

Pak-Affair Test

(Q3) Afghanistan is engulfed in turmoil and warfare since 1979 when ~~USSR~~ the former Soviet Union launched a full-scale war on the former. Since then, the people of Afghanistan have endured violence and political upheaval. Between defending their land against Soviets, to witnessing different Jihad groups fighting to ~~to~~ grab the reins of power, and US-led war of on terror, the people of Afghanistan have seen little peace. Pakistan being a neighbour to Afghanistan, had ~~the~~ profound impacts of this unrest in Afghanistan. ~~The~~ Particularly, the emergence of different non-state actors and non-traditional security that stemming from this unrest in Afghanistan posed serious challenges for Pakistan. Some of these challenges are as follows:

Non-State Actors and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan attributed to decades-long warfare in Afghanistan.

1) Rise in Terrorism:

Rise in Terrorism is one of the biggest ~~to~~ impact of unrest in Afghanistan on Pakistan. Following the 9-11 attacks and the subsequent US-led NATO war against Afghanistan, Pakistan witnessed an emergence in non-state actors such as Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan. These non-state actors have been involved in countless suicide bombings and other acts of terror.

2) Drug Trafficking:

Afghanistan is one of the biggest opium producers in the world. With the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, many Afghans leveraged the turmoil in smuggling drugs ~~to~~ across the border into ~~the~~ Pakistan. Hence the ~~long~~ decades-long conflict is Afghanistan increased drug

Trafficking in Pakistan.

3) Refugee Problems:

Pakistan witnessed a massive influx of refugees during these decades-long conflict in Afghanistan. Pakistan has given shelter to almost ~~of th~~ 3.7 million Refugees.

This has been a major challenge for the ~~for~~ fragile socio-economic outlook of the country.

4) Cross-border Terrorism:

Pakistan also faced a challenge in dealing with terrorist activities ~~emert~~ emanating from across the border. Afghan soil has long been used as a launching pad to conduct cross border terrorist activities in Pakistan.

5) Economic Challenges :

Pakistan had to face numerous economic challenges due to the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan. Pakistan had to provide refuge to millions of Afghans who were fleeing violence. This massive influx has put a massive burden on the already feeble economy of Pakistan. Moreover, there have been smuggling of dollars across the border in Afghanistan which further deteriorated economic conditions in Pakistan. Pakistan also had to invest a lot of funds in fencing Pak-Afghan border and countering the rise in terrorism. Hence, the decades-long war in Afghanistan had serious economic repercussions on Pakistan.

6) Internally displaced persons :

Pakistan, because of terrorism stemming from Afghanistan, has witnessed a rise in IDPs. This is because many people had to leave their homes due to rise in terrorist activities in certain areas. Moreover, military operations such as Zarb-e-Azb, conducted to purge out militants from their strongholds in Pakistan resulted in many people leaving their homes and migrating to other parts of the country.

7) Kalashnikov culture:

When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, Pakistan was the country that trained and provided arms to the 'Mujahideen' resistance groups. Pakistan received latest arms to supply the resistance fighters. However, many of these arms got distributed between Pashtun

tribes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Though the purpose for distribution of such arms was to support the resistance ~~to~~ against the Soviets, such arms were later used to disrupt the socio-economic life in Pakistan. Kalashnikov culture was a byproduct of this arms distribution, and it proved to be a major challenge to surmount.

8) Scarce Foreign Investment.

Due to the surge in terrorism, Pakistan witnessed a massive decrease in Foreign investment. Pakistan was believed to be a breeding ground for terrorists. The proliferation ~~of~~ of suicide bombing eroded investor's trust. The environment in Pakistan was not considered conducive for establishing businesses or for foreign investors to invest in. Hence this was another major challenge for

Pakistan attributable to the decades-long conflict in Afghanistan.

9) Poor Infrastructural Development:

Due to the massive amount of budget being spent ~~on~~ ~~to~~ to counter the growing terrorism coupled with countless suicide attacks on the country's infrastructure, Pakistan's infrastructure remains underdeveloped. ~~This~~ This is another impact of the decades-long Afghan war on Pakistan.

Conclusion

To sum up, Pakistan had to face profound consequences due to the war in Afghanistan. This damage spans to economic, social, political and health sectors. Though the country suffered a lot, it can still mitigate the impacts by meticulously design reforms and by taking strict measures.

Q6) "A man's country is not a certain area of land, mountains, rivers, and woods but it a principle, and patriotism is loyalty to that Principle" - George William

George William, a notable American writer, aptly explains that merely living in a country does not necessarily mean that people will pledge their loyalty to the ruler. The situation is no different in Pakistan. Pakistan, a country home to many different religions, ethnicities and creeds, has always lacked national unity. Over the course of its history, Pakistan's ethnic divisions have widened.

