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paper

Pakistan Affairs.

PART-II

Q. No: 2

A) Introduction

After the war of independence in 1857, Britishers completely controlled the political, administration and economic system of united India. Both Muslim and Hindus struggled for the self rule in united India. In 1937, it was made possible that United Kingdom announced election in 1937 in which India National Congress won the majority seats and formed their ministries. Who, later in their rule made and imposed atrocities on muslim in one way or another. Moreover, the rigidity of congress to deny the right of electorate and representation to muslim pave the way for the creation of a separate independent state for the Muslim of united India.

B) Social Political and Economical

Context of United India:

Before, the war of independence muslim ruled in

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in united India for four century. When the Britishers came into united India (UI) in the form of East India Company. Who one after other spread their roots in the governance system of UI. In 1857, they became successful and completely gained controlled on the UI. Britishers, were afraid from the muslim as they have taken rule from them. Similarly, muslim also kept themselves from, Britishers and hated from their language, education and jobs under their control. Contrary, Hindus gained advantage of this situation and gained western education, jobs and learned their language as well. With the passage of time Hindus become dominant over muslim in UI. In 1937, they won the majority of seats and tried to suppress the muslim of UI.

c) How Congress Ministries paved the way for a Separate Muslim State:

i) 1937, election in United India
Election was held in UI at 1937.

in which, All India National Congress won the majority seats. AINC formed their own government in five provinces and in three provinces with the coalition with other parties. Overall, AINC formed their government in 8 provinces. They were reluctant to share power with the All India Muslim League (AIML). In spite of this, they imposed atrocities on muslims in one way or another and paved the way for a separate muslim state.

ii) Congress Atrocities on Muslims:

As AINC came into power, they brought atrocity with itself on the muslim of UI. Some of the prominent atrocities on muslim are given below.

a) Wardha Scheme:

Congress ministries implemented their hindu dominant policies in the field of education. According to the "wardha Scheme" in all UI schools the muslim children were enforced to show respect toward hindus, bow down to the Ghandi pictures and mental made them inferior.

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in front of Hindus.

b) Bande Mathram

Bande Mathram was a national song sung in the schools written by a Bengali Novelist. In which the Muslims were degraded. Moreover, in this song, it was infuriated the non Muslims to wage war against Muslims.

c) Hindus Riot on the Muslims:

The Congress Ministries made the Hindus free to assault on the Muslim houses and ruined their mosque and Islamic symbols from U.I.

D) Congress Ministries paved the way for a separate Muslim State:

Due to the above mentioned atrocities by the Congress ministries paved the way for Muslims to start struggle for a separate homeland. Where they spend their lives with religious freedom and exercise the principle of Islam.

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a) Muslim Celebration of the day of deliverance.

As the world war II started, UK sought assistance from UI. As a condition the Congress ministries put forwarded some conditions in front of UK. As the UK refused, Congress dissolved their ministries and muslim of the UI celebrated, 22 december, 1939 as the day of deliverance and reached to the conclusion that muslim cannot live under the rule of Hindus. They formally launched a movement about gaining a separate home land.

E) How the rigidity of Congress to deny the Muslim right of Separate Electorate and Representation paved ways for a Separate Muslim State:

In the beginning after the

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after the war of independence, Muslims and Hindus were united against the British rule. But, there are some basic factors including a separate electorate and representation, compelled the Muslims to start struggle for a separate Muslim state.

a) Hindi Urdu Controversy (1867)

In 1825, Urdu became the national language of United India. But in 1867, Hindus voted to implement Hindi as their national language. From which the Muslims knew their intentions of Hindi and in the future paved the way for a separate homeland.

b) The annulment of Bengal Partition

Bengal was divided into two parts in 1905, due to administrative and population issues. Hindus showed their aggression about Bengal partition and paved the way for Muslim separate state.

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c) Muslim Urged for a Separate electorate in the Simla Deputation:

Sir Agha Khan, led a 35 members community to meet with the vice Roye to give them the right of separate electorate. The Viceroye shown agree with the muslim to approve the right of separate electorate from the British parliament.

d) Hindu Reaction to the Muslim right of Separate Electorate:

In 28 points of Gandhi to the formulation of future Constitution at in front of Simon Commission, that the Britishers should not given them the right of a separate electorate and representation. Instead of this, they should be provided with a separation of muslim majority province sindh from Bombay. Due to which the muslim responded and asserted on

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point of separate electorate and representation on the 14 points of Qaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah. When, it did not work at the end in 14, August 1947 muslim got a separate homeland and the UK was divided into two sovereign states.

F) Conclusion

Due to the atrocities of Congress ministries in from 1937 to 1939 paved the way for muslim toward and an independent muslim state. Moreover, the congress reciprocity on the muslim separate electorate and representation further ignited the stance of muslim about a separate state in UK. In 1947 it became practical and muslim got a separate state: Pakistan.

“Pakistan became a separate state, and no power in the world can undone this act.”

