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BATCH: RWP(046)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - III
PAKISTAN AFFAIRS.

Q2. How congress ministries and rigidity of Congress to deny the right?

INTRODUCTION:

The Government of India Act of 1935 was a historic moment for the Indians of subcontinent. It gave the provincial autonomy to 11 provinces, separate electorates to Muslims and increased the right to vote to 1/6th of Indian population. The act gave political rights to people. In order to exercise the political rights, elections took place in India in 1937 and as a result Congress emerged as the victorious party. It formed government in 8 out of 11 provinces. Although it claimed to be a secular party but after coming in power it targeted Muslim population of India. Its atrocities towards Muslims, made them realize the importance of their own state. It paved a way for a separate Muslim state in subcontinent.

• **ELECTION 1937:**

The elections of 1937 were the first mass scale elections conducted

across India. The Muslim factions were divided during the election. Some pro-Muslims contested the election from mandate of Congress, Muslim League, other parties and as independent candidates. When the result of elections were announced, Congress had won elections in majority of seats. It had to form government in eight out of 11 provinces so Congress formed government.

- **CONGRESS RULE:**

The Congress had declared itself as a secular party and a true representative of all communities including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and Anglo Indians. But once it came into power, its true intentions were revealed that it was working for the interests of Hindus.

- **POLICIES ADOPTED BY CONGRESS DURING THEIR RULE:**

Congress leaders had targeted the Muslim community during their rule. They ^{took} the following measures against the minorities, including Muslims:

1. ADOPTION OF WARDHA SCHEME:

The Wardha Scheme was adopted in educational institutes. It denied religious education to students.

Secondly it propagated the principle of Ahimsa in school, which means that one should not resort to violence at any cost. This principle worried Muslims because it was against Jihad.

2. WANDE MATARAM:

A Bengali writer had written a song Wandé Mataram. The crux of the song was that India was a holy land created for Hindus.

3. RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE TOWARDS MUSLIMS:

Muslims were subjected to religious intolerance. Ban was placed on Azan at some places. The Muslims were forbidden to slaughter cows. Disturbance was created during the times of worship in mosques and their institutes.

4. POLICES ADOPTED AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

The students were asked to bow before the picture of Gandhi in the educational institutes. This was against the religious teachings of Muslims and worried them.

DAY OF DELIVERANCE - 22nd Dec, 1939.
September 1939, the world war 2 broke and the British government asked Indians to support in war. The Indians said that they'll only support in war, if British promise to give them independence. The British didn't agree to this demand. So as an ~~str~~ objection to British decision, the Congen ministers resigned from their ministries. ~~or~~ The Muslims took a sigh of relief. Quaid-e-Azam declared it as a good news and announced 22nd Dec, 1939 as day of deliverance. A day to be celebrated as relief from Congen activities.

EFFORTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM TO HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE AND CONSTRUCT IMAGE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was a statesman. He had a vision and sagacity. He visited the India and spread the message of Muslim League to masses. He inculcated the importance of League as a true representative of Muslims in the minds of Indian Muslims.

PAKISTAN RESOLUTION - 1940

During the annual session of Muslim League in Lahore in 1940 a resolution was forwarded by AK Fazl ul Haq. It demanded a separate homeland for Muslims of subcontinent.

ELECTIONS 1945-46

The elections took place in 1945 and it breathed a new life into the Muslim League. Surprisingly, this time the League had succeeded in winning the Muslim seats in the central legislature. They had won 87% seats in provinces. The manifesto of League was a separate homeland.

IMPACT OF ELECTIONS

The manifesto of League during elections was "a separate homeland for Muslims". It saw a huge support from Muslims in form of votes across the India. So this highlighted the fact that Muslims were a separate community and they wanted a separate state.

DENIAL OF RIGHT OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE TO MUSLIMS:

The Congress had denied the right of separate electorate to the Muslims. During Nehru's Report, the Congress had clearly mentioned that they were not in favour of separate electorates for Muslims. They believed that separate electorates led to communal problems.

