

PART II

Q: 03

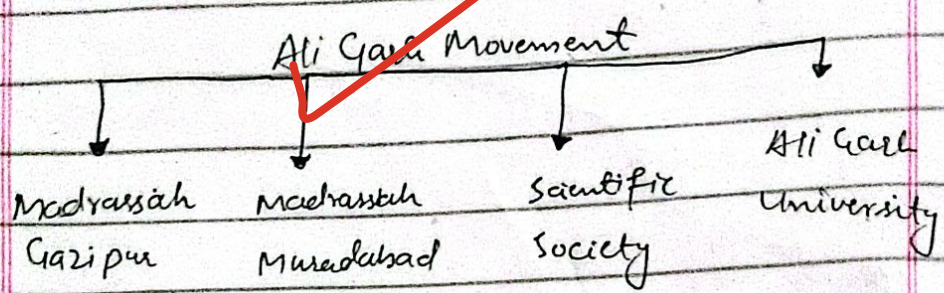
Services of All-India Muslim League
the foundation of Pakistan

I INTRODUCTION

All India Muslim League, a pivotal educational venture, in the history of Muslim provided a consciousness to the Muslims to get a separate homeland. It awakened muslim nationalism, provided political consciousness to muslim and encouraged them to attain a separate homeland. In this way, this movement proved to be a valuable asset for the Muslims regarding attaining their homeland.

II Understanding Ali Qari Movement

This movement was a brainchild of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. It was a pure educational movement and it established many institutions in India.



III Services of Ali Qari Movement

1) Educational Services

Ali Qari movement provided many educational institutions like scientific society and Ali Qari University. Moreover, it established the institutions which provided scientific education.

ii) Removing misunderstanding between Britishers and Muslims

Sir Syed was a proponent of collaboration with British. Hence, this movement removed misunderstanding between both

Tabeen-ul-Idam by Sir Syed summarised similarities between Christians and Muslims

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

iii) Economic Services

Al-Farooq movement created job opportunities for Muslims. After getting education, Muslims remained successful in getting jobs from the colonial masters.

iv) Religious Services

Sir Syed responded to the suspicions about our Holy religion Islam by removing misunderstandings

between Christians and Muslims.

William Muir

Sir Syed

The life of Muhammad

Khulbaat-e-

Ahmadiya

raised suspicions

answered suspicions

IV Services of Ali Qasr laid the foundations of Pakistan

i) Aroused Muslim Nationalism

This movement aroused Muslim Nationalism by providing education to Muslims. The education created a sense of separate identity among Muslims. This nationalism served as the foundation of Pakistan

ii) Provided leaders to Muslims

Ali Qasr movement provided competent leaders like:

- Nawab Wajid ul-Muluk
- Nawab Mohsin ul-Muluk

These leaders worked effectively for separate Muslim identity.

(ii) provided practical knowledge to Muslims for demanding constitutional rights.

This knowledge of constitutional demand encouraged Muslims to participate in British led conferences. These demands of Muslims forced British to grant them a separate country. For instance, 1909 Minto-Morley reforms, separate electorate, laid the country's foundation.

(iii) Protected Muslim amalgamation into Hindus by restricting them to join Indian National Congress.

Sir Syed, being a leader of Ali Gadh movement, forbade Muslims to join Congress. This encouraged Muslims to remain separate from Hindus and get a separate country.

v) Revived religious nationalism among Muslims for getting separate homeland

Sir Syed requested Allaf Hussain Hali to write a poem about the last glory of Islam. Maqal - juzr - Islam a famous poem of Hali revived religious nationalism among Muslims.

vi) Preserved the National language of Muslims

1867 Urdu-Hindi controversy, was proving to be a disaster for Muslims. However, Sir Syed preserved Urdu, a national language of Muslims, after gaining independence. This also laid the foundation of separate country.

vii) Laid the foundation of Two-nation theory

Two-nation theory

emerges as a foundation for making Pakistan. Sir Syed referred to Muslims as a "Qaum". This emerged as a two-nation theory.

V CONCLUSION

Ali-Quash
movement laid the foundation of separate Muslim homeland in India by providing countless services. These services in terms of political, economical and religious, created a separate identity of Muslims for getting separate homeland.

Q: 04

→ Climate change not only threat to environment but to economic security of Pakistan. Recommendations for mitigation

I INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses a threat to the environment and Economy of Pakistan by enhancing natural disasters and destroying infrastructure. However, certain strategies like cooperation with Global world in terms of climate change and proper population can address the threat of climate change. Hence, climate change is threat to environment and economy of Pakistan.

II Climate change: A threat to the environment of Pakistan

i) Increasing temperature

Climate change is increasing the temperature of the country. Karachi has become vulnerable against heart strokes due to rising temperatures.

ii) Rising sea levels

The sea level of the country is increasing due to increasing climate change. Rising sea level results in many threats

iii) Smog: A prevalent issue in Pakistan

The smog and bad air quality are the results of climate change. Lahore has become

the most populated city due to climate change.

