

QUESTION NO:1:-

INTRODUCTION:

Muslims in India faced difficult time after the fall of Mughal Empire. With the passage of time Muslims started progressing in the subcontinent and eventually developed themselves to a such level that they had a say in political decisions too. Major political factor that lead to growth were the establishment of All India Muslim League. The role of religious reformers significantly motivated the Muslims to work hard for regaining their lost position. Formation of Educational institutes further lead to evolution of Muslims in the subcontinent and demand for a separate homeland.

THE EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF MUSLIMS IN SUB-CONTINENT:

Starting from the advent of Muslim rule in the sub-continent in 712 and moving towards the establishment of Mughal empire in sub-continent, the Muslims had come a long way. The end of Mughal Empire demoralized the Muslims as it marked the end of Muslim rule in the subcontinent.

After a period of political aloofness Muslims started their political and educational struggle motivated by the reformers at that time.

The factors responsible for the growth and evolution of Muslims in the subcontinent are divided into political, educational, reformist and ideological factors.

A- THE POLITICAL FACTORS LEADING TO EVOLUTION OF MUSLIMS:

1. DEFEAT IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:

The War of independence in 1857, against the Britishers was a joint venture of Hindus and Muslims. At the end of war, to the surprise of Muslims, the Hindus successfully shifted blame on the Muslims, to remain in the good books of British people. This defeat opened the eyes of Muslims and ^{the} need to overcome ~~the~~ language barrier to communicate with British rulers was badly felt.

2. URDU-HINDI CONTROVERSY:

The Urdu-Hindi controversy emerged in 1867, when some Hindus demanded the acceptance

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of Hindi as the official language. This led to some serious riots and awakened the Muslims of subcontinent.

3- THE RISE OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

The Khilafat movement occurred largely due to the Balkan wars and the onset of World War I. As the Ottoman Empire was about to fall, the Muslims of sub-continent united to rescue the long-standing rule of Muslims.

4- FORMATION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE:

Muslims had no rigid political representation at first. They realized the need for political party and led the foundation of All India Muslim League in 1906. The formation of AIML was a significant

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development towards evolution of Muslims in the sub-continent.

5- FOUNDATION OF CNMA :

Syed Ameer Ali laid the foundation of Central National Muhamedan Association (CNMA) in 1877 in Calcutta. The aim of CNMA was to provide Muslims with experience in Western political techniques and protect their interests.

6- REALIZATION OF THE NEED FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATE :

The Muslim of India realized the dire need for separate electorate. Due to large population of Hindus if separate electorate was not designed, there was no possibility of Muslims winning any seat. So the Muslim leaders acclaimed the need for separate electorate.

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B- THE FACTOR OF RELIGIOUS REFORMERS IN GROWTH OF MUSLIMS :

1- ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH AND SHIEKH AHMED SIRHINDI :

The religious scholars played significant role in the growth and progress of Muslims. These reformers wrote books, letter and conducted speeches for the ordinary people to help awaken their souls and inculcate the urge for following their religious obligations in modern life. These Muslim scholars educated the masses and helped them stick to their religious ideology.

2. ROLE OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN :

Sir Syed Ahmed gave the trinity of ideas. He laid the foundation of educational

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Institutes and stressed that the Muslims need to acquire knowledge and learn English language. His Aligarh movement played significant role in evolution of Muslims in the subcontinent.

C- EDUCATIONAL FACTOR IN EVOLUTION OF MUSLIMS IN SUBCONTINENT:

1- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS:

Sir Syed laid foundation of two schools in Muradabad and Gazipur. He encouraged Muslims to get education on priority.

2- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ALGARH COLLEGE:

Sir Syed founded Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) college in 1875. It proved to a significant addition in Muslim education as it stipulated the Western system of education.

3. THE FOUNDATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY:

Sir Syed Laid foundation of scientific society for increasing the knowledge base of Muslims. The main purpose of this society was to translate major books into native language so that people can understand.

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4. THE ROLE OF NADWAT-UL-ULEMA:

Nadwat-ul-ulema was another institution that helped the Muslims of subcontinent to grow and face their opponents. The lackings of Muslims were covered.

5. THE ROLE OF ANJUMAN HIMAYAT-E-ISLAM:

Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam was created to secure and preserve the teachings of Islam. It focused on the role of Muslim virtues and focused on preservation of Muslim identity.

6- THE ROLE OF DAR-UL-ULOOM

DEOBAND:

Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband educated the Muslims of subcontinent and significantly enhanced the knowledge base.

