

NOA

Mock Exams

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Pakistan Affairs

Ans. Qno. 2

DILEMMA OF INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Introduction

Pakistan and India are stuck in a web of deep-rooted complexities that stem from Pre-partition times. Every subsequent issue has deepened this convoluted struggle for dominance over the other. The adversity may have not reached the extent that it did had the British not intervened. After their control of the subcontinent, it appeared almost as if nothing was common between Indian Hindus and Muslims. This was only intensified after partition and the wars that followed. It has all culminated into the world we see today, where another war has taken place and both nations are gearing up to win the next stand-off, whether on the battlefield or on

the global political stage.

Underlying Factors behind fractured relations

Historical factors

1857 war of Independence



British divide and rule policy



Emergence of the two-nation theory



Congress vs AML



Birth and Growth of Hindutva



Failed British reforms and Policies



Separation and Divorce of Pakistan and India



Nationalist leaders in both nations taking the stage to renew animosity

Political Factors

1948 War for Kashmir



Consistent Indus-water Issue



Operation Gibraltar and 1965 war



Tragic loss of East Pakistan



Kargil war



Balakot strikes and Abhinandan Debaacle



Revocation of special status of Kashmir



7th May war, triumph of Pakistan

Outcome:

Heightened tensions and atmosphere of conflict

Cumulative Effects of Indo-Pak Rivalry

Economic Domain:

i) Suspension of trade:

Ever since Kashmir's special status was revoked, there has been no trade between India and Pakistan.

ii) Potential for collective economic growth.

If Indo-Pak differences are put aside, objectively speaking they can collectively rival other blocs if they start economic engagement on fair terms.

Security Domain

i) LoC Skirmishes:

After the recent clash, the LoC is more militarized than ever before.

ii) Military Tech Upgradation.

The 7th May war has led to both nations see a surge in military/defence spending. India is in consideration of buying American F-35s while Pakistan has already added new weapons and has made the new Rocket force.

Socio-political Domain:

i) Air of Hostility and Tensions:

The recent war has proven that the two nations can go head-to-head again. This has added to Islamabad's and Delhi's lists of concerns for regarding each other. The chances of Dialogue appear to be quite low.

ii) Opinion of the People:

The people of both nations have been firsthand witnesses of this new-generation warfare. This may have sparked fears of a total war but it has overall greatly increased fervant nationalism.

Critical Outlook:

Considering how the events of the past have snowballed, the future could go either way in terms of hostility and diplomacy. India has throughout repeatedly violated numerous international laws just to be able to damage Pakistan in one way or another. Their grudge is rooted in their pre-partition claims of wanting a "Unified India" which was not possible under the given circumstances.

Conclusion.

Indo-Pak relations have suffered many lethal blows but are still somehow held together. This in itself is solid proof that if India tones down its violent proclivities, both nations can reach an amicable conclusion. Dialogue can get this dilemma through to resolution.

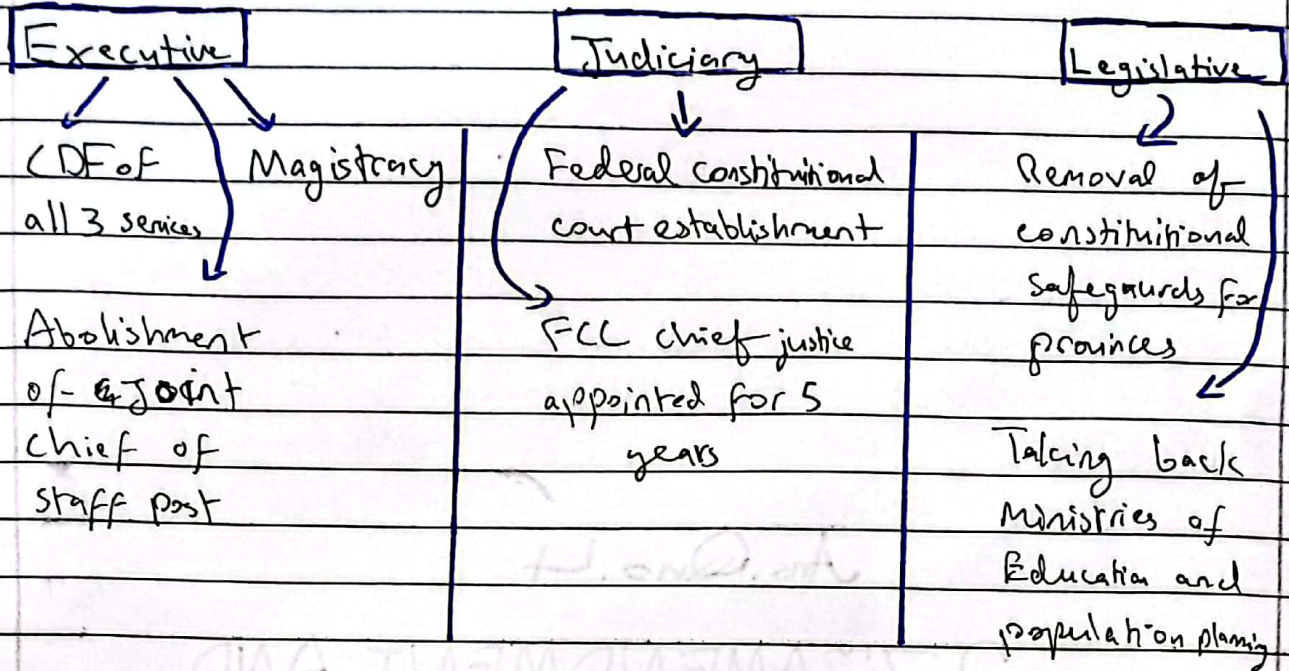
Ans. Qno. 4

27th AMENDMENT AND ITS EFFECTS

Introduction.

