

Question : 3

Introduction

Afghanistan remained the battleground of many super-powers. Due to which neighboring country after Partition i.e. Pakistan has suffered a lot. It has given Pakistan economic losses, created refugee crises, enhanced drugs and smuggling as well as became reason behind U.S and Pakistan bone of contention. It has introduced non-state actor with the recruitment of Mujahideen became reason of less writ of state in tribal areas as well as exacerbated economic situation coupled with poverty and government issues.

Historical Insight of Afghan War

The political crises of Afghanistan became volatile after the coup of M. Daud against King Zahir. The events became the reason of USSR invasion in 1979 and followed the U.S support through Muslim States, particularly Pakistan. This war since 1979 had opened many opportunities with losses. The training and logistic support from U.S became viable source for fighters and hence became reason behind disintegration of USSR. The Taliban regime came to the power and hence the events of 9/11 led the Afghanistan towards war on terror following the U.S with an ambition to target culprits of incidents, particularly Osama Bin-Ladin. This war got ended with the withdrawal of U.S and NATO forces from Afghanistan on August 15, 2021 and left govt. in the hands of Taliban again. It has caused deleterious repercussions.

upon the situation of Pakistan as mentioned by Aisha Jalal in his book Military Inc.

Afghan War; Impacts on Pakistan

Influx of Refugees

As per Pakistan Human Rights Commission (PHRC), there was an influx of more than 3 million Afghans. Which has become an extra economic burden on the govt. with threats of poverty and job losses of Pakistani labor.

Economic Losses

In an official statement of Inter Service Public Relation (ISPR)

Pakistan has suffered an economic loss of around \$100B with the loss of 60,000 death of Pakistani national.

Penetration of Drugs Culture

With the influx of Afghan refugees, following the war, people brought with them Afghan culture.

According to International Institute of Strategic Studies, Afghan's total opium production is now around accounts \$10B and this led the country towards immorality.

Enhancement in Smuggling

The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan became the major door for smuggling and caused various repercussions upon production capacity of country.

Emergence of Sectarianism

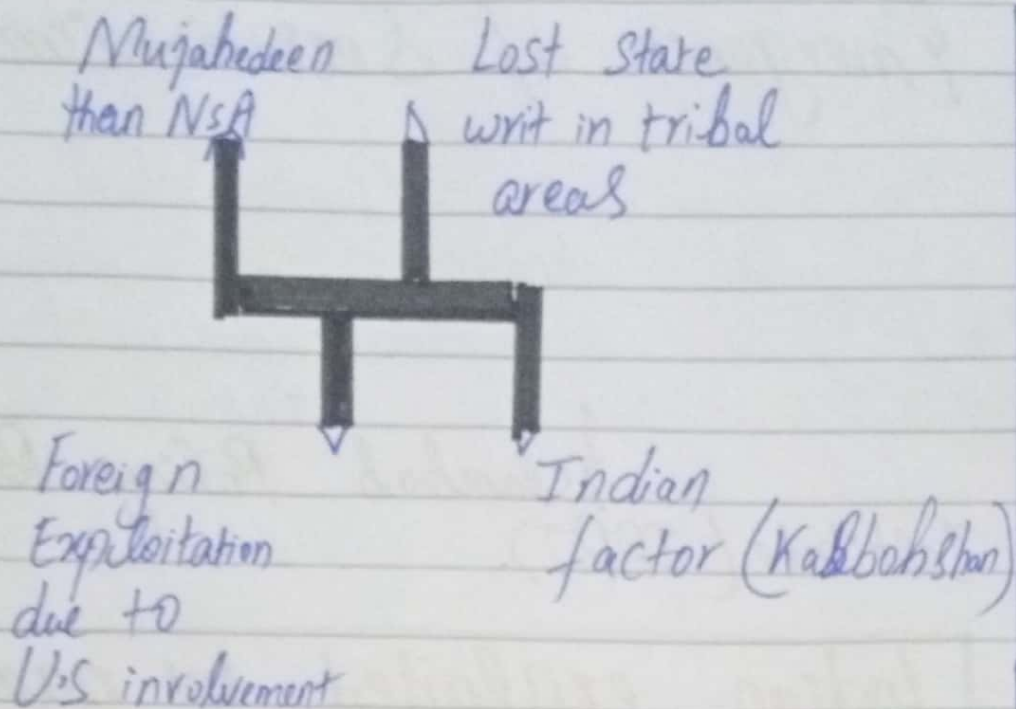
The war in Afghanistan with subsequent recruitment of mujahedeen led the sectarian conflicts with normal culture of weapons as reported by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI).