• CONGRESS MINISTRIES AND RIGIDITY PAVED A WAY FOR SEPARATE MUSLIM STATE

The rigidity of Congress towards separate electorate infuriated Muslims. Secondly, it claimed to be a party which was representing all factions of India but when it came to power, it showed its true colours. So it made Muslims realize that if British leave India, then their condition would not change. Because after exit of British from India, they'll fall at the victims to atrocities of Hindus. As a result, they realized their position. Secondly, due to tireless efforts of Quaid-e-Azam, the Muslim League became a household name in India. It became a true

representative of Muslims. So when election of 1945 took place, the sweeping victory of League on ^{reserved} Muslim seats made it clear to the British that Muslims were a separate community, who wanted a separate state.

The struggle activities of Congress made Muslims realized their position in India. They started working as a unified force towards common goals under the mandate of League. Finally on 14th August 1947, the League and Muslims succeeded in having their separate Muslim state - Pakistan.

Q6. Pakistan's Relations with its neighbours and super powers of region will decide stability of region. Elucidate.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is located at a geostrategic location in South Asia. It is located at cross roads of religious and political ideologies. The region of South Asia, and Asia in particular is very important. There are 3 nuclear states in the region - Pakistan, India and China. This region has been a witness to the great game of superpowers ~~etc~~ between the communist and capitalist bloc. Pakistan has played an tremendous role in the stability of region by contributing more than its potential in the global war on Terror. The relations of Pakistan with its neighbours India, China, Iran and Afghanistan and superpowers of region will ~~is~~ play a deciding role in stability of the region.

PAKISTAN LOCATION AND NEIGHBORS:

Pakistan is located in South Asia. It has 4 neighbors. The India in East, China in North, Indian Ocean Arabian Sea in South, Iran in west

and Afghanistan in North west.
The neighbour in East is belligerent
and is trying to destabilize Pakistan

