The Establishment of a Moderate & Peaceful State, A Journey from Fantasy to Reality "Problems & their Solution"

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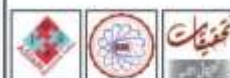*Lecturer, Centre for Arabic and Islamic Studies Women University Swabi Email: sadnazeb@yahoo.com*

Abstract:

Unfortunately the objective of Pakistan is still to be materialized. Many factors led to the disordered and immoderate state: lack of proper education and inappropriate grooming of young generation in line with the Islamic teachings and abuse of rights in all aspects of life. Moreover, appointment of unqualified personnel disregarding Islamic injunctions and other practices of inequality has been major hurdles in the establishment of a stable state. The need of the day is to eliminate these impediments from their root cause so as to terrorist activities and intolerance can be eradicated from this country and the actual objective of the establishment of this beloved country can be achieved in a true sense. This article will highlight the problems in the way to the establishment of a Moderate and peaceful state along with their solutions.

Keywords:

Moderate, peaceful, state, terrorism, establishment

Introduction:

The dream of a peaceful and moderate state as seen by Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam is yet to be fulfilled. The purpose of establishment of such a state was implementation of Islamic values with their true spirit. But unfortunately, the path of peace and development in the country didn't pave from the beginning. There were some internal issues and some external forces were hindering its stability, although many attempts are made in this regard but peace and security and danger of terrorism is increasing day by day. This research highlights the issues prevailing in the society along with their solutions.

Two factors are considered of prime importance for the stability of any country. One being its internal affairs while the other is the rank of that country in the field of science and technology. The graph of stability and progress will ascend where both these factors are strong. Unity, which means to prefer collective interests to individual interests. As a consequence, the chain of sacrifice progresses. Shariah has emphasized to adopt this feature to strengthen the nation. It is narrated in Holy Quran:

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا اللهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ[1]

Prophet (PBUH) has narrated:

الْمُؤْمِنُونَ تَرَاحُمُهُمْ وَلُطْفُ بَعْضِهِمْ بِبَعْضٍ كَجَسَدِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ ، إِذَا اشْتَكَى بَعْضُ جَسَدِهِ أَلِمَ لَهُ سَائِرُ جَسَدِهِ[2]

As far as Pakistan is concerned we are lacking this valuable feature in our society we are not just divided into provinces instead hearts of its inhabitants are also divided.

Likewise, equality plays an important role in the progress and peace of any society. The differences among color, race, caste and ethnicity are self- created otherwise as humans all are equal. The societies in which equality prevails, there,

the concept of strong and weak or master and slave.Shariah has stressed on the equality of all mankind without any discrimination of race, gender, nationality or religion. It is narrated in Holy Quran:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنثَى وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِندَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ٣

Holy prophet said

لا فضل لعربي على عجمي، ولا لعجمي على عربي، ولا لأبيض على أسود، ولا لأسود على أبيض إلا بالتقى4

Merit based decisions also contribute to the essence of a stable society. If the decisions and appointments in all fields and institutions are done on merit, surely the society will prosper and progress.

The domination of law and order is necessary for the survival and stability of a society. No one should consider oneself above the law and one must be aware of his accountability in case of violation. It is narrated in Holy Quran

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ كُونُواْ قَوَّامِينَ لِلّهِ شُهَدَاء بِالْقِسْطِ وَلاَ يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَآنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَى أَلاَّ تَعْدِلُواْ اعْدِلُواْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى وَاتَّقُواْ اللّهَ إِنَّ اللّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ٥

It is narrated that Prophet (PBUH) said when a case of a woman from Bni Makhzoom was brought before him about Fatima (RA):

وايم الله! لو أن فاطمة بنت محمد سرقت لقطعت يده6

Helping the less privileged and providing basic necessities of life also form a peaceful and stable society. Another important factor is visionary and intelligent approach in national matters. The negative effects of extremism are to be faced by the whole nation. Tolerance and acceptance are also the elements included in shaping a strong and stable society.