D. THE SOCIAL AND IDEOLOGICAL CONCEPT:

1. EMERGANCE OF TWO NATION THEORY:

The two nation theory first surfaced by Sir Syed and seconded by Iqbal and other prominent leaders played major role in the creation of Pakistan, hence the growth of Muslims.

2. THE BETRAYAL OF HINDUS:

Muslims at many instances felt 'betrayed' by the Hindus. One such example is of shifting whole blame of 1857 war solely on Muslims.

3. THE BIASED ROLE OF CONGRESS:

At many occasions the biased role of congress which otherwise claimed to be representative of all population, awakened the Muslims of subcontinent.

E- THE ROLE OF LEADERS:

CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that the growth and evolution of Muslims in the sub-continent was fuelled by the role of educational institutes. The role of religious reformers and formation of All India Muslim League added up to their political strength and therefore made them stronger.

The leaders also played significant role in evolution of Muslim society and gaining independence from Britishers.

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QUESTION NO. 3

INTRODUCTION:

Afghanistan's history has seen foreign interventions and war for a long time. ~~Russian~~
The first intervention by the former Soviet Union was successfully met with the help of US and Pakistan. A long phase of Taliban rule followed by America's longest war against terrorism in Afghanistan mark the war torn history of Afghanistan - Pakistan being immediate neighbor and Islamic state bore the brunt of war in Afghanistan. The rise of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats are attributed to the unstable and war torn Afghanistan -

A- AFGHAN WAR SINCE 1979:

The history of Afghanistan is filled with external and internal warfare.

- Soviet Invasion (1979 - 1989)
→ primarily for denying communism
- Afghan civil war (1989 - 1992)
→ The warlords continue fighting control.
- Taliban rule (till 2001)
→ marked by controversies and extremist rule.
- US led invasion 2001 - 2021
→ Started after September 11 attacks
→ Operation Enduring Freedom, to overthrow Taliban.

After the Soviet invasion, the civil war continued between different stakeholders for power. Then Taliban established their rule - After 9/11 US led invasion of Afghanistan was made in order to get rid of Afghan Taliban.

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B- IMPACT OF WARS IN AFGHANISTAN OVER PAKISTAN:

1- HUGE INFLUX OF REFUGEES:

The war in Afghanistan resulted in influx of millions of refugees. Pakistan hosted almost four million Afghan refugees who crossed in Pakistan in different times. Out of these 1.4 million were living without any documentation.

2- RISE IN BORDER INSURGENCY: POROUS BORDER :-

Due to the porous nature of border with Afghanistan, increased insurgency resulted due to unstable and war-torn Afghanistan. As the porous border facilitates the movement of insurgents, weapons and drugs challenging the security of state.

Add references/examples against your arguments.....

3. RISE OF NON-STATE ACTORS : ROLE OF TTP :-

The Afghan wars led to the rise of non-state actors particularly the terrorist groups.

These groups were once funded and used by US during Soviet invasion. Later these emerged as threat and led to start of US invasion of Afghanistan.

4- ENHANCED ECONOMIC BURDEN:

The influx of huge number of refugees on already struggling economy of Pakistan proved to be an economic burden. Management and settling of these refugees was another challenge.

5- RISE IN TERRORISM AND MILITANCY:

The Afghan wars led to rise in terrorist attack across Pakistan.

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Rise in militant groups was also observed and resulted in loss of precious lives.

6- DIPLOMATIC STRAIN BETWEEN THE TWO STATES:

The Afghan wars strained the diplomatic ties of the two states. At times it strained Pakistan's relations with other countries including United States over disagreement of strategy.

7- RADICALIZATION AND ENHANCED SECTARIAN TENSIONS:

The Afghan war contributed to the radicalization of certain segments of Pakistani society. Extremist and radical terrorist groups emerged and Pakistan lost enormous lives to it.

8- RISE IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ACROSS BORDER:

Pakistan shares porous border with Afghanistan. Due to

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the ongoing wars a rise in cross border smuggling of narcotics, goods and weapons remained a challenge. Human trafficking through the porous border was also observed.

Relate your headings to the qs statement

B- RISE IN NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS: DUE TO UNSTABLE AFGHANISTAN :-

The rise of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats is often linked with Afghanistan. Undoubtedly the unstable Afghan territory leads to the rise in non-state actors and non-traditional security threats. But the Afghan border largely presents traditional security threats that are militanistic in nature.

1- THE POROUS AFGHAN BORDER :

RISE IN THE NON-STATE ACTORS:

The Afghan conflict provided a breeding ground for various

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terrorist organizations including Taliban, Al-Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan Province. They have carried out attacks, recruited their fighters and spread extremist ideologies contributing to regional instability. These organizations claim responsibility of many attacks in Pakistan.

