

SECTION - IIQUESTION NO. 5

①

Introduction

Pakistan - U.S. relations have moved from alliance to adjustment. With Biden's administration in Washington and coalition rule in Islamabad, both states are redefining engagement. The Cold War's ideological bond and War on Terror's tactical cooperation have given way to interest-based diplomacy in a shifting multipolar order.

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Changing Dynamics After New Governments.(a) Political and Strategic Shift

After the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan (2021), Pakistan lost its frontline relevance. Washington's strategic gaze turned toward Indo-Pacific, where India became its preferred partner against China. Islamabad's foreign policy now revolves around balanced balancing

China, the Gulf, and the U.S., creating a triangular dependence rather than strategic alignment.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.

### (b) Economic and Technological Dimensions

Pakistan's economy depends on IMF, exports, and remittances, all linked to U.S.-led institutions. However, investment flows now tilt toward China (CPEC) and Saudi Arabia's Vision 2020 ventures. The U.S. has shifted from large-scale aid to technical cooperation — energy, education, climate — showing a move from patron-client to pragmatic partner model.

### (c) Administrative and Social Factors

Policy inconsistency in Islamabad and leadership transitions in Washington have weakened institutional trust. No stable dialogue framework exists — only issue-based meetings on counterterrorism, trade, or migration. Public opinion in Pakistan remains skeptical on U.S. motives, while Washington doubts Pakistan's reliability —

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mutual distrust limits depth.

(d) Global Realignment

The rise of China and BRICS, U.S. - India convergence, and Russia - Ukraine crisis have shifted global priorities. Pakistan's relevance now lies in geoeconomics, not geopolitics — a sharp contrast from its Cold War role.

The U.S. engages only where interests overlap, not where strategic visions align.

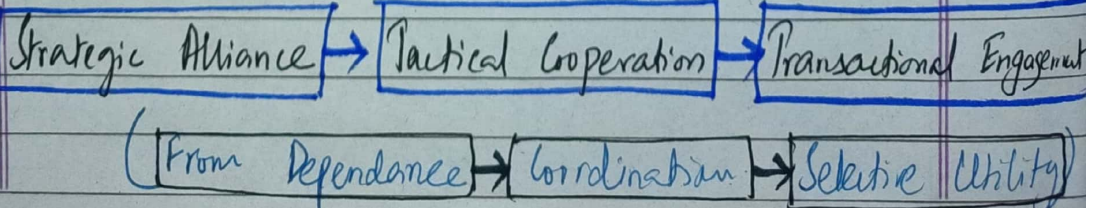
| ERA         | Nature of Ties            | Key driver                   |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1950s-1980s | Strategic Alliance        | Anti-Communism or Cold War   |
| 2001-2014   | Tactical Partnership      | War on Terror                |
| 2021-2025   | Transactional Cooperation | Selective Interest Alignment |

### ③ Nature of Relationship — Strategic or Transactional?

This relationship is now transactional, not strategic. A strategic partnership demands shared goals and continuity — today, cooperation is temporary and selective. The U.S. seeks regional stability and limited counterterrorism, while Pakistan seeks IMF backing and trade access. Both sides work within a "need-based diplomacy" framework — functional but fragile.

- At the domestic level, Islamabad values U.S. leverage in financial institutions.
- At the regional level, Washington values Pakistan's limited influence in Afghani <sup>istan</sup>.
- At the global level, both remain cautious observers in each other's strategic domains.

### CURRENT NATURE



add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

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## (4) Way Forward (Policy Inputs)

(a) Political level: Institutionalize dialogue through a new U.S.- Pakistan Strategic Forum, focusing on trade, energy, and digital policy rather than security.

(b) Economic Level: Shift from aid dependence to investment diplomacy; use CPEC's regional reach to attract U.S. private sector.

(c) Social level: Build trust through education programs, cultural diplomacy, and academic exchanges to reshape public perception.

add more arguments.

(8)

## Conclusion

Pakistan-U.S. relations are now interest-based, flexible, and flexible transactional. Neither views the other as an ally — only as a necessary partner in a complex regional order. To move beyond this phase, Pakistan must strengthen its economic independence and policy consistency, turning cooperation of need into one of value.

