

Attempt Five Questions

Question No: 4

Discuss the Foreign Policy and role of Pakistan in highlighting the plight of Palestine after the 7th October 2023.

Foreign Policy:

Foreign Policy is how a country deals with other countries in different areas like security, economy, trade, culture and technology. It is based on what is best for country itself.

in the words of Frankel Joseph

Foreign policy consists of decisions and actions, which involves to some appreciable extent relations between one state and others.

Foreign Policy in view of Quaid

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Talked about friendly, kind relationships

to all nations. On the occasion of inauguration of broadcasting service on August 15, 1947 he said

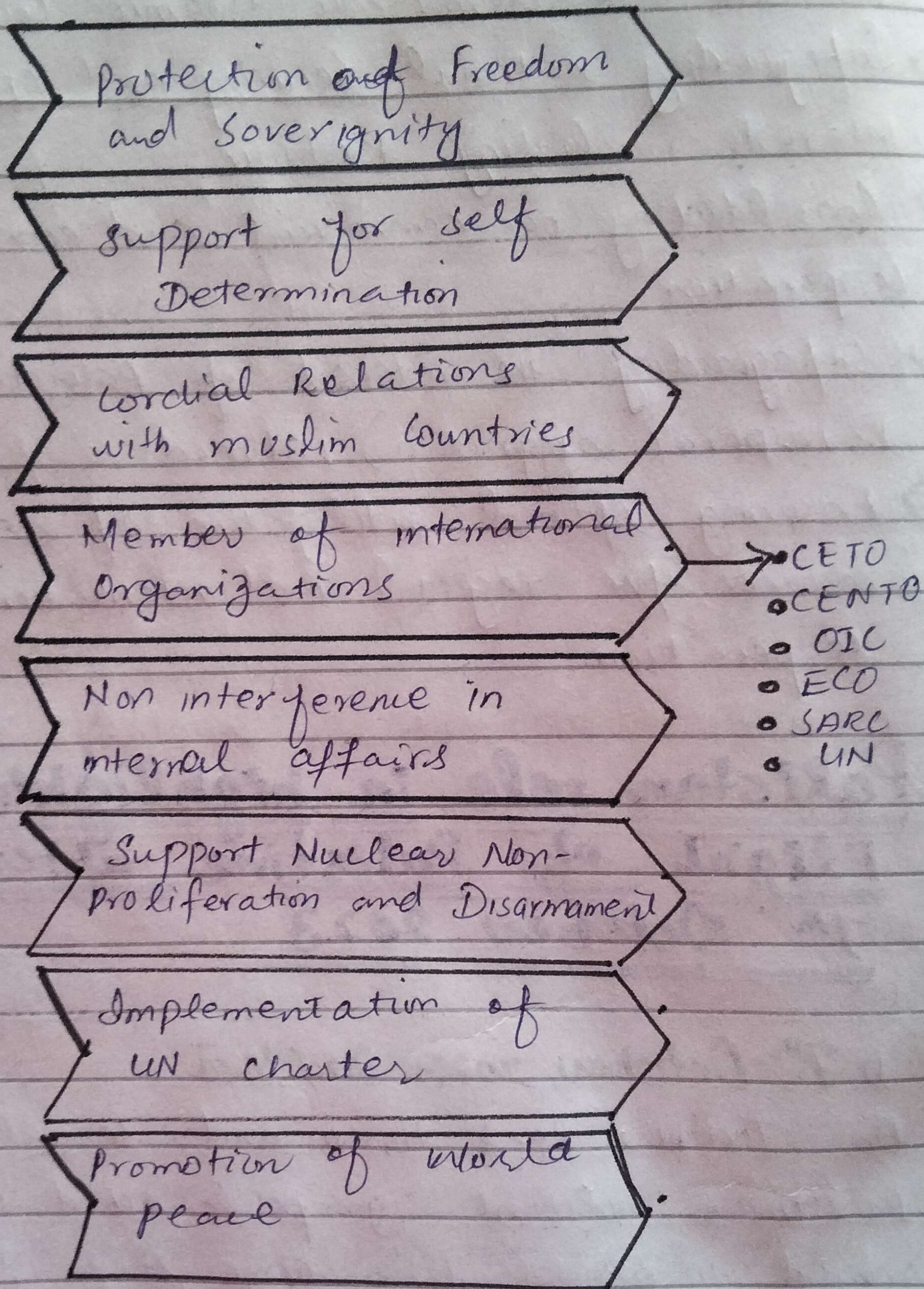
"Our object should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with world at large. We have no aggressive designs against anyone we stand by United Nation Charter and will gradually make full contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world"

