

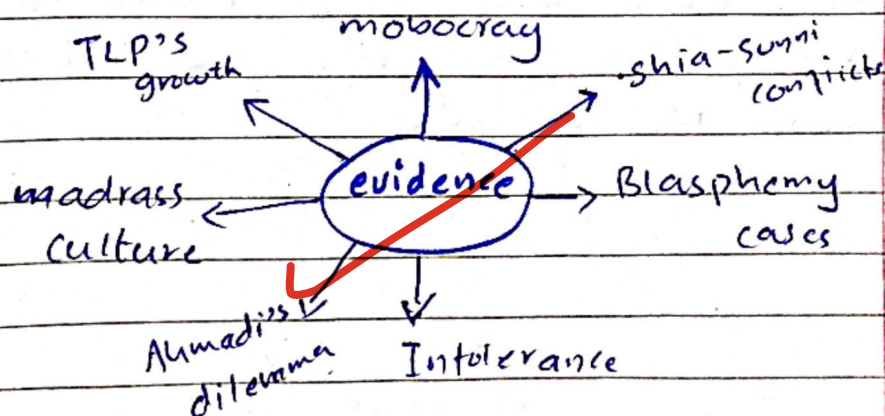
Question No: 5

RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

1- INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan has long been under the threat of divisive fires of extremism—mainly religious extremism. This has rooted deep inside the society, causing threats to Pakistan's Sovereignty. Considerably, internal factors have emboldened it and compounded its effects. However, social media and propagandas are also pose great threats. As a result, Pakistan has to face dwindling peace. Therefore, it is crucial to curb the menace of religious extremism.

2. Reflection of Religious extremism



-2 How Religious Extremism is a product of internal Policy choices:

(a) Dearth of laws to streamline accurate religious interpretation:

Pakistan is an Islamic democratic State that has religious base to run the State. However, till date, Pakistan fails to promulgate, introduce, or present an inclusive, consensus oriented, and sustainable mechanism to interpret religious teachings. For instance, Every School of thought follows what they think is right instead of concerning the broader consequences.

(b) Madrasa Culture: Educational institutions to extremist seminaries:

Pakistan has great divergences on educational front. The dominance of madrasa culture in marginalized region has given rise to extremism and radicalization. For example, the KP and Balochistan have more students in madrasas than schools, showing great radicalized lot in these provinces.

(c) Rise of Religious Parties:

Religion has been using as a tool to manipulate the populace. Today, religious parties have hold the ground, spreading aggressive and extremist ideologies among youth. For instance, the emergence of the TLP has posed serious threats to the state's sovereignty.

(d) Emergence of mobocracy:

Absence of clear cut laws has created a void that has been exploited by the cult of religious fanatics. Today, religious extremism is being presented as a legitimate behavior, prompting mobs to kill in the guise of defending Islam. For example, the case of Sri Lankan citizens in Sialkot, Priyantha Kumara, has depicted that mobs can use religion as a tool to execute their malicious agendas.

(e) Weak and ineffective role of CCI:

The council of ideology has also failed to fulfill its allotted or designated role. Curbing religious

misunderstanding has been the CCI's role.

3- Religious extremism as a product of external geopolitical pressure:

(a) Shia-Sunni Tussel: Iran's role in bordering areas:

Pakistan has two diverging sects - Shia and Sunni - Iran is a pro-Shite state and Saudi Arab supports Sunni population. These sects have exacerbated Pakistan's internal tug of religious war.

(b) Social media and religious extremism:

Social media has become a viable tool for enemies to disseminate false and distorted ideologies to wide the religious gap. As reported by the UNGA, in Pakistan social media plays a divisive role in shaping narratives of locals.

(c) Afghanistan's role in religious intolerance:

Afghanistan is a safe haven for the terrorist outfits, especially

The TTP. The TTP plays a major role in integrating religious intolerance and radical ideologies in tribal areas of the KP and Balochistan. Afghanistan assists these miscreants to operate from Kabul, causing great threat to Pakistan.

(d) Indian malicious campaign against Pakistan:

India, through its proxy, operates deep inside Pakistan. The notorious RAW has long been targeting vulnerable factions to adopt the radical, extremist and intolerant behavior towards State. For example, the Indian agent, Kulboshan Jadau is a living proof.

