

**FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE (A Chartered University)
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PAKISTAN-STUDIES**

HOD's Message

History Department involve activities that ensures continuous improvements. These include Syllabus breakdown, lesson plans, aligning various aspects of the courses with program learning outcomes (PLOs) and out of class-room activities for balanced growth of students.

This may also include creatively planning strategies, conceptual questions, class differentiating techniques, class teaching assessment tools, enrichment of teaching methods under students centered class, motivational techniques for teaching History and Pakistan Studies. The improvements may require self-reflection, classroom observations by peers, HOD, college coordinator and the Vice Rector (College).



Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for supporting me to producing 100% results in the BISE exams for the last many years. I am owed to my colleagues who have been a practical and instrumental for carrying out departmental activities that is academic and service simultaneously. The faculty of History & Pakistan Studies has been capable enough to cope with the changes in the courses of Pakistan Studies made by The Punjab Text Book Board and the BISE exam pattern, moving gradually toward conceptual model.

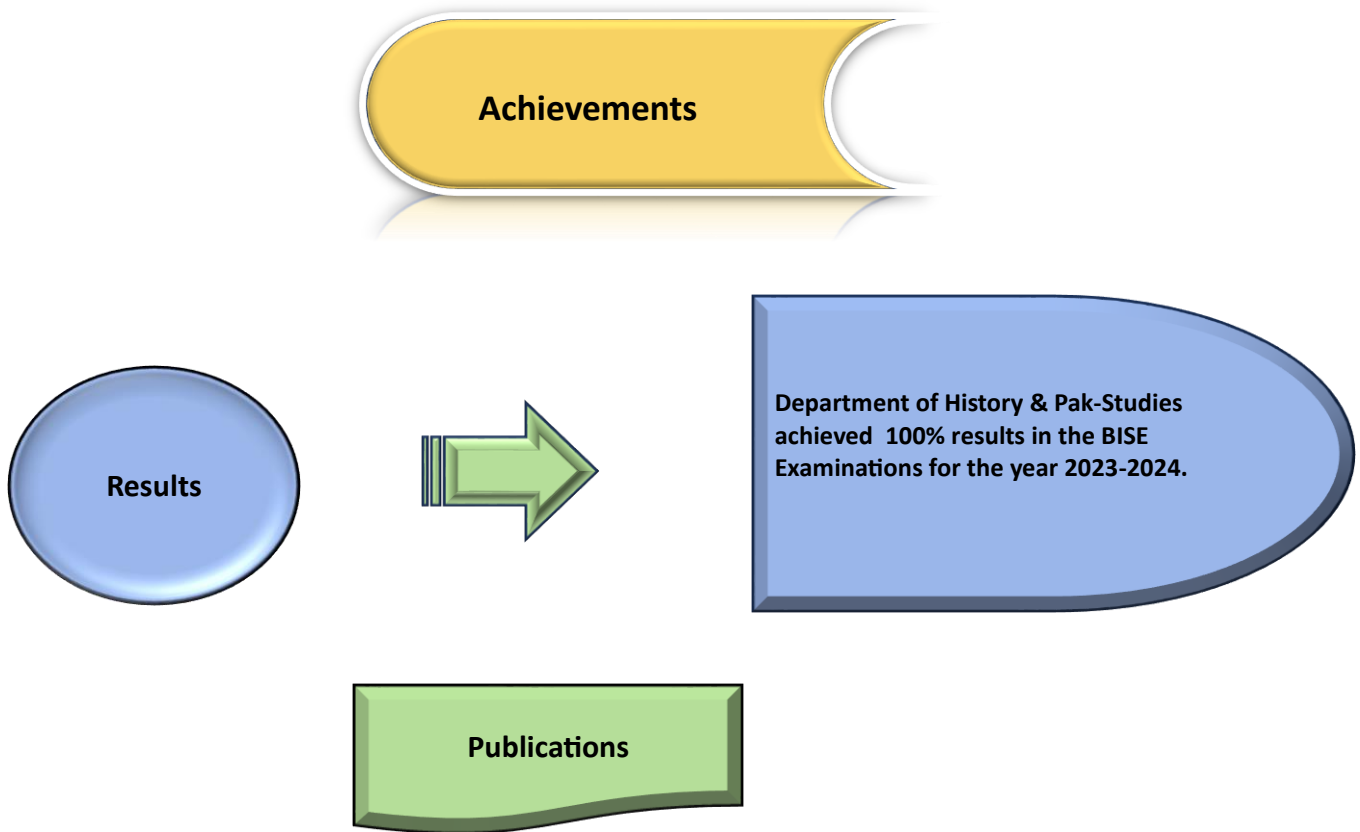
I pay my gratitude to the college administration for providing a congenial environment for teachers and the students as well for innovative and disciplined spectrum that encompasses not to leave students unattended.

