

QUESTION # 04ANSWERINTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is facing ~~the~~ unprecedented amount of challenges in the various sectors of economy. The poor policies in the ~~form~~ field of tax revenue, export, debt serving, energy crisis and many other provide cornerstone for the problems Pakistan is facing in the domain of economy. The fore most problem due to which Pakistan is at the verge of default is declining foreign reserves by and by. This can be illustrated by \$3B only in current account of the state. Another problem the country is trying to cope up is import based economy. Pakistan's export have been subsided past few year due to wearing off many large-scale manufactory industries, bussinesses and multi-national companies. The famous oil company "Shell" has announced to shut its services in the country on 15-6-2023. There are many problems in the Pakistan which impose threat to the collapse of economy in near future.

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PROBLEMS AND PERFORMANCE

→ EXPANDARY DEBT:

Just few years after the establishment of Pakistan, it faced many economic, political and security threat due to which it end up taking huge loans. But the story doesn't end here, the country kept on getting loans and debt from multi-lateral and Bilateral lenders.

The dire need to revise the 9th review of IMF due in June 2023 is just another side of coin. Instead of focussing on long-term policies to stabilize self-dependent economy, Pakistan shows great interest in getting loans. The poor performance in debt serving can be seen demonstrated by the recent talk of finance minister of Pakistan, in which he give a clue for the "Restructure of Debt" for the bilateral lenders. Eventhough, Pakistan has allocated 60% of its budget on debt, but considering the fading economy of the country, it is impossible for the state to return the debt in due time.

→ INCREASING TRADE DEFICIT:

Pakistan economy is not an export based economy, due to which many sectors of ~~the~~ the country depends on imports. ~~From Army~~ ~~fields~~ ~~agriculture~~ ~~and~~ ~~health~~, ~~p~~ In the field of agriculture, health, production sector and many other, totally depend on imports. The major import of Pakistan is hydrocarbons (oil and gas). Due to Global economic crisis, the price-hike of hydrocarbons throws Pakistan's economy in the abyss. It is not able to purchase hydrocarbons without support of other countries and lenders. The performance to cope up increasing trade deficit is unappreciable. Pakistan keep increasing its imports without keeping an eye on fading export domain in the country.

→ POOR TAX POLICIES:

Pakistan has very poor tax collection system, due to which the Tax:GDP ratio is decreased day by day. The economy of Pakistan is not documented, accounted and transparent. No any accountability for the tax evaders. The greatest tax evasion occurs in the field of agriculture, where feudals and lordlords do not pay tax. Second comes

Real-estate sector, several property agents do not bother to get filed and keep on evading taxes. Pakistan has trying to combat this problem and had made little progress by keeping check of evaders and making long-term policies. This is the reason the taxes were increased past few years. But, the performance is not so appreciable as still many people do not take responsibility of paying taxes and participate in the progress of country's economy.

REMITTANCES DECLINE:

The major source of Pakistan's economy is not exporting ~~pro.~~ of products but human export. Pakistan's huge population have been living in foreign countries i.e Saudi Arabia, UAE, US, UK, Qatar ~~an~~ etc. Middle east being the hub for foreign Pakistani dwellers participate greatest in the field of remittances. From 2019, remittances were seen to be jumped at high pace. But past few years foreign Pakistani nationalists see illegal means of transferring money like Hawala and Hundi as favourable for them. Pakistan has seen decline in the field of remittances and policies in this domain are not applaudable.

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CHALLENGES:

→ ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

With only \$3B in the national reserves, without any support from other countries and lender, Pakistan is at the verge of economic default. Keeping the view of economic crisis, pressure of IMF to change policies, political instability, the major challenge for the Pakistan at this time is to satisfy the International Monetary Fund to bailout its 9th review of \$1.1B to the country. Otherwise, Pakistan's economy do not see light at the end of tunnel.

