

Current Affairs

PART - I

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1- (b)  | 2- (a)  |
| 3- (a)  | 4- (c)  |
| 5- (a)  | 6- (a)  |
| 7- (c)  | 8- (a)  |
| 9- (c)  | 10- (c) |
| 11- (a) | 12- (a) |
| 13- (a) | 14- (b) |
| 15- (b) | 16- (c) |
| 17- (a) | 18- (a) |
| 19- (c) | 20- (b) |
-

PART- II

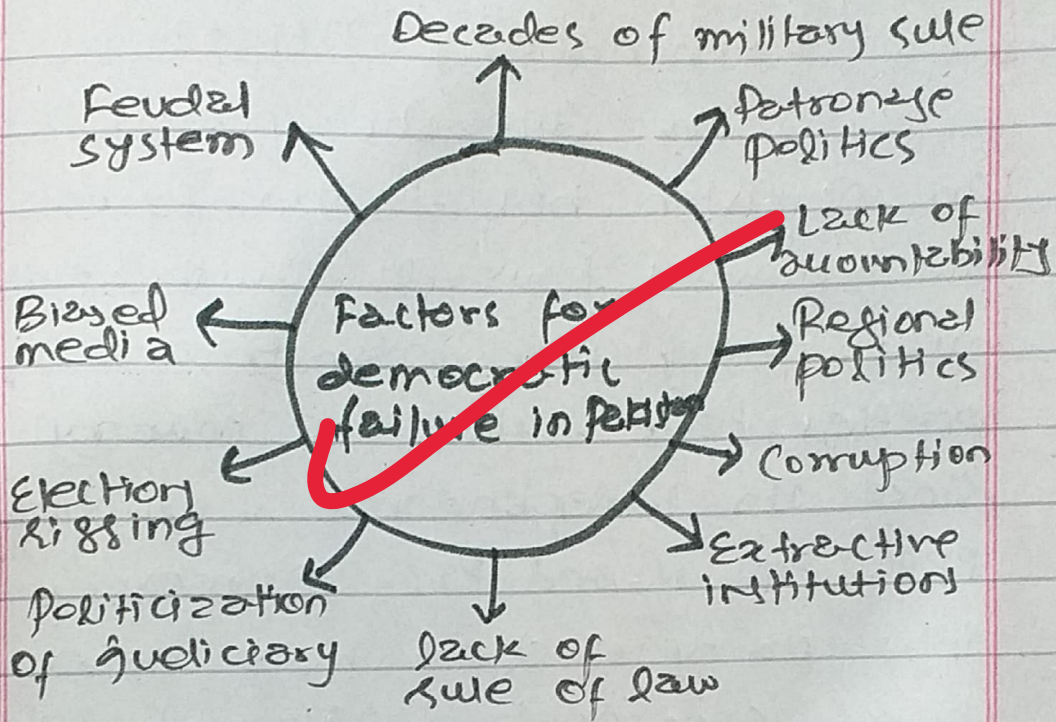
Q # 4

1- Introduction: Reasons For Backsliding of Democracy In Pakistan:

Pakistan has been ranked under authoritarian rule by Economic Intelligence Unit in 2024. Last year, it was under hybrid rule. It highlights the failure of democracy in Pakistan. Multiple factors are responsible for poor democracy in Pakistan, encompassing patronage politics, lack of rule of law, biased media, political polarization and lack of accountability. However, by taking holistic measures, Pakistan can achieve democracy level.

2- Factors For Failure OF Democracy In Pakistan: Critical Analysis: multifaceted factors have

pushed the country toward authoritarian rule.



2a) Intermittent decades of military rule: Weakening democratic government:

Since its inception, Pakistan has faced issues of military intervention, leading to failure of democracy. For instance, 10 years rule of Ayub Khan, 10 years of General Zia-ul-Haq and then years of Musharraf's rule till 2008 providing its stark example.

