

Q8

1. Introduction

Since the war of independence, muslim leaders had realized that hindus and muslims are two separate nations that can't live with each other. Many key events such as hindi-urdu controversy, separation of ~~bengal~~, and Nehru report had consolidated the ideology of muslims for separate homeland. From 1930 - 1947, muslims had taken a clear stance on their struggle for separate state for muslims ~~at~~ from the sub-continent. On the other hand, hindus wanted to establish self-rule ~~at~~ ~~on~~ on whole sub-continent. Lahore resolution, Allhabad address, and congress rule, all these events revived muslim struggle to ~~continue~~ their efforts for separate homeland. Subsequently, the resilience of sound leadership and perpetual efforts of muslims paved the way for establishment of Pakistan.

2. Key political and social ideologies in the Pakistan Movement from 1930-1947

(a) The idea of Two-nation theory shaped muslim struggle for separate muslim state;

As both hindus and muslim have separate social, economic, and cultural beliefs that can never complement with ~~one another~~ one another.

~~Due~~ Due to separate cultural identity, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had already realized that hindus and muslims are two completely separate nation. The ideological foundation of two-nation theory presented by Sir-Syed Ahmed Khan was later revived by Qaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal from 1930-1947.

(b) Islam as a distinct religion of muslims as compared to secular rule of Congress and Britain;

Islam is not merely a religion of rituals and beliefs, but it is a complete way of life. The secular British rule or hindu-~~may~~ dominated rule can never allow muslims to practice their religion freely. Due to this reasons, muslims wanted constitutional protection before 1930. However, oppressive attitude of congress later reshaped muslims demand for an independent homeland.

(c) Hindus and muslims; completely different cultural beliefs and traditions;

In 1930s and 1940s, muslims became conscious of different cultures and religious beliefs of both muslims and hindus. For hindus, Cow is sacred mother, ~~whereas~~ whereas muslim sacrifice it for sake of Allah. Hindus' festivals, & religious

practices and traditions are completely different. They celebrate Holi, diwali, and muslims celebrate eid. muslims worship Allah only and hindus have different gods for separate classes. ~~Hence~~, Dining practices, clothes, living standards and lifestyles are complete different. Hence, muslim leader, especially Quaid-i-Azam realized that both nations can't live peacefully in a single state.

(d) Anti-muslim stance of congress leaders consolidated idea of Two nation theory in the Pakistan Movement

As muslims became conscious about their rights and demanded continuously for constitutional protections like separate electorate and representation in central and provincial legislature. However, congress leaders remained adamant to accept those demands except at ~~one~~ event, the Lucknow pact. This reluctant ideology of congress re-directed muslims' demand from constitutional protection to separate homeland.

