

Instructions

Part II Q# 2

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Main Constituents Of National Interest Of Pakistan

Introduction

National interest is "reason

defiant- reason for existence and

reason for continuity of a

State Pakistan's National Interest

based on Security, freedom, justice

law and order, welfare and

Stability. These are six primary

permanent and general reasons

for existence of Pakistan or

National Interest. These factors

of National interest guarantees

immediate survival, medium term

stability and long term sustainability. These six factors are also responsible for the existence of Pakistan and its independence in 1947.

(1) Security.

It is a prime factor of National interest of Pakistan. It deals with traditional as well as non traditional security challenges. Security challenges include immediate existential threat like India's hostility and border aggression, militant insurgent groups, terrorism and separatist ethnic conflicts. All these challenges are threat to long-term sustainability and medium term stability of Pakistan.

(II) Freedom

This factor includes freedom to exercise fundamental rights of the citizen and freedom to exercise the State's wide guaranteed by Treaty of Westphalia in the international context. The challenges to freedom include suppression of human rights, freedom of speech, freedom to practice religion etc. The challenges to State's freedom include intervention by India, using its proxies to interfere in the internal matter of the country and breach territorial sovereignty of Pakistan by military aggression. All these are challenges to immediate existence, medium term survival and longterm sustainability.

(III) Justice

This factor of National interest include justice at individual, domestic and international level. Provision of justice to every citizen, justice in providing opportunities and justice against any violence or discrimination countered by any citizen. Justice at International includes territorial justice of the state. The challenges to justice include delayed justice system, discrimination in providing justice, authoritarian policies by state to curtail freedom of acquiring justice, and territorial violence by India and hindering international justice by abolishing article 130 and 37A to get control over Kashmir the integral part of Pakistan.

(iv) Law and order

Law and order is an other constituent of Pakistan National Interest. This factor include, ensuring Law that practiced by its citizen which maintain order in the society. Law is a legal obligation which need to be fulfilled by every individual and its violation leads to punishment and declared as crime against the state. Different laws exist like laws related to protection of fundamental rights, crimes, and security of the state. The challenges to Law and order destabilize Pakistan's society. Those include, ethnic violence, extremism, criminal activities and

(v) Welfare

This factor of National interest of Pakistan includes welfare of the citizen by providing access to health, education, better environment and other fundamental right by which the individuals of the state capable of living a life. The challenges to welfare includes inadequate healthcare system, highest school drop out ratio and degrading environment which results in natural disasters in form of floods and extreme weather conditions. All these challenges are threat to immediate existence, medium term survival and long term sustainability of the country.

VI

Ideology

Ideology is the basis for the nation to exist. It is the fundamental principle on which Pakistan emerges. Pakistan's Ideology is about separate Muslims nation identity, by which Muslims are considered as separate nation from the Hindus of the sub continent. The protection of this identity is essential for the existence of Pakistan. The challenges to Ideology of Pakistan is India's hostility which from the very beginning of existence of Pakistan. wants to remove through its aggression. Rise of ultra-national ethnic groups and movement of separatism are major challenges to Ideology of Pakistan.

Alignment of National Interest With Changing Regional Apparatus

(i) Alignment of Security with Changing Apparatus

The Security apparatus of the region is changing. With increasing Indian hostility, Hindutva Ideology and war mongering of India raise concern of National Security of Pakistan. Additionally fall of Kabul after US withdrawal increases the cross border terrorism and militant insurgencies in Pakistan. Therefore Pakistan should adopt proactive domestic policies to counter the terrorism within the state and seek international

Support, from allies and international organization to counter Indian aggression and its violation of international laws.

(II) Alignment Freedom with Changing regional Aparatus

The changing security apparatus of the region urge Pakistan to align all National interest's factor.

