

Q-3 Overpopulation is a root cause of all the environmental issues. Discuss the statement with reference to Pakistan?

Introduction:-

The statement that overpopulation is a root cause of all environmental issues is a complex and controversial one. While overpopulation can indeed put significant pressure on the environment, it is essential to consider various factors, including, consumption patterns, resource management, technological advancements and government policies to fully understand the environmental challenges faced by a country like Pakistan.

Historical Backdrop, and

Pakistan's recent trends of Population

Population Growth in Pakistan has experienced rapid population growth over the years. Population growth has always been a central point of concern for many. While many believe that the high population is an asset for Pakistan, unfortunately this is a far stretch from reality.

Today, in the 21st century, Pakistan and its neighbours are the core states under risk of the fallout of over-population. Amongst these Pakistan is at vulnerable recent trends of

over population since it beginning. At the time of its independence, Pakistan had a population of 31 million. Presently, Pakistan has a population size of 240,485,658 with a growth rate of 1.98% over the past three years which can be seen in a table below.

Pakistan - Record of Past 3 Years Growth Rate Data with most recent one.

Year	Population	Growth Rate
2023	240,485,658	1.98%
2022	235,824,862	1.91%
2021	231,402,117	1.85%

Seeing growing trends with overpopulation Growth rate Data, The United Nations has predicted that at this rate Pakistan will hit the 380 million marker by 2050.

Population growth in Pakistan making it the world's fifth most populous country. High population growth can strain natural resources, infrastructure, and ecosystem, potentially leading to various environmental issues.

Let's discuss some of the major factors

Contributing overpopulation and its results on environment.

1. **Resource Depletion:** Overpopulation can result in increased demand for natural resources like water, land and energy. In Pakistan, the growing population puts immense pressure on these resources, leading to over-extraction, deforestation, and land degradation. This depletion of resources can exacerbate environmental problems such as water scarcity, soil erosion and loss of biodiversity.

2. **Drastic Accumulation of Population**

It will evidently result in rising global warming and pollution, decrease in valuable land, increasing diseases and exhaustion of non-renewable resources. Pakistan relies on agriculture however, there is a defined limit to physical features a state can expand upon to feed and shelter its population. With current levels of population growth, famine and water scarcity are likely to become a thing of concern as an increase in the number of people also increases the demand of food, land, water, fuels and infrastructure.

3. **Pollution and Waste**

As the population increases, so does waste generation. Pakistan is already grappling with significant

issues related to waste management particularly in urban centers.

Improper waste disposal can lead to pollution of land and water bodies, contributing to environmental degradation and health hazards for the population.

4. Deforestation and Habitat Loss

Overpopulation can drive the expansion of urban areas and agricultural land, often at the expense of forests and natural habitats. Deforestation is a significant problem in Pakistan, leading to the loss of biodiversity, disruption of ecosystems, and reduced carbon sequestration capacity.

5. Climate Change

While population growth contributes to increased greenhouse gas emissions, it is not the sole driver of climate change. Industrialization, energy production, transportation, and other human activities also play substantial roles.

6. Demography: Another matter of concern is the demography of the population of Pakistan, which shows that 74.22% of the population is below the age of 35. This is a worrying number as the unemployment rate below the age of 35 is 59.7%, which creates a burden on the middle age group to sustain the adolescent population and economy.

SEVERE CHALLENGES OF OVER POPULATED NATION:-

- o High fertility leads to infant mortality and malnutrition, concluded experts at a recent workshop organized in Karachi by the planning ministry in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- o A rapidly growing population means the government will see persistent pressure in terms of providing food, education and health facilities and infrastructure to its people.
- o Pakistan's Uncontrolled Population has serious implications for human development, such as poverty, illiteracy, health, environment, gender inequality, and security. The country faces challenges in providing adequate education, health care, housing, infrastructure, and employment opportunities for its growing population. Hence, Pakistan needs to adopt effective policies and strategies to slow down its population growth and improve its human development indicators.

Neighboring Country's Strategy as example to follow.... A Case Study of Bangladesh.

Pakistan started its family planning programme in 1965 but is lagging far behind its regional peers like

Bangladesh, Iran and Turkey in improving access to family planning. The 3 countries respectively have achieved a total fertility rate of 2.39, 2.1, and 2.3. Compared with Pakistan's 3.6.

Let's pick Bangladesh's strategy as an example to follow.

