

# TOOBA GUL PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Q.5

## 1. INTRODUCTION

"We are now all Pakistanis, not Balochis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on... We should be proud of to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else."

(Quaid-e-Azam)

Just as the unity is not enough without diversity, diversity on its own is not enough without unity. Pakistan is home to multiple cultures, languages, ethnicities, faiths and traditions. The road to state-building goes through national integration. This can be done through unity, Islamic ideology, social justice and decentralization. However, several <sup>political</sup> challenges weaken the national integration in Pakistan. These include political uncertainty, lack of people centric policies, prejudices and intolerance. Moreover, dysfunctional

educational system hinders national integration in Pakistan. Therefore, state-centric policies can foster national integration in Pakistan.

## 2. KEY PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN:

National Integration in Pakistan is driven by several main principles. These include;

a- Unity in Diversity:

To embrace diverse cultures, languages and ethnicities while promoting a unified national identity.

b- Islamic Ideology:

To strengthen country's foundation on Islamic principles and values.

c- Social Justice among all citizens:

Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, fostering social cohesion.

d- Decentralization of power:

To empower provinces and local governments to address regional needs.

e- Education and awareness:

Promoting national values, history and unity through education.

### 3- SITUATION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN:

National Integration in Pakistan emerges only in times of natural disasters, national dilemma or external threats. Once the threat is dealt with, the internal contradictions reappear.

Example: The war of 1965, the terrorist attack at Pulwama, Earthquake of 2005 and 2022 floods united the nation.

#### POLITICAL

### 4- FACTOR WEAKENING NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN:

Following political factors

Threaten national integration in Pakistan

i - Political uncertainty in Pakistan

After the assassination of country's first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, the West Pakistan dominated the military-Bureaucratic elite. Democracy, rule of law, good governance which should have been the essence of the state of Pakistan went into oblivion. Besides, back to back **imposition of martial law** diminish national integration in Pakistan

ii - Lack of people-centric policies

The successive regimes were unable to initiate success and effective people centric policies that could address the grievances of various ethnicities. As a result riots and chaos became the order of the day.

**Example:**

The dismemberment of East Pakistan in 1971, the number of

insurgencies in Balochistan etc are case in point.

iii - Prejudices and intolerance:

Biases on ethnic, lingual, religious or sectarian grounds cannot lead to political stability.

**Case in point:**

The traumatic incident of separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh had its origin from language riots which later converted into full-fledged rebellion against West Pakistan.

iv - lack of ownership:

Nations are not built ~~on~~ by mere slogans but through sheer hardwork and planning. Unfortunately, the menace of corruption and nepotism leads to poor governance and lack of ownership. Due to rampant corruption, state institutions and politicians prefer personal interest over the interests of whole country.

**Example.**

Pakistan ranks 127th on

## Corruption Perception Index, 2025.

### v- Dysfunctional Educational system:

Education system in Pakistan is unable to provide quality education to all students. In the absence of uniform curriculum, one cannot expect from youth to seek attachment with the land, culture and history of the country.

**Example:** Education system in Pakistan is divided into public schools, private schools and madrasa education.

### 5- HOW TO AVERT POLITICAL FACTORS IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN:

National Integration in Pakistan can be strengthened through strengthening inter-provincial harmony, addressing socio-economic disparities and promoting interfaith harmony among religious groups. Moreover, encouraging dialogue among political parties and reviving the role of media can

spus national integration in Pakistan

## 6- CONCLUSION:

National integration in Pakistan is in the grip of political factors. Due to weak national integration, foreign conspiracies emerge and mistrust deteriorates the very fabric of the nation of Pakistan. Therefore, to foster national integration, political weaknesses must be tackled effectively.

## Q. 2.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The establishment of Congress ministries was a unique episode in the history of Muslim struggles in subcontinent. For the first time, responsible form of government was established under Britain rule and Indians were able to form their own government. However, the rule was marked by the Congress discrimination and atrocities against the Muslims. It proved to be a turning point in the history of Hindu-Muslim unity. Through these ~~minis~~ ministries,

Muslims were able to reveal the true face of Indians in the sub-continent. Hence, Congress Ministries had defining role in the alienation of Muslim India from Hindu India.

## 2- ROLE OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES AS A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF MUSLIM STRUGGLES IN SUBCONTINENT:

Congress Ministries through their atrocities, proved to be a turning point in Muslim struggles in subcontinent. This was done in following ways.

i- Realization of Hindu mentality.

