

**RESEARCH PAPER****Significant Contribution of the 7th Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly (2001-2006)****¹Dr. Anees ur Rashid Hashmi*, ²Dr. Shabnum Gul and ³Dr. Anbrin Khawaja**

1. Assistant Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies, UAJ&K Muzaffarabad, Pakistan
2. Research Associate, Institute of Kashmir Studies, UAJ&K Muzaffarabad, Pakistan
3. Assistant Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies, UAJ&K Muzaffarabad, Pakistan

Corresponding Author

anees.rasheed@ajku.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to highlight the contribution of Azad Jammu and Kashmir seventh Legislative Assembly in crucial era: Indo-Pak LoC peace agreements, rehabilitation after earthquake and last tenure of legendary politicians. After foundation the Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir affairs was carried out by rules of business when President was nominated by Muslim Conference until basic democrats' system was imposed in this State. Democracy advent in this region during presidential elections of 1970 and introducing parliamentary system in Pakistan, the State regulated with Interim Constitutional Act 1973 which modified the in 2021 as "Interim Constitution of Azad Jammu and Kashmir". This study is carried out through historical and analytical methods through primary and secondary sources. It covers efforts of rehabilitations after destructive earthquake. This government is unique as conducted vast legislation to facilitate the public. This governing model must be adopted and series of bills, acts and legislation modified to make AJ&K as welfare state.

Keywords: AJKLA, Earthquake, Legislation, Muslim Conference, Rehabilitation, Socio-Economic Development

Introduction

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is defined by the Amritsar Treaty dated 16th March 1846 and its possession handed over to Dogra Maharaja Gulab Singh by British. Dogra rule prolonged on this state to 101 years when subcontinent divided into two dominions Pakistan and India under Indian independence Act of 1947 with the model of 3rd June Plan of 1947. (Aziz, Hashmi & Magsi, 2022) After the Muslim Conference resolution of accession with Pakistan on 19th July 1947, the last Dogra Maharaja, Hari Singh, made confusion by delay in making decision about the future of the state. The Kashmiris from the western parts stood up against the autocracy of Maharaja and started the war of freedom on 22nd October 1947 and liberated western parts of Jammu and Kashmir Valley divisions from NJ9845 to Bhimber. A symbolic and revolutionary government was announced on 24th October 1947 and named as "Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir" (Azad, 1990).

The role of parliamentary system of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is explicitly discussed by Ershad Mehmood (Mahmud, 2006) in which he highlighted the political development and manners of rule and governance in the State. Many writers and scholars pointed out the indifference of legislation processes in legislative assemblies before 2000. Aziz and Hashmi (Aziz & Hashmi, 2021) explored the factors which marked as negative as lack of interest in addressing social issue, presenting public problems and did not passing bills and legislative affairs. As Sardar Sikandar Assembly did in 1985-1990, the selected legislative assembly made remarkable series of action in legislation and public welfare. Some writers declare this era as good governance era in the political history of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in which Awan & Farooq mentioned in this study about the parliamentary system of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. (Awan, Syed & Farooq, 2021)

This era was also admired by Shehzad and Akram in their study about administrative and constitutional development in the free part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir (Shahzad, Akram & Hashmi, 2016). Ershad Mahmood further highlighted the empowerment and active role of society in socioeconomic development in his study about the parliamentary system with prospects of selected legislative assembly tenure. (Mahmud, 2021) Hayat stated the Indo-Pak tussles and peace agreement in Musharraf era and peacemaking efforts on LoC which counted bigger success of Sikandar Hayat government. (Hayat, 2016) As per the Kashmir dispute, on one side General Pervez Musharraf present a formula for win-win resolution of Kashmir and very active progress had been seen in Agra summit when it was believed that Kashmir issue resolved soon. On the Azad Kashmir side, echo of Chanab formula or Sikandar formula was also proclaimed as better solution in Kashmir which was ever remarkable proposal by the Prime Minister of the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. (Aziz, Hashmi, & Swati, 2021)

This study is based on historical and analytical tools of study and data was taken from primary sources from the library and secretariate of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. Many departments provide the bills, acts and numerous scripts which made this study more valuable. Newspapers, speeches, gazettes, printing press and governmental institutions assisted in this study. Some secondary sources also used like past reports, newspapers and speeches of political leaders are explored in this research.

