

## SUBJECTIVE - Part II

Q.No.6

Deliberate on the prevailing social problems of Pakistan related to poverty and education. Explain the strategies to deal with them.

ANSWER:

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

Social Problem is an issue that is social related to society and affects the general population within the society. Social Problems within the society does not can not be seen all at once but it starts from small problems - issues and leads to crisis.

In a country developing country like Pakistan there are multiple factors and problems which are faced by the people on daily basis.

### Social Problems in Pakistan:

The problems arise from two major factors which are poverty and education. and leads to so many other problems which are unimaginable and beyond the thoughts of an ordinary people. We as a citizen of Pakistan need to

Identify those problems and give strategies to deal with those problems. Poverty and Education when looked from a wider lens are indirectly linked with each other. And said to be the opposite sides of a coin. If Education will be increased in a society poverty will reduce and make a better state and society, but if poverty rises, education would be of no value.

### Societal issues related to Poverty and Education in Pakistan:

#### a- Poverty increases illiteracy rate increases:

In Pakistan it is a fact from the starting years, as from 75 years of Pakistan, we are facing this crisis and it is almost normalised by our leaders and formers of policies of state. Poverty is the root cause of illiteracy and education is unprevailed.

- Gender discrimination is caused by illiteracy in the society.
- Unemployment soar its seed in the society.

#### b. Child labor is an impact of Poverty

Unaware society would allow its children to do anything but not

get education and it's because of no education, no awareness, no teachings in the society.

As in rural areas of Pakistan a number of childrens are not going to school rather doing child labor to run their houses.

### c. Increase in Criminal activities:

Uneducated society where just to earn is the only goal ~~but~~ no matter rightfull earnings or wrongful. Extreme increase in the criminal activities

As theft, robbery, rapes, harassment, bribery, barbery, household violence, street crimes ~~etc~~ automatically increases with the increase in poverty.

### d. Dissolution of Basic needs:

Where there is poverty, ~~the~~ it means there is no distribution of basic facilities of an individual within the society. Poor get unpleased as per the conditions and effects health.

### e. Miserable health Conditions:

Pakistan's health sector is considered as one of the most corrupt sector in the world according to International transparency. It is due to high cost of doctors, untrained faculty, government health sector is just of name not of work. Sehat card to the poor is just wastage of time and energy.

### f. Extreme population:

According to a survey conducted Pakistan is in the highest population growth countries. It directly links with the lack of family plannings, malnutrition of the families and not taking care of the family prob properly. It results in unemployment.

### g. Unemployment:

Pakistan is the fifth largest country which have youth mostly the youth, but the youth is unemployed. Either because of poverty as they are unable to have basic facilities or due to uneducated personality which leads to unemployment of a citizen.

### h. Lack of development:

Education and poverty both are the factors that causes lack of development either within the state or beyond the borders.

### i. Poverty leads to unjust in the society:

The unjust nowadays in Pakistan is due to uneducated people who have got the power or due to uneducated who are unaware of everything in the society. Unjust prevails when there is

lack of education and more poverty.

### i. Economic instability:

Economic instability and political instability are both inter related and for these two aspects increases when there is no just & proper accountability in the society.

## STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS:-

### a. Spread awareness:

Do comparisons, spread awareness, increase social reforms, moral capabilities of the citizens will help the society grow.

### b. Educational reforms:

Our Finance minister should allocate more budget to the education sector than to other sectors. As, educated people and youth of Pakistan have to make the future of the state and reduce poverty.

### c. Betterment of health sector:

To increase number of hospitals for both middle and lower class and so that make it affordable to the citizens of Pakistan.

Have educated and well trained doctors

### d. More improvement of Sehat card.

Sehat cards of Pakistan are the

backbone of the citizens which are helping to have a sign of relief in this era of hyperinflation.

### e. Benazir Income Support Programme:

Benazir Income programme helped many citizens and it should be available to other areas and far flung peoples to have proper access of it.

### f. Increase in service sector:

Service sector is the leading sector of Pakistan but not these days. It should be revived and which directly have increase in the employment sector.

### g. More developments:

To make more developments in multiple public sectors for the benefit of society. As in infrastructure, health sectors, education, services etc.

### h. Investment Projects:

In the age of hyperinflation people of Pakistan should understand that investment in multiple private sectors will help them grow. More strategies that people come and invest themselves.

### i. Foreign investments:

By reducing inflation growth and foreign debt, could be culminated and more foreign investment would

come in the the state. Also by reducing interest rates, foreign investor will be attracted to invest in state. As, CPEC.

### j. Free trade Agreements:

An initiative have already been taken to make the society and name of state better as by Barter trade system. Also we should do free trade agreements with the neighbouring states.

### k. Imports and exports.

Reduce tariffs and export more goods.

### Conclusion:

Pakistan is not that state where making reforms is the most difficult task ever. No, it is not like that. Bringing reforms takes time and a lot of efforts to be done by individuals as citizens to have and by our leaders to make sure to have the policies, which are beneficial for the citizens. As per education and poverty, these can be curtailed but through slow progress and prosperity would be in the hands of state owners.

Q.No.2.

Explain the ideology of Pakistan in the light of speeches and statements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

ANSWER:

IDEOLOGY:

Ideology is based upon the individual philosophy about anything. The ideas, ~~and~~ thoughts and perceptions of an individual with context to anything.

Ideology of Pakistan:

Ideology of Pakistan is based upon the Islamic perceptions, Islamic moralities and Islamic laws.

In the making of ideology of Pakistan, there were many ideas and stories but the main and the utmost was to have an independent muslim state.