2- INCLUSION OF RADICALIZATION AND SECTARIAN ISSUES:

The Afghan conflict has contributed to the spread of radical ideologies and extremist narratives. Pakistan has witnessed instances of extremism influenced by events in Afghanistan.

3- ILLEGAL TRADE ACROSS BORDER:

Afghanistan is major producer of opium and heroin. The instability in the country has allowed narcotic trade. Pakistan, has transit route for drug trafficking, faces challenge of border management to curb illegal trade.

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4- EXPLOITATION OF VULNERABLE AFGHANS : REGIONAL PROXIES :

The involvement of Afghans in the terror activities points towards the exploitation of vulnerable population against Pakistan. The regional proxies gained ground due to unstable Afghanistan.

D- CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell Afghanistan has been in war since decades. Foreign interventions coupled with civil war has led to the biggest inflow of refugees in Pakistan. Moreover the porous border between the two states facilitates illegal trade of drugs and goods. The rise in cross border insurgencies and use of Afghan land against Pakistan suggest that the rise of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats is mainly attributed to unstable war-torn Afghanistan.

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QUESTION NO: 6:-

INTRODUCTION:

National integration is the pre-requisite for the peaceful co-existence of different ethnicities and sects. Many countries have achieved national integration but countries like Pakistan still face the issues and obstacles in way of National Integration. The role of political parties further enhances the regional and ethnic divide. Uneven distribution of resource and allocation of funds for provinces add up to the hurdles of attaining national integration. Weak local government institutions and widespread ethnic and sectarian division fuel the national disintegration. Equal and just division of resources and positive role of political parties will help achieve national integration.

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A- NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION IN PAKISTAN:

National integration and cohesion encompasses the awareness of common identity amongst the citizens of a country. The individuals may belong to different religions, community and locations but they are united on the national interest surpassing the diverse differences. Pakistan and other developing states struggle to build national integration and cohesion owing to different obstacles.

B- OBSTACLES INTERPOSED IN THE WAY OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

1- REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:

Regional disparities primarily based on uneven distribution of resources is one of the most prominent obstacle in way of national integration. Balochistan for instance possesses

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reserves of natural gas and the extracted gas reaches other provinces except Balochistan. NFC awards are also claimed by some to be unjustified.

2 - WIDESPREAD ETHNIC AND SECTARIAN DIVISIONS:

Pakistan is home to one of the most diverse ethnic and sectarian groups, including Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtun and Balochs. The use of these differences by some political and foreign groups in order to fuel the sense of deprivation among different sections of society is the biggest hurdle.

3. POLITICAL INSTABILITY:

Frequent changes in governments and prevalence of corrupt practices hampers the efforts to build national cohesion. The issues of governance lead to minimized public service delivery thereby hurting the cause of national integration and cohesion.

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4- LACK OF RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE :

The absence of rule of law and administration of justice hampers the attainment of national integration - Lack of rule of law leads to distrust and inequality in a population leading to disintegration and unrest.

5- WEAK LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS :

The local government institutes though present are not empowered and have financial constraints. Thereby undermining the provision of public service delivery. It inculcates the sense of deprivation and intolerance in Pakistan.

6- ABSENCE OF UNIFIED EDUCATION SYSTEM :

The prevalence of different systems of education is another major obstacle in the way of national integrations - Different syllabi and

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system of education lead to divided society hampering the cause of national integration.

7- RADICALIZATION AND POLITICS OF VESTED INTERESTS:

The prevalence of radicalised school of thought and politics of self interest fuel instability. Political culture of Pakistan often represents the use of religious card, ethnic or sectarian card for gaining public support. Furthermore the political parties enhance polarization in society.

8- FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN UPRISING INSURGENCIES:

The involvement of foreign and rival powers in uprising insurgencies leads to cultural and ethnic divide. The foreign powers even use the vulnerable population to inculcate divisions within society, instigating groups against one another hampering the process of national integration and cohesion.

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C- MEASURES TO PROMOTE NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION:

1- PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE AND RECONCILIATION:

Dialogue and negotiations with the deprived population seems to solve the issue of national integration. Addressing the issues of those who feel deprived and unjustified in the state and prioritizing to solve their withstanding issues will promote national integration.

2- UNIFIED EDUCATION SYSTEM:

Adoption of unified education system throughout Pakistan will help build cooperation and remove disparities based on acquisition of education. It will further enhance regional and cultural exchange and build tolerance in society.