The Hindus wanted to establish Ram Raj in Indian Congress Ministries. Muslims realized that Hindus could never be sincere to Muslims. Their rule created a sense of realization among Muslims that Congress Ministries could never pursue Muslims' interests.

ii- Rife insecurity among Muslims.  
Mr. Abdul Hameed stated

that the Congress rule aroused a deep sense of insecurity among Muslims that Hindus can never be their friends. This proved to be a driving force in shaping their struggle of independence from India.

### iii - Alienation of Muslims from Hindus:

Muslims realized that they could not achieve their dreams in united India. They became disillusioned from the policies of Congress. **Muslim League gained popularity** in that era.

### iv - Rise of Muslim Nationalism.

Due to Congress atrocities, Muslims started believing in their exclusive identity. This led to two-nation theory and specific ideology i.e. **ideology of Pakistan.**

### v - Change in Outlook of Jinnah:

Quaid-e-Azam was always in favour of Hindu-Muslim coalition. Congress Ministries transformed the

outlook of Jinnah. He became champion of Muslim and Pakistan cause. He started campaigns for this purpose.

vi. Impetus to Pakistan Demand:

In 1938, during Congress rule, Sind Assembly passed a resolution in favour of Pakistan. Jinnah instructed Muslim leaders to look into various partition proposals.

**Example:** Lahore Resolution 1940 was laid to serve the demand of separate state, Pakistan.

vii. Transformation in the mentality of Muslim leaders:

Muslim leaders like **Maulvi Fazal Haq, Sir Sikandar Hayat, Sir Saadullah** felt the fear of dominance of Congress and joined Muslim League. They got inspired from the leadership qualities of Quaid-e-Azam.

viii. Emergence of Jinnah as an undisputed leader Quaid-e-Azam

emerged as an undisputed Muslim leader. In 1938, at **Patna session of League**, Mian Feroz-ud-din raised the slogan of **Quaid-e-Azam** and gave him the title of **Quaid-e-Azam**.

### **3. CRITICAL ANALYSES:**

Congress Ministries (1937-1939), through their atrocities, proved dangerous to the ~~was~~ interests of Muslims. These Ministries tried to marginalize Muslims in every aspect of life. However, Muslims realized that ~~the~~ Hindus could never be loyal ~~with~~ to them. Moreover, it changed the British outlook about Muslims.

### **4. CONCLUSION:**

Congress Ministries was unique in modern political history of the subcontinent. Through Hindu atrocities, Muslims realized the true intentions of Hindus and Jinnah transformed his outlook. In this way, Congress Ministries led to Muslim struggles in India to become effective.

Q. 3.

Short notes:

c- Case of New Provinces in Pakistan.

### 1- INTRODUCTION:

The debate of new provinces in Pakistan has been resonating since 18<sup>th</sup> amendment. There are multiple demands for the creation of more administrative units for Pakistan. A broad spectrum of political opinion and public favours creation of new provinces. However, the political, legal and constitutional hurdles do not let the idea of new province getting materialized. Despite this, there has always been a demand for the creation of new provinces in Pakistan.

### 2- CASE OF NEW PROVINCES IN PAKISTAN:

There have been a persistent demand for the creation of new provinces. Basis of demand

has always been ethnic and linguistic. For example, in Sindh province, Karachi and Hyderabad are comparatively socio-economically developed while Interior Sindh is underdeveloped so far.

#### a- ~~Bah~~ Demand of Bahawalpur

Since 1950s demand of Bahawalpur exists because it was a separate state. It was merged with Punjab during one-unit formula. Since then the voice of separate identity emerged.

#### b- Hazara Province demand.

When **18th Amendment** passed and NWFP was renamed as KP, Hazara division was neglected in the new name.

#### c- Sialki province demand:

1980s onwards, secessionary demand of Sialki province exists. The areas of Southern Punjab (Mianwali to Multan) are included.

### 3- HURDLES IN MAKING OF NEW PROVINCES:

These are following hurdles in making new provinces

i- Poor economic conditions

The financial cost of making new provinces is rather high. When NWFP was renamed as KP, it costed more than 3 bn pkr.

ii- Enactment of new provinces

Completely new provinces in which bureaucratic structure, judicial structure and policing structure need to be adopted is a highly costly phenomenon.

iii- Centre has been a hurdle:

Whether the military establishment or bureaucratic structure, both are major hurdles. The main reason is faulty basis of demand.

**Example:** Chief Secretary Punjab or Secretary Health of Punjab, funds are less, so, their powers become less.

**4- SOLUTION. AND CONCLUSION:**

With the empowerment of local

government system, the patterns of effective delivery become more. Moreover, grass-root empowerment, enactment of provinces on ethnic basis and demographic change in individual countries can alter the forces the creation of new provinces in Pakistan.

