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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

PART - II

Q2. Despite shared linguistic, cultural, geographical and economic link, Indo-Pak relation has been mired in complexity due to a number of historical and political events.

Explain.

ANSWER:

Despite deep shared linguistic, cultural and economic connections, India-Pakistan relations are profoundly complicated by series of historical and political events. The complexity stems from the violent circumstances of their birth, a core territorial dispute that has fueled multiple conflicts enduring issues of security and ideology.

KEY FACTORS RUINING INDO-PAK RELATIONS:

1. THE TRAUMATIC LEGACY OF 1947

PARTITION:

The creation of the independent India and Pakistan from

British India was one of the largest and most violent mass migrations. The drawing of the British Radcliffe line, intended to divide the nations based on religious majorities, led to widespread communal murders, displacing up to 15 million people. This foundational trauma installed deep mutual distrust which fundamentally shaped their immediate and long-term relationships.

2. THE PERSISTENT KASHMIR DISPUTE:

The state of Jammu and Kashmir became the central point of the rivalry. Its Hindu ruler, "Maharaja Hari Singh", acceded to India in 1947 after an invasion by Pakistani-backed tribal militias which has sparked Indo-Pakistani War. A UN-mandated ceasefire established LoC but it never occurred leaving the territory divided and claimed in full by both nations. This unresolved claim has been primary catalyst for nearly every subsequent conflict and military standoff.

3. A HISTORY OF WARS AND MILITARY CONFLICTS:

India and Pakistan have fought 3 full-scale wars and one undeclared war.

→ 1947-48 War: The first war over Kashmir.

→ 1965 War: Sparked by Pak "Operation Gibraltar" to infiltrate forces into Indian-administered Kashmir.

→ 1971 War: This war rooted in Bangladesh liberation movement, resulting in independence of East Pakistan and strategic defeat for Pakistan.

→ 1999 Kargil War: A conflict that broke out after Pakistani troops infiltrated and occupied strategic positions on the Indian side of LoC, ending with international pressure forcing Pak to withdraw.

→ 2025 conflict (May 7-10):

A brief, high intensity conflict involving missile and drone strikes in response to a terrorist attack in Pahalgarh that ended in a tense ceasefire.

4. CROSS-BORDER TERRORISM:

India

consistently accuses Pakistan of supporting and sponsoring militant groups, such as

→ Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)

→ Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)

✓ to launch attacks on the Indian soil.

Major terrorist incidents, including 2008 Mumbai attacks and 2019 Pulwama attack, which were traced back to Pakistan-based outfits have severely damaged peace processes and brought the countries to the brink of war on multiple occasions.

5. THE NUCLEAR DIMENSION:

Both countries

becoming declared nuclear powers in 1998 introduced a dangerous element to their rivalry. The ongoing potential for nuclear escalation means that even limited conflicts can have global security implications, leading to international diplomatic mediation during crises but also entrenching a high-stakes military balance.

These deeply entrenched historical grievances and ongoing political flashpoints have consistently overshadowed shared commonalities, keeping the relationship in a state of "cold peace".

add more arguments.

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

Q3: It was Shiekh Ahmed Sirhadi and Shah Wali Ullah who revive the islamic ideology and established the foundation of Muslim Nationalism. Explain.

ANSWER:

Shiekh Ahmed Sirhadi and Shah Wali Ullah were foundational figures in reviving islamic ideology and cultivating Muslim Nationalism in the indian subcontinent. Operation during the decline of Mughal power, their reform aims to restore purity and assert a distinct Muslim political identity, ultimately establishing the ideological basis for later movements that sought a separate home land.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ISLAMIC REVIVAL AND NATIONALISM:

SHEIKH AHMED SIRHINDI

(Mujadid A.M. Sani)

Sirhindi (1564-1624)

focused primarily on religious orthodoxy to counter Mughal Emperor Akbar's syncretic policies (Din-e-Ilahi)

ORTHODOX REVIVAL:

He vigorously advocated for adherence to Sharia and Sunnah, purifying Islam for perceived Bid'ah and Hindu influences.