Indian exploited by naming Pakistan as terrorist state.

US-Pak Relation got effect

This war since 1979 has led many ups and down in relationship of both and caused many times Pakistan's isolation at international horizon.

Emergence of Non-State Actor With Afghan War



Mujahedeen to NSA

Those people who were part of Afghan jihad were not be-armed and resultantly became NSA as TTP, IS-KP etc

State lost writ then NSA

In tribal areas, the writ of state lost because of front line war state and a state lost writ and led

the emergence of N.S.A.

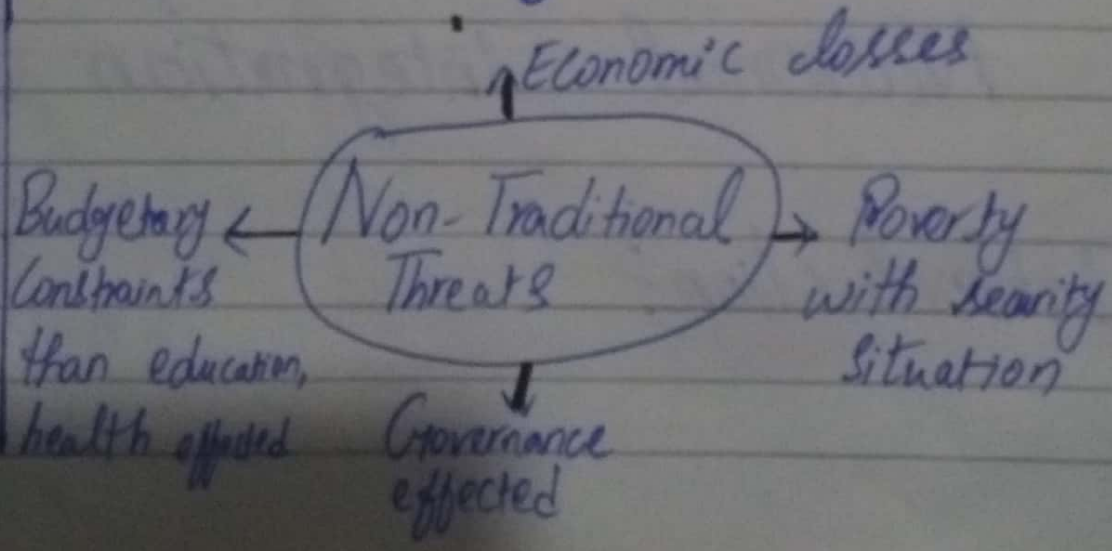
Foreign Exploitation

Because of U.S. direct involvement in war, many powers did conspiracies and hence led the support in N.S.A. death.

Indian factor to N.S.A

India being arch rival, exploited situation and hence supported the growth of N.S.A. in Pakistan and also got caught in the form of Korboshin Yadavee.

Alghan war and Non-Traditional Security threat



Conclusion

The war in Afghanistan, has caused unprecedented damages to Pakistan by creating security situation with the emergence of non-state-actors as well as by bringing non-traditional security threats. Due to which country is still suffering even after the end of war in 2021 and revival of Taliban.

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Obstacles in front of National Integration

Introduction: Pakistan being a developing country has been grappled with

multifaceted challenges since its inception. A nation with diverse culture and ethnicity has been facing issues ^{of National} _{integration} since the day one of country's existence.

These issues are impacted by ethnic conflicts, politicization, Resource distribution issues, domestic revolts, instable polity, weak judiciary, economic challenges as well as development issues. These can be fixed with stable polity, robust structural reforms in economy, development of far flung areas, special quota for under developed areas with political solutions of local disputes.

Resource Distribution issues

As noted by Ishrat Hussain in his book *Govern the Ungoverning*, the first and foremost obstacle in the development of Pakistan and national integration is unequal resource distribution among provinces.

