

PART - IIQUESTION : 021. INTRODUCTION

There is a famous saying that best part of you want to know the answers of present. History holds secrets that shape one's current situation, that is what Ibn-e-Khalduin believed. For India, the religion-driven nationalism came from number of events. The actions of Hindus hurt religious sentiments of Muslims and vice versa. In return, both the communities that lived under one domination for centuries started demanding a separate land specifically on the basis of religion. Mr. Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, said on it, "We do not need Pakistan as a state but as a laboratory to practice the religion."

2. WHAT IS RELIGION-DRIVEN NATIONALISM

Nationalism is a way of relating heterogeneous people over one ideology. To make them believe that the whole group is one body. For achieving it, different tactics are used. For instance, German Nazi used racial superiority to drive nationalism. Likewise, religion is used to unite people such as in the case of Pakistan's creation. The tenets of religion become the base of demands.



### 3. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE THAT CONSTRUCTED RELIGION-DRIVEN NATIONALISM IN INDIA

#### 3.1 FROM HINDUS' PERSPECTIVE:

##### i. THE IRON-HAND. RULE OF MUSLIM RULERS:

Muslims in India ruled for centuries, where Mughal Empire alone lasted for 3-centuries. During that rule some rulers such as Aurangzeb discriminate Hindus over religion. Religious tax imposed on them e.g. for visiting their holy places. This created uplift in Hindus.

##### ii. DEMANDS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:

Leaders of Muslim League considered themselves as a separate nation that made them stand not as Indians but Muslims. However, Congress believed that they were the only representative of Muslims and all Indians. Creating Muslim League over religion was a major division on religion.

##### iii. RESEMBLANCE OF CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM:

After the war of Independence, 1857 Muslims were socially uplifted by Sir Syed. He used different ways to bridge the gap between <sup>Britishers</sup> Hindus and Muslims. For that he wrote, ~~was~~ the Loyal Mohammedans of India, where he showed how



Islam and Christianity are alike. Resultantly, the tensions ease-down between both. Owing to this, Hindus get alienated as they are of different religion.

### 3.2 FROM MUSLIMS' PERSPECTIVE:

#### i. HINDI - URDU CONTROVERSY:

This was a major blow for the Muslims of sub-continent. In 1864, Hindi in Devnagri script was proposed to replace Urdu. Sir Syed who supported 'Indian' cause shifted his stance for Hindu Muslim to only Muslims' empowerment.

#### ii. LACK OF AWARENESS AND ADAPTABILITY:

Muslims were poor in adaptability and full of misconceptions. For instance, before Sir Syed, Muslims used to think that Britishers will loot and plunder and will go back to their countries like many invaders from west. Then, Muslims will rule again. Due to this, they were prone to fall for religious doctrine by clergy class as they prevent themselves from awareness and education.

#### iii. DISCRIMINATION OVER RELIGION:

Britishers preferred Hindus but not Muslims for medium-scale jobs. Muslims were majorly in petty jobs such as in clerk. This discrimination along with Christian missionaries made them stand with religion for identity.



#### v. THE RULE OF CONGRESS (1937-'39):

The rule of congress was major hit to Muslims' sentiments. During that rule, many religious-discriminating policies made. Wardha scheme by Gandhi is its manifestation. These policies made Hindi a language mandatory for Indians, ban on teaching by Brahmins in temples and ban on cow meat. Owing to this, Muslims shifted completely to religious nationalism.

#### v. EXTREMIST IDEOLOGY OF CONGRESS LEADERSHIP:

There was neutral and Extremist group of leaders in Congress. The extremists wanted all the Indians to change their religion to Hinduism as time has corrupted them. Such polarization made Muslims predisposition to religion-oriented approach in Nationalism.

#### vi. HETEROGENEOUS COMMUNITY OF INDIA:

The Muslims of sub-continent were diverse in culture, values, traditions. For instance, Sari or Bindi is not considered that good in Punjab or NWFP, but it was normal in Bengal. Interestingly, all were Muslims. So, leaders of Muslim knew that religion is the only binding force between such diversity.



