

Pakistan Affairs

Q2. Introduction

The Allahabad Address of 1930 was given by Allama Iqbal. The history of Muslim Nationalism, indeed, experienced a change after this address. The address sowed the seed of the Two-Nation theory which ultimately resulted in the creation of Pakistan. In effect, the address played a pivotal role in popularizing the idea of a separate Muslim State, by referring to it as the ultimate destiny of the Muslims of India.

The change in Muslim Nationalism went through after the address.

In the address, Allama Iqbal stated,

'I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state.'

Self-government within the British empire, without the British empire, the formation of a consolidated North West Indian muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the muslims at least of North West India?

These words express the emerging importance of forming a separate muslim homeland for the muslims of the sub-continent.

Muslim Nationalism became more pronounced

As a result of the Allahbad Address, muslim nationalism was breathed a new ^{life} into. It became more clear to the muslims of the subcontinent that they need to form a new and separate homeland, where they could live peacefully, for themselves.

Sir Syed's Two Nation Theory validated

The Allahabad Address also validated Sir Syed's two nation theory. It strengthened this theory by giving it a concrete shape. This ~~concrete~~ shape was given by Allama Iqbal clearly stating that the North West Frontier region of the sub-continent should be combined to form a muslim state.

Allama Iqbal further stated,

↳ The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognizing the fact of communal groups. The muslim demand for the creation of muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified.

This statement justified the demand for a separate muslim India for muslims within the sub continent. The Pakistan movement appears to be

taking shape at the time of this address.

How the address helped in popularizing the idea of a separate muslim State

i) The idea of Pakistan gained official status

Through his Allahbad address, Allama Iqbal gave an official status to the idea of a separate muslim State, in other words, of Pakistan itself.

ii) Awakening muslim Conscience

By delivering his Allahbad Address, Allama Iqbal awakened muslim conscience about securing themselves and their rights in a Hindu dominated sub continent. The muslims developed in themselves a desire to safeguard their interest in face increasing discrimination against them.

(iii) Highlighting the role of Islam in a Muslim State

The Allahbad address highlighted the role of Islam in a muslim State. This necessitated the creation of a separate Muslim State in which life could be led peacefully according to the teachings of Islam.

(iv) Providing direction to Muslim Leadership

The Allahbad address provided a direction to the Muslim leadership for protecting themselves. It made the leadership corp realize that in order to protect the rights of the muslim population a separate home land ^{for} ~~from~~ them was necessary.

(v) Precursor to Lahore Resolution 1940

After ^{ten} ~~ten~~ years of the Allahbad address, at a ^{similar} session of the All-

India Muslim League, the Lahore resolution on the Pakistan resolution was passed. The Allahabad address served as a precursor to this resolution which ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Allahabad Address was an important development in the history of Muslim Nationalism. This address clarified the doubts of the Muslims of the subcontinent with regard to their future within or without the British government. It provided them with a direction through which a separate homeland comprising of a Muslim majority could be obtained.

Introduction

Cyber-warfare is indeed shifting the nature of Indo-Pak conflict. This warfare has ushered in an era of a new style of conducting war. It is also true that cyber skirmishes have become an accepted component of present day hybrid clashes. It is through them that digital power is asserted against each other. This has, in fact, led to the digital frontier becoming the domain of national security concerns.

Cyber-warfare shifting the nature of Indo-Pak conflict in South Asia

- i) A move towards virtual conflict
 cyber warfare has led to a move towards virtual or online conflict between India and Pakistan. This has significantly shifted the nature of their conflict.

ii) Spreading disinformation/
misinformation
India and Pakistan are
indulging in spreading misinformation
and disinformation as a result of
the cyber warfare.

iii) The emerging non-kinetic
nature of the conflict
A non-kinetic war
is taking place between India
and Pakistan as a result of
cyber space conflicts.

iv) Comparison with the
previous wars fought
As compared to the
previous wars fought between
India and Pakistan, the cyber
war has different dynamics.

Cyber skirmishes - accepted component of contemporary hybrid clashes

i) Use of false propaganda in the contemporary hybrid clashes. Cyber skirmishes have become commonplace. These skirmishes include using false propaganda to destroy the reputation of one's adversary.

ii) Defamation along with traditional war

Defamation is a widely used tool in contemporary hybrid clashes - A lot of cyber skirmishes rely on defamation to damage an opponent's position.

Asserting the digital prowess against one another

i) Controlling digital media platforms
Digital prowess is asserted

by controlling digital media platforms. The control of these platforms enables the construction of the news that becomes visible.

ii,

Making use of digital algorithms
Another way of imposing one's digital power is through the use of digital algorithms. By making use of digital algorithms that type of digital

The digital frontier as a new domain of national security
threats

i

Hate-mongering

The digital frontier has emerged as a new domain of national security threats as a result of hate-mongering.

ii)

Cyber-bullying

Cyber-bullying is another method through which the digital frontier is exceedingly becoming a domain of national security concerns.

iii)

Need for increased cyber regulations/laws

As a result of the digital frontier becoming a domain of national security problems, the need for cyber regulations and laws has increased.

