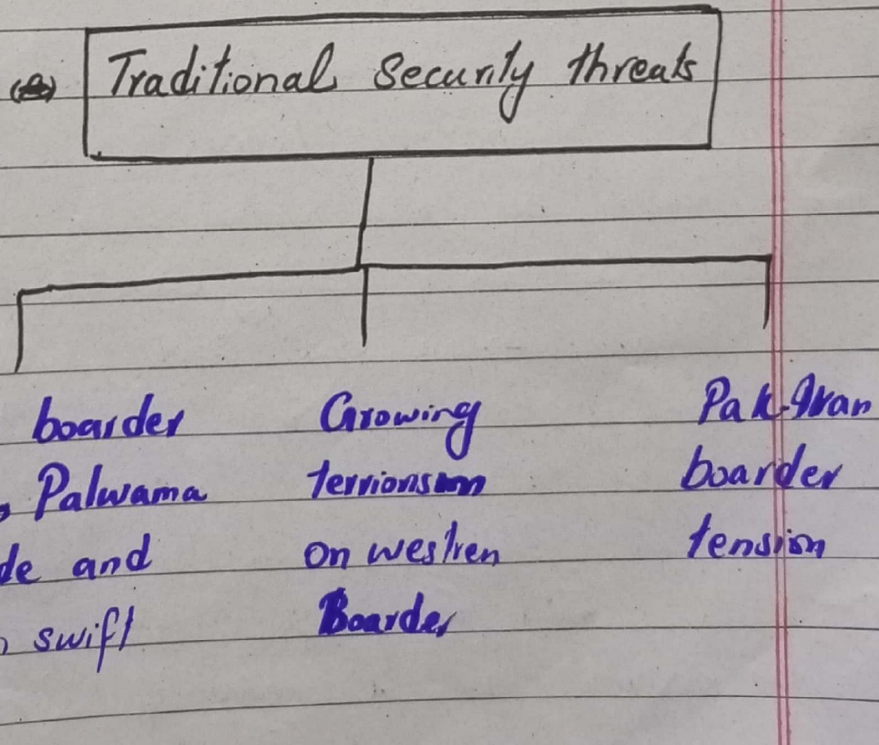


Q = 4

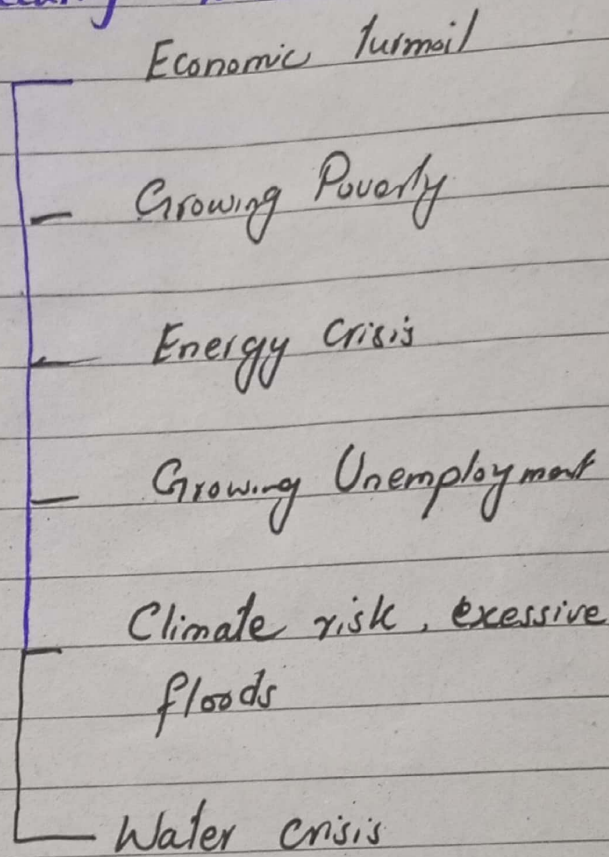
1 Introduction

Pakistan is facing traditional and non traditional security threat which can be addressed through reevaluating Pakistan foreign policy from geo strategic and to geo economic by seeking friendly relations with its neighbours.

