

QNO3

Aligarh Movement:

The Aligarh movement was spearheaded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in late 19th century. This movement was the pivotal point of transformation of Muslims in British India. This movement was educational, political, social, literary and intellectual reformative movement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17th Oct 1817. He joined East India Company in 1836. In 1869 he went to England and later on in 1876 he became the member of Imperial Council and in 1887 he became the member of Imperial Civil Services. In 1888 he was given the title of "Sir". Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died in Aligarh in 1898.

Objectives of the movement:

The objectives of this movement were following:

- i- To protect Islam against orientalist.
- ii- To eliminate the enmity between Muslims and Britishness.

- iii- To create harmony in science and philosophy.
- iv- Reinterpretation of the teachings of Islam.
- v- To learn English
- vi- To maintain Urdu.
- vii- Progressive view of life, to meet the requirements of new age.

Services:

Educational Contribution:

- 1- Almost forty 40 educational institutions were established under this movement.

1859: Gulshan School Muradabad.

1869: Victoria School Ghazipur

1875: MAO School.

1877: MAO College.

1920: Aligarh University.

These were some of the examples.

- 2- Writing of books & magazines was another key contribution of Aligarh movement. For instance "Asbabe Baghavate Hind" was published in "1858". Publication of "Our Indian Musalman" in "1872".

3- Founded educational societies for training of life.

In these societies they used to translate scientific knowledge to their native languages and these translations were used to be published in Aligarh Institute Gazette.

Educational committees also formed in 1870 for the study of multidisciplinary subjects.

4- In 1886, Muhammadan Educational Conference started. The main purpose was international learning. It was first political platform for Muslims of British India.

Aligarh Movement and foundation of Pakistan:

1- Cultural Revival:

Hindi-Urdu conflict was the starting point of Hindu-Muslim separation.

This Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.

By promoting Urdu as a unifying language for Indian Muslims, the movement strengthened the cultural identity of the community. Later on, this idea developed as a two nation theory.

Foundation for two nation theory:

The idea of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that Hindus and Muslims are two different nations based on culture, religion and historical identities developed into two nation theory and served as a bed rock for the foundation of Pakistan.

Political Consciousness:

The Aligarh movement prepared Muslims for political participation but emphasized that loyalties must remain to the British, to advocate for Muslim rights and representation.

Leadership & Vision:

Many key leaders of Pakistan were influenced by the principles of Aligarh movement. This movement provided the intellectual mindset to the leaders of Pakistan including Quaide Azam M. Ali Jinnah.

There's a famous line in Urdu about this:

پاکستان علی گڑھ کے چند لوگوں کی مشرکت تھی۔

Mobilization of muslim Community:

Aligarh movement
enculcated in muslims the political awareness
and political representation to advocate for
muslims rights which strengthened the
muslim identity and unified muslim
community.

Educational legacy:

The institutions and ideas
nurtured by Aligarh movement served as
a beacon to the muslims of british india
and later on for the foundation of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Conclusion:

The Aligarh movement was not
just the educational movement but rather it
was social, political, literary and economic
movement which transformed the muslim
community of british india and later on
it awakened the foundation of Pakistan and
eventually led to the creation of Pakistan.

There is a famous Urdu lines for this:

علی گڑھ ایک چھوٹا سا پاکستان تھا اور پاکستان ایک بڑا سا
علی گڑھ تھا۔

Q#7

Introduction:

Pakistan is classified as a semi-industrialized country where agricultural and industrial economies exist. Agricultural economy was the foundational pillar of Pakistan. The heavy interdependence of both on each other poses different challenges. Pakistan's agriculture contributes almost 25% of total economy.

Dependence on Agriculture:

Many industries of Pakistan are dependent on raw materials of agriculture.

Textile Industry:

Over 60% of Pakistan exports are from textile industry, which is highly dependent on the production of cotton. A decline in cotton yield due to pest attacks, water crisis etc. disrupts the main industry of Pakistan.

Paper Industry:

Paper industry is another major contributor which uses pulp from agricultural byproducts. A decline in crop yields like wheat disrupts this industry's production.

Sugar Industry: Sugar industry is another major contributor to Pakistan economy. This industry is highly dependent on production of sugarcane, which is often affected by water scarcity and mismanagement.

