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INTRODUCTION:

According to an author, "Terrorism can never be spread and sustained, until being financed or supported by external sources". The same is true in case of Pakistan as well. Pakistan has itself created these terrorists and called them as "Mujahideen" in the start. However, with the passage of time, due to contrasting self interests, they now turned and fired back at Pakistan. They had been financed by external rivals of Pakistan as well, in order to weaken the state further. Pakistan - keeping in view its limited budget - had tried its best to combat it, but is not totally successful till due to various reasons. Pakistan had made several policies as well to combat them, but these too, it had failed due to various reasons which will be discussed ahead.

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BACKGROUND:

Before the Russian's, more specifically "The Soviets," attack on Afghanistan, Pakistan had been quite at peace. But after the Soviet attack, Pakistan started training "Mujahideen", with the support of US and other countries, to counter the Soviet attack in Afghanistan. The same "Mujahideen" had also been used by Pakistan to counter "Taliban hegemony" in Afghanistan due to US influence. But, once US withdrew its forces from Afghanistan and Taliban came to power again. They started gaining the sympathy of those mujahideen who had been earlier ~~hurt~~ ^{supported} because Pakistan attacked and ^{supported} US against their muslim brothers. Once, this power struggle ended, they started thinking of gaining control in Pakistan as well, in the name of spreading Islam. They also thought of taking revenge for the various drone strikes which US conducted in the northern areas of Pakistan, and which Pakistan could not resist because of its weak standing in front of US - a super

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power. Mujahideen had also been used by Pakistan in 1965 and then was used well against India. Finally, these terrorist or mujahideen are now well trained, and also are equipped with latest weapons, which is posing a serious threat to Pakistan.

* Reasons why the new wave of terrorism had emerged

again:

There are several reasons behind their re-emergence, which are being enlisted below:

⇒ Re-emergence of Taliban:

The re-emergence of Taliban in Afghanistan had given them a new ray of hope that if they can take control over Afghanistan, and defeat the super powers, then these terrorists can do it also.

⇒ HTS takeover over Syria:

HTS takeover over Syria has further boosted their morale.

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⇒ grievances against drone strikes
These sentiments had been
hurt after Pakistan was unable
to stop the drone strikes of
US in the northern areas of
Pakistan.

⇒ Poor economic incentives:
The poor economic incentives by
state to the citizens had further
allowed these terrorists to manipulate
the poor class of the society and
enrolled them in their organization.

⇒ Misuse of Religion:
⇒ Terrorists had been successful
in manipulating the people of
FATA in the name of
religion and taking several benefits
of their ignorance.

⇒ This had also been mentioned
in the book, "Islam: the
misunderstood religion" by Muhammad
Qutab, that these terrorists
they manipulate the poor
class very easily in the

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name of religion.

=> Providing quick justice system:
The terrorists had been able to gain the sympathy of the people of northern areas by providing quick justice system as compared to the state.

=> Afghanistan's Role:
Whenever, Pakistan starts conducting operation against terrorists, they take asylum in Afghanistan. In this way, Pakistan is unable to fully ~~able~~ wipe them out.

=> India's Role:
India and some other external forces are involved in this, by supporting these terrorist organizations. This can be substantiated with that when Kulbushan Tadev was being arrested, he clearly accepted that India was involved in destabilizing Pakistan by supporting terrorists.

Pakistan's policy failure to combat the menace:

Pakistan had made several policies to combat terrorism, but they had failed due to various reasons which are being enlisted below:

⇒ Lack of financial resources:

Pakistan due to its meagre financial resources can not afford huge spending on conducting operations and raids.

⇒ Political polarization has remained a hurdle in policy implementation:

Pakistan had taken several good initiatives - ~~like~~ including the National Action Plan, after APS attack 2014 - despite its meagre resources, to ~~at~~ combat terrorism; but still, it had failed because the political leaders are united on a single stance and they change their policies after the government change. Some favor brute force, while others highlight the

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importance of soft power and dialogue

⇒ Resistance from civilians due to bad image of some institutions.

Earlier, people had witnessed some target killings and also people complained about the missing persons. These things have created a bad image of institutions in the eyes of civilians, which now clearly resist any further operations in the areas - even if it be against the terrorists.

⇒ lesser strengthening and empowerment of institutions:

Pakistan had been unable to empower its police department, in order to combat terrorism. Police are being welcomed ^{and supported} more by the civilians as compared to other institutions. So, Pakistan need to focus more in empowering them with weapons and proper trainings.

Solutions to cater terrorism:

=> Appealing to foreign countries especially US and China, for military and economic support.

=> Utilizing organizations like SAARC, ASEAN, SCO, and BRICS to combat terrorism.

=> Empowering police to act on front line while combating terrorism by providing them with latest weapons, intelligence services, and proper training.

=> Giving proper jobs, education, and health facilities to all the people especially the poor in the northern region, so that they can not be manipulated easily.

=> Updating education system in order to take the misinterpretation in the name of religion.

