YUSEA LIADUAT (27743) RWP-38 MOCK - 3 PAKISTAN AFFAIRS Date 20 MTWTFSS Section IL **Start with the introduction of the question.** Ans ALLAMA IDEAL AND IDEOLOGY OF PARISTAN Allama Igbed was the first person, who gave the concept of separate state for the muslims of sub- continement with the help of Two-nation theory. He emphasized on the ideology of Pakistan 2n his servings and poetry. 1. Separte Recognition of Muslim Allama Igbal clerry saved in the speech of Allahabad that Muslims have separate recognition from Itindun on the basis culture and religion. He sound that " Iadva is not a country but a sub-continent of. human beinge belonging to dipperent religion, languans and culture. Muslims has their own culture and identity. 2. Condemnation of Western Dumovratic Concept Allama lyba was strongly against the western concept of democracy. Despite it is plaurishing all over the world but It connot give way forwards for the problems of islamic world. According to Allama Iquals Social and polotice problems can be resolved with the help of Islamic system. 3. Concept of Separate Muslim State Dr Allama Muhammad Igba was the great supporter and prepcher of islamic slate. In the annual meeting 9 AU India Murion League 1950, He gove soud. "I want to see NWFP. Sindh, Balochistom and tranjab in the form of homogeneous states. leave spaces between headings for neatness. ED!



1 444 Lancant (27793) RN3-24 Date 20_ M T W T F S S 4. Commendation of Idia of Single Nations-In March, 1909, when Allama Iglas was asked to address a meeting held by Minvia ray but he required to address the meeting and savel "I remeissed supporter of this idea but now I am the view that preservation of separate Mattenhood is useful for thindus and Muslims birth 5. Concept of two Maticn Theory: -Allama Igbel explained two matter theory as: " Despite living togetter 1000 years but Muslims and Hindus are two separate ideologies, so the only colution of portice complet in india is to have a separate independent states. 6. Foundation of Ekistem: Atlama Igobal not only put parwarded the proposal of Pakiston's creption by oniting the "Merstim majority provinces of north-west Indias He exprecitly pointed are the. poundation on which the state was to be established and was to function the sand. "To address this session of All Endia Muslim league you have selected a many who is not despaired of islam as a living porce for preeing the cruttook of man prom "As geographical limitation, who believes there religion is power of utmost impostence in the life of individual as well as states. QUAD-E-ARAM AND IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN Quard-e-Aram Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Igb. In 1913, after joining Muslim leage, he continued



Date 20 M T W T F S S with his effort to bring about Hindu Muslim unity but he were greatly disappointed to see the prejudicoed attitude of congress and Hindus towards muslims. There are yes speches and statements of Quard - e - Aram regarding ideology of Pakistan. 1) Address at Second Round Fable Conjesince 1931: Quard-e-Azam beloved that Itindus will never recognize the right of Mustims 1k sand. "The Hindu Muslim dispute must be settled before the engarcement of any system or constitution. Until you do not give the gurantee for the safeguard of the the muslim's interests, until you don't win the Muolime co-operation, any constitution you enforce shall mor last for even 24 hours 2) Quard - e - Axam Two Matron Theory. He soud that Muslim and Hendus are two noview who can flow paraller but can't be murged On 23rd March, 1940, at historic session of Muslim league at Lahore he soud. "The Mussalmane are not remaniby, They are nation by any definition. By canons of International law we are a mation". 3) Quaid- 22-Axam and Milat-e-Islamia: He believed that only islam was the unifying force of Here Mustims Milat "What relationships knits the Muslims into one who which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim editic has been evented, which "the sheet anchor ... providing base to the Muslim Mitat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is thely grown



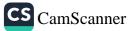
1 Cimmbrie care good structure and presentation. but the answer is shor 43) Address At Islamia College Perhauses: In 1946 at Islamia College Reanavour he declared "We do not domand Pakiston simply to have a piece of land but we were a laboratory where we could experiment on islamic principles. In a mutshell, Allama Igbal gave the blo of ideology of Pakistan and Quara-e-Axam physicsly proved it. The statements and speeches & Both Allama Igba conel Muhammad Ali Jimah prove that They need to establish on Islamic system a code q informa 20 marks qs should have 15 -20 arguments. Ans Povesty is the major froblem of Pakishan -Poresty is major problem of the country which gave bitth to other social problems as well. According to world band report 2083, Poverty is expected to reach 37.2%. which is stughtly lower than as last few years. The government employs a mumber of shalegies to reduce poverty of which the most significant one is "Poverly reduction Pooplamme Strategy". However, These are various causes my poverty such as Post Governmente. Inequality and in resource allocation, land lengue systems structure of society, and low levelog thuman development. tweever there can be evadicated by consistent means of cour diminish the wate poverty rate Factors contributing in increasing Poverty 1)-Poor Governance - Governance is the manner. In which power exercised in the management of a