(e) Exposure to new ideologies:

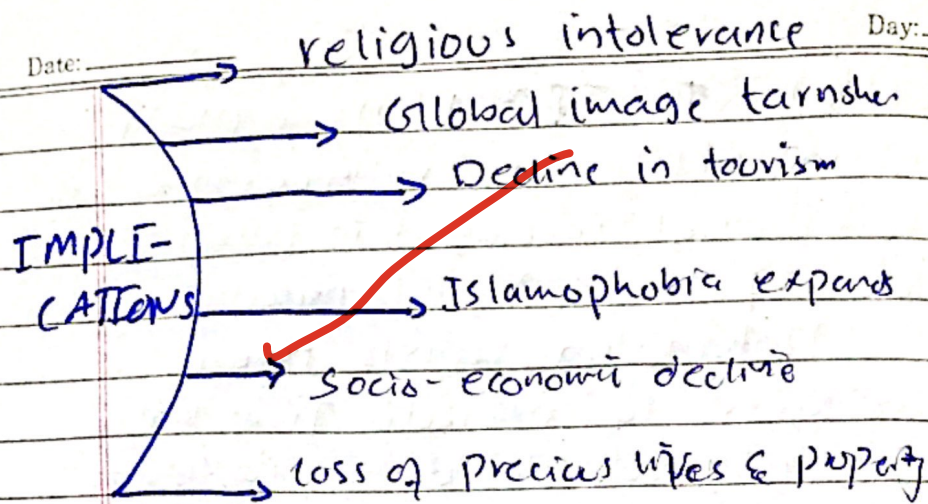
In Pakistan, 170 million population is under 25 years, causing a great threat when they expose to new extremist ideologies through media, movies, and dark websites.

take a stance as well in regard to the qs statement.....

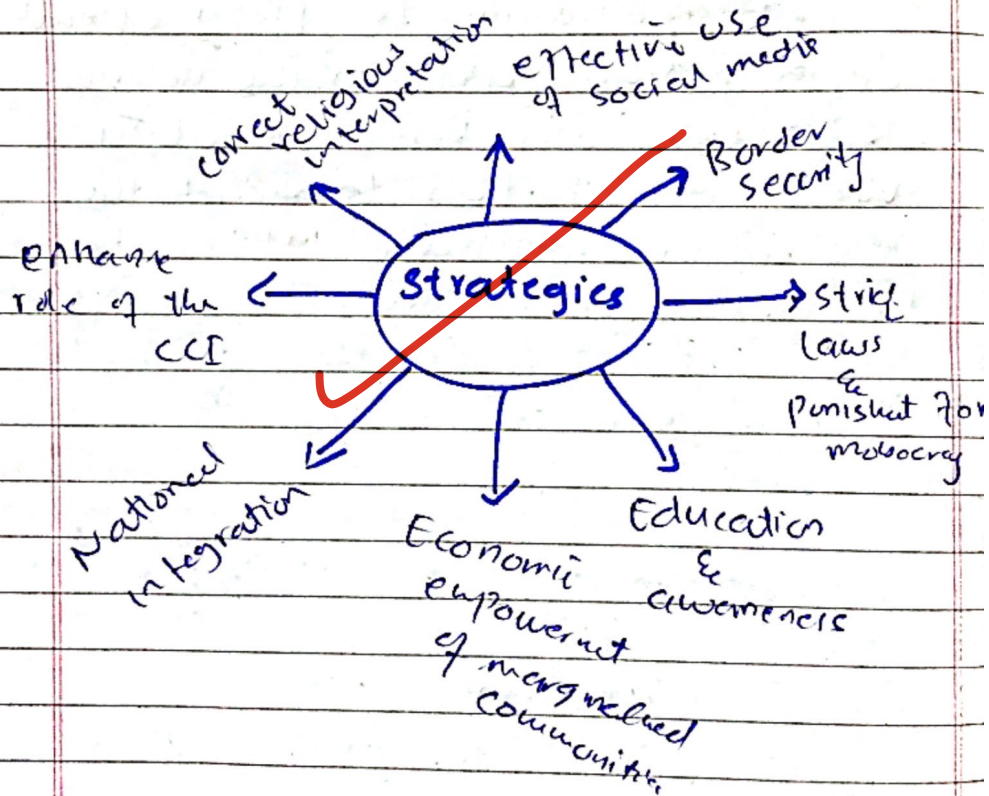
4- What are the implications for Pakistan:

Date:

Day:



5- viable strategies to combat religious extremism:



6. Concluding Remarks:

It is evident that internal weak policy choices coupled with external pressures have elevated religious extremism and the

radicalized ideologies. therefore, it is crucial to cope with these ideologies to ensure peace and prosperity in Pakistan. without proper integration at home, external threats cannot be overcome.