History of Democracy in AJK

The State affairs was run under the rules of business which modified time to time as per requirement as in 1949, the president of Muslim conference was given the power to nominate the person as the Head of Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir as unicameral system of governance. (Gilani, 2019) In 1952, this power was snatched from the head of Muslim Conference by the ministry of Kashmir affairs which was earlier as ministry of without portfolio until 1960 when President Ayub Khan imposed the system of "Basic Democrats". (GoAJK, 1974) This was first attempt in democratic manners when the members of assembly were chosen through adult franchise system. Furthermore, this system was replaced by the presidential system of governance under the "Interim Act of 1970" when Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayume Khan was elected as president of Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir. (Hayat, 2020)

The foundation of current parliamentary system was laid down in 1974 when the interim Act of 1970 was replaced by "Interim Act 1974" after the introduction of new constitution in Pakistan in 1973. The new interim act brought a parliamentary system of governance instead of a presidential government. By this act the 2nd legislative assembly was composed of 42 members which are divided into many categories. In first category, 28 members were elected from Azad Kashmir, 12 members were elected from the refugees settled in different parts of Pakistan comprised on 06 seats for the refugees of Kashmir valley and other 06 were devoted for the refugees of Jammu and others. The number of reserved seats for the women members was initially two which latterly increased. So, the first legislative assembly under the parliamentary system was elected in 1975 and had a total of 42 members. (Gilani, 2019)

With the passage of time, a few more categories were added in the Azad Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly and classified into six different areas. Just like the 7th AJ&K Legislative Assembly could be divided into six categories as the first is 28 members elected from the Azad Kashmir, 12 elected from the refugees settled in Pakistan (six from the Valley of Kashmir and six from the Jammu and other regions) placed in 2nd category, seats reserved for women were increased to 5 which were only 02 in 1975 can be determined in 3rd category. Other three categories were reserved for the Ulama and Mushaikh, Technocrat and for Overseas Kashmiris carries one seat each respectively. The total number of members of

AJ&K legislative assembly reached up to 48 in 7th Assembly during 2001-2006 as compared to 1975 when they were only 42. (Mughal, 2018)

Presidential System of Governance

The history of electoral based governance system in the presidential of Jammu and Kashmir was started in 1970 after the introduction of presidential system. It was milestone in the history of Azad Jammu and Kashmir based on adult franchise and Kashmiri voted to elect their desired president from the region of Azad Kashmir and particularly by those refugees who settled in Pakistan. Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayume Khan was elected as a first elected president after BD system-based presidents. (Mahmud, 2018) Probably, it was test-case which ran successfully in this state but unfortunately flopped in Pakistan. Indeed, Pakistan was trapped in controversial elections, resulted in disintegration through the fall of Dhaka and lost its eastern arm. After the restoration and rehabilitation in Pakistan, new constitution was enacted which encouraged parliamentary system of governance in Pakistan in 1973. (Naqqash, 2015) This constitution was directly impacted in AJK with replacement of Interim Act 1970 through new interim act which based upon parliamentary system.

Parliamentary Government System

The parliamentary system was fairly impacted when people of this region were honored to elect their leadership on their own choice. After the elections Khan Abdul Hameed Kahn was for first parliamentary leader elected as prime minister of AJ&K and one manpower show and monopoly of president came to an end when cabinet was selected by the public elected members. General Zia's act of derailing democracy in Pakistan captured AJK as well and elected Assembly was suspended by suspending interim act of 1974 affairs of this state were given to Chief Executives who ruled from 1977 to 1985. General Abdul Rehman was first one and this Brigadier Hayat Khan was last one in the series of Chief Executives of AJK.

Third Assembly was elected after the restoration of democratic system after the long efforts of the politicians in AJ&K and they paid huge price as they were put behind the bars and faced cases in courts and tortured. The rise against illegal governance and struggled to restore the democratic process which was successfully restored in 1985. After the successful elections Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan was bestowed as parliamentary leader of AJKLA and Sardar Abdul Qayume Khan was took the responsibilities of constitutional head of the State as a president.