Date 20 M T W T F S S country's social and economic resources for development Politicial instability is fundamental to the creator of an enabling environment on growth and development Polities condition are unstable since its creation, which is root cause to & Proveste political instability In the contribut. Mater example is current seenaria of politice) situation, which unstablized the conomy increased implettion and increased the gop between which and poor class. 2) Non - Transporcing in Resource Allocation: The lack of toansparency in fublic sector planning. bucketing and allocation of resources. Pakistan has ensured that those who denot constitute the political elite are unable to make political leadus and government responsive to their needs or accountable to promises. add references/examples to substantiate your arguments. 3) In adcruste access to justice: Inadequate access to justice is widely perchard in takism to be a key governance issue then disetty contributes. to the powerless of post and reinforcer source and economic inequality widely prevalent in the institutional forbire society 4) Land tenure system: Access to land is the basic factor for production, is cruecal to reduce poverty in the ruled areas. Data from the Agricultured census pakisting shars that cultiverted knel is highly unequally distributed in Pakistan Abart-47% of the forms are smaller than 2 hertones, accounting for the 2%. For cultivated ares. Approximately 19%. of farms are 5 hectares. a more account for GIT. of the total cuttivaked and. use blue and black colors only. quote the source of statistics



Date 20 M T W T F S S 5) The Structure of Society: Pervasive inequality in land oronesship intensizing He degree of vulnerability of the poor section of the nural society, because the apects of unequal land distribution one not invited to control over assets. In nural societies, anoneutrip of land is uneque and even the shangly hierarched with major landowners or the feudal lords of grees. mention the implications of poverty??? STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH POVERTY The biggest development challenge factors in Pakistom is how to meet the millenium development greats of bringing down the influence of poverty prom the level of 33% to 18% in 2022, but it was not successful, currently poverty rate of Pakistan is expected 37.2% in 2023 (World Bank, 2023). 1) Increase Economic growth rates. ecor Economic growth rate con decrease the povesty rale in the country China and India one two recent examples demonshaling the shong coordation between higher economic growth rate and and poverty reduction. Gronotte rate is necessary but not sufficient condiction for poverty reduction. 2) To Improve the living standards and mcome of new population. It can be improved by enhancing agriculture pratucling including living stats. The main instrument that has been used for this purpose is to ease the credition constrounts and extending commercial bonks loan to small famoers. Et will support famous to purchase pestilizers the bactors, and use appaled equipment to increase

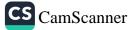


Date 20 MT VIJESS yield of production. 3) Provide vocational trainings of technical education. These programme will provide skills to youths which help them to even income on daily basis. It will provide tractical training and apprenticeship in the pields for which there is nerry demand. such as electriction course, manketing conce freelonging. 4) Improve Zakal system. All above policy measure ever taken, these wand dway serverin segment of weak and vulnerable population in the society. This segment can be supported by social gately nets and transfers with as Zakout-Boilter Ma covel private philanitropy. There must be proper check and balance to give zakal find to needy people of Paksister. The attractive instantance: the above FOUCATION IS THE ROOT OF ALL PROBLEMS to The key to succes For any matter lies in its concern and development of the education sector. If education is promoted in the mations this reduces He liferacy rate that ultimetely reduces unemployment which is one of biggest curses for any mation. According to Article 25 A of the Constitution of Pakeston oblugates the state provide free and comparisony quality exception to children aged sto 16 years. Article 37 B q the constitution of pakersa requires the state to remove filiterary from the



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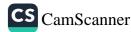
country and provide pree computing education. EXISTING PROBLEMI AND APPROPRIE By the day of independence prom British colonia rule on August 14, 1947, 85% of of Pakistons's population were Pllitesate and condition of women and backwoord areas was even worse. In first steps towards education development of Pakistern was the National Education Conference in 1947. In 1951, or confesence For educational development was bed to a dopt 6 year plan For period of 1951-57, Then first syen Plan. (1955-60), 2nd (1960-1965), 3rd (1965-1970) Occur Action programmen (1993-1993 and NEP (1998-2010) were rounched. In every development Plan Pakistan made commitment to increase literary and ensure compulsory education at the gravesnost level But There are following problems In Education sector) In appropriate importance: - The Government provides large sumes to finance scholarship programme and greats to higher leaning institution, while He sunning primary education is left to local districts, provinces and feeles governments authorities 2) Funds for education takistan spends 2.4% of its GDP on education. At the neutron level, 8911. of education exponditures comprise current expenses such as salabies of tequeur, while only 11% for deveropment expendition which is not supplicant to raise the quality of education. 3) Wax on Terror: Parkedows enganient on war on terms also apperted the promotion of laterary comparism The millifornts tongeted schools and students



you could have mentioned more important and pertinent points.