Quaid-e-Azam Does not want to harm or attack any country. They believe in being honest and fair dealings both within and with other countries.

Guiding Principles of Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy indicate principles and preferences on which a country makes relations with another country for

promoting national interests.



Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Constitution of Pakistan lays down foreign policy objectives in article 40 as

- ⇒ Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive moderate and democratic Islamic country
- ⇒ Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir
- ⇒ Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation
- ⇒ Safeguarding the interest of Pakistani Diaspora (migration) abroad.
- ⇒ Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation

Pakistan role in highlighting Plight of Palestine after 7th October 2023

1) 7th October 2023 Incident

On 7 October 2023 Hamas and several other Palestinian militant groups launched coordinated armed incursions from Gaza Strip into Gaza envelop of southern Israel. Palestinian armed groups named it "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood" or "Tufan Al-Aqsa". Almost 3000 rockets launched against Israel. 364 civilians killed, about 250 Israeli civilians

5

were taken as hostage. Hamas and Palestine armed forces attack on them as a response to the Continued Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. Then IDF launched Operation Swords of Iron and declared a state of emergency, a state of war, and 232 people killed in series of air raids on Gaza in response to attack.

Focus of Pakistan Foreign Policy on Palestine

Since October 7, 2023, Pakistan has significantly intensified its foreign policy efforts to highlight the plight of Palestine on the global stage. This renewed focus reflects Pakistan's long standing commitment to supporting the Palestine cause and advocating for justice and peace in the region.

1. Diplomatic Engagement in UN

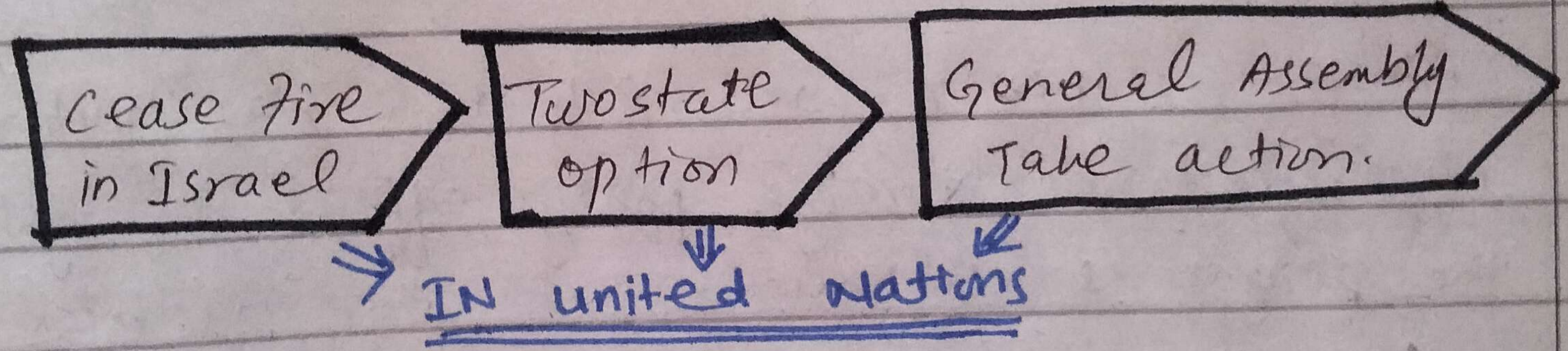
Pakistan has actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to garner international support for Palestine. This includes leveraging its position in multilateral forums such as United Nations General

Assembly (UNGA) and Security Council

Pakistan Ambassador ^{Munir} Akram said a two state solution is only option for a durable peace in the holy land

He expressed hope that UNGA would take action if security council fails to do so

- He called for immediate ceasefire
- these issues arise mainly due to the veto power of five permanent members.