(Qaid-e-Azam)

Q. No: 3

A) Introduction

Instead of economic prosperity Political stability is the need for Pakistan to be enamored with. When there is a stable political situation than there will be strong government with empowered legislation, independent judiciary and other public institutions, peace in the country to encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Independent foreign policy for the interests on one's country, Sufficient supply of energy to boost up the productivity and reduced import over the export. Economic prosperity is only a single part of the political stability. When there is political stability, economic prosperity automatically came with.

B) Why Pakistan's needs Political stability Over the Economic Prosperity:

Pakistan's needs to

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to be enamored with political stability over the economic stability because of the following reasons.

a) Political Stability bring forward strong Parliament:

When Pakistan have political stability than there will be strong parliament. Parliament will ensure to legislate about the improvement of economic prosperity. Moreover, strong parliament will ensure good governance and legislation about the tax reforms and to reduce fiscal deficit.

b) Political stable government will Prioritize economic stability

When there is a stable political system as a result the government will be stable as well. As the government was stable from 2013 to 2021, the Pakistan's economy was boosted up as compare to today in this political instability. According to the State Bank of Pakistan the current account reserve were

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reached to \$ 23bn in 2021, while due to political instability this amount is reduced to \$ 3bn in July, 2023.

c) Political stability ensure

Independent public Institutions:

Pakistan needs political stability over the economic prosperity. Because, political stability ensure independent judiciary, Election Commission of Pakistan and limited military and paramilitaries forces to their constitution responsibilities as per article 243-246. An independent judiciary will ensure the supremacy of constitution and to secure the fundamental rights of the citizens. The citizens will be free to do their jobs and boost up the productivity.

d) Political Stability will reduce
the energy Crisis:

When there is a stable government than there will be no energy crisis. When there is no energy crisis than there will be no resistance to the industrial sector. During Ayub

Ayub Khan and Musharraf regime there was political stability. There was no protest, long marches and congregations against the government. In which the industrial sector had shown satisfactory output and Pakistan exports were reached to \$ 42 bn and \$ 51 bn respectively, as compare to today \$ 39 bn due to political instability. (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020)

e) Political Stable government attract FDI

Political stability is the need of the hour in Pakistan to attract FDI. When there is political stability, there is peace in a country. When there is peace then the Foreign Direct investors feel security about their investment and FDI increases. According to the State Bank of Pakistan, 2023 FDI for the FY-2022-23 was \$ 21.1 mn which was \$ 2.06 bn as per in 2020. Therefore, Political stability attract FDI and economy automatically improves.

f) Political stability reduces the twin deficit:

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Pakistan needs political stability more as compare to the economic prosperity, because political stable government reduces the twin deficit. According to the State Bank of Pakistan in the FY-2022-23 the twin deficit was \$ 57 bn. Which was \$ 37 bn in 2020 as per then political stability.

8) Political stable government do not face protest, long marches and rallies:

When there is political instability the opposition parties come into the streets. A mass political protest long marches, rallies and congregations are started against the government which negatively influence the flow of goods and other trade materials. Due to which the economy declined.

c) Conclusion

Pakistan's needs political stability more than

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than economic stability, because a political stable government will ensure, independent public institutions, reduces twin deficit, encourage FDI and boost up energy to ~~the~~ enhance productivity. Therefore, political stability is more important than economic prosperity in Pakistan.

Q. No: 4

A) Introduction

In the last decade, the Pakistan's security concerns were American invasion in Afghanistan, India hostile behavior with Pakistan, terrorism in the country, political instability, reactive and dependent foreign policy, national disintegration and the deluge of climate change. To overcome, all of these challenges Pakistan needs to robust, its foreign policy and to make it proactive, mould it for the country interest and avoid the participation in the global power politics.

B) Pakistan Security Concerns in the last decade:

From the last decade Pakistan is passing from the narrow security concerns. Some of the prominent security concerns are given below.

a) America Invasion on Afghanistan

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and Terrorism in Pakistan:

America was existed in Afghanistan from last two decades. Taliban fled toward the tribal belt held in Pakistan which created security concerns in ex-FATA region. Due to which Pakistan army conducted various operations: Zarb-e-Azab, Abdul Fasad and Rah-e-Rast. In which Pakistan losted 20,000 individuals including civilians and \$ 123 bn (SBP) from 2001 to 2021.

b) India hostile behavior against Pakistan:

Another security concern ^{is} to Pakistan is India. Pakistan ^{is} insecure from India since the inception of Pakistan. Pakistan had fought three traditional wars against India. Moreover, this insecurity further enhanced in last one decade. India conducted ~~series~~ military strikes with eastern border of Pakistan in 2016. Make Pakistan responsible about Pulwama attacks and air strikes of two fighting jets into the

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territories of Pakistan in 2019. Moreover, this necessity further increased when India unilaterally revoked Article 370 and 35A on the status and the rights of Kashmiri citizens.

c) Population buldge :