I hope new heights shall take place in the coming year because of well-knit and vibrant team of our department involves in research activities and focused development plans in future.

Mr. Saleem Masih Asim (HOD)
History & Pakistan Studies Department (College)
Forman Christian College (A Chartered University)

This Newsletter contains: -

- ❖ **Message from HOD**
- ❖ **Achievements of the Department**
- ❖ **Accomplishments of the Department**
- ❖ **Faculty Update**
- ❖ **Faculty Research Work**
- ❖ **Vision & Goals of the Department**
- ❖ **Future Plans of the Department**



Mr. Saleem Masih Asim

Jinnah's Vision for Pakistan (Published in 'The Nation')

The great founder of the country of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Quaid -e- Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's vision was to have a separate country: Pakistan (a land of pure) for the Muslims as a final solution to socio-political and religious differences between the Hindus and the Muslims of the sub-continent where the leaders of minorities like Christians, Parsees and scheduled castes played a decisive role at the time of partition of the subcontinent in 1947. <https://www.nation.com.pk/05-May-2024/jinnah-s-vision-for-pakistan>

Impacts of Christian Missionary Institutions in Punjab: A Critical Overview

As a result of the establishment of missionary schools and colleges for more than a century from 1887-1947, the modern English education system was prevalent in Punjab and it became a hallmark of even after partition in 1947. The Christian missionaries served in a new country with zeal and zest. American Journal of Science on Integration and Human Development, Vol. 2 No. 1, 2024.

<https://grnjournal.us/index.php/AJSIHD/article/view/2504>

Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad

Christian minority rights in Pakistan: tragedy, truth, loyalty and triumph

Life and faith are mysteries. We enter and experience both through factors beyond our understanding and control. Our parentage and DNA, our appearance and abilities, our predispositions and cultural formation are among life's 'givens', it seems as if by chance. OH, Weekly Policy Briefing, Oxford House Research, UK, 26 January 2024. <https://www.oxfordhousersearch.com/christian-minority-rights-in-pakistan-tragedy-truth-loyalty-and-triumph/>

South Asia in Pursuit of Human Security; Challenges and Concerns in 21st Century

Security debates have changed over the years, since the post-Cold War era. Now security focuses more on people-centric rather than state-centric security. In this backdrop, the research points out that despite attaining steady economic growth, South Asia faced heavy starvation and individual suffering. This chapter has published in the book "South Asia: State, Society and Politics," Nobel Academic Publishing, Turkey, July 2023.

<https://www.nobelyayin.com/south-asia-state-society-and-politics-19955.html>

Structural Power and British Raj (1857-1947); A Case Study Of Sheikhpura

The study examines that how British canal colonization altered the structure of agrarian development in colonial Punjab. The article examines how the new colonial categorization of canal colonization influenced the district of Sheikhpura; it investigates that how novel structure advanced strong ties between new masters and native people. Central European Management Journal · Vol. 31 Iss. 3 Dec 6, 2023

https://journals.kozminski.cems-j.com/index.php/pl_cemj/pdf/2023/03_368.pdf

Political Challenges and Imperatives in Achieving Renewable Energy Solutions for This Dilemma And Requirements, Pakistan: A Case Study

Energy is the backbone of the social and financial result of any state. Pakistan has been enduring the lowest energy deficiency that has become a difficulty for the success of the state because of the usage of customary fuels instead of substitute fuels. Russian Law Journal, Vol. 11 No. 2 (2023)

<https://russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal/article/view/3212/1994>

