

Mock
Exam

Section II

Question 6

Q:6 What is meant by national
Integration? What are its
chief constituents? How

General Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

national Integration can be achieved in Pakistan?

National Integration:

National Integration means integration of multi cultural groups, multi lingual and diverse religious groups in a country under a banner of one nation.

Structure of Nation

Pakistan is composed of ethnic groups, speaking different languages, pursuing different cultures. Major ethnic groups in Pakistan are,

- (1) Sindhi (2) Punjabi (3) Balochi
- (4) Saraiki (5) Pashtun.

Chief Constituent of National Integration

These are many constituent which contribute to national integration.

- (1) Democracy (2) Rule of law
- (3) Freedom of religion (4) Equality
- (5) Equal political participation
- (6) Equal resource distribution
- (7)

Challenges to National Integration in Pakistan

Pakistan is a country having diverse cultures, groups and religion. Since inception Pakistan was created in the name of Islam. Urdu was given title of official language which annihilated Bengali's. Moreover many other disparities lead to national disintegration. Following are some factors compounding Pakistan's national disintegration

issue -

(1) Minorities Rights Violation

As Pakistan consist of many ethnic groups, minority groups including hindus are also one of them. Disparities and acts of terror against them like abolition of temples and forced conversions of female hindus & then their forced marriages is also creating distress among concerned groups which is leading them towards annihilating from state & this exclusion may cause serious threat to national disintegration

(2) Socio-economic disparities

Another factor that contributes to national disintegration is Socio-economic disparities.

Some provinces like Balochistan

and erstwhile FATA faced many socio-economic disparities. Balochistan was not given due share in NFE Award, Moreover, Balochistan's land is full of resources, these resources are utilized by government but they are not provided with royalties. They resent low participation in political affairs, low jobs, and low social development as compared to other provinces. If these type of socio-economic differences occur, they contribute to national disintegration.

(3) Regional Identities

Since inception, Pakistan is faced with many ethnic groups who want their own identity like Sindhi who demanded Sindh Desh,

Balochistan also wants Separation,
PTM wants greater pashtu-
nistan. These tendencies of
Separation pose a serious
threat to national disintegration

(4) Water Issues

Issues of water distribution
among provinces & making
of dams is also a
contentious issue. Provinces
claim punjab uses all of
their water and they
are deprived. This creates
sense of abhorrence, and
may become cause of revolt
which is a challenge to
national integration

(5) Governance problems

In Pakistan, governance
problem, is at the heart
of all other problems
Because of poor government
all other disparities

occur like socio-economic disparities, unequal resource distribution, deteriorated law and order situation etc. : a threat to national ~~the~~ integration

(6) Sectarianism & Intolerance

In religion, there exists different sects - in Islam - Each sect calls itself valid and chastize other sect which create intolerance and inner conflicts which affect national standing.

(7) External Factors

External factors like India takes advantage of annihilated groups in Pakistan like BLA, support it, arm it to fight against its own state.

(8) Poor Law & Order & Injustice Poor Law & Order persists

in Pakistan. Disadvantaged and marginalized groups have to wait for years to get justice while rich gets benefited at the end time

Recommendation

Following are some recommendations

- (1) Preserve national identity
Government of Pakistan should work on preserving national identity by creating patriotism in nation, irrespective of considering religion, culture, by launching dramas, poems etc showing our heroes and sacrifice they did. National song can also play an important part in creating enthusiasm and feeling of one nation.

(2) Religious Freedom

There should be religious freedom in the country. All of the minorities be given right to their worship, their temples should not be attacked and forced conversions and marriages need not to be carried out.

(3) Equal resource distribution

All provinces should be given their due part and equal distribution of resources whether economic like jobs, and social too. This will create sense of being important and valued.

(4) Equal political participation

There should be equal political participation of all provinces. If there are less political participations, no voice will be raised.

for apprehensions and rights
This creates marginalization

(5) Justice

Justice should prevail all
over the country. So that
people feel like there exists
a system which will provide
them justice whenever they
are be marginalized.

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
Separate Muslim State

Background

After the downfall of
Mughal empire, British
ascendancy to the throne
marginalized Muslims.

many united efforts by hindu & Muslims were carried out, like 1857 war, but hindu denied their part being played and put all responsibility on shoulders of Muslims. A series of Acts were passed by Britishers to create government in India. Although there were many flaws in those Acts but when Muslims made efforts to gain separate electorate and when it was indirectly and directly being given then hindu's rejected these. They wanted democracy, which was rule of majority so Muslims were minority they would have suppressed. Quaid-e-Azam still tried for Muslim-hindu unity & agreed on leaving separate

electorate demand on some conditions but hindu denied. Certain events made Quaid to announce "repasting of ways". Muslims started feeling hindu and muslims cannot remain united and live with freedom.

Allahabad Address

In 1930, All India Muslim League held its 21st session and Allama Iqbal was invited to address this session.