Instable Polity

In the words of Hamid Khan in his book *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*, the most pressing issue towards national integration of Pakistan is instable polity, which has not advanced different barriers in front of Pakistan.

Economic Constraints

The country grappled with various challenges, is also encountering economic challenges, due to which country's various part on deprivation because of not availability of resources and hence broad resentment in public towards state and become barrier in front of national integration as explained by Ishrat Hussain in *Govern the Un-governing*.

Un-even Development

The pressing issue, in front of national integration is now the un-even development of different areas of Pakistan. as mentioned in research conducted by Islamabad Policy Research Institute and thus is presenting barriers in front of national integration.

Governance Issues

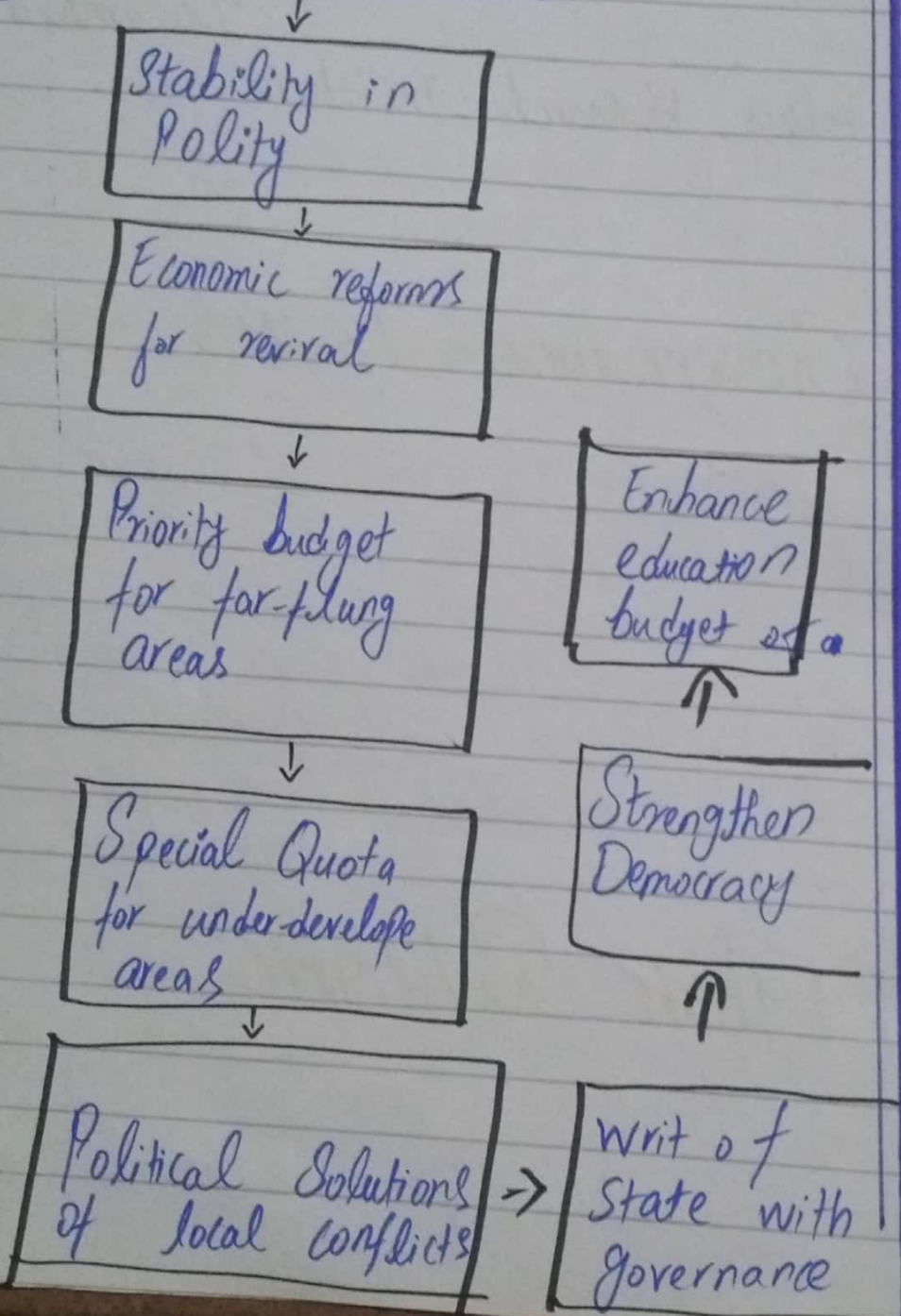
The illicit activities of government institutes in the form of corruption has exacerbated public response and thus has put barrier in the face of national integration. It has caused by poor performance of bureaucracy, judiciary etc.

