

Instructions:

- Use Only Black or Blue Color
- Start New Question from the end of Earlier Answer.
- Extra Attempted Questions, Wrong Stapled Paper, Paper without Candidates Details, or any Comment/Objection Invigilator wouldn't be entertained for checking

↓ Start From Here

Q.no-5

Afghanistan's leaders want to pursue a more independent foreign policy and do not want to be clients of the regional players anymore. In the context of Pak-Afghan relations, Discuss.

Introduction:

Afghanistan is very famously known as the graveyard of the empires. That is primarily because of the horrendous history of test and trial which it has witnessed. Before the 1947, Afghanistan was treated as a 'buffer zone' by the Britishers. By the intention of counterbalancing the rising power of USSR, Britisher neither expanded their colonization to the land of Afghanistan nor did they let Afghanistan live in peace. This primarily served as the foundation of the polarization which

Afghanistan faces even today. UN declared Afghanistan as the most backward country in the world. That is the lens from which everyone sees it. Taliban did try to converse to the world and communicate their rhetoric but the world never accepted them and they remained least bothered. This is how Afghan leaders ultimately set on the voyage of an independent foreign policy.

The significance of foreign policy lies in the following saying of Henry Kissinger:

"Your domestic policy can hurt you but your foreign policy can kill you" - Kissinger.

Overview of the foreign policy:

Foreign policy is a framework, more precisely a plan of action in which a country determines its do's and don'ts while establishing its goals clearly, for itself, its neighbor countries and for world at large.

Hence, foreign policy is the face value from which other countries understand the purpose of your existence.

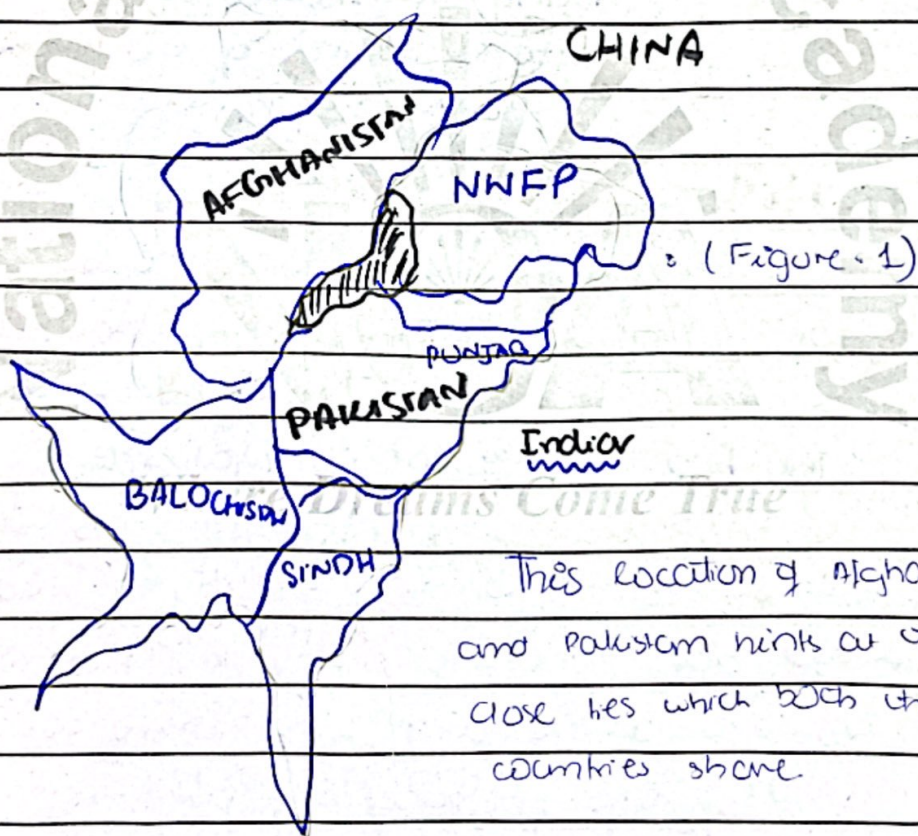
Pakistan's foreign policy in contrast to Afghanistan's :