Bangladesh, like Pakistan was facing the dangers of overpopulation in 1970s. However, their policy makers chose to prioritise the issue and designed social awareness campaigns and programmes that communicated the risks of overpopulation.

Bangladesh introduced family planning and contraceptives through media and physical campaigning to educate women on the importance of fewer children for a better economy and their personal health. Collectively, these policies have altered the fertility rate Bangladesh from 6.95% in the 1970s to 2.06% in 2012.

⇒ Pakistan Needs Measures to control over growth rates of its Nation.

The desired rates can be achieved through implementing these strategies as policies given below.

o UNFPA: It is working with Government of Pakistan on Population and Development Programme

ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONS

and Family Planning 2030 national commitments to integrate sexual and reproductive health services in the national universal health.

o UN agency is also supporting reviews of national policy, legislation and action plans affecting sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, child marriage women's empowerment to identify the implementation bottlenecks.

PAKISTAN'S GOVERNMENT STANCE

Based on recommendations, a National Action Plan (2019-24) was launched incorporating the best practices by our neighboring countries such as Bangladesh, Turkey and Iran. Resultantly, the government has taken strategic actions, including the establishment of the Federal, Provincial Task Forces, the creation of Pakistan Population Fund, the Formulation of a National Narrative on Population/Family Planning and establishment of a parliamentary forum for population.

The Provincial governments also have initiated integration of family planning in health care, expansion of Lady Health Workers for enhanced outreach, expansion of contraceptive choice, steps towards contraceptive commodity security, pre-marital counselling and discouragement of child marriages.

⇒ A multi Sectoral approach

A multi sectoral approach is needed to check this high fertility rate by increasing focus on provision of family planning information and services and female education and reducing infant mortality which would in turn ~~also~~ raise the country's rating on the Human Development Index.

Some of the possible measures include increasing public awareness, enhancing female education and empowerment, expanding family planning services, and promoting social and economic development through social platform by implementing patronage in the public and private sector, legal fosterhoods, development partners, diplomats, academic, religious scholars, population champions in the civil society, youth leadership, women champions and media among others.

⇒ A Need to Implement Policies:

- o Pakistan is now at crucial position in time which requires strong and thorough policies to be introduced at individual and national level. Both adults and youth need to be educated to the drawbacks of overpopulation and the importance of the use of contraceptives and family planning.
- o These are some of the major initiatives that need to be put on a large scale.

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Thus, at the national scale, parties must align their strategies in the hope of overcoming this population threat so that policymakers may be able to create better and equal opportunities for all.

- o Further actions can include setting up family clinics and creating awareness amongst women about their rights with a high population growth rate, Pakistan will certainly experience dramatic declines in per capita availability of arable land, water and forest resources.
- o Any further lag on this important issues will further deepen the economic and political crisis in the country and also fuel insurgency challenges over scarce resources. Hence, the solutions devised by the policymakers need to be comprehensive and integrated so only that Pakistan is to achieve sustainable progress and prosperity -

Conclusion: In conclusion, Pakistan faces its fair share of environmental challenges, overpopulation can indeed strain the environment. Pakistan needs a holistic approach that includes sustainable resource management, consumption patterns, technological advancements and well implemented policies by governance. Additionally, addressing more social issues can contribute to achieving a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future for the country.

Q.4 Pakistan is experiencing severe economic challenges reflecting long-standing structural weaknesses, low confidence, protracted policy and political uncertainty. Explain.

⇒ PAKISTAN'S LONG STANDING STRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES

Pakistan's economy has long been burdened by persistent structural weaknesses that hinder its growth and progress. These underlying issues restrict the economy's capacity to diversify and withstand external shocks, making it vulnerable to economic challenges. Understanding these structural limitations is essential to grasp the difficulties the country faces.

a) **Narrow Tax Base:** Pakistan's tax collection system suffered from a limited tax base, meaning that a relatively small portion of the population and businesses were contributing to government revenues. This created a heavy burden on the existing taxpayers and left vast segments of the economy outside the tax net, depriving the government of potential revenue streams.

b) **Inefficient and outdated Infrastructure:** The country's infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and communication networks, faced various inefficiencies and outdated systems. This hindered the overall productivity and competitiveness of industries and businesses, leading to higher costs and reduced economic efficiency.

c) **Inadequate Social Safety Nets:** The social safety nets programs in Pakistan were not comprehensive enough to provide adequate support to vulnerable populations during economic downturns in times of crisis. This lack of sufficient safety nets left many people exposed to economic shocks and made it challenging to address poverty and inequality effectively.

