

Alina Ayoub-063

Question No. 02

Introduction:

In the historical perspective of the sub-continent the two nation theory means despite living together in the same country, the Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. Though Hindus and Muslims were living together for centuries, yet they could not merge with each other.

Two Nation Theory in the words of Quaid and Iqbal:

The founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam was ally of Hindu-Muslim unity but later on he realized that they were different

nations with different ideologies,
Quaid-e-Azam on Two nation
theory said,

"The foundation of
Two Nation Theory was
laid on the day when
first non-Muslim of sub-
continent became Muslim."

Allama Iqbal was the
first who saw the dream of separate state,
"Despite living together
for 100 years, Hindus and
Muslims have their own
individual ideologies as the
only solution of political
conflict of India is to
have separate independent
state for each."

Role of Two Nation
Theory in Creation of
Pakistan

A) Allama Iqbal's
Allahabad Address (1930)
paved the way for
a separate state:

Allama Iqbal
was the first leader who
saw the dream of Pakistan,
as a separate state for
their religious freedom and
having unique identity.

"I wish Punjab, Balochistan, NWFP
would be join as a state within or
outside the British Empire. It is,
therefore necessary to form a Muslim
state in the north west, which is
now the state the Indian
Muslims."

B) Quaid's Transformation
from support of Hindu
Muslim unity to demand
for a separate state.

Quaid-e-Azam was

a staunch supporter of Hindu Muslim unity and want to liberate India from British rule but the congress ministers of 1937 showed the real intentions of Indians and he demanded and advocated for a separate state. Two Nation Theory molded his ideology, to work for a separate homeland for Muslims.

c) Ideology of Cohesion and Mobilization among Muslims of Sub-continent

Muslims of Sub-continent were scattered and suppressed by Indians due to majority. They have no ideology or representation for their identity. Two-Nation Theory raised the concern of Muslims representation and formation of Muslim League in 1906. They later on motivated by their leader

and worked jointly for freedom movement. Electoral results of 1945-46 showed that Muslims are united and eager to have a separate state for their religious and social liberation.

D) Lahore Resolution 1940 :

Muslims were determined to get a separate state:-

Lahore resolution 1940 was formally articulated the demand for "independent states" in the Muslim majority provinces. It marked a turning point in the history of Pakistan creation and rooted in the principles of Two Nation Theory.

E) Partition and creation is done by the ideology of Two Nation Theory:

Two Nation Theory

was a key instrument to persuade British that India is not a country and Muslims are also in majority. So the solution of Indian-Muslim conflicts lie in the partition and creation of two separate autonomous states.

Influence of Two-Nation Theory on India and Pakistan after partition:

1) Strained relations between India and Pakistan being neighbours:

India and Pakistan have different ideologies in terms of religion and social matters. Despite of neighbouring countries, the hostility between both remains same. India did not want a partition and formation of a separate state for

Muslims.

2) Communal Polarization and violence on the Muslims of India:

India still not having any bilateral ties and people-to-people interaction even after 76 years of freedom. Hindus are having hatred feelings towards Muslim and still the Muslims in Hindustan face violence and limitation in their religious freedom. The implementation of the theory led towards unprecedented communal violence and the displacement of millions, and human lost.

3) Cross border hostilities and war between India and Pakistan:

Pakistan and India did not have any neighbouring relations due to

border issues ~~and~~ water resources and conflict of Kashmir. The 1965 war by India for Pakistan's and 1971 war of Bangladesh partition and later on 1991 Kargil war. Pakistan and India fought four wars since their creation in just 78 years.

Conclusion: Add more arguments

Two Nation Theory

was paved a way for the creation of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal advocated it among public and British government. They supported this theory to distinguish the cultural, religious, ethnic and linguistic difference between both nations.

Two Nation Theory was instrumental in securing a separate homeland for the Muslims of sub-continent but marked ^{on going} conflict on both sides of borders.

Question No: 4

Introduction:

Kashmir issue remains the most contentious and enduring dispute between the two nations. Since partition, Kashmir is on going conflict despite of resolving this through Simla agreement 1972 but the revocation of article 370 in 2019 escalated the issue. This issue can be resolved by the consciousness of peace makers and the mutual consensus of both Pakistan and India.

Historical Background of Kashmir Issue:

1) Kashmir Conflict started from partition:

From partition 1947,

the affiliation of Kashmir with India or Pakistan remained a dispute. Due to its significance and abundant resource both parties seized it in parts and borders are now in high zone alert.



