

Name :- Asad Ali
LMS ID :- 30306
Batch :- 54

Q2

Introduction:

The Aligarh movement led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the 19th Century. The Aligarh movement was a social and education reform movement with aim of modernize the Muslim Community of India and to prepare them for participation in the British government.

Historical Background:

It can be track back to the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The rebellion was a major setback for the Muslim Community of India and it led to a loss of Muslim political power and influence. After that, British government imposed a many harsh measures on the Muslim Community.

Sir Syed founded Anglo-Oriented College:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was deeply concerned about

about plight of Muslim community after rebellion. He believed that Muslims needed to be educated and modernize in order to protect their interests in India.

In ~~1875~~ 1875, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh.

Anglo-Oriental College Purpose:

The college was established with aim of provide modern education to the Muslims that would prepare them for participation in the British government. The college aimed to promote loyalty to the British Crown and to protect the interest of Muslim community.

Educational Aspect of Aligarh Movement:

The Aligarh movement was the ~~by~~ Sir Syed's first and foremost objective. The aim of movement was acquaint the British ~~literature~~ with the Indian minds. his next goal to opens the minds of his countryman, to European literature, science & technology.

1) Sir Syed's wants latest Scientific and technological knowledge.

The Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed that education should be based on latest scientific and technological knowledge. He argued that Muslim needed to be educated in the latest sciences and technology in order to compete in the modern world.

2) Sir Syed believed education should be in English & Urdu.

Sir Syed believed that education should be imparted in both English and Urdu. They argued that both languages were important for Muslim to learn in order to succeed in the modern world.

3) Education should be open to all Muslim.

Education should be open to all Muslim regardless of their social status. This was core principle of Aligarh movement.

Educational Achievements

1) Aligarh Movement Establish Educational Institution:

The Aligarh movement helped to establish number of educational institution including schools, colleges, universities.

- i) In 1859 Gulshan School built in Muxadabad
- ii) 1863 Victoria School setup in Ghazipur
- iii) In 1864, Setup Scientific Society in Aligarh
- iv) In 1886, Aligarh Institute Gazette built
- v) In 1870, Formed Educational Committee striving for the educational program of Muslim
- vi) In 1857, Muhammadan Anglo-Orienteel School built in Aligarh
- vii) In 1886, Muhammadan Anglo-Orienteel Educational Conference held
- viii) In 1920, MAO College Aligarh to Muslim university

Political Aspect of Aligarh:-

Aligarh movement play significant role in politics of India. Sir Syed writing also played a significant role in promoting the ideas of Aligarh.

i) Urdu-Hindi Controversy:-

Urdu became a common language for all Indians. In 1867 some Hindus of Benaras started a campaign to replace Urdu with Hindi. Sir Syed believed both nations could not live together harmoniously. The followers of Sir Syed made efforts to protect Urdu such as Mohsin ul Mulk.

ii) Muslims as Nation:-

Sir Syed referred to Muslims as a nation. Some writer's believed Hindu and Muslim are one nation. He also supported the idea of a separate electorate Muslims in 1883.

iii) United India Patriotic Association In 1888, Sir Syed Ahmed

Khan established the Patriotic Association to counter the influence of Congress.

Conclusion:-

"The real greatness of the man (Sir Syed) consists in the fact that he was the first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and worked for it (Alama Iqbal). Sir Syed made significant contributions to the Muslims struggle for identity."

Q5)

Introduction:-

Pakistan's Population expansion has been significant demographic trend with far-reaching implications for the country's socioeconomic climate. Pakistan has the world 5th largest population with 220 million people, and it has been increasing continuously growing throughout the years.

Population Growth Trend in Pakistan:-

Pakistan's population is growing rapidly, with an estimated growth rate of 2.4% per annum. This is the one of the highest growth rates in the world.

Population in 2050:-

The population growing rate rapidly increase due to which Pakistan population is expected to reach 350 million in 2050.

