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Batch

038

LMS II 27688

Pakistan Affairs

Part - II

Question No. 2

## A. Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a charismatic personality of the nineteenth century who left enormous impacts on the lives of Muslims in subcontinent. He greatly contributed to the revival of Muslim society. He advised the Muslims to be loyal to the British after war of independence. Moreover, he also advised the Muslims of subcontinent to devote your lives to education and abstain yourselves from politics because of some important reasons. Aligarh movement was a reformist —



movement which was started after War of independence. According to K.K. Aziz that Aligarh movement was fundamentally a cultural movement aiming at a regeneration of liberal values in literature, social life, education and religion". The services and efforts of Sir Syed are known the Aligarh movement. The trinity ideas of Sir Syed was his advices for the muslim of India to follow in the existence circumstance.

### B- Trinity of ideas

Trinity of ideas was some of the important advices of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan which he gave during the Aligarh movement to the muslims of India. He gave these advices to muslims



While keeping the prevalent circumstance of that time.

Lets discuss these advices in the perspective of Aligarh movement.

### c. Loyalty to the British

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the muslim community to remain loyal to the British due - to the following reasons:

### D. Safeguard muslims rights,

When the imperial ~~Brit~~ power British replaced the muslim rule in the subcontinent, the muslim became a helpless community under the rule of British. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised muslims to remain loyal to the British because they are the rulers. He was of the view if muslims show hatred the British may take coercive measure.



**E. make place in the administration**

The Britishers were in power after war of independence in British - India and was controlling all the affairs of administration. Initially, after the war, the muslims held an hostile attitude towards the British, so the Hindu occupied good place in the administration at the time. Therefore, Sir Syed Ahmed directed muslim to remain loyal to them, so you would make ~~space~~ place in the administration.

**F. Hindu Hostility:**

Hindu was against the muslimo community. When the Britishers came into power, they were making plots and intrigues against the muslims community to the masters. Thus Sir Syed thereby wanted the muslims to be in good relation with the British, so the Hindu would not succes in their goals.



## 4 Devotion TO Education -

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the preacher of education. When the British introduced their modern education in British India, Muslims thought that their education is against Islamic tradition. Sir Syed Ahmed advised Muslims that it is not against Islam to get Western education, so you must devote to education.

### -social development

Education is the tool for any kind of development, Sir Syed wanted Muslim to get education to attain social development.

### - Competition with Hindu.

Hindu was advanced in educational field. Sir Syed said to Muslims if you do not get modern education, the Hindu will get dominance over you in government offices.



## A Aloofness from politics:

Sir Syed advised the Muslims to ~~stay~~ stay away from politics due to the following reasons.

### (i) - No political platforms:

There was no political platform of Muslims after the war of independence. Sir Syed told Muslims the Congress is a Hindu party and it would not safeguard the rights of Muslims.

### (ii) - An Attempt of Restoration:

Muslims were a weak minority in British India and were not in a position to restore their lost glory. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to ~~stay~~ stay aloof from politics, because the British would take it ~~as~~ as an attempt of restoration. Resultly, the British will take coercive measures against Muslims.



**No Political Ideology:**  
 Muslims of British India did not have a political ideology of the full of Muslim thrown. So Sir Syed believed that Muslims cannot get political strength without political ideology.

**No Leadership:**

There was no political leadership of Muslim. Congress was a Hindu dominated political party. Sir Syed advised Muslims to not involve in politics.

**I: Conclusion:**

Thus, from the above discussion it can be concluded that Sir Syed believed in the idea of trinity of the aforementioned reasons in the existence circumstances. Aligarh movement was a successful movement for the Muslim which left far-reaching impacts on every sphere of Muslims life.

Organize it  
 Rephrase the headings that shows the impacts

Add more points

Discuss your paper in tutorial



## Question No - 3

### A Introduction

Pakistan is facing both traditional security threats which include Indian hybrid war, threat to CPEC from foreign actors, terrorist rival. The non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan ~~include~~ are food security, water crisis, political instability, economic growth, clashes of institutions. All the above factors directly or indirectly influence the formulation of Pakistan foreign policy, so some effective measure should be taken to tackle all these concerns which pose threat to the very existence of Pakistan sovereignty.