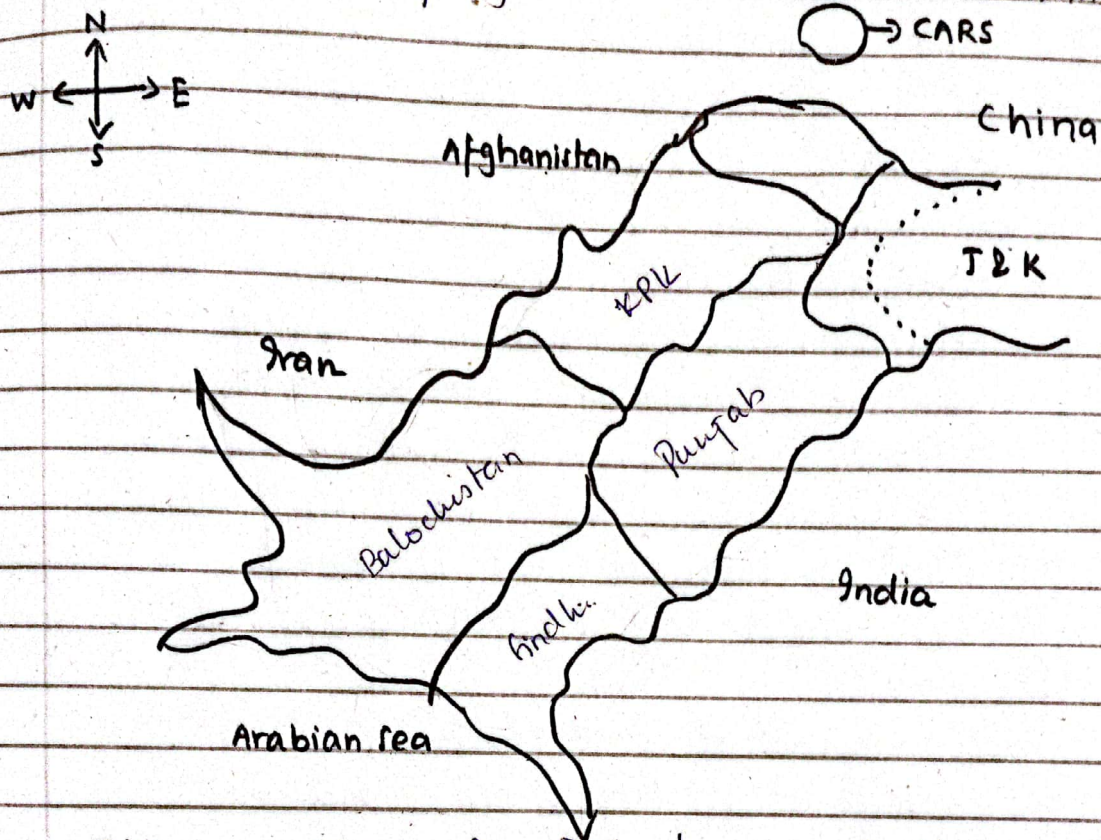


Figure: Map of Pakistan and its
neighbours.

→ CARS - represent Central Asian Republics.

Relations of Pakistan with its Neighbors and Regional Powers:

- Pakistan - Afghanistan Bilateral Relation:
The countries relations of both
countries have faced many
ups and downs since the creation

Then of Pakistan There have been issues over Durand line. The Soviet expansion in Afghanistan gave rise to militant groups in the region. After the WOT the situation became worse. The militants from Afghanistan are crossing border and causing terror attacks in Pakistan. A report by Pakistan Institute for Conflict Studies have said that in 2023 the terror attacks in Pakistan had increased the most as compared to last 9 years.

Pakistan-India Relations

Pakistan and India have a history of conflicts. The main reasons during partition have created a great impact on lives of people of both countries. It had created a negative public opinion, which leads to affect the bilateral relations of both states. Secondly India is using provocative strategies like false flag operation and 1st generation warfare, which has affected relations of both countries.

Pakistan-Iran Relations:

Recently Iran conducted airstrikes in the areas near the border in Pakistan. The Islamabad considered it as a breach of sovereignty and retaliated back with similar strategy. But both states acted rationally and tried to resolve their bilateral relations.

They vowed to create a border security regime which would benefit both states.

Pakistan-China Relations:

The Pakistan China have witnessed good relations since 1960s. Both countries are contributing towards the prosperity of region. China has invested in CPEC project in Pakistan. It also helped Pakistan time and again by providing loans.

ROLE OF AMERICA IN REGION:

America is an important stakeholder in this region. It has been increasing its bilateral relations with India over past few years. It is exchanging technology and doing military pact with India. The BECA pact agreement done between India and US can be a point of concern for Pakistan.

ROLE OF SCO IN REGION:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an important organization. It includes all important states of the region including Pakistan, CARs, India, China, Russia and Afghanistan has an observer status in SCO. The SCO can play an important role in resolving the conflict of India and Pakistan. Secondly its RATS force can be used for addressing the issue of terrorism in the region. ~~It~~ It can be used for bringing stability in region.

PRESENCE OF NUCLEAR FLASH POINT IN REGION:

The Pakistan and India are both nuclear states. They have a certain unresolved issues including Sir Creek, Siachen and Kashmir dispute. Any escalation in the 2 states, may go towards the use of nuclear weapons. It can lead to mutually assured destruction so both states should try to resolve their disputes.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Pakistan needs to balance its relations with the 2 global super powers US and China

Although China is an ally and has helped our state in times of need. But we can not ignore the fact that Pakistan needs to maintain good relations with US. The association of Pakistan with IMF, can be influenced by relation of our country with US. So we need to figure out a way to balance our relation with both states. Secondly, Furthermore, Pakistan has an experience in the curbing terrorism. So Pakistan can play an effective role by collaborating with regional organisations like SCO and SAARC and its neighbors to deal with the menace of terrorism.

