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Pakistan Affairs

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NoA LMS- 31858

Mock Test

Issue in understanding questions
Incomplete answers

Part II

Question No. 2

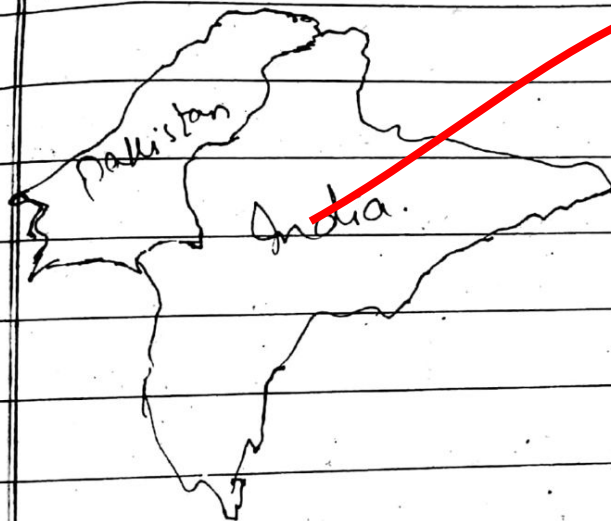
Historical Background:

In the Indian sub-continent, Mughal empire was established in 1526 with the victory of Zahir ud-din Babar and the empire lasted till 1857 the year of independence. During this time period, the real essence of Muslim identity was demolished due to various circumstances, therefore, numerous reformers served as per the requirement of the time. They tried to revive the lost Muslim identity and to raise the spirit of hope among the Muslims of the sub-continent.

East India Company was strengthened at that time and was expanding day by day. Moreover the role of reformers is the glorious chapter of the subcontinent's history.

Introduction:

The subcontinent was comprised of United India as shown in the map.



This whole region was called Indo-Pak subcontinent and these reformers Shah Wali Ullah and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi both in 18th and 17th century respectively.

Three ethnicities were ^{living} in the nation there. British had

the upper hand due to the roots of East India Company, Hindus and Muslims. Mughals were ruling the subcontinent and the later coming rulers like Akbar were more lenient to Hindus and they were given higher position in his court. Therefore, these reformers did their roles in an effective manner to elevate the Muslims.

Circumstance of the time of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi is the reformer of 17th century when Jalal ud Din Akbar was ruling over India and his Deen-e-Ilahi was at its peak.

People in Akbar's court bow down before him. Akbar's alienation towards

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi is regarded as the reformer of 2nd millennium.

Hindus was also tempering the essence of Islamic practices

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because the customs of Hindus were being adopted instead of following their own culture and identity. Muslims were open to many Hindu families which is absolutely against the teachings of Islam.

Role of Sheikh Sirhindi:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi role to ~~promote~~ promote Islamic teachings and to stop ~~each~~ ~~celebrate~~ ~~the~~ Hindu's custom's to culminate the Islamic image is truly magnificent. One of his major success was the elimination of Akbar's Deen-e-Glahi.

Countered Deen-e-Glahi:

Mughal emperor Akbar considered himself as the superior of all and people before him had to bow down to portray that he is the mighty. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi argued that no one is allowed to bow before any

human being, we are just to bow down before the creator of this world. His books like ~~Maktoobat-e-Imam Rabbani and Isbat-un-Nabwat~~ played a valuable role to promote his narrative. Furthermore, his ideology of Wahdat-ul-Shahood was also helpful in this regard. Eventually he was successful in his mission and got much popularity among Muslims.

• ~~Imam-e-Rabbani and Mujaddid Alf Sani~~
 are Sheikh Sirhindi's titles

Concept of Two Nation Theory:

For the first time, the concept of two nation theory was given by Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi because he stated that Hindus and Muslim are two separate ethnicities according to their religion, beliefs, customs etc.

Later on, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan borrowed this idea of two nation theory.

Focus on Shariahs

His primary focus was to promote the teachings of Shariah as he countered Decree-Alahi the basis behind this was also the same that Muslim is not allowed to bow before anyone. He just bow down in front of Allah - the creator.

Circumstances during Shah wali Ullah's time:

Shah wali Ullah is the reformer of 18th century. During his time, Mughals were getting weak, king's treasury was empty; the uphold of colonizers was still at its height. The major tasks that Shah wali Ullah had to play was to raise the spirit of hope among Muslims and to educate them with the prestigious teachings of Islam.