The first successful tenure of assembly under parliamentary system was completed in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and it was also distinguishing record in Pakistan and Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir that it was first time when an elected government completed its tenure of five years under the foundation and governance under the constitution. Sikandar Hayat Khan was replaced by Mumtaz Hussain Rathore being next prime minister in result of elections of 1990 and Sardar Qayume Khan had remained still enacted as president. Another record was coming into being as on political crisis the Legislative Assembly was dissolved by Rathore and announced election for fifth Assembly. (Hayat, 2020) After the dissolution of the 4th assembly, the state once again went into elections in 1991 after very short span, this time All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was chosen as ruling party by the Kashmiris of AJK and settled in Pakistan. This assembly was reversed power sharing as compared to 1985, the president of 1985 assembly crowned as prime minister and prime minister of that assembly was selected as president. Simply Sardar Abdul Qayume Khan was chosen as prime minister and Sardar Sikandar Hayat as President of the State. (Assembly, 2006)

Distinctions of 7th Legislative Assembly of AJ&K

As two-party system, the government was once again changed from Muslim conference to Pakistan People Party in the elections of 1996, and assembly elected Barrister Sultan Mehmood Chaudhary as prime Minister and it was last phase of Ghazi-e-Millat as a President of the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It was the transitional political era when the political dynamics of Pakistan were under the vibration and ended after imposing emergence on 3rd November emergency by dictator General Pervaiz Musharraf. This movement changed the political scenario and left parties were marginalized and pro-establishment alliances were encouraged. This change soon seen on the screen of AJK, as the 7th assembly was empowered by the Muslim Conference. This time Sardar Abdul Qayume Khan was kept himself away from politics and Major General Sardar Muhammad Anwar Khan was given the charge as president and Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan was 2nd and last time chosen as prime minister of this state. (Aziz, Hashmi & Swati, 2021)

This era is main brain of this study because it was the first time when the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly was in hands of new leadership as in assembly there was prime leadership of the state: Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayume Khan, Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan and many other legends were absent. Secondly after the Kargil war, the political and military dynamics made twists and conventional means were turned into innovations. Thirdly Musharraf policies in Pakistan and about the future of Kashmir making the contribution of this assembly very significant. In the last, in the history of the State, first time the capital was encountered through natural disaster, the earthquake of 8th October 2005 which swallowed more than seventy thousand lives and destructed more than 90% infrastructure of the capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The rehabilitation process and lifesaving activities in this era were highly remembered but left so many questions as the misuses of funds, unsystematic reconstructions and mismanagements. (Ali, 2009)

In other terms, during this unique political phase the legendary political leader of Muslim Conference named as supreme head "Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan" was alive and externally monitoring internal issues and challenges, secondly, the leadership of Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan being the Prime Minister was very valuable because he is and was very competent and intelligent political leader who was declared as "Commander of Democracy" (Salaar-e-Jamhoriat), thirdly, which is very important one that it was first time when Islamabad was on the very balance position neither most favoring nor opposition but well moderate and balance attitude can be seen in this era.

Formation of 7th Legislative Assembly of AJ&K

In this these three internal characteristics also discussed along with two very highly external issues the post 9/11 situations and Indian logic to declare the freedom movement of Kashmir as terrorism and horrendous earthquake in Muzaffarabad division which swallowed more than 80 thousand people of the State. A fair, peaceful and democratic based election was held in June 2001 soon after the tenure of Pakistan People's Party while Barrister Sultan Mehmood Ch. Was Prime Minister of the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir; the election conducted in peaceful situation and Muslim Conference won this election with prime majority and Sardar Muhammad Anwar Khan elected as a president while Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan was decided to be the candidate of Prime Minister of the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir which was elected with prominent figures of the votes in the contest inside the AJKLA.

