

Question No. 5

1- Introduction :

At time, world is facing issue of increase in population which sparks a significant threat for consumption of resources. This ratio is relatively higher in Pakistan and other developing states in contrast to developed states. This is rising concern that if Pakistan did not manage its population effectively, it will cause strain on resources, economy, environment as well as other services. In this issue, there is a bleak of hope that Pakistan can turn this challenge into opportunity by taking effective measures.

2- Population ; A Growing Concern :

According to UN estimates, the world population has crossed 8 billion on 15 November, 2023. Over the past 25 years, the number of people on the planet has increased by 2.1 billion. Humanity is expected to grow by another ⁸⁰⁰ billion by 2050. In the last 25 years, all the growth happened in developing countries mainly in Asia and Africa. There is an estimate that this number will continue to rise by 2050.

3- Case of Pakistan :

Since 1990s, there has been a surge in

population of Pakistan. At the same time, Pakistan is going through multiple crises including economic, political as well as social. Among other cases, population is considered a significant cause of all these issues.

Year	Population	Source
1990	115 million	World Bank
2010	194 million	World Bank
2017	207 million	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
2020	227 million	World Bank
2022	241 million	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

A Timeline of Population Surge Since 1990s - 2022.

3. Response of Nature to Population Surge in Pakistan:

In the context of Pakistan, the statement regarding response of nature implies that if the country did not actively manage its population growth, natural factors like resources constraints, environmental stress will act as regulatory forces. High population

can lead to following consequences:

i- Rise in Inflation:

Since 1990, the inflation rate for consumer price in Pakistan moved from past 62 years between -0.5% and 26.7% . In 2022, the inflation rate was 19.9% . Though the factors triggered the inflation were different but high demand due to increased population added fuel to the fire. An item that cost 100 rupee in 1960 costs 13,554 rupees in 2024.

ii- Economic Pressure:

Economy of Pakistan is imports driven and at the same time, devaluation of rupee has become a serious concern. In this regard, an increased population will further demand increase in imports which will create strain on economy. For instance, Pakistan fulfills its fuel demands by importing 60% of Hydrocarbon of total imports payed in dollars.

iii- Healthcare Challenges:

Pakistan ranks 130/195 countries in Global Health Security Index. The problem lies behind is ineffectiveness in providing health services to its citizens. The services are not enough to fulfil the health needs. Therefore, increase in population will further weaken

health sector of Pakistan.

iv. Education Gap:

Despite of more than 60% literacy rate, Pakistan stands 152 out of 190 countries in terms of quality of its education ranked by World's Bank Human Capital Index. A large population may strain the education system, making it difficult to ensure quality education for all, overall hindering development.

v. Environment Impact:

Uncontrolled population growth can contribute to environmental degradation, affecting ecosystems and exacerbating issues like (population) pollution and deforestation. As per World Bank, in 1990 Pakistan has a 6.9 million hectares of forests but in 2021, this was around 4.6 million hectares. This has been linked with increased in population within these years.

vi. Water Scarcity Issue:

Overpopulation puts additional stress on water resources leading to scarcity issues, particularly in regions already facing water challenges. Even in the villages, this problem is prevailing. For instance, within northern regions of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa like Mamsbra, water table has already declined.

vii. Increase in Pollution:

Pollution is directly linked with the number of individuals. Lahore is ranked as most polluted city by IQ Air and has air quality index of around 301 which is hazardous. Similarly, Karachi - another heavily urbanized city has air pollution index of 204 which is not good for health.

viii. Problems Related To Transport System:

Increase in population also cause the stress on transport system of country. In the past, the transport was less which was according to the need of public. However, recently there has been surge in private cars and motorbikes which have negative impacts on environment. According to an estimate, there are around 4 million cars and 24 million motorbikes in Pakistan.

ix. Urbanization Challenges:

Uncontrolled population growth contributes to rapid urbanization, leading to unplanned and overcrowded cities. For instance, in the past few years Islamabad has been overcrowded and has been expanded to resolve the urbanization issue.

x. Security Concerns:

High population density can pose security

challenges as it may be harder to manage different issues. Issues like social unrest, and conflict regarding resource competition have already been started in Pakistan.