Population buldge is another security concerns to Pakistan. Due to over population the government is unable to provide them employment opportunities. Additionally it ~~also~~ consumed more products and Pakistan current account deficit has been increasing with every passing year. Moreover, the population of Pakistan is increasing with 2.1 Per cent (Bureau of Statistics) which is a permanent challenge to the security of Pakistan.

d) Economic insecurity:

Another security concern to Pakistan is economic instability. Pakistan goes to five times to IMF for loan in last decade. Moreover, IMF gives the loan on certain conditions. Like in

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last installment IMF ~~kept~~ the imposed conditions on Pakistan to let free float PKR, increase the prices of ~~the~~ electricity and fuels. Moreover, due to this economic insecurity Pakistan foreign policy is dependent. It is shaped to secure and promote the interests of lender countries.

c) Climate Change:

Climate Change is another security concern to Pakistan which was severely increased from the last decade. In 2010, 2018 and 2022 flood severely deluge Pakistan. According to NDMA, in the flood of 2022 Pakistan lost \$ 37bn. According to Asian Development Bank 2022 that Pakistan lost \$ 3.2bn annually due to climate change. Therefore, climate change is one of the emerging security threat to Pakistan.

c) Way Forward to Robust the Foreign Policy of Pakistan:

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a) Avoid Indulgment in the Global Power Politics:

Pakistan should balance its foreign policy among the global powers; USA, China and Russia. Pakistan sided with USA against USSR and in the "War of terror", due to which Pakistan lost 80,000 people and \$123 bn economic lost in the last decade. Therefore, Pakistan should avoid indulgence in the global power politics.

b) Make Proactive Foreign Policy:

Throughout in the history of Pakistan Pakistan's made reactive foreign policy against ~~part~~ India. India balance relation between Russia and USA. Contrary to India Pakistan makes its foreign policy as a reactive and openly supports USA in every aspects. Therefore, Pakistan's should shift its foreign policy from reactive to proactive.

c) Promote Independent Foreign Policy:

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Pakistan should exercise independent foreign policy to enhance the interests of its own citizens. Pakistan cannot import oil and wheat from Russia due to the fear of USA and grass from Iran due to the fear of sanctions and Saudi Arabia. Therefore, Pakistan should promote independent foreign policy.

d) Conclusion:

From last decade Pakistan has been posing various security concerns like; terrorism, population bulge, climate change, India and economic insecurities. Moreover, Pakistan can overcome all of these security challenges, if the robust its foreign policy in a way to make it independent, proactive and avoid indulgence in the global power politics.

Q. No: 5

A) Introduction

The evolution of democracy and political system in Pakistan has remained at the mercy of various factors since the inception of Pakistan. Throughout the history of Pakistan, the political system shifted to semi-presidential, presidential and parliamentary. 8th constitutional amendment and the inclusion of Article 58(2)B has shackled the democratic system after Zia to Musharraf regime. Moreover, democracy did not flourish in a true sense due to biased Election Commission of Pakistan and military intervention and the immature behavior of the political parties in Pakistan.

B) The causes of the evolution of political system of Pakistan:

In the 77 years history of Pakistan the country has seen three political systems: Presidential in 1962 constitution, semi-presidential during Zia regime due to the 8th,

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Constitutional amendment and parliamentary political system according to the 1973 Constitution. Some of the prominent causes of this evolution in the political system of Pakistan are given below.

a) Delay in the formation of Constitution:

Pakistan political system faced evolution due to the delay in the formulation of constitution. Pakistan got independence in 1947 and form its first constitution after 9 years of independence in 1956. Due to which Pakistan did not see any stable political system.

b) Military Intervention

Due to ~~our~~ military intervention in politics, the Pakistani political system saw various phases. Sometime it became presidential, some presidential while, in the other time it became pure parliamentary.

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c) Article 58(2)B :

Zia done 8th constitution amendment in the 1973 constitution and inculcate artical 58(2b). This artical empowers the president to dissolved national and provincial assemblies with a single stroke of his pen. As a result the political system become semi presidential from parliamntary.

d) The lack of disharmony among the political parties in Pakistan:

Due to the political disharmony among the political parties in Pakistan resulted instable political system in Pakistan. Government from 1988 to 1999 shown instability because of the lack of political consultation on the article 58(2B).

e) The causes of Democratic Crisis in Pakistan:

Like the evolution of

of political system in Pakistan democracy also evolved throughout in the history of Pakistan due to the following reasons.

a) Biased ECP

Throughout the history of Pakistan never seen a ruler appointed by its citizens on their vote due to the partiality of ECP.

b) Military intervention

Military prioritized one party over the other and support that party in every aspect. While, the opponent party technically knock out from the election.

c) Immature masses:

The citizens of Pakistan are masses and have the lack of knowledge due to which democracy did not flourish in the true sense.

d) Conclusion

Throughout the history of Pakistan political system and democracy did not flourish in the true sense due to various reasons. It can be improve, if the policy makes shows unity, make ECP unbiased and limited military to its constitutional responsibilities.