

Q.No-2 (Ans)

If u have attempted this paper in 2 hours 30 min then excellent from my side.

If you have taken a single minute extra, from 2 hrs 30 mins then zero marks from my side.

1. Introduction:-

Congress and Muslim League were the political parties which had always been in conflict with each other due to their manifestoes and goals. Congress had been rigid and firm in their concerns towards Muslims which ultimately caused the rise of the idea of separate homeland in the sub-continent. Pakistan was emerged on the map of the world due to the Muslim League's reaction after the bewilderment of Congress.

2. Rigidity of Congress:-

The rigidity of the Congress towards Muslims was the main trick of them towards Muslims from the very start. There has been several occasions which

showed the rigidity and holistic approach of Congress towards Muslims. Some of these incidents are given below.

2. Partition of Bengal:

In 1906, the British decided to separate the Bengal and made two provinces of Bengal i.e. Bengal and Assam in order to ensure good governance. Congress was not satisfied with the decision of the British and it pressurized them to revise their decision of Bengal because that division gave Muslims many privileges politically and economically. At last, the British declared the annulment of Bengal in 1911 to please the Congress and the rift between Muslims League and Congress was started.

4. Lucknow Pact:-

In 1916, Muslim League and Congress for the very first time agreed with each other on some common grounds. At that time, the world war was going on and the concept of self-rule was emerged. So, both parties decided to agree on some grounds and signed a Lucknow Pact. In this pact, the concept of separate electorate was accepted by the Congress and, in fact, it was the last time Congress was on the same page. Muslims wanted separate electorate and they got that approval in Simla Deputation's initiative.

After Khilafat Movement, the clashes between Congress and Muslim League got aggravate and Congress became enemy then clearly.

5- Nehru Report:-

After world war II, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the leader of Congress Nehru again sat on the negotiating table and decided to make the rules of self-rule. Nehru declared his rules of self-government in India. That report was clearly Hindu-centred and Muslims were considered a minority. The separate electorate was not given to Muslims, one-fifth representation of Muslims in the Legislature but the main thing was the denial of separate electorate. Muslim League's leader Quaid-e-Azam boycotted that report and gave his own fourteen points in which the points and concerns of Muslim League

was clearly mentioned and separate electorate was kept at the top.

6. Congress Ministries:-

In 1937, Congress won in 7-provinces which proved a great stance of Congress to undermine Muslims in sub-continent.