Table 1
List of Elected Members of AJ&K Legislative Assembly

#	MEMBERS	CONSEQUENCY
1	Ch. Muhammad Masood Khalid	LA 1 MR-1
2	Abdul Majeed Chaudry	LA 2 MR -2

3	Barrister Sultan Mehmood Chaudry	LA 3 MR - 3
4	Chaudry Arshad Hussain	LA 4 MR -4
5	Chaudry Pervaiz Ashraf	LA 5 MR -5
6	Chaudry Muhammad Rasheed	LA6 MR -6
7	Chaudry Tariq Farooq	LA7 MR 7
8	Malik Muhammad Nawaz Khan	LA8 KTL-1
9	Sardar Sikander Hayat khan	LA9 KTL-2
10	Raja Muhammad Naseer	LA 10 KTL-3
11	Chaudry Muhammad Yaseen	LA11 KTL-4
12	Raja Nasir Ahmed Khan	LA 12 KTL-5
13	Sardar Abdul Qayoom Khan	LA 13 PNH-1
14	Raja Muhammad Sabeel Khan	LA 14 PNH-2
15	Sardar Mir Akbar	LA 15 PNH-3
16	Chaudry Muhammad Aziz	LA 16 PNH-4
17	Chaudry Muhammad Yaseen Gulshan	LA 17 PNH-5
18	Sardar Ghulam Sadiq	LA 18 PNH-6
19	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan	LA 19 PNH-7
20	Sardar Muhammad Siyad Khalid	LA 20 PNH-8
21	Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan	LA 21 PNH-9
22	Sardar Akhter Hussain Rubani	LA 22 PNH-10
23	Mufti Mansoor Rehman	LA 23 MZD-1
24	Mir Ali Akbar	LA 24 MZD-2
25	Syed Mumtaz Ali Gillani	LA 25 MZD-3
26	Raja Abdul Qayoom Khan	LA 26 MZD-4
27	Sahibzada Ishaq Zaffar Khan	LA 27 MZD-5
28	M Munir Awan	LA 28 MZD-6
29	Sardar Attique Ahmed Khan	LA 29 JMU-1
30	Chaudry Maqbool Ahmed	LA 30 JMU-2
31	Hafiz Hamid Raza	LA 31 JMU-3
32	Shamim Akhter	LA 32 JMU-4
33	Chaudry Javid Akhter	LA 33 JMU-5
34	Raja Mujahid Khan	LA 34 JMU-6
35	Amir Gaffar Loan	LA 35 VLY-1
36	Ghulam Mohi-ud- Din	LA 36 VLY-2
37	Syed Shaukat Ali Shah	LA 34 VLY-3
38	Shah Ghulam Qadar	LA 35 VLY-4
39	Muhammad Sanaullah Qadri	LA 36 VLY-5
40	Khan Abdul Hameed Khan	LA 37 VLY-6
41	Shehzada Kosar Gillani	Reserved for WOMEN
42	Sheren Waheed	Reserved for WOMEN
43	Gulzar Fatima	Reserved for WOMEN
44	Naheed Tariq	Reserved for WOMEN
45	Noreen Arif	Reserved for WOMEN
46	Chaudry Muhammad Khan	Reserved for Overseas
47	Sahibzada Atiq ur Rehman	Ulma -e- Mushaikh
48	Sardar Tahir Anwar Khan	Technocrat

(source: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Election Commission, Muzaffarabad)

The Cabinet

After taking oath of Prime Minister Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan adopted following cabinet for the 7th AJ&K Legislative Assembly. Sardar had been forced to maximize his cabinet in the last 15 months and he extended the cabinet from 12-15 to 20 ministers. (Atish, 2004)

Table 2
Cabinet Members of the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir

S. No:	NAME	CABNET
1.	Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan	Prime Minister
2.	Mumtaz Ali Gillani	Minister

3.	Shah Ghulam Qadir	Minister
4.	Raja Nisar Ahmed Khan	Minister
5.	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan	Minister
6.	Mufti Mansoor Rehman	Minister
7.	Masood Khalid	Minister
8.	Sardar Mir Akbar Khan	Minister
9.	Hafiz Hamid Raza	Minister
10.	Ch Tariq Farooq	Minister
11.	Ch Muhammad Aziz	Minister
12.	Raja A. Qayyum Khan	Minister
13.	Malik Muhammad Nawaz Khan	Minister
14.	Mohtarma Sheren Waheed	Minister
15.	Raja M. Yaseen Khan	Minister
16.	M Yaseen Gulshan	Minister
17.	Tahir Anwar	Minister
18.	Raja M. Naseer Khan	Minister
19.	Dewan Ali Khan Chughtai	Minister
20.	Mir Ali Akbar	Minister
21.	Amir Gaffar Loan	Minister

(Source: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly)

Discussions and Findings: Contribution in Legislation

After formation of the cabinet, Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan looked very busy in the legislation and in this era had many bills; acts and ordinances were passed and amended for social welfare, good governance. The numbers of these legislative items were more than 60 in which most of them are closely linked to a common man issues and solution of its problems. In the lines some famous bills, acts and ordinances are presented in the following table to distinguish the supreme legislation in that era. (Ali S. Z., 2004)

