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Test #05

Pakistan Affairs

Question No. 6

National Integration: Hurdles and Solutions

National Integration and Cohesion
National Integration and cohesion is a form of a nationalism spirit in a society. National integration holds the nation in a firm union in order to achieve their objectives. In Pakistan, national integration^{is} facing some hurdles which impede the achievement of goals. Overemphasizing of provincialism, uneven resources distribution and development, like in sectarianism, failure of media and lack of national leadership pose a threat for effective national integration. Some persistent measures such as

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Some persistent measures such as promotion of Pakistan's ideology, positive role of media, overcome foreign Propaganda, even distribution of resources and even development would be helpful in the integration of and cohesion of Pakistani people.

National Integration in Pakistan

National integration or cohesion is a spirit which binds the units with centre. It increases the attachment of people with a country increases. People drive toward or common goal. The private interests were subside in front of national interests. All of the inhabitants of the country strive to achieve a common goal for the national interest of a nation. However, Pakistan is facing severe hurdles in integrating its people and units.

Hurdles in national integration in Pakistan

- 1- People overemphasize provincialism, caste, ethnicity, bradari over national values

National values are forgotten and the over-emphasizing over the ethnicity, caste, bradari, language and provinces increases. People belongs to one province consider other province people as mean and degrade them. For example in a recent gathering a leader belongs to one province consider other province public as fool "bewarof" because of their support to a specific political party.

- 2- Uneven distribution of resources among provinces

Rise of grievances in people of provinces is due to uneven distribution of resources. According

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18th Amendment, resources ~~sh~~ would be allocated first to those provinces from where they are extracted. But in reality, many regions in Balochistan are deprived from Sui Gas which is extracted from their own province.

3- Rise of sectarianism in a country pose threat for national integration

Burge in sectarianism in case of Shia-Sunni conflict impede the national cohesion in a country. The rise of extremism made the people thirsty of each others blood. This cause separation between centre and province and also between/among provinces. In any given province the rise of extremism cause divide-in a society. According to the Elementary and Secondary

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Education department Report 2023,
almost eight teachers were
killed in an examination hall
due to sectarian conflicts in
Paras Chinnar District of KPK.

4- Propagation of propaganda against Pakistan

The foreign interference in
the matters of a country pose
a threat to nation integration.

According to National Defence
University report 2021,

"India is allegedly involve
in terror financing in
Pakistan. It also fund
the Balochistan Liberation
Army and Balochistan
Liberation fund in Balochistan."

Further interference is evident
after the capture of Kulbusham
Jadave (a RAW official) in
Balochistan.

5- Increase of illiteracy made masses vulnerable to any propaganda

Masses became more vulnerable to any propaganda. They cannot think beyond the box. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan Report 2023, the literacy rate in Pakistan is 62%. Almost from a decade the literacy rate is around 60%.

6- Uneven development project lead to decrease in harmony among provinces

As there is population differences among the provinces. One of the province may get more developmental budget than other. For example in National Finance Commission Award, 57.5% of the share from the provincial centre was given to provinces. In 57.5% 50% of

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share is given to Punjab. So, this uneven distribution of developmental projects leads to disintegration among masses.

7- Lack of national leadership

The political parties are mostly ethnic based, language based or religion based. There is dearth of any political party of national origin. It creates scarcity of the leader on the national level.

8- Failure of media to integrate masses

Media is unable to unite masses in the presence of a lot of differences. Media's sensorship further creates divide in masses. It leads to further division in a country. The biased media content such as stigmatize one region people create division. For

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example in Pakistani dramas the role of watchman or servant is given to Pathan Caste.

Measures For Countering the Situation

In order to gain national integration on national level. Some persistent measures are required.

- 1- Promotion of national ideology or ideology of Pakistan

By following the ideology of Pakistan in true spirit will bring about reforms and would mitigate the situation. The integration would be possible in masses.

- 2- Overcome of foreign negative propaganda through effective use of media

The foreign threats and

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propagation of propaganda can be easily counter through positive role of media. Media as fourth pillar of state play its positive role. It would reduce the tension among masses. For example, the propaganda of India ~~also~~ about Balochistan and Northern Areas create feeling of fear and disappointment. It should be tackle through media.

3- Even distribution of resources among provinces

The resources should allocated to those regions on priority bases from where they are extracted. It would reduce the tension and contribute to the national integration of people. It would helpful to bring harmony among masses.