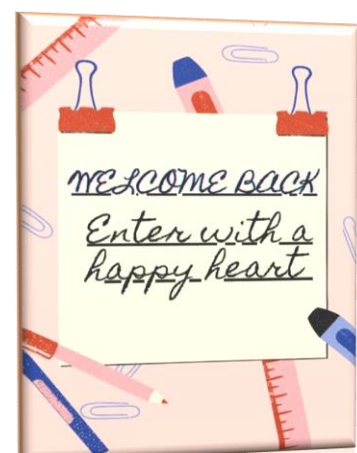
Climate Change Vulnerabilities in South Asia: Prospects of Water, Agriculture and Food Security

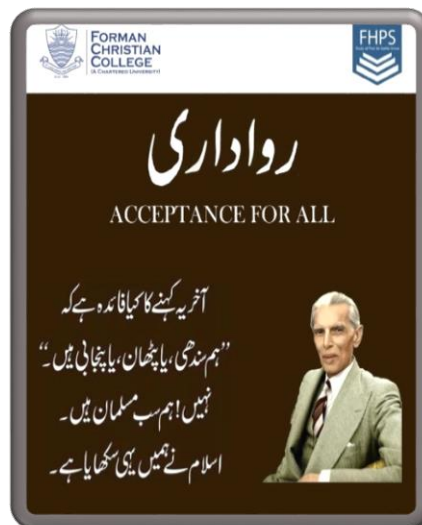
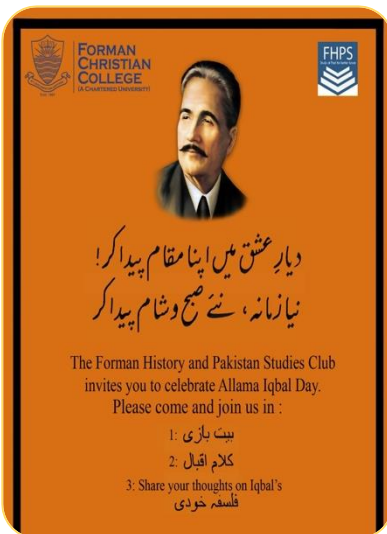
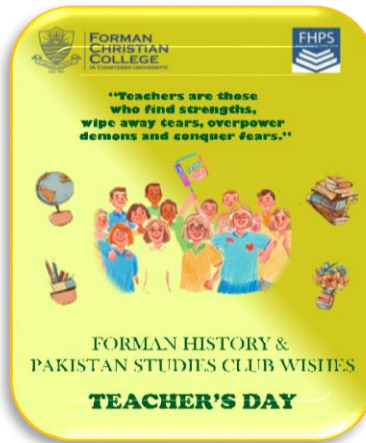
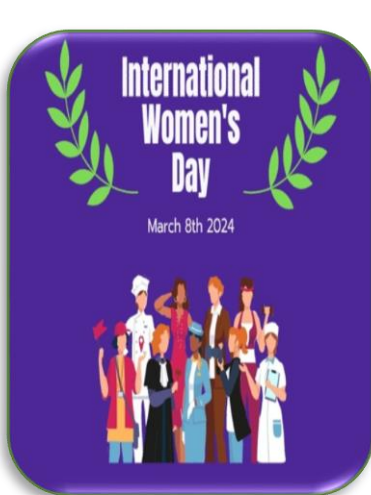
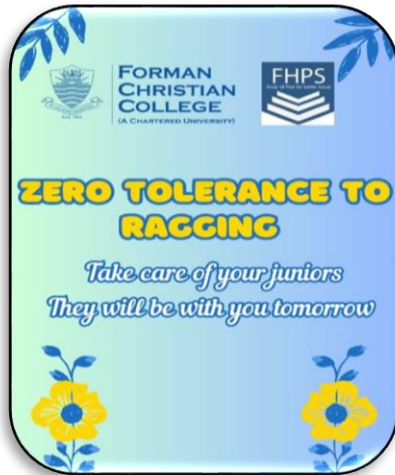
South Asia is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. Climate change is a challenge for water availability and temperature which directly affect agriculture yields causing issues of food security in South Asia. The research study examines climate change effects such as a rise in temperature, glacial melt monsoon rainfall, floods and droughts on agriculture and food production in South Asia. *Russian Law Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 5, 2023, <https://www.russianlawjournal.org/index.php/journal/article/view/2748/1595>

