

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Pakistan movement also known as Lahore resolution was a deliberate active movement for the separate homeland for Muslims by Quaid-e-Azam and his fellows Fazal-e-Hussain and Waqar Hussain. Quaid lead the movement with Fazal being the 2nd stodeperson. This movement played a significant role in shaping the ideology of Pakistan's Politics in future. It covered the loopholes made in Khutba Allahabad and also paved way for Muslims awareness and unity as a separate nation. It strengthened the people to stand firm for their rights. Quaid through this movement set various narratives which made political ideology strong.

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PAKISTAN'S MOVEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Pakistan's Movement was an aftermath of Khutba Allahabad 1930. It was originally named as Lahore Resolution or Lahore Movement held on 23rd March 1940. It was named Pakistan's Movement purportedly by Indian newspaper "The Statesman" to tease Muslims. But to ^{their} dismay, Quaid-e-Azam used this term generously to spread awareness in Muslims. The newspaper unintentionally help Quaid to spread awareness stating contextualising

"Pakistan Movement has made changes with great focus. One should not underestimate this movement at all."

The Statesman

Role Of PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

LEADERSHIP IN SHAPING

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

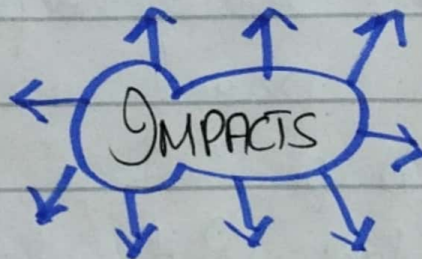
Strengthen Two-nation theory

Conserved Muslim Identity

Independence from Hindu-British raj

Spread awareness of Muslim Rights

Independent Constitution



Strengthened Islamic Ideology

Independent Government

Preserved national language

Separate Judicial system

Impact of 1935-1937

PM Jinnah's leadership

1) Strengthened two Nation theory

"I wanted to see Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan as an amalgamated state"

Allama Iqbal.

The history of cruelty of Indians and Britishers, made Muslim aware of their position in the Hindu-British dominancy. The barbarism made muslim firm on their stance of two-nations as they cannot live in united India peacefully.

2) Leadership Role played well in Conserving Muslim Identity

"I am fully convinced that muslims of Indian Subcontinent will make their separate nation." Allama Iqbal.

Allama Iqbal's words of Khutba Allahabad were used in Pakistan's Movement to further assure their separate identity in Indian subcontinent. Leadership made sure that the cultural religious and ideology of Muslims are different from Hindus & British.

3 Leaders assured Muslims of their rights and shaped Political ideology

The leaders of Pakistan movement told the rights of Muslims according to the teaching of Islam

"I am not a scholar nor a religious figure.

I am not the clergy nor the Hafiz of Quran.

But I know that Islam gives many rights to humans to live a good life."

Quar-e-Iqbal

4) Political Ideology shaped by leadership according to Islam.

“Muslims will not follow the secular western, concept. The ideology of muslims is Islam.”

Allama Iqbal

Machiavelli's concept of Secularism was followed by western, separating Religion and politics separate. But Iqbal emphasized the ideology of Islam in Politics.

5) The leaders carved the Political landscape as an independent state

“Muslims ideology, culture, religion, rituals and morals are different from Indian Hindu and British Raj, So, we need a separate state to practice our religion”

Quaid.

Hindus were against cow slaughter because they worship Cow as "Gaoo Mata" / "Holy Cow". But Muslims only worship Allah and slaughts cow, which rages Hindus. So, they demanded separate homeland, by expressing this one of the hundreds reason.

5) Pakistan Movement leaders Shaped Separate Political System from Indians.

Hindus and Britishers follow different culture than Islam. So, Leaders urged the muslims to and raised voices against non-muslims about the importance of separate Government, electorate, & constitution to follow according to Islam.

