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Answer

Introduction

Pakistan & US relation have historically oscillated between strategic cooperation and transactional engagement. The alliance, forged during the cold war, evolved through the Afghan wars, the war on terror, and the shifting global order of the 21st century. After recent political changes in both states the Biden administration in the United States and successive government in Pakistan the relationship is again in flux. This evolution is again deeply linked with global power realignment, especially the US pivot to the Indo-Pacific and Pakistan's growing ties with China.

Historical context

From 1950s onward, Pakistan becomes an front line ally of the United States through defence pact such as SEATO and CENTO aimed at containing Soviet expansion. During the

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Afghan Soviet war (1979-1989)
 Pakistan served as a key strategic partner, channeling US aid and support to Afghan mujahideen. However after the war sanctions under the proscription amendment (1990) strained ties due to Pakistan's nuclear program. The relationship revived post 9/11 when Pakistan became a major non-NATO ally during the war on terror, but again soured due to mistrust, drone strikes, and the US operations against Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad (2011).

Contemporary dynamics

1- Post-2021 Realignment

After the US withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021, Pakistan's centrality in Washington's South Asia policy has diminished. The Biden administration's focus has shifted toward the Indo-Pacific strategic to contain China, wherein India and US emerged as strategic partners through forums like QUAD. Consequently, Pakistan is now perceived through a regional lens - regional stability, counterterrorism and economic coordination.

2 New-Governments & regional Perception:

The condition - government in Pakistan (2022-24) and now caretakers (transitory setup 2025) have sought to reset ties with Washington. Similarly US under Biden prioritize democratic norms, climate cooperation, and regional peace over defense centric relations. Washington's engagement with Islamabad today is pragmatic, focused on counterterrorism coordination, economic stabilization, climate resilience support, particularly after the 2022 floods.

use more specific and self explanatory headings....

3. The China Factor

The China-Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC) remain a pivotal element in Pakistan-US relations. As Pakistan deepens its strategic partnership with China under the Belt and Road Initiative, Washington perceives it as allying against the US-led liberal order. Conversely, Pakistan maintains the relation with China and US are not mutually exclusive, seeking a balance foreign policy to avoid being trapped in the new cold war dynamics.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

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Day: _____

4.

Economic and Security cooperation

Recent engagement have seen renewed US involvement in Pakistan's economic stabilization through IMF coordination and development assistance. However, defence cooperation has significantly declined compared to the 2000s. US aid is now largely development and humanitarian-focused rather than militarily oriented.

Critical Analysis: Strategic Partnership or Transactional cooperation.

Historically Pakistan and US relations have been transactional, driven by short-term strategic interest rather than enduring mutual trust.

→ Strategic partnership implies shared long-term goals, institutional trust, and mutual dependence qualities seen in US-India or US-NATO ties.

→ Transactional cooperation, however, is characterized by issue-specific collaboration (e.g., counterterrorism, Afghanistan, IMF bailout) without broader alignment of interest.

Current dynamics suggest the latter.

The US engage Pakistan primarily

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to achieve limited objectives such as regional stability, curbing terrorism and humanitarian assistance rather than integrating Pakistan into its long-term strategic vision.

Challenges in Bilateral Relations.

1- Trust Deficit.

Persistent US suspicion of Pakistan's role in Afghanistan and alleged support for militant groups.

2 China - US Rivalry.

Pakistan's dependence on China, investment limits its strategic maneuverability.

minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines.....

3- Economic Fragility.

Pakistan's recurrent financial crises necessitate engagement with US - backed institutions like the IMF, reinforcing a dependency-based dynamics.

4- Domestic Political Instability.

Frequent regime changes hinder consistent foreign policy.

Recent Development (2023-2025)

- 1- The US provided climate assistance and flood relief after the 2022 floods, reviving diplomatic goodwill.
- 2- Renewed focus on counterterrorism cooperation aimed the resurgence of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP).
- 3- High level interactions such as Foreign ministers level dialogues emphasizing trade and peace.
- 4- US preference for People-to-People and technological cooperation, including renewable energy and education.

Conclusion:

Pakistan - US relations today are pragmatic and largely transactional, revolving around specific specific issue-based cooperation rather than strategic alignment while Pakistan desires recognition as a long-term partner, Washington's broader strategic focus on India and China to transform the leadership of Pakistan must pursue

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economic self-reliance, policy consistency, diplomatic diversification, thereby shifting its global posture from dependency to partnership. A balanced interest-based engagement rather than ideological or strategic alignment seems the key to a suitable and sustainable Pakistan-US relationship.

