

Question #03

Afghan war its impacts on Pakistan and emergence of 'Non-State Actor' and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan and their role in this war

PROLOGUE

Afghanistan: Graveyard of the Empires. Since the 19th century, Afghanistan has been called graveyard of the empires, because the British Empire, Soviet Union and United States remained unsuccessful here. The war started from 1979 and its implications are still felt by Pakistan. Moreover the non-state actors, and traditional threats are aggravating this situation of war.

Historizing Afghan War Since 1979

In the history, the internal conflict began in 1978 between anti communist Islamic guerrillas and the Afghan communist government and leading to the overthrow of government in 1992. Later after 9/11 incident the issue again started, this time USA started WOT (War on Terror) with help of Pakistan, and again results are same, USA has to move back, and "Doha Agreement" has been done.

IMPACTS OF AFGHAN WAR ON PAKISTAN

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Refugees influx ; burden on economy
- Affected economic interests of local
- Inflation is increasing

(a)

Refugees Influx ; burden on economy

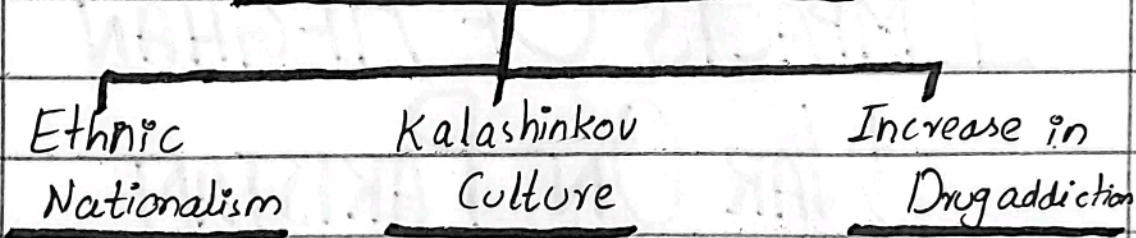
The refugees influx is
affecting the condition of
the economy Pakistan has
gone to 24 April refugee

(b)

Affected economic interests of locals

The Afghan businessmen here
remained and it affect
the local business.

SOCIAL IMPACTS



(a)

Introduced Kalashnikov Culture

The border fencing
has not been done
due to the Afghanistan
and that is why the
illegal smuggling of the
guns remains continue. And
means of Kalashnikov culture

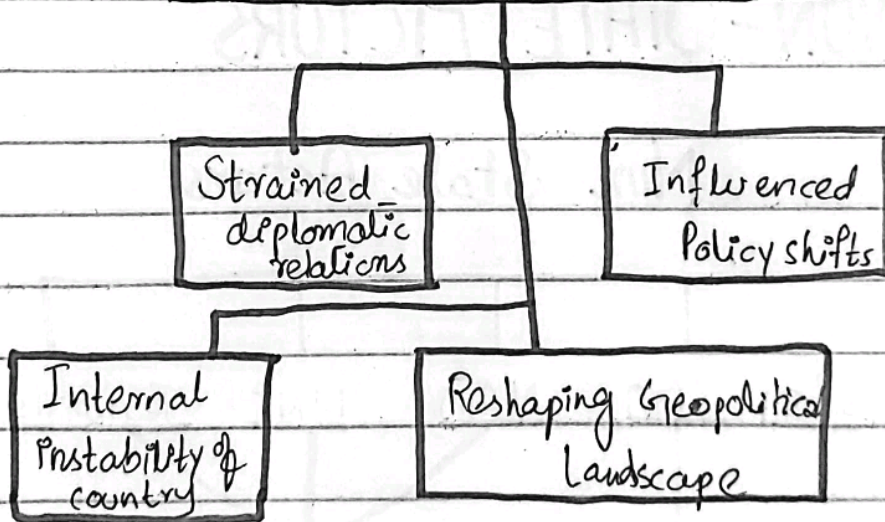
(2)

(b)

Increase in Drug Addiction

The drug addiction increases in the country and it affects the social condition of the Pakistan.