DISTINCT IDENTITY:

His emphasis on the strict separation of Islam from other faiths intellectually reinforced the concept that Muslims were a distinct and separate community within India.

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT:

Through influential Maktubat to Mughal Nobles, he successfully influenced state policy.

under Jahangir to favor orthodox Islam,
establishing the precedent of clerical
intervention in state affairs to protect
Muslim identity.

add more arguments in this part.....

SHAH WAHULLAH DEHLAWI:

He (1703-1762)

broadened sirhindi's religious focus into
a socio-political strategy during a period
of Mughal decline

SOCIO-POLITICAL REFORMS:

He provided
a comprehensive analysis of empire's
economic and moral decline, proposing
Islamic solutions for governance and
social justice.

ACCESSIBILITY OF FAITH:

His Persian translation
of Quran made religious texts accessible
to wider range of audience, fostering
greater religious understanding and cohesion
among Muslims.

CALL FOR POLITICAL ACTION:

He urged Muslim
leaders to unite against rising non-Muslim
powers, notably inviting "Ahmad Shah Abdali"

to intervene in India, emphasizing a need for collective Muslim Political action to protect their existence and faith.

Q6

Both scholars were crucial in preventing assimilation of Indian Muslims into a composite syncretic culture. Sirhindi provided the ideology clarity of a unique Islamic identity, while Shah Waliullah developed a practical socio-political framework for Muslim survival and self-governance.

Together, they laid the conceptual foundations of Muslim nationalism, providing intellectual lineage for two-nation theory and eventual establishment of Pakistan.

Q4. How 27th constitutional Amendment affected the trichotomy of power in Pakistan? Discuss.

ANSWER.

The 27th Constitutional Amendment, passed in Nov 2025, has fundamentally altered the delicate

Trichotomy of Power in Pakistan by significantly expanding the influence of the executive and military over the judiciary and defense institutions. Critics argue it dismantles traditional checks and balances, concentrating unprecedented authority and compromising institutional independence.

IMPACT ON TRICHOTOMY OF POWER:

The amendment primarily affects the balance of power in three key areas:

1. THE JUDICIARY: SUBORDINATION TO THE EXECUTIVE:

a) CREATION OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (FCC):

The amendment established a new FCC as apex body for all constitutional matters; federal-provincial disputes and fundamental rights cases, stripping the Supreme Court of these key jurisdictions.

b) EXECUTIVE CONTROL OVER APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st chief Justice and initial judges of the ECC are directly appointed by the President on PM's advice, without judicial input. This allows the executive to "hand pick" the top CC's inaugural members, raising concerns that the court's jurisprudence will align with govt. preferences.

c) DOMINATION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (JCP):

Building on 26th Amendment, the JCP - which handles all Judicial appointments - is now dominated by executives and parliamentary members (7/13 members are non-judicial). This removes judicial control over its own appointments subjecting judicial selection to political influence.

d) UNDERMINING JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The amendment allows the transfer of High Court judges across provinces without their consent, refusal to accept a transfer can lead to disciplinary actions and

defacto retirement. This provision is seen as a level for the exclusive to pressure or punish judges who issue unfavorable rulings.

2. THE MILITARY: ENTRENCHMENT AND IMMUNITY.

The amendment formally codifies and enhances the military's power and position within the constitutional framework further insulating it from civilian oversight.

a) UNIFIED COMMAND AND ENHANCED POWERS:

The post of chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (JCSC) has been abolished, with the Army Chief concurrently holding the new and more powerful position of Chief of Defense Forces (CDF). This grants the army Chief of command over entire military apparatus and strategic assets like the nuclear arsenal, centralizing military authority in 1 office.