2- Threat faced by Pakistan is the last decade



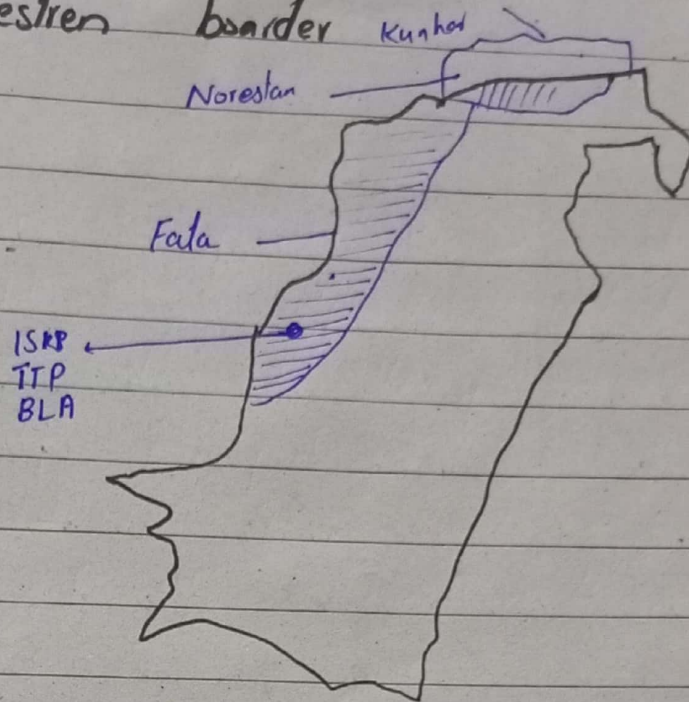
Non traditional Security threats



(a) Growing tension with on
Indian board.

Pakistan has faced various security threat in the form of Indian Cold start doctrine, Palwama episode and ^{Feb,} 2019 violation of Pakistan's boundary from India. Moreover, violation of article 370 p from Indian supreme court was a matter of ~~of~~ concern as Kashmir has a centre of Pakistan's national interest.

(b) Growing tension on the western boarder



Pakistan is facing severe militancy from its western border since 2015 with the fall of Syrian ISIS the militant migrated from Syria to Afghanistan and made a strong ground on the western side of Pakistan boarder. Moreover, 2021 and 2022 experienced a thousand cut strategy from the TTP and other non traditional security actors against Pakistan military and security force. Balochistan boarder with the Afghanistan has also become

porus.

(c) Border security concerns with Iran

Pakistan's border with Iran has been a centre of smuggling, and breeding ground for many factions such as Jaish-ul-Adil and Lashkar-e-Taiba. These terrorist factions always remain a bone of contention between the two countries. Recent Iranian attack on Pakistan soil and Pakistan's pay back display law and order conditions of both borders. Pakistan is facing three side threat from its borders.

4 - Non traditional security threats

(a) Economic turmoil

Pakistan facing acute economic turmoil led by political instability. Growing balance of payment issues, slow and IMF program showcase a vulnerable condition of Pakistan's economy.

(a) Curbing poverty

Pakistan is at the verge of social destruction. Pakistan's poverty rate is 37% high in the South Asia.

(c) Energy Crisis

Pakistan is strangled in energy crisis. As per report 30% of the Pakistani population has no access to electricity. Manufacturing industries are experiencing short fall of energy. Moreover circular debt has become an enigma to address.

(d) Unemployment

Pakistan's unemployment rate has increased 8.5 percent which showcase a deplorable condition of Pakistan's non traditional security.

(e) Climate risk

Pakistan experienced massive climate change in the form of 2010 and 2022 flood which declared Pakistan a failed vulnerable state against climate.

5- Foreign Policy options for Pakistan

(a) Pakistan need to adopt balancing policy toward China and the USA

Pakistan need to reevaluate its policy and should adopt a balancing approach in relation with both powers. Pakistan must foster its economic ties with China without hostiling its relation with the USA. Pakistan can mant peace in the context of CPEC and Afghanistan with adopting balance.

