# COMSATS University Islamabad

## HUM111

## Pakistan Studies

## Terminal Examinations SP21

## Hybrid Course

**Time: 3 Hours Total Marks: 35**

### Student Name:

### Registration Number: FA18-EEE- Campus: Islamabad \_ Date: 1/07/2021 Moderator Name: Sir Kazim Ali

**Instructions to Students**

* Write your Name, Registration Number, Campus, Date and Moderator’s Name.
* Mobile phone, digital diaries or any other digital storage medium is not allowed.
* Type your answers on the same document provided as question paper.
* Submit the answer sheet via CU Online Console in the given time. No submissions are allowed via email.
* Attempt all questions.

**Declaration:** It is here by informed to all examinee that use of unfair means as defined by rules and regulations is considered as an academic offense ofhighestnaturethereis.Allexamineesfoundguiltyshallbedealtwithinaccordance to the statutory rules pertaining to student conduct, discipline and examination. The University’s decision in all such matters shall be the final binding on all parties.

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| **For Faculty Use Only** | | | | | | | |
| **Questions** | **Q1** | **Q. 2** | **Q. 3** | **Q. 4** | **Q. 5** | **Q. 6** | **Total** |
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**FA18-EEE-019**

**Short Question**

**Question 2 (5marks, CLO2-A3)**

**How environmental issues like water scarcity and deforestation are linked with each other? Also suggest solution for it.**

Pakistan is an agricultural country, and for cultivation, it requires clean water. There are many reasons for climatic change like global warming, high pollution, but mainly are deforestation, extraction of fossil fuels, exhaustion of minerals, endangering of animal species, etc. With every coming year, the climate of the earth is rising. International Monetary Fund, Pakistan ranked third among the countries facing severe water shortage.

**Linking of Water Scarcity and Deforestation:**

As increase in the quantity of water in the streamflow is not equal to the increased availability of water for human consumption. Deforestation decreases soil infiltration of water and increases soil erosion. A lower level of soil infiltration and a higher level of soil erosion cause higher flux of sediment and a higher level of turbidity. This results in lower water quality and an increase in the cost of drinking-water treatment, which imposes a serious constraint on the installation and maintenance of a water system for local communities in low-income countries such as Pakistan.

**Solution:**

The best solution is to decrease the deforestation by enforcing a series of rules and laws to govern it. Land skinned of its tree cover for urban settlements should be urged to plant trees in the vicinity and replace the cut trees. Also, the cutting must be replaced by planting young trees to replace the older ones that were cut.

Build dams to store rainwater.

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**Question 3(5 marks, CLO1-A1)**

**State any five factors which resulted in delayed constitution making in Pakistan.**

It took almost nine years for the two constituent assemblies to make a constitution for the country. The main factors responsible for this long delay in the constitution-making of Pakistan were as follows:

1. Lack of Homogeneity between two Wings of Pakistan – East Pakistan and West Pakistan
2. Cultural and linguistic differences
3. Influx of refugees
4. Illiteracy
5. Lack of mutual Understanding & Tolerance

**Question 4 (5 marks, CLO2-A3)**

**Briefly describe your project on “Current Social, Economic and Political Challenges related to Industrial Sector of Pakistan”. State the particular challenge you chose and describe your findings and your proposed solution.**

Basic determination to make this homework was to find out the causes of industrial sector growth in Pakistan. Factors were composed from the existing experimental literature. Annual data from 1950 to 2017 was chosen to make the analysis. Trade (% of GDP) and private remittances, gains (% of GDP) showed positive and significant integration with Industry.

**Particular Challenge:**

One of biggest challenge to industry of Pakistan is “Security issue”. Security has always been a threat to industrial sector of Pakistan. Over time Pakistan has been exploited by all available domestic and foreign resources in the rapid development of the manufacturing sector. But because of the wars of 1948, 1965, 71 and 1998 they caused great losses to the economy of Pakistan and disrupted the industrial sector of Pakistan.

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**Proposed Solution:**

1. First, the security crisis in Pakistan needs to be addressed. Criminals from Afghanistan must be stopped. The government should take strong action against the problems and grievances of the people of Baloch and Pushtoon in Pakistan.
2. The fencing of Afghanistan and Iran borders must be done as soon as possible
3. Pakistan has a good opportunity to attract foreign investors as the CPEC considers Pakistan to create industrial areas in different areas.

**Long Question**

**Question 5 (10 marks, CLO1-A1)**

**Discuss in detail the issue of integration of princely states, faced by Pakistan in its initial years.**

**Integration of the Princely States**

There were 560 princely states in the subcontinent before independence. Almost 500 joined India before 15thAugust 1947. The princes were inclined to honor every gesture of the British representative, so they conceded to what the member of the Royal family (Mountbatten) wished. There were some particular cases of the states.

1. **Junagadh**

It was a small state with access to sea having about 7 lakh population and 3377-mile area. The ruler was Muslim while the majority of its population was Hindu. The ruler decided to accede to Pakistan and Pakistan also accepted the accession. It was a princely state. There was a Muslim ruler, and the majority of the population was Hindu. In November 1947, the Indian troops entered the state and took its control. The referendum favored India. Indian forces entered and annexed it with India.

