

# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - III

## (Pakistan Affairs)

### Part - II

#### Question 6:

What is meant by national integration? What are its chief constituents? How national integration can be achieved in Pakistan. Explain.

#### ANSWER:

##### Definition:

"Feeling of oneness, brotherhood and social unity under communities and society in a country is known as National Integration."

##### Introduction:-

National integration refers to the process of bringing together various groups, communities and individuals within a nation to create a cohesive identity. It involves fostering a sense



of belonging, mutual understanding and shared values among the diverse components of a nation. It is the bond between people regardless of their cast, creed, religion or gender.

### Key Constituents of NI:-

#### Cultural Unity:-

Encouraging a shared cultural unity/identity helps bind diverse groups together. This involves respecting and appreciating the cultural heritage of all communities within the nation.

#### Social Harmony:-

Promoting social cohesion and inclusivity is essential for national integration. This includes addressing issues related to cast, creed, religion and ethnicity to ensure equal opportunities and social justice.

#### Economic Integration:-

Reducing economic disparities among different regions and communities fosters a sense of economic unity. Policies that promote equitable development and address



regional imbalance contribute to economic integration.

### Political Unity:-

A stable political system that ensures representation and participation of all segments of society is crucial. Fair and transparent governance practices help build trust and confidence in political system.

### Educational Integration:-

A common educational system that promotes a shared national identity, values and history is vital. Education should encourage understanding and respect for the diverse cultures and traditions present within the nation.

### Rule of law and administration of Justice:-

Rule of law and administration of Justice for every citizen promotes national integration and make a country more stable. ~~and~~

### Foreign Involvement:-

Foreign involvement can be a source of uprising insurgencies which can make nation less confident and dependant on outer world.





## ∴ National Integration in Pakistan:

Achieving national integration in Pakistan or any country for that matter, involves a multifaceted approach. Here are some strategies that can contribute to national integration of Pakistan.

### Promotion of Diversity:

Celebrate and respect the diverse cultures, languages and traditions present in Pakistan. Encourage the inclusion of different perspectives in educational curricula and public discourse.

### Social and Economic Development:

Implement policies that address regional disparities and promote inclusive development. This could include infrastructure projects, job creation, and targeted development initiatives in less developed regions.

### Interfaith Harmony:

Promote tolerance and understanding among different religions.

### Civil Education:

Implement educational policy / Program that instill a sense of civil responsibility



national identity and unity. Teach students about history, culture, values, principles so the nation binds together.

### Political reforms:-

Ensure fair representation of all communities in political system. Address inequality through democracy and good governance.

### Media Responsibility:-

Ensure unbiased and responsible media reporting. Media plays an important role in making or changing public opinion.

### Community Engagement:-

Facilitate dialogue and interaction between different communities at grass roots level so that any misconception or tension can be removed quickly.

### Conclusion:-

National integration is a sustainable and on going process. It requires constant and continuous efforts from all segments of society including the government, civil society and the general public. It involves creating a sense of unity, respect and shared destiny among people of nation.



## QUESTION 48

Since the emergence of Pakistan; Population growth has not been addressed. Underscore its effects on the country's socio-economic climate.

## ANSWER:

### Introduction:

Population growth is a significant factor that can have profound effects on a country's socio-economic climate. In the case of Pakistan, since its emergence in 1947, the population has grown significantly. Here are some of the effects of population growth on Pakistan's socio-economic environment.

### 1- Resource strain:-

#### Pressure on Infrastructure:

Rapid population growth puts strain on essential infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sanitation and healthcare. Meeting the need of growing population requires substantial investments in infrastructure development.



## -: Urbanization challenges:-

The influx of people into urban areas, driven by population growth, leads to unplanned urbanization. This can result in slums, inadequate housing and increased pressure on urban services.

## Economic challenges:-

### -: Unemployment:-

A rapidly growing population can outpace job creation, leading to high levels of unemployment. This in turn, contributes to poverty and can strain social cohesion.

### -: Income Inequality:-

Population growth can exacerbate income inequality as resources become stretched and opportunities become limited.

## 3- Health and Education:-

### -: Access to Healthcare:-

Meeting the health care needs of a rapidly growing population becomes challenging. Adequate health care services may be strained and it is not possible to provide everyone.



### -: Education quality :-

Providing quality education to growing number of children in a developing country like Pakistan become difficult. Over crowded schools and shortage of edue resources can affect quality of education.

### 4- Environmental Impact :-

#### -: Natural resource depletion :-

A large population puts increased pressure on natural resources such as water, land and forests.

#### -: climate change :-

Greater population leads to greater carbon emission, deforestation that affect the natural climate

### 5- Social Dynamics :-

#### -: Social cohesion :-

Rapid population can lead to social cohesion specially when there are dis unequal distribution of resources. It will lead to social tensions conflicts and competition for resources.



### -: Women Empowerment:-

High population growth rates often correlate with lower levels of women empowerment. Addressing population growth involves empowering women through education and access to family planning.

### 6- Government challenges :-

#### -: Policy challenges:-

Policy makers face the challenges of formulating and implementing policies that can address the demands of rapidly growing population.

### Conclusion :-

To address the effects of population growth, Pakistan has implemented various initiatives, including family planning programs, awareness campaigns and efforts to improve health care and education. Sustainable development needs a holistic approach that considers the interplay of population dynamics with economic, social and environmental factors. Pakistan is working and should introduce some broader environmental strategies for a more balanced



## QUESTION 2:-

The history of Muslim Nationalism underwent a subtle change after the Allahabad Address of 1930. Discuss how it helped in popularizing the idea of a separate Muslim state.

### ANSWER:-

#### - Introduction -

The Allahabad Address of 1930, delivered by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, marked a significant turning point in the history of Muslim Nationalism in British India. The address played a crucial role in popularizing the idea of a separate Muslim state and laid the intellectual foundation for the eventual creation of Pakistan. Here are some key concepts about how the Allahabad address contributed to this transformation.

#### Concept of Muslim Homeland:-

Iqbal proposed the idea of a separate Muslim State in the address, envisioning it as a homeland for Muslims where they could



freely practice their religion, culture and traditions. The concept aimed to address the concerns of Muslim minority in a predominantly Hindu-majority India, emphasizing the need for a separate political entity to safeguard rights and interest of Muslims.

## 2- Rejection of <sup>western</sup> modern democracy:-

Iqbal expressed skepticism about the western-style democracy as a suitable political system for India, given its diverse religious and cultural makeup. He argued that a separate Muslim state would allow Muslims to develop their own political system based on Islamic principle. The rejection of a unified, a secular state in favor of a separate Muslim state.

## 3- Unity of Muslim communities:-

Iqbal emphasized the importance of unity among Muslims and proposed the idea of a consolidated Muslim states that would bring together regions with a Muslim majority, fostering a sense of political and social solidarity.



The unity was seen as a means to separate Muslim interest and ensure their active participation in the political and economic life of the proposed Muslim state.

#### 4- Cultural and Economic Autonomy:-

The Allahabad Address highlighted the desire for Muslims to have control over their cultural and economic affairs. Iqbal argued that a separate state would allow for the development of an autonomous economic system and the preservation of Muslim cultural values.

#### 6- Lahore Resolution (1940):-

The ideas expressed in the Allahabad Address laid the groundwork for Lahore Resolution 1940 also known as Pakistan Resolution.

#### Conclusion:-

The Allahabad Address of 1930 played a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of Muslim Nationalism by providing a philosophical and intellectual foundation for the demand of separate home land. The subsequent years saw the crystallization of years ~~and~~ leading to the independent state Pakistan in 1947.