6) Consequence of 1935-1937 Congress Ministeries and Political Ideology of Pakistan

Congress ministeries made Hindi as national language and made Indian flag as national flag and hanged them on all official buildings. This urged muslims and awared them to preserve urdu and Pakistani flag, for which Pakistan movemant played a very well role.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's movemant was a ^{last} nail in Indian Hindus Coffin. It paved way for Seperate muslim land and carved the pditical lanscape of Pakistan for seperate government, judiciary, & constitution to preserve muslims language and identity.

“The Pakistan's Movement was a milestone achieved for the independence of Pakistan.”

Dr. Ishrat Husain.

Q3.

INTRODUCTION

Judiciary of any country is one the most strong pillar of government. Judiciary is responsible for accountability, transparency, interpretation of constitution, reviewing cases and maintaining law and order through court proceedings. If judiciary fails in fulfilling these aims properly than the country is at the brink of destruction as no-one is held responsible of wrong doings. So, Is the case with Pakistan. Pakistan's Judicial system has made many decisions that had multiple impacts on Pakistan's stability. From its role in stability to military interventions, Judiciary remained the point of focus.

Role Of Judiciary In PAKISTAN'S HISTORY

1) Role in Bhutto's Death Sentence

"Bhutto death was a wrong decision of Judiciary"

Chief Justice
Quazi Faiz Issa

Judiciary in the Bhutto Era made a decision on the pressure of establishment to punish Bhutto to death. This decision has been admitted by Quazi Faiz Issa, as the wrong decision. This role by Judiciary shows its incompetency against external pressures.

2) Termination of Yousaf Raza Gillani and the case of ~~Abdus~~ Zardari.

Judiciary called upon Yousaf Raza Gillani, the then Prime minister, to

false allegations against Zardari.
On Yousof's refusal, the judiciary
terminated Gillani from his post.
Such act shows intransparency of
Judiciary.

Judiciary Role In Pakistan's STABILITY

i) 13th Amendment of 18th Constitution 1973.

Pakistan faced a musical chair
series of Prime Ministers in early
four decades of ~~it~~ its birth.
After multiple short term series
of Prime ministers at their offices,
Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz
Sharif proposed the 13th amendment
to take Powers from Presidents
and give to Prime Minister,
making Parliamentary form of
government rather Presidential.
At which judiciary agreed and signed
enabling Political stability.

ii) Removing Gillani for the charges of corruption in 2012

Yousaf ~~Ali~~ Raza Gillani was charged with corruption in 2012 during his Prime ministership. Judges on finding him guilty removed him from Post of PM, maintaining Politically stability

iii) Acceptance of 18th Amendment

After the 13th Amendment, Musharraf regained the presidential power and ruled Pakistan as a ~~dictator~~ dictator and made decisions like War on terror in Afghanistan with Bush, which is still harming Pakistan's Prestige. Viewing this, the parliament passed a bill of 18th amendment taking all the powers of President back like, emergency declaration,

parliament dissolution, appointing Judges & Chief of election commission etc. And give powers to PM and make President to obey orders of PM to make Pakistan political stability. Judiciary signed on the the 18th amendment contributing to Political stability in 2010.

ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN MILITARY

INTERVENTIONS :-

i) Doctrine of Necessity

Judiciary in Munir Case 1954, held Zia-ul-haq military coup as the doctrine of necessity during the martial law.

ii) Begum Nusrat Bhutto case vs Zia-ul-Haq.

Nusrat Bhutto vs filed case

against Zia on the arrest of her husband Bhutto. Judiciary claiming it as the doctrine of stability dismissed the case.

(ii) Zafar Ali Shah's admittance of Musharat takeover.

Even after the admittance of Zafar Ali behind Musharat's takeover, the judiciary did not punished him.

CONCLUSION

Judiciary has a power to run the government by fair trials and judgements efficiently but the external pressure and judicial security undermines the fair proceedings leading to political instability. It is said by that

“The corrupt judiciary undermines the democratic norms of a country.”

Francis Fukuyama

The end of
judiciary.