Quaid-e-Azam envisioned the Pakistan's foreign policy to be of, 'peace with all, enmity with none'. He explicitly signalled the world that Pakistan is wholly ready to everyone regardless of any differences, sizes, geography and economy. He further added :

'Our foreign policy is of peace, we do not want animosity with any country in the world. Neither do we promote any aggressive designs. We firmly believe in the principles of justice and equality and want to be at peace with ourselves, with our neighbors and with the world at large' -

In contrast to Afghanistan's foreign policy Pakistan's foreign policy set its footing very clearly in the domain of peace. Whereas, Afghanistan adopted the policy of isolation and rigidity. They remained isolated since the beginning and wish to continue like this too. The firm adherence of the Islamic principles and strict implement-

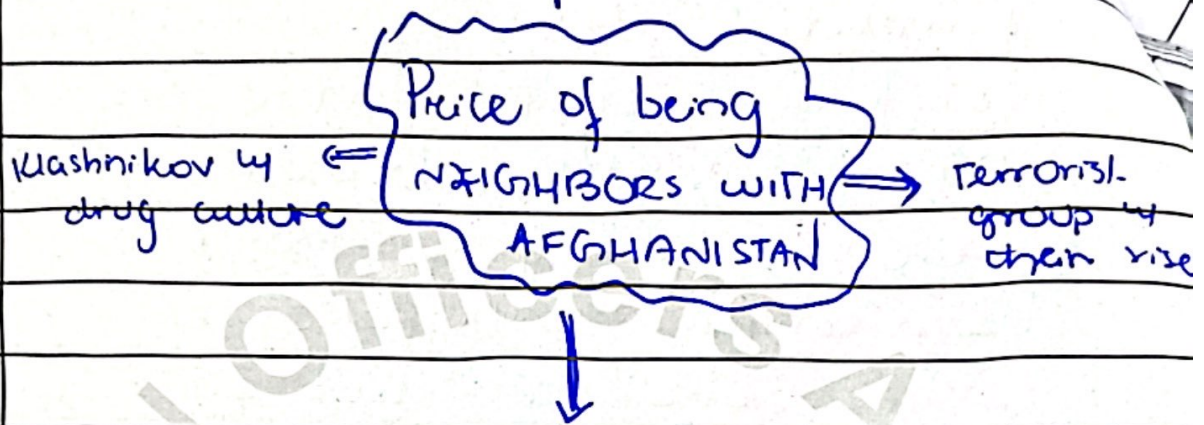
-mentation of shariah law has made its foreign policy of an aggressive nature. Their motto of making 'Pashtunistan', evidently reflects in their foreign policy. This demand has strained Pak - Afghan relations to a great extent. They have been claiming 'NWFP' because of the commonalities with the pashtun residing there.



This location of Afghanistan and Pakistan hints at the close ties which both the countries share.

2- Pakistan has been paying the price of this close approximation in the following facts.

1) Pakistan bore the brunt of refugees



1. History of Afghanistan:

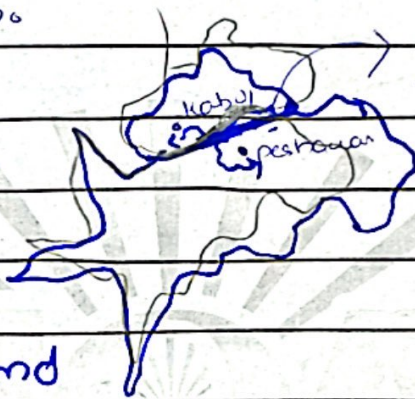
Afghanistan being the buffer zone for US payed its price since the day they decided to use Mujahedin against USSR.

The two blocs & rise of Mujahedin:

As an aftermath of the great wars, the world was predominantly witnessing two major blocs, one one US with the stronger navy and the other was 'USSR' as the counterpart. US being the euro-centric state turned Afghanistan in an ally. It more likely, became a laboratory to the US, where they could experiment/ 'test-and-try'. This experimentation led to

the birth of 'Mujahedeen' which were aided and trained by the US military. Pakistan being an ally of the US gave its space to the Mujahedeen and that's how the seeds of present day Pak-Afghan animosity were sowed. Peshawar became the hub of the terrorist groups and it costed a few kilometres to the terrorist groups.

