

Answer of Q. No. 2

Introduction

Indo-Pakistan has shared history, Culture, and Geography, but despite of all these characterized by tension, mistrust, and clashes from past history. The common linguistic, heritage, and country old tied links and cultural ties were overshadowed by religious, political, and economical disputes. "partition created two states, but it also created a legacy of mistrust and rivalry" - Stanley Wolpert.

The relationship mixed into shared norms and historical animosities, which making it complex relationship in South Asia.

Historical Factors

1. Partition of 1947

Pakistan got independence in 1947,

but not get its territorial division rights equally. A number of states having muslim majority, but they are connected with india using unfair process. Kashmir, Juna garh are example of such unfair partition.

2 war and military conflict

1947-48 war. This war escalated the Kashmir issue. India also want to merge and control over Pakistan.

1965 war: in this war India fail to change status quo.

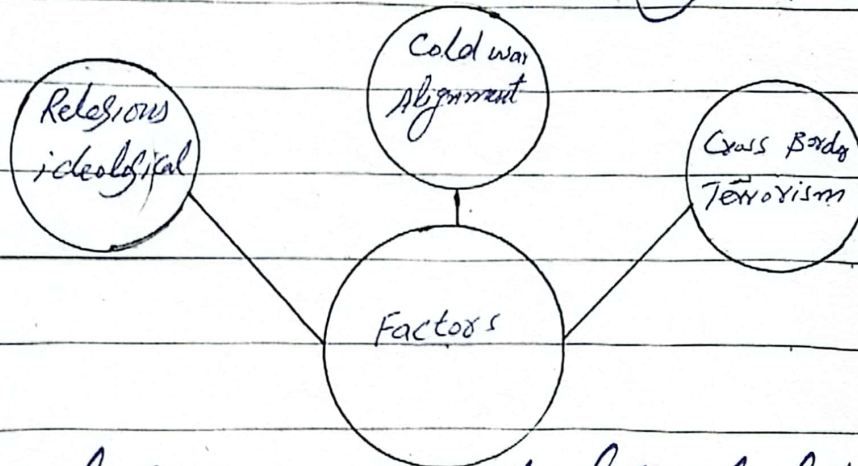
1971 war: Creation of Bangladesh caused strategic and political trauma in Pakistan.

3 Territorial Disputes

Kashmir remains core dispute unresolved despite UN intervention. Siachen glacier dispute also remains same.

"Kashmir is not a territorial issue; it's symbol of identity and security both." S Akhtar Rizvi

Political and ideological Factors



Religious and ideological factor.

Pakistan's foundation based on Islamic tradition, norms, and culture. Muslim homeland contrast with Indian secular democracy and ideological barriers.

Cold war Alignment

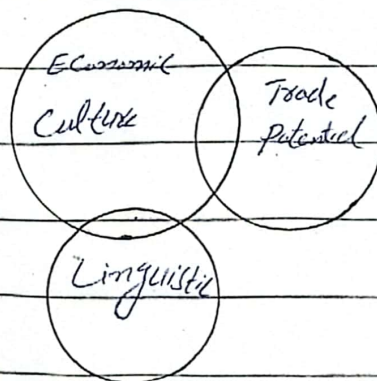
Pakistan aligned with US, while India was aligned with Russia which reinforced the political and military suspicion.

Cross Border Terrorism

Alleged support for insurgencies and proxy conflicts has deepened mistrust.

"Suspicious, rather than cooperation, has often guided indo-Pak Policy - SM - BDUK."

Economic and Cultural Factor



1. Underlized Trade potential.

Despite of geographic proximity and shared trade routes bilateral trade is minimal due to the political tensions.

2- Cultural and Linguistic Link

Shared language (Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi) festivals and cuisine

have failed to bridge diplomatic gaps. People to People exchange are limited due to visa restriction.

Recent Development

- Attempt at dialogue and bilateral summit have ~~been~~ limited success.
- Track-II diplomacy, Cricket and trade talk have temporarily improved ties but fundamental dispute remain unresolved.
- Geo Political shift in South Asia- CPEC influencing dynamics

Conclusion:

Indo-Pak relations remain complex due to blend of historical legacies, territorial disputes and ideological differences. While cultural, economic, and linguistic links provide cooperation. Sustained peace required confidence building

measure of mutual interest.

