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QNO # 2

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

Allama Iqbal Ideology

Allama Iqbal is one of the national poet and philosopher of Pakistan. He was a great thinker and philosopher who infused the new spirit of freedom in the muslim of subcontinent through his poetry. He was the first person in the subcontinent, who gave the idea of Pakistan. He believed in the separate

entity of muslims as
a nation.

Two NATION Theory

IN 1930 he gave the Theory
of "Two nation theory"
According to theory
Islam is the only
code of life.
Muslims are separate
nation.

So he demand for
separate nation for
the muslims of
India.

"Nations are
based on religion,
not on territories."

So we have our
own ideology"

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He always tries to
Provoke muslims are
separate nation.

Allahabad Address

India is a continent
were different types
of people live with different
languages and religions etc.

He said in his
speech he is seeing
the new state
of muslim in the
west of india.

Pakistan is
the result of
Allama Iqbal ideology.

Because he gave
the idea of a
separate nation. He
told the muslims of
india are a separate
nation because they

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different religion, language and cultures from the people of India.

Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan.

who gave the practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal.

After joining Congress, he realized that Congress will never talk about the rights of Muslims of India. So he left the Congress and joined the All India Muslim League. After seeing the behaviour of Hindus with Muslims

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The demand for the separate homeland for the muslims of India.

According to Quaid-e-Azam hindus and muslims are living together from thousand years But their tradations and customs are different from each other that neither get marry and nor live together so he demand for the separate homeland for the muslims of the Subcontinent of India.

Hindu muslims disputes must be settled before the enforcement of any system or constitution. untill you do not give

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Contender for the safe guards
of the muslims interests.

Untill you donot win their
(muslims) cooperations and
constitutions you enforce
shall not last for even
24 hours.

Quaid-e-Azam Two nation Theory
According to

Quaid-e-Azam muslims are
a separate nation.

On 23 march 1940 he
said muslims are not
minority. They are Nation
by any definition. By
all canno of international
law we are a nation.

In his Presidential
address in 1940.

He said.

"India is not
a nation, not a country"

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It is sub continent of different nationalities.

Hindus and Muslims belongs to two different nation religions and Philosophies.

Here of the one is the foes of the other. According to any definition they are different from each others.

So in the result of Quaid-e-Azam struggle Pakistan emerged on the map of the world on 14 August 1947.

After independence Quaid-e-Azam said:

* You all are free to go to your mosques, churches and any other worship place of Pakistan.

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Q No # 5

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

Ans:

Evolution of Democratic system in Pakistan.

Pakistan is the one of the top famous countries who created on the basis of popular will of the people

in 1947 with the vision of democratic and federation system.

So after independence Pakistan adopted the British constitution framework and introduced Parliamentary democracy.

The first constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in 1956 which was abrogated just two years later by the martial law.

In first constitution the head of state was President. After first constitution second constitution was introduced in 1962.

After second constitution 3rd constitution was introduced in 1973 during Bhutto regime.

Pakistan has travelled along distance towards its march on the path of democracy.

Pakistan democracy collapsed four times primarily due to mismanagement.

The military dictators always sabotaged political development.

The 18th Amendment passed in 2010 was an attempt by all political entities of Pakistan to restore the constitution to its original form.

It was developed and passed through the Parliament with consensus Pakistan has gone through along and uneasy evolutionary process as a democracy, we had three constitution with several amendments - Pakistan, after 75 years of its creation, is still waiting for its first ever democratic government to complete the full Parliamentary term of five years without any glitches.

Challenges to Democracy world

① Free and Fair election

For the success and progress of democracy,

Free and fair elections are prerequisites. Free and fair election means that all citizens have equal access to electoral process.

② Role of media

In the modern states, the role of media, newspapers and

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television is very important to create awareness among the public and as free media will encourage citizens to take part in politics.

