

Q) Khilafat Movement was an emotional movement
Discuss?

9/20

A. Introduction

Khilafat is an institution which highly regarded by not only the Muslims of Sub-continent but by all the Muslims wherever they live. During the end of World War I, Allies came out to be victorious, and Germany and Ottoman empire ~~was~~ ^{were} upheld as losers. Treaty of Sevres clearly hinted that allies were going to erase this institution. This treaty was only a last nail in coffin, and Muslims realized that their demands will never be upheld by the Britishers. Previously, annulment of partition of Bengal, Rowlatt's act that targeted Muslims in particular and inability of British government to satisfy the demands of Hindus and Muslims which from Lucknow Pact, were some circumstances that made Muslims skeptical of Britishers. Thus, this time they took two pronged approach to meet their demands. For instance, Muslims formed Khilafat Committee under the leadership of M.A Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan for dialogue and also boycotted the imported goods, gave up on services and educational system. Although it turned out to be a failure in sense it was not able to save Khilafat, but their efforts clearly proved they had emotional attachment with the institution for which they made sacrifices. The coming paragraphs will give ^{a brief} concept about the institution of Khilafat, causes that led to Khilafat and the efforts Muslims put into it.

B. Brief Concept of Khilafat Institution

Khilafat is an old institution

of Islam. The first ever khalifa appointed was Hazrat ABU Bakr (RA). Khalifa means Vicegerent of Allah, he is given the task of running affairs of the state in an Islamic State. From performing executive task to being leader of Shura, a khalifa has great responsibility over its shoulder. Khilafat is an political ideology same as capitalism and Communism, however, it contains the best of principles required to run a state.

C. Causes that lead to Khilafat Movement

i. Annulment of Partition of Bengal

Hindus used agitational politics to pressurize the British Government to revert back the partition of Bengal, which was achieved in 1911. Muslims started to realize that Britishers cannot be trusted at all to safeguard their rights, they must stand up for themselves.

ii. Rowlatt's Act was Deterimental For Muslims in Particular

Rowlatt's Act gave government the ideas, methods and schemes to counter any political conspiracy against the government. Muslims soon realized that the act will proved to be deterimental for them in particular.

As Hindus have resorted towards agitational politics before, but Muslims will find ways to overcome it. On the other hand, Muslims have just looked into the option of agitational politics, will be singled out to be persecuted.

caused either by Muslim or Hindus, because latter was a minority after all. Thus they never closed doors on the dialogue.

iii. Demands of Lucknow Pact were not met

Hindus-Muslims joined hand in order to promote self rule in India. Joint session was held in Lucknow in 1916, where reformation of constitution was drafted by the will of both the parties. However, British government did not pay any heed to the demands of Lucknow pact of 1916, which was clearly seen by the Muslims in Montague-Chelmsford reform. Thus, Muslims got an other motivation for standup for themselves.

iv. Allies Were Bent on Erasing khilafat

This proved to be the last nail in the coffin, and Muslims came to realise that they can no further rely upon the Britishers. For example, Vice Roy gave them assurance that Ottoman Empire will be death with according to Woodrow Wilson's 14 points. However Treaty of Sevres proved it to be otherwise. Hence, Muslim decided to use agitational politics with dialogue.

D. Efforts of Muslim to Achieve Objective of khilafat Movement.

i. Giving up on Imported Goods

For the first time Muslims in order to pressurize the British

Government gave up on imported British goods. They took this stance in order to gain support of businessmen of England, so in turn they can pressure on their government to revert treaty of severes.

ii. Formation of Khilafat Committee

In two pronged approach to achieve the objective, Muslims formed a Khilafat Committee under the able leadership of M.A Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan. All the Muslims under their leadership and this platform organized themselves to conduct negotiations and dialogues with the Britishers in order to achieve their objectives.

iii. Indian Deputation Called on Viceroy

An Indian Deputation under the leadership of M.A Ansari in 1920 called on viceroy to make it clear that they will not tolerate the humiliation of the Caliph and places important for Muslims. Viceroy, gave the assurance that the issue will be dealt with according to Woodrow Wilson's 14 point.

iv. Giving up on British Educational System

In their effort to cluster up support for the movement, Ulema asked the people to give up on British educational system. Muslims realised that in order to pressurise they must their all means of wealth, and educational institutions and its system was one major contributor to their wealth.