Table 3
List of Legislative Item Presented and Passed by AJKLA 2001-2006

#	Legislative Items	PassDate
1.	The Mirpur development authority (amendment) ordinance, 2001 (AJKLA, 2010)	06-11-01
2.	The Kotli development authority (amendment) ordinance, 2001 (GoAJK, 2009)	06-11-01
3.	The development authority (amendment) ordinance, 2001	06-11-01
4.	The pearl development authority (amendment) ordinance, 2001	06-11-01
5.	The Bagh development authority (amendment) ordinance, 2001	06-11-01
6.	The removal from services (special power) ordinance 2001	15-11-01
7.	The sales tax (adaptation and validation) ordinance, 2001	13-11-01
8.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Information Technology Board Ordinance, 2001 (GoAJK, 2009)	15-11-01
9.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Election Amendment Ordinance, 01	14-11-01
10.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Civil Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	08-11-01
11.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Forest Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	08-11-01
12.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Election Amendment Ordinance, 2001	15-11-01
13.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Excise And Salt Adaptation And Validation Ordinance, 2001	13-11-01
14.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Red Crescent Society Establishment Ordinance, 2001	14-11-01
15.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Sales Tax (Tax on Service) Ordinance, 2001	08-11-01
16.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	15-11-01
17.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Employees Benevolent Fund & Group Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (AJKLA, 2010)	13-11-01
18.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	14-11-01
19.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (AJKLA, 2010)	13-11-01
20.	The Antiquities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13-11-01
21.	The Control of Narcotics Substances (Adaptation) Ordinance, 2001	15-11-01
22.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Prohibition of Smoking Ordinance, 2001	14-11-01
23.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Ceasefire Line Incident Relief (Amendment), 2002	29-3-02
24.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Ehtesab Bureau Act, 2002	29-3-02
25.	The PM Inspection and Implantation Commission Act, 2002	29-3-02
26.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	28-3-02

27.	The Removal From Service (Special Power) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	10-09-02
28.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Press Foundation Act, 2002	10-09-02
29.	The University of AJ&K (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	07-09-02
30.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	21-01-02
31.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Adaptation of Mental Health) Act, 2002	21-01-02
32.	The Removal From Service (Special Powers) Act, 2002	21-01-02
33.	The Zakat and Ushar (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	21-01-02
34.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir President (Salary, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 2003 (AJKLA, 2010)	18-02-03
35.	The Code of Civil Procedure (amendments) Act, 2003	20-02-03
36.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges of the Members) (Amendment) Act, 2003	18-02-03
37.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Speaker (Salary, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2003	20-02-03
38.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Deputy Speaker (Salary, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2003 (GoAJK, 2004)	20-02-03
39.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Ministers (Salaries, Allowance and Privileges) (Amend.) Act, 2003	20-02-03
40.	The President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2003	20-02-03
41.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (GoAJK, 2004)	08-05-03
42.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2003.	17-09-03
43.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Minimum Wages of Unskilled Workers (Amend.) Ordinance, 2003.	17-09-03
44.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Public Service Commission Ordinance, 2003	17-09-03
45.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Transfusion of Safe Blood Ordinance, 2003	17-09-03
46.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Members Welfare Fund Act, 2003.	18-09-03
47.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly (Election Amendment) Act, 2003	18-09-03
48.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Speaker (Salary, Allowances And Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2003	17-09-03
49.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Interim Constitution (11 th Amendment) Act, 2005	03-06-05
50.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Finance Act, 2005	05-06-05
51.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Press Foundation (Amendment) Act, 2005	19-01-06
52.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Act, 2005 (AJKLA, 2010)	19-01-06
53.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir De-limitation of the Constituencies (amend.) Act, 2005	18-01-06
54.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Ehtesab (2 nd Amendment) Act, 2005	18-01-06
55.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Member's Welfare Fund (A) Act, 2005.	19-01-06
56.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Finance Act, 2006 (GoAJK, 2004)	22-06-06

(Source: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly)

Socio-Economic Contribution

Beside all the opportunities, that time was very crucial for Muslims in entire world after 9/11 earthquake in Pentagon USA, especially the Muslims in the Pakistan and also worst diplomatic efforts were done by India to subjugate the entire effort of the Muslims. India very openly in the field to declare that the freedom movement of Kashmir was also part of terrorism and the Pakistan also facing the USA and international community pressure due to backing Taliban in the Afghanistan although it was agenda of USA in the past but now Pakistan was also on the back page. In that time, the government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir became failure a bit that it cannot be utilized the international Kashmiri community in Europe and other foreign countries. (Snedden, 2015) Moreover, the serious political and diplomatic struggle was not done by any participant i.e. Pakistani and Azad Kashmiri leadership to exclude Kashmiri movement and counter Indian terror agenda. These five crucial years made this movement 30 years behind and Pakistan along with militant operative freedom fighters had to drop a bit behind.

