

Date: Feb 4, 2024

M T W T F S

QUESTION # 2

CONGRESS MINISTRIES AND RIGIDITY OF CONGRESS TO DENY THE RIGHT OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE PAVED WAYS FOR SEPARATE MUSLIM STATE IN SUB-CONTINENT

1. INTRODUCTION:

Good

Relevant content

Enough length

Enough headings

"From now on congress will adopt the slogan of 'Congress Dictatorship'."

Subash Chandra Bose, after congress won election in India

Muslim leaders like, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the beginning blamed the disunity between Muslims and Hindus for the continuation of British rule in India. But, as the years passed and Hindus showed their true colors, all the Muslim leaders realized the need of a separate state for Muslims. Indian National

Congress from the very beginning had been indifferent towards Muslims. They were not ready to give any guarantee for the protection of rights of Muslims. In fact,

They adopted policies to make India a Hindu state. Their policies showed that they were avenging themselves for the three centuries long rule of Muslims on India.

They suppressed Muslims and the situation got worst when they won the election in 1937 with a majority. They adopted anti-Muslim policies.

These policies of Hindus in Congress made Muslims realize that they are a separate nation and need a separate independent state.

Thereafter, Muslim leaders started efforts for the independence of Muslims of India.

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2 - BACKGROUND: GENERAL ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS TOWARDS MUSLIMS OF INDIA:

Indian National Congress from the very beginning ignored Muslims and suppressed them. They lobbied against Muslims whenever Muslims got something in their favor. They accused Muslims of evoking communal sentiments in India. Their reaction on any positive development for Muslims was negative. Some of the incidents are given below:

a - Partition of Bengal in 1905
 Indian Hindus liked a severe storm of protests

b - Simla Deputation of 1906
 Indians called the deputation a conspiracy

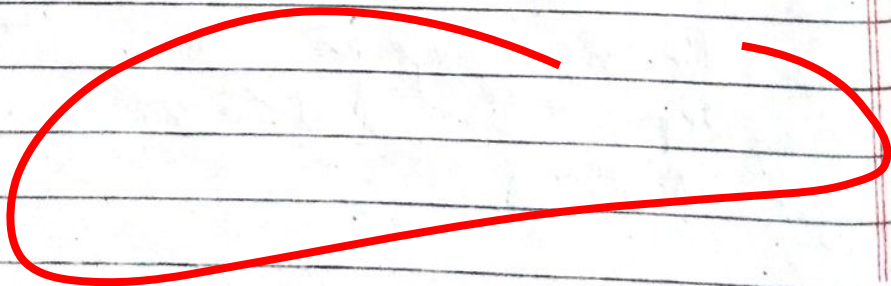
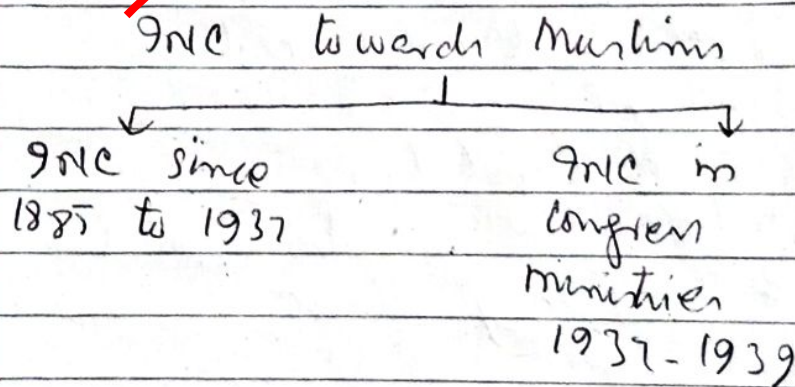
c - Minto Morley reforms 1909
 and separate electorate
 Hindus rejected the separate electorates for Muslims

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It shows that Hindus never considered the interests of Muslims.

