

Q#2

Ideology of Pakistan in the Light of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Sayings

a. Introduction

"Hindu and Muslims though living in the same town and villages, had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities."

Quaid-E-Azam

Muslims and Hindus, though, both were subordinate to British Raj, however, Muslims faced isolation in political paradigm at large. Therefore, Muslim Leaders united under one platform to revive Muslim nationalism among Muslims and to seek political rights. Quaid-E-Azam and Allama-Iqbal played a crucial role in this regard. The efforts led to the foundation of ideology of Pakistan and Muslims got a separate homeland eventually where they could practice their faith without any hurdle.

2. Elements of Ideology of Pakistan

Ideology of Pakistan was based on crucial elements like Islam as the nation building force, territorial land, a democratic system, social justice, equality and fundamental rights.

a) Ideology of Pakistan and Islam as the nation - building force

Ideology of Pakistan was mainly and predominantly driven by the concept of separate nation on the basis of religion.

"We don't demand Pakistan to simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

Quaid - E - Azam

Similarly, on another occasion, Quaid - e - Azam advocated two nation theory. He considered Muslims as a separate nation than Hindus.

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian Muslim entered the field of Islam"
Quaid-e-Azam

likewise, while addressing the frontier Muslim student federation, Quaid-e-Azam said,

"Pakistan only means freedom and independence but Muslim ideology which has to be preserved."

i) Islam as the building force in the light of Iqbal sayings

On 1930 Presidential address at Allahabad, Iqbal reinforced the concept of two-nation theory on the basis of Islam.

I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they could not live with Hindus.

He further stressed the concept of Muslim nationalism through his saying by pointing out the distinct

characteristics of Muslims.

India is a continent of human beings belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions.
(Allama Iqbal)

b) Ideology of Pakistan and territorial land as element of ideology

According to Iqbal, the Muslim majority areas should be under the Muslims rule.

"I would like to see the Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state self government within British Empire or without British Empire."

(Allama Iqbal)

Iqbal advocated that without a territorial land, Muslims would not be able to practice their religion.

c) Ideology of Pakistan and sanction through international law

According to Quaid-E-Azam, the ideology was not to be rebuffed by calling it a rebellious act. He advocated that Muslims are a nation as per international law.

The Muslims are a nation by every definition or international law and they have the right to establish their separate homeland.

(Quaid-E-Azam)

d) Ideology of Pakistan and concept of Millat

Quaid-E-Azam and Iqbal emphasized the concept of Millat.

"What relationships knit the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, the rock is Holy Quran."

(Quaid-e-Azam)

Iqbal through his poetry awakened the Muslims and gave philological explanation to the two-nation theory.

اپنی ملت پر تیس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر
خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسول ہاشمی
(اقبال)

e) Ideology of Pakistan and Demand for separation

Quaid-E-Azam was firm advocate of Muslim rights and reiterated it on Second Round Table Conference

"The Hindu Muslim Dispute must be settled before the enforcement of any system or constitution."

3. Conclusion

Quaid-E-Azam and Allama Iqbal played a pivotal role in the making of separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent. They were the leaders with vision who

guided the muslims of India about their unique identity and glorious history. Through the efforts of both leaders, muslims got rid of colonial masters and Hindu hegemony.

Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation and Quaid-E-Azam translated it into a political reality.

Q#3

Afghan war 1979, its

Impacts on Pakistan - Emergence

of "Non-State Actors" and

Non-Traditional Security Threats

1. Introduction

While the engagement continues between Pakistan officials and Taliban authorities, the core issue at the heart of tensions between the countries is nowhere near resolution.

(Pakistan's Afghan Predicament)

The issue of militancy has its roots back when Pakistan jumped into Soviet invasion of Afghan. During Zia ul Haq era, The training of mujahideen where on one side helped Afghanistan fight against Soviet Union, on the other hand, it was a dragon preparing to act against Pakistan's sovereignty. Afghan wars infiltrated non-state actors into the country, maulish Kalashnikov culture and extremist viewpoints. The spillover is still in the form of insurgency of non-state actors and hybrid warfare.