The 27th Amendment has altered the political and legal landscape of Pakistan in a plethora of new ways. It has added new dimensions to the power-sharing mechanisms of Pakistan. It has affected all three branches or organs of Pakistan's governing structure. The strongest effect it has had is on the judiciary, which was already adjusting to the modifications brought by the 26th Amendment. The 27th amendment is seen as an extension to the 26th. With the right kind of Implementation, this amendment can allow for policy continuity and developmental growth.

Trichotomy of Power.



Impact of the new Amendment in Pakistan

1) Magistracy for Speedy justice.

The office of magistrate was abolished many years ago. It is being revived to allow for the extension of speedy trials and as a result, timely justice. This can allow the courts to focus on more important issues that require their urgent attention.

2) Vice-Chief of Army Staff.

In lieu of a joint chief of staff, the vice chief of ~~Army~~ staff will take its place hence why the former has been abolished. This new restructuring in the armed forces will improve efficiency in the chain of command.

3) Chief of Defence Forces (CDF)

This brand new post is one of the most significant changes that has been brought to the constitution. The CDF is the head of of all three of the armed forces of Pakistan and includes the branches of Army, Navy and the airforce. Only a field Marshal can don this hat. As of Early December ~~the~~ the legendary hero of the 2025 Indo-Pak War, Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir has been bestowed this title. This will add momentum to Pakistan's defence.

4) Establishment of a Federal Constitutional Court (FCC)

This new court will handle all cases that relate to the constitution. This court will have the sole authority to take any case relating to the constitution, such as cases connected with the interpretation of the constitution. This new development will aid in dividing the workload burden on the already-strained judicial system. It will further expedite the process of delivering justice in Pakistan.

5) FCC Chief:

The head of the FCC will serve for 5 years and will be the ruling authority over the FCC.

5) Removal of Constitutional safeguards for provinces.

This novel modification is a slight reversal for the 18th amendment but it will allow for the Federal to be able to more proficiently run the nation.

6) Ministries of Education and Planning back to centre.

Provinces once held the aforementioned sectors before the 27th amendment. This may be seen as a slight roll back for the 18th amendment but it will allow the centre to bring uniform policies in these domains.

Critical Outlook:

The sweeping new changes brought in by the 27th amendment have shook Pakistan thoroughly. Their value will be assessed on the merits of implementation and the degree of practical application. On the surface they may have significantly changed the capacity of power held by each institution. But upon deeper analysis, a lot of the given changes by the new amendment were already in place in Pakistan long before.

Conclusion:

The fate of Pakistan now depends on how the 27th Amendment is utilized.

The alterations done via the 27th amendment do possess the potential to bring positive change in Pakistan, only time will tell.

Ans. Qno. 7

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Introduction:

The concept of complete national integration has always eluded Pakistan. In times of war and inter-state conflict, Pakistan emerges as a single and unified force that is not to be reckoned with. But in intra-state issues, ethno-centric and provincial faultlines start to crack open. The effects of this are wide-ranging and are known to be quite meddlesome in state affairs.

Factors in favour:

1) Single muslim identity:

Pakistan separated from India on the basis of wanting a separate muslim nation. This muslim identity has become Pakistan's national identity.

Effect:

This has had great effects in terms of national cohesion.

Even today Pakistanis all around the world are known for their Muslimhood. This is perhaps the single most important factor till date.

2) Historical struggle:

The struggle for Pakistan is one in which people of all provinces agree on and it is a shared history.

Effect:

The political struggle for Pakistan is the one thing which involves fervent patriotism among all Pakistanis. It is something that all Pakistanis have in common.

3) War time:

In inter-state conflicts Pakistan always shows unprecedented levels of unity which solidify national integration.

Effect:

Whether it was the 1965 war or the 2025 war, the entire country accepted its unique national identity and sought to protect it.

4) Cricket:

Sports is something which has previously stopped wars in history. Unsurprisingly national cricket and international cricket tournaments have allowed for strengthened Pakistani spirit.

Effect:

Whether it is the ICC cup or the T20, Pakistanis put aside their ~~anti~~ provincial and ethnic identities, to support the Pakistan Cricket Team. This cohesive force has been seen at play time and again.

Obstacles in way of national integration:

1) Ethnocentrism:

Pakistan has long since dealt with ethnic issues. An example of this is when the state of Kalat in Balochistan declared independence in 1946.

Effect:

Ethnic faultlines have always proven troublesome. This is especially true in the case of KPK and Balochistan where militancy is on the rise in the form of TTP and BLA.

2) Province and centre relations.

The province and centre have had many setbacks, especially due to the NFC award.

Effect:

The lack of development projects and low share in the NFC award have lead to increased tensions between

the centre and the provinces. The people of KP, Sindh and Balochistan as a result feel closer to their provincial identities.

3) Religious Fanaticism.

Extremist religious elements have many times fanned the flames of national disintegration.

Effect:

TLP and similar bands of people have become obstacles in the way of national cohesion.

Although largely unsuccessful, these people have and still are trying their best to bring discord.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has faced every kind of challenge and yet it still continues to move with great strides of progress.

Undoubtedly there will be many hurdles in the way of national integration, but with the right policies this too can be overcome.