

Subjective Part

Question 06

Evolution of Muslim Nationalism in Sub-continent and Leadership Role

1- Introduction

The evolution of muslim nationalism in sub-continent depends on the role of various leaders such as Sheikh Sirhindi, Shah wali ulah Sir Syed, and Quid-e-Azam. Many other factors such as biased attitude of Hindus and terrorism of British rule also contributed in the growth of Muslim nationalism.

2- Timeline of Muslim rule in Sub-continent

- Muhammad bin Qasim arrival, 712
- Ghazni, Ghauri attacks
- Delhi Sultanate
- Mughal rule

3- Manifestations of growth of Muslim Nationalism in Sub-continent

i) Role of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

He was the first leader who advocated the idea of two nation theory. He stood against Akbar due to his attack on Muslim identity. Sheikh had raised Muslim consciousness by preserving their distinct identity.

Day: _____ Date: _____

ii) Unforgettable Struggle of Shah wali ullah

During the decline of muslim rule, Shah wali ullah attempted to protect muslim identity from the influence of British and Hindus

• Letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali

- Protected religious identity of muslims

iii) ~~Sir~~ Syed Ahmad Shaheed: An effort to establish muslim rule

Syed Ahmad had observed that muslims were facing the brutality of British, Hindus and Sikhs. In order to preserve the identity of muslims he initiated jihad against Sikhs. This raised muslim nationalism.

i) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: A birth of Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed realized that the Hindus and Muslims can not go together. Resultantly, he announced Muslims as a separate "Qaum". This gave birth to two nation theory.

ii) Nawab Salimullah Khan: The Formation of Muslim League

Nawab also realized that Muslim nationalism has been declined. Therefore, he established a Muslim League in 1906 for providing Muslims a separate platform. This platform had further strengthened the Muslim nationalism in India.

vi) The poetry of Iqbal: Awakening of Muslim Nationalism

The revolutionary poetry of Allama Iqbal gave an impetus to muslim nationalism.

For instance he wrote:

کیسی کہ تو جوانانِ مسلم! تیرے ہی کیا تو نے
وہ کیا دردِ قاصدِ کائناتِ بے گناہوں کا

These type of verses had raised the feelings of nationalism among muslims

vii) Unwavering Struggle of Quid-e-Azam: Establishment of a separate State

Quid-e-Azam

had mobilised muslims on the religious lines. He realized them that their rights are not secure under British and Hindu majority. Hassan Riaz in his book "Pakistan"

Na guzeer tha" has praised Quicker Azam for mobilising muslim on a single platform based on muslim nationalism.

viii) Biased attitude of Hindus

Biased attitude of Hindus also strengthened the muslim nationalism. 1937 Congress ministries has further strengthened the muslim nationalism. Because these ministries had not protected muslim rights.

ix) Role of Other Leaders Such as Maulana M Ali Johar

The Ali brothers such as M. Ali Johar and Shaukat Ali Johar had struggled for muslim nationalism. Khilafat movement was based on protecting the religious

center of muslims. In this way, they had struggled for muslim nationalism.

x) Atrocities of British rule on Muslims

After 1857 war, muslims were blamed for starting the war. They were killed and deprived of jobs. These revengful feelings had strengthened muslim nationalism in sub-continent.

xi) The desire of muslim of protecting muslim identity.

Under the influence of Hindus, muslim had feared that their distinct religious identity would no longer remain unique. As Quide Azam had said: We want such a laboratory, where

Day: _____

Date: _____

We can judge the principles of Islam.

4- **Conclusion**

The role of muslim leaders has strengthened the nationalism of muslim in India. Moreover, the biased attitude of Hindus and British further contributed in protecting muslim identity.

Question 02

Economic Problems of Pakistan and their Solutions

1- Introduction

The Pakistan is facing myriad of economic challenges such as circular debt, current account deficit, Trade deficit and fiscal deficit. However, shifting to renewable energy and utilising youth bulge, Pakistan can address its economic problems effectively.

