

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.

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Part - I I

Q: No 5

1. Introduction:

According to Anatol Lieven who describes in one of the most prominent books "Pakistan: A Hard Country" that Pakistan and Afghanistan have very ties since the creation of Pakistan. Pak-Afghan relations have ^{been} always impacted by the terrorism specially in the border region. Pakistan has carried numerous steps to overcome the threats of militants such as fencing the border, raids in Afghanistan. Such protective steps have been converted into extreme tensions between the two countries. Pakistan's efforts to oppress the terrorism brought loss of trade, border clashes, refugee issue, public condemnation of Afghanistan, diplomatic ~~isid~~ isolation and international oppression against Afghanistan.

2. Background of the relationship between Pak-Afghan:

When Pakistan approached towards the membership of UN, the Afghan government opposed. The war of 1979-1989 USA vs USSR spoiled the relation between the two nations. It further worsened the ties between Pak-Afghan. Currently, the violence of terrorism has setbacked the relation between the two nations.

2. Pakistan-Afghanistan relation in the context of Pakistan's efforts to overcome militancy in the region:

The relation between the two nations has fully impacted due to the terrorism in the border regions. Pakistan's protective steps have further fuel the flame between the two nations' unity and ties.

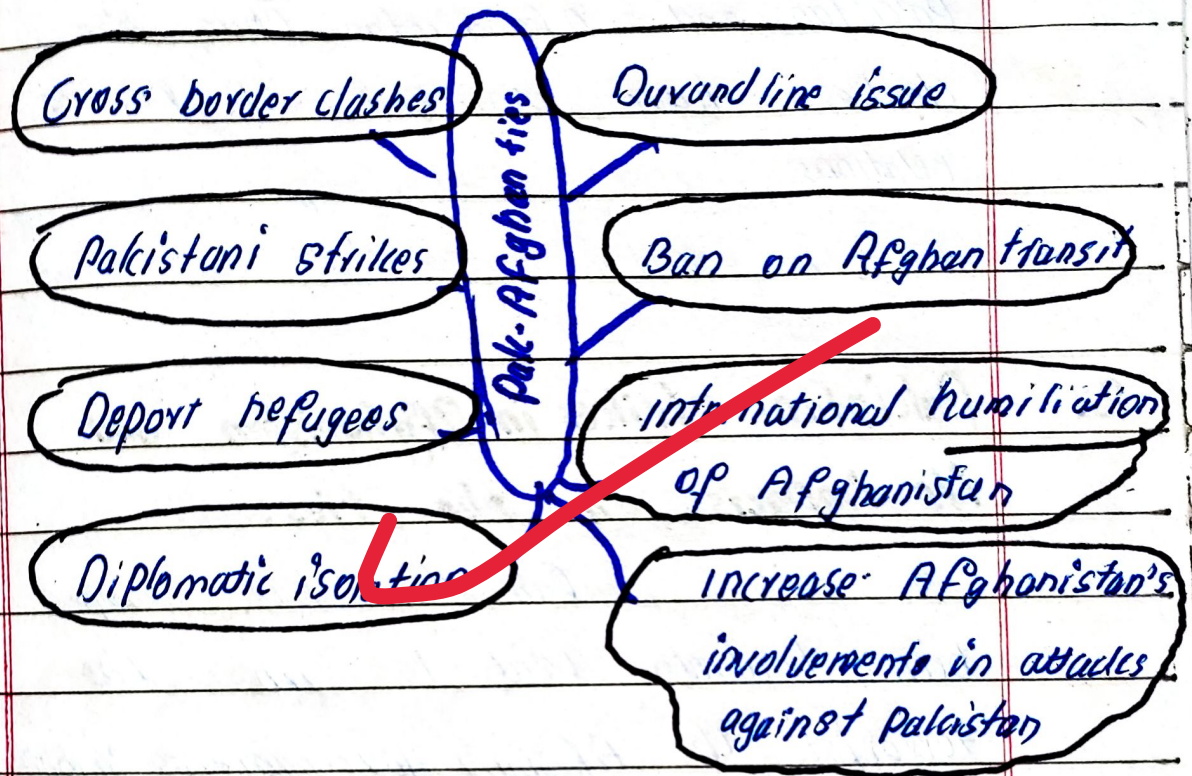


Figure 0.1 Afghanistan and Pakistan ties since the efforts of Pakistan to curb violence in border areas

1. Cross border clashes:

According to PIPS more than 1600 hundred individuals have been killed in the cross border clashes since 2016-22. Pakistan's efforts to curb terrorism have always resulted cross border clashes between

Pakistan and Afghanistan. Thus, the clashes have vanished the positive relations.

