

QUESTION # 01 :

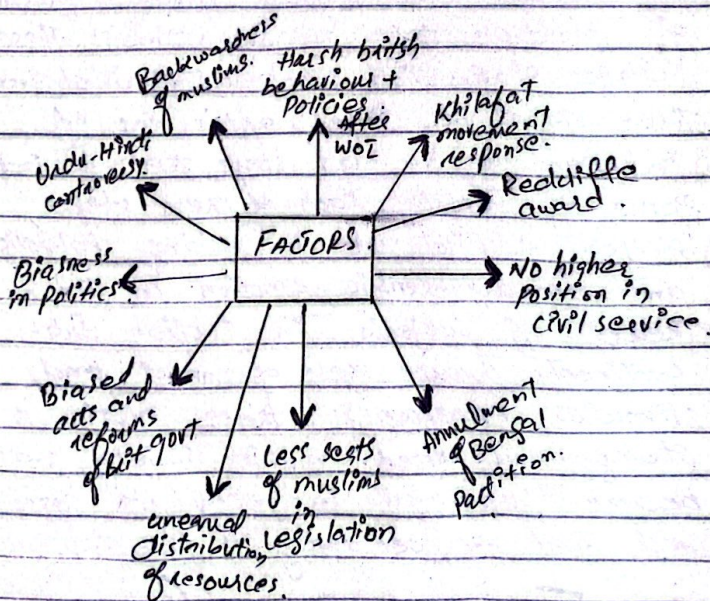
HIGHLIGHT FACTORS & ROLE PLAYED ROLE IN EVOLUTION OF MUSLIM SOCIETY

1. INTRODUCTION:

The muslim society that we witness today has evolved after passing from a series of multiple stages in subcontinent. These stages of evolution can be categorized into three stages i.e., stage 1, after war of independence to last stage that is independence of Pakistan. Each of these stages played a pivot role in arising patriotic and freedom-centric emotion in the heart of subjects in indian sub-continent. Through these dynamics and stimulus movements, there arose a strong and united muslim society that become successful in getting its homeland that we see today is Pakistan.

2. FACTORS THAT PLAYED SIGNIFICANT ROLE :

Since seventh century, muslims and hindus were living together in harmony. Throughout the rise and fall of multiple sultanates of muslims, this bond of togetherness was always kept intact. However, the paradigm shifted after the arrival of British companies and british crown in subcontinent. With their arrival and after the war of independence, the muslim society got shock waves on multiple fronts partly multiple factors, such as biasness in treatment of muslims, strict policies for muslims, Hindu-Udu controversy, Annulment of Bengal partition and a few others pushed muslim society through evolutionary process.



1. Harsh behaviour of British with Muslims after war of independence.

The war of independence (1857) sown the very first seed of hostility and disparities in Subcontinent. The British government after imprisoning last Mughal emperor (Bahadur Shah Zafar) started their brutalities and atrocities towards Muslims. Muslims face the brunt of Mughal emperor's nonserious behaviour. British government showed inclineless towards Hindus. A lot of reforms were introduced for Hindus. Their children were raised to higher places in administration, they were given higher education, planting the seed of biasness, while pushing Muslims aside. As quoted by Ahmed Saeed in his book "The Road to Pakistan".

“The struggle of Muslims towards getting a homeland was a result of continuous criminal and inhuman behaviour of Hindus and British government towards Muslims.”

2. BACKWARDNESS OF MUSLIMS AFTER WAR.

After the exacerbating conditions of treatment of government towards Muslims, they show significant reluctance to education, administration, and other civil departments. that pushed

muslims towards backwardness. Thousands of children were put out of schools as a sign of resistance which was only back-drop of muslim society. Hindus were already in the wait to hit muslims on their head, they got benefit of this resistance and showed complete enthusiasm to advance themselves in the field of science, education and mathematics. In the wake of this matter, Sir Syed Ahmad took initiative to educate muslims and to augment their progress in new education. The efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed as building educational institutes, scientific society and organization helped muslims to develop a bond of brotherhood.

