

(33898 - Zain Atta - 066)

## Pakistan Affairs

— Q Ans NO. 3 B —

### Introduction

The democratic state of Pakistan is in no way aligned with the vision of our founding father, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Blind followership, and leadership without a long term vision have remained the permanent feature of our democracy due to the numerous challenges faced by the 'The land of pure' in its democratic revolution.

It is almost provable that this country with abundance of natural resources and talent have not seen any worthy politician after the Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liaqat Ali Khan. Therefore, Stanley Wolpert



has rightly pointed out in his book;

“We have fake coins in our pocket”

(Statement of MAJ)

Historical challenges in our

Democratic Evolution

(a). Initial problems faced by the newly born nation.

Pakistan had to overcome so many hurdles due to financial problems that at that time people believed that it is not a viable state. For example, out of 750 million dollars we only received 700 after much pressure from Gandhi!

Similarly, hostile relations with our neighbours on Kashmir and demand line never let us

to consolidate ourselves internally

Moreover, balancing between the two Great powers also



drained much our energy to look inward.

### (b) Late Constitution Making

While our neighbour was swift in making constitution in just 1 year, we took almost 9 years to enforce our first constitution.

### (c) Frequent dismissal of Prime Ministers

In almost first 11 years, Pakistan changed multiple PMs which was totally absurd, and in contrast congress remained intact. Seeing the frequent dismissals of PMs of Pakistan, one Indian statesman once said;

I do not change my 'Dhotis' so often, the way Pakistan changes its PM

### (d) Division and fragmentation of Muslim League

→ Muslim League was fairly



divided into groups, which lead to the creation of Awami League whose struggle lead the separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan in 1976. Whereas, Congress solidified its roots in India and ruled for 30 consecutive years after inception.

### (c) - Powers of Governor General

In early days, GG was fairly powerful and it has the power to dissolve the assemblies. Therefore, one notable example who misused these power is Ghulam Muhammad, he dismissed and dissolved the Khawaja Nazimuddin's government on the grounds of poor functioning and created a new cabinet also known as 'Cabinet of Talent' and also made Ayub Khan as the defence minister, which was unprecedented.



Qudratullah Shahab in his famous "Shahab Nama" has been very skeptical and critical about the personality and character of Ghulam Muhammed.

(f) - Direct and indirect military involvement.

→ Pakistan has been 3 times under direct military rule and military has frequently intervened in the politics since inception.

(g) - Over arching Bureaucracy

→ Use of bureaucracy has been a common theme from the beginning; politicians try to use bureaucracy to conduct their agenda in pursuit of political gains.

Current Challenges of democracy in Pakistan



## (a) Political Polarization

→ People are blindly entangled in Idol or identity politics. They have no tolerance to any opposing views to their ideology and it has been manifested in violent mobs.

## (b) Continued Military and Bureaucracy involvement.

→ It is very well said by the famous Urdu poet Hafeez Jalandhar ;

✓ نصف صدی کا قصہ ہے

دو چار برس کی بات نہیں

## (c) Poor Political socialization

People of Pakistan generally love controversy, so rather than committing themselves to find truth, people stick to what social media or media at large feeds them, leading them to extremist views about



the other party

#### (d). Political Violence

→ Highlighted by UN HR committee, that ratio of political violence in Pakistan is fairly high, because people are not socialized enough to hold politicians to account.

#### (e). Judicial Activism

→ A common feature of Pakistani politics, the 20<sup>th</sup> amendment has been an attempt to make judiciary more robust, but only future will tell what it holds for Pakistan.

#### Way forward

Pakistan as a country is in desperate need of robust democracy which can only be achieved through worthy and visionary politicians, and socialized general public.



(a) - State's institution whether civil or military should stay inside their constitutional boundaries.

(b) - Proliferation of pragmatic civil-military relationship

(c) - Limiting Military influence in legislative matters.

Powerful people here and there try to sabotage the democracy to grab power. Keep them in check through democracy or your nation will fail

(Why Nations fail?)

(d) - Socialization of General public regarding politics.