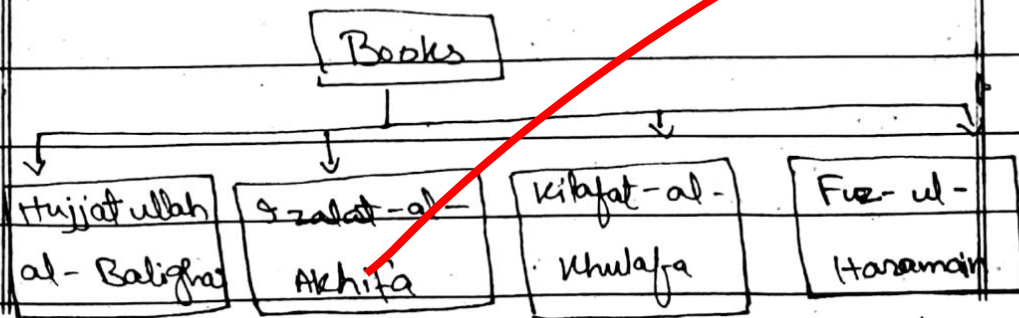
Role to educate and organize Muslims:

Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran from Arabic to Persian to educate the people the sub-continent. He faced a lot of criticism over it but his stance to understand the divine book through peoples' language not just to read.

Therefore, his emphasis to educate Muslims brought much a greater change. whereas, he also organised muslim at a single page to unite them and to be them a united nation to be strengthened. He also served an institution **Madrasa**

Raheemiyah, in the name of his father, where he educated Muslims.

Shah Wali Ullah write 51 books in total



Provoke the Spirit of Jihad:

As already mentioned, Mughals became weak, therefore, Marhattas along with Mughals captured Delhi. Shah wali Ullah was against this motive that's why, he wrote a letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali and tried to promote the spirit of Jihad into his followers. Meanwhile, Ahmad Shah Abdali joined him to lead towards Jihad. Jihad has also been given much importance in Islam. As he was focused on national integration; therefore, he worked a lot on it. One of major examples in this regard is of Battle of Plassey 1757 to support Siraj ud Daulah.

Conclusion:

The services of these two reformers for the subcontinent are indeed magnificent and they arose as the influential figures of the sub-continent who tried to teach Muslims

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and raise the ~~spirit~~ spirit of hope among them.

Question No. 3

You didn't answer what is asked

Historical Perspective:

Pakistan Resolution of 1940 is of most importance in the history of the Indo-Pak Subcontinent which later on became the foundation of a separate nation. Several incidents in the history like the tragedy of Kanpur Mosque and Jallianwala Bagh ignite the flame of independence among the people of the sub-continent.

The hegemony of British and after their upper hand Muslims had to counter the suppression of Hindus. Hindus due to their hypocrisy was more near and dear to the colonizers that's why Muslims started to demand their rights i.e separate electorate

which we see in the Simla Deputation 1906 and at many other places Muslims were not given higher posts; they were submissive before Hindus; therefore, 1940 brought the day when A.K. Fazlul Haq presented the resolution of Pakistan at Minto Park, Lahore, now named as the greater Iqbal Park.

Introduction:

Magna Carta (1215) and the Pakistan Resolution (1940) are comparable because they both were presented by the people in the demand of their rights. Owing to the nature of Magna Carta, according to British history, at that time the monarchy was sovereign and no one was there to ask him about his deeds or no one can question him. Therefore, a charter was passed and the rights of the monarch were set limited. Some major

rights was taken from the king and was given to the parliament as the public. Eventually, it was the first charter that was signed between the British people and monarch. This way they raised their voice for the right for the first time. Similarly, Pakistan Resolution was also the demand of Muslims that led them to exercise their powers independently.

Reasons to pass the Resolution:

There is a huge list of reasons for a separate state but a few of them are discussed here.

- Resistance in Religious Practices:

Muslims were not allowed to practice their religion independently. Whenever they gather at any place for religious practices, Hindus attacked them. They were not allowed to call "Azan" in the loudspeakers. There are many examples of disputes that occurred due to the

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slaughter of cow on the eve of Eid. because Hindus worship cow. Same are ~~there~~ other reasons that fueled the demand of Muslims for a separate nation.

