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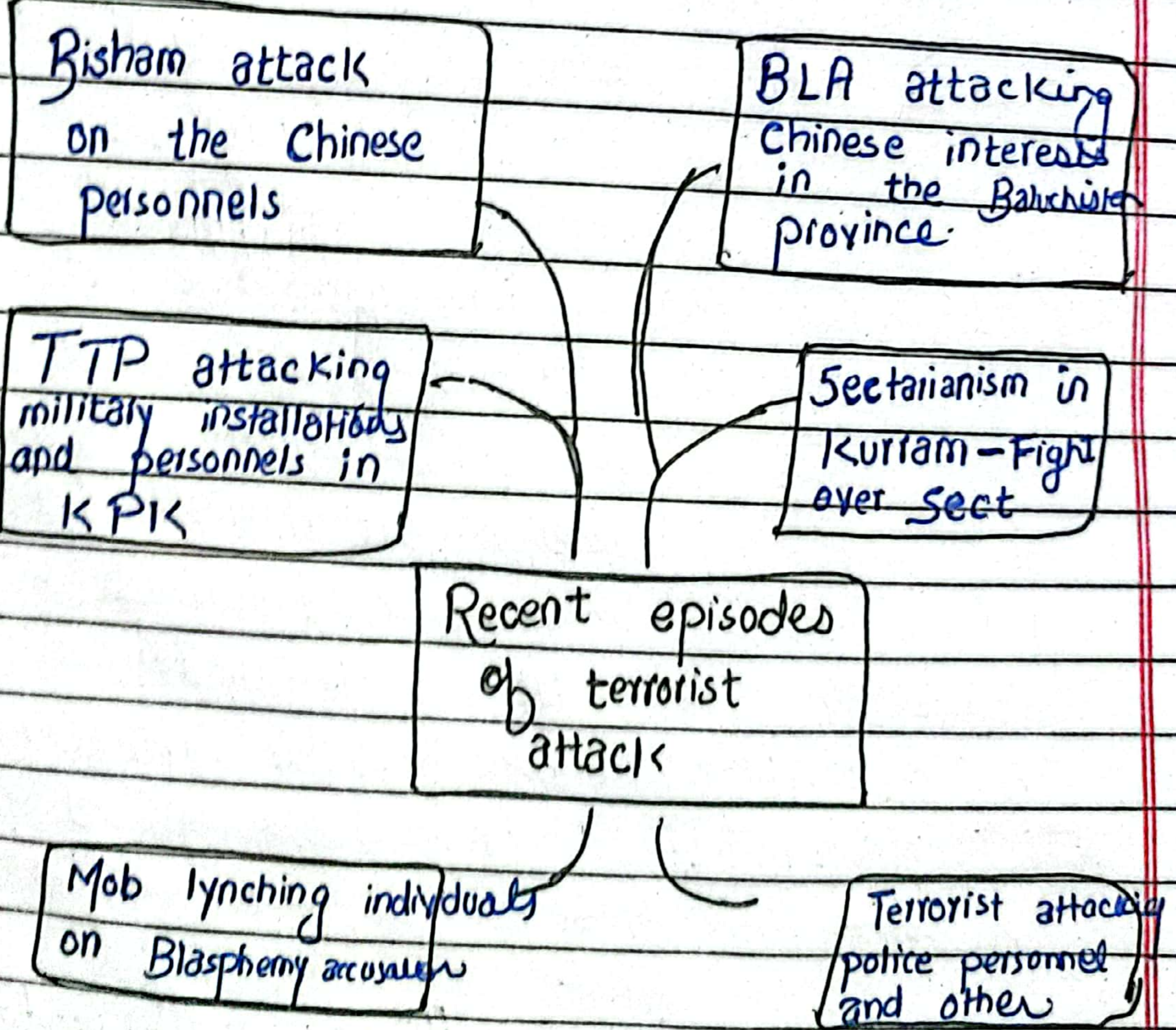
## 1) Introduction:

The recent episodes of terrorist activities in Pakistan has compounded the already worse security situation in the country. These activities mainly done by the Baloch separatist, TTP activist and sectarian groups. These <sup>groups</sup> have created multiple challenges for Pakistan, such as it makes difficult for Pakistan to preserve Chinese interests in Pakistan, to contain sectarianism and to maintain a law and order situation in all over the country, and especially in the KPK and Baluchistan province, which are worse affected by these terrorist related activities.

## 2) Overview of the recent episodes of terrorist attacks across the country.

According to the report released by Center of Research and Security Studies, in the year 2024, 444 terrorist attacks occurred in Pakistan. Total fatalities are close to 1600, among which 786 were security personnel. These incidents are 66% more than the previous year.