## a-Regional and National Hydro politics

### 1-INTRODUCTION.

Water disputes between and within countries are prevalent in South Asia. Pakistan is a water-scarce country. There are water disputes among the provinces and with neighbouring countries as well. Since the end of British rule in the sub-continent, Pakistan and India have been at odds over the Indus water. Similarly, Pak-Afghanistan water conflict over Kabul River is a case in point. Nationally, the provincial governments of Punjab, Sindh and KPK provinces fought over the Mangla and Tarbela reservoirs. The majority of irrigation water is used for

agriculture in these provinces.

## ~~1- Regional Hydropolitics:~~

## <sup>water</sup> 2- Hydropolitics:

Hydropolitics refers to the use of water as a political tool or weapon by a state to influence or coerce another state.

### Example:

India has been accused of practicing hydropolitics against Pakistan by building dams and hydroelectricity projects on the rivers that flow from India to Pakistan.

## 3- Regional Hydropolitics:

a- Water disputes between India and Pakistan.

India under certain conditions is permitted to construct dams and hydroelectric power projects which disrupt the flow of water to downstream Pakistan.

## Example:

India recently suspended  
Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan  
and India.

b - water disruption between Pakistan  
and Afghanistan

Pak-Afghan water conflict over  
Kabul River is a major issue. Afghanistan  
plans to build 12 new dams on  
Kabul River, which could reduce Pakistan's  
water flow by **3MAF**, impacting  
agriculture and livelihoods in KP.

## 4. National Hydropolitics:

Pakistan waste largest amount  
of water in South Asia. The amount  
of water wastage is 20-25 MAF. The  
**World Bank** funded big dam  
projects at Mangla and Tarbela to  
help Pakistan meet energy needs.

i - Sindh accusation of Punjab's government

The provincial government of  
Punjab was accused by the government

of such of diverting its share of water from their reservoirs. The Punjab government denied the accusations.

## 5- CONCLUSION:

Hydropolitics is a life tool to exploit the rival for regional purposes. Water scarcity exacerbates with hydropolitics leading to regional conflicts and disputes.

## Q-1

## 1 INTRODUCTION:

The conditions of the Muslims in the Indian sub-continent were very pathetic after the war of Independence is 1857. The consequences were disastrous for the whole country. In these circumstances, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a great reformer of Muslims in India. He left no stone unturned to reconcile Muslims with British and Hindus in the subcontinent. His politico-educational efforts set the stage for Pakistan Movement.

Moreover, these objectives of Sir Syed leads to establish a political system in Pakistan.

## 2- OBJECTIVES OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN'S EFFORTS:

The main objectives of Sir Syed's effort can be summed up in the following points.

- i- To bring about ~~see~~ conciliation among the Muslims and the British.
- ii- To impart education among the Muslims, make them familiar with English language and British culture.
- iii- To propagate Muslims and Hindus as two distinct cultures and nations.

## 3- STEPS INITIATED BY SIR SYED THAT BECAME AGENDA POINTS OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took several steps to give impetus to Pakistan Movement.

- i- Initiated Education in Politics.  
Sir Syed advised Muslim to get familiar with English language

before entering into politics. He also advised them not to join congress.

### Example:

The class of intellectuals emerged as a result of his Syed efforts, including Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Molana Hali and Syed Ameer Ali.

ii- Establishment of new schools on the pattern of English school system:

Muslims got awareness regarding modern politics and rules by getting familiar with English language and knowledge.

1859 → Gulshan = Muzadabad School

1863 → Victoria = Ghazipur School

1875 → MAO = Aligarh college/school

iii - Opposition to joint electorates

Sir Syed opposed joint electorates for India during his speech in Imperial Assembly in 1883.

iv - Architect of Two-Nation Theory

After Urdu-Hindi Controversy in 1867, Sir Syed became in favour of Two-Nation Theory. He laid the foundation of Muslim separatism in India.

v - Publication of Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

It explains the real causes of war of Independence. He explained that Hindus are a separate nation and were more responsible for 1857 uprising. This gave impetus to Pakistan Movement.

4 - Sir Syed's steps oriented the political system of Pakistan:

Sir Syed's efforts and positive steps generated a

class of intellectuals which later on laid the foundation of a separate state i.e., Pakistan. It was the same foundation on which Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam demanded a separate state. After the establishment of Pakistan, Sir Syed's notions of English education systems and English in Political were served in the political system of Pakistan.

## 5. CONCLUSION:

It was because of Sir Syed's services that a new generation of Muslims came into being that laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement and oriented the political system in Pakistan. As **M.S. Jain** said,

"Sir Syed transformed the Muslims into a nation"