3- MUSLIM REALIZATION OF THE PERFIIDIOUS NATURE OF INC

Indeed, Muslims were aware of their value in the eyes of INC from the very beginning, but the following activities cleared few doubts in them and recharged them of the perfidious nature of INC. These activities can be divided into two phases.



A - INC SINCE 1885 TO 1937 : EFFORTS TO DEPRIVE MUSLIMS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE

Whenever Muslims started efforts to secure their rights of separate electorate, Hindus laid obstacles in their way by protesting. Following incidents show that Congress was against the rights of separate electorates.

i - PROTESTS AFTER SIMLA DEPUTATION 1906:

INC called Simla Deputation a conspiracy and accused the delegation of sowing the seeds of nationalism in India. They did not want Muslims to have separate electorate in India.

ii - DELHI MUSLIM PROPOSALS 1927:

In 1927, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented some demands before INC. He suggested that Muslims are

ready to forego the demand of separate electorate of INC accepted the Delhi-Muslim proposals. Even at that time INC did not accept any demand of Muslims. It made it clear that Hindus were not ready to ensure Muslims of their rights in India.

iii- NEHRU REPORT 1928:

In Nehru Report of 1928, INC categorically eliminated all the interests of Muslims. They rejected from giving them 1/3 representation in central legislature and also the separate electorate. This deliberate rejection of the rights made Muslims realize of the perfidious nature of Hindus and then Quaid-e-Azam said:

"From now on, this is the parting of ways"
 Quaid-e-Azam, after Nehru Report 1928.

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All these activities of Hindus made Muslims realize that their liberty, dignity and religious freedom is under threat in India. therefore they started efforts for their own separate state.

**6. INC AFTER 1937:
CONGRESS MINISTRIES
INCREASED HAVOC ON
MUSLIMS OF INDIA**

INC was indifferent to Muslims when it was not in government. But, the actual misery of Muslims started when INC assumed charge of government of India after winning 77 seats out of 1538. They adopted the following policies that made Muslims realize of the need of a separate independent state.

- i - Efforts to make India a Hindu state
- ii - Efforts to strip Muslims of their religious identity

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i - EFFORTS TO MAKE INDIA A HINDU STATE :

There are only two parties in India, Congress and the British government, others must lineup.

Motilal Nehru after winning in 1937

Right after winning the elections Congress started efforts to make India a Hindu state. They took the following measures to achieve their goal.

* - Bande Mataram as the national anthem which was sung before every session of the national assembly

* Adoption of a tricolor Tiranga (Flag) for India that represented Hindus only

* Making Hindi official language of India replacing Urdu

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They took all these measures that opened the eyes of Muslims.

ii- EFFORTS TO STRIP MUSLIMS OF THEIR RELIGIOUS IDENTITY:

Hindus started efforts to make Muslims Hindu. They revised the syllabus of schools and were not given any religious education to Muslim students in schools. In fact, the students were taught Hindu religion and about Hindu legends. They took the following measures to achieve this goal.

- + Wardha education scheme
- + Vidya education scheme
- + By removing all the content related to prophet Muhammad (P.B.V.H) in the books
- + By making Muslim students compelled to worship the idols of Hindus in their schools
- + Muslim students were being taught Hindu culture

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All these activities show that Hindus were desperate to establish their hold in India and to eradicate Muslims from India by converting them to Hinduism.

4. ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS PAVED WAY FOR SEPARATE MUSLIM STATE IN SUB-CONTINENT:

All the activities and policies adopted by Hindus before and after coming to power made Muslims realize of no possibility of being united with Hindus. They realized that they are a separate nation and they must have a separate state. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who was called "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity" by Sarojini Naidu ~~was~~ also got convinced and said that,

"From now onwards, this is the parting of ways"
Quaid-e-Azam

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5. CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, the anti-Muslim attitude and policies of the British made Muslims realize that they can never live in peace in India. They realized the malicious agenda of Hindus and discontinued pursuing the policy of unity. Hindus did not pay any attention to the interests of Muslims and used all opportunities to suppress Muslims. These acts of Hindus revealed the actual intentions of Hindus and Muslims started efforts to recapture their homeland.

