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RWP 8B - 73

Questions 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 1950 onwards, 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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Afghanistan Soviet war (1979-1989)
 Pakistan served as a key
 Strategic Partner, channeling US
 aid and support to Afghan
 mujahideen. However after the
 war ~~sanction~~ under the Proliferation
 amendment (1994) 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 operation
 against Osama bin Laden in
 Abbottabad (2011)

Contemporary dynamics

1- Post-2021 Realignments

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

2. New Governments & Mutual Perceptions

The coalition government in Pakistan (2022-24) and now caretaker / transitional setup 2025 have sought to reset ties with Washington similarly. US under Biden prioritize democratic norms, climate cooperation, and regional peace over defence-centric relations. Washington's engagement with Islamabad today 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) remains a pivotal incident in Pakistan-US relations. As Pakistan deepens its strategic partnership with China under the Belt and Road Initiative, Washington perceives it as aligning 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.

4. Economic and Security Cooperation
Recent engagements 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 military oriented.

Critical Analysis: Strategic Partnerships or Transactional Cooperation.

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

→ Strategic partnerships 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 engages Pakistan primarily

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 Deficits.

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

2- China - US Rivalry:

Pakistan's dependence on China investment limits its strategic manoeuvrability

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

Conclusion:

Pakistan - US relation today are Pragmatic limited and largely transactional, revolving around ~~specific~~ issue-based cooperation rather than strategic aligned while Pakistan desires recognition as a long ~~term~~ partner, Washington's ~~broader~~ strategic focus on India and China to transform the relationship Pakistan must pursue

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 reactive alignment remain the key to a suitable and sustainable Pakistan-US relationship.

Question - 6

Answer

Introduction:

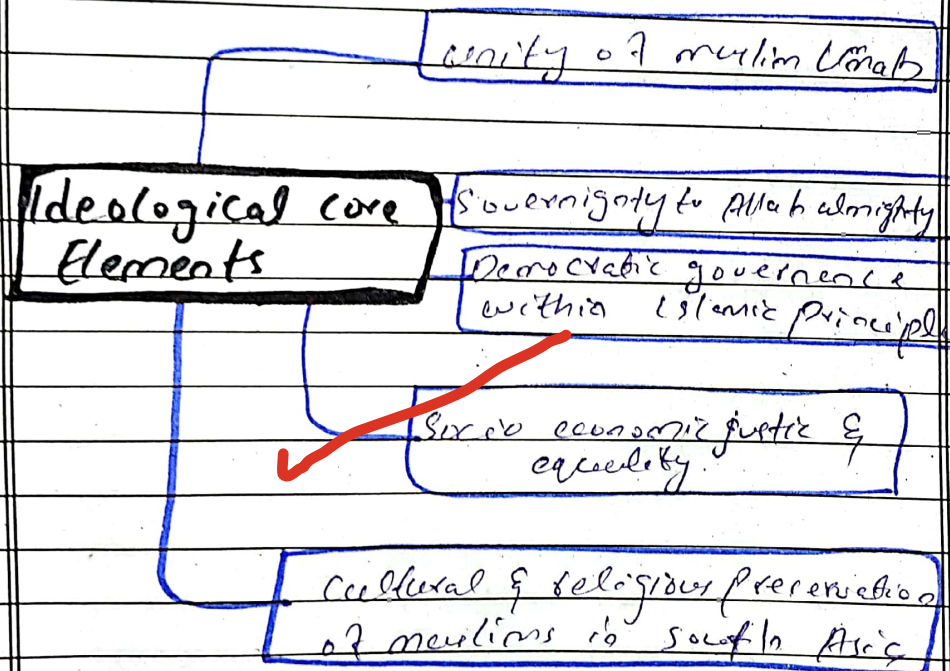
Ideology has been foundational pillar of Pakistan's creation, identity, and national cohesion. The demand for a separate homeland was not merely territorial but ideological, rooted in the belief that muslim of the sub-continent needed an environment where they could live according to their own faith, 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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sharing both the unity and
discord of the nation

Understanding Pakistan Ideology

Pakistan ideology is primarily
~~derived~~ derived from Islamic
principles of social justice,
equality and democracy,
integration with in the
framework of modern nationhood
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



The ideological foundation was best
articulated by Allama Iqbal
concept of muslim nationalism
& Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali
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vision of an Islamic -
democratic welfare state

Ideology during the Pakistan Movement (1931-1947)

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

- 1- Allama Iqbal's ~~Allahabad~~ 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

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

- 1- The objective resolution (1949) was the first constitutional document reflecting ideological direction. It declared that sovereignty belong 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 ~~Islam~~ Islamist and secular nationalist.
- 3- ~~These~~ Ethnic tension, refugee crises, and administrative challenges diluted ideological clarity of the state.

The 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 Democracies" aimed to blend Islamic values with western style governance.

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However his policies such as family law ordinance (1981) and pro west alignment were criticized by religious parties as anti-Islamic. He effected 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 redefine the ideological identity in

Socio-economic terms.

The Zia Era (1977-1988)

State led Islamization

General Zia ul haq regime marked the most significant ideological transformation in Pakistan's history. His Islamization drives aimed to legitimize his military rule through religious appeal.

1- Enforcement of Hudood ordinances, Zakaat and Ushr system and Shariat courts institutionalized a conservative interpretation of Islam.

2- The state encourage religious education and jihadist narratives during the Afghan war.

While Zia's regime 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 governments of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif both using Islamic symbolism but with pragmatic governance approaches.

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1- The globalization wave of 1990s and Pakistan nuclear test 1998 revived ideological pride.

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

Contemporary Evolution (2000 - 2025) Ideology in Political & Social Dynamics

In recent years Pakistan ideological debate has been resurfaced in new dimensions.

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

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

3- Despite political volatility, the 1973 constitution remains stable ideological anchor.

4- ~~But~~ Pakistan projected itself as an Islamic democratic republic, promoting tolerance and peace, especially platform like Seerat conferences and council of Islamic ideology reform.

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

Conclusion:

Ideology remains the 'soul' of Pakistan 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 then Pakistan will fulfill its ~~founder's~~ founder's dream of a truly Islamic democratic welfare state.

Question. 7

Answer

Introduction:

Pakistan's position among V 20 (vulnerable 20 groups of nations) countries not

exposed to climate risk, reflect both its ecological vulnerability & ~~development~~ 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.

Pakistan predicament is not ~~solely~~ solely the outcome of global warming; it is causally a consequences 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.

- ↳ 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 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 ~~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 factor the result of industrialized nations emissions and global ~~warming~~.

→ Melting glaciers in the Himalayan Karakoram range, altered monsoon patterns and temperature is also a global phenomenon.

→ The ~~International~~ intergovernmental poned on climate change intensified Pakistan's ~~geographic~~ location, 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.

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

Key indicators include:

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

- Pakistan forest cover is below 5% far 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 disaster Pakistan development policy amplifies their impact.

Way Forward: Strategy for Risk Mitigation and Resilience Building

1- Green Development Model

Shift from growth-centric to sustainability oriented development, integrating environment 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 water conservation system such as ponds and karez.

4- Education and Public Awareness

Integrate climate literacy in national curriculum and mobilize youth for sustainable practices.

Reinforce

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 transfer and climate finance.

Lead regional cooperation through SAARC Environmented forum and Central Asian climate initiative.

Conclusion:

Palatsten inclusion among the world and climate

(OF) 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 vulnerability is both externally imposed and internally cultivated.

