

Subjective Part

Q. No. 2

Pakistan faced many bumpy rides in its political culture and system since its creation. Earlier years marked the crisis of constitutional impact on democracy or government system. 1999 was the year when political parties were gaining power but still military dominated system carried on for years. All these years witnessed many different forms of government; from military to judicial empowerment and then democratic waves of system protecting the sanctity of Parliament. Recent years marked the rapid changes in shift of impacts of judiciary on government and later the other way round.

1- Military Dominance on System: 1999 - 2007:

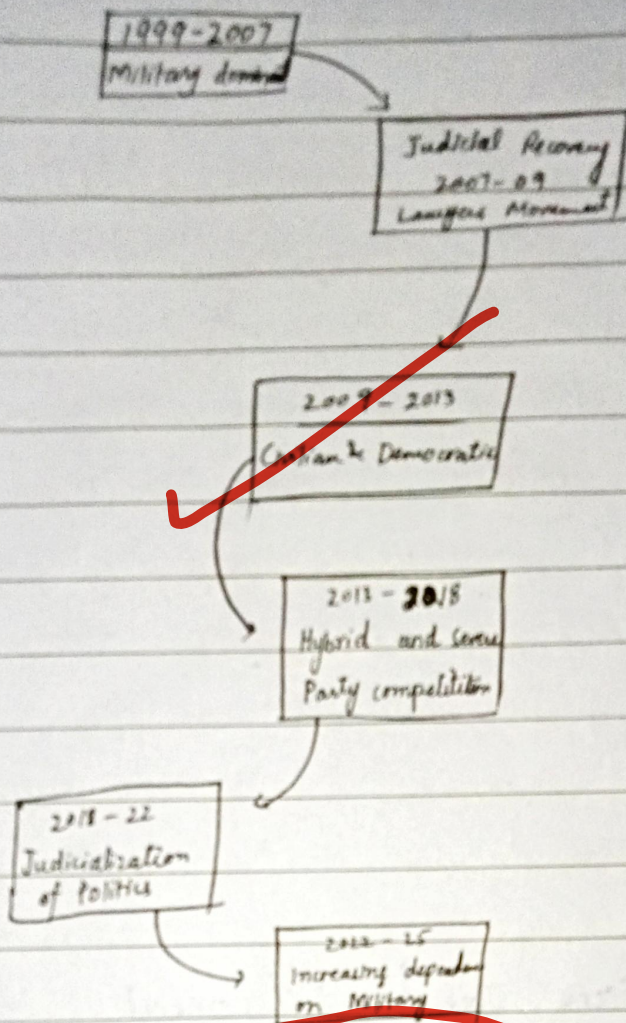
All these years are marked by absence of proper democratic parties

influence on politics. Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto were almost removed from the stage and military seemed to rise in power. Musharraf restored Article 58(2)(b) in 2002, Legal Framework Order. He legitimized the president's power to dissolve national assemblies. He also appointed service chiefs, governors and judges and the legalization of existence of Presidential office and Chief of Army staff office simultaneously. In 2003 17th amendment legalized the creation of LFO.

This gave rise to a complete non-civilian government and non-democratic system and harmed the whole image of country before the world. Musharraf handled the opposition parties by putting emergency in the state and having legalized the Article 58(2)(b).

Here is a diagram showing the changing dynamics in last two decades

discuss this part by giving subheadings.....



2. Judicial Restoration 2007-09;

Impacts of Musharraf's dominance were so serious and lawyers started movement in 2007 to free judiciary from military impact. In the background, Musharraf tried to control appointment and dismissal of judicial members and CJP suspension of 1999 (Iftikhar Chaudry) triggered the mass protests. Supreme Court Bar Council &

provincial Bar Councils united to demand the restoration of chief justice and they nearly succeeded when EJP was restored. But Musharraf, terrified of the mass protest put emergency and dismissed many supreme court judges including Iftikhar Chaudhry.

This worsened the situation and Long March of 2009 and severe nation-wide protest with the support of media succeeded in ending tyrant Musharraf regime and successfully empowering judiciary.

3. Civilian and Democratic Govt. (2009-13).

Year 2007 marked the brutal killing of Benazir Bhutto and to pity gained major popularity in whole country.

2009 elections brought PPP to power.

They re-implemented the democratic system and a bigger task was performed called "**18th Amendment**".

In this amendment, Article 58(2)b was abolished and many other articles

of Pakistan's constitution were amended. NFC award and provincial authorities were redefined. Till the election of 2013, there ~~was~~ a strong democratic party ruling over the state.