Conclusion

To conclude, cyber warfare is fast changing the nature of Indo-Pak conflict. Now it is the digital arena which has emerged as a space of conflict and warfare in the present era. The national security concerns which emerge from this digital arena require new laws and policies.

Q4 Introduction

Pakistan came into being in 1947 and since then its population has been steadily growing. The current population growth rate in the country stands at 2.5%, which is not a healthy one. Moreover, the effects on the country's socio-economic climate of the increasing population can be felt in the form of unemployment, pressure on resources, pressure on the infrastructure, poverty, and lack of public services.

Population growth not addressed in Pakistan since emergence

i) Lack of priority given to the issue

Historically, little priority has been given to the issue of population growth in the country.

The continued increase
in population

As a result of the
population issue not being address-
sed in the country, the
population has continued to
increase.

The effects of population
growth on the country's
socio-economic climate

i) Increase in unemployment

As a result of the
increase in population, unemployment
rate has continued to increase
in the country

ii) Pressure on resources

more people means
more pressure on the resources.
This is due to the availability

of only a limited amount of resources at the disposal of the people.

iii, Pressure on the infrastructure
Pressure on the infrastructure would increase as a result of population growth in the country.

iv) Poverty
Population growth has led to an increase in poverty. With more people to provide for and less resources to meet their needs, poverty has substantially risen.

v) Hunger
As a result of population growth, food shortage has increased and millions of people are left hungry in the country.

(vi)

Lack of public service

Population growth has resulted in a deficiency of public service available to meet the requirements of the increased number of people.

(vii)

Lawlessness

With more people to manage, lawlessness in the country has increased. It is difficult to ensure law and order when the number of people for whom it is to be ensured is high.

(viii)

Problems in management

An ~~high~~^{increasing} population growth rate results in management problems. Management problems lead to malpractices and a lack of progress and prosperity. When population growth is hard to control, management is poor and ineffective.

(x)

Adverse impact on human development

Human development suffers when the population is growing at a rapid rate. This is one of the reasons why Pakistan's score on the HDI index has been dismal.

Conclusion.

To conclude, with a population of more than 220 million, Pakistan's population has reached a critical juncture. As such priority has to be given to the issue of growing population.

25 Introduction

The 18th Amendment has considerably altered the nature of federation in Pakistan. As a result of this Amendment, the center which has traditionally been strong is facing challenges from the autonomous provinces. These challenges include sharing more finances with the provinces, ensuring oversight of the provincial jurisdictions, fulfilling the resource requirements of the provinces, catering to the human resource demand of the provinces etc. The net result of this is the political strain being experienced in the country.

How the 18th Amendment has essentially altered the nature of federation in Pakistan

- i) Devolution of power
Through the devolution of power, the 18th Amendment has

transferred subjects to the provinces

ii) Provincial Autonomy

The 18th Amendment has increased provincial autonomy by permitting the provinces to make and execute laws related to their jurisdictions. The provinces are now allowed to control much of the administration carried out within their territories.

Strong center facing the challenges from the autonomous provinces

i) Sharing resources with the ~~center~~ ^{provinces}

The strong center is now compelled to share resources with the provinces.

ii) Increasing share of the finances of the provinces

According to the NFC (National Finance Commission) 52% of the financial budget is given to the provinces while the remaining 48% goes to the centre.

(iii) Lack of oversight of the provincial jurisdictions

The Centre does not have control over provincial jurisdictions. This entails that if a serious matter of concern, requiring higher order intervention, comes up, the Centre cannot make the decisions and take charge.

(iv) Catering to the human resource demand of the provinces

The Centre would also have to cater to the human resource demand of the provinces.

v, Decreasing budget for defence and other departments

The centre is facing a decrease in budget available for other subjects such as defence and foreign affairs.

vi, Difficulty in controlling the provinces

The provinces no longer take the dictates of the centre.

Resulting political strain in Pakistan

i) Plans to revisit the 18th Amendment

The problems between the centre and the provinces has prompted many policy makers to revisit the 18th Amendment.

ii) Tussle between the centre and the provinces

As a result of the 18th Amendment, the tussle between the centre and the provinces continues. This makes it difficult to focus on constructive initiatives.

Conclusion

To conclude, it is true that the 18th Amendment has considerably altered the nature of federation in Pakistan. It has also resulted in the centre facing challenges from the provinces. This has also led to political turmoil in the country.