d) **Heavy Reliance on Agriculture and Textiles:** Historically, Pakistan has heavily relied on agriculture and textiles as the primary sectors driving its economy. While these sectors remain crucial for employment and export earnings, the over-reliance on them made the economy vulnerable to external shocks, such as changes in global demand and

Commodity prices.

e) **Limited Industrial Diversification:** The lack of significant diversification in the industrial sector contributed to the vulnerability of Pak's economy. A more diversified industrial base would be better equipped to withstand changes in global markets and provide resilience during economic downturns.

f) **Energy Crisis — Chronic energy shortages:** Pakistan faced chronic energy shortages, leading to electricity and gas load shedding in various parts of the country. This energy crisis not only hindered industrial productivity but also affected the overall business environment and discouraged potential investors.

g) **Skill Mismatch & Education Gap:** The education system in Pakistan faced challenges, and there was a mismatch between the skills demanded by the job market and the skills possessed by the workforce. This gap limited the economy's capacity to take advantage of emerging sectors and industries.

⇒ **LOW CONFIDENCE IN PAK'S ECONOMIC POLICIES**

Investors and businesses lack confidence in Pakistan's economic policies and governance. This can be attributed to Pakistan's economic

economic policies and governance has been a significant factor contributing to the country's economic challenges.

Several key issues can be studied as follows.

a) Inconsistent Economic Policies:

Pakistan has experienced periods of policy inconsistency and frequent changes in economic direction.

Shifts in policies can create uncertainty for businesses and investors, making it difficult for them to plan for long term.

Investors seek stable and predictable environment to deploy their capital, and when shift in policies happen it can deter both domestic and foreign investments.

b) Corruption as long standing Problem:

When corruption is prevalent in government institutions and businesses,

Investors may be reluctant to invest in an environment where

corruption is widespread due to fears of facing unfair competition,

bribery, demands or difficulties for enforcing contracts.

c) Weak Rule of Law:

Ineffective judicial systems can hinder the enforcement of contracts and property rights. This lack of

Weak legal protection can make investors and businesses reluctant to invest as they may not have confidence that their rights will be upheld in case of disputes. Weak rule of law also fosters a sense of inequity, deterring potential investments.

d) Policy Incoherence among govt institutions

Sometimes, different government institutions or departments may have conflicting policies or objectives, leading to policy incoherence. This lack of coordination can create confusion for investors, as they struggle to understand the government's overall economic direction.

e) Burdensome Regulatory Environment

Excessive bureaucratic red tape, delays in obtaining permits, and cumbersome regulations can deter businesses from starting or expanding operations in country.

f) Security Concerns: Political unrest or security threats create risks for businesses, leading them to reconsider their investment decisions or divert resources to more stable locations.

⇒ PROTRACTED POLICY UNCERTAINTY

Protracted policy uncertainty refers to persistent and extended periods during which a country experiences frequent changes in economic policies and lack of clarity in the government's direction.

Here's an elaboration on how this uncertainty impacts different stakeholders.

a) Businesses Suffer from Uncertain Economic Policies:

When policies are subject to frequent changes, businesses may hesitate to commit resources to long-term projects or expansion plans. They may adopt a 'wait-and-see' approach. This uncertainty can disrupt supply chains, affect production schedules and lead to inefficiencies in business planning.

b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Protracted policy uncertainty impacts foreign investments. FDI plays a crucial role in boosting economic growth, bringing in new technologies, creating jobs, and increasing competitiveness. However, foreign investors are sensitive to policy instability. If they perceive high level of uncertainty, they may divert their investments to countries with

more favourable and consistent policies, leading to decline in FDI inflows.

c) Domestic Investment:

Even domestic business may be hesitant to invest in their own country when policy uncertainty prevails. Unclear regulations and a lack of policy consistency can discourage entrepreneurs from taking risks and making long-term investments. This reduced domestic investment can hamper economic growth and limit job creation opportunities.

d) Impact on Specific Sectors:

Uncertain policies can have sector-specific consequences. For ex: Industries heavily reliant on govt incentives or subsidies may face volatility when these policies change frequently. Moreover, sectors requiring long-term planning and large capital investments such as infrastructure development and energy projects, may face delays or cancellations due to policy uncertainties.

⇒ POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

Political uncertainty has been a persistent challenge and has significant implications for the country's economic development and stability.