(e) - Avoiding tussle and setting political difference aside to work in collective good for Pakistani People.



—Answer No. 6B—

## Introduction

In the days of Mughal empire, especially during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar, religious syncretism and innovations in the Muslim's religion was at its peak. Many Muslim reformist such as Shiekh Ahmed Rishwandi, Shah Waliullah Dehalwi made commendable efforts for the revival of Islam and Muslim Unity, which latter influenced leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sir Agha Khan, Sir Muhammad Allama Iqbal and finally Muhammed Ali Jinnah in the formulation and projection of two-nation theory which lead to the creation of 'the land of Pure'.

## Contributions of Muslim

### Reformists



(a). Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Sheikh Ahmed was a renowned sufi, theologian and a reformist who stood against the odds, even faced a imprisonment for the revival of Islam.

(i). Rejection of Deen-i-  
Alahi;

Deen-i- Alahi was introduced by the Akbar emperor, who mixed multiple religions such as Christianity, Buddhism etc to create a new religion to promote religious harmony.

Sheikh Sirhindi rejected it completely and advocated for the removal of all kinds of Bid'ah (innovations in Islam)

(ii). Wahdat-al-Wajood  
vs Wahdat-al-Shahood

→ He also rejected the 'oneness of being' promoted by Abu Asabi in the favour that God and its creations are not one entity, rather both are separate.



(iii). Influence on Jahangir.

→ Jahangir while initially resisted, because Sirhindhi was challenging the policies of his father Akbar. But, it is said that Jahangir finally resorted to Sunni style of governance.

(b). Shah Wali Ullah Dehalwi

→ Sufi, Theologian and a Muslim reformist.

He memorized the Holy Quran at the age of six or seven, and had a strong command on Arabic as well as Persian.

(i). Translation of Holy Quran into Persian.

→ Persian was widely spoken language of that time, so he felt urgency to translate the Holy Quran into Persian language. Due to his effort,



Quran became more accessible and understandable to the Persians.

↳ This played a huge role in formation of two-nation theory as many muslim realized the importance of unity through the spirit of Quran.

iii) - Removal of Bidah and promotion of Islamic Shariah law;

↳ like every other reformist, he also advocated for the rule of Islamic law and the elimination of any kind of religion syncretism, which influenced the other Muslim leaders.

(c). Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed was a highly educated and respected civil servant, who had a fair amount of influence in



## British rule.

↳ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerged as a 'Beacon of hope' for the Muslims of India, who enlightened the Muslims through his ideas.

→ He advocated Muslims to stay loyal to British because only this way you can exercise some influence on them, and stay devoted to education.

↳ Moreover, he also advised Muslims to steer clear from the path of politics unless you are politically socialized and educated. In other words, he wanted Muslims to consolidate themselves internally, which even today is a worthy advice for current politicians and general public.

(i). Aligarh movement;

The education movement by every mean is the hallmark



of Sir Syed's achievements for Muslims which eventually formulated into Two-nation theory.

↳ Through education, Muslims realized that their culture, identity, and religion is different from Hindus, which became the foundation of Muslim Ideology.

According to Two-nation theory;

Muslims are separate nation by every means and definition and they have distinct culture and religion from Hindus. Moreover, they have every right to organize them politically as co-existence with Hindus is simply not possible.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was so clear in his vision, that he saw that in a country where there is no uniting force in the form



of culture or religion and if the nations are not separated, then Muslims are doomed.

“Self rule in India means Hindu Dominance”

(Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)

(d) - Allama Muhammad Iqbal and his vision of separate homeland for Muslims

→ Allama Iqbal, a renowned Urdu poet, who also gave Muslims the vision of separate homeland. In his famous Allahabad Address of 1930 he said;

I want to see North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan constituted into a separate nation (which later became a reality in the form of Pakistan)

→ Allama Iqbal also tried to unite the Muslims and



mobilize them against the joint rule through his wonderful poetry. At one instance, he said;

ایک سو مسلم سرزمین کی، اسبانی کیلئے  
نیل کا ساحل سے لے کر خاک کا شہر

Moreover, he also wrote letter to our founding father, citing him the urgency of the situation and desperate need of separate homeland.