3. URDU-HINDI CONTROVERSY

The Urdu-Hindi controversy arose in 1867 when the British government prepared to accept the demand of the Hindu communities of the United Provinces (Now UP) and Bihar to change the Perso-Arabic script of official language to Devanagiri and adopt Hindi as the second official language on demand of Hind, as quoted by K.K. Aziz in his book (The making of Pakistan)

“Muslim leader, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan became a vocalist leader to highlight the issue”.

Through the writings and Aligarh movement initiative of Syed Ahmed, muslim realized biasness in the treatment of Hindu-muslim treatment. This gave rise a theory of "Two-Nation" for the very first time.

4. Biasness in Politics & LEGISLATIVE Council

Another major factor of emergence of muslim unity and evolution was biasness of british government in political treatment. On Council Act of 1909, muslims were only given one seat in legislation while Hindus were given significant number of seats and even secretary of state's secretary was also chosen a Hindu. This was a drastic event for muslims as mentioned by Leslie Mas: Back to History of Pakistan: 50 year Journey.

“Muslims were harshly treated while dividing legislative and executive seats. they were not even given chances to select their representatives”

Through this treatment, muslim society started to felt a need to have their identity as a muslim state.

5. ANNULMENT OF PARTITION OF BENGAL

Partition of Bengal was the first step in the history of Subcontinent when British government realized that Muslims have been treated badly. But Hindus could not afford that and forced newly crowned King (in Delhi) to take the partition of Bengal back and it should be reunited again. Therefore, 1909 was the year of annulment of partition of Bengal, contributing factor towards growing Muslim society.

6. NO SEPERATE ELECTORATES RIGHTS WERE GIVEN TO MUSLIMS.

Since 1908 Muslims were not given right of separate elections. Because Hindus were in majority, therefore, Muslims could never make their own identity. Therefore, a movement arose as a Muslim political party on the behalf of Muslims of subcontinent to get a right of separate electorates in Muslims majority areas.

7. SHUDHI MOVEMENT, COW SLAUGHTERING FORBID

Similarly, Hindus also added fuel to burning fire of disparity of treatment with Muslims. They started Shudhi movement to reenter its people back who were newly Muslims. This was an act to increase strength of Hindus so that Muslims could not win because of their increasing numbers in sub-continent. Another factor also showed Muslims that they are a separate nation was, forbidding of Cow-slaughtering because of Hindus reverence of cow as mother-cow. Muslims were forbid to slaughter cow even on Eid event. This ained the sentiment of Muslims in India.

8. Nehru Report - 1928, did not agree with additional seats and representation.

On the demand of Quaid-e-Azam, Hindus accepted condition of division of country but they were not ready to give 33% to Muslims. This factors made Jinnah realize that Congress is the only representative party of Hindus.

Quaid-e-Azam, who got a title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" was always focusing on unity as mentioned by Ahmed Saeed:

“Muslims and Hindus are like two eyes of a beautiful bride which is (sub-continent) therefore, they must stay together”

But, because of Hindus treatment with muslims Jinnah shifted his ideology to a sepeccate nation and a sepeccate homeland.

9. Khilafat movement Responses and British treatment regarding ottoman empire.

British who has taken oath to not to disintegrate ottoman empire, but did the reverse. it instigated muslims and they felt danger to their identity as muslims. they felt threat on their existence as a Islamic state and masses started to realize that they have no future in sub-continent if they do not have their land where they can spend life according to Islam. Therefore, they must get their own nation and homeland.

10. OTHER FACTORS.

The last but not the least, there were many other factors as treatment of different viceroys with muslims and their biasness towards hindus, unequal distribution of resources, unequal treatment in civil services, no administrative positions for muslims, no right of sepearte elections since early 1930's, cabinet mission plan, Radcliffe awards and many more. All of these factors made muslims inclined towards getting a sepearte nation for themselves.

CONCLUSION.

To, conclude, it can be analyzed that muslims have always been encountered of biased treatment of british government and ^{hindus} hindus. Therefore, they had to take initiative to get a sepearte homeland as a united muslim society.

