster of manufacturing in State, plus also why other external financiers vacillate to shape or move their business here. Nonetheless all being well, the energy produced by all these schemes would be sufficient to control the shortage, which would let the trades to flourish, plus State would be capable to at ease further external deals.

Our country is facing an enormous energy shortfall, estimating two percent of GDP annually and by State's ever rising population, there is a

critical requirement of such a plan, which could decide the energy disaster as well as offer a livelier future to the young generation of the State. Even before CPEC, Chinese financed Ten Billion dollars in atomic energy, when Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef initiated the production of Kanupp-II and Kanupp-III in August 2015, with its ground breaking being done in 2013.²⁶ both nuclear power plants would enhance a joint energy of 2,200 MW to the energy segment, plus its anticipated to be finished till 2021-2022.²⁷

Progress of Gwadar

It could be assumed that Chinese need a socio-economic progress in Gwadar, as well as the growth of Gwadar would pave the way to solidarity in Baluchistan. The building of a hospital by hundred million dollars doesn't seem like a tale and such infrastructural supplies are very significant for growth of any town. China is too building, accompanied by Oman and Pakistan, the Gwadar International Airport, and it's anticipated that it would be built till the close of 2016. The new airport would function being a center for air-cargo too; likewise it would make it easier for individuals in Pakistan and around the world to travel to Gwadar.

Therefore, improvements in Gwadar would certainly thrive the economic growth and development of the State as work prospects would be formed, transit-fee would be collected, and automobile manufacturing in State would further increase through the state. Pakistan would benefit largely by this mega-project which would pave the way to progress of Baluchistan by Gwadar, an economical connection between all the provinces of Pakistan, resolving the energy disaster, flourishing as an economic passage, and develop a steady economic power in the area.

Hurdles and Ordeals

To comprehend the benefits of the project (CPEC), as well as grasping that in what manner it would be a huge success as well as immensely beneficial for our country. We cannot rule out the definite hurdles which must be encountered regarding this huge project ahead of us certainly being ever challenging task for both the countries. Significant fact is that why we are lagging in terms of economic growth and development comparing with other countries just due to our internal affairs. The major problems like safety, law and order, internal clashes, sectarian violence, religious extremism, mismanagement, and above all corruption. All these major issues must be eradicated as well as a peaceful environment created in order to achieve the success.

Safety

It has been our tragedy that our country has been facing the grave issue of violence since its inception. Following the incident of world trade Centre in U.S.A. Almost four hundred and thirty eight suicide carried out in our country, as a result of that, Six thousand and five hundred people died. These incidents terribly damaged and destabilized our country. Baluchistan possessing a chief part in this huge project because of (Gwadar), on the other hand, a breakaway movement is challenging the integrity of the country. In recent days, the arrest of Indian spy backed by RAW emerged and surely it shows that India is trouble maker in Baluchistan. It is an open fact that the spy arrested (Kul Yadav Bhoshan) revealing that he worked for the RAW and supported Balochi extremist groups to destabilize the country. Current language of P.M. of India clearly showing that India is openly supporting the extremist groups and they are the real trouble makers in this region. India is also deeply

involved in Afghanistan for the creation of terrorist training camps for the clear intention of destabilizing Pakistan. Since inception, India tried its level best to destabilize Pakistan by supporting the groups, but recently they are intensifying their effort by using the Afghanistan soil. In the past, Pakistan presented all the proofs in U.N.O regarding India's intentions but all in vain. Recently, the Quetta incident at hospital killing the cream of the lawyers of Baluchistan is the clear brutality of terrorism in this region. Clearly India is the culprit, by carrying out such attacks to have the plain intentions to disintegrate Baluchistan from Pakistan. But the people of Baluchistan showed their opinion by protesting all over the province against India. Finally it must be stated that this issue is really very serious for Pakistan and it must be dealt seriously. As a result of this mega project, we can bring prosperity and put the province on the path of development. Pakistani Army played its major role in Khyber Pakthunhawa and achieved success against terrorism. The KPK is really on the path of real development as a result of sacrifices given by Pakistani Army. One of the reasons behind it is that KP shares its border with FATA as well as Afghanistan, and terrorists could easily infiltrate into the province and beyond. However, the parts of KP through which the CPEC route will pass is becoming safer from the terrorist attacks, since out of 4,732 attacks in KP, only 52 or 1% of them were in the areas, mostly concentrated in Mansehra Also, Sindh faces security related issues as well, Karachi to be precise. Other parts of Sindh are considered to be more peaceful and having a low level of threat, where as it is pretty high in Karachi. A report says that out of 962, 889 terrorist attacks took place in Karachi, and all these attacks are on the area through which the CPEC and the new Motorway will pass (The CPEC article268, pg. 11). Target killings and sectarian killings are common in Karachi, just recently the renowned

singer Amjad Fareed Sabri was gunned down in broad daylight on a highway, and TTP claimed its responsibility by giving the reason of assassination as ‘blasphemy’.³⁸ These killings may not be directly linked with CPEC, but if the security situation is not strengthened, there is a chance it will spread out. Punjab is comparatively stayed pre-dominantly peaceful but no doubt that it was also a target of terroristic agendas in the past and there is a continued of sectarian violence and the presence of non-state actors which need to be tackled once for all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

CPEC being such a multidimensional, gigantic as well as lifetime treasure trove equally for China and Pakistan. Both states must show their outstanding role making it a triumph era. Considering the study, significant methods are suggested.

1. Gwadar in particular and CPEC in general are inevitable for the geo-economic, geo-energy and geo-strategic interests of both Pakistan as well as China. Its security should be the top priority for the government of Pakistan to operationalize Gwadar and materialize the long standing desire of the country to become a transit corridor. It must not let any stone un-turned to combat and eradicate the separatist and terrorist threat Baluchistan in particular and the country in general. China’s desire to develop Xinjiang and make smooth access to the warm water could be better materialize if Beijing becomes more vocal and active to defy the heinous agenda pursued by Modi’s government.
2. The repeated terrorist attacks on FWO workers in district Gwadar and other part of Baluchistan, the revelations of Kalboshan Yadv, Modi’s indirect acceptance to have a role in Baluchistan’s security

turmoil and now the Quetta suicide attack in August, 2016, suicide attack in Mardan on 2nd September 2016 and the failed attempt in Peshawar on the same day creates a fear that it is not only the general militancy factor, rather a series of strategic attacks made by RAW and its allies to fail CPEC. Both Beijing and Islamabad need to ponder over more security collaboration in order to successfully defy any game that could sabotage this historic game changer.

3. To make it truly and fully secured, the provision of armed security would not be sufficed. There is an urgent need to take the locals of Gwadar and other parts of Baluchistan into confidence and make them own the project. This could only happen if the locals get maximum benefit out this historic initiative. Therefore, maximum possible job opportunities should be provided to the locals. To materialize this there is an urgent need of training the locals and removing linguistic barriers. Once the locals start benefitting by the project they would automatically own it and help it grow it to the full.
4. Even though Pakistan's main purpose in this deal would be to be a transit route, it should focus more on developing its own industry along the route; otherwise the country cannot just survive on collecting toll from the Chinese. It should not forget about its own benefit in the deal, and its own benefit lies in nothing but a better social and economic life of its citizens.
5. The energy projects should finish on the given deadlines. If finished on time, it will give an end to the era of load shedding in Pakistan. It will be a huge economical, emotional, and social boost, giving birth to new job opportunities, which will further lead to a

decrease in unemployment rate, better literacy rate, and many more things.

