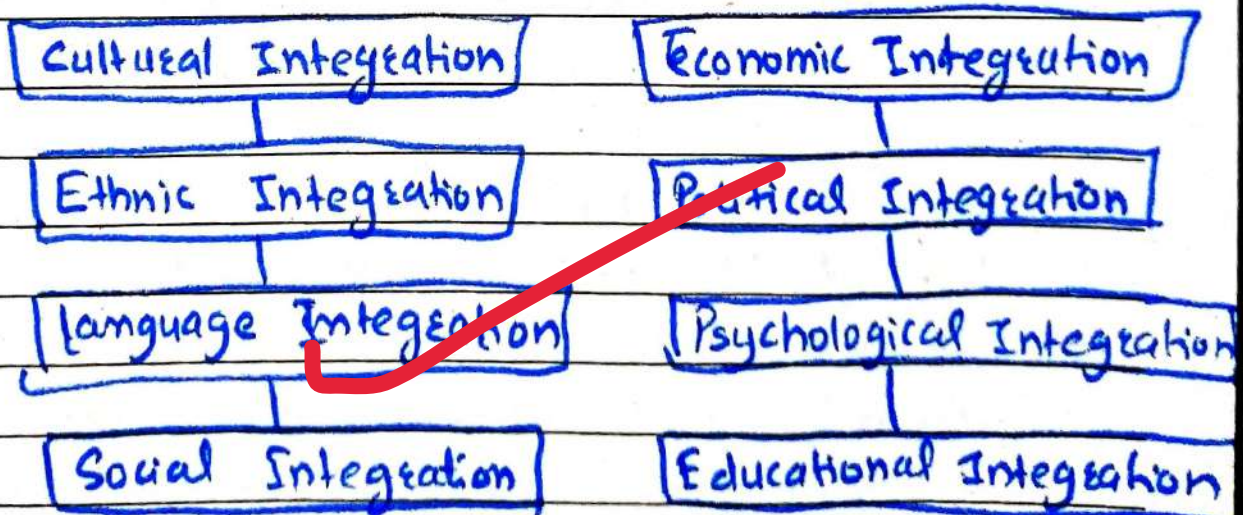


Q8.

Introduction

Ans.

Pakistan emerged on the map of the world with the name of religion and unity among nation. After the end of colonial era, the fragile nation lacked constitution for a significant time that resulted in political divisiveness. Instability and riots happened on the basis of ethnic and linguistic differences between east Pakistan and west Pakistan. National integration is a significant aspect of any nation on the basis of their social, cultural, language, economic, political unification that shows an image of strong nation on international grounds. Major components of national integration include cultural, ethnic, social, language, political, educational, economic and psychological integration that creates a stable and harmonious society.



Components Of National Integration

Ethnic and Language Integration

Pakistan lacked constitution, when got independence, for several years. The first constituent assembly was ^{dissolved} formed in 1954 and Urdu was declared as official language and major population of Pakistan being East Pakistani, were Bengali confronted with government of Pakistan on language and ethnic grounds. This issue was not handled pragmatically by political leaders and it produced roots of disintegration between East and West Pakistan that continued until 1971 until separation of East Pakistan as state of Bangladesh. In History of Pakistan there exist grievances that indicate significance of ethnicity and language as a major factor for integration of a nation.

Cultural Integration

Pakistan is a country with rich culture and diverse cultural values, traditions, faiths. This diversity of culture needs to be promoted by one another. Pakistani nation has five major cultures, 52% are punjabis, 13% are pashtoon, 11% are Sindhis, 7% other Urdu

speaking and 4% Baloch and remaining different cultures, that speak different language, have separate values, traditions and faiths. Recognition and celebration of this diversity is an important factor for national integration.

Add and highlight references against these arguments

Economic Integration

Some of parts of our country are well developed, with modern infrastructure, facilities of hospitals, colleges, universities, parks, malls and other rural areas lack basic necessities of life. This economic disparity mainly created by biased leaders and government such as Balochistan province has alienated from other provinces due to backwardness that it has given rise to extremism, hatred, alienation, militancy and terrorism. For national integration, equitable distribution of resources and opportunities and formation of policies and their implementation are necessary proving that economic equity is an important component for national integration.