POLITICAL IMPACTS



(a)

Strained diplomatic relations of Islamabad and Kabul

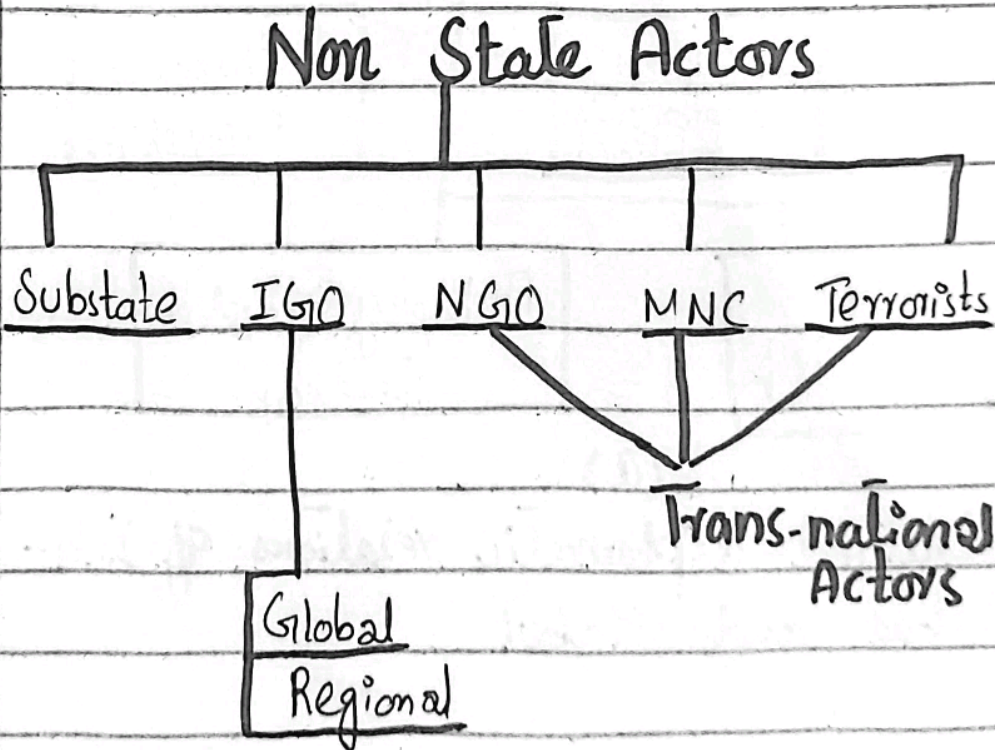
The relations between the two neighbors affected due to terrorist attacks.

(b)

Enhancing internal instability - security threats to country

The internal stability is at stake due to the Afghanistan's terrorist groups.

NON-STATE ACTORS



NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Inter
State
Conflict

Terrorism

Climate
Change

Energy
Insecurity

Irregular
Migration

Economic
Crisis

Non-State Actors Attributed to the situation of war

(a)

Terrorist attacks are increasing in
Balochistan and KPK; borders aligned
with Afghanistan

The recent attack in the
Balochistan and KPK,
and mainly affected the
security officials is
manifesting the poor condition of
country.

(b)

Escalation of border tension after refugees are sending back to Kabul

The border tension is increasing between the both countries and this is worsening the relations of the both countries, Kabul and Islamabad.

(c)

ISKP's expansion after government of Taliban

The terrorist hub is the synonym of Afghanistan and it has been clearly accepted by the government of Afghanistan. This will further deteriorate the relations between the two countries.

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Non-Traditional Security Threats Attributed to the Situation as:

(a)

Drug Trafficking is soaring

Drug trafficking is also increasing and affecting the country's cohesion. This is affecting the country's internal security.

(b)

Durand Line issue: bone of contention

The Durand Line fencing is important, but Afghans' stubbornness is aggravating the bad relation between countries.

(c)

Smuggling and dollar flight

The higher rate of

dollar flight and smuggling
is affecting the country.

CONCLUSION

Afghanistan's peace is essential
for the Pakistan's
growth and prosperity.
Otherwise, the both countries
badly affected.

Question#06

Enlist obstacles interposed in the
way of national integration and
cohesion, measures to counter this

INTRODUCTION

National diversity is a liability
for a state unless it is
consolidated into a homogenous
social system. Diversification in terms
of culture, tradition, language etc

important to the country. But these diverse factors are resulting in creating chaos and distress. These differences are disturbing the peace, and the government and people collectively work to cope this issue to promote integration and cohesion.

Conceptualization of

NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND NATIONAL COHESION

As said by Quaid-e-Azam

"We are now all Pakistanis, Not Baluchis, Pathans, Sindhis, Bengalis, Punjabis and so on, and as Pakistani we must feel, behave and act, and we should be proud to be known as Pakistanis and nothing else"

So, basically national integration and national cohesion means that all Pakistani nationals are one, irrespective of their province, color, culture or language.

