

Part - II

Q2

Introduction:

The Congress used different tactics ~~for~~ and showed rigidity ~~for~~ giving muslims separate electorate and representation. They opposed the idea of separate electorate at each and every forum which led to grievances in muslims. Hence they resort to the stance for an independent state for them.

Nehru report of 1928 suggested smaller representation for Muslims:

After agreeing in Lucknow pact 1916, the Congress and Nehru changed their stance to give

separate electorates to muslims.
 It was revealed by Nehru report 1928. which suggested only a minimal representation for muslims in the central legislature.

Quaid-e-Azam 14 points demanded 1/3rd seats for muslims in central legislature:

In response to Nehru report, the Quaid-e-Azam suggested few reforms in the Nehru report but those were rejected by the Congress. This triggered the Quaid-e-Azam to present its 14 points for constitutional reforms. These fourteen points demanded 1/3rd representation of muslims in the central legislature and representation on the basis of population in Bengal and Sindh province but these were rejected.

Elections of 1937 and Congress ministers and their impacts on muslim population:

Elections of 1937 further increased the aspirations of muslims for separate land.
Increased atrocities on muslims:

After winning elections, the Congress increased its brutalities on muslims. They incited mob attacks on muslims.

Desecration of muslim religious sites:

The desecration of muslim religious sites, mosques increased after 1937 elections and formation of Congress ministers.

Depriving muslims from higher positions in offices:

After formation of Congress ministers, the Hindus deprived muslims of

any higher ranks in government offices, which inspired sense of alienation and they wanted to have their separate land where they can live with peace.

Conspiracy to dissolve muslim ministry in Sindh:

Muslim league could only manage to form ministry in Sindh in 1937 elections but the conspiracies of Hindus and the Congress led to dissolution of Sindh ministry. For this reason, Muslims wanted to have an independent state, where they can govern themselves.

issue of 5th member by the MML in interim Cabinet of viceroy: 1945-46 elections

Later, in 1945-46 elections, the issue created that All India Muslim League is not the sole representative of Muslims. Therefore,

The fifth member cannot come from muslim league. In this context 1945-46 elections happened.

Failure of round table conferences:

All the three round table conferences, for constitutional development of India, failed because of Congress's rigidity to not give muslims 1/3rd representation.

Failure of Cripps mission:

Sir Cyril Cripps, came to India for negotiations to make a future constitution for India but Congress's rigidity on muslim separate electorate led to failure of talks and sprouted muslim aspirations for a separate homeland.

Unsuccessful Cabinet mission plan and road to separate muslim state:

Sir Patrick Lawrence, and two other Cabinet members came to ~~Pakistan~~, India for making an interim set up before the partition but Congress was stubborn, not to give adequate representation to muslims in the

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Council of viceroy. These acts at the part of Congress, alienated and annoyed the muslims, who ^{were} now determined to get an independent homeland for themselves.

Conclusion:

The Congress showed rigidity in providing adequate representation to muslims and its consequent tactics alienated the muslims, which motivated them to demand a separate homeland for themselves.

Q3

Introduction:

Pakistan needs political stability more than the economic stability. Pakistan's crisis are less economic and more political. Political stability is the only solution to its economic crisis and all other issues being faced by the beloved country.

Pakistan needs political stability to navigate through its crisis:

Pakistan needs a political environment stable enough to deal with its economic crisis and all the similar issues. The reason for it is discussed below:

political stability leads to Consensus on reforms:

Without reforms the ongoing issues can not be resolved and without political stability, the institutional reforms are impossible. Therefore, to navigate through the issues, Pakistan needs political stability.

Stable political environment results in consistent policies:

In his book "Governing the Ungovernable" Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain said, "Consistent policies are prerequisite to build investor confidence." Contrary to it, countries with unstable political environment cannot continue their policies. Resultantly, they have low foreign direct investment. For this reason Pakistan needs political stability.

political stability keeps extremism in check:

When the leaders are not busy in pulling each other's legs, so, they

focus on other issues like extremism. Pakistan too needs to have a stable political environment to have a check on extremism.