Q4

KASHMIR PROBLEM

It has been nearly 8 decades that the Kashmir is always joined with the name "Issue or Problem" instead of simple Kashmir like Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad, Multan etc. Kashmir has been a disputed territory due to the Indian official Raja who asked India to annex Kashmir as Kashmiris find refuge to Pakistan. So, before they could do something India should claim the territory. Pakistan and India's ties always stuck at this point where Pakistan asks for negotiations but India, being aware of Kashmiris thought, never sits on the table and refuses directly or maintains silence.

BACKGROUND OF KASHMIR

Kashmir was sold at 75 lac ~~namakshahi~~ ^{Namakshahi} Rupees to Maharaja Gulab Singh by British East India Company. Kashmir remained to Maharaja from 1846 to 1947.

i First War of Anglo-Sikh war 1845-46

Sikh lost this ~~was~~ war in 1846-47 and signed treaty of Amritsar with Britishers. According to this treaty Kashmir was sold to Maharaja Gulab Singh.

ii Dogra Raj and Socio-economic Issues.

In 1931, Kashmiris crossed against Dogra Raj due to heavy taxation and difficult socio-economic situations. At this stage, the ruler at that time, Harsi Singh, asked India

to annexed Kashmir.

3 Pakistan-Indo War 1947

When Indian Militia entered Kashmir, Pakistan also retaliated and war happened which was brokered by United Nations in 1949 and a line of control was established.

4 End of War 1949

After the line of control establishment, Kashmir ~~was~~ become disputed area. It was divided in two parts, Indian-administered territory and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir territory and Gilgit Baltistan.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Abrogation of Article 370 & 35(A)

In 2019, India abrogated the article 370 and 35A of Indian Constitution.

Article 370

According to this article India will control the military, finance and external affairs and foreign policy of Kashmir and rest of administrative matters would be under Kashmir government.

Article 35A:

According to this, Indians were not allowed to establish their residents in Kashmir and search jobs there.

After Abrogation of 370 & 35(A)

Indians were allowed to make residents there, purchase land and do job. This will increase the

Hindu population making muslim - majority territory to hindu-majority territory and controlling all administrative matters of Kashmiris.

RESPONSE IN PAKISTAN

i) Initial Response

Pakistan revolted India that they cannot make such changes without the consent. At which India responded that they can make as they have made the constitution article 370 & 35(A)

ii) Second Response

Pakistan claimed that without the permission of local Kashmir Government and Parliament no changes can be done by it which, India responded that in 2019 the government was dissolved and President can allow changes.

iii) 3rd Response

Pakistan responded that President of Kashmir is only allowed to handle financial problems in the absence of Parliament. Currently India is silent at it.

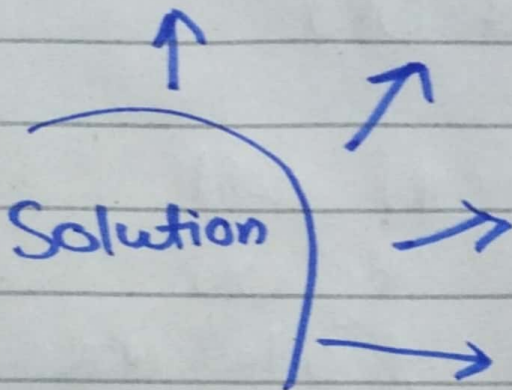
SOLUTIONS

Involving other countries

↳ China
↳ US

Seeking help from UN

Using Platform like SCO



Enhancing Bilateral ties with India

INVOLVING China

China played a role of mediator between Syria and Iraq recently

Keeping in view, Pakistan could ask China to play a role as a mediator reforming policies to enhance India-China-Pakistan relation.

Involving US

US and India are allies of each other in at Quads. Pakistan can ask US to make multilateral ties in terms of terrorism solution to enhance relations.

Raising Voice at UN

Raising voice at UN could pressurize India by UN rules to free the disputed area.