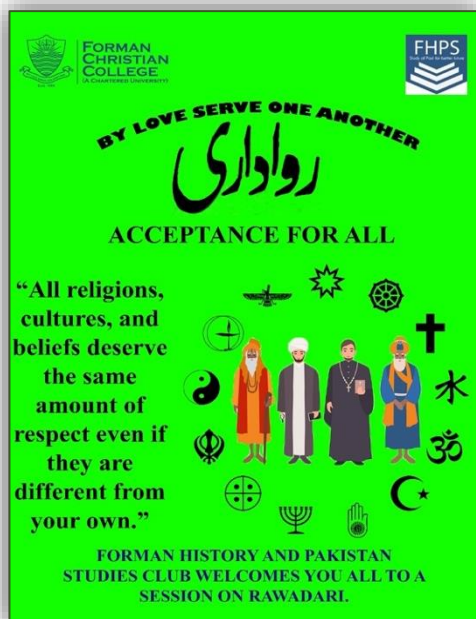
Accomplishment of the Department

Activities of Forman
Quaid led by
Ms. Nadia Khushi

Council members of the Forman
Quaid made posters to welcome
juniors







Forman Quaid Council organized an event of Punjab Rawadari Festival (PRF). Council members are with the faculty of History & Pakistan Studies Department during the event.

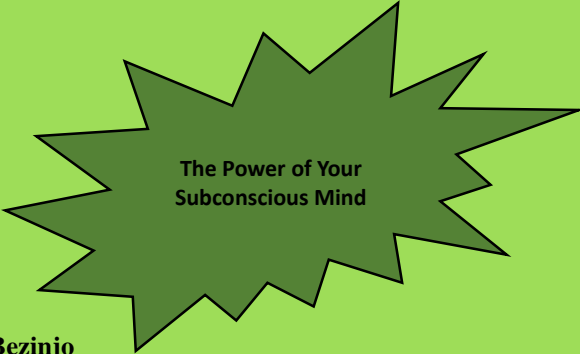


Endeavors of Forman Quaid Club book reviewer led by Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad

Twelve students submitted Book Reviews and recieved Certificates of Appreciation.



At Ewing Memorial Library, Studnets engaged in weekly Sessions to read books for their Book Review submission.

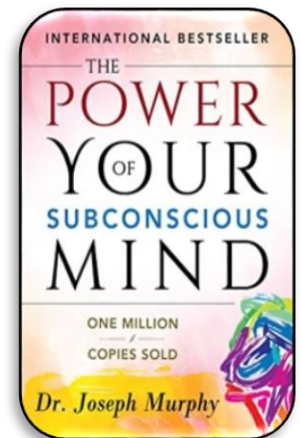



The Power of Your
Subconscious Mind

Mubashir Bezinjo

Joseph Murphy, an Irish author, delves into the extraordinary capabilities of the subconscious mind in this book. Through the use of examples, anecdotes, and techniques, he elucidates the connection between the subconscious mind and achieving personal transformation, success, and fulfillment in different aspects of life. The book examines how our thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes shape our reality, and by reprogramming our minds, we can attain our objectives and surmount life's hurdles. Murphy guides readers with practical advice and insights to unlock their hidden talent and potential, allowing them to manifest the life they envision. In addition, this book investigates the concept that the subconscious mind influenced our lives. According to Murphy, personal strength comes from within, and the subconscious mind has a profound impact on our thoughts, behavior, and experiences. He emphasizes the need to always believe in oneself, regardless of the situation. By harnessing the power of the subconscious mind, one can find inner strength and achieve a fulfilling and successful life. He encourages the transformation of our thoughts into actuality. Actions are based on an individual's thoughts. Thus, to achieve a positive life, we must control our thoughts. Murphy examines the law of attraction, which posits that similar things are drawn together, and motivates to emphasize assertive thoughts and emotions in order to attract desired outcomes. Likewise, the subconscious mind places great importance of belief. By having strong faith in our capabilities and the potential for success, we can attain our targets and objectives. Besides, the central theme of 'The Power of Subconscious Mind' revolves around the belief that our subconscious mind holds immense power to shape our life, influence our behaviors, and determine our destiny. The book highlights the value of harnessing techniques, such as positive affirmation, visualization, and belief reprogramming, to accomplish success, happiness, and fulfillment in life.