The only thing demarcating the two borders was the Durand line.



Durand Line

⇒ This is how Pakistan became a centripetal country in the foreign policy of Afghanistan.

Post-implications of the collapse of USSR.

Afghanistan is a land of rugged mountains, the stormy weather condition and the unpredictability of the Mujahedeen tactics led to a miserable fall of the great

USSR, after they tried to invade it.

However, ^{to} no surprise, America leaving the

mess behind for Afghanistan and Pakistan left, letting both of them bore the brunt. As the American secretary Henry Kissinger himself said.

'America has no friends or enemies, only interests' -

This rhetoric of 'America first' gave birth to a resentment among Mujahedeen. And this contributed the 9.11 attack which changed the dynamics of the world, upside down.

With this attack which was orchestrated by Osama bin Laden showed, the turn in the foreign policy of Afghanistan. Now they were seeking revenge from the US. Pakistan by now was not in the cross-hair of their agenda but US bringing Pakistan under the thunderbolt, put Pakistan under their evil eye too.

The call from Washington about which Musharraf said; it came as a lightning to me, which was signalling as the upcoming storm. In his own words, he was explicitly told,

'You are either with us or against us' -

This left Pakistan with no choice but to jump off the cliff. Pakistan became a frontline ally of US and with this Afghanistan's policy took another turn.

The saga of twist and turns, took another turn with the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. This was the time when the Afghan foreign policy was turned upside down, in the name of 'liberalizing them'.

The reforms with US invasion:

Afghanistan's foreign policy strongly condemn the women liberalization, they are not permitted to go out without a burqa and a 'mehram', they are not allowed to get education and also their presence on any kind of public forum i.e television, businesses... is strictly condemnation.

→ US government set up schools, colleges for women.

→ offered them jobs and women were seen on screen...

This reform was dynamic in nature.

Another important change was observed with U.S leaving the country in the hands of Taliban.

Post-U.S-invasion Afghanistan:

This was the Afghanistan which formed an independent foreign policy by going against all the claims they had first made. Regardless of all the international pressure, they again shut all the schools/colleges and imposed heavy punishment pertaining their violations. Though Afghan Government have made a revolution by opting for 'confrontation'. They are seen on social media, interacting with the global forums, putting forth their motto.

Conclusion: To conclude, the foreign policy of Afghanistan is a very rigid and aggressive one. It sticks to the basics which are 'shariat laws' and don't hesitate to erase any obstacle from the existence which appear as a counterpart. Very rightly.

‘The international politics like any other politics is a game power’ -

And Afghanistan has chose to be a lone wolf in this power game.

Q no-1

Constitution of Pakistan going through twenty-sixth amendments
Its possible effects:

Introduction:

‘Constitution’ is an invariable framework of a country which enshrines its agenda’s crystal clearly, therefore, a constitution of a country is very dear to it.

Its pretty normal for a country to make amendment in it. The constitution of US which is two hundred years old, has been amended around twenty one times.

However the constitution of Pakistan; has been amended twenty six times in the period of 78 years.

This characteristic of Pakistan's federation, along with its other characteristics, make it a very complex yet interesting case study.

History:

A critic named Percy Hood^{ist} once very rightly said:

~ we see the world through stereotypes

Overview:

These stereotypes are like those Plato's "shadows on the wall", in which human tend to magnify, minimize or distort the reality as per his imagination.