6) LIFETIME IMMUNITY AND TENURE:

High Ranking 5 star military officers (a rank currently held only by the incumbent Army Chief) are granted lifetime immunity from criminal and civil prosecution and an effectively extended tenure. This grants unelected military officials protection that surpass those of most elected leaders, making them accountable only via a difficult $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the Parliamentary authorities majority vote for removal.

3. THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE:

The legislative branch (Parliament) passed the amendment quickly, demonstrating a concentration of legislative power within the ruling coalition to reconfigure state institutions.

a) EXPANDED PRESIDENTIAL IMMUNITY:

The president is granted lifetime immunity from prosecution, a privilege previously limited to their term of office. This strengthens the executive at a time when judicial checks are being weakened.

b) WEAKENING CHECK & BALANCES:

By suppressing the judiciary's power of judicial review over constitutional matters and placing judicial appointments under executive-legislative control, the amendment removes the critical check on govt's power.

The 27th Constitutional Amendment has fundamentally shifted Pakistan's institutional framework. By reducing judicial independence, centralizing military command with extensive immunities and consolidating executive power, the amendment has skewed the traditional trichotomy of power.

Critics, including 2 resigning Supreme Court Justices, argue this results in a system where executive and military are less accountable to the judiciary or civil oversight, raising profound concerns about the future of constitutional democracy and the rule of law in Pakistan.

Q5: Population growth and climate change are deeply linked, more people increase resource demand, driving emissions and straining adaptation, while climate change impacts resources and livelihoods generating vicious cycle. Elucidate.

ANSWER:

Population growth and climate change form a deeply linked vicious cycle where each factor inflame the other, while climate impacts strain the very resources and livelihoods sustaining these populations, higher pops drive increased resource demand and greenhouse gas emissions.

THE INTERCONNECTED DYNAMICS:

The dynamic forms a continuous feedback loop.

A. HOW POPULATION GROWTH DRIVES CLIMATE CHANGE:

A larger population necessitates greater consumption and resource exploitation, directly

impacting the climate system.

ELEVATED EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY AND INDUSTRY.

An expanding population increases the demand for energy, predominantly met by burning fossil fuels, which are primary source of CO_2 emissions. The scale of industrial activity needed to meet the consumption patterns of billions of people drives global warming.

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

DEFORESTATION AND LAND-USE CHANGE:

Feeding and housing a growing populace requires continuous expansion of agricultural land and urban areas. Deforestation of natural carbon sinks, such as rainforests, releases massive amount of stored carbon and destroys the planet's capacity for natural carbon isolation.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE:

To ensure food security for a larger global population, agricultural practices often become more intensive. This leads to increased methane emissions from livestock and

(N₂O)

rice cultivation and nitrous oxide emissions from synthetic fertilizers.

B. HOW CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS POPULATIONS AND STRAINS ADAPTATIONS.

Climate change is not a future threat anymore but present reality that directly impacts human societies, after worsening conditions for growing populations.

WATER AND FOOD INSECURITY:

Climate Change disrupts historical weather patterns, leading to more frequent droughts, floods and heat waves. These events reduce crop yields and strain freshwater resources. In densely populated regions, this leads to severe food and water security scarcity, making adaptation efforts difficult.

INCREASED VULNERABILITY IN URBAN AREAS:

Rapid, unplanned urbanization in climate-vulnerable areas (coasts, flood plains) strains infrastructure.

and exposes dense populations to climate shocks like sea-level rise, floods and heatwave.

FORCED MIGRATION AND CONFLICT:

Climate Impacts such as soil salinity and desertification / erosion destroys livelihoods, forcing "climate refugees" to migrate. This migration places further strain on resources in destination areas, potentially leading to social tension and conflict.

Population dynamics

and climate change form a deeply intertwined brutal cycle. Addressing this cycle requires integrated, holistic policies combining sustainable development, empowerment of populations through education and healthcare and a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy to ensure a resilient future.

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