3- COMBATING TERRORISM AND POLARITY:

Adopting decisive action against extremist ideologies and groups that

promote violence and sectarianism.
Strengthening efforts to promote regional and religious tolerance and moderation through community engagement and education.

4- ENDING POLITICS OF VESTED INTERESTS : PRIORITIZATION OF NATIONAL INTERESTS :-

Discouraging regional politics and the use of religious or ethnic cards for gaining support is the only way-out - Political parties often infuse and widen the ethnic and sectarian divide.

5- EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETY:

Enhancing and empowering the civil society to ensure its role of cultural exchange and infusing the virtues of equality and national integration.

6- ADDRESSING ECONOMIC DISPARITIES: EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:-

Implementation of policies aimed at reducing regional economic disparities and promoting inclusive economic

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growth will ensure national cohesion. Even distribution of resources will help remove disparities.

7- STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS:

Strengthening democratic institutions, ensuring the rule of law and prevalence of justice and accountability will ensure national integration and cohesion.

8- INCLUSION OF ALL IN DECISION MAKING:

Ensuring representation of all ethnic and regional groups in the process of crucial decision making will assure national integration.

CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that national integration remains a major hurdle for Pakistan. The role of political parties in fuelling divisions and polarity coupled with foreign opportunity seekers instigates division in Pakistan. Raising awareness and implementing even distribution of resources and addressing the disparities and grievances of vulnerable factions will help achieve national integration.

QUESTION NO: 4: MONOIS THE
ECONOMY: A BRIEF OVERVIEW.

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan's economy faces serious challenges and is marked with consistent circular debt crisis - Naunched economic measures are required for the comprehensive reconstruction of Pakistan's economy.

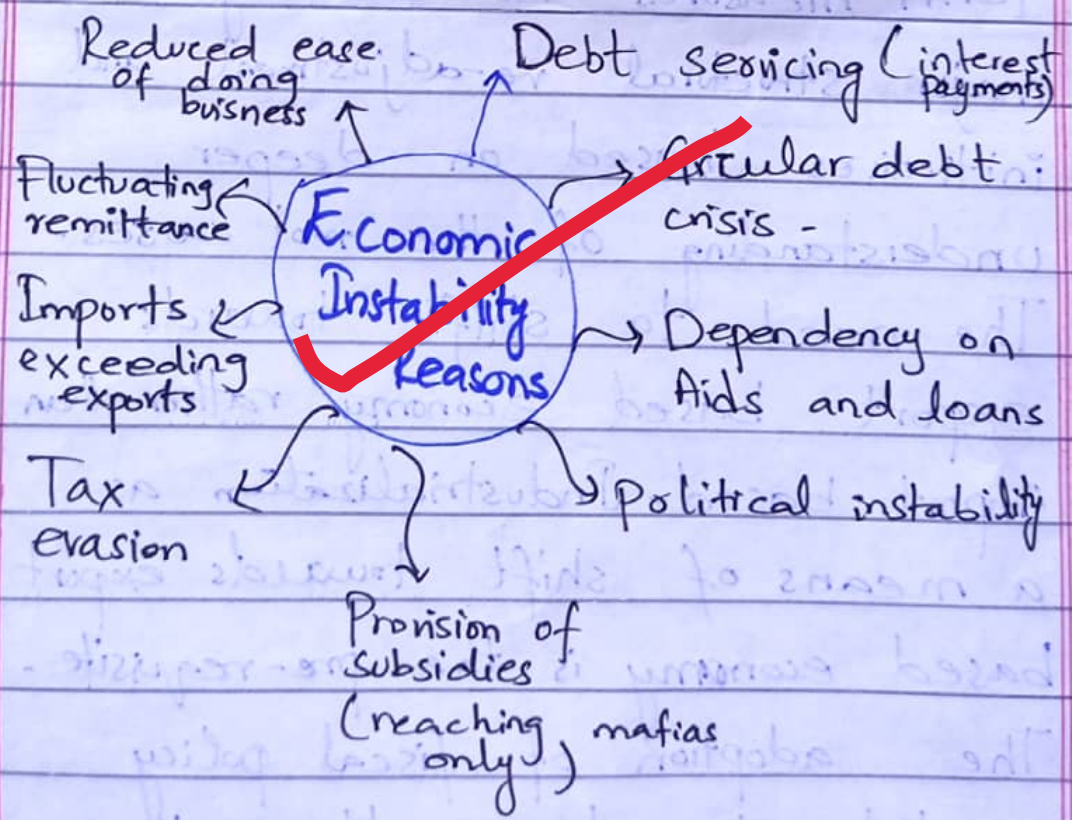
The unstable economy is often assisted by some short term measures - The economy needs major structural re-adjustment and initiatives based on deeper understanding of their root causes.

