

NAME: WAJSHA SADAF

Test: PAX Affairs (5)

QNO1 Highlight the factors which played significant role in the evolution and growth of Muslim society in the sub-continent.

Introduction:

The 1857 war of independence played crucial role in vulnerable situation of Muslims. Both the Britishers and Hindus treated Muslims adversely. This was the reason of their economic, social and political backwardness. After that some Muslim thinkers and revolutionists played key role in the evolution and growth of Muslim society in the sub-continent. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was major figures among revolutionaries. Similarly Muslim institutions like M.A.E college, Islamia College and Darul-Uloom Deoband also played active role in the evolution and growth of Muslim society. Furthermore the great Muslim leaders Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam contributed in the

Date _____ Day _____
in the growth of muslim society.
Moreover, different revolutionary
movements like Tehreek-e-Azad
and Iktilat movement also
joined all muslims together for
their common cause.

Factors Contributed in the
evaluation and growth of
muslim society in sub-continent.

1 Revolutionary Personalities

In the sub-continent the
prominent revolutionary personalities
like Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi,
Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad
Shahid Barelvi, etc. and Sir
Syed Ahmad Khan contributed
a lot in the evaluation and growth
of muslim society in the sub-
continent.

(i) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi
was born in 1544. He preached
among the muslims of sub-continent,
the true spirit of Islam.
His students spread all parts
of sub-continent and they taught
Quran and Sunnah to muslims.
Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi emphasized
on Ijtihad-e-Sunnah. His

Samrukh born was **Isbat-e-Nabuwat**, which gave excellent explanation of prophet hood. He also wrote letters to Samrukh personalities of the time and preached their teachings of Islam. The ~~Jaikangia~~ King was influenced by him and he agreed to the construction of a big mosque on the advice of ~~Shah~~ **Sikh Ahmed Bishnoli**.

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(ii) **Syed Ahmed Sheed Bareilly:**

Syed Ahmed Sheed Bareilly's major contribution was Jihad against Sikhs. He fought ~~many~~ battle against Sikhs of Punjab and also at ~~the~~ Kashmir. In **Balnat** battle against Sikhs, he lost his life. In this way Syed Ahmed Sheed Bareilly played significant contribution in the growth of Muslims in Sub-Continent.

(iii) **Shah Wali Ullah:**

Shah Wali Ullah was religious reformer and he addressed Shia-Sunni conflict through his teachings. His Samrukh **tatbiq** method, he brought elasticity in the understanding of Samrukh. Similarly, he joined Muslims

against Marhatas and Sikhs. He translated Italy Quran in Persian language. His well known works included **Hujjat-ullah-al-Baligh**, **Izalat-al-Akhfa**, and **Khilafat-al-Khulfa**. Hence, his works and his efforts contributed in the evolution and growth of Muslims in the sub continent.

(iv) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized a situation occurred and suggested Muslims to acquire modern education. He motivated Muslims for acquisition of English education. He also took steps in bringing Muslims and Britishers closer. He wrote **Risala Ashab e Baghawat-e-Hind** in this context. Similarly he wrote **Loyal Muhammadans of India** in order to give detailed account of the loyal services of the Muslims. Furthermore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played significant role in educational uplift of Muslims. He established **Scientific Society** for this purpose. Similarly **Anjuman-i-Taraqi-Muslaman-i-Hind** was established for the purpose of imparting modern knowledge

to the muslims of India. Hence
Six eyed Ahmed Khan played
key role in the evolution and
growth of the muslims of
sub-continent.

2. Reformist Movements:

The second important
factor contributed in the evolution
and growth of muslims in sub-
continent was the reformist
movements in sub-continent.

The reformist movements included
Tehreek-e-Deoband, Khilafat
movement, and Aligarh movement.

(i) Aligarh Movement:

Aligarh movement
was launched by six eyed Ahmed
Khan. The purpose of Aligarh
movement was to revolutionise
muslims and brought them
closer to the britishers. According
to six eyed Ahmed Khan, it
is imperative for muslims to
establish relations with britishers
in order to gain their separate
land. The major impact of
Aligarh movement was that the
muslims were able to fight
for their economic and social
rights. Under the ambit of
Aligarh movement, muslims got

got modern education and improved their social, economic and political situations. So, Aligarh movement played active role in the evolution and growth of muslims of sub-continent.

(ii) Tehreek-e-Deoband:

Tehreek-e-Deoband was movement for the religious uplift of the muslims. The famous ulemas played key role in imparting religious education to the muslims of sub-continent. Through this movement religious educational institutions were established. In this way muslims revolutionised as ^{having} separate religion. So, Tehreek-e-Deoband has key role in the evolution and growth of muslims in the sub-continent.

