

Q. NO. 03

## ALIGARH MOVEMENT IN INDIAN

### SUBCONTINENT

Aligarh movement, headed by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was pivotal in awakening sense of distinct Muslim identity among the Muslims of the subcontinent. Its major developments were directed towards the advancement of education, introducing social reforms and political awakening of the Muslims of the subcontinent.

### Background and Objectives of the

#### Movement:

The Aligarh movement began after the 1857 war of independence in the subcontinent, to revive Muslim socio-political identity. The objects of the movement were:

#### Educating Muslims

1. To educate the Muslims of the subcontinent and convince them to focus on learning English and modern education.

## 2. Promote Rational Thinking and Decision Making among Muslims

The movement encouraged the Muslims to reject superstitious beliefs and myths. It rather focused on diverting their attention towards scientific and technological developments.

## 3. Fostering Trust Between Muslims and the British Government:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan noticed that Hindus were closer to British and even enjoyed prestigious jobs in the Government offices. The Aligarh movement, therefore, sought to maintain a relationship of trust between the Muslims and the Government.

## 4. Promote Economic and Political Importance.

The movement was also directed toward strengthening Muslims politically and economically.

## 5. Introducing a Western concept of Society.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan received most of his education from West. He realized the backwardness of Muslims and identified that the only solution to this misery was to follow the steps of West. His movement focused on introducing Muslims to Western society and philosophy.

### What were the Major Contributions of the Movement to Muslim uplift:

#### 1. Laid Down the foundation of Aligarh Institute of Education:

The Aligarh Muslim school was first established under the name of Madrasah-ul-Uloom in 1857. This was later transformed to Aligarh College in 1870s and was finally transitioned to Aligarh Muslim University in 1900s.

The institute's major focus was advanced education, familiarization with English and securing better jobs for Muslims by educating them to international standards.



## 2. Identity Realization for Muslims:

The start of Aligarh movement marked as a milestone in the development of Muslim community of the sub-continent. It gave Muslims the sense of their distinct identity and made them realize that they were being sidelined and their values being compromised.

## 3. Political Awakening of the

Muslims:

Sir Syed was a leader of great insight. He knew that in order to be noticed, Muslims needed to come forward and lay their hands on the government jobs and opportunities in governance. He advised the Muslims to refrain from engaging with Indian National Congress and establish a sense of loyalty for the British administration. This also led to the development of ideology of Muslims and Hindus being two separate nations.

## How did Aligarh Movement Laid Foundation for Pakistan?

### Rise of Two-Nation Theory.

Sir Syed, being a man of imminent wisdom, realized that as long as Muslims and Hindus live together, the former will always be dominated by the latter at the expense of its social, political, economic and religious freedom. His insights led the Muslims to realize the need to separate from Hindus and strengthening the ties with the British administration.

### Rise of Visionary Leaders.

The significant developments of the Aligarh Movement nurtured strong and visionary leadership of Muslims in the subcontinent. The most prominent of these were Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-e-Azam) and Jauhar brothers. These leaders later laid the foundation of Pakistan and transformed the theoretical plans of Sir Syed to reality.



## CONCLUSION:

The prominence of the Aligarh movement is unparalleled in its kind. It instilled political awareness among the Muslims of the subcontinent. It was not restricted to educational reforms, rather extended to greater realms. These included ideological beliefs, realization of separate Muslim identity, social upbringing of Muslims and much more. The movement led to the foundation of Pakistan, that too by the leaders it made.

Q. NO. 04.

## Climate Change: A Threat to Pakistan's Environment and Economic Security

Climate change poses significant challenges to Pakistan impacting its environment, economy, security and societal fabric. With increasing climate-induced disasters, the absence of population planning and mitigation strategies has aggravated the situation.

### Climate Change as Threat to the Environment

#### 1. Environmental Impact:

Pakistan is greatly affected by climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index, the country falls under top 10 most vulnerable countries to climate change. It leads to frequent extreme weather events in the country including floods, hail, rising temperatures and glacier melting.



This prominent damage to the environment leads to the loss of biodiversity and threatens the agricultural sectors of the country as well.