Ob

## QUESTION NO. 6

### ① Introduction:

Ideology has been the core pillar of Pakistan's creation and state identity. Initially, it provided both a political rationale for separation and a moral framework for unity. However, over time, Pakistan's ideological interpretation evolved — shifting from inclusive Islam for identity formation to exclusive religion-political narratives. Consequently, this transformation deeply shaped its nation-building process and continues to influence its political and social discourse today.

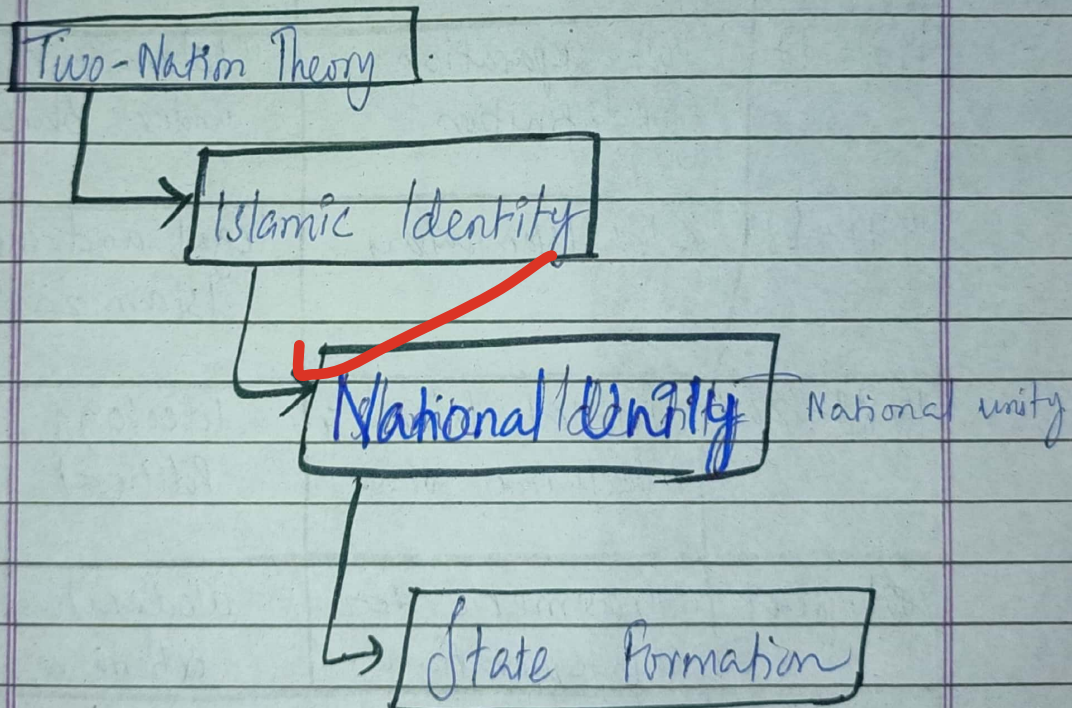
### ② Role of Ideology in Nation-Building — The Foundational Phase (1947-1958)

At independence, ideology served as the unifying glue for a linguistically and ethnically diverse population. Politically, it justified separation from India, while socially, it created a collective sense of belonging among Muslims of different

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regions. Furthermore, the Objectives Resolution (1949) institutionalized Islam's role by defining sovereignty as belonging to Allah but exercised through the people — balancing faith and democracy. Then, at the domestic level, ideology aimed to unity, while at the regional level, it differentiated Pakistan from a secular India.

### Ideology as a Foundational Force



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## Evolution of Ideological Interpretation

Over the decades, Pakistan's ideological interpretation evolved with changing political realities.

| Era          | Ideological Emphasis             | Interpretation Shift                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1947-58      | Islamic democracy                | State-building under unity narrative          |
| 1958-71      | State Islamization begins        | Centralized nationalism, identity suppression |
| 1971-77      | Post-separation redefinition     | "Islamic socialism" under Bhutto              |
| 1977-88      | Zia's Islamization               | Legal and institutional Islamization          |
| 1988-2001    | Political Islam & Sectarian rise | Ideology as political tool                    |
| 2001-present | Pragmatic reinterpretation       | Moderation, counter-extremism, global image   |

Hence, ideology continuously adapted to each era's political needs and challenges, evolving from unity to legitimacy, and later, to image-building.