(iii) Khilafat Movement:

Khilafat movement was launched in 1920 after the first world war ended. Actually through this movement muslims want to convey their agenda that they can't bear the disgrace of Turkey. The movement was started by AN Brothers. The prominent ulemas considered

Sub-continent as Dar-ul-Harb and suggested Muslims to leave the place. Although Muslims suffered a lot when moved to Afghanistan, the movement realized Muslims that they are separate nation. Through this movement, Muslims realized that they have to struggle themselves for social, economic and political uplift. So, Khilafat movement also played significant role in the evolution and growth of Muslims in the sub-continent.

3: Educational Institutions:

The third important factor which played significant role in the evolution and growth of Muslims in the Subcontinent was educational institutions. The famous educational institutions were M.A.O. College, Islamia College, Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband and Nadwatul-Uloom.

(i) M.A.O. College:

The M.A.O. college was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1877. This college imparted modern education to the Muslims of Subcontinent. The students of M.A.O. college

played important role in the political movements of Pakistan. Actually the college at Aligarh was more than an educational institution. It was a symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of muslim life.

(ii) **Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband:**

Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband was launched by Haji Muhammad Abid. It was the centre of religious muslim students for religious education. It has separate departments for hadith and Tafsis known as Dar-ul-Hadith and Dar-ul-Tafsir. So, this institution was major hub of religious education, and it played significant role in the evolution and growth of muslims of sub-continent.

(iii) **Nadva-tul-Ulema:**

Nadva-tul-Ulema was established in 1894 by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor. The main purpose of this institution was attracting muslims towards religion. It imparted both the religious and modern education among muslims of sub-continent. Hence Nadva-tul-Ulema played significant role in

The evolution and growth of
muslim society in the sub-continent
(iv) **Islamia College Peshawar:**

Islamia college was
established in 1888. It was
known as Municipal High school.
This school was a Government
College, Peshawar and A. H. Khan
Tudjat-ullah Khans Mashriq
became its first principal. It
became the centre of educational
and cultural activities in Peshawar
Pothohar. It played effective
role in spreading awareness
and education among muslim
youth which was sought for
Pakistan on the later stage.
So Islamia college had great
contribution in the evolution
and growth of muslim society
in the sub-continent.

(v) **Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam
Lahore:**

Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-
Islam was established in
1884. The purpose of this
institution is the
establishment of educational
institutions, counter propaganda
of Christian missionaries, to
establish muslim societies

Also discuss the events part!!!!

and to strive for the social and cultural progress of the Muslims. So, Arjunadas in Himayat-e-Islam had also significant role in the evolution and growth of Muslim society in sub-continent.

Conclusion:

There are different factors responsible for the evolution and growth of Muslim society in the sub-continent. The revolutionary personalities, educational institutions and reformist movements played important role for this regard.

Q NO 5:

Introduction:

In Pakistan, despite having a robust research for foundation, fertile lands, ample water resources, and diverse land reforms, agriculture in Pakistan has not witnessed significant development. The agriculture sector has number of problems like shortage of water reserves, lack of land fertility, political unrest, unequal distribution of water resources, climate change, flooding, traditional method usage in agriculture, lack of

modern machinery in agriculture, inadequate access to fertilizers and seeds, high price of fertilizers, local shedding and lack of agricultural education and farmer's training. Similarly the industrial sector of Pakistan also suffers due to number of factors. The low capital, lack of technological innovation, political turmoil, security dilemma, energy crisis, trade imbalance, inflation, nationalism and biased british policy are factors contributed in decline of industrial sector in Pakistan. There are number of suggestions to resolve both issues like political will and stability, ~~can~~ establishment of conducive environment for foreign investors, ~~in~~ establishment of dams, addressing economic crisis, addressing energy crisis and upgrading agricultural sector through advanced machinery.

Causes of lack of significant development in agriculture:

Following are the different causes of lack of significant development in agriculture:

Relate your headings to the qs statement

1: climate change.

Climate change is an important factor for lack of development in agricultural sector in Pakistan. Pakistan is among the top 10 most vulnerable countries towards climate change. The extreme weather create inefficient production in agriculture. Moreover drought and less rains also affect agricultural products adversely.

2: Flooding:

The second important cause of lack of agricultural development is Flooding. Pakistan has witnessed several floods in 2010, 2014 and 2022. In 2010, floods 1 million tons of food and seed supplies were lost. Similarly 12 million sugarcane, rice and wheat crops were lost. The 2014 flood also create havoc as 1 million acre agriculture were impacted. Similarly in 2022 floods, \$30bn economic loss has to be suffered by government. So, Flooding is the main cause of agriculture decline in Pakistan.

