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Question 2

Introduction:

The Allahabad Address of 1930 was delivered by Allama Iqbal and stands as a pivotal moment in the history of Muslim Nationalism in British India. This address marked a clear idea of a separate Muslim state. Allama Iqbal's articulate vision and intellectual ground work laid the foundation for the demand of Pakistan.

Impact of Allahabad Address on Muslim Nationalism in India:

The Allahabad address delivered by Muhammad Iqbal in 1930. This marked a turning point in the history of Muslim Nationalism in India. Prior to this

address, the muslim political discourse focused on safeguarding Muslim interests within a united India. However, the Allahabad Address introduced the concept of a separate Muslim state that significantly impacting the trajectory of Muslim political aspirations.

Pre-Allahabad: Muslim Nationalism in Search of Identity in India :-

1) Muslim believed Safeguarding Muslims through cultural and intellectual advancement:-

Early muslim nationalist thought in India revolved around the notion of composite indian nation. Leaders such as advocated for social and educational reforms within the British Raj. They believed in safeguarding Muslim identity through cultural and intellectual advancement while emphasizing loyalty to the British Crown.

2) Rise of Hindu Nationalism and growing perception of Muslim

However, the rise of Hindu nationalism and the growing perception of Muslim marginalization led to a shift in Muslim political consciousness.

3) Khilafat Movement sparked by protest against British policies:-

The Khilafat movement- sparked by the abolition of Ottoman Caliphate witnessed Muslims mobilizing across India to protest British policies.

19/04/21 Vision: Seeds Separate State

Vision of a separate Muslim State

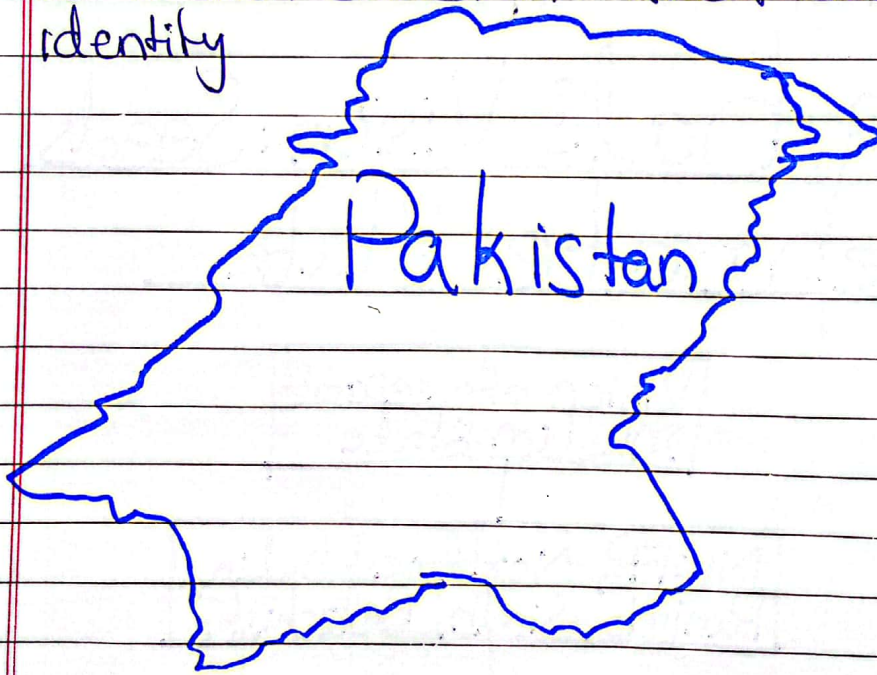
NWFP, Northwest India, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan

Self-determination for Muslims

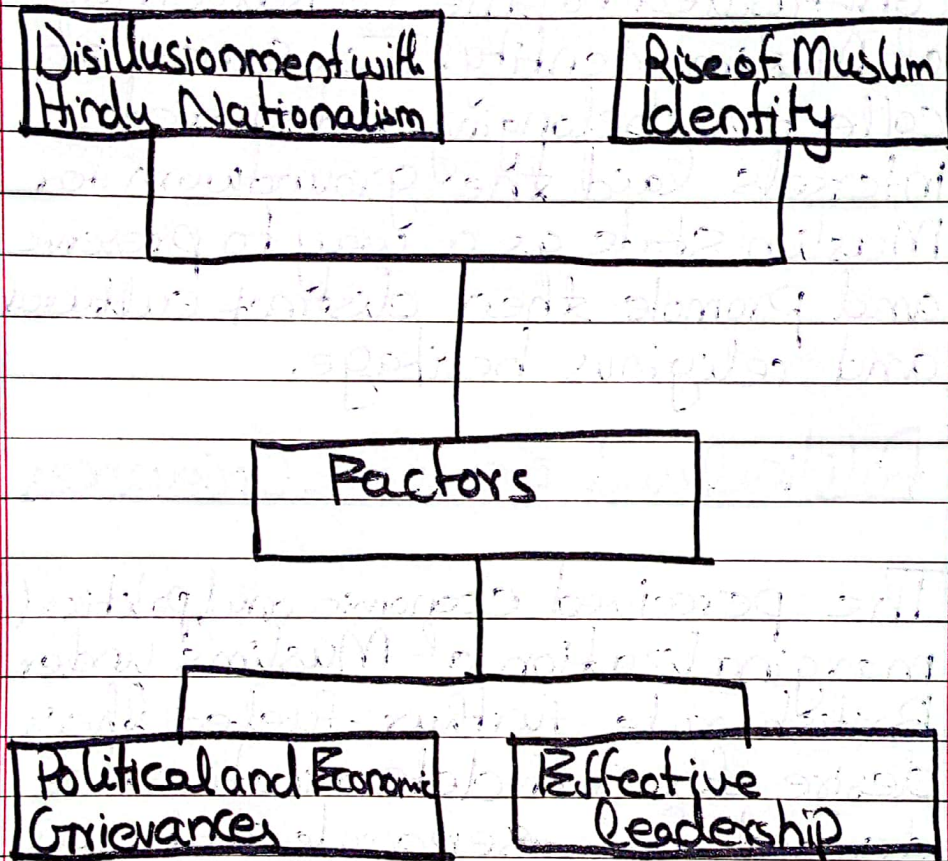
Safe heaven for Muslim cultural and religious identity

The Allahabad Address ignited a spark in the Muslim community.

It provided a definitive articulation of their aspirations for political autonomy and resonated with their growing sense of disillusionment with the prospects of a united India. While the idea of a separate Muslim state initially faced skepticism and opposition, it gradually gained momentum particularly among young Muslims who were increasingly drawn to the idea of establishing a nation based on their Islamic identity.



Factors Contributing to the Popularity of the Separate State Idea:



1) Disillusionment with Hindu Nationalism in India :-

The growing influence of Hindu nationalist organization like the Hindu Mahasabha fuelled fear among Muslims of Hindu dominated in a united India. The perceived threat of Hindu dominance and cultural assimilation further strengthened the demand for a separate state.

2) Rise of Muslim Identity in the Subcontinent :-

The Khalifat

contributed to the consolidation of Muslim identity. This sense of collective belonging and shared interests laid the groundwork for Muslim State as a way to preserve and promote their distinct cultural and religious heritage.

3) Political and Economic Grievances

The perceived economic and political marginalization of Muslims under British rule further fueled their desire for self-determination. The demand for a separate state was seen as a mean to address these grievances and establish a political system that would cater to the specific needs and aspirations of the Muslim community.

4) Effective leadership popularize the idea of separate state:-

Leader like Muhammed ali Jinnah, who initially opposed the idea of separate state and eventually embraced it and became its moral vocal advocate. Jinnah's charisma, political acumen and effective communication skills played important role in mobilizing Muslims and solidifying.

Date: _____

Day: _____

their support for Pakistan.

Conclusion :-

The Allahabad Address stands as a testament to the evolving nature of Muslim nationalism in India. It marked a turning point in the political consciousness of the Muslim community paving the way for creation of the Pakistan.

Question 4

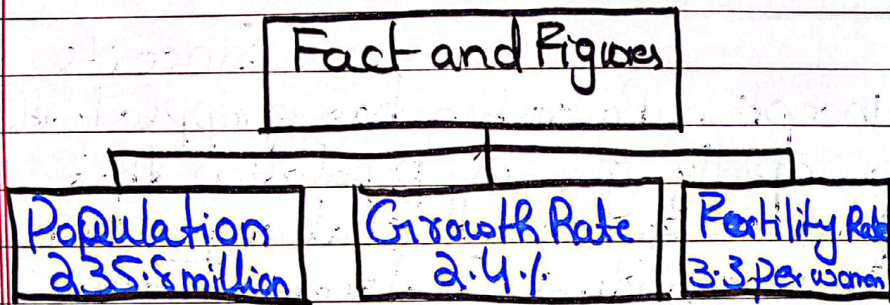
Introduction:

Since its inception, Pakistan has grappled with a rapidly growing population that posing significant challenges to its socio-economic landscape. The unchecked population growth has far-reaching effects on various aspects of the country, influencing factors such as education, health care, employment opportunities, and overall development.