2b) Failure of democratic government to uphold democratic principles:

Patronage politics:

The dynastic politics in Pakistan has further pushed the country towards authoritarian rule. Only four mainstream parties have ruled the country since its independence, entailing PPP, PML-N and PTI. Moreover, intra-party elections have never been conducted in Pakistan.

2c) Regional politics instead of national politics:

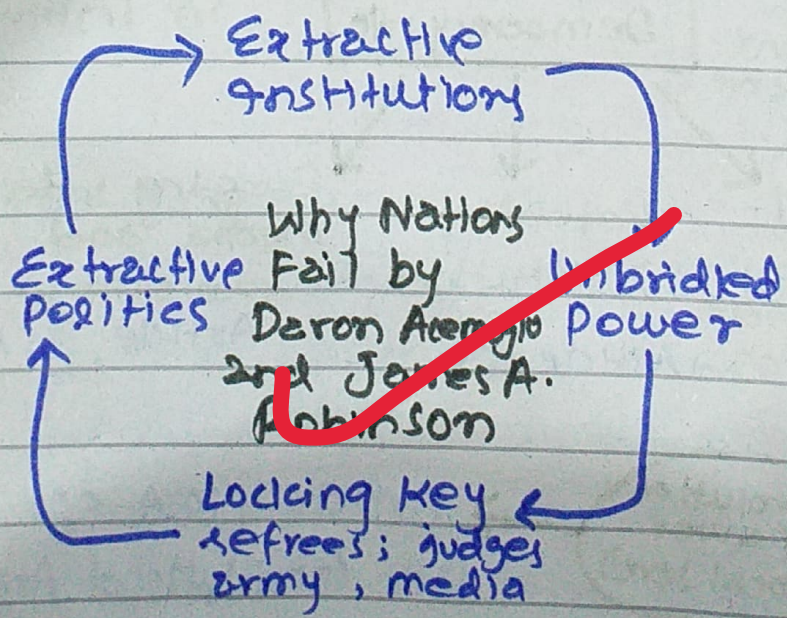
Entrenched political polarization:

All parties mostly represent their provinces. PPP is largely for Sindh, PML-N for Punjab and PTI for KPK. It is a dilemma for Pakistan's democratic failure

2d) Feudal system as a barrier for inclusive politics: Stalls democracy.

Feudal system represents only a narrow elite, which excludes representation of masses. For example, tribal system in Sindh and Sardari system in Baluchistan lead to disintegration in Pakistan.

2e) Extractive institutions dismantle democratic norms: Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson perspective:



6

As this figure depicts that extractive institutions lead to extractive politics, which is the biggest factor for democratic failure in Pakistan.

"If you want to see the difference of economic development in different countries, look at their economic institutions"

↳ Daron Acemoglu  
'Why Nations Fail'

2f) Politicization of judiciary:  
Undermining rule of law:

In Pakistan, there is a genuine lack of independence of judiciary. According to World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, Pakistan ranked 129 out of 142 countries. It underscores the severe issue of erosion of rule of law in Pakistan, undermining democracy.

29) Biased media or a predicament for failing democracy in Pakistan:

Media faces backlash for its biasness in Pakistan. Most of the media channels align their interests with particular political parties and disseminate deepfakes against opposition parties, leading to failure of democracy.

“Without an independent media, democracy is unattainable”

↳ Warren Christopher

2h) No free and fair election:  
Elections rigging:

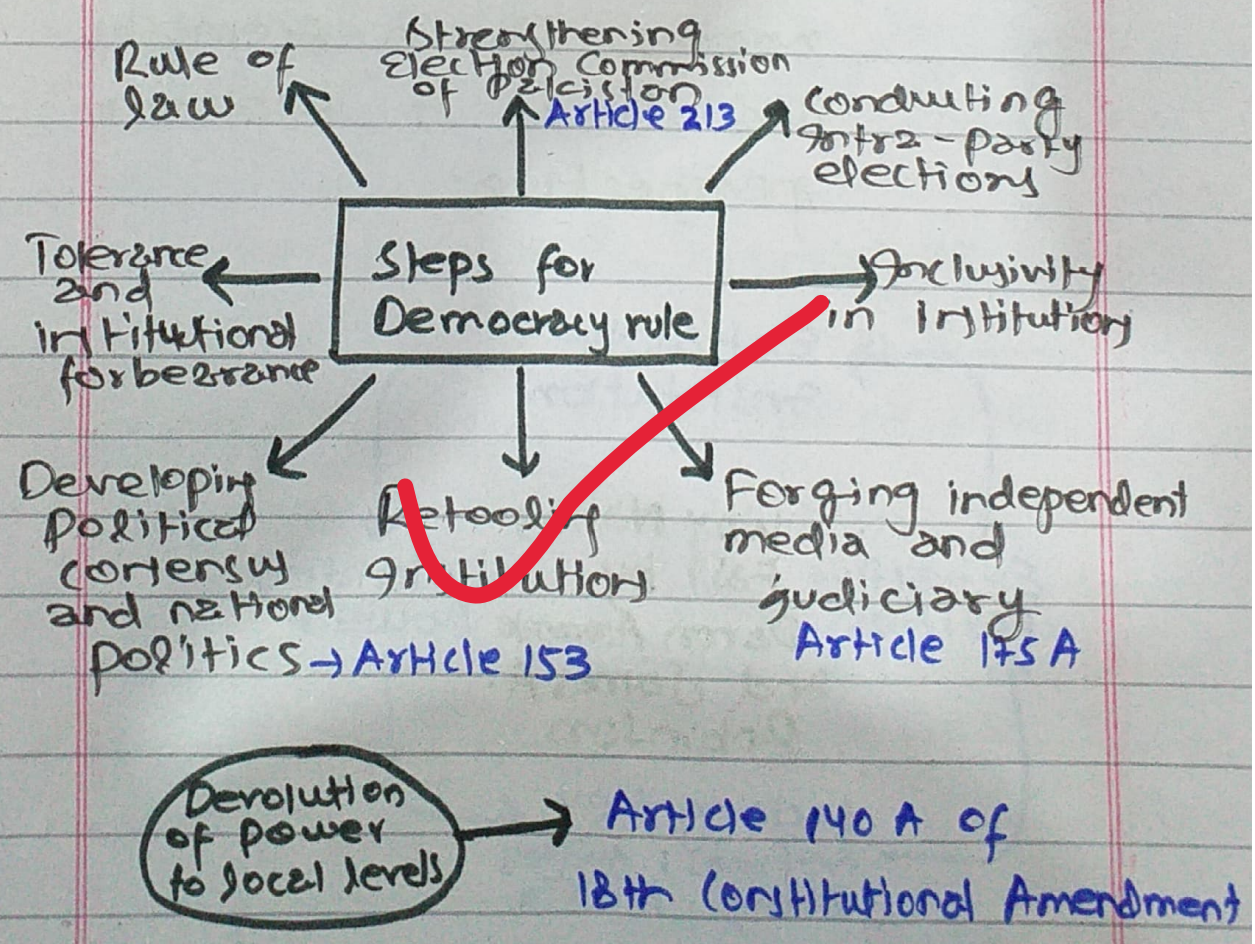
After every election in Pakistan, the winning party faces criticism for election rigging. It creates social chaos and violence, which erodes democratic norms of free and fair election.

### 2i) Rampant corruption:

Corruption is substantially high in almost all administrative sectors of Pakistan, which further lead to poor democracy. On Corruption Perception Index, Pakistan is at 140 out of 180 countries as per the report of Transparency International.

Add more arguments

### 3- How Pakistan Can Uphold the Principles of Democracy?





"Through mutual tolerance and institutional forbearance, institutional prerogatives can be restrained, which uphold democratic principles"

↳ 'How Democracies Die' by Daniel Ziblatt and Steven Levitsky

#### 4- Conclusion:

Pakistan is grappling with erosion of democratic norms and rule of law due to rampant corruption, staggering political polarization, undermining independence of media and judiciary. However, through concerted efforts of all stakeholders, the true level of functional democracy can be achieved.