2-Raise awarness about ongoing humanita- -rian crisis in Palestine in Organization of Islamic Cooperation(OIC)

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is 2nd largest organization after the UN, with a membership of 57 states spread over four continents. Being the collective voice of muslim world, organization endeavour to protect

and promote interest of muslim world. Pakistan has played a noteworthy role in raising its voice for cessation of violence in Gaza in OIC meeting in Oct 2023. Pakistan has utilized OIC platform to reiterate its unflinching support for an independent and viable Palestinian state which is territorially contiguous with borders as existed before 1967 and East Jerusalem as its capital.

3- Bilateral Relations with other nations

Pakistan has strengthened its bilateral relations with other nations sympathetic to the Palestinian cause. This involves strategic diplomatic exchanges, economic cooperation and mutual support in international forums. By forging alliances with like minded countries Pakistan aim to amplify the voices advocating for Palestinian rights and exert collective pressure for perpetuating the conflict.

4- Humanitarian Assistance to the Palestine

Pakistan has extended substantial humanitarian assistance to Palestinians affected by

this genocide. This includes providing financial aid, medical support and humanitarian missions to alleviate the suffering of Palestinian caught in crossfire.

5- Media Outreach for awareness

Pakistan has leveraged its media platforms to raise awareness about the situation in Palestine. Through news, reports, opinion pieces, social media campaigns. By amplifying the voices of Palestinians and shedding light on their experiences, Pakistan seeks to counter misinformation and promote empathy and solidarity on an international scale.

6- Advocate for Peaceful Resolutions

Pakistan calls for implementation of relevant UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution 242 and resolution 338 which emphasize need for negotiated settlement.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's proactive foreign policy approach compelled it to play a constructive role in most pressing humanitarian crises of time. Through diplomatic engagements, humanitarian assistance Pakistan aimed

at achieving a just and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Question NO:3

What are major socioeconomic challenges Pakistan is facing today. Explain what opportunities lies ahead if these challenges are addressed.

Socio-economic challenges:

"Socio economic challenges encompass various issues arising from social or economic factors that impact individuals or society as a whole."

In words of Lawrence Frank

"A pattern of behaviour that constitutes a threat to society"

Causes of socio-economic challenges:

→ Bad Governance

→ Weak economy

→ Political Interference

→ Feeble law and order situation

→ Absence of local Govt institutions
→ Lack of accountability

1- Population Growth

Pakistan is among those developing countries where population growth is fairly high.

According to Pakistan Economic Survey

"Pakistan is at sixth most populated country in the world"

Pakistan population is 241.49 million according to latest census 2023. Population

Annual growth rate is 2.5. So due to more population sources are divided among huge population and Pakistan face difficulties.

2- Poverty and unemployment

Poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Poverty is lack of human needs.

"Every 3rd Pakistani is caught in the Poor Bucket"

World Bank calculated that Pakistan's poverty rate was 39.3 percent in 2020-21

Similarly unemployment is big concern in Pakistan due to lack of opportunities and unorganized system.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

24.3% population
line below poverty

published a report which estimates unemployment rate in Pakistan in year 2024 is 8%.

3 Health Care Problems

WHO recommend 5% GDP of Health

In world health care ranking Pakistan is at 154 number among 195 countries. Due to lack of facilities, as Budget allocated for the Ministry of National Health service is 2% of total GDP. In Pakistan there are lot of health problems.

