

## Question no: 5

# INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has not witnessed significant development in its agriculture despite having fertile land, ample resources and diverse land resources. This has contributed to many socio-economic problems and has also halted the industrialization process mainly due to the low productivity, low exports and traditional way of agriculture practices. The agriculture has not been able to progress due to many reasons including the flawed taxation system, non-cultivation of cultivable lands, traditional farming system, government subsidies on low yielding crops, limited post-harvest operations, low investment on livestock sector, political interest favouring only high class farmers and to name a few. However by taking

The introduction is lengthy. Shorten it a bit

1/202

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Certain measures like investment on high crop yields, research and sustainable land and water management system along with addressing structural challenges of smallholder producers. If these are not addressed it will further add to the misery of industrialization process.

II. Why Agriculture sector is lacking behind

Relate your headings to the qs statement

(i) Non-cultivation of cultivable lands

Pakistan under utilizes her cultivable lands. Although there are fertile lands with ample resources, Pakistan cultivates small portion of her cultivable lands. According to ~~Asian Development Bank~~ there are about 80 million hectares of cultivable lands available for cultivation but only about 23 million hectares are

Under Cultivation.

-ii Government Subsidies on low yielding crops

Although sugar and rice consume about **50%** of total water resources yet they are heavily subsidized by government. Not only these wheat and cotton are also heavily subsidized. According to the **World Bank**, wheat and rice received **75%** of fertilizers and water subsidies.

-iii These subsidies encourage farmers to cultivate these crops only. Due to these high subsidies, farmers only cultivate these crops mainly wheat, rice, cotton and sugar. Cultivating a single crop year and again decreased the productivity and quality of the product. According to

1202  
World Bank's initiative "Reforms  
for a Brighter Future", four

crops are cultivated on the  
85% of total cultivable lands

This include wheat 48%,  
rice 15%, cotton 15%,  
and sugarcane 7%.

iv Limited post-harvest operation

The post-harvest operation is  
limited. Basically the  
post-harvest operation includes  
(storage, logistics, processing,  
packaging etc). This operation  
is done to add value and  
enhance quality standards.

But in Pakistan, it is  
hardly done, because these  
techniques remain out of the  
reach for farmers due to various  
reasons including lack of knowledge,  
awareness, and flawed  
government policies.

v Flawed Taxation System - undocumented and old method.

The flawed taxation system is also not contributing to the productivity of agriculture.

According to International Monetary Fund (IMF), agriculture generated 23% of the total GDP in 2021-22, but tax given by agriculture was only 0.6%.

Flawed taxation includes the undocumented record of agriculture and old method of collecting tax.

vi. Lack of investment and diversification in the domestic food production.

The domestic food is not diversified and there is lack of investment in sectors like

Livestock. Livestock sector received less than 1% of public sector investment although

it contributes to 60% of agriculture GDP. (World Bank)

Moreover, the lack of diversification also not add value to the quality standards of various foods and crops.

vii- Water sector governance framework provides no incentive for water conservation

The policies adopted by government for ~~conservation~~ water management provides no incentives for water conservation. According to World

Bank's initiative "reform for a better future", water productivity stands at 130 grams of output per cubic meter as compared to China's 200 grams and India's 390 grams. This is due to lack of ground water repletion and over exploitation of ground water; mainly because of poor water management.

III - This lack of progress is connected to the challenges faced by Industrialization

(-i) Not being able to produce enough products. No industry is self-efficient to produce product on its own. This lack of progress in agriculture has lead to industry not being able to make food and other products. Pakistan was ranked 93<sup>rd</sup> in Economic Complexity Index according to Complexity Index report.

-ii Increase in food products import and other entities

As industry hasn't been able to produce food products most of the foods are being imported now. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics total cost of imported food amounted to

heavily 84 billion in first half  
of fiscal year 2023. Moreover  
country also agreed to import 1  
million metric tons of milling wheat  
for year 2023-24.

iii Decline in exports of country  
in agriculture directly or indirectly  
accounts for more share than any  
other sector in Industrialization

The slow progress of agriculture  
has accounted for the decline  
in exports as well. According  
to Food and Agriculture  
Organization (FAO), agriculture  
accounts for total of 70% of  
Pakistan's exports directly or  
indirectly. Due to this lack  
of contribution from agriculture,  
Pakistan trade deficit touched  
827.5 bn in the FY 2023.



## IV. Potential Solution is the agriculture sector will also ~~with~~ challenges faced by Industrialization

i- Improving the taxation system  
through satellite imaging and machine  
learning

~~now~~ Agriculture sector remained untax  
due to lack of documentation  
of economy and vast geographic  
spread. ~~Pakistan~~ can use satellite  
imaging and machine learning technology  
to detect the geographic measurements  
of land. According to **World  
Bank** Agriculture sector is  
taxed properly. ~~It~~ can give  
Pakistan **Rs 9415 bn**

-ii Investment in high yield  
crops - edible oil, palm oil  
livestock

Instead of spending too much on low yield crops, Pakistan need to spend more on the high yield crops like palm oil, edible oil and also livestock which can give boost to our exports.

