

## QUESTION 2:

Navigate through the intricate historical narrative which constructed religion-derived nationalism in education Pakistan.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of religion derived nationalism in the Indian Subcontinent was a result of a series of events. Although the two communities - Hindus and Muslims lived together for centuries, they never merged and the distinction remained. These differences along with the circumstances created by the colonial masters led to the development of a nationalist ideology among Muslims of subcontinent. They realized that the Muslims were not only a separate religious community but also a separate nation.

"The Hindus and the Muslims coexisted like two rivers, sometimes touched, but never merged."

- Al Beiruni

## II. CORRELATION BETWEEN RELIGION AND NATIONALISM IN INDIAN CONTEXT:

... the nationalism in the subcontinent was deeply rooted in religion. As Allama Iqbal wrote,

قوم مذہب کا ہے مذہب جو نہیں تم بھی نہیں  
جزم باہم جو نہیں عقل انجم بھی نہیں

Thus, the word nation itself is inalienable from religion. The Muslims wanted to be separated relig. nation only after realizing the religious differences.

Religion influences customs, tradition and lifestyle. The Muslims and Hindus lived differently, ate differently and even used different utensils. Their separation by the name of nationalism was inevitable.

## III. EVENTS THAT CREATED THE RELIGION-DERIVED NATIONALISM IN SUB INDIA

The emergence of nationalism owes

To various events, initiated by personalities in the Subcontinent.

## A. Entrance of Islam in Subcontinent

Prior to the incoming of Islam, India was a Hindu state. With the coming of Islam, the demography of India changed with exponentially increasing number of Muslims, in which context, Mohammad Ali Jinnah said,

"Pakistan was established the day when the first Hindu accepted Islam."

## B. Role of Muslim Reformers in Instilling a sense of Nationalism

During the zenith of Mughal empires, it was the nadir of Islam. The rulers were Muslims, but Islam became a rare sight. In such a scenario, the Muslim reformers played a significant role in reestablishing the roots of Islam and reviving the Muslim identity. This included Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi,

Syed Ahmed Shaheed and Shah Waliullah.

### c. The Irreplaceable contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: The pioneer of Two-Nation Theory

Much of the realization of Muslim nationalism can be attributed to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He was the first person to use the word "qum" (nation) for Muslims. He struggled to reestablish the identity of the Muslims which was marred in the 1857 mutiny.

### d. Iqbal and His Contributions to Muslim Nationalism in India

If Sir Syed was the pioneer of Two Nation Theory, then Allama Iqbal was the captain of the ship that steered the Muslim boat towards the realization of separate identity. His efforts were manifested in his Allahabad address of 1930, where he said that he imagined the Muslim-

majority provinces amalgamated into one state. Thus, through religion, he advocated for nationalism.

## E. The struggle of Quaid and the Independence of Pakistan

The separation of the Pakistani state from India was the manifestation of Muslim nationalism.

Through the ideology of Islam, Quaid e Azam postulated that the Muslims had to have a distinct recognition. Pakistan is the realization of Muslim thought. Therefore, in 1948 during a speech in Islamia college, Quaid e Azam said,

"We did not demand Pakistan just to own a piece of land, but to enact the teachings of Islam."

## F. Hindu Adversity and Muslim

### Exclusion

It was not only the pull factors of Muslim solidarity that culminated into Muslim nationalism. It also included

the push factors from Hinduism and the brutalities of the Congress that led to the separation of Pakistan from India. The acts of Shuddhi, cow and Quran ban, forced recitation of Hindu chants in schools led to the Muslims to believe that their religion was threatened. Thus, the Muslims had to part ways as a nation.

### G. The British Discrimination and the Muslim Distinction

The Muslims having witnessed the discrimination by the British who favored the Hindus, decided to alienate themselves from the Hindu domination. This gulf, initially religious, later turned nationalistic. Moreover, the Muslims had seen how the British had put all the blame of the 1857 war and, therefore, began the demand of a separate identity.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

To conclude, the religion-derived nationalism in India was a result of various historical events and narratives.

Through the initiatives of Muslim reformers, political actors like Iqbal and Jinnah, the attitude of the Hindus and the Congress, and the bias of the British, the Muslims of India had realized that their

separation is inevitable. Following the suits of Muslim nationalism, Pakistan was the outcome of all the historical events.

