

Q No-4

The nuanced economic measures required for Pakistan's economy

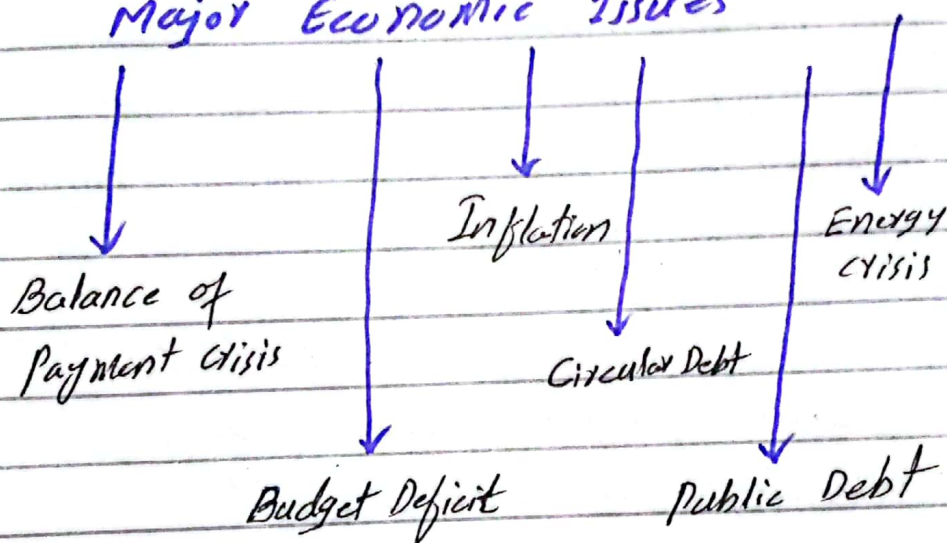
Introduction:

Pakistan is facing economic turmoil. Inflation has skyrocketed that has affected the poor most. The major economic challenges faced by Pakistan are balance of payment (BOP) crisis and budget deficit. Pakistan has approached International Monetary Fund (IMF) to sign deal to finance governmental expenditure and meet BOP crisis. If Pakistan wants to come out of these economic crisis, it has to take certain measures. These measures include investing in education, energy sector and industrialization. These measures promote innovation, trade (export), and foreign direct investment (FDI) in Pakistan.

1) Current state of Pakistan's economy

currently, Pakistan is faced with several economic issues. These economic issues halted Pakistan's progress.

Major Economic Issues



2) Economic measures required for Pakistan's economy

Pakistan has to take economic measures on urgent basis to save its economic future. The major measures required are discussed here.

i) Investment on education

Pakistan should invest on education to improve its quality. A qualitative education produces skilled labour and it also leads to innovation in production of goods. This can help diversify products to be exported for earning foreign reserves.

"Only solution to Pakistan's overall progress lies in investing in education."

(Shahid Saddique)

ii) Raising taxation

Pakistan faces fiscal deficit. Revenue fall short of meeting governmental expenditure. Why it is so because of poor collection of tax. Pakistan's tax to GDP ratio is discouraging. Therefore, Pakistan has

to develop mechanisms to raise tax net in order to meet governmental expenditure.

iii) focus on industrialization

Pakistan's exports are less than imports. This results in balance of payment crisis. So, Pakistan has to focus on industrialization to increase production for the purpose of exports. It helps earn foreign reserves for the country.

"Pakistan's future is directly interlinked with industrialization."
(S. Akbar Zaidi)

iv) facilitation for ease of doing business

Doing business is not an easy task. Firms face several difficulties to initiate a business venture. This has discouraged companies

invest in Pakistan's economy. Pakistan should create facilitation council for doing business. Although steps have been taken in the recent past, they have failed to produce results. It was because of lack of focus on this issue. However, considering today's Pakistan's economic issues, it is of primary importance to focus on facilitating businesses to promote production and exports.

v) Consensus on consistent economic policies

Pakistan's economic policies have been inconsistent. Different economic models have been practised by different government. They have also resulted in capital flight. So, Pakistan has to build consensus

on consistent economic policy for economic development.

vi) Political stability

Political instability also discourages the firms to invest in Pakistan. There have been accusation of rigging of elections thereby causing unrest in the country. The government are not sure to complete their term.

Example:

1990s era in Pakistan

vii) Privatization of loss incurring state owned enterprises (SOEs)

Pakistan's many state owned enterprises are incurring losses. The government finances these enterprises. Pakistan should privatize these burden causing entities. For Example: PIA

viii) Addressing energy crisis

Energy crisis has also discouraged industrialization in Pakistan. As firms pay huge electricity bills, so, their cost of production increases. They fail to remain market competitive. Therefore, they close their business. Pakistan should also meet energy crisis by subsidizing the companies to promote industrialization.

Conclusion:

To conclude, Pakistan is faced with numerous economic challenges. They include fiscal deficit, inflation, piling public debt, and balance of payment crisis. However, pragmatic economic measures can help bring economic development in Pakistan.

