

Question - 5:

Answer:

Introduction:

Pakistan is facing economic and financial crisis ~~from~~ from its inception.

After participation Pakistan hosted more than a million refugees with scarcity of resources. This deteriorating condition of ~~downturn~~ ^{is} still continues.

Pakistan has sought IMF bail-outs 33 times in 75 years.

The inflation rate in Pakistan is 12.60 percent despite of heavy taxation and revenue generation. Pakistan has a land full of natural resources but it is lagging behind its neighbouring countries.

Causes of crisis in Pakistan:

(i) Political instability:
Pakistan has experienced an economic crisis in 2022

as part of the political contest in the year. Prices of oil gas and food have risen. Every coming government has imposed new taxes and proposed certain strategic resolutions but the country is not given time to implement the policies.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

(ii) Surge in Terrorism:

Pakistan has experienced extensive terrorism attacks and violence mainly due to US led war on Terror for two decades which also led insecurity and instability with high security related expenditures. Low productivity, decreased exports, less investments resulting in colossal economic costs of 251.2 billion USD in 2017-18.

(iii) Corruption: A major threat to Pakistan's economy:

Pakistan ranks 133rd out of 180 countries in the

Source....

list of least corrupt countries
Corruption has always been a
menace for Pakistan. In 2022
Pakistan's economy was on record
inflation and caused 15 billion
dollars economic loss. The debt
of corruption is always imposed
on middle class and salaried
mass. In 2024 tax on non-
salaried person is enhanced
from 35% to 45%. This will
ultimately lead to low demand
and high economic loss.

(iv) Low investment in human capital:

Pakistan has always invest
in health and education lower
than defence and security
Resultantly this causes the
surge of less developed and
unskilled youth. The defence
budget for FY 2024-25 is 17.5%
of GDP which is 2.12 trillion
on the other hand the budget
allocated for education is
only 43 billion. This further
leads to brain drain

in the country.

Add more arguments

• Recommendations for measures to address crisis:

(i) Reduce government spending:

Government should reduce government spending and bring a fiscal discipline. The reduced cost of government offices should be added in national finance.

(ii) Political stability:

Institutions should be strengthened and transparency should be brought in government sector. Further, check and balance should be imposed on election system and rigging must be prevented to bring stability. This stability will attract FDI (Foreign direct investment) and the burden of economic loss could be managed.

(iii) Monetary policy reforms:

Authorities should not interfere in monetary decisions, rather the responsibility of policy making solely be given to State Bank of Pakistan. Clear inflation reductions goals should be set and gradually foreign exchange reserves should be built in better way to improve macro-economic stability. Moreover, loans should be taken on better terms and conditions.

Conclusions:

In conclusion Pakistan's economic and financial crisis is a complex issue with multiple challenges. However, by addressing the underlying factors and implementing comprehensive reforms, Pakistan can overcome this crisis and achieve economic stability and sustainable growth.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

Question-6:

Answer:

Introduction:

Political stability is a crucial factor in Pakistan's economic growth and development. The country's history has been marked by periods of political instability, which have hindered its ability to achieve sustainable economic growth.

History of Political instability in Pakistan:

Year	Assemblies dissolved by
1954	Ghulam Muhammad
1958	Iskander Mirza
1977	Zia ul Haq
1990	Ghulam Ishaq Khan
1993	Ghulam Ishaq Khan
1996	Farooq Laghari
1999	Pervez Musharraf

Political instability a
real road-block to Pakistan's
growth:

(i) Deteriorating law and order
conditions:

Political instability in
Pakistan provided a breeding
ground for militant and
extremist groups, leading to
increase terrorism and violence.
In the era of Zia ul Haq,
Muslim militancy rose and
Taliban culture started, which
was further developed during
Musharraf's regime.

(ii) Lack of effective leadership
and eroding of mass trust:

Pakistan has witnessed
ineffective leadership during
civil-military clashes. When
Benazir Bhutto was first became
Prime Minister she was over-
thrown. Similarly, Kufiqaar
Ali Bhutto was assassinated
for the game of power. This
has led to negative perception

about politicians in Pakistan.

(iii) Judicial interference:

During martial laws, dictators are mostly favoured by judiciary. For example in *Dossani case*, martial law of Iskandar Mirza was called legitimate. Similarly, in *Mohi Tamiz ud din case* also Supreme Court legalised the nullification of constitutional assembly. Therefore paving the ways for further take over.