### B Traditional security concern of Pakistan

Traditional security concerns of Pakistan are all those concerns which Pakistan faces from the external forces -



Some of the following concerns are :

### C- Indian hybrid war

India has been a traditional enemy of Pakistan. It even does not acknowledge the very existence of ~~the~~ ~~even~~ Pakistan in a true sense. India is trying to make false allegation against Pakistan on various platform. For example, recently in G20 summit the Indian foreign minister alleged Pakistan that Pakistan supported terrorist organization groups. All this India is doing for making the image of Pakistan more.

### D- Threats to CPEC

Threats to CPEC comes under the traditional security concerns of Pakistan. CPEC has under various threats from different foreign external forces such as India and USA. They both do not want this game changer project to be successful.



**E- Revival of Terrorism:**

Terrorism is another traditional concern of threat for Pakistan. Pakistan has experiencing significant terrorist attacks since 2021 once again the TTP is launching deadly attacks on law enforcement agencies and on civilians. For example the attack on peshawar police line mosque and the attack on CTD centre. **Pakistan security report 2022** revealed that terrorist attacks increased 27 percent from the year". (Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies)

**F → Survival in great power competition:**

Pakistan situated in South-Asia which is the domain of great concerns for the rivalry of great powers like USA and China. Pakistan has ties with both these powers. Pakistan should remain neutral in their ~~comp~~ rivalry to protect its.



national interest. Pakistan should not antagonize either of them.

## G Non-Traditional security concerns

The non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan are those security concerns which occur due to internal factors.

Some of the common non-traditional security concerns which Pakistan is facing are the following:

### H - Population explosion

The growing population of Pakistan at an exponential rate is another non-traditional security concern of Pakistan. Pakistan is the fifth populated country in the world.

### I Water crisis:

The demand for the water is increasing but water is becoming scarce in Pakistan with each passing year. In 2022, Chulistan was



experienced a severe water crisis. This is another non-traditional security concern of Pakistan. If it is ~~not~~ not taken into consideration, it will lead to conflict between provinces.

### J: Political instability:

Political stability ensure the progress of all spheres of life of the country but unfortunately Pakistan is under political instability which affected its every sectors. Thus, political instability is another non-traditional threat concern of Pakistan.