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جملہ حقوق بحق مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان، کوئٹہ محفوظ ہیں
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پاکستان کے جمہوری سیاسی نظام کا اسلامی نقطہ نگاہ سے ایک جائزہ

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حافظ رحمت نیازی۔۔۔ لیکچرار گورنمنٹ انٹر کالج، بروری کوئٹہ

ABSTRACT

Democracy means, Government of people, by the people and for the people while every individual can participate in the affairs of Government too but islamic democracy means Governemnt of God, by the representativs of God and for the creatures of God. It is an underiable fact that the enemies of Islam they adopt such ideas which are totally against the principles of of Islam like communism, socialism, secularism, etc., people use these ideas as religion and decmocracy is also one of them. The islamic Republic of Pakistan came into existence in the name of Islam but yet to mplement some basic principles of the religion inthe system of this country. Today we are facing so many problems like terrorism, corruption, target killing, sectarianism, suicide attacks, bomb blasts and other so many problems, this research article is based on the facts and tried to find out the causes of these problems and mentioned the differences between democracy and Islamic law ans also highlight the positive benefits of Islamic democracy. the primay and seocndary sources have been used for this research article.

جمہوریت

لفظ جمہوریت یونانی زبان کے دو الفاظ Demos اور Krates سے عبارت ہے، جن کے معنی علی الترتیب لوگ اور حکومت ہیں۔ اس کے مختلف تعریفات کئے گئے ہیں۔ پروفیسر سیلے کے نزدیک: ”جمہوری حکومت ایسی حکومت کو کہا جاتا ہے جس میں ہر شخص کو حکومتی معاملات میں شرکت حاصل ہو“۔ (۱)

لارڈ برائس کے خیال میں جمہوری حکومت وہ ہے کہ:

”جس میں حکومت کرنے کا حق قانونی طور پر کسی مخصوص طبقہ

یا طبقات کو حاصل نہیں ہوتا بلکہ یہ حق تمام افراد معاشرہ کو اجتماعی طور

پر حاصل ہوتا ہے“۔ (۲)

واضح رہے کہ برائس نے جمہوریت کو محض ایک سیاسی تصور کی حیثیت سے پیش کیا ہے لیکن جدید رجحانات

کے اعتبار سے جمہوریت کو ایک مکمل ضابطہ تصور کیا جاتا ہے۔

صدر لنکن نے جمہوریت کی تعریف ان الفاظ میں کی ہے کہ:

”جمہوریت عوام کے ذریعے عوامی مفادات کے لئے عوام ہی کی

حکومت کو کہتے ہیں“۔ (۳)

مفتی محمد تقی عثمانی لکھتے ہیں کہ:

جمہوریت کا لفظ درحقیقت ایک انگریزی لفظ ”Democracy“

کا ترجمہ ہے، اور انگریزی میں بھی یہ لفظ یونانی زبان سے آیا ہے اور

یونانی زبان میں ”Demo“ عوام کو کہتے ہیں۔ ”Cracy“

یونانی زبان میں حاکمیت کو کہتے ہیں، اسی لئے عربی میں جب اس کا

ترجمہ کیا گیا تو اسے ”دیمقراطیہ“ کہا گیا۔ (۴)

بہر حال آسان لفظوں میں جمہوریت سے مراد ہے عوام کی حکومت۔ جمہوری نظام ایک ایسے نظام

سیاست کو کہتے ہیں جس کے تحت لوگ بالواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ سیاسی معاملات میں شرکت کر سکیں۔ نظریاتی اعتبار سے ایک

جمہوری ریاست میں کسی مخصوص طبقہ کو سیاسی معاملات پر اجارہ داری حاصل نہیں ہوتی بلکہ تمام شہریوں کو مساوی سیاسی

حقوق حاصل ہوتے ہیں۔ یا بالفاظ دیگر جمہوریت کا بنیادی تصور یہ ہے کہ حاکمیت کا حق عوام کو حاصل ہے، لہذا

جمہوریت کے معنی ہوئے ایسا نظام حکومت جس میں عوام کو، یا عوام کی رائے کو کسی نہ کسی شکل میں حکومت کی پالیسیاں

طے کرنے کے لئے بنیاد بنایا گیا ہو۔ ویسے جمہوریت کی جامع و مانع تعریف میں بھی خود ارباب سیاست کا اتنا

اختلاف ہے کہ ایک کی تعریف دوسرے سے نہیں ملتی ہے، لیکن بحیثیت مجموعی جو مفہوم ہے وہ یہی ہے کہ اس سے ایسا

نظام حکومت مراد ہے جس میں عوام کی رائے کو کسی نہ کسی شکل میں حکومت کی پالیسیاں طے کرنے کی بنیاد بنایا گیا

ہو۔ جمہوریت اور مذہب کا آپس میں کوئی بندھن نہیں بنتا جس طرح ابو معاذ القرنی نے لکھا ہے کہ:

یہ بات تسلیم شدہ ہے کہ ادیان کفر میں سے ہر ایک ایسے نظام منہج پر

مشتمل ہوتا ہے جو کہ سراسر اسلام کے خلاف اور اس کی ضد ہے۔ اس میں کمیونزم، سوشل ازم، سیکولر ازم اور مشنریز وغیرہ جیسے جتنے نئے نظام و اصول سب شامل ہیں۔ لوگ ان کو اپنے پراگندہ خیالات سے تشکیل دیتے ہیں اور پھر بطور دین انہیں اختیار کر لیتے ہیں۔ ”دین جمہوریت“ بھی اس میں شامل ہے کیونکہ یہ بھی اللہ کے دین کے سوا ایک دین ہے۔ اس نئے دین میں جس کے فتنے میں اکثر لوگ بلکہ اکثر مسلمان مبتلا ہیں۔ اس گمراہی واضح کرنے کے لئے یہ بات پیش خدمت ہے کہ ”جمہوریت“ ملت تو حید سے الگ ایک مستقل دین اور صراطِ مستقیم سے الگ ایک مستقل راستہ ہے، جس کے دروازے پر شیطان بیٹھا جو کہ جہنم کی طرف داعی ہے۔ لہذا یہ ضروری ہے کہ اہل ایمان اس سے اجتناب کریں اور اس سے اجتناب کی دعوت دیں مومنوں کی یاد دہانی، غافلوں کی بیداری، ضدی سرکشوں پر اقامتِ حجت اور رب العالمین کے ہاں عذر خواہی کے لئے۔ (۵) کیونکہ اللہ رب العالمین کا ارشاد ہے:

وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي
الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ (۶)

ترجمہ: اور جو اسلام کے سوا کوئی اور دین چاہے گا وہ اس سے کبھی قبول نہ کیا جائے گا اور وہ آخرت میں نقصان اٹھانے والوں میں ہوگا۔

سیاست کے حوالے سے جمہوریت کا نفاذ شاید کہیں بھی کامل نہیں ہے۔ اسلامی معاشرے سے اس کا فرق یہ ہے کہ اسلام میں وحی کو بالادستی حاصل ہے جبکہ جمہوریت میں عوام کی مرضی کو بالادستی حاصل ہے خواہ وہ کسی مذہب سے متصادم ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ اس نظریہ کو اسلام کسی طرح سے بھی قبول نہیں کر سکتا لیکن عملی طور پر جمہوریت کے اثرات دیکھ کر مسلمان اسے اختیار کرنے پر مجبور ہیں، خاص طور پر سیاسی قیادت کی فراہمی کے لئے انتخابی جمہوریت ایک سیدھا اور آسان طریقہ نظر آتا ہے۔ دور حاضر میں مسلمان، جن میں علماء بھی شامل ہیں، کی توانائی اس ضمن میں خرچ ہو رہی ہے کہ کس طرح سے جمہوری عمل اور اسلام کے مابین راہ کو ہموار کیا جائے۔ بعض نے جمہوریت کو عین اسلام قرار دیا اور خلافت راشدہ کو اس سے تعبیر کیا لیکن یہ اس کے لغوی معنوں میں تو ہو سکتا ہے اصطلاح میں نہیں ایک طبقہ

اسے سرے سے کفر قرار دیتا ہے اور ہر طرح کے انتخابی عمل کا رد کرتا ہے، لیکن وہ اس کا کوئی عملی متبادل حل بھی ابھی تک پیش نہیں کر سکا۔ جس طرح کہ ابو معاذ القرنی لکھتا ہے کہ:

عصر حاضر میں بڑے بڑے فتنوں میں سے ایک ”جمہوریت“ کا فتنہ ہے اور لوگوں کی اکثریت اس فتنے میں مبتلا ہے اور کیفیت یہ ہے کہ وہ اس جمہوریت کا دفاع کرنے اور اس کی طرف دعوت دینے میں مشغول ہیں۔ یہ حق کو باطل کے ساتھ خلط ملط کر کے کبھی اس کو اسلامی نظام شوریٰ کی جدید شکل قرار دیتے ہیں اور اس کے نظام انتخاب کو مشاورت کا نام دیتے ہیں تو کبھی خلفائے راشدین کے طریقہ انتخاب کو ٹوڑ مروڑ کر جمہوریت کے حق میں دلیل بنانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح دور نبوی ﷺ اور دور خلفائے راشدین کے دور میں ہونے والے فیصلوں کے بارے میں یہ ثابت کرتے ہیں کہ یہ کثرت رائے کی بنیاد پر ہوتے تھے اور کبھی اس جمہوریت کو اختیار کرنے کے لئے مصلحتوں اور ضروریات کو دلیل بنایا جاتا ہے لیکن یہ فعل درحقیقت حق و باطل، نور و ضلالت اور توحید و شرک کو خلط ملط کرنے کے مترادف ہے۔ جمہوریت اللہ کے دین کے مقابل ایک مستقل دین ہے اور توحید کے خلاف ایک ملت ہے اور اسی طرح جمہوریت کی پارلیمانی اور اسپیکر کی نشستیں صریح شرک اور بت پرستی ہے، جن سے اجتناب کرنا توحید کی سالمیت کے لئے ضروری ہے جو کہ بندوں پر اللہ کا حق ہے۔ اس نظام کی بیخ کنی کرنا اور اسکے متعلقین سے بغض و عداوت رکھنا اور ان کے خلاف جہاد کرنا واجب ہے اور یہ کہ یہ جمہوریت کوئی ”اجتہادی مسئلہ“ بھی نہیں جیسا کہ بعض اس شیطانی دجل و فریب کا شکار ہیں۔ بلکہ یہ وہ واضح اور قدیمی شرک و کفر ہے جس سے اللہ نے اپنی محکم تنزیل میں ڈرایا ہے اور نبی ﷺ طویل عرصہ اس کے خلاف برسر پیکار رہے ہیں۔ لہذا نبی ﷺ کی اسی سنت کو تھامتے ہوئے ان کے تابع اور مددگار بننے کی کوشش کریں جو

شُرک و مشرکین اور ان کے نظام زندگی سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں رکھتے تھے اور حق و اہل حق کی اجنبیت کے اس دور میں اس گروہ میں شامل ہو جائیں جو دین اللہ کے قیام کے لئے رسول کریم ﷺ کے دیئے ہوئے طریقے کے مطابق سرگرم عمل ہے (۷)۔ جس کے متعلق نبی مصطفیٰ ﷺ نے فرمایا:

لا تزال طائفة من امتی یقاتلون علی الحق

ظاہرین علی من ناواہم حتی یقاتل اخرہم المسیح

الذجال (۸)

ترجمہ: مسلسل میری امت میں سے ایک جماعت لڑتی رہے گی حق پر، غالب رہے گی اپنے مخالفین پر یہاں تک کہ وہ آخر میں مسیح دجال سے قتال کرے گی۔

بہر حال جمہوریت سے متعلق اس شدید سوچ کے برعکس اہل علم کا ایک گروہ جمہوریت کے قابل عمل راہ کے متلاشی ہیں، وہ جمہوریت سے نفائض کو صاف کر کے اس کے قابل عمل راہ ڈھونڈتے ہیں جیسے کہ ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی فرماتے ہیں کہ:

جمہوریت کے اصول کو عمل میں لانے کی جو بے شمار شکلیں مختلف زمانوں میں اختیار کی گئی ہے یا تجویز کی گئی ہیں ان کی تفصیلات سے قطع نظر کر کے اگر انہیں صرف اس لحاظ سے جانچا اور پرکھا جائے کہ جمہوریت کے اصول اور مقصد کو پورا کرنے میں وہ کہاں تک کامیاب ہوتی ہے تو کوتاہی کے بنیادی اسباب صرف تین ہی پائے جاتے ہیں۔

”اول یہ کہ جمہور کو مختار مطلق اور حاکم مطلق (Sovereign)

فرض کر لیا گیا اور اس بناء پر جمہوریت کو مطلق العنان بنانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ حالانکہ جب بجائے خود انسان ہی اس کائنات میں مختار مطلق نہیں ہے تو انسانوں پر مشتمل ہی کوئی جمہور کیسے حاکمیت کا اہل ہو سکتا ہے۔ اسی بناء پر مطلق العنان جمہوریت قائم کرنے کی کوشش آخر کار جس چیز پر ختم ہوتی رہی ہے وہ جمہور پر چند آدمیوں کی عملی حاکمیت ہے۔ اسلام پہلی ہی قدم پر اس کا صحیح علاج کر دیتا ہے وہ جمہوریت کو ایک ایسے بنیادی قانون کا پابند بناتا ہے جو کائنات کے اصل حاکم (Sovereign) نے مقرر کیا ہے اس

قانون کی پابندی جمہور اور اس کے سربراہ کاروں کو لازماً کرنی پڑتی ہے اور اس بناء پر وہ مطلق العنانی سرے سے پیدا ہی نہیں ہونے پاتی جو بالآخر جمہوریت کی ناکامی کا اصل سبب بنتی ہے۔

دوئم یہ کہ کوئی جمہوریت اس وقت تک نہیں چل سکتی جب تک عوام میں اس کا بوجھ سہارنے کے لائق شعور اور مناسب اخلاق نہ ہوں۔ اسلام اسی لئے عام مسلمانوں کی فرداً فرداً تعلیم اور اخلاقی تربیت پر زور دیتا ہے اس کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ ایک ایک فرد مسلمان میں ایمان اور احساس ذمہ داری اور اسلام کے بنیادی احکام کا اور ان کی پابندی کا ارادہ پیدا ہو۔ یہ چیز جتنی کم ہوگی جمہوریت کی کامیابی کے امکانات کم ہونگے اور یہ جتنی زیادہ ہوگی امکانات اتنے ہی زیادہ ہونگے۔

سوئم یہ کہ جمہوریت کی کامیابی کے ساتھ چلنے کا انحصار ایک بیدار، مضبوط رائے عام پر ہے اور اس طرح کی رائے عامہ اس وقت پیدا ہوتی ہے جب معاشرہ اچھے افراد پر مشتمل ہو ان افراد کو صالح بنیادوں پر ایک اجتماعی نظام میں منسلک کیا گیا ہو اور اس اجتماعی نظام میں اتنی طاقت موجود ہو کہ برائی اور برے اس میں نہ پھل پھول سکے اور نیکی اور نیک لوگ ہی اس میں ابھر سکے اسلام نے اس کے لئے بھی ہم کو تمام ضروری ہدایات دے دی ہیں۔“ (۹)

اگر مندرجہ بالا تینوں اسباب فراہم ہو جائیں تو جمہوریت پر عمل درآمد کی مشینری خواہ کسی طرح بنائی جائے وہ کامیابی کے ساتھ چل سکتی ہے اور اس مشینری میں کسی جگہ کوئی قباحت ہو تو اس کی اصلاح کر کے بہتر مشینری بھی بنائی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد اصلاح و ارتقاء کے لئے صرف اتنی بات کافی ہے کہ جمہوریت کو تجربہ کا موقع ملے تجربات سے بتدریج ایک ناقص مشینری بہتر اور کامل تر بنتی چلی جائے گی۔

سیاسی نظام

ڈیوڈ ایسٹن نے سیاسی نظام کی تعریف ان الفاظ میں کی ہے کہ:

The System of interaction in any

society through which hinding or
authoritative allocations are made.(10)

”کسی معاشرہ میں باہمی ربط کا ایسا نظام جس کے ذریعے باختیار ذرائع سے معاملات طے کئے جاتے ہیں“۔