Source:- CRSS report, Dec-2024



### 3) Challenges faced by Pakistan in terms of extremism and terrorism

3.1) Afghan's Taliban's unwillingness to contain TTP has severely challenged Pakistan's efforts to deal with Terrorism.

Contrary to the expectations, Pakistan's problems due to Afghanistan has increased since the Taliban takeover. Afghanistan's soil has continuously been used against the Pakistan, Pakistan's public officials and military spokespersons and leaders has publicly asked the Taliban government to fulfill their commitments of Doha accords of not letting Afghan soil to be used against any other country.

3.2) Expansion of TTP's network and subsequent increase of its terrorist activities

According to the report prepared by UNSC's team, TTP now has 6000 - 6500 fighters in their ranks. It also reported

"TTP among all the terrorist groups in Afghanistan has benefitted the most from Afghan's Taliban takeover"

Source:- UNSC Analytical support and sanctions monitoring team report, July 2024

3.3) BIA challenges Pakistan's security apparatus by attacking against the Chinese interests

Baloch liberation Army along with other Baloch Separatist movements has targeted the Chinese personnel and Chinese installations. Pakistan has a friendly ties with China and any attack on them may <sup>definitely</sup> have negative impacts for CPEC and mutual relationship.

### 3.4) Difficulties created by the extremist tendencies among the youth

In last year, Pakistan has witnessed several extremism related incidents. The lynching of a Tourist in Madyan, Swat in June 2024, along with other accusations of blasphemy related incidents has put Pakistan in another security problem. This all occurred due to the extremist tendencies present among the youth population.

3.5) Terrorism has compromised the security situation across the country, especially in KPK.

According to a report among all the recent terrorist incidents happened in all over the last year, 89% of the incidents and 94% of the fatalities occurred in the KPK.

Source: CRSS, ~~July~~ Dec 2024

### 3.6) Reurgence of sectarianism disturbing Pakistan's social cohesion

The recent <sup>land</sup> dispute in Kurram district of FKP between two tribes led to a situation where rockets are fired against each other. This fighting gets the shape of sectarian fighting, where both Sunni groups and Shia groups start fighting against each other. This fighting has a potential spill over all over the Pakistan as seen in the recent demonstrations and sit-ins by their fellow members of the sect in major urban centers.

### 3.7) Challenges faced by Pakistan in its efforts to de-radicalize the youth

Pakistan has consistently been challenged in the areas where militancy is rising.

To counter the extremist ideologies, like in the erst-while tribal agencies.

3.8) Unsuccessful attempts of forging a comprehensive plan on combatting extremism

Pakistan's military leaders, both in the past, and now wants a military solution to the extremism, whereas political leaders though otherwise and believe more on political solution. This results in the failure of consensus now. Same is happening now as M. Amir Rana a security expert has expressed in his opinion "Dealing with Terrorist".

3.9) Failure to have consensus on military ~~actions~~ operations against terrorists

This failure of consensus has resulted in a situation where the

military which political sought an operation is opposed by the government of KPK.

3.10) Economic challenges related with Terrorism, examples

Pakistan has currently been facing with different economic problems. Dealing with Terrorism has much economic implications as much cost has to be burdened by the Tax payers. In other way, terrorism also reduces the state's ability to attract foreign investors.

3.11) Ill use of social media aids in promoting extremist ideas

As seen in the Jaranwala incident that misinformation was first spread through the social media platforms. Further the spread of extremist ideas has also challenged state's cyber security apparatus.



4) Way forwards for  
 tackling extremism and  
terrorism

Pakistan has  
 to build consensus - building  
 among all the stakeholders.  
 It must be started  
 with the consensus among  
 the civil-military leaders.

Similarly, Pakistan has to  
 adopt a "stick and carrot"  
 policy for Afghanistan  
 to pressurize them for

tackling TTP problems. Also  
 a military operation of  
 limited scope be started