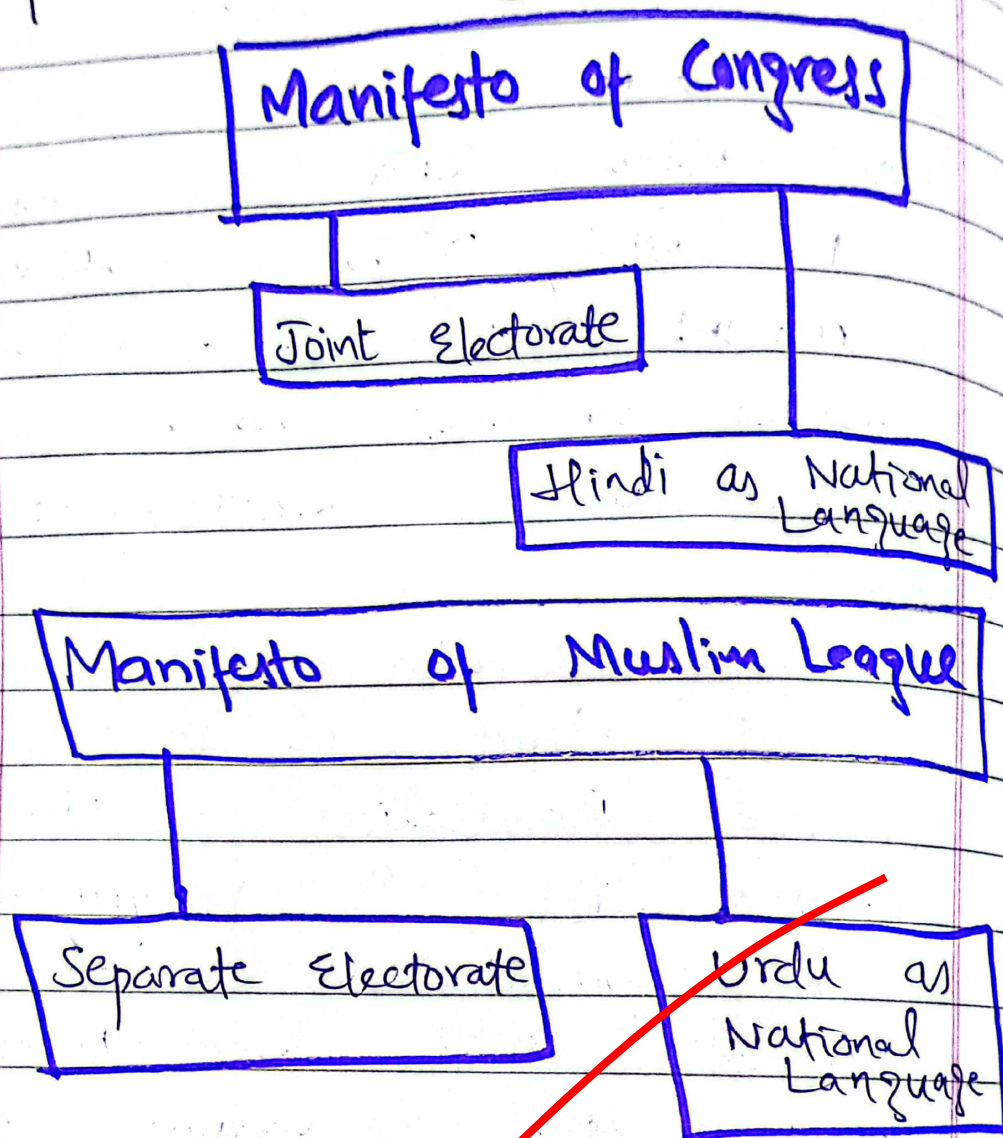
Moulana Abulkalam Azad predicted about the **Hindu-centred mentality** in Congress and it proved true.

In 1937 elections, both Muslim League and Congress had their 180° manifestoes which represented their concerns of the parties and its leaders.

a- Manifesto of Congress:-

The manifesto of Congress was revolved around two major points

which were in the favour of Hindus only.



These manifestoes represented their goals, and besides that, Congress used many political tactics to win elections of 1937. It used money and capitalistic mindset to influence the

the people of sub-continent.
So, Muslim League was not a strong party financially as compared to Congress. So, Muslim League could not get many seats in 1937 elections. Quaid-e-Azam asked Congress for conditioned rule but Congress denied.

3. Congress Policies against Muslims:-

The rule of Congress was proved to be a tyranny. The Muslims were targetted in all sectors. The Hindus beat drums outside of the mosques, cow-slaughter was not allowed, Hindi was declared as national language and the flag of Congress was announced as the flag of India. So, they Muslims politically

economically and financially.

a- Wardah Scheme:-

Wardah Scheme was an educational scheme which was launched by Congress to disrupt the system of education. The children of Muslims were the main target. New ideas of Hindu Nationalism was incorporated in the minds of the Muslims. The worship of Gandhi was declared compulsory in schools. Hindu-centred schemes in education were announced. Muslims were forced to sing Hindu-National songs.

b- Band-i-Matram:-

Band-i-Matram was extracted from the historical documents and was declared as national

Song i.e. National anthem. It was basically taken from the book which revolved around the Battle of Plassey and Siraj-ud-Daula's matter. So, Band-i-Matram showed as a sign of Muslims' defeat by Congress.

c. Reports about Congress:-

Many reports to know the rule of Congress were published by people to highlight the atrocities of Congress. Such as Phipps Report and Shariff Report.

d. Day of Deliverance:-

At last, due to the clash between Congress and the British, the Congress Ministries resigned. Quaid-e-Azam - declared 22 December as a "day of deliverance" which proved the important turning point in the lives

the lives of Muslims.