The Progress in the field of science and technology is among the pillars of a peaceful and prosperous society. The doors of basic scientific knowledge for all and higher education for talented people should always be open. It is a known fact that those nations who excel in this field, can face other nations and also handle external pressure better. It is obvious that societies and nations are under progress. In every person generally, and nations specifically, the will and desire to surpass others exists.

Impediments in the Establishment of a Moderate & Peaceful State:

Our curriculum and teaching methodologies mainly focus upon the reproduction of bookish knowledge without its significance to the utilization need of the country. Books by international authors can provide advanced knowledge and understanding but cannot enlighten the needs of a country, and an individual's own outline of reference within the norms and traditions of society and cultural requirements. To present the subject fundamentals without inspiration has no productive consequences. Another noteworthy step would be to reform and modify the educational system to a more modern and research based syllabus. This would certainly create an environment for meaningful research and innovation and consequently, an established and peaceful society will establish.

It is a misfortune that Pakistan is ranked 131st out of 141 countries in the 2015 International Innovation Index. The low ranking is proof of the fact that innovation-oriented policies are missing from conventional education and business.

Technology, including the IT industry, in Pakistan has huge potential for expansion. But teething problems, particularly a shortage of funds and encouragement for product growth, have deterred start-ups from moving ahead with disruptive innovations or technologies.

Still, Pakistan can turn a corner by investing in tech start-ups and disruptive technologies, providing facilities like incubators, financial leeway and office space. Such measures could not only endorse entrepreneurship and innovation-based critical thinking but would also clean the Augean stables of poverty and joblessness.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, upon investigation from the National Assembly, stated in a report that the reasons for the country's poor ranking comprise:

- Low proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for science and development.
- Low standards of science education in our educational institutions.

Emphasizing only on Pakistan's low ranking, the Ministry of Science and Education fell short of stating why 61,000 researchers with 10,670 PhDs in Pakistan, which is by no means a little figure, are not considerably contributing to the country's technological growth.

Pakistan has a very strong youth population and with measures like incubators and financial assistance the country can generate a roadmap toward innovation-based technologies and breakthroughs.

It is essential that government should facilitate institutions and corporations working on all types of innovation based technologies and, significantly, the processes involved.

It is important for the government to understand the importance of IP rights. IP protection and the related legal framework could not only enable innovation based thinking, businesses, and products but would also help develop the IP industry in Pakistan. IP, in the form of patents, contributes extremely to national and state economies, but for now, Pakistan's IP is trapped leap years behind other countries.

In comparison, it should be unsatisfactory for Pakistan's government to know that only 10 percent of the 50,000 patents registered in Pakistan since 1947 are local, while the rest are foreign. (Filed by individuals based in other countries).

Technology is the hub growth driver in the 21st century. The Pakistani government and policymakers can't disregard its interplay with entrepreneurship

Another factor that has slowed down innovation in Pakistan is the lack of investment in the field of human development. In India, Flip kart is the most important startup, with an estimated value of over $15 billion. Pakistan does not have any startup that worth it or even coming close. The apparent reason: A defective approach and system that does not encourage innovation and

entrepreneurship. Without government policies to foster an innovate environment, Pakistani companies will be stuck in the role of followers. Pakistan is not producing products or companies like Uber, Drop box, or even Google. All these companies were once small start-ups based on the principle of disruptive innovation. [7]

It was quite hopeful to see Google coming to Pakistan and arranging seminars in universities and talks with young Pakistani graduates. The government should pull all possible levers to catch the attention of more tech companies into Pakistan, and make policies and mechanisms that facilitate tech giants to set up R&D centers. It is time for the government and the startups in Pakistan to step up to the plate and avail themselves of the enormous opportunities the tech world is offering. The benefits are not just increasing exports, but playing a constructive role in the 21st century tech economy. Pakistan ranked 116 out of I76 nations on Transparency International's (T1) Corruption Perception Index for 2016. It was decided on 24th December 2014 by the consent of political parties in a conference chaired by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan to establish military courts to tackle terrorism.[8]

The Lahore declaration:

It was a bilateral agreement and governance treaty between India and Pakistan. This treaty was signed on 21 February 1999, at the end of a historic summit in Lahore, and ratified the same year by the parliaments of both countries.