It leads to implementation of vibrant foreign policy:

Political stability is conducive for exercising independent foreign policy. Pakistan's foreign policy is being influenced by external pressure due to unstable political environment inside the country.

Stable and efficient working of democratic institutions results in development of the country:

For development of a country, it is mandatory that all the democratic institutions work in their domain.

Therefore, Pakistan needs stable political institutions to walk on the road of development.

Implementation of policies is easy in a politically stable country:

In a politically stable country, it is easy to motivate people to accept new policies. Political stability will help Pakistan to implement successful policies.

Foreign direct investment boosts in a politically stable environment:

According to a research report, Pakistan's Business Confidence Index decreased by 22% due to political instability.

In this case, Pakistan needs an stable political environment to boost its foreign direct investment in the country.

Stable political environment ensures sovereignty of the state:

When a country is politically stable, its economy is also stable. However, countries like Pakistan have unstable political environment and unstable economy. Therefore, they lose country's sovereignty when they approach IMF and other institutions for loans.

Corruption will be controlled in a politically stable Pakistan:

In a country where democracy prevails, the chances of corruption are rare due to accountability of leaders at different stages. For a corruption free Pakistan, stable political environment is need of the hour.

Political stability allows leaders to focus on economic development.

When leaders are not at loggerheads, so, they make consensus and work together to bring economic

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prosperity in the country. But ~~in~~ unfortunately, Pakistan is lacking such an environment. Thus, political stability should be ensured for achieving economic development.

Conclusion:

In brief, political stability is the foremost thing required for resolving the issues of Pakistan.

Q5

Introduction:

Evolution of political system and democracy have been halted throughout history due to a number of factors. Constitutional development, assassination of key leaders, martial laws, Judicial activism and Centre-province relations among other factors remained hurdles in this case.

The issue of Constitution building hampered evolution of political system:

Pakistan had its first constitution after nine years of its independence. The issues of religion, language, representation in the parliament were few major issues which halted the progress of constitutional

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development.

Founder of the Country died when it was newly born:

The founder of the state died at a critical stage. After his demise the power shifted to greedy politicians which sacrificed political development for power.

Assassination of Country's first prime minister broke the backbone of political development:

Country's first prime minister and the Quaid-e-Azam's close ally was assassinated, increasing country's tensions. After this the subsequent prime ministers made bee line for their homes.

Dissolution of Constitutional Assembly started political crisis:

The dissolution of Constitutional assembly by Ghulam Mohammad paved way for the start of political

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crisis in the country. Later, no any ^{democratic} government was allowed to complete its term till 2006.

Doctrine of necessity yet another blow for democratic development:

The governor general's unconstitutional move was justified by the judiciary in the name of doctrine of necessity. In this way, the stains on the political development increased day by day.

Enforcement of martial laws halted political progress:

Later, undemocratic forces hold the reins of power which halted the progress of political evolution for years. Achieving democracy became a later stage in the history of the country.

Centre-province relations proved to be achille's heel for democratic development:

Centre-province relations exacerbated the political crisis. The provinces demanded increased autonomy on their affairs but the centre was adamant to hold the power at centre. Thus, true democracy was yet to be achieved.

Separation of East Pakistan was another issue in political development of the country:

Separation of East Pakistan added fuel to the fire on the crises of political development. The country lost half of its territory and population. The centre became more cautious to hold power with it thus jeopardizing the essence of federalism.

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Judicial activism and institutional encroachment stabbed in the base of democracy:

Judicial activism and institutional encroachment halted the progress towards achieving democracy and political stability. The institutions created political anarchy in the state.

Testing presidential and parliamentary systems paused political development:

The experiments of parliamentary and presidential systems halted the progress of political development. For example, Ayub Khan's presidential system was ostensibly democratic government but in essence it was undemocratic.

