

Q3 Write note on the Afghan War...??

1. Introduction:

The starting of Afghan war in 1979 has created serious impacts on Pakistan and it has to play its role unwillingly due to multiple reasons. These impacts are translated into the emergence of various socio-political ills in Pakistan which can also be observed till now. The Afghan War has changed the dynamics of the region and has impacted the culture of the region adversely for the decades to come. The security threats to Pakistan by Non-State Actors and Non-traditional threats are the ~~be~~ blessings of Afghan war. that has reshaped the geo-politics of the region.

2- Afghan War since 1979:

The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 for seeking its geo-political interests and installed a puppet regime in Kabul. The neighboring countries and Saudi Arabia and the US

supported their freedom struggle against the Soviets. As this was seen as a threat to the stability of the region by Communist expansion. It was also seen as a threat to Pakistan if Communist troops permanently stationed in Afghanistan. So it naturally forced Pakistan to become part of International support against Soviets to avoid existential threat from Soviets. By these collaborated effort Soviets not only withdrew but also helped Pakistan to build better relations with Afghanistan. After withdrawal it faded the US interest in the region and lead to rising internal rifts in Afghanistan. This created hard liners terrorists in the region.

3- Impacts of Afghan War on Pakistan:

The participation in Afghan war has impacted Pakistan to a great extent

(i) Cultural Change in Pakistan:

The Afghan war has contributed in change of culture in Pakistan as well along with Afghanistan itself. The society changed its discourse and resort to violent behaviour in conflict resolution.

(ii) Strengthening of Non-Democratic Regime:

This war created opportunity for a non-democratic authoritarian leader to gain strength from US aid by becoming its ally. Because in democratic regime it will be difficult for US to gain support of Pakistan easily.

(iii) Emergence of Non-State Actors:

The war on the backyard of Pakistan has definitely some effects on the country as well in the form of emergence of non-state actors that resort to extreme and violent action to fulfil their agenda at any cost because of the Afghan war experience.

(iv) Rising Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan:

The rise of non-state actors and their exercise of power to blackmail state has weakened the state. This has led to another challenge of rising of traditional security threats in Pakistan. The resources and

energy of state was exhausted to a great extent by Non-state actors and state. has left with limited resources to deal with the non-traditional security threats like climate change, population explosion, food security and water scarcity.

4- Critical Analysis:

The participation in Afghan war though was compulsive choice but has adverse affects that can also be traced now-a-days. This further lead to the emergence of power groups other than the state due to availability of weapon to fight with sorrets. This course changed the culture of the society from peaceful to violent actors. Pakistan has suffered badly and its resources were exhausted and it became weak against non-traditional challenges.

5- Conclusions

Afghan war has changed the discourse of the region and impacted the relationships of the neighbours. The culture of Pakistan has changed adversely as a fall out of this war.

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Q6- Enlist the obstacles - - - - -

Q1- Introduction:

Pakistan is a multi-lingual and ethnic country in which diverse people belonging to different cultures live. It becomes difficult to accommodate each and every person with limited resources. There are various factors that remained hurdle and other potential factors present that can create obstacle in the way of national integration and cohesion of Pakistan. However there are certain measures that can foster national integration and cohesion in Pakistan. Strict implementation and consensus based approach can not only minimize old disputes but also stop the propagation of new obstacles to in the way of integration.

2- Obstacles in the way of National Integration:

There are various factors that can contribute to the grievances of the deprived people.

(i) Socio-economic Conditions contributing to National disintegration:

The unequal growth and vast differences among the conditions of the provinces create a sense of deprivation in people. In this way they find it difficult to integrate with each other.

(ii) Regional Identities:

The long ingrained identity of their respective regions or provinces is still dominated against the common identity of Pakistan. There have been many steps taken by successive governments but there is still a lot to do to reconcile and unite.

(iii) Sectarianism & Extremism: A hurdle in

National Integration:

The religious interpretation by madrasah trained clergy has created a exclusivity and monopoly over religious issues. In post Afghan jihad scenario it has added extremist factor making it more challenging to achieve and maintain national integration.

(iv) Foreign Involvement: obstacle to

National Integration:

The involvement of external players by exploiting the fault lines has exacerbated the situation and made it more difficult to attain national integration.

3 Measures to Counter the obstacles

in the way of National Integration:

There are different ways and measures to counter these obstacles like adopting assimilation policy etc.

(i) Improvement of Governance:

The improvement of governance will help to address the grievances of deprived people like Balochistan. Their peaceful life will make them a loyal citizen and contribute national integration and cohesion in Pakistan.

(ii) Religious Harmony: A way to

National Cohesion:

The state should bound the religious scholars to present the true spirit of Islam. In this way peace and tolerance will prevail and help to counter the hatred behaviors.