-iii Improving irrigation and devising effective management of canal water.

These improvements will reduce water-logging and salinity and will also increase the productivity of crops. According to **World Bank**, ~~Pakistan~~ <sup>Pakistan</sup> if <sup>it</sup> improves their irrigation system it can add **3%** of more revenues to their total revenues.

-iv Subsidies should only be given to smallholder producers.

In Pakistan, the small land owners do not get the subsidies instead the large farm owners

almost 2/3 who own 45% of total agriculture benefit most from the subsidies (USAID Bank). The policymakers have their vested interests in these centers and they provide benefit to these 2/3 people only. So government should regulate and monitor these subsidies and it should be given directly to them.

18

v. Modernize wheat value chain - reduce its fiscal burden

Pakistan consumes 125 kilograms of wheat per head per year (USAID) and for that Pakistan imports a lot of wheat. This can be improved by agronomic performance with better seed quality, establishing efficient storage and marketing system. It will not only improve small farmer income but overall country's production.

7

End the answer with conclusion

## Question ob

# INTRODUCTION

National Integration is crucial for the foundation of nation-hood.

It is a quest for unanimity within the state regardless of religion, race, creed or ethnic and language traits.

However, Pakistan is facing challenges in acquiring national integration because of various reasons; these

include: wrong interpretation of ideology, lack of great leadership, bad governance, social-economic

integration, ethno-cultural diversity, belligerent neighbours, gender disparity,

chronic elite capture, growing radicalization, sectarianism and extremism

and to name a few. However

by adopting measures and strengthening our policy framework would

able to curb these issues and

National Integration would be achieved.

## II. Concept of National Integration

National Integration is a quest for unanimity within the state regardless of the colour, creed, religion or ethnic traits. It basically ties up whole society for a combined purpose and that is to serve and provide the interests of the country.

Fred Hayward defines National Integration as

"Integration as a system, cohesion, adaption, bridging of class-mass gap, establishment of common norms."

In short, it is where community of any state assumes peaceful living with one another.

### III. Challenges to National Integration and Cohesion in Pakistan

#### -i Political Polarization and Bad Governance

Good governance ensures and strengthens the national integration process. Unfortunately, it poses more threats to the national integration in Pakistan. Political polarization along with bad governance has made space for the unwanted groups and ethnicities who have exploited the common people. Moreover the bad governance has generated economic backwardness, poverty, crime and high inflation.

According to United Nation Pakistan is ranked <sup>at</sup> 150<sup>th</sup> place in terms of official governance.

Keep the description of a single heading brief. 5-7 lines are enough

#### -ii Lack of visionary Leadership

Leaders play a crucial role in uniting the society. Unfortunately, after death of Quaid-e-Azam, Pakistan didn't find any visionary leader. Leadership of Pakistan has always remained reluctant to devolve their powers to the smaller units. This has created conflicts between various sects of the society. The ill perceived policies of the leaders have caused dissatisfaction among the public.

### iii Sectarianism and Extremism

Over the past few decades Pakistan has seen increase in the sectarian violence. Numerous sectarian groups have emerged due to the misinterpretation of Islamic ideology. TTP, Jash-e-Muhammed, Thergwi group, Sipri Sahaba, have emerged to spread disintegration among the society.

-iv Proxies and fifth generation warfare

Proxies backed by the belligerent neighbours and fifth generation warfare have hindered the process of national integration in Pakistan. These proxies have spread violence and hatred towards each other. These proxies are somehow backed by India and **Capture of Kalbushan Yadav** is a proof of that. According to National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), RAW was instrumental in spreading violence in Balochistan along with other violent groups.

-v Ethno-Cultural Diversity  
 ~ unwillingness of interest groups to accept cultural and linguistic diversity  
 In Pakistan, there exists various ethnics and cultures.



They play a central role in making Common Community. However, some groups are unwilling to accept it. This has resulted in tug of power among various groups especially the political parties. They have used either provincial or regional identity cards for their vested interests, movements like Pashtun Tahafuz and Balochistan Liberation Army have raised the slogans of separatism. All these have de-stabilize the country.

vi. Dysfunctional education system  
This dysfunctional education system have not given equal opportunities for all the children. This has resulted in deterioration of the integration process. Public, Private and Madrasah systems have produced students with different thinking and abilities and there is a huge gap between

functioning of these institutions.

vii - Centre-province mistrust and grievances of small provinces

The 18th Amendment gave provincial autonomy to the provinces. Since then there is an environment of confusion and <sup>mistrust</sup> among centre and provinces. Both are claiming that resources are not properly distributed. Moreover, the smaller provinces are often seen criticising the federal government for overlooking their issues.