2. An overview of Economic growth of Pakistan

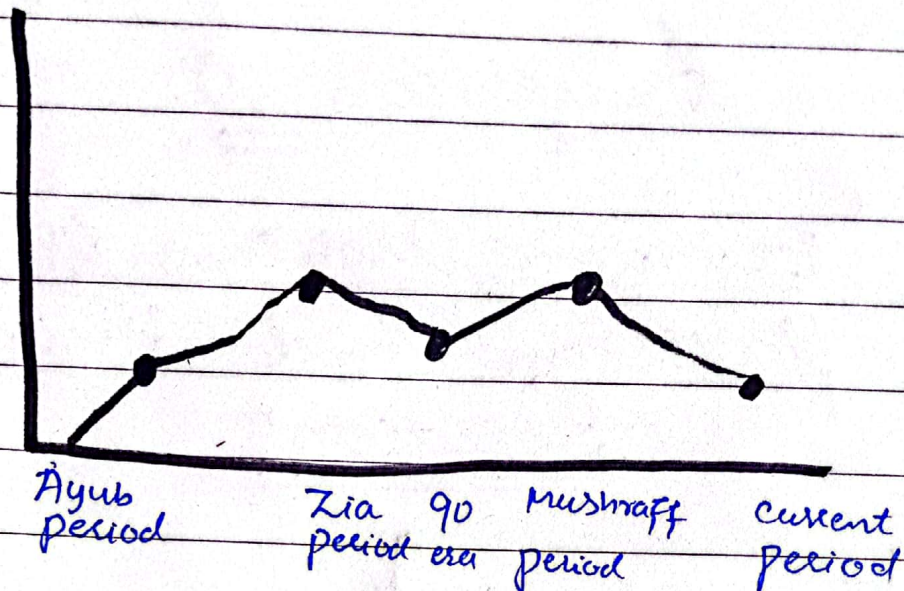


Fig: Showing rise and downfall of economic growth of Pakistan

3- Economic Challenges of Pakistan

i) Power Sector Debt: Circular Debt

Firstly, the power sector debt is haunting the progress of Pakistan. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan, the power sector debt has been reached to 30 billion dollars.

ii) Trade Deficit -

Secondly, Trade deficit results in higher imports than exports. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan, the trade deficit of the country has been reached to 25%. This is also a challenging for the country.

iii) Current Account Deficit

The expenditures of the government are higher than the revenue collection. According to Budget 2024, the current account deficit has been observed as 300 billion dollars.

iv) Rising Inflation

The inflation is a grave economic challenge to

Pakistan. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan, the inflation has been reached to 21% higher than previous year.

v) Low Tax Collection

The low tax collection also increase the distress of Pakistan. It is due to various problems:

- ↓
- inefficient tax administration
- vested interests
- Corruption

These things cause low tax collection that cause economic problem

vi) Undocumented Economy

Another problem is of undocumented economy. that does not fall under government surveillance. This remains protected

from paying tax. According to PIDE, 60% of economy of Pakistan is undocumented.

