

General Knowledge III

Pakistan Affairs

Part II

Q2. INTRODUCTION:-

The political system of Pakistan post-1999 has undergone significant transformation, marked by alternating phases of Authoritarian rule and democratic restoration.

The 1999 military coup, led by General Pervez Musharraf, ousted the elected government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, establishing a hybrid system blending military authority with controlled democracy.

Constitutional Development:-

Constitutionally, the 17th Amendment (2003) legitimized Musharraf's presidential power, including the authority to dissolve assemblies, thus weakening parliamentary supremacy. However, public demand

for democratic governance led to the resignation of Musharraf (2008) and a transition to civilian rule. The 18th Amendment (2010) was a landmark development, restoring parliamentary power, reducing presidential authority, and enhancing provincial autonomy, which significantly strengthened domestic continuity and federal governance. Judicial activism also gained prominence during this era, with the judiciary asserting its independence, notably during the Lawyers' Movement (2007-2009), which restored Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary.

Governance and political culture Impacts:-

- Positive Impacts

- Institutional checks and balance
- Devolution and legal governance reforms → participatory politics.
- Election / electoral reforms → broader public engagement.

- Rise of political pluralism → maturing political culture.

• Challenges / Limitations

- political instability and corruption
- persistent military influence on politics.
- Weak party systems and executive approach.

Critical Evaluation :-

Critically, while constitutional developments, ~~enhance~~ enhance democratic structures and governance mechanisms, the legacy of authoritarian intervention constrained full institutionalization. Political culture evolved to emphasize legal frameworks, accountability, and provincial rights, but persistent executive overreach and weak party system remained hurdles.

Conclusion :-

Since 1999, Pakistan political system has evolved from military-dominated governance towards

strengthened democratic institutions, ~~partly~~ partly due to critical constitutional amendments. While challenges to political culture and governance persist, the era demonstrates that constitutional evolution, judicial activism, and cultural democratic reforms have collectively contributed to sustaining democratic continuity and reshaping Pakistan governance landscape.

Q3. Introduction :-

Pakistani economy stands as a critical justice, plagued by persistent by persistent fiscal deficits, inflationary pressures. While many attribute these challenges to structural flaws — such as narrow tax base and low productivity — the deeper cause lies in the political economy of governance. Elite capture, corruption, and policy inconsistency have prevented meaningful reform. Thus, Pakistan economy capture, turmoil is far primarily

a political economy crisis, where political decisions, vested interests, and institutional weakness shapes — and often sabotage economic outcomes.

Understanding the political Economy Context :-

The term political economy describes, how political power and institutional vested interests influence economic policy and resources distribution. In Pakistan, economic management has been dominated by short-term political interests rather than long-term development objectives.

political Economic as the Root causes of Economic challenges :-

- policy Inconsistency and Regime Instability
- Elite capture and Rent-seeking
- Governance Deficit and corruption
- Debt Dependency

Structural Weaknesses Reinforcing

the crisis :-

while political economy issues dominate, structural flaws magnify their impacts.

- Narrow Tax Base :- only around 20% of Pakistan pay direct taxes.
- Low Export Base :- Heavy reliance on textiles and remittance keep the economy vulnerable to external shocks.
- Energy Inefficiency :- The circular debt exceeds PKR 2.6 million trillion, crippling the power sector.
- Import Dependence :- food, fuel, and machinery imports widen the trade deficit.

Empirical Indicators of the crisis :-

- GDP growth has fluctuated between 1.5% and 3% in recent years.
- Inflation soared above 25% (2023-24) eroding household incomes.
- Repeated IMF program (24 since 1958) show

persistent failure failures and weak reforms implementation.

Policy Measure to Address political Economy challenges :-

• political and Governance Reforms :-

- Establish a national Economic charter among all political parties for policy continuity.
- Strengthen institutional autonomy of FBR, NEPRA and SBR.
- Enforce transparency and accountability through parliamentary oversight of fiscal spending.