Police

(iv) Political politicization:

Political instability leads to politicization of Police, compromising their impartiality and effectiveness in maintaining law and order. Every political party introduces police reforms in their political manifesto. These reforms create politicization of state institutions like police.

(v) Corruption:

Political instability creates an environment conducive to

corruption, when, the bigger authorities are indulged in power race, the lower administrative features their interests. This causes downfall of development and growth in Pakistan. However, in 75 years none of the prime minister has completed his tenure mostly due to corruption charges.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, political instability in Pakistan has had a devastating impact on the country's law and order, finance and governance. To bring political stability, certain ways forward like economic reforms, transparency and checks and balance and secure environments are required. When political stability will be achieved, growth will ultimately be held.

Q.7

Answer:

Introduction:

Human population is a major contributor to global warming. Because more people means more demand for oil, gas, coal and fuels mined or drilled from the Earth's surface. Not only the use is contributing but also the way humans are using it affects the global warming.

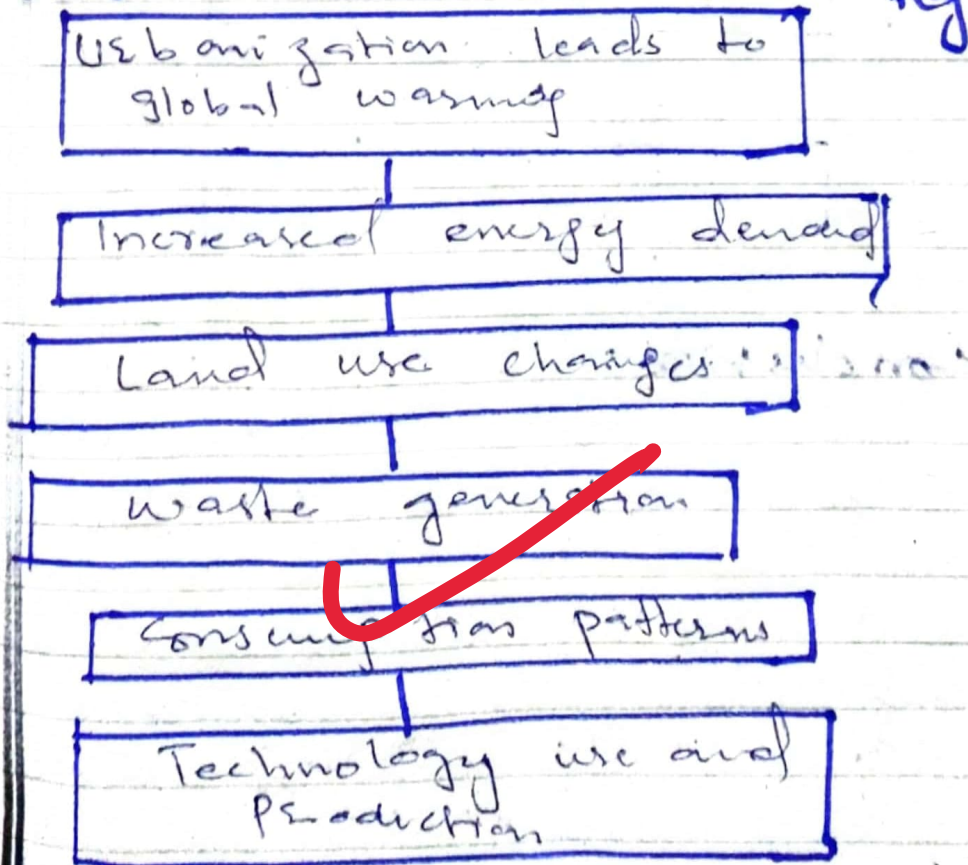
"I support population matters because I think if we keep on growing, we're not only going to damage nature but we are likely to see more and more human suffering."

(Sir David Attenborough, Population matters forum)

The more the population the more the demand:

Population growth does contribute to increased energy demand, which is often met by fossil fuels, leading to higher greenhouse gas emissions. As population grows so does energy consumption, driving up emissions from transportation, industry and building.

How it affects global warming



Fossil fuels is not sole source.