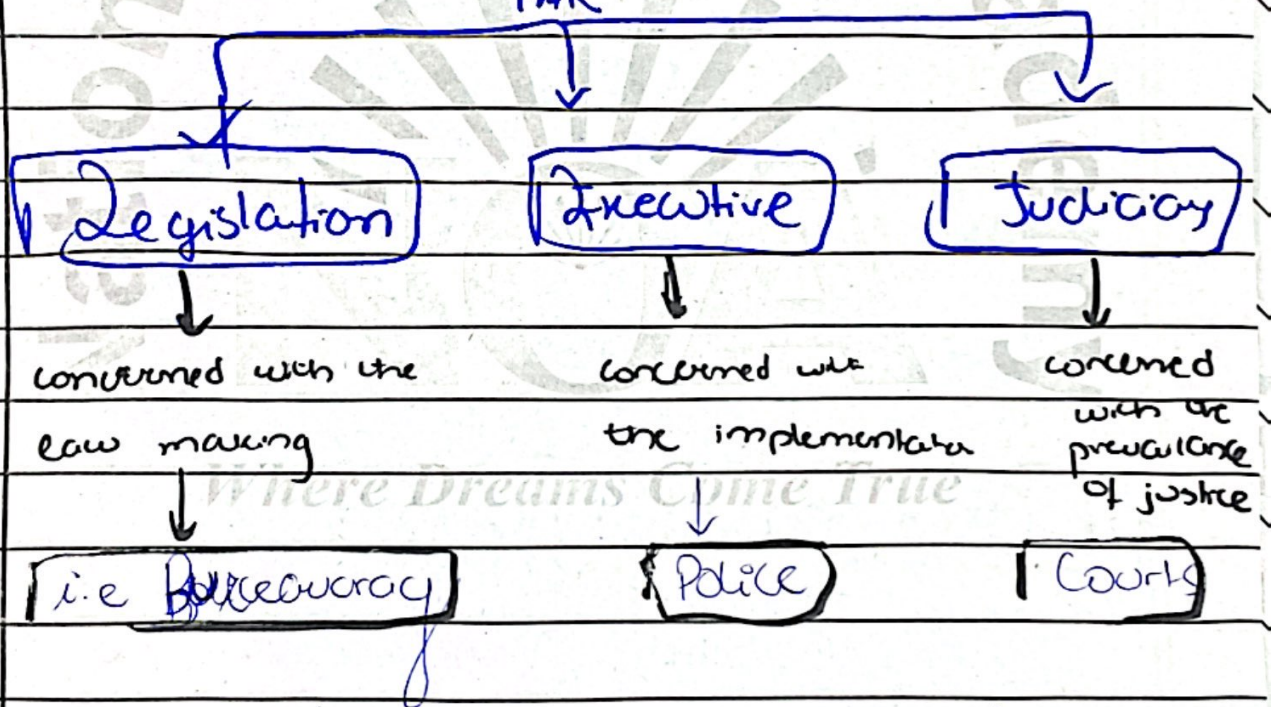
Similar is the case with 'political facts' as well. Some appreciate something, for the same thing others are critiquing it for.

Same happened with the controversial twenty sixth amendment, which is also known as the "constitutional package". There are 91 clauses in it and is primarily concerned with the autonomy of the judiciary.

The Democracy of Pakistan:

Pakistan is a bicameral legislature, the system is parliamentary, the prime minister is the head of the ^{government} ~~state~~ whereas the president is the head of the state. The entire democracy stands on the following three pillars:

Pillars of democracy of PAK



(De-centralization of power):

This picture of Pakistan's democracy shows a de-centralized power of the bodies, working to run the system of the country. But in reality, Pakistan is a country where

the system is neither presidential nor parliamentary. It has experimented with the 'presidential' system as well as the military system, with the civil system as well as the military system 'through martial law'.

Similar pattern has been seen in the constitution of Pakistan as well.

History of Pakistan's Constitution:

Indian Act of 1935



Constitution of 1956

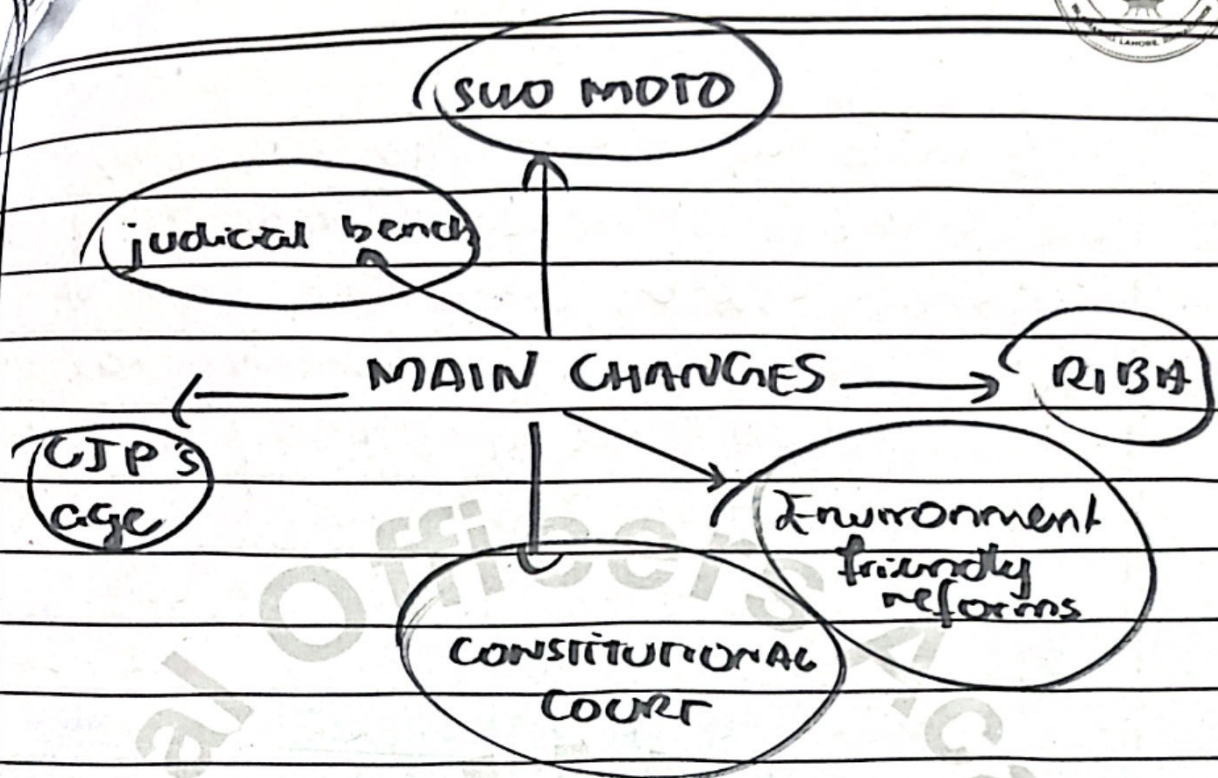


Constitution of 1962



Constitution of 1973

Controversy sparked when recently the 26th amendment was made in the 1973 constitution, because of the following reasons, which primarily were centred on the supremacy of judiciary which was taken away by making a judicial bench and constitutional court.



1- SUO MOTO:

Suo moto is the power of judiciary in which it can intervene without any external mandate. The purpose of suo moto is to make judiciary the sovereign by granting them the right to interfere. History has seen countless examples where judiciary, used its power to bring the justice to the victim.

'Sahrawal police, murder case'

case: Sahrawal police vs the state:

The whole country witnessed the supremacy of judiciary as they used the suo moto power to hold the police accountable for the killings they did in Sahrawal.

Suo motu was a blessing for such cases, which are possible to get maintained because of an external pressure. Under the light of 86th amendment, this autonomy has been taken away leaving judiciary equivalent to a 'toothless lion'.

2) Judicial bench:

Another change is the judicial bench which has been made to elect the CJP among 3 judges. The committee supervising this bench would be comprised of 12 members, 4 from National Assembly and 4 from the Senate.

This amendment has made political parties powerful.

3) CJP's age limit has been set as '65'. He would be holding office till that age.

4) Constitutional court:

Another important change is of constitutional court. These courts would be primarily dealing with the cases of

constitutional nature. The intention behind it is speculated to ~~reduce~~ the burden from overburdened courts...

And the list goes on with 21 clauses.

Spillover: Through this amendment judiciary has been made lesser powerful and the autonomy has been given to the political parties who are the "representers of the people". Critics have 2 main arguments to make over here, as an aftermath of it.

⇒ Now the people's voice would be better heard:

⇒ The power, with the birth of constitutional courts has been de-stabilized and now the cases of more weightage can be heard timely.

⇒ *Suo Moto* could be exploited being in the hands of one sole body.

As seen in the "dam collection" case. Today made people pay for the dams completion

arbitrariness. But later on, turned on the money collected was 150 million while the money spent on the advertisement was 265 million. which is double the amount. which was collected.