**Improve the references against the arguments**

Attempt and upload a single qs for evaluation

10

### Q#3

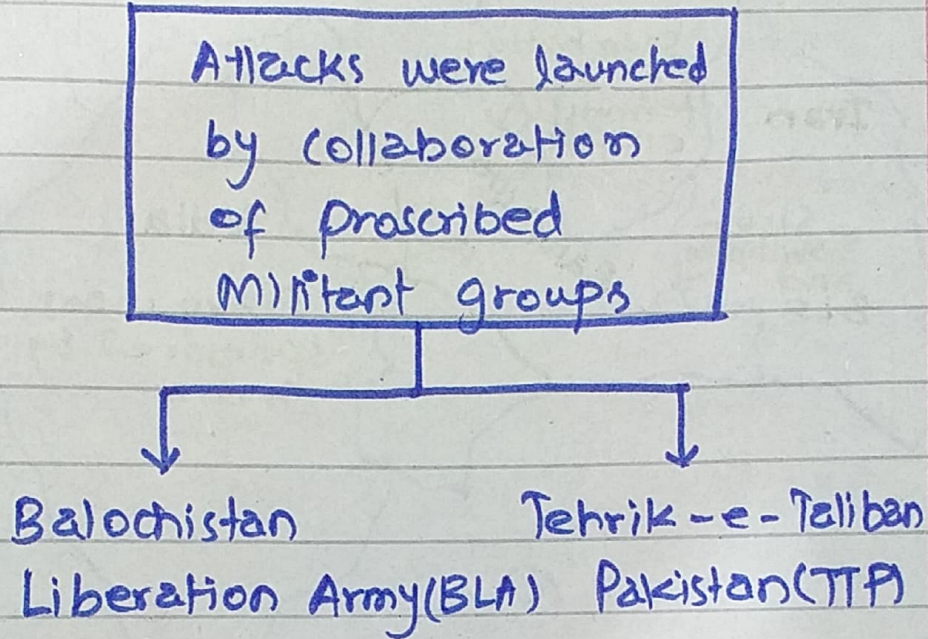
#### 1- Introduction: Issue Of Baluchistan As A Threat To National Integration:

The recent wave of violent attacks in Baluchistan have reverberating impacts throughout Pakistan. It has further exacerbated the long-standing conflicts with the province. Above all, it poses significant threat to national solidarity as marginalization of youth, vulnerability of recruitment in militancy, rising extremism and deepening mistrust between government and people of Baluchistan have disturbed peace in a country.

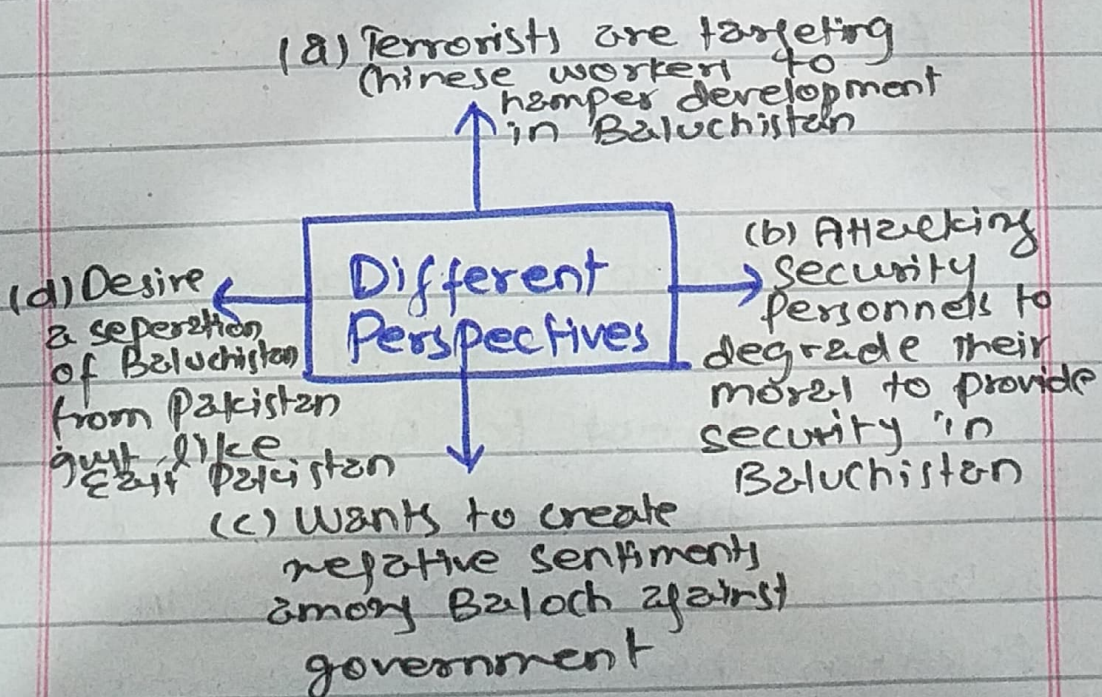
#### 2- Rising Militant Attacks In Baluchistan: Blow To National Unity In Pakistan:

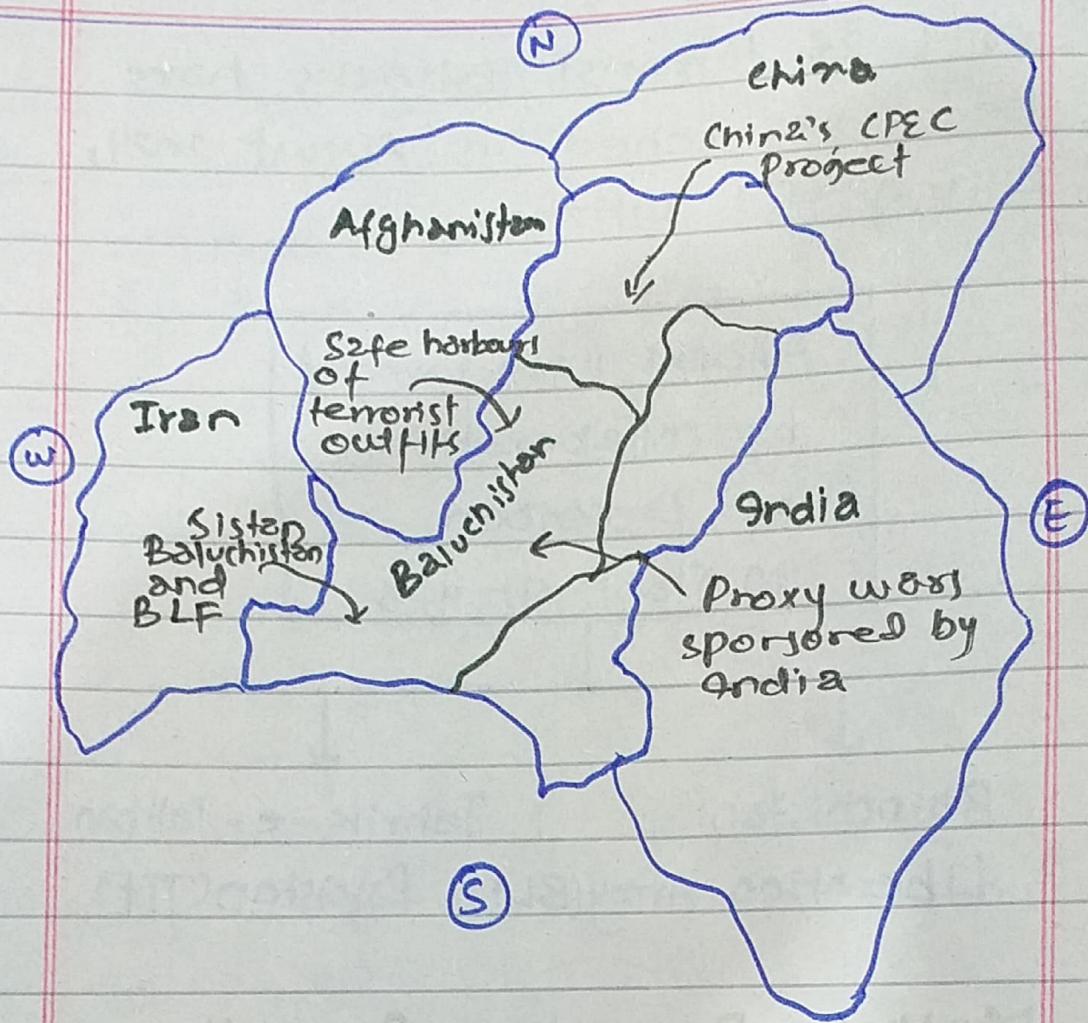
According to Pakistan Institute of Security Studies,