2. Afghan's war and its Impacts on Pakistan

a) Soviet invasion of Afghan in 1979

Soviet invasion of Afghan in bipolar world was again a dent for US for which it sought Pakistan's help. Again in the era of military ruler, due to the unilateral decisions and concentrated power, Pakistan

dumped into that war. The after-effects were strong even to be handled. The culture of Kalashnikov, extremist views, ethnic faultlines, all were the spillovers of this war in Pakistan

b) Taliban control in the 1990's and the refugee influx in Pakistan

"Taliban, ultraconservative political and religious faction that emerged in Afghanistan in the mid 1990s following the withdrawal of Soviet troops."

Britannica

Due to the conservative, extremist and religiously extreme behaviour of Taliban, many Afghans fled to seek refuge in Pakistan. In Pakistan, they got recruited by non-state actors and were used as a launchpad against Pakistan.

c) US War on Terror (WOT) and Pakistan as non-Nato ally

Pakistan fought at the forefront

in WOT, Pakistan was given two options by the US either to join WOT or to be sent to stoneage. This was further incited the Afghan nationals against Pakistan.

"War on Terror has cost Pakistan more than \$150bn in losses in the past 20 years."
(Arab News)

e) Impacts of Afghan wars on Pakistan

a) Emergence of non-state Actors

Non-state actors emerged due to Pakistan's involvement in Afghan war.

I) Training of Mujahideen during Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Mujahideen were trained during Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. These Mujahideen at that time were tools to defeat Soviet Union in Afghanistan but later they became

training centers for non-state actors.

II) Political instability ~ a factor behind rise of non-state actors

Political vacuum and civil war in 1990s between the rival factions created Taliban regime.

^uThe absence of a recognised political administration has led to a power vacuum that has allowed non-state actors such as the TTP. ^u

(The Rise of non-State Actors in Afghanistan)

III) WOT and guerilla fighters in Afghanistan ~ the techniques being applied in Pakistan now

During WOT, the guerilla fighters fought against NATO and US. At that time, Pakistan borders were used to launch attacks on Afghanistan. But now, Afghanistan is being used as a launchpad against Pakistan

b) Non-Traditional Security

Threats to Pakistan

- I) India building dams on Kabul River ~
Salma Dam an example

India has used the soft corner approach towards Afghanistan and tried to revive the grievances of Afghans against Pakistan. This is manifested through Afghanistan tilt towards India receiving funding for Salma Dam, waging a non-traditional threat to Pakistan.

- II) Applying guerilla tactics by TTP and soft corner of Taliban for TTP

TTP is using guerilla fighting techniques to challenge the writ of state and TTP has been given safe heavens in Afghanistan. Afghan Taliban has repeatedly failed to control TTP attacks in Pakistan.

III) Pattern of Taliban to be followed to challenge the writ of state

TTP is also following the same pattern being followed by Taliban, the demands of release of prisoners, the reversal of FATA merger, disapproval on coming in the mainstream are all same conditions being posed by Taliban before coming into power in Afghanistan after withdrawal of US.

3. Conclusion

Afghanis war have played a major role in building resilience among non-state actors. The after effects of Afghan war are in the form of non-state actors like TTP and non-traditional security threats. Pakistan need to take on board Afghan Taliban who can handle this threat over Pakistan in an amicable manner.

Q#4=

Economic Measures Required for the Reconstruction of Pakistan's Economy

1. Introduction

Pakistan's economy has been dwindling and has averted default due to IMF's standby agreement. This agreement has given a breathing space to the near to default economy. Pakistan need to take structural reforms in order to take the country out of looming crisis.

Political and Economic stability go side by side.

Pakistan need to stabilize the country politically through peaceful transition of democratic government and by following the long term policies approach like China followed for BRI to gain the trust of international donors.

② Economic challenges

a) Dwindling economy ~ a dire need to revive and avert default

Although, IMF's stand by agreement with the mediation of US has averted default, Pakistan's economy is still under stress. Pakistan has to use its foreign policy to attract investment in the country by the GCC and China. Also, the design should be so as to keep US aligned owing to the fact that US has hold over monetary bodies.

Pakistan's fiscal deficit is around 6.8% of its total GDP.

(State Bank of Pakistan)

2. SIFC and FDI in Pakistan from Middle East and China

a) SIFC ~ Politics of Economy or Charter of Economy

SIFC is a mechanism introduced to strengthen the dwindling economy of the country. Pakistan's economy has been under stress after the covid time period. It has dwindled to dangerous level just averting the default. The Stand by agreement (SBA) has, however, gave breathing space but the rupee has been depreciating against dollar and dollar reserves are depleting. This situation particularly is linked with the structural fault lines. There has been remarkable growth of various cartels who manipulate the market prices. To tap such activities, security institutions involvement become inevitable.

b) SIFC and its policies to attract FDI

- ① Remove the customs taxes on imported machinery
By removing the custom taxes and levies on imported machinery,

SIFC ensures that foreign investors find it convenient to find mining areas capacities. Imported machinery will be used to harness the areas of mining, agriculture, livestock and energy.