#### IV - Measures to achieve National Integration and Cohesion

i Vibrant role of Media

As it is the age of technology and best way to achieve national integration is to

ask Media to play its role in national integration and cohesion. Media must portray or show stories of the founding fathers of Pakistan that how they got independence and how they used to live peacefully.

-ii National Social Action Plan

A well thought National Social Action plan is must considering the socio-economic and political grievances of all the provinces; it will also foster the ethno-cultural and socio-political unification.

Add references/examples against your arguments

-iii Integrate the Baloch Communities by providing basic facilities

Most of the Sectarianism and proxies are emerging in Balochistan

And to curb these, Balochistan  
province must be provided  
with improve basic facilities  
like the investment on  
various sectors e.g. technology,  
energy, rail-road, highways, shelter  
houses and provision of internet  
services. These people should be  
given more and more opportunity  
in the federal government.

iv Improve efficiency and capacity  
building of all provinces

Central government should launch  
a national policy guideline  
for optimal departmental  
performance for the improvement  
of capacity building of all  
provinces. This will include  
accountability, decentralization  
and removal of bureaucratic  
hurdles.

-v Government must give priority to those projects which promote national integration

CPEC has emerged as a game changer for Pakistan and in order to have more of these projects government must provide equitable distribution of development projects which can ensure united economy.

-vi Empowered Local Body System  
This is crucial to keep people of all provinces satisfied. Provinces must devolve their powers to local bodies to ensure unhindered growth of political process.

vii - Selection on merit  
Pakistan should promote a culture of merit rather than favouritism. This will surely

enhances National integration

08

# Question: 02

## INTRODUCTION

Ideology is a set of ideas that in some way guides or inspires people. The ideology of Pakistan emerged from the instincts of Muslim community in South Asia to maintain their individuality. Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical explanation while Quaid-e-Azam translated it into a practicality. Both gave Muslims a ~~separate~~ impetus force which resulted in the formation of Pakistan. The Pakistan's ideology in view of the two was basically a state where Muslims of India can live separately and where they can live according to their will and according to the Islamic principles.

# II. Ideology of Pakistan and its concept

## a. Ideology

Ideology is a form of social or political philosophy in which practical elements are prominent as well as the virtual ones. Basically, it is a system of ideas that inspires people to stand on a point and through it can change the world.

### According to Heywood

"Ideology is a set of ideas that in some way guides or inspires people."

## b. Ideology of Pakistan

The ideology of Pakistan took its shape from its influential leaders.

It took an evolutionary process and historical experiences provided its base.



### III. Ideology of Pakistan in the light of saying of Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal gave philosophical explanation of ideology of Pakistan. Iqbal gave his philosophical explanations that Muslims of subcontinent were different from Hindus and they should be given a separate land. He pursued the ideology of Pakistan in these ways

#### 1- Reawakening of Muslims through poetry

Allama Iqbal had the view that there shall be one India but his visits to Europe changed his political beliefs, he realized that two nations cannot live in a single state. Therefore through his poetry, he started

to reawaken the Muslim of  
sub-continent. After his ideological  
conversion he wrote "Taran-e-Milli"  
whose opening is ;

"China and Arab are our, India  
is our. We are Muslim, the  
whole world is our."

Then after  
this Muslim Nationalism was  
the sole objective of Qadri's  
struggle.

In Jawab-e-Shikwa he writes

"Unto a nation faith is life,  
when lost your faith you fell,  
when granterken faild, must  
cease concourse"

One reference is enough  
for a single heading

-ii Condemnation of Western Democratic  
Concepts

Allama Qadri said that western  
Democracy cannot provide solution  
of the problem of Islamic world

He was of the view that all social and political problems can be solved with help of Islamic system.

Add saying if Iqbal against each argument

-iii Concept of separate Muslim State ~ Allahabad Address 1930

As discussed earlier he was strongly in favour of separate Muslim State for the Muslims of sub-continent. He said this at Allahabad,

"I want to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan in form of one homogenous state".

-iv Rejected the concept of idea of single Nation

He strongly rejected the idea of single nation presented by the Hindu-leaders.

He said,  
"Preservation of  
separate nationhood is useful  
for Hindus and Muslim both."  
(K.K. Aziz - Making of Pakistan)

-v Concept of Two Nation Theory

Lahori was a strong supporter of  
Two Nation theory. He said  
"Despite living together  
for 1000 years, Hindus and Muslims  
have their own individual  
ideologies, so the only solution  
is to have separate state."

vi. Rejection of Racial and  
Regional Unification

Allama Iqbal rejects the  
racial and regional unification.  
He said

"Concept of nation and  
homeland is confusing Muslims.  
All Muslims are one"

vii. No other ideology of life than Islam.

