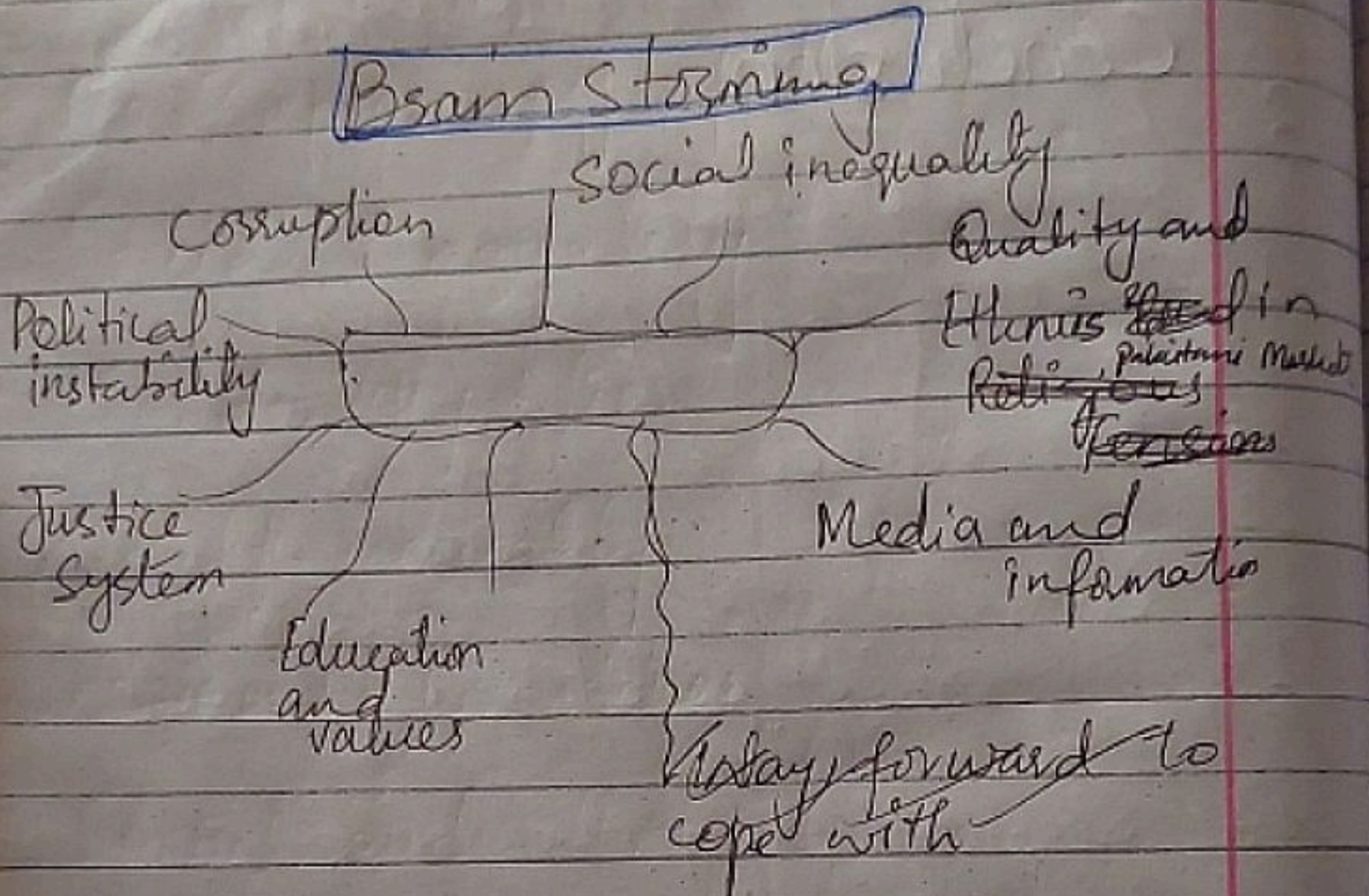


Pakistan's fall is not economic,  
it's moral



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

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- 1.2 General Statement

### Thesis Statement:

Pakistan's decline is primarily driven by a moral crisis, characterized by pervasive corruption, political instability, and social injustice, which undermines the nation's ethical foundation and hinders sustainable economic and social progress.