QUESTION # 02.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN in LIGHT OF SAYINGS OF QUID E IQBAL

1. INTRODUCTION:

History witnessed the facts that Pakistan is the only country who arise on the map of world on the basis of ideology. Pakistan came to existence on the basis of its ideology which is constructed on the principles of Islam and another aspect of its ideology was 2-nation theory which was exponentially supported by two influential leaders as Quid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal. Both of these leaders proved to be transformative personalities to inspire Muslims to find reason of their existence.

2. WHAT IS IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN?

The ideology of Pakistan is based on two facts i.e., Pakistan is an Islamic state, a country of

Muslims, therefore, it should get a separate nation where they can spend their lives according to the rules of Islam, Quran and sunnah. The second aspect of its ideology was two-nation theory which says that Muslims are a separate community with their separate identity. Despite living together in a country since ages, they have nothing common with Hindus. Therefore, they must have a separate nation.

3. CONTRIBUTION OF ALAMA

IQBAL IN SUPPORT OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN.

Though, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first person who shed light on two nation theory but it was long neglected by Muslims.

However, Allama Iqbal, a prominent, influential and revolutionary personality played his pivotal role in highlighting the ideology of Pakistan.

BACKGROUND:

Allama Iqbal was a PHD student

in a German University where he worked on his dissertation regarding Islam in contemporary society. During his study Iqbal started to realize that western culture has eclipsed the identity of muslim culture and state. Therefore, they must know the declining value of their religion.

Hence, after coming back to British India, he started writing about Sufism, selfness and separate identity of muslims. Iqbal through his poetry and writing tried his best to awaken the drowsy youth in sub-continent. His ideas and beliefs as expressed in his poetry and speeches reflect several key aspects of ideology of Pakistan.

1. Islamic identity & unity:

Iqbal emphasized on the unity of Islamic nation and Islamic identity. He envisioned Pakistan as a home to muslims, united muslims where they can practice Islam. as he said in his famous speech of Khutba Allabad

“I would like to see NWFP, Baluchistan, Punjab, Sindh as a united country, as a separate country”

The Jirhal's aim was to get a homeland where muslims could spend life according to Islamic values without fear of discrimination and persecution.

2. Self-determination and Sovereignty:

Jirhal advocated self-determination, selfness (Khudi) and sovereignty of muslims, asserting their right to govern their own affairs and shape their identity.

As he said:

“خود کو کہیں اپنا نہ لے تقدیر سے لے
” خدا ہرے سے خود بچے بتائیں انسانی“

Meaning: ⁶⁴“Raise your self-determination to such extent that even God has to ask (You) what do you want. Or what makes you happy”

3. Social Justice & Equality:

Jirhal always championed social justice and equality as both of these are essence of Islamic values and principles. Therefore, he urged muslims to maintain justice and equality in their separation.

As he said:

"Nations die in the hands of Politicians if they do not hold tight equality and social Justice".

4. Education & Enlightenment.

"Acquire knowledge, once acquire, act on it".

(Gorbali)

Through his writing and inspirational poems, Gorbali forced youths to get knowledge according to the teaching to Islam and Quran, as this is the basic value of ideology of Pakistan.

Overall, Gorbali's ideology, as expressed through his poetry and speeches laid the groundwork for the creation of Pakistan as a homeland for Muslims.

III IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN & JINNAH

"Pakistan has come into being when the first Indian national accepted Islam".

(Jinnah)

Along with Allama Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam, the founding father of Pakistan, articulated the ideology of Pakistan through his speeches, statements and actions. His vision for Pakistan was deeply rooted in the principles of democracy, religious freedom, and the rights of freedom. Therefore, he supported the idea of a separate homeland.

Some of his key sayings are as follows:

1. Unity, Faith and Discipline:

Jinnah's famous motto was unity, faith and discipline, he encapsulated the concept of Pakistan in his core values of Pakistan ideology. For him, unity emphasizes the togetherness of nations, faith represents; importance of religious freedom and discipline is necessity of order and harmony to carry out practices of Islam.