Political Integration

Educational and Psychological factor

For development of collective national identity individuals must develop sense of patriotism, nationalism and sense of belonging among citizens. For that reason, a uniform education system is necessary. In Pakistan, we can observe different levels of ~~integro~~ education like elite class getting A-level and O-level then middle class are learning provincial level curriculum and some children get education in madaris that creates a disintegrated youth and inefficient human resource that promote separatism, extremism, and militancy. An inclusive educational system that teaches unity and diversity and inclusion of curricula that promote understanding and respect for other cultures is an important component for creation of national integration.

Issues that hamper national integration

Regional disparities

The rise of regional disparities has been a challenge for Pakistan that represent disintegration instead of a unified Pakistan. The rise of movements like Pashtunistan in Frontier province, Sindhu Desh in Sindh province

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And various regional sub-national groups in Balochistan are factor that have hampered national integration. Pashtunistan and Sindh Desh have been controlled at some level but regional disparities in Balochistan are still on rise that have increased militancy, terrorism, hatred and extremism. Some political initiatives have been taken by government but still it needs reconciliation to undue widespread disparity in Balochistan.

Language Riots

After Urdu was declared as national language of whole Pakistan, people of East Pakistan protested and demanded for Bengali given status of national language. These differences of language between east and west Pakistan were not handled in right way and further fueled that issue into violent clashes and the protest grew into political movement. These events eventually led to separation of East Pakistan in 1971. Uptill now, various measures have been taken to strengthen the remaining part of Pakistan.

Sub-National Tendencies

Since the beginning of Pakistan, the issues of language and ethnicity are on rise. There is also emergence of sub-national groups especially from rural neglected areas of Pakistan.

that are supported by Foreign agencies to spread terrorism, extremism and militancy. This has arisen due to self-centered political interest of government, tribal culture, weak governance, and negligence, various sub-national movements have formed, that poses threat to national cohesion of Pakistan and hampers national integration of whole nation. The government of Pakistan is conducting several operations, for example in weakly-governed area such as Federally administered tribal area (FATA), is operation Radul-Fasol and to address the menace of terrorism and militancy with full support of Pakistani nation.

Weak Governance and Lack of Accountability

Unstable law and order situation, weak governance, lack of efficiency, delayed justice, power of elite, disparities in judgement, lack of accountability, unequal distribution of resources and opportunities, widespread corruption are several factors that contribute to create a gap between rich and the poor. The overall demoralization of society due to lack of national integration is faced by people.

Rapid population growth with lack of adequate

resources further destabilizes already neglected regions like rural areas of Sindh, Balochistan, and FATA and hampers the national cohesion.

External Factors

Use specific and self explanatory headings

Weakly governed areas away from the centre such as FATA / Balochistan are under influence of external agencies by India and other international organizations that promote separatist movement in Pakistan to continue instability in the region. Recent rise of militancy in Balochistan is example to this. The capture of Kulbushan Vadhav from Balochistan proves this fact. The ongoing division on the basis of religious sects impacts ~~har~~ harmony in the Islamic world ~~and~~ produces fertile grounds for the rivals.

Add more arguments

Conclusion

To protect security of Pakistan, a well-integrated nation is required. Factors that hamper national integration should be addressed like poor governance, economic inequality, Ethnic differences, Social injustices, lack of patriotism and lack of courage to face challenges for the nation. It can be understood that national integration can't be achieved by addressing single factor ~~alone~~ but it is a multi-faceted problem that requires ^{multiple} steps and policies for its achievement.

Q7.

Ans.

Pakistan's reliance on foreign loan and "outrages of Pakistan in danger" has become a recurring theme that has dragged the nation in death trap of debt and increased imposition of taxes on poor that always increases burden on public while elites save more money in their loopholes instead of making policies for economic self-reliance.