اس تعریف کی رو سے ایک سیاسی نظام کا تعلق محض حکومتی اداروں سے ہی نہیں ہوتا بلکہ سیاسی فیصلہ سازی سے متعلق تمام معاملات اور سرگرمیاں اس کے دائرہ کار میں آتی ہیں۔ ایک معاشرہ کے اندر ایسے تمام شعبے اور سرگرمیاں جن کا بالواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ حکومت و مملکت سے تعلق ہو ایک سیاسی نظام کے دائرہ کار میں آتی ہیں۔ درحقیقت مختلف سیاسی پہلوؤں کا تجزیہ جس وسیع ڈھانچے کو مد نظر رکھ کر کیا جائے اسے سیاسی نظام کہتے ہیں۔ ہر سیاسی نظام کسی سماجی ڈھانچے کا حصہ ہوتا ہے، لہذا اس کی حقیقی نوعیت کو متعلقہ سماجی ڈھانچے کے حوالے سے ہی سمجھا جاسکتا ہے۔ ایک سیاسی نظام معاشرہ کے مقاصد کی تکمیل کا سب سے مؤثر ذریعہ ہے۔ سیاسی نظام ہی کے اندر پبلک پالیسی کی تشکیل کے ذریعے بنیادی فیصلے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کے بیشتر اساسی نوعیت کے فیصلے معاشرتی ڈھانچے پر گہرے اثرات مرتب کرتے ہیں۔ ایک نظام کی حسن کارکردگی اور دارومدار اس بات پر ہے کہ وہ اپنے Input اور Output فرائض کی بجا آوری میں کس حد تک کامیاب ہے، یعنی سیاسی فیصلوں کی صورت میں وہ کس حد تک عوامی مطالبات اور پبلک پالیسی میں ہم آہنگی برقرار رکھ سکتا ہے، اس سلسلے میں ایک سیاسی نظام کی اعلیٰ حسن کارکردگی اس کے استحکام کی ضمانت کا پیش خیمہ بنتی ہے۔

لفظ سیاست کے مروجہ معنوں اور دنیا کے دھوکے باز سیاسی رہنماؤں کے عمل کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ بات کہی جاسکتی ہے کہ لفظ سیاست کے معنوں میں اتنی تحریف کی گئی ہے کہ آج دنیا میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے وہ اس لفظ کے لغوی و حقیقی معنوں سے تضاد رکھتا ہے۔ سیاست کی تو یہ تعریف کی گئی ہے کہ:

ساس القوم دبّرهم وتولی امرهم ، استصلاح الخلق

بارشادهم الی الطریق ، تدبیر المعاش مع العموم علی

سنن العدل الاستقامة. (۱۱)

ترجمہ: کسی معاشرے کی سیاست کرنا ان کے امور کی تدبیر اور ان کے تقاضوں کا جواب دینے کے ساتھ ساتھ عدل و انصاف اور رہنمائی کے معاملات کو آزادی سے بجالانا۔ معاشرے کی معیشت عدل و انصاف اور آزادی کے اصولوں پر قائم کرنا۔

لغت اور اسلامی کتابوں کے ماخذ اور متون میں مندرج لفظ سیاست کے معنوں پر غور کرنے سے یہ استفاد

ہوتا ہے کہ سیاست کے حقیقی معنی انسانی معاشرے، ملک اور عوام کی سرپرستی و قیادت کے ان ابعاد پر مشتمل ہے جن کے ذریعہ ان کی فلاح و بہبود اور ترقی کی ضمانت ملتی ہے۔

مروجہ ملکی نظام

پاکستان میں جو سیاسی نظام اس وقت مروج ہے، اس کے بنیادی قوانین اسلام کے بنیادی اصولوں سے ہم آہنگ اور یکساں ہیں جس طرح کے ۱۹۷۳ کے آئین میں تفصیلاً بیان کیا گیا ہے، ہاں یہ الگ بات ہے کہ اس پر کما حقہ عمل درآمد نہیں کیا جاتا۔ مثلاً مغربی تصور جمہوریت کے نظریہ اقتدار اعلیٰ (۱۲) کے برخلاف پاکستان کے آئین میں اقتدار اعلیٰ سمیت نفوذ قوانین اور مجلس شوریٰ وغیرہ کی وضاحت یوں کر دی گئی ہے کہ:

”تمام کائنات کی حاکمیت صرف اللہ تعالیٰ کو حاصل ہے اور لوگوں کے پاس جو اختیار ہے وہ ایک مقدس امانت ہے۔ آئین میں یہ بھی واضح کیا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں کوئی قانون ایسا نافذ نہیں کیا جائے گا جو قرآن کریم اور سنت رسول ﷺ کے منافی ہو۔ اس طرح پاکستان کے حکمرانوں کو اس بات کی تلقین کی گئی ہے کہ وہ شریعت اسلامی کے خلاف ملک میں کوئی قانون نافذ نہ کریں۔“ مزید یہ بھی بتایا گیا ہے کہ: ”کسی فرد یا پوری ملت کو یہ حق حاصل نہیں کہ وہ مقتدر اعلیٰ ہونے کا دعویٰ کرے، حاکم محدود اختیارات کا مالک ہے اور شریعت کے حدود کے اندر رہ کر ہی کوئی حکم جاری کر سکتا ہے، وضع قانون کا اختیار صرف اور صرف اللہ تعالیٰ کو حاصل ہے،“ جیسے کہ ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ:

يَقُولُونَ هَلْ لَنَا مِنَ الْأَمْرِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ قُلْ إِنَّ الْأَمْرَ كُلَّهُ

لِلَّهِ (۱۳)

ترجمہ: وہ پوچھتے ہیں کہ اختیارات میں ہمارا بھی کچھ حصہ ہے! کہہ دو کہ اختیارات تو سارے اللہ کے ہاتھ میں ہیں۔

ریاست خداداد پاکستان ضروریات زمانہ کے مطابق صرف فروعی قوانین بنا سکتی ہے لیکن ان کا بنیادی احکام سے مطابقت کرنا ضروری ہے۔ مسلمانوں کو صرف محدود عمومی حاکمیت عطا کی گئی ہے، وہ امور جن کے متعلق اللہ تعالیٰ کی شریعت میں کوئی واضح حکم موجود نہیں، اجتہاد کے ذریعے طے کئے جائیں گے، یعنی پاکستان میں مجلس

شوری اپارلیمنٹ ان امور کے بارے میں جن میں اللہ اور اس کے رسول ﷺ نے واضح احکامات دیئے ہیں یا حدود اور اصول مقرر کئے ہیں، صرف تعبیر اور تشریح کر سکتی ہے مگر ان میں رد و بدل نہیں کر سکتی۔ یہ احکامات اللہ تعالیٰ نے بذریعہ وحی رسول اکرم ﷺ کو ارسال کئے ہیں، اب ان کا سلسلہ ختم ہو چکا ہے۔ لیکن ان امور کے بارے میں جن میں کوئی قطعی احکام موجود نہیں مجلس شوریٰ اپارلیمنٹ قانون سازی کر سکتی ہے۔ ہر زمانے میں انسانی مسائل اور صورتیں یکساں نہیں رہتیں بلکہ بدلتی رہتی ہیں، اس لئے فقہاء اور اصحاب اجتہاد کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ زمانے کے حالات اور ضروریات کے مطابق کتاب اللہ کے احکام کی روشنی میں قوانین وضع کریں، اللہ تعالیٰ اور اس کے رسول ﷺ کے حکم میں ترمیم کرنے کا کسی کو اختیار نہیں۔ اسی بات کی اجازت فقہاء کے واضح اقوال سے بھی ملتی ہے جیسا کہ علامہ شامی فرماتے ہیں کہ:

فكثير من الاحكام تختلف باختلاف الزمان لتغير عرف
اهله اول حدود ضرورة او فساد اهل الزمان بحيث
لوقبى الحكم على ما كان عليه اولا للزم منه المشقة
والضرر بالناس ولخالف قواعد الشريعة المبنية على
التخفيف والتيسير ودفع الضرر والفساد لبقاء العالم
على اتم نظام واحسن احكام ولهذا ترى مشائخ
المذهب خالفوا مانص عليه المجتهد في مواضع
كثيرة بناها على ما كان في زمنه لعلمهم بانه لو كان في
زمنهم لقال بما قالوا به اخذا من قواعد مذهبه. (۱۳)