OBSTACLES INTERPOSED IN THE WAY OF NATIONAL INTE- GRATION AND COHESION

(a)
Inequitable distribution of resources

The province, Punjab and Sindh are always on verge of conflict due to water issues. Moreover, Balochistan feel alienated due to improper heed on them. This caused the sense of disintegration.

(b)
Ethno-linguistic and cultural differences

Urdu was one of the reasons of Pakistan, but now Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Balochi and their ethnicity prevails and divide the country.

(c)
Political polarization and bad governance

The left wing, right wing and lot of political agendas and poor governance is fueling the process of disintegration.

(d)
Ultra-nationalism and sensitization of ethnic identities

The main Pakistani nationalism is weakening, because ethnic nationalism and sub-nationalism has prevailed. This results in lack of cohesion.

(e)
Centre-provincial mistrust and grievances of provinces

The centre province relation

is affected due to the personal interests of the governments, and mistrust is increasing.

(f)

Belligerent neighbours and their evil designs to cause disintegration

The separatist movements in Pakistan's biggest area wise province are arising which are backed by belligerent neighbours, and it leads to chaos.

(h)

Sectarianism and growing radicalization

The religious was the base of getting freedom. But the religious divide, Sunni, Shia, Ahmadiya is disturbing the whole fabric of the society. Moreover, the minorities are now also delineated.

MEASURES THE CAN COUNTER THIS SITUATION

(a)

Dispensation of the due economic
and political rights

The national finance awards
and 18th amendment implication
is important, the provinces
should get their due rights
so that they may
integrated.

(b)

Promotion of Urdu as National
Language

There must be different
seminars on community level
to promote Urdu as
a national language,
and young people should
join these seminars.

(c)
Promotion of common cultural values and aspects i.e. Islamic values

The Islam is the core of ideology of Pakistan, and there should be promotion of Islamic values in the country.

(d)
Inclusion of people from all parts of Pakistan in national teams

The proper inclusion of the people is needed to control this disintegration of the country, and national teams can promote this.

(e)
A guarantee to socio-economic development

Socio-economic development of

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The country is important to stop this integration of the country.

(f)

Protection of civil liberties and human rights

The human rights should be protected. The Bill which was presented for the ministry persons in 2018, should be passed and proceed to get the support of the Balochistan.

(g)

Bulwark against anti-state activities

These agencies and governmental institutions should take strong actions against the factors who are behind the poor condition of

CONCLUSION

National integration and cohesion is important for the progress of country. In the present age, the integration is at stake, and government should control this.

Question#5

Challenges faced by industrialization and solutions to address this

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is the country with myriad of resources, but due to the innate weaknesses of the government, it is developing or struggling in the race of development among nations. It is true that industries are the backbone of economy, but industrial failure is not the sole reason. Unstable government, unstable policies, red tapism, energy crisis, and security conditions are contributing in this. Proper sustainable policies, and government will is needed to cope this.

LACK OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IS NOT THE SOLE REASON OF POOR DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

The historical burden influenced the industrial sector, Out of 955 industrial units that were operating in India, only 34 got by Pakistan. Moreover, the Bhutto era's privatization also gave shock. And in the tug of power, industries remains ignorant.

Numerous Reasons of Poor Development in Pakistan are:

(a)

Energy insecurity is prevailing -
production of expensive electricity

The industries needed electricity and Pakistan is facing the energy crisis. According to (IAEA), Pakistan produced most expensive electricity in the South Asia. This would burdened the industries, and economy is flailing.

(b)
Bureaucratic red tape is further deteriorating the situation

The lengthy procedures and documentation is contributing to the poor condition of the country. In 2019, US ^{withdrew} tax exemption facility for Pakistani diplomats due to red tapism

(c)
Poor and instable policies made by government; political instability

The unstable government of the country is the major reason of its poor position. No government has completed a tenure of five years, this led to further complexities.

(d)
Security concerns led to lower rate of Foreign Investment

The security issues are worsening the condition, no country wants to invest in Pakistan.

(e)
Circular debt is soaring and weakening backbone of country

The unpaid bills are resulting in circular debt, a vicious cycle.

According to (CPPA): Copas Central Power Purchasing Authority, circular debt stood at 457 B by March 2022, and 2.6 Trillion in October 2023.