Historically, Economic disparity continues

Pakistan is facing economic disparity since its inception where feudals control major concentration of wealth and major burden of economy is faced by the poor. Pakistan, got its first IMF loan in 1958 and since then it has continued this step uptill today and is dragged in dangerous debt trap due to lack of effective policies for economic growth of nation. Each government takes loan with bigger promises but end up in making short-term policies and solutions that are not effective for long-run and self-reliance of nation. Economic disparity has widened the gap between "haves" and "have nots".

Economic elites predisposed to raising the cry for 'Pakistan in danger' to accomplish their self-interest

Pakistan is actually facing unprecedented crisis of economy, high inflation, unstable government, poverty, lack of basic facilities, and natural disasters like floods of 2005, 2010, and 2022, earthquake in 2005 and 2015 severely affected economy of Pakistan with destruction of infrastructure and worsened lives of millions of people. Economic elites raise the concerns in front of international organizations and friendly nations to get loans in the name of poor nation to cope with their issues and challenges but lack of formulation of policies and their implementation, lack of initiatives that Pakistan seeks is never happened. Economic elites save money in their own loopholes leaving nationalist sentiments and grievances of public and weak governance and lack of accountability are major factors responsible.

Taxation and Economic Burden

The tax system of Pakistan has often been criticized for being regressive. The elite

advocates for increased taxes on poor without reducing their own expenses and tax system with uniform documentation and computerized system only burdenized salaried class. Increased taxation due to ~~to~~ debt further strains economy, exacerbating poverty and limiting social mobility and leads them to struggle for basic needs.

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

Foreign debt and Economic policy

Each ~~Each~~ foreign loan comes with certain conditionalities that government has to accomplish such as reduction of subsidies, privatization, cuts to the public spending, raising taxes on electricity, gas etc. These policies to practiced by governments create unrest and further inequality. Recently, Pakistan approved \$7 billion loan from ~~for~~ foreign lender, initially they got approval but release of first tranche of loan needed significant efforts by government because the IMF put forward several conditionalities that government had to complete including ~~loan~~ ^{roll over} from China, Saudi-Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

Pakistan's economy seeks self-reliance

Economic crisis have continued since long due to dependency on cycle of foreign debt. The government has always justified its burdensome measures of raised taxes, inflation and reduced growth and development while lacking narrative and policies that effect the entire population. Floods of 2022 drastically effected economy of Pakistan and foreign minister of Pakistan raised concerns ~~at~~ on international level to get loan but no significant relief was given to public. For self-reliance government should take initiatives to stabilize economy of Pakistan instead of asking more loans, it should encourage small and medium sized enterprises, foster job creation, attract foreign investors, promote growth and development of industries, modernize agricultural method, promote tourism, and empower citizen to engage in economic discussions and policy-making that can help shift the focus from elite interest to broader social needs and increases economic self-reliance of Pakistan.

Add more arguments

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the economic elite in Pakistan play a significant role in shaping the narratives and policies that affect the entire population. They are predisposed to raising cry of Pakistan in danger for the purpose of taxing the poor and putting the population under the burden of foreign debt and this cycle of foreign dependency has continued for long that has only given temporary relief to public instead of permanent independence from foreign lenders. It is need of an hour that Pakistan should make effective policies with its effective implementation so that fiscal economy of Pakistan can be stabilized.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

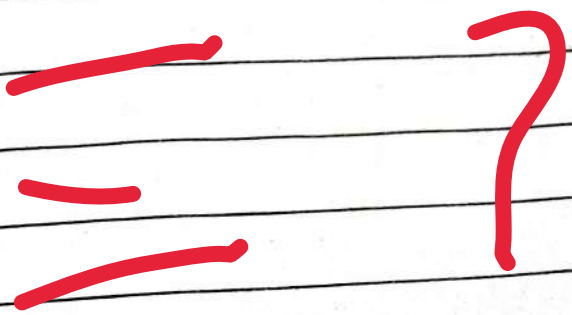
Q4.

