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Subject: Pakistan Affairs

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Q. 2

1) Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in 1817, and grown up in a society where three dominant forces; Britishers, Hindus and Muslims were present. After the war of Independence in 1857 the Muslim situation was further deteriorated. Britishers considered that only Muslims were the cause of rebellion. Who started to deprived Muslims from social, political, education and economic progress. In this depressed situation Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh movement and enlightened the Muslims of United India in various aspects.

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2) Social and Political

Context to Aligarh Movement

Before colonialism in united India muslim was ruling from last few centuries. Britishers, taken the throne from them and wanted to keep them deprived, uncivilized and depressed. Hindus taken advantage and fulfilled this bridge. who were appointed on higher bureaucratic posts and gain western education. In contrast, muslim hates from the western education and their language.

3) The situation of Muslim in United India

After the war of Independence in 1857, the muslim was passing a miserable life. They hate from the Britishers, their language and education. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan observed this situation and started Aligarh movement to uplift muslim socially, politically and religiously.

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4) The Main Goal of Aligarh Movement

The main goals of Aligarh movement was to;

- To build up reconciliation with Britishers.
- Show them the real causes of the war of Independence.
- To realize them that muslim is loyal to them and the real culprit of the war was hindos.

5) Services of Aligarh Movement

A) Educational Services

Sir sayed Ahmad Khan wanted to uplift the united Indian muslim educationally. He was in the view that at this time muslim should only focused on western education, English language learning and taking access to the Britishers professors and their libraries. For this purpose he constructed schools, colleges and later that upgraded into

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into universities at the various part of the country.

	Name of Institution	Year of Construction
1)	Muradabad School	1859
2)	School in Ghazipur	1863
3)	Scientific Society	1864
4)	Mohamad Anglo Oriental school	1874
5)	M.A.O College	1877
6)	M.A.O Univer	1920

B) i) All India Educational Conference (1866)

Beside, his formal institutional construction, he also ~~he also~~ convened All India Educational conference in 1866. In which he emphasized to standardized education in India and to translate books from English, Arabic, and Persian into Urdu.

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B) Political Services

Aligarh movement was not only limited to education but it also provided some political services:

i) Reconciliation with Britishers

After the war of Independence the Muslims were not politically isolated by the Britishers. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan written a book "The Causes of Revolt". In which he claimed that, Hindus were the real reason behind the war because they wanted representation in the council.

ii) Hibernation from Politics

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, suggested to the Muslim that, do not take part in the politics until you have not properly well educated. Muslim started a positive approach toward western education and they totally hibernated from the politics.

iii) Hindi, Urdu Controversy and two nation theory

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that Hindu and Muslim are two different poles apart and they cannot live together, when Hindus wanted to make Hindi as their national language in 1867.

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iv) Emergence of new leadership and the Pakistan movement

During that time Muslim youth got western education with enthusiasm. That produces great leaders such as; Nawab Vigar Mulk, Chuhdri Rahmat Ali, and Chuhdri Ihsan ul Mulk. who later participate in the Pakistan Movement.

c) Social Services

i) Boosting up Morality

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Aligarh movement also boosted up the moral of united India muslim by writing a book; "Tahzeeb ul Akhlaq".

ii) Foundation Orphan Houses

Christians in united India tried to brought up, the muslim children while converting them into Christianity. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan constructed orphan houses to save muslim children from converting into Christianity.

d) Religious Services

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan responses to the critical work of William Morris "The life of prophet" in the form of "Essay in the truth of prophet".

6) Conclusion

In the history of united India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is considered as a greater educational, social and political reformist for the whole united Indian muslim. He constructed various educational institutions in the various parts of the country and enlighten and awaken the muslim from a deep sleep.

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Q. 3

1) Introduction

Before, the arrival of Islam in United India, there was one society and one religion. After 712, Islam introduced, which made both Hindus and Muslims poles apart from one another. They were different in the social, religious, political and linguistic basis. Therefore, Muslims started a separate feeling of identity and demanded a separate state which was come into being in 1947.

2) Historical overview to the United Indian Society

Before the arrival of Islam in 712 the Indian society comprises of one religion and culture. When Islam was introduced its social, ethical and religious aspects were different from that of Hindus. This difference was vasted with the passage of time and resulted two different nations.