I believe this book has had a profound impact on my life. It showed its effectiveness as an antidepressant for me, reducing anxiety, depression, and other types of mental pressure. By visualizing positivity, my life started to improve. Yet, this book uplifted my desolate spirit from hopelessness to happiness and self-doubt to self-assurance. Likewise, the target audience of this book is people who are unaware of the dominance of negative thoughts. This book will inspire them to have faith in themselves and their prayers, embracing positivity and taking positive actions, following Murphy's belief that "Once the subconscious mind accepts an idea, it begins to manifest."

The Head of Department, Mr. Saleem Masih Asim and faculty of the Department of History & Pak-Studies selected this Book Review on the basis of critical analysis for publication in Annual Newsletter.

Contribution of Mr. Rizwan Dawood as an event Coordinator



Mr. Rizwan Dawood was in organizing Committee during College Valedictory held on 8th March 2024.



Mr. Rizwan Dawood is with Rector Dr. Jonathan S Adeltan and College Vice Rector Dr. Ivan Suneel, College coordinator Dr. Lubna Ameer and with the entire team during Campus Tour of Friends of Forman (FoF).

Mr. Rizwan Dawood is with College coordinator Dr. Lubna Ameer and organizing committee of Friends of Forman (FoF).





Mr. Rizwan Dawood received certificate of appreciation from the College Vice Rector Dr. Ivan Suneel at Annual Science Fair (SciNovation).



Mr. Rizwan Dawood with members of Management Team of Forman Alumni Reunion (March 2024)



During the Annual Farewell and Annual Welcome Dinner at FC College, Mr. Rizwan Dawood served as a member of the core organizing committee.



Mr. Rizwan Dawood served as a member of the organizing committee. He is with College Coordinator Dr. Lubna Ameer and Science Fair (SciNovation) Advisors.





During the Annual Urdu play and Annual English Play at FC College, Mr. Rizwan Dawood served as a member of discipline committee.

Mr. Rizwan Dawood organized Cultural Night for the students of the Northern Areas at FCCU.



Faculty Update



Last year, Mr. Rizwan Dawood received promotion letter and a souvenir as an Assistant Professor from the Rector Dr. Jonathan S Addleton and College Vice Rector Dr. Ivan Suneel.



Faculty of History & Pakistan Studies Department attended Annual Convocation at FCCU.



Faculty of History & Pakistan Studies Department celebrated Christmas Day.



Mr. Rizwan Dawood participated in a Round Table Discussion on Human Rights at CPPG, FCCU, 2023.



Mr. Saleem Masih Asim and Mr. Rizwan Dawood attended international workshop on Occupational Health and Safety by US Department of State held at FCCU.



Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad presented a paper on "A Study of Archival Collection" on a Virtual Conference organized by IGHS, GCU, Lahore on 9 December 2024.



During the Welcome Party, Ms. Nadia Khushi took on the duty while actively contributing with the committee members.



Mr. Rizwan Dawood participated in a Policy Dialogue and workshops of Juvenile Justice Act: Assessment, Analysis and Capacity Building from September 2023 to February 2024, at the Center for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG), FCCU.

Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad was awarded a \$1000 fees waiver scholarship for successfully finishing a virtual course titled “Muslims Historical Perspectives on the Bible,” organized by Dr. Martin Whittingham, the academic dean of CMSC, at Oxford University from 12 Feb-29 April 2024.



Ms. Nadia Khushi hosted Women’s Day Celebration at Sinclair Hall Staff Room.



Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad presented a paper titled, “CPEC: A Paradigm Shift in 21st Century, Regional Integration Approaches” as a key note speaker in an International Symposium held by Pakistan Study Center at University of the Punjab on 15 May 2024.





In May 2023, Ms. Nadia Khushi took part in a meeting about “Hazardous Situation Identification and Emergency Response Planning” at the Office of Health & Safety, FCCU.



