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Muck # 7.
PAK Affairs.

Part II

Answer 2:

1. Introduction:

Allahabad Address happened during the annual Muslim League session. The address was delivered by Allama Iqbal. The Allahabad address holds great importance in the context of Muslim nation and the independence of Pakistan. It was the first time that the concept of a separate Muslim homeland was fully realised. Additionally ideological foundation for Pakistan was laid, Muslim Unity was strengthened, Muslim community was rejuvenated, political mobilization as the path towards freedom, the Indian nationalism was completely denounced, the Charter of Pakistan movement was created and the emphasis was to work towards making Pakistan a federation. Allahabad Address was an essential component of Muslims realising the dream of Pakistan and separate nationhood.

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2. How did Allahabad address help popularize the idea of Muslim nation:

2.1 Iqbal's concept of nation:

Iqbal's concept of nation help Muslim see themselves as a nation who need a separate homeland. Iqbal

explained nation is the unity of spirit and matter which in real term translate into state and religion as organic.

Both spirit and matter cannot be separated. Therefore, need a separate social order meaning a separate nation.

Consequently, leading to a separate state. Iqbal's theory made Muslims see themselves as ~~a~~ in a completely different light. Thus, the path separate homeland was chosen.

2.2 Concept of a separate Muslim state:

Allama Iqbal further articulated the idea of separate Muslim state in India. The emphasis was that Muslim needed their own political entity where they could freely practice their religion

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and culture. A political entity which safeguard their interest and promote social and economic development.

2.3 Laid the ideological foundation of Pakistan:

The address laid the ideology foundation of Pakistan. Which became a reality in 1947. The vision of Iqbal inspired Muhammad Ali Jinnah and other leaders to work for the establishment of Pakistan.

2.4 Muslim Unity:

The address focused on the need for Muslim unity. The Muslim unity will transcend regional, linguistic and sectarian differences. All differences shall be kept aside to realise the dream of Pakistan.

2.5 Rejuvenation of Muslim Community:

Centuries of rule by others had put Muslims in a state of despair. Therefore, Allama Iqbal emphasized on the intellectual and moral rejuvenation of the Muslim community. The rejuvenation of Muslim community leads to the struggle of

a separate state.

2.6 Rejection of the idea of Indian Unity:

Previously, many leaders believed that it was possible for Muslims ^{and Hindus} to live in one state together. However, in the address to was acknowledged that it was no more possible for both the communities to live ~~and~~ in a single. Thus, the idea of the Muslim state was polarized in among the Muslim leaders.

2.7 New goal of Muslim League:

Earlier, the All Indian Muslim League was working for the political rights of all the Indians. However, after the address the goal of Muslim League changed. The primary ~~for~~ focus of AIML became to struggle for a Muslim state.

2.8 A historical milestone:

The Allahabad address gave the struggle of Muslim word. Previously they were struggle, but without a goal in their minds.

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the address gave the Indian Muslims clarity. Thus, it was a turning point in the political discourse and aspiration of Indian Muslims.

3. Conclusion:

Overall, the Allahabad address served as a visionary document that articulated the concept of separate Muslim state. Additionally, the polarizing idea of separate Muslim state ignited the political movement which led to the formation of Pakistan. It is a crucial part of the struggle for independence.

Answer 4:

1. Introduction:

The new consensus survey reveals that the population of Pakistan is at 241.49 million. The annual growth rate is 2.55%. The population of Pakistan keeps increasing at an exponential rate. Such a fast rate of growth has grave socio-economic impact. The implications of population growth include, low living standards, rise in urban unemployment, perpetuating cycle

of poverty, exhaustion of natural resource, the economy not growing, increased dependence on foreign aid, increased class difference, degradation of the environment, water crisis and food crisis. The implications of population growth will be discussed in further detail in the next section.

2. Implication of population growth in Pakistan:

2.1 Lower Living standards:

Living standards of a country are determined by per capita income and economic growth. The rise of population puts an intense demand for basic life provision. Therefore, keeping an equilibrium becomes a difficult. Pakistan is faced with 23% inflation currently. The overall living standards are at a low.