15

Introduction

Ans.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is a prominent reformer of 19th century whose ancestors migrated from Afghanistan. He was an educated man who knew significance of modern education. After war of independence in 1857 fought by Muslims and Hindus against British, Muslims were targeted prominently by the Englishmen and Hindus, that created a miserable situation of Muslims, they were kept away from political leadership, job appointments, administrative jobs, education and basic necessities of life. Due to lack of education, Muslims lagged behind as illiterate ones. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted education at that time to empower Muslims of India. He acted as a bridge between British and Muslims during war of independence. But his loyalty towards British, devotion to education and aloofness from politics was criticized by many due to lack of involvement in national movement for independence of Muslims.



Loyalty Towards British

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ensured loyalty towards British in order to take ~~ap~~ pragmatic approach towards British to ensure welfare and advancement of muslims. He believed that loyalty towards British would ensure security and opportunities for muslim community but his idea endorsed colonial rule potentially compromising self governance and independence of muslim nation. He was viewed as a betrayal because of anti-colonial sentiments in the hearts of muslims.

It undued significance of unity of muslims and their separatist movements against British rule. His stance for loyalty gave muslim opportunities for educational and administrative purpose but it questioned loyalty of muslims with themselves and alienated them from their real purpose of independence.

Attempt by giving subheadings

Devotion To Education

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Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was devoted to education from his young age. He served as judge also and devoted his life towards education of muslims. He established a scientific society in 1864 and founded mohammed Anglo Oriented college in 1893 that was converted into Aligarh university in latter years. He when travelled to Canada, collected material from foreign books and translated them into Urdu in his book "Kitab-e-Ahmadiya". He wanted muslim community to be engaged in education for empowerment and social upliftment. He emphasized on modern education, particularly scientific and technological knowledge. These all efforts contributed to development of educated muslim elite and played crucial role for various social and political movements. But devotion to education only without political activism and movements led to a disconnect between educated muslims and other remaining community. Education alone could no doubt resolved many disparities but it could not address social ~~dis~~ and

inequalities and social injustices faced by muslim community. It could not stop cruelty conducted by British and Hindus.

Aloofness from Politics

Although, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had a diagnostic approach, he promoted growth and progress of muslims, he wanted muslims empowerment, acknowledged that muslims are a separate nation, even he was the first leader who first called muslims as a nation. He was convinced that muslims and Hindus are separate nations that couldn't be united but he wanted muslims should maintain distance from political movements, especially those against British or anti-British. He feared that political activism could jeopardize the community's socio-economic progress. This approach by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan created hatred and arguments within muslims because they thought he was fostering apathy among muslims.

against political activism and nationalist movements. Muslims believed that lack of political activism could compromise their demands for rights and interest of muslims. Political aloofness by muslims could create a vacuum for political leadership on muslim community, which would eventually be filled by more radical elements seeking to represent muslim interest. This approach by Sir Syed needed to be more balanced approach that included both political engagement and educational reforms.

Conclusion

Discuss the critical analysis part in detail as well

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's unity of ideas regarding educational reforms and loyalty towards British reflect some understanding according to challenges faced by muslims at that time but much broader concern was of political aloofness which was criticized due to its distance from nationalist movements and rights of muslims. These ideas were innovative at that time, but they also required a more integrated approach that balanced education, political engagement, advocacy for rights and interest of muslim community. Sir Syed's legacy is a reminder of the complexities involved in navigating colonial context and need for a multi-faceted strategy for community upliftment.

Q6.

Ans.

Introduction

Under the rule of Akbar, Islam faced significant challenges that reduced supremacy of Islam and ended the identity of Muslims from Hindus. During his reigns several concepts were introduced like Wahad-ul-Deen ^{wujood} ~~e-Ilahi~~ means "unity of being". He gave the idea that God exist in everything and there is no difference between God, the creator and creature and another concept of Deen-e-Ilahi was introduced that was an attempt to bridge gap between Islam and other religions in India. Several other measures that reduced position of Muslims ~~reg~~ religion such as ban on cow slaughtering, abolition of Jizya, Hindus enjoyed high positions in courts, demolishing of mosques and construction of temples. In a nutshell, supremacy of Islam was compromised and identity of Muslims was shattered. It was that time when reform movements arised that recovered identity of Muslims as a separate nation like Deoband movement, Agha movement and other revival movements.