3: Lack of water storage capacity:

Link your arguments to the qs statement

Pakistan has lack of water storage capacity which affect agriculture sector adversely. It is believed that Pakistan loss 13m cusec water every year. one main reason of lack of water storage capacity is that water inflow is dependent on India's dams. In this way agriculture in Pakistan suffer alot due to India's restrictions on water.

4: Lack of Agricultural Education and Training:

In Pakistan, unfortunately the lack of agricultural education and farmer's training impede growth in agricultural sector. Due to the lack of agricultural research and farmer's training pests attack crops and a severe damage occured.

5: Load Shedding:

the severe load shedding also hampered the growth in agricultural sector. In 2011 government had established 1075073 tubewells but they are not functioning effectively.

because of long durations of electricity,

6- Lack of advanced machinery:

The lack of advanced machinery in agriculture reduced production. Similarly, the absence of drip irrigation became the cause of water wastage. Similarly, the usage of traditional methods in agriculture also affect production.

7: High prices of Agriculture: Fertilizers:

The high prices of fertilizers and monopoly of companies also contributed in the low yield of agricultural productivity. In 2023, per bag used is doubled from 2000 to 4000 in Pakistan.

8- Lack of credit and Shortage of agricultural Finance:

The shortage of agricultural finance forced impoverished farmers to take loans from wealthy land lords. According to "Pakistan Human Development Report" 2023 50.8% impoverished farmers take loans from land lords on exorbitant interest rates. So,

the shortage of agricultural finance and impoverished farmers conditions become reasons of lack of agricultural development in Pakistan.

9 Challenges Faced by Industrialization:

It is true that the lack of agriculture progress connected to the challenges faced by industrialization. The industrialization sector has following challenges;

1- Lack of Capital:

The first significant challenge of industrial sector is lack of capital. According to the current fiscal budget of 2023-2024, ~~857.3 tr~~ is fixed for debt services. And the total budget spending is ~~8514.4 tr~~. It means that 80% revenues and expenditures are fixed for debt servicing. This is the reason of lack of industrial growth as government has less finance for industrial sector. According to ~~Economic Survey Pakistan~~ (2022-2023), industrial growth in 2023 was ~~-2.9%~~ which is too low.

2. Lack of innovation and technology:

The lack of innovation and technology contributed in less industrial development. According to Global Innovation Index, Pakistan ranked 87th among 132 countries. It shows that there is lack of innovation and technology in Pakistan. So, lack of technological innovation poses challenge of industrial growth.

3. Lack of ease of doing business:

Another important challenge of industrial development in Pakistan is the lack of ease of doing business. As the foreign and domestic investor feel uncomfortable in investing in Pakistan. Resultantly Pakistan has to face less industrial growth. Pakistan ranked 108 out of 190 countries in the ease of doing business. (World Bank Annual Rating). Hence, the lack of ease of doing business hampered industrial growth in Pakistan.

4 Nationalism:

Do not use one word headings. They should be elaborate and self explanatory

challenge to industrial development in 1970's. The nationalization of industry in 1972 presented great damage as the investment in private sector dropped down from Rs 1358 million to Rs 650 million. Hence nationalisation of industries hampered industrial growth in Pakistan.

5 Biased British Policy:

After independence Britishers adopted biased attitude in dividing industries between Pakistan and India. In this way Pakistan remained deprived of industries. At the same time Pakistan has to face refugees issue and reestablishment of new industries was difficult at that time.

76- Political Turmoil:

The political instability plays important role in rampant industrial stagnation in the country. According to **IPRI Report** industrial sector of Pakistan has faced industrial loss of \$10bn due to

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7. Political turmoil in the country.
Energy Crisis:

Energy crisis is another important challenge of industrial sector in Pakistan. According to **ISSI Journal** 30. Industrial units have been closed ~~due~~ in Pakistan in the last 5 years. So energy crisis is main reason of lack of development of industrial sector in Pakistan.

8- **Security Dilemma:**

The growing security concern is another challenge of industrial development. According to **Pakistan Institute of Conflict and Security Studies** in 2023 there is 79% increase in terrorist attack in Pakistan. The growing terrorist attacks in the country hinders industrial development in the country.

Potential Solutions to address these issues:

Following are the some potential solutions to address these issues;

1- Address Political Instability:

The first important solution to address both agricultural and industrial problems is to address political instability. The political stability can foster agricultural and industrial growth in the country.

2- Establishment of conducive Environment for Foreign Investors:

In order to boost industrial and agricultural growth in the country, there is need of establishment of conducive environment for

Foreign investors. As Ammer Athar wrote in his Dawn Article

"**Barrier to Foreign Investment**" that Pakistan needs to introduce commercial courts in SIFC & regulation of SIFC, for the satisfaction of foreign investors.

