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start with the introduction of the question.

Q2
ans → The ideology of Pakistan was first presented by the two prominent figures, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. On one hand, Allama Iqbal's philosophical poetry and on the other hand, the side of Quaid's influential speeches do general public shaped the ideology of Pakistan.

Both Iqbal and Jinnah emphasized the importance of Muslim unity and preservation of their culture.

Two of the influential leaders wanted social justice and development for ~~the~~ the Muslims in Subcontinent.

James Wymbrant in his book, A Brief History of Pakistan, appreciated Jinnah's role in creation of Pakistan. He further said "That Jinnah was a man of his words and showed head for creation 'Pakistan.' we see it today."

give heading relevant to the statement of the qs

1. Allama Iqbal's Effort:

Allama Iqbal was a poet and widely recognized as a spiritual father of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal wanted a separate state for Muslims in India due to dichotomy in both of the religions and cultures. Allama Iqbal

demanded a separate homeland
in one of his famous speeches
"Allahabad address in 1930. He
said" I would like to see Punjab,
NWFP (KPK), Sindh and Baluchistan
amalgamated into one single state;
The formation of a separate north-
west Indian Muslim state appears to
me the final destiny of the Muslims."

He emphasized the need of Muslim unity.

2. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's role:

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan
was a staunch supporter of separate
Muslim entity. He clearly emphasized in
his earlier speeches that Muslims
are distinct nation, they have unique
customs, caste and folkways also religion
is different. However, the most notable
speech in favor of Pakistan
came in 1940, known as Lahore
Resolution or Pakistan Resolution.

He reiterated, "Muslims are nation
to any definition of a nation, and
they must have their own homelands;
Hindus and Muslims are two distinct
religious philosophies, social customs
and literature, and Muslims and Hindus
derive their inspiration from different
sources in history. So, the rights of
Muslims must be protected."

Hence the ideology of Pakistan
was due to the rights of Muslims
in sub-cont. The two leaders came up

with different perspectives but with the same goal to get a separate muslim entity?

and be attempted on 7-9 sides of a page.

Q3
Ans

The changing security dynamics are not static, it changes due to its fluid situation. Barry Puzan defines it as the complex and interactive system of relationship among states and non-state actors that shapes the overall security environment. This definition means that the play between or among different parties can alter the security dynamics. In the context of Pakistan and now the changing security dynamics are direct to Pakistan national security let's discuss some here:

give the main heading first.

a. Terrorism:

Terrorism in Pakistan became prevalent when the USSR invaded Afghanistan. First it was the Kashmiri culture but steadily this led to the creation of rebels in our eastward FATA, Pakistan At the crossroads. Christophe Jaffrelot. He further emphasized that the rise of TIP has posed a severe threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan. It is a threat to national security due to this relations with neighboring countries become idle.

b. Ind-PAK Rivalry:

Shamshed Ahmed in his epitome "Pakistan and World Affairs", described it as a conflicted legacy. He ~~had~~ emphasized that Pak-India relations are dramatic due to some ground realities: Kashmir issue, Siachen, Wullar Barrage, Sir Creek and Terrorism. So, the tensions^{are} adding fuel to the fire and becoming a threat for national security.

c. The Afghan Factor:

Another prominent reality to be mentioned. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan in 2021, has created a power vacuum and this ~~is~~ needed to be filled. The reason is that the Afghan factor is a dangerous ~~element~~ ^{challenge} for Pakistan. If the situation in Afghanistan bursts into violent activities, this will undermine the Pakistan as influx of refugees and militants will cross the border and this is challenge for Pakistan's national security.

d. Hybrid warfare:

With the changing security dynamics, Pakistan is facing the threat of hybrid warfare. Hybrid war is not fought conventionally but by building false and malicious ~~narratives~~ ^{narratives}, the role of espionage and fifth column, and the prevalence of proxy warfare. Recently, EU Disinfo Lab uncover the

add examples. also highlight them.

add mor arguments. short answer.

indian malicious role in Pakistan by providing financial assistance to TTP stakeholders. This clearly indicate that now dangerous is ~~the~~ ^{the} hybrid warfare and a direct to national security.

In conclusion, Pakistan is suffering from changing security dynamics as it is becoming a hard pill to swallow. Policy makers and security experts are required to formulate effective ~~strategies~~ strategies to overcome the menace of direct threat

5/20

25

ans

Sumesh Ahmed in his book 'Pakistan and world affairs' stated that the evolution of the democratic system in Pakistan has been tumultuous journey since the country's independence. There were ~~major~~ military rule, political polarization and cross border challenges.

a. After independence:

Pakistan adopted a parliamentary democratic system. However the instability in political sector and changes in leadership had destabilised the country. ~~and~~ not to forget the assassination of first PM, Liaquat Ali Khan. After the Liaquat's era, Khwaja Nazimuddin came then Muhammad Ali Bogra and lastly, the time of

First martial law.

b.

Ayub's Era:

The first dictator of Pakistan, who seized power and imposed presidential system.

c.

Bhutto's Era:

add more detail under each era.

The first democratically elected civilian president in 1971.

He also drafted the 1973 constitution which is still in use.

d.

Zia ul Haq Rule:

He took power in 1977 coup and ran the country till 1988. He suspended the democratic government system. He also imposed stringent punishment in the context of Islamization.

e.

A Decade of Democracy:

After the death of Zia ul Haq, the people of Pakistan witnessed return of democracy. PPP and PML(N) emerged the major political parties. However, the corruption and conflict still haunted the people of Pakistan.

f.

Mushraf rule:

Mushraf usurped the power of Pakistan in a military coup. He suspended the democratic system and imposed presidential system.

g.

PPP Era:

PPP come to power in 2008 and Pervez Musharraf was

was shot dead because she along with others signed charter of ~~democracy~~. The PPP government did do some amendment conducted many reforms and also induced Parliamentary form of govt

The current Era:

The current era is marred with political instability as PTI reign was compromised the PM Nawaz Sharif the director but still the country is on the verge of collapse as it was in late 20th century.

Challenges to democracy:

Globally the world is facing plethora of challenges to democracy.

Globally, the world is on the verge of economic crises. And this is due to persisted socio economic challenges. Pakistan is also facing the same issue. Socio economic inequality is not new in Pakistan, the divide between urban and rural areas, which affect political participation.

The rise of ~~extremism~~ and intolerance in the world is gaining pace, i.e. freedom of expression and the rights of minority. A perfect example is of US where intolerance is growing and leading to racial prejudice. Moreover, Pakistan is marred with the problem of extremism and freedom of expression. This undermines the

discuss this part in detail as well by giving subheadings.

Political participation and becomes an obstacle in building an inclusive government.

c. Military sporadic intervention in civilian governments. We see this happening in democratic countries.

For example, Sudan became democratic and subsequently the military overran the democratic form of ~~govt~~ government.

In Pakistan's perspective, the interference in the civilian form of government is not something new. For Pakistan maintaining a healthy relations with the government by military remains and challenges and thus undermines civil authority and restricts political freedom.

conclusively, evolution of democratic system in Pakistan has never been accepted and throughout the history Pakistan faced problems due to it. This leads to the challenges in democracy and the youth becomes reluctant to participate in political activities which is a bad practice for inclusive and government that benefits the people.

improve the structure and paper presentation of the answers.