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Test : Pakistan Affairs.

Q.2: Pakistan to seek at Least \$6 Billion in new IMF Loan Program.

The government will need funding to avoid debt default. Discuss the effectiveness of various IMF Programms and suggests ways to lessen the dependency on IMF Programme in Pakistan.

- Pakistan is the one of the most prolonged users of IMF resources and has been under IMF-supported Programs almost continuously since the late 1980's.

⇒ Pakistan plans to seek a new loan of at least \$6 billion from the international Monetary fund to help the incoming government repay billions in debt due this year,

→ IMF Programs have been a double-edged sword for Pakistan.



On one hand, they have provided crucial funding to avert debt default and stabilize the economy. On the other hand, the conditionalities attached to these programs have often led to austerity measures, currency devaluations, and increased inflation, exacerbating economic hardships for the general public.

⇒ Pakistan seeking this loan for:

- Avoid defaulting on its debt payments.
- Stabilize its economy.
- Address its balance of payments crisis.
- Meet its foreign exchange needs.

⇒ Government of Pakistan will need funding to avoid debt default :-

The government of Pakistan faces a significant challenge in managing its debt



obligations, and without adequate funding, it risks defaulting on its debt payments.

### ⇒ High debt levels:-

Pakistan's total debt and liabilities have increased significantly, reaching around 80% of its GDP.

### ⇒ Large debt servicing:-

The country faces substantial debt repayment obligations, both domestic and international, which put pressure on its finances.

### ⇒ Low foreign exchange reserves:-

Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves are dwindling, making it difficult to meet its debt obligations and import essential goods.

### ⇒ Widening trade deficit:-

The country's trade deficit is increasing due to higher imports and lower exports, further straining its finances.



## ⇒ Limited tax base:-

Pakistan's tax base is narrow, making it challenging to generate sufficient revenue to meet its debt obligations.

## ⇒ Dependence on foreign aid:-

Pakistan relies heavily on foreign aid and loans to finance its development projects and debt repayment.

## ⇒ Effectiveness of various IMF Programs:-

⇒?

### Successes:-

#### 1. Short-term Stabilization:-

IMF Programs helped stabilize the currency, reduce inflation, and restore macroeconomic balance.

#### 2. Fiscal discipline:-

IMF conditionalities led to improved fiscal management, reduced deficits, and increased revenue collection.



## 3. Structural Reforms:-

IMF Programs have encouraged Pakistan to implement structural reforms, such as Privatization and liberalization.

### ⇒ Challenges faced Pakistan:-

#### 1. Austerity measures:-

Spending cuts and tax increases exacerbated poverty, inequality, and social unrest.

#### 2. Limited structural reforms:-

IMF Programs failed to address deep-seated structural issues, such as energy sector reforms and privatization.

#### 3. Political instability:-

Frequent changes in government and lack of political will hindered effective implementation.

#### 4. Inadequate social protection:-

IMF Programs neglected social protection, exacerbating vulnerability.

#### 5. Dependence on foreign capital:-

Pakistan remained reliant on



external funding, rather than achieving self-sustaining growth.

⇒ Examples:-

1. 2008 IMF Program:-

Helped stabilize the economy, but austerity measures worsened poverty.

2. 2013 IMF Program:-

Failed to address structural issues, and Pakistan returned to the IMF in 2019.

3. 2019 IMF Program:-

Focuses on structural

⇒ Suggests ways to lessen the dependency on IMF

Programs:-

1. Diversify economy:-

Invest in industries like manufacturing, IT, and renewable energy to reduce reliance on imports and increase exports.

2. Tax reform:-

Broaden the tax base, reduce exemptions, and implement a



more Progressive tax system to increase revenue.

### 3. Investment in human capital:

Focus on education, healthcare, and social welfare to enhance productivity and reduce poverty.

### 4. Structural reforms:-

Implement meaningful reforms in key sectors like energy, agriculture, and trade, to boost efficiency and competitiveness.

### 5. Domestic resource mobilization:-

Explore alternative funding sources, like sovereign bonds and Islamic financing.

### 6. Regional trade:-

Strengthen trade relationships with neighboring countries to reduce reliance on external funding.

### 7. Economic diplomacy:-

Engage with international partners to secure bilateral assistance and investment.



## 8. Fiscal discipline:-

Maintain prudent fiscal management, reduce wasteful spending, and increase transparency.