2) Plebiscite condition for accession to India

Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir sought the India's military assistance. India agreed on the condition that J & K would accede to India. The agreement of accession was signed in 19 October 1947

on the condition of plebiscite,
to determine the consensus
of people which has
never been held.

3) War and Conflicts between India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan
India fought almost 4 wars
since its creation. 1965 war
Pakistan attempted to infiltrate
and incite rebellion in
Indian Administered Kashmir
that was leading to another
war.

4) Simla Agreement 1972

India and
Pakistan agreed to resolve
the issue bilaterally, reaffirming
the Line of Control
(LoC) as the de facto
border.

5) Rise of Insurgency in 1989:

Armed militancy erupted in Indian administrated Kashmir that later on derived political discontent, rigged elections of 1987 and support from Pakistan. This marked a new phase of violence and instability. Pakistan and India did not lose any chance to damage each other for the sake of Kashmir.

6: Revocation of article (370) in 2019

India revoked the J & K special status Article 370 and recognized it into two union territories Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh. This unilateral action worsens the relations with Pakistan and escalated tensions.

Prospects of Possible Solutions of the Core Issue of Kashmir between India and Pakistan:

1) Bilateral dialogue and diplomatic relations between both countries

Bilateral dialogues in the face of Simla Agreement 1972 and the Lahore declaration has been made but the recurring conflicts and mutual distrust have undermined these issues. Pakistan demands the incursion of Kashmiris while India insists on bilateral talks.

2) UN supervised Plebisit in Kashmir

UN should conduct fair election to know about

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

the people of Kashmir with whom they want to affiliate. This will further determine the region's future. India's opposition is the key factor in the regional demographic and sovereignty concerns.

3) Independence of Kashmir without any country's Possession:

Kashmiris should have the right of Independence. This will be a fair solution of Kashmir issue to liberate it autonomously and the whole power should be in the Kashmiris authority.

4) Involvement of 3rd party Mediators to resolve the conflict:

The Kashmir issue needs to resolve by

mediation of 3rd party such as UN or SC or any other nation. This is the need of hour to resolve it for regional stability.

5) Joint sovereignty resolution for resolving the issue:

There can be a joint sovereign of both Pakistan and India for resolving the issue of authority. Both can do trade and utilize its resources in shared ruling. This is a better solution than to raising conflict.

6) Military and Security de-escalation for the sake of Human Right Concerns

India is escalating military operations in Kashmir and the human rights are violated unethically. In India and Pakistan could agree to demilitarize Kashmir under international supervision.

Critical Analysis:

Kashmir issue could be resolved if the intentions of both Pakistan and India are joined to doing so. But India is hesitating on the resolution of Kashmir issue. The plebiscite should be held to acknowledge the consensus of both Kashmiris. An independent state without supervision of Pakistan and India would be the best solution for Kashmir.

Conclusion:

To sum up all, it is resulted that Kashmir should have the right ~~about~~ decision about its future. It's the main issue that ~~caused~~ of destabilizing the regional peace. India and Pakistan both do not want to withdraw they are concerned to make it a part of itself completely. This issue should be resolved with the consensus of Kashmiris.

Question No: 05

Introduction:

Population explosion refers to the uncontrolled and rapid increase in the country's population. Pakistan, being a 3rd world country, having multifaceted issues of scarcity of resources and weak economy can not carry the issue of population growth. Growing population is the root cause of Pakistan's social, Economical and political unrest. These issues should be addressed for Pakistan's sustainable growth.

Social Implications of over population in Pakistan

1) Straining the Education System:

Population surge has overwhelmed the country's education

system. Pakistan is facing challenges in providing quality education, with over 22.8 million children out of school by report of (UNICEF 2022). Public schools are overcrowded, leading towards poor learning outcomes.

2) Health crisis due to population explosion:

Growing population puts immense pressure on healthcare sector. Pakistan has only 0.98 doctors per 1000 people, reported by World Bank, far below WHO recommended standard of 2.5. Pakistan is inefficient in meeting the needs of healthcare services.

3) Urbanization and overcrowding due to increasing population

Rapid urbanizing has lead towards overcrowding ^{population} lack of basic services such as sanitation, water and waste management.