Kargil Issue After shoots

In the Kargil issue the especially the role of General Pervaiz Musharraf was very controversial which demolish the democratic system in Pakistan but in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, the democratic system was on its top fluency and regular assembly work was going on time to time. In these circumstances, although it was very difficult to keep the system on

its original flow but the Sikandar wisdom made things very easy. In this regard, the govt. had performed utmost their best to continue this political and democratic system. (Ahmed, 2021)

Earthquake Rehabilitation Process

Soon before the end of govt. tenure in Azad Jammu & Kashmir the accident of earthquake on October 8, 2005, badly damaged the capital of AJ&K and most of the politician argued that the assembly can extend its limit for six months more but the Sikandar Hayat Khan declined and refused this offer to avoid any example which can disturb the political and democratic process in Azad Jammu & Kashmir. On October 8, 2005, at 8:50 a.m. local time, a magnitude Mw= 7.6 earthquake struck the Himalayan region of northern Pakistan and Kashmir. The capital of Azad Jammu & Kashmir was severely damaged by an earthquake on October 8, 2005, just before the government's term came to an end. A number of politicians suggested that the assembly extend its mandate for an additional six months, but Sikandar Hayat Khan turned them down, citing concerns that such an action would undermine the region's democratic and political processes. An earthquake with a magnitude of Mw = 7.6 rocked the Himalayan area of northern Pakistan and Kashmir on October 8, 2005, around 8:50 a.m. local time. The capital of Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), the region of Kashmir governed by Pakistan, is Muzaffarabad. The epicenter of the earthquake was situated around 9 kilometers to the northeast of the city. (Ali, 2009)

Although the official death toll from the Pakistani government as of November 2005 was 87,350, estimates of more than 100,000 deaths are possible. Over 3.5 million people were left homeless and about 38,000 people were injured. Government estimates indicate that 19,000 students perished in the earthquake, the majority of them as a result of widespread school building collapses. Affected families numbered over 500,000 during the earthquake. Furthermore, over 500,000 big animals needed emergency refuge from the hard winter, and some 250,000 agricultural animals perished as a result of stone barn collapses (Ali, 2004).

Over 780,000 structures are thought to have been demolished or irreparably damaged, and many more were left useless for protracted periods of time. Of these, the majority of the main hospitals near the epicenter and almost 17,000 educational buildings were completely destroyed or seriously damaged. The many important roads and highways that were blocked due to landslides and bridge collapses were particularly badly impacted. Even after the major incident, three months later, some locations were still inaccessible via land means. While the duration of the outages of telecommunication, water supply, and power varied, most places saw the restoration of services in a matter of weeks.

Reconstruction and Wayback to Life

Approximately 3.5 million people were impacted by the earthquake, either directly or indirectly, and managing assistance and relief activities has proven to be a very difficult task logistically. The human cost includes amputees, orphans, unsanitary conditions leading to disease, and chronic starvation in addition to the startlingly high death toll. Numerous groups interested in relief assistance made uncoordinated efforts in the early days of the catastrophe response. (Bulmer & Farquhar, 2007) There was minimal control and little information on who was doing what. Later, to coordinate efforts with other foreign organizations and non-governmental organizations, the government established a coordinating structure under the auspices of the Federal Relief Commission (FRC) and the Earthquake Relief and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). (Reuters, 2005)

The pupils will require trauma counseling for a considerable amount of time. After the earthquake, the area was almost completely devoid of any kind of healthcare facility because 782 health facilities were destroyed. The challenging terrain made it challenging to

deliver the proper medical staff and equipment to the impacted areas, even with the base and field hospitals operating around the clock. Government officials are concerned about the prevention of sickness in camps. In the weeks after the earthquake, diseases including scabies, diarrhea, and respiratory infections have become more prevalent in the packed tent settlements. Because the populace is not accustomed to living in such an environment and because social and cultural concerns are causing problems, hygiene instructions are being disseminated to raise awareness. (Mahmood, et. al., 2015)

One aid worker claimed that many women are forced to wait until nightfall to use the shared restrooms due to modesty concerns. By mid-February, a long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation effort is scheduled to start (the 8th week following the tragedy). The government plans to rebuild about 400,000 homes, according to estimates. Many organizations and individuals are putting out suggestions for buildings that are earthquake-resistant, but it doesn't seem like they are currently being adequately organized. (Donald, 2007) When those become available, organizations interested in building dwellings will need to adhere to the guidelines and protocols established and managed by the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). Reconstruction and rehabilitation will require an estimated \$3.5 billion, according to a World Bank assessment.