In an effort, Maulana Jauhar laid siege around Muslim University, to gain support.

V. Muslims Gave up their titles and Services

True to their efforts in achieving the main objective of the movement, many Muslims gave up the services they acquired under the British government. It was an effort to dismantle the government, and making it into a machine without any power to work. Moreover, Muslims gave up on their honorary titles which were given to them by the Britishers.

~~Vii. Migrating towards Afghanistan~~

vi. Sacrificed their Property

Ulema asked the Muslims to leave for Afghanistan by giving a fatwa. It was an effort by the religious leaders to get the Muslims ready for war. However, the idea was backfired as Afghanistan was not ready for such an influx of refugees, and many returned to see their houses occupied by other people.

Vii. Muslims Sacrificed their Lives

Government started to tackle the situation by making arrest of the leaders in order to quell the situation. One such incident was happened when Moplas Leaders were arrested, and Muslims took it out on streets to get them released. However, the British

in order to suppress the issue killed around 400 Mopla

Viii. Rigorous Imprisonment of leaders

Many leaders particularly Muslim leaders of Khilafat movement faced rigorous imprisonments. Britishers in order to quell the movement arrested all major leaders, and made them to suffer in prisons. Maulana Mohammad Ali Johaur, Maulana Shaukat Ali and many such other leaders were targeted by the Britishers.

E. Critical Analysis

Khilafat is an institution of an utmost importance and of great priority for Muslims. The treaty severed targeted this institution directly by dismantling the khilafat and Khalifa, thus it proved to be last nail in coffin, and after it Muslims resorted to some extreme means such as boycotting of imported goods, giving up on their services under British rule and leaving the subcontinent all together, were some means in order to pressurize the Britishers. In addition to these steps they also kept a platform named as Khilafat Committee for dialogue. Muslims had to sacrifice their lives, an example of which can be found in Moplas Massacre. Moreover, Muslims lost their property in the subcontinent permanently when they were asked by the Ulema to go Afghanistan so that they

can conduct a war. In addition to loss of property, Muslim masses and leadership had to face rigorous imprisonment by the Britishers. All these sacrifices hence proved that Khilafat was an emotional movement, because people are willing to make such great sacrifices for their ideas and people, they are emotionally attached.

F. Conclusion

To cap it all, Khilafat movement may not be proved to be successful as it ~~was~~ Khilafat was abolished. However, the movement clearly depicted that Muslims cannot rely either on Hindus or British. They have to make sacrifices by themselves in order to stand against the opp:

Q) Evaluate the factional politics of Early years (1947-58) and its impact on the democratic Peace Process.

A. Introduction

The long lasting dream of Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal, Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan, and other leaders, and muslims of subcontinent was achieved when Pakistan got its independence on 14th August, 1947. For any nation-state to rise like a phoenix from its ashes, early years of its independence sets the future precedence.

Factional politics in the early years of Pakistan had a deep impact on the democratic peace process. Due to this factional politics, Pakistan was unable to develop its constitution, bi-lingual differences were spiking up, Military got itself introduced into politics as the protectors, and regional politics started to prevail

over national politics. These are only some of the early impacts of early factional politics. Many of these impacts have current face too, for instance, Military intervention, regional politics, and many more such examples are there. However, all these problems can be dealt with by bringing military under its constitutional boundry, promoting ideological nationalism and bridging the gap between ethnicities. The coming paragraphs will highlight the impacts factional politics and its impact on democratic peace process.

3. Factional Politics of Early Years and its Impact on the Democratic Peace Process

i. Constitutional Dead-lock for 9-years

Pakistan did not have was working on Indian act, 1935, with certain amendments. Pakistan did not have its own constitution till 1956. It took almost 9-years for the constituent assembly to draft a constitution and taking on aboard all the factions. According to Maleeha Lodhi It took nine years, four assemblies led by Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazim uddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra and Ch M. Ali, to form a constitution having a ^{broad} ~~wide~~ consensus. Thus, it can be said that constitutional dead-lock was a direct impact of factional politics.

i. Bilingual Differences Spiked Up.

