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Balch#: 83

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Part II

Q#8:

Key role of Political and Social ideologies in the Pakistan movement:

1) Introduction:

The Pakistan movement, also known as the movement for the creation of Pakistan, was a multifaceted political and social campaign led primarily by the AIML under Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It sought to establish a separate homeland for Muslims in British India amid growing fears of Hindu majority dominance post-independence. Between 1930 to 1947, several ideologies played pivotal roles in mobilizing Muslim support, shaping political discourse and justifying the demand for the Partition. These include Muslim nationalism, Two Nation theory and Islamic principle of governance, and anti Colonial sentiments intertwined with communal protectionism. These ideologies influence major events of 1930 to 1947 and help them to pursue their ambition in the form of Pakistan.

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(2) Ideological Basis of the Pakistan movement:

After the decline of Mughal and Muslim power in Subcontinent, Muslims realized that they severely need to protect their distinct identity and interests. The formation of AIML in 1906 marked the beginning of Muslim movement for Independence. The movement was driven by the belief that Muslims of the Subcontinent were a separate nation with unique, religious and cultural and historical traditions. Islam provided the moral and social foundation that distinguished Muslims from Hindus, guiding their political aspiration. Following are the key ideologies of the movement.

Muslim
Nationalism

Two nation
Theory

Key
ideologies
of
Pakistan
Movement

Anti Colonialism
and communal
Protectionism

Islamic
ideology and
governance

(i) Muslim Nationalism

This ideology emphasizes that Muslims were a separate nation with their own culture, history and political identity, different from Hindus. It grew as Muslims felt ignored under British rule and Hindu dominated politics. This idea united Muslim from different regions and turned in AIML into

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a strong mass movement by the 1940s, giving strength and unity to their struggle for a separate homeland.

(ii) Two nation theory

The two nation theory, presented by the leaders like Allama Iqbal, Jinnah and Sir Syed, highlighted that **Muslim and Hindu** were two separate nations with different religions, culture and lifestyle, also it stated that muslim could not live freely as a minority in subcontinent.

This idea became the main reason for demanding Pakistan, as it aimed to protect Muslim identity and rights. It successfully united muslims for the cause of independence.

(iii) Islamic ideology and Governance

Islamic ideology and governance idea were based on the belief that **Pakistan** should be a country, where muslim could live freely by Islamic values. It emphasized **Allah's Sovereignty, Islamic Democracy and Social justice**. This idea protected muslims from communal violence, promoted fairness in

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wealth and preserve culture. It added a spiritual passion to the movement and linked social and economic issues with religion, making it more appealing and inclusive.

(iv) Anti-colonialism and Communal protectionism

This idea Anti colonialism and communal protectionism combined opposition to British rule with the demand to protect muslim from Hindu dominance. its main aim is to **secure muslim rights, education and fair political representation, especially after communal riots**. This sense of protection united both rural and urban Muslims, presenting the idea of partition as a necessary step to safeguard their identity and independence.

Hence; The above mention all ideology play a key role in Pakistan movement. Their role was transformative turning a minority concern into a successful independence struggle.

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(3) Influence of key events on the demand for a separate home land.

The period from 1930 to 1947 saw pivotal events that accelerated the Pakistan's movement by highlighting muslim grievances and crystallizing the demand for separation.

Following are major events that play a pivotal role in Pakistan movement.

(i) The Allahabad address 1930

The Allahabad address, delivered by by Allama Iqbal at the annual session of AIML in Allahabad.

During his address he gave an idea of separate muslim homeland as he stated that;

"I would like to see The Punjab, North-west frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state."

This was the first clear and formative idea of a muslim separate homeland, later known as Pakistan.

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He also highlighted that muslims were not merely a minority in Subcontinent rather they have a distinct nation with their own religion, culture and civilization; He said

"Islam is not a matter of private belief; it is a social order and complete civilization."

He argued that muslims have their own religion and identity which could not be merged into a Hindu-majority system. So, his address deeply influenced muslim politics by shifting focus from protection within India to the idea of a separate homeland.

(ii) In Congress ministries 1937-1939

After the 1937 election under the Government of India Act 1935, the Congress formed government in eight provinces but did not include AIML. Muslims soon felt ignored and mistreated because Congress promoted Hindu culture and symbols, such as;

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Hindi as national language, Band-e-mataram as national song and banning cow slaughter. These actions made muslim realize they could not be treated fairly in united India. In several region reports collected of muslims discrimination, this experience led to AIML membership increased and turn into a powerful political force. When Congress resigned in 1939, muslim celebrated a "Day of deliverance", showing relief and proving that a united India would mean a Hindu domination over muslim.

So, these Congress action heavily influenced muslim to struggle for their separate nation.