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Muslims separated and formed their own homeland Pakistan and Hindus formed that of Hindostan.

3) The arrival of Islam

M. Bin Qasim entered into India through Sindh at 712 and defeated Raja Dahiv. His ethics, personality and code of conduct impressed the surrounding people and they also accepted Islam. With the passage of time Islam spread like the fire in a forest at every corner of the country. Later on, who felt their own separate identity and demanded for a state.

4) The differences between Muslims and Hindus in a single society

A) Social Differences

i) Hindus

The Hindu social structure comprises of caste system. It has Shudra, Sangatan and Brahman. One is considered superior over others.

ii) Muslim

In contrast to Hindu Muslim society is based upon equality. All the people irrespective of colour, race and caste stand equally in front of all.

B) Religious Differences

i) Hindus

Hindus considered that Brahman are the superior caste because they are born from the head of Brahman. Moreover they believe in many gods. They fire their dead bodies and consider cow as mother.

ii) Muslims

Muslim believe in the oneness of God. Slaughter cows and bury their dead bodies.

c) Language Differences

i) Hindus

Hindus prioritised Hindi over other languages. They hate Urdu, Persian and Arabic as the languages of Muslims.

ii) Muslim

Muslim prioritised Urdu in united India as its transcription and understanding is easy as compare to other languages in united India.

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4) Political Approaches

i) Hindus

Hindus political approach was purely based upon federalism. Who wanted a Hindu majority dominancy over the Muslims and other minority.

ii) Muslims

Muslim political approach was based upon unitary system and complete freedom of the exercise of religion.

5) The Impacts of two different poles in a single Society

The presence of two different nations in a single nationality will result in chaos, civil war and political and social instability, if kept them united. Therefore, it was proposed to the people that these two nations cannot be kept united and resulted in the disintegration of united India into Pakistan and Hindustan.

6) Conclusion

It can be deduced that Muslims and Hindus were poles apart from one another on the basis of social, religious, political and lingual. There were myriad number opportunities to keep them united but the fact was that they cannot be amalgamated into a single nation. Both were separated in 1947.

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Q. 5

1) Introduction

The population of Pakistan grows with a rapid rate. Due to its mismanagement and less investment on the human development has resulted various repercussions on its social, political, economic and climate change. The country is unable to control it because of the lack of awareness and religious perception about birth control.

2) Historical overview to the Population Growth in Pakistan

When Pakistan's got independence in 1947. Its population rank was 14 in the world including with the population of Bengal. In 2023 the population of Pakistan reached to 224 mn and 5th most populous country in the world. During Bengal partition in 1971 their population was 5 mn more than us. While, as per the data of 2023 their population is 160 mn and ours is 224 mn.

3) Why population grows in Pakistan

i) The lack of awareness

Most of the citizens of Pakistan are unaware from the modern techniques (contraceptive). Moreover, they are unaware about the repercussion of population which resulted a rapid increase in population.

ii) Religious Perspective

Allah says in Bani Isral at Quran that "do not kill your children from the fear of hunger. Indeed Allah is the best food givers". Which stops people while, in controlling the birth of children.

4) Population and its Impacts on Economy

i) Increasing in Consumption

When there is large population they need more products to be consumed. When the country becomes unable to provide them the products they import. Which creates trade deficit.

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ii) Trade deficit

Pakistani Industries are unable to meet the demands of the people and imported in the fiscal year 2022, \$82 bn while exported only \$39 bn. Which created Trade deficit around \$40 bn.

iii) Pressure on Current Account Reserves

When the import rises and export reduces then it creates a pressure on the current account reserve.

In June, 2023 there was only \$4 bn with Pak

iv) Vicious cycle of loans

To cover up this deficit country takes loans from IMF and other friendly countries. Which is raised to \$123 bn as per 2023 data.

5) Social Impacts

i) Less Investment on Human development

When there is more population the government is unable to invest on health, education and infrastructure because government is busy while providing the products. As a result the population remains masses.

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ii) Unskilled Labour

When the government do not invest on the human development as a result the people grows without any skill.

iii) Social chaos and Crimes

When the people do not have any skills then they use illegal, immoral and unethical ways for their earning. As a result social chaos and disharmony created.

iv) The issue of rule of law and governance

When the masses are not properly educated then they do not take care about rule and regulations. As a result the administration is busy while in maintaining law and order.