- ⇒ Lack of malnutrition
- ⇒ Lack of medications
- ⇒ Lack of health centres
- ⇒ Inadequate vaccinations
- ⇒ Poor Sanitary System
- ⇒ Lack of Trained staff

In Pakistan only 36% population having access to clean water

4. Education Problems

According to (UNESCO) 23 million children are out of school. Pakistan literacy rate is 62.3% while Govt sets only 2% of annual budget for education

- Lack of Teaching material
- Lack of funds
- Lack of Training of Teachers

5. Child Labor and Women

Empowerment

In Asian countries around 2 out of 10 workers is a child.

According to UNICEF about 158 million children b/w age of 5 and 15 working as childlabours. Among 100 men there are surely 49 women by latest census 2023 Pakistan total women are 49.6% which is almost equal to men, But unfortunately women are not giving equal rights and opportunities to prosper. There is wide spread gender based violence and lack of legal protection for women rights.

6- Corruption and weak Governance

Corruption and weak governance have been longstanding issues in Pakistan.

Due to turmoil conditions Pakistan economy is getting down. In 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index received a score of 23. Due to corruption every profession is getting deterioration.

7- Fiscal and Trade Deficit

Pakistan import less and export less it is just dream. Pakistan trade balance deficit is 13.87 billion dollars in 2023-24.

Pakistan has more expenditures than its total revenue. Pakistan just rely on borrowing and funding instead of reducing its expenditures.

8. Energy Crisis and weak currency

Pakistan is facing lot of energy crisis due to insufficient power projects. Recent statistics shows a shortfall of above 7000 MW between energy supply and demands. Due to weak monetary policies and improper attention on foreign exchange reserves Pakistan's currency is being devalued day by day.

9. Agriculture and Industrial Productivity

Agriculture contribute 22.35 percent to the GDP while 20.42 percent came from industry. But both sectors facing lot of problems.

Agriculture

- ⇒ Water Scarcity
- ⇒ Outdated farming technique
- ⇒ Climate change and
- ⇒ Natural disaster
- ⇒ Fragmented land holding
- ⇒ Knowledge and skill gap
- ⇒ Lack of advance technology and methods.

Industry

- ⇒ Energy shortage
- ⇒ Lack of skilled workers
- ⇒ Limited access to finance
- ⇒ Infrastructure deficiency
- ⇒ Limited technology Adoption

10- Brain Drain

According to official document 2022 from Bureau of emigrants, this year 765000 young people migrated to abroad. Among them more than 92000 are graduates, 350,000 are trained workers while remaining are labours. So when intellectual of Pakistan leave it for another country how would be Pakistan progress.

Solutions to Overcome challenges

- **minimise population and raise intellectuals**
 Raise the society which encompasses intellectuals not just numbers. So by providing an educated environment socioeconomic challenges can be minimised.
- **Provide Job Opportunities**
 create Job opportunities for young people so that economy of nation can be increase.
- **Provide Financial Support for small business**
 Government should provide loans for small business initiative. It will increase GDP of country by promoting such business ideas.

→ Provide health care facilities

improve healthcare infrastructure, expand access to healthcare and enhance healthcare financing mechanism.

→ Improve water Quality, Sanitation system

Poor sanitary system create lot of diseases so provide good sanitary system. Improve water quality by fixing water plants.

→ Provide Free Education for all

Provide free education (early education) so that poor can also educate himself. align education with market needs.

⇒ Gender Equality and Provide legal Rights

Women should also contribute towards India economy. They should be given equal opportunities.

→ Enhance the system of Accountability

By strengthening democratic institution of accountability, corruption can be minimised. Impose anti corruption laws strictly.

→ Reduce Inflation

By producing job opportunities and increasing revenue will generate more resources.

→ Enhance Exports Reduce Imports

To increase economy, productivity should be increase. so that we export more and import less.

10- Brain

Accor
Bureau
young
Amon
grad
whil
intell
another
progre

Sol

→ minim

Raise
intel
an e

→ Provi

creat
that

→ Pro

bu
Go
sm
G
b

→ **Reduce Government Expenditures**

Government should reduce its expenditures do not just burden on country's economy

→ **Pay More Tax and Bills**

Masses should pay tax and bills on time. so that proactive policies can be introduced and implement. ~~tax~~ reforms.