Therefore, so many speculations are being made regarding the effect but only time will prove that if it's been in the favor or against - the interest of the country.

Q no - 7

Pakistan's economic life is predisposed to 'raising the cry of - Pakistan is danger' for the purpose of taking poor....

Introduction:

The economic history of Pakistan dates back to the days of independence when Pakistan was deprived of the resources and economics side by side the other countless miscarriages of

injustices

Cash, military, lack of infrastructure falls under the plethora of the problems which were throsed upon our heads.

Basis of economic crisis

(1) Pakistan was promised an amount of 250 crores to start the new system, while 50 crores were given, the rest of the money was held back because of the fear that Pakistan will fight for Kashmir

(2) The military was also a fraction of what Indian's got.

(3) Out of 15000 of civil servants, merely 100 were muslims, out of which 90 decided to join on Pakistan's government

(4) there were no banks, offices, not even the stationary shops to start the administration of the country.

β Afterwards, India even upheld the water coming ^{for} the Indus basin.

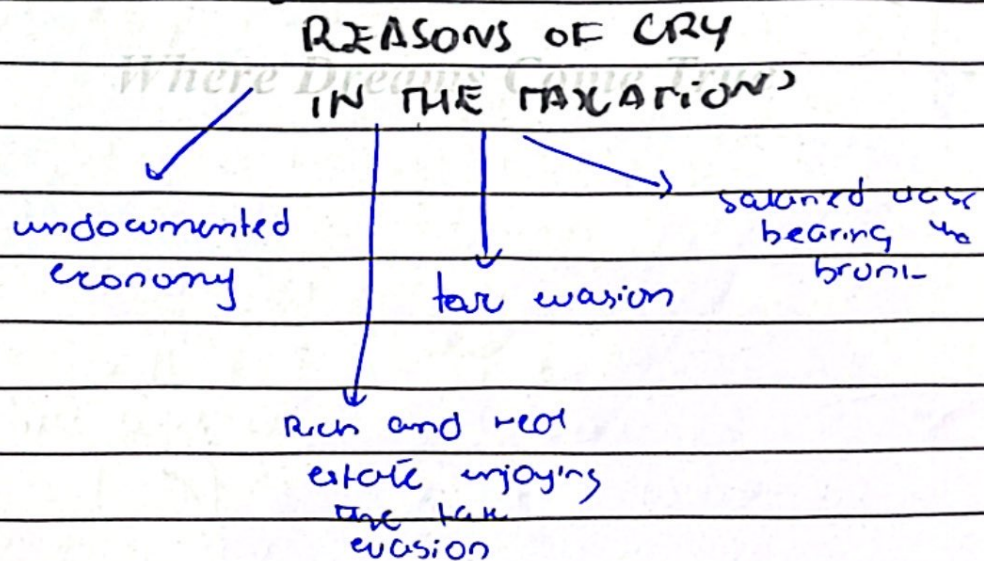
All these plethora of crisis build the economic situation which it is today's.

Mourntbetton said:

"If I knew what I would be responsible for, I would have refused for the job."

Therefore, Pakistan has been in 'danger' ever since. But later on, it just kept on adding up to the agonies. And the brunt took the shape of 'taxation'.

Taxation situation in Pakistan:



On the birth of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam the founder of Pakistan very explicitly said:

“The nation has been made, now let it up, as early as possible”

He even advised to get rid of the evils of corruption, bribery, jobbery with an “iron hand”:

We failed to do it and fell a prey to the economic crisis that we are facing today.

1) Undocumented economy:

70% of the Pakistan's economy is undocumented. As per a research out of 7 million cars merely 700 are registered.

2) Tax evasion: The business

like retailers and agriculture are those; which barely contribute to the GDP of the country through tax.

It's pretty normal for the retail shops to show less items than

what are sold.

Elites enjoying evading tax:

In Pakistan, the system is not automated. The elites and the tycoons manage to find the loopholes in the system. i.e. by doing the transactions in cash and not via digital banking. This way they manage to escape the system by burdenizing the salaried class.

Problems with the economy of Pakistan:

→ Pakistan made the first mistake by shifting to industrialization after its independence when it was a pure agrarian society.