2.2 An imbalance between resources and population needs:

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The population of Pakistan is far more than what the country can sustain. According to Pakistan ~~But~~ World Bank the country's external debt stand at 116.3 billion (USD). It reflects that Pakistan cannot afford to have such a large ~~pop~~ population.

The population keeps growing the country is well cripple.

2.3 Vast gap between poor and rich

With growth of population the gap between rich and poor widens. A World Bank reveals that the top 10% earns 27.6% while the bottom 10% earns only 4.1% of the income. Thus with population growth the disparity among classes increase

2.4 Increase in unemployment:

As the rise of population, the market of people needing employment rises. The economy of Pakistan is not able to provide employment to such a large population. The unemployment rate of Pakistan is at 6.5%. Furthermore, those ~~with~~ of the population are unskilled. Hence, the increase in population increases the

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the burden on the economy

2.5 Lack of Basic facilities:

Pakistan is already a country struggle. The mere population on the country puts more strain on the resources of the country. The basic facilities of health, sanitation, water and food a large population remains unfulfilled.

2.6 Degradation of environment:

As mentioned above basic facilities in Pakistan remain unavailable for large part of the country. Therefore, there is constant rural and urban migration. This migration leads to destruction of natural environment such as forest. In order to cater to the increased population. Thus, the increased in population harms the natural environment.

3. Conclusion:

In conclusion, Pakistan is struggling to keep up to the ideal population growth. The implication of one on the health, education, economy, standard of living and natural environment of Pakistan. However, with collective efforts the issue of population growth can be resolved.

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Answer 6:

1. Definition of national integration:

National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. Individuals belonging to different communities, caste, religions, culture, region and speak different language, yet all of recognize that they are one.

2. Characteristics of national integration:

The characteristics of national integration include education, social and cultural unity, equality among which helps teach the feeling of national integration. National integration makes the people of a country live in harmony. It works by strengthening the social bond among them. The idea endorses brotherhood, peace and tolerance among the people.

3. How can national integration be achieved in Pakistan:

3.1 Good governance:

Good governance is a prerequisite to strengthen national integration. The provision of equal development, equal rights and services for all communities and federating units.

Good Governance supports formulating effective policies centered around sharing, entrustment and allocation of national resources of the provinces.

Such policies create a sense of satisfaction among all regional sub-systems.

3.2 Acceptance Ethno-cultural diversity:

The welcoming attitude towards culture, ethnic and linguistic diversities enriches and promote the national heritage. It formulates a national identity with common interest of nation building. It does not overlook diversity nor does it overstate a monolithic society. Hence, when numerous sub-cultures get intermixed with their distinct identities from one common integral culture.

3.3 Remove socio-economic inequalities:

Provinces such as Sindh and Balochistan suffer because of socio-economic inequalities. In order to reduce feelings and of resentment among these populations. There should be

Political reconciliation processes. Where the people of the province are given complete ownership of their resource. This reduction in socio-economic equality will integrate Pakistan.

3.4 More autonomy to province:

Provinces shall be made autonomous. So people could feel a part of nation, it could create a sense of ownership among the people. Autonomy provided with remove feelings of imposition. Thus, more ownership taken by provinces could increase the feeling of a nation.

3.5 Leader that appeals to all:

Pakistani political landscape is surrounding the ethnic-identity. The political parties are based on regional identities. Therefore, the polarization among the population increases. For national integration it is essential that there is one leader that is which unites the people of Pakistan.

3.6 Education against religious extremism:

Religious extremism has made the social fabric very fragile. As well as, polarization on the basis of sectarian differences. People of Pakistan need to be educated the real teachings of Islam which support peaceful co-existence. Hence, religious education is likely to lead to national integration.

3.7 Promotion of dialogue with disgruntled region:

Sub-nationalism and militant culture has evolved in Balochistan and Kyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is a threat to national integration.

Therefore, it is important to adopt policy of reconciliation and dialogue with disgruntled people.

Oppression will only work against the national integration. Thus, promotion of dialogue for peace.

4. Conclusion:

In conclusion national integration is diverse group of people living together under one identity.

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which they all resonate with.
The diversity of Pakistan has
made it difficult to nationally
integrate all diverse groups.
However, with good governance,
equitable distribution of resource,
inter-faith harmony and
dialogue the Pakistani
society can be nationally integrated.