#### QUESTION 4:

Climate change is not only a threat to environment, but also the economic security of Pakistan. Without ... Evaluate and suggest way forward.

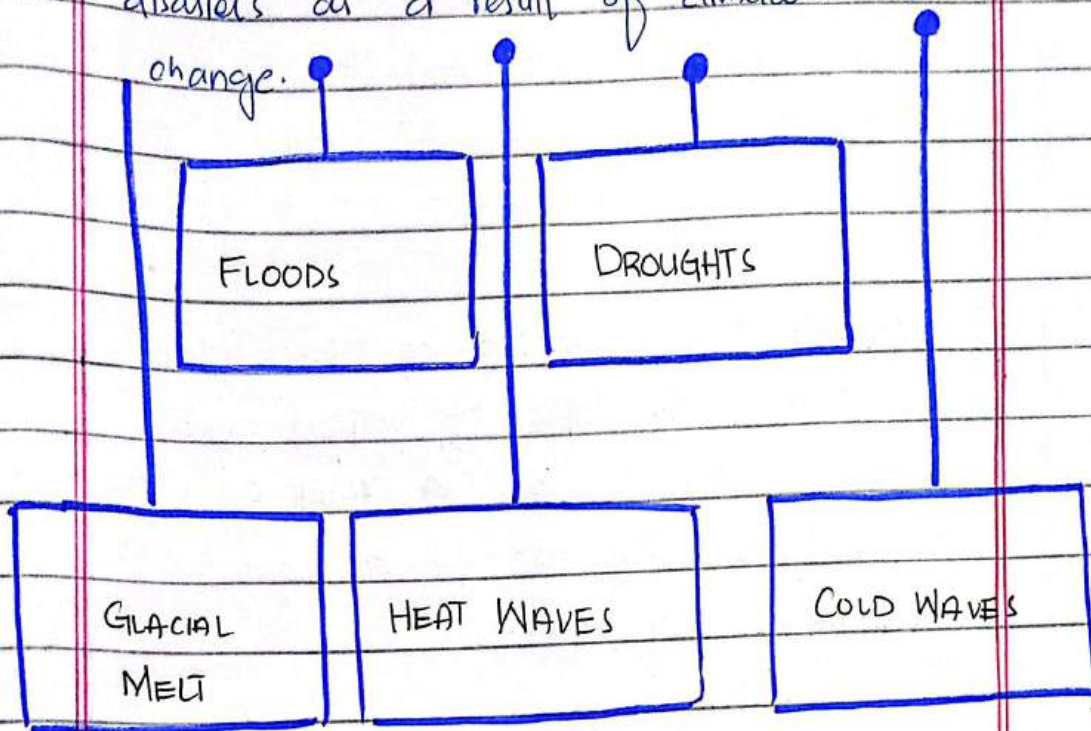
#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan suffers from steroidal climate change. Often manifested in disasters such as floods and droughts along with fluctuating temperature, Pakistan bears the brunt of this change despite being a trivial contributor to the change of global climate. This not only affects the environment but also threatens the economic security of Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan needs to control its population and enact proper mitigation strategies in order to cope with climate-induced disasters. Additional measures such as infrastructural development, increasing water storage capacity and regulated crop culture can help the country in dealing with the threat.



## II. WHAT ARE THE CLIMATE-INDUCED DISASTERS IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan faces a myriad of disasters as a result of climate change.



## III. CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT TO CLIMATE

Climate change threatens the climate of the country as subsequent changes further aggravate the climatic conditions in the country.

### Glacial Melt and Floods

They cause:

- glacial lake outburst
- flash floods

## Floods and Biodiversity Loss

The floods harm the biodiversity, further harming the climate in the long run. Various landscapes are altered disturbing the climate cycles such as the hydrological cycle.

## Droughts and Lowering of Water Table

The water table of various areas have reduced as a result of short fall of rain for a long period of time.