(iii) The Lahore Resolution

The Lahore resolution was passed on March 23, 1940, during the muslim league's session in Lahore. It was proposed by A.K. Fazlul Haq and supported by Quaid-e-azam. It demanded for independent states for Muslim majority areas in North west & East of India. It states that;

The areas in which the muslim are numerically in majority

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Northwestern and Eastern Zones of Indias should be group to constitute independent states."

This was the first official ^{Step} ~~demand~~ towards the idea of Pakistan. The resolution united muslims from across India and made the league a powerful mass movement, while Congress rejected it as divisive. Although the word "states" was used in place, people later took it to mean one Pakistan. Despite opposition from Hindu and some nationalist muslims, it became the foundation for Pakistan creation in 1947.

4) Conclusion

The Pakistan movement was propelled by muslim ideologies and key events ^{that} brought muslims together into a single platform of a separate muslim land.



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Q4:

Trajectory of Pak-Afghan relation in the post 2021

(1) Introduction:

The fall of Kabul in August 2021 and the return of the Taliban to power marked a major turning point in Pakistan-Afghan relations. Pakistan initially welcomed the change, hoping for a friendly government that would ensure border stability and counter terrorism and promote regional trade. However, the post 2021 period has been marked by both cooperation and growing tensions shaped largely by borders' tension, refugee challenge and changing regional dynamics.

(2) Trajectory of Bilateral relations

After the Taliban took control of Afghanistan in 2021, Pak-Afghan relation went through a series of ups and downs. Initially Pakistan engaged cautiously, but tension rose over security and border

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issues:

(i) Initial engagement 2021-2022

Initially, Pakistan happily welcomed the Taliban regime and supported Afghanistan in international recognition effort and hosted the **OIC meeting in December 2021** for Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis.

(ii) Emergence of Tensions 2022

The tension arose in 2022 when Taliban refused to act against TTP and there are dreams of Pakistan good relation shatter.

TTP continuously attacks in Pakistan surged exceeding 600 incidents in 2024.

(iii) Peak tensions and border conflicts 2023-25

When TTP attacks increased Pakistan fenced borders and conducted military operation; Taliban retaliated by closing key crossing like **Turkholm and Choman**.

in oct 2023 Later Pak airstrike near Kabul

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killed TTP leader **Noorwali mehsud** and after causing clashes along in Durand line, displacing hundreds and closing borders, disrupting trade.

(iv) Partial Thaw and mediation 2025

In late 2025, China, Russia and Gulf countries mediated and mediation led to reopening of border crossing and ceasefire.

(v) Current situation

Although the ceasefire happen but main issue still remain there Pak accuses the Taliban of supporting TTP while Afghanistan blames Pakistan for violating its sovereignty.

Now the relationship is described as a "new normal" not fully friendship but cautious and tense coexistence.

(3) Bilateral ties influence

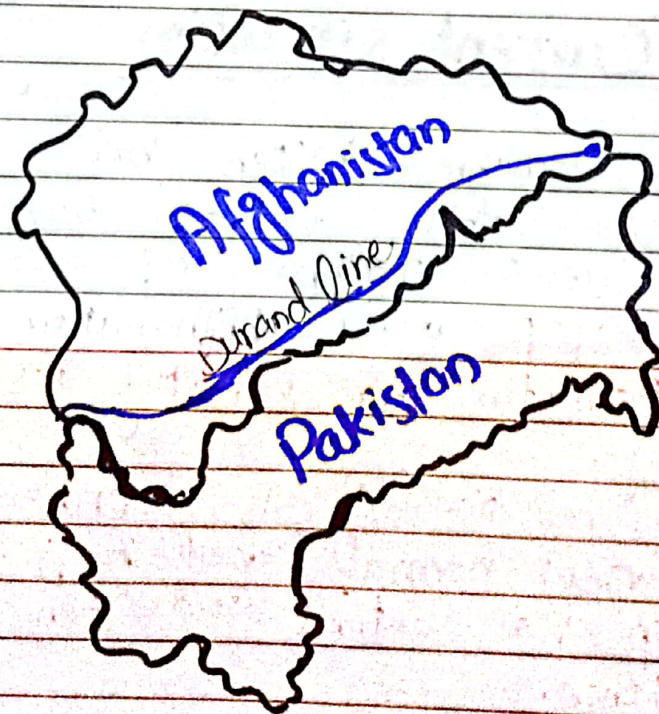
Pakistan bilateral relation with Afghanistan heavily influenced by border tension.

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refugee issue and regional alignment.

(i) Influenced of border Security

Border Security has been a major source of tension, increasing insecurity and prompting independent action. From its very first day to till now Afghanistanis not ready to accept its 2640 km Durand line.



This border still Afghanistan never accepted and it became a route of TTP to come Pakistan and attack.

After 2011, TTP attacks in KPK.

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Balochistan increased with more than **600 Clashes** in 2025 alone, Partly because Taliban regime provide safe zone to TTP militance. Pakistan has tried to secure its border by ^{building} fences and attacking TTP militant camps across border. These actions ignited in anger of Taliban, who responded with attacks of their own, including Clashes that killed over 20 people in oct 2025. These events show a clear military difference that Pakistan has a strong military while Taliban rely on guerrilla tactics.