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Question No: 7

Security Paradigm

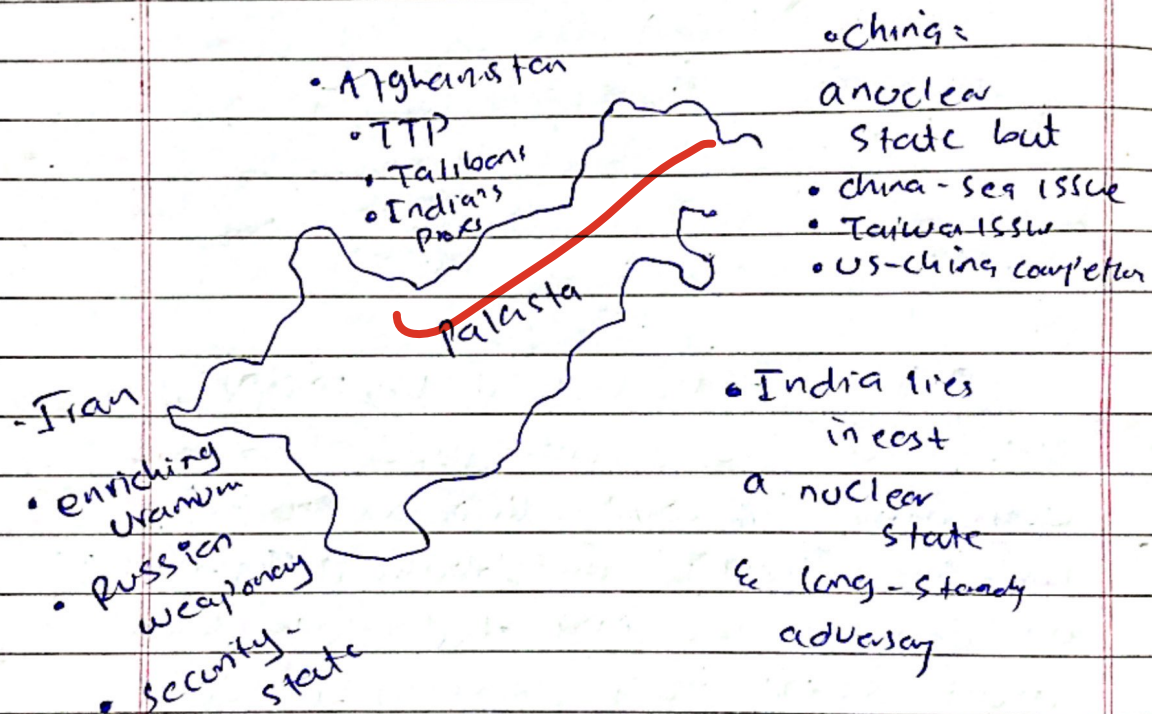
I. Introduction:

Pakistan has long been operating under a geo-security model to curb burgeoning security threats posing by the hostile neighborhood. It is no denying the fact that Pakistan must shift this existing model to spur its geo-economic leverage. Pakistan's geo strategic position suits global world to trade and use routes for accessing various parts in South Asia. However, abrupt shifting without proper, meticulous planning and considerations, this can backlash the state. Therefore, taking all the geostrategic and

Economic Parameters under consideration
Pakistan can better opt the viable option.

2 Evaluation of Pakistan's National Security Paradigms:

(a) Arch-rival India: Piling up nuclear nukes and advanced weapons:



This shows Pakistan cannot afford any miscalculation, when all its neighboring states are also engaging in conflicts. India, since 1947, has been focusing on Pakistan all time and determine its security choices.

(b) Adversarial Iran and Afghanistan

Iran's strikes and issues with new Taliban regime have exacerbated Pakistan's security situation.

- Iran's strikes in Balochistan.
- Afghanistan's ties with India
- Proxy warfare.
- Iran-Israel conflict
- US-role in conflict all show that Pakistan is sitting on a burning stove.

(c) BLA and TTP Nexus:

Internally, Pakistan has to face regional outfits and tribal groups that operate with the TTP and ISK-P. Amidst this conundrum Pakistan faces huge security threats.

-3 How Pakistan can tackle security threats while shifting from security centric to geo-economic model:

(a) Pakistan economic revival shapes its regional and global standing:

Pakistan should shift from a geostrategic state to a geo-economic

State. As Pakistan's geostrategic location is a great asset to reap benefits.



