

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

- No. 2.** Discuss the role of regional and nationalist political parties in Pakistani politics. How far these parties are necessary for the political system? (20)
- No. 3.** Discuss the Federal Structure of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan after 18th Amendment. Why criticism on 18th Amendment started recently? (20)
- No. 4.** Evaluate the factional politics of early years(1947-58) and its impact on the democratic process of Pakistan. (20)
- No. 5.** Every state designs its foreign policy on its National interests rejecting feelings and emotions. Why did Pakistan prefer emotions, feelings and Ideology in its foreign policy? Also analyze its impact. (20)
- No. 6.** What is the volume of grants, aid and loans in Pakistan's economy in the last ten years to stimulate the growth? Discuss. (20)
- No. 7.** Why did Pakistan join Western Defense Pacts? What cost it had to pay for that? Explain. (20)
- No. 8.** Discuss the issues and mistrust in US-Pakistan relations after the withdrawal of the US troops from Afghanistan. (20)

Q7) Rationale Behind Joining Western Block

During the Cold war Pakistan was left to choose between 2 choices, whether to align with the US or USSR. Eventually Liaqat Ali Khan's decision to rebuff USSR advances and accept an invitation from the Truman administration led to Pakistan joining the US-Block.

The Historical Context

Pakistan came into being on the 14th of August 1947, in a financial crunch. India's unwillingness to provide Pakistan its fair share of resources, and the Kashmir War of 1947-1948 put a severe strain on the nascent state's

ability to survive. Further exacerbating the situation was the 1 million + refugees that streamed into the nation post partition. Indian aggression, and disregard to the sovereignty of princely states also saw invasions of Junagadh, and Hyderabad in 1948 under operation Marco Polo. Pakistan saw Indian aggression as an existential threat, which further reinforced as a result of Afghan refusal to recognize Pakistan over Afghan irredentism. Thus Pakistan ~~the~~ facing severe security challenges needed a reliable partner to face the two-pronged threat.

Reasons Behind Pakistan Joining the US Camp

A) Socialist India and the Communist USSR

Nehru's

Nehru's Socialist government and Communist USSR had much in common. Both saw religion as non-vital, and thus both were secular, seeing it of no importance to a state. Pakistan however was founded on Islam, and was meant to be a refuge for the Muslims of India. Pakistan was ideologically at odds with the USSR.

B) Pakistan's Cultural Affinity with the West

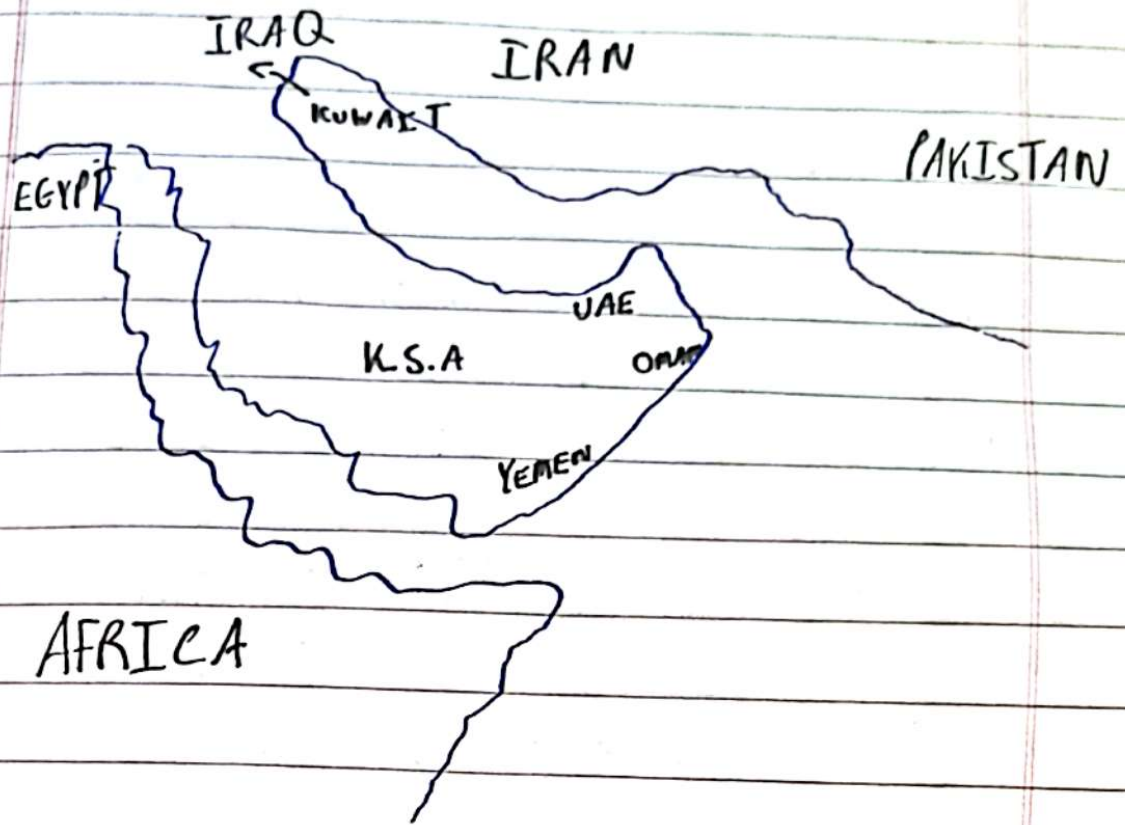
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Pakistan was under the yoke of the British empire for more than a century. Many of its leaders such as Quaid e Azam and Liaqat Ali were educated in British universities. Aligarh and its intellectuals were educated along British standards. Our generals and experienced Pakistani origin officers such as Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan served in the British army and in World War 2. Thus, Pakistan had much more in common culturally with the west.

