

Pakistan Affairs

Q3

① Introduction:

Judiciary is seen as one of the three trichotomy of Powers. In Pakistan's political history it has not played the independent role which a judiciary has to play. The judicial system in Pakistan's history remained porous and polarized. Some unacceptable decisions of the jury raise questions on the role of judiciary.

"Justice Muneer Ahmed accepted military coup of Ayub Khan in 1958 by reasoning it as doctrine of necessity"

② Contribution of judiciary to the political stability of the country:

Judiciary played pivotal

in political stability of the country.

(i) Protection of constitution:

The judiciary remained the sole hurdle for the unjust role of executive in its history. It always protected the sovereignty of constitution.

"Panama papers: Case allowed the judiciary to act against the executive" → 2017

Judiciary has remained the last hope for the sovereignty of Pakistan and its constitution and it always fulfilled the hope by its positive role.

(ii) Vital role in democratic restorations:

The layers movement against the dictatorship in 2007-9 was solely successful due to the positive and independent role

of the judiciary.

(iii) Judicial Activism countered the violation of public rights:

In past decade, the judicial system remain active in out of the court activities. The chief justice supreme court- used its authority of suo moto against unjust activities.

"Chief justice Sajid Nisar took suo moto notice against the slow process of FAT on money laundering"

⑤ Judiciary has remained involved in unliked roles which were against the democracy and sovereignty:

In Pakistan's political history, judiciary was also involved in unjustified activities, which has created questions on the

Supremacy of the constitutions.

(i) Excessive use of doctrine of necessity in favor of military interventions:

Pakistan's history has faced multiple military coups. In 77 history more than 30 years of Pakistan were under the dictatorship of the military. This excess was given through the negative role of judiciary.

"Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs Zia ul Haq case, the judiciary allowed Zia to uphold his action under doctrine of necessity"

(ii) Extra judicial Activism affected the role of judiciary:

The suo moto power under the article of 184(3) mislead many

chief justices of supreme court. Who then remain focused on out of the court activities while submerging their rest assigned role.

"Fund Collection of Sagib Nisar for Basha Dam was considered to be extra judicial activism"

④ Role of judiciary in the amendments of constitution:

Pakistan's judicial sector also remained active in the amendments of the constitution. Pakistan's history shows three constitutions 1954, 1962 and 1973. The 1973 constitution has lived the most life it is being followed till contemporary time but it has been amended 26 times in its history.

(i) Positive role of judiciary in constitution amendments:

Judiciary by time become better as time went. The 18th amendment done in 2010 was supported by the judiciary which abrogated the power of 58(2B). This article 58(2B) was used by the presidents of Pakistan excessively and coined questions about its misuse.

(ii) Negative role of judiciary in the amendments of the constitution

17th Amend: Article 58(2B) was once earlier abrogated but with some loop holes. The Article 17th amendment of the constitution in the last dictatorship revived this article (58 2B) through the help of judiciary, which was seem to be a negative role of judiciary.

26th Amendment: The last amendment in the constitution of Pakistan was solely on the powers of judiciary. This amendment surpassed the power of executive on the judiciary. The independence of judiciary is now questioned through this amendment.

The main issue that this amendment has created is the selection of judges and the accountability of judges by the executive of the government, indirectly depending the judiciary on executive.

Add more arguments

Conclusion:

The judicial history of Pakistan is volatile. It has seen both kind of situations. It played some positive roles in the history or in contrast it also played some unsuitable roles.

"The supremacy of the democracy is dependant on independent judiciary"

Q No 5:

① Introduction:

Population of Pakistan has exploded in recent times. On the time of creation of Pakistan there were only 25 million people. By the end of century they surged to 120 million and in last two decades it exploded and got doubled. This sudden explosion has affected the country in its all spheres. The social life, economic wellbeing and political development all are damaged by sudden rise of population.

② Social Effects of population explosion in Pakistan:

The social life in Pakistan is significantly reduced in quality due to sudden increase of population.

i) Rise in the ratio of poverty in Pakistan:

The increase of people in developing country like Pakistan create hurdle for the governance system. The doubled population in past two decades need doubled everything \checkmark the food, energy, land and basic necessities. While Pakistan was unable to complete these requirements upto the mark, the poverty ratio kept rising:

"People below poverty ratio in 2022 were 23%. after two years in 2024 they become 25.2%."

