

PART - II

Q. No. 02

Introduction:

Since 1958 Pakistan has continuously seek IMF loans. Till now it has gained 23 packages and now it is going to sign a 24th one. Pakistan has repeatedly seeked IMF loans because of various external and internal challenges. However some programmes proved effective and some were not. In order to stand on its feet Pakistan has to take serious reforms in different sectors. In this way Pakistan can lesson the dependency on IMF.

Programms of IMF sought by Pakistan:

Pakistan has seeked 23 programs of IMF. some of them are given here:

Standby Agreement in 1958

Standby Agreement in 1965

standby Agreement in 1973, 1974

Extended Fund Facility in 1980, 1981

EFF in 1993, 1994

Standby Agreement 2001, 2004

EFF 2013, 2019

EFF 2024

Effectiveness of Various IMF Programmes:

1. Assessing Inflation:

During the various IMF programmes one the common locking is the increase in inflation rate. Due to the harsh conditions of the IMF programmes there lies a high rate of inflation. These force to in assessing inflation, IMF programmes proved fatal.

2. Assessing Unemployment:

As the Pakistan lies continuously in the IMF programmes still we have an unemployment rate at around 9%. Because of IMF loans and condition in which the local industries have closed due to high tax. This results in high inflation. As the conditions are same then there is consistently decline in employment.

3. Assessing Purchasing Power:

The IMF programmes results in the hike of inflation which comes up with the increase in purchasing power parity. This happens also because of the high taxes which are indirectly paid by the working class of the country rather than the elite class. This situation enhances inequality in the society.

4. Tax Dilemma

SME programs comes up with the hike in already imposed taxes and also the imposition of new taxes. Recently approved budget of 2023-2024 termed as the 'Drift' budget by the opposition because of high taxes rate. For instances a tax is introduced of 1400.6 this year to compensate the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio in the region.

5. Assessing Industries

In case of high taxes various industries also called strike. The most prominent are the petroleum association which announces the closure of 13000 petrol pumps. In addition to this the retailers association is also on strike. By these examples this is evident that the industrial sector faced much compulsions in SME programs.

6. Avoiding Default:

When Pakistan seeks loans the primary aim to prevent imminent default. Foreign exchange reserves depleted and the country has not receiving enough remittances. So the last fiscal year the reserves have been depleted to \$3bn which will be depleted in three weeks. In addition to this drift programs are also helpful in paying debts.

Ways to Lessen the Dependency in IMF programs:

1. Increase Exports:

One of significant step to reduce the dependency on IMF programs is to increase exports. This can be achieved by promoting local industries and creating a healthy environment for business. By increasing exports which is currently staying at around \$37bn Pakistan foreign reserves increases and avoids default.

2. Increase in Tax Base:

Pakistan can lessen the dependency on the IMF programs by increasing its tax base rather than tax net. Some industries and sectors despite contributing highest to the GDP pay least tax. Like Agriculture sector which contributes 19% to GDP but pay less than 1% tax. This case is similar in the real estate and retailers.

3. Adopting Austerity Measures:

By adopting austerity measures at the governmental level Pakistan can reduce dependency on IMF loans. For example during recent approved budget 44 crore has been piled for the renovation of parks of President house which is 9 times higher than the previous year.

Q. No. 03

Introduction:

Sub-continent had witnessed various reformist movements. The most important among these were the Religious movements carried out by Reformers like Mujadid Alf, Sani, Shah Waliullah. Because due to the conditions of Muslims' belief deteriorated day by day resulting in the decline of Mughal Empire. These reformers tried their best in creating the identity in the sub-continent.

Role of it

Socio-Political Circumstances of the sub-continent:

1. Religious Conditions

People were involved in false beliefs and the practices which represents the bad circumstances of religion. Not only the people but also the rulers were involved in the manipulation of religious teachings. Like Dine-Elahi stopped by Akbar. And some of the major sins were declared lawful like drinking alcohol was allowed by some religious scholars.

2. Political Conditions:

Mughal Empire was in a state of decline due to the wars of succession and internal conspiracies. Without the rules of succession they fought among themselves resulting in the attacks of foreigners in the empire. Religious sites were demolished. In addition to this the rulers were involved in the living of luxury life.

3. Economic Conditions:

Economic conditions were poor because of the resources of empire had been consuming faster. This happens due to the repeated attacks on the empire. For example Nadir Shah had attacked many times resulting in the more resources consumption in the military sector than in the welfare.

4. Moral Conditions:

Moral conditions if not only the masses but also the rulers had seen in decline. The rulers enjoyed immorally living. Even the soldiers were allowed to bring with them the young girls during their military campaigns. Drinking had become a habit and lack of fairness in dealings shows their decline in morality.

Role of Religious Reformists in Creating the sense of Muslim Identity:

Role of Shah-Waliullah:

1. Contributions to the Politics:

Shah Waliullah was a religious reformist. He tried his best in creating the sense of Muslim identity through his writings. He wrote letters to the rulers to prevent the attack of Marhallas who were trying to conquer empire. They were defeated in the third battle of Panipat. This gave rise to strong nationalism in Muslims.

2. Contribution to the Education:

Shah Waliullah tried his best to bridge the differences among the Shia and Sunni by his writings. In this way he became successful by bridging the gap between the Muslims. Moreover, he translated the Quran into Persian to teach the actual meaning of Quran. This promoted the basis of Pakistan movement.

3. Contribution to the Economy:

Shah Waliullah presented the four economic principles in order to create a sense of harmony among the rich and poor. Also he identified the reasons of the weak economy. Through his letters he gave utmost importance to revive economic prosperity of all the masses.