Another ^{raised} difference issue that was due to factional politics was bilingual differences between East and West-Pakistan. Western Pakistan was consisted on four provinces, therefore it had no issue to declare Urdu as the lingua franca. However, Eastern Pakistan was a single province and it wanted Bengali or Bangla as the National language. Liaquat Ali Khan's proposal and Khawaj Nazim uddin proposal was rejected regarding National language. The proposal of M. Ali Bogra was acceptable, but it was not implemented, as the assembly was suspended by the Governor General.

iii. Military got itself Introduced to the Politics

→ Due to factional politics of early years military found a power vacuum and got itself introduced to the politics as the sole protectors. For example the suspension of Bogra ministry by the Governor General, the new faces in his cabinet of Ayub Khan (Command in Chief), General Iskander Mirza and Suhrawardy clearly marked the entry of Military in politics

iv. Alienating Ethnicities

The different ethnicities in Pakistan started to feel as aliens, specially the Bengali's due the factional politics.

As laid by Hamid Khan in the book Political and constitution History of Pakistan that Bengali's were treated as aliens whenever a Eastern Pakistani came to Western Pakistan. The major reason was inability of the politicians to bring Pakistanis under one umbrella of Pakistan. ~~rather than~~ Thus, factional politics was a major reason that Pakistani's felt as aliens in other provinces.

v. Undemocratic Norms of Power Politics were Introduced

Undemocratic norms were introduced in the democratic process of Pakistan due to factional politics. The Bogra Ministry introduced Bogra formula

The Formula had some acts^{which were erased} such as, Public Representative Disqualification Act (PRODA) and articles 8, 8A, 10 which gave power to the Governor General to act unilaterally. G.G saw this as a threat to its power and dissolved the assemblies on the charges of corruption. This act by ^{the} G.G set the precedence for military intervention in the future.

vi. Regional Politics has Prevailed National Politics

The early years of politics revolved around the language and the provinces. The politicians belonging to feudal class used the regional politics to only to enter the national center, all these policies were ^{had to be} regional centric at the end of the day. Even today in Pakistan most of the parties are ^{playing} regional politics, which has led Pakistan to chaos and crisis.

C. Wayforward

The ear negative impacts of early years of factional politics are deeply imbedded in our democratic peace process. Following are some wayforwards for Pakistan to rise like a phoenix from its ashes.

i. Ideological Nationalism over Political Nationalis
Firstly, Pakistan needs to

starts to live in

promote ideological nationalism in Pakistanis so that their division on the ethnicity and ethnocentric tendencies starts to die down.

ii. Bridging the gap between the ethnicities

Multi-ethnicity societies need strong constitution, justice, rule of law that can provide for everybody, disregarding their ethnic background. Pakistan needs to bridge the current gap between the ethnicities by providing education, health services, job opportunities, security and their political rights on the basis of equity.

D. Critical Analysis

The early factional politics in Pakistan can be seen as an example of Classical realism. The theory clearly depicts that human is egoistic by nature, and is hungry for power. The early factional politics was indeed the hussel for power by the politicians, and it had a lasting impact on the democratic peace process. Pakistan had to face constitutional dead-lock for 9 years, bilingual differences led to separation of East Pakistan. Military found itself a vacuum and got itself introduced to the politics, and regional politics started prevail over the National politics. Thus, all-in-all can say that this factional politics

had open doors to the evil spirits and these spirits are tormenting Pakistan. To curb the problem, Pakistan needs to promote ideological nationalism over political nationalism, and simultaneously the government should bridge the gap between different ethnicities.

E. Conclusion

In a nutshell, Pakistan is facing plethora of problems currently due to early factional politics, however, these evils could ^{be} come over by taking steps in right direction.

Q) Critically examine Congress Ministries of 1937. How far is it correct to suggest that it paved way for a separate Muslim homeland in India.

A. Introduction

According to Islam, Muslims and infidels are a separate nation. Similarly Quaid-e-Azam declared, Muslim nation came into the being or existence the day first man in the subcontinent was turned into a Muslim. The Muslims consider themselves as a separate nation on the basis of identity, religion, culture and practices. The Muslims of the subcontinent were made to pay for their ancestors by Hindus and Britishers alike. After the war of independence Muslims were single out to pay, partition of Bengal which brought some prosperity was annulled, Khilafat institution was destroyed by treaty of severes and Gandhi's unilateral decision of calling it off, these were some factors that paved way for a separate homeland by inculcating and consolidating two nation theory. But, the congress ministries of 1937 was a final nail in the coffin of United India. Congress ministry resorted towards harsh and lethal techniques to deal with the Muslims. Thus, it is will true that Congress ministries and its devilish schemes led to a separate homeland for Muslims. The coming paragraphs will discuss two nation theory and some factors that consolidated it.