Economic Survey of Pakistan.

The one fourth of Pakistan's population is now below poverty ratio.

ii) Rapid Urbanization affecting the ~~and~~ rural areas and increasing inequalities:

The burst-in population made

people to migrate in urbanized cities. This sudden urbanization is affecting the agricultural land and increased inequalities. The system of governance is also being damaged due to the unequal status of the population.

"Pakistan has the highest rate of urbanization in South Asia"

UNDP

iii) Increase in crime and criminal activities:

The sudden increase of population increased poverty which created increase in inequality ratio, eventually creating a surge in criminal activities mostly in the urbanized cities.

"Karachi faces more than 17000 theft incidents in 2 years"

③ Impact on economy due to the explosion of population:

The economic disparity is another major cause. The Pakistan is facing due to the rise of population

i) Unequal distribution of resources creating increased inequality gap among population:

The sudden burst of population increased the economic gap among its population. Those people who were below poverty going to be more poor and those business who are getting benefits from the increased population are becoming more economically same.

ii) Rise in inflation affected the majority of the population of Pakistan:

Sudden jump in inflation created hurdles for the below average

economic conditions of the people. The resources are becoming less the inequality becoming high and the one who used to struggle for two time food in Pakistan are now struggling for one time.

"World has enough resources for people's need, but has not enough resources for people's greed"

Mahatma Gandhi

④ Impact of population explosion on political development in Pakistan:

The political institution has remained polarized in its whole history in Pakistan. Not a single democratically elected executive has completed his tenure in the history of Pakistan.

i) Governance issues leading questions against the executive of the country:

The rapid population burst has created problems for the governance sector all the time. The wellness of the people is the responsibility of the leaders of the nation but ~~is~~ out of control population creates out of control problems for the governance system. t

"More than 26 million children ~~are~~ out of school"

ii) Creating jobs for the population is becoming a hurdle for the political development of Pakistan:

The jobless people in Pakistan are always in increase in the

history. Pakistan is facing many parallel problem makes it very difficult for Pakistan to create enough job opportunities for the people.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments

Conclusion:

In conclusion, population explosion is becoming a definite trouble for the country's smooth governance. Being the 5th largest population of the world while being the 4th economy of the world creates a definite difference. The social standard of the people are constantly in decline, the economic abilities of people are becoming lesser and lesser by the time, and the political instability in the country is always facing a increase in it through the whole history. Controlling the population is the only solution that can pull out Pakistan from crises.

"In 1971 Bangladesh has 6.8 children ratio per family. but in 2023 it became 2 children per family" UNDP

Qno 7:

① Introduction:

In recent time Pakistan is facing alot of challenges in terms of terrorism and extremism.

"Year 2024 was the deadliest year in history of Pakistan"
ISPR

The sudden rise in terrorism after the USA's exit from Afghanistan created alot of challenges for the security institutions. The borders become more porous and the internal rise in insurgencies in Balochistan.

② Challenges that Pakistan has facing because of extremism and terrorism:

There are alot of challenges that Pakistan is facing due to the

increase in terrorist and extremist activities:

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement:

i) Baloch separatist movement:
The rapid rise in attacks on security personals in the areas of Balochistan creating questions about the writ of state in that province.

"Killing the people on the roads of Musakhail Balochistan created many questions about the writ of state"

ii) Terrorist attacks leading questions on the CPEC project:

China has showed its severe concern on the issue of terrorist attacks on the machinery and people that are related to CPEC.

"Killing of Chinese Officials in bombing attacks in Karachi airport and university"

iii) Increased etc activities of TTP in Afghan border:

After the US exit the Taliban's regime is not effective to control its borders. These borders are becoming the launching pads for terrorist activities in Pakistan.

iv) Civil-Military relations are being damaged:

Civil-military relations are being spoiled due to the terrorist activities increase. The people of the state has started to question on the role of military in controlling terrorism and curtailing the institutions involvement in political activities instead of its true assigned role.

v) Rise in sectarian issues, which can spread into whole country:

The recent Karam agency issue of fight between two different sects killed more than hundred people. This issue is increasing by time instead of its solution. This is a great challenge for the role of government and security institutions.