Growth Rate distributed across Pakistan:-

As we know,

The provinces of Pakistan have higher growth. According to Census 2017,

- i) Punjab growth rate is 2.3%
- ii) Sindh growth rate is 2.7%
- iii) KPK growth rate is 2.9%
- iv) Balochistan growth rate is 3.1%

Population Trend Facts:-

- i) The median age in Pakistan is 24.7 year
- ii) The total fertility rate is 3.47 children per women
- iii) The life expectancy is 67.3 year

Causes of Population Growth:-

- i) High fertility Rate:-

Pakistan has one of the highest fertility rates in the world with average of 3.47 children per women, according to Pakistan Demographic and Health Services Survey. This is significantly higher than the global average of 2.4 children per women.

ii) Early Marriages:-

Many people in Pakistan marry early that means they have more times to have children. This is due to lack of access to family planning services, religious belief and culture norms. According to UNICEF, 45% girls in Pakistan married before the age of 18.

iii) Low Contraceptive Use:-

Only 43.6% of married women in Pakistan use contraception. This is significantly lower than the global average of 69%.

iv) Rural-to-Urban Migration:-

Many people in Pakistan are migrating from rural to urban areas. According to World Bank, the rate of rural to urban migration in Pakistan is 3.3% per annum.

Effect on Socio-Economic Climate:-

1) Economic Impacts:-

Poverty:-

According to the World Bank, 24.36% of Pakistan's Population was living below the national poverty line in 2021. This means that they were unable to afford to meet basic needs. The rapid population growth is exacerbating poverty and inequality.

Unemployment:-

The large and growing population can lead to high levels of unemployment.

2) Education:-

According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey and World Bank, 20.4% of people have no access to primary and secondary education.

The education system struggles to keep up with the growing no. of school age children. Almost, 1 crore Pakistan children have no access to education.

3) Overburden health Care System:-

The Rapid population growth in Pakistan is putting

a strain on the country's healthcare system. The government is struggling to provide adequate healthcare services. According to World Bank, Pakistan has only 14.8 hospital beds per 10,000 peoples.

According to WHO, Pakistan has only 1.8 per physicians per 10000 people

4) Food Security:-

The Food security is a major challenge for Pakistan. Pakistan has only 27% arable land and much of this land is of poor quality. Climate Change exacerbating food insecurity in Pakistan.

Conclusion:-

In Conclusion, the growth of population of Pakistan is complex issue. While population growth can bring potential but if not managed effectively it can lead towards challenges.

(Q7)

Introduction:-

The present Constitutional crisis in Pakistan is a manifestation of both poor political and governance.

1) Poor Political Governance leading to Constitutional Crisis:-

Corruption & Mismanagement in Pakistan:-

Pakistan has faced significant challenges related to corruption and mismanagement within political system. These issues can undermine the rule of law and erode public trust in government institutions.

Weak Rule of Law in Pakistan:-

Weak political governance often a result of weak rule of law. The lack of accountability can lead to the constitutional crisis when fundamental rights and legal principles are violated without consequences in Pakistan.

Political Instability in Pakistan:

Frequent changes in leadership political instability and lack of continuity in governance can contribute to constitutional crises.

When governments are unable to provide stable leadership and consistent policies, they can lead to political instability.

Ineffective Check & Balance:

The poor political governance often results in an absence of effective check & balance in political system.

2) Constitutional Crisis leading to Poor Political Governance

Undermining Governance:

A constitutional crisis can undermine the effective functioning of government institutions. Political leaders may become preoccupied with resolving the crisis rather than governing effectively.

Social & Economic Impact:-

Constitutional Crisis can have a detrimental impact on the economy and social instability. Political instability and uncertainty can deter investment and economic growth.

Erosion of Public Trust:-

Constitutional Crisis can erode public trust in the political system. The loss of trust can make it difficult for political leaders to govern effectively. Prolonged

3) Other Factors

Reinforcing Cycle:-

Poor political governance and constitutional crisis can further weaken governance structure, and a constitutional crisis can perpetuate poor governance by diverting attention and resources. It is called as Reinforcing cycle.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, the present constitutional crisis in Pakistan is a manifestation of both poor political governance and the broader challenges facing the country's political landscape.