

PART - II.

QNO:02 INTRODUCTION:-

The demand for a separate muslim state in the Indian subcontinent and the birth of Pakistan was brought by various political, social and historical factors. Thus, the issue of a separate electorate and representation created a way to the creation of Pakistan. The following is a breakdown of how the resistance of congress ministries to separate electorates brought up the demand of a separate muslim state.

1) The denial of Congress Ministries to separate electorates:-

During the 1937 elections, the Indian National Congress formed governments in several provinces of British India. However, the forming of separate electorates for religious minorities particularly muslims, became a controversial issue to the Indian National Congress. Furthermore

The congress under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru opposed the idea of separate electorates as they believed it would lead towards communal division and disrupt nation-building.

iii) Rigidity of Congress and Muslim Grievances:-

The rigidity and refusal of congress to separate electorate and wanting a unified India caused dissatisfaction among muslims. The muslims felt that they were being left out as their distinct political identity and interest were not being represented in the congress. The muslims were concerned of a unified India with hindus in majority, their political and cultural rights will be ignored.

iii) Demand for Pakistan:-

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of All India muslim league, emerged as a primary advocate of muslim rights. He argued that muslims

needed a separate state for them to safeguard their political, social and economic rights and interests. Later the Lahore resolution also known as the Pakistan resolution in 1940 made a turning point. It called for the creation of a separate muslim state in the muslim majority area of the British India.

iv) Failure of Talks and Agreements:

The Cripps mission in 1942, which aimed to secure indian co-operation in world war II in exchange for post-war self-determination. It failed to address core issues such as power sharing among the minorities rights. The Congress and the muslim league could not reach consensus on the matter. Furthermore, The Cabinet Mission plan 1946, gave a federal structure for the united India but also failed to reach an a (or) consensus on issues such as grouping of provinces and the

amount of autonomy given to the provinces.

v) Leading towards Partition.

The growing communal tensions and the inability to come to a consensus to form a united India.

The British government decided to divide the British India. The Radcliffe line (not named after the British lawyer Radcliffe, drew a line to create a boundary between Pakistan and India.

CONCLUSION:-

The partition of the Indian subcontinent led towards the creation of two independent nations, India and Pakistan. The events leading up to the partition was the Congress rigidity towards separate electorates and unable to address the Muslims grievances, and the inability of Congress to find a common ground with the Muslim League.

NO-7 INTRODUCTION:-

The relationship between failed public institutes, societal problems and their impact on economic failure and political instability is a complex and intertwined situation.

The following is a critical evaluation of the problems.

1) FAILED PUBLIC INSTITUTES:-

Failed public institutions are referred as government bodies or organizations that are ineffective, corrupt, or unable to fulfill their duties.

The public institutions may include law enforcement agencies, bureaucracies and judicial systems.

Pakistan has faced persistent issues of corruption at various levels of government. Institutions who are tasked to ensure accountability such as NAB, have been criticized for being selective in their actions. The bureaucratized system and the slow moving justice system have contributed

to ineffective public institutions. Furthermore, the law enforcement agencies have faced challenges in dealing with terrorism.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PAKISTANI SOCIETY:-

i) ECONOMIC DISPARITIES:-

A substantial portion of the population of Pakistan is living below the poverty line and lacking access to basic amenities. The unequal distribution of resources contributes to socio-economic challenges.

ii) EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES:-

The educational sector faces issues such as high out of school population, substandard quality of education and lack of infrastructure. Inadequate educational opportunities leads to -wards poverty and hinders social mobility.

iii) POLITICAL AND ETHNIC TENSIONS:-

Political and ethnic tensions have historic roots, with grievances to representation and resource distribution. Such as, Karachi has witnessed ethnic and political violence linked to disputes over resources and political power.

ECONOMIC FAILURE:-

i) CORRUPTION:-

Foreign investment has been pushed away, leading to lack of trust in the business environment. Furthermore, corrupt practices divert public funds away from development projects, hampering growth due to lack of trust.

ii) ENERGY CRISIS:-

Persistent energy shortages, often attributed to mismanagement and lack of investment, have hindered industrial growth and economic activity. The frequent power outages negatively impact

(businesses) businesses and discourage investment.

iii) PUBLIC DEBT:

Mismanagement of public finances and lack of fiscal discipline have contributed to growing public debt and limiting the government's capacity for developmental spending.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY:-

i) CIVIL - MILITARY RELATIONS:

The history of military coups and interventions have created a uncertain political landscape, affecting the stability of democratic institutions.

ii) TERRORISM:-

Security challenges such as, Terrorism have strained political stability. The impact of regional conflict such as, Afghanistan has implications for internal security.