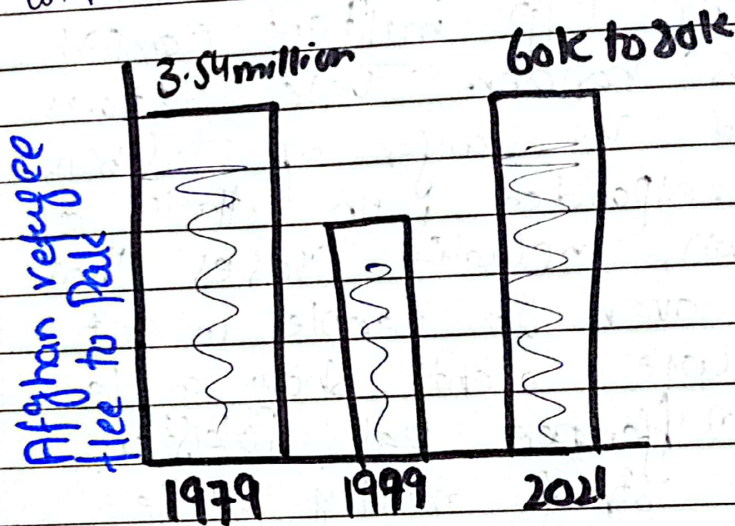
Hence, the insecure border and attacks creates conflict between both countries affecting both economic relation and regional stability.

(ii). Influence of refugee Issue:

Pakistan continues to host over 3 million Afghan refugee, a situation that deepened after in 2021 takeovers, because Afghani faced economic collapse, repression from Taliban and humanitarian crises.

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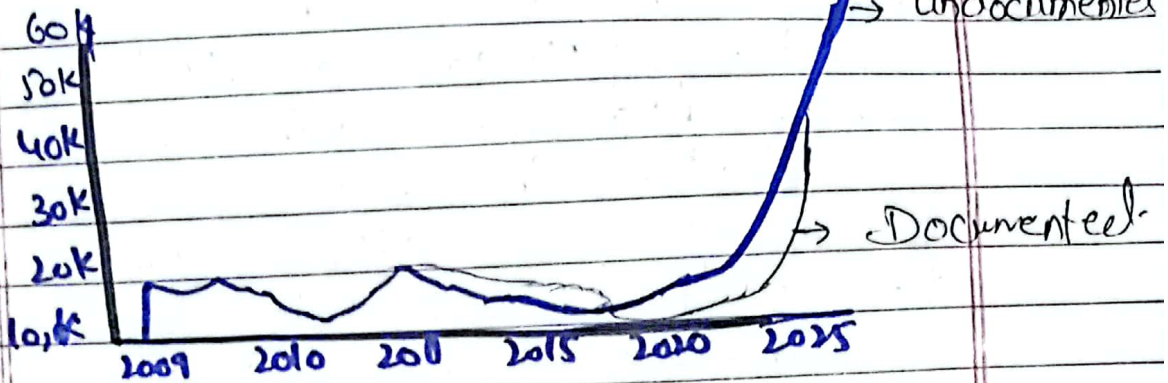
So millions of people flee from Afghanistan. Pakistan hosted 3.54 million Afghani since 1979 and after 2021 600,000 to 800,000 arrived many without a proper document.



At first Pakistan hosted them and treated them well but later they found in refugee in security problems, accusing of supporting TTP and rising militancy, smuggling etc. By Oct 2023 Pakistan ordered undocumented Afghan approximately 1.7 million to leave the land of Pakistan, and by March to Oct 2023 ordered all Afghani whether documented or not documented leave the land of Pakistan, so over 1 million were deported including vulnerable women, old journalists, and etc.

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Collaborators:



Afghan returned from Pak
2009-2025

Afghanistan call it "unacceptable violence" fueling the tension and cross border sentiments. So, Refugee issue turned into a source of conflicting making diplomacy harder.

(iii) influence of Regional realignments

The US withdrawal from Afghanistan created a power vacuum, reshaping regional politics. Pakistan along with China, Russia, Iran and Central Asian states, now seeks to re-stabilize Afghanistan through regional cooperation framework such as SCO.

However, Islamabad effort to balance ties with Taliban regime and meet international

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~~effect~~ expectation on Counter terrorism and women rights have created diplomatic complexities. India ~~is~~ ^{engagement} with Taliban warsey in relation because India is enemy of Pakistan and Pak worried about it. So this increase in tension between relation of both countries.

(4) Conclusion

Post 2021 Pakistan relation with Afghanistan reflect a complex mix of hope, mistrust and interdependence. Security and refugee challenges deeply influenced their ties. For durable ties and peace both countries should adopt a joint Counter terrorism strategies.

