

**Q.No.2.** Pakistan was established on the basis of an Ideology. Discuss the ideology of Pakistan in the light of sayings of Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal.

**Q.No.3.** The fascist regime in India has blatantly revoked the special status of Kashmir in violations of resolutions of United Nations. Discuss the whole issue in its entirety.

**Q.No.4.** There has been a spike in the incidents of terrorism in Pakistan after the regime change in Afghanistan. Discuss the terrorists' threats being faced by Pakistan after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan along with recent incidents of terrorism in Pakistan.

**Q.No.5.** There have been speculations that Pakistan is going to default in the near future as its foreign exchange reserves have dropped to an unprecedented level. Analyze the economic challenges being faced by Pakistan along with pragmatic measures to overcome crisis.

**Q.No.6.** A strong and healthy political culture has failed to flourish in Pakistan due to the personalization of politics in Pakistan. Discuss the political culture of Pakistan with special emphasis on current political polarization which has resulted in political instability in the country.

**Q.No.7.** Russian-Ukraine war has resulted in global oil crisis due to the international restrictions on Russia. What are the viable foreign policy options for Pakistan in the face of Russian-Ukraine war?

**Q.No.8.** The Middle Eastern countries have started normalizing diplomatic relations with Israel which is committing grave human rights violations in Palestine. Is it not a big blow to the cause of Palestine? Critically analyze the Arab-Israel wars and the policy options currently available for Palestine in her pursuit of Independence after these developments.

Q#3

India blatantly revoked

the status of Kashmir —

A violation of resolutions

of United Nations

Answer:

Introduction:

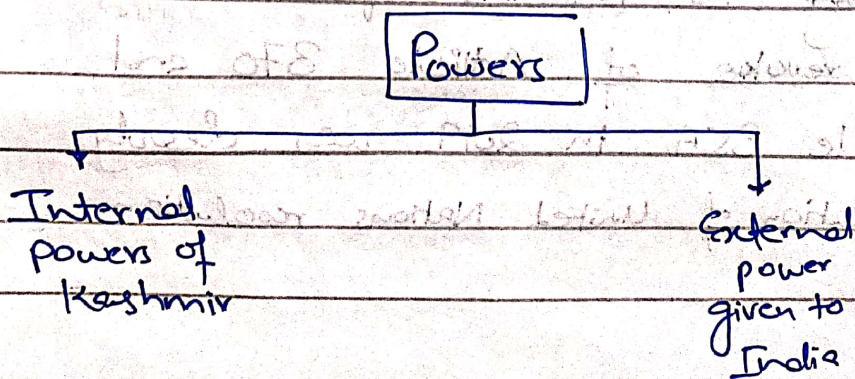
At the time of partition there were princely states which had separate government. It had a King, individual for every princely state. Kashmir was one of that. After independence some part of Kashmir came under Pakistan and remaining under India control. Pakistan has kept the original special status of Kashmir although, India has changed the status of Kashmir forcefully.

Depriving the Kashmiris from their rights.

The revoke of Article 370 and Article 35A in 2019 was clearly a violation of United Nations resolution.

## Kashmir status according to resolution and before revocation of Articles:

India was a princely state at the time of independence it was asked that to join either side by their own choice. The population of Kashmir was Muslims majority, almost 90%, whereas the King was Hindu. King wanted to join India but population wanted to join Pakistan. A delegation of stalwarts was sent to the King by Indian government which forced and convinced King to join the India. As Kashmir was a princely state so it was all in all powerful in its entirety. It was agreed while joining India that the Internal matters will be solved independently by Kashmir and the India will look after its external affairs. These articles were written official as SA 370.



Internal powers

↓  
Kashmir to have  
separate government,  
legislature, Judiciary,  
taxation system, etc.

India won't look into  
the internal matters.

External powers

↓  
Fiscal, Defence,  
foreign policy  
and communication  
will be controlled

by India.

India revoke of Kashmir articles

370 and 35A:

The recent government in 2019  
revoked the status of Kashmir. Added  
it in the main land India. The autonomy  
of Kashmiris which was given to Kashmiris  
was taken. After revoking Kashmiris protested  
but the Indian government started atrocities  
by putting strict curfew and banning  
their right of freedom of expression. It is  
the violation of United Nation resolution and  
the Universal declaration of human  
rights violation as well.

Indian government - different Acts passed

for Kashmiris:

The Indian government has provided special status to the army deployed in Kashmir that if they even do any heinous crime. They cannot be complained. Until now not a single soldier has not been court marshalled.

Act like Citizen Amendment Act has been passed by the government that muslims living in Kashmir and other areas have to prove their identity in order to be called Indian Nationals, The irony is that those who are non-muslims and migrated from other countries have been by default made the nationals.

India's motivation behind this step:-

Kashmir is the place from where majority of the rivers flow from. The main reason of doing this, as it is alleged, is the water. Secondly, Muslims population is more in Kashmir so their stance was to give them autonomy to join the sides between Pakistan and India. Due to religious identity they were proponent of joining Pakistan which was

Threat for India.

