

Q5 Afghan Leaders want to pursue independent foreign policy and don't want to be a client of the regional player anymore. Pak-Afghan relation with this context?

Ans For decades, Pakistan has been seen as a key player in Afghanistan, particularly during the Taliban's rise in 1990s & the fall of Kabul 2021. Pakistan's support for various factions has often been viewed as a means to exert influence over Afghanistan. Even Pakistan and Afghanistan shared deep historical and cultural ties but the relationship has often been strained due to issues like the Afghan conflict, Durand line and differing political alignments.

Pakistan struggled internationally & established the Taliban Government in Afghanistan in 2021 with the hope that to promote peace in the region. After the establishment of Afghan-Taliban Govt, the Afghanistan's current leadership want to reduce dependency on regional powers, including Pakistan, striving for a foreign policy that

Prioritizes national interest rather than alignment with external influences. Pakistan concerns about the Taliban's resurgence and its impact on border security and terrorism have often driven its policies toward Afghanistan. Afghan leadership also seek to engage with multiple countries, including regional players like India, China, and Iran to diversify its economic partnership and lessen reliance on Pakistan which has historically dominated trade routes.

As Afghanistan seeks a more independent stance, Pakistan influence may diminish. While both nations share security concerns regarding terrorism, especially from groups like TTP & Afghanistan leader may prioritize national interests over historical alliance.

Afghanistan pursuit of an Independent Foreign policy poses challenges for Pak-Afghan relations, i.e Security challenges economic challenges, Impact on bilateral relation. The future of this relationship will depend on how both countries navigate their historical complexities while addressing current geopolitical realities.

Q Enlist Major Component of National Integration Issues that hamper it?

National Integration is the bond and togetherness between people regardless of their Caste, Creed, religion or Gender. It is the feeling of oneness, brotherhood and social unity under communities and societies of a country. It helps to keep the country unified and strong from within despite the diversities. Integrated nation will always progress on the track of development and prosperity. It keeping it alive in history with sustained development.

National Integration plays a very important role in the political, economic, cultural and social dimension of a country. It help the countries to

to promote Social Harmony, Unite the nation, Increase economic growth, promote loyalty for the nation etc.

Here are some major components of national Integration.

- ① Political Stability: N.A. - establishing a stable political environment that allows for democratic processes and respect the right of all group.
- ② Social Justice: Ensuring equality and fairness in opportunities to prevent marginalization of any group.
- ③ Cultural Exchange: promoting cultural understanding and appreciation through education, festival and media.
- ④ Civic participation: Encouraging active participation of citizen in Governance, promote a sense of belonging and responsibilities

⑤ Shared Identity:- cultivating a common national Identity that transcends regional ethnic or religious differences.

There are some issues that may hamper the national Integration

- ① political polarization
 - ② miss information and stereotypes:
 - ③ Regional disparities
 - ④ Lack of representation
 - ⑤ Historical grievances.
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Q7

Pakistan has faced numerous economic challenges, including political instability, security threats, and structural weaknesses. Historically, the elite have often leveraged narratives of national crises to consolidate power and influence, shifting the burden of economic woes onto the lower strata of society.

They call for increasing taxation often targeting the lower and middle classes, who already facing significant economic hardships. This strategies can serve to sustain the elite interest and neglecting broader economic reforms that could leads to self-reliance, such as investing in local industries, improving agriculture productivity, and enhancing education and skills development.

Foreign debt become a means of immediate financial relief but it is a long term dependency. This can perpetuate cycle of borrowing and austerity, with the populace bearing the burden of economic adjustment.

The working class and marginalized groups often find themselves trapped in a cycle of poverty with limited access to resources and opportunities for advancement. While the elite get benefit from favorable policies and international loans.

'Pakistan in Danger' narrative can serve as a tool for the economic elite to maintain control and justify policies that give/prioritize short term relief over sustainable development.

Q.4.

A robust democracy is contingent on both an informed, engaged populace and principled, knowledgeable leadership. Strengthening these components involves investment in education, fostering civic engagement, promoting ethical standards and ensuring inclusive participation.

Healthy, educated, participatory citizenship is one of the critical components.

Time over
3 hrs