5- Delivery of governments
would bring positive changes

The government has to deliver equally on all areas of a country. The national integration is possible for through service delivery not through coercion. The grievances of the masses should be addressed through services provisions and equal development all over the country.

6- Negotiation between provinces
on disputed matters

The provinces should resolve their issues through negotiation on matter such as water and finance division. It would mitigate the heated situation in a country. The equity among provinces would bring them on same level soon.

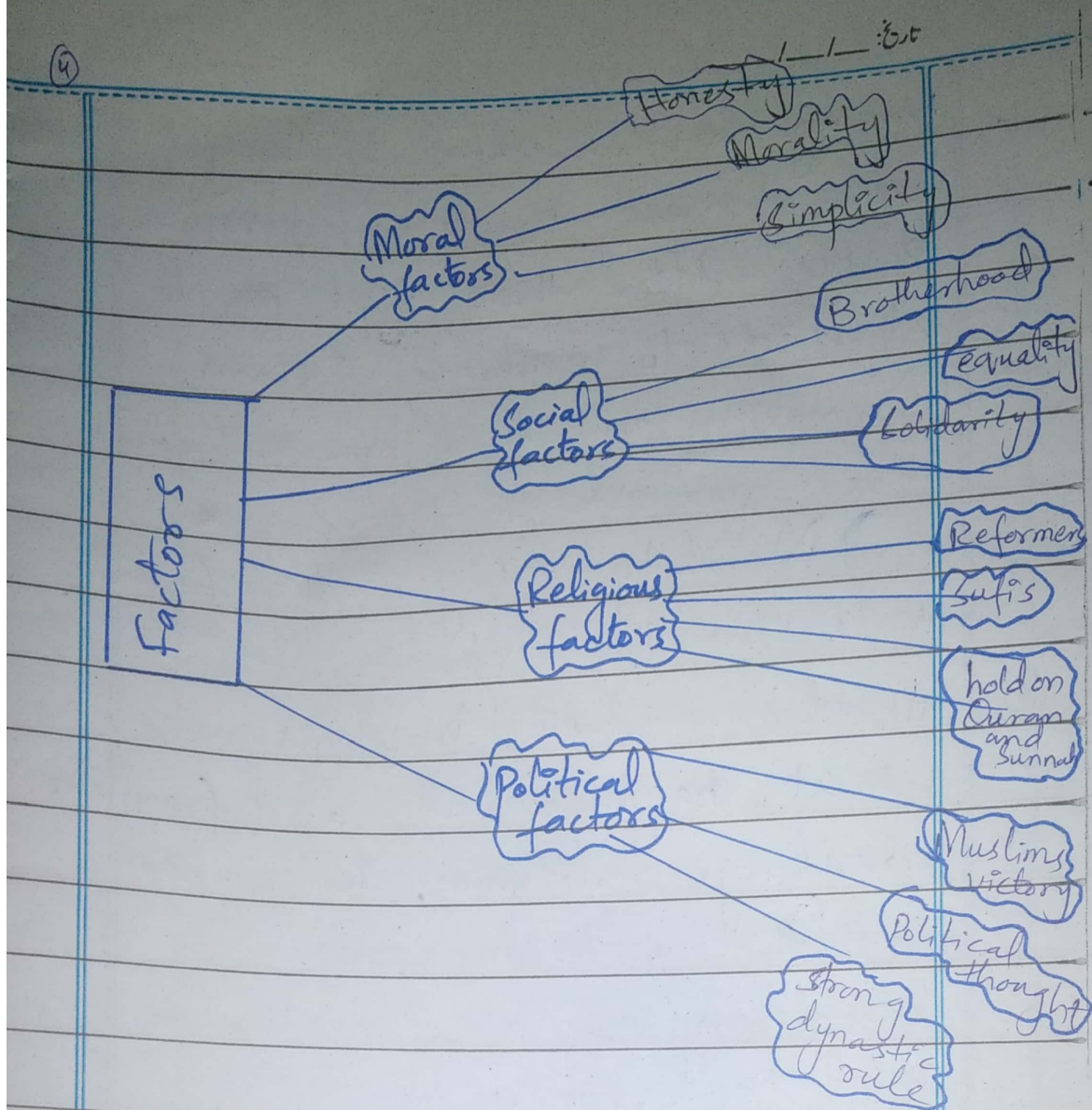
Conclusion

National Integration is vital for the development and prosperity of a country. Pakistan is facing some core issues in national integration which escalate the relations among provinces and inhabitants of the provinces. Some persistent measures like even distribution, media role, effective leadership, and promotion of Pakistan's ideology will bring positive effects. It would assist in integration of masses.