"Unless history is confronted honestly, and mutual interest be prioritized, peace remains elusive." Ayman Jalal.

Answer of Q. No. 3

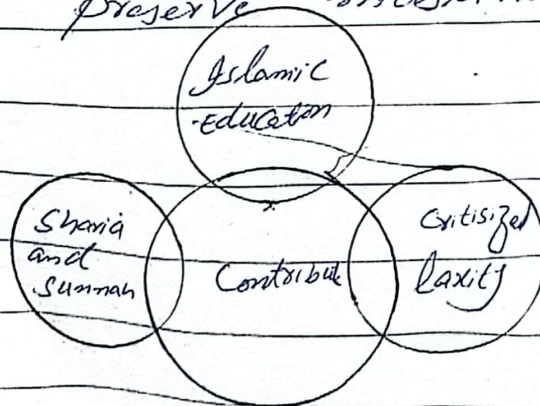
Introduction

The revival of Islamic thought and ideology in South Asia was a response to political decline, social unrest and foreign domination. Two prominent figures, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (1564-1624) and Shah Wali Ullah Dehalawi (1703-1762), play a crucial role in this intellectual and spiritual revival. They also draw a new spirit among the Muslims nationalism.

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi. Revival of Islamic ideology.

Contribution and background.

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi popularly known as Mujaddid Alif Sani (The reformer of second millennium). He was born on 1564 in Sirhind. As a Sofi scholar of Naqshbandi order, Sirhind. lived during the era of Mughal liberalism where syncretism threatened Islamic identity. He advocated strict adherence to Sharia and Sunnah, emphasizing moral and spiritual reforms. He criticized religious laxity and warned against cultural assimilation. Moreover, he promoted Islamic education to preserve muslim identity.



impact:

Strengthened a distinct muslim identity, fostering awareness that muslim were a separte Socio-religious Community. &

Lead to The psychological and ideological ground work for later politics.

"only The presence of Sheikh Ahmed Rihardi ensured The preservation of islam during his time."

(Islam and diversity, 2020)

Shah Wali Ullah - institutional and intellectual ~~Ref~~ ^{Revival}.

Background

Shah wali Ullah was born in 1703 in delhi, during a period when The muslim empire was declining politically and muslim society was losing Cohesion. He witnessed:

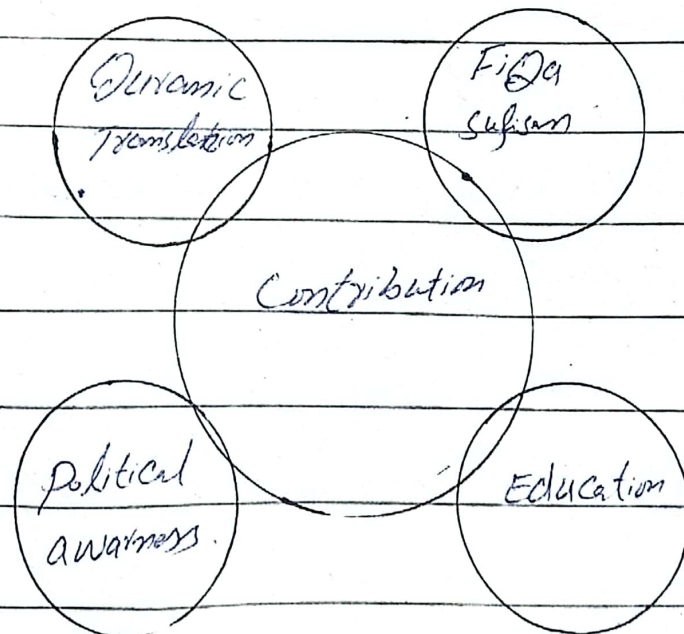
- Weakening of Central authority

and fragmentation.

- Decline in Islamic education.
- Encroachment of foreign powers.

Contribution:

- Translated The Quran into Persian, making its teaching accessible to masses.
- Integrated Fiqh and Sufism.
- Emphasized on political awareness.
- Established Madrasas and Educational Networks.



impact:

- Reinforced muslim society
- Prepared muslim intellectually and morally.

"Shah Wali Ullah Reforms revived muslim society and thoughts across india" (Islam and Diversity)

Contribution to muslim Nationalism.