SCO and India-Pakistan Relation

After the successful meeting of 29th SCO at Islamabad.

and presence of Indian foreign minister Jaishankar, it seems that Pakistan could use SCO platform to improve relations and solve the dispute later.

Improving Ties Between Pak-India

Andorra : A Co-Principality.

“ A city between France and Spain is similarly disputed like Kashmir. Both the governments of France and Spain resolved the conflict by signing an agreement to govern Andorra, whoever won the elections Andorra acknowledged the agreement. ”

Pakistan and India could also follow this principle to resolve the dispute.

Conclusion

Kashmir has been a disputed from decades but following the solutions and India's agreement to resolve dispute could bring a smile and life to Kashmiris. Kashmir issue must be addressed in its true sense to become Kashmiris free from India's insurgency.

“Kashmir a land of Conflict.”

Mateeha Lohi.

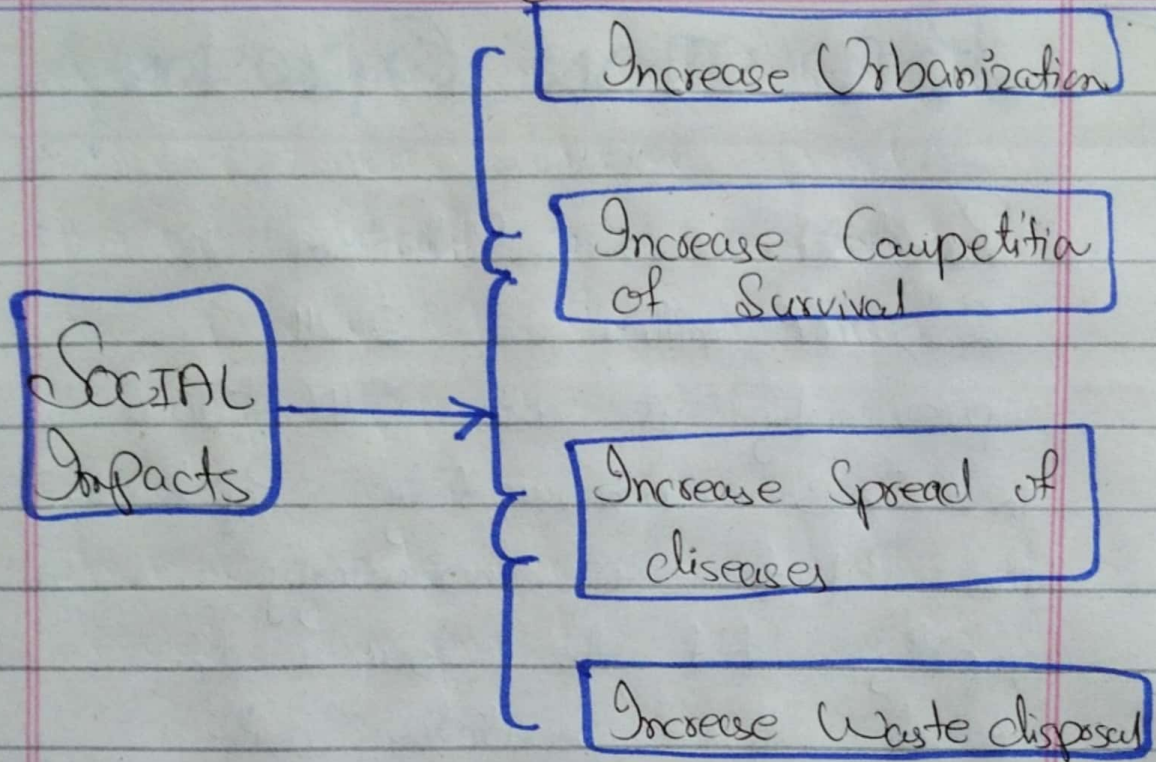
Q5

POPULATION EXPLOSION

Population of Pakistan is 253.47 million in 2024, previously it was 247 million in 2023 approximately. Population in Pakistan is increasingly rapidly but the sources to provide this population with basic needs are deprived due to lack of good governance. Rapid population is becoming hurdle for governance to handle it and use its power to work accordingly. Enormous population is impacting drastic impacts on ~~the~~ social, economic and political development.

IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION SOCIALLY, Political Economic Development

Developmental Issues due to



Increase Urbanization and
AIR, WATER, LAND and
NOISE Pollution.

As people are migrating and
towards cities and as the
population is increasing it
is harming nature by
deforestation. Deforestation causes
Noise pollution due to heavy
machinery usage, Land pollution
due to new construction of houses,
buildings, water pollution due to
the waste disposal of machineries

and humans and air pollution due to decrease CO_2 absorption. All this impact government to make policies for all these problems because of only one action, Urbanization.

Increase Competition of Survival.

As the population grows, the competition increases because the resources to meet the requirements of population, physically, mentally and professionally are low.

“Survival of the fittest”

Drawanism Theory

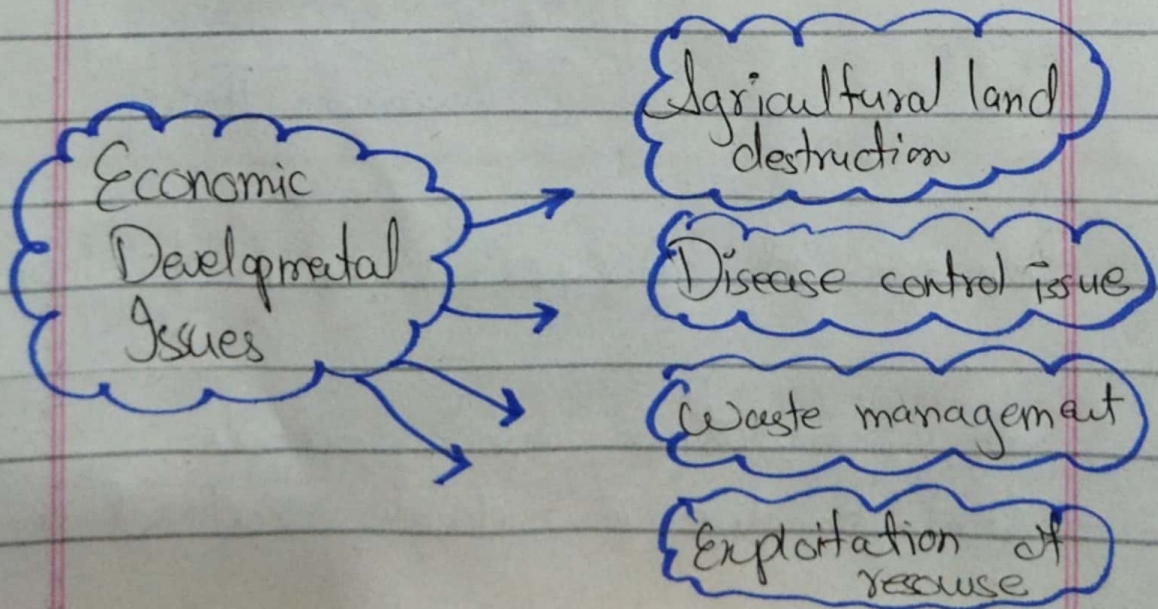
Increase of Diseases: Barrier in development

As population grows, people start to live in closely combined

areas which increases the risk of contagious disease spread. Making difficult for government to provide health resources to huge population.

Increase Waste disposal & Hurdle at Social development

Population and waste is directly proportional to each other. The more the population, the more waste, and less social development to manage such huge wastes. Population has filled land masses with textile wastes as well making development difficult.



Hurdle In Economic development Due to Urbanization.

Urbanization destroys the agricultural land of Pakistan. As Pakistan is an agrarian country, 39% of GDP is generated with agricultural land. Decrease in agricultural land causes decrease in production ~~there~~ thus impacting economic growth.