2. Pakistani strikes in Afghanistan and its impacts on the ties:

Pakistan has always been towards raids to curb the terrorists. The Afghan governments inability has given Pakistan a chance to strike the criminal hideouts in Afghanistan.

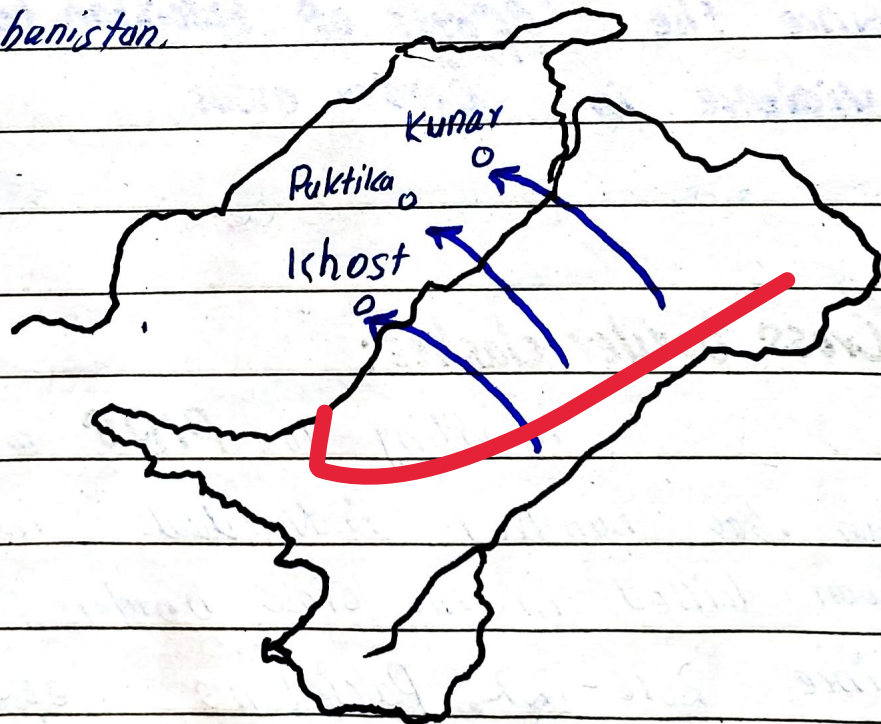


Figure 0:2 map of Pakistani raids in Afghan provinces.

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Consequently, such protective steps to harm the terrorism have spoiled the ties between two nations.

3. **Outroline issues has always remind active after effort of Pakistan to ensure its security:**

Pakistan has started fencing the border to overcome the terrorist violence. According to ISPR the Afghan - traders have always rejected the completion of the project. Thus, it has spoiled the ties.

4. **Departing refugees as a setback to Pak-Afghan relations:**

According to Reuters Report on Terrorism 2023, in Pakistan 70-90% Afghan nationals are involved in

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the terroriste activities. When ~~the~~
Pakistan started deporting Afghan undocumented
national that further spoiled the
relations ~~in~~ between the two nations.

5. Diplomatic isolation due to military actions in the border regions against the terrorists:

Pakistan has always experienced diplomatic isolation with Afghanistan due to terrorism. According to IPRI Journal on the causes of terrorism Pakistan-Afghanistan diplomatically always isolated after every effort to curb the terrorism.

6. Ban on Afghan transits:

According to WTO report, Pak-Afghan trades especially the Afghan transit has never

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

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remained continuously operational due to terrorism. Truly, soon after the raid in Afghanistan economic ties were harmed between the two nations.

7. Afghanistan's involvement in terrorist activities in Pakistan:

According to 33 UNSC Report on Cooperation among the terrorists, Afghanistan has boosted financial, military and ideological support to terrorists. Hence, it has spoiled the ties

Add more arguments in this part. A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings

4. Critical analysis:

Terrorism has been reminded one of the issues between the two countries. Pak-Afghan ties have always vanished by the act of terror. Thus, cooperation is needed to overcome the

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most notorious evil.

5.

Conclusion:

In short, Pakistan operations to curb the militants have always spoiled the ties between the two nations. Hence, terrorists have closest ties with Afghan regime.