(a) Allahabad Address; Demand for separate homeland by muslims

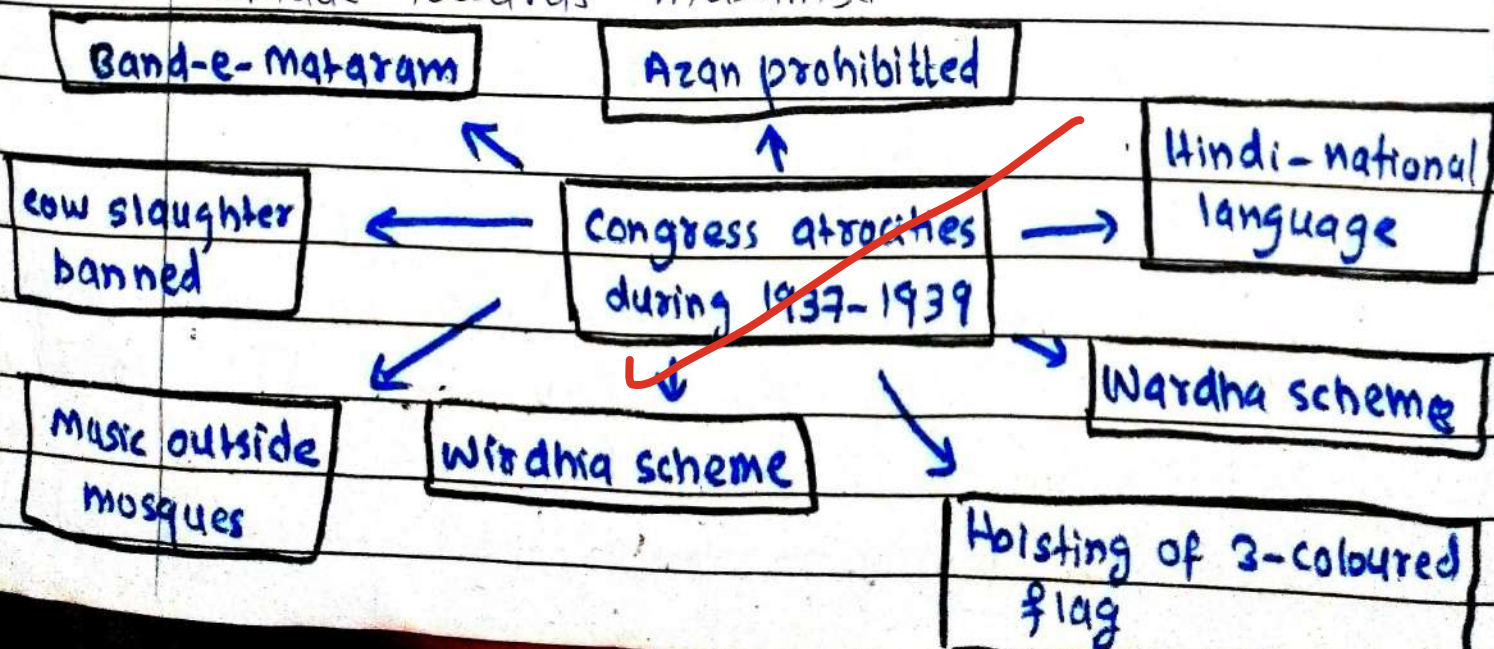
At the annual meeting of All-India Muslim League, muslims gathered at Allahabad in 1930. Under the leadership of ~~Allah~~ Iqbal, muslims demanded for separate homeland for the first time since war of independence.

8

They demanded the muslim majority regions should be merged into separate state. Hence, Allahabad Address was critical in Pakistan Movement that showed clear demand of muslims and policy shift from constitutional protection to separate state.

(4) Congress ministries of 1937; awakened muslims to demand a separate homeland

The elections of 1937 became a nightmare for muslim league because congress won the majority and established its rule in almost all provinces. On the other hand, muslim league didn't win majority in any province and it failed to establish rule in any province. During the congress rule from 1937-1939 muslims faced atrocities of hindu leader. Quaid-e-Azam called this rule as 'Hindu raj' because of their discriminate policies and extremist attitude towards muslims.



9

(a) Congress rule - a nightmare for muslims
to increase efforts for separate homeland

(i) Bande Mataram; It was a national song written by a bengali national. It contains extremist sentiments against muslims. Congress declared it as national anthem. ~~and~~ students in schools, colleges and people in offices were forced to recite it before starting their work every morning.

(ii) Hindi was declared as national language; Congress called off urdu and declared hindi as national language in the sub-continent.

(iii) Warda scheme; It was an ideology of Mahatma Gandhi to adopt non-violent, hindu nationalism to strengthen hinduism. Their leaders and representatives were portrayed as sacred to raise nationalism within hearts of youth.

(iv) Atrocities of congress; During congress rule, cow slaughter was banned. muslim could not pray freely. Music and ~~bands~~ were started especially during prayers. If any muslim slaughter cow, he, with his whole family, was killed. Azan was prohibited in various

regions. Muslims faced injustices in courts as well. These oppressive policies of ~~the~~ Congress solidified Muslims' demand for separate homeland. They realized that ~~hindu-dominated rule~~ after Britain ~~would be~~ a hindu raj. ~~and~~ Hence, leaders of Muslim League became more conscious and resilient in their struggle.

