Q2:

Introduction:

A country's ideology is based on several factors and it's history that primarily became the reason of it's creation. A number of countries in the world came into being due to their identity as a separate race, religion and language. Some even came into being for different political beleives.

So, is the case with the Pakistan. A homeland of 250 million Pakistanis, that call it their home. Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947 but the foundations date back to centuries in past. The evolution of ideas that later became the part of ideology and the reason of Pakistan's creation, we now term as Two Nations Theory.

History:

Hindus and Muslims have been residing in South Asia for centuries. Muslims, for the most part of their shared history, were ruling South Asia. But Muslims of the South Asia had different lifestyle, norms, religion and even language from their Hindu counterparts, mainly influenced by religion. That, in British Raj led to the development of Two-Nations Theory to make a realization that Muslims and Hindus are two separate Nations and can not live together in that system, as advocated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan first and later by Pakistan Movement leadership.

Allama Iqbal:

Use specific, elaborate and self explanatory headings

:- In his famous address of Allahabad, Allama Muhammad Iqbal addressed the

need of a separate homeland for the Muslims of South Asia, while mentioning the areas of Muslim majority ; Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P, Bengal etc.

• - He also conveyed this beautiful message to make Muslims of South Asia realize their separate identity.

Quaid-e-Azam :

Quaid-e-Azam advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity in the start of his political career but he soon realized that Hindus are not a nation to be trusted.

• - Since then, Quaid-e-Azam always advocated for the right of separate homeland for Muslims of South Asia. In his efforts he even got inspirations

from prominent philosphers like Allama Iqbal and Sir Syed.

• - Quaid-e-Azam was also the founding father of Pakistan and he always presented Two Nations Theory as a basis for the demand of separate homeland for Muslims, in his speeches and conversations.

• - Quaid-e-Azam emphasised that Muslims have their own identity, religion, language, code of life and dress, and they hence can not live with Hindues.

Pakistan's Foundation :

Two Nations Theory emphasize that Muslims are a separate Nation and have their own culture and social norms that are not safe in a Hindu-majority

South Asia. Hence, these differences laid to the use of Islam as a basis and pillar for the Objective Resolution 1949 and then as part of 1973 constitution in ~~2008~~ 2010.

Following were the divergence of Two-Nation Theory :

- Religion : Islam became the state religion of Pakistan.
- Heritage : Figures like Muhammad Bin Qasim and Mehmood Ghaznavi became national heros.
- Dress : Shalwar Kameez became official dress.
- Language : Urdu became official and National language.

And many others that distinguished Muslims of South Asia as a separate Nation.

Post - Partition Relations:

Two Nation Theory emphasized that Hindu and Muslims are separate nations, and Muslims are not protected under Hindu Rule, whilst Hindus want whole South Asia under their control. This later became part of the foreign Relations of both countries: India and Pakistan.

- India view Pakistan as an enemy and keeps hostile relations with Pakistan.

- Indian Hindutwa policies have treated Kashmir badly over last 78 years and Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan, which has led to 3 major wars between the two: 1948, 1965, 1999 over Kashmir.

- Pakistan has alway tried to

maintain peace in the region but the Indian dream of Hindu influence/rule over the region has lead to a nuclear race and threat to peace in the region.

- Pakistan's nuclear strength is the capability to deter Indian Hindutwa aggression.

- Both countries had limited trade and religious tourism due to these hostile differences.

- Both countries had been in an arm race, spending billions every year to maintain balance of power and ensure their safety.

Conclusion:

Two Nation Theory was the foundational idea for Pakistan

that became the reason of differences among the populace on both sides of border.

It later translated into bitter and never-ending enmity among both countries that has only resulted in strained relations, wars, border skrimishes and human rights voilation in Kashmir by Indian Occupatiory forces.

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Q4:

Introduction:

There are a number of conflicts in the world that have been damaging to one party or both, but still going on. Such conflicts only result in the loss of life and economy of humanity. Palestine, Ukraine, Syria etc.

One such major conflict that has resulted in the loss of thousands of innocent lives, and openly resulted in human rights voilations is the Kashmir issue, which is also the most important issue for Pakistan as it's enemy India has illegally occupied Kashmir for last 78 years. But the history of oppression goes even farther into the past.