## 2. Impact on Economic Security:

climate disasters <sup>management</sup> cost  
 Pakistan billions. According to the recent estimates by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), climate related disasters cost Pakistan almost 4 billion dollars annually. Beside this, the hazardous impacts of climate's deterioration also impacts the agricultural sectors of the country which reportedly constitutes 25 percent of the total GDP of the country. This significantly impacts the valuation of country's exports due to a decline in value & quality before reaching the international market.

## 3. Population Strain on Climate and Resources:

The lack of population mitigation in the country has led to





a decline in the resource to population ratio of the country. This indicates that there are more people than resources available to be utilized. Rapid population growth, therefore, exacerbates resource strain.

#### 4. Insufficient Mitigation Strategies for Climate-Induced Disasters

The mitigation strategies requisite to regulate climate-induced changes are insufficient. There is a dearth of climate resilient infrastructure and coping strategies. Inadequate funding and over-reliance on fossil fuels also worsens the associated damage.

### What is the way forward for Pakistan?

#### 1. Population Mapping:-

In order to promote population planning, the country needs to identify the most vulnerable areas and take following measures:



→ Educating people on family planning through awareness campaigns.

→ Ensure access of women to education and maternity facilities.

→ Integration of population control into national policies.

## 2. Mitigation Strategies to be Adopted:

In order to benefit to the fullest potential of resources and economy, Pakistan needs to adopt following mitigation strategies against climate change:

→ Enforce revised climate action plans.

→ Transition to renewable energy sources.

→ Promote and incentivize green urban space and afforestation projects.

→ Strengthening disaster preparedness systems.

→ Build water reservoirs and ensure excellent post-harvest means of storage and transportation

→ Access international climate funds to complete climate related projects.  
e.g: Green Climate Fund.

→ Strengthen regional response on disaster response and resource sharing

→ Ratify to climate treaties and protocols to raise the standards of available coping and mitigation strategies.

→ Increase budget allocation for disaster management.

→ Use Artificial Intelligence and Technological means to assess, analysis, prepare and evaluate the disasters and their later impacts.

## CONCLUSION:

Climate change is not a new phenomenon and not at all a new problem for Pakistan and alike countries. Without appropriate measures and mitigation strategies, climate change will continue to jeopardize Pakistan's environment and economy.

Population planning along with comprehensive mitigation strategies are requisite to build resilience and safeguard the future of the country.

Transparency and accountability are essential for successful budget allocation and management.

Artificial intelligence and technical means to assess and analyze progress and evaluate the situation and their future prospects.

Q.NO. 07:

## Pakistan's Semi-Industrialized Economy and Agricultural

### Dependence:

Pakistan is an agrarian country, with its agricultural sector contributing 25 percent towards its overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The second contributor towards the country's GDP is its industry particularly textile and garments. Being a developing country, Pakistan is facing challenges in both its agricultural sector and industry. However, since both are interdependent, the challenges in the former will impact the latter in numerous ways.

### How are Agriculture and Industry

### Interdependent?

1. Agricultural sector supplies raw material requisite for industries to manufacture goods.



2. The employment opportunities opened by the agricultural sectors support industries indirectly through labor and consumption.

3. Since agricultural products contribute towards exports, it facilitates the export industry of the country.

## What are the Problems Faced by Agricultural Sector of Pakistan?

### 1. Water Scarcity:

Almost 90 percent of the freshwater goes to agricultural sector of the country. It depletes the fresh water resources thereby reducing crop yield.

### 2. Low Productivity:

Outdated farming techniques, poor quality seeds and unverified pesticides results in low productivity or low quality produce.

### 3. Climate Change:

The frequent extreme weather events in the country destroys agricultural produce and disrupts the supply chain.



4. Lack of land reforms: The agrarian lands of Pakistan are divided into small portions and allocated to farmers. These small land holdings result in inefficient production.

### How do the Preceding Challenges in Agrarian Sector Impact Industry?

1. Reduced crop-yield due to water scarcity affects textile and food processing units of industries. They also have to increase their imports to fulfil their requirements for raw material, thus, increasing production cost of goods and services.
2. Disrupted ~~climate~~ <sup>supply chain</sup> change due to climate change leads to operational delays in industries due to delays in supply of essential raw materials.
3. The inefficient produce due to land fragmentation leads to stagnation in supply and production of industrial produce.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

What are the measures that can be taken by the government to mitigate these issues?