② Education and democracy
Democracy has never been a natural phenomenon emerged out of nowhere. It has certainly been cultivated through a number of forces

④ Role of Judiciary
Judiciary is regarded as one of the fundamental essentials of democracy. It ensure timely and fair justice to each and every citizens of society irrespective of any status or privileges.

⑤ Freedom of Speech
one of the key essence of democracy is freedom of speech and expression, particularly

on societal and Political issues. A democratic issues government supposed not to restrict the different voices, opinions and country ideas on Public and Political issues.

Democracy Challenges in Pakistan.

① Lack of democratic norms
 major reason of failure democracy in Pakistan is lack of democratic norms. However, in Pakistan real democratic norms could not be prevailing due to many factor.

② Constitutional and Ruling Parties.
 Since independence, Pakistan has experienced three constitutions in 1956, 1962 and 1973.
 For the progress and development of democracy, the role of Political Parties is important are a

tool of mass mobilization in Pakistan

③ Lack of credibility of elections

Free fair ~~and~~ and
regular election are
the real essence of
the of democracy

How ever the record
of Pakistan's election
in this regards is
a bit poor

④ Judicial activism

Judicial Activism
is one of the
major cause of failure
of democracy. Because

when a Judge imposed
his personal decisions
on the state, it leads
to democracy to failure

- 5) military intervention
- 6) Lack of leadership
- 7) Lack of Awareness
- 8) Lack of education
- 9) Poverty

Q No # 6

Deliberate on the Prevailing Social Problems of Pakistan related to Poverty and education explain the Strategies to deal with them.

ANS -

Currently Pakistan is facing many Problems and Political issues.

Pakistan is a rising state facing a range of issues.

The Social Problem is divided in Pakistan in major heads.

Education and Poverty is the major issues

that the Pakistan is facing today.

Problems in Education

Education is the death and life for Pakistan

Pakistan, since its inception has failed to establish an education system which can lead fulfil the aspiration of public. Pakistan is facing multifaced problems and issues in the education sectors

① Lack of uniformity

The education system is not uniform. It means multiple educational systems are at work in the country

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② Lack of trained faculty

Professional development of teachers is of Paramount importance for equality teachers learning schools.

There are number of teachers training centers in all provinces but they have failed to train teachers to a desirable extent.

③ Lack of Professional Teachers

One of the problems related to the educational sector of Pakistan is low quality teaching. This is because schools in country lack professional and quality teachers.

(a) Faulty examination system

The examination system of Pakistan is outdated. It does not assess and evaluate the real learning of the examination. Examination system does not meet the real performance and achievements of the learners.

Reasons behind Poverty

(i) Inequality

Inequality is the major cause of poverty. There are many types of inequalities in the world like, gender, tribal affiliation and cast systems. When there are inequalities in income distribution, basic social services, productive resources and opportunities then it results in poverty.

② Poor Education

It is the other cause of Poverty. There are a lot of Problems which are stopping Childrens from going to School. World Poverty could cutⁱⁿ half, with more education.

③ Unemployment

We know thousands of educated People around the world are out of Job. When People don't have Job they became Criminal.

④ Lack of Infrastructure

Infrastructure play vital role in the economic development. Many People who are living in tribal Area they are facing many issues due

- ⑤ Conflicts / wars
- ⑥ Disaster
- ⑦ Corruption
- Lack of reserves

Q No # 4

Explain the Problems and Performance of major sectors of economy and discuss the contemporary economic challenges in Pakistan in light of these Problems and Performance

ANS-

Pakistan made sufficient significant progress towards reducing poverty between 2001 and 2018 when the expansion off-farm economic opportunities and increased inflow of remittances allowed over 47 million

Pakistan is to rise out of poverty. However, this rapid poverty reduction has not fully ~~been~~ translated into improved social economic conditions, as a human capital outcomes have remained poor and stagnant, with high level of child stunting at 38 percent and learning poverty at 75 percent.

Pakistan economy is currently under stress severe stress with low foreign reserves, a depreciating currency, and high inflation.