Changes done by India in occupied Kashmir:

The demographics are changing as before this revocation no one was allowed to make their domicile of Kashmir, no marriages, etc. But now the demographics are being changed. This is done to get legitimacy on international platforms.

Conclusion:

The revocation of Art 370 and Article 35A is clearly an unjust act. An equal violation of United Nations resolution. United Nations must take action against this act. Human rights must be preserved. Global watchdogs and hegemon must take strict action against this act.



Q 4#

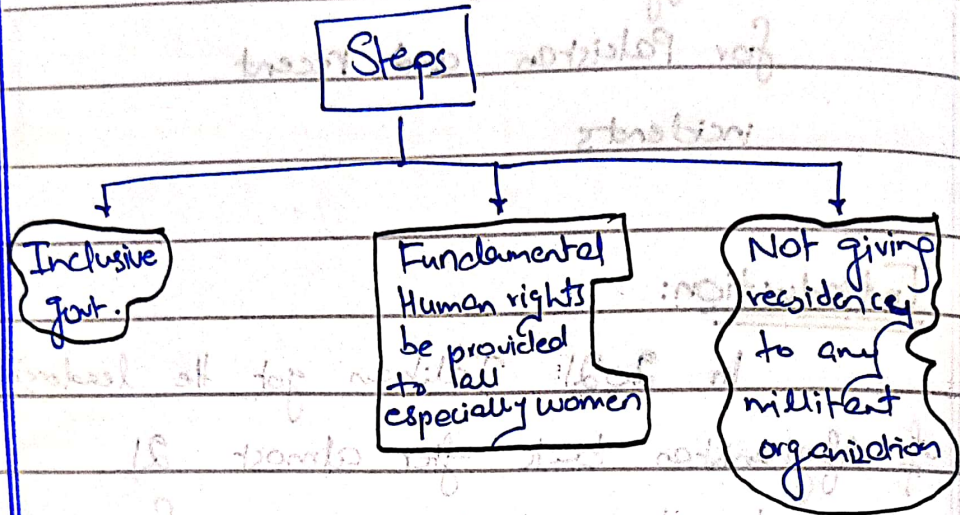
Terrorism after the regime change  
in Afghanistan, its threats  
for Pakistan and recent  
incidents

### Introduction:

In 2021 Taliban got the leadership of Afghanistan back after almost 21 years; due to operation enduring freedom by USA to eradicate terrorist organizations and militants. During Trump leadership talks between US and Taliban were done on certain conditions which are not fulfilled till now. The international community is reluctant to recognize this Taliban government. Recently, Afghanistan Taliban increased terrorist activities again in Pakistan which is a threat to Pakistan state. Some prominent incidents of terrorism in Pakistan are proof of resurgence of terrorism.

Unjust policies of Taliban government  
and their repercussions:

Taliban were asked to do these three steps after that they will be recognized by international community.



Until now, these steps are not acknowledged by the Taliban government. Thus, they are not recognized and are called "De facto government".

### Threats for Pakistan:

There are many threats which can halt development in Pakistan and can harm the national integrity.

#### (1) Reversal of 25<sup>th</sup> amendment:

The terrorist claim to reverse the 25<sup>th</sup> amendment which was regarding the merger of



FATA with the KPK. It was a very powerful amendment made by legislators.

Doing its reversal is a threat to democratic culture of Pakistan.

### (2) Resurgence in Balochistan:

Due to the unfenced border between the Pakistan and Afghanistan, Balochistan is more prone to the resurgence. Due to low economic facilities provided in Balochistan, people are more prone to tilting towards terrorist activities.

### (3) Halting economic development:

After merger of FATA with the KPK, development projects such as infrastructure, communication, etc. started but due to the terrorists it will be halted. Infrastructure development is *Sine qua non* for prosperity and progress of country.

### (4) Reducing investors interest:

The recent attacks of terrorism threatened the investors. The international contractors are reluctant for putting their

investments in Pakistan.

(5) Instability in the region:

China Pakistan economic corridor is a landmark project for Pakistan. The terrorist activities may delay or even stop this landmark project. Thus protection of Chinese and other investors are at stake.

(6) Strict foreign policy against Taliban government:

The recent terrorist activities has and is making Pakistan to adopt a strict foreign policy. In spite of multiple delegation visits there is a violation of cease fire agreement. This is threat to Pakistan.

Recent incidents of terrorism in Pakistan:

(1) CTD attack in Bannu  
last month the terrorist attacked the CTD personnel. Kidnapped them and demanded safe passage to Afghanistan.

After military action two soldier and CTD personnel were martyred. As many as 18 terrorist were killed.

### (2) Terrorist attack in Wana, Waziristan.

Attacked the law enforcement agencies personnel and ran away with weapons.