Water Scarcity & Irrigation: Agriculture in Pakistan is heavily dependent on irrigation system, but issues like canal insufficiency, water theft, Indus water mismanagement limits the productivity and which further disrupts the industrial growth.

Climate change and its impacts:

Frequent floods, rising temperature, weather shift are untimely and inadequate rainfall disturbs the crops production and yield. This disrupts industrial growth and causes loss of competitiveness globally.

Rural poverty & limited technology:

Rural setting mostly faces poverty and a very limited agricultural technology, a very basic one like tractors etc. Agriculture productivity demands technological innovations. This also limits agricultural production.

Energy Crisis: Energy crisis and power outages affects the operation of tubewells, machinery, cold storages which causes the wastage and reduced out put from agricultural sector of Pakistan.

Policy & Structural Issues:

In consistent policies and subsidies discourages farmers to maximize the agricultural production by using their full potential.

Interdependence on Exports: Poor

cotton production leads to less exports which make trade deficit and limits the expansion of industries. This disturbs the economy as well as industrialists.

Inefficient Supply chain: Poor storage

and transportation facilities leads to the waste of product and farmers don't have proper access to main market where they can get major profit which discourages the ~~poor~~ farmer to increase its productivity.

Lack of Research & Development: Pakistan's

rural setting does not even know about soil testing for suitable crops. So there must be research and development in agricultural sector to maximize the production.

High input costs: High cost of seeds,

fertilizers and high cost of fuel to run machinery and use of transportation makes it a very high investment work with less return on income which discourages farmers.

Dependence on Rain:

Pakistan's huge chunk of land does not have canal irrigation system and these lands are dependent on rainfall for crop yield. Climate change has reduced the frequency of rainfall which affects the production and quality of crops.

Concreteization: Real estate industry and housing societies are turning agriculture into concreted jungles which has reduced and it will further reduce the agricultural production.

Way forwards: To mitigate these issues the way forwards are following.

- 1- Investment in technology
- 2- Water management
- 3- Improved canal irrigation system.
- 4- Policy reforms.
- 5- Energy solutions.
- 6- Climate adaptation.
- 7- Proper market places.
- 8- Reduced subsidies.
- 9- Research and development in agro sector.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's industries and agriculture are interdependent and industrial growth is tied to agricultural performances so it means that stable and productive agriculture will lead to industrial growth as well as Pakistan's economic growth.

Q#1

Pre Colonial Religious Identity:

→ Before the advent of colonial rule, the India was very diverse and integrated. Muslims, hindus, sikh, Buddhism and Jainism were few major religious communities. Muslim were suless at that time. Movement like Sufism emphasized on harmony rather than rigid religious boundaries.

Colonial Impact on Religious

identities: The british policy of divide & rule.

categorized India into rigid religious identities.

1871 census marked the first official attempt to quantify the religion division. The introduction of separate electorates for muslims institutionalized the idea of separate religious identities -

Hindu Nationalism: Groups like

"Arya Samaj" and Mahasaba emphasized the hindu identity and focused on the threat to hindu identity from other religion particularly Islam. Slogans like "Bharat Mata" and "Vande Mataram" intensified the hindu nationalism.

Muslim's Nationalism: In response to

Hindu nationalism, Aligarh movement. by Sir Ahmad Khan advocated for Muslim rights and representation and worked on the unification of Muslims. Hindu-Urdu controversy was the starting point for Muslim nationalism which further led to Two nation theory and eventually led to the demand of a separate country for Muslim and the Pakistan came into being.

Post Independence:

- Communal violence was ~~an~~ horrific incident of the history of 1947 partition of Pakistan and India's permanent horrific incident based on nationalism is saved in subcontinent's memory.
- India after independence adopted secularism but Hindu nationalism persisted. For instance the rise of BJP party.
- Pakistan became an Islamic democratic state with religion as a unifying force.

Contemporary relevance:

Religious nationalism

in India and Pakistan still remains a potent force in shaping political discourse and foreign policy and international relations.

For instance, if India gets a new military technology, Pakistan does not appreciate it but same if China does this we appreciate it.

Conclusion:

The above discussion reveals how religion, intertwined with historical, cultural and political factors was transformed into foundational element of nationalism.