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Conclusion:

Pakistan is a financially weak state. It had struggled hard to improve its economic status. But, due to various reasons, it failed and gave birth to many social evils - one of them being terrorism. The recent upsurge of terrorism in Pakistan had taken place due to several reasons. They also highlighted the failure of the state in combating it. Pakistan is trying its best to combat it; however, several pragmatic steps had been highlighted which can further help Pakistan in combating terrorism.

Q - No - 5 :



Introduction:

There is no doubt that a state make its international relevance by improving its domestic conditions. This can ^{be} seen in the case of many countries like USA, China,

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Scandinavian countries and many more. There had been peace and an environment of economic stability, which had attracted the attention of several other countries. Pakistan has been struggling to improve its domestic conditions since years. However, these are various pragmatic steps that Pakistan can take, in order to improve its international relevance.

Background: Since Independence, Pakistan has been a victim of various evils. These include political instability, political polarization, bad civil-military relations, terrorism, extremism, separatism and several others. These issues had led to the bad economic conditions of Pakistan. This situation had been further exacerbated by the corruption environment in Pakistan. Pakistan has been ranked above 120 out of 180 countries by Transparency International, in the corruption perception index. These issues had severely tarnished the image of Pakistan globally.

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It is due to these issues that foreign investors are reluctant to invest in Pakistan. Foreign direct investment has been increasing in the country, which is further aggravating its poor economic condition.

*: How Pakistan's international relevance is being affected by bad democratic environment:

Pakistan has been struggling to improve the democratic environment in the country, which had badly affected its international relevance globally.

⇒ Direct Martial laws affecting Pakistan's international relevance:

It had been clearly mentioned in several reports that foreign direct investment and other cooperation, had been reduced significantly due to direct military martial laws in the country.

⇒ Weak Rule of Law:

Weak rule of law has further aggravated the bad image of Pakistan. It has been mentioned clearly in the book, "Pakistan a hard country" that due to weak rule of law, the country's image has furnished further in the international community.

* How political instability in Pakistan is affecting its international relevance:

There are several reasons which are being enlisted below:

⇒ Political Polarization:

The top parties in Pakistan are reluctant to cooperate with each other which had resulting in a very bad image of Pakistan in the international community.

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⇒ Exclusivity in decision making

Pakistan has been unsuccessful in making inclusive governments. This leads to new policy making every time the government changes, which has reduced the trust of International community in Pakistan.

* How competent governance and ~~improving~~ ^{reducing} trust deficit between state and people are going to improve Pakistan's image:

Competent governance and ~~improving~~ ^{reduced} trust deficit between the people and the state, helps improve its international image. This will be highlighted further in the points mentioned below:

⇒ Streamlining bureaucratic hurdles:
Steps like SFC and removing tiresome hurdles in the way

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of progress, had improved the image of Pakistan in the foreign countries.

⇒ Combating terrorism, separatism, and extremism:

Steps to combat the 3 evils had further led to improved image of Pakistan.

⇒ Improving transparency is key to attracting foreign investment.

⇒ Improving trust deficit between the people and the state is vital in improving Pakistan's image:

Pakistan can reduce the trust deficit by ensuring inclusivity in government, providing better economic opportunities, improving social conditions of people and several others. This will result in cooperation between the state and the people, and will ultimately improve its image in the international community.

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* Conclusion:

In a nutshell, a country can never improve and increase its international relevance, while its domestic policies and steps are not in the right direction. Pakistan can also improve its international standing by promoting democratic culture in the country, by ensuring political stability in the country, by improving its governance, and by addressing the trust deficit between the state and its people. Pakistan had already been working upon it, and a bit more effort in the right direction will further improve its image in the international community.

Q - No - 6 :

* INTRODUCTION:

Since independence, Pakistan

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Like in the country.

was an economically weak state. It was not being given its due share in the economic assets of united India. After that, the frequent regime change further aggravated the economic conditions of the country. Then, the military take over exacerbated the bad economic conditions further. It seemed as if the people in Pakistan are struggling more to come in power, rather than making long term economic policies for the country.

* BACKGROUND:

In the book, "Issues in Pakistan's economy", it has been mentioned clearly that Pakistan's economic conditions failed to improve due to the different models being implemented by different leaders. Some of them dragged the country towards socialism, others tried to drag it towards islamization, some tried to make a liberal economy, and then some favoured capitalism for it. Recently, the constitution had been amended by making an

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amendment to article 38, which will now try to remove the "interest" from the economic system of Pakistan by 2030 within about a few years. These kind of different economic models had brought Pakistan's economic conditions on ventilators, and now it will take some time to improve.

⇒ It has been mentioned in the book, "Pakistan: between military and state" that the different institutions had been dragging Pakistan towards different destinations, leading to failure of Pakistan's economy.

* However inability of Pakistan to frame long term economic policies had led to economic failure in the country.