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Q # 6

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBORS AND SUPER POWERS OF THE REGION WILL DECIDE THE STABILITY OF THE REGION

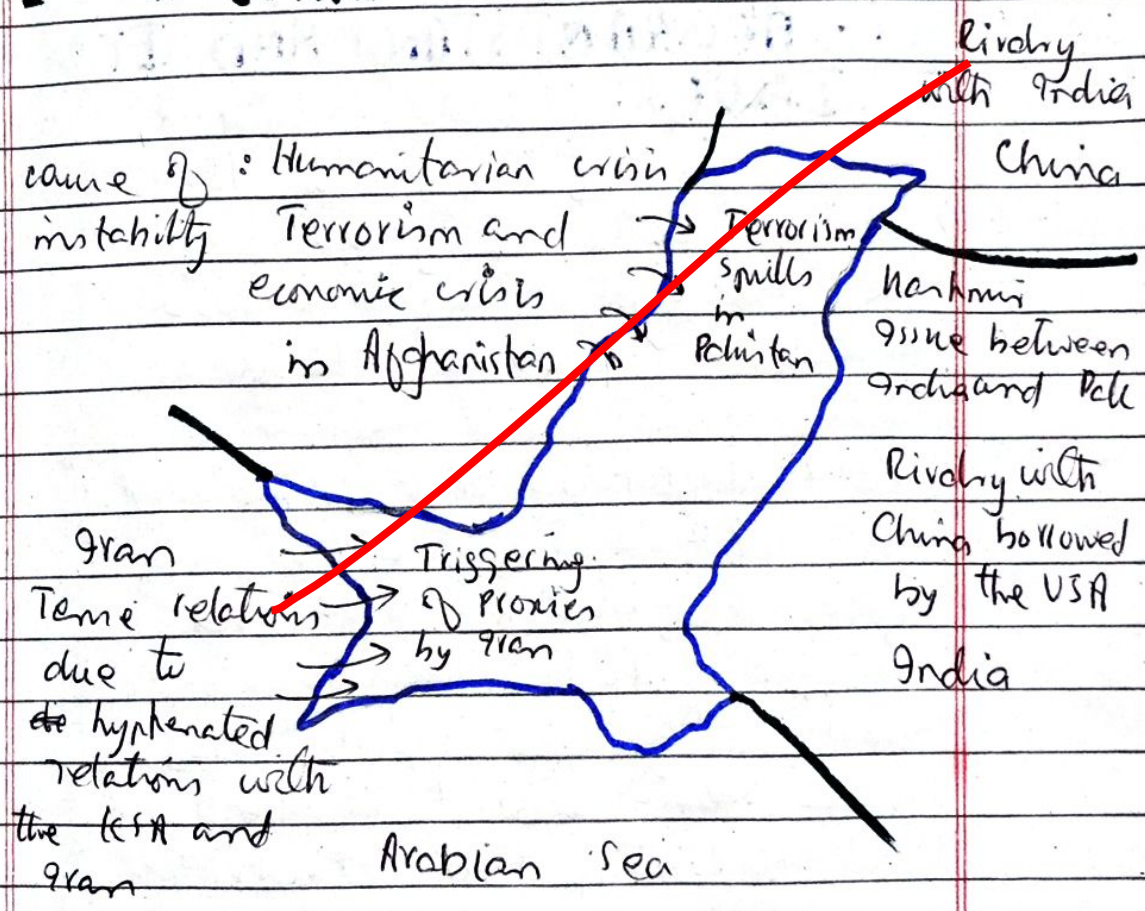
1. INTRODUCTION:

The location of Pakistan is geographically of immense importance. It is the strength and the same time the weakness of the country. Pakistan is located in one of the most contested regions of the world where there are tensions between states and rivalries between the superpowers. However, Pakistan can play an instrumental role in resolving these issues and convincing these rival nations on reducing tensions between them. Pakistan can do this by getting these states economically interdependent. It has immense potential and can promote stability in the region. Pakistan can

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mediate between India and China. It can balance between Iran and the USA. most importantly it can play role in stabilizing Afghanistan which is the most contentious country in the region. Pakistan can promote stability in the region by say access by dealing with all of its neighbours and the regional superpowers.