QNO-1

Factors behind evolution and growth of muslim society in Sub-continent

Introduction:

Islam that took birth in Arabia in 7th century spread all over the world. However, the spread of Islam in the subcontinent was unique. There were different factors that played their role in the growth of muslim society in sub-continent. They include ancient arab trade relationship, invasion of muslim rulers, policies of these muslim rulers, contribution of sabis, attraction of Islamic values, and role of muslim reformers.

1) Historical overview of Sub-continent

The sub-continent was home to different religions

of the world. However, the prominent religions practised in the sub-continent were Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. However, 7th century saw emergence of Islam in the subcontinent. There were different factors that help evolve and grow muslim society in the sub-continent.

2) Main factors behind evolution and growth of muslim society in the sub-continent

There were many factors behind growth and evolution of muslim society in the sub-continent. The main factors are discussed below.

i) Arab trade relationship

Historically, Arabs had trade relationship with

the sub-continent. The
sailed to Ceylon, the present
Sri-Lanka, and the southern
part of the India when
Islam rose in Arabia, they
brought it to sub-continent.
Many readily accepted
Islam at the hand of
these traders.

"The first who brought Islam
to the sub-continent were
Arab-traders."

(2.4 Qureshi)

ii) Invasion of muslim rulers

Invasion of muslim
rulers also helped evolution
and growth of muslim
society in the sub-continent.

The first conqueror of
Sindh was Muhammad bin
Qasim. He conquered Sindh
in 712. The invasion of
other rulers of muslim
empires also helped in

the growth of muslim society in the sub-continent.

iii) Policies of muslim rulers

Not only invasion of muslim rulers helped in the growth of muslim society in the sub-continent but their policies were also helpful in this end. They gave patronage to Islam. Thus, Islamic society flourished under their patronage.

Example:

Policies of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

iv) Attraction of Islamic Values

Islamic values were also attractive in nature. These values appealed the persecuted class of people of the sub-continent. They found no class system in Islam. So, these

persecuted classes accepted Islam at the moment. This also led to the growth of Islamic society in the sub-continent.

"Islamic values attracted lower classes of sub-continent to readily accept Islam."
(K.K Aziz)

v) Contribution of Sufis

Sufis also contributed greatly in the growth of muslim society in the sub-continent. They invited people of different religions to accept Islam with convincing influence. People accepted Islam at their hands in huge number.

a) Prominent Sufis

There were a lot of

Sufis in the sub-continent. However, some of them are famous for their role in converting many to Islam.

1) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh

Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh whose real name was Ali Hajveri. His shrine is in Lahore. He is reported to have converted huge number of people to Islam. His famous written book is *Kashaf-ul-Majsub*.

2) Hazrat Bahuddin Zakaria

Hazrat Bahuddin Zakaria belonged to Suhrawardiya silsila. His shrine is in Multan. His role in converting people belonging to other religions to Islam is significant. That also helped growth of muslim ^{sects} sub-continent.

vi) Role of Muslim Reformers

Muslim reformers also played due role in saving muslim identity. They resented any step for adulteration of Islam.

1) Mujadid Alb Sani

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi better known as Mujadid Alb Sani opposed adulteration of Islam. He negated Deen-i-Ilahi introduced by Akbar. For this he is regarded as reformer of second millennium.

2) Shah Waliullah

Shah Waliullah's role for muslim rule in the sub-continent can not be ignored. His call to Shah Abdali to save muslim rule from attack of different enemies was significant. On his

call shah Abdali attacked and saved muslim rule from degeneration.

Conclusion:

To conclude, sub-continent was home to different religions. However, rise of Islam in 7th century in Arabia also spread to the sub-continent that with different factors helped in the evolution and growth of the muslim society in the sub-continent.

Q No-6

Introduction:

Pakistan was born in August 14, 1947. It inherited issue of national integration since its inception. This issue was so serious that broke Pakistan into two parts. The issue of national integration is still deep-rooted in Pakistan. There are many obstacles to it. They include unfair distribution of resources among provinces, lack of consensus on national issues, and unequal development programmes in all provinces. However, if these are resolved, it will pave the way for national integration.

1) Historical overview of state of national integration in Pakistan

Historically, Pakistan has faced national integration

crisis. First and second constituent assemblies faced difficulty in reaching a compromise on constitution. The issue was so serious that tore Pakistan into two parts, Pakistan and Bangladesh. This issue of national integration still persists in present Pakistan. The provinces are at variance on variety of issues with centre and among themselves.

2) Obstacles in the way of national integration

The main obstacles in the way of national integration of Pakistan are discussed here.

i) Unequal development programmes
provinces claim that development programmes

are not launched equally in all provinces. Balochistan claims that no focus is paid to Balochistan despite its being under-developed.

ii) Lack of consensus on national issues

There is also lack of consensus on national issues in Pakistan. This has also resulted in hurdle in the way of national integration.

Example:

Lack of consensus on Kala Bagh Dam

iii) Unequal distribution of resources

Provinces are also fighting over unequal distribution of resources. Sindh claims that its share of water is not

given to it. Punjab is blamed
for use of its quota of
water resource.