Reform movements

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Initially, Hazrat Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi has an important role who revived the identity of muslims through his works and efforts and acknowledged the supremacy of Islam and revived and reaffirmed Islam at time when religious practices according to Shariah were being compromised. He preached Islam and aimed to spread the true religious practices, wrote several letters to spread true practices.

At the time of Deen-e-Islahi, Islam had already suffered significant challenge. Scholars and preacher were deviated from core teachings of Islam, some scholar declared gambling and alcohol permissible in Islam. These policies were not accepted by him. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi evolved as a reformer aiming to eliminate practices and beliefs that were not in line with Islam. He was sent to jail when he refused to bow down before King Jahangir. In jail, he continued his preaching of Islam. When Jahangir was influenced by Islamic teachings in his life after a year of sending Sirhindi to jail, he

realized and released him and offered him huge gifts.

Wahadat-ul-Shuhud

"Wahadat-ul-Shuhud" ^{Wagood} means God's existence in everything and no difference between Allah and his creature. This concept was opposed by Sheikh Ahmed Raza Khan and he introduced concept of "Wahdat-ul-Shuhud" which means "unity of witness". This belief states that God and his creature are completely separate from each other.

Revival of Islam

Sheikh Ahmed Raza Khan took a bold approach to achieve his goals. He trained groups of followers and sent them to different cities of India and emphasized importance of following teachings of Muhammad (PBUH) and he urged to counteract false beliefs and adhere to principles of Islam. He encouraged people to strictly follow Sunnah and Shariah. In this way, his efforts ~~for~~ flourished supremacy of Islam again.

Opposing the concept of united nation

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Shiekh Ahmed's teachings clearly taught muslims that they are separate from other religion and have their own identity with islam. With support of Aurangzeb, Shiekh Ahmed revived islam in various cities of India. His beliefs opposed the concept of indiscrimination between muslims and Hindus. He gave the idea that hindus and muslims are separate, they shouldn't intermingle, inter-dine and inter-marry, muslim rules should distance themselves from hindus and hindus should be removed from important positions in courts. These beliefs encouraged muslims to acknowledge their identity and gave them power to again practice principles of islam.

Use specific and self explanatory headings

Deobandi Movement

Under the legacy of Shah Waliullah, religious reforms introduced, religious education was promoted and provided for free. At his time, there was a great hostility between Shia and Sunni that created differences among muslims. Shah Waliullah wrote

"Khilaf-e-Khulafa" to clear misunderstandings between Shia and Sunni.

Shah Waliullah provided free religious education, guidance regarding character building, leadership, jihad, and spirit of Islam. He raised consciousness among Muslims regarding their identity as Muslims in India based on Islam, he gave them teachings for resistance against foreign rule and empowered Muslims to solidify their identity as a separate nation. But main concern was his conservative approach that was not inclusive but it contributed greatly in favour of Muslims as a separate nation.

Aligarh Movement

Initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a revival and reformer in terms of modern scientific and technological education that empowered Muslims and gave them awareness regarding their power as a nation. He fostered new Muslim elites that began to articulate distinct political and social aspirations, highlighting the need for separate Muslim identity within the India.

Deoband movement under conservative approach and Aligarh movement took modern approach. They both worked at every step for betterment, empowerment and revival of muslims as a separate identity.

Formation of Political Organizations

In 1906, muslim league was formed, emerged as a political organization advocating for rights of muslims. Its formation was influenced by the ideas of reformist movements, which laid intellectual groundwork for a separate political identity.

This growing awareness among muslims regarding their separate identity and distinct political aspirations of muslims led to demands of separate electorate and representation in governance, further solidifying "Two-Nation Theory."

Denouement

The diverse muslim reformist movements of the sub-continent significantly nurtured the sequential unity that led to formation of "Two Nation Theory". By raising

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awareness and fostering of muslim identity, promoting faith of Islam and its teachings and principles, promoting education, encouraging political awareness gave muslim power and eventual realization of a separate nation. These reformist ideas of diverse nature led to formulation of "Two Nation Theory"