III Climate Change: A Threat to the Economy of Pakistan

i) Floods of 2022 costed Pakistan

Floods in 2022, triggered by changing weather pattern, costed 30 billion, which is a great blow to already faltering economy of the country.

ii) Infrastructural loss due to the disasters of climate change

Pakistan faces infrastructural losses as it has faced in 2022 floods. Electricity towers and schools buildings were destroyed which poses a threat to the economy of the country.

iii) Devastation of crops due to climate-induced disasters impact the economy of Pakistan

The destruction of crops by 2022 floods resulted in huge agricultural loss. This loss also aggravated the economic difficulties of the country.

iv) Killing of Fisheries resulted in restricting the trade of Pakistan

The acid rain kills the Fisheries of Pakistan which is a source of exports. This reduces the exports of Pakistan and enhances the economic difficulties of the country. The decreasing exports enhances the trade deficit of the country.

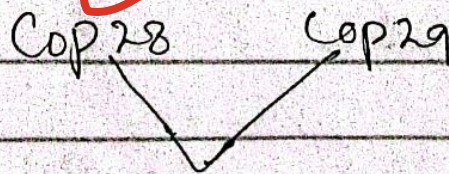
IV Solutions for mitigating Climate change in Pakistan

i) Population planning

proper population will result in der controlling growing population. The less population will be beneficial for reducing climate change because less population will contribute less to carbon.

ii) Cooperation with Global world

Pakistan contributes less than 1% of carbon. Yet it faces severe climate change. Hence, the cooperation with global world is necessary for mitigating climate change.



→ Pakistan participation is necessary

iii) Restructing deforestation and enhancing forest cover

deforestation promotes climate change while forests control it.

Tree → Billion Tree Trunami
↓ ↓
Carbon Sinker wonderful initiative

By sinking carbon trees restrict climate change

iv) Restructing crop burning

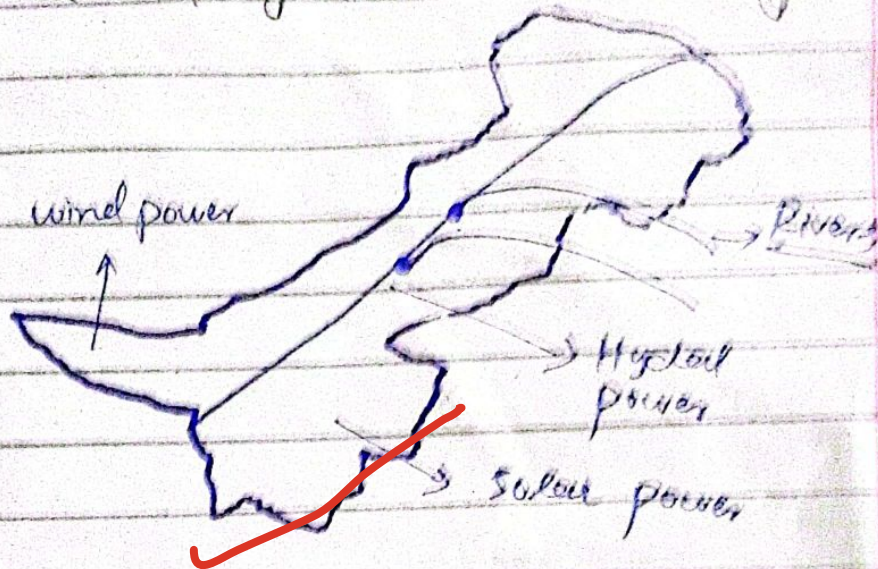
The burning of crop waste also enhances the threat of climate change. The stopping of crop burning can reduce the emissions of harmful gases to climate

v) Integrating AI f. into climate restructuring policies ^{change}

AI can assist

predict weather and analyze the occurrence of disasters by climate change. In two ways it can help in carbon sequestration as it is utilized by USA.

vi) Reducing the use of fossil fuels and shifting to renewable energy



Reducing dependence on fossil fuels and shifting to renewable energy can end the climate change in Pakistan. Pakistan has potential of using renewable energy.

✓ CONCLUSION

Population growth
the worst impacts of climate
on its environment and economy
as evidenced by loss of crops in
the country. However, certain
strategies like population planning
and reducing the use of fossil
fuels can end climate change.

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Q: 05

⇒ PAK-Afghan relations are of Economic nature than that of security and influence of non-state actors

I INTRODUCTION

The relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan includes both security and economy dependence. Economically, Afghanistan is dependent on Pakistan and Pakistan need Afghanistan for resolving the problems of its security. Hence, both have dependences on one another in terms of economy and security.

II Timeline of Pak-Afghan relations

- Durand Line Issue
- Pak-Afghan Soviet war: Pak support
- Mujahideen Government: Pak recognised
- NATO attack
- USA withdrawal
- Doha Deal: Pak mediation

III Pak-Afghan relations are of Economic nature

i) Afghanistan is landlocked needs way from Pakistan

Afghanistan has no access to sea. It needs Pakistan's support to do trade with other countries. This is economic dependency between both countries.

ii) Opening of common border

The common border is necessary for Afghanistan because it is the passage through which Afghan trade is conducted. Afghanistan wants opening of this border.

iii) Afghanistan wants to keep refugees in Pakistan to mitigate economic burden.