⇒ frequent government changes:
In start, the frequent government

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NOTE

changes in Pakistan led to inconsistent economic policies and ultimately, exacerbated the poor economic conditions of the country. Jawahar Lal Nehru once mentioned that, "I don't change my clothes as frequently, as Pakistan changes its government". From this, it is evident that economic loss would be the final fate of such nation.

⇒ Ayub's Regime:

Ayub's regime showed a bit economic stability as foreign aid came abt in his era. But, still due to lack of long term planning it also led to failure. In the book, "Issues in Pakistan Economy" by S. Akbar Zaidi, it has been mentioned that Ayub favored the top 22 twenty-two families of his time and hoped for the trickle down effect; but it also led to failure.

⇒ Yahya Khan's era:

Yahya Khan tried to focus more

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on catering the political stability at that time ; but that too failed, as he finally resorted to the use of force, which ended in separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan. It was once again a huge blow to the economic conditions of Pakistan.

⇒ Bhutto's Nationalization Policy:

Bhutto's nationalization policy, further led to economic disaster in the country. Investors flew from the country, and the country, once again, was in an economic conundrum.

⇒ Zia's Islamization Policy:

Zia's Islamization policy further aggravated the bad economic situation in the country.

⇒ Frequent government changes in 90's:

Frequent government changes in the 90s, further led to inconsistent economic policies in the country.

⇒ Musharraf's ~~nationalist~~ privatization and war on terror:

Musharraf's privatization policies and reliance on foreign aid during war on terror, rather than framing long term economic policies led to disaster.

⇒ Struggle for power in the 21st century:

In the 21st century, the political parties struggled more in gaining and coming in power, rather than focusing on long term economic policies.

⇒ focus of government on suppressing opposition rather than promoting a culture of inclusivity, in order to frame long term economic policies had further led to disaster in the country.

⇒ Inconsistent policies and dismissing the successor government's policies had

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further led to bad economic conditions.

* Conclusion:

In a nutshell, there is no doubt that a country cannot progress economically, without framing long term economic policies. Unfortunately, Pakistan has also become a victim of these inconsistent policies, which had played havoc with the economic situation of the country. This can be corrected by taking several pragmatic steps including political inclusivity, political tolerance, promoting peace, and several others in order to ensure long term economic policies, which is the key to success.

Q-NO-7:

* Introduction:

This quote, being written
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by a famous author, had clearly summarized and concluded the whole history in one quote. The world has seen the rise and fall of nations, and dwelling closer into it, clearly highlights the importance of education in the rise and fall of nation. The countries who had promoted education had seen great heights, whereas the countries which had failed to promote education led to its failure.

BACKGROUND:

Since the start of civilization, we can see that the greeks, romans, and all other great empires - even the muslim empires - were at their peak, due to their better education system. The Great Britain then conquered almost the whole world, by improving its education status which led to better technologies, policies, and ultimately better economic conditions. It was famously been quoted that the sun never sets

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in the British empire. This clearly highlights the role of education in bringing British to such glorious position. Currently, the USA and China are also progressing rapidly and are the leading powers in the world due to their huge spendings in education sector.

⇒ It is famously quoted that bring me an educated youth and I will give you a successful future government.

⇒ Similarly it is said that educated mothers lead to uprising of nations.

* Issues in Education system of Pakistan:

There are several issues in education sector of Pakistan which are being enlisted below:

⇒ No single economic curriculum has been implemented in the educational institutions including

⇒ There has been several instances where the political parties has been interfering in the educational institutions leading to its failures.

⇒ There has been a lack of fund from government's side towards educational aspects.

* Problems in Pakistan's education system:

⇒ There has been a lack of infrastructure which is a key to better education system.

⇒ Political interference leads to ghost teachers, where the teachers get their salaries without being attending the schools.

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⇒ The quality and quantity of teachers is also lacking in Pakistan.

⇒ Religious clergy is further creating hurdles by restricting girls from taking education.

⇒ Outdated syllabus ~~is~~ ^{is} another reason of failure in Pakistan's ~~for~~ education system.

* Solutions to ^{improve} Education system of Pakistan:

⇒ By diverting more funds towards education system.

⇒ Updating the curriculum in the education system.

⇒ Improving teacher-student ratios.

⇒ Proper training of faculty and improving the infra structure

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of the institutions.

⇒ Curbing the political interference in the education system.

⇒ Creating and implementing "the Single National Curriculum Plan" in the country.

⇒ Focus should be given to all the genders equally.

* Conclusion:

In a nutshell, education has played a key role in rise and fall of nations. Even today, the countries having better education system, are ruling over others. There is no doubt, that reaching towards educational excellence requires time; but, still there is a need to address all the core issues, problems, and work on pragmatic solutions, in order to put a country in the right direction. Pakistan also ~~has~~ has failed to address all the core issues

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and problems which is creating hurdles in its progress. However, through various pragmatic steps, it is possible to move Pakistan out of this conundrum, and lead towards a better future in the years to come.