The following elaboration highlights the key aspects of how political uncertainty impacts the economy.

a) **Impact on Foreign Relations:**

Political instability may impact Pakistan's foreign relations and diplomatic standing. A perception of instability can create uncertainties among international partners and investors, affecting bilateral trade and investment relationships.

b) **Confidence in Institutions:**

Political instability can erode public confidence in institutions, including the judiciary, law enforcement and regulatory bodies. A lack of faith in institutions can deter investment and hinder economic growth.

c) **Impact on Foreign Aid and Assistance:**

International organizations and foreign governments often consider political stability when providing financial assistance or foreign aid to Pakistan. Persistent political uncertainty may affect the willingness of external partners to extend financial support or impose conditions on aid.

⇒ CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY IN TROUBLE

a) Fiscal Imbalance

Pakistan has faced challenges in maintaining fiscal discipline, leading to high budget deficits and a growing public debt burden. This fiscal imbalance can strain the economy, reduce the government's ability to invest in infrastructure and social development, and increase reliance on external financing.

b) Balance of Payment Crises

Persistent trade deficits and external debt obligations can lead a balance of payment crisis putting pressure on the country's foreign exchange reserves and currency stability. Such situations can result in the need for external financial assistance, as experienced in past through programs with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

c) High Debt Servicing Costs:

The proportion of government revenue allocated to debt servicing has been relatively high. The government has to allocate a significant portion of its budget just to pay interest on existing debts, leaving less funding available for critical development projects and essential public services.

d) Dependence on External Borrowing:

Pakistan has often relied on external borrowing including loans from international institutions and foreign governments. External borrowing can expose the country to exchange rate risks and fluctuations in international interest rates, making debt repayments more challenging.

e) Currency Depreciation

Currency depreciation can increase the cost servicing foreign-denominated debt. When the local currency weakens against foreign currencies, the government needs to spend more domestic currency to repay the same amount of debt denominated in foreign currencies.

f) Limited Access to International Markets:

In times of economic distress or when international credit ratings are low, Pakistan's government may face challenges in accessing international capital markets at favourable terms. This can lead to higher borrowing costs and increased debt burdens.

Measures to take hold on structural weakness:

⇒ **Tax Reforms:** Broaden the tax base by bringing more individuals and businesses into the formal tax net. Simplify the tax system and improve tax administration to reduce tax evasion and increase revenue collection. Implement progressive taxation to ensure fairness and reduce income inequality.

⇒ **Diversification of Economy:** Encourage diversification by promoting growth of non-traditional sectors such as information tech, services and high-value manufacturing. Reducing reliance on traditional sectors like agriculture and textiles will make the economy more resilient to external shocks.

⇒ **Industry Policy Supporting Growth:** Formulate and implement a comprehensive industrial policy that supports the growth of strategic industries, encourages innovation, and fosters a favourable environment for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). This will boost industrial productivity and create more job opportunities.

⇒ **Fiscal Discipline:** Practice fiscal discipline to manage budget deficits and public debt. Rationalize government spending, prioritize development

projects, and ensure prudent management of fiscal resources.

Measures to Improve Confidence

To improve investor confidence and attract more investments, Pakistan needs to address these challenges through various measures. These may include:

- Implementing consistent and transparent economic policies clarity and stability for investors -
- Strengthening institutions to combat corruption and ensure the rule of law.
- Streamlining regulatory processes to make it easier for businesses to operate -
- Fostering stable and predictable political environment to encourage long-term investments -

To address protracted policy and political uncertainty, measures to achieve this include:

- a) **Long-Term Vision:** Develop and communicate a long-term economic vision that provides a roadmap for economic policies and reforms. Having a clear vision can help guide decisions and inspire confidence among investors and businesses.
- a) **Political Stability:** Promote political stability through constructive dialogue, respecting democratic processes, and

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Avoiding unnecessary disruptions in governance.

c) **Engaging Stakeholders:** Involve stakeholders, including businesses and industry representatives, in the policy formulation process and reforms. Having clear vision can help guide decisions and inspire confidence among investors and business.

d) **Strengthening Democratic Processes:** Promote and fair and transparent elections, ensuring the peaceful transfer of power and continuity of governance.

e) **Long-term Policy Frameworks:** Develop and implement long-term economic policy frameworks that transcend political cycles, providing a clear vision and direction for economic development.

Conclusion: Addressing structural weaknesses requires efforts from government, private sector, and stakeholders. Reforms in tax, infrastructure, social safety net, industrial diversification and education can attract investments and drive economic growth. Reducing policy uncertainty fosters trust for sustainable development in Pakistan.