Some of the major causes of the growing tensions are as follows:

Obstacles interposed in the way of national integration and cohesion in Pakistan

National Integration refers to the process of creating a more cohesive, unified society of different ethnic, cultural or religious groups. It aims to foster a sense of belonging, loyalty and common identity among the citizens, transcending regional, ethnic, religious, and ~~to~~ linguistic differences. Some of the obstacles to national integration are as under:

1) Uneven distribution of resources

~~Resour~~ Distribution of the resources have been by far the biggest impediment to national integration. Different groups complain how they are being given a far less share of national resources. The problem exacerbates when people argue that they should be given a larger share of resources since the particular resource was extracted from their land.

2) Political Instability:

Political instability is another cause for resentment among different groups. Due to political instability, ~~there is~~ the development in many parts of the country is scarce. This is what causes hostility in these people against other communities who ~~are~~ are relatively more developed.

3) Weak local Government institutions:

Although Article 140 of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan makes it mandatory to establish and devolve powers to the local governments, in reality little has been done to do so.

Hence different groups feel that they do not have proper representation, making them resentful. This is another

obstacle in the way of national Integration because these communities feel marginalized and their interests being sacrificed by a more dominant group.

4) Lack of Rule of Law:

Weak / Lack of Rule of Law is another cause that ~~is~~ hinders national integration process. When communities feel that unfair treatment is meted out to them, they become resentful. Furthermore, favouring particular communities over others can ~~is~~ further increase the hatred and widen the gulf between different groups of people.

5) Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions:

Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions are one of the major obstacle to national integration. Different ethnic and sectarian

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groups are fed hatred towards others. These There are deep rooted divisions between these group which has always kept them from ~~with~~ establishing cordial relations between others.

b) Unstable Economy:

Pervasive poverty and high inflation rates are another source for discord. Communities that already feel that they are being marginalized and their resources being used and exhausted by others ~~is~~ become more hostile ~~the~~ when economic conditions worsen. Hence, national integration is not possible when people blame others for their poverty.

Suggestions to counter the situation

D) Eliminate Apartheid Tendencies:

eliminating apartheid tendencies can go a long way in fostering national integration. People should not be judged according to their race, religion, sect, and fair treatment should be dispensed to all. This was also echoed by Jinnah during his speech to the constituent Assembly of Pakistan in the following words:

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"You are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship. You may belong to any religion, or caste or creed - that has nothing to do with the business of the state"

2) Distribute Resources Evenly:

Providing every community with their fair share of resources can also aid the national Integration process.

Not only will this ensure that different communities have the required resources to ~~spend their~~ ~~times~~ meet their demands, but will also dispel misconceptions that a particular community or a dominant group has access to these essentials.

3) Strengthen local Governments

Strengthen local government institutions will ensure that ~~the~~ minorities, especially those who find them selves marginalized, will have a chance to elect their representatives which can bring their issues to light and ensure remedial steps are taken to ensure mitigation.

4) Improve Economy :

Improving economy can aid the process of national integration. So long as people are earning enough to make ends meet and live a respectful life, they do not harbour ill feelings towards others. Hence, by improving economy, these divisions can be bridged.

5) Promote Religious Harmony :

Promoting Religious Harmony ensures that people get more tolerable towards other religions and sects. Laws should be enacted that prohibit ~~expressin~~ ~~g~~ ~~views~~ inciting violence between different communities and strict punishment should be given to those who are found guilty of this.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, National Integration has long been a challenge for Pakistan.

Several factors such as poverty, unequal resource distribution, illiteracy have ~~contri~~ hindered the national integration process. However, by introducing reforms, the problem can be mitigated.

(25) Pakistan is blessed with ~~fe~~ immense fertile land, one of the largest canal irrigated networks, four seasons, still the country agricultural domain is underdeveloped. The numerous land reforms, ample water resources and the robust research foundation has fallen short of addressing the ~~the~~ ~~root~~ core issues that have kept the industrial sector from developing. Challenges faced by

industrialization is a major cause for the underdevelopment of Agricultural sector. Some ways how industrialization ~~ways~~ is connected to under developed Agricultural sector are as under:

Challenges faced by industrialization connected to underdeveloped Agricultural sector

1) Lack of technologies for intensive Agriculture:

Due to the challenges faced by industrialization, Pakistan does not have ample amount of agricultural paraphernalia, such as genetic modified seeds, harvesting equipment etc. This is a major factor that has not allowed the agricultural sector to witness significant development as most of the farmers still rely on outdated technologies.

2) Agricultural land used for industries

Many lands that were previously used for agriculture are now used to expand industrialization. Many new industries have been built on fertile land. As a result the yearly yield will continue to decline.

3) Industrial waste can spoil crops:

In many industries, there is not a proper sewage system. As a result the waste produced by the industries can impair crop growth. Furthermore, due to no proper mechanisms in place, industrial spills are becoming common. These can damage agricultural yield if it comes in contact with crops.

4) Power shortages:

Due to the swift increase in industrialization, the power requirements of the country have also increased. However, the emaciated power sector cannot meet the growing demands of the country. As a result, industries end up using a major chunk of power to meet their demands, leaving inadequate supply of power for Agricultural sector.

