

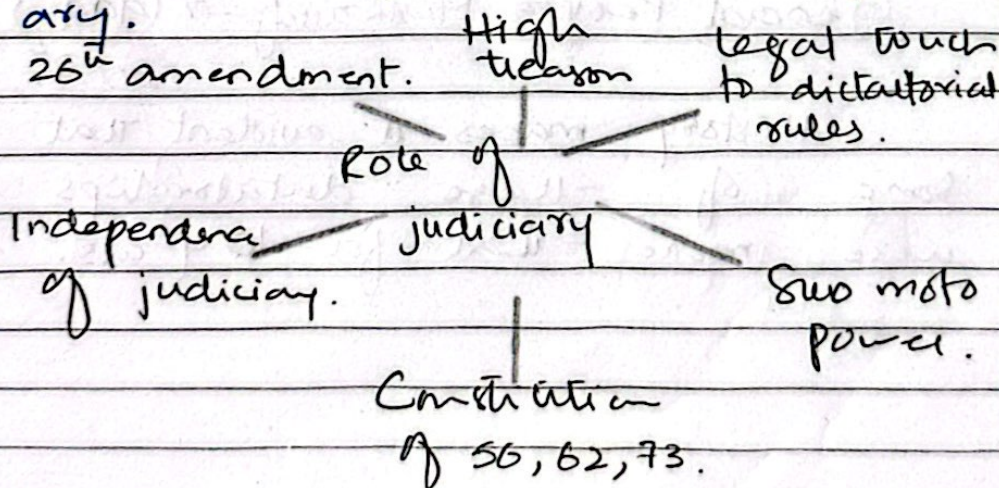
PAKISTAN AFFAIRS;
FULL MOCK:

QUESTION#3.

Discuss the role of charges?

Ans: INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan has a long history of political instability. Since the very inception of Pakistan on 14th August 1947 Pakistan has been facing many issues originating from the lack of proper political framework. In addition to this Pakistan's political history is filled with the intervention of military and judiciary with 4 dictatorial regimes by army chiefs. Some of these were given legal touch through the works of judiciary.



MILITARY INTERVENTION IN POLITICS:

Pakistan was built on democratic principles and the ideology of Pakistan was based on freedom. But because of the threat of existential crises and internal challenges like lack of political leadership and political instability, lack of proper constitution to run the state, Pakistan has been a victim of 4 dictatorial rules (military intervention in politics).

General Ayub Khan → 1958-69



General Yahya Khan → 1969-71



General Zia-ul-Haq → 1977-88.



General Pervez Musharraf → 1999-2008.

History makes it evident that some of these dictatorships were more than 10 years.

THE ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN MILITARY INTERVENTIONS: (1ST MARTIAL LAW)

The first and foremost challenge faced by Pakistan was the lack of proper constitution to run the state. The first constitution of Pakistan came into being in 1956, 9 years after the independence of Pakistan.

But the constitution of 1956 was abrogated in 1958 by General Ayub Khan as he ousted the government of Iskander Mirza and came into power. It was against the constitution to abrogate it and implement a martial law but was given a legal face by the judiciary when the constitutional assembly was dissolved.

Judiciary gave it a legal touch by saying it was (the doctrine of necessity).

GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (2ND MARITAL LAW):

Because of political instability, riots and pressure against the rule of Ayub Khan, he handed over the power to Yahya Khan, who promised to conduct elections within 6 months but because of instability, was not able to conduct proper election as the situation in East Pakistan (Present day Bangladesh) were very sensitive.

After the fall of Dhaka on 16th December 1971 the rule of Yahya Khan ended because of political pressure.

The rule of Yahya Khan was also given a legal touch by the judiciary although all the martial laws were going against the constitution because of this a new constitution was developed in 1973 and implemented.

ARTICLE 6 (HIGH TREASON):

As the new constitution was implemented in 1973, it came along with a new article 6, according to this article the abrogation of the constitution would result in high treason and must be punishable.

This was a relief to the political parties as they thought that no extra constitutional activities could be held any more. But this was proved wrong as in 1977 Zia ul Haq took over the presidency and ousted the government of Zia Bhutto. As he said that that constitution was not abrogated but suspended.

THE REGIME OF YAH ZIA UL HAQ AND PERVEZ MUSHARRAF:

The regime of Zia ul Haq ended with General Zia ul Haq tragically dying in a plane crash.

The regime of Musharraf lasted for 9 years from 1999 - 2008.