→ Then the slavery of loan began. It went to the IMF to get loan and eventually found itself trapped in the vicious cycle. Now it's trying best to escape it but all in vain.

IMF loan

stand-by
facility

Extended
fund facility

short term

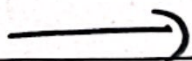
long term

(vicious loop)

shehbaz shankh
23's visit to
IMF in 2024.

In return, IMF gets to make changes in Pakistan's democracy. Following are some suggestions which IMF demanded in the visit.

- 1) Suboteging SFL zones
- 2) Rightsizing
- 3) Increasing the tax base
- 4) Changing retailers
- 5) Encourage imports



IPPP's

IPPP's 'Independent power plants are another tragedy in Pakistan's economy. 50% of our debt and charges belong to

the IPPPS.

Conclusion:

Factors like these hugely contribute to the raising cry of 'Pakistan in danger' which has been rampant since the days of its inception. Only opting of the alternatives like 'Renewable energy resource', making an economy export-oriented and making our products high quality, in order for them to stand out, are the possible solutions which can help Pakistan to get rid of the foreign debt.

Where Dreams Come True

Q no-3

Possibilities of establishing a functioning grounded leadership.

Introduction:-

The Democracy of Pakistan is mocked by the experimenter as it has been doing since its inception and its going on in rounds and rounds without learning anything from the past. The possibility of establishing a functional democracy begins from the golden principle of our founder, which was:

'Unity, Faith and Discipline'

History:-

Quaid e Azam through its far sightedness saw what was coming and advised his people to get rid of the evils of the society through an 'iron hand'. He said:

The purpose of the nation's democracy is to protect its people, their life, rights and the religious practices.

Ironically, all these purposes of the democracy seem to be in a turbulence in Pakistan which are yet to be fulfilled.

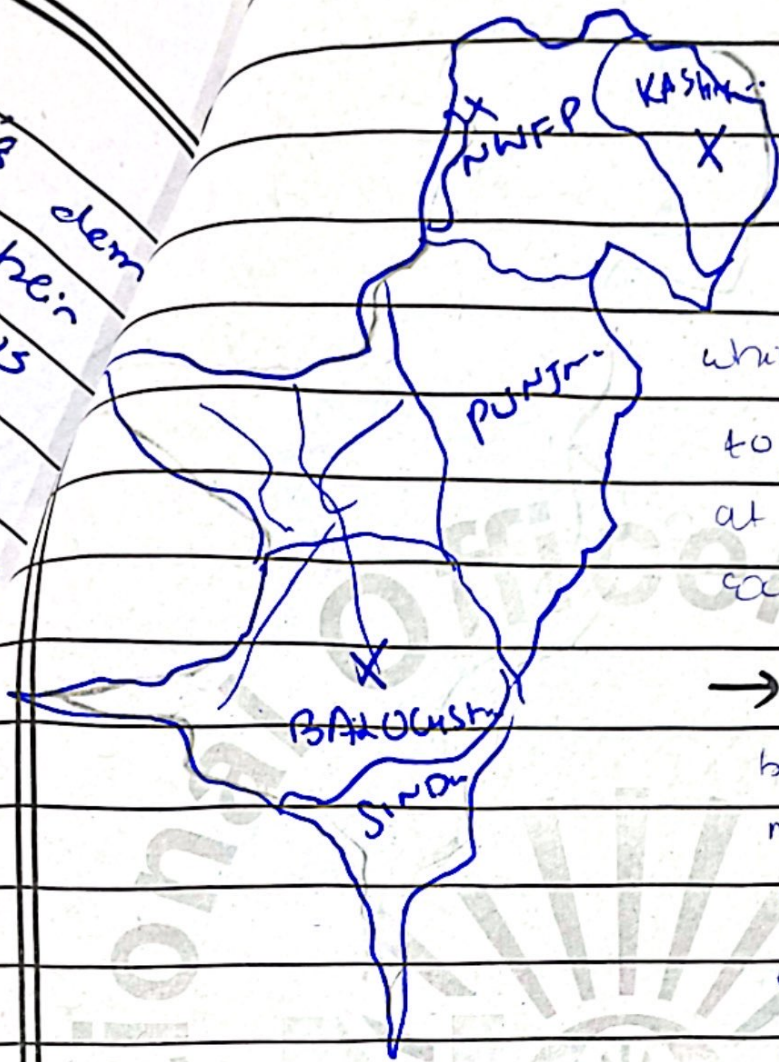
The problem begins from the divide which we as a nation face from within. Divide in the name of sects in the name of military vs civilian rule, in the name of presidential vs parliamentary systems and lastly in the name of the powerful feudal systems.