Question . 6

Answer

Introduction.

Ideology has been foundational pillars of Pakistan's creation, identity, and national cohesion. The demand for a separate homeland was not merely territorial but ideological, rooted in the belief that muslims of the sub-continent needed an environment where they could live according to their own faith, culture and values. However, after independence the challenge lay in translating this ideology into a coherent political and socio-economic framework and global influence.

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shaping with the unity and discord of the nation

Understanding Pakistan Ideology

Pakistan's ideology is primarily derived from Islamic principles of social justice, equality and democracy, integration with the framework of modern civilization. Its core assertion was that Islam is not merely a religion but a complete of life capable of guiding all aspect of statecraft and governance.

unity of muslim ummah

Ideological core Elements

Sovereignty to Allah almighty

Democratic governance within Islamic principle

Sharia economic justice & equality.

Cultural & religious preservation of muslims in South Asia

The ideological foundation was best articulated by Allame Iqbal concept of muslim nationalism in *Qasida-i-Azam* Muhammad Ali Ghazi Papers

Struggle for an Islamic - democratic welfare state

Ideology during the Pakistan Movement (1930 - 1947)

The ideology of Pakistan has been evolved as a response to Hindu - majoritarian and British colonial policies.

- 1 - Allama Iqbal's Aligarh address (1930) marked ideological milestone proposing a separate state for Muslim in northwest.
- 2 - Lahore resolution in 1940 gave political expression to this ideology by demanding autonomous Muslim majority region.
- 3 - Quaid-i-Azam emphasized that Pakistan would be based on Islamic principles of equality, tolerance and justice, not on theocracy.

Thus, ideology served as unifying force for diverse ethnic, linguistic and regional groups under the banner of Islam.

Post-Independence Phase (1947-1958):
Struggle for Ideological direction
 After independence Pakistan faced Ghazi Papers

the monumental task of converting its ideological promises into constitutional and institutional reality.

- i- The objective resolution (1949) was the first constitutional document reflecting ideological direction. It declared that sovereignty belongs to Allah and that the state would enable muslims to live in accordance with Islam and protecting the rights of minority.
- 2- The early years saw the ideological debate between leftist, Islamist and secular nationalist.
- 3- ~~External~~ Ethnic tension, refugee crisis, and administrative challenges dictated ideological clarity of the state.

General Ayub Era (1958 - 1969)

Modernization vs Islamization

General Ayub Khan sought to modernize Pakistan by reducing the overt influence of religion in politics. His concept of "Basic Democracy" aimed to blend Islamic values with western style governance.

However his policies such as Jinnah law ordinance (1961) and pro west alignment were criticized by religious parties as anti-Islamic. The eve reflected a shift from Islamic idealism to developmental pragmatism, creating friction in the ideological discourse.

The Bhutto Era (1971-1977): Islamic Socialism & Identity Crisis

After the dismemberment of east Pakistan 1971, ideology was used to rebuild national unity.

1- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the concept of Islamic socialism linking Islamic principles to economic equality.

2- The 1973 constitution institutionalized ideology by making Islam the state religion, requiring the president and prime minister to be muslims and establishing the council of Islamic ideology.

This era presented a synthesis of Islamic ideals and populist politics, attempting to reinforce the ideological identity in

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

Socio-economic terms.

The Zia Era (1977-1988)

State lead Islamization

General Zia ul Haq regime marked the most significant ideological transformation in Pakistani history. His Islamization driver aimed to legitimize his military rule through religious appeal.

1- Enforcement of Hudood ordinances, Zulqad and Istarah systems and Sharia courts institutionalized a conservative interpretation of Islam.

2- The state encouraged religious education and jihadic narrative during the Afghan war.

While Zia ~~encouraged~~ deepened Islamic consciousness, it also politicized religion, fostering sectarianism and intolerance.

Post 1988 period: Democratic & Global influences

The return of democracy after 1988 saw alternating government of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, both using Islamic symbolism but with pragmatic governance approaches.

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1. The globalisation wave of 1990s, and Pakistan's nuclear test in 1998 revived ideological pride.

2. However, sectarian violence and ethnic fragmentation continued to challenge ideological unity.

Contemporary Evolution (2005-2025) Ideology vs Political & Social Dynamics

In recent years, Pakistan's ideological debate has been redefined in a new dimension.