4. Polarization and Hybrid Politics 2013 - 18;

The election of 2013 brought PMLN into power and Nawaz Sharif had to compete a strong opponent Imran Khan. Nawaz won but rigging allegations ^{has} never removed by the supporters of other parties. ~~This~~ narrative ~~is~~ was backed by corruption allegations like Panama Papers and other charges and Nawaz Sharif started losing control and confidence in 2016. Interim government for two years created the atmosphere of polarization and hybridity. People were divided by 2018 ~~election~~ were won by Imran Khan's party PTI leaving Nawaz Sharif out of power for a long time.

5. Judicialization of Politics

2018-22:

These years witnessed judiciary directly impacting the political environment. The wave of corruption in 2016 to 2018 never stopped influencing the political system. 2022 was the year when Imran Khan lost the vote of confidence and had to leave the assembly. Judiciary played major role in this vote of no confidence and later corruption charges on Khan impacted the political system.

● C How it shaped Democratic system and Governance:

These political and martial see saw of system impacted Pakistan democratic system and governance.

i. Civil - Military Problem.

The continuous part of military in governance made people lose their trust in many. This lead to a strife against the role.

of military in handling the strikes and public want ~~to~~ a complete civilian rule but blame on military for taking sides ruined the trust of public on military.

• Dynastic Politics:

The power to one party or two ^{has} given rise to dynastic politics. Family giving nepotism ideology has become a part of culture. This lead to the lack of proper qualifications ministers and party ~~leader~~ ^{leaders}. Moreover instead of political work or social - work, party leaders have started getting popular.

add more arguments in this part.

Conclusion.

108 The last two decades witnessed the rise and fall of democratic system. Sometimes it is done by military ~~ruled~~ ^{rule} and sometimes by political parties themselves. These conditions gave rise to a problematic issues between among the public and army and political parties.

Q. No. 3

The challenges Pakistan is facing right now include social, climate, economic and political instability. Economic challenges have always been an important issue for developing countries. New world order which is continuously changing, demands the stable economy to survive and face the world. Pakistan is facing economic challenges leading to worsen conditions of Pakistan's internal issues like inflation, debt and loans. The country has almost been black listed by FATF due to instability and IMF is leading the internal issues of Pakistan due to economic loss.

Economic Challenges as Structural Flaws in Country's Economy.

The economic challenges faced by country are mainly due to structural flaws. Political economy also plays a role in shaping country's

economy but the main reason is system itself which is drawing the country more close to dangers of bankruptcy. The system is giving pressure to economy instead of supporting it. There are various challenges Pakistan is facing to its economy right now.

1. Chronic Fiscal Deficit:

Fiscal deficit can be defined as more expenditure and revenue is less. Pakistan is facing fiscal deficit which ranks the highest in South Asia i.e. 7.4% ^{which} increase the debt automatically. This 7.4% fiscal deficit is continuously increasing at a dangerous level.

2. Public Debt Increase:

As the world define its legal limit of public debt is 60% of total GDP. Pakistan is facing harmful increase in public debt. It has become 82% of Total GDP. The

limit put by Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation act has been crossed by Pakistan.

3. Low Tax to GDP Ratio:

The tax ratio as compared to GDP has been decreasing continuously. It is 9.2% decreased this year. According to international law, when a country's Tax to GDP ratio is 15%, it has chances of development. But Pakistan is facing a dangerous decline.

4. IMF Dependency:

Due to debt dealings with IMF, Pakistan is completely depending on IMF's programs. Country has already entered the 24th program. This chronic dependency on foreign loans is a big hurdle on the way to progress.

5. Current Account Deficit:

The current account deficit occurs when the imports

of a country exceed the ~~exports~~. Pakistan's current account deficit is 3.7 bn \$ right now. The major reason of it is import oriented economy and lack of legalized remittances. The problem is increasing by the day.

Export industry is relying 60% exports on textile and other industries share the remaining.

1st part of the answer is not properly answered.....

Solutions and Recommendations

The economic problems are deep-rooted in system of country. There are hardly any implementations of laws in solving the growing problem.

1. Structural Programs Implications

There must be implementations of programs to enhance the structural capability of institutions. FBR must be strengthened and there must be proper regulations and laws for FBR to help it influence the tax collection.

and solving the Tax to GDP ratio issue

2- Tax Reforms.