Thar - Below 200'

Quetta - Below 100'

DG Khan - Below 70'

Gwadar - Below 55'

- Geological Survey of  
Pakistan

## IV. CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT TO ECONOMIC SECURITY

Climate change affects the

Economic security of Pakistan in the following ways:

## The Loss Inflicted by the Floods in Pakistan

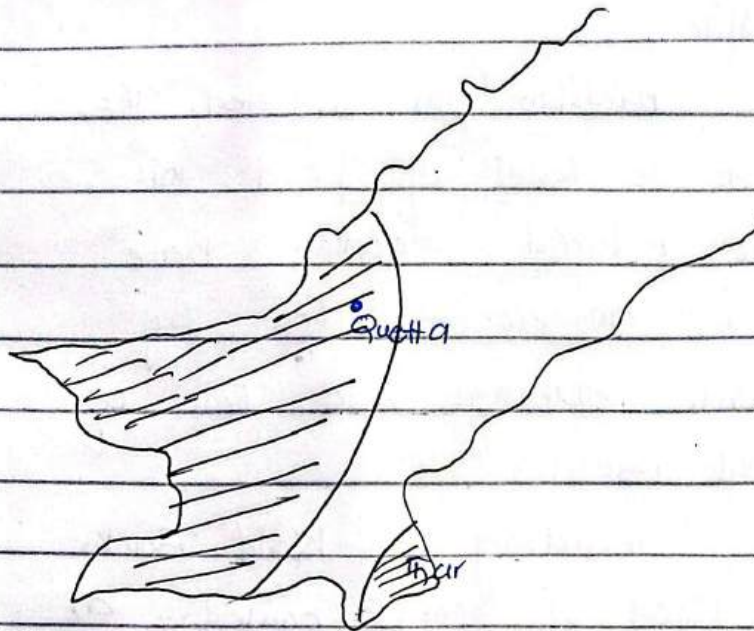
Pakistan has suffered the most as a result of flood. This climate induced disaster have inflicted an economic loss by infrastructural damage and loss of natural resources.

According to World Bank, the flood of 2022, caused a loss of \$20 billion. This is the loss by only one flood in 2024, floods of Guadar took another toll on country's economy.

## Droughts and subsequent Agricultural Loss

Pakistan is an agrarian country with the livelihood of 45% dependent on agriculture. Subsequent droughts have highly affected the country's economy. Moreover, agricultural drought has also occurred

where farmers begin sowing in the anticipation of rainfall but no rain occurs.



### Profile of Pakistan's Droughted Areas

#### Speedy Glacial Melt: Pakistan Losing the Most Important Natural Resource

Water is life and Pakistan is losing it speedily. The glacial melt will increase the dependence of Pakistan on India, and as a lower riparian state, Pakistan faces economic threat of water shortage in the future.

## V. PAKISTAN, POPULATION EXPLOSION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The excessive increase of population will doubly harm Pakistan.

i) more people contributing to climate change

ii) more people affected by climate change

This will then further harm the country,

i) Economic loss

ii) National burden

iii) Increase in poverty

## Population Planning: Turning the Liability into an Asset

Pakistan's population stands at 240 million according to the 2023 census. This makes Pakistan the 4th most populous country in the world. As much of a resource population can be an in the case of China, middle income countries like Pakistan suffer heavily due to it. It must be mitigated through various initiatives.

## Proper Family Planning Drive

Proper family planning initiatives with awareness campaigns and the use of social media.

## Making it A Religious Topic Instead of a Taboo

Religious clerics may play a vital role in addressing the challenge, as the people are highly religious.

## VI. MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN PAKISTAN

Climate change must be dealt in the current through various mitigating approaches in order to reduce the climatic and economic threat.

## Better Infrastructure

In order to stop the floods from overflowing its boundaries, it can be done by:

## River Engineering

- widening rivers
- Deepening rivers.

## Abutments and Barriers

- Levees
- Embankments

## Regulated Crop Culture

The crop culture to be regulated so that food and economic security is ensured. Pakistan agriculture contributes to 19% of GDP and this must be protected.

## VII. CONCLUSION

To conclude, climate change has direct implications on the climate and economic security of Pakistan. It has altered the climatic and economic profile of the country through climate-induced disasters. However, through population planning and mitigation strategies, the impacts can be lessened if not eliminated.

