

# Pakistan Affairs Mock-3

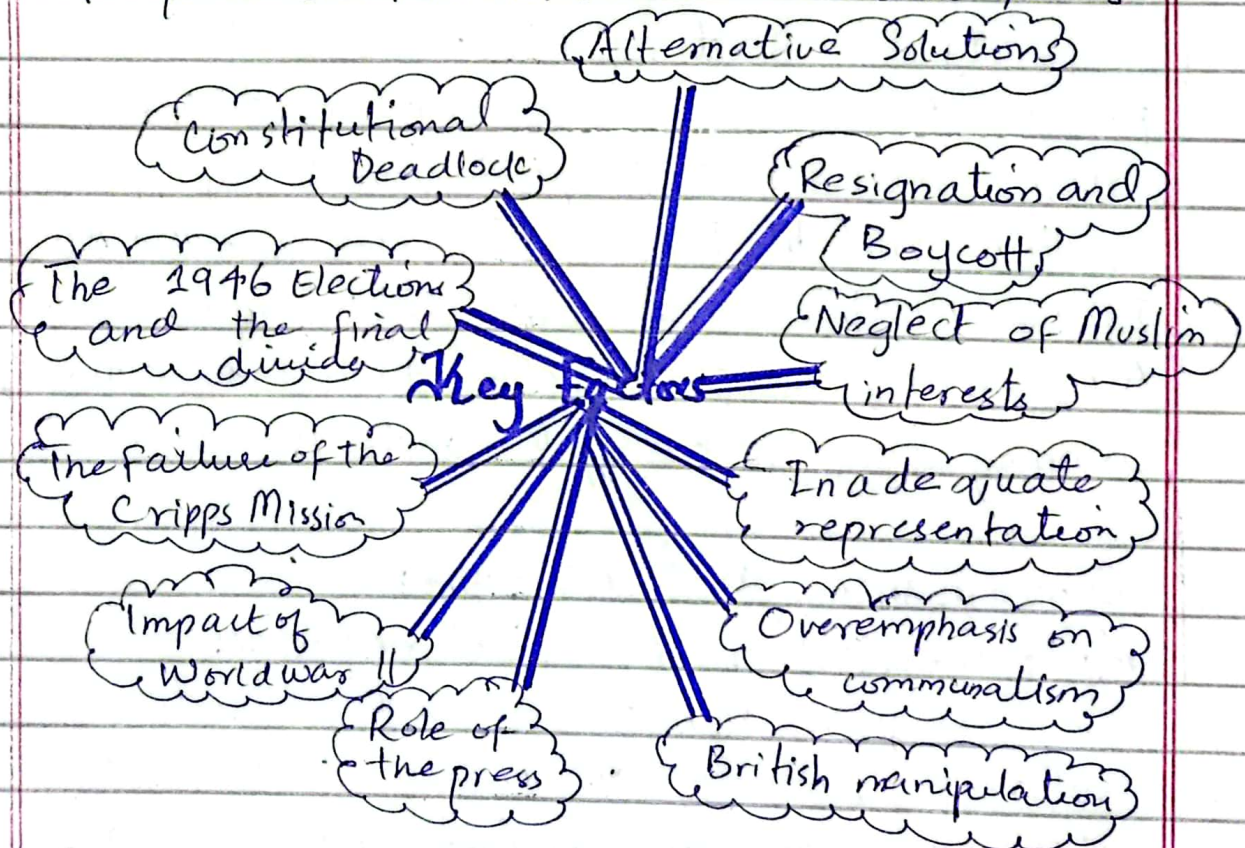
## Q.4 Congress ministries of 1937....

### Introduction:

The congress ministries of 1937 played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of India, ultimately contributing to demand for a separate Muslim state.

This period saw significant events and decision that perpetuated communal divisions, weakened the Indian National Congress, and strengthened the Muslim League's position.

This evaluation will critically examine the factors that led to the creation of Pakistan, highlighting the complex interplay of political, social, and economic forces.





## Background:

The Government of India Act 1935, provided for the establishment of provincial autonomy and introduced a federal structure. It was seen as a compromise between British authorities and Indian nationalists. The Act allowed for elected provincial legislatures and chief ministers, while the British retained control over defense, foreign affairs and certain other key areas.

## Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

### 1 Election results:

#### \* 1937 Provincial Elections:

The Indian National Congress won a majority of seats (7 out of 11) provinces. This was a significant achievement and marked a shift towards self-governance within British India. In contrast, the All India Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, performed poorly in the elections, winning only in Bengal and Assam.