(e) - Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the creation of 'The land of Pure'

Influenced by the Aqbal's vision, Jinnah struggle started to get a separate nation for Muslims where they can practice their religion freely, and organize themselves politically.

He also emphasized the 'two-nation theory' through his official statements;



Muslim and Hindus are two separate nations by every definition. Their identity, culture and even heroes are different. By every canon of international law, we are a nation and have the right to organize ourselves politically.

(Essence of Jinnah's official speeches and statements)

### Conclusion

There is no denying the fact that, this free and sovereign nation is the result of the sacrifices of Muslim reformist and founding fathers. Therefore, it is a trust which should be kept with honesty and integrity.



—(Ans no. 5 B)—

## Introduction

Pakistan and Afghanistan relations, for the most part, has remained troublesome in the past. When Pakistan declared the independence, Afghanistan did not support Pakistan's membership into the UN for the issue like Durand line. Since then, the relationships between Islamabad and Kabul have been like a rollercoaster ride.

Recently, with the Afghan Taliban winning single handedly over US and NATO forces, and Afghan national army, the Taliban 2.0 regime is emboldened to pursue an independent foreign policy without giving much deliberation to regional pressure. This stern attitude of Taliban 2.0 goes back into the history and now caused significant challenges for Pakistan as well.



# Historical Evolution of Pak-Afghan Relationship

(a). Issue of Durand line

Pakistan's stance on durand line has been clear that durand line is not open for discussion or debate. While Afghanistan view is opposing as they believed that Afghanistan negotiated it with British and upon withdrawal all the treaties are invalid. Moreover, the Afghan Amir was not the representative of Afghanistan as whole. In addition to that, due to language barrier Afghan Amir was unable to negotiate with British on fair grounds.

(b). Pakistan's support of Afghanistan during soviet invasion

Soviet union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, in search



of hot waters and to promote their communist ideologies, whereas Pakistan with the help of US trained Mujahideen which helped in the defeat and withdrawal of Soviets.

→ But the vacuum of power, created space for conflict and Afghan remained in civil war for years. The civil war saw the rise of Taliban, which were initially supported by the Pakistan.

Due to Afghan war;

(a). Pakistan catered around 3.1 m refugees

(b). Weaponization of Pakistan took place due to Afghan war

(c). Extremism and radicalization also became the permanent feature.



## (c) Pakistan's isolation of Taliban during GWOT

→ Due to pressure from the US, Pakistanis had to isolate themselves from the ally, which alienated Talibans and sowed a permanent seed of animosity.

## Taliban Regime 2.0

The new rulers (de facto) of Kabul are emboldened by the fact that they have defeated strong forces without any direct external support. Therefore they wanted to pursue a more independent foreign policy without any external support.

### (a). Human rights violation

Many UN agencies has highlighted the blatant violation of human rights in Afghanistan, despite pressure from regional players, the de facto rulers have not paid a heed to the concerns of international



community.

## (b). Subjugation of Women

The recent Shariah bill passed by the Afghan Taliban regime shows the condition of women in Afghanistan; which includes

(i). Limitation on women education.

(ii). ~~Compulsory~~ Compulsory 'Mehram' if a woman wants to go outside.

(iii). Restriction of listening of music

(c). Relentless support for the 'Brothers in Arms'

→ Whether it is Osama bin Laden or presently other terrorist leaders. The Kabul has always been complicity in providing safe spaces to the terrorists.



→ Despite pressure from West, China and Russia, and Pakistan, the Afghan Taliban have not shown any willingness to cooperate.

Pakistan's warning to Afghan

Taliban in the wake of

cross-border terrorism

→ After failed negotiations and diplomatic efforts with Afghan Taliban such as the visit of Molana Fazul-ur-Rehman to Kabul, the Taliban did not even flinch.

→ After the external and proxy elements trying to sabotage CPEC and relationship with China in the form of Bisham Attack 2024 which killed Chinese nationals as well as recent Karachi airport attack, Pakistan's stance is very clear that if required Pakistan can use military force against anyone including



Afghanistan.