(f)

Lack of subsidies allotted to agricultural sector

The unequal distribution of the budget, and lack of subsidies allotted to agricultural sector, result in poor performance of the agricultural department.

(h)

Slow adoption of technological innovation

People are less skilled, and prone to innovation.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES

(a)

Investment in renewable energy resources; diversification of energy sources

The green energy or renewable energy is important to stop this crisis. Sustainable use of water; hydroal energy.

According to World Bank report: Pakistan is ranked 74th in terms of coastal length out of 142 coastal states.

(b)

Political stability is important to formulate stable policies

The political stability is the more important thing because stable policies need stable government. The optimal country's economic growth is the example for Pakistan, and their main reason is stable government.

(c)

Streamline bureaucratic procedures and implement one-window operation system

The old, lengthy and time taking procedures of documentation should be revamped, so that it would be easy for the investors to invest in the country.

(d)

Security Threats are alarming; secure environment is needed for FDI

The bordering with Afghanistan and India, is affecting the internal security, and the security threats are affecting the country's image.

(e)

Proper allocation of budget to agriculture, education and industrial sector

Proper allocation of budget should be given to the governmental institutions to develop the country.

CONCLUSION

It is evident that industries are the backbone of country's development, but other factor can not be overlooked which are equally playing their role in the poor development of country.

Question # 02

Ideology of Pakistan in the light of sayings of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam

PROLOGUE

It was the dream of philosopher (Iqbal), the interpretation of a statesman (Quaid-e-Azam) and the blood of a nation that added one more color to the multicolored map of the world. Iqbal addressed in his famous Allahabad address to present the idea of separate homeland for Muslims, because Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations. Quaid-e-Azam's ideology is based on the perception of Iqbal's thoughts, that Muslims are unique entity, a unique nation due to

(4)

Ideology of Pakistan in the light of sayings of

Allama IQBAL

Allama Iqbal always emphasized on the separate and distinct image of Muslims in the subcontinent. He based the foundation of homeland on the region which later on became the ideology and basis of Pakistan.

Allama Iqbal stated:

we would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire"

(Allahabad Address, 1930)

Iqbal vision changes with time, as firstly he was staunch supporter of Congress and United India. But later on, his life changed when he went to Europe for studies. After observing

The western civilization, he understood the unique attributes of east and imported Islam. So, basically his ideology of separate nation is based on 'Islam'.

Iqbal's Ideology main points;
derived from his sayings are:

(a)

Islam: as code of conduct and way of life

After returning from Europe, Iqbal devoted himself to the cause of Islam, as he understood the true message of Quran. He wanted to spread his knowledge to Muslims, so they may unite.

"Islam is complete code of life; so Indian Muslims should get assistance from Islam"

(b)

Muslims are separate nation

Iqbal openly negated the concept of one nation and said: Nations are based with religion; not with territories.

(c)
Demarcation of boundaries where separate nation would developed

In his Allahabad address he clearly mentioned the Muslim majority areas, that should be combined to get separate Muslim nation.

Ideology of Pakistan in light of Sayings of Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-Azam gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. After joining Muslim League in 1953, he continued with his efforts to bring about Hindu Muslim Unity but he was greatly disappointed to see the prejudicial attitude of the Congress and Hindus.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF QAUID THAT ARE THE CORNERSTONE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Address At Second Round Table

Conference is 1931

Quaid-e-Azam believed that Congress and Hindus would never recognize the rights of Muslims.

He stated:

"The Hindu Muslim dispute must be settled before the enforcement of any system or constitution".

Nehru Report was the last nail in coffin - Muslims and Hindus are separate, can not live together in one nation.

Nehru report of 1928 disheartened Jinnah, so here he started to talk about two nation theory.

He clearly said:
"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian National Congress entered the fold of Islam".

Historic Session of Muslim League in 1940 at Lahore; clear manifestation of separate nation

Quaid-e-Azam addressed during the session that:

“The Muslims are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of international law we are a nation”

On March 8, 1944 while addressing the students of University, he said:

“Hindus and Muslims through living in the same town and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities”

Ideology of Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam through their sayings shows that both want separate nation on basis of 'Islam'

“We do not demand Pakistan simply to have piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles”

Conclusion

The ideology of Pakistan according to the sayings of dreamer (Iqbal) and founder (Quaid-e-Azam) showed that Pakistan has been made to practice Islam. Islam remained the cornerstone in both of the ideology. As Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations, due to their religious rights.