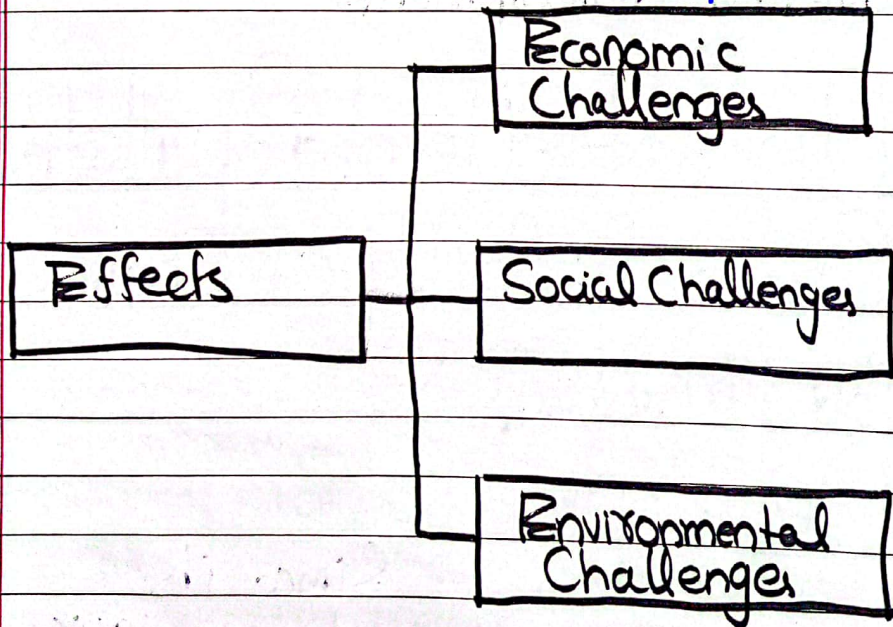
Uncontrolled Population Growth: A Major Challenge for Pakistan's Socio-Economic Development:

Since its independence in 1947, Pakistan's population has grown exponentially that posing a significant challenge to the country's socio-economic progress. Despite some

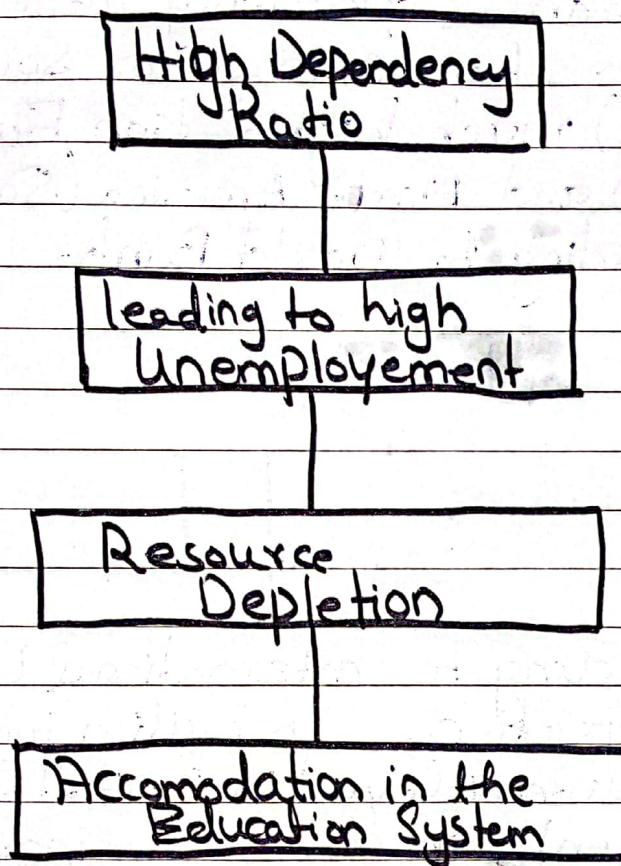
efforts, the issue of population growth has not been adequately addressed that leading to various adverse effects on the nation's well being.



Effects on Socio-Economic development



Economic Challenges



1) High dependency Ratio due to high young population:-

A large young population creates a high dependency ration, meaning a smaller workforce available must support non-working population. This burdens the economy and limits resources available for investment and development.