- Both thinkers emphasize on unity education and moral revival.
- Their teaching influenced later reformer and political leaders
- By linking religion with social and political awareness, they laid ideological foundation.

Conclusion:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah were pivotal reviving islamic ideology in South Asia By emphasizing religious, educational and social reforms. They establish a distinct

Muslim identity, ultimately creating
The intellectual and ideological
Foundation of Muslim Nationalism.

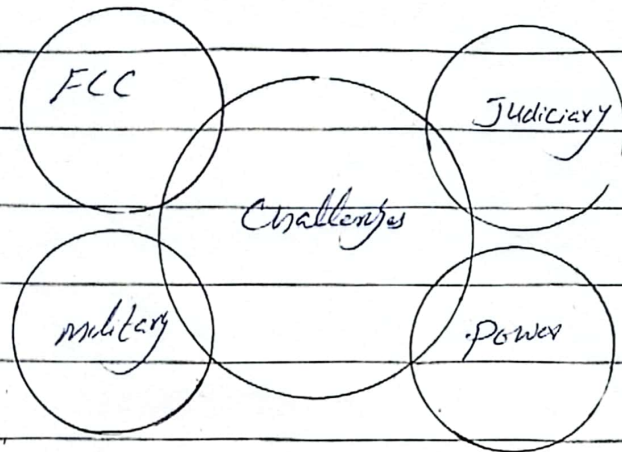
Answer of Q. 4

Introduction

The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan established a clear tripartite system of power - independent and co-equal institutions for the legislature, executive, and Judiciary - along with civilian control over military. The recently adopted 21st constitutional amendment drastically configured that structure. What purports to be judicial and military reforms has, in effect, undermined the independency of Judiciary.

'The amendment weakens the constitutional check and balance and elevate state officials beyond reach of Law' (IBRAHIMI)

Key Challenges in 27 Amendment



1 Federal Constitutional Court

- The amendment created new court to interpret the Constitution and protect federalism.
- This takes power away from Supreme Court which used to be top authority.

2- Judicial Appointment

The executive have now more control over appointing and transferring the Judges. Judges also can be forced for retirement.

3- Military

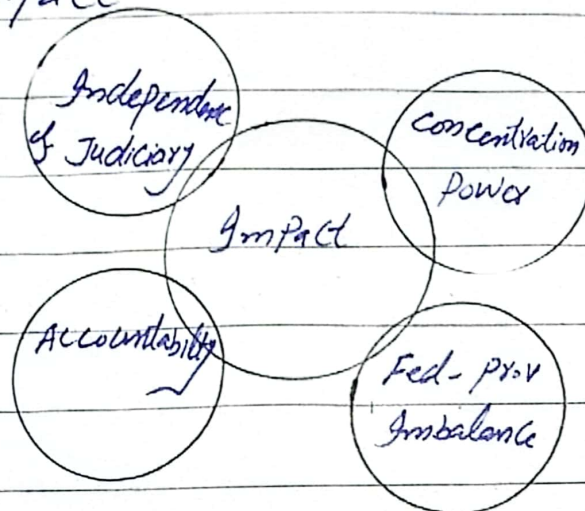
New position of Chief defense forces

has Created. The Army Chief
are given life time immunity and
more power than before.

Centralization of Power.

Some changes in provincial powers.
This also reduce provincial
autonomy and strengthen
central superior authority.

Impact



1. Judicial weakness

Suprem Court lose his authority
Judges are pressurised by legislative.

2. Concentration of power

Executive, legislature and military

now share the ~~main~~ dominant power that were separate before. Judiciary can not act longer as strong.

3- Federal-provincial imbalance

Provinces lose some financial and administrative independence. Central government become more powerful.

4- Role of law

Life-time immunity for top military officers reduce accountability. The executive can influence on Judiciary.

Conclusion

The 21 Constitutional amendment has seriously effected trichotomy of power in Pakistan. weakening judicial independence, increasing executive and military control.

Expert warn the amendment

move toward Pakistan's weaker governance and rule of law.

"The amendment is structural assault on judicial independence and rule of law" (JHCBA)

Answer Q. No 8

~~Economic~~

Introduction.