History :

Kashmir was a soveriengn state under Dogra Raj during the colonial British era. It was bought by then Dogra family, from British. The Dogras were very oppressive toward Muslims, as they themselves were Hindu.

• — The oppression of Dogras led to a revolt by the

local Muslims in 1930 that was forcefully crushed by the Dogra army.

- Previously, Sikh Khalsa empire also persecuted Muslims and desecrated Mosques in 19th century.

- At the time of independence, Kashmiri Muslims were in favor of Joining Pakistan, as they were the majority of Kashmir's population. But the Dogra Raja stayed toward independent state and maintain his rule.

This resulted in a revolt and the Dogra Raja asceded to India, to get military support in order to crush the revolt by Kashmiri Muslims. Pakistan provided diplomatic support to

Kashmiris and with Pakistan's support, the brave Kashmiris liberated the area of Azad Kashmir and the people of Gilgit Baltistan (then part of Kashmir) also did the same.

- •— Then Pakistan signed the historic Karachi Agreement to ensure law and order in aceded areas, especially Gilgit Baltistan.

- •— India gave special status to the illegaly occupied Kashmiri territories through Article 370.

- •— Kashmir Issue later led to the wars of 1965 and 1999, when India tried to capture Azad Kashmir and other territories of Pakistan, through force but lost.

- — The missing line between point NJ09842 and China border is also a reason of contention as this area of Siachin Glacier is heavily disputed in term of control.

- — In 2019, Indian Ruling Party, BJP nullyfied Article 370, that ended the special status of the region and declared it part of India.

Since 1947, Pakistan and India had various border skrimishes and shellings from Indian side.

- — UN passed a resolution that gave the right of plebisite to Kashmiri people to choose from Pakistan and India. But India never fulfiled the promise.

Keep the historical part a bit brief

Geopolitics:

Pakistans major rivers that are the lifeline of agriculture and Pakistan's economy originates from Kashmir. ~~Indi~~ India has voilated the lower riparian rights of Pakistan several time. Hence, Kashmir is not just the issue of territory but also Pakistan's existence.

Other than that, Kashmir also holds the strategic location of it's proximity to Himalayas and Karakoram Ranges that are rich in natural resources.

Kashmir produces some of the best apples, berries and other dry fruits in the world. It is also a beautiful ally with huge tourism and development potential.

Solution to conflict:

According to the United Nations Charter, every human has the right to vote and live. Meanwhile, India has been voilating these rights of Kashmiri people since 1947.

The only possible solution to this conflict is the choice of Kashmiris through plebiscite and it can be achieved through democracy.

Both countries should sit down on the table for diplomatic talks and decide the mode of plebisite among Kashmiris, so that the fundamental rights of the people of Kashmir will not be voilated. International community should play their role as mediators.

Conclusion:

This issue of Kashmir is more than a century old and the one to suffer are Kashmiris due to their spirit of brotherhood for Pakistan, which is the core reason of India to not arrange a plebiscite until now.

Both countries should sit down and decide the future that ensures stability and peace in the region and that is only possible through the plebiscite.

Q5:

Introduction:

Since the industrial revolution and scientific leap forward, better healthcare and life style has increased the birth rate and decreased mortality rate that led to rapid population growth

world wide. In 2022, world's population reached 8 billion individuals.

Although, various countries like China restricted child birth to control population. But some countries like Pakistan were unable to do so due to radical and extreme pressure from clergy and people lacking awareness.

Current Scenerio:

According to some estimates, Pakistan's population has grown over 240 million recently and is expected to be more due to various factors.

Apparently, with good planning and management, like in China, large population is a great asset that can be used to accelerate a country's economic growth, but with lack of

planning and management, it can be disastrous.

Implications :

— Social :

- Unplanned and ~~xq~~ rapid growth of population led to various issues in society like poverty. As the already present structure is not enough to accomodate that large population, it leads to status gap and number of poor people.

add and highlight references against these arguments

- As unplanned and unguided growth leads to uncontrolled access to amenities, a lot of social crimes and bad norms start to arise in a society, such as crime rate, domestic voilence, immoral behaviours.

- Despite lower economic growth being a decisive factor in all the above social implications, lack of awareness and education is encouraged with population explosion when it is unplanned and unguided, and is the root of above mentioned social issues.