Economic divergence to disease
Control management from developmental
Programs

Due to increase spread of diseases a huge part of economy is used in various awareness campaigns, disease protection medicines, Healthcare facilities and Hospital staff and medicines supply. This part of economy comes from the developmental projects budget, thus hindering developmental projects.

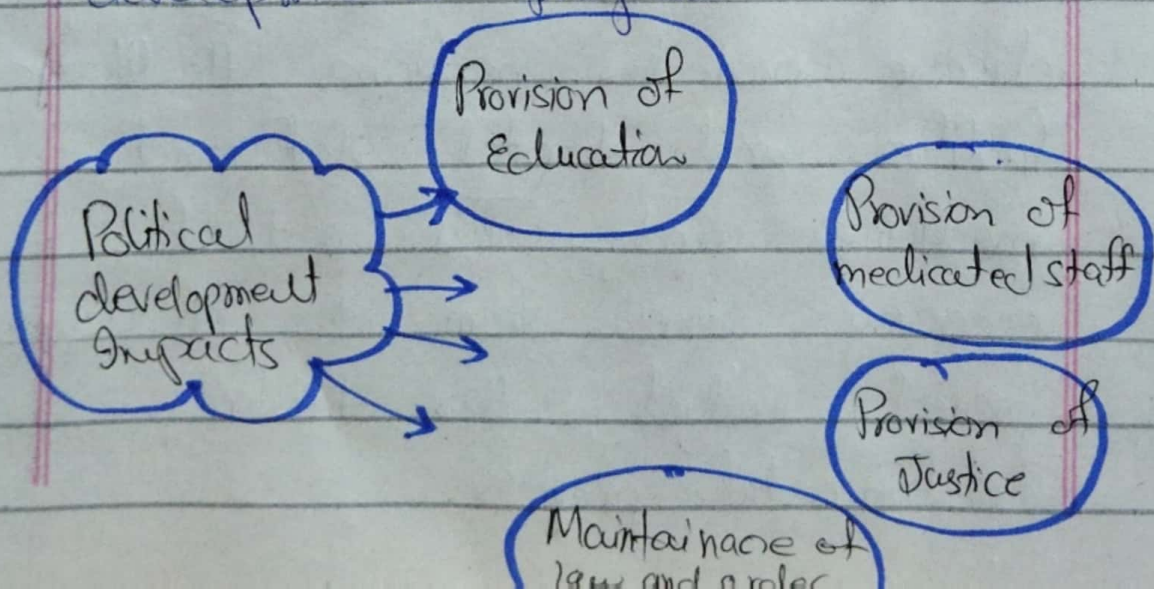
Waste-disposal Management WDM
and Economy burden

Economy used to manage waste disposal also is hurdle in economic development. Instead of investing in factories a huge amount is used in WDM.

Hindering Economic development and foreign Direct investments

Exploitation of Resources and use of Economy

To fulfill the demands of population, government uses economy to exploit resources. This also reduces budget for developmental program.



Political Issues in Provision of Education.

Political development lingers due to huge population as it is difficult to provide education to them. Number of teachers per students ^{becomes} extremely unbelievable thus impacting quality of education, and hindering growth and development of nation.

Government fails to provide Medical facilities to people due to Population

According to Survey

Pakistan has 1 doctor per 500 patients.

This makes difficult to manage such a population thus impacting political development in providing healthcare.

Political hindrance due to Population explosion in providing justice.

According to Research

" 200 million cases are Pending in Pakistan "

The number of courts in Pakistan is extremely low to manage such a huge number of cases. The more the population the more the disputes.

Maintenance of law and order hinders Political development

Enormous population requires enormous acts to control and maintain law and order, which is difficult due to lack of officials.

CONCLUSION

Bringing the discussion to an end, Population is a ticking bomb that destroys everything despite advancements. Earth does not ~~have~~ have carrying capacity nor government could manage population explosion.

“Population is a Ticking Bomb.”

Unknown.