Challenges for Afghan Taliban's  
Independent Foreign Policy

(a) - Diplomatic Isolation

(b) - Non-recognition; if the  
de facto rulers want to be  
legitimate rulers they need to  
acquire international support.

(c) - Poor and moribund  
economy;

A country with economic  
crises cannot maintain an  
independent foreign policy in  
the long run.

(d) - Support for Brother in  
arms, subjugation of women  
are the major hurdles for  
Afghan Taliban to become  
legitimate ruler.

Recommendations

(a) - Prevention of violation



of FHR

(b) Cooperation in counter-terrorism

(c) Internal consolidation

(d) Friendly relations with the neighbours especially Pakistan.

(e) Adherence to the international norms and laws.



—Ans no. 8B—

## Introduction

Leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal tried their level best to integrate the nation of Pakistan under the Islamic ideology. But, a nation with four provinces, Azad Jammu Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, with numerous different languages and multiple ethnicities such as Balochi, Sindhis, Saraikhis, Punjabi, Pashtuns; and its integration is a cumbersome task for any government of the world.

## Difference between a Nation, a State and a Nation-State

“A social group with similar race, culture and ethnicity, sharing a same geographical territory constitutes a nation”



But for a national to be called a state it must have four essential elements highlighted in Montevideo convention.

- a- Territory (Common)
- b- Population
- c- Sovereignty
- d- Government

Two secondary elements are state's recognition and effective control over territory.

Similarly, when different nations combine they form a nation-state which is Pakistan.

### National Integration

"When two or more social groups having a purpose, joins and integrate themselves together to form a collective identity and work towards a common goal with political, social, economic harmony then it is called national integration"



## Major Components

- (a) Common Language
- (b) Equitable distribution of resources
- (c) Equal Representation
- (d) Equitable development of infrastructure

are few of the most crucial components of national integration

## Issues in National Integration

(Case Study of the extent of national integration in Pakistan by looking at the availability of crucial components of national integration)

(a) Language issue hampered the prospects of national integration in Pakistan.



→ Initially, before partition of Pakistan, the East wing was in favour of Bengali as a common and national language but the western elite wanted Urdu as an official language.

→ To reconcile under one language was a daunting task and challenge for the Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah. But upon careful deliberation, and in hope of national integration under one language, Jinnah declared Urdu as a national language which alienated the Bengalis and gave birth to their struggle and nationalism.

“Urdu is the national language of Pakistan and no other language”

(M. Ali Jinnah)

(b). Equitable distribution of resources as a major challenge.



→ While the government through the establishment of Council of Common Interest and NFC award tried to ensure equitable distribution of resources, but a significant amount of population remained in distress, as Sindhi and Punjab fight over the water and Pashtoon over greater autonomy.

→ Government of Pakistan also introduced quota on equitable basis for jobs but many groups still showed resentment on inequity between the provinces.

In 2010, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was an attempt to resolve grievances which to some extent did, but still the path to complete national integration is full of thorns and every social group has struggled to achieve full recognition in any historical examples.



i.e. The Struggle of Slaves and Black community in the America or more recently the movement for greater marriage autonomy and representation have also faced a similar kind of Backlash.

### (c). Equal Representation

Equal representation in political and social life have also been a struggle for the people of different ethnicity and race in Pakistan. Whether, the people are associated to provinces such as Balochistan and KPK, or they are associated to minority group, the struggle is real and so do their predicament.

### (d). Equal Development of Infrastructure

There is no denying the fact the Sui gas was first discovered in Balochistan but it was the last beneficiary of the natural resource. But, the



government which is overburdened by debt and other economic issues, despite willingness to do equitable development, could not afford to develop all the parts of the country equally. It has been clear the problem is economic constraints, and not discrimination.

### Recommendations

(a). Putting political differences aside, and work together to achieve national integration.

(b). Perpetuate need of a visionary leadership who thinks for the long term sustainability which can only be achieved through national integration.

(c). Investment in less developed regions rather than investing in mega projects.

It is time, that our politicians to ameliorate the pain of nation.