Question # 1

FACTORS Played Significant role in Evolution and Growth of Muslim Society

Muslims came in subcontinent at the time of Hujaj Bin Yousaf. He sent his niece Muhammad Bin Qasim to conquer Sindh (Debal) in 712. Before, Muhammad Bin Qasim traders and merchants frequently visit the coastal areas of the sub-continent. Muhammad Bin Qasim formally established the Muslim society in subcontinent. Religious, social, political and moral factors are responsible for the evolution and growth of Muslim society. The Muslim society flourished with time and more consolidated.



1- Moral Factors

Moral factors played a significant role in development and growth of Muslims society in the subcontinent.

1. Honesty of Muslims influence people of other religions

Initially muslim merchants and traders were involved in

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trading in sub-continent. They were honest people and influence people. After their visit people started to embrace Islam.

2- Morality of Muslims influence the nations of the regions

Morality play a significant role in the creation of Muslim society. Muslims were honest, straightforward and fraudless dealings influence the people of the sub-continent.

3- Simplicity of Muslims influence other nations

Muslims were simple and without any hypocrisy influenced the people of the time. Simplicity attracts other people because they fed up due to the complexities and difficulties in following the customs and traditions of their society.

2- Social Factors play a crucial role in development of Muslim society

Social factors play a crucial role which include, brotherhood, equality and solidarity.

1- Muslims were united through brotherhood.

Muslims united through brotherhood and where they went they spread their views. They unite the newly embraced Islam onto their brotherhood and share their commodities and property with them.

2- Equality influence the lower caste of Hindus.

Islam preached equality that all Muslims are equal. It influence the 'Shodor' and 'Achwat' class of Hindus. The lower classes were treated badly by 'Barhman class' the

religious class. When they saw the equality of Islam, promptly embrace Islam and become part of the Muslim society.

3 The solidarity among Muslims made them strong in a society

As Muslims were in minority in the sub-continent, it created the sense of solidarity among Muslims. Strong tribes and clans were established in the subcontinent. They strengthen themselves and work at excessively for their defence.

3 Religious factors and its influence in consolidating Muslim society

1- Role of sticking to Quran and Sunnah

Muslims were largely abide by the rules and regulations

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of Quran and Sunnah. It creates the easiness in the life of people. Therefore, people eagerly become the followers of Islam and became the members of Muslim society.

2. Reformers role in the Propagation of Muslim's Teaching

In sub-continent, Sufis play a role in the development of society. Mujadid Af Sami and Shah Waliullah preached the pure teachings of Islam. It attracts a lot of people in the circle of Islam.

They also protect the existing society from outside influence and purify the existing society.

3. Sufism created the Muslims with devotion

Sufis purify the souls of people and attract a lot of ~~sum~~ people toward Islam.

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Among Sufis the Khwaja Baghi Billah, Data Gunj Shukar, Baba Fareed, Sachal Sarmast and Bhule Shah attracted a lot of people because of their wisdom, simplicity and devotion for God (Allah).

4- Political factors which created a stable society in subcontinent

1- Muslim victories in subcontinent consolidated their reign in subcontinent.

Muslim started their victories from Muhammad Bin Qasim. Then Mahmud Ghaznavi came and after him Shahabuddin Ghuri became the ruler.

The Lodhi Dynasty, Slave dynasty and Mughal dynasty rule the subcontinent.

Collectively, Muslim ruled for almost 1000 years in the subcontinent. The consolidation

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of Muslim society was possible due to these leaders

2- Political wisdom of leaders and their bravery

The rulers were brave and wise. They accumulated large army for defence and lead their army in every front of battle. The strong rulers created a strong and wellformed Muslim society in sub-continent.

3- Delivery of Services to common people

Rulers provide services which made them stable in society the Muslim flourished. Rulers work for the benefits and welfare of society. The service delivery made the ruler popular among Muslim and other nations.

Conclusion

Muslims came in sub-continent in seventh century. From that time they started to exercise their influence on the people of subcontinent.

Other nations influenced from the morality, social decisions in society, political wisdom and religion. These ^{factors} create a positive change in society. It created a strong and consolidated society of Muslims in society.

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Effectiveness of Local Government and its role in Political Progress

Local government is the basic and ground level units of the government. Local government ensure the service delivery and resource distribution at the fundamental level. However, local government in Pakistan is ineffective in Pakistan due to lack of finances, delayed elections, structural deformations, lack of trust between local government and provincial government and took over role of local administration at ground level. Some persistent solutions like proper finances, timely elections, trust building and control to local government representatives could bring political progress.

in a country.