CHALLENGES

i) EXTERNAL FACTORS:

External pressure including geo-political tensions with neighboring countries influence economic and political situation.

ii) REFORMS:

Periodic efforts have been made to address governance issues and corruption. Such as, anti corruption initiatives and attempts at judicial reform have been undertaken.

However, sustained and comprehensive reforms are hindered by political resistance and challenges in the implementation process.

CONCLUSION:-

The challenges faced are multifaceted, involving a combination of failed public institutes, societal problems and economic and political complexities. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach. Continuous efforts towards good governance, accountability and socio-economic

development are important to overcome the challenges.

QNO:05

INTRODUCTION:-

The evolution of the political system and democracy of Pakistan has been influenced by various factors since 1947. The country has experienced periods of military rule, democratic transitions and political instability. The evolution involves considering, historical, social, economic, and geopolitical factors that have shaped Pakistan's political landscape.

1) Historical Factors:-

The creation of Pakistan as a separate state in 1947 marks a significant historical event. The trauma of partition, communal tensions and the mass migration of population set the early tone for the political challenges the nation would face. Pakistan witnessed military coups with the

first one in 1953, leading to the establishment of military rule.

The political landscape in this period shifted between democratic experiments and military interventions.

The separation of East Bengal in 1971 had profound consequences on political structure of Pakistan. It resulted in the shift of the country's power dynamics, and reevaluation of the country's political and military role.

ii) Geopolitical factors:

During the cold war era, Pakistan's geopolitical position led to alliances with different global powers. The dynamics of cold war influenced the country's foreign policy and internal politics.

The involvement in the Afghan conflict and the subsequent influx of Afghan refugees had repercussions on Pakistan's political stability. Also leading towards the rise of militarism.

Pakistan's role in the war of terror and its alliance parti-

cularly with the US, had implications of domestic politics.

iii) Constitutional Challenges And Political movements:

Amendments to the constitution and the suspension of the constitution during periods of martial law have shaped the legal and political framework. Constitutional changes such as 18th Amendment, have aimed at devolving power to the provinces.

iv) Military Interventions:-

Military interventions, including coups in 1958, 1977 and periods of martial law have disrupted democratic processes. The military's role in politics has remained a factor influencing governance and stability.

v) Role of political Parties:-

The role and functioning of political parties have evolved over time. Changes in the electoral system, proportional representation and

party dynamics have influenced political competition and governance.

The emergence and influence of ethnic parties have shaped political narratives and identity based politics impacting the pluralistic nature of governance.

CONCLUSION:-

The evolution of Pakistan's political system and democracy has been complex and multipartied, shaped by historical, social, economic and geopolitical factors. The country has experienced military interventions, democratic rule and civil movements, each leaving a lasting impact on the political landscape.

NO:03 INTRODUCTION:

Choosing between political stability and economic prosperity in Pakistan involves nuanced consideration of the country's current challenges and

and long term goals. Both political stability and economic prosperity are intertwined, and achieving one often contributes to the other. However, in the context of Pakistan's specific circumstances, considering political stability may be the primary focus.

Reasoning of choosing political stability:

i) Foundation for sustainable development:

Political stability lays the foundation for sustainable economic development. A stable political environment provides the necessary conditions for long-term planning, policy implementation, and attracting domestic and foreign investments.

ii) Institutional strengthening:

Political stability enables the strengthening of institutions, including those responsible for governance, law enforcement and economic

regulation. Robust institutions are crucial for implementing policies, ensuring rule of law and addressing corruption.

iii) **Foreign policy and diplomacy:**
Political stability enhances a country's credibility on the international stage. A stable political environment allows for consistent foreign policy, fostering diplomatic relations, and attracting foreign investment and aid.

iv) **Addressing security concerns:-**
Political stability is crucial for addressing security concerns both internal and external. A stable political environment allows the government to focus on national security, counter-terrorism efforts and border management.

What Pakistan Needs to be Embraced with?

i) **Investing in democratic institutions:**
strengthening democratic

institutes, uphold the rule of law and ensure transparent and accountable governance to build a stable political environment.

ii) **Addressing socio-economic disparities:**

Implement policies that address socio-economic disparities, promoting (inclusive) inclusivity and social cohesion. This can be achieved through equitable resource distribution, education reforms and poverty alleviation programs.

iii) **Foreign policy consistency:**

Maintain a consistent FP that promotes international co-operation, diplomatic relations and economic partnerships.