### 2- Governance and reforms:

#### Implementation of social reforms:

The Congress ministries under leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel focused on social and economic reforms. They aimed to address issues such as land tenure, agricultural distress, and educational reforms.

The provinces saw initiatives like the abolition of Zamindari systems and attempts to improve educational infrastructure.

#### \* Economic challenges:

The congress governments faced significant economic challenges, including the impact of the great Depression. Despite their efforts, the provinces struggle with financial constraints and administrative hurdles.

### 3- Communal Tensions:

#### \* Hindu - Muslim relations:

The congress policies sometimes intensified communal tensions. For instance, the land reforms and measures perceived as favouring Hindu interests led to discontent among Muslims. This contributed to the growing divide between the Congress and the Muslim League.

#### \* The Lahore-resolution (1940):

The growing dissatisfaction and perceived marginalization of Muslim led to the Lahore Resolution in 1940, where the Muslim League demanded separate states for Muslims. The congress's handling of communal issues during this period was seen as insufficient by many Muslim leaders.



#### 4- British response and challenges:

##### \* British intervention:

The British government viewed the congress ministries with suspicion, especially as tensions with the Muslim League increased. The British were concerned about the congress's nationalist agenda and its potential to disrupt colonial rule.

##### \* Internal strife:

The congress ministries also faced internal dissent and opposition from other political factions, which often hampered their ability to implement policies effectively.

#### 5- Path to partition:

##### \* Negotiations and Deadlocks:

All the negotiations which were being carried out were all in vain, due to congress's weird behavior and inability to come at the common grounds with Muslims.

#### 6- Impact on the movement for separate states:

##### a- Growth of provincial autonomy:

The congress ministries experience with provincial governance highlighted the limitations and frustrations of operating within the constraints of the British-imposed federal structure. The ministries



faced challenges in implementing their agenda due to the limited powers and frequent conflicts with the central British government.

## 2. Regional Discontent:

The functioning of the Congress ministries exposed regional and communal discontent. For instance, in provinces with significant Muslim populations, such as Bengal and Punjab, the Congress ministries' policies were often viewed with suspicion or hostility by the Muslim League, which was advocating for greater rights and representation of Muslims.

The disparities in administration and policy implementation across different provinces contributed to growing regional aspirations for autonomy and self-governance.

## 3- Rise of the demand of separate state:

The experience of the Congress ministries contributed to the growing demand of the separate state for Muslims, primarily driven by the All India Muslim League (AIML) under Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The perceived failure of the Congress to address Muslims' concerns and the limitations of provincial autonomy under the act fueled the demand for a



separate Muslim state. The dissatisfaction with congress rule and the inability to address regional grievances led to the intensification of the demand for a separate state, which eventually culminated in the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

#### 4. Role in shaping political alliances:

The congress ministries' handling of provincial issues influenced political alignments and strategies. The Muslim League's increasing disillusionment with the congress led to stronger demands for a separate state, shaping the political landscape leading upto independence.

#### Conclusion:

The congress ministries of 1937, played a complex role in the political developments of British India. While they made significant strides in provincial governance and reform, their tenure also highlighted the limitations and challenges of the constitutional framework imposed by the government of India Act 1935. The ministries experience underscored the growing regional and communal tensions, which contributed to the intensification of the demand for a separate Muslim



state. The interplay of governance, regional discontent, and political dynamics during this period was crucial in shaping the trajectory toward the eventual partition of India.

Q3 CPEE...

### Introduction:

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has evolved significantly since its inception in 2013, reflecting the growing depth and complexity of the bilateral relationships between China and Pakistan. Initially focused on large-scale infrastructure projects such as roads, railways, and energy facilities, CPEC has now entered its second phase, which introduces five new strategic corridors: the corridor of information, the corridor of job creation, the corridor of innovation, the corridor of green energy, and the corridor of inclusive regional development. These new corridors represent a significant shift from the traditional infrastructure-centric approach of CPEC, aiming to address a broader range of economic, technological, and social objectives. This diversification underscores the commitment of both nations to not only enhance their economic partnership



but also to foster a more inclusive and sustainable development trajectory. These additions reflect a broader vision of mutual prosperity and sustainable development.

## 1. Corridor of information

### \* Objective:

The corridor of information focuses on enhancing digital connectivity and technological cooperation between China and Pakistan. This includes the development of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and digital economy initiatives.

### \* Facts and developments:

The establishment of the China-Pakistan Information Technology Cooperation Centre is a significant development under this corridor. This centre aims to facilitate joint research, development, and the implementation of the ICT projects.

