

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China is the 21st century largest project of around 1.3+ trillion dollars. It has six corridors through which China will gain shortest access to the market, alternate trade route system, development of western China, increase agricultural imports from the neighbour, and most importantly China has linked its development with the development of the region. China is the second largest economy in the world and is ready to become largest economy of the world by 2028.

China's neighbourhood is mostly undeveloped. It wants to have regional development and to reduce security threats.

One of the corridors of BRI is China Pakistan Economic

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Corridor (CPEC). It is 70 billion dollar project and the chances are china will invest more according to the requirements. CPEC consists of three phases. Phase I (2013-2020) has completed in which china and Pakistan made roads to connect Gwadar and China. Phase II (2021-2028) was supposed for the establishment of special economic zones (SEZs). Each zone consisting of 200+ factories, production, and processing units. These SEZs includes energy sector, industrial sector and agricultural sector. Phase III includes construction of seaports, airports to make Gwadar an international city. In return, China will use CPEC for free for 40 years.

Now the introduction of five new corridors such as the Corridor of

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Information, cooperation, Energy Development CPEC's beyond projects. construction will be project that align nation job use Green hazards in of needs Pakistan has the " One Str in pro of th

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Information, Corridor of Job
creation, Innovation, Green
Energy, and Inclusive Regional
Development, illustrates
CPEC's Strategic diversification
beyond traditional infrastructure
projects. It means, mere
construction of SEZs buildings
will be not enough. CPEC
project will now ensure
that the project is
align with the Pakistan's
nation interests such as
job creation, innovation and
Green Energy. Environmental
hazard~~ss~~ will be considered
in rapid completion of phase II
of CPEC. All of these
needs a paper concept.
Pakistan's planning ministry
has made a plan upon
the model of ~~many one model~~
"one plus four", this
Strategy pairs each SEZ
in Pakistan with a Chinese
province. SEZs can leverage
the resources and experience
of China and Pakistan through
this cooperative model, creating

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a favourable and friendly environment for investment and economic expansion. This Co-operative Frameworks will have a significant impact on Pakistan's ability to draw Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and accelerate economic growth. Both Foreign and local investments can open job opportunities for the people of the Pakistan. Aligning SEZs development with BRI and CPEC will further boost up economic development. There are substantial economic growth advantages for both china and Pakistan in accelerating Phase II. Firstly, by building and managing infrastructure projects, particularly in industries like construction, logistics and services, CPEC can promote job creation. Second, CPEC may help both nations grow innovative industries and skilled labour by encouraging innovation through technology transfer. Thirdly, Phase-II

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Can increase exports capacities by lowering trade costs and enhance connectivity, giving companies greater access to the market.

There are certain challenges as well in the advancement of CPEC-Phase-II. Security issues such as the recent attack on Chinese personnel, may hamper accelerated advancement. Pakistan and Chinese officials are putting in combined efforts to solve these type of challenges. Moreover, in case of investment and fiscal management, a critical strategic focus is to streamline investment processes through the establishment of the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) proposed in June 2023. Key strategic targets over the next five years include reducing foreign debt burdens, boosting GDP, fostering job creation, advancing agriculture and IT sectors, implementing energy sectors reforms and

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Curbing smuggling.
Besides that, addressing
infrastructural deficiencies and
scarcity of trained personnel
is required. Furthermore,
quick expansion of CPEC
must prioritize sustainable
practices and take environmental
effects like pollution
and habitat degradation into
account. To maximize CPEC's
long-term advantages, it is
also necessary to make
sure that benefits of
CPEC are reaching to
local communities through
fair labor practices, community
development projects, and
cultural preservation programs.

Date: _____ Q.1

In a Parliamentary democracy, if it is the job of parliament to decide the law, or the government? In light of this statement discuss the functioning of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.

In a Parliamentary democracy, It is the job of parliament to decide the law. Whereas Government job is to execute that law. In Pakistan, there is bicameral Parliament system, where Parliament consists of National Assembly and Senate. The Prime minister, head of the government, selected by parliament executes the law. Executive branch includes The prime minister office and Federal Cabinet where members of parliament (MPs) help prime minister in execution of the laws.

Role of Parliament: Parliament consists of members that are ~~the~~ representatives of

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people. They make laws, select prime minister, and through debates, and Question hours session, make prime minister answerable for executing of laws. Parliament make laws according to issues of people. As they are representatives of public, they bring their issues in the parliament.

Role of Government: Government, consisting of Prime minister office and Cabinet, execute the laws, make public policy and responsible for Administration tasks. Government ~~can~~ also passes bills by parliament specially related to financial division. Government can also work through ordinance. Ordinance is passed by the President who is head of the state. But, ordinance needs to have approval of parliament within 120 days otherwise, it is no longer applicable.

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Interplay between Parliament and Government.

In a democratic system, Parliament being representatives of the public bring their issues in the parliament and make laws to address them. While Government execute those laws and make public policy and make sure smooth working of administration. But, in history of Pakistan, especially during military rule. Government did not consider parliamentary laws and worked through ordinances and order. Besides military rule political polarization and concentration of power often leads to violation of democratic process. This has been seen in the history of Pakistan, where government tend to work through ordinances, for their own interests. In this regard, there is need of balance

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~~public~~ awareness and stability of power. Coordination and friendly relations between ~~with~~ parliament and the government are important for the true democratic process. Government should take critics of the opposition party positively and through these critics it can analyze its performance and can make plans to improve the performance accordingly. In the same way, opposition party should work responsibly. Their critics should be related to the performance of the government and the purpose of these critics should be for the betterment of the country, not for their own interests. Only through this way democratic process is possible. While Judiciary, an independent institution, must have check and balance both on parliament and on Government.