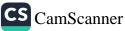
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educational Pristitutes were blown up. Teachers and shidents were killed in Balochiston, APS attak festima. This may have to bubule not much as other Pactures, but this rearrain an important factor. 4) Poor Munitains: - There is a combattletion between policies declared on paper by the government and actual steps taken by government to active the objectives of the commitments made in those policies. In policy it is mentioned, the importance must be given to primery and surndry secondary education to all oit no change is shonging emphasized but all the attentia is devoted to speed up higher education qui programmes subridizes higher education. implications? REMEDIAL MENSURES TO EMHANCE EDUCATION IN PAKUTAN 040 1) Provide economic incentive in the the form of Sect stipend to students at primary level to encourage HR parcents to send their children to school 2) There is some cossuption in education depictment which is rost case behind poor literay rate, It can can resolved through expective mohilizing system. 3) For my st Roper structure and plans must be charloged. Egislation and structure should be framel to plan For the promotion of collection in the country. After 18th ammendment, education is under the baged of provincial subjects so provinces shauld marke regulation and design educational programmes and policies their ensure quality eduction. 4) Un employment is the major concern for Pakuston There should be career counciling of students at schools so their they have an understanding of the job masket and they can develop their skills accordingly.



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5) There are two approcieties to acquiring educations 3) Many Paktotenik get education to earn braces and butter. Pi) Elite class get equiption por the sake of pessoned development and learning at private shools and aboard - The Hense, the mindret of sending one's children to university only por becoming officers and managers meede to changed. Hence, Eclueption and Povesty are prevailing social problems of Pakinton but can be changed through above given remedia measures to evadicate poverty and enhance literacy rate of Achiston better structure, arguments and presentation. 9/20 QNO 5 ANS: - EVOLOTION OF DEMOCRATIC SUSTEM IN PARITIAN Parkiston is the ofth most populars crunky on the world, crested on the popular will of people in 1947 with Minon to have liberal, modesale and alconocratic parliamentary the falesation - from after the indepence, Pakiston adopted British lesacy constitutional gramework and introduced the parliamentary democracy and following much form of Indian act 1935 (The last constitution of British India). The democratic experience was underprinted by steel from of buresucracy and politice stability and institutionalized democratic setup remained a distant dream. 1st Constitution of Pakelon: The first constitution of takasten was adopted in 1936 which was abrogated Total after two years through rorast allows.



first part is not properly answered. discuss in detail by giving subheadings.

Date 20 MTWTFSS During the first eleven years, ergur succeively government were formed and evoner collepted. Unpostimation He inconsistent democratic history continued till 2008, atternating between elected governments end long spell of military dictators since its incepton. Pakistan has haveled long distance twoards Pts manch on the path of democray. The parlimentary democracy collapsed 4 times primarily. due to mismermigement, disappropriational developmentof institutional matrix and mounting political ambitions of the military general. The military dictators have always sabolaged politeen development and mainstream pelilical parties. and have advocated religious, ethnic and tribal politics to legitimize their regimen by rigged reprendum. Over the years, He support to religious and ettonic groups has red to undergroud mursures por breeding of extremism and terrenism. During military regime there be was considerable economic developmentand prosperity. However Pakiston democratic "institutions were crushed and country had to endure hoo wave with Pondia. and the other hands, elected politicians have not much contributed towards democracy rather have been involved in mcerant-cycle of committeen, dynastic politics, nepottern and money laynderiging during the short duration they were at the helm of appendit the pruit of democracy and good governamic sensatimed a dream. CHALLENGES OF DEMOGACY FACED IN PAKISTAN & WORLD 1) Political Unklability, Political intuation in Pakista is unglabu-



2) Transpareny in Elemen. Excution of 2013 and 201P is major example 3) Interference of Military, Since its brith independence military interference ashortrand incomplete answer. creeted major challonge for democray of Parution 3/20 84 Anse There is almost a consensus that the major economic challanges facing Pakielan are rising poverty, and unemployment, heavy extand and dumentic rondebledness, high fiscal depicit and low investment. The current debate about economic survey recovery in Pakinian hers curprisingly boiled doon to a number of stonplight observations. Pakinan were implementing stabilization policy port crisis of 2017-18 and the economy over serving From macroe conomico imbalence but covia-19 slaval down the place which were recovered initially but the advent of and and 3rd wave brought significant challanses which were met by the findly prudent policies-Pandemics like Covid-19 are once in- a- continy event that devaste global economics. Painten drid much better in coping up with pendumic computed to many countries Currently Pakiston is finding stallange of poreign reserves, devaluation of super, inflation increase in inflation rate. APPENDED OF LINE annot y marinal