Pervez hoodhoy once very rightly said: "In order to be at peace with the world, you have to be at peace with yourself."

The peace which left our land the same day when the other half of Pakistan got separated from it. The following map shows the areas which are at unrest in Pakistan:

ing dem
their
ous

10/10



BALUCHISM

which makes it grow
top of the land is
at severe unrest in the
country.

→ Afghanistan has
been keeping the
NWFP under its
surveillance and
evoking different
riots through BLA,
BARA ...

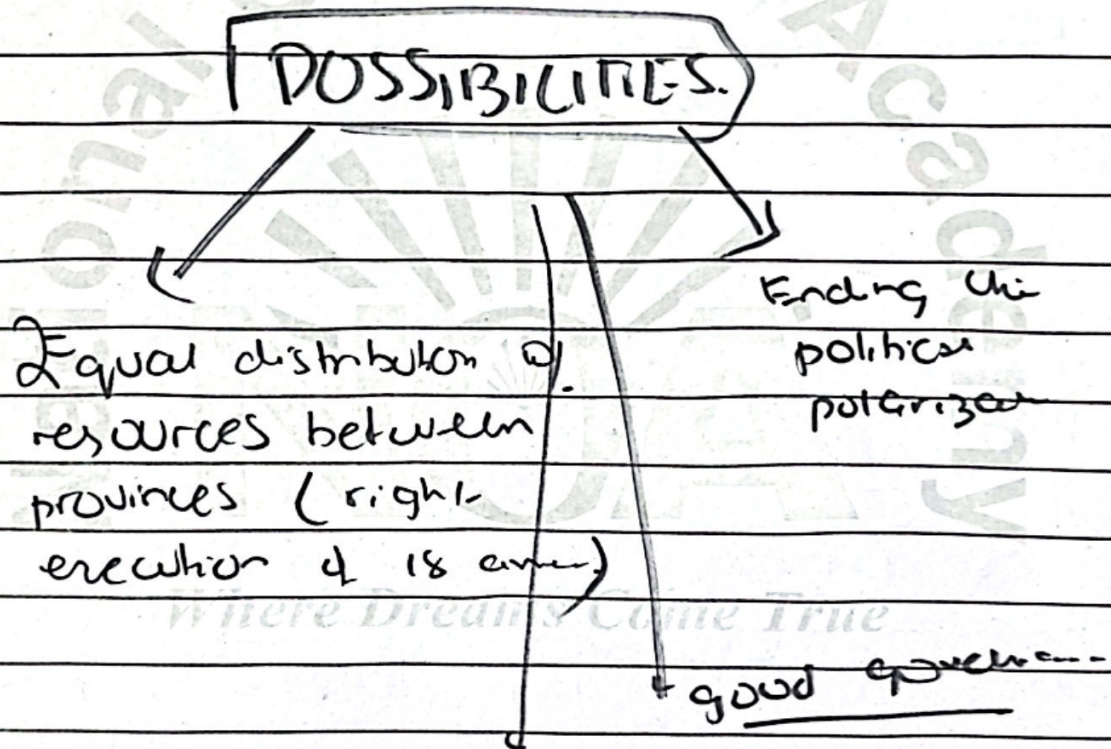
→ KASHMIR has
been under a
constant tug and
pull, 30% of Paki
army has been
deployed there.

→ riots occur
provinces:

The province are
divide with them. So
The political parties
have a major role

it is

→ Sectarian divide is another major reason of unrest - the country is divided between Shia and Sunni. The recent incident of several killings at parliament serves as a living proof of it.



National integrity.

They can't contribute in making a country which would be at peace with itself.