3. Emergence of Separate Muslim State:-

All these events paved ways for the separate Muslim state "Pakistan" in a number of ways. Congress' attitude towards Muslims enabled Muslims to decide according to the situation. As after Congress rule in 1937, many major events happened, and Muslims realized that Hindus and Muslims cannot live together. The Hindu-centred government of Congress in almost two years made Quaid-e-Azam to act more wisely and he struggled more hard towards his goal.

4. Pakistan Resolution:-

In 1940, Pakistan resolution was declared

to announce the demand of a separate homeland for Muslims in the majority area. According to Quaid-e-Azam, Muslims and Hindus belong to two different Nations who do not live together, marry together. They have their own heroes, history and traditions. So, they cannot live together. So, Pakistan resolution was a great step towards separate homeland.

5. Simla Conference and 1946 Elections:-

Simla Conference was held to form government's of constitutional problem solution. but again the formula of representation proved to be a snag between ML and Congress. In 1946 Elections, AGML got a prominent

in provincial and National Assemblies. After that, Interim government was established in sub-continent.

5. Emergence of state in sub-continent..

After many struggles of AGML, Pakistan was emerged on the map of the world on 14, August 1947. It was emerged after the hypocritic and unfair division of the assets and demarcation. Congress was not happy with this decision and it played many tactics to take Pakistan from their rights. As according to Francis Beaumont, Radcliffe altered his decision about Gurdaspur and Ferozpur at the order of Lord Mountbatten; and Lord Mountbatten

was backed by Congress. Despite all such points, it was a fact that a modern State was emerged after a great struggle. Quaid-e-Azam played a great role in this regard. As according to Stanley Walport, Quaid-e-Azam has significantly changed the course of history and created a nation state.

6. Conclusion :-

It can be easily said that Congress belligerent attitude proved to be a good point for Muslims because they achieved a separate Muslim nation State in the sub-continent where they could live according to their own religious teachings and values.

Q. No. 3 (Ans)

1. Introduction:-

Political stability or economic prosperity are the two major problems and the conundrums of Pakistan.

Pakistan has always been at the dilemma to decide between these two middles.

Despite all the economic fluctuations, political stability is the major point and problem that should be addressed first, because the political stability always go side by side with economic sustainability.

2. Situation of Political Instability of Pakistan:-

The situation of political instability can be highlighted by many ways in Pakistan and

can be discussed as below.

Date: _____

3. Effects of Muslim League after inception of Pakistan:-

AGML sowed the seed of political instability in Pakistan because it proved to be a weak party after independence due to the intra-party conflicts.

4. Recent Political vacuum:-

The recent political vacuum can be seen as a major hinderance to economic growth.

5. Vote of no Confidence Motion:-

Former Prime Minister Imran Khan was ousted through a vote of no confidence motion in 2022. This was a blow to the spirit of democracy in Pakistan which further

aggravated the political issues.

6. Delay in Elections:-

The general elections should be conducted in 2023 but due to some political reasons, it is delaying which is, obviously not good for political sustainability.

7. Dynastic politics and social unrest:-

Pakistan is the victim of dynastic politics. The politics of Pakistan is entrusted with feudalism, class superiority and dynastic attitude. Politics is filled with only a few families which do not allow common people in politics. It further urged them to use abusive language against each other.

and use resources to secure their own selfish interests.

3. Economic Condition of Pakistan:-

The economic condition of Pakistan is in doldrums. It is dwindling day by day. It has some problems like as follows.

a. Budget Deficit:-

From the last few years, Pakistan has been facing budget deficit.

As according to the Economic Division, the budget deficit of Pakistan was as such.

From 2022-2024 → \$4.3 billion

2021-2021 → \$4.1 billion

2020-2019 → \$4 billion

b. Circular Debt:-

Pakistan is facing circular debt which is due to the loans from foreign and local banks and authorities.

As according to the Economic Survey, in March 2023, debt was \$51.3 Trillion which was in 2022 only \$31.2 Trillion.

c. Balance of Payment Crisis:-

Pakistan is facing balance of payment crisis due to its export reasons and low scale of industries.