(a) Using SCO as a tool to fulfill energy demand.

Pakistan must focus on regional connectivity through SCO. SCO member countries are rich in energy and minerals. Pakistan must focus on Iranian proposal of "Golden Ring" a route of connectivity between China, Russia, Turkiye, Iran and Pakistan. This initiative will foster not only regional connectivity but also work for peace of the region.

(c) Fostering friendly relations with India in the form of trade and cultural connectivity

Pakistan can not afford the two front war in the form of hostile border of east and west. Pakistan must enhance trade with India and can work for regional connectivity through SAARC. India is the 5th biggest economy of the world. Pakistan can take technological assistance from India. Moreover Pakistan and India can mitigate climate risk by collaboration in climate resilience.

(d) Pakistan need to adopt a comprehensive Afghan policy

Pakistan must work on comprehensive Afghan policy by abandoning the ~~old~~ gun bolt diplomacy. Pakistan must engage Afghan Taliban in dialogue for the solution of increasing military in the western borders.

(c) Pakistan need to explore global market reducing its reliance on USA and western partners.

Pakistan need to explore its trade with other global growing market. Pakistan's 70% export are goes to USA and EU. In return Pakistan has to compromise its national interest. Pakistan must ally itself with Middle East, central Asia and other global markets.

Conclusion

In conclusion it is clear that Pakistan is facing internal and external security challenges which can be addressed by reevaluating foreign policy from geo-strategic to geo-economic.

Introduction

Pakistan has an ideal geo-strategic and ge. location and abundant resource but grappled in political instability and economic crisis which are posing a threat to its social political and economic development.

2- Political issues in which Pakistan is caged:

→ Lack of political consensus:

Pakistan's political issues is resultant by lack of political consensus. Pakistan political parties always remain busy in pulling legs of one another. The chaotic era of '90s display the dark side of lack of consensus.

→ Lack of tolerance, Political victimization

Pakistan political leaders use the tool of political victimization, character assassination of other leader to pursue their interests.

(c) Using national institutions according to fulfill vested interest of politicians

Another reason of political crisis is the use of national institutions against opponents. This attitude of political leader can destroy the respect of politics as well as national institutions.

(d) Underestimating the respect of parliament

Political leader have always remained busy in undermining the respect of the parliament house. For instance only first assembly 2008 to 2013 completed it's tenure.

(e) Multi Party system, a source of division of masses

Pakistan has multi party system. Every party has majority in its respective area which undermine a sense of nationhood and a source of division among people of Pakistan. The period from 2021 to 2022 saw a dark side of a multi party system and horse trading

3- Economic Crisis

(a) → Growing current account deficit

Pakistan's current account deficit is growing with the mounting fiscal deficit and trade deficit. Which is reached at 180 million dollars

(b) Energy Crisis

Energy crisis is the root of all economic issues which is posing negative impact on industries, small industries and agriculture

(c) Degeneration of Agriculture

Pakistan has a potential of earning huge revenue from agriculture being an agrarian country. but Pakistan's agriculture is caged with many issues such as low yield and water shortage

(d) Stagnant industries

Pakistan has not diversified its industries according to the growing and changing demand of the world. Pakistan's industry due to high cost of generation and energy shortage is decreasing day by day.

Solutions for Political Stability

(a) Promoting political consensus among parties

Pakistan need to promote political consensus among political parties by initiating multi-party dialogue.

(b) Restoring the respect of Parliament
Need to restore Must respect of parliament. Pakistan's political stability is lies in the respect of parliament house. Political leaders must respect laws and work for the sanctity of the house.

(c) Abandoning political victimization and reevaluating charter of democracy

All political parties must adopt a new charter of democracy to promote true sense of democracy in Pakistan. Horse trading and ~~in~~ must also stop for the establishment of strong political culture.

Solutions for Economic Crisis of Pakistan

(a) Pakistan can boost its economy by promoting digital economy.