This geo-strategic location can help Central Asian states & Afghanistan to access the warm water. The CPEC also gives leverage to expand it to other states.

(b) Soft power diplomacy: A Tool to engage world

Geo-economic model boost the confidence of the global actors. Attract investments and promote

tourism. For example, despite at the heart of conflict zone during 1800 to 1948, Scandinavian states effected the peace and policies through economic independence.

(c) Balancing geo-security with geoeconomic model:

Aizaz Ahmed Chaudhry opines that promotion of geoeconomic pivot can boost Pakistan's overall growth. Pakistan should opt for geoeconomic model. However, balancing both is inevitable. For instance, despite great threats in Taiwan, South China Sea, in Southeast Asia and war and competition with the US China has successfully maintained geoeconomic power. Hence, Pakistan should maintain a balance between both model.

(d) Participation and empowerment of populace:

Geo-Security is unilaterally helps only some groups to design policies against perpetrators. There is direct benefits of masses except a sense of defense. By adopting geoeconomic model, Pakistan can help all

State holders to play their part. For example, Singapore also promote geoeconomic diplomacy to uplift overall growth.

(e) International co-operation and Security:

An environment that supports foreign investors to come and play their part in economies, helping state to secure the state as all stakeholders want to protect their investments. A great manifestation is the CPEC, China secures its investment also promoting overall security strategies.

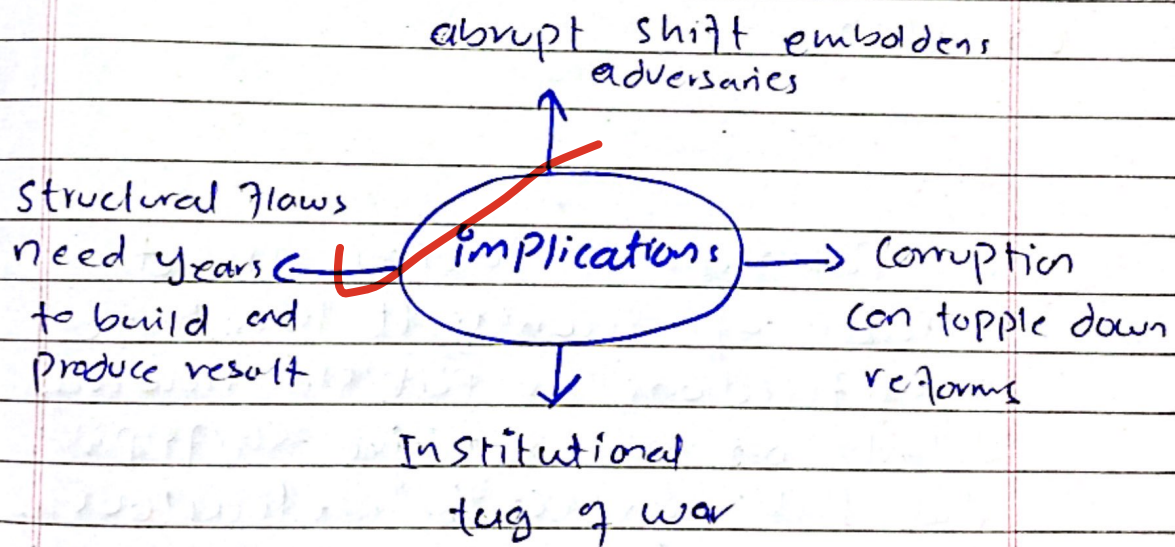
(f) Bilateral relations and democratic values:

Geo security state can never materialized economic boom. States with economic incentives can enhance bilateral relations and promote the democratic values. For instance, \$500 million earth metals & mineral deals is the testamentth the fact that state honours for economic ties.

(9) Public trust revives and development of Human capital becomes possible:

Security-centric model adds no value to economic revenues despite it depends on wealth. However, geo-economic model can boost the Security and development at all. This will enhance public trust in institutions.