Ethnic Rhetoric

The diversity in the ethnicity of country was mainly exploited

and led many times deleterious events like the events of Muhajir issues in Karachi it has become reason behind non-national integration in Pakistan.

Cogent Solutions



Stability in Polity

The most pressing of Pakistan remains throughout the history was instable polity. Due to which country has suffered and people remained unable to find anyone for their issues. The issue of national integration can be resolved with stability in polity.

Economic Reforms

The economically under-resourced country, with economic turmoil, could achieve the goal of national integration with economic revival, which could be possible with economic reforms as proposed by ARbar Zaidi.

Budget Priority for under-developed Areas.

The issue of national integration can be resolved by generation sense of belongingness among people of under developed areas which is possible with allocation of special funds for them.

Political Solution of Local Conflicts

The areas like Balochistan is becoming bone of contention for Pakistan against national integration. The issues of such areas should be resolved with political consensus rather than use of force.

Governance Reforms

The interacting face of govt with public should be reformed in such a way that creates belongingness amongst people.

and thus can lead the integration in country.

Educational Spending

Enhancement

To uplift such areas and to restrain them from not becoming part of illicit activities, the enhancement in educational budget is necessary. Which will ultimately bring national integration.

Conclusion

Pakistan, a developing country with diversity from language to ethnicity remained the targets of national resentment by public at large. This become reason for non-integration of Pakistan and thus presenting effects. This is achievable with economic revival, governance reform. and by increasing educational budget, development budget and special quota of

those areas by resolving their issues with political resolutions or consensus.