Economic Governance

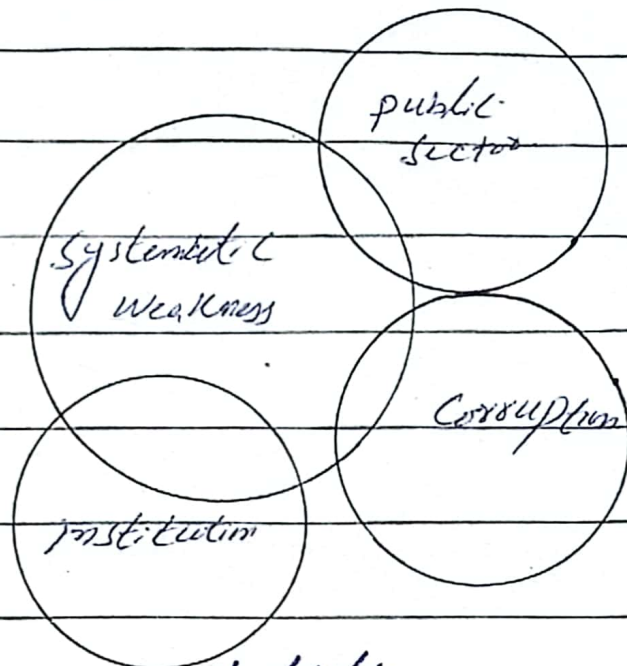
refer to how a state manages public resources, formulate policies and regulate economy.

Efficient government ensure the transparency and accountability.

in Pakistan governance system is weakened by systematic changes.

"By Ishrat ~~at~~ Hussain, public resources in Pakistan are often allocated based on political expediency."

System Weakness



1- Weak institutions

institution like FBR, SBP
and provincial Finance Department

2- Corruption

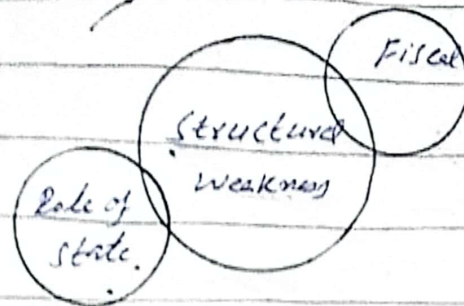
public funds are often misused
low tax - to - GDP. (~ 12%)

3- Inefficient public sector Enterprises

Loss making PSEs, burden on
economy.

structural reform

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1 - Unclear Role of state

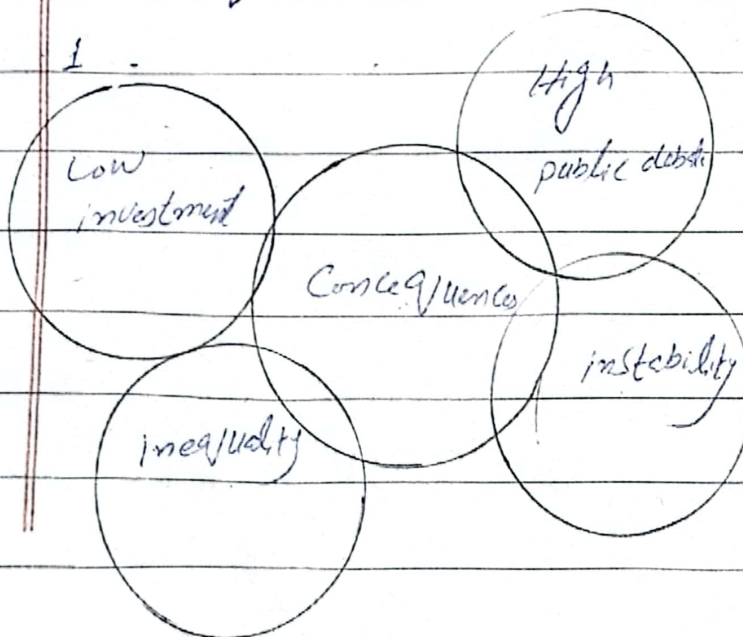
• inconsistent policies swing between state led intervention and market liberalization

2 - Fiscal weakness

Excessive borrowing and poor building of budget reduce the fund

Consequences

1



- Recommendation

- Strengthen institutions.
- Improve transparency
- Reforms
- Rule of Law

Conclusion.

Economic governance in Pakistan is characterized by systemic issue. Reforms and transparency are essential need.