## QUESTION 5:

Pak-Afghan relations are now more of Economic nature than of security and influence of Non-state Actors. Critically evaluate.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

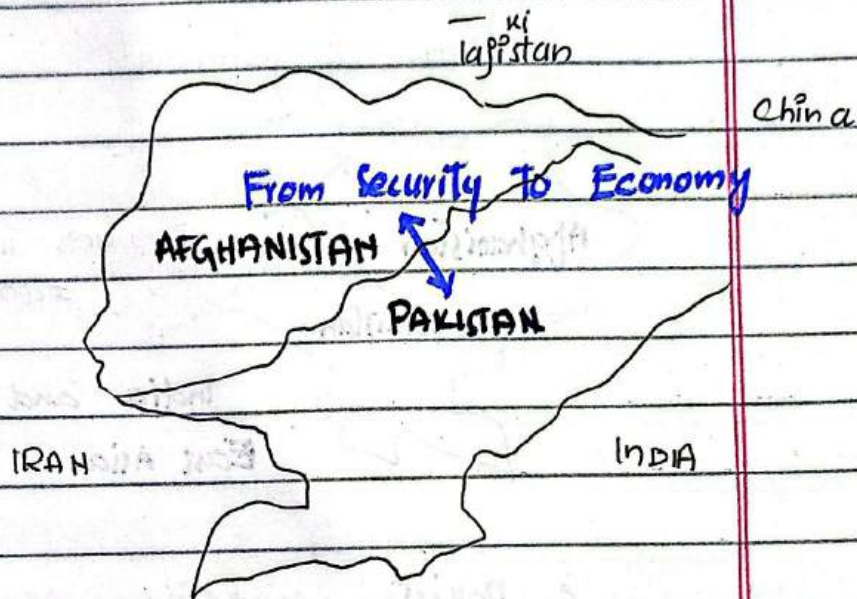
The relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan have shifted from security-centric to economic-centric ones. Although security threats persist, the eventual impact is destabilizing the economy of Pakistan in particular. Both countries now focus to foster relations that stabilize the economy and help grow in the longer run. Afghanistan under Taliban faces the issue of global acceptance in legitimizing its government. With most of its foreign assets reserves frozen, the country has no option but to cooperate with its eastern neighbour economically. Pakistan too needs the aid of its neighbour, or at least the cooperation to avoid negative impacts on the economy.



## II. Pakistan - Afghanistan Relations :

### Shifting Sands in South Asia

Both the countries now, have their priorities change. With economy topping the list, the relations are <sup>more</sup> financial and less security based.

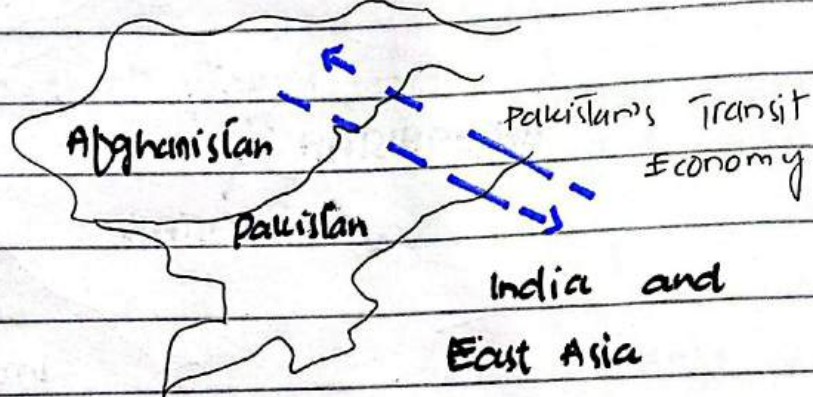


### A. The Taliban Governments' Economic Struggle AND Hopes From Pakistan

Pakistan was among the very few states to have recognized the first Taliban government. Today, although the country has not recognized the govt, the Taliban have their hopes for a Pakistani ally.

## B. Pakistan as a Transit state for Afghanistan

Trade to East Asia  
from Afghanistan is only  
possible through Pakistan.  
Even the imports of India  
had come through Pakistan  
from Afghanistan.



## C. Pakistan connecting Afghanistan to Indian Ocean

As a landlocked  
country Afghanistan needs  
the aid of Pakistan  
to reach to the  
warm water. The trade  
on sea is more  
economic, and Pakistan  
is a key to accessing  
it.