ترجمہ: بہت سے احکام ہیں جو زمانہ کی تبدیلی کے ساتھ بدل جاتے ہیں اس لئے کہ اہل زمانہ کا عرف بدل جاتا ہے، نئی ضرورتیں پیدا ہو جاتی ہیں اہل زمانہ میں فساد (اخلاق) پیدا ہو جاتا ہے اب اگر حکم شرعی پہلے ہی کی طرح باقی رکھا جائے تو یہ مشقت اور لوگوں کے لئے ضرر کا باعث ہو جائے گا، اور ان شرعی اصول و قواعد کے خلاف ہو جائے گا جو سہولت اور آسانی اور نظام کائنات کو بہتر اور عمدہ طریقہ پر رکھنے کے لئے ضرور فساد کے ازالہ پر مبنی ہے۔ تاکہ دنیا صحیح نظام اور بہتر طریقہ پر قائم رہے۔ اسی لئے تم دیکھتے ہو کہ مشائخ نے بہت سے مواقع پر مجتہد کی رائے سے اختلاف کیا ہے جو انہوں نے اپنے زمانہ میں اختیار کی تھی۔ کیونکہ وہ جانتے تھے کہ اگر امام مجتہد اس زمانہ میں ہوتے تو وہی کہتے جو یہ مشائخ قواعد مذہب سے استفادہ کرتے ہوئے کہہ رہے ہیں۔

یہی بات مالکی مکتبہ فکر کے ممتاز صاحب نظر فقیہ علامہ قرانی نے اس طرح کہی ہے کہ:

ان اجراء الاحكام اللتى مدر كها العوائد مع تغير تلك
 العوائد خلاف الاجماع وجهالة فى الدين وكل ما هو
 فى الشريعة يتبع العوائد يتغير الحكم فيه عند تغير
 العادة الى ما تقتضيه العادة المتجددة وليس تجديدا
 للاجتهد من المقلدين حتى تشترط فيه اهلية الاجتهاد
 بل هذه قاعدة اجتهاد فيها العلماء فاجمعوا عليها

نتبعهم فيها من غير استثناء اجتهاد. (۱۵)

ترجمہ: جن احكام كى اساس عرف و عادت پر هو ان ميں عرف كے تغير كے باوجود انہي احكام كو باقى
 ركھنا اجماع كے خلاف ہے اور دين ميں جہالت ہے، شريعت كے وہ تمام احكام جو عرف و عادت پر مبنى ہوں، عرف
 كے تغير كے بعد نئے تقاضوں كے مطابق تبديل ہو جائیں گے، یہ مقلدين كى طرف سے نيا اجتهاد نہیں كہ اس ميں
 اجتهاد كى اہليت مطلوب ہو بلکہ یہ ايك ايسا قاعدہ ہے جو اہل علم كے اجتهاد كا نتیجہ ہے اور اس پر ان كا اجماع و اتفاق
 ہے، ہم كسى نئے اجتهاد كے بغير اس ميں ان كى پیروی كر رہے ہيں۔

بہر حال یہ تو ايك ضمنى بات درميان ميں آئی، پاكستان ميں جہاں تك قانونى اقتدار اعلیٰ كا تعلق ہے وہ مجلس
 شورىٰ ا پارليمنٹ كے پاس ہے، وہ صدر كے ساتھ مل كر ملك كے لئے قوانين وضع كرتى ہے اور اس بات كو پيش نظر
 ركھتى ہے كہ اسلامى شريعت كے خلاف كوئى قانون وضع نہ كيا جائے۔ اسي مجلس شورىٰ ا پارليمنٹ كو عوام منتخب كرتے ہے،
 اس طرح سياسى اقتدار اعلیٰ عوام كے پاس ہے یہ سب اس بات كے پابند ہيں كہ ملك ميں اسلامى اصولوں كے خلاف
 كوئى قانون وضع نہ ہو۔ (۱۶)

حقيقى سياسى نظام كا حامل مملكت

اكيسويں صدى كے تناظر ميں جديد سياسى نظام كے حامل مملكت جو كہ اسلامى قوانين كے مطابق ہو، كا قيام
 ناگزير ہے۔ محمد عربى ﷺ نے ايك قليل مدت ميں اسلامى نظريات كے عين مطابق ايك جديد فلاحى انقلابى رياست
 قائم كى اور پورے عرب كو اس كے زير سايہ لانے ميں كامياب ہو گئے كيونكہ افراد كى سيرت كى تشكيل معاشرے اور
 رياست سے باہر ممكن نہیں۔ (۱۷) داخلى سياسى نظام كے كاميابى كے لئے سيرة النبي ﷺ كے مطابق تين چيزيں
 بنيادى اہميت كے حامل ہيں۔

۱: سياسى نظام كى تشكيل نو

۲: امن و امان كا قيام

سیاسی نظام کی تشکیل نو

اس وقت تقریباً تمام مسلم ریاستوں میں ملکیت، جاگیرداری، سرمایہ داری یا مغربی جمہوریت کے ذریعے حکومتیں بنتی اور بدلتی ہیں جبکہ اسلام کے سیاسی نظام میں ان عوامل کا سرے سے کوئی دخل ہی نہیں۔ بلکہ اسلام کا تو پیغام ہی طبقاتی امتیاز کا خاتمہ تھا۔ ہمارے ایک روشن خیال مفکر نے لکھا تھا کہ:

”کوئی جمہوریت جو اسلامی ہونے کا دعویدار ہو، وہ نہ برطانوی نمونے کی ہوگی اور نہ روسی۔ ان میں پہلی تو دو یا زائد جماعتوں کے تصادم پر مبنی ہے اور دوسری صرف ایک جماعت کے اقتدار کی اجارہ داری ہے جو کسی اختلاف کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتی۔ اگر کوئی اسلامی حکومت اسلامی اصول پر اسپیلی یا کسی پارلیمنٹ کو تشکیل دے تو اس کے مذہبی پیشواؤں کی انجمن بن جانے کا خطرہ نہیں۔ اسلامی معاشرہ ایک غیر طبقاتی معاشرہ ہے کیونکہ یہاں کوئی مذہبی انجمن اور طبقات خاص رعایت اور مفادات کے ساتھ نہیں ہیں لیکن اصحاب علم اور اہل دانش میں ارکان مجلس کے انتخاب کا کوئی طریقہ ہونا چاہئے۔ سیاسیات میں مال و دولت کو کوئی دخل نہیں ہونا چاہئے ورنہ برائے نام جمہوریت اور عملی طور پر اہل ثروت کی ریاست ہوگی۔“ (۱۸)

حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ نے اپنے اولین خطبہ خلافت میں فرمایا تھا کہ:

أيها الناس ان اكيس الكيس التقى وان احمق الحمق
الفجور ، وان اقواكم عندى الضعيف حتى آخذ له
بحقه، وان اضعفكم عندى القوي حتى آخذ الحق منه،
انما أنا متبع ولست بمبتدع فان احسنت فاعينوني وان
زغت فقوموني وحاسبوا انفسكم قبل ان تحاسبوا
(۱۹).