Enhanced data infrastructure and digital connectivity are expected to support e-governance and improve service delivery in Pakistan, aligning with the broader digital Silk Road initiative of China.

According to a statement from



China's Ministry of commerce,

"The digital cooperation under CPEC will foster greater technological exchange and innovation, propelling both countries into a new era of digital growth."

## 2. Corridor of Job Creation:

### \* Objective:

The corridor aims to create employment opportunities and boost the local economy by developing industrial and economic zones, thus directly addressing unemployment and skill gaps in Pakistan.

### \* Facts and developments:

The development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under CPEC is a critical component of this corridor. For instance the Dhabaji SEZ in Sindh and the Rashakai SEZ in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are designed to attract foreign investment and create thousands of jobs.

Job creation is a priority, with various projects focusing on skill development and vocational training to equip the local workforce with necessary skills.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Shehbaz Shareef stated,

"CPEC's new focus on job creation will significantly reduce



unemployment and empower your youth with skills needed for the modern economy."

### 3- Corridor of innovation:

#### 4 objective:

The Corridor of Innovation aims to foster technological and scientific collaboration between China and Pakistan, emphasizing research and development (R&D) in various fields including technology, healthcare, and agriculture.

#### 4 Facts and developments:

Collaborative research initiatives and innovation hubs are being established. For instance, the Pakistan and China Science and Technology Park is set to become a center for technological advancements and startups. The corridor supports joint ventures and exchange programs between universities and research institutions in both countries.

As noted by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, "Innovation is the cornerstone of CPEC Phase-II, ensuring that our economy and economic partnership evolves through shared advancements in technology and research."



#### 4 Corridor of Green Energy

##### \* Objective:

This corridor is focused on developing sustainable and renewable energy projects to address energy shortages and environmental challenges in Pakistan.

##### \* Facts and developments:

Projects under this corridor includes wind and solar energy initiatives. For example, the Thar Coal Project aims to utilize local resources to generate clean energy, reducing Pakistan's reliance on fossil fuels. China and Pakistan are collaborating on the development of green energy technologies and infrastructure, including hydroelectric power plants.

According to a report by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Authority (CPEC) Authority, "The Corridor of green energy represents our commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship, crucial for a prosperous future."

#### 5- Corridor of Inclusive Regional Development

##### \* Objective:

This corridor seeks to promote balanced regional development across Pakistan, ensuring that the benefits of CPEC are



equitably distributed and that no region is left behind.

### \* **Facts and developments:**

Initiatives under this corridor include infrastructure projects in the underserved regions and investments in healthcare and education. The development of roads and transportation networks in remote areas aims to integrate them into the national economy. This corridor also emphasizes the empowerment of marginalized communities and regions through targeted development programs.

Pakistan's planning minister Ahsan Iqbal remarked, "The corridor of Inclusive Regional development will ensure that CPEC's benefits reach every corner of Pakistan, promoting social equity and balanced growth."

### **Conclusion:**

The introduction of the five new corridors in CPEC Phase-II marks a pivotal moment in the evolution of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

By expanding beyond traditional infrastructure projects to include areas such as digital connectivity, job creation, technological innovation, green energy, and regional inclusivity,



CPEC is positioning itself as a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and mutual prosperity. These initiatives reflect a shared vision for a future where both countries benefit from enhanced technological capabilities, economic opportunities, and balanced regional growth. The strategic diversification of CPEC highlights the dynamic and forward-looking nature of the China-Pakistan partnership, aiming to address contemporary challenges and drive long-term social and economic advancements. Through these new corridors, China and Pakistan are not only reinforcing their economic ties but also setting a precedent for how bilateral cooperation can contribute to broader regional and global development goals.

Q6:

The evolution and growth of Muslim Nationalism in the Indian Subcontinent is a complex and multifaceted historical process that unfolded over several decades, culminating in the creation of Pakistan in 1947. This movement was shaped by various factors including socio-economic conditions, political dynamics, and the leadership



that emerged during this period. Here's a detailed discussion of its evolution, growth, and the pivotal role of leadership.

## Evolution of Muslim Nationalism

### 1- Early roots (19<sup>th</sup>-Century):

#### \* Socio-economic context:

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the subsequent British colonial rule created a sense of political and cultural dislocation among Muslims. The socio-economic status of Muslims deteriorated, leading to a sense of marginalization.

#### \* Cultural revival:

Leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, began advocating for the socio-economic upliftment of Muslims. He emphasized modern education and political awareness through institutions like the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (now Aligarh Muslim University).