4. Opportunities for Pakistan:

Despite of all challenges, there is blessing in disguise. Pakistan has option to turn this challenge into opportunity. The majority of population is young which can be properly utilized to turn the tables. Similarly, focus on female section will help in dealing issues as well.

5. Recommendations:

To address all the above mentioned issues, Pakistan could implement the following measures:

i- Educational Initiatives:

Promoting education especially for women in the rural areas of Punjab, Sindh and other parts can help to empower females. These females will make their families to take informed decisions about family planning.

ii. Access to Healthcare:

Meanwhile, it is also important to give

awareness related to health sector. In most of the areas, females are not aware of reproductive health services and family planning. Such steps would ensure the adoption of planning methods to control birth rate.

iii. Economic Development:

Fostering economic opportunities can alleviate poverty, which is often linked with high birth rate. Moreover, economic development will help in reducing strain on resource competition.

iv. Awareness Campaigns and Incentives:

Public awareness campaigns and incentives related to family planning can highlight the importance of smaller family sizes for the well being of individual. It will also ensure the importance of small population size for the country.

v. Policy Support:

Implementing policies and their enforcement will not be an easy task due to some social norms which deny the role of family planning. In this regard, local residents ~~regarding~~ including religious saints can be considered for help in making people understand.

6. Conclusion :

In a nutshell, overpopulation is an emerging concern of developing world and Pakistan is included in the list. There are serious consequences for not ^{effectively} managing the issues. By taking a proactive approach Pakistan can address challenges and promote sustainable development.

Question No. 2

1. Introduction :

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah were the religious reformers whose efforts have strengthened the roots of Islam in the sub-continent. They came on the ground when the Mughal emperors were involved in a luxurious life style and Islam was facing threat. Both of them helped in removing social evils and as well tried to reform society on true spirit of Islam. They are not directly related to nationalism but they have played significant role in Muslim nationalism.

2. Situation of Sub-Continent in the Era of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi :

In the era of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi's situation of sub-continent was precarious.

Mughal emperors were aloofing from true spirit of Islam as Jalal-ud-din Akbar introduced a new religion Din-e-Ilahi. Moreover, they were involved in a luxurious lifestyle. At the same time, many Hindu reformist movements were ongoing. Aloofness from Shariah was its peak. Hindu culture was dominating due to intercultural marriages. Similarly, there was decline in morality of rulers. Increasing threats from Bhaghis and deviancies from natural to man-made laws were the reasons to put Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi on front.

3. Situation of Sub-Continent in Era of Shah Wali Ulah:

The situation of sub-continent was similar to that of in the Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi era with some advancement. Hindu reformist movements like Shudi and Shungton movement were ongoing. Similarly, there was increasing threats to the Muslim rule due to Marhattas.

4. Services of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi took multiple to fight against ongoing threats of Hindus and to threats against Islam. His services are divided into two distinct categories including writings and other services:

i- Writings of Sirhadi:

Ahmad Sirhadi tried to awake the sleeping spirit of Muslims of sub-continent as well as the Mughal Emperors. He preached Islam and true meanings of Islam through his book. Some of his famous books are as follows:

i- On Research and Ijtihad, he wrote "Maktoobat."

ii- Asbat-un-Nabuwat on logic and reasoning.

iii- Maraf-ud-Dariya which was written on Shariah and Tazawuj.

ii. Services for Betterment of Society:

Along with writing Sirhadi worked for betterment of society in right Islamic norms. He saw that Muslims were moving away from Islam, resultantly he started preaching Islam and asked his followers to do the same.

iii. Services against Unfairful Activities of Rulers:

He was a religious reformer so he did most of focus on preaching Islam. Under his vision, aloofness from Islam will lead to destruction of society. So, he started Jihed against

ungrateful rulers.

iv. Opposition of Assimilation:

Ahmad Sirhindi opposed the idea of assimilation which went to remove the original identity of Muslim. In this regard, he gave concept of nations.