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- The term "number two" is commonly used in markets. ✓

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# Idiomotion of soul

## Conclusion



Once there was a suler known for his wisdom and integrity. Under his leadership, the kingdom flourished, and its people lived in harmony and prosperity. However, as time passed, the suler's successors became more focused on accumulating wealth and power for themselves rather than

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Serving the needs of their people. Corruption seeped into every aspect of governance, and moral values were disregarded in favor of personal gain. Despite the kingdom's apparent economic success, its moral fabric began to unravel. Eventually, the kingdom's decline became evident, not because of economic downturns, but because of the erosion of its moral foundation. Beyond economic indicators, Pakistan's decline reflects a deeper moral erosion within its societal fabric. Pakistan's decline is primarily driven by a moral crisis, characterized by pervasive corruption, political instability, and social injustices, which undermines the nation's ethical foundation and hinders sustainable economic and social progress.

Corruption remains a substantial obstacle for Pakistan where

it is still perceived to be widespread and systemic. Petty corruption in the form of bribery is prevalent in law enforcement, procurement and the provision of public services. Firstly, weak governance and institutional frameworks are major contributors to corruption in Pakistan. When institutions lack transparency, accountability and effectiveness, it creates an environment where corruption can thrive. Pakistan over the years involving politicians, government officials, and business figures. Some notable cases include the Panama Papers scandals, which implicated former Prime Minister and his family in offshore wealth and undeclared assets. Another significant case is the Rental Power Projects (RPPs) scandal, involving corruption and mismanagement in the energy sector.



## Political instability:

Pakistan, since its inception, has been engulfed by many problems. Among them, political instability is one of the most important. The political instability has derailed the country from development. Due to political instability, it took nine years for the country to promulgate its first constitution. One of the most crucial factors responsible for current instability is the interventions of undemocratic forces. After the demise of the Father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan during the early years, Pakistan had no astute leader. The lack of political leader allowed the army to intervene in politics. Since then, Pakistan has been ruled by undemocratic forces. Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-Haq, and Pervez Musharraf were the ones who directly governed the state of Pakistan. The 18th Amendment has closed the way for the army to take over directly. But they are still important players.

in determining the fate of Pakistan; politics. Thus, the intervention of undemocratic forces in Pakistan has weakened the democratic system in the country and has exacerbated the problem of political instability. Along with the intervention of undemocratic forces, the absence of party ideology in Pakistan is another major factor responsible for political instability. Ideology plays a crucial part in political loyalties. In Pakistan, instead of ideology, people evolve around individuals. Therefore, people owe their allegiance to the person rather than the party. This behavior creates a system of patronage. The individuals become contingent to the party when ~~not~~ their needs are satisfied. When the party fails to do so, the politicians change sides. But this is common practice in Pakistan. For example, dozens of legislatures and politicians have changed sides since the removal of ex-premier Imran Khan from office.

The lack of allegiance based on ideologies further complicates the unstable political environment. Besides the absence of party ideology, the lack of intraparty elections significantly weakened the political stability. Party positions in developed and developing countries are based on intraparty elections and merit. In Pakistan, party positions pass from parents to children. For example, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari got his position three days after his mother's assassination. Similarly, Maryam Nawaz is the Senior Vice President of the Pakistan Muslim League. Thus, the lack of party democracy hinders the path to true democracy in Pakistan. Similarly, the absence of a grass root leader in Pakistan has further complicated the issue of political stability. A leader who comes from the grass root understands the problems of the people. Such leaders then devise different policies about the needs of the society. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, leaders are elected by their masters.