1. Parties like TLP and JUI-F have revived street-level religious mobilization.

2. Increasing exposure to global media and technology has diversified interpretation of Islam and nationalism.

3. Despite political instability, the 1973 constitution remains a stable ideological anchor.

4. Is Pakistan itself an Islamic democratic republic promoting tolerance and peace, especially through platforms like several conferences and council of Islamic ideology reform Ghazi Papers.

5 | Introduction of Sindh national curriculum aimed to promote Islamic values alongside modern knowledge.

Conclusion:

ideology remains the 'soul' of Pakistani nationhood. It inspired the struggle for independence, shaped constitutional development and continues to influence political discourse. However, its evolution reflects a tension b/w faith and modernity, idealism and pragmatism. For Pakistan's future stability, ideology must be reinterpreted as a progressive, inclusive and human vision of Islam, emphasizing justice, tolerance and human development only when Pakistan fulfills its founder's dream of a truly Islamic democratic welfare state.

Question 7

Answer

Introduction:

Pakistan position among V20 (vulnerable 20 groups of nations) countries most Ghazi Papers

exposed to climate risk, reflect both its ecological vulnerability and ~~other~~ development mismanagement while global climate change certainly exacerbate the country's environmental challenges. Pakistan's unsustainable development practice, poor governance and weak adaptation mechanism have intensified the crisis. ~~Dear~~ Pakistan's predicament is not solely the outcome of global warming; it is crucially a consequence of its environmentally hazardous development model that prioritizes economic growth over ecological stability.

Pakistan's Vulnerability in Global context

Pakistan ranks consistently among the top ten most climate-vulnerable countries on the global climate risk index.

In the 2022 flood which submerged one-third of the country, ~~displaced~~ over 33 million people, and caused losses exceeding \$30 billion, exposed the fragility of Pakistan's environmental government.

2- Despite contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions, Pakistan suffers disproportionately from global climate change.

(However, it is important to recognize that internal policy choices like urbanization, deforestation, water mismanagement and unsustainable agriculture have magnified the consequence of climate change.)

Climate change vs Hazardous Development model.

1- Climate Change argument proponents of this view attribute Pakistan's environmental crisis to external factors like the result of industrialized nations' emissions and global warming.

→ Melting glaciers in the Hindu Kush Karakoram range, altered monsoon patterns and temperature is also a global phenomena.

→ The international intergovernmental panel on climate change identified Pakistan's geographic (eastern and climate diversity) as inherently vulnerable to

climate shock

Thus Pakistan is seen as a victim of global injustice paying the price of the carbon footprint of developed nations.

2. The Hazardous Development Model Argument - In contrast critics argue that while climate change is a global trigger, Pakistan's domestic policies and development approach had aggravated its exposure.

Key indicators include:

→ Encroachment on natural drainage channels and wetland worsened urban flooding in Karachi and Lahore

→ Pakistan's forest cover is below 5% for less than 25% recommended minimum for ecological balance

→ Inefficient Agriculture like overuse of water, intensive crops like rice and sugarcane in arid zones have depleted aquifers.

→ Poor enforcement of environmental law has led to hazardous waste discharge into rivers and

and said

Hence, while climate change triggers natural disasters, Pakistan's development and defense ambitions have impact.

Way Forward: Strategy for Risk Mitigation and Resilience Building

1- Green Development Model

Shift from growth-centric to sustainability-oriented development, integrating environmental into all planning stages.

2- Strengthen Environment Governance

→ Enforce Environmental Impact Assessments for all major impact Projects

→ Empower Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies

3- Water and Agriculture Reform

Promote drip irrigation, crop diversification and control water pricing.
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Revive traditional values
conservation system such as
parks and reserves.

4- **Education and Public Awareness**
Integrate climate literacy in
national curricula and mobilize
youth for sustainable practices.

5- **Reforestation and Biodiversity
protection**

Continue and monitor reforestation
programme with community
participation.

Protection wetland and
mangroves as natural
flood barriers.

6- **Global Engagement**:

Leverage problems like
COP and U20 and Islamic
Development Bank for technology
transfers and climate finance.

Lead regional cooperation
through SAARC Environment
Forum and Central Asian
Climate initiative.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is one of the
most affected by climate
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(07)

vulnerable: nation is not
accidental while climate
change act as uncontrollable
global drivers, pakistan's
environmentally reckless development
practices and weak governance
have magnified the crisis
Therefore, pakistan's vulnerability
is both externally imposed
and internally cultivated