## Religious-Driven NATIONALISM

Muslim Rule	Congress rule	Extremist ideology	Heterogeneous factor
Britishers	Hindi-Urdu controversy	Nehru Report	

### 4. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

In the annals of history, religion is used by the people at the helm of affairs of sub-continent to make a divide between Hindus and Muslims. Even Britishers used religion for division in the form of Partition of Bengal, 1905. The lack of education, awareness in Muslims fueled fire to this. This dearth in knowledge used by clergy class to drive mindsets of Muslims. Also, the distinctive nature, culture, traditions left no options for Muslim leadership, but to channelise religious force as a means of uniting Muslims. The same is done on the Hindus side.

### 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the history depicts a lot of efforts, events and actions that had been done to foster religion-centric nationalism. From Hindu perspective, it was majority centuries old rule of Mughals and Delhi Sultanate. For Muslims, it was majority the time-period after War of Independence. This rifts created religion-centric nationalism in the sub-continent, making nation on religion.



## QUESTION: 03

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Every nation needs reforms to progress and transform itself. For the Muslims of sub-continent, Sir Syed was such a reformer in 19th century. Through Aligarh Movement, Syed enlightened Muslims to have a place in society that was changing rapidly. Aligarh Movement was a major step for the enlightenment of the Muslims socially, politically and economically. Many great leaders were the product of Aligarh Movement that contributed in the creation of Pakistan.

### 2. ALIGARH MOVEMENT

The vision of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to provide necessary knowledge for the social upliftment of Muslims was manifested in Aligarh Movement.

#### 2.1 SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES:

In 19th century, Sir Syed founded many schools for Muslims, on the foundation of western education. Ghazipur School, 1864, Victoria School, M.A.O school 1875. The last one became college in 1877, and university in 1920 as Aligarh University.



## 2.2 SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Scientific society founded in 1864 to promote liberal ideas among myopic Muslims with respect to knowledge. The society translated English literature into Persian. It also started an article, addressing issues of Muslims.

## 3. ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND MUSLIMS' UPLIFTMENT THROUGH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

### 3.1 POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT:

Muslims were politically weak as the Britishers made of governance such as bureaucracy or democratic representation was alien to them. Aligarh movement awared Muslims of this. It illuminated Muslims how to cope-up with changing times. Hence, in 1905, All Indian Muslim League (AIML) formed by the session of Aligarh society.

### 3.2 EDUCATIONAL DIVERIBTY IS FAUGHT:

Muslims were of the view that Western education will impure their understanding of Deen. Also, they felt, it is not necessary to live. Sir Syed through Aligarh-Movement cleared these misconceptions. He taught Muslims and Hindus that Western education is the need of the hour.



### 3.3 TRANSFORMING MINDSETS OF MUSLIMS:

Muslims believed that Britishers are invaders who soon will leave the India, after which Muslims' rule will prevail. Likewise, they also thought that politics was not their domain to worry about and education is just an option. Sir Syed cleared all these misconceptions through Aligarh Movement.

### 3.4 SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT:

It resulted in social recognition of Muslims. The Muslims of the India started to make their life better. For instance, they started to compete in Commission exams. This improved status of Muslims.

### 3.5 RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISHERS IMPROVED:

Owing to educational enlightenment, the Muslims of sub-continent learnt the art of diplomacy. Now, they knew that Britishers were there to rule hence, diplomatic engagement is the only way to deal with problems or concerns. It was seen when a delegation went to London to talk about Khilafat Movement in 1920 under ~~the~~ Moulana M. Ali Jinnah.



How Aligarh Breathed life to Muslims

Transforming Mindset	Educational upliftment	Separate identity
Art of Diplomacy		Political awareness

## 4. SERVICES OF ALIGARH BECAME THE FOUNDATION OF PAKISTAN

### 4.1 SEPERATE IDENTITY :

Muslims were known for their rule over sub-continent, but in 19th century they were out their nation. Aligarh Movement gave Muslims a separate identity. It revived their will of participating and take the share of the pie for themselves. On this level, AIML was formed in 1906.