→ **Improve Infrastructure**

invest in infrastructure development, including transportation, energy, telecommunication network

→ **Strengthen Good Governance**

Strengthen governance and institutional capacity, promote meritocracy, improve service quality

→ **Increase Agricultural Productivity**

Improve access to credit, technology and modernize farming practices.

→ **External Debt burden**

Focus on debt management strategies, renegotiate terms, attract foreign investment, boost export

⇒ **Conclusion**

A comprehensive approach involves reforms in taxation, governance, infrastructure. Pakistan can promote investment and foster inclusive growth. collaboration b/w Government, private sector and civil society is essential for prosperity of country.

Question No. 1

It was the leadership role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam that made Pakistan inevitable explain

Figures like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam played a pivotal role in creation of Pakistan. Their leadership, vision and tireless efforts were instrumental in galvanizing the Muslim community and ultimately achieving the dream of an independent nation.

Sir Syed Ahmad Ali Khan's Services

Sir Syed Ahmad Ali Khan was a prominent Muslim reformer and educationist during the British colonial rule in subcontinent

Education
al
services

Political
services

Social
services

Intelle-
-tual
services

Pioneer of Two nation Theory

Due to Urdu Hindi Controversary in 1867, Sir Syed Ahmael Ali Khan used two word nation Nation first time and gave his famous Two nation Theory which became the basis of Palustan movement

Educational Reformist Movement. Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Ali Khan took enormous steps to uplift muslims of subcontinent he was pioneer of Ali Garh movement. main objectives of Ali garh movement were.