Q.2 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 'Trinity of ideas' i.e. loyalty, devotion and selflessness
Discuss it in Perspective of Aligarh...

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who proved to be the light at the end of the tunnel for the demoralized Muslims of the subcontinent, was the harbinger of the Aligarh Movement that took the Muslims of India from depths of darkness to the height of glory by equipping them socially, culturally, morally and politically.

After the war of independence in 1857, it was through the Aligarh Movement that Muslims reinvigorated their lost glory and honour by realizing the importance of scientific modern education for their uplift in British India. Aligarh Scientific Society, Mohammedan Educational Conference and Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School, which later transformed into a University, not only equipped the Muslims with scientific knowledge but also developed them economically by getting them jobs in the administration & government. Politically, by helping them develop an insight of a separate electorate. Morally, by getting to show their loyalty to Britishers.

Culturally, perceiving to be different from that Hindus and socially instill their curiosity to think analytically. Consequently, this Aligarh movement, founded by a social and political reformer, gave birth to personalities that proved to be the driving force for creating a Sovereign, independent state for Muslims of the Subcontinent.

Life Sketch — The Period from Birth to Death..

- o Born: October 17, 1817 at Delhi, India
- o Father: Syed Muhammad Musiqi
- o Family: Belonged to High nobility
- o Education: Gained traditional education also studied mathematics and history
- o Employment: Gained employment in East India Company and rose to the position of Judge.
- o Was posted as Bijnour when the war of independence broke out in 1857
- o Was knighted by the British in 1889
- o Died in 1898.

SIR SYED'S TRINITY OF IDEAS

Sir Syed had a clear vision of the destiny that awaited a nation that had been unable to achieve independence through warfare. To offer an alternative path for the Muslims of British India, he presented the "Trinity of Ideas"

encompassing these guiding principles for their salvation:

- 1- Disengagement from Politics
- 2- Devotion to Education
- 3- Allegiance to Britain

Services Rendered by Sir Syed

Sir Syed was not mere a wordy person. He took practical steps to implement these ideas.

1. Steps taken to foster improved mutual understanding b/w Muslims and the British populace.

The War of 1857 significantly fueled deal of mistrust and suspicions towards Muslims among the British. They viewed Muslims as formidable adversaries and their deadliest enemies with intentions of undermining their national identity.

Conversely, the Muslims also held discontentment towards the British and chose to maintain social distance refraining from close interactions with them. Sir Syed believed that first and foremost essential step towards the betterment of these two parties was to restore mutual trust b/w them. For this he put his tireless efforts to fix the distributed circumstances

The Causes Of Indian Revolt

Since Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of the leading figures of Muslim India; ~~and~~ the Revolt of 1857 was the defining moment of his life.

He wrote in his book the real Causes of the war in *Daral-I-Hind* and provided this analysis soon after he witnessed the brutal revenge the British took on Delhi. Once the Revolt was suppressed his primary aim was to correct the misconception that the uprising was merely a Muslim conspiracy. Instead, he argued the Revolt was a widespread response to the failure of the British to admit Indians into the Legislative Council, effectively preventing them from having any say in government policies.

Britain India Association

In 1866, An Association of Britain India was formed with the object to express the grievances of Indians to the British people and parliament. He also wrote his analysis on *Loyal Muhammadans of India* in which he presented detailed loyal services were given to the British rulers by Muslims. In this way he saved his ^{vision} nation's reputation at all concerned platforms.

SERVICES ASPECTS / WORK DONE EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF ALIGHARH MOVEMENT

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Compelled the Muslims to get themselves acquainted with modern western education. His slogan was admirably accepted by the minor muslim community of sub continent. He said, "Devote yourself to education; this is your only salvation". Sir Syed believed that "the conquered nations must learn sciences in which the conquering race excels". In his view good education was the only key to political and economic progress. For this purpose he took the following steps:

ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

- ① In 1859; he set up a school at Muradabad where both Persian and English languages were taught.
- ② In 1863; Another ^{English medium} school was established at Ghazipur.
- ③ In 1864; Scientific Society; This scientific society translated modern works from English to Urdu and Persian. A Journal called the Aligarh Institute Gazette was published by this society from 1866 onwards. The Journal was published in both English and Urdu to foster better understanding.

④ In 1877; Establishment of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental at Aligarh in 1875 with money collected through mendicant tours, begging letters and supplicant speeches. In 1877, the school was given the status of College. The teaching at the college was in English and the main curriculum was Western.