Pakistan total dependency rate 70%

Children under 15
53.7%

people age 65+
16.3

Working age (15-64)
30%

Pakistan's dependency ratio is higher than average for South Asia (74.7) much higher than Europe (54.3) and North America (50.2)%, according to World Bank.

a) Leading to High Unemployment :-

5.6 millions unemployments 2023	Unemployment rate 15.3%
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According to International Labour Organization, 5.6 million individuals are unemployed in 2023. This represents an increase of 1.5 million since 2021. The unemployment rate is high among youth with 15.3% aged 15-24 years unemployed in 2023. This factors due to high population.

3) Resource depletion due to high Population :-

The growing population put immense pressure on natural resources such as water, land and energy. Pakistan's resource depletion crisis is more severe than that of its neighboring countries. For example, Pakistan's per capita water availability than that of India 1,760 cubic meters per year.

4) Education System Struggles:-

The education system struggles to accommodate the ever-increasing number of students, resulting in overcrowded classrooms.

Social Challenges due to High Population

1) Poverty high level due to high population growth :-

According to the World Bank, poverty in Pakistan is expected to reach 37.2% as of 2023. High population growth exacerbates existing poverty levels to making it difficult to achieve sustainable economic development.

2) Healthcare system over burden

The health system is overburdened by a growing population, leading to inadequate access to quality health care services. For example, Pakistan has a severe shortage of healthcare workers with estimated 1.2 doctors and 2.4 nurses per 1000 population.

3) Gender inequality due to high

population:

High population growth is often linked to lower female literacy rates and limited access to education and opportunities for women. According to the Labour Force Survey (2021-2022) only 24.5% of women aged 15-64 years are employed as compared to 77.5% of men in the same age group.

4) Social Unrest due to high population.

Unmet needs and frustration due to economic hardships and limited opportunities can lead to social unrest and instability.

Environmental Challenges

1) Deforestation due to high population
Increasing demand for agricultural land and fuelwood leads to deforestation contributing to soil erosion, and climate change. The estimated 1.7 of its forest cover losing every year.

2) High population Caused Water Scarcity :-
The growing population

pulls pressure on water resources that leading to shortage and conflicts over water usage. Pakistan's per capita water availability has plummeted to 107 cubic meters per year well below the international standards of 1800 cubic meters.

3) High Population growth cause Pollution :-

Rapid urbanization and industrial development generates significant pollution that impacting air quality, water resources etc.

Future Outlook for Control High Population

- 1) Strengthening family planning programs
- 2) Improving female education and empowerment
- 3) Address Socio-economic barriers
- 4) Investing in sustainable development

Conclusion :-

uncontrolled

Population growth remains a significant obstacle to Pakistan's socio-economic development. Addressing this challenge requires a concerted effort from governments, civil, etc.

Question 6

Introduction :-

National integration refers to the process of unifying individuals and groups from diverse background into a cohesive and homogeneous social system within a nation-state. National integration in Pakistan has been hampered by the interaction of two opposing forces religion and ethnicity. The main challenge in achieving national integration is to ensure that all citizens regardless of their ethnic religious or other backgrounds feel a sense of belonging and are treated fairly and equally.

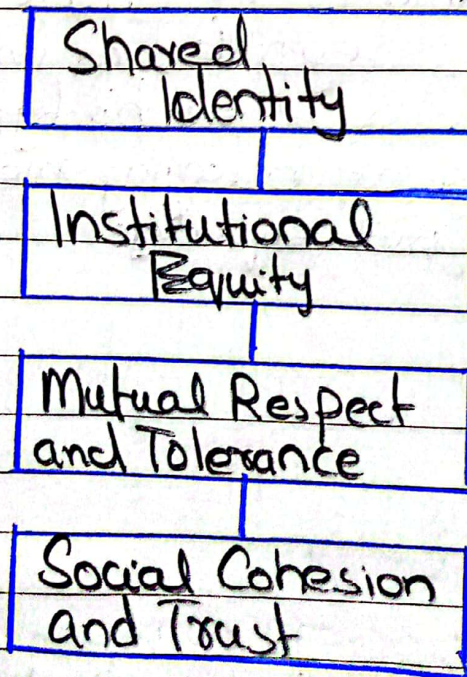
National Integration:

A Fragile Mosaic in Pakistan :-

National integration a concept as alluring as it is elusive refers to the

forging of a unified nation from diverse groups. It's the stitching together of a vibrant tapestry woven from disparate ethnicities, cultures, languages and religions into a cohesive whole. In Pakistan, a nation as rich in its multiplicity as it is complex in its challenges, to achieving this unity is an ongoing pursuit to fraught with historical baggage and contemporary complexities.