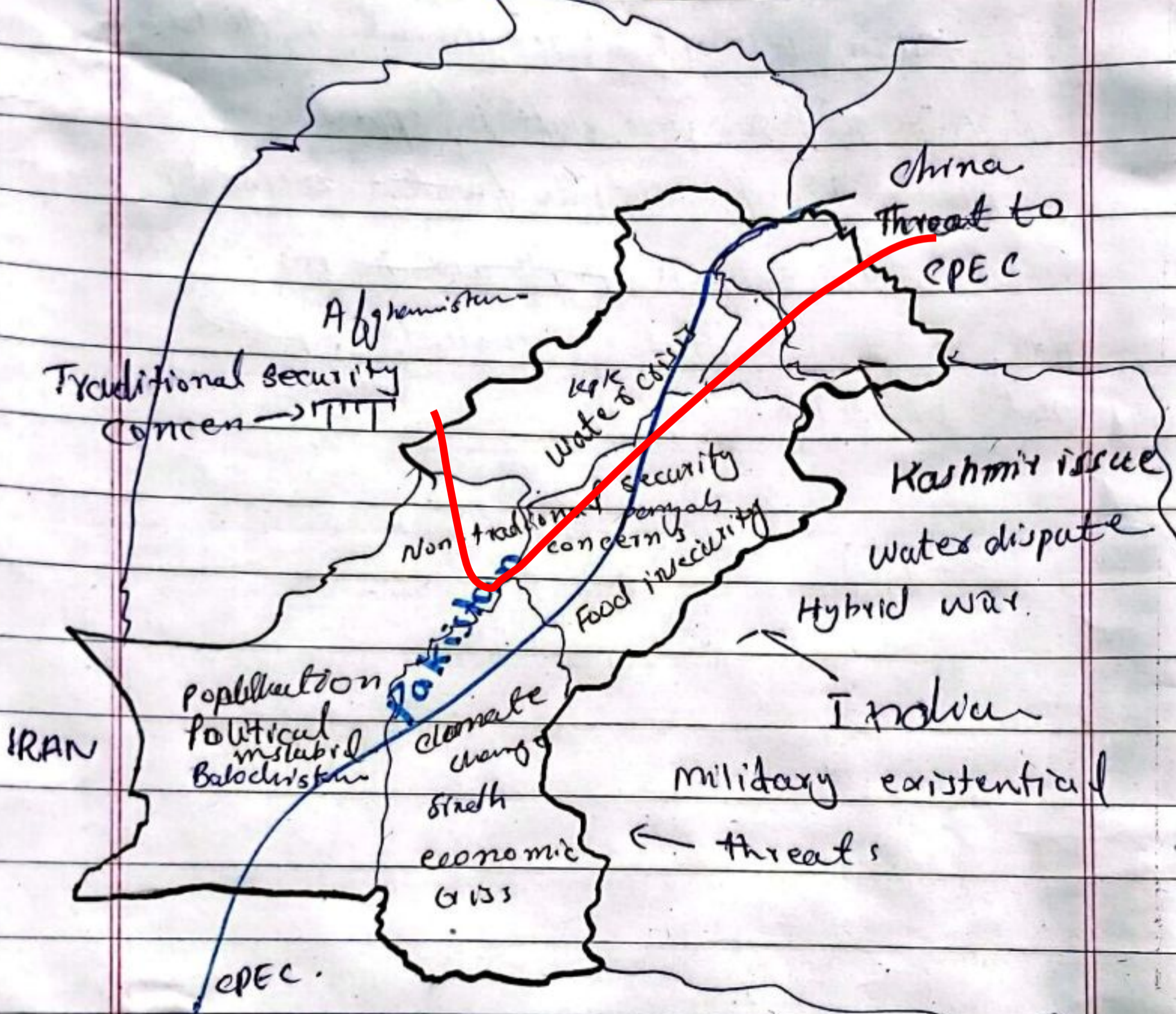
### K: Economic Turndown:

Pakistan economic sector is under severe crisis. Currently, Foreign reserves are less. Economic activities are closed down, high inflation, circular debt, trade deficit, budget deficit, balance of payment crisis.

Thus all the ~~after~~ mentioned economic problems are the non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan.



# Pictorial Representation of the Traditional and Non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan.





## L. Measures for Pakistan's foreign policy:

Although Pakistan is facing both traditional and non-traditional security challenges, Pakistan has great potentials to deal with them by making its foreign policy pragmatically. Some of the important foreign policy measures for the foreign policy of Pakistan will be taken into consideration.

## M Policy of neutrality.

Pakistan should not take side with one great power and confront the other great power rather Pakistan should remain neutral in these block politics. The past experience of being remained in the capitalist bloc, Pakistan lost more than \$200 billion dollars.



## Non-Inclusive foreign policy:

China, when making its foreign policy, take the advice of all the institutions into consideration. Pakistan should also make inclusive foreign policy by lending ears to the voices of academia and public.