(iii) Political Stability & equal

Resource Distribution:

Political stability must continue at all costs. Democracy will help find common grounds based on consensus. The resource distribution in 18th Amendment can be review for the sake of improvement. Thus political stability and resource distribution will contribute to the national contribution and social cohesion.

(iv) Educational Reforms:

Reforming education to make the citizen tolerant and aware of their duties and rights will help to solve many problems. Contributing as obstacle to national integration.

4- Conclusion:

The geo-graphical differences, economic disparity, mal-administration, social injustices contributed ~~to~~ ~~the~~ against the national integration and cohesion. However this can be changed and ensure integration by addressing these problems based on consensus

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Q5 Despite having ----- ?

Ans 1- Introduction:

Pakistan is one of those countries who have abundant natural resources that are needed for growth and prosperity. It has fertile land irrigated by water resources, research foundations and manpower that can shape and change the fate of any country. Despite that there are other numerous factors as well that ~~can~~ are pulling the country in back ward direction and becomes as a hurdle in the development of industry in the country. However these issues can be

addressed by certain measures and lead the country to the path of progress.

2- Challenges faced by Industrialization:

In modern world industry is considered as the engine of progress of the nations. But there are challenges faced by the industrialization in Pakistan.

(i) Political Instability:

Political instability also lead to policy instability. The rules set by one Govt will be changed and replaced by some other set of rules will lead to disturb the calculations and confidence of local and foreign investors. Political instability is a major challenge faced in the progress of industrialization.

(ii) Terrorism: in the way of Industrialization:

Terrorist activities hamper the efforts in the progress of industrialization. These activities also create bad image of country.

(iii) Energy Crisis : Obstacle in

Industrialization:

The prevailing energy crisis which is detrimental to the operations of the ~~crisis~~ industry. This is why many industries are relocating to other neighboring countries. Energy crisis has not impacted the progress of industrialization but it has also affected the existing industries.

(iv) Unskilled man power: Industrialization:

Not only the availability of sufficient man power is necessary for the operation of industry but it should be ~~be~~ skilled in order to get more benefits and accelerate the process of industrialization.

3- Solutions to overcome challenges

Faced by Industrialization process:

there are a lot of solutions to expedite the process of industrialization and has

been practiced worldwide but consistency is the key here that defines the results.

ii) Policy Continuity for Industrial

Growth:

The continuity of policy will help to pave the way for Foreign direct investment to expedite industrialization. By the continuity of policy the investor can predict and proceed.

iii) Improve law & order situation to

grow industries:

Improvement in law and order situation will give positive message to the world to invest and business in Pakistan because it has large population.

iii) Cheap & Uninterrupted Energy:

Necessity of Industry:

The world is working on cheap and continuous supply

of energy to make running of its industry - Pakistan also has to ensure this to expedite industrialization through investment in cheap and sustainable energy production.

iv) Bridge Industry and Academia

Gap to help meet Industry requirement:

Pakistan with its large population has potential to attract more industries. But the unskilled ~~poor~~ graduates ~~and~~ power from its educational institutes is becoming hurdle because they are unemployable in the industry.

4- Conclusion:

Pakistan has vast natural resources but poor management system that is why it cannot get benefited from these natural resources.

Q2 Explain Ideology. - - - - -

As 1- Introduction:

The presence of two nations in the united India based on culture, religion, custom and traditions, rituals and norms, is two nation theory. The ideology of Pakistan is also rooted in this concept of two nation theory. When the two nation theory accepted then the concept of ideology of Pakistan started evolving. Ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experiences provided the base for the evolution of ideology of Pakistan. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam provided their dedication & in this evolution process.

2- Ideology of Pakistan & Allama Iqbal:

Allama Iqbal was the first to present the idea of a ~~se~~ separate homeland for the Muslims of subcontinent. This idea was powerful enough to change the course of history. Iqbal's ideal of a state free from Hindu majority. He was also

proponent of two nation theory. He advocated for the preservation of muslim culture, heritage and politics from the influence of Indian Hindu majority in United India.

(i) Acclamation of Idea of Single Nation:

Iqbal through his poetry and political philosophy denied and provided evidences regarding the difference of the two nations in United India. In other words he was supporting two nation theory.

(ii) Eradication of Racial & Regional Prejudices:

The concept of racial superiority in Hindu culture denied by Iqbal in his writings. He further emphasized on the Islamic teachings that also eradicate racial and regional prejudices.

(iii) Foundation of Pakistan:

Allama Iqbal's poetry and philosophy lead to the foundation of Pakistan when he

criticized All India Muslim League.

(iv) Islam is way to success:

"The lesson which I learnt from history is that Islam always helped the Muslims. Even today ideology of Islam can save your being from destruction by uniting your divided power."