

# PAKISTAN Affairs

## Question # 2

### 1- INTRODUCTION

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal envisioned a separate state for the Muslims of India. Former believed in the attainment of politically autonomous state while the latter believed in the power of imagination for his goals. Both of them were convinced that a separate Muslim state is a necessity of the time and for the protection of rights & identity of Muslims residing in India. Eventually, both of them turned their ideas into a reality that we today call Pakistan. In this way, creators of the country attained this reality from their power of ideas.

## 2- Ideology Of Pakistan in View Of Quaid E-Azam

### (i) Two-Nation Theory as the Founding Stone of Pakistan:

Quaid-E-Azam was convinced that there is not one nation in India. He said this in 1940's Pakistan Resolution: India is neither a country nor a nation. It is a continent of different nation; muslims and Hindus being two major nation.

### (ii) Necessity of a <sup>separate</sup> State for Muslims of India:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah strongly believed that muslims of India need a separate muslim state. He expressed it while narrating Pakistan's ideology: Pakistan was created the day first Indian nation entered Islam, thus manifesting the need

for a separate homeland.

### (iii) Attaining a State to Practice Islam:

Quaid-E-Azam created Pakistan for the Muslims of India so they have the right to perform their religious prayers and traditions freely. He expressed it by saying: We do not demand Pakistan merely for the sake of a piece of land. We actually require a laboratory where we can experiment on the principles of Islam.

### (iv) Creation of Pakistan as the Only Solution of Political Crisis in United India:

Quaid-E-Azam was worried about the state of Muslims in ancient India who were oppressed and their identity was confused with Hindu. He therefore made it clear during Second Round Table Conference: Any attempt to enforce any constitution in India without

taking muslims into confidence will face failure. He insisted that until the state for muslims is created, political crises will keep on going.

### 3- Ideology of Pakistan in view of Allama Iqbal

(i) Iqbal's belief in muslim's separate identity:

Like Quaid-E-Azam, Allama Iqbal believed in muslim's unique identity as well. He expressed in during his presidential address in 1930: India is a subcontinent of human being belonging to different races, professing different religions. It is not fair to call them one nation. This laid the foundation of two nation theory.

(ii) Iqbal's idea of Islam as a separate and complete code of life:

Islam Iqbal saw Islam as a complete code of life & laying principles for all fields of its believer. He manifested this belief by saying: Islam is not just a set of traditions and beliefs, it is a complete code of life. Iqbal wanted muslims to fulfill all the requirements laid by their religion, so he theorized Pakistan.

### (iii) Iqbal's Grievances over Oppression against Indian Muslims

Iqbal closely observed the grievances of muslims of India and it made him deeply hurt. It is expressed from his letter to Quaid-E-Azam that he wrote during Congress ministries of 1937-1939. He told Quaid-E-Azam that he is sure that these sufferings will end only when the separate state of Pakistan will be created.

(iv) Iqbal's idea of unity of muslim ummah:

Iqbal's idea of muslims of the whole world as one ummah required a state that can lead these countries. Evident from his poetries, Iqbal believed that:

اے ہوں مسلم سرزمینِ پاسبانی کے لیے  
نیل کے ساحل سے لے کر تا آفاقِ کاشغر

[All the muslims should be united for the sake of & representing holy house, from the river Nile to Kashgar].

## Conclusion

Both the founders of Pakistan imagined it as in a newly similar way. Be it is Quaid's pragmatism or Allam Iqbal's imagination, their ideas of muslims as a unique nation and Islam as the code of life built an empire that world knows as Pakistan.

## Question # 01

### 1- Introduction

Muslims were always an essential part of the Sub-continental Society being the second largest in population. Muslims first left their footprints on Islam during Sixth and Seventh century and their presence became significant in 712 when their rule began in the sub-continent. After that, Muslims ruled India for over a thousand years causing the society to flourish. However, Britain's rule over united India led to the fading identity of Muslims. Yet, thinkers like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Allama Iqbal preserved their identity at different times. Ultimately, they established a separate homeland for themselves under the leadership of Quaid-E-Azam, marking Pakistan as the pinnacle of

# Evolution of Muslim Society in Sub-continent

(i) Emergence of Islam in India through Merchants and Traders.

Islam entered into subcontinent in seventh and eighth century. Muslim merchants came to India through Arabian ocean mainly for trade of spices. It laid the founding stone of muslim society in India by building trade relations.

