

QUESTION NO: 4

Kashmir Problem BACKGROUND AND SOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

The Kashmir problem, the bone of contention between Pakistan and India has a vast background, based on biasness of India. India claim Kashmir as its integral part on the basis of instrument of accession signed by Hari-singh, ruler of Kashmir, Over looking the limitations of 3rd june plan. Which demonstrated that the areas having muslim majority shall merge with Pakistan. However, the prospects of possible solutions of this Issue depends on political will, mutual trust and sustained efforts by India-Pakistan.

It is my wish that as soon as your problem with Pakistan is resolved, the wish of people of Kashmir should be taken to decide whether they want to join India or Pakistan.

~ LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Background of Kashmir Problem:

Stance Of Pakistan:

The stance of Pakistan submitted to UNSC is the division was on basis of 3rd June Plan which states muslim majority states will have referendum. As Kashmir was muslim majority area, there should be plebiscite: UN resolution, 1948. Therefore, Pakistan demanded plebiscite in Kashmir.

Stance Of India:

India claims Kashmir is integral part of India according to instrument of Accession signed by Hari Singh and Pakistan is an aggressor that has occupied the Kashmir. Therefore India requested UNSC to pressurize Pakistan to vacate the Kashmir territory.

SOME MANIFESTATIONS ABOUT
Kashmir, not a part
of India as Plabecide had
to be done:

Reply Of Lord Mountbatten
On Instrument Of Accession:

When "Instrument of Accession" was
brought to Lord Mountbatten, he replied

"It is my wish that as soon
as the problem of Pakistan is
resolved, the wish of Kashmir
should be taken to decide whether
they want to decide
India or Pakistan."

India's Prime Minister
Nehru's Speech On

2 NOV 1947 : Nehru said,

"It has been our policy
all along that where there
is dispute of accession of
Princely states. The wish of
the people will decide the
fate of state"

UN Charter (Article 2, Paragraph (7))

Till now, about 17 resolutions has been passed on the issue. But, UN Charter article 2 states,

"UN cannot intervene in internal matter of any state".

By giving resolutions it is proved that it is ^{not} ~~issue~~ ^a Part of India

India - Pakistan Question

Nehru took the matter of Kashmir to UNSC as registered it as India-Pakistan Question, which clearly signified that they themselves agreed that it is a dispute between India and Pakistan not an internal issue of India.

Current Brutal Policies Of Modi; against Kashmir

Reversal Of Special Status Of Kashmir

5. Aug. 2019

Modi government abolished special status of Kashmir by revoking article 370 and 35A, amending Indian constitution by ratifying ordinance issues from governor General of Kashmir, in Indian Parliament. This further exacerbate the situation, resulting in trade ban and disturbed ties ~~among~~ between both countries.

Pakistan's Policy And Kashmir:

Pakistan has adopted multidimensional approach to deal with post aug-5.2019 scenario. It approached international mediators and legally countered in UN, as this removal of special status was against UNSC resolution, 1949.

Prospects of Possible Solutions:

The prospects of possible solution depends on political will, mutual trust and sustained efforts.

Bilateral Dialogues Could Foster agreement and reduce Hostilities

In order to resolved the issue, India and Pakistan should resume direct negotiations focusing demilitarization, autonomy and confidence building measures. Malika Lodhi said

"Immediate task to prevent crisis is to manage tensions with India."

A Plebiscite should be held it could reflect the Will of People:

There should be referendum held in Kashmir, under UN supervision as it will allow Kashmiris to decide their future.

Autonomy Of Kashmir Could reduce Tensions

The revoked articles 370, 35A should be persevere as it will grant autonomy to Kashmir. Chatham house Kashmir: Path to peace survey showed Kashmiris wants greater autonomy.

Role Of International Mediators; ~~Could~~^{Can} solve the Issue

Neutral parties such as, UN, USA, OIC should mediate the Issue, as they remained helpful in other conflicts such as "Camp David accords".

Involvement Of Civil Society think tanks and Cultural exchange:

Track II diplomacy should be ensured as it will involve, civil society, think tanks and cultural exchange to foster mutual trust. Northern Ireland also adopted this peace process.

Conclusion :-

The Kashmir issue is a territorial and political issue between India and Pakistan since Partition. It requires a multifaceted approach. A combination of political will, dialogue, and international support is essential to resolve this long standing conflict.

QUESTION NO: 5

Population Explosion: A Hurdle in Country's Development: Implications

Introduction:

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country of the world. The rising population is a hurdle in country's development as it affects nation's economy, social and environmental development. It results into implications on country's social, economical and political development. The rapid resource scarcity, gender inequality, environmental disturbance are few of its implications. However, Population should not be a burden, rather it should be an opportunity as Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq said

"People are the real wealth of a nation. Population is not a problem, but ^{how we} harness its potential matters."

Population Of Pakistan

(An Overview)

Pakistan is a rapidly growing country with 24.199 million population, making it 5th largest population of the world. According to World Bank, the growth rate is 2.551%, that could be doubled by 2050. Despite a youth bulge country having 60% population under 30, claimed by ISSI, Pakistan suffered from a lot of crisis due to population.