Question : 1

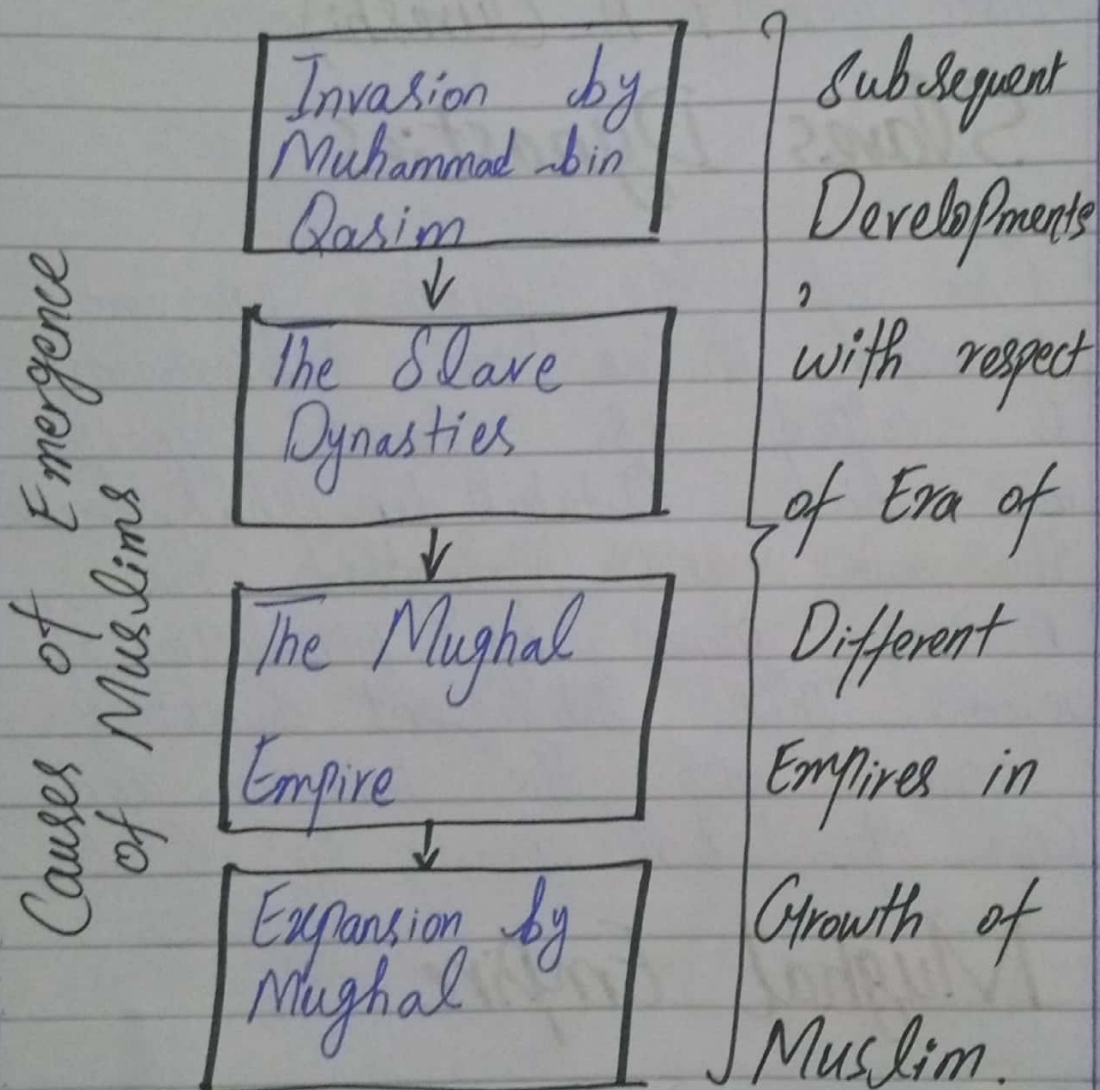
Factors Responsible For the Emergence and Growth of Muslim

Introduction

The hold of Muslim in subcontinent or the entrance of Muslim in sub-continent is usually dubbed with the invasion of Muhammad Bin Qasim, following the establishment of slave dynasties, the mughal empire, reforms by mughal and expansion of empire gave rise to the emergence of Muslim. The role of religious leaders,

religious institutions as well as political leaders remained at top in the growth of Muslim in sub-continent.

Emergence Factor



Invasion of Muhammad Bin Qasim

Before the advent of M. Bin Qasim, there was not significant presence of Muslim rules, but after the invasion the areas of Muslim Empire captured various parts of sub-continent and placed Muslim order there (I. A. Qureshi).

Slaves Dynasties

One of the famous era of Muslim Rules in subcontinent is called as slaves Dynasties, in which Qutab-ud-din Aibak became the ruler and strengthened the Muslim power by introduction of reforms. This subsequent dynasties ended with the invasion and end of Lohdi dynasty in 1526.

Mughal Empire

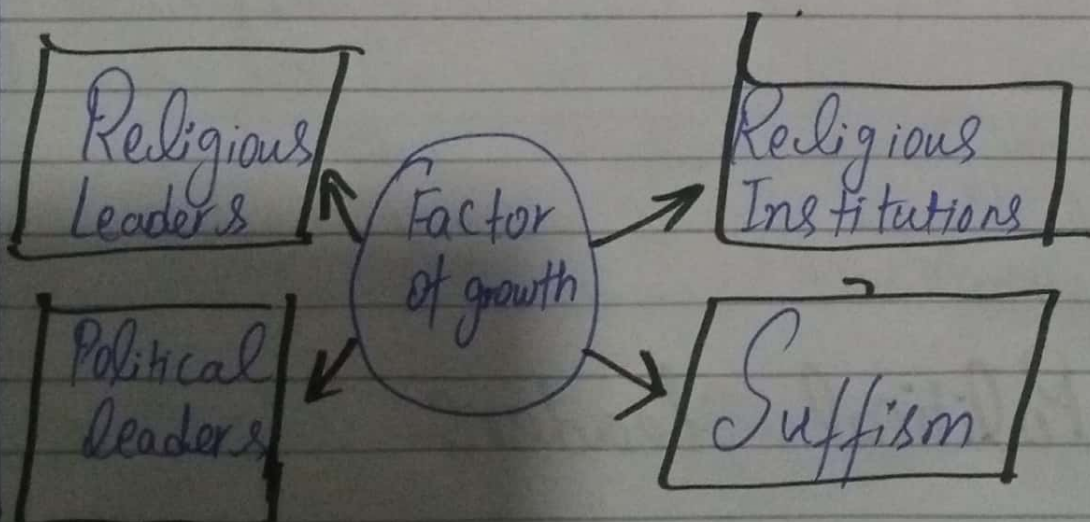
The last and strong era of Muslim rulers in sub-continent was of the Mughals, who did many