Conclusion

The government of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference during the era of 2001-06 considered one of the most crucial times in the history of freedom movement of Kashmir. First of all the Supreme Head of Muslim Conference Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan was alive and externally monitoring internal issues and challenges, secondly, the leadership of Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan being the Prime Minister was very valuable because he is and was very competent and intelligent political leader who was declared as (سالار جمہوریت), (Farooqi, 2004) thirdly, which is very important one that it was first time when Islamabad was on the very balance position neither most favoring nor opposition but well moderate and balance attitude can be seen in this era. In this these three internal characteristics also discussed along with two very highly external issues the post 9/11 situations and Indian logic to declare the freedom movement of Kashmir as terrorism and horrendous earthquake in Muzaffarabad division which swallowed more than 80 thousand people of the State.

Recommendations

Beside all the opportunities, that time was very crucial for Muslims in entire world after 9/11 earthquake in Pentagon USA, especially the Muslims in the Pakistan and also worst diplomatic efforts were done by India to subjugate the entire effort of the Muslims. India very openly in the field to declare that the freedom movement of Kashmir was also part of terrorism and the Pakistan also facing the USA and international community pressure due to backing Taliban in the Afghanistan although it was agenda of USA in the past but now Pakistan was also on the back page. In that time, the government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir became failure a bit that it cannot be utilized the international Kashmiri community in Europe and other foreign countries. Moreover, the serious political and diplomatic struggle was not done by any participant i.e. Pakistani and Azad Kashmiri leadership to exclude Kashmiri movement and counter Indian terror agenda. These five crucial years made this movement 30 years behind and Pakistan along with militant operative freedom fighters had to drop a bit behind.

References

- Aziz, K. Z., Hashmi, A. R. & Magsi, A. A. (2022). From Line of Control to Line of Connectivity: Analyzing Socio-Economic Development in AJ&K. *International Journal of Kashmir Studies*, 4(2), pp. 90-101.
- Ahmed, R. Q. (2021). Politics of Power-Sharing in Disputed Territories: A Case Study of the 13 th Amendment in the Constitution of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 2-10.
- AJKLA. (2010). Bills, Movements and Acts. In AJKLA, *Legislation in AJKLA*. Muzaffarabad: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly.
- Ali, S. Z. (2004, November 15). *Siasat Newspaper*. Retrieved from the Daily Siasat: siasat.com.pk
- Ali, Z. &. (2009). The Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, earthquake of 8 October 2005: surface faulting, environmental effects and macroseismic intensity. *Geological Society, London, Special Publication*, 316 (1), 155-172.
- Al-Tarazi, D. (2021). "What Makes a House a Home?": A Theoretical Model for the Architectural Design of Homes Based on Human Psychological Needs to Support and Promote Users' Psychological Well-being. Bristol: Centre of Architecture and Built Environment Research .
- Al-Tarazi., D. (2021). "What Makes a House a Home?": A Theoretical Model for the Architectural Design of Homes Based on Human Psychological Needs to Support and Promote Users' Psychological Well-being. Bristol: University of the West of England, 2021.
- Assembly, A. L. (2006). *Biography of the Members AJ&K Legislative Assembly*. Muzaffarabad: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, Muzaffarabad. P. 12.
- Atish, I. (2004, July 5). *Inqalabi Hakoomat and Awam*. Retrieved from Daily Siasat Muzaffarabad: Siasat.com.pk
- Awan, M. W., Syed, F. Z., & Farooq, A. . (2021). Pakistani-administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir General Elections 2021: An Analysis. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 58(3), 49.
- Azad, S. M. (1990). *Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan ki Sayasi Sawan-e-hayat*. Muzaffarabad: Sadat publisher .
- Aziz, K. Z. and Hashmi, A. R. (2021). Cpec Issues and Threatening Cultural Diversity in Gilgit-Baltistan. *Journal of the Punjab University Historical Society*, 34 (01), 107-116.
- Aziz, K. Z., Hashmi, A. R., and Swati, N. I. (2021). Kashmir Conflict: Proposed Resolutions and Formulas 1947-57. *The Journal of Political Science*, 39(1), 107-122.
- Bulmer, M., & Farquhar, e. (2007). Landslide hazards after the 2005 Kashmir earthquake. *EOS*, 88 (5), 53-68.
- Donald, A. S. (2007, October 29). *The Pakistan Earthquake of October 2005: A Reminder of Human-Science Interaction in Natural Disasters Risk Management*. Retrieved from The Illinois International Review: http://www.ips.uiuc.edu/ilint/mt/iir/online/2006/11/the_pakistan_earthquake_of_oct.html
- Farhan Samanani, J. L. (2019). House and home. *The Open Encyclopedia of Anthropology*, 18.

