

Pakistan Affairs

PART-II

Q.2

Despite share linguistic, cultural, geographic, and economic links, Indo-Pak relation has been mixed in complexity due to a number of historical and political events. Explain

Introduction:-

After the independence in 1947, both Pakistan and India shared tense relations throughout the history. Despite of many commonalities, opponents of peace struggles to create social and political harmony between two countries. Multiple factors such as Kashmir issue, Historical Wars, False Flag Operations, Water Disputes, Media Influence, Heated Speeches, Hindutva Policy of India play prominent role in the complexity of relations despite sharing linguistic and culture.

give the main heading first.....

① Kashmir Issue

India merged occupied Kashmir against the will of Kashmiris in 1947. And despite promising in UN to hold referendum plebiscite in 1948, India show reluctance to do so. These aggressive measures by India made it difficult to maintain good relations with Pakistan.

② Historical Wars: 1948, 1965, 1971, 1999 ~~and so~~

Throughout history, Pakistan and India engaged face to face either on L.O.C or international border. These bloody and deadly wars created sentiments of hatred in public of both countries against each other. Political leaders use these wars as a sign to shame each other in their speeches which makes it difficult for both countries to engage friendly.

③ Hindutva Policy of India

India current government and group called RSS believes in annihilation of whole subcontinent. They considered it whole land of hindus and take it as their religious duty to do it. These impractical measures disturbs relations of India with its neighbours including Pakistan.

④ Princely States issue

India's annihilation of princely states such as Kashmir and Junagadh against the vote of people tensions its relations with Pakistan. These states wanted to become a part of Pakistan but India attacked in these states and occupied them.

(5) Non-state Actors and Proxies

Both countries face issues of terrorism by non-state actors and proxies. Mumbai attack in India and APS peshawar attack in Pakistan made each other a security threat. Also proxies led by India in Baluchistan drastically made relations worse.

(6) Hatred Speeches Against Each Other

Both countries political parties run hatred campaigns against each other country to compel people sentiments. These campaigns harvest deep hatred and made people think of both countries think to hate each other.

(7) False Flag Operations

False Flag operation formulated by India such as Peshawar attacks and attacks in Jammu and Kashmir are another reasons for bad relations. India afterwards accuses Pakistan of these attacks.

(8) Pakistan Tilt Towards China

China is on one side a true friend of Pakistan but on the other side have border issues with India on Ladakh just like Pakistan. This makes India think that a friend of enemy is also enemy.

(9) Water Disputes

Water disputes between two countries continued until today. India suspended Indus Water Treaty after attack on Pothohar on 22 April, 2025 which was against the treaty. And it ultimately makes relations worse.

(10) Media Influence

Media influences public very strongly. Especially electronic media and social media has become a tool of abusing each other country. These news builds sentiment of hate between people of both countries and opponent of peace take benefit of it.

Conclusion:-

Not a single but multiple issues such as Kashmir issue, Historical wars, Hinduva policy of India, Water disputes, media influence, Hatred speeches and False flag operation and other events play their role in tense relation between Pakistan and India. However, due to many commonalities between two countries in regards to linguistic, cultural and economic as well as social aspects, both countries can maintain peace and can develop good relations in the future.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Q-3

It was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah who revive the Islamic ideology and established the foundations of Muslim Nationalism. Explain.

Introduction:-

In the 18th century, when Muslims were facing identity crisis, weak faith and increasing sectarianism, two great Islamic reformist Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah put efforts and services to revive Islamic ideology and establish the foundation of Muslim Nationalism. Several services were put forward but few prominent services are writing of books, opposition to sectarianism, Jithed forceful voice against rulers, worked on true morality as Islamic Norms and many more.

① Writing of Books

(2) Worked on True Morality on Islamic Norms

(3) Reformation of Islamic Society

(4) Forceful Voice Against The Rulers

(5) Opposition of Assimilation

(6) Defense of Faith

(7) Ijtihad

(8) Opposition to Sectarianism

(9) Local Language Translation of Religious Texts

(10) Formation of Majlis-e-Muntazima

Conclusion:-

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah wrote books, worked on true morality on Islamic norms, voiced against the ruler, translate religious text into local languages, oppose sectarianism and assimilation. It was because of these two great reformist that strengthened muslim population and also leads to the creation of Pakistan.

Q.7

What are the centripetal and centrifugal forces of National integration in Pakistan. Explain its effects.

Introduction:-

Despite ~~being~~ having multiple ethnic groups, Pakistan is a representation of all ethnic groups irrespective of language, sect and ~~sex~~ class. Forces that enhance national integration in Pakistan are Islamic ideology, opposing sectarianism and regional nationalisms, Democracy and Pakistan Constitution. However, some forces weakened national integration such as dictatorship, political instability and economic crisis.

Effects

(A)

Centripetal forces of National Integration in Pakistan

(1) Islamic Ideology of Pakistan

As the basis of getting another muslim state in 1947 was Islamic ideology. This factor is strong enough to bind all regional peoples of Pakistan to be a united nation. Therefore, Islamic teachings and education can enhance national integration of Pakistan.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

(2) Urdu as a National Language

Urdu must be promoted at all levels as it binds all the people of Pakistan. Different ethnic societies in Pakistan such as Punjabi, Pathan, Sindhi, Baluchi may have differences but Urdu makes them to intermingle and share culture.