## 9. Private sector development:-

Encourage private sector growth, especially in export-oriented industries.

Q.7. Human Population growth is a major contributor to global warming, given that humans use fossil fuels to power their increasingly mechanized lifestyles. Critically evaluate.

### → Global warming:-

- Global warming refers to the long-term rise in the average surface temperature of the Earth due to the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- These gases, such as carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), and water vapor, trap



heat from the sun, leading to a warming effect on the planet.

- Global warming is also referred to as climate change, as it encompasses not only rising temperature but also changes in precipitation patterns, sea-level rise, and other environmental impacts.

## → Pollution:

- Pollution is the presence or introduction of harmful substances or waste products in the environment, including the air, water, and land.

- Pollutants can be chemical substances, waste materials, or other harmful agents that contaminate the environment and pose a risk to human health and the natural world.

- Types of pollution include:

- Air pollution (e.g. smog, particulate matter)

- Land pollution (e.g. toxic waste)



— Water Pollution (e.g. oil spills, chemical runoff)

— Noise pollution (e.g. - excessive noise from human activities)

⇒ Human Pollution growth:

1. Emissions from burning fossil fuels ( $\text{CO}_2$ , methane, etc)

2. Industrial Processes (Chemicals, heavy metals etc)

3. Agricultural activities (Pesticides, fertilizers, etc)

4. Waste generation (municipal waste, industrial waste, etc.)

5. Consumption patterns (single-use plastics, etc)

⇒ Human Pollution growth is driven by factors such as:

1. Population growth.

2. Economic development.

3. Urbanization.

4. Industrialization.

5. Consumerism.

⇒ This growth in pollution has severe environmental and



health impacts, including:

- Climate change
- Air and water pollution
- Soil contamination
- Loss of biodiversity
- Human health problems

→ Human contribute into global warming:

### 1. Greenhouse gases:

Burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) releases  $\text{CO}_2$ , methane, and other greenhouse gases, trapping heat in the atmosphere and leading to global warming.

### 2. Deforestation:

Clearing forests for agriculture, urbanization, and logging releases carbon stored in trees and reduces the ability of forests to act as carbon sinks.

### 3. Land use changes:

Converting natural habitats to agricultural land or urban areas leads to soil degradation,



releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere.

#### 4. Industrial Processes:-

Cement production, steel manufacturing, and other industrial processes release large amounts of  $\text{CO}_2$ .

#### 5. Agriculture:

Livestock farming, rice cultivation, and fertilizer use release methane and nitrous oxide, potent greenhouse gases.

#### 6- Waste management:-

Decomposing waste in landfills produces methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

#### 7. Industrial agriculture:-

Monoculture farming practices lead to soil degradation, releasing stored carbon and reducing the ability of soils to sequester carbon.

#### ⇒ Fossil fuels use:-

Fossil fuels, primary coal,



oil, and natural gas, are widely used in various sectors, include:

### → Transportation:-

- Gasoline and diesel fuel power vehicles, trucks, buses, and airplanes
- Fuel oil is used in ships and boats.

### → Energy Generation:-

- Coal and natural gas are used in power plants to generate electricity
- Oil is used in some power plants and for electricity generation in remote areas.

### → Industry:-

Coal and natural gas are used as feedstocks and energy sources in various industries, such as

- Cement Production
- Steel manufacturing.
- Chemical Processing.
- Refining.



## ⇒ To mitigate global warming:-

1. Transitioning to renewable energy sources.
2. Increasing energy efficiency.
3. Electrifying transportation and industries
4. Carbon capture and storage
5. Sustainable land-use practices
6. Reducing consumption and waste.

Fossil fuel use is a significant contributor to global warming, it's essential to consider the broader context and address the complexity of human activities driving climate change.



Q.No. 8. It was rule of congress 1937-39 that

Paved the way for separate state for muslim in subcontinent. Critically evaluate.

The Government of India act 1935 was practically implemented in 1937. The Provincial elections were held in the winter of 1935-37.

• There were two major political parties in the sub-continent at that point.

- The congress.

- The muslim league.

→ Both these parties did their best to persuade the masses before these elections and put before them their manifestos. The political manifestos of both were almost identical, although there were two major differences.

- Congress stood for joint electorate

- League for separate electorates

→ Congress wanted Hindi as official language with Deva Nagri script of writing while the League wanted Urdu with Persian script.

→ The elections of 1937 spelled clear victory for the congress.