Population as a hurdle in Country's Political, Social and economic Development: (Implications)

Over population poses significant challenges to a nation's economic, social and environmental development, resulting in severe implications mentioned below.

Implications Of Population Growth:

1- Implications Of Population On Social Development:

a) - Reduced literacy rate due to over crowded schools and lack of resource

b) - Urbanization: Higher crime rate and social unrest

c) - Gender Inequality

Reduced Literacy Rates:

Due to over population, the literacy rates are reduced as schools are fully over crowded and there are lack of resources. According to UNESCO, Pakistan ranks 152 among 180 in literacy. It has only 62.8% over all literacy rate.

Rapid Urbanization creating Social Unrest,

Due to over population, urbanization is increased, this results into higher crime rates and social unrest, as poverty increases. According to World Bank 35.7% population is below the poverty line, in Pakistan.

Gender Inequality:

Due to over population, the gender discrimination has been increased as about ~~105%~~ 53% females never attended school claimed by ICPS net. Moreover, the maternal mortality rate has be increased. According to WHO, in Pakistan ~~Babies~~ in every 114e pregnant womens, 154 died. This cause a gap in gender equality.

Economical Implications Due to Over population:

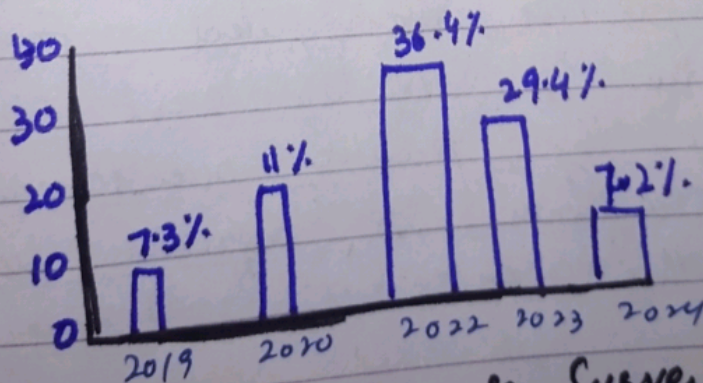
- Unemployment and under employment
- Poverty is perpetuated
- Resource scarcity

Un-employment is Increased due to Over population:

Due to higher inflation, merged by population growth, the unemployment ratio has been increased, impacting economy.

Poverty is Perpetuated:

More over, -the poverty is perpetuated as -the inflation is high.



~ economic Survey of Pakistan

3 Political Implications Due to Over population

- a) Governance challenges
- b) Political Instability
- c) Migration issues
- d) Policy failures:

Governance Challenges

Over population strains government leading to inefficiency in providing public services like health care, education and infrastructure.

Political Instability:

Due to resource scarcity, unemployment, political instability the protest are filed. For instance in Middle east - the protests by public overthrew the regimes in Syria, Iraq and other states.

Migration issues : exacerbated

Due to over population, ~~internal~~ and ~~external~~ population is pushed to ~~migrate~~ pushes internal and external migration creating political tensions in Host areas.

Policy Failures:

Government may struggle to implement effective policies due to sheer scale of challenges posed by overpopulation.

Conclusion:

Overpopulation negatively impacts social equity, economic growth and political stability. However, addressing it through education, health care and sustainable development policies, can transform this challenge into an opportunity.

QUESTION : 07

Challenges Faced by Pakistan Due to Terrorism

Introduction :-

Pakistan is currently grappling with a resurgence of terrorism, marked by series of attacks across the country. The uptick in violence presents multifaceted challenges that impacts national security, economic stability and regional relations. Terrorism is a threat that is posing challenges to the country. However, proper measures can cope up with the issues.

Terrorism is a common threat, and we must act with unity and resolve to eliminate it from our soil. Our sacrifices for peace will not go in vain. ~ Shahbaz Sharif
PM, Pakistan

Security challenges to Pakistan Due to Terrorism:

2024, is marked with several incidents of terror attacks, The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan has intensified its operations, leading to a significant increase in terrorist attacks. The TTP's enhanced capabilities, bolstered by sophisticated weaponry left behind after NATO's withdrawal from Afghanistan. This escalation has necessitated military operations like Azm-e-Istehkam. Moreover, the violence in Khurram district Khyber Pakhtunkhwa between Shia and Sunni tribes further complicated security landscape.

Economical Implication due to Terrorism

The persistent attacks of terrorism has undermined investor's confidence. In 2024, Pakistan relationship with China has been strained due to security concerns.

affecting china Pakistan economic growth. Attacking Chinese nationals, shangla attack, on march 26, 2021, explosion near jinnah international airport, has raised Chinese concerns.