### 4.2 LEADERS OF THE FUTURE WERE GIVEN:

Aligarh Movement gave leaders such as Ch. Rehman Ali, Nub Wajid-ul-Mulk, and Moulana M. Ali Johar. These leaders represented Muslims at many platforms such as M. Ali Johar did in Round Table Conferences, 1930 and Khilafat Movement, 1920. Likewise, Ch. Rehman Ali gave the country its name in 1933 through 'Now or Never' pamphlet.



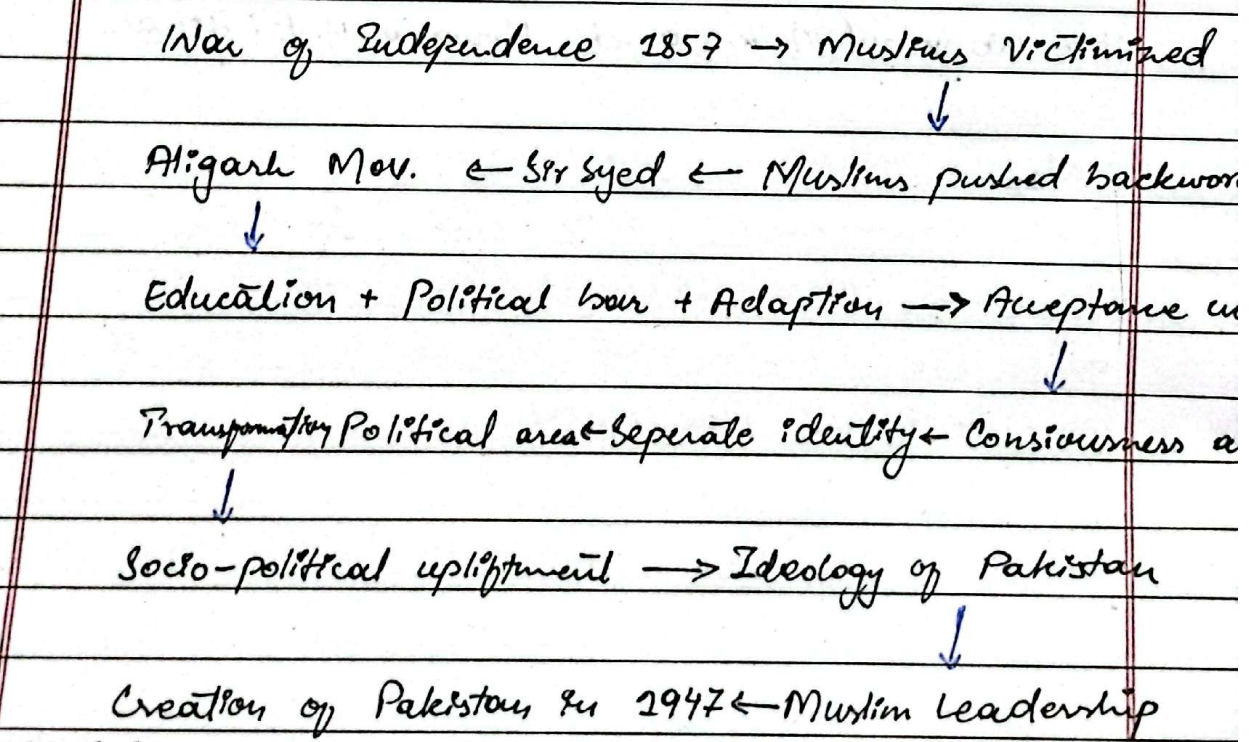
### 4.3 CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG MUSLIMS FOSTERED:

Muslims used to believe in Hindu-Muslim unity. Till 1920, even Jinnah thought so. Aligarh Movement woke them up to reality. It made them conscious enough to see how Hindus and Britishers were concerned for their self-interest alone.