Faculty Research Work

Populism in the Politics of Pakistan

Mr. Usman Sial

It is crucial to examine political populism for its profound influence on modern politics and society. Researchers and policymakers can gain valuable insights into populist movements and leaders by studying the phenomenon of populism. Populism frequently emerges as a response to social grievances, manipulating fears and hopes to gather backing from certain population groups. It is important to comprehend these dynamics in order to foresee how populist agendas can disrupt democratic norms, institutions, and practices. Furthermore, populism encompasses multiple dimensions of governance, economics, international relations, and cultural dynamics, making it a complex subject to analyze. The analysis of populist rhetoric and policies offers valuable viewpoints on economic inequality, nationalism, media manipulation, and identity politics. Ultimately, studying political populism provides scholars and decision-makers with the necessary knowledge to navigate complex contemporary politics and respond effectively to populist challenges. Exploring popular rhetoric in politics can have broader effects on the fields of communication, linguistics, and psychology. The analysis of language and discourse in political contexts can provide researchers with insights into the cognitive processes that influence language use and comprehension, as well as the manipulation of attitudes and behaviors through communication. The implications of this can be significant in fields like marketing, public relations, and social psychology, where understanding language and discourse impact is crucial. The study of popular rhetoric in politics offers valuable insights into the complex relationship between language, politics, and society, with broad implications for understanding communication and human behavior. Pakistani politics has always emphasized the importance of words in political discussions. By utilizing rhetoric, public opinion can be influenced, political movements can be mobilized, and election outcomes can be ultimately swayed. The study of popular rhetoric in Pakistani politics is crucial due to its dynamic interplay between religious, ideological, and ethnic groups, yet it remains somewhat neglected in Pakistani academia. Despite the recognized importance of language and rhetoric in shaping political discourse and influencing public opinion, there is limited research on the role that popular rhetoric plays in shaping the political landscape of Pakistan along with the exploration of the economic, social and cultural and political context of Pakistan. Despite the country's rich political history and dynamic interplay between different ideological and ethnic groups, how political actors use language and rhetoric to influence public opinion and advance their political agendas remains unexamined. This has led to a lack of comprehension about popular rhetoric in Pakistani political discourse, and the factors that shape its use and reception by different audiences in society. The historical roots of populism in Pakistan can be traced back to the country's post-independence era in the mid-20th century. “Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947, after the British announced the division of the united India into two parts, one with a Muslim majority and the other with a Hindu majority. The political history of Pakistan encompasses both democracy and dictatorship. Conspirators and dictators mainly dominated the initial two decades in Pakistan. Pakistan has experimented with many political systems since its inception in 1947.

To cut the story short, it can be said that under the leadership of its founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, after gaining independence in 1947, the nation struggled with nation-building after the untimely death of his founding father. The Muslim League, which had been at the front in creating the nation of Pakistan, dominated the early political system. But after the death of Jinnah in 1948, there was a leadership vacuum that resulted in political division and power struggles. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first prime minister, had to face challenges addressing socio-economic problems.