The upraising of separatism are increasing due to lack of freedom of speech and excessive fundamental rights. Increasing authoritarian attitude towards the people of Balochistan have invited the interference of India which help these

11/1/20

separatist groups through its proxies. The suppression of freedom within the country is a major threat to National interest of Pakistan. Along with this, India is using false flag operations like technique to abolish the territorial freedom of the country. To counter these problems Pakistan must ensure freedom by utilizing democracy's principle and by providing freedom to the people of Balochistan to exercise their rights. To counter problems of territorial freedom Pakistan must seek protection of international treaties and laws.

Alignment of welfare welfare work changing regional Apparatus

The dynamics of the region are changing which require Pakistan to insure welfare in the country. Increasing food and water insecurity in the region and rapid change in the climate, which make the provision of welfare difficult. Pakistan should introduce long-term policies to counter these challenges. For example policies related to green environment and allocation of proper budget to health education and environment can help to counter the problem.

Conclusion

The factors of National Interest of Pakistan are primary, permanent and general including security, freedom, justice, welfare etc. The changing regional apparatus of Pakistan requires it to initiate step to align its national interest with changing regional apparatus. These changes include some domestic policy changes, international help and policies.

Q# 7

Kashmir Issue In totality

Introduction.

Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan since Independence. From illegal accession of Kashmir to three major wars between India and Pakistan, this issue further worsen by revocation of article 370 and 35 A. It is a major flash point in the region and issue of right of self determination of Kashmiris. This issue require immediate international, mediation and

Continuity of bilateral talks
between India and Pakistan
and enforcement of UN Charter
article 14.

(1) Historical Issue

The issue
of Kashmir is started
right after the independence.
The hurried and unjustified
territorial distribution unjustly
favoured India, providing majority
Muslim areas to India.

The military attack over
Kashmir forced Maharaja Hari
Singh to sign illegal accession
document with the guarantees
that the independence status
of Kashmir would not be
abolished. With the passage
of time, three major war

1.1.20

between Pakistan had been fought to control over Kashmir. These fights result in similar agreement in which both parties agreed to solve the issue bilaterally.

(II) Pakistan's Ideology vs India's Secularism.

The Kashmir territory is considered mark of completion of Ideology of Pakistan. Which says that Muslims are separate nation and should have separate country. However, it is against the Indian Ideology which is based on Secularism which claim that it provide equal right to all its citizens despite other religion. The

Kashmir: Nuclear flash point.

Kashmir issue is totally decided as nuclear flash point by many experts. It is also the origin of water dispute between India and Pakistan, and issue of national identity. India use several false flag operations in Kashmir to escalate war with Pakistan. Uri attack, Pulwama attack and recent Pahalgam attack in Kashmir use by India to demolish territorial sovereignty of Pakistan and raise the issue of nuclear war in the region to destabilize territorial peace of the region.

Aspects of Solution

(1) Ensuring right of Self Determination through UN Charter.

Using UN Charter, which was agreed both by India and Pakistan, the right of self determination provision to

people of Kashmir is a possible prospect solution of this issue. According to Treaty of Westphalia, state must ensure freedom, justice and welfare to its citizens.

Other solutions?
Chenab Formula?
Andorra example?

however, India's revocation of
article 370 & 35A is a violation
of this treaty. There are important
of UN Charter is important
prospect to ensure solution
of the region. Plebiscite by
UN is a possible solution for Kashmir

(ii) Musharraf formula

Using Musharraf formula
free movement of Kashmiris
across the border could
be a possible solution
which can ensure freedom
the people of Kashmir

India Pakistan Bilateral Dialogue

Continuing bilateral talk between
Pakistan and India, which are

Suspended due to Pakisthans
attack, could be a
possible prospect of solution.
Some sacrifice should be
made on both side to
ensure freedom of Kashmiri
people.

International mediation

Mediation of international
communities, like offer by
Trump after ceasefire
between India and Pakistan
is a possible solution to
this problem. Countries like
US, China, and Russia could
play significant role as
mediators to this solution.

Conclusion

Conclusively, Kashmir is a historical issue and nuclear flash point which must be resolved through all interested communities and bilateral talks between India and Pakistan.