## ○ Pragmatic policy:

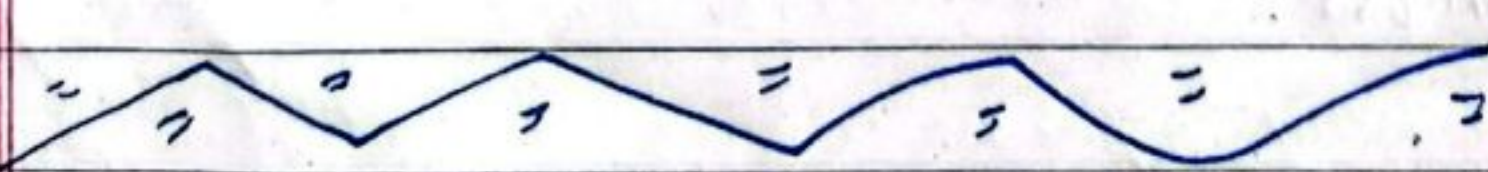
Pakistan should take all factors such as its geographical position, economic sectors, security threat, religion and social fabric while making foreign policy.

## P Conclusion:

To conclude, Pakistan is facing various security concerns which are mentioned above. However, Pakistan can easily tackle them while adopting the above given measures.

Do research on both traditional and non traditional

Substantially low





## Question . No. 5

### A. Introduction

Pakistan is facing severe economic challenges like extremely low foreign reserve, budget deficit, trade deficit, balance of payment, low export, capital flight, low tax revenue by the existence institutions, rising inflation, circular debt and the risk of default. The aforementioned challenges depict the long-standing weakness of, low confidence and outdated policy. moreover, they also reveals the political uncertainty.

### B. Economic challenges and structural weaknesses.

The economic challenges which Pakistan is facing currently due to the structural weaknesses are the following.



## (i) Low tax revenue

The low tax collection of Pakistan economy reveals the loophole in the tax collection bodies like FBR which does report the undocumented economy.

## (ii) Problem in tax:

The tax collection process in Pakistan is different from the rest of the countries. Here, in Pakistan, more emphasis has given on indirect tax and avoided the direct tax. In other countries, they use 35% indirect tax collection but here in Pakistan 65% indirect tax collection from the people. Thus, there should be balance.

## (iii) Low Report from Financial institution:

The financial institutes are not honest in generating STR and -



CTR assigned to them by the concern authority.

### C Pakistan economic challenges and Low confidence:

The <sup>cripple</sup> economy of Pakistan also <sup>depicts</sup> the challenge of Low confidence by the investors in the country. This low confidence results in capital flight, discouraging Foreign Direct Investment. The problems caused by the low confidence to ~~at~~ the economy of Pakistan are the following:

#### (i) Capital Flight

The challenge ~~of~~ to the Pakistan economy which has caused by the low confidence is Capital Flight. Due to the structural weakness of the economy of Pakistan, many investors shifted their businesses to other countries.



## (ii) Discouraged FDI

Another problem due to low confidence is the unfavourable environment for the Foreign Direct Investment. Due to the low foreign reserve of the country, foreign direct investment has discouraged.

## (iii) Energy crisis:

Energy crisis of the country has resulted in low investment by the small business in the country because they do not have confidence to invest in the economy.

## D. Economic challenges and the protracted policy of Pakistan.

The challenge posed to the economy of Pakistan due to the protracted policy are the following:



## (i) Import contraction policy

Recently the PDM government adopted the import contraction policy which reduced the import of some of the important goods for supporting the local economy. This policy greatly affected on the export and the local economy of the country.

## (ii) Obsolete organizational structure of FBR.

The ineffective structure of FBR like no proper checks and balance on it, corruption, political affiliation. The FBR should be reformed. FBR introduce new measures through Finance Act 2022 to generate additional revenue but it resulted all in vain.



E: Economic challenges of Pakistan reflecting political uncertainty:

If one looks to the developed economies of the world, their political environment is stable and smooth. Moreover, the developing economy like China and India are on the rising and replaced the developed economy. All the above countries political environment is certain but unfortunately Pakistan has been facing political instability which resulted in the economic ~~to~~ takedown.

Thus some of the economic challenges of Pakistan economy are the following:

(i) Capital flight

Due to political uncertainty in Pakistan many investors have lost —



Confidence in its economic strength. They ~~are~~ as result shifted their business to other countries.