Pakistan can use digital economy to address its economic issues. Pakistan has 190 million mobile user. Pakistan can unlock digital market by promoting freelance skills. Pakistan can earn massive revenue from digital market.

(b) Blue economy a cure for Pakistan's economic woe

Pakistan has 1000 kilometer long coastal area and ample resources such as minerals and fishery. Pakistan has 100 billion dollar potential of blue economy. Pakistan is only earning 350 million from its blue economy. Pakistan can utilize this potential to address its economic challenges.

(c) Pakistan must boost its renewable energy potential

Pakistan has 64000 MW hydro power 29 MW solar power potential and Pakistan

Wind potential is 50000mw. By adopting renewable energy Pakistan can address is imported and costly energy issues. Moreover, it can generate low cost exports and promote industrial market of Pakistan.

(d) Pakistan must diversify its agriculture sector to address economy.

Pakistan must diversify its crops and try to increase yield. Pakistan has 80% irrigated land and famous for horticulture. Moreover, Pakistan is the 4th largest milk producer and 8th largest in producing cotton. Pakistan can investing on agriculture can produce huge revenue which can put Pakistan on the path of development.

Conclusion:

To conclude it can be stated that Pakistan's economic and political stability lies in promoting consensus respecting parliamentary institutions and unlocking diverse opportunities.

Q. 2

1- Introduction

Congress rule in 1937 to 1939 was full of atrocities and discrimination against Muslims. The harsh rule of Congress suddenly paved the way for a separate Muslim state in the sub continent.

2- Congress Conspiracies against All India Muslim League.

(i) Refusal to form government coalition with All India Muslim League.

Congress refused to form coalition government with the All India Muslim League in the provinces of the sub continent.

(2) Humiliating condition in of AIML in UP.

UP had great importance both for Muslims and Hindus. UP Muslim elected members were 66. Therefore Congress wrote letter to Muslim League for a coalition government but under the following conditions:

a - UP Muslim League Parliamentary Party seized to exist.

(d) Existing members of all India Muslim League in Assembly shall become a part of Congress party

(e) The new members will abide by the code of conduct of the committee of Congress working party

(3) Congress Role for toppling Muslim Government in Assam.

Congress played a major role in toppling Sir Saad Ullah's government in Assam.

3- How Congress Ministries paved the way for separate home land for Muslims

(a) Expose Hindu mentality

Congress ministries exposed the Hindu mentality over British and Muslims that Congress is the only or the representative party of Hindus. It can not be safeguard of right of Muslims and any other minority of subcontinent.

(b) Congress ministries created great impetus of Muslim Nationalism

Congress ministries created a deep sense of Muslim nationalism among Muslims. Muslims united under the leadership of Muslim League. They realized their special identity and ideology is a ideology of Pakistan.

c Transformation in Outlook of the Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Congress ministries changed Jinnah's strategy and outlook. Initially he was willing to form coalition government with Congress but during Congress Raj he came to know the reality of Congress and its hostile behaviour toward the Muslim of subcontinent. Jinnah emerged as a voice of the demand of Pakistan in subcontinent.

(d) Congress Ministries paved the way for Lahore Resolution.

Congress ministries was the real impetus behind the Lahore Resolution 1940. During congress rule, in 1938 Sindh assembly passed a resolution for Pakistan. In 1938 Jinnah instructed various Muslim leader to prepare partition plan and reports were prepared in this regard. A proposal was laid open to discussion in 1940 27 AIML annual session

(c) Congress Ministries changed the outlook of Muslim provincial leaders

Muslim leader like Mukri Fazal Haq, Sir Sikandar Hayat, Sir Saad Ullah Khan felt the fear of Congress dominance and joined Muslim League and under the leadership of Jinnah. Congress ministries enhanced the trust of Muslim leader in Jinnah and Muslim League.

4- Conclusion

To conclude, it is clear that Congress Ministries was the Raj of conspiracies and atrocities but it paved the way for the creation of a separate state of Pakistan and promoted a sense of nationalism among the Muslims of subcontinent.