only 28 terrorist attacks have been launched in August 2024, killing 57 citizens.



(2a) Multiple Perspective Regarding Increasing Militant Attacks:





Map showing Internal and External factors responsible for terrorist attacks in Baluchistan

2b) Exacerbating inter-provincial discords in Pakistan as a threat to national unity:

The already strained relations between provinces in Pakistan have aggravated due

to rising issues in Baluchistan. For instance, the issue of enforced disappearances have increased protests in Pakistan.

### 2c) Deepening mistrust between public and government:

The Baloch people have resentment against government. They have started protests against government, showing the risk of further deepening mistrust.

### 2d) Alienation of Baloch youth:

While Baloch people are facing extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, it has portrayed the negative image of the government against the government, threatening national unity.

### 2e) Exploitation of vulnerable people in Baluchistan:

Various hostile external

elements are further exploiting the grievances of people in Baluchistan.

Case study of using Pubg to change the narrative of young people in Baluchistan:

According to Federal Investigating Agency, many young people in Baluchistan have been exploited through making their narrative against government through Pubg game. It highlights that Baluchistan issue is a threat to national integration in Pakistan.

2f) Recruitment of young people in militant groups: Threat to national integration:

As youth is already marginalized in Baluchistan, the militant outfits use this opportunity to further exploit them against national unity.

## Case study of Kalbushan Jadhav:

India has sponsored RAW to recruit people in militant groups. In case of Kalbushan Jadhav, it was found that almost 500 groups were established in Pakistan, working to spoil Baloch people.

## 29) Entrenching Social Stratification through aggravating division along ethnic lines:

Baluchistan is the least developed province in Pakistan according to World Bank report. The rising issues have increased social stratification through adding fuel on the fire. People of Baluchistan think that they have been intentionally marginalized due to their different ethnicity.

2b) Rising extremism in Baluchistan due to their deep-rooted issues:

National solidarity has been threatened by rising Baloch separatist groups. They want separation from Pakistan owing to the marginalization of the province.

2i) Increasing protests of middle-class and educated Baloch nationals:

“Baloch people hope for justice that enforced disappearances have been used as security tactics, hangs heavy on university students in particular”