Local Government in Pakistan

Local Government in Pakistan is on the District, Tehsil and Union Council level.

District level (District Nazim)



Tehsil level (Tehsil Nazim)



Union Council level (Union Councilor)

Further divisions of government result in district level administration, Tehsil level and Union Council level administrations.

Challenges which make the local government in Pakistan ineffective

- 1- Lack of finances in local government domain

Local government faces the scarcity of the finances

in their domain. The government is unwilling to provide proper finances.

2- Delayed elections of the Local Government

Elections of the local government was not conducted timely. As mentioned in the 18th Amendment of 1973 Constitution,

the local government should be empowered and their elections should be held timely. But in 2022, govt is unwilling to conduct elections. Therefore, Supreme Court of Pakistan interfered and ordered for the timely elections.

3- Deteriorated framework of the local governments

The local governments were more functional in the reign of dictators. Because they use the strong local

governments for these elections in referendum. After the dictators, successive governments did not focus on the structural reform in the local government structure.

4. Mistrust of government ~~and~~ on local government

The dictators were used to ~~use~~ the local government for their benefits. It created mistrust in governments for the local ^{govt} empowerment. Because in dictatorship political parties were banned and local govt was empowered. It creates a mistrust in politicians because they assume the empowerment of local govt as threat for their authority.

5. Local administration took control of the District management

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The local district administration took the role of local government efficiently. In case of any disaster or clash the local government has no resources to response such condition.

Although the District administration effectively played a role in place of local government.

Solutions for the effectiveness of local government and political progress of Pakistan

- 1 Finance the local government
Local governments have to finance by the provincial government. Political progress will be made only when the government deliver the sources of government to the grass root level. The finances should be transferred and used effectively.

2- Good relations between local government and provinces

The provincial government and local government should have good terms. The trust building will be assist in development of a country.

The mistrust between the elected gouv~~er~~ and local government hinders the development of ~~bad~~ a country.

3- Timely elections should be held

The timely elections would be helpful to elect new representatives of the local government. It would helps in the service delivery of a government.

4- Both the local bodies should played their role
Local government and local district administration

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Should be given their respective roles in order to run the system of the ^{district} province more effectively.

Conclusion

Effective local governments play a significant role in the political progress of a country. In case when the government delivers the resources to the grass root level. It increases the effectiveness and overall political progress in a country. Because people can more vigilant related to election of the capable candidates in coming elections.

Question No.03

Afghan War and Impacts
on Pakistan since 1979.

Afghanistan is outrightly
said

"The graveyard of empires."

In Afghanistan, different nations
attacked for their gains but
could not succeeded. In 1979,

USSR attacked Afghanistan to
gain the route for warm
waters, but it badly defeated

and withdraw from Afghanistan
in 1989. Pakistan being a neighboring

country faced severe consequences of the war in Afghanistan. After USSR, Taliban and other militant groups emerged. However, post 9/11 conditions attract US led war in Afghanistan. Pakistan has impacted socially, politically and economically from the war in Afghanistan.

Non-state actors in the form of different militant groups TTP, Al-Qaeda and Daesh emerged in Pakistan. The ongoing war enhanced the non-traditional security threats like increased terrorism, water disputes, sectarianism, violation of Pakistan's sovereignty and deterioration of Pakistan's economy and image on international arena.

Afghan War Since 1979

The Afghan war since 1979 can be divided into phases for its proper understanding.

USSR attack
in 1979

USSR withdrawal in 1989
and disputes of
warlords till 1994

Taliban ^{took} power
in 1994

9/11 attack
and US led
war on terrorism
in 2001

Afghan war since 1979

1- USSR attack in 1979 on Afghanistan

USSR attacked in order to get access to the warm waters. In 1979, the USSR red army entered Afghanistan. But USSR faced resistance in Afghanistan

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from the freedom fighters. USA involved in training and military support of that freedom fighters. Mujahideen from all over the world took part in Jihad of Afghanistan. USSR air crafts faced severe challenges due to the USA provided Stinger missile with Mujahideen.

2- USSR withdrawal in 1989 from Afghanistan

USSR became weakened due to the internal conflicts and resistance by Mujahideen.

They compelled to withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989.