Pakistan sending Afghan refugees back. This has put burden on Afghanistan. The Kabul wants the refugees to stay in Pakistan for managing its economy.

iv) Afghanistan expels the ~~for~~ and from Pakistan.

During the

because of last previous government
Pakistan has send many aids
to Afghanistan. Now, Afghanistan
also wants aid from its neighbour.

iv Pak-Afghan relations are of Security nature

i) Pakistan wants to restrict
TTP support from Taliban

TTP launches
attack in Pakistan by getting
support from Afghan Taliban. Pakistan
wants to restrict support to
TTP from Afghan soil.

ii) Islamabad wants to stop illegal
imm infiltration of terrorists into
the country

The terrorists
use Afghan soil for entering into
Pakistan. Pakistan wants to
restrict the infiltration of illegal
terrorists into Pakistan.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

iii) Mitigating the influence of non-state actors in Afghan soil

Pakistan wants to mitigate the influence of non-state actors such as India in entering to Pakistan and attacking in Pakistan.

iv) Restricting the use of Afghan soil as a launching pad against Pakistan

Pakistan wants that Afghan soil should not be used against the country as a launching pad. Many attacks in the country are the result of Afghan soil.

v) Pakistan's decision to send Afghan refugees back due to security reasons infuriated Taliban

The decision to

Send Afghan refugees back ~~refugees~~
the Taliban to ~~group~~ extend this
has ~~magnified~~ the relations between
both countries.

vi) Pakistan's fear of Indian
involvement in Baluchistan through
Afghan soil

India, through
Afghan soil enter into Baluchistan
the RAW agents have used Indian
soil for entering into Pakistan. This
resulted in deteriorating relations
between both countries.

v CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The relations
between Afghanistan and Pakistan
are based on security and
the influence of non-state actors.
The foreign spokesperson of Pakistan
Mumtaz Zahid Baluch has stressed
that "security paradigms" are affecting
the relations between both countries.

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VI CONCLUSION

It becomes clear that the real relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan are based on both security and economic concerns. However, security concerns are more prevalent in the collaboration of both countries.

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Q: 06

⇒ Pakistan's Economic
 plight in terms of
 Statement

I INTRODUCTION

Since the inception of Pakistan, the country has faced economic difficulties. Many models have been adopted to mitigate these difficulties but of no avail. The Statement states that Pakistan looks for quick money instead of exploring the root causes of economic problems. Moreover, it lacks proper plan to stabilize its economy. Hence, these things accelerate the economic crisis of Pakistan, because of not having proper plan and just borrowing money.

II Decoding Statement in terms of Economic Problems of Pakistan

i) Philosophy of Borrowing money

The country relies on borrowing money. 24th IMF agreement has been signed for receiving bailouts from International Monetary Fund. This shows the reliance on loan.

ii) No plan to stabilize, reform and structure economy

The country lacks a proper plan for restructuring and reforming its economic crisis. It just relies on borrowing money.

iii) Failure to understand the root causes of economic crisis

Pakistan faces economic crisis due to the failure of understanding underlying issues

III Economic plight of Pakistan in terms of Statement

i) philosophy of Borrowing money enhances inflation

IMF → SAPS

↓
Tax, ending subsidies

This policy of Structural Adjustment Programme results in enhancing inflation. Currently, inflation has reached to 20% in the country.

ii) Borrowing money results in depleting foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan

IMF proposes trade liberalisation that reduces the value of money. The reduced value of money depletes the foreign exchange of the country.

iii) Policy Failures enhances economic crisis

Syed Akbar zaidi

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In his book "Issues in the Economy of Pakistan" assert that the increasing economic crisis in Pakistan is the result of "Policy discontinuities" in the country. Every country starts its own policy.

iv) Absence of proper plan exacerbates economic crisis

The country lacks a proper plan for managing its economic crisis. This lack of plan aggravates the economic problems of the country.

v) Failure of understanding core issue enhances circular debt

Ipps

↳ main culprits accused of enhancing circular debt

Instead of revisiting agreements with Ipps, the country is enhancing Tariffs which is of no use.

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vi) Failure to craft rational policies enhances economic crisis

Syed Akbar Zaidi

argues that the policy makers are crafting irrational policies. One can take the example of agricultural sector. The country should shift towards industrialization instead of agriculture. The policies are still focusing on agriculture.

vii) Absence of reforms enhancing budget deficit

Proper taxation and eradicating the informal economy are necessary to mitigate budget deficit. This enhances budget deficit. The current budget deficit has reached to 13 trillion according to the Economic Survey of Pakistan.

IV CONCLUSION

The economic crisis of Pakistan is the result of absence of policy and plan, failure to structurally reform economy, and understand root causes. Resultantly, the economic crisis of the country goes higher because of these reasons.

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