(ii) Pirates' attack on Merchants and Muhammad Bin Qasim's entrance:

Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded India through Sindh when muslim merchants were attacked and captured by Debaliese pirates. Upon refusal of Sindh's Raja Dahir Muhammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh and conquered India all the way to Multan. In this way, Islam officially entered India. Muhammad Bin Qasim was a breath of air for the people who were



annoyed by pirate-rule and muslims were warmly welcomed.

(iii) Entrance of Afghanistan's Ghaznavi in India: Starting off Muslim's Rule  
 Afghanistan's Mahmud Ghaznavi entered India by attacking Somnath's temple and established his rule.

(iv) Establishment of Delhi Sultanate:  
 Later on, India witnessed the dominance of foreign invaders, mostly from Turkey and Afghanistan. Ultimately, capital was shifted to Delhi by Slave dynasty's king Aibak. This era witnessed many cultural expressions.

(v) Mughal Empire: The peak of muslim society and culture in India

Mughals were central Asian by ethnicity and the foundation for this dynasty was laid by Babur. During Mughal period, muslim as well as Indian culture witnessed its highest form in terms of arts, music, architecture and so forth.

(vi) Mughal's downfall and the Indian divide: Falling Muslim Identity

Unlike their forefathers, a few inept successors of Mughal dynasty were a reason for the downfall of Mughal Empire. This era witnessed major tensions in Subcontinent in which South<sup>of India</sup> was occupied by Rajputs and Mughals remaining only left in North India. With that, muslim identity was slowly vanishing and was dominated by Hindus.

(vii) Rise of East India Company:  
~~and the 1857's war:~~

On the other side of the spectrum, East India Company was dominating the ~~entire~~ Indians both economically and culturally. They started creating settlements in India aimed at fading not only muslim's culture but Indian's culture as a whole.

(viii) 1857's war and Britain's Official Control of India: English Against Muslims

After 1857's war of Independence, British Crown officially assumed the charge of India. As they have fought the war with a coalition led by Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Mughal emperor, they assumed that Muslims were their prime opponents. Hence, they started oppressing Muslims. They kept Muslims out of the administrative roles and tried to suppress them socio-economically by refusing them government jobs. Hence this era witnessed oppression over Muslim society.

(ix) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's efforts reviving Muslim Society through education.

On the time of crisis, great Muslim educationist Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took the responsibility of Muslim education. He established Aligarh College for Muslims. Additionally, he educated them through his writings and asked them to pursue modern education if they want to

Succeed in life. His efforts paid off as Aligarh movement was a massive success, transforming and educating muslims and shaping their political perception.

(x) Allama Iqbal's dream of a separate homeland for muslims of India:

After Sir Syed, state of affairs was changed. Now, Hindus were trying to exclude muslims from politics and wanted them to be culturally inferior to Hindus. Allama Iqbal sensed this and presented the two-nation theory and put forth an demand idea for a separate homeland for Indian muslim in 1930's Muslim League annual conference. His idea relieved the politically excluded and culturally exploited muslims of India and they started a struggle to make this dream a reality.

(xi) Muslim's Struggle for a Separate Homeland: Pakistan as

## the pinnacle of Muslim Society in Sub-Continent:

After Allama Iqbal's idea of a separate state, muslims found a goal to achieve. It was followed by a long struggle under the leadership of Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, ultimately leading towards a homeland: Pakistan. Pakistan was a state that embodied the struggles of muslims for centuries ~~to~~ and thus, is the climax of muslim society of Subcontinent.

