

MOCK EXAM FOR 2024 / Special
BATCH : 326
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PAPER : Pakistan Affair

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QUESTION # 1

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Definition :- Ideology contain those ideals which a nation strives to accomplish in order to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood.

Pakistan ideology :-

Pakistan Ideology is based on the ideals of Islamic system. The main reason for thier difference is culture, civilization and it was based on the principles of Tauheed. Pakistan Ideology was founded on the The Two Nation Tueory which meant that hindus and muslims were two different and separate nations.

Pakistan Ideology is the main pillar of muslim solidarity and existance.



Pakistan Ideology and Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was a poet, teacher and thinker. He came to political field in order to safeguard the interest of muslims in subcontinent. He was a great political leader and a reliable companion of Quaid-e-Azam. He considered Islam as a complete code of life. He advised the muslims to understand their real position and openly neglect the concept of One-Nation of India.

Allama Iqbal said about Pan Islamism :-

"Muslims should unnequally declared that they regard themselves as nation separate from other nation in india and like to live as such. They desire to exist as a seperate cultural entity".

He said that Islam guides the mankind in every aspect of worldly life. Furthermore, he also said that Islam strengthens the life by infusing spiritual unity.

He firmly believed in separate identity of muslims as a 'nation'.

He believed in the federal system and thought it as the ideal system it can promote unity amongst various factions of society and help in defence of the country.

The Allahabad address of Iqbal carries great importance in freedom struggle of muslims in India.

He expressed muslim sentiments and ideas and define them as a separate nation. This presidential address developed ideological basis for Pakistan movement. The famous Pakistan Movement/Resolution passed on 23 March, 1940 at Lahore.

Allama Iqbal infused the spirit of nationalism amongst muslims through his poetry.

Quaid-e-Azam and Ideology of Pakistan :-

M. Ali Jinnah was known as Quaid-e-Azam. He was born on

25th Dec, 1876 in Karachi. Jinnah entered politics in 1908. The Muslims of subcontinent became conscious of their separate identity. Muslim League was formed for protecting Muslims' interests. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913. He was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim Unity but later he changed his views and declared

"Muslims can expect neither justice nor fairplay under Congress Government"

Quaid was a believer of Two Nation Theory. He said "Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the fold of Islam".

He further said "Muslims are nation by every definition of nation. They have right of a separate nation and they can adopt any mean to protect their economic, social, political interests.

while addressing in Islamia College Peshawar he said, **"we didn't demand Pakistan to have a piece of land but we want a**

laboratory where we can experiment on Islamic principles".

Quaid also said " we are a nation and a nation must have a territory, it doesn't ~~leave~~ lie in the air but lies on the land, it must govern land, that is what we want to get.

Question # 2

Evolution of democratic system in Pakistan:

Democracy in Pakistan was never allowed to establish and function.

Allan McGrath, in his book 'Destruction of Democracy in Pakistan' elaborated elements that didn't allow democracy to find a strong foothold.

Feudalism has strong existence in Pakistan due to which the masses are not allowed to give their opinion they only vote to those to who their feudal lords ask.

Tug of war between institutions of Pakistan is also one of the reason for delaying democracy. The constitution of ¹⁹⁵⁶ 1962 didn't provide any hope to democracy while 1973 constitution give a ray of hope to democracy.

Pakistan has gone through an uneasy evolutionary process as a democracy. through 3 Constitutions, several amendments, dictatorial authoritarianisms, midterm elections, dismissal of governments and recently the 1st vote of no confidence against the Prime minister Imran Khan.

Why Democracy Struggled ? Challenges

Pakistan's first experience with democracy was ended in 1958, when Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and declared martial law. During the first eleven years, eight governments were formed and collapsed and that inconsistent history continued till 2008.

There are leadership crisis, lack of constitutionalism, poor governance, civil-military relations, Dynastic politics, accountability, Questionable role of Judiciary, weak party system, lack of sustainability of democracy. The first democratic transition take place in 2013. However the credibility remain questionable by political parties in opposition.

Question # 3

SOCIAL ISSUES

Poverty :-

There are various social problems that influences many individuals in Pakistan.

Poverty is one of the major social problem which Pakistan is facing. It can further cause other problems like theft, bribe, corruption, injustice.

Poverty is caused by the inequality

of wealth distribution, lack of proper education, poor governance, over population, unemployment.

The latest poverty rate in Pakistan is **37.2%** according to **(Dawn)**

Large scale imports and fragmentation of agricultural land cause the poverty. It directly effect the health of childrens, ~~It~~ ~~have~~ the increase rate of crime and violence, Standards of living.

Suggestion to Eliminate Poverty:

The govt need to take serious steps to abolish poverty.

by abolishing the feudal system, increasing the educational budget, providing basic facility of life, eliminate corruption, effective policies and planning.

It is important to control the alleviated poverty and for that it is important to establish some goals and set priorities to achieve them.

Education :-

Education is another social problem. Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world, around 22.6 million children are not getting the basic education and the literacy rate is 58%. There are several factors that are involved such as poverty, lack of facilities, low income households, gender inequality. Pakistan dedicated only 2.8% of GDP to education in 2022 (UNICEF). These problems affect our education system.

Solutions :-

Government should take serious steps on this issue, implementation of policies, allocation of funds, workshops to be arranged for teachers training to improve quality education in Pakistan.

Education is the only cure to the instability of a state. It can bring revolution and eliminate the social evils.