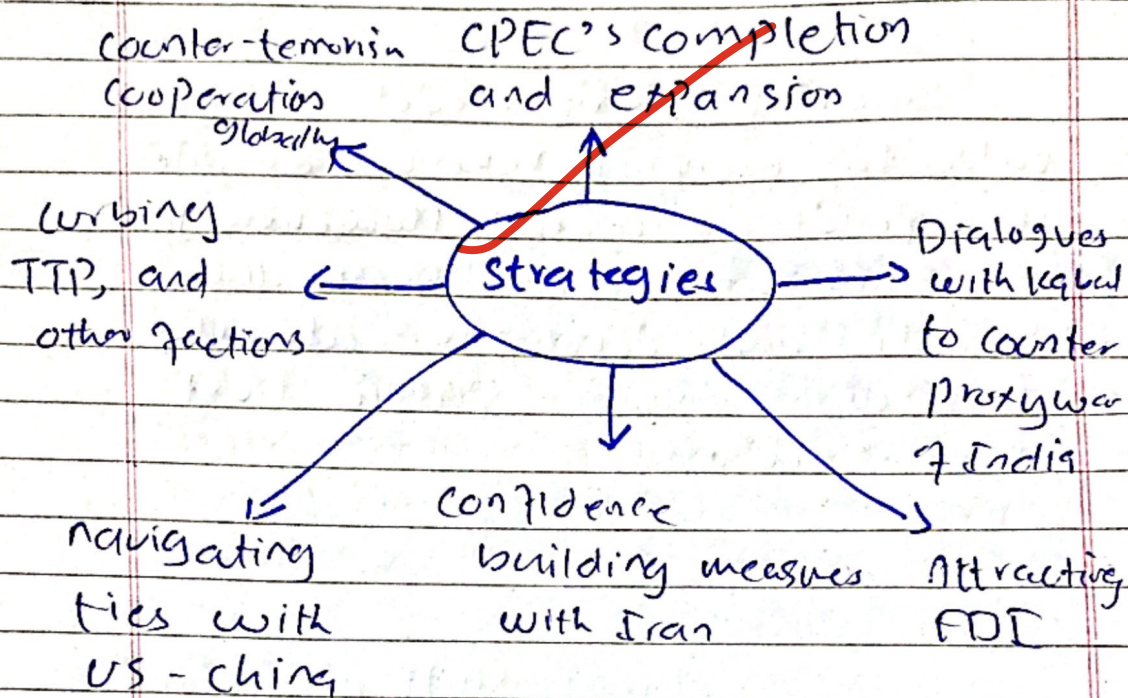
4- What are the Ramifications of this shift?



5- How Pakistan can balance the both Paradigms to ensure Sustainable Security:

Zahid Ahmed and Maleeha Lodhi opine that Global outreach is not the solution. Pakistan

requires peace at home. In this
wake following steps are useful:



6. Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing great threats of security. It has huge ramifications for Pakistan. However, debate on this sensitive shift proves that Pakistan with meticulous plans, policies, and strategies must move to geoeconomic model to uplift its position. Case studies of China, Japan, and Vietnam showcase the benefits of geoeconomic model. As geostrategic position is an asset of Pakistan, its ineffective use can turn it into liability.