5) Environmental Degradation:

Industry can cause environmental pollution that can result in habitat loss, water contamination, air pollution. These factors can have negative impacts on the agricultural output of a country.

Solutions to address these issues

1) Designate Economic zones:

The government should introduced designated economic zones and make it mandatory to construct industries in these economic zones. This will preserve the ^{fertile} land in the country, which, as a result will allow larger area for agriculture.

2) Proper Discharge procedures in industries:

Proper ~~discharge~~ waste disposal procedures should be introduced for industries. This will prevent the waste generated by industries to come in contact with / contaminate near by agricultural areas.

3) Provide Subsidies for agricultural paraphernalia :

The government should provide subsidies to farmers, allowing them to purchase latest farming technologies at a cheaper price. This will go a long way in developing the agricultural sector of the country.

4) Shift Agricultural Activities to Renewable Energy:

As already mentioned, the power ~~at~~ challenges have substantially hindered the agricultural development of the country. However, by shifting the agricultural sector on renewable energy sources, this problem can be mitigated.

5) Educate Farmers for Efficient Farming Techniques:

The government should launch education drives that aim to educate national farmers. These drives should focus on teaching farmers how to use latest agricultural techniques, technologies to increase their yield. Moreover, they should also be taught about the effective transportation channels that can reduce transportation costs. These ~~improvement~~ teachings can go a long way in improving the country's agricultural outlook.

Conclusion

To sum up, though the country is blessed with many resources ~~that~~ ~~are~~ agriculture, yet it is lagging

behind many countries in terms of agricultural productivity. The rapid industrialization has also been a big factor for this underdevelopment. However, by taking strict measures this problem can be ameliorated.

(a1) There are many factors that evolved a relatively united, demoralised, uneducated muslim community of the sub-continent into a united, ~~no~~ politically aware muslim society. These factors include events like partition of Bengal, formation of muslim league, and also the work of individuals such as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Qasbi, and Jinnah who inculcated muslims to fight for their independence.

Factors that played a significant role in the evolution and growth of muslim society.

1) Partition of Bengal :

The partition of Bengal 1905 divided the massive province of Bengal into two ~~##~~ parts. This was rather beneficial for muslims as it gave them a muslim majority province. This was ~~the~~ a crucial event that showed muslim their day-to-day living in a muslim majority area. ~~and~~

2) Formation of Muslim league :

On 30 december, 1906 Muslim league was formed. This was a very important moment for ~~the~~ muslims because it was the first ~~muslim~~ political party in the subcontinent that represented the muslim interests and later on inculcated political awareness in them, contributing to the growth

and evolution of Muslim society.

3) Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan left no stone unturned in educating Muslims of the sub-continent. He stressed on the need to acquire western education and also established a school that later turned into Aligarh University.

This university was very important as it provided the latest and most quality education to Muslims, helping them to grow.

4) Indian Councils Act

Indian Councils Act was an important moment for Muslims in the sub-continent. Muslims were granted the right of separate electorate. This

gave muslims of the sub continent the power to choose their representative who can look after their interests.

5) Congress Ministries

The congress ministries of 1937-39 were a turning point for the Muslims of the sub continent. The Muslims were left at the mercy of Hindu extremists. Muslims faced cultural, religious as well as identity challenges during this time. They were not allowed to practice their religion openly. Urdu was being replaced by Hindi-Hindu culture and religion was being imposed on Muslims. This gave Muslims a glimpse of what awaited them in a Hindu-Ruled India, and played a significant role

in evolving and growing the muslim society of sub-continent.

6) Lahore Resolution:

Lahore Resolution was a crucial juncture in the history of British India. For the first time it united the muslims of India in their demand for a separate homeland. This moment was a significant factor in growing the Muslim society of sub-continent because exhibited their strength to other ~~other~~ communities of India. ~~and~~

7) Elections of 1946:

These elections served as a ~~a~~ testament to the ~~most~~ ~~the~~ vast influence that Muslims of the sub-continent wielded. It showed muslims their political

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Power and showed to the vest of the Indians that all the Muslim community was united in their demand for a separate nation.

8) Shah - Wali - Ullah :

Shah Wali Ullah also played a significant role towards evolving and growing the Muslim society. He was of the view that Muslims should strengthen their relation with Allah and adhere to Islamic teachings. He was afraid that ~~most~~ Islamic worships were reduced to mere rituals. He held that it was crucial for Muslims to understand the teachings of Quran. He knew that not many Muslims were ~~aware~~ well versed in Arabic and therefore translated the Quran in Persian. He also found 'Muslim Gurus' as

Fauz preachers who were using Islam to run their shops. Among his many contributions, a notable book is 'Hajjat Al Allah Baligha'. Such immense contributions ~~at~~ made significant impact in evolving and growing Muslim society.

Conclusion

In a Nutshell, ~~the~~ the history of British India is marked by significant events and factors that evolved and aided in the growth of Muslim society of subcontinent. These factors changed ~~a~~ a united weak and demoralized muslim community in one of the most dominating forces of British India that was able to persuade British in to caving in to their demand of a separate nation.