### 4.4 IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

The ideology of Pakistan on which Lahore Resolution, 1940 passed can be traced back to this movement. The originator of Aligarh Movement, Sir Syed, realized it first that Hindu and Muslims cannot live together. The students of Aligarh carried this legacy that transpired into reality in 1947.

### Aligarh Movement AND PAKISTAN





## 5. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the Aligarh Movement acted as a beacon of Pakistan Movement. Without Aligarh Movement, Muslims may never be socially aware and politically empower. The movement gave Muslims a separate identity and self-thought. With time, it became foundation of Pakistan. After all, all the leadership of AIML was directly or indirectly related to Aligarh Movement. M. Ali Jinnah rightly said, "Aligarh Movement is the cradle of Pakistan's creation."

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## QUESTION : 04

### 1. INTRODUCTION

"Many of us see climate change around us, but only a few of us actually believe in it" - Environmentalist.

Climate change in Pakistan has become a problem. It costs country in terms of human lives as well as economic loss.

The fragile economy is battling against climate change, but with population control



mitigation strategies and disaster management. All actions are futile. Pakistan needs to adopt a more holistic approach to deal with climate crisis lest it ranks top in Climate Risk countries.

## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF PAKISTAN

### 2.1 GDP LOSS EVERY YEAR :

According to Global Climate Risk Report, the country is losing 2-3 percent of GDP due to climate change. This loss is in millions of dollars and for a country with total reserves of only \$12 billion, the number is staggering.

### 2.2 FLOODS OF 2022 : ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Recent floods of 2022 due to large monsoon rainfall, the country lost \$30 billion in floods. Moreover, the infrastructure that had been destroyed is yet to rebuild.

### 2.3 AGRICULTURAL LOSS :

According to IRSA, Indus Delta has been shrunk by 20 per cent as compared to 1990s, due to climate change. Moreover, the agriculture land affected by drought is increase by 5 percent. This impacts the agriculture sector of the country that is always booming around 25 per cent of GDP for years.



## 2.4 HEATWAVES AND ECONOMY :

Due to heatwaves, schools and colleges are shut down. This has economic aspect as well. As per the report on climate change by UNFCCC of 2022, the closure of schools and colleges cost a country around 1 percent GDP loss. The loss of workforce due to heatwaves also has economic aspect.

## 2.5 SMOOG AND BUSINESSES:

Smog in Pakistan has increased this year, making AQI to reach 300+ for Multan and Lahore. This affected economy in the form of slow-moving ~~terrace~~ traffic and business closure due to bad air quality. Millions of dollars has been lost so far in winter alone.

## 3. REASONS THAT DEPICT WHY IT PREVAIL :

### 3.1 LACK OF PROGRAMS TO CONTROL POPULATION:

The country tops in the growth rate in region with 2.55 per cent growth rate. Due to this, the country became 5th populous with 241m people. While economy is fragile, this booming surge of population will cause onus on country, making its youth a liability. Population control is achieved by many countries such as China, Bangladesh. But, it remains a taboo for Pakistan to discuss.



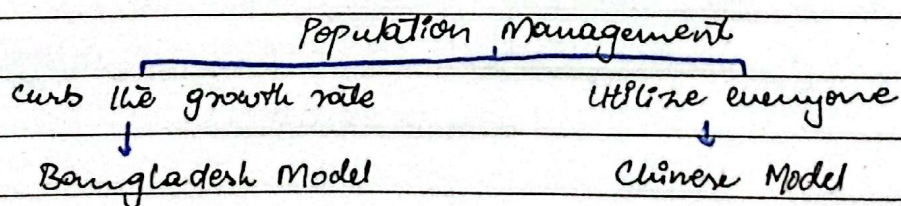
### 3.2 DEARTH OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES:

This is also a reason for the failure of Pakistan to manage climate change. Pakistan's Disaster Management System is full of administrative hurdles. Lack of communication and political will has further deteriorated it. Due to this, NDMA, PDMA, DDMA were unable to mitigate the impact of 2022 floods.