JUDICIARIES ROLE:

The judiciaries protected the 1st and the 2nd dictators of Pakistan (General Ayub and Yahya Khan) but the 3rd General Ziaul Haq died in a plane crash so no proper trial was conducted against him. But according to the article 6 of the constitution Pervez Musharraf was given the punishment of death but he fled abroad before it could be executed.

26th AMENDMENT (SOUMOTOPOWER):

After the 26th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, the sou moto powers are taken from the chief justice of Pakistan because it had always historically led Pakistan towards political instability.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan has been a victim of many dictatorial rules and most of these were protected by the judiciary, destroying the basis of ideology of Pakistan. But after the 26th amendment, many of the powers are taken from the judiciary and executive have given powers to oversight judiciary.

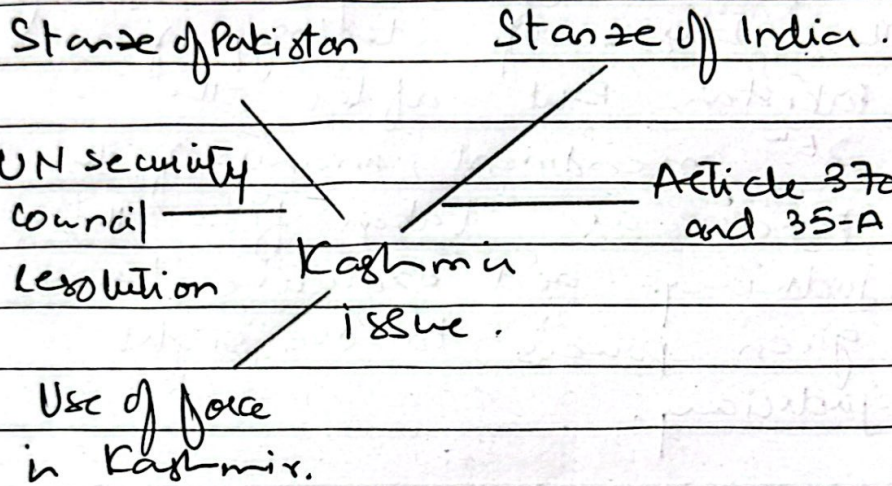
QUESTION # 4:

Kashmir issue ... Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION:

The issue of Kashmir is the core issue between Pakistan versus India. This issue have even led to many wars between the two countries but is yet very far from being resolved. Couple of times the countries came really close to solving

This issue but could not successfully do it. This is one of the most dangerous issue globally as both of the countries are nuclear power.



STANCE OF INDIA ON KASHMIR:

According to India, Pakistan is the aggressor and has occupied half of their territory by force. Accession treaty was signed by Hari Singh with India and not Pakistan. Therefore Pakistan should leave and evacuate Kashmir and give the whole power over Kashmir to India. This stance was submitted by India in the Security Council.

STANEE OF PAKISTAN ON KASHMIR:

The stance of Pakistan submitted to the security council was that Pakistan is not the aggressor.

According to the 3rd June plan the fate of the 500 princely states were to be divided based on 2 things. First was that the Muslim majority areas were to be a part of Pakistan not India. Secondly, Kashmir is bordering Pakistan and referendum should be held so, that the decision could be made.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION:

The resolution of the security council was divided into 3 stages;

i. THE RESOLUTION DEMANDED FOR CEASE FIRE.

Both the parties agreed to this and a ceasefire was seen in India occupied Kashmir after this.

ii. FULL EVACUATION OF PAKISTANI TROOPS WHILE HALF EVACUATION OF INDIAN ARMY:

According to the resolution, Pakistan needed its army to evacuate the area, while India's army will also leave the area but not completely. Some of the troops will be left behind and they will perform a policing role not a combat role.

iii. NEED OF URGENT REFERENDUM:

Security council passed the resolution with saying that an urgent referendum must be held to decide the fate of Kashmir.

REASONS FOR NOT MEETING THE SC RESOLUTION:

Both the countries were not ready for the troops to evacuate the area. Because

only if both the countries left the area, can transparent election be held.

ARTICLE 370 & 35-A; IMPLEMENTED BY INDIA:

In 2019, new articles were implemented by India in Pakistan. These articles made Kashmir the part of India and not an occupied territory and Indian nationality holders were now allowed to buy land in Kashmir, which was not allowed before.

USE OF FORCE IN INDIAN OCCUPIED KASHMIR:

India uses force in Kashmir. Repeated curfews have been implemented. Article 144 has been imposed multiple of times. More than 10000 people have been picked up by the government and no one

know about these whereabouts.
More than 1200 individuals
including women and childrens
have been pelted with guns,
and ~~hit~~ .