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After coming into power by ousting the democratically elected prime minister, Zia ul Haq imposed a ban on student unions, which still prevails in Pakistan. This ban not only silenced students but has hampered the development of future leaders. Therefore, the absence of a grass root leader creates a vacuum that is filled by the pawns of undemocratic forces. Finally, the absence of supremacy of the parliament is another factor responsible for current political instability. Pakistan has a history of judicial activism that undermines the supremacy of the parliament. During the 1950s, Justice Munir reinstated the decision of the Governor-general to dissolve the constituent assembly, invoking the doctrine of necessity. Since then, the Supreme Court has legitimized the undemocratic interventions. The judiciary has also ousted the elected PM from their offices. The judicial intervention not only undermines parliament supremacy but also hinders political development.

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## Social inequality

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) address gender equality as a fundamental right and a necessary foundation for peace and a sustainable world. Yet we are far from an equitable state of affairs.

In Pakistan, the term "doctor brides" is frequently used to describe female doctors who abandon their medical careers after marriage. This phenomenon contradicts the prevailing assumption that education alone is the key to addressing gender inequality in the country. Indeed, women currently represent 80 percent of the student body in medical colleges, but only 44 percent of doctors registered with the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) are female. Besides the gender inequality in Pakistan, basic health care thousands of people are deprived of basic healthcare, and many die from preventable health issues. The Pakistani Women

William Ewart Gladstone, the Prime Minister of the UK, in the late 19th century once said,

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are the most vulnerable when it comes to health. Just the high maternal mortality rate indicates how bad the situation is in the country. Pakistan has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in South Asia. The government funds allocated to health care are insufficient despite the abysmal health indicators in the country.

During the fiscal year 2023-24, the government allocated Rs 24.21 billion for the health care sector — 2.8 percent of the total development budget and a mere 0.05 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Similar social change and ethical lag in Pakistan has further weakened the social equality. It seems our ethical codes lag behind our changing roles arising from new desires, technological advances and realigning of family and friendship bonds with increasing individualism. This lag between the ethical demands of social change and the prevailing moral codes is one source of confusion.

"Justice delayed is Justice denied."

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\* Pakistan's justice system faces significant challenges that undermine its effectiveness and credibility.\*

Another significant factor contributing to Pakistan's fall is its justice system. Firstly, human rights violations are distressingly common, with numerous cases of extrajudicial killings <sup>enforced disappearances</sup> and torture, are disturbingly common, reflecting systematic shortcomings.

For example, the case of Mashal Khan, a university student lynched over false blasphemy accusations in 2017, highlighted the dangers of mob violence and lack of protection for minorities. Secondly, delay in legal proceedings remains a critical issue, with cases often dragging on for years due to bureaucratic inefficiencies and backlog. This prolonged process denies justice to many and undermines public trust in the system. Over 1.9 million cases in higher courts as of 2021, often dragging on for years. Thirdly, there is a pervasive misuse of power, where authorities and

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Influential figures manipulate legal processes for personal or political gain. Instances where political opponents or journalists are targeted with fabricated charges illustrate the misuse of legal processes for political gain. Lastly, unfair trials ~~are~~ happen frequently in Pakistan. Many defendants don't get good lawyers to represent ~~defen~~ them, and investigations are often biased. For instance, in blasphemy cases, like that of Asia Bibi, people are sometimes convicted based on weak evidence and pressure from society rather than fair checks by the court. This shows how the justice system needs to ensure fair trials where everyone gets a chance to defend themselves properly.



Pakistan's decline is linked more to moral issues in its education system than just economic factors. One of the major issue is the quality of education <sup>which</sup> varies widely across regions. In rural areas, schools often have poor infrastructure and not enough qualified teachers. For example, a study by Alif Ailaan showed that many schools in Sindh lack basics like electricity and clean water, which really hurts how well students can learn. Another issue is the biases in textbooks which worsen education. They often reinforce stereotypes and ignore diverse perspectives, which limits students' understanding of society and the world. This narrow focus prevents students from gaining a complete view of different cultures, histories, and ideas. Furthermore, because moral education isn't included in the curriculum, students aren't ready to deal with ethical problems. This has led to serious issues like drug addiction and harassment in schools.