## 3. Conclusion

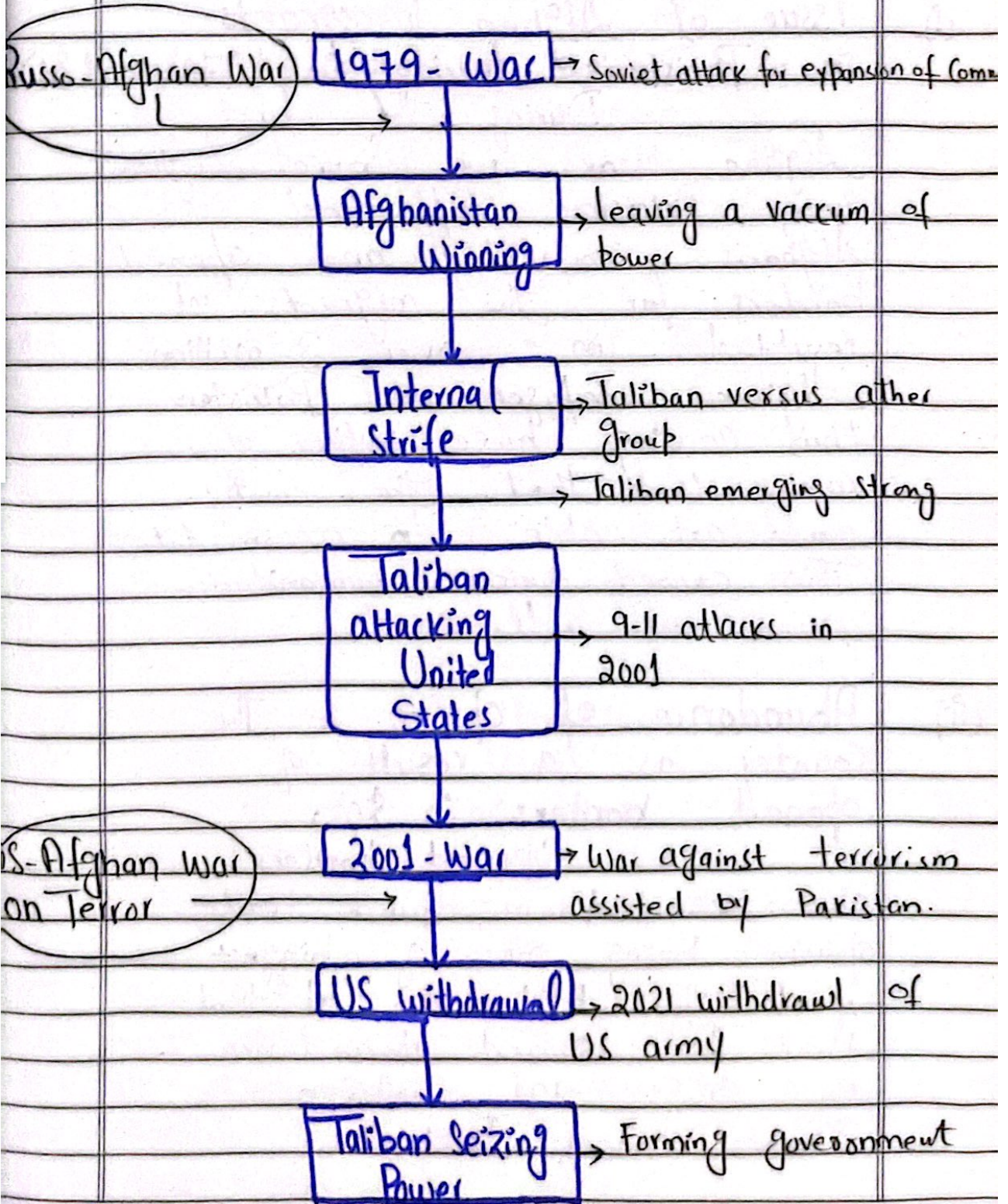
Muslim Society has evolved very strongly in sub-continent. Starting off from trade to establishing empires, ~~and~~ after many ups and downs ~~Pakistan~~ muslim society finally evolved into Pakistan. A separate homeland that the muslim society struggled for many years. Thus, the crux and troughs of the history has led muslim society into the creation of Pakistan.

## Question # 3

### 1- Introduction

Afghanistan has been facing wars since 1979. Sometimes against Soviets and other times against United States. The past half-century was full of threats for country. It influenced not only Afghanistan but also Pakistan. The war had different type of impacts on Pakistan. It raised ethnic, cultural, and sectarian violence in the 1980's alongside the influx of migrants. In later decades, it caused direct internal strife through non-state actors and raised various non-traditional threats. Even today, Pakistan is facing major problems in its security, political, diplomatic and economic spheres due to the state of affairs in Afghanistan, thus testifying the hypothesis that this decade long warfare has affected Pakistan adversely.

# A Brief Overview of Wars in Afghanistan



# Impacts of Afghan Wars on Pakistan

(i) Issue of Afghan Immigrants in Pakistan's territory in 1970s and 80's  
During the first Afghan war i.e. Soviet-Afghan war, Pakistan supported Afghans completely and opened borders for the migrants. It resulted in over 3-million Afghan refugees in Pakistan thus causing huge influx of immigrants that the country was not able to accommodate. This caused serious humanitarian issues as well.

(ii) Abundance of opium in the country as a result of opened borders in 80's:  
Opened borders also resulted in opium trade, opium being one of the biggest exports of Afghanistan at that time. This caused abundance of drugs and substance abuse among Pakistanis.