(3) Opposition to Sectarianism and Regional Nationalism

Strong measures to tackle sectarianism and regional identities is important for national integration. Proper quota system of every sect and minorities ensures that all segments of society are feeling their participation in prosperity of Pakistan and develops cooperation among them.

(4) Democracy and Constitution of Pakistan

Democracy ensures each segment of society that they have a say. Pakistan Constitution provide equal fundamental rights to all citizens and equal constitutional rights to all segments of Pakistan.

use more elaborate and self explanatory headings.....

(5) Federation

Federation confirms that all the provinces feel autonomous and at the same time powers central government to keep all provinces together.

⑬

Centrifugal forces of National Integration in Pakistan

(1) Sectarianism and Regional Nationalism

In ~~contrast~~ Pakistan, diverse range of sects and ~~many~~ identities thrive. Therefore, apparent of Pakistan prosperity harvest sentiments of hatred among them against one another.

(2) Dictatorship

Although economic prosperity happened in dictatorship as all powers are in one hand - however, population feel left out, alien, oppressed which endangers national integration.

(3) Unitary Government system

In unitary system, people of remote areas feel totally unheard especially in a country like Pakistan having diverse ethnicities and small groups which may go unseen under unitary government.

(4) Economic Crisis

Economic crisis not only affects ~~an~~ country as a whole but also creates miseries for segments of country. Economic crisis and unmet basic necessities create hurdles in path of national integration of Pakistan.

⑤ Political Instability

instability in Pakistan create differences within societies of different region of Pakistan. Provinces stand by their own provincial party and create disparities. Therefore, cooperation in decision making on national issues by government and opposition as well as minority groups is mandatory for national integration.

Conclusion:-

National integration of Pakistan can be enhanced by political stability, economic stability, prevailing democracy, Federation and opposing sectarianism and regional nationalism. It is possible by shared determination of government and citizens to make Pakistan prosper by enhancing national integration.

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Q.8

Economic governance in Pakistan is characterized by systemic and structural weaknesses in the management and use of public resources and a lack of clarity in when and how the state intervenes in the economy. Explain.

Introduction:-

Despite having ~~also~~ significant amount of natural resources, vegetation land and four ~~to~~ seasons, Pakistan faced economic crisis by time to time. Bad economic governance such as corruption, informal economy, budget deficits, less exports and more imports, debt trap, increasing indirect tax instead of direct tax are dragging Pakistan in weakest states. These systemic and structural weaknesses are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1) Public Sector Organization

Over nationalization of different organization such as PIA are burden on economy. Despite having losses, government still run this organization. This is burden on already weak economy. Privatization of these organization will create more profit and also releases the burden on national budget.

(2) Corruption

According to IMF, Pakistan economy has Elite Capture. Institutions and individuals get away easy. Strong accountability institutions and expansion of already existing institutions are important to keep Pakistan economy on track so that Pakistan can prosper with good governance.

(3) Unregistered and Informal Economy

Almost 35% of economy of Pakistan is not registered. Only few million citizens are registered as filer. These problems create hurdle in tax collection. Businessman don't pay tax and no proper tax collection system is available.

(4) Increasing Indirect Tax Rather than Direct Tax

Increasing indirect tax such as GST widens gap between poor and rich as both have to pay same tax.

(5) Budget Deficit

Budget deficit is when your expenses are more and income are less. Pakistan has to take loans to meet expenses. Therefore reducing expenses and increasing income are necessary.

⑥ International Loans

International loans settle a country for some time. But loans are not supposed to run governance. Too much reliance on countries and international organization is bad for national economy.

⑦ More Imports and Less Exports

Despite being an agrarian economy, Pakistan exports are not upto the mark. Therefore, subsidies should be provided to the farmers which will in turn create more profit. By this Pakistan GDP as well as Tax collection will increase.

⑧ Debt Trap (Cycle of Dependency)

In 1958, Pakistan took its first loan from IMF and till today Pakistan was granted loan more than 20 times. These loans come with the interest which increases by time to time. Pakistan has to pay off already taken loan by obtaining new loans.

⑨ Public Anger

Lack of availability of basic necessity by the government by government such as education and employment create public anger which creates hurdles in governance path to operate efficiently.

(10) Issue with Respect to Remittance.

Most overseas Pakistani feel reluctant to send money by government channel due to high tax. They prefer to send it through illegal methods. Government should lower the tax on remittance which will encourage overseas to use legal channel and remittance can increase the pace of economic recovery. This will also help in foreign reserves and improve economy.

Conclusion:-

Despite having governance problems in Pakistan regarding economy like over-nationalization, corruption, informal economy, debt trap, less exports, budget deficits, public anger, strong field experts and technocrats as well as strong accountability system can solve economic problems of Pakistan. Proper training and incentives on high tax collections if imposed can drastically improve Pakistan economy.

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