(ii) Full Equity ownership to the investors

SIFC has devised the mechanism to ensure full equity ownership to the investors in order to attract more investment in Pakistan.

"Mar coalfields has been designated as a special economic zone with zero customs duties on machinery imports, withholding tax exemptions on dividends for the initial 30 years."

PRIME

"Corporate agriculture farming will allow foreign investors to have full equity ownership."

PRIME, Express Tribune

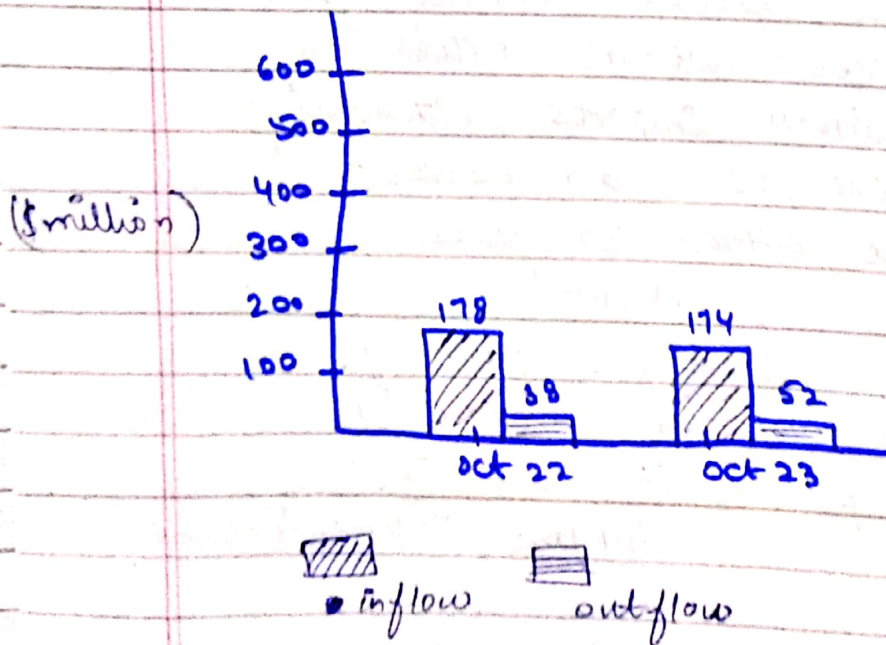
c) FDI in Pakistan from Middle East and China

Although, the CPEC progress has increased to some extent but

The efficacy of SIFC to attract more FDI has been questioned on several fronts.

FDI in FY24 stood at \$524 million and no vivid improvement in the country's FDI has been witnessed
Business Recorder

SIFC has the short term approach which is one of the critics of SIFC and it has excluded the local business community which hinders or hampers the effective policy formulation



FDI : FY23 vs FY24

Source : State Bank of Pakistan

4. Conclusion:

The factors of intervention, short term policies approach, inability to address the structural issues and the exclusion of local stakeholders poses questions on the inefficacy of the body and contribute to the distrust. Therefore, the body has been able to attract meagre amount of FDI. Unless the structural changes occur, the ratio of FDI will persist to be under low level.

Q#1:

Factors which Played Role in the Evolution of Muslim Society

1. Introduction

Although, Islam spread rapidly in world as soon as it surfaced in the world, but it established its foothold in the Indo Pak sub-continent in the beginning of 8th century. However, trade relationships started between Arabs and native people of South Asia during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (R.A.), the permanent Muslim foothold was achieved with the entrance of Muhammad Bin Qasim. He was succeeded by Abbasids. Afterwards, the sub-continent came under rule of Delhi Sultanate; though, the period was politically turbulent but Muslim society flourished. Mughals period led to the development of architecture, Urdu language and culture in the sub-continent. Muslim society evolved due to many factors. First, the religious influence contributed to the growth of Muslim society. Second, their distinct culture played a pivotal role to build them as a society. Third, Muslim reformers helped them realize their true identity. Last, the discriminatory role