2. PAKISTAN AND THE REGION



Map of Pakistan showing the region and the causes of unrest

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The map of Pakistan and its neighbours shows that the country is surrounded by conflict-ridden states and rivalries.

~~3 - CONFLICTS IN THE REGION THAT CREATE INSTABILITY:~~

The conflicts in different neighbours of the region create instability.

~~1 - AFGHANISTAN AND ITS ISSUES:~~

Afghanistan is the most chaotic neighbour of the country. There are two major problems there.

- ~~i - Terrorism that spills into Pakistan and other neighbouring countries of Afghanistan~~
- ~~ii - Economic crisis that came unrest in the country and region~~

Due to these two reasons,

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Afghanistan has long been a cause of instability in the region:

ii - CHINA AND INDIA RIVALRY:

Another cause of the instability in the region is the rivalry between India and China. India is playing as a pawn of the USA and has borrowed the rivalry from the USA.

iii - KASHMIR ISSUE BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA:

There are many issues between India and Pakistan such as water issue, terrorism, hybrid warfare. But, the most significant and adverse is the issue of Kashmir that jeopardises the relations between the two countries and disturbs the peace of the region.

iv - PAKISTAN AND IRAN TENSE RELATIONS DUE TO THE USA AND THE KSA:

Pakistan has hyperated relations with the USA and Iran. Due to these relations, Pakistan and Iran have been at logger heads with each other for a long time. Iran has a leverage against Pakistan and it incites sectarian sentiments in the country which not only disturbs the peace of the country but also of the entire region.

4 3 - PAKISTAN CAN PLAY AN INSTRUMENTAL ROLE IN STABILIZING THE REGION BY IMPROVING ITS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS

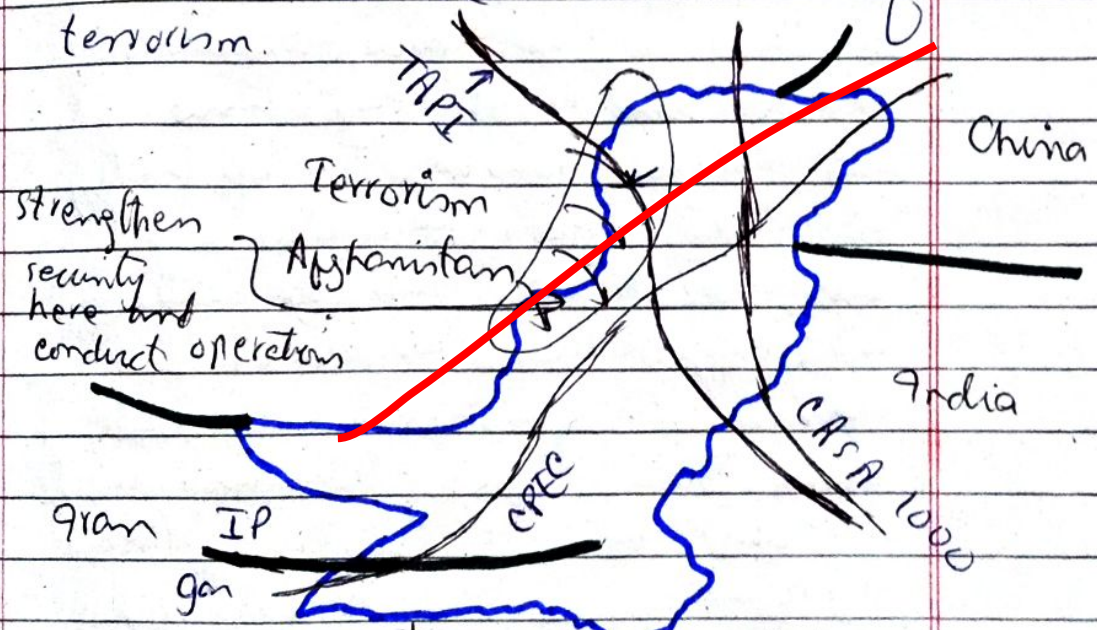
The map drawn earlier clearly shows the causes of instability in the region. Pakistan's location between all the conflict-ridden states lay a