But at the same time both Arabic language and religious instruction were compulsory subjects. M.A.O College was ultimately elevated to the status of University in 1920. Aligarh Muslim University contributed immensely to the creation of Pakistan. The students of this university were at the forefront of the Pakistan Movement and made tremendous sacrifices for the attainment of an independent homeland for the Muslims of India.

SIR SYED'S LITERARY ACTIVITIES

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strove for the revival of Muslim society through his literary works. Some of his famous literary works are as follows:

- 1- Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlag; (Regiment of Morals)
 - Started in 1870
 - Modeled on the pattern of Spectator and Tatler, which were famous magazines of England

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- Purpose was the moral refinement of Muslims and removing doubts about western education.

Tabeen-ul-kalam, • It was a Commentary on the Bible.

- The Purpose was to show similarities between Islam and Christianity
- Through this effort Sir Syed wanted to remove the misconceptions and suspicions b/w Muslims and British.

Khutab-e-Ahmadiya

- Written in response to William Muir's book called, The life of Muhammad (PBUH) which contained highly sacrilegious material.

- Helped remove misconceptions about Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Islam among westerners.

Risala Akkam-u-Tuam Ahle Kitab

- The basic purpose was to prove that Muslims and Christians can share meals.
- Sir Syed defended social intercourse with Christians.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE & COMMITTEES

- Sir Syed established the Mohammedan Educational Conference in 1886. In order to bring awareness among the Muslims. The Mohammedan Educational Conference was at once a social organ, an educationist movement, a political group and a Society involved in benevolent acts. This organization

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF SIR SYED

The Political philosophy of Sir Syed can be studied under the following captions

Detachment from Politics

Politics was an unnecessary and undesirable burden for Sir Syed. He opined that Muslims should devote themselves to educational uplift and refrain from participation in active politics, unless the Muslims had freed themselves of the suspicion of disloyalty and had educated themselves to the Hindu level. It was advised to pursue politics.

1. Reconciliation With British

Sir Syed wanted to remove the tension and mistrust between the British and the Muslims after the war of independence. He knew that without creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government, Muslims shall remain a deprived community. He was sagacious enough to realize that the British control would not cease in the foreseeable future and therefore according to K.K. Aziz preached and practiced loyalty to British rule.

• In this regard, he wrote a pamphlet *Risala Asbab e Baghawata Hind* or *Essays on the Causes of India Revolt* in 1858 in which he attributed the mutiny to British ignorance of Indian mind and also disapproved the policies of the British government.

which had ~~harmed~~ the underlying tensions.

In yet another effort, Sir Syed wrote the Loyal Mohammedans of India. In it, he ~~tried~~ ~~to~~ ~~take~~ ~~the~~ ~~side~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Muslims~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~British~~ ~~charge~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Muslims~~ ~~had~~ ~~been~~ ~~guilty~~ ~~of~~ ~~sedition~~ ~~and~~ ~~disloyalty~~, named various Muslims who had been loyal to British government. He wanted the British to end their discrimination and hostility towards the Muslim community.

3. Sir Syed and Congress

When the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, Sir Syed used every sense his influence, prestige and reputation in keeping the Muslims away from it. Sir Syed repudiated the claim of Congress that it was a national body representing both Indians and Muslims. To him, Congress was purely a Hindu body. Therefore, in order to protect the political interests of the Muslims, Sir Syed formed the Mohammedan Defence Association in 1893.

4. Proponent of Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed is regarded as one of the greatest exponents of the Two Nation Theory. He was one of the first Muslim leaders who spoke of Hindus and Muslims as two different people and called the Muslims my nation. It

was in essence the Urdu-Hindi Controversy in 1867 that compelled Sir Syed to speak of Hindus and Muslims as two different nations who would not join whole heartedly in anything. While talking to Mr. Ghalib, the Commissioner of Benares, Sir Syed said, "I am convinced that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation as their religions and way of life are very different and distinct from each other. At present there is no open hostility between the two communities, but it will increase in the future. He who lives will see".

"He compared Hindus and Muslims as two eyes of a bride".

5. Champion for the Cause of Urdu

- ① Set up a Central Association in Allahabad to protect Urdu.
- ② Used the Scientific Society to strengthen the Cause of Urdu.
- ③ Shifted his focus towards easy and comprehensible Urdu.
- ④ Joined by Mulla Adil Hussain Hali, Mulla Shibli, Mulla Husain, Mulla Asad, Deputy Nazim Ahmed who were all eminent literary personalities.