2. Equality for All:

"You are free, you are free to go to your temples, mosques and churches in the state of Pakistan, you may belong to any religion, caste, race, or creed, that has nothing to do with the business of the state."

5. Separate Homeland:

"Nations are not get by raising slogans, it requires a land to build a nation. You cannot build a nation in the air therefore, it needs a separate sovereign land and homeland where you can build a separate nation".

6. Democratic Principles:

"Democracy is the blood of muslims, who look upon complete equality of mankind. I have endeavoured to see that the muslims in Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan got representation in the government".

For Jinnah, democracy was a core value in the ideology of Pakistan.

7. Two-Nation Theory:

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but the muslim ideology which has to be preserved, which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure".

“Hindu and muslim are two separate nations. They both have different religion, dress pattern, social values and identity, both of them cannot stay together. Therefore, muslim should get their own separate nation”.

Conclusion:

In summary, Jinnah and Qbal's sayings, speeches and actions supported the ideology of Pakistan as a separate nation with its distinct Islamic values. Therefore, the residents of this country and muslim should follow their traditions and moral values without any discrimination and prejudice.

QUESTION # 03.

AFGHAN WAR SINCE 1979, IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN.

How far emergence of non-state actors and security threats in Pak can be attributed to decade long warfare.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Since 1979, Pakistan has been directly and indirectly involved in the matters of Afghanistan which has drastically impacted the security situation of Pakistan.

Since the rise of TTP and ISKP, Pakistan has entangled into a new rising threat on its west border and recent act of Afghan refugee's exile the relations of Afghanistan and Pakistan has further strained. Through confidence building and negotiations, situation can be handled in the region.

I. AFGHAN WAR, SINCE 1979.

During 1979, Afghanistan government which was pro-Russian government

witnessed rise of some extremist groups of Afghan (Pashtun) people who wanted to topple the Pro-Russia government of Afghanistan (Dawood) and wanted to control the administrative machinery of Afghanistan government.

9- INVASION OF RUSSIA TO PROTECT AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

On the request of leadership of Afghanistan, Russian government and military interfered in the matter of internal security of Afghanistan. Therefore, History witnessed the serious encounter of Afghanistan's militants and Russian forces. Russian forces stayed in the country since 1980's to stay a protective shield for civil government of Afghanistan. This was a civil war carried along a year and Russian government's forces went back after giving government to Daud Khan back.

But, the significant change occurred when the United States of America jumped into this battle to support militants of Afghanistan.

3. Entry of USA in the Picture.

The era of civil war in Afghanistan was an era of cold war between capitalism (USA) and communist (Russia). America was against communism and they of course were not ready to consider Russia as a super power. Russia that time was a federation of multiple central Asian nations (USSR). Therefore, USA was not ready to see flourishing hegemony of its rival USSR in Asia. Hence, USA decided to support extremist groups of Afghanistan.

4. USA, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

Deal to support Taliban.

Seeing the developing status of USSR, America made a deal with SA, Pakistan and Taliban of Afghanistan. According to the deal, Pakistan will provide its land and military forces to train Afghan extremist groups and USA and Saudi Arabia will give dollars and ammunition, weapons and warfare materials.

According to deal, Pakistan helped raising its homegrown (Taliban)

to counter, USSR in Afghanistan. Though, the war ended when cold war over, proving America as the only Superpower in the world (in 1990s).

But the aftermaths of this victory had to face by Pakistan.

2. IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN: Security issues of (Non-state Actors)

After the rise of USA as the major Super Power, it left Pakistan alone to battle with Taliban (who were prepared by Pakistan). Pakistan witnessed several attacks of Taliban on borders of Pakistan causing security threats throughout the country. However, the story is not ended here, USA needed Pakistan again after 9/11 incident, Pakistan again act as a frontline country to get rid of terrorism in the continuing war of terrorism of USA. All of these factors and events have constructed a nexus of problems for Pakistan since 1979.

1. RISE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS:

To combat, USSR and other Afghan forces, USA and SA helped Pakistan to raise an army of Taliban with the help of Al-Qaeda (a terrorist organization led by Osama of SA).