It was able to form ministries in eight out of eleven Provinces. The performance of Muslim League was far from satisfactory in the elections of 1937, as it was not able to form a majority in any of the Provinces. The Muslim League could only obtain some seats in Muslim majority Provinces. The greatest success of Muslim League was in United Provinces where it won 29 seats or 80% of the seats it contested.

### ⇒ Reasons of Muslim League's Defeat:-

- (1) Factionalism: For many years, Muslim League was divided into factions.
- (2) Poor organization particularly at grass root levels.
- (3) Presence of other organized Muslim Parties like Unionist Party in Punjab, Krishak Proja in Bengal, Khudai Khidmatgaars (Red Shirts) in NWFP etc.

### ⇒ Congress Rule:-

The advent of Congress to power opened a new chapter in the modern Indian history in more ways than one. For the first time, responsible governments were installed in the Provinces. For the first time, the Congress tasted the heady wine of power. And for the first time, the Muslims ~~realized~~ realized about their fate in a Congress dominated government. In short, Muslims were completely alienated from Congress.



According to I. H. Qureshi, the congress rule between 1937 and 1939 was nothing short of a nightmare for the Muslims of India. The congress rule can be studied under the following captions:

### → Refusal to form Coalitions:-

The congress was able to form ministries in eight Provinces. Muslim League leaders were hoping to form a coalition government with congress in the Muslim minority Provinces particularly in United Provinces. When Muslim League desired a coalition government the response of Congress was shocking. The congress said it would only agree to a coalition if its terms were accepted. The humiliating terms were

1. The Muslim League group in the legislative assembly would not function as a separate group.
2. The members of Muslim League would become part of congress and agree to the party discipline on all issues.
3. The Parliamentary Board of Muslim League would be dissolved as well.

→ The Muslim League refused to accept such terms. This attitude of congress clearly represented its Hindu character and a sheer disregard for Muslim emotions and feelings.

According to I. H. Qureshi

"The refusal of congress to form



Coalitions with Muslim League was a short sighted Policy which went a long way in not only alienating Muslim India but also convincing the British government of the irreconcilability of the Hindus with the Muslims."

### ⇒ The Muslim Mass Contact Campaign:

Along with its refusal to share power with the Muslim League, the Congress pursued an anti Muslim League Policy in another direction. The Congress decided to weaken the influence of Muslim League by appealing to Muslims to forsake the League and come over to Congress. Thus the Congress launched the ambitious and short lived campaign of directly contacting the Muslims in March 1937. It was a manifest attempt to weaken and demoralize the League and discredit its leadership. Jawaharlal Nehru while issuing a statement termed the communal issues as "petty and unreal" and said that the real problem was economic and not communal.

The League countered the Congress Campaign effectively. The fiercest reply to Congress Campaign came from Quaid-e-Azam. In the Lucknow Session of the Muslim League, in October 1937, he said:

"The Congress attempt under the guise of establishing mass contact with the Muslims is calculated to divide and break the



Muslims and to detach them from their accredited leaders. All such moves will not succeed not withstanding the blandishments, catchwords and slogans.

### → Dictatorship of Congress:-

The Congress ministries established after the elections of 1937 were accountable, not to the legislatures which had elected them or to the electorate which had given them the mandate but to the high command of the party. Strict control was exercised and even in minor matters ministers were obliged to take orders from the Congress Committee. This Committee comprised of Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. These members then proceeded to put in force an absolutist rule dominated by Mr. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The rigid application of party discipline was aimed at maintaining at all costs of unity of Hindu nationalist movement. Quaid-e-Azam termed the Congress rule as fascist and authoritative in nature.

### → Wardha Scheme of Education:-

The Congress instituted an educational scheme called the Wardha Scheme. This educational scheme was prepared by a committee headed by a Congressite Muslim Dr. Zakir Hussain but was inspired, guided and supervised by Mr. Gandhi. Even though it was said to be concerned with



education, the scheme was actually intended to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced in all educational institutes. The main idea of this scheme was to integrate Hinduism with Islam but underneath it was implemented to obliterate all non-Hindu cultures and especially the Muslim culture. The curriculum adopted under this scheme was devoted to the praises of Hindu religion, philosophy and heroes and willfully ignored Muslim culture, history and heroes and spoke of them with scant courtesy.