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Very important responsibility on Pakistan for resolution of conflicts and promoting stability in the region. Pakistan can do it in the following ways.

a - IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN:

The two main problems with Afghanistan are terrorism and economic crisis. Pakistan can resolve these issues by improving relations with Afghanistan and promote stability in the region. Pakistan can also mainstream Afghanistan in its economic project CPEC and can eliminate the main cause of terrorism.



showing ways to resolve conflicts
Map of ~~Afghanistan~~ and Pakistan region

* Eradicate terrorism: Pakistan must eradicate terrorism by improving relations with Afghanistan and coercing Afghanistan into cooperation

* Mainstream Afghanistan in economic projects: T-API and CPPL are the two projects that can improve the economic situation of both the countries and improve their relations thus promoting peace and stability in the region.

6- IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH INDIA:

Tensions between India and Pakistan are another region of instability in the region. Resolution of conflicts and friendly relations between the two countries can help improve stability in the region. Pakistan must resolve the relations in the following way.

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- * Table talk on resolution of Kashmir issue
- * Economic cooperation to reduce hostilities.

c- IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA:

China and India are the two emerging superpower of the region. Pakistan which is the ~~an~~ western neighbour of both the countries can mediate conflict resolution between the two and can help in reducing tension. Pakistan has already played such role in 1971 when Pakistan ~~was~~ mediated resolution of conflicts between China and the USA. Pakistan can mainstream India with the CPEC.

d- IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH IRAN:

Frustrated by the sanctions of the UN and rivalry with the ~~of~~ KSA, Iran behaves aggressively towards Pakistan also. Iran and Pakistan have

hypotenated relations and do not ~~be~~ wish well for each other. Pakistan should balance between the USA and Iran to prevent Iran from getting injured. It must engage Iran economically also to develop friendly relation with it. moreover, it can mediate resolution of conflict between the USA and Iran through the platform of SCO.

5- CONCLUSION:

The above analysis of the location, neighbours and the region of Pakistan show that Pakistan holds immense significance in maintaining stability in the region. It can engage all the states that are at conflicts with each other and can resolve these conflicts. It can eradicate terrorism by engaging Afghanistan and can promote friendly relations between China and India. The responsibility lies on Pakistan and it

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can do it by monitoring good
relations with its neighbours
and the super powers of the
region.

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b - POPULATION EXPLOSION, IMPACTS AND FUTURE COURSE

1 - INTRODUCTION:

Palinstani population is increasing with a growth rate of 2.1% which is above the average of the region. It is facing adverse impacts of such explosion such as strain on infrastructure and resources, eruption of ethnic conflicts, unemployment, economic and social issues. The country is facing many crisis due to unplanned growth of population. The ~~the~~ problem must be resolved by a pragmatic approach. There should be effective policies and awareness campaigns from the government to control population so that the issues emerging from the population explosion could be resolved.

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2. IMPACTS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION

There are many severe impacts of population explosion which are discussed below.

i- INCREASED STRESS ON INFRASTRUCTURE:

more people mean more utilities and capacity of infrastructure. Today, Pakistan is affected by this problem due to population explosion. The infrastructure such as transportation, roadways, sanitation and water utilities are overstressed.

ii- INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT:

More people mean more need of jobs. People are unemployed in Pakistan because there are not many jobs that can accommodate 220 million people of Pakistan.