The need to shift towards export based economy rather than import based. Industrialization as a means of shift towards export based economy is the pre-requisite.

The adoption of fiscal policy must be based on thorough research and larger interest of public and state, rather than attainment of individual's vested interest.

THE ECONOMIC TURMOIL: A BRIEF OVERVIEW:

The economy of Pakistan is in turmoil since long and suffered default due to some emergency actions. - The major reasons for ~~political~~ economic turmoil include the persistent political instability, the lack of continuation of policies, dependence on foreign aid and loans.



UNAUNCHED ECONOMIC MEASURES: RECONSTRUCTION OF ECONOMY:

1- NEED FOR MASSIVE INDUSTRIALIZATION:

Pakistan's economic turmoil being persistent and complex needs massive industrialization.

in order to deal with export problems.

Installation of industries will

free Pakistan from extensive de-dollarization due to increased

dependency on imports. In order

to be self-sufficient for own needs

Pakistan needs to industrialize itself.

2- ENHANCEMENT OF REMITTANCES:

The fluctuating remittances add up to the economic instability.

Pakistan's economy depends on

foreign remittances. Export of skilled labor through proper channels will

enhance remittances. Moreover the

incentivization and improved transfer

channels like Roshan Digital Account

will help curb illegal transfer of money.

3. RESTRUCTURING DEBT PAYMENTS.

Pakistan's economy survives by gaining loans from International financial institutions and then the state needs to make interest payments as well. Restructuring the process of debt payment and improving financial management to avoid taking loans in future are the way out. Use of diplomatic channels for flexibility on existing loans is the need of time.

4. IMPROVED FISCAL POLICY:

Moreover the dire need to improve fiscal policy to help the economy become stable.

The improvement in fiscal policy mainly include the re-adjustment of budget allocation. The process of budgetary allocation needs supervision and improvement.

The political stability is pre-requisite for economic stability as the stable government ensures continuation of set fiscal policies.

REDUCING IMPORTS: PROMOTION OF LOCAL PRODUCTS:

Pakistan being a struggling economy needs to control its imports. Introducing tax on import items and promotion of local products are the way out. Import substitution with availability of local products will help reduce the outflow of dollars due to increased imports.

6- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS:-

Pakistan needs to improve its infrastructure in order to attract investments. Building investor confidence and ensuring the security of investments ensures increased investments in the state helping economy.

7- SHIFT TOWARDS INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES:

The inculcation of innovative techniques to deal with economic hurdles will help mitigate the economic instability. Shift towards advanced innovative solutions and promotion of IT sector will aid the ailing economy.

8. REVISED FISCAL POLICY FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES:

Large part of budget is fixed for government expenditures. Revisiting this part of fiscal policy is a must - Controlling the government expenditures to ease the burden on economy and reducing size of cabinet and shift towards performance based incentives is the solution.

9. ADJUSTMENT OF TRANSFERABLE FUNDS:

There is need to re-visit the eighteenth amendment concerning the ratio of NFC awards. Provinces shall manage their own expenses and also help federation.

10. REVISITING BUDGET ALLOCATIONS:

The budget allocations like defense budget needs to be revisited. Increasing export of defense products to help with expenditures and shifting them towards self-financing model is the need of hour.

11- REVISITING POLICIES FOR PAYS AND PENSIONS:

The fiscal policy regarding the allocation of pays and pensions requires readjustment. Performance based incentivization must be introduced. Individuals to be made permanent based on performance. Shift towards self-contributory pension fund will ease the economy.

12- STRICT PROCESS OF REVENUE COLLECTION : REDUCE TAX EVASION:

Tax evasion is one of the major problem concerning revenue collection. Introduction of taxation reforms and digitalization of tax collection will help curb tax evasion. Sensor based digital entry and exit model to be included.

13- INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT:

MANAGING TRANSMISSION LOSSES:-

Improving infrastructure and revamping the transmission lines to reduce energy losses to ease the amount of circular debt.

13- MANAGING CIRCULAR DEBT: SHIFT TOWARDS RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

Focusing on power generation and shifting towards renewable energy resources will help Pakistan's economy to phase out fossil fuel and reduce the burden on economy of Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that the economy of Pakistan needs extensive fiscal policy reforms and induction of innovative technology to move out of economic turmoil. Balancing the trade issues and managing competition with rival economies will help mitigate the threat of default. Infrastructure development and enhancing the ease of doing business will stabilize the economy of Pakistan.

Overall better attempt!!