"Basic medications are being sent through arial support, instead the conflict resolution"

vi) Porous Borders of Pak-Afj and Pak-Iran:

The border control is not sufficient to stop the activities of terrorism and extremism. The involvement of the people from the other side of the border is increasing eventually increasing the terrorist attacks.

vii) Questions are arising on the national integration of the country:

The disintegration among the people of different provinces, creating more troubles for the state. The vacuum is being created for the enemy countries to utilize those non-state actors in their particular interests.

"Killing people by checking their identity cards, worked as a jive among people and boosted disintegration"

viii) Reduction in Foreign Direct investments is seen due to terrorism:

The FDI has decreased significantly. The confidence of the investors are decreasing on Pakistan

due to its security issues. The foreign investments are being the prime targets of the non-state actors.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, these are all the challenges that Pakistan is facing due to the rise of terrorism and extremism. Those challenges are needed to be catered in time. Pakistan has to use the policy of nipping the evil in the bud, otherwise there are those factors which can be boosted by time and eventually can be out of control. Mitigating these concerns can only bring Pakistan back on the track of development and prosperity.

"There is no power on Earth that can undo Pakistan"

Quaid-e-Azam

Q No 4:

① Introduction:

Kashmir has been a reason of conflict between two nuclear powers. Kashmir issue is the most-old issue that was rose in UN Security Council and still it has been unresolved. This issue was the reason of the three big wars fought between India and Pakistan.

② Background of Kashmir Issue:

During the time of partition between Pakistan and India, the major focus was creation of two different-countries for two different-nations.

"Pakistan was created the day first-Indian muslim national entered into fold of Islam"
Quaid-e-Azam

The ideology behind the partition was that hindus and muslims are two different peoples. that can't live together.

i) Eastern and Western province:

Muslims demanded those areas where the muslim populations were in majority. Eastern part became Bangladesh and Western became Pakistan.

ii) Issue arises on two princely states:

The Kashmir and Junagadh, both had tilt towards Pakistan due to the muslim majority. The leaders were non-muslims ~~and~~ means hindus of these states. The leader of Kashmir was Sardar Hari Singh who showed his tilt towards India. On this issue the conflict rose between India and Pakistan.

iii- United nation as mediators:

After the first conflict, or war between two countries.

United Nation played a role as mediator and distributed Kashmir into two parts.

① Azad Kashmir ② Indian Occupied Kashmir
United nations recommended both the countries to conduct plebiscite in their contreded regions. But since than it was never happened.

③ Wars on the Issue of Kashmir

Both the countries fought two full fledged conventional wars in 1965 and 1971 before the Simla agreement of 1972.

Pakistan has lost its eastern part Bangladesh in the war of 1971.

The Third war was fought in the area of Kargil which was initiated from the side of Pakistan to occupy its other part. Since then the conflict is on Media and the relations between both countries has remained in tension.

- India abolished the Article 370 and 35A which were given to the Kashmir people as special status

In 2019, Indian PM initiated the abolishment of Article 370 and 35A which created further uncertainty among the both countries and the issues of diplomatic ties got worsen after this and Pakistan has highlighted this issue in every international forum to protect the rights of Kashmir people.

④ Possible solutions for the issue of Kashmir:

There are several solutions for the Kashmir issue which can enhance better relations between both of the countries.

i) Bilateral Negotiations between both of the countries:

As of Simla Agreement - once again both of the countries can sit on table and talk for the permanent solutions of the issue which creates issues for the regional cooperations.

"It is estimated that Pakistan and India both can have trade of 100 billion if their trade starts" World Bank

ii) Leaving it on the choice of the people of both regions:

As UN suggested plebiscite, the people of whole Kashmir can be given the opportunity of selecting their side. And United Nations can play pivotal role in this solution.

iii) Creation of Independent Kashmir:

Both of the parts can make a single and sovereign Kashmir with its own legal and independent rights. The agreement between India and Pakistan can be signed to not show aggression in this independent country and leave Kashmir independent and sovereign.

⑤ Conclusion:

Kashmir being a bone of contention for both of the countries has remained a major issue for both of the countries. Both of the nations suffered a lot in terms of social, economic and diplomatic dealings. The weaponization of both countries increased due to this cause and both have their nuclear doctrine on each other. This issue in future can cause to be a major distraction. The betterment for both of the countries is to resolve this 77 years old issue and increase regional cooperation.

"Without resolving Kashmir dispute, lasting peace can not be maintained in the region"