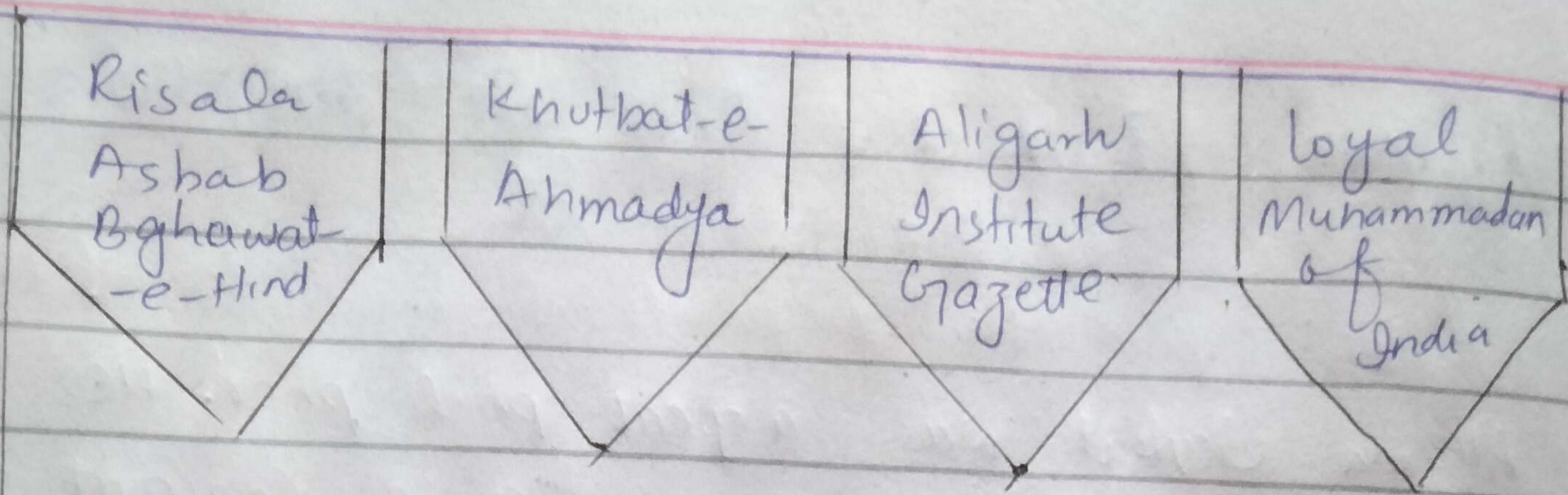
To Prove
Islam is a True
Religion

To remove
enormity b/w
british and
muslims

To interpret
Teachings of
Islam and
bring harmony

Setting of educational institution

He set new schools societies, Gulshan School Muradabad, Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School, Muhammadan Anglo oriental college, muslims Aligarh university.



Political Services

- Admission of Indians to legislative Councils
↓
- Form British India Association at Aligarh
↓
- Protection of Urdu Hindi Controversary
↓
- Minimise differences among British and Muslims
↓
- Gave concept of Two Nation theory

Social Services

- Remove superstitions outlook of Muslims
↓
- Establishment of Muslim Orphan houses
↓
- Risala Tehzeeb-ul-Ahlaq (Revival of Muslim Social life)
↓
- Encourage Muslims for economic growth and uplift government by participating in government services.

Allama Iqbal's Role in Pakistan Establishment

Allama Iqbal was a great philosopher. He was the first person who gave concept of separate state of Muslims keeping in view the two nation theory. He said

India is not a country, it is a subcontinent of human beings belonging to different languages and practicing different religions. Muslim nation has its own religions and cultural identity.

He gave idea of separate homeland. In his address in Allahabad in 1930 while addressing the annual meeting of All India Muslim League he said

I want to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan in the form of one homogenous state. Whether India gets independence under the crown of England or out of it. I think independent state of western province is destiny of people living there.

Ideological
Foundation for
separate
homeland

Through his
literary work
emphasize on
muslim unity

Advocate for
muslim rights
and representation
in indian political
landscape

Quaid-e-Azam Role in Pakistan inevitable Establishment

Jinnah was the founding father of Pakistan and leader of All India Muslim League. He skillfully negotiated with the British and represented the interest of Muslims during Indian independence movement. He said

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the fold of Islam"

Political awakening
by entering into
politics

Muslim League
leadership and
political representation

Advocacy for
muslim rights
within national Congress

Diplomatic negotiations
with British authorities

Opposition of Nehru report which published in 1928



Jinnah gave his 14 points for muslim demands 1929



participation in round table conference 1930-1935

Pakistan Resolution 1940

In his address at Lahore on 23 March 1940 he said

"NO act or law would be acceptable which deny the separate status of the muslims"

Role in Simla Conference 1945

Participate in Simla Conference as a representative party of muslims and demanded a separate general election

Opposition to Congress Dominance

Quaid-e-Azam give resistance against the dominance of Congress, and Hindu majority leadership during Congress ministries, during general elections, and during transfer power steps.

Mobilization of youth

He mobilize youth and convince them to actively participate in the struggle of Pakistan. He recognized and appreciate talent of youth. He called the muslims as "The Arsenal of Muslim India"

Advocate of Muslim Unity

He was advocate of muslim unity. He unite muslims across diverse linguistic cultural, regional background for the cause of Pakistan. How much it would be difficult for him to unite Sindhis, Punjabi, Pashtun, Balochi culture into a single forum

I want not to see you to talk as a Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Bangalis
 what is the fun of saying that we are punjabi, Sindhi or pathan?
 we are only muslims"

Final Negotiations for Independence

Quaid-e-Azam final negotiations with british authorities and indian leaders

for the transfer of power and the establishment of Pakistan.

Founding of Pakistan

He founded Pakistan with his enormous efforts and took leadership and addressed as first Governor General of Pakistan on 15 August, 1947.

Critical Analysis

Establishment of Pakistan was not just a dream of some people. They genuinely effort for this. Without the efforts of great leaders it was impossible to establish Pakistan. We need such kind of leadership in this era so that we can overcome our challenges and can uplift the flag of our country in whole world with pride and honour.