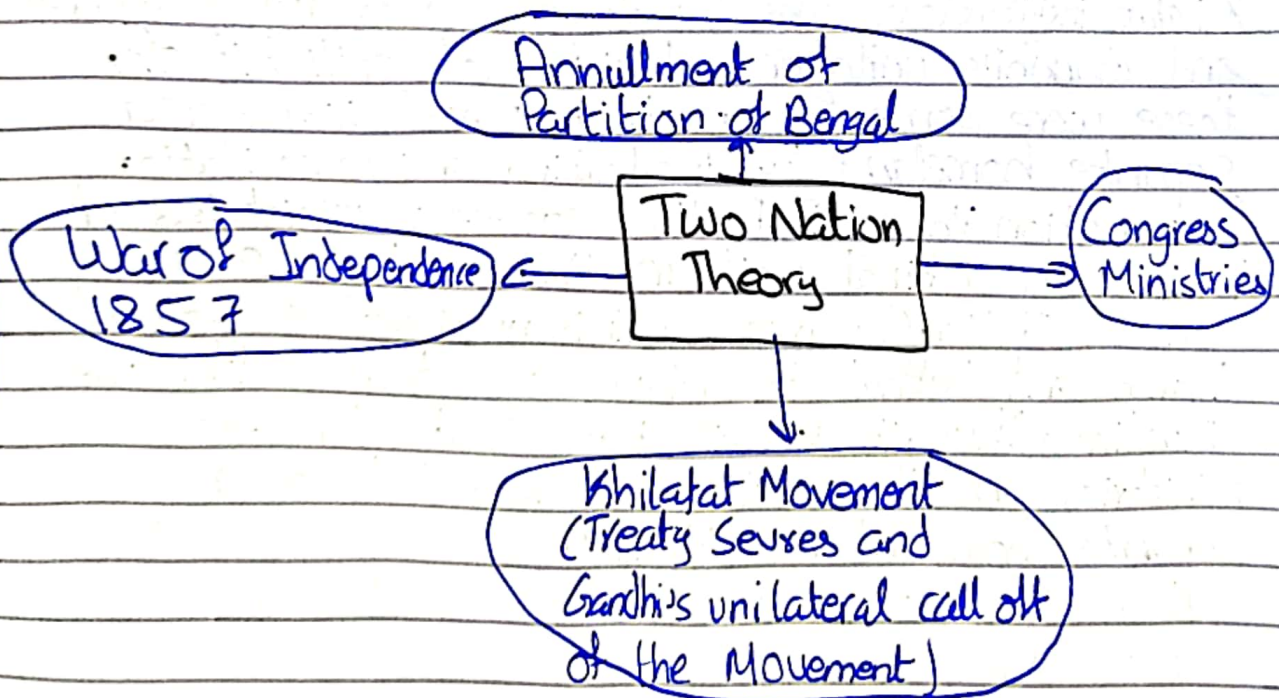
B. Two Nation Theory and Factors that Consolidated the Theory

A nation exists when a people having same set of ideas, culture, or ideology starts to live in a well defined

territory, having a government (internal sovereignty) and considered a sovereign by other sovereign. According to Quaid-e-Azam

Muslims have their own unique civilization, culture, laws, regulations, art and architecture, literature and ideology. Therefore, it is a separate Nation by any definition of a nation.

Muslims began to realize that Muslims cannot live with Hindus under the rule of Britishers, because the latter sees Hindus as a majority, and have to take its side. For the best interest, Muslims need a separate nation.



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C. Congress Ministries a Final Nail in Consolidating Two Nation Theory

i. Widhya Mandir Scheme

Widhya Mandir was an educational scheme introduced by hardliner Hindus in order to challenge and change the Muslim culture. For example, Gandhi's picture was hanged in every institution, Muslims were asked to bow before it in reverence. This is how Hindus had devised a scheme to pay homage to Gandhi and simultaneously hurting the sentiments of Muslims.

ii. Portraying itself as Equivalent to British

As soon as Hindus took over the ministries in the provinces, they started to portray themselves as equivalent to the Britishers. For example, Congress high command asked to hoist three-color flag with the British Union Jack, to represent that they are only two power in the sub-continent. This decision by central high command of congress was in line with marginalizing the Muslims from the subcontinent.