For instance, a study by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics found that many students in cities are using drugs, often because of peer pressure and not having enough guidance. Harassment, both verbal and physical, is still a big problem in many educational institutions, making it unsafe for students to learn. Alarming allegations have surfaced involving administrative staff at Bahawalpur's Islamia University, including possession of drugs, obscene material, and involvement in narcotics sales, sexual exploitation, and blackmail. Religious extremism poses another serious threat to Pakistan's educational integrity, with extremist groups targeting schools and teachers who defy their ideologies. This has led to violence and disruptions in education, as evidenced by attacks on educational institutions like the Army Public School (APS) massacre in Peshawar in 2014, where over 140 people, mostly children, were

killed by Taliban militants.  
 Lastly, ~~our~~ schools and universities  
 are the exhibit number one  
 Teachers in public schools come  
 irregularly, teach very little and  
 recruit students for private  
 tuition. Ghost schools are a hallmark  
 of Pakistan's rural educational  
 system. The scandal of fake  
 research papers, plagiarized  
 research and mutually granted  
 doctoral degrees of university  
 professors has been widely documented.

Another immoral behaviour is  
 the reliability of goods and  
 services in the market, particularly  
 due to the widespread issue  
 of adulteration in foods and  
 medicines. Like incidents of  
 adulterated meat, including cases  
 where donkey meat has been passed  
 off as beef, have sparked widespread  
 concern and controversy. X

For example, in recent years, there  
 have been reports of butchers  
 mixing donkey meat with beef  
 and selling it to unsuspecting  
 consumers. This practice not only

deceives customers but also poses serious health risks due to the unregulated conditions under which the meat is processed and sold. Similarly, there have been instances where expired medicines have been repackaged and sold as new, jeopardizing the health of unsuspecting buyers.

The term "number two" is

commonly used to describe counterfeit or fake goods that flood the market. For example, counterfeit mobile phone accessories and electronic gadgets are prevalent in Pakistani markets, often resembling genuine products but lacking quality and safety standards.

Furthermore, disturbing anecdotes circulate among friends and families in Pakistan about doctors neglecting their responsibilities towards patients. These stories not only cast doubt on the quality of healthcare but also question the ethical conduct of medical professionals. They reflect a broader issue of moral decline within the

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healthcare system, where accountability and transparency are often lacking. Addressing these ethical lapses is crucial not only for restoring confidence in healthcare but also for upholding Pakistan's moral standards and values.

In Pakistan, the media has played a big role in moral decline of a country. Firstly, misinformation and propaganda have influenced people a lot. For example, during elections, wrong information on social media made voters decide based on lies instead of real facts about policies. This has ~~led~~ lowered the ethical standards of journalism, where exciting stories and biased views are more common than honest reporting. Secondly, polarization and societal division have also been exacerbated by media practices. For instance, ~~in times~~ One big example is how the media covers blasphemy accusations. In Pakistan, these accusations can cause big trouble, but sometimes

the media makes these cases sound worse than they are, making people angry and trusting fair trials. Lastly, many media organizations and individuals who spread information don't face consequences for how they shape public opinion. Like, some news channels and social media influencers can say things that affect how people think and act, but they often aren't held responsible for what they say or share. Hence, Pakistan's fall is due to moral decline.

Consequently, Pakistan's downfall stems not just from economic issues but primarily from a deep seated moral crisis that erodes societal unity, governance efficacy, and overall national resilience. The moral fabric of a society, encompassing values, integrity, and ethical governance, profoundly influences its stability and deep development. Pakistan's struggle with corruption, political

polarization, and institutional integrity underscores the significance of moral rectitude in its progress. Addressing these moral imperatives is not just a matter of policy but a fundamental necessity for sustainable growth and societal harmony. Without a solid moral foundations economic gains are likely to be fragile and inequitable, perpetuating cycles of instability and disillusionment among its citizens. Therefore, while economic reforms and infrastructure development are vital, they must be accompanied by a concerted effort to strengthen ethical standards, transparency, and accountability at all levels of governance and society. Ultimately the true measure of Pakistan's success will not solely be in economic statistics but in its ability to uphold and reinforce the moral principles that form the bedrock of a resilient and prosperous nation.

← → The end