### (3) Islamabad blast:

Blast done in Islamabad two weeks ago. One policemen got martyrdom and some were injured.

### Conclusion:

Initially, the Taliban regime looked different after their control. Pakistan helped in multiple ways, but now the issues are uprooting. The threats posed to Pakistan due to the recent terrorism is not a positive sign. This will eventually harm the national security and sovereignty of Pakistan.

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## Q#5

Economic challenges to Pakistan and Pragmatic measures to overcome crisis.

### Introduction:

In this globalized world the strong economy reflects a strong nation. Currently Pakistan is having the lowest foreign reserves which is a negative sign for Pakistan. Multiple challenges are being faced by Pakistan which has restricted economic development and growth. Pragmatic recommendations and measures must be taken in order to overcome crisis.

### Challenges to Pakistan:

The economic challenges being faced by Pakistan are given below:

(1) Inconsistent Policies:

Since the inception of Pakistan, this had remained the core issue. Every leader gave their own policy which badly impacted Pakistan's economy. Starting of with Hardkazel trickle down model then the model of nationalization and so on.

(2) Poor political system:

Due to poor political system Pakistan didnot make any good because of the consensus issue between members of different parties. The issue between center and the provinces.

(3) Immature policy making body:

It is claimed that Pakistan is an agrarian economy. Although stats show that almost 38.2% of population work in agriculture sector just contributing 19.2% in country's GDP. Whereas, the contribution of industries in GDP is more irrespective of the population working in it. Thus, this is one of the issue.

#### (4) Financial Devolution or federalism:

There always remained an institutional conservatism in Pakistan which badly impacted Pakistan. 18th amendment proved this wrong. The tax collection had considerably increased. The issue that is still left is the financial devolution of money to the local governments. Incentivising people will help in development and increasing more taxes.

#### (5) Issues of balance between revenues and expenditures:

There always remained an issue of balance of payments. The state owned enterprises were made to help Pakistan's economy. Instead all of them are in crisis and debt. e.g. WAPDA, Civil Aviation, etc. The developmental projects must be initiated keeping in mind the revenues generated.

#### (6) Weak political culture:

In Pakistan there still exist feudalism. This feudalism

resist change in society. It prevents and halts the development. The major example is of Sindh. In far of rural areas there exist extreme lower class, fully dependent upon the feudal class as there are no industry and development.

### Pragmatic measures to be taken to overcome crisis:

#### (1) Consistency in policies:

Economy and other crucial subjects must be kept away from party politics. Consistent policies give result and also help in development.

#### (2) Incentivising industries:

It was a time when Pakistan was the hub of textile exports. Putting alot on agriculture do not prove very fruitful; providing incentives in taxes, electricity must be encouraged.

### (3) Privatization of companies and state owned enterprises

This measure will prevent government from investing alot.

### (4) Proper fiscal devolution to local governments:

Local governments work on the principle of subsidiarity. Giving power to robust local government will not only help in collection of taxes but also in evolving democratic system of Pakistan.

### (5) Establishing industries in rural Areas:

The middle class will be increased which will be skillful and they will then contribute to Pakistan's economy.

### Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing severe shortfall of foreign reserves. Pointing out one particular condition or challenge is not possible. Although by taking measures the crisis can be overcome.



Q#6

Introduction:

A strong political culture is very important for good governance and in evolution of political system. Pakistan didnot develop its effective political culture. Poor political culture has resulted in political instability

Political culture:

The term political culture means that how general mass perceive political system.

Parochial: They donot have any interest in the politics hence they donot know about politics in Pakistan.

Civic: The people know about their importance in the politics thus they play active role in politics.

Political culture in the light of political polarization:

The political polarization

has given a major setback to political culture in following ways:

(I) Increased extremism:

Due to political polarization the masses are divided into factions of their party which has exaggerated their sentiments irrespective of excessive political socialization.

(II) Institutional legitimacy is in threat:

Majority of people know that how and in what way any institution is involved in politics. Political polarization has reduced the writ of respectable institutions of the country.

(III) Reduction of Democratic values:

One of the most beautiful feature of democracy i.e. accountability is in threat. The masses due to their division do not hold leaders accountable which halt the evolution

of democratic system.

#### (iv) Rise of populist Narratives:

From USA to

Pakistan the surge in the populist leaders and narratives has damaged the political culture of Pakistan. These narratives create radicalism and instability in society.

#### (v) Admitting the results of any judgement

The increased political

socialization is good, but in current circumstances it is lethal. The political culture is so tilted to party politics that if any case result in argument against their leader. They fail to admit it which badly affect the transparency of an institution.

#### (vi) Fatalism in political leaders

The current political

instability has deviated the intentions of legislators and other stakeholder from the

main agenda. Thus, making them fatalistic in nature. This is a negative factor for political culture.

### Conclusion:

An active participatory or civic political culture is very essential for development and prosperity of state.

The US is a prime example of it, but if used properly. The current political instability has badly affected the political culture of Pakistan.