Q.7 Pakistan has been reeling from a deadly phase of extremism in the past. Trace the genesis of recent wave of terrorism in Pakistan and its causes and measures to adopt.

President Joe Biden Declares:

"U.S troops will be out by the 20th anniversary of Sept. 11, 2001, attacks which al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden plotted from Afghanistan. We are now at end ~~to war~~ of war. We are going to engage in a determined diplomacy to pursue peace and a peace agreement that will end this senseless violence and to support a negotiated solution to end 20 years of war in Afghanistan — the longest war in American history."

Introduction

Since Afghan Taliban reclaimed power in Kabul, there has been a gradual increase in insecurity in Pakistan, with a rise of terrorist acts. 2022 witnessed 27% more terrorist acts compared to 2021 and continued to intensify as is evident from the police lines mosque suiciding bombing in Peshawar. January 2023 was also one of the bloodiest months on record for Pakistan. As the spate of terrorist violence increased across Pakistan, TTP, BLA and ISKP caused increased terrorist violence in Pakistan, fueled by their resurgence from Afghanistan.

⇒ Genesis of Recent Wave of Terrorism in Pakistan:

The recent wave of terrorism in Pakistan can be traced back to several historical and geopolitical factors:

Historical and geopolitical

Immediately after its independence in 1947, Pakistan faced territorial disputes with Afghanistan. Due to its opposition to the validity of Durand line agreement—signed b/w Kabul and British India after 1947, Afghanistan became the only country to oppose Pakistan's membership of United Nations. At this conflictual start, it is no surprise that Afghanistan-Pakistan relations were dominated more by differences at that time. This also grew more as Afghanistan moved closer to Pakistan's neighbour, India.

This led to the dominance of Pakistan's strategic depth approach to Afghanistan. Consequently, Pakistan decided to establish relations with Afghan Islamists however the desire of a friendly regime in Kabul was not realized until the establishment of Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) in 1986.

In 2005-2006 Pakistan revised their relations this was reflected in Islamabad's support for US-Taliban peace deal as Pakistan hosted Taliban delegations in Pakistan since the Taliban's takeover.

Besides, the resurgence of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Islamic State-Khorasan province has also increased its terrorist attacks in Pakistan. As both terrorist groups have a strong presence and presence in Afghanistan where Islamabad has no other option but to work with the Taliban. By examining terrorism in Pakistan since August 2021.

Causes ::

Terrorism's evolving dimension in 2021 after America's exit from Afghanistan which required a change in strategy and tactics, wasn't correctly visualised. Thus, terrorism's resurgence, which likely to escalate significantly in 2023, indicates a multidimensional failure on our part.

It was a failure of policy because we tried to appease the TTP through ill-advised negotiations in 2022, which only allowed the militants to return to their former strongholds and become active again.

→ Failed to correctly assess the impacts of two new factors regarding the terrorist threat in Pakistan: one, the unification of all TTP factions under Noor Wali Mehsud, who became qmeer in 2018, strengthened the organisation and enhanced its strike capability.

→ Two, according to many analysts, the American exit from Afghanistan and the Afghan Taliban's sympathetic approach to TTP boosted the latter. However, the groups concerned in Pakistan believed, erroneously that the Taliban would stop the TTP from carrying out terrorist acts inside Pakistan was a costly mistake.

Let's discussed some of the major factors contributed the country's instability in the region.

1) Influx of refugees in Pakistan

Pakistan has been hosting a significant number of Afghan refugees for several decades, splitting the country in socio-economic situation. Due to withdrawal of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan, and the Taliban takeover of power in August 2021, a large number of Afghan refugees crossed the Pakistani border. Between January 2021 and February 2022, UNHCR documented 117547 new arrivals from Afghanistan with a significant peak of 35289 persons in August 2021.

In recent years, Pakistan has shifted policy towards Afghan refugees. Between early 2017 and January 2022, the country reportedly fenced around 90% of its border with Afghanistan, making formal and informal border crossing.

As of Jan 2022 3 million Afghans living in Pakistan, around of them 1.4 million are proof of registration (cardholders) approx. 840,000 hold Afghan Citizen Card while 775,000 are undocumented. Among them cardholders of Pakistan are offered limited protection while undocumented are supposed to report. (Title: Pakistan -

situation of Afghan refugees, By: European Union Agency for Asylum)

2) Terrorist attacks in Pakistan are rising causing alarm.