iii. Wardha Scheme

Wardha scheme was introduced by Hindus in order to promote Hindu nationalism into

Muslim. The scheme was based on Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, and it tried to promote the respect for Hindu heroes, and it was a systematic attempt by Hindus to keep Muslims away from their culture.

iv. Muslim Culture was Being Scrapped Off Systematically

Muslims have a rich traditional culture, and Muslims have always celebrated the occasions before the British advent with zeal, zest and zeal. Congress ministries as soon they came into power tried to scrape the Muslim culture from the subcontinent. For example, Muslims prayers call were not come outside the mosque, eating and sacrificing the cow got banned. These were some steps by the Congress in order to systematically erase the Muslim culture.

v. Organized Schemes against Muslim League

As soon as Congress came into power it started to follow on the Nehru's vision. Nehru wanted to crush the popularity of Muslim League in order to crush the sole representative of Muslims. Nehru does not wanted Muslims to participate in politics, as he considered Muslims as worse than Shudraas.

Vi. Hindutva Ideology through "Bande Matram"

It is a song written by a Bengali Bankim Chatterjee, in this song he asked all non-muslims to join hands and fight against Muslims in order to expel them from Hindustan. Congress asked the assemblies to play the song at the commencement of beginning of the day. Congress was promoting its ideology through this song.

D. Critical Analysis

Muslims of subcontinent were not able to realize the true meaning of two nation theory in early years. However some incidents and events allowed the realize the importance and true meaning two nation theory. Some earlier factors were War of Independence 1857, where Muslims were single out and had to pay for the upheaval, Annulment partition of Bengal, that could have some problems was reverted by the British due to the pressure of Hindu movement, its outcome also strengthened two nation theory. But, Congress Ministries were seen as the final nail that solidified the two nation theory for Muslim homeland. Congress's power tried to erase Muslims from the

subcontinent. Widhya and T Wardha Schemes were in line to make muslims forget their culture, and if the schemes had succeeded Muslims of the subcontinent would have forgot their culture. Similarly, Hindus tried to inculcate their nationalist ideology through soft means. Moreover, Congress ministries put a ban on beef, sacrificing cows, and sound and voice of prayers. All these facts clearly proves why Muslim League celebrated the Day of Dileverance on 22nd December, 1939.

E. Conclusion

To cap it all, it will not be wrong to say that Congress ministries took all the steps in order to erase the muslim culture, ideology and history from the subcontinent. However, they paved the way for separate Muslim State by making them realize the sense and meaning of two nation theory in letter and spirit.

Pirpur Report

Alk Farid ul Haq Report

Q) Modi's vision of Indo-US Strategic Partnership is a real challenge for Pak. Discuss the strategic Political and Economic implication of this unholy alliance with respect to Pak-China relations?

1/20

A. Introduction

India has shifted from Nehruvian's vision of non-alignment to Modi's vision of forging alliances and band-wagoning. This shift can be clearly seen from growing Indo-US alliances at various level, such as defence partnership, technological exchange, economic interdependence and partnership on energy transition. This growing romance has caused some serious implication on Pakistan. For instance, disturbance in power of balance of power in the region, Kashmir cause of is being neglected at international platform and enlistment of Pakistan on FATF grey list clearly depicts negative economic, strategic and political implications on Pakistan. Pakistan-China relations can only counter this growing US-India romance. Pakistan can secure its national interest by becoming a middle power and pursuing independent foreign policy as highlighted by Dr Maleeha Lodhi. • The coming paragraphs will depict growing ties between India and United States (US), and it will give political, economic and strategic implications on Pakistan.

B. Indo-US Growing Romance at Various Levels

Modi's vision of band wagoning can be seen through growing partnership between the states of India and US at various levels.

Defense Partnership

1. Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Agreement 2008

2. Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement

3. Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement

Economic Partnership

1. Increase in bilateral trade to 141 billion

dollar in 2022- amount is doubled from 2014.

2. US-India Commercial Dialogue Forum

The Growing Romance Between US and India

Political Partnership

1. US attended G-20 tourism summit in Illegally occupied Kashmir

2. India is a partner to Blue Pacific alliance

3. US support India for permanent member on UN Security Council

C. Political Implications on Pakistan Due to Growing Romance Between India and United States

1. India is Isolating Pakistan on International Platforms

^{G-20 tourism}
attending the summit has clearly neglected
the Kashmir issue.