SOLUTIONS TO THIS ISSUE:

The nearest that Pakistan
India ever came to solve this
issue was under the government
of Pervez Musharraf and
Manmohan Singh. But even
Musharraf's 4 point formula
could not be implemented.
Both the countries need to evacuate
the area of Kashmir and hold
a referendum but this can
only be done when a foreign
power intervenes. Both the
countries need to address
their grievances on an
international platform and
keep in mind the wellbeing
of Kashmiris.

CONCLUSION:

Kashmir issue has been a long going issue between India and Pakistan. The countries need to address this issue through dialogue and not force as both of the countries are nuclear powers and a nuclear war can escalate. Even if both the countries don't want to solve the issue as the Modi government have showed no interest in talks a third power must intervene as the people of Kashmir have been a victim for very long.

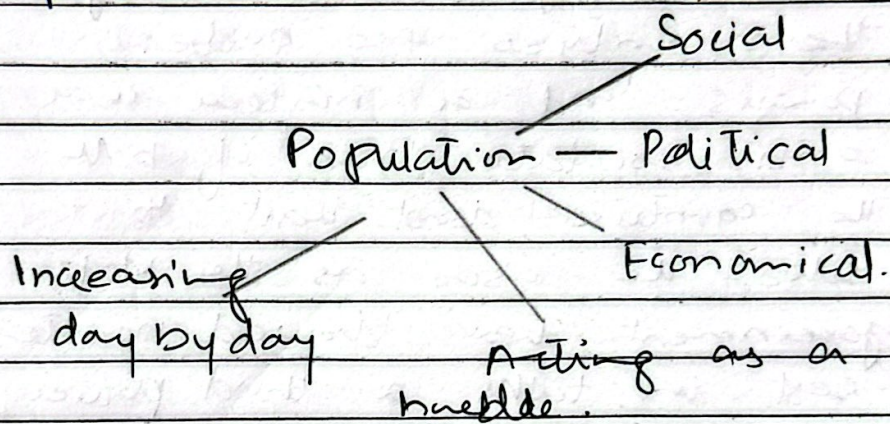
QUESTION # 6:

Population ... development.

INTRODUCTION,

Population is like a ticking bomb, if not taken care of in the near future could have

devastating impacts on the country. Like India and China, Pakistan needs to start thinking seriously about this issue as Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world with a population of 240 million plus.



THE INCREASING POPULATION OF PAKISTAN:

The population of Pakistan is increasing every day. According to the census of 1999, the population of Pakistan was around 150 million and according to a census in 2023 the population has reached to a mind blowing number of

240 million plus. Only the population of Punjab (the most populous city in Pakistan) is more than of Turkey and many other countries as well. The population of only Punjab stands at 127 million. Coming after Punjab is KPK, then Sindh and then Balochistan.

POPULATION HINDERING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Population plays a big role in slowing down the social development of a country. Following are the points on how it hinders progress.

i. STRAIN ON HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION:

Health care and education are 2 sectors engaged with daily life. In both of these sectors, Pakistan is not very good at. With increasing demand the population the

demand also constantly increases while the resources are limited.

ii. OVER CROWDED CITIES LEADING TO POOR LIVING CONDITIONS:

The urban areas of Pakistan are becoming very overcrowded. With the lack of governments proper administration and attention this issue is increasing because the origin of many other diseases.

iii. UNEMPLOYMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION:

Unemployment is also increasing with the increase of population and as no proper steps are taken environment is also degrading.

STRAIN ON ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN:

Overpopulation stagnates the economical development

of a country. Without proper precautions the country Pakistan can face major economical decline. Following are the points on how over population affects the population of Pakistan:

i. REDUCING PER CAPITA INCOME.

As unemployment is a result of over population. This leads to low per capita income.

ii. REDUCING NATURAL RESOURCES.

As the population is increasing, the need for resources is also increasing but the number of natural resources is finite.

iii. LIMITED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

Because of overpopulation being a burden on the economy. Less money will be spent on the development of infrastructure.

POPULATION SLOWING DOWN THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR PAKISTAN:

Following are the points on how overpopulation affects the political development.

i. CORRUPTION AND INEFFICIENCY:

As the government gets overloaded, it leads to corruption and inefficiency.



ii. DIFFICULTY IN IMPLEMENTING POLICIES.

It becomes difficult to implement policies for a large number of people.

iii. POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND LACK OF LAW AND ORDER:

As a result of overpopulation, political instability increases making it tough for the government to govern the people. Law and order situation also worsens as a result of increasing population.

POPULATION ACTING AS A HURDLE:

Pakistan is facing all these issues and challenges as a result of increasing

population.