In 2022, Balance of payment crisis was \$44 Trillion.

Current account deficit is the main problem that Pakistan is facing due to many reasons.

d. Low GDP Growth:-

The GDP growth of Pakistan is very poor. as according to the Economic Survey of 2022-2023, the GDP growth of Pakistan was 2.9% in 2022.

e. Over-dependency on International Financial Institutions:-

Pakistan is overly dependent on the loans and grants. It has taken a bailout package in 2019 from International Monetary Fund. It further released \$700 Million to settle down the financial default issue of Pakistan. Recently, IMF has released \$3 Million more to Pakistan after the successful review of the package of loan.

4- Why political stability should be the first priority of Pakistan.

b.

There are many reasons that Pakistan should focus on the charter of democracy to ensure and secure of spirit of politics. Some of the reasons are as follows.

a. Over-Extended Rule of Caretaker Government:-

c.

Pakistan is under the control of caretaker government now. Its role is to conduct elections fairly and justly. According to the Article 224 of the constitution, the time period of the interim government should be three months, but now Pakistan is now under the control of caretaker

government which will undermine the politics of Pakistan.

b. Strength of democracy:-

The successful power shift through elections is the hallmark of democracy. Pakistan has already been facing political instability enriched history. Political stability ensures the spirit of democracy through liberty, equality and efficiency.

c. Security situation of Pakistan:-

The security situation of Pakistan is volatile. It is facing many threats from TTP. As during election campaigns, two members of Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf and many civilians have been killed, till now. So, political stability will deal with security problems in a

a more comprehensive way.

d. Democracy and dwindled and manipulated manifestoes of Political parties:-

Different political parties have their own manipulated manifestoes like 50 Million houses by PML-N, 10 points of economical growth by PPP and direct elections of Prime Minister by PTI. So, the people of Pakistan are exploited in this way and a politically stable country will be people-centred.

c. Current Aggravating Social Issues in Pakistan:-

Pakistan is facing many social issues like poverty, illiteracy, water crisis, climate change. The political stability is

necessary to tackle the all such issues. According to the latest census, the population of Pakistan is 241.49 million. This huge population has many myriad problems of necessities like unemployment and education etc. The political stability will tackle these problems greatly and human development should be their basic target after the holding of office.

→ Sustainability in the sector of agriculture and industry:-

Agriculture and industry are the two driving forces of economy and contributes 24% and 20% in GDP respectively. The growth of these two sectors has been decreased due to the political instability. The changing political

develop their own policies which leave people in the dilemma of "to be or not to be".

3- Political Stability ensures the trust of International Institutes:—

For the better economical growth, the political stability is essential because the many projects started by international organizations and countries stop and slow down due to the political upheavals. The companies do not invest in the unpredictable political situation. The delay of IMF's loan was also due to the political instability, which Pakistan has been facing since 2022 recently, so, economic sustainability can be achieved only if there

will be political stability.

6. Conclusion:-

It is to say that political stability is the main concern of Pakistan and it should be stabilized as soon as possible to ensure the economic growth.

"Without political stability, there will be no economic prosperity, — that's the bottom line." (Ray Bovanovich)

Q. No. 5:- (Ans)

1. Introduction:-

The political system and the evolution of democracy are two main driving forces to run the government and to secure the state. Democracy is essential for the ensurance of the equality

in society and the political system of any country represents the culture of politics of that country. These both things have been the victims of many factors that undermined them and lessened their growth.

These factors are as military rule, lack of leadership, feudalism and so on. The political system and democracy need to be preserved for the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan.