Under the provisions of the treaty, a communal understanding was reached towards the development of atomic armory and to avoid unintended and illegal operational use of nuclear arms. The Lahore Declaration brought further responsibility to both nations' headship towards avoiding nuclear contest, as well as conventional and non- conventional conflicts. This agreement was noteworthy in the history of Pakistan and it paved path for both countries for establishment of an environment of mutual confidence.[9]

Zarb-e-Azab Operation:

It was a joint military operation conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various combative groups, including (TTP) Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, IMU Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, and Lashkar-e-Jhangwi, Al-Qaida, Jundullah and the Haqani network. This operation was commenced in North Waziristan on 15th June 2014 in the wake of the 8th June attack on Jinnah International Airport in Karachi, for which the Tehreek-e Taliban and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan claimed responsibility.[10]

Rad-ul-fasad operation:

This is a codename of a combined military operation by the Pakistani military in support of local law enforcement agencies to deactivate and eradicate the terrorist sleeper cells across the Pakistan, it started on 22nd February 2017.The operation was aimed to abolish the danger of terrorism, and consolidating the outputs of Operation Zarb-e-Azab which was launched earlier in 2014.[11]

Paigham e Pakistan Initiative Launched By International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI)

A narrative and ruling against terrorism and extremism prevailing in Pakistan, Paigham-e- Pakistan was issued by Muftis and religious scholars of almost all

schools of thought with the efforts of Islamic Research Institute (IRI) of the International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI) was launched at Aewan- e- Sadder in a ceremony chaired by then President of Pakistan Mr. Mamnoon Hussein.

Agreed fatwa by 1829 scholars condemning extremism and terrorism declared the supporters of suicide bombing as conspirator, the religious verdict defined jihad as being the purview of the state and prohibited the use of force to compel compliance to Islamic laws. The Fatwa has been prepared by Islamic Research Institute (IRI) of International Islamic University Islamabad and this remarkable effort has paved path for further endeavors.

Conclusions & Recommendations:

It can be concluded that Pakistan is facing both internal issues and external problems due to which there are many barriers in peace, prosperity and security. The nation needs to be united and inhabitants should go to abandon sectarianism. To become leader in the field of science and technology instead of followers, Pakistan should not leave any stone unturned in the field of IT. In our country, excellence in science and technology is not among our preference. We are left far behind other nations in manners and etiquettes. We lack good qualities and adopt bad ones often. Tolerance and acceptance as a nation is a major lacking. Displaying extreme sentiments in matters like blasphemy is dangerous for the nation. Instead of self-accountability, blaming others will never end deterioration nor lead to progress. We lack well-built policies. It is the need of the time that policies must be framed with mutual consent and agreement. Pakistan's startups require government help to promote innovation .Implementation of legal framework is important to enhance innovation protect intellectual property (IP) rights. Such legal framework would not only punish IP rights breach (which is presently quite widespread in corporate circles of Pakistan) but would also help in creating an atmosphere for innovation. It is of essential that the people of Pakistan and government both must recognize that this is the century of the tech entrepreneurs and must put collective efforts to get Pakistan in the list of leaders of this field. Need of the hour is to promote Quality and fruitful research to increase and promoting startup culture. It is necessary to enhance quality of education which should be based on groundbreaking and innovative advances in the software market. To increase the IT exports from $2.2 billion, Pakistan must take tangible steps, by Investing more in the field of research and development, similarly, creating R&D centers for Pakistan's technical force, it would not just increase their technical capabilities but would give them much needed hands-on skill and exposure.

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