— Economic :

- Unguided population growth leads to urban sprawl and developments of necro polis that lack law and order. These also leads to encroachments and other crimes that cost millions to the national treasure of Pakistan as these lands would have been otherwise profitable.

- Unemployment is increased as the present structure is not enough to provide all with employment, hence results in decrease of per capita GDP.

- Corrupt practices prevail that also cost national treasure, billions yearly.

- More population mean more waste and pollution that contribute to climate change. In 2022 floods, Pakistan lost $30 billion worth of ~~inf~~ infrastructure and agriculture. Choking of drains with waste and waste management also cost huge sum to Pakistan.

- Such large unemployed population cost huge sum

to the government in terms of welfare, amenities and management.

— Political:

• — More population makes it difficult to manage electoral process for an already strained Pakistani economy. It cost millions of dollars to organize elections in Pakistan.

• — Higher the number of individuals, more the demand for representation in an area that has it's own problems in maintaining demographic balance and weightage.

• — Unguided and uncontrolled growth over the years have tremendously increased the
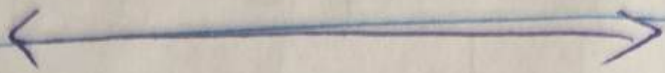
population in Punjab and Sindh. But remote areas of KPK and Balochistan which have fewer people, but costs more it in political process leads to indifferences and sense of alienation.

Conclusion :

Population explosion have various repercussions over the economy, society and politics of Pakistan. But managing the human resource efficiently can also help Pakistan to combat same problems.

With 64% youth population, Pakistan can prepare best skilled and disciplined work force to export to other countries just like China and India that would benefit in Pakistan with

billions of dollars in form of remitances.

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Q7:

Introduction :

Since it's birth in 1947, Pakistan has faced various challenges that tried to harm it's integrity and sovereinghty.

One such issue is terrorism that is followed by another of it's form "extremism". These issues have haunted Pakistan's society for decades and Pakistan has kept waging war against these challenges to protect it's civilians and it's sovereinghty.

Pakistan also joined U.S's War on Terror to combat the evil of terrorism and extremism.

Challenges:

- **Law and order:** Terrorism and extremism has faced a serious threat to the law and order situation not just in remote areas but also major cities of Pakistan.

- e.g. Balochistan has been facing the issue of chaotic law and order for last two decades due to terrorist organizations like BLA and BLF conducting terrorist attacks on civilians, security forces and even foreigners, also sabotaging developmental projects like CPEC.

- Similarly, month long sectarian voilence, fueled by extremism over political differences led to a complete lock down in Parachinar that resulted in

a number of casualities and economic losses. The lockdown ended with an agreement in January 2025.

- • — Economic Losses : Terrorist fractions carry out their heinous activities to sabotage state machinery and halt development process

  — e.g — Balochistan has vast resources and same is the case with Ex-FATA. But terrorist fractions like BLA, BLF and TTP has led to the loss of existing infrastructure and created a condition where new infrastructural development is difficult.

  — Similarly, in Karachi, the extremist factors fueled by ethnic differences and hatred led to decades of voilence and damages to city's infrastructure and lives.

- **Casualities :** Recent attacks in Turbat in January 2025 resulted in the martyrdom of five security forces officers. Similarly in war on Terror, Pakistan lost 80,000 cumulative lives in terrorist attacks, drone attacks and targeted killing. Year 2024 was the year with most terrorist attacks for Pakistan.

- **Economic costs :** Pakistan has lost a lot to these terrorist and extremist fractions. But there is a lot to secure it's integrity and sovereignty in form of defense and developmental budgets.
  - e.g. Pakistan spent $ 130 billion up until 2018 in war on Terror to combat terrorism.

— Similarly, Pakistan and China has invested $63 billion dollars already into CPEC and more are expected to be used to keep it alive through all this thick and thin.

Conclusion:

For decades, Pakistan has faced many challenges in the face of terrorism and extremism. But with dedication and skillfulness of it's institutions, it has always combatted these issues efficiently.

Pakistan should invest in the education and social uplifting of the areas that are more prone to these activities, in order to root out this problem, while also taking any step necessary to protect it's integrity and sovereignty.