



COMSATS University Islamabad

HUM111 Pakistan Studies
Terminal Examinations
FA20

Hybrid Course

Time: 5 Hours

Total Marks: 35

Student Name: Muhammad Usman_____

Registration Number: SP19-BCS-044_____

Campus: ISB_____ **Date: 7-JAN-2021**_____

Moderator Name: WAJEEHA ILYAS_____

Instructions to Students

- Write your Name, Registration Number, Campus, Date and Moderator's Name.
- Mobile phone, digital diaries or any other digital storage medium is not allowed.
- Type your answers on the same document provided as question paper.
- Submit the answer sheet via CU Online Console in the given time. No submissions are allowed via email.
- Attempt all questions.

Declaration: It is here by informed to all examinee that use of unfair means as defined by rules and regulations is considered as an academic offense of highest nature there is. All examinees found guilty shall be dealt with in accordance to the statutory rules pertaining to student conduct, discipline and examination. The University's decision in all such matters shall be the final binding on all parties.

For Faculty Use Only							
Questio	Q1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Total

Short Questions

Question 2 (5marks, CLO2-A3)

Explain how lack of credit and instability in market prices increases the financial problems of the farmers?

Answer:

Lack of Credit: Agriculture credit is provided to farmers in successful countries and it has proved to be the reason for their success and prosperity of the farmers. Agricultural credit facilities are not common in Pakistan and those given are not available easily. Moreover, non-reliable non-institutional sources are available, but they have high rate of interest. About 50.8% poor farmers borrow land from landlords in Pakistan.

Instability in Market Prices: This is another reason that increases financial problems of farmers. The price market of agricultural goods generally remains unstable in the country. The price of one commodity gets much high in one year and lows too much in the next year and vice versa. The farmers do not get a due reward from the sale of their productions and remain unsatisfied and burdened financially.

Question 3(5 marks, CLO3-A1)

Briefly explain some of the factors that were responsible for the creation of Muslim Nationhood.

Answer:

Following are the factors responsible for the creation of Muslim Nationhood.

1. Historical: Muslim have historical ties mainly of because of their geopolitical relations and their geography. The regions constituted by them was once super power of the world. They were benefiting much more than they were currently.
2. Political: The Muslims have lost all the political powers which they retained a century ago. Moreover, a wave of unrest struck the socio-politico fabric of the Indian society following the decision that Mughal Empire will officially end.
3. Religious: The other religious groups were getting stronger and popular due to government assistance. Many incentives were given to the Christian missionaries and they were dominating all the Muslim majority areas.
4. Culture: The Muslim culture was getting influenced by western culture. Muslims thought that this could kill our identity hence needed mobilizations.

Question 4 (5 marks, CLO2-A3)

Briefly describe your project on “Current Social, Economic and Political Challenges related to Industrial Sector of Pakistan”. State the particular challenge you chose and describe your findings and your proposed solution.

Answer:

The challenge that I chose was the Structural Problems Faced by the Manufacturing Sector.

Findings:

Pakistan's manufacturing industry is not broad based. Diversification is essential to exploit the opportunities offered by globalization. Pakistan's manufacturing sector has only seen progression relating to food and textiles industries. Pakistan lacks skilled human resources vital for technological advancement and overall productivity. In Pakistan, the universities and other technological institutions are not producing a quality labor force. Several recent studies have shown that educational attainment has a positive impact on growth. Similarly, many experts have argued that availability of a highly skilled manpower contributes towards productivity, innovations etc. Weak physical infrastructure has been a major factor slowing the performance of the manufacturing sector. Good infrastructure is like the basic need for this sector of industry in this modern era of globalization.

Solutions:

By introducing new technology through building common facility centers, the production of better-quality goods and higher productivity levels can be ensured. This would make the manufactured goods compete in terms of price and quality both in the local as well as international market. Human skills need to be polished at the very basic level i.e., at the university level. The manufacturing sector with the advent of technology and skilled manpower will be able to achieve progress. The manpower policy should be made to use the talents and abilities of the individual workers properly and efficiently. The vocational training should be flexible to the extent that it keeps up with the changes in production techniques.

Long Question

Question 5 (10 marks, CLO3-A1)

Discuss the domestic terrorism in Pakistan and how it can be taken care of by the government?

Answer:

Domestic terrorism is one of most alarming threat for Pakistan. Some security analysts consider internal terrorism is a greater threat to Pakistan than India about 35,000 killed from 2009-2016 from only terrorism. It became a big figure if we go beyond the last three years. These figure shows that it is more dangerous situation than conflicts with India. Many terrorist groups are operating in Pakistan to destabilize the country due to cold war legacy. Some groups are implementing agendas of our enemies, some have their own intensions to control and enforce their ideologies in the country and some are using our soil for cross border activities. All these groups are cause of law-and-order situation and terrorism in Pakistan.

- Other groups that operate in Pakistan are Anti-Shia (SSP, LEJ), anti-India (Let), It doesn't mean that government has provided very much conducive environment to operate in Pakistan but still they operate and exist in Pakistan.
- The Afghan Taliban operate in the tribal areas/belt of Pakistan.
- Local Pakistan Tehreek Taliban also operates in Pakistan.
- Most famous and renowned Al-Qaeda group is also operating in Pakistan.
- Another new brand of terrorism group which is operating in Pakistan are (ISIS) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or it is also known as (ISIL) as Islamic state of Iraq in Lawana. Pakistan has also threatened from ISIS and it considered to be as domestic terrorism threat for Pakistan.

Government can take many measures to curb terrorism.