Although, the Afghan war, the war on terrorism and cold war have been ended but the problem of Pakistan breed of Taliban is still there. Rising threat of terrorist attacks of TIP and ISKP are a continuous threat for Pakistan. Pakistan has made its west border insecure.

2. Rise of INTERNAL SEPARATIST GROUPS in PAKISTAN:

In addition to terrorist attacks of Taliban (TIP) and (ISKP), another rising problem is of separatist groups of Pakistan within Pakistan border. Such as Baluch separatist groups. India and Afghanistan collectively are stirring aggression on the border of Pakistan. Therefore, it is such a gruesome situation for the internal security of Pakistan.

3. Terrorist activities are deteriorating security situations of region

These terrorist activities have brutally targeted security situation of Pakistan overall. Pakistan who is already grappling with its inner

Problems of political instability, economic crisis and energy crisis is now entered into another dilemma of security issues. This could attribute to ruin developing relations of Pakistan with Afghanistan.

5. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS OF

PAKISTAN AND AFGHAN TALIBAN ARE AT RISK.

Undoubtedly, Pakistan and Afghanistan has never been friend of Afghanistan people, even having same ideology, cultural similarities, brotherhood and cultural affinities, but the contemporary situation of rising security threats is further eclipsing interpersonal relationships of Afghan Taliban government and Pakistan. As, Pakistan has already warn Taliban government to pass laws not to use Afghan land by Taliban for attacks on Pakistan and they passed an Islamic fatwa, but still this deteriorating conditions will force Pakistan to take serious steps to stop terrorism, eventually, collapsing ties of Taliban government and Pakistan.

6. Non-state Actors are straining other matters like trade.

With the rise of Taliban government Islamabad was happy and it expected to have cordial relationships with Taliban by developing trade agreements and bilateral relationship with Afghan government and people. But rising security threat will halt such efforts of Pakistan.

7. Pakistan will have to face another border issue.

Pakistan is already grappling with border issues with India and now these rising threats of Taliban is also pushing Pakistan towards another threat of making its western border insecure. That Pakistan cannot afford at least at the moment when it has its own issues.

WAY FORWARD:

- i. Negotiations with Afghan government.
- ii. Confidence building among both governments Kabul & Islamabad to counter terrorist activity.

- iii - People-to-People increasing interaction.
- iv - Trade must be ensured with easy tariffs for the economic revival of both countries.
- v - Bilateral trade could help in flourishing falling economy of both countries.
- vi - Both government must keep meeting with each other occasionally.
- vii - Bilateral agreements to ensure regional peace and stability.

Conclusion:

In summary, it can be analyzed that both of the countries has never been on the same page but time has shifted. Today's is the era of regional cooperation and stability. Therefore, both of the countries should take examples of rising friendship of Iran and Saudi's for middle east region's stability and prosperity and should develop mutual trust and cooperation.

QUESTION 5

Having Robust research Foundation,
Fertile lands,
Ample water resources,
Diverse land reforms

Agri Problems??

is this lack of progress
connected to industrialization?
what solutions? .

Introduction:

Undoubtedly, Pakistan is an agriculture rich country with thousands of acre agriculture land but still it is not performing well in agriculture development and the factors behind this lagging of agriculture are, poor irrigation system, lack of research and development in agriculture, lack of best quality seeds and sprays and fertilizers, and lack of good governance to manage agricultural sector efficiently.

I. Agri Problems in research field.

Although, the country has a robust research foundation but the problem exists in research circles that Pakistan does not have high-quality equipments and instruments to test land properties and soil conditions. Pakistan does not have proper laboratories and installations to check and test quality of soil and seeds which could be helpful depending upon the conditions of soil.

II. Fertile land problems.

Though Pakistan is an agriculture rich country with fertile lands but all of its land is not able for crops production. Arid land is such a problem. 1500 acres of land in Pakistan is not irrigated, despite having one of the best irrigation systems of British government.

Our irrigation system is not so rich and advanced to fulfill