3- Address Energy crisis:

Pakistan needs to switch renewable energy resources in order to address energy crisis.

As energy is imperative for the regulation of industrial and agricultural sector, Pakistan rely on hydrocarbons in order to meet its energy requirement which is expensive and also imported.

So, in order to meet energy crisis, Pakistan should switch to green energy.

4: Establishment of Dams:

In order to boost agricultural sector, Pakistan needs to establish dams to increase water resources.

Conclusion:

In Pakistan industrial and agricultural sector suffer a lot due to number of reasons. The political instability, energy crisis, lack of innovation and technology, lack of advanced machinery in agriculture sector, lack of skilled labor and lack of farmer's training contribute in hampered growth of industrial and agricultural sectors. However, problems can be mitigated by addressing political instability, energy crisis, establishment of dams and establishment of conducive environment for foreign investors.

Add more arguments in this part. This is the second part of the answer

Q No 4:

Introduction:

Pakistan's economy is at the verge of destruction because of numbers of reasons.

It is true that nuanced economic measures required for the comprehensive reconstruction of Pakistan's economy. Enhancing exports, control on public sector development programmes, reliance on renewable energy sources, removal of subsidies, privatisation and ~~an~~ increased indirect taxes, & are some robust economic measures required for the comprehensive reconstruction of Pakistan's economy.

Nuanced Economic measures for reconstruction of Pakistan's economy:

Following are the some nuanced economic measures for the reconstruction of Pakistan's economy:

1- Enhancing Exports:

Enhancing exports is necessary for the comprehensive reconstruction of Pakistan's economy. Pakistan's

current efforts are \$32bn while India's efforts are \$680bn. According to one analysis India's efforts were \$32bn in 2008. This means that Pakistan is seventeen years behind to India in terms of efforts. So enhancing efforts is significant measure which is necessary for reconstruction of Pakistan's economy.

2- Austerity Measures:

Austerity measures are another important measure for the reconstruction of Pakistan's economy. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics released a report titled "Life time cost of Public Servants", in which PIDF has shed light on the bloated size of bureaucracy and civil servants. According to the report there are 1.3m civil servants in federal government and Rs 87x is spent on pensions and salaries of civil servants. Similarly the oil and electricity concession to civil servants also hinder economic growth. As Zubaida Mustafa Sa wrote in

down article "crow and suzeri" that her friend Naveen Sadique had estimated that the petrol prices to our administrators cost Rs 216 bn annually. So in recent times there is utmost need of austerity measures for the comprehensive reconstruction of Pakistan's economy. As in the history of Pakistan PM **Muhammad Khan Junejo** once said that:

"Mein generals ko bhi Suzuki mein bitha duns ga."

3- Removal of subsidies:

For the reconstruction of Pakistan's economy the removal of subsidies is necessary. According to **Economic Survey 2023-2024** Pakistan's GDP is fixed for subsidies. It is difficult to manage subsidies in this acute crisis of economies.

4- Public Development Programmes should delay for some period:

Another important measure for the reconstruction of Pakistan's economy is delay of public

sector development programmes.

In Pakistan expenditures are spent on four D's:

- (i) Defence Affairs and Services
- (ii) Debt Servicing
- (iii) Day to day government affairs including pensions and pays of civil servants
- (iv) Development programmes including public sector development programmes

In the current phase, Pakistan can only control public sector development programmes in its expenditures. As **Miftah Ismail** wrote in his Dawn Article

"Inflation, Debt and ML1"

that government should reduce public sector development programme and Provincial Annual Development Programme. Therefore according to him there should not be delay in ML1 project for a few years. Hence, delay in public sector development programmes can reconstruct Pakistan's economy.

5: Privatization:

There is need to privatize state's institutions who are stagnant in development. The Pakistan steel

mills and Pakistan air lines.
Through the privatization Pakistan
would be able to enhance
economic development as well
as improve efficiency
of those particular institutions.

6- Increased Indirect Taxes:

The indirect taxes is important
measure in reconstruction of
current Pakistan's economic crisis.

As in Sept 2023, IMF
managing director **Kristalina
Georgieva** sent message through
tweet to people of Pakistan
that:

"Please collect more taxes
from the wealthy and
Please protect the poor
people of Pakistan."

In Pakistan shareholders and
businessman should pay taxes.

The indirect taxes is the only
way to reduce poverty in the
country and enhance economic
growth in the country.

Conclusions:

Pakistan can
reconstruct its economy
comprehensively by taking robust
measures like levy of indirect

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taxes, delay in public sector development programmes, ensuring exports, privatization, removal of subsidies and austerity measures.

Short answer. Add more arguments