### (ii) Delay in the trench by IMF

Pakistan economy ~~is~~ is in dire need of loan from international financial institute and from the international ~~donors~~ donors. But due to political uncertainty in the country, the aforementioned providers are showing trust deficit on the government. For example, recently the IMF team met with PTI chairman and his team. Because of the political uncertainty in the country.

### (iii) Decreased in the remittance.

After the vote of NO-confidence which ousted the PTI chairman from the seat of Islamabad, political terrorism started in the country -



This turmoil reduced foreign remittance of the country from \$26.1 billion to 20.5 billion.

⇒ GDP growth also reduced from 6.1% to 0.29%.

### (F) Conclusion :

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that Pakistan economy is facing challenges due to long standing structural weakness, low confidence by the investors, outdated policy and political uncertainty. If these associated factors of economy are tackled, the economy of the country will be Also, give paragraph on way forward come into the track of development.





## Question - No. 7

### A. Introduction:

Despite the sacrifices of thousands of civilians, police, army, and full scale operations of military in the areas where terrorists resided, Pakistan has facing the the issue of terrorism. Its genises go back to the immediate decision of joining block politics during the cold war. The current rise in terrorist attacks is caused by sudden exit of US forces from Afghanistan, policy of appeasement by the government, restoration of Taliban government in Afghanistan, political chaos in Pakistan. merged of levies in police. However, some preventive and effective measures should be adopted to eliminate the issue of terrorism.



## B. Origin of Terrorism:

The genesis of extremism goes back to the joining of bloc politics during the cold war. Pakistan was ~~an~~ ally of US in the cold war. This indulgement in bloc politics created terrorism when USSR came to Afghanistan.

## C Causes of the current wave of terrorism in Pakistan.

Pakistan is experiencing an exponential rise in violent activities by the militant groups. This current wave of terrorism in Pakistan is due to the following causes.

### 1) - Chaotic exit of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

With the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, dozen of TTP commanders and terrorist fighters were released from the prisons of Afghanistan.



### E. Policy of Appeasement:

The policy of Appeasement by the government gave strength and courage to the militants. The policy of Appeasement failed but it caused rise in violent activities of militants like Peshawar police line attack, Bano LTD, and attacks in different parts of KPK and Balochistan.

### F. Restoration of Taliban government in Kabul.

With the restoration of Taliban government in Kabul, the militant groups are enjoying safe haven in Afghanistan. The militant got confidence. Taliban considers the militants their allies of the war against USA.

### G. Political chaos in Pakistan.

The political environment of the country gave a vacuum to militant groups which they filled with launching attacks on law enforcement agencies.



Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%

Graphs and charts 10%

Qno 2-

1-Introduction

2- Discuss Trinity of ideas

3- Reasons of giving this perspective

4- what impacts have caused by this Trinity of idea

5- Conclusion

Q 3-

1- Introduction

2- Overview of primitive security concerns of Pakistan

3- Traditional security concerns 4-5

4- Non traditional security concerns 4-5

5- measures to deal with these 4-5

6- Analysis

7- Conclusion

Q 4 Introduction

2- How over population is the root cause of all environmental is:

4-5

3- How controlling population control the environmental hazards

Give 7-8 points in with examples

4- Conclusion

Q 5-Introduction

2- An overview of economic crises in Pakistan

3- Explain with special Reference to 4 variables mentioned with

subheadings under each head

4- Also suggest way forward

5- Conclusion

Q8- Introduction

Elaborate Federal structure

3- Take a stance and explain with 10 points with special Referen

to Constitutional clauses

1/202 (26) Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
Measures for countering  
the rise of terrorist current  
waves

⇒ No Appeasement policy

Appeasement policy is taken  
with a country which is bound to  
some international treaties, but  
terrorist groups are violent and  
unrecognized, so appeasement policy  
is not conducive rather strict actions  
should be taken against them.

⇒ Keeping eyes on the already  
pardonned terrorist

⇒ Pressure on Afghanistan  
government

⇒ Training to the law enforcement  
agencies

⇒ provision of resources to  
the forces.