In a letter to All-e-Ahmed Sarwar, he said

"Islam is the only reality which is the reason of salvation. To have a contract with any other 'ism' is just like to be out of Islam."

viii. Foundation of Pakistan

He explicitly pointed out the foundations on which this state was to be established although he just called the names of provinces, but a foundation was set that how the state would be.

He said

"Religion is a power of utmost importance in the life of

individual as well as states."

## IV. Quaid-e-Azam and ideology of Pakistan

### i- Foundation of Muslim Nation

Quaid-e-Azam was a strong supporter of a separate state for Muslims. He struggled for the separate state on basis of Islamic Ideology. He said

"Pakistan came into being the day when first Hindu became a Muslim."

-ii Need of division of India while addressing the need of division of India. He said at Aligarh

"What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and separate electorate for Muslims?"

It is due to the basic demands of Islam!

-iii Supporter of Two Nation Theory

First add description of atleast 5 lines and then add saying

He said

"Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation. They have distinct outlook and culture.

-iv Islam as a code of life  
He strongly emphasized that in order to pursue the demands for a separate state, Islam would be the core guiding principle because it is a complete code of life.

"Our guide is Islam and this is complete code of life!"

## v- Protection of Muslim culture

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah was a strong proponent of Muslim culture. He said in 1947 at a meeting,

"Our object was to create a state where we can live freely under Islamic concept of social justice & morality."

## vi- Preservation of Muslim ideology

He said addressing the Muslim Student Federation

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but Muslim ideology, which has to be preserved."



## Question no: 04

Pakistan is facing persistent problem of economic crises.

The challenges include the inability of government to pay taxes, debt servicing, closure of industries, tax evasion, a complex system for business and to name a few. In order to solve those problems we need to devise plans for innovation, trade development and changing our fiscal policy. These include reforming tax system, reducing the rate of tax on industries, generating electricity from indigenous sources and to name a few.

## II Challenges to Pakistan's economy

Not required. Irrelevant

### i BOP - Balance of Payment Crisis

The economic crisis in Pakistan takes its roots from the inability of government to meet its external debt. It means all the earnings and payments are paid through an account which is current account. Due to the current account deficit Pakistan is facing balance of payment crisis i.e. government inability to pay the external debts. According to State bank of Pakistan the current account was at \$17.4 bn in FY 2022-23.

## ii - Vicious Circle of Loans - Debt Servicing

Pakistan spends most of her money on paying debt. According to State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan's external debt surged to \$24.3 bn and over half of the budget is allocated to servicing this debt — equivalent to 10.5% of total tax revenue.

iii - Closure of Industries due to the inefficiency of energy sector. More than 28% of the industries have been either closed or downsized since the starting of FY 2022-23 (World Bank Center). Due to this, Pakistan's export has been decreasing mainly due to the inefficiency of energy sector. Industries are being provided with high price

of electricity and this result  
in closure of industries and this  
further leads to unemployment  
and low exports.

iv- A complex environment or a  
way for business

In Pakistan there are too many  
difficulties for investors.

He need to first take  
approvals from different ministries  
like FBR, WAP and so on.

v- Tax to GDP ratio - flawed.

fiscal ~~red~~ policy

Pakistan's General Sales  
tax stands at 23% (SBP)  
while in other countries  
like Bangladesh it is  
just 13%.

vi Tax evasion - e.

Most of the sectors do not  
give proper tax.

According to SBP of Pak  
Services Sector generated  
70% of total GDP but paid  
23% of tax, similarly agriculture  
generated 20% of total GDP  
and paid 0.6% tax in  
fiscal year 2021-22.

### III. Reforms needed in Economy

Relate your headings to the qs  
statement

i- Reforms in taxation system  
We need to reform our  
taxation system.

a) track and trace system  
in mega and medium size  
industries.

We need to implement  
track and trace system  
in industries.

b) Taxing agriculture  
Agriculture needed to be  
taxed and subsidies should  
be reduced.

ii. Ease of doing business

Government must provide  
a one window operation for  
business. It shall be at  
one place.

References?

- iii. Generate electricity from  
indigenous sources.

We must generate electricity  
from indigenous sources like  
wind, water, and geothermal.

- iv. Infrastructure development  
Policies which promote  
Industry should be adopted.  
A feasible industry which  
can be expanded easily.

v. ~~Provide~~ lesser the  
tax ratio on industrial  
products.

Government must give  
subsidies to the industries.

to charge exports are more than imports. Government must lessen the 17.1% tax on the industry.

3