CONCLUSION:

Awareness should be spread among the people of the side effects of over population. Pakistan is a developing country and is one of the badly affected country because of increasing population. Strict actions must be taken in addition to increasing awareness as well.

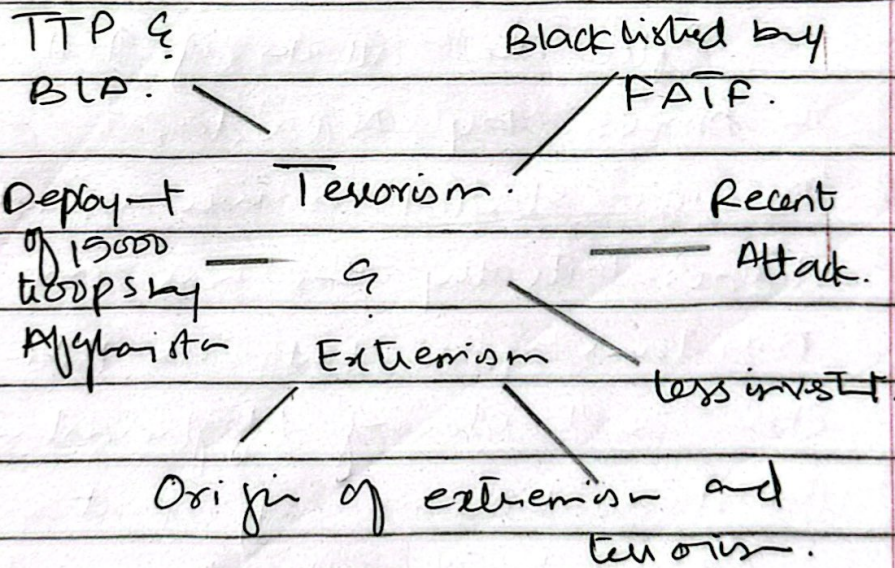
QUESTION # 7:

ANALYZE ... country?

Ans: INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan has been the victim of terror attacks and

extremism for a very long time. After the participation of Pakistan in the war on Terror, Terrorism and extremism took a new shape. Terrorism is straining our relation with Afghanistan as well as with foreign powers like America.



GENESIS OF EXTREMISM:

In the regime of General Zia when the Soviets were fighting Taliban in Afghanistan, Pakistan provided the shelter. Along with

providing shelter opened the borders and welcomed Afghans with open arms. The nationals of Afghanistan brought along with them the culture of Klashionkov (AK-47) and extremism.

GENESIS OF TERRORISM:

After the attacks of 9-11 in America by Al-Qaeda, America started a war against terror. Initially this was not Pakistan's war but as Pakistan is bordering Afghanistan, Pakistan became of great importance to the US. America ordered Pakistan to take their side and do as they are told. Pakistan agreed to America's terms. ~~by~~ This war on terror gives

rise to different terrorist groups.

RECENT ATTACKS BY TTP (TEH-REEK-E-TALIBAN PAKISTAN):

Pakistan as a result to destroy terrorist headquarters in Afghanistan, initiated an attack. Because of this attack 15000 troops by the Afghan talibans were deployed on border.

CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN:

Pakistan faces many challenges because of the increase of terrorism and extremism some of them are given below:

i. STRAINED RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN:

Despite the fact that Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the government of Taliban after the ouster of America. Terrorism can strain this relation as most of the terrorists have their hideouts and roots in Afghanistan. and because of the recent attack of Pakistan's army on Afghan soil the Taliban's wrongfully claim that more than 50 citizens were killed including women and children.

ii. PAKISTAN BLACK LISTED BY FATF (FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE):

Pakistan has been

black listed by the FATF as one of the countries with most terrorism.

iii. LESS FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Such blacklisting destroys the name of Pakistan globally. Leading to no country willing to economically invest in Pakistan.

iv. THREAT TO C-PEC:

Some of the recent attacks were directed towards the Chinese personnel working for CPEC in Pakistan. This could destroy Pakistan's relation with China, and can result in slowing the CPEC.

V. AFGHANISTAN - INDIA ALLIANCE:

It has been recently witnessed that because of Pakistan's bad relation with Afghanistan, India is trying to increase its friendship with Afghanistan. This can turn out to be bad for Pakistan as both the countries are bordering Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:

Other than direct skirmishes against terrorism, Pakistan needs to do intelligent based operation (IBO), so that the image of Pakistan won't deteriorate internationally. Terrorism needs to be dealt with urgently as terrorism and extremism can lead to many challenges.