3- Disputes and conflicts due to remaining warloads in Afghanistan

As USSR withdrew from Afghanistan, it left weapons in Afghanistan. The USA also ~~left~~ provided weapons to Mujahideen. These strategic

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weapons become the weapons of different warloads and the conflicts became escalated in Afghanistan.

4- Taliban took power in 1994

The escalation of disputes among different groups were more violent but in 1994 Taliban slowly and gradually took power of the whole Afghanistan. Pakistan was blamed for the restoration of Taliban government in Afghanistan.

5- 9/11 incident and USA war on terror

The Taliban government was overthrown after the 9/11 attacks in 2001. Al-Qaeda was blamed for those attacks and the leader of ~~the~~ Al-Qaeda Osama Bin Laden was supposed to be hide in the Afghanistan. So, the USA attacked in order to nip ^{out} terrorism

from roots. However, USA did not succeed in mission and withdraw after 20 years in 2021 from Afghanistan.

Impacts On Pakistan

The decades-long war has severe impacts on the economic, political, social and religious landscape of the country.

1. Economic impact of Afghan war on Pakistan

Pakistan's economy was deteriorated because of the increase influx of the refugees. The economic aid started after 1979 was suspended after USA withdrawal. ~~After~~ Pakistan's has faced severe economic consequences ^{because} of the extra burden of migrants. The economic progress was impeded and over-dependence on the foreign aid and loans increase

2. Political impact of Afghan war on Pakistan

The political landscape was affected because the dictators solely made the decision. The democracy in a country is ransacked. Major decisions were taken by dictators such as resistance against USSR by Mr. Zia-ul-Haq and the alignment with USA by the General Pervez Musharraf. The public opinion was ignored in this matter.

3. Social impact of Afghan war on Pakistan

Society considered the mujahideen and freedom fighters as heroes. It increases the sectarianism, extremism and clergy-culture in Pakistan. Pakistan's societal fabric was in sympathy with Afghan Taliban.

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It increases the public opinion in favour of religious group. The fight against terrorism became difficult in Pakistan.

Emergence And Attribution of Non-State Actors and Non-Traditional Security Threats to Afghan War

Emergence of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats

The non-state actors and non-traditional security threats were emerged due to Afghan war. The increased support by USA and Pakistan to freedom fighter led to the emergence of militant threaten Pakistan's security.

According to the DGISPR Press Release, different Mujahideen from all over the world were

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Stayed in ~~the~~ borderline of Afghanistan within Pakistan's territory. After war against USSR, these mujahideen turned against Pakistan.

on the other hand the non-traditional threats to security are emerged due to Afghan war. For example the increased sectarianism, extremism, terrorism, water disputes, used ^{of Afghanistan by} India, violation of sovereignty and deterioration of Pakistan's image are caused by the Afghan war.

Attribution of non-state actors and non-traditional security threats to Afghan war

The non-state actors and non-traditional security threats can be attributed to the decades long war in Afghanistan

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1. Surge in terrorism in Pakistan

Pakistan faces the terrorism since date due to the war in Afghanistan. TTP a prominent threat to Pakistan's security is mainly caused by the Afghanistan conflict.

2. Surge in extremism in Pakistan

People become more extremists in their views and opinions. Extremism enhanced which lead to terrorism in a country.

3. Sectarianism is on pike due to war in Afghanistan

The severe extremism is the product of Afghanistan war. Shia-Sunni conflicts increases. Iran supporting Shia community and Afghan Taliban being Sunni are supporting Sunni community.

4. Launching pad for India

Afghanistan became a launching pad for India. Through Afghan soil

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India was busy in sabotaging the sovereignty, security and image of Pakistan. Pakistan is targeted through terrorists by the India. It increase terrorism and separatist elements activities in Pakistan. The presence of Kulbushan Jadeve is the exhibition of India's involvement in Pakistan internal affairs. Kulbushan Jadeve was involved in terror financing and support of BLA (Balochistan Liberation Army) and BLF (Balochistan Liberation Front).

5→ Surge in water disputes due to India and Afghanistan involvement.

Both of the borders of Pakistan are occupied with India on East and Afghanistan on West. India is already creating water crisis in Pakistan. While

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the building of Simla Dam in Afghanistan created water scarcity from western borders. The war torn country is vulnerable and easily exploited by India. It shows that the war in Afghanistan created shortage of water in Salma Dam constructed by India.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the decades long war in Afghanistan created non-traditional security threats. Non-state actors are also the result of ~~the~~ war in Afghanistan.

The security and sovereignty of Pakistan is badly affected by the ^{deteriorated} security situation in Afghanistan.