## ④ Shifts in Political and Social Discourse

### ① Political Dimension

At first, ideology served as a symbol of unity, not a legal system. Later, under Zia's rule (1977-88), it became a tool for legitimacy, turning religion into governance. After 2001, democratic governments redefined it as moderate Islam, aligning with global trends. Thus, ideology moved from inspiration to political justification over time.

### ② Economic and Administrative Dimension

Ideology shaped Pakistan's economy and governance style. Bhutto's "Islamic socialism" mixed welfare with faith-based equality, while Zia linked Islamization to Zakat, Ushr, and interest-free banking. Institutions like the Council of Islamic Ideology gave these ideas formal backing. Hence, economic Islam became both a reform tool and a source of rigidity.

## (C) Social and Educational Dimension

Education became the main carrier of ideology. Textbooks promoted Islamic unity and national pride but limited diversity and tolerance. From 2000 onwards, policies like "Enlightened Moderation" and NAP 2015 tried to shift focus toward civic values and social balance. The change marked a slow move from religious nationalism to moderate identity.

add more arguments in this part.....

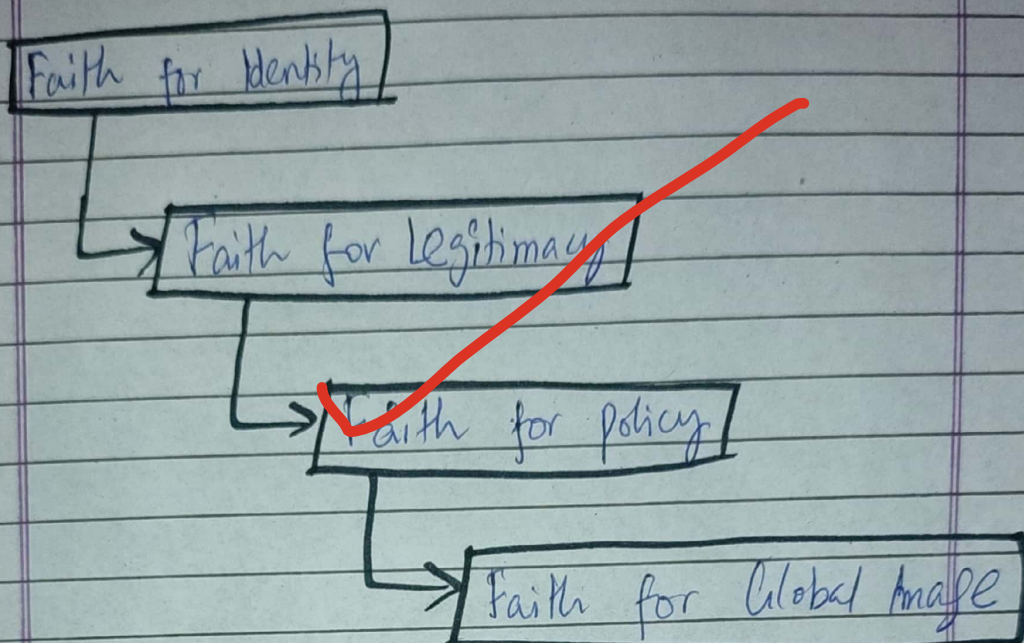
## (d) Analytical level

Regionally, ideology projected Pakistan's Muslim identity and differentiated it from India.

Globally, post-9/11 pressure forced Pakistan to rebrand its image as moderate and responsible.

This balance between faith and diplomatic ideology into a pragmatic global identity — less rigid, more adaptive.

## Evolution of Ideological Focus



### ⑤ Critical Evaluation

Ideology gave Pakistan unity but not maturity. Its political use deepened sectarianism and policy confusion. Instead of civic nationalism, leaders used faith for power. Thus, ideology still defines identity but not direction.

### ⑥ Conclusion

Ideology created Pakistan but also complicated it. It united people once but later divided politics. Reviving its original spirit — moral unity, not control — is key to balanced nation-building.

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