2. Factors that contributed to undermine the political system and evolution of democracy in Pakistan since its inception:-

Since the inception

of Pakistan, there has been many factors that affected the political system and democracy in Pakistan. It is pertinent to clear the difference between democracy and political system first.

a. Political System:-

Political System is that system of politics that represent the culture and traditions of politics in that particular country.

b. Democracy:-

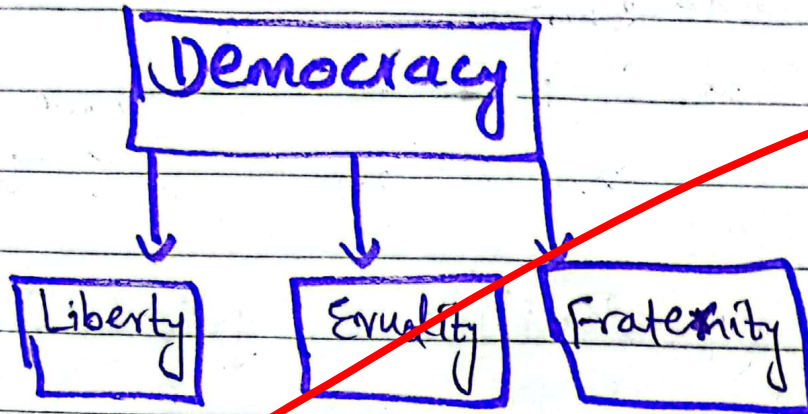
Democracy is a system of government in which the will of the people prevails.

According to Abraham Lincoln;

Democracy is the govt of the people,

by the people and
for the people."

Democracy governs around
three basic rules i.e. liberty,
equality and fraternity



Since the inception of
Pakistan, political system
and the evolution of
democracy have been
deteriorated due to
many factors and some
of them are discussed
as follows.

1. Lack of Political Leadership

After the emergence
of Pakistan, the founder
of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah died after a year. His son and the first PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan also died. Their death was a proved the never-ending loss to the embryonic state. The Muslim League was abruptly faced the loss of leaders and found themselves in a dilemmic situation.

2. Factions in Muslim League:-

After the death of leaders, Muslim League was divided into many factions. This factional division was proved to be a great damage to the new-established state of Pakistan.

3. Scourge of Feudalism:-

Feudalism is the colonial element of sub-continent which is, in fact,

still there in Pakistan.
 The British gave privileges to feudal lords to govern their ~~polities~~ greatly but we got it from them. The feudal lords exploited the people and minimized the access of basic rights of human beings which are the golden elements of democracy and a sound political system.

4. Delay in ^{the} Constitution Making: -

The Constitution is the main element to prevailing of democracy and a defined political system. The Constitution is the document which shares the power structure and gives fundamental representation of political system of that country.

The Constitution of Pakistan was delayed due to many reasons like issue of representation between East Pakistan and West Pakistan, linguistic issues, issue of the structure of state and so on. Pakistan got its first Constitution in 1956 after nine years of independence. It was a great achievement but it proved short-sighted because it was abrogated after two years.

5. Role of Bureaucracy:-

The role of bureaucracy is one of the main factors that affected the political system. The political leader Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was a retired bureaucrat who used discretionary

powers to dissolve the first constituent Assembly in 1954. According to Hamid Khan, Ayub's era was proved to be good for bureaucracy because they worked and did things as they wanted. So, bureaucracy ruled according to their own interests and wishes.

6. Intervention of Military:-

Pakistan has faced 30 years of Martial law and military intervention in politics. It proved to be a last nail in the coffin of the democracy and political system. Pakistan's history has witnessed first Martial Law in 1958, second Martial Law in 1969 and third Martial Law in

25

In 1977. Martial Law means the death of political system and democracy. All the chief Marshals used their own tactics to legitimize their governments as local jorte systems, referendums and many other laws.

7. Dynastic politics :-

Politics of Pakistan is repleted with dynasticism. There are a few political parties who has developed their hegemonic nature in the genre of politics. They used many tactics to secure their seats and positions.

8. Unlimited Use of Article 58(2)(b):-

This controversial article has been used by that time Presidents to regime change. It has

been used four times to change the government and showed an irresponsible attitude of the head of the state.

9- Role of Judiciary:

In 1954, the ~~judiciary~~ ~~did not~~ ~~endorse~~ the decision of High court and backed the decision of state the head of the state to the dissolution of the first constituent Assembly. That verdict of Supreme Court was a blow to the spirit of democracy and political system.