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan stated,

"The Muslims of India have lost everything and now the only thing left for them is education."

### 2- Formation of All-India Muslim League (1906):



### \* Political formation:

In response to the perceived marginalization of Muslims within the Indian National Congress and the increasing political assertiveness of Hindus, the All India Muslim League (AIML) was founded in 1906 in Dhaka.

### \* Initial objectives:

The league initially sought to safeguard the political rights of Muslims and promote their socio-economic development within a united India.

In its early resolutions, the AIML emphasized,

"The purpose of the League is to promote and protect the political and social rights of the Muslims of India."

### 3- The Demand for Separate Electorates (1910 - 1930s):

#### \* Separate electorates:

The demand for separate electorates for Muslims, introduced through the Morley-Minto reforms (1909) and further entrenched by the Government of India Act (1919), was a significant step in the institutionalizing Muslim political identity.



## \* Shift to autonomy:

Leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah began advocating for more substantial autonomy for Muslims, which gradually evolved into demands for a separate Muslim state.

Jinnah asserted,

"We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, history and tradition, aptitudes and ambitions."

## Growth for of Muslim Nationalism

### 1. The Lahore resolution (1940):

#### \* Key document:

The Lahore resolution passed at the AIML session in Lahore, demanded independent states for Muslims in the North-western and Eastern zones of India. This marked a significant shift from seeking autonomy within a united India to demanding full independence.

#### \* Impact:

The resolution laid the groundwork for the establishment of Pakistan and represented a critical moment in the growth of the Muslim Nationalism.

The Lahore resolution stated, "The Muslims of India are a separate nation... They should be granted the right to govern themselves within their own territorial boundaries."<sup>3</sup>

## 2- World War II and Post-War Dynamics (1939-1947):

### \* Political mobilization:

The period of world war II saw increased political mobilization. The British government's failure to grant immediate independence and the complexities of the post-war situation intensified demands for a separate state.

### \* Role of Jinnah:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah emerged as a central figure, skillfully navigating the political landscape and using his leadership to consolidate support for the demand for Pakistan.

Jinnah declared, "The Hindu and Muslim communities are not only two different religions, but also two different nations."<sup>4</sup>

## Role of Leadership in Muslim Nationalism



## 1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898)

### \* Visionary leader:

His emphasis on modern education and socio-political reform laid the intellectual foundation for Muslim Nationalism. His work in promoting the educational and socio-political upliftment of Muslims was crucial in laying the ground work for future political movements.

## 2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948):

### \* Architect of Pakistan:

Jinnah's leadership was pivotal in the transformation of the AIML from a cultural and political organization to a movement advocating for a separate Muslim state. His strategic acumen, persuasive skills, and clear vision were instrumental in realizing the demand for Pakistan.

### \* Charismatic Leadership:

Jinnah's ability to unite diverse Muslim communities and his negotiations with both British and Indian political leaders were crucial in the success of the movement.

Jinnah's leadership was encapsulated in his famous assertion:

"There is no room for



two opinions on the question of the creation of Pakistan."

3- Allama Iqbal (1877-1938):

\* Philosophical influence:

Iqbal's philosophical and poetic vision of a separate Muslim state provided the ideological foundation for the Muslim nationalism. His concept of a separate nation for Muslims was influential in shaping the political discourse.

Iqbal expressed,

"I am not only a Muslim but also a believer in the essential unity of mankind."

Conclusion:

The evolution and growth of Muslim nationalism in the Indian subcontinent were driven by a combination of socio-economic factors, political demands, and dynamic leadership. From the early efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to the pivotal leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the philosophical contributions of Allama Iqbal, Muslim nationalism emerged as a powerful force shaping the destiny of the subcontinent. The strategic leadership, particularly in the form of Jinnah's relentless pursuit of a



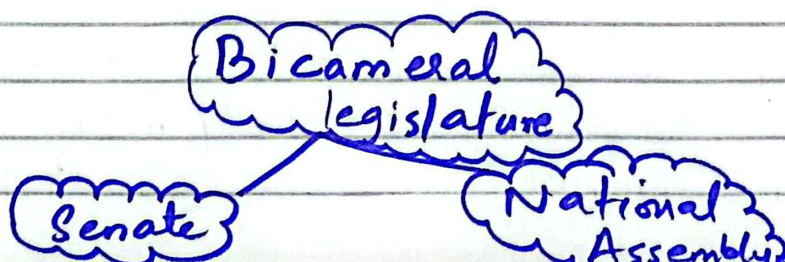
separate Muslim state, played a crucial role in the establishment of Pakistan in 1947. This journey reflects the complexities of political mobilization and the impact of visionary leadership in shaping historical outcomes.