Pakistan is a country with an important geo strategic location. It is present between a hostile neighbor in Afghanistan and belligerent neighbor in India. It is stuck between the great games of China and US. It should think of its national interests and act accordingly. It should try to balance its relation with regional super powers.

Q8. write short note on any two of following.

a. Pakistan's Environmental Challenges.

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan has faced catastrophic flood in 2022, which can be considered as a manifestation of environmental impact on Pakistan. Our country has a rapidly ~~an ever~~ growing population and a location which makes us prone to the environment climate change. Our country has been facing a plethora of environmental challenges.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF PAKISTAN.

a. Climate Change induced environmental effects:

Pakistan is a developing country which don't contribute much to the global carbon emission. But by default our location makes us to bear the impact of the global climate change. The floods, glaciers retreat and torrenial rains are the main outcomes of climate change.

→ Ministry of Climate Change reported that Pakistan has faced about 8 billion loss due to the climate

floods of 2022.

b. Over Population - a major challenge to Environment.

According to the 7th census of Pakistan, the population of our country has exceeded beyond 240 million. The increasing population means more waste generation, more land clearing for creating infrastructure, more use of electrical appliances, ~~and~~ more demand of food and goods. All these contribute to the creation of green house gases, methane and CFCs, so ~~it~~ over population contributes to environmental damage.

c. Smog

Smog has been declared as season by the Pakistan Climate Change ministry. Smog is an environmental challenge which deteriorates health of people. It reduces the visibility and pollutes air.

d. Water logging and salinity

Water logging and salinity means that our soil have retained water. ~~and~~ It leads to degradation of quality of soil and impact the yield of crops. It is a problem which impact agriculture of Pakistan.

e. Destruction to Wetlands:

Water Pollution is damaging the wetlands in Pakistan. Wetlands are of extreme importance to our country as they deal with resolving the issue of water logging and salinity. They are home to diverse flora and fauna.

f. Improper Waste Disposal

Open defecation and dumping of waste is an important issue which is witnessed mostly in rural areas of Pakistan. It is contributing to the methane gas production, which leads to air pollution.

g. Lack of awareness:

The Pakistan is a developing country where the illiteracy rates are high. People do not have adequate awareness about environmental issues and its conservation. So proper awareness campaigns should be created and employed at a grass root level across the country.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing a number of environmental challenges. A holistic approach involving the concerned departments should be used to deal with it.

b. Population Explosion: Impact and future course.

• INTRODUCTION:

The 7th census of Pakistan recently published has published that the population of Pakistan has crossed 240 million mark. The growth rate of Pakistan population is of rapid, which has raised the eyebrows of policy makers. In coming years Pakistan will face a problem of massive over population which will result in a number of problems for state.

• IMPACTS OF OVER POPULATION:

1. FOOD SECURITY

The population explosion will create a strain on the food sources. Thomas Malthus - gave his theory of population growth. According to him the population grows in an exponential way but the resources grow in a linear way. Due to which as a population grows, the number of resources to cater that population are not sufficient. So population growth can cause a problem of food availability.

2. EXPANSION OF URBAN AREAS:

Increasing population means more youth and people. So as a consequence more ~~pe~~ homes and jobs are needed. So people migrate to urban areas. ~~fo~~ in search of jobs, education and better lifestyle. So urban areas grow horizontally to cater the needs of incoming population. So areas near the vicinity of urban areas are cleared to set up housing societies. It poses a threat to environment.

3. THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT:

More population means more need for food, shelter, clothes, medicines, and goods etc. So as a result forests and crops are used to cater needs of growing population. The exploitation of marine animals and livestock also increases. It can cause ~~habitat~~ species endangered severely when large amount of areas are cleared to cater the ^{infrastructural} needs of growing population, it can cause habitat loss and biodiversity loss. So over population poses a significant threat to environment.

4. Growing Population Puts a strain on Economy of State

Unfortunately in our country the percentage of population who is not involved in economic activities is more or compared to those who are involved in economic activities.