(5) Lahore Resolution (1940): The political manifestation of ideological stance

Lahore Resolution happened on 23-March-1940 in Lahore, Minto Park. In this resolution, Quaid-e-Azam highlighted that Muslims are a separate nation by any definition of international law. Hence, they must be given separate homeland. The Muslim majority areas like Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and N.W.F.P. should be integrated into a separate homeland. Through this demand, Muslim leader presented ideological clarity and manifested their demand in the political form. Through these key events, Muslims united in their struggle and achieved a separate homeland, Pakistan.

end the answer with conclusion.

add more arguments in this part

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Q3:

1. Introduction

The current economic challenges of Pakistan are mainly due to political economy rather than structural flaws in the economy. The lack of leadership will to eliminate corruption, poor accountability mechanisms in the accountability institutions, weak transparency, and poor tax collection systems weaken the economy. Additionally, discriminated policies such as capacity clause in agreement of independent power producers have heavily benefitted business elites. To address these challenges, policy measures, such as a true political leadership to control corruption, policy implementation can boost economy of Pakistan.

2. Current Economic Challenges of Pakistan
are challenges of political economy rather than structural flaws in the economy

Some of the challenges are listed below;

(a) Politized oversight in accountability institutions

Pakistani administrative structure has strong ~~an~~ accountability institutions, such as National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Federal

Investigation Authority (FIA) and Ombudsman offices. However, these institutions are politicized with selective oversight of opposition leaders. It creates vacuum for other leaders that involve in corruption and misuse their power. Hence, institutional structures are adequate but their politicization leads to corruption and weakens economy of Pakistan.

(b) Elite capture disrupts meritocracy of local institutions, affecting development of Pakistan

In Pakistan, fiscal devolution is written in constitution, especially after 18th Amendment. Provincial autonomy is guaranteed and local governments are a constitutional demand. However, elite capture and feudalism prevent fiscal devolution that hinder effectiveness of local institutions to invest in development programs in Pakistan.

(c) Political patronage over productivity as a priority in Pakistan

Resource allocation is more likely based on acquiring short-term achievements or public approval. The leaders prioritize populism, and patronage culture instead of strategic policies. Hence, short term policies

bring temporary relief to the public and in long-run it weakens overall economy of Pakistan.

(d) Weak tax collection system perpetuates fiscal deficit of Pakistan

The patronage politics and favoritism favours business-elites. Hence, instead of widening tax net, salaried class is burdenized. Due to this system, tax evasion and tax avoidance is a common practice in Pakistan, leading to lesser collection of tax. Subsequently, ~~in~~ weakening economy of Pakistan.

(e) Formulation of policies that favour elite class as compared to common people

Pakistan is facing huge debt and energy crisis. The agreement of government with independent power producers (IPP) favours business elites ~~instead of public~~ especially the capacity class. Hence, political economy challenges Pakistan's economy that perpetuate structural flaws in the economic structure of Pakistan.

(3) Policy measures to address political economy of Pakistan

(a) Strengthening oversight institutions to eliminate corruption in Pakistan; To eliminate corruption, the accountability institutions, such as NAB, FIA should be autonomous. They must be kept depoliticized and independent to work ~~in~~ efficiently. In this way, higher authorities can't misuse power and service delivery ~~will~~ be improved. Subsequently, boosting economy of Pakistan.

(b) Digitization of economy reduces chances of exploitation of resources, paving the way for economic prosperity

Digitization of tax collection, spending and fiscal details will enhance transparency in government functioning. It not only reduce human manipulation but also keep records to function effectively. Hence, informal economy should be ~~formalized~~, and adaptation of e-governance can improve economy of Pakistan. In this way, political economy will be addressed in Pakistan.

(c) Investing in human development to produce informed citizens and reduce political economy
The government should increase education spending from current ~~0.8%~~ of GDP to 4% of GDP (as recommended by UNICEF).

Additionally, there should be technological and vocational training institutions to enhance number of informed citizens in the society. These citizens will ~~to~~ raise voices against nepotism and elite capture. Therefore, they demand ~~meritocracy~~ meritocracy and reducing political economy in Pakistan.

(d) True leadership is a pre-requisite for economic prosperity;

Pakistan needs a responsible and true leadership to address political patronage, elite capture, and feudalism. True leaders will reduce political economy and address inter-linked ~~politi~~ structural ~~flaws~~ in the economy. Subsequently, paving the way for economic prosperity in Pakistan.