Recently, Supreme court has ~~overturned~~ its decision of Panama Leaks and it showed an irresponsible behaviour towards the duty of the justice.

I. Weak Local Government System:-

In 18th amendment, the local government system was established by including Article 140 and Article 32 in the Constitution of 1973. Besides this, there is a weak and poor local government system due to inter-province relations. The governmental authorities do not want to devolve their powers at the grass root level. Their holistic approach has undermined the spirit of democracy and has created the element of corruption in political system.

II. Recent Political Polarization:-

The recent political polarization has also contributed to weak and deteriorate

the political system of Pakistan. Different political parties have made an alliance known as "Pakistan Democratic Movement". They played a role in vote of no confidence motion against the former chief Executive of Pakistan Imran Khan.

12- Malicious and Targeted Political Parties by using inappropriate Language:-

The leaders of political parties are seen as leaders of the whole nation. Recently many leaders of parties have used inappropriate language against each other and target each other. As leader of PML-N call leader of PSQ as "Terrorist", which is

Not a good term in a state where there is the fear of insecurity. So, inappropriate use of language is the factor behind the recent deterioration of political system and democracy.

13- Bad Governance: -

The bad governance is the result and one of the points of political polarization. All the parties are busy to fill their own houses, and Pakistan needs a good governance to solve her issues.

6- Conclusion: -

Political system and evolution of democracy has been evolved since Pakistan's inception. It is now at the lurch due to many reasons.

It needs to be sustained to ensure good governance and free representation of democracy.

Q. No. 6

4. Introduction:-

The region of Pakistan is geographically very important because of the neighbors. Pakistan is bordered with Afghanistan, Iran, China, and India but the whole region, almost South Asia is at the brink of insecurity and instability due to Pakistan directly or indirectly. The security and stability of the region is the first major point of the all countries due to volatile and delicate regional dynamics. Pakistan can play a role to maintain the regional

Stability to improve FTB
relations in the region.



2- Relations of Pakistan with
Afghanistan and the
stability of the region.

Pakistan and
Afghanistan are Muslim
countries. Both have a
disturbed history of relations

with each other since the independence of Pakistan. Afghanistan did not cast a vote in favour of Pakistan in United Nations after its independence. Both have many issues like durandline issue, refugee issue, TTP resurgence in Pakistan and Pakhtunistan issue. There has been many incidents of skirmishes at border. Afghanistan does not accept the durandline and this makes the border a volatile and docile.

Since the rise of Taliban in Afghanistan, the resurgence of terrorism has been increased in Pakistan. Pakistan has faced many casualties including military and civilian. TTP has used Afghanistan's

Soil against Pakistan. Every
time, whenever, there has
been a direct conflict
with TTP, they get
refugee on the land
of Afghanistan. The attacks
like Peshawar Mosque attacks,
Police Station attack, Pakistan
Stock Exchange attack, APT
attack and many other
attacks creates a ray
of fear and chaos. Recently,
in the capital of
Pakistan, there was declared
a sudden half holiday in
educational institutions due
to the security threats.

Headings

The refugee issues
between these two countries
has been achieving momentum
because of the Pakistan's
decision of repatriation
of refugees. Pakistan was
handling at least 3 million
refugees according to United

United Nations. All such clashes can escalate the border tensions between them and trade issues. Taliban government is already facing humanitarian, economic and security crisis which create an unpredictable situation for them, and now the influx of refugees might prove to be a snag to improve their relations. This arising dilemma can escalate the security concerns between them which ultimately undermine the security of the region. Afghanistan can also be involved with India in future due to the clashes with Pakistan because according to an international rule, ~~there~~ there will be no friend in the international relations, there

are only national interests.
 However, the inclusion
 of Afghanistan in CPEC
 could be an opportunity
 to resolve the conflict.
 Pakistan and Afghanistan
 should resolve their conflicts
 to secure the regional
 safety and stability.