6) Impacts on Climate

i) Increasing in the emission of green house gasses.

When there is more population then there is increasing the emission of green house gasses and causes climate change.

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ii) More Consumption of Natural resources

More population consume more natural resources. According to United Nation 2021, that "one person consume one gallon of water per day".

7) Conclusion

The population of Pakistan has been increasing with every passing years. which has badly impacted its socio-economic spheres of the country. The country needs an immediate legislation, use of modern technique about contraception and the need of awareness to control it.

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Q.6

1) Introduction

Pakistan has been passing from severe economic crisis since its inception. From last few decades it has taken a very serious shape because of various existential causes such as; vicious cycle of loan, lack of reforms, trade deficits, political instability and difficult process for foreign direct investors. Which has badly impacted the socio-political sphere of the country.

2) Prevailing Economic Situation of Pakistan

According to the State Bank of Pakistan the current account reserve with Pakistan in June, 2023 was only \$4bn. Which was only enough for one month import. Moreover, Saudi deposited \$2bn and UAE \$1bn to boost up the foreign exchange reserve of the country. In addition to it an agreement was successful between Pakistan government and IMF and they will deposit \$3bn.

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3) The Causes of Current Economic Meltdown in Pakistan

A) Vicious cycle of loan and its use

One of the main prominent causes of economic crisis in Pakistan is the vicious cycle of loan. 47% part of the budget goes on the repayment and interest on the loans.

B) The lack of reforms in the Industrial and Agricultural Sectors

Economic crisis in Pakistan's accelerated with every passing year because of the lack of structure reforms in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Pakistan has

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imposed 17% tax on the industrial products whereas India and Bangladesh imposed, 13% and 14% respectively. which has discouraged industrialists in the country and productivity is reduced.

c) Trade deficit

The reduction of productivity has resulted trade deficit in the country. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2022-23 that there is \$40bn trade deficit existed.

d) Political Instability

political Instability further deteriorated the economic situation in the country. which resulted mass protest, congregation and marches, that cut the supply lines and discouraged the foreign investors as well.

e) difficult process for foreign

direct Investors

In Pakistan it is very difficult documentation process for the foreign investors. It goes to SBP, FBR and Security clearances.

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4) The Impacts of Economic Meltdown in Pakistan

i) Defamation in International level

Pakistan is regularly taking aids and economic assistance from the friendly countries and international financial institutions. That defame the country on the international level.

ii) Brain Drain

According to the Bureau of Statistics that in 2022, 7,65,000 IT experts, medical professionals and graduates left the country.

iii) Inflation

Due to the weak economy there is a massive inflation in the country which is recorded as 42%.

iv) Depreciation of PKR

Pakistani rupee 50% depreciated from last two years against dollar

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v) Social Instability

People has started street crimes, deoties and smuggling to meet their expenses.

5) Measures to tackle economic Instability

a) Proper use of loan

The loan should be use on the constructive projects. So, in return it could give earning and to repay the loan from that respective projects.

b) Long term policies

Government should not focus on short term policies to boost up their political ranking and invest on the meterways, BRT and orange Train projects.

c) Create ease for foreign Direct Investors

There should be all facilities for the foreign direct invest.

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ters to complete their legal documentation in a single building.

d) Political Stability

Political stability is mandatory for the economic stability. It attracts FDI and builds up foreign interest. Therefore, an immediate election is the need of the hour.

e) Immediate reforms in the Industrial and Agriculture Sectors.

In the Industries the tax should be reduced from 17% to at least 14%. So, the industrialists may get encourage to initiate the new projects. Moreover, palm trees should be planted, so, we may not import palm oil. Deep for a crop increases the agricultural productivity. So, it should also be implemented.

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b) Conclusion

Currently Pakistan has been passing from severe economic crisis. There are various reasons behind these crisis such as; political instability, less FDI, trade deficit and the lack of reform as well. The economy of the country can be boosted up if the policy makers has taken certain measures such as; reforms and innovations in the agricultural and industrial sectors, incentivise investors, reduces tax on the industrial products and political stability.