Strained Regional Relations and Strategic Challenges

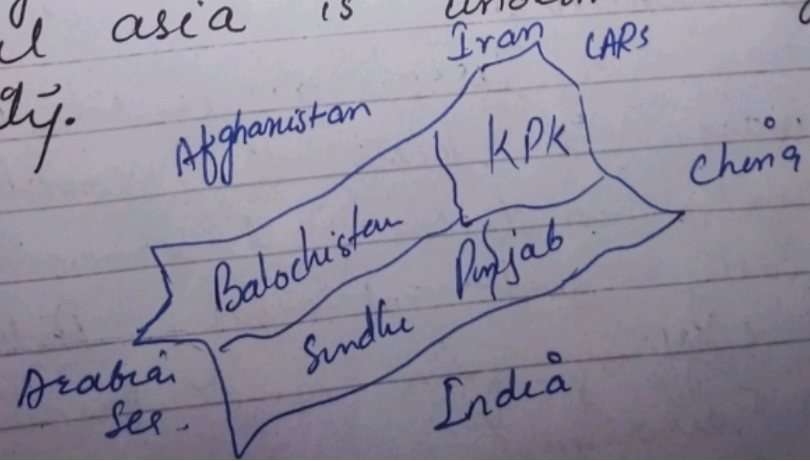
Pakistan's strategy of supporting Afghan Taliban is revert as despite multiple times asking for negotiations with TTP Afghan Taliban did not respond. As a result Pakistan did air strikes in Afghan border area to which Afghanistan responded. This situation exacerbated the strained relations more. Moreover, India's foreign Minister again and again claim Pakistan as terrorism supporter which undermine Pakistan's reputation. Moreover, the continuous clashes between Iran and Pakistan further exacerbate the situation. Thus, Pakistan has suffered due to terrorism a lot.

Humanitarian Crisis

The resurgence of terrorism has exacerbated humanitarian issues particularly in the regions like Kurram district. Sectarian clashes have resulted in significant casualties and have disrupted the delivery of essential aid. Recent attacks on aid convoys have not only caused loss of life but also hindered relief efforts, leading to shortages of food and medicine for besieged residents.

Regional Stability:

Cross border tensions terrorism originating from Afghanistan
 TTP creates tensions as Pakistan
 Strategic location as gateway to
 Central Asia is undermined by
 Security.



Challenges to Pakistan Due to Extremism

Political Instability:
Social Polarization
Global Image Deterioration

Due to Extremism, the democratic process is undermined by promoting ideologies that challenge state authority. Violent protests and radical demands destabilize governance. Moreover, extremism deepens divisions along ethnic, sectarian and religious lines, reducing social harmony. As **Kurram Incident** was on the basis of sectarianism it resulted into huge loss, posing a challenge to the state.

Conclusion:

Terrorism is like a disease, it kills the country's progress in terms of economy, socially and politically. Pakistan is suffering from huge crisis due to Terrorism.

QUESTION NO: 01
Leaders

Role of ↑ Pakistan
Movement in Shaping
Political Ideology
of Pakistan

Introduction:

The leadership of Pakistan played great role in uniting muslims, articulating their political aspiration and achieving creation of Pakistan.

The efforts laid creation of a sovereign state rooted in Islamic principles, justice and democracy, as main pillar of Ideology of Pakistan. The vision continues to influence Pakistan's political ideology. Thus its implementation remains a work in progress.

Pakistan was created because Muslims of subcontinent wanted to live their lives in accordance with their own culture, civilization (religious principles)."
~ Quid-e-Azam.

Role of Allama Iqbal in Pakistan Movement

- Laid philosophical foundation
- raised concept of self Identity in Muslims
- Concept of Two nation Theory
- Mentorship to Jinnah
- Revival of Islamic ideals

Allama Iqbal envisioned a separate homeland for Muslims where they could live according to Islamic principle. In 1930, in his Allahbad address he articulated the idea of Muslim state. He emphasized self identity for Muslims. His poetry "Saray jahan say acha" and "Lab payati hai duaban kay tamma meri" inspired Muslim unity and awakening. His philosophy of a separate identity became the intellectual groundwork for Pakistan. He wrote letters to Jinnah between 1936 and 1937 emphasized need for separate state and, he advocated for modern Islamic thought.

Role of Mohammad Ali Jinnah in Pakistan Movement

- Strong leadership
- Champion of Two Nation Theory
- Advocate of Constitutionalism
- Passage of Lahore Resolution
- Negotiation with Congress
- Vision for Pakistan
- Muslim's Unifier

Mohammad Ali Jinnah provided charismatic leadership to Muslims of India and transformed All India Muslim League. He argued that Muslims and Hindus are irreconcilable differences. He advocated for Constitutionalism, ensuring peaceful political progress. Under his leadership Lahore resolution were passed and he negotiated with British and Congress leaders ensuring Muslim League's voice was heard that led to the creation of Pakistan on August 1947. He united diverse Muslim communities bridging

to regional, linguistic and sectarian divides to achieve a common goal.

Conclusion

The Role of leadership of Pakistan Movement especially Quaid-e-Azam and Iqbal is unforgettable. Mohammad Iqbal provided ideological foundation and awakened Muslims through his philosophy and poetry. Jinnah transformed his vision to political reality through his leadership, legal expertise and determination. Together they played indispensable roles in the creation of Pakistan.