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1. **Hyderabad**

It was geographically big and financially a rich state. Its ruler was Muslim named Nizam and majority population was Hindu. It was surrounded by India from all sides. The Nizam wanted to stay independent. Mountbatten discouraged him and signed Standstill Agreement. But India built pressure on the Nizam by sending its troops in September 1948 claiming that serious law and order situation had developed. The state was integrated in India. He wanted to keep Hyderabad independent from India and Pakistan. However, India again annexed it with India.

1. **Kashmir**

The most important state was Kashmir naturally connected with Pakistan. Its ruler was Hindu Maharaja while population was Muslim. It was the most crucial state. The population inclined towards Pakistan, but the Hindu ruler declared to join India. The Kashmiri people revolted against the ruler in Poonch area and soon it became widespread. The ruler sought Indian support. India demanded accession. On October 27, 1947 Indian troops landed in Srinagar. The people continued their struggle for independence and India promised to finally settle the matter with reference to the people under the UN Resolutions. After the war in 1948, India has half of the Kashmir which is called Indian occupied Kashmir and the other half is under Pakistan was known as Azad Jammu Kashmir.

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**Question 6 (10 marks, CLO3-A1)**

**Make comparison between Nehru report and Jinnah’s 14 points. Discuss their importance in your own words.**

Under the Act of 1919, new reforms were to be introduced in India by the British Government after every 10 years. For this purpose, Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927. Most of the Indian political parties decided to boycott the Commission on the plea that it lacked Indian representation. Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, challenged the Indians:

If they have any political capability and competence then they should form a unanimous constitution and present it to us and we will implement it.

So, the Simon Commission as it was destined to’ failed.

# **Nehru Report:**

After the failure of Simon Commission, there was no alternative for the British government but to ask the local people to frame a constitution for themselves. They knew that the Congress and Muslim League were the two main parties and that they both had serious difference of opinions. Therefore, they asked them to draw a draft of the upcoming Act on which both Hindus and Muslims could agree. For this purpose, All Parties Conference was held at Delhi in January 1928. More than a hundred parties of the Sub-continent assembled and participated in the conference. Unfortunately, the leaders were not able to come to any conclusion. The second meeting of the All Parties Conference was held in March the same year, but the result was same. When the All Parties Conference met for the third time in Bombay on May 19 1928, there was hardly any prospect of an agreed constitution. It was then decided that a small committee should be appointed to work out the details of the constitution. Motilal Nehru headed this committee. There were nine other members in this committee including two Muslims, Syed Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi. The committee worked for three months at Allahabad and its memorandum was called the “Nehru Report”. The recommendations of the Nehru Report went against the interests of the Muslim community. It was an attempt to serve Hindus over Muslims.

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# **Muslims’ Reaction:**

# The report was not acceptable to Muslims and both the Muslim members of the Committee, Syed Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi, refused to sign it. Syed Ali Imam could not attend the meetings of the Committee due to bad health.

# **Fourteen Points of Jinnah:**

A positive aspect of Nehru Report was that it resulted in the unity of divided Muslims groups. A positive aspect of Nehru Report was that it resulted in the unity of divided Muslim groups. In a meeting of the council of All India Muslim League on March 28, 1929, members of both the Shafi League and Jinnah League participated. Quaid-e-Azam termed the Nehru Report as a Hindu document, but considered simply rejecting the report as insufficient. He decided to give an alternative Muslim agenda. It was in this meeting that Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points. The council of the All India Muslim League accepted fourteen points of the Quaid. A resolution was passed according to which no scheme for the future constitution of the Government of India would acceptable to the Muslims be unless and until it included the demands of the Quaid presented in the fourteen points.

# **Comparison:**

1. The Nehru Committee’s greatest blow was the rejection of separate electorates but Quaid-e-Azam was in the favor of separate Muslims electorate.
2. In 14 points of Muhammad Ali Jinnah weightage for Minorities was demanded but Nehru in his report did not compromise with our Quaid.
3. Nehru report demand Strong Central Government. On the other end Quaid-e-Azam was believe on the Provincial Autonomy.

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1. Quaid-e-Azam demanded 1/3rd Representation in central government for Muslims but Nehru comment 1/4th representation for Muslim in central government in his report.
2. It is true that demand of separation of Sindh from Bombay was considered in the Nehru Report as Jinnah mention in his 14 points but the condition of self-economy was also put forward.

**Importance:**

* A comparison of the Nehru Report (1928) with Jinnah’s fourteen points had a political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus in India.
* Nehru's Report was for demanding the dominion status for constitution of India. Jinnah's 14 points were a sort of demand for parting of ways from INC and that they did not want to deal with any future proceedings of INC.
* Among the Hindus Jinnah's points were highly disregarded and Nehru in fact called it "Jinnah's ridiculous 14 points". To an obvious fact, the demands were rejected by Congress Party.
* 14 points were the result of disagreement to Nehru Report by Muslims, the former set out at 1929 and the latter in 1928.
* Nehru Report holds a great importance as far as Indian struggle for independence is concerned, it was like a foundation stone to the entire building.
* Since Nehru Report covered the dominion of India, and it was framed keeping in mind a larger section of society and since Jinnah's points were based on secessionist theory. The former was more representative comparatively.

*Good Luck*