1. Pakistan needs to make agreements with local tribes. Because this would make the terrorists loose local support. The tribes of Pakistan are already armed so army dose not require much assistance to provide. This would also act as barrier to the foreign terrorism.
2. Pakistan needs to rely less on the foreign help and needs itself to step up and take decisions. The US or another ally will only curb terrorism if its in their interest, not in the interest of Pakistan.
3. Pakistan needs not to differentiate between good Taliban and bad Taliban. It should give a unanimous blow back to the terrorist.
4. The political governments need to support the Army in every phase. This task will have unwanted consequences, so the support of government is necessary to execute all the operations of the army.

Question 6 (10 marks, CLO3-A1)

What are the key determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy and what principles are kept in mind while formulating the foreign policy?

Foreign policy is defined as the relation between the sovereign states. It is the reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among independent states.

It is the establishment and development of relations with other countries to protect the national interest by managing affairs at an international level. It is the choice of any state to have relation with other state e.g., Pakistan and Israel are two sovereign states but the foreign policy of Pakistan states, not to have any diplomatic relations with Israel. Pakistan do not approve any Zionist state in occupied land of Middle East which is why Pakistan has never accepted Israel as a sovereign state. India is also considered threat to its existence by Pakistan at domestic level. That is why the foreign policy of Pakistan towards India is aggressive in nature. However, we have good relations with China and almost all Muslim countries which are reflected in our foreign policy and is the reflection of domestic aspirations.

Pakistan's foreign policy indicates the principles and references on which it establishes relations with other countries. It has developed relations to meets its economic, industrial, and technological requirements. Pakistan, being an important third world country has formulated its foreign policy based on its geography, geopolitics and economics needs.

Following are the things kept in mind while formulating foreign policy:

- **Peaceful coexistence (Live and let live)**
Pakistan's Policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than in battlefield. Pakistan plays the role of mediator to settle down the conflicts between various countries with negotiations and by peace talks. As a guiding principle of foreign policy, Pakistan raises its voice for oppressed countries as is the situation prevailing in Palestine and Kashmir. Pakistan is the part of many groups in which they play their role to promote world peace. Therefore, Pakistan is promoting those efforts.
- **Non- alignment (Be neutral)**
Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially its neighboring countries based on universally acknowledged principle of national sovereignty, by using force and interfering in the internal affairs of state. Pakistan should not interfere in the internal policy matters of other countries
Pakistan followed the policy of non-alignment that is to keep away from aligning with any big power block and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also withdrawn its association with SEATO and CENTO. We should play a neutral role, but this neutrality is related with cold war. In cold world war, there were two blocks socialist or communist and capitalists. There was another group which non-alignment group they were not part of any group and they remained non-aligned. Therefore, under a lot of constraints and security considerations Pakistan became part pf capitalist block as it just signed SEATO and CENTO with United States of America. So it formally became part of capitalist group, but when they thought, their interest has been fulfilled then they no longer remain aligned.
- **United Nations Chartered**
Pakistan's policy is to act upon United Nations Charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth. Pakistan must be implementing United Nations charter on the world stage. If United Nations' policy talks about fundamental human rights then United Nations should implement that policy. We are also facing educational emergency in Pakistan because there are some millennium developmental goals (MDG) for sustainable development. They are the part of the United Nations charter. Pakistan is part of those implementation efforts such as the policies of (WHO) for eradicating POLIO which are diligently implemented in Pakistan.
- **Unity of Islamic world**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and Russia capturing Palestine, Kashmir and

Afghanistan respectively. It has shouldered high responsibilities and used its influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

- International and Regional Cooperation: Member of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC), Organization of Islamic countries (OIC), World health organization (WHO).

Pakistan has valuable relations with the many world organizations. Its foreign policy is designed taking care of these valuable relations. Pakistan's relations with neighbors, Islamic world, and world overall are important hence relations with SARC, OIC, and WHO respectively, are kept in mind while formulating foreign policy.

The key Determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy are:

- Security
Internal and external security is the most important factor in Pakistan's foreign policy. Historian Paul Kennedy named Pakistan as one of the nine pivotal states whose future evolution would not only determine the fate of their region, but also affect international stability. Pakistan has developed as a principal actor and a vital personality of its own. So, it is supposed to secure and protect its all vital interests, at all costs.
- Ideology
Pakistan was created as a homeland for Muslims of British India after a long freedom struggle. Islam was at the core of this struggle because Two Nation Theory reinforced that Muslims were a separate nation, with their distinct cultural, ideological and religious values. In the establishment of Pakistan, Muslims actually dreamed of a separate homeland where they could spend their lives according to the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
So, it was not possible for our foreign policy makers to set aside this ideology while framing country's foreign policy. Hence Islamic ideology has always been a central focus in this realm.
- National Interests
Pakistan's national interest lies in enhancing country's economic, military and cultural power within its ideological framework. Pakistan should use foreign policy to defend its territorial integrity. That necessitates strong defence and deterrent capabilities. Pakistan has to leverage its relations with nations in the region and beyond, as well as with international multilateral institutions, to attract foreign direct investment, start off joint ventures and promote trade. A national interest-centred foreign policy will also act as a catalyst for domestic economic development and international clout.
- Diplomacy
Diplomacy is the instrument by which foreign policy of Pakistan travels beyond its borders and establishes contacts with other nations. It is diplomacy which tries to secure the goals of foreign policy during the course of relations with other nations. Besides being a means, diplomacy is also an input of foreign policy. The Pakistan view sketched by diplomacy and the reports prepared by the diplomats are valuable sources of foreign policymaking.

The modes of operation and quality of diplomacy always affect the operational quality and efficiency of a foreign policy.

Public Opinion, (national as well as international) is another important input of Pakistan Foreign Policy. Decision-makers of each nation have to accept and give due place to the opinion of the people they represent as well as to the World Public Opinion. Undoubtedly, the decision-makers as leaders have to lead the public yet they also have to accommodate the demands of public opinion.

Good Luck