(iii) Sectarian Rifes in the country in 1990's:

Later on when Afghan's Taliban started ~~seizi~~ gaining influence in 1990's as a militant organization, they started to attacking Hazara populations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This caused massive sectarian strife in the country.

(iv) Direct Involvement of Pakistan in 2001's war as the frontline nation against terrorism:

On the year 2001 after 9-11 attacks, USA attacked ~~Pakistan~~ and Afghanistan and compelled Pakistan to participate in war against Taliban. It has impacted Pakistan in worst possible ways causing the direct casualties of over 70,000 of its own population. It has impacted Pakistan not only in security arena but caused an estimated loss of over \$30 billion in war as well as destroyed its image in global politics, portraying it as a state sponsoring terror.

(v) Giving rise to terrorism in Pakistan in 2000's and 2010's: Taliban's militant strategies extended to Pakistan in late 2000's and early 2010's. It showed itself as Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), an organization responsible for terrorist activities throughout Pakistan, particularly in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa region. It was due to this organization that 2009 was termed as the worst year of terrorism in Pakistan. In this way, bringing Afghan wars home has impacted Pakistan.

(vi) Foreign Policy Dilemma created in 2021 for Pak-Afghan relations:

Upon withdrawal of United States from Afghanistan, Pakistan was left with difficult policy situations with Afghanistan. Pakistan - Afghanistan relationships, especially with Taliban governments keeping in mind the past record, have been hostile. Talibans did not show interest in cordial relations.

with Pakistan, making it hard for Pakistan to direct its foreign policy in a clear direction.

## (vi) Resurgence of Terrorism in Pakistan:

This uprising of the militant government in neighborhood had caused major issues in Pakistan, chief one of them being the new wave of terrorism. According to Pakistan's Institute of Conflict Studies, terrorism has arisen by 300% since the era before Taliban government. This has raised major issues for Pakistan.

## Can the emergence of Non-State Actors be Attributed to Taliban?

As long as the emergence or the resurgence of non-state actors is concerned, it can be greatly attributed to Afghanistan's war, particularly Taliban era. Starting off, the

existence of TTP is the sole creation of Taliban of Afghanistan. They are one of the major non-state actors for Pakistan today. Additionally, Lashkar-Taiba, Jaish Muhammad, and many other non-state violent actors are directly or indirectly linked to Afghanistan. Hence, <sup>war in</sup> Afghanistan is responsible for major non-state actors in Pakistan.

## Conclusion

War in Afghanistan has a decade long history - it ~~surely~~ <sup>not only</sup> impacted the country but also influenced its neighbors, most importantly Pakistan. From the beginning of Soviet-Afghan war in 1979, to the war on terror and now in the era of Taliban government, Afghanistan wars have caused serious security, political, economic, and humanitarian issues for Pakistan. Additionally, it has given rise to various non-state actors mostly violent in nature, and influenced country's security dynamic.

Question # 4:

# 1- Introduction

Pakistan's revival from a troubled state of economy is possible only if there is a complete reconstruction of the economy. To go into the nuances, it requires in-depth transformation in fiscal policies, trade dynamics, infrastructure development and investments in innovation. These areas need not only to be improved but thoroughly reformed in order to ensure that the ultimate revival of economy should be made possible.

## 2- Reforms Needed in Fiscal Policies

### (i) Management of Balance of Payment:

Core reason for Pakistan's economy's downfall lies in

the persistent imbalance between its imports and exports. In order to ensure that correct balance of payment is managed well, a thorough transformation is needed.

(ii) Tax Reforms in the Country:  
Tax reforms are required in order to ensure that the country's economy stays well.

(iii) Reduction of Tariffs ~~on~~ on imports  
A key to a good state of economy is a free and open trade. In order to improve its fiscal policy, Pakistan needs to minimize tariffs and work on free trade.

### 3. Reforms Needed in Trade Policies

- (i) Expanding Trade opportunities globally
- (ii) Promoting Industrial growth
- (iii) Increasing Foreign Direct Investment

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

## 4- Reforms needed in Infrastructure development

- (i) Promoting existing plans for building dams
- (ii) Transmission lines ~~needed for~~ building to ~~ensure electricity~~ ~~power~~ ~~sets~~ minimize power losses
- (iii) Promoting Agricultural Infrastructure

## 5- Reforms needed in Innovation

- (i) Utilizing Artificial Intelligence to strengthen economics
- (ii) Making use of e-commerce platforms to boost economy.
- (iii) Promoting digitalized economy.