D. Economic Implications on Pakistan due to Growing Romance Between US and India.

1. Sovereign Default Risk - Pakistan and IMF were unable to reach an agreement

Pakistan was recently facing a risk of sovereign default over repayment of its debt. The issue was arisen due International Monetary fund (IMF) and Pakistan were unable to reach the agreement. India has been using Beggar Thy Neighbour Policy against Pakistan by asking US to influence IMF to make Pakistan to adhere difficult economic policy. Such policies in turn increases inflation, jobs began to decline, all in all it can said that states goes into an economic melt down.

2. Pakistan Enlistment On Grey List (FATF)

Pakistan was enlisted on the grey list of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on accounts of corruption and money laundering being used to fund terrorism activities across the globe. India was the main actor in lobbying against Pakistan, and it got all the help from the US.

• Pakistan Not taken on aboard on Regional Connectivity Projects

The rise of romance between US and India has isolated Pakistan from getting benefits of Regional connectivity Projects. US has supported all the projects of regional connectivity in which India was the participant. For instance, India-Middle East and Europe Transit Corridor (IMEETC), which was first initiated as an idea by Saudi Arabia, US has strongly support this project. On the other hand it criticizes Pakistan regional connectivity projects such as CPEC as debt trap.

E. Strategic Implication on Pakistan Due to the Growing Romance between US and India

1. Balance of Power is Disturbed

The balance of power was being maintained in the region for so long time. However, this increase in ties have disturbed the status quo which was being maintained by balance of power. For instance, The new US-India Industrial cooperation roadmap 2023 has enabled both states with coproduction of advanced defence systems. Thus, it can be said that balance of power in South Asian is being disturbed.

2. Pakistan Still focuses on Geo-Strategy

The rise of romance has made Pakistan unable to take advantage of geographical location by moving or shifting towards geoeconomics. Pakistan fears that India can or is trying to destabilize Pakistan to achieve its ambition of Akhandh Bharat. Thus, Pakistan is trying to stabilize itself from military aspect, and unable to play its role in Geoeconomy.

3. Blocking Pakistan's Nuclear Material

India has been trying to cut-off Pakistan's nuclear program. The only thing that has kept India from going to a general war with Pakistan. The growing ties between US and India can help the latter in achieving its ambition. For example, India has been trying to become a member of Nuclear Supply Group (NSG) and US is supporting India in it thro. due to its Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Agreement 2008. If India becomes a member it can block the material needed for running the nuclear program.

F. Strong Pakistan-China Relationship can Counter Indo-US Romance

1. China Supported Pakistan on Kashmir Cause

China has supported Pakistan on Kashmir cause by not attending the G-20 tourism summit in Kashmir. Which

clearly depicts China does not count Kashmir as a part of India, and it sides with Pakistan on Kashmir cause.

2. China-Pakistan Loans

Whenever, Pakistan had to or facing economic crisis, China has helped Pakistan by rolling over loans. According State Bank report, China has rolled over 2.4 billion Dollars since ~~2010~~ 2021. Which clearly states that China has always helped Pakistan at time of needs.

3. Pakistan is an Important Part of BRI

This year marks 10 years anniversary of China led Belt and Road initiative. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a Flagship project of BRI. At the event of ten years anniversary, China denoted the sacrifices Pakistan has made to the regional connectivity project.

G. Critical Analysis

The growing ties between the US and India clearly depicts that India has shifted its foreign policy base of non-alignment based on Nehruvian vision to band-wagoning with US based on Modi's vision. This shift can be clearly seen from going ties between US and India at Strategic, political and economic level. Which have serious implication over Pakistan.

Due to this growing romance India has been successful in isolating Pakistan diplomatically on International platforms. India has been successful in toning down Kashmir cause by holding G20 tourism conference in Kashmir. Moreover, it was able to put Pakistan on FATF Grey list, which was an economical setback. Pakistan can counter this romance by following independent foreign policy and becoming a middle power as highlighted by Dr. Maleeha Lodhi. Pakistan should grow its ties with China which has helped Pakistan to avert an economic crisis by rolling over bilateral loans supported the Kashmir cause by not attending tourism summit in Kashmir, and has acknowledged the sacrifices Pakistan has made in CPEC.

A. Conclusion

In a nutshell, US-India growing ties are visible and have serious implications for Pakistan. Pakistan can counter this this romance by playing a role of middle power and pursuing Independent foreign policy.