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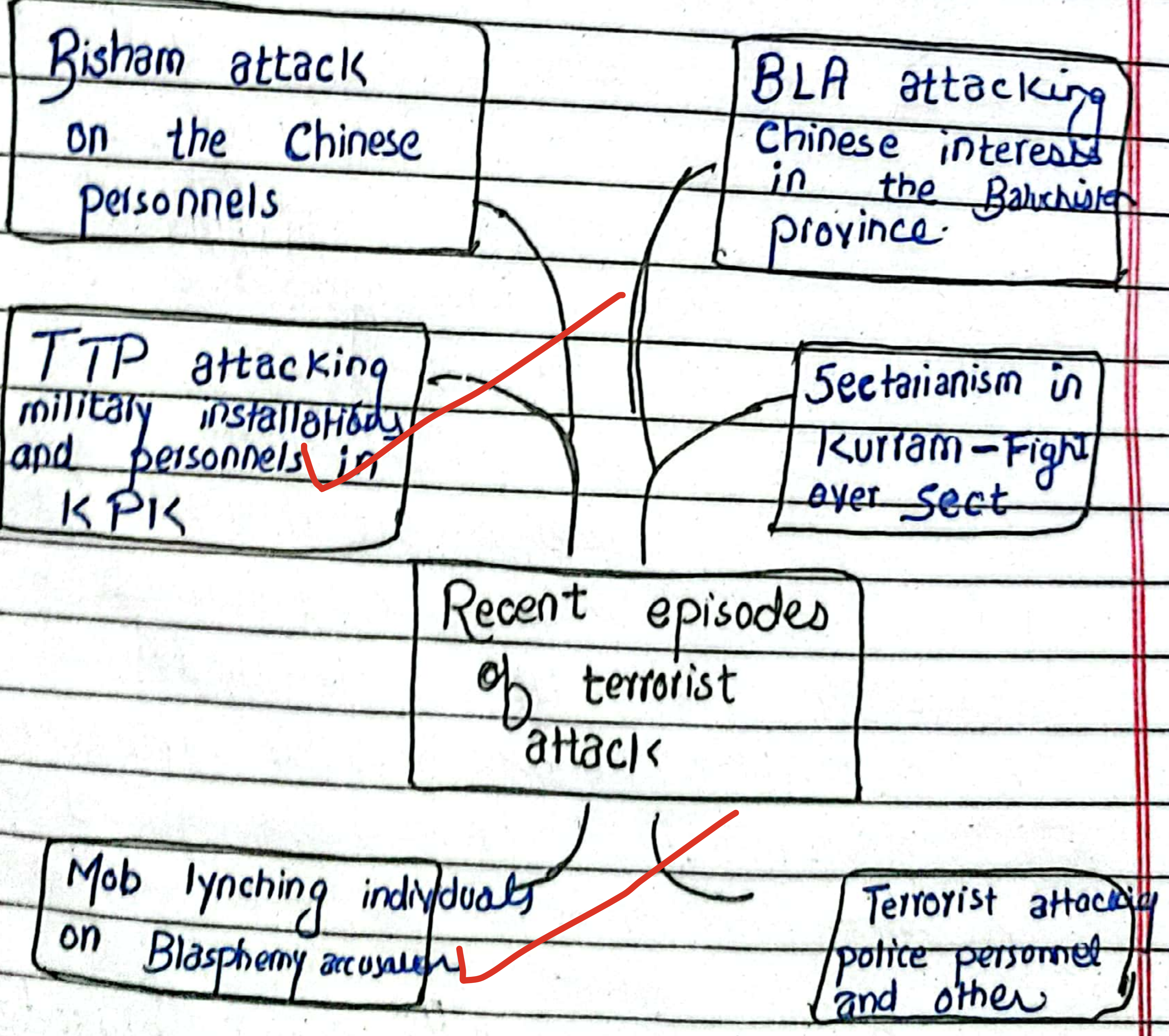
1) Introduction:

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 ^{groups} 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 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 separatist along with other Baloch movements has targeted the Chinese personnel and installations. Pakistan has a friendly ties with China and any attack on them may ^{definitely} have negative impacts for CPEC and mutual relationship.

