

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Module 6

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Q5 Pakistan population growth effect socio-economic climate.

Background.

The history show that the accumulation of first billion of world population took one million years, the second took one hundred years. In the present era, with existing fertility trends and population growth rates, it takes about twelve year in less developed countries to rise world population by one billion. The world population approximately 7 billion and is increasing very rapidly. This large population and growth rate put immense pressure on natural, material, physical, capital and social resources globally.

Population growth Pakistan:

Pakistan is a developing country with a population 167.00 million and population increasing at a rate 1.9% per annum (2007). Independence time Pakistan increased 32.5 million, 132.5 million 1998, 153.6 million 2005. The geographical area of Pakistan rank thirty second in the world but its stands at

sixth position virtue of population after China, India, USA, Indonesia and Brazil. Pakistan most populous countries with about 2% of the world population living on less than 0.7% of the globe. If the present fertility trend follow Pakistan population expected 171 reach in 2011 - 2050 existent population growth ^{implies} doubled 30 million by the year of 2050 A.D.

Population Growth Effects:

This population explosion may include reduction of plants, desertification, food energy and water shortages besides depletion of non renewable resources with scarce resources and destabilized population, neither MDG or nor national economic goals can be achieved. In 20th century have become basic necessities of the 21st century that is why it is not possible to live underdeveloped in the comity of nation. Pakistan rapid population growth rate may be one of the main hurdles restricting all government solid efforts for achieving the overall national development goal and meeting socio-economic challenges.

Socio Economic challenges:

Pakistan rapid economic growth rate may be one of the main hurdles restricting all government ^{efforts} candid efforts for achieving the overall national development goals and meeting socio-economic challenges. Even the fast growing economies like China has adopted officially one child policy and India has also concentrating on controlling the population for better future of the people and national prosperity. The large number of population and high population growth rate are not only reason for lower economic performance. Might be other reasons like destabilised political system, waste internal institutions, low productivity of the people due to acute weather condition, less number of education and health facilities, non exploitation of the natural resources, poor performance of agriculture sector industrial sectors low level of educational attainments, bad provision of health facilities is the public sector, international power politics, Afghan

transit trade with special reference
to basic market phenomenon. The
rapid population growth rate and low
GDP growth rate in past. Pakistan
has been struggling to achieve prosperity
and economic well being but still
a long way to go.

Pakistan Socio-economic Developments

Socio-economic development Pakistan focus
on poverty, demography, employment,
literacy, education and health.

⇒ Poverty:

Poverty is the result of economic,
social, and political instability in the
country. Poverty encompasses a wide
range, inter relation issues, inequality,
education, population growth, gender
discrimination and geographical location.

Demography:

The rapid population
growth and poverty reinforce each
other high fertility cause, in this
context the low fertility turn up
and down one of the keys
to reducing poverty incidence. In
future analysis the demographic
increase per Pakistan indicates a
long history of high population
growth rates.

The rapid urbanization during last two year decades change in the structure. In 1998 the population rate 3.28 percent. Urbanization related problems, also has some positive implications for overall population growth, fertility rates are found to be considerably lower in major urban areas.

Health:

Health also related socio economic sector performance in this regard infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth this access to basic health services and expenditure on health services are important indicators.

Employment:

The employment profile of a country is determined by a interaction of demographic, economic, social and political factors, Pakistan fall in the inter-censal growth rate, population pressure continue to impact negatively on the employment.

Conclusion: To-improved the economic socio problem in Pakistan firstly focus to overcome the

population growth. Improve government
 efficiency and reduce wasteful expenditure
 and power. Good education, health sector
 and improve the agriculture and
 industrial sector. Reduce unproductive
 and less productive parts of
 economy. Strengthen the education
 system political system and
 produce stabilization in the
 state.

Q No 3:

Ideology - Definition:

It is the set of beliefs especially
 the political beliefs on which
 people, parties or countries base
 and relate their actions.