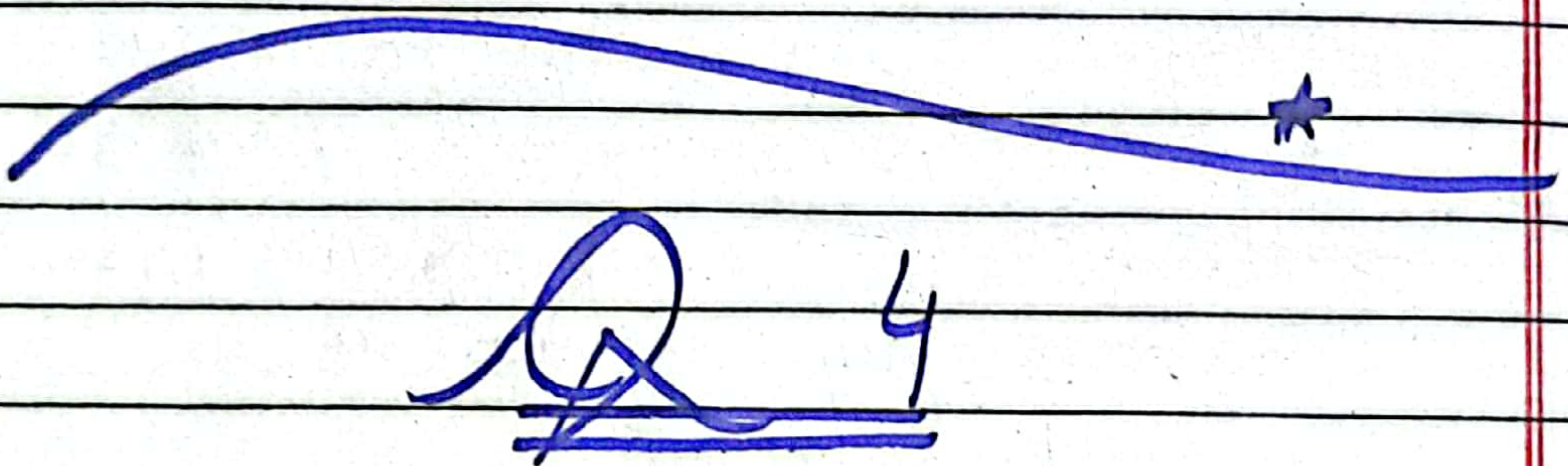
to work against the  
 terrorists. Further, in the  
 same time work must be

done for building a  
 society in the militarized  
 region which is free from  
 all sort of radicalization

5) CONCLUSION.

In a nutshell,

The recent terrorist episodes have indicated that Pakistan's security apparatus is in challenge position. It has been challenged both by externally, as by Afghan's Taliban <sup>reluctance</sup>, and internally as in the BLA activities. Its terrorism and extremism problem has sectarian, <sup>and</sup> ethnic <sup>an</sup> dimension too.



## 1) Introduction

Since Pakistan and India gained an independence from the Britishers, both countries had fought three wars against each other on a one issue, the Kashmir issue. From the independence to 2019, Kashmir remained in the

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autonomous status. But in 2019, India unilaterally declared it as its integral part. India since then considers it a finished agenda whereas Pakistan declares India's step as unconstitutional, illegal, against the international law and the UN resolutions. Pakistan, now has to adopt a multifaceted approach by utilizing all legal measures, foreign policy and diplomatic tools, along with the economic means to achieve any solution for the Kashmir issue.

## 2) BACKGROUND OF KASHMIR PROBLEM

a) Pre-partition history:

Kashmir valley before 1947 was ruled by the Hindu Dogras. However, the majority population is comprised of the

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the muslims. It has the status of "state" — governed by Maharaja.

b) Post-partition: unsettled issue of the colonial legacy

In stark contrast with the rest of states dealing with the accession issue, Maharaja acceded to India despite majority population being muslim. Pakistan's tribal population had sent their men for fighting against the Hindu Maharaja. India, approached the UN and asked for halt in fighting. UN passed resolution that gives right to the Kashmiri to decide their future.

c) Kashmir's freedom struggle gained momentum in 1989.

Due to India's deliberate failure to implement its resolution, Kashmiri has started armed struggle.

against the Indian occupation forces.

### 3) INDIA'S UNILATERAL Action of Revoking Kashmir's Independent Status

There are four parties to the Kashmir issue

- a) Pakistan.
- b) India
- c) Kashmir
- d) International body - UN.

Despite agreeing on UN's resolution of the past and agreeing with Pakistan in Shimla Agreement, India has unilaterally revoked the Kashmir independent status by repealing Article 370 and including Kashmir into its state territories by giving him a status of "Indian state".

## 4) Prospects of possible solutions to the Kashmir problem

4.1) Right to self-determination become a theoretical solution only

UN has passed around 18 resolutions for Kashmir problem. Resolution 48 and 49 asked explicitly for right to self-determination but after seventy-seven years, it failed to materialized.

4.2) Shimla agreement: A potential source for resolving issue, unheeded by India.

India's Foreign Minister  
Jai Shankar last year  
said

"The Article-370  
is a done issue"

4.3) India considered Kashmir  
at its own part and  
considers it a finished agenda

There is only  
a prospect of solution  
provided India is willing  
to talk on it.