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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.

Terrorism has
3.5) 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 the 94% of the fatalities occurred in the KPK.

Source: CRSS, ~~July~~ Dec 2024

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3.6) Reurgence of sectarianism disturbing Pakistan's social cohesion

The recent ^{land} 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 IGPIC.

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

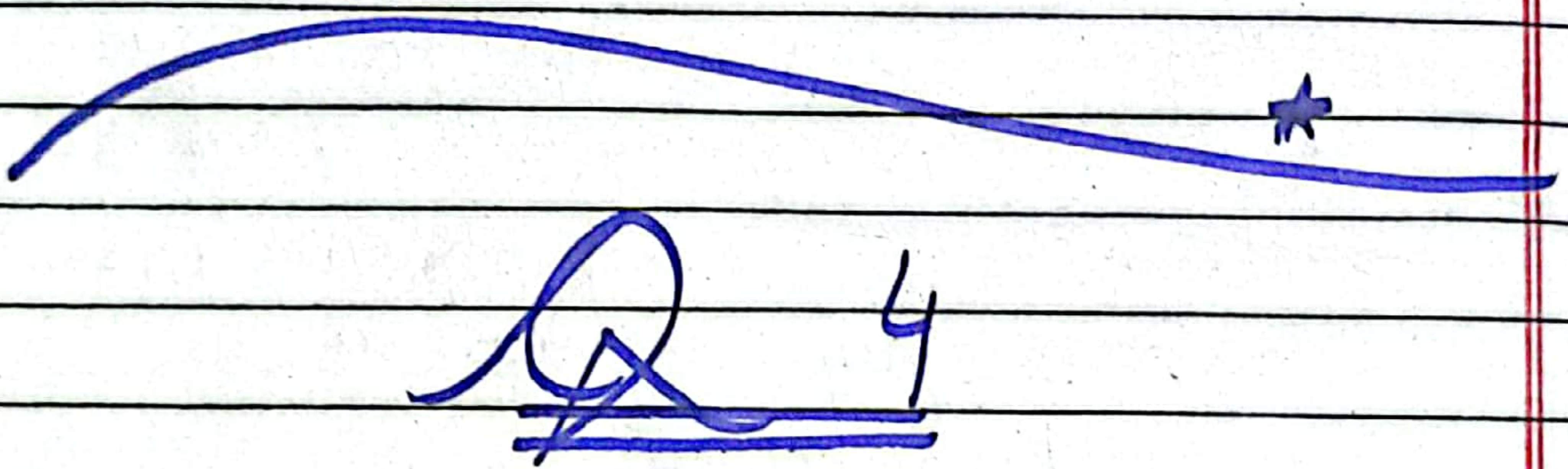
to work against the
 terrorists. Further, in the
 same time work must be

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 a challenge position. It has been challenged both by externally, as by Afghan's Taliban ^{reluctance}, and internally as in the BLA activities. Its terrorism and extremism problem has sectarian, ^{and} ethnic ^{an} dimension too.



1) Introduction

Since Pakistan and India gained an independence from the Britishers, both countries had fought three wars against each other on 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

An 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's 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

- Pakistan.
- India
- Kashmir
- International body - UN.

Despite agreeing on the 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 territories into its state a status of "giving him 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 48 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 of violation in the Kashmir and the crackdown on Kashmiri leaders, multi-lateral institutions cannot do any help in Kashmir problems.

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

As the trade, cricket diplomacy and 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 it is also important for Kashmir problem but it is also constrained by India's approach of having friendly relations with 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 movements, 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 are some instereed 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 26th
amendment it ~~was~~ ^{is} 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

4.1) 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.

4.2) 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 Judiciary or fundamental rights preserving state has meddled and judicial to execute in the affair

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

By suspending practice & procedure act Judiciary has overstepped domain from us to the domain of legislature

6) CONCLUSION

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