Nation making:

Nation making is the most difficult task as comparatively to state making. Nationhood is the sense of responsibility



in an individual or community who who have very firm firm believes in building it.

There were many philosophers and leaders who worked for the ~~first~~ creation of Pakistan as a nation and as a state.

## Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a history maker:

Quaid-e-Azam worked hard for the establishment of Pakistan and which ~~set~~ resulted as a separate homeland on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 as an independent Muslim state.

### i. Goals of Jinnah:

- His goals were to protect the integrity of Muslims
- Provide Muslims a separate modern and Islamic state.
- Freedom from the British and Hindus of the subcontinent.

### ii. Leadership role leads the path:

Jinnah's leadership role paved the path of separate homeland. He started his political career in 1906 with All India Muslim League for the Muslims of subcontinent: and presented many

constitutional reforms in front of British. Among them one was

### Lucknow pact - 1916

It was a constitutional reform in which Jinnah demanded;

- separate electorates for Muslims
- $\frac{1}{3}$  participation of Muslims in Central Legislature

• Protection of minority rights later they were accepted.

Quaid in a speech said

"We demand a Modern democratic and Islamic state"

and worked for it in many ways as

### iii. Two nation theory:

He presented Two nation theory in front of British and said

"Muslims are a separate nation by all means"

to get separate home land.

### iv. Separate homeland:

Quaid said;

"Separate homeland is the right of Muslims"

When Muslims got the state after hard shifts and struggles

then Quaid-e-Azam became the first President of Pakistan and said in a speech

"This is your homeland, an independent and democratic state, take care of its right and protect it":

### Allama Muhammad Iqbal:

Allama Iqbal is said to be the national poet of Pakistan who also worked for the betterment and maintaining the ideology of Pakistan in many ways.

Allama Iqbal also worked for the modern state, its constitution protection for the constitution, taking care of civil rights and civil rights in many ways and poetry.

Iqbal usually said in his poetry as

"Jihad is used as representation of the nation."

### Islamic Perspectives:

Iqbal in his poetry mostly said that

"Islam has always saved Muslims"

and it is true in its essence that Islam as a religion is always in the front line for the believers of the true

Religion.

**Islamic spirit:**

Its spirit is the essence of working in the nation as a unity. Iqbal once said

"The devised spirituality of Muslims is based on the Religion Islam".

As, the nation was Islamic and state was made in the name of Islam, so to activate the spirit of Islam in the Muslims was the key element. Which was done by the party and sayings of Allama Iqbal.

He in his many books acknowledged the sense of ideology among the nation.

**Q.No.5**

Discuss the evolution of democratic system in Pakistan. What challenges democracy is facing in the world and especially in Pakistan. Discuss.

**ANSWER:**

**EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN**

## EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN:

The evolution of democracy in Pakistan was a complete struggle and ended properly in the form of the last constitution of Pakistan - 1973, which is still in process working.

### i. After independence.

After 9 years of independence Pakistan got its first constitution of 1956. Before that Pakistan was working on the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

The delay was due to many real world reasons for the newly developed Pakistan.

Then martial law was imposed for 6 years.

### ii. New Constitution of 1962

1962 Constitution was made after the changes of before made constitution and tried to resolve many conflicts as of Islamic perspectives, Bengali issues, instability in the state. Which also resulted in the martial law imposing imposition and removal of the constitution.

### iii. 1973 Constitution:

The constitution was Parliamentary

form of government and were much better than the previous two constitutions. It made clear about many laws and Islamic perspectives. Which gave hope also to minorities.

After the struggle of many years Pakistan got a proper Parliamentary and Islamic Republic form of system. It was a hope for the democracy in Pakistan.

## CHALLENGES TO THE DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD:

Democracy is said to be the rule by the people for the people, to the people. And it is maintained in many many states. But there are also some states which are democratic by name only and internally are facing many problems due to which it is impossible to curtail the problem.

### 1. MILITARY RULE:

Military rule in the world is leading its paths towards undemocratic systems. The dictatorship of either by force as happening in India or in China as made obligatory to be followed.

## ii. Political instability:

Political instability is the root cause to destroy the democracy and lead just for their means and to rule for power. Not to rule and run the country for the citizens or for the betterment of state.

## iii. Injustice

The destroyer of democracy is also said and very well known is the injustice within and outside the state. Whether it is in between individuals or groups.

As injustice in Supreme courts.

## iv. Terrorism:

Terrorism is in the front line to destroy democracy and the state as well. It is the outer power as a non-state actor working within to ~~de~~ disturb the internal phenomena of the state.

## IN PAKISTAN DEMOCRACY IS FACING MULTIPLE CHALLENGES:

All the above mentioned factors are also involved in the disturbance of democracy in Pakistan. But beyond that there are multiple factors as well.

### i. Separatist groups:

There emerges multiple separatist groups as BLA, BLR, ANP, and many more which represents the individual communities and not the whole state.

### ii - Ethnic clashes

Ethnic rivalry emerges as a major challenge to the democracy and working of it. Also there are still many ethnic classes present in Pakistan which are known as a threat to the democracy of Pakistan. As Shio Sunni rivalry, Wahabi, Ahmadi conflict etc.

### iii - Power concentration of leaders:

Political leaders are working for their own benefits not for the long-term sustainability of the state. They fight for their seats and want to ~~concentrate~~ concentrate all the power towards their party and rule.

### iv. Delay in elections:

In the current situation of Pakistan the major conflict is about the delay in ~~elections~~ general elections of Pakistan. Although there have been many crisis emerging as the disturbance of democracy still our leaders and former and justice system is delaying and making ~~work~~ state unjust state.