land reforms, introduced the coin as well as expanded the production capacity with invention in canal system. It was ended with the advent of British East India Company.

Expansion of Empire

As the Muslim rulers become strong, they started expanding the empire in all the direction. Resultantly influence of Muslim ruler increased over the land and led the emergence of Muslims in Subcontinent (I. A. Qureshi); History of Pakistan

Growth Factor



Influence of Religious Leaders

The most pressing factor in the growth of Muslims in subcontinent was the religious leaders like Shair Ahmad Sirhind, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed etc. These religious leaders did work to ensure the original track of people, ruler in accordance with Islam.

Religious Institutions

Nadwa-tul-Ulma
Islamia College Peshawar
Ali ghar
All such institutions performed their role in the religious as well as political growth of Muslims in subcontinent and also participated toward Pakistan movement.

Political Leaders

Political leaders like Allama Iqbal, Sir syed Ahmad Khand, Quaid-e-Azam etc, they played pivotal role in the growth of Muslims in subcontinent and thus strengthened the rule of Muslims over land.

Causes of Fall

Centralized Empire

Un-Islamic Practices

Hindus Struggle to Undermine through revolt

Remain targets of East India Company

Distance from Religion

Internal disputes

Conclusion

Thus the emergence of Muslim got momentum with the invasion of M. Bin Qasim and subsequent Rules of Muslim emperor, which ultimately led in the emergence and growth of Muslims with religious and political leaders and institutions as helping hands. It came into end with partition.

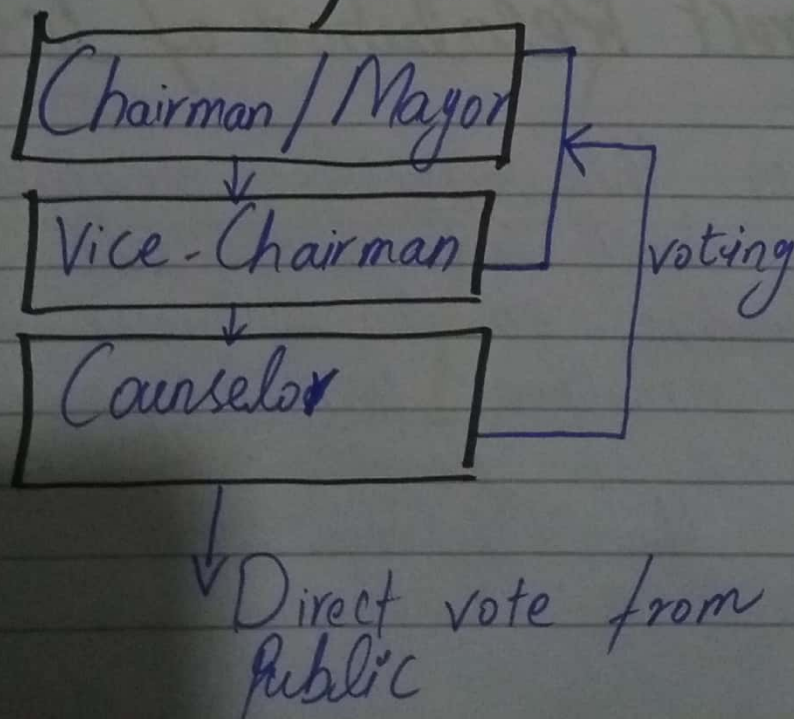
Question: 7

Introduction

There are three tier system available in Pakistan without fully operational capacity. Although amendments have made, but the third tier of government i.e. local government system lacks the political will from both provinces as well as from Federal in different forms. However,

There are certain merits attached with local government ranging from access of locals, political nursery, able for local conflict resolution and have budgets as well. But some constraints like will of province, federal, non-elected head and dependency on province have become barriers. Moreover, there are some benefits attached with these, but it is not certain or guaranteed that the effectiveness of local government be considered as determining factor in the overall political progress of Pakistan.