## 4. WAY FORWARD FOR PAKISTAN TO MANAGE CLIMATE CHANGE

### 4.1 POPULATION MANAGEMENT:

Pakistan needs to utilize its population for better use. The country needs to adopt Chinese model where children are taught as per their strong traits. For instance, if a person is strong, flexible and good health then he would be athlete. In this way, China has managed to assign right person for the right job. Also, population control model of Bangladesh is a viable way-out where even clergy teaches population control significance.





#### 4.2 BETTER MITIGATION TECHNIQUES:

Pakistan can opt for Japanese mitigation model. After all, the land of rising sun is situated over the ring of fire, faces disasters every year. Flood management must be done through bargees and wetlands. Ulsure Soap cities can also be an option. For Earthquakes, public bunkers must be made as in Japan.

#### 4.3 TRANSPERANCY IN REHABILITATION ALONG WITH VISION:

Pakistan's governance is notorious for corruption where even aids and funds for rehabilitation are wipe-out within the system. So, digitisation and digitalization must be prevailed for transparency. Also, the rebuilding must be environmental friendly. For instance, in Japan, houses are made-up of flexible material similar to steel to bear the jolts of Earthquake with being demolished.

#### 4.4 INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT:

As per the UNFCCC Pakistan only contributes to 0.9 percent in global carbon emission, yet it is the top 20 climate-affected countries. The country is paying for the sins of developed nations. Therefore, the developed world must support it.



Not just Pakistan but all other affected countries too in the form of economic support. UNFCCC COPs should be a platform for it, while international community must not ignore the climate-affected countries as they did in COP29.

### WAY FORWARD

SMOXY	FLOOD	EARTHQUAKE	VISION	WILDFIRES
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Artificial Rain	Wetlands Soap filters	Japan Model	Population control + Climate Fund	Disaster Mngt.

### 5. CONCLUSION

To sum-up, Climate change is a harsh reality for Pakistan. The strategic location of the country has become its weakness in terms of climate change. This has affected the economy severely. The fragile economy is in onus of climate change due to overpopulation and dearth of mitigation strategy. Therefore, pragmatic ways are the only way-out for better tomorrow.

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## QUESTION : 06

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a country that always has been at the brink of collapse economically. Everytime, a big brother, economy power, holds its hand that made it rely even more. Historically it is evident as well. The nation wants everything in a night as recovered everything like that in the form of aid such as in cold war. This mindset and approach, however, needs to end now. The holistic approach is a way-out for Pakistan that requires restructure the economy itself for good.

### 2. PAKISTANI ECONOMY OVERVIEW:

The country with 242 million people has reserves of \$12 bn. Its total debt has reached \$286 billion according to Economic survey of Pakistan (ESP). Further, the circular debt is at \$9.5 bn making electricity a luxurious commodity. Inflation is in double-digits with CPI Index at 260 points. The dollar rate is hovering around 270 PKR. This all shows that the country is facing acute economic crisis.



### 3. WHY THE COUNTRY WANT 'QUICK MONEY':

#### 3.1 POLITICAL MANIPULATION:

Political parties in Pakistan prefer to show hoax rather than reality. For that, they prefer to go to lender like IMF for economic growth rather than focusing on its own resources such as youth-budge. This results in fake economic progress.

#### 3.2 THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY:

Pakistan has been a key ally of USA. Due to which, dollars keep pumping-in through aids and loans. From 60s, 70s to cold war and 9/11, Pakistan had been blessed with easy access to aid. Due to this, the mindset of the people at the helm of affairs become impatient. For them, inclusive growth is time-consuming.