Nehru in his book "Discovery of India" wrote that, "Had there been Sulh-e-Kul and Universalism of Akbar? There had been no concept of nation and there had been no Pakistan. It was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi who gave idea of nationalism."

v. Opposition of Din-e-Ilahi:

He opposed Din-e-Ilahi and rejected to bow in front of emperor. As a result, he had bear the consequences but it did not move him from his objectives.

5. Services of Shah-Wali Ullah:

Shah Wali Ullah did multiple efforts ~~postcharge~~ ~~of~~ Muslim history in the sub-continent. His services are as follows:

i. Intellectual Services:

He wrote more than 50 books to revive spirit of Islam among the Muslims in the sub-continent. He wanted Muslim to

maintain their real identity. His writings includes:

i- Hijat-ul-Balaga

ii- He wrote answers to the Christian Missionaries.

iii- He did translation of Holy Quran into Persian language.

ii- Opposition for Sectarianism:

Shah Wali Ullah did many efforts against rising sectarianism in the sub-continent. He used to preach Islamic verses and Hadiths so that Muslims keep themselves away from Sectarianism. He preached a Hadith:

تَفْقَهُوا دِيْنََ الْاٰخَرِيْنَ

"Make religion understandable for others."

This implies that understanding leads to integration while misunderstanding leads to sectarianism.

iii- Letters to Different Personalities:

Shah Wali Ullah wrote letters to the soldiers to motivate within the spirit of Islam and Jihad. He also wrote letters to Artisans to remind them economic prosperity of state is dependant on them. Similarly, he also wrote letters to emperors, not to

give property to disloyals. ^{Most} Important letter was written to Ahmad Shah Abdali to fight against Marhattas.

iv. Economic Services :

In order to improve the economy and grievances of people, he laid 4 different principles which in his vision will improve the economic structure. These principles are as follows :

i. People of the geography have first right on resources.

ii. Ownership must be according to the ability of persons.

iii. Concentration of wealth is not permissible in any case.

iv. Need of balance development in the society is crucial.

v. Formation of Majlis-e-Muntazima :

Shah Wali Ullah gave concept of contemporary Federation of Madaras in the form of Majlis-e-Muntazima. The sole purpose of this institution was related to education. It includes registration, coordination and curriculum designing of Madaras so they work smoothly.

Impacts of Reformer's Services in Sub-Continent :

i- Start of Muslim Nationalism:

Their services laid the foundation of nationalism in the sub-continent. Ahmad Sahihandi gave concept of nation while Shah Wali Ullah gave concept of Muslim Nationalism which is somewhat indirectly related to the concept of Nation in Two-Nation Theory.

ii- Rise of Reformist Scholars and Thinkers:

Through writings of Shah Wali Ullah and Ahmad Sahihandi, many reformist scholars were born. These scholars took lead in opening history of sub-continent.

iii- Opposition of Bidat by Muslims:

Due to efforts of both reformers, Muslims in the sub-continent started opposing Bidat which were result of Hindu Culture. This helped Muslims to maintain the true spirit of Islam.

iv- Weakening of Power Surge of Rajputs and Marathas:

As Rajputs and Marathas were a threat for Muslim's identity, therefore, services

of both reformers were increased and resultantly weakened the Marathas and Rajputs which tried to replace Muslim's dominance.

v- Start of Two-Nation Theory:

By delving in the history of Two-Nation Theory, one can find its roots linked to the Ahmad Raza Khan and Shah Wali Ullah. They both helped in identifying Muslim as a separate nation.

vi- Overhauling the Education System:

Shah Wali Ullah tried to overhaul the entire education system. Moreover, his step of Majlis-e-Muntazma poured the spirit in existing education system.

vii- Social Impacts:

Shah Wali Ullah tried to reconcile the basic differences among the different sections of society. He knew that sectarianism within Islam will weaken the Islam and Muslim rule and therefore, he made necessary steps to strengthen roots of Islam.