Structure of Local Govt.



Benefits Associated With Local Government

Direct Interaction with Citizen and Vice versa

The local government system has the capacity of maintaining connections with citizens directly through councillors as well as mayors and has the ability to listen the issues of people.

Direct Resolution of Issues

As in this system people have direct connections and access to leaders, so the chances of issues resolution increased and the confidence of people thus increase upon the system.

Political Nussary

Local government being the nussary of the overall political system can help in strengthening the democratic system in country.

Budgets Availability

This system has limited sources in the form of budget and can help in the development of country through right allocation of funds to right person with transparency.

Contraints in front of system in PaRistan

Un-Willigness of Provincial Government

After the 18th amendment, it has now become the duty of provincial governments to setup local government system. But with the presence of reluctance in provincial government this goal has still not achieved.

Dependency on Province for Budget

It disabled the system to revamp itself and place constraints to development of the system. It leads the insufficiency of system.

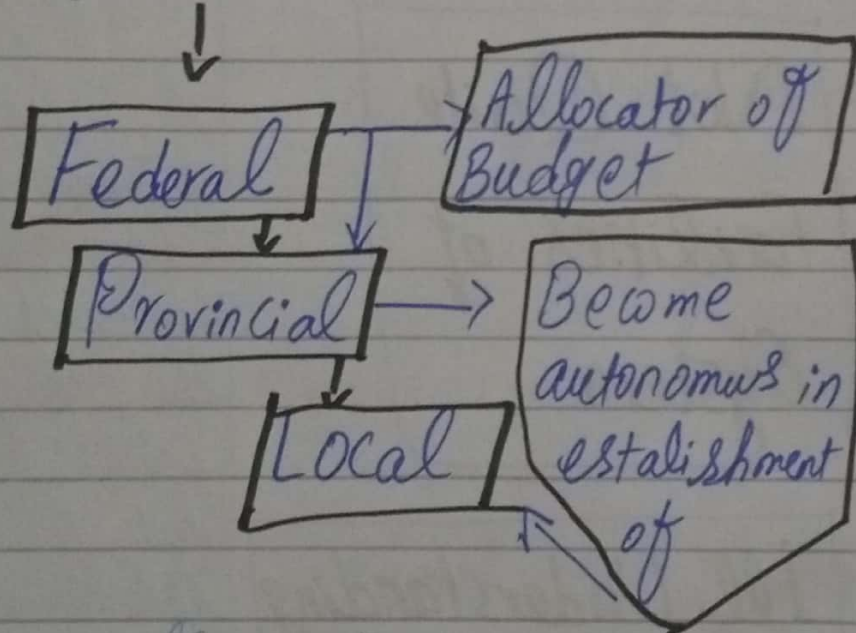
Non-Elected Head

In a elected local government system the presence of non-elected head is presenting deleterious effects against the growth of the system.

How only the effectiveness of local govt. is not essential?

Overall System

Structure



The overall structure of govt. is not the local government but the provincial and the federal government.

All of these are dependent from down to up. This limits the ability of only the local government.

to participate in the political progress of Pakistan.

Dependency upon Provincial



Not Quite Facilities of System

Ill-Understanding among masses

Lack of Political Education of Local government

Although the local government has the capacity to recharge the people politically, but the overall political progress of Pakistan is not only dependent upon local government but upon provincial and Federal govt.

Conclusion

Thus alone the local govt. system is not essential to the political progress of the country, because of the limitation of the system and dependency on Province. Moreover, the only awakening instrument in political is not only local government but also the provincial and federal which are now mainly running the country, by creating political awareness, for political progress through different way and making the country democracy strong.