• Economic Reforms :-

- Broaden the tax Base and elimination of exemptions
- Provide and promote Industry diversification and value added exports.
- Encourage public - private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure and renewable energy.

- Human Capital Development :-

→ Invest in education, vocational training and women workforce participation.

→ Reforms the civil services to attract and defence.

Q6. Introduction :-

Ideology serves as the foundation of nation building by providing a shared vision and identity. Pakistan created in 1947 was based of the Two Nation theory, which contain that muslims and Hinds were distinct nations with Sapearate cultural, social, and religious indentities.

Therefore, Islamic Ideology, become the pakistan State national Identity.

Concept of Ideology and its Relevance to pakistan :-

An Ideology is set of belief and principal that guide a nation political, social, and economic direction. For Pakistan, the Ideology founded root in Islam → as a moral and cultural framework.

Quaid - e - Azam Muhammad ali jinnah,
make pakistan as a democratic
State guided by Islamic principal of
tolerance, equality, and social justice.

Role of Ideology in building nation:-

- National Identity Reformation:-

Ideology gave pakistan a sense of purpose
and distinct identity from India.

- Constitutional framework:-

The objectives Resolution
(1949) declared that Sovereignty belongs
to Allah and established the basis
of Islamic democracy.

- Political Integration:-

Islam served as a
building and a binding force among
ethnically diverse groups like punjabis,
Sindhis, Balochis, and pashtuns.

Evolution of Ideology Interpretation in Pakistan :-

- Early years (1947 - 1958) :

- Ideology seen as guided principal for unity and moral governance.
- Jinnah vision democratic state inspired by Islamic values of justice and equality.
- Objective Resolution (1949) defined Islamic foundation within a democratic setup.

- Ayub Khan Era (1958 - 1969) :

- focus shifted to modernization and secular governance.

- Bhutto Era (1970's) :

- Introduction of "Islamic Socialism"
- In 1973 Constitution made Islam the State religion; attempt to unify masses according to Islamic point of view.

- Zia-ul-Haq Era (1977 - 1988) :

- period of State-led Islamization
- Hudood laws, Sharia Courts, and Compulsory Zakat.

- Democrated period (1988 - 1999) :-

- political parties invoked Islam as point to take votes.

- Ideology become politically fragmented.
- Post - 9/11 and Musharraf Era
(2001 - 2008) :

- Islam link with global Image and counter - extremism narrative.
- Reinterpretation as "Enlightened Moderation."

- Contemporary Era (2008 - present) :

- Mix of religious nationalism and modern democratic aspirations.
- Social media, youth discourse pushing for a balanced, inclusive, and interpretation of Islam.

Conclusion :-

Over time Pakistani Ideology interpretation has involved from unity and faith - based to politicised Islamization. Toward a modern and inclusive understanding reflecting both religious and democratic aspiration.

Q8.

Q8. Introduction :-

The pakistan movement (1930 - 1947) was not merely a political struggle but a battle of ideologies. It emerged from muslim quest to for security, identity, and political responsibility representation in British India.

key political and Social Ideology in the pakistan movement :-

- Two nation theory
- Muslim nationalism
- Islamic identity and modernism
- Democratic federalism

Major Events that Influenced the Demand of Saperate Home Land :-

- Allahbad Address (1930) :-

It delivered by Allam Iqbal in the All India muslim league session.

Iqbal presented the idea of muslim majority towards the northwest India.

- Congress Ministries :-

In 1937 - 1939 after the (1937) elections, Congress formed ministries in several provinces.

Congress promoted Hindu symbol and cultural dominance, due to this muslim faced political marginalization.

- Lahore Resolution (1940) :-

Adopted the muslim league league on 23 march 1940 at Lahore.

Demanded "Independence State" for muslims and transformed political ideology for muslim. It gave the clear united muslims under Jinnah leadership.

Conclusion :-

Between 1930 and 1947, Pakistan creation evolved from an ideology awakening to a political

Inevitability. Two nation theory and
Saperate land for muslim.