3- Pakistan and Iran's relation and Regional Stability and Security:-

Pakistan and Iran
 are two neighboring countries.
 Iran was the first country
 to accept the emergence
 of Pakistan. Pakistan and
 Iran's relation has
 been on good terms
 for a long time.
 Pakistan looked up to
 Iran due to an Islamic
 country and developed
 an amiable relations

with Iran.

In 2016, Indian spy Kalboshan Yadav was arrested in Pakistan who came from the soil of Iran. That spy was involved in many security-threatening incidents against Pakistan.

The Chabahar port deal with India, Iran and Afghanistan was also signed which was a threat to Pakistan, but it was resolved by the withdrawal of India from it.

Recently, Iran has launched drone attacks against Pakistan with the claim of targeting terrorist organization in Pakistan. Pakistan retaliated and secured its sovereignty and called her ambassador back. Hence, both signed

a security deal and declared ceasefire but Iran again violated the security rules and targetted 9 Pakistanis in Iran. Iran said that there was the threat of other militant groups in Iran. This step of Iran against Pakistan can escalate the conflict between Iran and Pakistan.

India can use this opportunity to disturb the peace and security of Pakistan by developing cordial relations with Iran.

It can also use again the soil of Pakistan Iran to use against Pakistan as it did in 2016 by Kalboshan Yader.

Pakistan and Iran should resolve their conflict through negotiating

tactics. China can also play a role as a mediator because China has also played a role in KSA - Iran brokered deal in 2023, and it has good relations with Iran now.

4- Pakistan and India relations and security concerns of the region:-

Pakistan and India are arch-rivals since the inception of Pakistan. Both have conflicts which are unresolved like Kashmir conflict, Sir Creek conflict, and many such other issues. Both have fought many wars like 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999 Kargil war and many other small-scale skirmishes. The border of India and Pakistan is a volatile border in

the region.

The major point is that both are nuclear power states and there exists a fear of nuclear explosion at any time. According to the experts, there is a year and risk of nuclear war between India and Pakistan.

~~"The year is 2025, and the war is declared between India and Pakistan. It is also projected that there will be 100 Million casualties in the wake of war and massive effects of nuclear explosion that it will block the Sunlight."~~

The major reason is Kashmir. Since the evocation of Article 370 and Article 35A, Kashmir is a flashpoint

to wage a war between them.

US and India's defense agreements and bilateral relations are also a threat to Pakistan's security. The defense agreements between them like QUAD, AUKUS and I2U2 are all a threat to Pakistan. Pakistan's 95% trade passes through Indian Ocean, and it is the main ground of power for India to contain China.

India Middle East European Economic Corridor will also destabilize the region. It will undermine CPEC which is a flagship project of China for Pakistan. CPEC connects three continents like Asia,

Europe and Africa while SMEEEEC connects Europe, India & UAE.

All these things poses a threat to Pakistan's security and will destabilize the region.

India is also using proxy war tactics in Pakistan also. Like according to DisinfoLab, India has used almost 700 websites in many countries to malign Pakistan through propaganda and misinformation.

However, Pakistan and India need to solve their disputes. The fair plebiscite under the rules of UNSC must be ensured. The platform of SCO can be a great way to tackle issues. UAE can also play a role as a mediator because it has a good relations

with India. Any rise of armed conflict between India and Pakistan will deteriorate the whole region of South Asia.

4. Relations of Pakistan and China and regional sustainability and security:-

Pakistan and China are good neighbors in many ways. Their friendship is described as "Sweeter than honey, higher than Himalayas". Pakistan and China are very important partners in all matters.

China is doing a flagship project "CPEC" in Pakistan, which is a turning point in the development of Pakistan. It connects almost sixty countries and three continents i.e. Asia, Europe and Africa. It

will be a game changer because it includes infrastructural development, industry, agriculture, energy, and other economic zones and so on. It will generate many job opportunities. Gwadar is the hub of trade which is 400 km away from Chabahar port. Afghanistan, Iran, UAE, Russia and many other countries will get access to it through Pakistan.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan's relations with its neighbors are the major factors to ensure the stability of the region. because it relates to all countries in the region in one way or the other.