4) Youth bulge and social unrest in Pakistan due to overpopulation

A large youth population can be a potential asset but insufficient job opportunities, education and skill development often lead to frustration, unemployment and social unrest.

Economic Implication of Population growth:

1) Unemployment and Higher Poverty rate:

The labour market cannot absorb the workforce in a developing 3rd world country. This exacerbating population is increasing unemployment and poverty in the country.

2) Low per Capita Income

Despite the growth in GDP, per capita income remains sluggish due to

References??

the increasing population. This restricts the standard of living and perpetuates income inequality.

3) Pressure on Resources:

The growing population increase the demand of natural resources such as water, energy and food which are already scarce in Pakistan. Pakistan is facing per capita water availability dropping below 1000 cubic meters per year.

4) Strain on Infrastructure:

Economic infrastructure such as roads, public transport, and government institutional buildings is unable to keep pace with the growing population, hindering the productivity.

Political Implications of overpopulation on Pakistan

1) Governance Challenges in developed over populated cities

Many government such as in Lahore and Islamabad struggle to provide basic utilities like clean water and waste management. This leads to inefficiency and poor service delivery.

2) Political instability

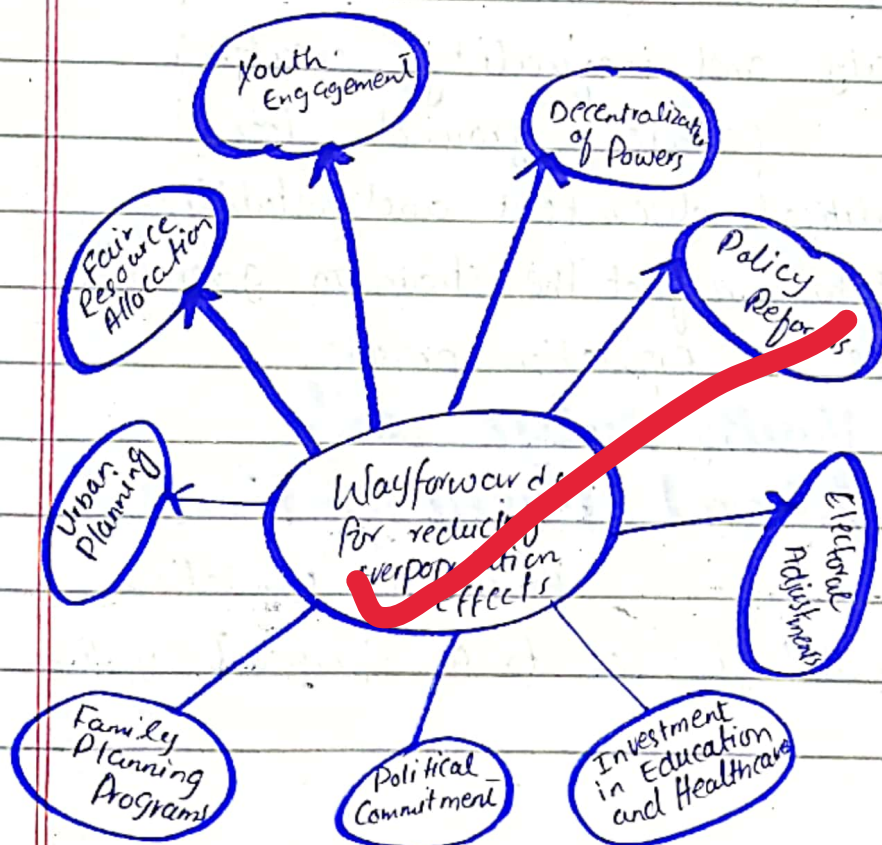
Overpopulation exacerbates issues like unemployment, poverty and inequality creating a fertile ground for political discontent and instability. Inflation reflect the strain on governance due to population pressure.

3) Youth Bulge and Political Participation

Pakistan's population growth is led to a significant youth

bulge with over 60% of the population under 30. Political parties often mobilize the youth for protests, campaigns and voter turnouts. Movements like PTI gained support from youth, highlighting the growing influence of the youth in Pakistan's political dynamics.

Wayforwards to combat the issues caused of Overpopulation:



Conclusion:

In conclusion, while population growth poses significant challenges to Pakistan's social, political and economic development. These issues will be addressed with effective planning, strong political will and active public participation. The proper management of youth of a country could transform from liability into a powerful driver of development.