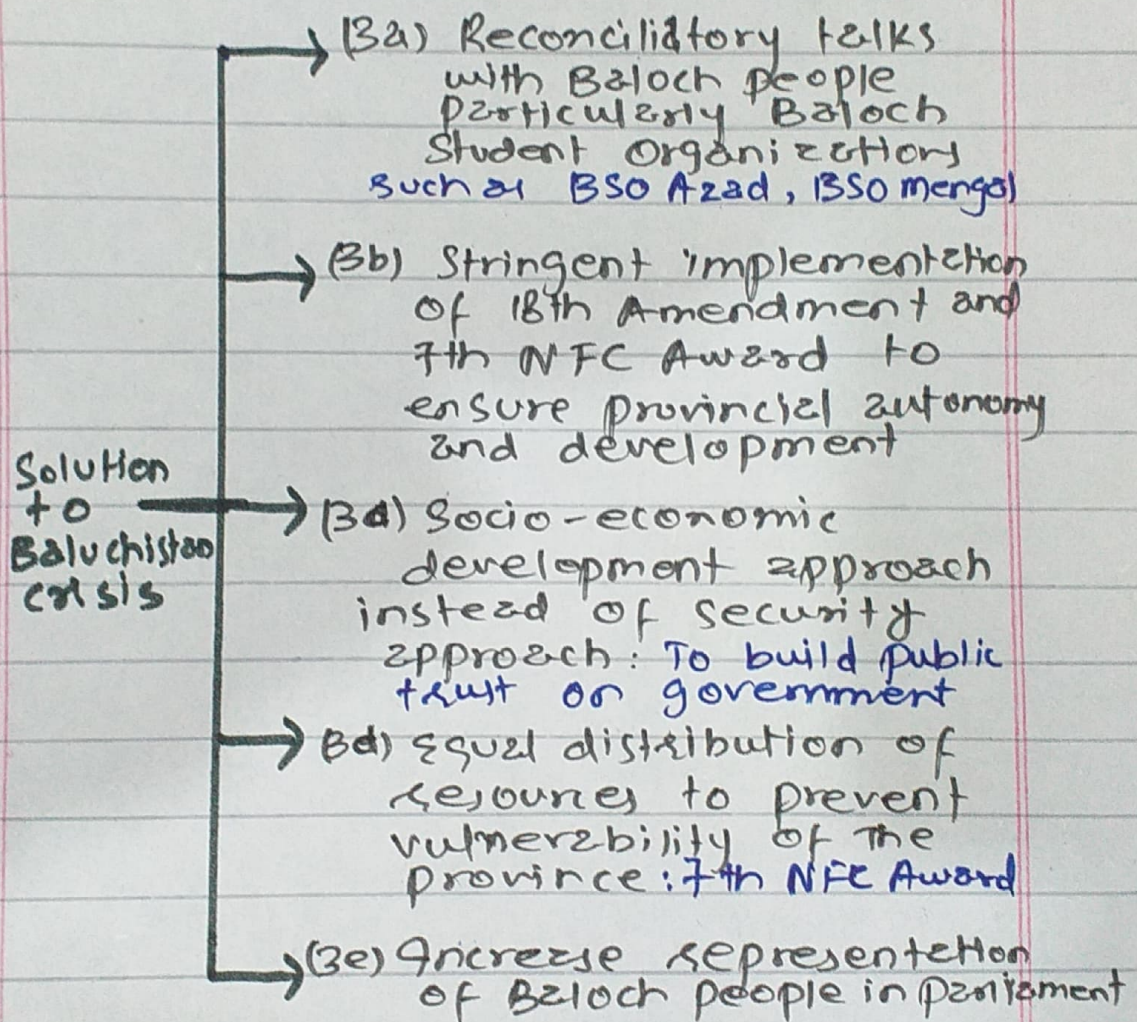
↳ Human Rights Commission in Pakistan (HRCP)

The rising protests mostly include educated and young



population of Baluchistan, which highlights the rising issues is a threat to national solidarity.

### 3- How Can the Grievances of People of Baluchistan be Resolved?



### 4- Conclusion:

The rising attacks in Baluchistan have further pushed the province away from the federal government.

It has increased issues of Baloch people, setting a stage for national disintegration. However, with collaborative efforts and inclusive approach of the government can further prevent the country from dismemberment.

---

**PART-II**

- Q.2** Critically examine factors responsible for failure of democracy in Pakistan. (20)
- Q.3** Recent attacks in Baluchistan have been viewed in multiple perspectives. Explain how Baluchistan issue is causing significant damage to national integration of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.4** Evaluate the possibility of peaceful resolution of Ukraine conflict in the wake of Ukrainian surprise offensive inside Russia. (20)
- Q.5** For many scholars, global shift towards clean energy due to climate factors is causing major economic challenges to developing states. Comment (20)
- Q.6** Recent focus in SCO expansion has created a debate on SCO becoming a club of anti-west states. Explain the significance of SCO in geo politics of contemporary times. (20)

\*\*\*\*\*