→ GLOBAL INFLATION:

Russian-Ukraine war and the COVID-19 pandemic poses a great threat for the world economy. Due to which, world saw unprecedented global inflation. Its after effects can be seen by 38% of inflation in May 2023 in Pakistan, which is highest in 76 years. The hydrocarbons (oil and gas) on which most of country's economy is supported, were seen record-breaking price surge within short span of time. This is major challenge for Pakistan to combat Global inflation.

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QUESTION # 05

ANSWER :

INTRODUCTION :

Pakistan was made on the Ideology of Islamic principles, but the government system was established in the form of democracy. Pakistan's evolution of democratic system has been a roller coaster ride, with recurrent dictatorship and puppet democratic rulers. The world particularly Pakistan is facing many challenges to sustain the democratic system in the country. These challenges started when Pakistan faced its first deliberated threat to over rule democracy almost a decade after its establishment. This was followed by three more attempts which eroded the true essence of democratic system in the Pakistan.

EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN:

→ ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

Pakistan established its government on democratic system and provided smooth transition of government to successive Presidents without any major hurdles. The government system of Pakistan in the first years of establishment was based on Indian Act 1935, in which the head of state was named as Governor General. Later on, this system was overpowered by presidential system of Government and Liaquat Ali Khan became the first president of Pakistan.

→ SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS OF INTERVENTIONS:

This smooth transition of Government did not last longer. After few years, Pakistan saw a huge blow to the democratic system of ^{the} country. Mr. Ayub Khan overthrew the government and became President of Pakistan, ~~at~~ which was ~~even~~ supported by ~~the~~ Judges of that time. This was followed by regular interventions by Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf. The damage done to the democracy of Pakistan ~~by~~ painted a black picture for its evolution in the country.

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→ 18th AMMENDMANT :

In 2007, after the government of Pakistan, the country breathed a sigh of relief and worked for the preservation of democracy. In this context, then government of Pakistan People's Party address the need for the change to strengthen the democracy and change to the Prime minister ^{strong} hold in the Government. Eight~~th~~ ammendment is the applaudable step toward the sustaining ~~the~~ democracy in the country.

CHALLENGES FOR DEMOCRACY:

→ NON-REPRESENTATIVE INTERVENTIONS:

Pakistan's democracy has been facing many challenges, among them non-democratic interventions is the major one, due to which the political system of Pakistan is collapsing day by day. Democracy is the result of people's opinion and their will for the betterment of country. But the deliberated intervention and dictation from non-representative entities

is a slap for the transparency of democracy. The challenge the national sovereignty and security under threat on Global level.

→ POLITICIANS VOTE-SELLING:

The vote-selling of representatives in any democratic system of world is a threat to the transparency of the democracy. and People who are the ultimate selectors in democratic system participate in elections to select their representatives, for who will work for their progression. But unfortunately, many third world countries especially Pakistan sees vote-buying and vote-selling by politicians to undermine national interest and take their own favours and advantages.

→ IMPERIALISM:

The developed countries especially north of west, chains post-colonial countries and third world states by the ropes of economic, political and social impacts. The world has seen major political coups supported by imperialists and ~~have~~ threatened the democratic system of ~~the~~ the world.

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QUESTION # 02

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan got its independence on 14 August 1947 after a long struggle and battle against the British and Hindus of sub-continent. It was established on the Islamic Ideology that sovereignty belongs of Almighty Allah. This struggle for a separate muslim state started with the "Two Nation Theory" of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He addressed the cultural, religious, social differences between Muslims and Hindus, which later results in the separation of sub-continent in Muslim's state "Pakistan" and Hindu's state "India". This two nation theory was later supported by Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam in the political battle for the independent muslim state.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:

The set of opinions, ~~and~~ ideas and beliefs of a community based on combined approach of thoughts is called as Ideology. Pakistan's Ideology depends on basic principles of Islam, which states: "Sovereignty Belongs to Almighty Allah."