Conclusion:

By summarizing the whole discussion, it is important to acknowledge the significant

efforts of Ahmad Sirhindi and Sheh Wali Ullah in the sub-continent. Their efforts are connected to the creation of Pakistan and to concept of Two-Nation theory.

Question No. 3

1. Introduction :

Pakistan Resolution 1940 is also termed as Lahore Resolution. This resolution has profound significance in creation of Pakistan. In this address, a general layout was displayed which helped Pakistan in gaining independence. For instances, demand for a separate state, conceptual framework, minority rights's protection were part of this resolution, which is why it is termed as Magna Carta of Pakistan.

2- Pakistan Resolution 1940:

On 23rd March 1940, Chief Minister of Bengal (moved) A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq moved a historic resolution. This resolution was drafted by 25-member working committee of All-India Muslim League and was formally adopted at Lahore on 23rd March, 1940. It asked for greater Muslim autonomy of Muslim states within ~~both~~ sub-continent. The resolution was presented in famous Minto Park renamed as Iqbal

Park in Lahore. Today, the resolution's importance is remembered in Pakistan by Minar-e-Pakistan that stands in the Iqbal Park.

3- Pakistan's Resolution as "Magna Carta of Pakistan Movement":

Just as Magna Carta in 1215 is evident in development of constitutional and legal principles which frame modern system as well as granted the rights of individuals. Pakistan Resolution is considered the Magna Carta of Pakistan Movement due to its significant impact in shaping the course for an independent Pakistan. Following is an elucidation of why it holds such a pivotal value.

i- Addressed Concerns with Government of India Act 1935:

The resolution consist of 5 paragraphs and in the very first paragraph Muslims reiterated that Government of India Act 1935 is unacceptable for Muslims. As, the act was unsuitable and unworkable for the peculiar conditions of sub-continent.

ii- Demand for a Separate Demarcations:

In the third paragraph of resolution, All-India

Muslim League asked for demarcation of Muslim majority areas.

"No plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on principles like, the geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such rearrangements where necessary, in Muslim majority areas as in North-Western and Eastern Zones of India."

iii - Demand of Independent States:

In the resolution, words "independent states" was used instead of states, but it laid foundation of an independent country. At resolution, Muslims clearly demanded a creation of independent states where they are in majority. This marked a shift from constitutional reforms which was suppressed by Congress.

iv - Conceptual Framework :

Similar to the Magna Carta in defining fundamental principles, Lahore Resolution laid out principles for creation of Pakistan. It emphasized the distinct identity, right and interests of Muslims as a separate nation.

v- A framework for Minority Rights:

In the resolution, it was also demanded that rights of Muslims in the low majority areas should be protected. This has laid a framework for minority rights for independent Pakistan.

vi- Unity of Purpose:

The resolution united various factions within the Muslim League under a common goal of securing an independent homeland. Different ethnicities were part of this resolution which provided a cohesive force towards achieving an independent Pakistan.

vii- Political Milestone:

The Lahore Resolution was a watershed moment in the political history of sub-continent. It set the stage for subsequent developments in form of Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission and other to eventually formulation of Pakistan in 1947.

viii Legal and Constitutional Significance:

Similar to Magna Carta is seen as foundational document in the constitutional history, the Lahore Resolution laid groundwork for legal and constitutional framework of Pakistan. It influenced

the framing of country's constitution of 1956, 1962 and 1973.

ix- Precursor to Independence:

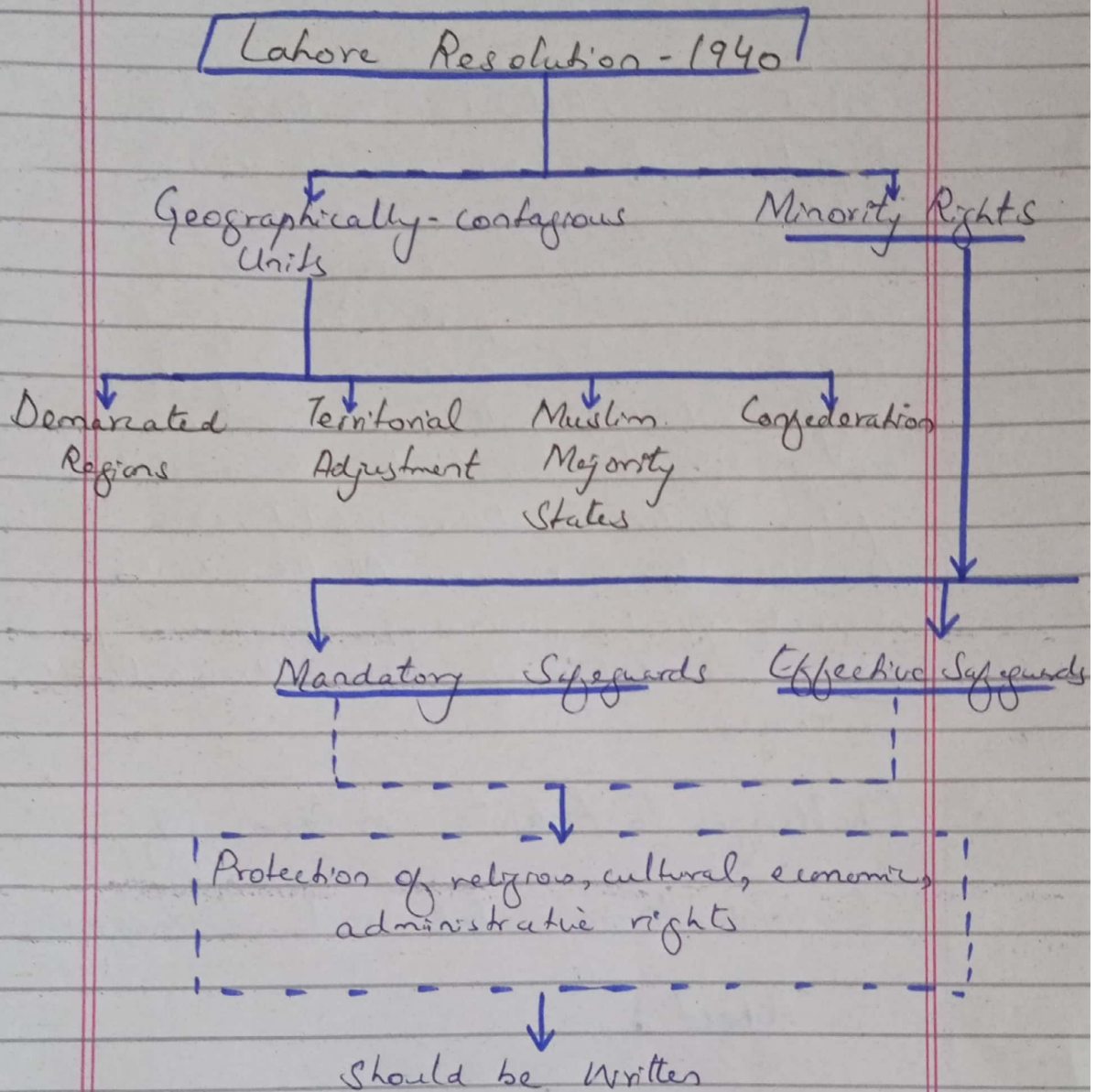
The Lahore Resolution is considered a crucial step that led to the creation of Pakistan. It laid down the ideological foundation that guided political efforts towards achieving an independent state.

x. International Recognition:

The resolution helped in garnering international attention to the demand for a separate Muslim state. It also helped in influencing the political and discussion surrounding the future of sub-continent.

xi. Religious Identity:

The resolution not only identified Muslims demands for separate states but also identified them as distinct religion of Muslim. It asserts that Islam provided a distinct set of principles and values that warranted a separate political identity. This is why the Lahore Resolution is considered a Magna Carta in the political movement of Pakistan.