However, India considers it  
as own integral part

4.4) Prospects of Dialogue and Diplomacy

Foreign Minister Jai  
Shankar in one another  
event said

"The era of uninterrupted  
dialogue with Pakistan is unended"

4.5) Failure of the Multi-lateral institutions:

Despite having the Humans right violation in the Kashmir and the crackdown on Kashmiri leaders, multi-lateral institutions cannot do any help in Kashmir problem.

4.6) Enhanced trade and cultural exchanges might create a conducive environment

As the trade, cricket diplomacy and the cultural exchanges might create an environment for the resumption of bilateral dialogue and thus talks on Kashmiri problems



4.7) Potential role of the regional players to resolve Kashmir problem

The role of China, Russia for resolving Kashmir problem could be important but it is also constrained by India's approach of having more friendly relations with west than the regional countries

4.8) SCO can be a gamechanger but until now the prospects are low


The SCO meetings can prove as the gamechanger, but India until now has not shown any sort of inclination towards it

4.9) Role of Human rights watch in pressurizing India

As India is committing  
violations of human  
rights in suppressing  
freedom movement, highlighting  
them can pressure  
India to come to  
negotiating table

### 5) CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, Kashmir issue  
has always remained  
a bone of contention  
between Pakistan and  
India. It is true that  
there are multiple solutions  
to the problem, but  
provided India's reluctance  
to talk or even  
complete refusal put  
the prospects of all  
these solutions bleak



Q 3

1) Introduction:

The role of judiciary in Pakistan's political mixed. At some what they contributed to political stability whereas it also become a controversial participant in political mix, yet in most instances require role during military interventions.

2) interventions

2) JUDICIARY AND POLITICAL

Stability:

2.1) Maulvi Tamizuddin case  
Judiciary controversial  
political legacy

Judiciary in the  
1955 confirming the  
dissolution of a legally  
constituted assembly by  
illegal way has opened  
the door for the  
subsequent political instability

2.2) Role of Judiciary  
during the highly  
politically unstable  
era: 1988-1999.

Judiciary has  
contributed negatively by  
upholding the unconstitutional  
abrogation of assemblies  
multiple times during  
the 1988-1999 period.

2.3) Judicial activism  
resulting political  
instability

Through the 26<sup>th</sup>  
amendment it ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> envisaged

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that the era of judicial activism will come end, As it has ousted two elected prime minister in the last decade.

#### 4) JUDICIARY ROLE

DURING MILITARY

INTERVENTIONS

4.01) Legitimized military coups under the doctrine of necessity

Military legitimized the 1958, 1977 and 1999 military coups, which were in fact a sheer unconstitutional acts and cannot be justifiable.

4.02) Frequent judicial support for military regimes

Judiciary has provided active illegal and unconstitutional support to military regime, by actively collaborating with them.

4.3) Judiciary shifted its role to constitutionalism.

This is evident from the lawyer's movement (2007-09) in which judiciary started resistance against dictatorship.

## 5) Judiciary and Constitutional changes

5.1) Protection of fundamental rights for ensuring all gets their constitutional rights.

## 5.2) Judicial Activism

The name of the present fundamental rights has started and judicial activism in the executive branch

## 5.3) Judiciary meddling in the legislative domain: Practice and Procedure Act

By suspending practice & procedure act judiciary has overstepped from its domain to the domain of legislature

## 6) CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it becomes clear that the role of judiciary has always remained mixed and dynamic. Earlier they support military intentions, but in the recent decade, they started to assert themselves by overstepping the domain of executive and legislature.

Q 2

## ① Introduction

The two-nation theory was a key ideological foundation for Pakistan's creation. It proposes



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that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct races with separate religions, culture, social system and historical identities.

## 2) Allama Iqbal vision

\* He proposed creation of a separate Muslim state in the Northwest of India

Source: Allahabad session, 1930

## 3) Quaid-e-Azam's leadership

- He said

"We (the Muslims) are a distinct nation in all the aspects"

## 4) Role in the Creation of Pakistan

4.1) Provides a foundation  
of Muslim identity

4.2) Two-nation theory  
rejects the idea  
of Indian nationalism

4.3) Ask for partition  
of British India

4.4) It has a positive  
impact on mobilizing  
Muslims

## 5) INFLUENCE ON POST-PARTITION RELATION.

5.1) Identity politics  
in Pakistan

5.2) Marginalization  
of Indian Muslims

5.3) Communalism  
and conflicts

5.4) Hostile  
India - Pak relation

b) Consensus

It plays

crucial role when

and now. It

helps achieve

political independence

It also has

long-term implications

with