Impacts of Christian Missionary Institutions in Panjab: A Critical Overview

Mr. Saleem Masih Asim

As a result of the establishment of missionary schools and colleges for more than a century from 1887-1947, the modern English education system was prevalent in Punjab and it became a hallmark of even after partition in 1947. The Christian missionaries served in a new country with zeal and zest. Their contribution for the production of leadership, promotion of democracy in the country enhancement of human values and literacy, empowerment of women through education, creating compatibility of education as market commodity through technical and professional education and their services in the field of economic and rural development would be described and discussed. The new challenges in post partition era and imparting of quality education in modern, scientific and global perspective along with detailed description of Christian missionary institutions (schools and colleges) would be the salient topics of this chapter for proving impact of these missionary institutions. Christian missionaries brought changes in the Punjabi society through imparting women education. From the beginning of the twentieth century missionaries started their efforts in the field of higher education and they were successful in achieving their goal by the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century goal by establishing their first women's college in Lahore. Though, these missionary institutions had not the numerical dominance, in terms of educational institutions, even then they were able to set high standards of quality education that reflected later when other organizations began working on the track. The Christian Missionaries encouraged the women education and took it as a remedy for their miserable condition in Punjabi society. Women were thought of as the inferior individuals of the society. The missionaries spread the quality education for women. They helped through Kinnaird College for promoting the female intellectual quality. This institution was an encouragement for the women to adopt professional careers after graduating. After 1919, some universities undertook teaching of only two-year M.A degree. At the time of the creation, Pakistan got only one university. But in 1970, there were 12 universities with 22,000 students. The system of education from 1947 to 1970 did not contribute to the skills or analytical capacity of the labor force but reinforced the existing prejudices against jobs involving any kind of manual labor. This system was academic and examination oriented. In 1960s all our leading economists fully knew the importance of human capital in economic growth. And our female literacy rate till late 60s was 20%. Which is a clear sign of our imbalanced social and economic growth? The above discussion is clear evidence that the Christian missionary institutions served to all the three growing classes based on economic structure of Pakistan with reference to the period under discussion in this thesis after partition. The Muslim elite in India before independence were largely landlords as they were concentrated in the Punjab and Sindh. This landlord class was the main beneficiaries of education from the missionary institutions and they emerged as politicians and military officers. Bureaucracy was another class whose children got education from missionary schools and colleges and occupied high posts in the government sector. Industrial and business class emerged after withdrawal of Hindu businessmen who later controlled the 80% economy of Pakistan as revealed by Z.A Bhutto in his economic survey report. The contribution of missionary institutions with regard to rural education is another landmark along with women education in Pakistan since 1947 to the period of nationalization. Examining the Role of Key Missionary Institutions in Punjab under Education Policy. Likewise, fighting extremist ideology in a new country was new factor to be treated under the ideology of newly born Muslim country. This was not unachievable end for Christian missionaries because native Christian missionaries had emerged as the education leaders even before partition. They adjusted themselves in a new state easily and continued imparting education through their institutions accepting the new the ideology and educational policy as per directives issued by the new government of Pakistan. The two main components of the new policy modern and scientific education were the hall mark of missionary institutions already. The feudal lords, industrialists, bureaucrats, and military elite required modern and scientific knowledge for running the country. So, they fully understood that the quality education being imparted by Christian missionary institutions was need of the time that is why they stood tall in a new Muslim country. Teaching the rulers is a very interesting and important aspect that some of these prestigious schools were either established or were later defined as places where children of the political, military or tribal elite were educated for future roles. They created generations of political and military elite class and are still known for it such as FC College, Gordon College, Murray College Aitcheson College and other Christian institutes.

It is interesting to note that these institutions produced the generation prepared with advanced knowledge during Fifties and Sixties that held the leadership of our country. Moreover, the study has identified that drawbacks of nationalization policy and irreparable loss made by nationalization to the nation of Pakistan in shape of deteriorating standard of education and immeasurable financial loss to our economy because of unavailability of market oriented education made realization to the later governments to revise education policies and for turning toward privatization and denationalization and to follow the national educational policy integrated with global education policy field based on modern and scientific knowledge accepting English as medium of instruction for meeting challenges of 21st century.

Ethnicity Vs Nationalism in Pakistan: A Complex Nexus

Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad

One of the outstanding features of international politics in the second decade of the twenty-first century was that the effective new forces producing it were nationalist or theological associations and leaders. In the politics of the twentieth century, two notable forces emerged: identity campaigns and class-based left-groups. During the second decade of the twenty-first century, the system across the globe changed. Samuel Huntington identified the “third wave” of democratization during the course from the 1970s to the mid-2000s. During this time, the system witnessed liberal democracy deteriorating into a delinquent form of power. As political systems changed, so did fiscal linkage among democracies, which is what we call globalization. But on the flip side, Francis Fukuyama debated that these communities have a dislike for the injustices they perceive. They face obstacles to maintain their pride. Integrity emerges when one realizes the disparity between their true identity and society’s judgments. Piketty highlights the significance of fair taxation by implementing “progressive taxation of wealth” that considers an individual’s “ability to pay.” In Piketty’s definition of a ‘just society’, even the least advantaged individuals should have access to education, health, and voting rights to improve their quality of life. Thus, Piketty highlights the importance of both redistributing to address inequalities caused by the market and the state, and redistributing to rectify past injustices. The current situation of identity politics in Pakistan raises questions about the role of ethnicity and its effect on interstate assimilation. Pakistan, as a multi-traditional state, has undergone ethnic changes since its independence. It is important to mention that ethnicity is not caused by state-centric politics. It encompasses cultural practices, political recession, modernization, urbanization, and advancement, along with the complex interplay between the state and society. Various ethnicities in different parts of Pakistan contribute to its distinctiveness. Pakistan comprises major ethnicities such as Panjabis, Pashtuns, Sindhis, and Balochis, living in different regions like Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Sindh, and Baluchistan. Islamabad serves as the federating center, along with four zones, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and Gilgit Baltistan. The ethnic split exemplifies how Pakistan has diversified as a state. The government outlined the charter of Pakistan, but the 1973 constitution failed to address ongoing issues of unfairness and capital management, becoming outdated. Dissatisfaction grew as people opposed the dominant power of Punjab, especially in the poorer areas. The annoyance escalated beyond resistance limits in certain neighborhoods and ethnic groups, resulting in insurrection, crisis, violence, and civil wars in pursuit of identity. The background of their position, content, anthropology, reserves, interstate, and foreign government can be considered when evaluating ethno-political issues in Pakistan.