⇒ Vidya Mandir Scheme:- Another scheme which was specifically put into operation in the central provinces was the Vidya Mandir (Temples of Learning) scheme. It was based on Gandhi's philosophy of Hindu nationalism and non-violence. The aim was to introduce Hindu culture and religion in a subtle way so that Muslim culture would be gradually destroyed.

Liyaqat Ali Khan in his treatise Muslim Educational Problems says,

"What the Congress as a political organization could not do openly the Wardha Scheme would have achieved by slow and sure methods"



## ⇒ Atrocities on Muslims:-

The Congress rule between 1937 and 1939 was an eye opener for the Muslims of the subcontinent. The Congress ministries tried every possible tactic to suppress and repress the Muslims. Some of such steps:

1. The Congress issued orders against the slaughter of cows. Severe punishments were awarded to those who did not comply with the order and killed "Mother Cow". This was a glaring attempt to enforce Hindu dictates on the personal lives of the minorities particularly Muslims.
2. The Congress tricolour was hoisted alongside the British Union Jack at government buildings in the provinces that the Congress controlled.
3. The Muslim students in the schools were asked to make obeisance in front of Gandhi's picture and sing ~~hymns~~ hymns in his praise.
4. Muslim religious rites such as azaan were forbidden. At the time of prayers, noisy processions were carried out outside the mosques. Pigs were pushed into Muslims' houses and mosques.
5. Religious intolerance was the order of the day. Muslims were not allowed to construct new mosques. The Shahid Ghasi mosque in Lahore was demolished under the protection of government forces.
6. All these activities of Hindus resulted in Hindu-Muslim riots in which the Muslims



were at the receiving end.

1) The administration and official apparatus became partial under the Congress rule. The just complaints of Muslims against the tyranny and despotism of Congress went unheeded. The government even pressured the judges; decisions were made in favor of Hindus and Muslims were sent behind bars.

To investigate Muslim grievances, the Muslim League formulated the "Pirpur Report" under the chairmanship of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur. Other reports concerning Muslim grievances in Congress-run Provinces were A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq's "Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule" and "The Sharif Report".

### → The Language Issue:-

After taking charge in July 1937, Congress declared Hindi as the national language and Deva Nagri was the official script. Mr. K.M. Munshi, a member of Bombay Ministry openly declared that "the national lingua franca will be written principally in Devanagari script". Urdu was sacred to the Muslims and they were not ready to see it reduced to a position inferior to that of Hindi. Obviously this high handed and unilateral decision



by Congress was seen by the Muslims as another attempt to destroy their culture.

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### Singing of Bande Matram:-

In the Congress governed provinces, Muslim children were forced to sing Bande Matram. This song was anti-Islamic as well as idolatrous and hence distasteful to the Muslims. It depicted the Muslims as unclean and aggressive foreigners. The proceedings of legislative assemblies were also started with the singing of Bande Matram which was accepted by Congress as a national song. The Muslim League condemned the Congress policy of foisting Bande Matram as the national anthem upon the country in total disregard of the feelings of Muslims.

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### Economic Strangulation of Muslims:-

The Congress ministries did their best to weaken the economy of Muslims. They closed the doors of government offices for them, which was one of the main sources of income for the Muslims in the region. They also harmed Muslim trade and agriculture.

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### Nehru's Two Parties Forces Dictum:-

The arrogance of Congress leadership could be seen by the claim of Nehru that there were only two parties in India, the British and the Congress and all others must



line up. He refused to acknowledge Muslim League as a party and stakeholder in the political dispensation of India. This was the height of arrogance. To this the Quaid-e-Azam rejoined. "I refuse to line up the congress. There is a third party in this country and that is the Muslims. We are not going to be dictated to by any one"

### ⇒ Resignation of Congress Ministries - Day of Deliverance:-

The second world war started in September 1939. With the commencement of hostilities in Europe, the viceroy proclaimed a state of war against Germany. The Congress high command refused to help the war effort and decided to quit office. The war, they said, had been declared without consulting them. Thus the Congress rule came to an end after two years and the Muslims of the sub-continent took a sigh of relief. Quaid-e-Azam called upon his people to observe a "Deliverance Day" on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1939 to mark the end of tyranny and oppression. This day was widely celebrated and showed most clearly the depth of communal feeling,



' On the very threshold of what little power and responsibility is given, the majority community have clearly shown their hands, that Hindustan is for Hindus. Only the congress masquerades under the name of nationalism."

(Quaid-e-Azam)