4- Strategies for overcoming economic problems

i) Shifting to renewable energy for mitigating circular debt

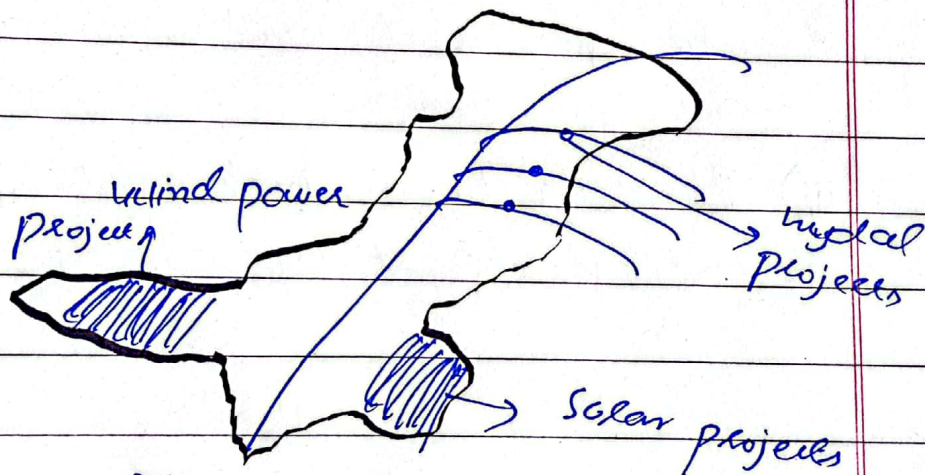


Fig: Showing renewable energy resources in Pakistan

The energy from these sources can reduce the cost of electricity. This cheap electricity will eradicate dependence on IPPs and mitigate circular debt.

ii) Utilising Youth Bulge in digital skills

Pakistan has 70% young population. By teaching them innovative digital skills, Pakistan can earn much of revenues. The example of India can be followed in this regard.

iii) Boosting Local industries for limiting export imports

The local industry should provide all items that are imported. It will reduce trade deficit.

CPEC → Special Economic Zones
These zones should be implemented for enhancing industrial capacity in Pakistan.

iv) Enhancing agricultural productivity

Enhancing this productivity can help Pakistan in managing inflation and boosting exports.

→ Grain exports to

Central Asia
China
Afghanistan

This can be achieved by enhancing agricultural productivity.

v) Attracting Foreign Direct Investment

FDI can reduce the problem of economy in the country. Special Free Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) is playing an important role in this matter.

Saudia → 10 billion dollar

Investment has been approved through SIFC

5. **Conclusion**

Pakistan is facing myriad of challenges related to its economy. Inflation and debt are most prominent among them. However, careful steps like addressing youth bulge and attracting foreign investment can reduce the economic problems of Pakistan.

Question 05

→ Pak-Afghan Relations in the light of Pakistan's effort to stem violence

1- Introduction

Pakistan has tense relations with Afghanistan due to its efforts to mitigate violence. Afghanistan has displayed its anger against the policies of Pakistan such as sending back refugees problems. Therefore, both neighbours have been experiencing tense relations.

2- Timeline of Pak-Afghan Relations

- ┆ Durand Line issue
- ┆ Mirza Asif: The Great Afghanistam
- ┆ 1979 Kabul war: Pakistan played role

- 90: Taliban takeover
- 200: NATO attack: PAK helped NATO
- 2020: Doha agreement: PAK played an active role in agreement

3. Manifestations of tense relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan

i) Closure of Chaman Border

In order to restrict illegal activities, Pakistan has closed Chaman border for not entering the militants in Pakistan. Trade activities also remained closed.

ii) Closure of Trade between two neighbours

Pakistan closed

borders with Afghanistan that resulted in closure of trades. Trade activities remain halted between both countries (dawn).

iii) Diplomatic Chaos

Afghanistan has displayed anger against the Pakistan. The Taliban Spokesperson has warned Pakistan against strict actions. due to his criticism of Afghanistan.

iv) Refugee problem enraged Taliban

Pakistan decided to send Afghan refugees back due to their suspicious activities. This infuriated Taliban against Pakistan. Foreign Ministry of Taliban has criticised this policy of the country.

v) Attacks in Pakistan further strained relations.

The TTP attacks in Pakistan has further strained the relations between both countries. According to PICCS, 88 attacks have been occurred in Pakistan since Taliban have captured power.

vi) Pakistan's concern of TTP refugee in Afghanistan

The Taliban refuse this claim. This has lead to tense relations. The foreign ministry of Pakistan has asked Taliban not to provide refugee to enemies of Pakistani state.

vii) Usage of Afghan soil against Pakistan makes deteriorated relations

Taliban have good relations with India. Consequently, Pakistan fears that the Afghan soil could be used against Pakistan. Therefore, both the countries have very bad relations with each other.

viii) Taliban Concern: Pakistan supports west against Taliban

Taliban government has tense relation with Pakistan due to its dubious role. The documentary titled "Pakistan: A Double game" also explains this dubious role of the country.

(ix) Afghan support to Separatist groups in Pakistan maligns the relation

Afghan Taliban supports the separatist organisations in Pakistan.