Renewable energy sources

Nuclear energy
Deforestation
Biomass burning
Transportation
Industrial process

Conclusion:

Over population is devastating affecting global warming. Their needs different sources of energy to survive. Fossil fuels is the main source of human dependance, which hazaradously impacts global warming. Therefore the need is to use renewable energy, plants and less devastating sources.

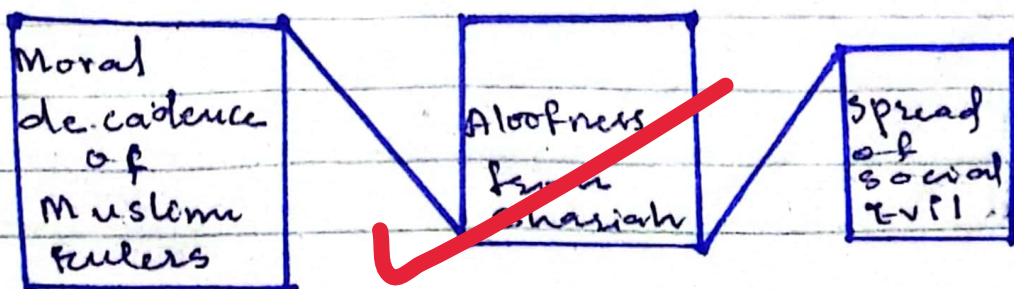
Question 3:

Answer:

Introduction:

Religious reformists played a significant role in shaping muslim identity in the sub-continent, particularly during colonial era. They aimed to revitalize islamic values, challenge traditional practices and promote a more austere and scriptural form of Islam. Religious reformists like Shah Waliullah, Shah Ahmad Sirhandi, Shah Waliullah and Sayed Ahmed Khan were the significant reformists who played their role in reviving muslim identity in sub-continent.

Socio-political conditions of the subcontinent:



Dominance
of
Hindu
culture

Threat
of
Blakhtis

Deviance
from
divine
laws

Hindu
reformist
movements

Hindu
Udas
conflict

Hindu
Muslim
divide

Lack
of
unity
among
muslims

Role of religious reformists in creating sense of muslim identity:

(a) Shah Wali-Ullah :

Muslims were socially, politically and economically in a sinister condition. Shah waliullah came forth to eradicate the problem of muslims. Muslims were divided, so he united them through the teachings of Ahlul-Bayt - i.e. Rashideen.

(a.1) promoted unity and cooperation:

He emphasized the importance of unity among muslims urging them to set aside their internal and sectarian differences and work together to address common challenges. He stated that 'Shias' are not 'Kafirs' and are muslims. He said that division between them has weakened the muslims and nations like Mashhar has

are becoming stronger and
over taking muslims.

(a.2) Translated Islamic texts:

To address the issue of limited access to Islamic knowledge, he encouraged the translation of Islamic books into local languages. He also translated Holy Quran into Persian language.

(a.3) Educational reforms:

Recognizing educational backwardness of muslims Shah Waliullah established madrasahs and educational institutions. He believed that a well equipped educational community can better face the challenges of time and contribute to society. He himself served as a dean of his father's madrasah "Al-Rahimiya".

(a.4) Checking Marhattas rise:

Shah Waliullah recognized increasing threat of Marhattas

as a problem for Muslims
... wrote a letter to Ahmad
Shah Abdali, Afghanistan's ruler,
to send Nader Shah, a
Persian warrior, to attack
India -

- Impacts of his efforts -

- Rise of Muslim nationalism
- propagation of ... as a necessity ...
- Ideology of two nation theory
- Reformation of scholars and Muslims
- Opposition of ...
- End of sectarianism

(b) Sayed Ahmed Shaheed:

Sayed Ahmed Shaheed
united Muslims and founded

(5)

Mujahideen movement.