Question: 03

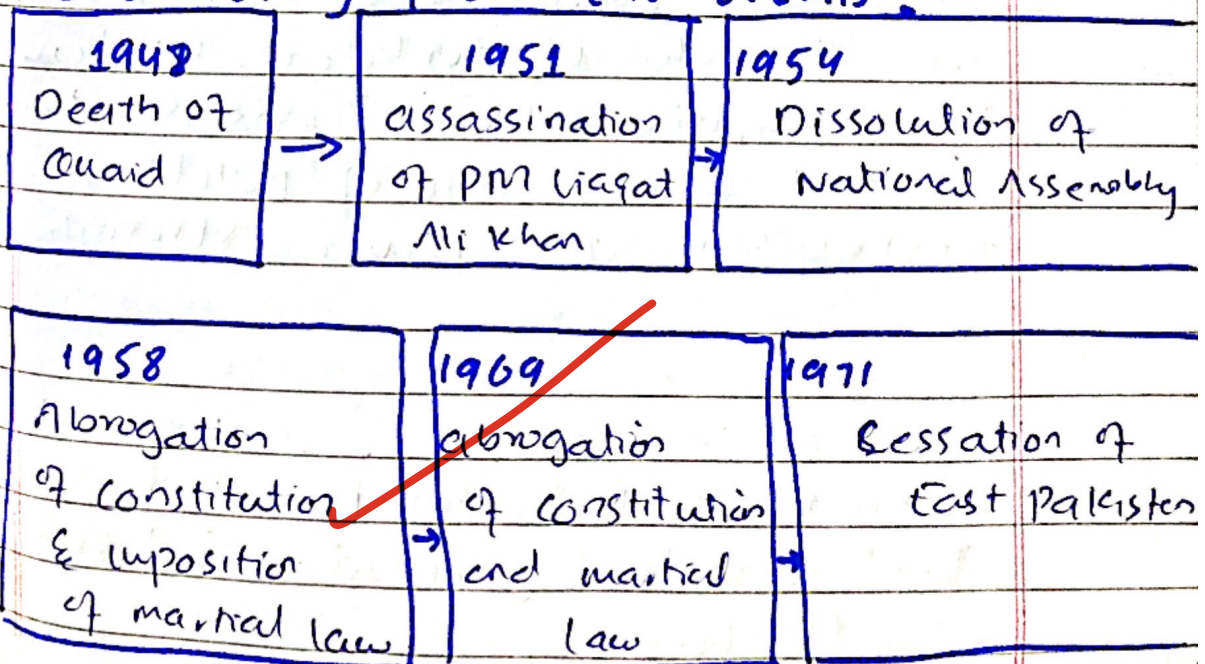
Constitutional Crises

1- Introduction:

In its early age, the state of Pakistan confronted myriad of social, legal, political, economic, security, and above all constitutional challenges. The expansion of vested interests, power struggle, and frequent constitutional breakdown halted the state's progress, position, and prosperity at large. Consequently, till date the wounds are being treated. The era of 1947 to 1973 remained volatile.

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-2 Enlisting Prominent Events:



-3 How competing powers proved to be a road block in the development of a stable state?

(a) Death of Quaid-e-Azam created a void:

Death of Quaid and absence of quality leadership jolted the initial foundations of fledgling state. After death, a Political Segregation was prevailing among elites, causing a lust of power to rule. For instance, five to seven prime ministers were tested 1950 to 1956.

(b) Assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan proved to be a grim situation:

It was thought that Liaqat Ali Khan could take the boat sail through the turbulent waters. In 1951, his alleged assassination sparked a new age of Political instability and power struggle. For instance, Lahore emergency to doctrine of necessity showcased the political tug of war at that time. As a result, Pakistan failed to form a stable government amid such chaotic times.

(c) Delay in constitutional development for nine years

One of the grave issues Pakistan had to face was constitutional framework to set a direction of the state. However, ruling elites, bureaucracy, and military leaders were in a constant endeavour to dominate the political power. In contrast, India in 1949 established a comprehensive framework for future journey.

(d) Dissolution of ^{constitutional} National Assembly caused delay in constitutional

Moreover, dissolution of ^{constitutional} National Assembly by then leaders to legitimate their undemocratic acts delayed the formulation of constitution. For instance, Justice Munir legitimated it as a necessity of the state, causing rift and tussel that still persist.

Doctrine of

(e) Necessity of ~~Justice~~ and role of Judiciary gave safe passage to unconstitutional powers to thrive;

Judiciary played a part in Constitutional delay. Doctrine of necessity was one of its tragedy. Even, this law had become a

useful tool for the coming dictators to legitimate martial laws.

(- Passo case and Asma Tilani case)

(f) Abrogation of First constitution and consequences:

After two years of its promulgation constitution of 1956 was abolished by Iskander Mirza, then President in 1958, causing constitutional crisis.

(g) East-west miserable bondage:

Since inception, both Unit had been at odds. Issues on political representation, territorial discontinuity, western dominance, and language issues had ignited the differences.

Even, both sides were involved in all legal procedures but the divergence in the ideology of the state was varying. East was in favour of weak centre and strong units. However, west endorsed strong centre with limited units' autonomy. This caused rift in relations that had constantly been haunting both parts.

(h) Power tussel between military dictators:

military dictators were in a constant effort to spearhead the political power. ~~President Ayub and General Yahya~~ were at breaking points. Finally, President Ayub handed over fractured state to General Yahya, who abrogated 1962 constitution and imposed martial law.

(i) martial law of 1969:

1969 was another year when Pakistan faced a new wave of military rule. This has closed all doors of constitutional development. There was no legal power to check the ~~authority~~ of the state.

(j) Intensification of East-west relations cracks and cessation:

Finally, years of miseries and marginalization exploited by India. It assisted the Eastern Separating Powers to counter Pakistani rule. Alleged Election rigging and Indian's ~~role~~ caused cessation

6- conclusion:

Since independence, Pakistan consistently been facing challenges including social, political, and economic. Mainly, they were generated at home. The strained East-western relations, military bouts, weak political parties and dearth of quality leadership compounded the constitutional crises. This whole discussion has demonstrated that domestic political instability and external malicious forces had undermine growth in the starting phase of Pakistan.