Q.5

The revival of Afghan Taliban:

In 2001, USA and NATO military intervened in Afghanistan. The government of Taliban was toppled down. Thousands of Taliban being killed or captured. Many more infiltrated into the Bellyhly belt of the Afghanistan or the tribal belt ^{areas} of Pakistan.

Afghan-Taliban resumed guerrilla attacks (2004-2014) across the Pushtun belt of Afghanistan. Pakistan help US to fight against Afghan-Taliban. Pakistan supplied 67% plus supplies to NATO.

Military operations in Fata, Malakand division and Balochistan were taken place. Through intelligence collaboration with US,

5000 Taliban and Al-Qaeda leaders were captured. In

returned USA provided aid to Pak military and non-military. 7.5 billion dollar aid

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was given in Pakistan. Pakistan was declared as non-NATO ally status.

US policy towards Pakistan was based on aid, it was not long-term policy. In addition to, it was threat based policy, if Pakistan would not provide support; it would be placed in grey list of FATF. Pakistan was also pressurized through International Monetary Fund (IMF). Whereas, US made numerous blunders in Afghanistan that made Pakistan antagonized. RAW presence in Afghanistan was increased by USA. America continued attacks on Pakistan (drones attacks). It was US was but Pakistan ~~was~~ have been facing severe security challenges.

The revival of militancy in Pakistan: The victory of Afghan Taliban against US and NATO troops challenged the writ of

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of the state in Pakistan. The victory encouraged Pakistani based terrorist organizations like TTP and Gulbahadur group to resume and expand attacks against the security forces, Chinese and other hard and soft targets. Furthermore, Pakistani Taliban have the leverage of using bordering areas of Afghanistan with Pakistan as a launching pad for terrorist attacks in Pakistan. Majority of the parts of the border of Pakistan with Afghan are still porous. TTP and the rest of the terrorist organizations can easily cross the border and infiltrate into Pakistan. Furthermore, Afghan Taliban have gotten close relations with TTP and other Pakistan-based Taliban groups. Therefore, they are reluctant to go for operations against those on the soil of Afghanistan.

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Ambiguous government have revival of other government take Each one number floor of from opposition crush that TTP to soil weapons these weapons merged Pakistan the america They of the perm

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Ambiguous policies of the government of Pakistan have been responsible for revival of TTP and other insurgent groups. No government is willing to take the responsibility.

Each government is blaming one another. There are number of speeches on the floor of parliament both from government and the opposition parties. The cause of those is

that Pakistan allowed TTP and Gulbahadur group to come back on the soil of Pakistan without weapons, but unfortunately there was abundance of weapons present in the merged areas of Pakistan.

Pakistan Taliban demanded the reversal of 25th amendment of the Fata reforms.

They also demanded control of Malakand division of the sharia-bill that was promulgated in 2009.

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Such demands were never to be accepted by the government of the Pakistan. Therefore, they have started terrorizing Pakistan once again.

The Security loopholes in the political system and the overall security apparatus of Pakistan provided TTB and other militant groups to come once again in Pakistan.

Till 2018, there was no formal policing system in the merged districts.

The security personnel were not allowed to enter the houses as per the Frontier Crimes regulations system.

In 2018, when ^{part} ex-FATA police act got extend to ex-FATA, police were still not allowed to enter

because of the people. Furthermore,

police personnel are not trained as much to combat

such trained insurgents.

Whenever, military operations were taken place, a

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Policing vacuum created here.
 Those insurgent are
 again extended and established
 their strong holds on
 those areas. Now-a-days,
 terrorist attacks and sectarian
 killing of people of Hazara,
 all are results due to
 these flawed security system
 of the Pakistan.

To combat all of these insurgencies,
 there is strong need of
 intelligence based operations,
 comprehensive strategy to
 wipeout militancy once for all
 by police reform and
 by negotiations with the
 insurgent groups. Furthermore,
 a grand strategy for
 decapitization of society
 is required strongly, especially
 in merged districts, KP
 and Balochistan.

PART-II

Q2. Discuss the major economic challenges facing Pakistan and propose strategies for sustainable economic growth and development.

Q3. CPEC Phase-II demonstrates China-Pakistan's commitment to realize their shared vision of a prosperous future. The introduction of five new corridors—such as the Corridor of Information, Corridor of Job Creation, Innovation, Green Energy, and Inclusive Regional Development—illustrates CPEC's strategic diversification beyond traditional infrastructure projects- Elucidate.

Q4. Congress ministries of 1937 paved ways for separate state. Critically analyze.

Q5. Pakistan finds itself in a predicament largely of its own making — Discuss Pak-Afghan relations in context of Pakistan's efforts to stem the violence that overwhelmingly afflicts its two border regions with Afghanistan.

Q6. Discuss the evolution and growth of Muslim Nationalism in subcontinent. Clearly elucidate the role of leadership in it.

Q7. In a parliamentary democracy, if it is the job of parliament to decide the law, or the government? In light of this statement discuss the functioning of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.

Q8. The demographic indicators of Pakistan indicate that the notions of fiscal responsibility and social expectation are growing. Explain.

May success follow you in Exams!