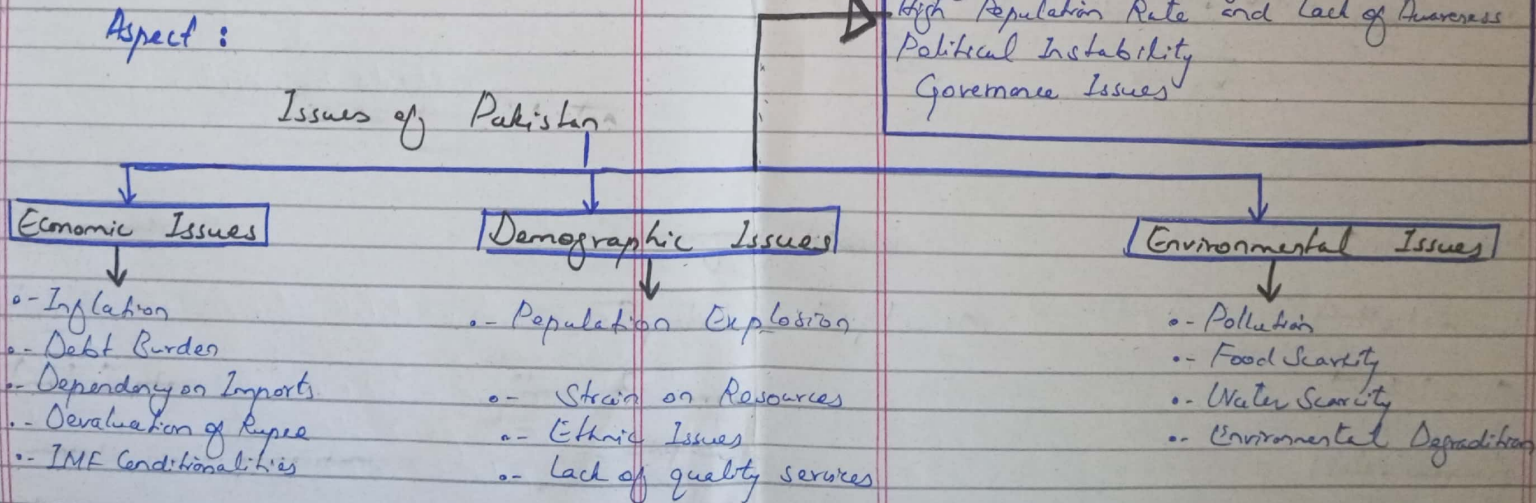
Conclusion :

In a nutshell, Pakistan resolution holds immense significance in the creation of Pakistan which is why it is related to Magna Carta - It laid foundation for constitutional framework and other political outcomes.

1- Introduction:

Pakistan is withstanding multiple issues at a time. There are economic crisis, political crisis, environmental issues as well as demographic challenges. Rising inflation, increasing imports, insignificant debt have increased burden on economy of country. Similarly, pollution and water scarcity is posing threat to environmental safety. At the near time, population stress is causing strain on resources. All these issues necessitate effective governance, economic recovery and environmental management to address multifaceted challenges.

2- Challenges to Pakistan in terms of Economic, Environmental and Demographic Aspect:



Solutions:

Economic Solutions	Demographic Solutions	Environmental Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Corruption Strengthen governance Foster political stability Fiscal Reforms Adequate Tax Collection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in education Invest in health care Awareness about family planning Manage population growth Role of religious saints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable water practices Afforestation Role of government in implementing policies Appropriation