The situation is alarming for Pakistan as the number of terrorist incidents has increased since August 2021. Since TTP has increased its activities along the Islamic State - Khorasan province are responsible for increasing terrorism in Pakistan. According to the Global Terrorism Index of 2021, terrorism-related deaths in Pakistan increased from 263 in 2020 to 275 in 2021.

The index also reported that deaths from terrorism had fallen by over one-third after 2015 in Pakistan. This is mainly an outcome of military operations against terrorist organizations and now this hard fought success is in danger due to Afghan state's fragility.

3) Instability in Afghanistan fuels the growth of terrorist organizations causing security issues for Pakistan.

Afghan's domestic dynamics and state fragility allows the presence and growth of terrorist organizations. It continues to create security problems for Pakistan.

Pakistan suffered tremendously

after the US intervention in Afghanistan in 2001. The loss of over 80,000 lives and economic damages of more than US\$100 billion from 2001 to 2021, are the most painful experiences.

This was mainly an outcome of Al Qaeda and Afghan Taliban fighters, relocated in KP and Balochistan in Pakistan.

Since Pakistan's tribal areas - bordering regions with Afghanistan, known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), were not merged with KP, it was very easier for Al Qaeda and Taliban fighters to settle in ex-FATA and the Afghan Taliban also managed to re-organize in Pakistan through the Quetta Shura.

As Wang says, the Talibanization of Pakistan's peripheral areas facilitated the formation of several terrorist groups to the detriment of the country's domestic security.

4) Demands and Options

When Afghan Taliban came in power it was obvious for Islamabad to negotiate with TIP.

i) Reversal of 25 Amendment

The statement says, "If Pakistan government and its security agencies want peace, they would have to restore its previous status." A major uncon-

demand of the TTP is the reversal of FATA merger. A TTP statement categorically said that the group would not accept any compromise on the pre-merger, independent status of ex-FATA.

ii) Enforcing Shariah regulation in Malakand and its extension

One of their significant demands were related to the implementation of Shariah law in the Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

In 2009, the Pakistani government agreed to peace deal with TTP, which resulted in the enforcement of Shariah regulation in the Swat valley, a part of Malakand Division.

However, the peace agreement eventually collapsed and military operations ~~also~~ pushed back the TTP's control in the region.

iii) Release of Prisoners as part of negotiations

The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has at various times, made demands for the release of prisoners as part of their negotiations. These prisoners are often individuals associated with or members of the TTP who have been arrested and detained by the authorities due to their involvement in terrorism.

activities. TTP has used hostage-taking as a tactic to put pressure on government and advance their demands. They also have kidnapped security personnel, govt officials and sometimes civilians, and then sought the release of their imprisoned comrades in exchange for the hostages' freedom.

Measures to be taken by Government

- ⇒ To combat this threat, Pakistan should revise its Afghan policy and engage the Afghan Taliban in bilateral dialogue on the issue of TTP, Counterterrorism, joint border security management, and refugees.
- ⇒ The police department should adopt modern techniques of violence and crimes mapping and data analytics to predict, prevent and detect terrorism and crime. Visual data help in formulating strategies to prevent terrorism and crime.
- ⇒ International Cooperation with the international community specially with regional neighbouring countries and platform of OIC should be involved in sharing intelligence.
- ⇒ Strengthen law enforcement agencies' capacity and improve intelligence

gathering and sharing capabilities.

These include equipping law enforcement with modern technology and providing specialized training to handle Counterterrorism operations.

- ⇒ Enhance the border security to prevent the movement of militants and weapons across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. This includes continued efforts to fence and patrol the border.
- ⇒ Disrupting Terrorist Financing. Implement measures to trace and block funding sources for terrorist organizations. This could involve improved financial tracking and cooperation with international financial intelligence agencies.
- ⇒ Regulate and monitor religious seminaries to ensure they promote a balanced education and do not become breeding grounds for extremism. Encourage a curriculum that includes modern subjects alongside religious teachings.
- ⇒ Community Engagement fosters better relationships between law enforcement and communities affected by terrorism. Community policing and trust building initiatives can encourage locals to cooperate with authorities and provide valuable information.

Conclusion

To sum up it's essential to recognize that effectively countering terrorism requires a sustained effort from all segments of society, government institutions, and international partners. The situation is complex, and addressing it will necessitate a combination of security measures, development initiatives and social reforms to create a more peaceful and stable Pakistan.