This is mentioned in the preamble of the constitution of Pakistan to emphasize the importance of Islamic beliefs for the establishment of state. This was provided after a long struggle to get a sovereign state for Muslims where they can practice their religion freely and preach Islam without any harm.

→ TWO-NATION THEORY

The two nation theory can be traced long ago at the time of "Al-Besuri" who said that "Muslim and Hindus are like separate different rivers, which can sometimes touch but never merge, each following its own course."

(Al-Hind)

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later on, this was carried by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who focused many differences in the ideology of both nations. He addressed following contrasting thoughts between Muslims and Hindus:

- Religious Differences
- Cultural differences.
- Social divergence
- Language (Urdu-hindi) barrier.
- Educational difference.
- Hindu Nationalism: etc.

IN THE LIGHT OF ALLAMA IQBAL:

Allama Iqbal, national poet of Pakistan was first to imagine a separate Muslim state of Indian Muslims after the wave of two-nation theory. He invoked Muslims for separate state through his poetry and thoughts. In one of his speech at Alhabad 1930, he emphasized the need of Muslim state which should be independent from British and Hindu rule.

He said:

"I want to see North-west Frontier province, Balouchistan, Punjab and Sindh combined as a separate muslim state under British empire or without it"

The foresight of Allama Iqbal illustrated by his speech was soon came into existence on Aug 1947 with the establishment of Pakistan as a separate muslim state.

IN THE LIGHT OF QUAID-E-AZAM:

The ideological struggle for separate muslim state was initiated by Allama Iqbal but the political battle to make it happen was done by Quaid-e-Azam. After analysing the rage of hindus against muslims, he felt the need for a separate country without ~~union~~ any intervention from hindus or britain. In this context, he left "Indian national Congress" and joined "Indian Muslim league", so that he could participate for establishment of "Pakistan". He closely watched the envy of hindus after several attempt to humiliate muslims like political conflicts, religious conflicts, urdu-hindi controversy, which later was realized by Quaid that it is the need of hour for separate

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Muslim state. On one occasion he emphasized the existence of Indian Muslims as separate nation.

"Muslims and Hindus are religiously, culturally and socially different entities. They neither inter-mingle inter-dine nor inter-marry, and indeed they belong to two separate different civilizations."

He was among the politicians who paved path for Pakistan, which was based on Ideology of Islam and for Muslim nation.

QUESTION # 06

ANSWERS:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan faced many challenges throughout its history, but the poverty and education are most underrated and unfocused.

Due to huge increasing inflation in the country and rising unemployment, many people are pushed below the poverty line. The effect and eroded educational institution further made Pakistan's population and economy to the walled walls.

The recent statistics of Pakistan Economic fusion 39% of inflation imposes threat to impoverished people. The educational poor performance can be seen by around 60% literacy rate of the country. The recent budget announced in June 2023 by government of Pakistan allocated around 2% GDP on education against the allocated 4.7% GDP standardized by United Nations -