Role of Mujadid Alf Sani:

1. Opposing Din-e-Elahi:

The most prominent effect in uniting and creating a sense of identity was opposing the Din-e-Elahi. He united the rulers that the sense of Din-e-Elahi was wrong. Also he opposed and logically convinced the rulers about the idea of Wahdatul Wojoood by presenting the concept of Wahdatul Shahaed.

2. Opposing Bhakti Movement:

Devotees of Hinduism had started Bhakti movement to maintain a check on the spread of Islam. He convinced the devotees that Ram and Rehman are two different identities. He to some extent proved successful in this move.

3. Preaching by Sending His Followers:

Different areas of the sub-continent had seen spreading of Hinduism. Then he after giving the core teachings to his followers sent them to different places. The purpose of sending these students was to revive the core teachings of Islam in a true sense.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the socio-political conditions of the Muslims of subcontinent was dire and Religious Reformists through their teachings improved the situation.

Q. No. 05

Introduction:

Since its independence Pakistan has confronted with many upheavals. These problems find their roots before the independence. Owing to this situation, Pakistan has confronted with the economic and financial crisis, high levels of govt. debt, an energy crisis and widespread inflation. These problems have many causes but can be brought to lower levels of by adopting certain measures.

List of causes of Above discussed Problems:

1. Causes of Economic and Financial Crisis:

1. Political instability
2. Inconsistency of policies
3. IMF policies
4. Lowest tax to GDP ratio
5. Low Foreign Direct Investment
6. Bureaucratic hurdles.
7. Less remittances.

2. Causes of High Levels of Government Debt:

1. Less austerity measures
2. Less exports
3. Unproductive small industries
4. More imports

5. Low tax collection
6. Govt. spending on unproductive schemes
7. Expensive projects.

Causes of Energy Crisis:

1. Transmission Losses
2. Unconditional IPPs capacity payments
3. Unregulated Discos.
4. High fuel price
5. Limited availability of renewable resources
6. Lack of pragmatic and consistent energy policies.
7. Poor governance.

Causes of Wide-spread Inflation:

1. High taxes on commodities
2. Climate change
3. Low local production.
4. Weak price regulation system
5. Increase in price of raw materials.
6. Decline in productivity.
7. Increase in money supply.

Measures to These Causes:

1. Bring Political Stability:

Political stability in the country is necessary for the continuation of domestic policies and the timely signing of the foreign agreements.

2. Re-negotiate with the IMF.

IMF policies of higher taxation and removal of subsidies should be re-negotiated. So that the burden of taxes on the masses should be less.

3. Increase the Tax Base:

Tax base, not the net tax should be increased. In this way more sectors should come under the tax net. Like real-estate, agriculture and retail.

4. Increase the Foreign Direct Investment:

Fare should be created to increase the FDI in the country. This move will not only help to tackle the unemployment but also bring dollar in the country.

5. Remove Bureaucratic Hurdles

Red-tapism creates hurdle in the timely approval of the projects and in the allocation of land. So remove these hurdles.

6. Acquire more Austerity Measures:

The spending of money of the officials should be on the public welfare not on the lavish lifestyle. So that austerity measures should be adopted.

7. Signing the Economical Projects:

Government should try to sign the economical budgets so that the funds can be saved and spent on the giving relief to masses through subsidies.

8. Re-negotiate With the IPPs:

Agreements with the independent power producers should be re-negotiated. So that the burden of capacity payments should be eased and cheap electricity should be made available.

9. Adopt Climate Mitigation Practices:

Recent floods of 2022 have caused damage of \$30 bn to the economy. So that to avoid this danger government should adopt mitigation practices.

10. Increase of Exports:

Local industries should be promoted so that to accommodate the local labour and to increase its exports. By doing so government can earn more foreign exchange to bridge the trade deficit.

Conclusion:

Economic, energy crises and the widespread inflation are the protracted issues and some measures like bring political stability, increase the tax base, remove bureaucratic hurdles and an increase of exports are essential to address these issues and crises.

Q. NO. 07

Introduction:

We live in a modern age. Age is advancing with passing of every single day. With the advancement in technology, human population has been increasing at a greater pace. Which not only creates other problems but the most important is the global warming. With the advancement of technology humans have adopted a highly mechanized lifestyle. Because of this, there is an increase in the greenhouse gas emissions resulting in the increase of global warming.

Living style of humans in the Past

In the past human lives a very simple life. Every aspect of his life reflects simplicity. He uses simple mode of transportation which were convenient to the environment. But as the time goes on, his numbers has been increased now. In addition to it humans have adopted a more mechanized lifestyle. which contributes more to the global warming.

Recent population statistics of the World:

Recent population statistics report of the world shows that the world population is 8bn. And are growing at a rapid pace. Take an example of Pakistan, according to 2023 consensus its total population is 240 million as compared to 180 million in the 2017. Pakistan's population is increasing at rate of 2.4%.

How Population ^{Growth} is a Major Contributor to the Global Warming:

1. Increase in Fuel Consumption:

As the population increases there is an increase in the sale of vehicles. Lack of awareness in people urge them to avoid public transport. So the consumption of fuel increases leading to increase in global warming.

2. Increase in Use of Refrigerators:

With the advancement of lifestyle people using refrigerators for household as for commercial purposes have become common. CFCs release from the refrigerators contribute more to the global warming.

3. Increase in Use of Air Conditioners:

Humans have commonly used air conditioners. But during recent times their sale has been increased. Which contributes more to the global warming.

Conclusion:

To conclude, with the advancement of mechanized lifestyle of human beings there is sharp increase in global warming. This situation ~~now~~ is further exacerbated by the an abrupt increase in population. However certain efforts and steps are being taken to mitigate the effects of global warming by adopting a simple lifestyle.