ترجمہ: لوگو سب سے بڑی سمجھ داری تقویٰ ہے اور بڑی نادانی گناہ کا کام ہے۔ تم میں جو ضعیف ہے وہ میرے نزدیک قوی ہے یہاں تک کہ اس کا حق دلوادوں، اور قوی ضعیف ہے یہاں تک کہ اس سے غریب کا حق

لے لوں۔ میں متابعت کرنے والا ہوں مبتدع نہیں۔ اگر میں اچھائی کروں تو میری مدد کرو، اگر غلط کروں تو مجھے درست کرو۔ اور تم لوگ اپنا محاسبہ کرو اس سے قبل کہ تمہارا محاسبہ کیا جائے۔

اب ہمیں یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ کیا ہمارا ملکی سیاسی ڈھانچہ ایسے خطوط پر استوار ہے جو ہمیں ایسے حکمران دے سکے جو حضرت صدیق اکبرؓ جیسا نصب العین اور روشن فکر کا حامل ہو؟ یقیناً مشکل بلکہ ناممکن ہے۔ لہذا ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ مملکت خدا داد پاکستان کے حکمران بلا تفریق عوام کی خدمت کو اپنا شعار بنائیں، امراء کو نوازنے اور غرباء کو مزید غربت کی چکی میں پیسنے کا جو رواج ہمارے ہاں عام ہے اسے سرے سے ختم کرنا ہوگا۔ ہمارے ملک میں تضاد خیالی اور تنگ نظری کا یہ عالم ہے کہ اکثر اوقات ایک دوسرے کو رجعت پسند، قدامت پسند، اسلام دشمن، مغرب زدہ، آزاد خیال اور بعض اوقات مرتد جیسے سخت القابات سے نوازا جاتا ہے۔ ان حالات میں کیا ہمارا حکمران طبقہ ملک کو صحیح اسلامی سیاسی نظام کی کسی ایک نچ پر قائم کر سکیں گے۔ لہذا اس کا واحد حل یہی ہے کہ صرف زبانی کلامی دعوؤں کی بجائے حقیقی رواداری، وسعت نظر، حکمت، حلم و بردباری، قوت برداشت اور روشن خیالی کا عملی مظاہرہ کیا جائے جو سیرۃ النبی ﷺ کا امتیازی شان بھی ہے۔

اس سلسلے میں ایک اہم بات یہ ہے کہ فکری سبھتی وقت کی اہم ترین ضرورت ہے، جدید مسائل کی نوعیت اور وسعت کے پیش نظر ایک فرد کے بس کی بات نہیں، لہذا اجتماعی اجتہاد کے لئے ادارے تشکیل دئے جائیں جن میں تمام مکاتب فکر کے علماء، اسکالرز اور اہل دانش شامل ہوں۔ یہ ادارے مجالس قانون ساز کا باقاعدہ حصہ ہوں جہاں دوسرے ماہرین کے ساتھ انہیں بھی قانون سازی میں برابری کا حق ہو۔ بقول علامہ محمد اقبالؒ:

”علماء کو مجالس قانون ساز کا لازمی حصہ ہونا چاہئے تاکہ وہ قانون

سازی کے عمل میں رہنمائی اور مدد مہیا کر سکیں“۔ (۲۰)

لہذا ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ارباب اقتدار، سیاسی زعماء اور ارباب حل و عقد ملک میں ایک ایسا سیاسی نظام تشکیل دے جو اسلامی اصولوں اور عوامی امنگوں کے مطابق ہونہ کہ ذاتی پسند ناپسند کے۔ اسلام کے نام پر حاصل کئے گئے مملکت کا تقاضا بھی یہی ہے کہ اسے اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق چلایا جائے، جو بھی ملک یا ادارہ اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق ہوگا یقیناً اس کے عوام و افراد خوشحال و مطمئن بھی ہونگے، کیونکہ اسلام میں ہر فرد کے حقوق و خواہشات کا حد المقدور خیال رکھا جاتا ہے، لہذا کامیاب ریاست بھی وہی ہو سکتا ہے جس کا سیاسی نظام کامیاب ہو۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ملک میں خود احتسابی کا عمل انتہائی اہم ہے، احتساب کا فرض اگر خلوص اور جرأت کے ساتھ ادا کیا جائے تو ایک غیر جانب دار نقاد اور ایک بے لاگ مؤرخ کی طرح اپنی غلطیوں اور کمزوریوں کی نشاندہی کی جائے گی جو ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کی تشکیل کا سبب بنے گی۔

امن و امان کا قیام

ہمارے ملک میں امن و امان کی صورتحال ناگفتنی ہے۔ بد امنی، قتل و غارتگری، ٹارگٹ کلنگ، اغواء برائے تاوان، بم بلاسٹ، دھماکے اور خودکش حملے وغیرہ وہ چیزیں ہیں جس کی وجہ سے نہ صرف ہر شہری ذہنی کوفت میں مبتلا ہے بلکہ ان چیزوں نے ہمارے سیاسی نظام کو تباہ کر کے رکھ دیا ہے۔ داخلی سیاسی نظام کے کامیابی کے لئے امن و امان کا قیام انتہائی اہم ہے۔ حضرت ابراہیمؑ جب مکہ کو آباد کرتے ہیں تو سب سے پہلے اس شہر کو امن کا گہوارہ بنانے کی دعا کرتے ہیں اس کے بعد معیشت کی بات کی جاتی ہے۔ لہذا اس سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ کسی بھی مملکت کے لئے امن و امان کا قیام لازمی جزو ہے، ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ:

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بَلَدًا آمِنًا وَارْزُقْ أَهْلَهُ مِنْ الثَّمَرَاتِ (۲۱)

ترجمہ: اور جب ابراہیمؑ نے دعا کی کہ اے میرے رب بنا دے اس شہر کو امن والا، اور اس کے رہنے والوں کو رزق دے میوے۔

رسول اللہ ﷺ نے اسلامی ریاست کی بنیاد رکھتے ہی داخلی امن کی طرف توجہ فرمائی، فساد پھیلانے والوں کے خلاف سخت سے سخت کارروائی فرمائی اور آپ ﷺ کا یہ فرمان سچ ہو کر رہا کہ:

ليتمن هذا الأمر حتى يسير الراكب من صنعاء الى
حضر موت ، لا يخاف الا الله. (۲۲)

ترجمہ: ایک وقت ایسا آئے گا جب صنعاء یمن سے ایک محل نشین خاتون تنہا سفر کرے گی اور اس کو خدا کے سوا کسی کا خوف نہ ہوگا۔

امن و امان برقرار رکھنے کے لئے آپ ﷺ نے کشت و خون سے ہر ممکن گریز کیا، آپ ﷺ نے جاہلی معاشرے کے ان افراد سے لوگوں کو نجات دلائی جو ناسور کی حیثیت اختیار کر چکے تھے، وہ نہ خود امن، اسلام، آزادی اور عدل و مساوات کے قائل تھے اور نہ کسی دوسرے کو یہ اعلیٰ قدریں قائم کرنے دیتے تھے، اس لئے جس طرح ایک انسان کا بازو اگر اتنا خراب ہو جائے کہ اندیشہ ہو کہ اگر اسے کاٹنا نہ گیا تو اس کا زہر پورے بدن میں سرایت کر جائے گا اور وہ آدمی مر جائے گا، ایسے آدمی کا بازو کاٹ کر اسے بچالینا سراپا رحمت و شفقت ہے، اسی طرح انسانی معاشرے میں جو افراد ناسور کی حیثیت اختیار کر جائیں اور دوسرے لوگوں کو بھی تباہی کی طرف لے جا رہے ہوں، ان سے معاشرے کو نجات دلانا رحمت اور انسان دوستی کا تقاضا ہے، نبی کریم ﷺ نے غزوات کے ذریعے یہی کام کیا۔ (۲۳) لہذا حضور ﷺ کے اسی فلسفے کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ملکی سیاسی نظام کے کامیابی کے لئے داخلی امن و امان کا قیام ایک لازمی

امر ہے۔ اس کے لئے سیرت طیبہ ﷺ سے رہنمائی لازمی امر ہے جس میں دو چیزیں بڑی واضح ہیں:

الف: بے لاگ عدل و انصاف اور عدلیہ کی بالادستی

ب: اداروں کے استحکام اور اصلاح کے لئے احتساب کے عمل کو جامع اور ہمہ گیر شکل دینا
ان نقاط کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے اقدامات اٹھانا ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کے حامل مملکت میں امن و امان کے قیام کے لئے جزو لاینفک ہیں۔ ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوِّمِينَ بِالْقِسْطِ شُهَدَاءَ لِلَّهِ

وَلَوْ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوِ الْوَالِدِينَ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ (۲۴)