Salient features

- (1) Islam: A complete code of life
In his address he explored Islam as a complete code of life. Islam guides and well organizes individuals. It guides about different aspects of life.

(2) Interconnection of religion & politics

Iqbal asked Muslims to not accept western connotation that religion & politics & state and religion are two different things.

(3) Used "nation" for Muslims

Iqbal in his address, used

the word nation for Muslims.

He explained that subcontinent is the land of diverse cultures,

religions, lifestyles. In

subcontinent two nations

exist: Hindu and Muslims.

They have different culture

languages, religion, belief,

lifestyles, they cannot live

united and together in

subcontinent.

(4) Demanded Separate recognition for Muslims

He demanded Separate

recognition for Muslims. as they have different culture religion beliefs, so they should be deemed as in separate identity creation.

Textorial distribution Iqbal said, he wants to see a separate area for Muslims including NWFP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

Demanded Sindh Separation from Bombay

Iqbal demanded separation of Sindh from Bombay.

Reaction of Hindus

Hindu resented his address and called Iqbal's ideas as dreams of madmen not applicable in reality.

Certain ^{Indian} newspapers also

titled him "insane"

Response of Muslims

Muhammad Zaman (politician)

Said:

"Allahabad Address contains Spirit of Pakistan if not its name"

It woke Muslims from deep slumber and gave them their own identity

Significance of Allahabad Address

This is the main part of your answer. Give it more weightage.

1. Allahabad Address created a sense of identity among Muslims as a nation
2. He presented idea of Muslim nationalism & political Nationalism
3. He created territorial distribution which was later on utilized in the formation of Pakistan? worked as a framework & guidance for future prospects for Muslims

Question 4

Since the emergence of Pakistan; population growth has not been addressed.

Underscore its effects on the country's socio-economic climate.

Introduction:

~~Before~~ Before the emergence of Pakistan, W. Pakistan and E. Pak (Bangladesh) had nearly

same population. But after independence, Bangladesh

started its family planning projects but Pakistan did

not make any such effort.

A/c to 2023 census Pakistan's

population is about 2 million.

There have been lack of

efforts and interest

towards controlling population

growth. Population growth

has positive and negative

effects. But ~~as~~ underdeveloped

or developing countries, who already are in severe economic & other crisis, can't afford such a huge population. It is very difficult to meet demands of such a huge populace and furthermore it drains country's resources & energies and burdens it.

Economic Effects

Population explosion drains economy and resources

(1) Imports

To meet the demands of such a huge populace, Pakistan has to import food, ~~gas~~ which drains already low reserves out of country & causes country to suffer.

Social Impact

(1) Unemployment
When there's more population, it lessens resources to meet their demands. So unemployment is another effect, population explosion is going to create

(2) Poverty
When there is more population and low employment, poverty will rise and people will live below poverty line

(3) Food Insecurity
More population, needs more food. So population explosion will lead to dearth of food and cause food insecurity

(4) Health problems
When people will not have adequate food to

feed themselves, and they will eat low calories and it will directly affect their health and cause malnutrition in children too.

(5) Crimes

Population explosion leads to many problems like unemployment, food deaths, poverty etc which will cause people to commit crimes like theft to meet their needs.

Question 7

Pakistan's sustainable economic recovery is not linked with foreign aid but with its political stability.

Since 1979, Pakistan got some US loans and NOT further made Pakistan get

foreign aid. These aids provided relief for the time being & some development occurred too. But when the aid was stopped we sought to take loans from IMF on many conditions to be fulfilled. These foreign aid & loans we get ~~are~~ ~~at~~ half of which are utilized in paying debt, no development occurs and no economic recovery. It shows that there are some structural flaws in the economy which could only be corrected by political will and political stability.

Economic recovery and political stability.

Economic recovery can only be sought through

Structural economic reform
which are dependent on
political stability.

(1) Tax the Understarved sectors

Some sectors like agriculture
and enterprises owned by

elites and military men

are understarved which

creates huge damage to

economy and ^{cause} economic loss

If there's political stability

then government can better

take timely decision

(2) Remove Subsidies

Governments provides

subsidies to different sectors

to get maximal gains. ξ

Some vested interest. η

there's political will on

removing subsidy, economy

recovery could be attained

(3) Privatize SOEs

SOEs are in matter in limbo

For quite some time - NO adamant decision is taken SOEs like PIA, should be privatized, they cause huge burden on economy ~~and~~ when banks were privatized in 1980s they showed development. Same should be done with PIA & other SOEs.

(4) More exports

Government should work on curbing imports and continuing exports. by designing some mechanism. Less import will lead to economic recovery.

(5) Curb political protocols

Government should work on banning political protocols like Cets, which are consuming too much fuel that country

imposts it further burdens
economy.

But still it relies on
political will and stability
to whether they take long
term measures & structural
adjustments for economic
recovery. Foreign aid
works for some time
while structural adjustments
cause long term economic
prosperity.