C) Presence of Western Powers in the region

In 1947-48 the British and Western powers had out-sized

influence.



The British were still in control of important water ways, had holdings like the U.A.E., and influence in the entire Middle East. Further events in Iran with the coup against Mohammad Mossadik furthered Western hegemony in the region. Thus Pakistan's security and Muslim cultural interests were better served by aligning with the West.

D) Pakistan's economic Needs

benefit

Given the economic crises post Partition, Pakistan required a strong economic partner. The U.S was the undoubted economic superpower of the time, and had just started the Marshall Plan in Europe. The US therefore could provide a valuable trade and aid partner in the way the USSR could not.

Consequences of Joining the US Block

A) Unreliable Support in 1965-1971

Despite the provision of US weapons such as Sherman Tanks, the U.S was not willing to play a larger

role. In 1965, the U.S imposed Weapon restrictions on both India and Pakistan, which disproportionately affected the U.S dependent Pakistan. Further, beyond Sending a token air Er. WarShip in 1971, the U.S wasn't willing to engage any further. Andrew Small, in his Book 'The China - Pakistan axis' details how the U.S wanted China to come to Pakistan's aid, wanting themselves to remain outside the Conflict. The USSR played a much larger role, eventually bringing both sides to negotiations e.g Tashkent.

B) U.S using the relationship purely to check the USSR

U.S ensured Pakistan's participation in CEATO and SEATO as a way of protecting the Middle East from USSR expansionism

However Pakistan wanted the U.S to play a greater role in its interests with regard to India. The U.S was unwilling in this regard.

c) No Action on Kashmir Issue

One significant reason behind choosing the West as a partner was the influence it exerted in Bretton Wood Institutions such as the UN, WB, and IMF. While Pakistan benefited from the World Bank negotiated Indus Water treaty, the U.S and U.N failed to get India to respect the U.N resolutions for a plebiscite in the disputed territory.

25
Date

D) Afghan Conflict 1980s

While both Pakistan and U.S interests were aligned in pushing the Soviets out of Afghanistan, it was Pakistan that suffered from the gun, drug, and sectarian culture that grew out of this war. Moreover as soon as U.S interests were met they significantly downsized the relationship, leading Pakistan to deal with the after effects

E) Terrorism in Pakistan Post 9/11

The U.S again re-engaged with Pakistan post 9/11, but was yet again leaving Pakistan to deal with the after effects. Pakistan suffered over \$130 Billion in damages, and lost over 70,000 lives as a result of the

Conflict. Moreover, Mujahidin of the first Afghan War now turned on the Pakistani State leading to severe security challenges for the state.

The U.S. recompensated Pakistan a mere \$30 billion USD from 2001-2016, out of which 15.4 billion was expenditures incurred as a result of military operations. This paltry sum is even more sobering considering Israel received more aid in the same stretch of time without being involved in any serious military operation relative to Pakistan.

CONCLUSION.

While Pakistan has been able to benefit from its economic relationship with the U.S., the U.S.-Pak. security relationship has been marred by differing interests.

and has resulted in increasing terrorism, Sectarianism, and Security Challenges without addressing many of Pakistan's core concerns. However, now the U.S and Pakistan both have a real interest in limiting the spread of terror from Taliban controlled Afghanistan which may bode well for ties in the near - future