TTP
BLA } Taliban Support

Therefore, Pakistan has very bad relations with Afghanistan because it supports disintegration of the country.

x) Attacks on Chinese Nationals by TTP resulted in bad relations

Bisham attacks killed Chinese nationals that resulted in bad relations with Afghanistan. Because Afghanistan supports TTP. Therefore both countries have bad relations.

4- IS there any hope of good relations between both neighbours

Both the neighbours can establish good relations by undermining their difference and accepting each others demands.

Pakistan's Concern should be removed by Taliban:

- End support to TTP
- Secure Afghan Soil against misuse
- Not send more refugees illegally
- China should play mediatory role

By accepting these demands of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan can established good relations.

5. **Conclusion**

The Pak-Afghan relations are standing on critical situation due to various concerns between both the neighbours. Pakistan's effort to stem the violence has strained the relations between both the countries. However, mitigation of these concerns could establish good relations.

Question 081

Congress rule paved the way for Separate State

2- Introduction

The Congress rule of 1937-39 forced go muslims to pursue a separate state. Their policies were anti-muslims. Such as ban on cow slaughter and restriction on muslims for practising their religion.

2- Timeline till 1937-39 Congress rule

- 1906 → Muslim League formation
- 1916 → Lucknow pact
- 1920 → Khilafat Movement
- 1927 → Delhi proposals
- 1929 → Nehru Report
- 1930-35 → Goal Conferences

1937- elections → Congress won

3- Policies of Congress that led muslims to establish a separate country

i) Ban on Cow slaughter

Congress banned the muslims from slaughtering cow. I-H Qureshi in 'Emergence of Pakistan' has noted that muslims were banned from slaughtering cow

ii) Bombe - Mahatram anthem

Congress coined anti-muslim national anthem that was written a Bengali poet who was anti-muslim. This disheartened muslim.

iii) Tiranga : A national flag

Indian ex Congress party expressed its deep-seated hostility towards muslims by selecting Tiranga as a national flag. This flag represented the majority of Hindus only.

iv) Injustice with muslims Candidates

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his book "India wins Freedom" has also regretted that Congress had discriminated against muslim Candidates. It appointed Hindu Candidates in the place of muslim Candidates.

v) Hindu-dominated Educational Policy

Muslim children were being forced to worship idols. These Hindu teachers were inculcating Hindu ideas among them. A-k Faruk

Haq has described this educational brain washing of muslim children.

vi) Protection of Hindu Rights

Congress was much concerned with protecting Hindu rights. Muslims were facing the burnt of their hindu authority K.K Aziz in his book "Muslim Nationalism in India" has pointed out protection of hindus by Congress.

vii) Supported extremist movements against muslims

The conversion movements were supported by Congress against muslims. Shuddhi & Sanghram movement that were aimed at converting muslims were supported by Congress during their rule.

viii) No job opportunity for Muslims

Congress granted all jobs to Hindus during its rule. In two years of Congress rule, Muslims were kept aloof from government jobs. I. H. Qureshi has noted this discrimination in "Emergence of Pakistan".

ix) Congress rule strengthened the Two nation theory

The discriminatory policies of Congress strengthened the Two nation theory as propounded by Sir Syed: "Muslim and Hindus can not go together". This assumption of Sir ^{proved} came true during Congress rule. The Congress rule was solely focused on granting rewards to Hindus.

x) preferred Hindi language over Urdu

Congress strengthened the position of Hindi language. Urdu-Hindu controversy remained alive in the hearts of Congress and it displayed it during its rule.

xi) All these policies encouraged Quid-e-Azam to pursue a Separate Country

The "day of Deliverance" was celebrated by muslims in 1939 when Congress rule ended. However, their rule has made it clear that muslims had to separate their ways from Hindus. Both could not stay together anymore.

4- Conclusion

The policies of Congress changed the perception of ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity to separatist leader. Stanley Woolpart in "Jinnah of Pakistan" has endorsed that Congress ministries changed the mindset of Quaid-e-Azam