Attempt and upload a single qs at a time. Work on the pointed mistakes and then attempt the next answer

Q NO. 2

1. Introduction:

Pakistan has always faced massive economic challenges. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 23-24 that numerous sectors do not play well. Such sectors have been pushing Pakistan in the economic challenges such as trade deficit, current account balance of payment issue, low exports and massive imports. Moreover, such challenges will be overcome if Pakistan reduces dependency on dollars, increase exports, attract foreign investment under the SIFC, extend the CPEC to CARs and Afghanistan so on and so forth.

2. Major economic challenges of Pakistan:

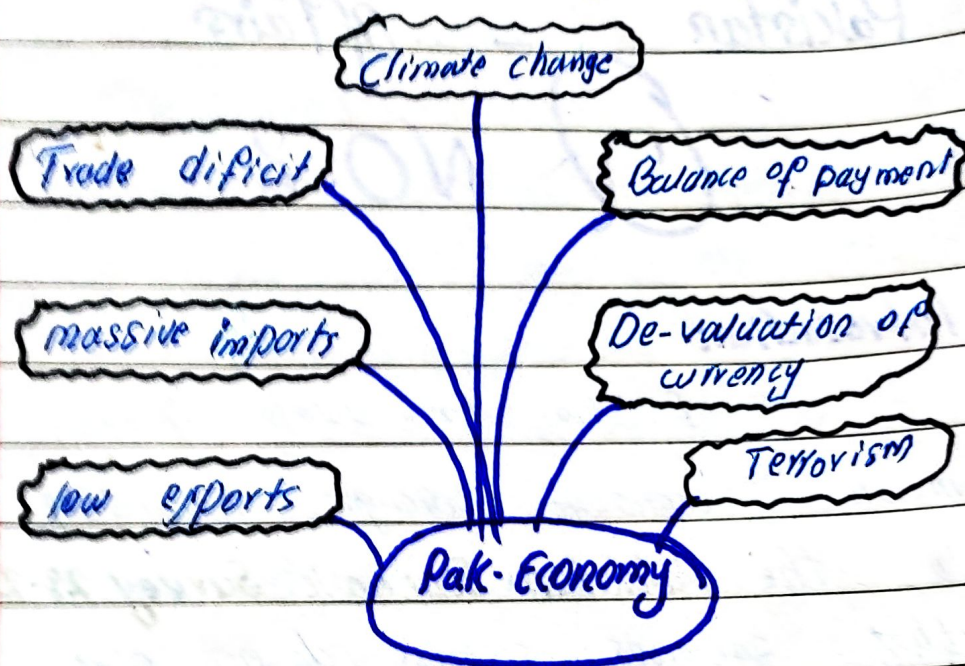


Figure 0.2 Pakistan's major economic challenges:

1. De-valuation of local currency:

De-valuation of local currency is one of the major challenges to Pakistan's economy. De-valuation has not only harmed the businesses on national level but also on international level. Nation wide, de-valuation increased inflation. Internationally,

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the Pakistani currency became weak to compete other currencies. Thus, it is one of the major challenge to Pakistani economy.

2. Trade deficit as challenge to economy:

According to **Trade and Commerce Sector**, Pakistan has been facing to maintain the flow of trade with Afghanistan due to terrorism. Pakistan is unable to trade with Iran due to west especially U.S.A. Also, ^{she} lacks ability to trade with India due long history of tension. Thus, the trade issue exists profoundly.

3. massive imports:

Imports do not benefit the economy of the country. Pakistan's industrial sectors failed to fulfill the demands of consumers.

Thus, it is one of the issues of economy.

4. Low exports is a challenge:

Low export is one of the challenges for the economy of Pakistan. The agriculture, industrial and other sectors have failed to produce productions for exports. Thus, low export has been hurting the economy.

5. Terrorism is challenge to economy:

According to World Terror Index Report 2022, Pakistan lost US\$ 160 billion in economy due to terrorism.

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6. Climate Change:

Climate change has reminded one of the biggest challenges to the economy of Pakistan. Recent disaster brought 20 billion lost to economy.

3. Strategies for sustainable economic growth and development:

1. Reducing dependency on dollar:

Pakistan should carry trades in local currency rather than dollars. This will ensure the value of currency and reduce the dependency on dollar.

2. Attract Foreign investments under SIFC:

Pakistan should attract investments from GCC and China in various sectors such as

agriculture, technology and defence.

