

Q-2) (1) INTRODUCTION

"Democracy is the best revenge of Dictatorship."

— Pakistan Peoples Party's slogan

In Pakistan, political, cultural, and democratic system evolved through times. Pakistan democratic system and political system faced several martial laws several time in which constitutions were created, abrogated, and removal of democratic government. However, in 1999, a democratic government was dethrown by military coup, disrupted democratic and system and constitutional suspension. In addition, some major steps were taken such as 18th amendment and reversed some clauses of 8th amendment.

2) Political system of Pakistan

Pakistan's Political system remained volatile since its existence. There has

been existing huge differences between political parties and military institutions.

A three major tenure served by the military coups in different span

at time. However, the political system remains is still not sustained, where political parties and

institutions have huge differences — Pakistan: search for stability —

Maleeha Lodhi

3) Pakistan's Political culture

Pakistan's political culture has been tensed, full of differences, and self-esteemed. The starving feelings to government, rigging in elections, and securing support from powerful institutions further weaken the democratic processes. Due to that the country always experiences political instability and lawlessness.

4) Constitutional Developments that shaped Democratic Continuity and Governance

There are several constitutional developments happened

in the past that played a major role in continuity of democratic system. The famous Constitutional development, 18th amendment that stop the way of military coups, and constitution suspension. It did a great work in formation of prolong democratic practices.

18th Amendment

- 1) Suspension of constitution is declared a high treason.
- 2) Took away power from President in suspension of national assembly.
- 3) To Give provincial autonomy that strengthen the federation.
- 4) Give the right of free trial to the suspects.

5) Conclusion

Pakistan's political and democratic systems evolved over time. Along with it also faced many setbacks from non-political groups that derail the democratic processes. military

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rules weaken the Political
and democratic system
in the country - They
also filled mistrust in
people ; created gap between
people and Political Parties
and Institutions that
also further low democratic
values. However, some
Constitutional developments, especially
the 18th amendment that
give new hope to the
democratic system.

Question No. 4

1) INTRODUCTION

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been tense since 1947. From United Nations admission opposition to border concerns and cross border terrorism the relationship witnessed many ups and downs. There are many factors that lead both countries relations worse such as external invasion on Afghanistan, terrorism, Indian influence on Afghanistan and Pashtun ethnic sentiments. Both countries are dependent on trade routes, Afghanistan trade route Arabian Peninsula through Pakistan and Pakistan trade route to central Asia. Despite these linkages they have been in conflict zone.

2) Border Security

Cross border terrorism is a major blow in Pak-

Afghan terrorism. This cross border terrorism increased year by year since the Taliban 2.0. The major terrorists incidents have seen in 2024 where the number of casualties reached more than 2500 according to BBC report. In the same report, the casualties from January to September 2025 are 766 in which majority of the security forces. Thus this incidents fragile the relations between both.

3) Refugee Crisis

Refugees deportation further escalated the relations between both countries. Pakistan hosted Afghan refugees (3 million) for more than four decades that was a burden on Pakistan economy and the spread of crimes. Therefore, Pakistan decided to return back Afghans to Afghanistan. This action upset Afghan government and condemn the action against refugee exaughtion. This act

declined their trust
on each other, led
relations weaken.

UNHCR - data of Afghan Refugees.

4) Indian Influence on Afghanistan:

Indian influence on
Afghanistan is also conflicting
the relationship between
Pakistan and Afghanistan.
Pakistan argues that the
TTP and BLA are Indian
sponsored terrorism based
on Afghanistan, wanted to
destabilize Pakistan. Therefore,
Pakistan has concerns on
India's presence in
Afghanistan. On the other
hand, Afghanistan wants
to make bilateral relations
with India. So thus, this
engagement influences Pak-
Afghan relations.

5) Critical analysis

After the fall of Kabul
and the return of Taliban
in Afghanistan, Pakistan hoped
to better relations with them.
Because Pakistan had not

a good relations with Ashraf Ghani government. Pakistan celebrated the Taliban's government in Afghanistan, aimed that Taliban will reduce Indian influence in Afghanistan. And the Taliban government did the same, closed all Indian consulates and embassy. On the passage of time, Afghanistan gained engagement with India to get legitimacy. So, this was not accepted to Pakistan, raised concerns between both.

6) Conclusion:

Since the Taliban return to Kabul for second tenure gave momentum in terrorism. The Terrorists groups aligned with the Taliban fighting against the NATO and US. When they succeeded in topple of Ashraf Ghani government they became more confident, got supports from Afghan Taliban, exacerbated terrorist activities. Along with Indian influence that further create mistrust. The deportation of refugees to Afghanistan raised grave concerns between them.