The ratio of dependent population is very high. So it puts a strain on economy of state. The state has to provide subsidies in form of pensions, health care and educational incentives.

• FUTURE OUTCOMES OF OVER POPULATION

Our Policy makers need to take a strict stance of this problem. Because if we don't take the appropriate measures to control the growth rate of our population, we can face a crisis of resources, water, food in the future.

• KERALA MODEL - A CASE STUDY FOR ATTAINING OPTIMUM GROWTH:

Kerala is an Indian state, where by using subsidiairly principal, education and awareness, the problem of rapidly increasing population was addressed.

• CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is facing from a number of issues due to over population. The problems can pose serious challenges to our state in coming decades.

Q3. Give a reasoned account of your choice

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan was created ~~in~~ 75 years ago, under the guidance of statesman like Quaid-e-Azam. Unfortunately, the leadership of our country's founding fathers met the fate of death within initial years of creation of Pakistan.

It created an ~~an~~ ideological and political vacuum. Due to which the proper training of political leaders and inhibition could not happen effectively. The vacuum led to creation of political instability. The situation became further bad, after the episode of fall of Dhaka. So the political instability have been ^{damaging} ~~plaguing~~ our country since its creation. Political stability is an important prerequisite for ^{economic} stability in a country. Our country is ~~our~~ despite being blessed with a geostrategic location, temperate climate, agricultural plains, resources and ^{natural} water irrigation, our country couldn't attain the middle income status. So political stability is a prerequisite for economic prosperity. Our state needs to be enamored with political stability.

PAKISTAN NEEDS TO BE ENAMORED WITH POLITICAL STABILITY BECAUSE ITS A PREREQUISITE FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY"

1) * Reasons for Political Instability in Pakistan

a. Constant Regime Changing

The history of Pakistan shows that in past 75 years, any go elected government have not fulfilled the tenure of its government. The regimes of Pakistan changed a lot during the decade of 1990's. It lead to political instability in Pakistan.

b. Short Sightedness of Political Representatives

The political parties of Pakistan are interested in securing their seats during elections. For this purpose they try to support such project in the PSDP which gives are helpful for gaining them

support. They don't have the vision of achieving implementing policies which can benefit the country in long run.

c. Political Polarization:

It has divided our nation. The people are suffering from political polarization, which is affecting the performance of institutes and relations of public ^{institutes} and civilians.

d. Use of Populism Techniques:

Populism strategies are used by those political leaders who have vested interests. The populist leaders adopt policies which impact the country.

Case study of Sri Lanka: The populist leader of Sri Lanka stated giving subsidies to people, despite of fragile state of their economy. Due to his irrelevant policies, the country faced the problem of default.

2. IMPACTS OF POLITICAL ~~UN~~STABILITY ON ECONOMY

Political stability is vital for the economic prosperity. Our country witnessed a great deal of growth in GDP and other economic indicators. But recently a political episode took in our country where

of
vote of no confidence was
posed against the PM. And a
coalition government was formed.
The economic survey of Pakistan
shows that all the chance is
policies had impacted GDP of
Pakistan. GDP of Pakistan had
decreased in FY 23, due to the
political instability in country.

• Political stability is vital for
the flow of FDI

The FDI is impacted severely
if there is political instability
in country. We need to ensure
political stability in our state,
so that we can attract FDI.

• Political stability will impact
the efficiency and effectiveness
of SIFC:

The government of Pakistan has
launched a program of Special
Investment Facilitation Council. The
purpose of program is to attract
FDI, create jobs and improve the
economic indicators of Pakistan.
So we need to maintain
political stability for achieving
the desired result from SIFC.

Conclusion:

Political stability ~~is~~ plays a crucial role in the performance of a country's social and ~~economic~~^{economic} indicators. It is very important for Pakistan to enshroud itself with Political stability. The political stability will lead to smooth running of businesses, attract FDI and optimize the efficiency of SIFC. ~~So~~ All these will eventually lead to economic prosperity of Pakistan.