### Agricultural Reforms:

Introduce Modern farming techniques.

Improved Irrigation system.

Subsidies on seeds and quality pesticides.

### Strengthening Agrarian-Industrial Links.

Strengthen post-harvest mechanisms.

Develop agro-based industry to meet crops' requirements.

### Climate Resilience:

Ensure climate resilient infrastructure.

Strengthen NDMA and develop early warning systems against disasters.

Strengthen and increase fundings for agriculture sector.



## Rapid Response Systems.

Establish rapid response and prevention systems against climate-induced damage.

## Policy Integration.

Align agro-industrial policies to address their link gaps.

Invest in research and development to produce more and quality goods, and enhance agro-industrial cooperation.

## CONCLUSION.

Although an agrarian country, Pakistan's economy also relies on its industrial sector. Being threatened with numerous challenges, the agricultural sector of the country is unable to produce to its full capacity. This has also impacted the industrial sector in the numerous ways.

Therefore, addressing the challenges in agrarian sector is requisite to strengthen the industry in the country as well.

Q. NO. 08.

26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment:

Balancing Judicial Independence

And Parliamentary Oversight.

The 26<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution of Pakistan is a comprehensive instrument which gave major ~~or~~ changes to the constitution of the country. It was passed by 2/3rd majority in Parliament in October of 2024. It aims to regulate judicial appointments and functioning of the judicial organ. However, its controversial delegation of powers on parliament has raised questions on the independence of the judiciary.

### Concerns of Judicial Independence:

Article 175 and 175-A are the major articles identifying powers and limitations of the judiciary especially the High and Supreme judiciaries. Surprisingly, these articles have been ~~the~~ pretty much the overall subject of the amendment under evaluation.

The changes to these articles have greatly impacted the judiciary of the country.

### 1. Interference in Judicial Appointments

For the first time, the judicial council contains at least 6 parliamentarians as per article 175-A of the constitution. This has raised concerns about prejudicial appointments of higher judiciary thereby compromising the judicial independence.

### 2. Parliamentary oversight:

Excessive overreach of parliament (legislature) in the matters of judiciary significantly undermines the constitutional principle of separation of powers. This increased and unnecessary influence can lead to a biased judiciary and may cause public to lose its confidence in judicial practice being transparent.

### 3. Politicization of Judiciary:

The increased parliamentary influence can lead to politicization of numerous matters under judiciary. These include biased jury, affecting neutrality and objectivity of the courts and political influence on judicial appointments. According to Article 175-A of the Amendment Act, the nomination of the chief justice of Pakistan will be made by the Parliamentary Committee out of three most senior judges of the Supreme Judiciary. This can raise concerns of politicization of supreme judicial platforms.

### What are the Major Constitutional Principles at stake?

The constitutional principles that have been impacted significantly include:

1. The principle of separation of powers.
2. The doctrine of judicial review.
3. The principle of judicial autonomy.
4. The principle of democratic accountability.

## Rationale behind the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment

### Amendment:

Despite certain points of concerns, the amendment aims at addressing some major flaws of judiciary. These include:

1. Addressing the backlog of cases.
2. Transparency in judicial appointments
3. Curbing judicial overreach over the matters of executive, hence establishing political stability
4. Seeks to enhance institutional harmony by ensuring checks and balances.

### Way Forward for Pakistan:

1. Introducing explicit procedure for judicial appointments, especially CJP.
2. Ensuring institutional collaboration to ensure institutional harmony.
3. Practicing democratic input.

## CONCLUSION:

The 26<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment is an attempt to redefine the relationship between the legislative and judicial organs of the state. Despite being a subject of ~~public~~ interest controversial nature, it has its own positive implications on the judicial and legislative outreach of the country. However, the amendment has left certain lacunae in important matters which should be ~~discuss~~ discussed immediately by all stakeholders ~~o~~ in the government.