

Pakistan Affairs

Part-II

Q2
Ans

Intro:

The All-India Muslim League Address of 1930, delivered by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, marked a transformative moment in the trajectory of Muslim nationalism in the subcontinent. This address, which he discussed a separate homeland for Muslims, triggered a pivotal shift in Muslims' approach to British rule.

1. Landscape of Muslim Nationalism:

Before the All-India Muslim League Address, Muslim nationalism primarily sought political safeguards for Muslims within a united India. Leaders like Aga Khan and Muhammad Ali Jinnah focused on constitutional measures to secure the rights of Muslims in a shared political framework. The demand for a separate state was not widely articulated within the Muslim League.

2. Intellectual Articulation of Muslim Identity:

Iqbal's address at All-India Muslim League was a powerful speech in favor of Muslims and a separate homeland. He said "Muslims are separate from Hindus, culturally, socially, politically and religiously. Therefore a separate state should preserve world."

3. The identity of muslims. Shift from constitutional safeguards to Sovereign state:

Prior to Allahabad address, muslims were in search of constitutional safeguards within united India. However, after Jinnah's address the demand for a separate homeland edged. From that time, muslims became assertive in and maintained independent political stance.

4. Energizing the muslim league:

Jinnah's address served as a catalyst for the muslims and for their political party. They got a new purpose and muslim league made strides for that. Moreover, Jinnah's leadership started to pursue the demand for a separate muslim state. The Lahore resolution, was a direct outcome of this momentum.

5. Attracting masses:

Jinnah's eloquence and persuasive arguments resonated with broad spectrum of the muslim population. The address was a success and it attracted many muslims and worked as a unifying force.

In conclusion, the Allahabad Address through its mesmerizing

Speech attracted the masses and demand for a separate homeland evolved. This shift in narrative laid the ground work for the subsequent Political developments that led to the creation of Pakistan.

Intro:

Since the creation of Pakistan, Pakistan has experienced significant population growth, posing challenges and opportunities for the nation. The demographic landscape has evolved, impacting various facets of the socio-economic climate.

Socio-economic climate

Education:

a. Overcrowded classrooms:

The population boom has led to overcrowded ~~classrooms~~ classrooms, hindering the quality of education. There is a low student-to-teacher ratio often results in poor education.

b. Limited Access to Education:

An estimated 22.8 million children aged 5-16 are out-of-school (UNICEF).

Another reason for this is rapid population which strangled the education infrastructure and also result in socio-economic disparities.

2

Healthcare:

a. Burden on Healthcare:

The growing population places immense pressure on healthcare facilities, leading to overcrowded hospitals, inadequate resources and compromised healthcare systems.

b. Maternal and child health:

Population growth poses challenges to maternal and child health, with issues such as malnutrition and inadequate prenatal care becoming more prevalent.

WHO reports that due to population growth, prevalence of stunting, height for age is reducing.

3

Employment:

a. Saturation in Job Market:

The unprecedented work force and out-pace job creation, resulting in a ~~saturation~~ saturation in job market. This leads to unemployment.

According to the World Bank, unemployment rate in Pakistan is 64.6

b. Informal Economy Domination:

Having no opportunities, youth may tilt itself to informal businesses.

Informal businesses leads to informal economy domination which ultimately results in poor economic outlook of a country.

Infrastructure:

a. Strain on Urban Infrastructure:
Rapid growth of population strains existing infrastructure, leading to issues such as, maybe inadequate housing, traffic congestion, and insufficient sanitation facilities.

b. Water and Energy Scarcity:
The surge in population amplifies water and energy demand. According to PCRWR, 92.5 MAF water is available which is way below the standard requirements. Thus this affects daily life, hampers industrial and agricultural productivity.

In conclusion, the effects of population growth in Pakistan are multi-faceted.

It hampers, education, healthcare, employment and infrastructure. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive strategies that focus on sustainable development, family planning and the equitable distribution of resources.

Intro 1

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was a significant development in the country's political landscape. This amendment, enacted in 2010, aimed to

devalue powers from central government to the provinces, promoting a more decentralized and autonomous system. It made changes to several articles of the constitution, by giving more hold of resources to the provinces. Some key points are:

1. Devolution of Powers:

The 18th amendment was a part of longer effort to address the long-standing demand for provincial autonomy and strengthen federalism in Pakistan.

Emergency power use was restricted, Senate role was increased, the discretionary powers of the President were removed. Moreover centre provinces relations were improved.

2. Financial Autonomy:

The amendment revised the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award, which determined the distribution of financial resources among the federal and provincial governments. The new NFC formula is 57.5% for provinces and 42.5% for federal, on the basis of population 82%, Poverty and backwardness 10.3%, Revenue collection and generation 5.1% and inverse population density 2.7%.

3. Why the 18th Amendment is cause of Political Strain:

The aim was to strengthen the provinces and address historical grievances. However, it resulted in discord.

1. Power distribution

Power and various subjects were divided, the aim was to empower provinces, it also led to challenges in coordination and governance. The federal government had to cede control over key areas to the provinces, and this shift in power resulted in disputes among politicians.

2. Resource distribution:

on the premise of NFC award, the provinces has become more autonomous than ever, which has been seen as a good step but this has also resulted in federal government powers and fulfillment of certain projects.

3. Political Differences:

Since the federal government has become weak by the 18th amendment, certain political parties has deliberately stopped the issuance of NFC Award.

This is due to Political Differences and till now various political parties are demanding the due share in NFC award, and this has become a point of contention.

Thus, it is important to note, that the assessment of 18th amendment's

can vary among various political actors. Some see it as a positive and some negative. However, the political strain existing from the involvement reflects the broader complexities of governance and power dynamics in Pakistan.

Q6.
Ans

National integration refers to the process of a nation to create a cohesive and unified identity. It involves fostering a sense of belonging, shared values and common purpose among the diverse groups within a country. The process is crucial for the stability, progress, and overall well-being of a country, as it helps to mitigate internal conflicts and strengthens the collective fabric of the nation.

1. How to achieve national integration:

It can be achieved through various means:

- a. Cultural initiatives.
- b. Educational Policies
- c. Economic Development, and
- d. Social Programs.

2. Chief constituents of national integration:

The chief constituent of national integration include:

- a, cultural unity: Promoting common cultural identity.
- b, Social harmony: Ensuring that different social groups coexist peacefully.
- c, Economic Integration: Encouraging economic cooperation.
- d, Political unity: Establishing a political system that represents the interests of all citizens.

3 National integration and Pakistan:

Achieving national integration in Pakistan is not a piece of cake; it is a hard nut to crack. The reason is simple, the vibrant cultures of Pakistan having distinct norms and way of life. However, to achieve this herculean task it requires policy making and societal efforts:

- a, Inclusive Policies: Implement policies that address concerns of all regions and ethnicities.
- b, Cultural Exchange: Promote cultural exchanges among different regions to celebrate diversity. The best example is cultural days in universities.
- c, Education Reforms: A curriculum

is required that addresses all. Fortunately, Pakistan has Single National Curriculum that reflects the diverse cultural and historical aspects.

d. Interfaith Dialogue: Different religious groups should include in a healthy discussion to foster understanding, tolerance, and cooperation.

e. Media Responsibility: Ensure that media outlets play a constructive role in promoting national unity by avoiding the propagating of divisive narratives.

b. Social Programs: Implement programs that address social issues, such as poverty, and inequality, to create a more just and inclusive society.

In conclusion National Integration is a perpetual process that requires sustained effort and commitment from both the government and the citizens. National Integration includes building a society for all, where justice is available, where no racial profiling is committed and a society where every one is free to express its feelings, religions and way of life.