Moreover, the concept of monetary discrimination entails an unjust approach to revenue or interest. The situation seems problematic, causing both commercial and civil consequences. The growing population of ordinary individuals on the budgetary front line results in insufficient spending on education and entertainment, negatively affecting the future potential and economic prosperity of communities. Similarly, difficulties or a shrinking middle class diminish interest in investments and businesses, hindering the economic progress of companies. In the communal circle, fiscal injustice leads to transgression, cerebral ailments, suicides, civil anarchy, identity politics, and class conflict. Deaton argues that susceptibility or unfairness threatens the foundations of a fair civilization and restricts progress by controlling the spaces accessible to its inhabitants. In this context, the various national groups in Pakistan do not possess a replaceable class formation. There is no equivalent or similar representation for them in top military and administrative positions. As a result, the elite in Pakistan have an exaggerated perception of the diverse tribal communities. Instead of conflicting divisions, this condition represents a convergence of class and ethnicity to a great degree. The civil service and military grades cannot access any phenomena from national groups. Confirming that most leaders and members in the armed forces are Punjabi and Pushtoon, it is evident that the former comprises around 70% and the latter makes up 25% to 30%. Urdu-speaking individuals, like General Mirza Aslam Beg, occupy high positions in the military, but their representation is limited compared to their community. Sindhi and Baloch leaders are absent from the armed forces and senior national administration, while Punjabis and Pushtoons dominate. The asymmetry of the traditional harmony among the predominant classes is another crucial problem.

Overall, Pakistan is grappling with the challenge of diverse ethnic groups within its borders. The Islamic agenda promoted by a specific group goes against indigenous identities. Pakistan, being an ideological state, has suppressed fusion and federalism, which are dangerous to the state. The preservation of Pakistan from its lowest point depends on attempts to achieve equality, justice, and the dismantling of legislative and political functions. The absence of this could cause stability to deteriorate and give rise to ongoing cycles of traditional animosity.

The study concludes that ethnicity, in this particular context, is evident in oppressive rule, economic challenges faced by specific groups, limited representation of certain ethnicities in local establishments, power disparities, and a lack of self-empowerment. The main concerns in Pakistan’s ethnic landscape revolve around these factors.

Vision & Goals of History & Pak-Studies Department

The Department is working towards offering students an impartial outlook on history.

This insight guides students in making informed decisions, leading to a better future for generations.

The multidimensional approach enables students to gain a holistic perspective by considering its development and global context.

The overarching objective of teaching history and Pakistan studies is to build a society founded on knowledge and social justice.

The primary goal of teaching history is to nurture students' inquiry skills.

To make students realize the worth of history as a discipline, involving them in activities that demonstrate its importance.

To enable students to grasp historical events in chronological sequence and context.

To foster students' comprehension of society and their role in it, promoting a sense of cultural inheritance.

Vision

Goals

Future Plans of History & Pak-Studies Department



- The Department of History & Pak-Studies intends to implement new strategies for achieving 100% results in BISE exams.
- The Department of History & Pak-Studies has planned to introduce a new Course titled “**History of Modern World**” for the students of History at Forman Christian College.



- With the help of Forman Quaid’s Club platform, Council members have a plan to create posters and cards to commemorate national days in the upcoming year.
- Forman Quaid’s Club intends to organize lectures on important topics related to the history of Pakistan and Pak-Studies.



- Forman Quaid’s Club Book Review Section has plan to organize a lecture of a renowned scholar on critical reading for students.
- A competition would be organized for Forman Quaid’s Club Book Reviewers. Shields and certificates will be given to the top three winners.

Editor in Chief
Mr. Saleem Masih Asim
Co-Ordinator
Dr. Iram Naseer Ahmad
Advisory Board
Ms. Nadia Khushi
Mr. Usman Sial
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