Continuous amendments and their reversals made mockery of the Constitution:

Many a time, amendments have been made in the Constitution for achieving personal interests.

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which were later amended several times

Hiring and firing of prime ministers left democracy in the lurch:

In ~~its~~ entire history, ~~the~~ ~~few~~ non of the elected prime minister ^{of Pakistan} completed its tenure. The prime ministers were send to home or their governments were dissolved for selfish purposes. This political saga halted the evolution of political system and of the democracy.

Conclusion:

Hence, evolution of political system and democracy have been disturbed by many factors throughout the history.

Q8 (a)

Introduction:

Pakistan has been facing the menace of climate change and global warming. Energy crisis, weak economic condition and insincerity by the international community has exacerbated the situation.

Pakistan is being affected by emissions produced by developed countries:

According to a research report, 70% of the emissions are produced by developed world but unfortunately 83% deaths due to environmental pollution are being happening in the poor countries. Same is the case with Pakistan, which can be

evidenced from the 2022 floods and its disasters in the country
Difficulty in fulfillment of energy requirements and climate goals

For development of its industrial base, Pakistan needs uninterrupted energy flow. However, the obligation to reduce carbon emissions put the country in a dilemma and it cannot use coal resources for this purpose.

Lack of funds to shift towards renewable energy:

Due to economic meltdown, the country is unable to transform its energy sector to renewable resources.

Pakistan is facing impacts in the form of natural disasters:

Pakistan has lost infrastructure of worth \$30 billion dollars in 2022 floods. Besides this, it lost lives of thousand innocent citizens due to floods triggered by environment climate change.

It caught in the dilemma of rapid urbanization and raising climate issues:

On one hand, the country is experiencing rapid urbanization, which means increased pollution and on the other hand, climate change issues have put the country in a dilemma. Amicable funds and strict policy measures are needed to cope with these challenges.

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Population explosion exacerbated environmental challenges:

Furthermore, the population explosion increased the use of fossil fuels, triggered rapid urbanization and use of state resources. The country is unable to carry out mitigation, adaptation and rehabilitation measures due to increased population.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has been surrounded by a number of environmental challenges which demand early and prompt response.

Q8 (6)

Introduction:

Population explosion is testing the resilience of the already down trodden country. It has put a stress on the resources and increased environmental challenges.

Population is growing at a rapid pace:

According to world bank's report, the ~~grow~~ population growth rate of Pakistan is above 2.5%, one of the highest in South Asia and third highest in the world.

The country with 241 million population has no policy to control the birth rate.

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Impacts of population explosion:

The increased population has following impacts on the country.

Rapid urbanization and climate issues:

Declining Agriculture sector triggered the rate of urbanization. People unable to find livelihood are moving towards cities to get better opportunities. This has been increasing climate issues.

Increased unemployment rate:

According to IMF report the unemployment rate in Pakistan is 8.5%. Increased population and without skill development, ~~it~~ is increasing the unemployment rate in the country.

Burden on state resources:

Owing to its weak economic system, the country does not have enough resources to employ or give welfare programs to the poor masses.

Low human development index:

"According to world bank report, Pakistan has been ranked 161 out of 192 countries in human development index." ^{with} High population and low budget, the government is unable to invest in HDI.

Increased poverty:

According to world bank report, the poverty in the country is 27%. Because of low employment rate and declined business environment, the poverty rate of the populated country is increasing day by day.

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Future course of action for Pakistan:

Pakistan needs following policies to deal with the situation.

Population planning:

The government should make a policy on population planning in which incentives should be given to people and strict adherence should be given to the policy.

Improve literacy rate:

To improve literacy rate, Pakistan should spend more budget on education and incentives should be given to people so that they can allow their children to go school.

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Improve human development index:

Practical learning in universities and colleges should be ensured, vocational training institutes should be developed to improve skill development.

Conclusion:

Population explosion is a serious issue for Pakistan, which has dire consequences. It should be given heed to prevent further problems for the country.