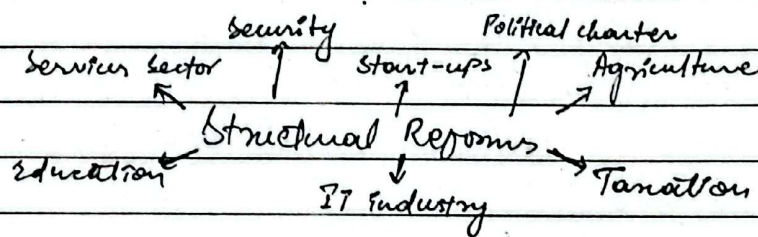
#### 3.3 LACK OF AWARENESS AMONG MASSES:

People of Pakistan are politically and economically illiterate. According to Poor and Standard rating, only 28 per cent of people in Pakistan are financially literate. Due to this, en masse never realizes what actual growth is, and become victim of political propaganda of blaming the former government.



## 4. WAYS TO HAVE RESILIENT ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN

- 4.1 STRUCTURAL REFORMS: The structure of the economy needs a reshift. Agriculture must be transformed. Industries must be attracted through ease of doing business. Taxation should be broadened. Education must prevail, and entrepreneurship and start-up culture must be a priority as 60 per cent of the population lies between 26-30 years group.

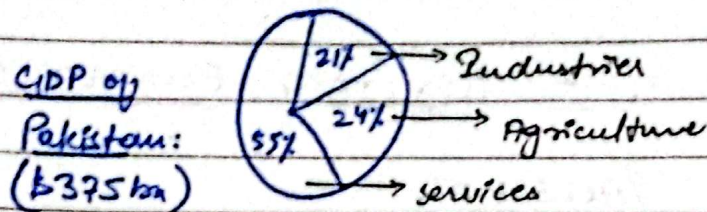


- (i) GDP's Main Contributor:

24 percent is by agriculture with 21 percent of industry and 55 per cent of Services sector in it.

Agriculture must be advanced through hybrid seed, reclaiming land-lost, lining of canals and management of water. Industries must be given low tariffs for export while services sector must be a priority of the state. All global power lies in services sector, such as USA.



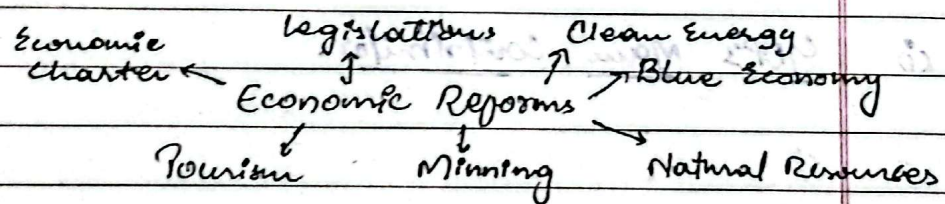


## (ii) Addressing youth of the country:

Youth of the country can uplift a country as was seen in China. Therefore, it must not be neglected. Pakistan has 80 per cent population that do work. The country needs to utilize them, preventing brain-drain.

## 4.2 ECONOMIC REFORMS:

The economy of Pakistan can be diverse, if there is a will. The country has mountains, plateaus, coastline, forest, deserts. This not only enhances the chances of rare earth elements, but also of tourism.



## (i) VISIONARY REFORMS FOR PAKISTAN:

Pakistan recently discovered oil reserves in its territorial waters. Also, as per sources the country owns coal reserves in than enough to provide it electricity for century. Pakistan can opt for such long-term projects.



(ii)

Different sectors and legislatures:

Economic charter  
to the need of the hour for policy  
stabilization. Legislators must take it  
serious. Also, tourism, clean energy,  
and Mining industry need more  
attention. According to ~~Pata~~ World Tourism  
Index, Pakistan has potential of \$30 billion  
tourism annually. For that, security  
situation must prevail. This is how everything  
works in a loop and will benefit economy.

5.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the  
history of Pakistan has made it  
reliable when it comes to economic  
turmoil. This has resulted in severe  
economic problems. Through structural  
reforms besides economic reforms, this  
dependency can be solved. This will  
create a good image of the country.  
Being independent must be a key  
principle of nation state.

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