- Ideology of Pakistan Concept
 generated from Islamic ideology
 which gave birth to the concept
 of two nation theory.

- Two nation theory is that
 Muslim and Hindu of sub-
 continent cannot live together
 because their religions, cultures,
 tradition, languages, customs,
 heroes and manners are
 entirely different.

Ris Muslim growth in Sub Continent:

★ **Muhammad Bin Qasim: 712-715 A.D.**

In 712 A.D. Yousaf Hajjaj Iraq fitted out an expedition under his young nephew Bin Qasim who was able general. 715 not only deprived Muslim world but also stepped the further advance of Arab army towards North and East.

★ **Ghaznavid Rule: 977 - 1186 AD**

He was turks.

• were guards of the Abbasid Caliphs. Initially established their Empire at Ghazna. They were brave, dauntless and had qualities to build empire. They conquered the sub-continent which was left by Arabs to conquer.

★ **Chund Dynasty (From 1192 AD)**

Choni was the sultan of the Chund Empire. defeated combined might of the Rajput led by Prithviraj at the second battle of Tarain 1192. Muslim Rule in sub-continent started in 1192 AD.

Mu'izz ad-Din great ruler of the Chund dynasty who led

the foundation of Muslim rule in sub-continent and south Asia which helped Muslims to rule for several centuries. His rule in South Asia spreads over parts of modern-day Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Muslim Rule In Sub-Continent

- 1st Conquest of sub-continent was Sindh And Sindh was conquered by M. Bin Qasim in 712 AD. He conquered till Multan by 714 AD.
- Qasim stopped conquest in 715 because new Umayyad caliph Sulaiman called him back. During Abbasid its Caliphs did not take much interest in political affairs of Sindh province. Independent rulers continued their ^{rule} till the Ghaznavid period.

★★ Sultanate Period 1206-1526 AD

Five Dynasties Ruled from 1206 to 1526 AD are the rulers called them Sultans. Therefore it is called Sultanate period.

① Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty

1206-1290 AD.

- Founded by Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206. Qutub was Turkic ex-slave (Mamluk) of the Ghurid rule in India.

- Qutub (Ghurid) died 1206 without an heir. After a battle of succession, Qutub took possession of Qutub's Indian empire. He established his capital first at Lahore, and later at Delhi. (Sultans, Iltutmish, Razia Begum, Jalaluddin Khilji famous sultan)

② Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)

- Founded by Jalaluddin Khilji. Dynasty lived around 30 years. Short lived Khilji dynasty ruled northern India and the Deccan from their capital at Delhi. Sultans of Khilji Dynasty:
 - Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji
 - Alauddin Khilji
 - Mubarak Shah

③ Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)

- This dynasty ruled around 90 years. Dynasty was of Turkic origin.

Tughlaq sultans

- Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq
- Muhammed bin Tughlaq
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Abu-Baki shah
- Alauddin M. shah
- Most shah (Few say: Nasiruddin M. was a real sultan).

④ Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

- 1) Khizr Khan
- 2) Mubark Shah
- 3) M. shah
- 4) Alam shah

⑤ Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

- Bahlol Lodhi laid the foundation
- Lodhis was Afghans
- Rule continued around 75 years.

→ Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857 AD)

Founded by Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
He defeated Ibrahim Lodi (the
lost battle of Panipat (1526)

Total rulers of the dynasty are
(15) Baskoder shah being the
last. Most of them were able
rulers "administrators, generals,
builders, patrons of art and
architecture"

- Great Rulers - Few Names Are
 - Zaheer ud Din Babar
 - Akbar the Great

- Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb :

The British Raj (1857-1947 AD)

- East India Company in 1600 AD
- British Rule in sub-Continent
- Defeat of Bahadur Shah Zafar, last Ruler of the Mughal dynasty
- War of Independence 1857 AD. Due to his involvement in the war of independence 1857, the British exiled him (Bahadur) to Rangoon in British controlled Burma, after convicting him on Conspiracy.