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iii - STRESS ON AGRICULTURE AND INCREASED FOOD INSECURITY:

According to National Nutrition Survey 2005 by UNICEF, 30.9% people in Pakistan are food insecure. More people means more food required. The food insecurity is increasing due to population explosion.

iv - WATER CRISIS:

More people mean more water required. According to World Bank in 1951, the water available for per capita was 5260 m³ annually. This figure has now come down to 1000 m³ which indicates water scarcity in the country.

v - SOCIAL UNREST DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH BULGE:

More people means more chances of youth of falling in activities that create social

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unrest such as ethnic conflicts, drugs addiction and terrorism and militancy.

3 - FUTURE COURSE:

To control the population of Pakistan, the government must adopt the following measures

~~i - EDUCATION REGARDING POPULATION CONTROL:~~

~~Government should spread education related to population control. There should be education of birth control and contraceptives.~~

~~ii - EDUCATION OF GIRLS:~~

~~Women of a country must be educated. Educated women can understand the pros and cons of ~~not~~ a large number of children.~~

~~iii - INCENTIVES TO THOSE WHO HAVE FEW CHILDREN:~~

~~Government should incentivize those who have~~

poor children. There could be
 waiving of fee at school or
 giving scholarships. This would
 encourage people to plan their
 family.

4. CONCLUSION:

Population explosion is the root cause of many problems of Pakistan. It is the cause of social and economic problems. It can only be resolved by spreading education related to population control.

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A - WATER CRISIS IN PAKISTAN: MANIFESTATION, CAUSES AND WAY FORWARD

1. INTRODUCTION:

From many problems, one of the problems that Pakistan is facing today is water crisis in the country. It is one of the most severe problems and poses a threat to the sovereignty and security of the country. There are many domestic and political, social and environmental causes of water crisis. Pakistan has been negligent in resolving the crisis for very long. Its impacts are severe and affect almost all the aspects of life. The issue must be resolved to ensure the prosperity of the country. It can be resolved by taking some measures ~~and~~ at home and raising the issue of environmental degradation at the international forum.

1- CAUSES OF WATER CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

The causes of ~~the~~ water crisis in Pakistan can be divided into four categories

- a- Political causes
- b- Economic causes
- c- Social causes
- d- Environmental causes

a- POLITICAL CAUSES? ^{Provincial conflicts?}

The political instability and conflicts among provinces have always deterred governments from constructing new dams. Pakistan has only three large dams Tarbela, Warsall and Mangla. Since 1960s, Pakistan could not construct more dams to fulfill the increasing demand of people. There have always been conflicts between provinces.

e.g. Kalabagh dam controversy
 conflict between Punjab,
 KPK and Sindh

b - ECONOMIC CAUSES: Agriculture

is the part.

Pakistan's economy was agrarian economy. It's economy is water-intensive that used most of its water. Pakistan faces water crisis due to its economy for the irrigation system has not been repaired for very long and cause loss of almost 40% of the water that Pakistan receives annually.

c - SOCIAL CAUSE: Population explosion and wastage of water.

The population of Pakistan grew from only 35 million in 1951 to 220 million in 2021, but the reservoirs were not increased. People use water and waste that also.

d - ENVIRONMENTAL

CAUSE: Climate change

Pakistan is a victim of climate change that has changed all the precipitation pattern. Global warming

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do not let its glaciers freeze and ~~fall~~ discharge its lakes due to which people have shifted to ground water in Lahore, Peshawar and Islamabad

3. IMPLICATIONS:

- i - Social crisis → people suffer due to water shortage
- ii - Economic crisis → no water for agriculture
- iii - Threat of civil war due to unrest

4. WAY FORWARD:

- i - Build more dams
- ii - Adopt modern agricultural practices
- iii - Raise the issue of climate change on international forum
- iv - Get benefit from CPEC
- v - Get benefit from loss and damage fund

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I- CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is facing acute water shortage due to its own negligence and some external causes. Environmental crisis has worsened the situation. It impacts the social, political and economic sectors of the country. However, the country can resolve the crisis by taking some bold steps and spreading education in its manner related to water crisis.