- Farooqi, T. A. (2004, June 12). *Salaar sy Salaar-e-Jamhooriyat*. Retrieved from Daily Mahasib Muzaffarabad: <https://mahasib.com.pk/epaper/>
- Gilani, M. H. (2019). *The Constitution of Azad Jammu & Kashmir*. Lahore: Jumhori Publications.
- GoAJK. (1974). AJ&K Interim Constitution, 1974. ICA-1974. Muzaffarabad. Retrieved from <https://ajkassembly.gok.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Act-1974.pdf>
- GoAJK. (2004). *Statistical Book*. Muzaffarabad: Department of Planning and Development.
- GoAJK. (2009). *Legislations*. Muzaffarabad: Department of Law and parliamentary Affairs.
- Hanson, J. (2003). *Decoding Homes and Houses*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Hayat, J. (2016). Pakistan's Relations with Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan: Recognising Internal Self-Determination-A Way Forward. *European Academic Research*, 111, 12815-12830.
- Hayat, J. (2020). *Azad Kashmir: Politics, Polity and Power Sharing*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Hillier, B. (1984). *Space is the machine*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- javier cerrato, e. c. (2018). Gender Inequality in Household Chores and Work-Family Conflict. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11.
- Mahmood, I., Qureshi, S. N., & etal. (2015). Analysis of landslides triggered by October 2005, Kashmir Earthquake. *PLoS currents*, 7, 22.
- Mahmud, E. (2006). Status of AJK in Political Milieu. *Policy Perspectives*, 105-123.
- Mahmud, E. (2018, June 10). *Devolution of Power in AJK*. Retrieved from The News: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/565693-devolution-power-ajk>
- Mahmud, E. (2021). Azad Jammu and Kashmir's Quest for Empowerment. *Society and Politics of Jammu and Kashmir*, 79-97.
- Mughal, J. (2018, August 17). *Who rules Azad Jammu and Kashmir?* Retrieved from The Friday Times: <https://thefridaytimes.com/17-Aug-2018/who-rules-azad-jammu-and-kashmir>
- Naqqash, T. (2015, July 9). *2015) AJK opposes giving provincial status to GB. Dawn, AJK opposes giving provincial status to GB - Pakistan*. Retrieved from The DAWN: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1193315>
- Reuters. (2005, November 18). *Big quake hits subcontinent; thousands feared dead*. Retrieved from Reuters: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/SP251100.htm>
- Safar Ghaedrahmati, F. S. (2019). Women housing right, affordable housing for female-headed households, case study: City of Tehran. *International Journal of Housing Markets and Analysis*, 15.
- Shahzad, M. S., Akram, S. A., & Hashmi, S. B. H. (2016). Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan: Historical, Constitutional & Administrative Development. *Journal of Contemporary Studies*, 5(1), 69-85.
- Snedden, C. (2015). *Understanding kashmir and kashmiris*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Sonit Bafna, E. C. (2016). *The influence of spatial organization of the home on inhabitant activity*. Bronx: PubMed Central .
- Sylvia J.T. Jansen, H. C. (2011). *Measurement, The and Analysis of Housing Preference and Choice*. netherland: Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg London New York.
- Ubaid Ullah, M. u. (2022). understanding the spatial configuration of housing layouts through space syntax: cases from pakistan. *journal of research in architecture and planning*, 11.
- Verkamp, C. M. (2013). *A Study of the Influence of Women Clients on Residential Architectural Design through the Work of E. F. Jones*. Fayetteville : ScholarWorks@UARK .
- Zohri, F. M. (2010). *The Malay Women and Terrace Housing in Malaysia*. 125.