ترجمہ: اے ایمان والو! قائم رہو انصاف پر، گواہی دو اللہ کے لئے اگرچہ نقصان ہو تمہارا، یا ماں باپ کا، یا قرابت والوں کا۔

ریاستی اداروں کی اصلاح

سیاسی نظام کے ضمن میں تیسرا اہم مسئلہ ریاستی اداروں کا اصلاح و استحکام ہے۔ آج اگر ہمیں مملکت خداداد پاکستان میں افراتفری کا عالم محسوس ہو رہا ہے یا بے چینی اور عدم استحکام سے ہم دوچار ہیں تو اس کا بنیادی وجہ اکثر ریاستی اداروں کی عدم اصلاح ہے۔ جس میں سفارش، رشوت، کرپشن، ناقابلیت، دھوکہ دہی، چور بازاری، اقرباء پروری کی یلغار، عدم مساوات، انتظامیہ مقننہ، عدلیہ وغیرہ کا عدم احترام، اختیارات کا ناجائز استعمال اور انصاف و احتساب کا نہ ہونا وہ عوامل ہیں جن میں ہمارے ملک کا تقریباً ہر فرد مبتلا ہے۔ اگر ملک کو داخلی و خارجی خلفشار سے بچانا ہے اور اسے ایک کامیاب اور بطور نمونہ دنیا کے سامنے پیش کرنا ہے تو ارباب اقتدار پر لازم ہے کہ وہ تمام تر ریاستی اداروں کی اصلاح کرے اور اس میں استحکام کے لئے اپنی تمام تر توانائیاں صرف کریں۔ حضور ﷺ نے ریاست میں قائم کردہ تمام شعبوں کے استحکام پر خصوصی توجہ دی۔ اسی ضمن میں سیرت النبی ﷺ اور خلافت راشدہ کی رہنمائی مشعل راہ ہے، جس سے درج ذیل ہدایات اخذ کئے جاتے ہیں:

الف: سرکاری ملازمین کا تقرر راہلیت اور استحقاق کی بنیاد پر کیا جائے۔

اگر کسی کام کو سفارش، رشوت یا اقرباء پروری کے تحت نا اہل کے حوالے کیا گیا تو سمجھ لیں کہ بربادی آن پہنچا ہے۔ جبکہ درحقیقت ہمارے ملک میں یہی چیزیں سرعام اور بلا خوف و خطر جاری ہیں جن پر کوئی روک ٹوک نہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں حضور ﷺ کا ارشاد ہے کہ:

اذا وسد الامر الى غير اهله فانتظر الساعة (۲۵)

ترجمہ: جب کوئی کام نا اہل کے سپرد کر دیا جائے تو قیامت کا انتظار کیا جائے۔

ب: سفارش اور اقرباء پروری کے عناصر کا قلع قمع کیا جائے۔

سفارش و اقرباء پروری وہ ناسور ہے جو اداروں کو کوکھلا کر دیتا ہے، جبکہ ہمارے ملک میں سب سے زیادہ جو کلچر عام ہے وہ یہی سفارش اور اقرباء پروری ہے۔ اس کلچر کے ہوتے ہوئے ہم کبھی بھی اپنے ملک کو ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کے دائرے میں داخل نہیں کر سکتے۔ حضور ﷺ نے اس کلچر کا سخت مذمت کرتے ہوئے ایک مقام پر اس سلسلے میں ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ:

اتشفع فی حد من حدود اللہ ثم قام فاختطب فقال
یا ایہا الناس انما ہلک الذین قبلکم انہم کانوا اذا
سرق منہم الشریف ترکوہ واذا سرق فیہم الضعیف
اقاموا علیہ الحدود ، واللہ لو ان فاطمة بنت محمد
سرقت لقطعت یدھا۔ (۲۶)

ترجمہ: کیا تم اللہ کی حدود میں سفارش کر رہے ہو؟ پھر کھڑے ہو کر خطبہ ارشاد فرمایا، کہ اے لوگو بے شک تم سے پہلے لوگ اس لئے ہلاک ہوئے کہ جب ان میں سے کوئی معزز چوری کرتا تو اسے چھوڑ دیتے اور جب کوئی نادار چوری کرتا تو اس پر حد قائم کرتے۔ خدا کی قسم اگر میری بیٹی فاطمہ بھی چوری کرتی تو میں ضرور اس کے ہاتھ کاٹتا۔

ج: تمام حکام اور ذمہ دار افسران و ملازمین کے طرز عمل اور کردار کی کڑی نگرانی کی جائے، اور ان کے اثاثوں کا جائزہ لیتے رہنا چاہئے۔ جبکہ ہمارے ملک میں المیہ یہ ہے کہ صدر سے لیکر چپڑاسی و چوکیدار تک بے لگام ہیں، جس کا جو جی چاہے کر لیتا ہے، کوئی روک ٹوک نہیں۔ محتسب اور نیب جیسے ادارے برائے نام چیز بن گئے ہیں۔ معمولی تنخواہ دار عالی شان کوٹیوں کا مالک بنا بیٹھا ہے، اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہر ایک محاسبہ کے خوف سے آزاد ہے۔ جبکہ فرائض و احتساب میں آپ ﷺ کا سب سے بڑا فرض عمال کا محاسبہ تھا، یعنی جب عمال زکوٰۃ اور صدقہ وصول کر کے آتے تھے تو آپ ﷺ اس غرض سے اس کا جائزہ لیتے تھے کہ انہوں نے کوئی ناجائز طریقہ تو اختیار نہیں کیا ہے۔ چنانچہ ایک بار آپ ﷺ نے ابن المثنیہ کو صدقہ وصول کرنے کے لئے مامور فرمایا، وہ اپنی خدمت انجام دے کر واپس آئے اور آپ ﷺ نے ان کا جائزہ لیا تو انہوں نے کہا یہ مال مسلمانوں کا ہے اور یہ مجھ کو ہدیہ ملا ہے، آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ گھر بیٹھے بیٹھے تم کو یہ ہدیہ کیوں نہیں ملا؟ اس کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے ایک عام خطبہ دیا، جس میں اس کی سخت ممانعت فرمائی۔ (۲۷)

د: ہمارے ہاں احتساب کا فقدان ہے اور قانون کی بالادستی کا اطلاق نہیں اگر واقعی ملک کو ایک

ماڈل اسلامی سیاسی نظام کے روپ میں پیش کرنا ہے تو عدالتی نظام کو ہر قسم کے دباؤ سے آزاد کرنا انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ انصاف و احتساب کے معاملے میں حاکم و محکوم امیر و غریب اور افسر و ماتحت سب کے ساتھ ایک جیسا اور مساوی سلوک کیا جائے۔ کیونکہ قومیں اپنے اور اپنے قائدین کے احتساب سے زندہ اور باقی رہتی ہیں، بعض جمہوری مزاج قوموں نے تو جنگ جیتنے والوں اور اپنے ملک کی عزت بچالینے والوں تک کا احتساب کیا ہے اور ان کو اپنا کام ختم کر لینے کے بعد ریٹائر کر دیا ہے، تو میں بڑی بڑی شکست کھانے کے بعد سنبھل گئی ہیں۔ (۲۸) امید ہے کہ احتساب کا فرض اگر خلوص اور جرأت کے ساتھ ادا کیا جائے تو ایک غیر جانب دار نقاد اور ایک بے لاگ مؤرخ کی طرح اپنی غلطیوں اور کمزوریوں کی نشاندہی کی جائے گی جو ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کی تشکیل کا سبب بنے گی۔

اگرچہ تمدن اسلام کے دور ترقی میں محکمہ احتساب ایک مستقل محکمہ تھا جو نہایت وسیع پیمانے پر تمام قوم کے اخلاقی مصطلحات، بیع و شراء اور معاملات وغیرہ کی نگرانی کرتا تھا، لیکن حضور ﷺ کی عہد مبارکہ میں یہ محکمہ قائم نہیں تھا بلکہ خود آپ ﷺ اس فرض کو ادا فرماتے تھے، ہر شخص کی جزئیات اخلاق اور فرائض منصبی کے متعلق آپ ﷺ وقتاً فوقتاً دار و گیر فرماتے رہتے تھے۔ تمام لوگوں سے اصلاحات پر عمل کرانا صیغہ احتساب سے تعلق رکھتا تھا، چنانچہ آپ ﷺ نہایت سختی کے ساتھ ان معاملات کی نگرانی فرماتے تھے اور تمام لوگوں سے عمل کراتے تھے اور جو لوگ باز نہیں آتے تھے ان کو سزا میں دلاتے تھے۔ (۲۹) اس سلسلے میں حضور ﷺ کا ارشاد نقل کیا گیا ہے کہ:

لقد رأيت الناس في عهد النبي يتبعون جزافاً يعني

الطعام يضر بون ان يبيعون في مكانهم حتى يؤووه الى

رحالهم. (۳۰)

ترجمہ: آنحضرت ﷺ کے عہد میں دیکھا کہ جو لوگ تخمیناً غلہ خریدتے تھے ان کو اس بات پر سزا دی جاتی تھی کہ اپنے گھروں میں منتقل کرنے سے پہلے اس کو خود اسی جگہ بیچ ڈالتے جہاں اس کو خریدتا تھا۔

اسی طرح بے لاگ عدل و انصاف کے قیام کے متعلق ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوْمِينَ بِالْقِسْطِ شُهَدَاءَ لِنَفْسِكُمْ

وَأُولَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أُولَىٰ الدِّينِ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ (۳۱)

ترجمہ: اے ایمان والو! وقتاً رہو انصاف پر، گواہی دو اللہ کے لئے اگرچہ نقصان ہو تمہارا، یا ماں باپ کا

، یا قرابت والوں کا۔

خلاصہ بحث

مملکت خداداد پاکستان کا موجودہ سیاسی نظام اگرچہ جمہوری روش کا حصہ ہے، لیکن اس سیاسی نظام کو اغیار

کے مفادات و مقاصد کے بھینٹ چڑھانے اور دینی و مذہبی دائرے سے باہر نکالنے کا کسی بھی صورت اجازت نہیں دی جاسکتی۔ پاکستان چونکہ اسلام کے نام پر بنا ہے لہذا اس مملکت خدا داد کے نظام کو بھی داعی اسلام ﷺ کے طرز سیاست کے موافق استوار کرنا ہے۔ پاکستان میں جو جمہوری سیاسی نظام اس وقت مروج ہے، اس کے بنیادی قوانین اسلام کے بنیادی اصولوں سے بہت حد ہم آہنگ اور یکساں ہیں یہ الگ بات ہے کہ اس پر کما حقہ عمل درآئیں کیا جاتا، لہذا ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ اس اساسی و بنیادی اسلامی قوانین پر عمل درآئیں بنایا جائے۔ اسلام کے نام پر حاصل کئے گئے مملکت کا تقاضا بھی یہی ہے کہ اسے اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق چلایا جائے، جو بھی ملک یا ادارہ اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق ہوگا یقیناً اس کے عوام و افراد خوشحال و مطمئن بھی ہونگے، کیونکہ اسلام میں ہر فرد کے حقوق و خواہشات کا حد المقدور خیال رکھا جاتا ہے، لہذا کامیاب ریاست بھی وہی ہو سکتا ہے جس کا سیاسی نظام کامیاب ہو۔ اس ضمن میں لازمی ہے کہ ملک میں خود احتسابی کا عمل انتہائی مؤثر ہو، تمام حکام اور ذمہ دار افسران و ملازمین کے طرز عمل اور کردار کی کڑی نگرانی کرنا اور ان کے اثاثوں کا جائزہ لیتے رہنا ملکی نظام کو چلانے کا انتہائی اہم حصہ ہے۔ ہمارے ملک میں ہر ایک کے بے لگامی کا جو عنصر ہے، اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہر ایک محاسبہ کے خوف سے آزاد ہے۔ احتساب کا عمل پوری دیانت داری اور خلوص و جرأت کے ساتھ ادا کیا جائے تو یہ ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کی تشکیل کا سبب بنے گی۔ امن و امان کے قیام پر خصوصی توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ داخلی سیاسی نظام کے کامیابی کے لئے امن و امان کا قیام انتہائی اہم ہے۔ اس وقت ملک میں امن و امان کی صورتحال انتہائی ناگفتہ بہ ہے۔ بد امنی، قتل و غارتگری، ٹارگٹ کلنگ، اغواء برائے تاوان، بم بلاسٹ، دھماکے اور خودکش حملے وغیرہ وہ چیزیں ہیں جس کی وجہ سے نہ صرف ہر شہری ذہنی کوفت میں مبتلا ہے بلکہ ان چیزوں نے ہمارے سیاسی نظام کو تباہ کر کے رکھ دیا ہے۔ پاکستان میں اس وقت بے لاگ عدل و انصاف اور عدلیہ کی بالادستی سمیت اداروں کے استحکام اور اصلاح کے لئے احتساب کے عمل کو جامع اور ہمہ گیر شکل دینے کی انتہائی اہم ضرورت ہے۔ پاکستان میں اس وقت جو افراتفری کا عالم محسوس ہو رہا ہے یا بے چینی اور عدم استحکام سے اگر ملک دوچار ہے تو اس کا بنیادی وجہ اکثر ریاستی اداروں کی عدم اصلاح ہے۔ سفارش، رشوت، کرپشن، ناقابلیت، دھوکہ دہی، چور بازاری، اقرباء پروری کی یلغار، عدم مساوات، انتظامیہ متفقہ، عدلیہ وغیرہ کا عدم احترام، اختیارات کا ناجائز استعمال، انصاف و احتساب کا فقدان، لسانی اور گروہی اختلافات، قوم پرستی، مادہ پرستی، نام نہاد ترقی پسندی وغیرہ وہ عوامل ہیں جن کی وجہ سے ہمارے ملک کا حقیقی سیاسی سفر متزلزل اور غیر یقینی صورتحال سے دوچار ہے۔ سفارش اور اقرباء پروری کلچر کا خاتمہ لازمی ہے، ملازمین کا تقرر اہلیت و استحقاق کی بنیاد پر کیا جائے کیونکہ سفارش و اقرباء پروری وہ ناسور ہیں جو اداروں کو کھلا کر دیتا ہے، جبکہ ہمارے ملک میں سب سے زیادہ جو کلچر عام ہے وہ یہی سفارش اور اقرباء پروری ہے۔ اس کلچر کے ہوتے ہوئے ہم کبھی بھی اپنے

ملک کو ایک کامیاب سیاسی نظام کے دائرے میں داخل نہیں کر سکتے۔

خلاصہ یہ کہ اگر ہم مروجہ جمہوری سیاسی نظام کا جائزہ لیں تو ہم پیغمبر اسلام ﷺ کے دیئے ہوئے تعلیمات سے کوسوں دور نظر آتے ہیں۔ ہمارے ملکی سیاسی نظام میں ہر وہ ناجائز صورت موجود ہے جو کہ اسلامی معاشرے کے لئے زہر قاتل کی حیثیت رکھتا ہو لہذا ان تمام ناجائز امور کا خاتمہ اور ایک حقیقی اسلامی سیاسی نظام کا وجود پیغمبر اسلام ﷺ کے طرز سیاست میں مضمر ہے کیونکہ حضور ﷺ کا طریق تربیت یہی تھا کہ لوگ ایمانی قوت سے مالا مال ہوں اور باہمی ہمدردی، احسان و ایثار، شجاعت و حمیت، صبر و استقامت، عنف و درگزر، حلم و بردباری، سخاوت و فیاضی، حسن اخلاق، صدق و توکل، رواداری اور حسن ظن جیسے اخلاقی اوصاف سے متصف ہوں۔ آپ ﷺ نے اس امر کی طرف خصوصی توجہ دی کہ افراد ذہنی اور اخلاقی طور پر اتنے پاکباز ہوں کہ ریاست اور قانون کی کم سے کم مداخلت کے باوجود بھی وہ صحیح راستے پر چلیں۔

هذا ما عندي والله اعلم بالصواب

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