— objectives of the movement

Mujahidin
Movement

To preach unity of Allah

To revive Islamic teachings

To preach Jihad

To protect muslim from Shirk and Bid'at

— Impacts of the movement—

① Power show of Muslims and eradication of Bid'ah

② Muslims united against British

③ Emergence of Muslim nationalism

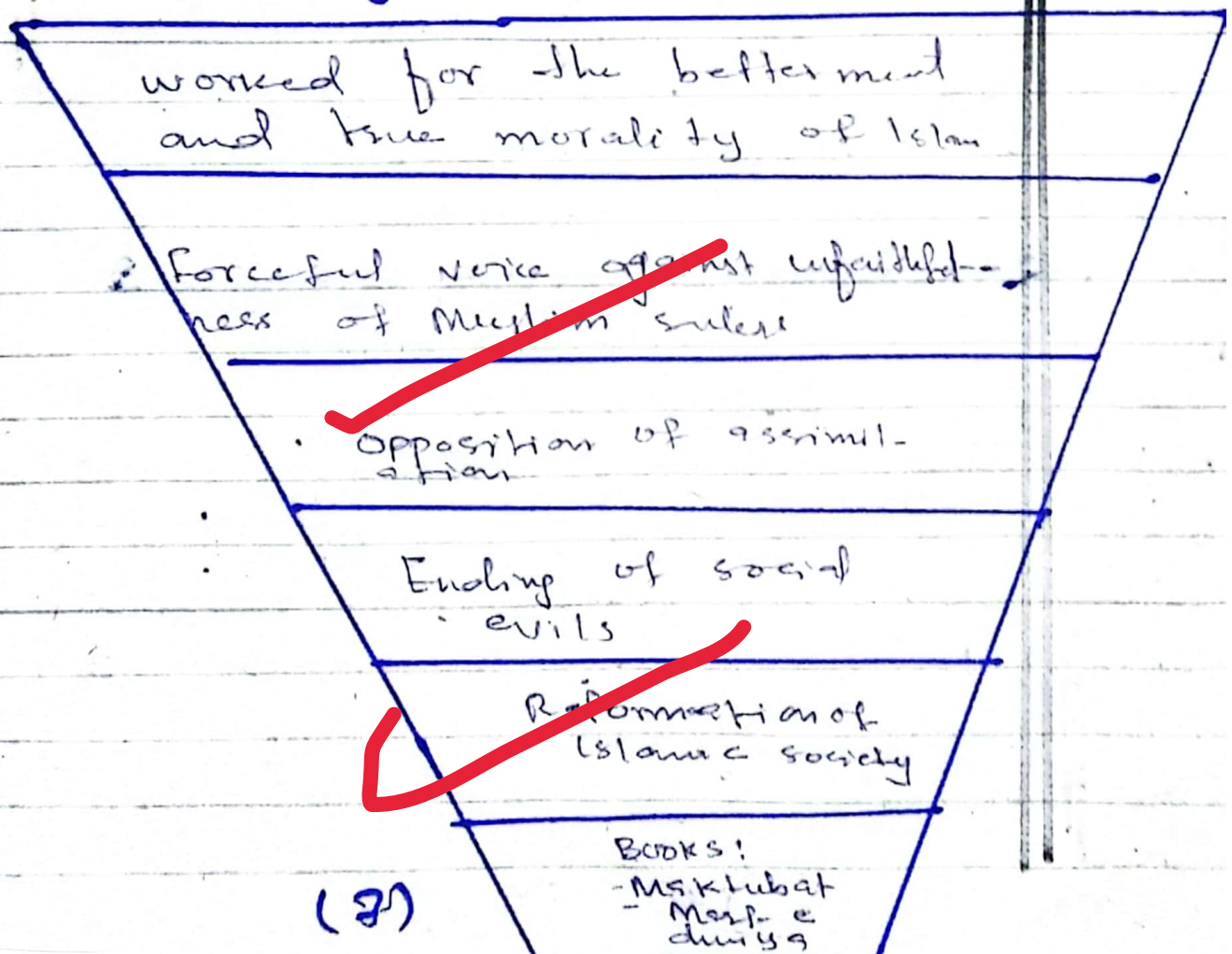
④ Ideology of Muslim party and participation in politics

(6)

(c) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhandi:

He was an Islamic mystic who was largely responsible for the reassertion and revival of Sunni Islam in subcontinent. He restored pure doctrine of Islamic thoughts to compel Muslims to follow Shariah. He emphasized the reformation of individuals as well as society. He also started movement against Akbar's "Dine-I-Ilahi".

Steps by Shaikh Ahmad:



Conclusion:

Subcontinent was witness to un-Islamic practices and Muslim sectarianism in 18th century. Along with this external factors like wars, Marhaddas threats and foreign movements also contributed to the decline of Muslim. In that situation Muslim reformists like Shah Waliullah, Raza Ali Khan, Ahmed Raza Khan took the responsibility to unite Muslims against these threats, which paved the way for Muslim resistance against British.