Pillars of National Integration :-



1) Shared Identity :-

At the core lies a sense of belonging a collective "we" that transcends individual differences. This shared identity can be rooted in a common history, religion, or even a national narrative of resilience and struggle. In Pakistan, the Islamic faith has historically served as a powerful unifying force, through ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity within the Muslim majority adds layers of nuance.

2) Institutional Equity :-

A level playing field for all citizens irrespective of their background is crucial. This entails equal access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities and political participation.

3) Mutual Respect and Tolerance :-

Celebrating diversity not fearing it is the cornerstone of true integration. This requires fostering a spirit of acceptance and understanding

towards different customs, tradition and belief. A 2021 report by the Pew Research Center indicated that 74% of Pakistanis believed religious ~~minority~~ minorities face discrimination to highlighting the need for greater interfaith dialogue and empathy.

4) Social Cohesion and Trust :-

A strong sense of community that individuals feel connected to their fellow citizens bind a nation together.

Pakistani Integration: Challenges

1) Ethnic and Sectarian Tensions :-

Historical grievances, political marginalization and economic disparities have fueled ethnic and sectarian tension particularly in Punjab and

and Sindh. These fissures weaken the social fabric and create fertile ground for extremism.

2) Weak Institutions

Fragile institutions plagued by corruption and inefficiency and struggle to deliver basic services equitably. This breeds frustration and fuels a sense of alienation among marginalized communities.

3) Exploitation of Identity

Politicians often exploit ethnic and religious differences for personal gains.

Conclusion :-

National integration in Pakistan is a complex and dynamic process an ongoing consecration with its fair share of stumbles and breakthrough. It's not a destination but journey.

Question 5

Introduction:-

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan enacted in 2010 with aimed to decentralize political power and curtail the powers of the Pakistani presidency empowering the country's four provinces. This significant constitutional changes has led to a redefinition of the structural framework of governance in Pakistan.

18th Amendment: Reshaping Federalism and Sparking Strain in Pakistan :-

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan passed in 2010 that stands watershed moment in the national nation's political landscape. Touted as a harbinger of provincial autonomy, it significantly altered the power dynamics between center and provinces. While the amendment

promised a more equitable federation, it also unleashed unforeseen challenges creating an enduring cause of political strain in Pakistan.

Pre-Amendment Landscape: A Center-Heavy Federation :-

Prior to the 18th Amendment, Pakistan functioned as a semi-presidential system with a strong central government. The President held significant power that include the authority to dissolve Parliament and appoint officials. This centralized structure inherited from colonial era often fueled ~~reser~~ resentment in the provinces. They felt marginalized.

18th Amendment: A Paradigm Shift :-

1) Abolishing Concurrent List

This list previously allowed both the federal and provincial governments to legislate on 47 subjects to creating overlaps and conflicts. The amendment devolved these powers to be the provinces to granting them greater autonomy in areas such as education, healthcare and governance.

2) Empowering the Provinces

The amendment strengthened provincial assemblies to granting them greater control over budgets and finances. It also mandated the establishment of local government system to bringing decision-making closer to people.

3) Weakening the President in the 18th Amendment

The President's power to dissolve Parliament was removed that shifting the balance of power towards the Prime Minister and Parliament. This further diminished center's dominance.

Withdraw Presidential Power
to dissolve Assembly

Abolition of
Concurrent list

Limit of two terms for PM
done away abolished

Local Government Made
Mandatory

Reduction in provincial
share of NIC Award

Promised Land and the Thorny Path: Challenges and Strain :-

1) Inter-Provincial Tension due to the 18th Amendment

The devolution of power has
emboldened provincial governments

resources and water-sharing. Federally-administered tribal areas have also emerged as flashpoints to demanding their own provincial status. These tensions have strained national unity and hampered cooperation on critical issues.

2) Erosion of Federal Authority :-

The weakened center struggles to enforce national policies and maintain uniformity across provinces. This has led to concerns about fragmentation and a potential weakening of the Pakistani state.

3) Uneven Implementation

The amendment's benefits haven't been evenly distributed. Some provinces such as Punjab and Sindh have adapted some better than Balochistan due to lack to fully utilize their newfound autonomy. This disparity breeds feelings of injustice and hinders true federalism.

Conclusion:-

The 18th Amendment has undoubtedly reshaped Pakistan's federal landscape. While it holds immense promise for a more equitable and responsive federation and it has also exposed underlying tensions and challenges.