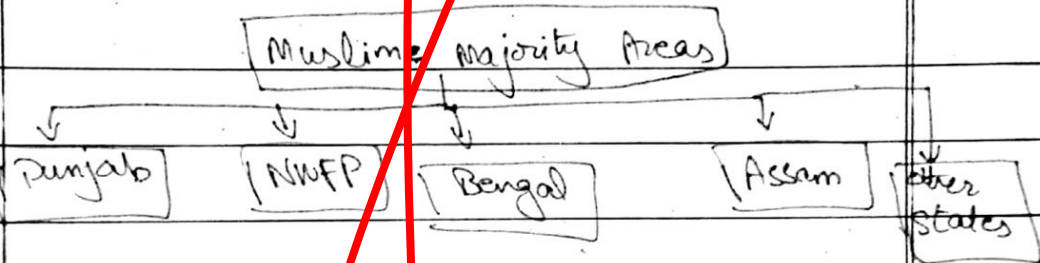
- Superiority of Hindus:

Hindus were regarded superior and Muslim were inferior, which hurt their sentiments. Hindus were more close to the British due to their hypocrisy. They were also blessed with higher ranks in the offices; whereas, Muslims were at the lower ranks and did not get promotion as well. For many major roles, British chose Hindus rather than Muslims.

- Less representation in Elections:

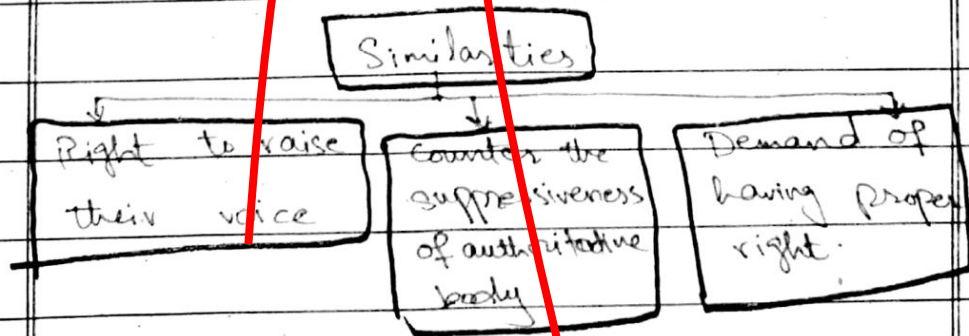
Muslims were not given proper representation in the elections as well because they were not considered to be eligible. They were also restricted to get higher education so that they cannot become able to

grow more or compete Hindus. The demand of separate electorate for muslims in the Muslim majority areas was due to this reason, which ~~are~~ can be seen in the Simla Deputation 1906, and Alahabad Address 1930.



Comparative Analysis:

Magna Carta and the Pakistan Resolution both had the common purpose to make the suppressed community able enough to raise their voice.



In Pakistan Resolution 1940, the demand of a separate nation

was to practice complete rights independently. The speech of Quaid-e-Azam after the independence of Pakistan depicts his motive and narrative:

"We have successfully got a separate nation. Now, it is up to you now you keep it"

The spirit of hope and unity brought Muslims to this point that they can demand a separate nation. Undoubtedly, it was the result of vigorous practice of Quaid's words:

"Work, work and work"

Also Quaid's believe in "Unity, faith and discipline" led Muslims to be such strengthened.

It was the reality of Iqbal's dream as he said:

ہے ایک سےں مسلم قوم کی پاکستانی کے لئے
نیل کے ساحل سے نر تانغاب کا سفر

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In a nutshell, comparatively these two are the charter's of rights in a real essence.

Conclusion:

Pakistan Movement is entirely based on the Pakistan Resolution and it is absolute reality that ~~no one~~ could stop that motivated nation from having a separate nation. Magna Carta was also the charter to reduce the absolute authority of monarch and Pakistan Resolution was the charter to raise the voice for a separate nation and to stop the violence of Hindus. It is true to say that the Pakistan Resolution (1940) was the Magna Carta of Pakistan Movement.

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Question No. 5

Introduction:

The excessive growth in the population of Pakistan is a serious concern to be dealt to avoid from severe issues.

At ~~During~~ the time of independence of Pakistan, the population was 32.5 million. In previous 76 years, the exceptional growth of population at the time of lesser opportunities has made everybody to ponder the administrative flaws of Pakistan.

Issues like reducing resources, lack of opportunities have serious concern with ~~our~~ Pakistani community to think upon it.