This will ensure the growth of economy and development.

3. Curb terrorism to maintain economic growth:

Pakistan must provide security to economic foreign installations and protect the investors. This can be achieved to curb terrorism.

4. Extend CPEC to CARs:

Pakistan must not only extend CPEC to CARs Central Asian Regions but also add Afghanistan. This will benefit the economy of the country.

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5. Approach towards BRICS:

BRICS will provide new access to Pakistan to benefit from their markets. Pakistan must carry trade in border to with BRICS nations to improve economy.

6. Increasing exports:

Pakistan has to increase exports rather than imports to improve economy.

4. Conclusion:

In nutshell, increasing exports, giving security, economic ties, foreign investments can counter the down fall of economy of the country.

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Q No. 6

1.

Introduction:

Ahmad Saeed a well known author of the book "Trick to Pakistan" ascribes that from reformists like Sir Ahmad Srinindi, Sahwahullah, Saheed Ahmad Brelvi to Sir Syed, Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam all the leaders played tremendous roles to shape the evolution and growth of muslim nationalism in the Sub-continent.

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2. Evolution of muslim nationalism in sub-continent:

Muslim nationalism grew with the passage of time in the sub-continent. Leaders such as Shikh Ahmad, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Sahwalullah, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Qaid-e-Azam played tremendous roles to shape the muslim nationalism in the sub-continent.

3. Role of the leaderships in the formation of muslim nationalism:

Leaders played profound roles to shape the muslim nationalism in the sub-continent. The followings are the leaders that played roles to shape the muslim identity in the sub-continent:

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1. Shikih Ahmad Sindhindi:

Muslims were suffering the worst when the reformist Shikih Ahmad started the reformation. Deen-Glahi was on top. Hindus captured the high positions in royal courts, Muslims were under the influence of Hindus economically, religiously and politically. Shikih gave the concept of two nation theory, exposed the Deen-e-Glahi. Thus, Shikih's efforts gave new shape to Muslim nationalism.

2. Ahmad Shahid:

United the Muslims against the unlawful forces in the region. He gave Muslim the identity

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and the spirit of Jihad.

3. Shah Waliullah as leader to shape muslim nationalism:

Shah Waliullah surely united the muslims. He pushed the concept of muslims as one nation. According to William James Wyandt Shah Waliullah ended the sectarian divide and united the muslims.

4. Sir Syed played muslim leadership role:

When none was there to speak front of the Britishers, when none was there to unite the oppressed muslims after the downfall (1857), Sir Syed was the only one to stand by muslims.

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5. Allama Iqbal shaped the muslims nationalism through poetry:

Allama Iqbal shaped the identity of muslims through poetry and united the muslims.

“Neither Afghan nor Hinduism there is only one nation known as Muslim”

6. Quaid-e-Azam role to shape muslim nationalism:

At the started of his career he didn't believe in the isolation between Hindus and Muslims. later he valued the muslim identity in the sub-continent.

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4. Conclusion:

To sum up, muslim nationalism
can into existence after the
long efforts of the muslims
Thus, the leaders played tremendous
roles in the formation of muslim
nationalism.

Q NO:4

1. Introduction:

"A Brief History of Pakistan" William James Wengandbarr describes that the separation of Pakistan was the provision of congress that oppressed the muslims. Undoubtedly, the congress ministries played oppressive roles which resulted the separation of Pakistan. The role included ban on cows, humiliation muslim masjids, forced muslims to bow before the pictures of Gandhi and muslim politicians were forced to praise Bagwas and sing songs in the parliments.

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2. Congress ministries of 1937 paved ways for the separate state:

1. Ban on Cow Slaughter:

Congress banned cow slaughterings. The muslims were scolded to slaughter cows.

2. Humiliated muslim worship places:

During the prayers of muslims the Hindus used to disturb the worshippers. Even, pushed the pigs in the mosques.

3. Muslims forced to bow before the pictures of Gandhi:

Muslim students in the schools forced to bow before the pictures of

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Grand. Therefore, such treatments pushed the muslims to have own country.

4. Forced muslims to sing Shaintri martam:

A Hindu religious song. Muslims were forced to sing shaintri in schools, parliaments so on. This resulted muslims to have separate land,

5. Humiliation of muslim women

Hajabs were forcefully removed from the muslim women. muslim women were humiliated by the hindu gangs,

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3. Conclusion:

In short, the most
oppressive roles of congress
pushed the muslims to
make separate state.