Q7:

In parliamentary democracy, the primary responsibility for deciding laws rests with the parliament. The Government, while it plays a crucial role in proposing and implementing laws, is fundamentally accountable to the parliament. The parliamentary system operates on the principle that the executive branch (The Government) derives its legitimacy from the legislature (the parliament), which represents the will of the people. This system ensures that laws are enacted through a process of debate, scrutiny, and approval by elected representatives.

## Functioning of Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan

### 1. Structure of parliament:





- **Bicameral legislature:**

Pakistan has bicameral legislature consisting of two houses: the national assembly and the senate.

- 1) **National Assembly:**

It is the lower house and the primary legislative body. Members are directly elected by the people through general elections held every five years.

- 2) **Senate:**

It is the upper house, representing the provinces. Senators are elected by provincial assemblies and serve for six-year terms.

- **Role of parliament:**

Both houses of parliament are responsible for passing legislation, scrutinizing government actions, and holding the government accountable.

## 2. **Legislative process:**

- **Proposal of legislation:**

In Pakistan, laws are proposed by the Government or, less commonly, by the individual members of parliament. Government bills are drafted and presented by the relevant



minister or department.

## • Debate and scrutiny:

Once a bill is introduced it undergoes multiple readings and debates in both houses. These stages are designed to thoroughly examine and debate the proposed legislation.

### \* First reading:

Introduction of the bill without debate.

### \* 2<sup>nd</sup> reading:

General debate on the bill's principles and objectives.

### \* ~~3<sup>rd</sup> reading:~~

### \* Committee stage:

Detailed examination of the bill by a parliamentary committee.

### \* Report stage:

Consideration of amendments and final approval by the house.

### \* 3<sup>rd</sup> reading:

Final debate and vote on the bill.

## • Approval:

A bill must be approved by both the national assembly and the senate.

After passing both houses, it is sent to the president for assent. If the President signs the bill, it becomes

law.

In the words of former Pakistani Prime minister Shahid Khazan Abbasi,  
"The parliament is the supreme body to legislate, and the government must be accountable to it, reflecting the true essence of parliamentary democracy."<sup>4</sup>

### 3- Role of the government:

#### • Formation:

The government is formed by the party or coalition that holds the majority in the national assembly. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime minister.

#### • Responsibilities:

The government is responsible for implementing laws, running day-to-day administration of the state, and proposing new legislation. Government ministers are accountable to parliament and must justify their policies and actions.

#### • Executive accountability:

The Prime minister and other ministers are answerable to the



National assembly, which can question their actions, demand explanations, and even remove them through a vote of no confidence.

The constitution of Pakistan states that,

"The executive authority of the federation shall be vested in the President but shall be exercised by the ~~parliament~~ cabinet... The cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the national assembly."

#### 4. Checks and balances:

- **Judicial review:**

The judiciary has the power to review the constitutionality of laws passed by the parliament. This ensures that laws adhere to the principles set out in the constitution.

- **Media and civil society:**

An active media and robust civil society also plays a critical role in monitoring and influencing legislative processes and government accountability.

#### 5. Challenges and Criticisms:

- **Political instability:**

Pakistan has experienced periods of



political instability and frequent changes in Government. This has sometimes led to legislative paralysis or difficulty in passing key reforms.

- **Corruption and Governance issues:**

Corruption and governance issues have affected the effectiveness of the parliamentary system. Allegations of nepotism, inefficiency, and lack of transparency often arise.

- **Weak parliamentary oversight:**

At times there have been concerns about the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight, with the executive sometimes bypassing legislative scrutiny.

As noted by political analyst and former senator Afrasiab Khatkhat, "While the parliamentary framework exists, its effectiveness can be undermined by political turbulence and governance challenges."

### **Conclusion:**

It is a parliamentary democracy, the parliament holds the ultimate authority to decide laws, reflecting the will of the electorate. The Government is tasked with proposing, implementing, and



administering these laws, but remains accountable to the parliament. In Pakistan, the system is designed to ensure democratic governance and accountability, though it faces challenges such as political instability and governance issues. The dynamics between parliament and Government is crucial for maintaining the balance of power and ensuring that the legislative process remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. The effective functioning of Pakistan's parliamentary democracy requires continuous vigilance, robust institutions, and active civic engagement to uphold democratic principles and ensure effective governance.