Pakistan's government must work on tax reforms. There are ~~to~~ hardly 4.5 million out of 250 million people who pay tax. ~~Agriculture~~ and real estate businesses give less than 1% of total tax. There must be legal actions taken against those people.

3- Balance of Exports

Pakistan must cut down the imports otherwise there will be harmful results if not taken seriously. Exports dependency on textile or agriculture must be shared by other industries. This not only requires govt to take actions but also the public and stakeholders who have influence on country's economic conditions.

4- Anti - Corruption and Judicial Enforcement.

There must be legal framework

In case of avoiding the tax payment
There must be active role of legal
authorities and judiciary must play its
act to contain those who willfully
avoid paying taxes

Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing challenges
to its Economy due to lack of knowledge
and enforcement by the government. Here
government should use force to make
people pay their taxes. otherwise the
country will be in dangerous condition

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Q.No-4

Pakistan shares a deep-rooted relations with Afghanistan sharing cultural, religious and geopolitical relations. Both countries tied together since Pakistan's creation. There were many times when Pakistan helped Afghanistan more than any other country like in 1979 when Afghans migrated to Pakistan and settled here to save their lives.

Pakistan willingly helped them.

9/11 witnessed the great change in world policies and Pakistan became a part of war on terror and relations with Afghanistan began to deteriorate. 2022 withdrawal of US forces marked the change in relations with Pakistan.

The three major issues Afghanistan faced were border, refugees and global ties.

1. Border Security.

With the rise of Taliban govt, TTP released its prisoners.

and terrorism increased in Pakistan. Since 2022 there's been countless attacks in KPK, Balochistan and even in Karachi by terrorist groups which led to complete chaos. Pakistan's govt tried to negotiate the Afghan's supported TTP but in vain. Various military operations were conducted by Pakistan army in KPK and Balochistan but lost many lives in return. This increasing security issue is a threat to relationship of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

2. Refugees Issue:

With the burden on economy, it is difficult for Pakistan to manage refugees. It is also a threat to security since they are caught involving in illegal activities like border crossing and smuggling. These conditions made Pakistan take a decision to return the refugees. There were almost 7 million refugees settled in Pakistan which are hard to move

at once. Pakistan is taking steps to move them to Afghanistan. This gave rise to hate and pressure from Afghanistan on Pakistan and they took it as an act of rebellion from friendship.

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

3- Recent Realignments.

China negotiated between Pakistan and Afghanistan to better the ties of two. There've been conferences including all three countries and many agreements of mutual cooperation were signed.

In 2025, September, the rise in militant attacks occurred and Pakistan retaliated.

As a result Pakistan hit Kabul with weapons which made the tension enhanced between two countries.

Afghanistan's rising friendship with India and Russia is filling the gap left by US withdrawal.

Impacts of The Recent Alignments:

Trilateral talks of Pakistan, Afghanistan and China made progress and region was quite peaceful. But recent conflict again started the strained relations.

i. Deteriorating Ties:

The ties between two countries are deteriorating continuously. India and Pakistan rivalry is a major reason for this. Moreover Global patterns is changing and Russia is trying to accommodate the gaps.

ii. Economic Strain:

The acceptance of refugees is not positive across the border. Afghans are disappointed but it is giving economic pressure to Pakistan's already declining economy.

iii. External Influence and Non State Actors

Increasing rivalries of Pakistan and

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India is causing problems in region.

Pakistan claims that non-state actors attacks in Pakistan are funded by India. This is obviously decreasing the security in whole region.

Conclusion.

There is a diplomat saying that goes like, "Peace and calm in Afghanistan will make the region peaceful". This is a very picture of peaceful Afghanistan as compared to Taliban-led Kabul which is now deteriorating the ties with Pakistan.

Q. No. 6

Pakistan was created on the ideology of Two-Nation Theory. According to this notion, there were two different nations in sub-continent divided with the concept of religion, culture, values and even cuisines. The ideology prevailed and Pakistan was created in the name of Islam. This concept of Islamic based nation ^{has} always ^{been} supported by public and politicians as well. However the concept grew differently as the time passed.

Early Pakistan and Context of Interpretation:

In early years it was difficult to arrange Islam with the reason of creation of Pakistan. Rulers and political leaders found it difficult to merge Islam with the constitutional references. Early years made this concept a bit

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less influential on the creation of Pakistan

Objective Resolution

Objective resolution

gave a specific ~~bases~~ to Islamization
of the creation of Pakistan

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