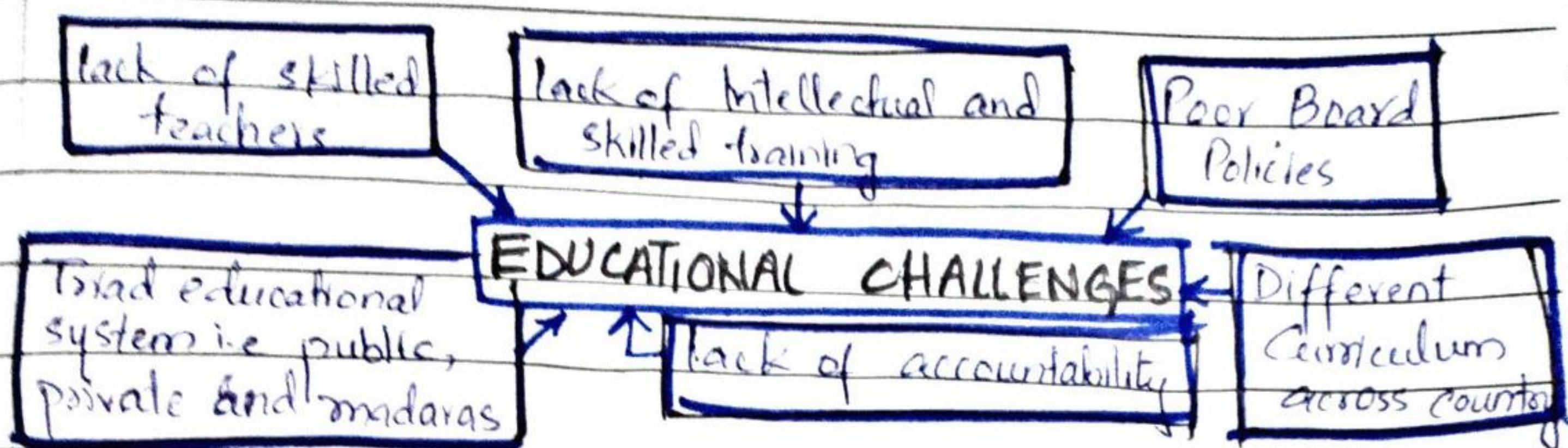
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→ POVERTY:-

Pakistan's rising inflation and unemployment rate is increasing poverty rate in the country day by day. After Pandemic of COVID-19, many people lost their jobs. But Pakistan seems to increase the employment rates past few years. Despite of this, huge ratio of Pakistan's population is ~~under~~ still ~~under~~ living under poor conditions and facilities. They don't have basic facilities to provide daily commodities for their families.

→ EDUCATION:-

The educational system of Pakistan is devoid of intellectual & skilled training. This make educated youth to struggle for job opportunities on international platforms. Pakistan faces many challenges in the field of education such as poor Board policies, lack of skilled teachers, poor curriculum, different education standards, lack of accountability in institutions and deficient educational facilities available in the country.



STRATEGIES

→ PROVIDING SKILLED EMPLOYMENT:

Considering the low literacy rate and increasing drop-out rate of the country, main focus should be given to empower the population through its skill and trained opportunities. This will bring a long-term solution for self-independence of youth and financial stability. This can lead to decrease in poverty rate of Pakistan.

→ SINGLE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD:

Pakistan youth is divided into three main chunks i.e. private student, public-sector students and madarss's Talibs. This creates polarity among the young generation. Single education system can provide the enthusiasm for student to compete all around the country and single.

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Standard of educational curriculum can enhance the productivity of young lot.

→ APPOINTMENT OF SKILLED TEACHERS

Allocation of teachers in Pakistan is eroded and sub-standard. They are provided with less facilities, salaries and rewards, which is the reason the poor and unskilled population prevail in educational system. Skilled teachers should be enriched with favours and rewards with respect to their assessment and progress. Recent initiative taken by Sindh Government for "licence for teachers" is appreciable as this will give opportunity for young, enthusiastic teachers to take care of physical, mental and emotional health of student and teach them in best possible way. In Turkey, human development Index has increased passed few years, this can be illustrated by strong educational policies in the country. They impose teachers to teach at low-standardized areas or schools once or twice in

their service, which helped country to bring out best of their students with the help of allocating teachers in poor areas. Pakistan can get lesson from this policy and facilitate teachers to teach poor students once in their whole ~~career~~ career, needed for their promotion. Thus, allocating skilled teachers may help country to improve its educational system.

→ CIRCULATION OF WEALTH:

Pakistan should focus on circulation of wealth across the country to empower the poor and impoverished population. It can strengthen "Zakat system" as the country is established on Islamic Ideology. It should focus on establish facilitating Islamic principles to flourish in the country. This will bring equality and avoid any allocation of resources to particular elite group.