Downfall of Muslim Rule in sub-Continent (1/3)

- Weak administration of last Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah. Rise of Maratha Empire (1674- to 1818)
- 1761 Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Maratha Army in the Third Battle of Panipat and resisted their expansion into Afghanistan. Aurangzeb death (1707) started downfall of the Mughal empire. The Sikh empire (1799-1849) Fight over Succession. Advent of the British in sub-Continent. Incompetence

Successor. Fight Between Muslim Dynasties
No educational efforts by rulers like
Abbasid Caliphate did in Baghdad. Bankrupt
state of Morality amongst Rulers and
Subjects. Defeat war of Independence
1857 AD.

Q2 = Basically Educational in character
Aligarh Movement:

Introduction: Aligarh movement was an
important Reform Movement of 19th Century.
It was started to end the socio religious
evil of muslim society. Its founder was
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. who got a
lot a lot of success in his mission. He
was a liberal and great scholar who
studied his religion deeply and
tried to put an end to false
rituals. He introduced educational
reforms to end ignorance. His move-
ment is known as Aligarh movement,
because its main centre was a
Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh.

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
He was belonged to a noble
family of Delhi. Birth 17 Oct
1817 Father name Mir Mutaz
Mother name Aziz-un-Nisaa

After the Mutiny of 1857 AD, the government adopted anti-Muslim attitude because the Muslims had participated actively in the revolt. He realized that the interest of the Muslims could be served only by winning the favour of the British government. He tried to bring Muslims near English. In 1869 he went to England and propagated his ideology there. In 1876 he decided to launch a movement to reform the social and religious life of the Muslims. He felt to achieve this objective, spread of Education was essential.

Liberal ideas.

He tried to establish Hindu Muslim unity. He asked Muslims to consider themselves the first all they are Indians, and same asked Hindus not to consider the Muslims as foreigners. His efforts were praiseworthy but his effort was not accepted. Neither fundamental Hindu and nor the fanatic Muslims.

Causes of Aligarh Movement:

Islam was a missionary religion that spread rapidly in India but the

arrival of Christianity the situation changed
Christianity started its works against Islam
and proved a great result in their way
Suspension and false rituals had
become part of Islam as a result
of the Muslims had forgotten the
real faith. After 1857, British got
became anti-Muslim because the
Muslims had participated more actively
in the revolt. After Mughal Muslim
lost political power their interest
were in danger.

Objective of Aligarh:

- Mutual understanding between Muslim British
- Persuade Muslim, learned English
- Persuade Muslims to abstain political agitation
- Bring a social and culture reform amongst the Muslim community.

Principles Aligarh Movement:

- Teaching Quran are only real and should be followed honestly
- Do not believe in miracles and God rituals.
- Allah is ~~God~~ omnipotent Remember him Always.
- according to Islam, it is not necessary to perform yace marriages Avoid the ~~mean~~ evils

'Edbert in Education Field'

- For the success of reforms, spread of education is essential. In 1874 AD he set up a school in Aligarh.
- 1878 AD set up Mohammedan Anglo oriental college in Aligarh. Islamic as well as western education was imparted in this institution.
- Medium of instruction →
 - under graduate classes → Urdu
 - college → English, Arabic and Urdu
- He also established MBO Conference 1859. Gulshan school Mureedabad.
- 1863 set up Victoria School Aizazpur.
- 1864 - Scientific Society
- 1866 - Aligarh Institute Gazette.
- 1870 Committee striving for the educational progress of Muslims.
- 1870 Tahzib-ul-Akhlak started December 24
- 1873. scheme for establishing a college presented.
- 1857 M.A.O setup on the pattern of English public schools
- 1877 level of college and 1920 university.
- 1886 - M.E.C met every year to take stock of the educational problem of the Muslims. It later the political mouthpiece of the Indian Muslims.

Sir Sayyed Khan Died 1898 AD.

Conclusion:

Concluded if that this movement led to various kinds of social and religious reforms. It put an end to social evil and false rituals and superstitions. Educational institutions were set up. They left an impact on the national movement which led to India's independence.