## D. Bilateral Trade Between Afghanistan and Pakistan

Pakistan and Afghanistan have an untapped trade potential. The trade that already exists is worth \$2 billion (IPRI). With trading between the countries at borders like the Chaman border, both the countries have even more potential to trade.

## E. Security Is Economic

The security <sup>between</sup> ~~trade~~ <sup>between</sup> ~~border~~ <sup>between</sup> Afghanistan and Pakistan is of utmost importance. The terrorist attacks have highly impacted the economic infrastructure of the country. The attacks by TIP and IS-KP, as much they harmed the lives of people, caused equal economic losses.

### III. CONCLUSION

To conclude, the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan are entering a paradigm shift. With both countries having trade potential and realizing that the security has economic cost, both countries have begun to collaborate on economic fronts.

## QUESTION 7:

Pakistan is semi-industrialized country with heavy dependence on the agricultural sector, the problems in latter affect the former.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The interdependence of industry and agriculture is explicit. The problem in agriculture affect the industry. Pakistan, as a semi-industrial country is highly dependent on the agriculture of the country. Manifested in the sectors such as textiles and sports, the arena where Pakistan has a global standing, any problem in agriculture will lead to instability in industry. With the country depending partly on agriculture and partly industry, disturbance in one renders the other stagnated.

### II. THE DEPENDENCE OF PAKISTAN'S INDUSTRY ON AGRICULTURE

The industry of Pakistan depends on agriculture in the following ways:

### A. The Textile Industry And Agriculture

The textile industry alone contributes to 8.5% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

The sector is highly dependent on agriculture in the following sense.

Cotton for fabric

Jute for packaging

### B. The Sports Industry and Agriculture

Pakistan exports one of the finest sports goods in the world. They are dependent on agriculture in various ways. The material that is used comes partly from agriculture.

Wood from Agricultural Lands

Card Boards for packaging

### C. Livestock, A periphery of Agriculture, and Pakistani Industry

The industry of Pakistan depends on livestock to some extent. Livestocks exist in parallel to agriculture with food coming from these lands.

Leather for sports and fabric

Meat for meat industry

### III. HOW THE DISTURBANCE IN AGRICULTURE IMPACTS THE INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN

Any disruption in the agriculture of the country will impact the industry of the country.

## A. Faltering Agricultural production Affects Ag Industrial production

Agriculture contributes to 19% of Pakistan's GDP. An unstable agricultural production will affect the economy which, in turn, will have implications on the industry of the country.

Low Agricultural production



Lower GDP



Unstable Economy



Deflected Industry

## B. Limited Agricultural goods and lesser Industrial Products

Agricultural products act as raw materials for industries. The impacts on the industries will be direct.

Example:

In 2022, a fall in cotton production reduced the



Industrial production of textiles  
by 15%. (Pakistan Economic  
Survey).

### C. How Agricultural Droughts Impacts the Industries of Pakistan

Pakistan's agriculture has  
suffered at the hands of  
droughts particularly in  
eastern Punjab and Sindh.

This reduction in agriculture  
has direct implications  
on various sectors of  
the semi-industrial sector  
of Pakistan.

### D. The Semi-Industrial Nature of Pakistan and the Exacerbated Impacts Due To Changes Agricultural Patterns

Since Pakistan is a semi-  
industrial country, meaning that  
only a part of the country  
has its economy generated  
from industries, a change in

agricultural pattern, changes the  
complete economic demography  
in two stages:

- 1) The economy dwindles due  
- to agriculture directly.
- 2) The economy is impacted  
due - to indirect causes of  
agriculture that is  
agriculture industry.

#### IV. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The economy industry and  
agriculture of Pakistan are  
deeply interlinked into each other.  
With agriculture being the more  
independent sector, the agri industry  
suffers drastically at any change  
of agricultural pattern.

#### Changes In Agriculture

Direct Impacts

↓  
Industry

Indirect Impacts

Economy

↓

Industry

## V. CONCLUSION

To conclude, as a semi-industrialized country, the industry of Pakistan is highly dependent on its agriculture. Any changes in the production and pattern in the latter impacts the industry either directly by limiting or increasing the supply of raw materials ~~of~~ or indirectly by impacting the national economy which subsequently impacts the industry.