Population Explosion:

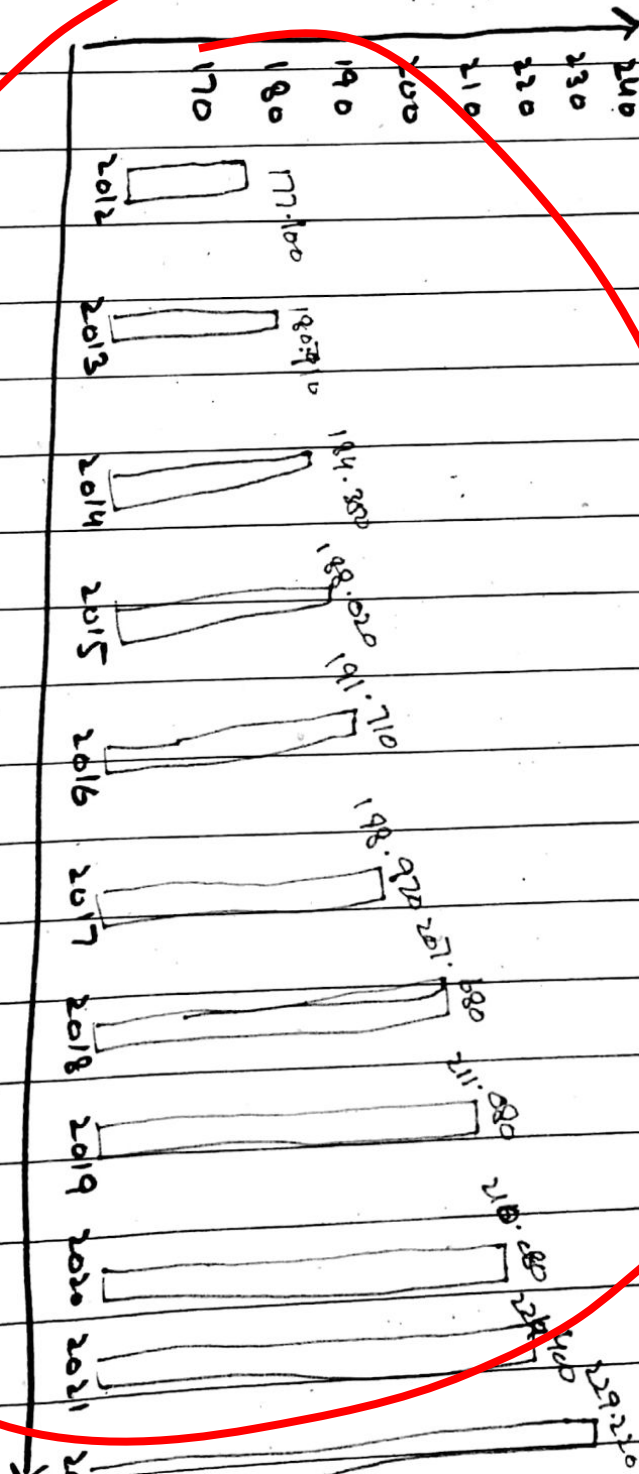
Pakistan has secured the 5th rank in the population index.

Increase in population was not a big issue if there would be a planned way forward by now it has been a serious

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concern because the yearly increase in population is also excessive.

The record of previous decade suggests how ghostly the population has increased in Pakistan.



This explosion needs effective strategies to be controlled.

Fears of this explosion:

In the administrative structure of Pakistan where resources are not equally divided, people face a lot of issue that may lead to serious havoc as well.

- Poverty:

Poverty is enhancing due to this increase because it is an inverse ratio as population is increasing and resources are decreasing.

This huge difference is causing poverty rate high in

Pakistan. That's why according to statistics, more than 40%.

people in Pakistan are living below the poverty line.

Per capita income of Pakistan is less than Rs 100 per day.

Lack of opportunities:

many reasons of lack of opportunities are concerned but some are majorly important to consider that Pakistan have no fruitful ways to produce skilled human capital. Moreover, less foreign investment also a major reason in lack of opportunities.

Pakistan's Foreign Reserves are getting down due to which none of the overseas are attracted to invest in Pakistan.

Opportunities are not ^{being} created for the labor therefore it demand effective strategies.

Current Foreign Reserves of Pakistan are around \$4 bn.

Increase in Disease:

Diseases in Pakistan are increasing. People living in slum areas having less opportunities and poverty face severe diseases.

Pandemics are therefore in creastur

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and water borne diseases are also common.

way Forward:

