



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams PMS PUNJAB 2023
June 2024
PAKISTAN STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS = 100

- i. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- ii. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- iii. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- iv. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

Attempt FIVE questions in all. Including Question No.8 Which is Compulsory. Attempt in Urdu or English.

- Q1.** It was the leadership or the ideology of two nation theory that made the Pakistan inevitable.
- Q2.** Pakistan is an agriculture country but agriculture is a left out priority in governance. Evaluate
- Q3.** What are the major non-traditional security challenges Pakistan is facing today. Explain what hurdle lies ahead if these challenges are addressed.
- Q4.** Discuss the role of Pakistan in OIC in highlighting the plight of Kashmiri and Palestinian people.
- Q5.** Political evolution in Pakistan has witnessed the presidential and parliamentary democracy. Which form of government is suitable to make Pakistan an ideal federation?
- Q6.** Discuss in detail the issue of Population explosion in Pakistan, its impact and solutions to deal with it.
- Q7.** Write a short note on any **TWO** of the followings:
- a. Global Warning and its impact on Pakistan
 - b. Changing role of Provinces after 18th Amendment
 - c. Water issues of Pakistan

Q.8 Fill in the blanks:

(2x10=20 Marks)

- i. Dar ul Aloom Deoband was established in _____ and it started working in _____.
- ii. Allama Iqbal presented the concept of separated state in _____ at _____
- iii. In 1940's session of All India Muslim League, the resolution was favored by _____ from Sindh and _____ by Baluchistan.
- iv. Member of Crips Mission were _____ and _____
- v. In 3rd June Plan Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ was made member of Boundary Commission of Punjab from All India Muslim League.
- vi. 1962 constitution was promulgated on _____ and 18th Amendment in 1973 constitution was made on _____
- vii. National Anthem of Pakistan was written by _____ and composed by _____
- viii. If the President of Pakistan is not present in the country, _____ will be the President; then (in the absence of 2nd) _____ will be the President
- ix. Right to information is mentioned in Article _____ and Full participation of women in national life is mentioned in the Article _____ of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
- x. The services sector contributes the largest to the economy with a share of _____ percent, followed by agriculture _____ percent in Pakistan

Best of Luck for PMS PUNJAB 2023

Question No 2

Pakistan is an agricultural country but agriculture is left out priority in governance. Evaluate?

Introduction

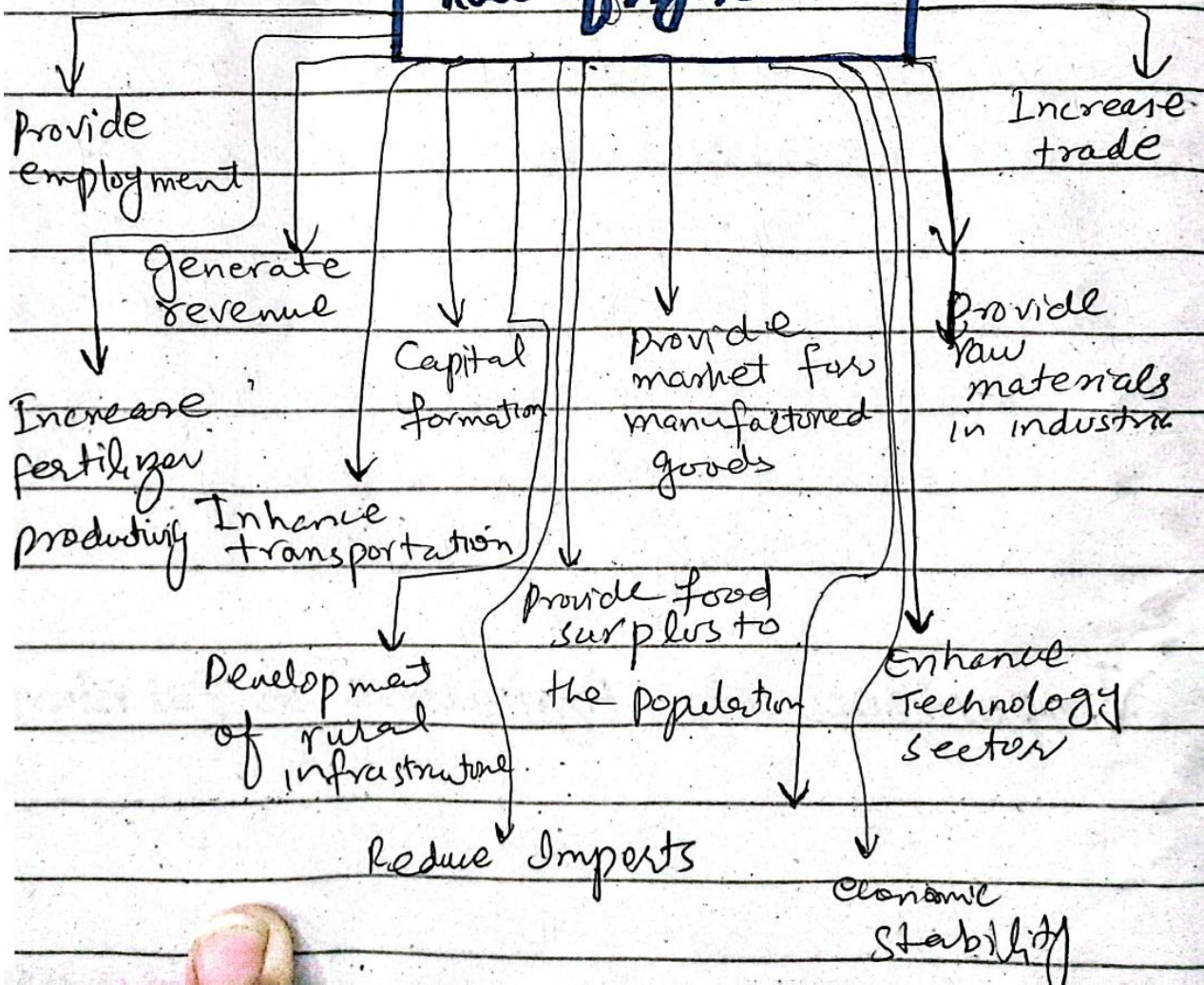
Agriculture plays crucial role in country's economy as this field provide food security. Agriculture provide raw materials for industries and generate export revenues. In Pakistan 75% exports are based on agriculture sector. Despite its importance agriculture has often been sidelined in policy making and governance. This neglect has had far-reaching affect for economic growth, food security and rural development in country.

Importance of Agriculture in Pakistan

Agriculture is backbone of country's economy. It contribute 24% GDP and account for half of employed labour force about 43%.

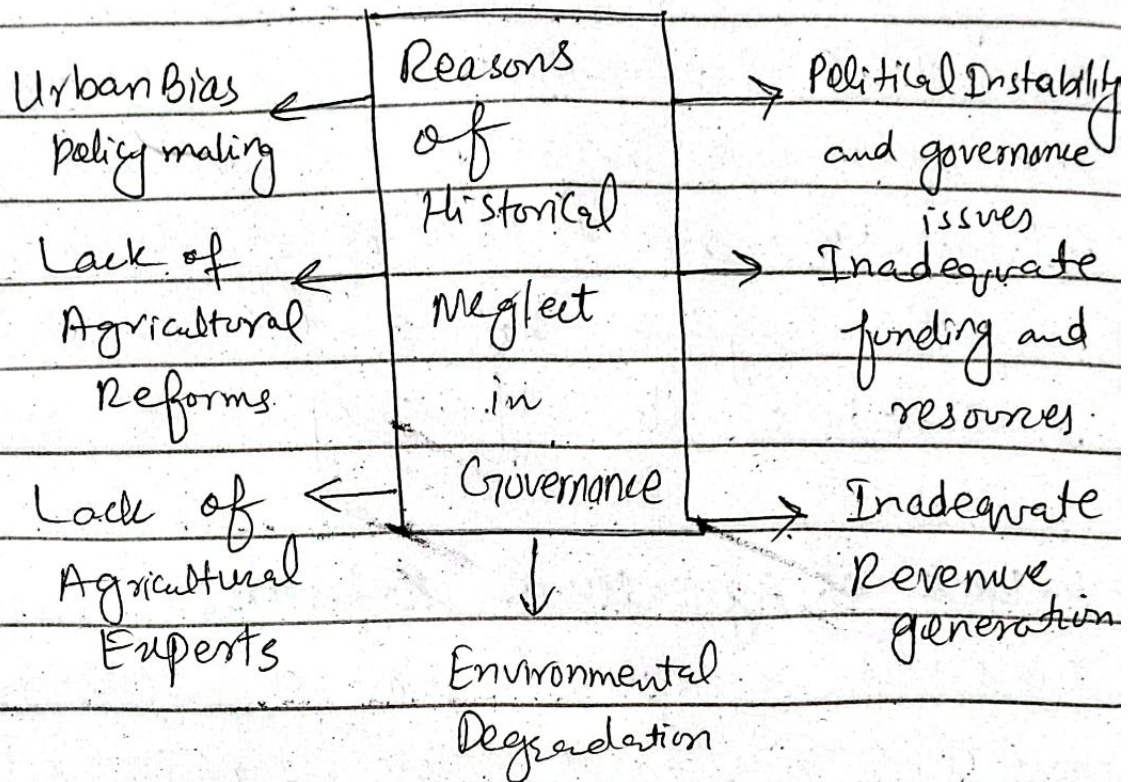
these figures stated in a report of "Pakistan Bureau of Statistics". In Pakistan major crops include wheat, rice, cotton and sugar cane is of prime importance. Pakistan's cash crops "sugarcane and cotton are of prime importance. Pakistan is 5th largest producer of sugar in world, while cotton industry contribute 60% of country's total exports. Basmati Rice of Pakistan has had prime position throughout world.

Role of Agriculture



Why Agriculture is not a Priority in Governance

Despite its importance agriculture has often been neglected in policy making and governance.



i- Political Instability and Governance Issues

Pakistan has experienced period of instability and Governance issues, which have divert their attention from long term planning in agriculture. So short term political goals often overshadow the need for agricultural policies.

ii- **Urban Bias in Policy Making:** Policy makers are always urban biased. They

they neglect rural infrastructure developments they don't understand the needs of rural people so they underestimate the necessity of agriculture.

3- Inadequate funding and resources

Every field require funds allocation. Similar Agricultural development requires substantial investment in irrigation and rural infrastructure. Due to lack of funds our irrigation system has started crumbling which reduce its efficiency.

4- Lack of Agricultural Reforms:

Outdated agricultural practices, structural issues such as ^{land} tenure system ^(small scale farmers) plagued this sector. In whole world where modern techniques are being used, Pakistan is lack behind. Successive governments have failed to attempt comprehensive agricultural reforms on large scale.

5- Lack of Agricultural Experts:

Mostly those who design policies, have no practice knowledge of the field. They did not about the modern Re

and techniques which give us more yield.

So there is need of updated Exporters who are acknowledged about modern technologies.

6- Environmental Degradation:

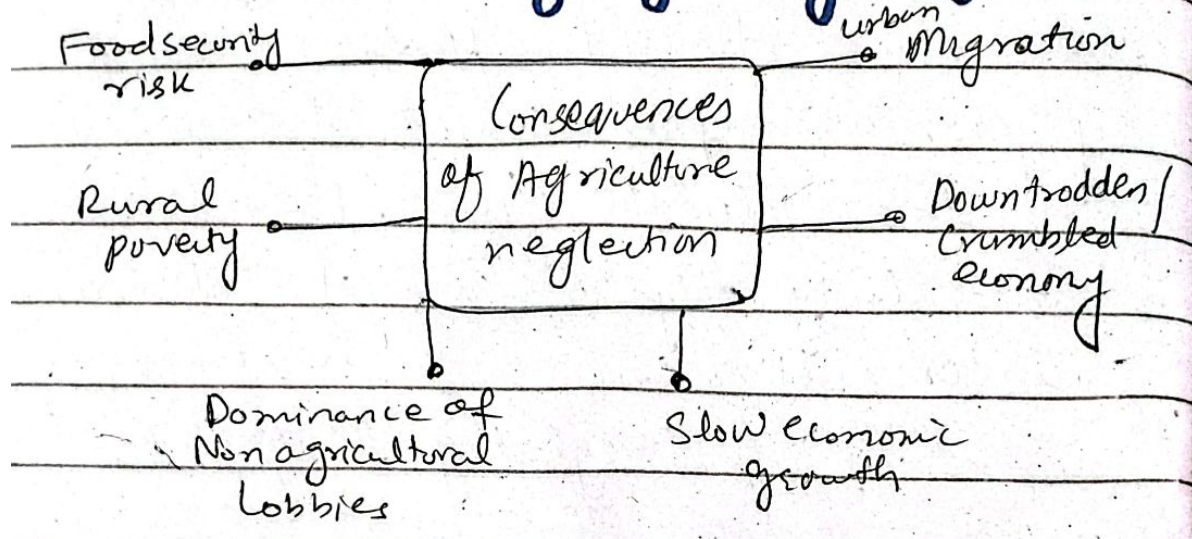
In Pakistan there is climate change issues, sudden rains, droughts, floods eroded crops every year. When farmers harvest crops they often face climate issues. Due to soil erosion, salinity only 33% area of Pakistan is under cultivation. So it is also a main reason for neglecting the agricultural sector.

7- Inadequate Revenue Generation

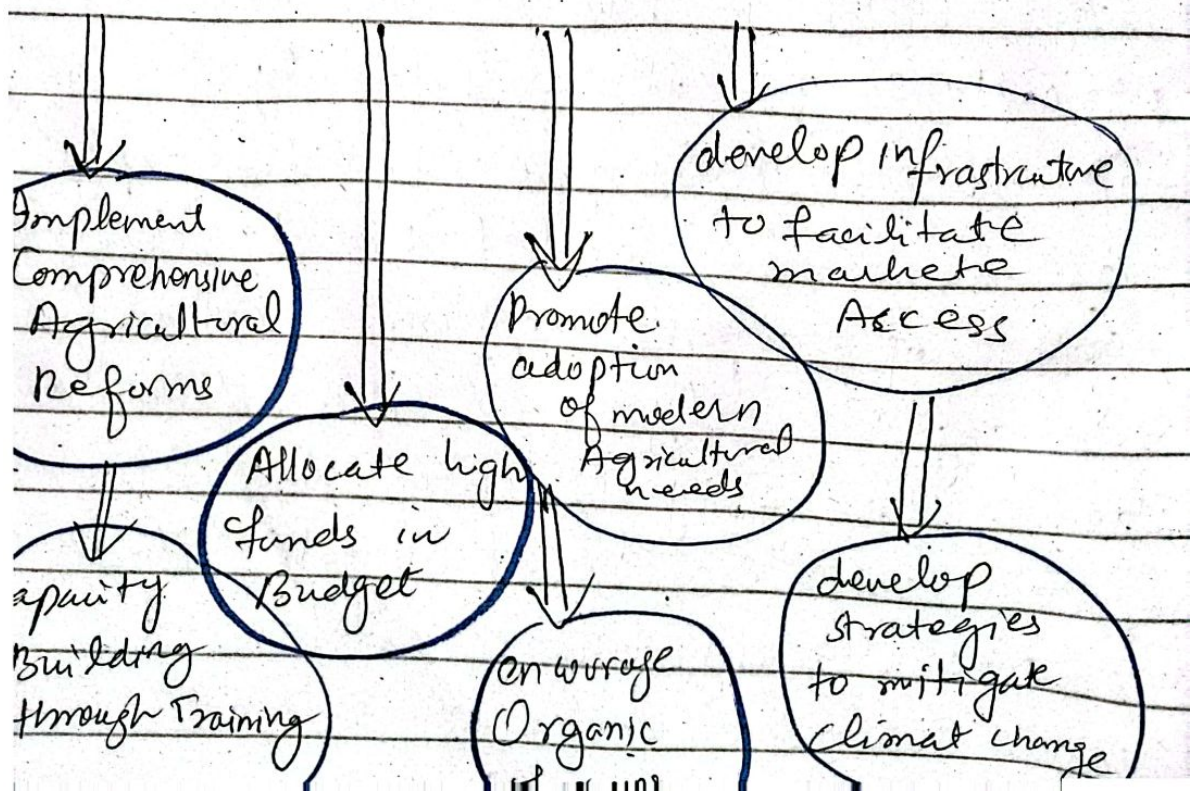
75% exports of Pakistan are based on agriculture. yet it contribute only 24% in GDP of Pakistan. As Pakistan export raw material instead of product. Similarly 60% of exports are based on cotton industry but only 0.3% GDP contribution. Moreover for every dollar of wheat produce in Pakistan, the value of wheat flour we make barely reaches a dollar and 50 cents, But that dollar of wheat can

produce \$100 million worth of cookies, so instead of exporting raw material, quality product should be export. These are the reasons which hinder any government to make it on top priority.

Consequences of neglecting Agriculture



Steps toward Prioritizing Agriculture



Conclusion:

By neglecting Agricultural value we can not prosper as our economy will fall, and we will face food shortage. So we should take some imperative steps to promote and upgrade culture. We should modernize our farming techniques, provide loan to small land farmers, and financial support to farmers along Benazir Income support programme. Pakistan can prosper through agricultural potential and ensure sustainable growth for the future.

Question NO:3

What are major non traditional security challenges Pakistan is facing today. explain what hurdle lies ahead if these challenges are addressed.

Introduction

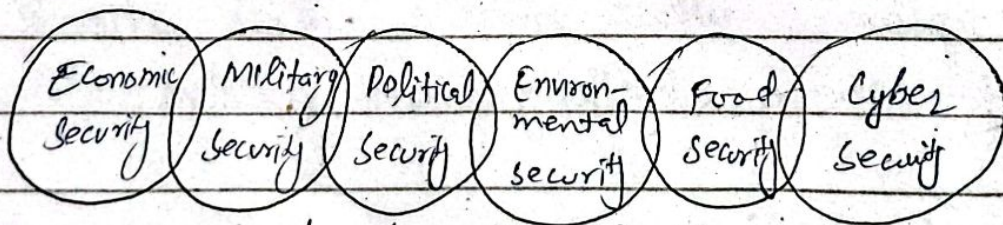
With the current situation of Pakistan concept of security has expanded beyond traditional security threats. Military is

is deep rooted scourge that plagued Pakistan for long. Along traditional security threats Pakistan is facing many nontraditional security threats. These threats include various challenges like food insecurity, energy crisis, water crisis, cybersecurity, climate issues. Several hurdles impede progress in effectively addressing and managing these issues.

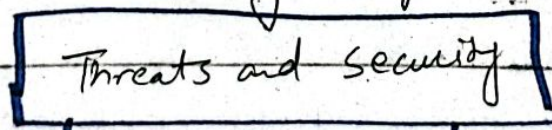
National Security

According to Barry Buzan

Security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change which they see as hostile.



National Security Scope

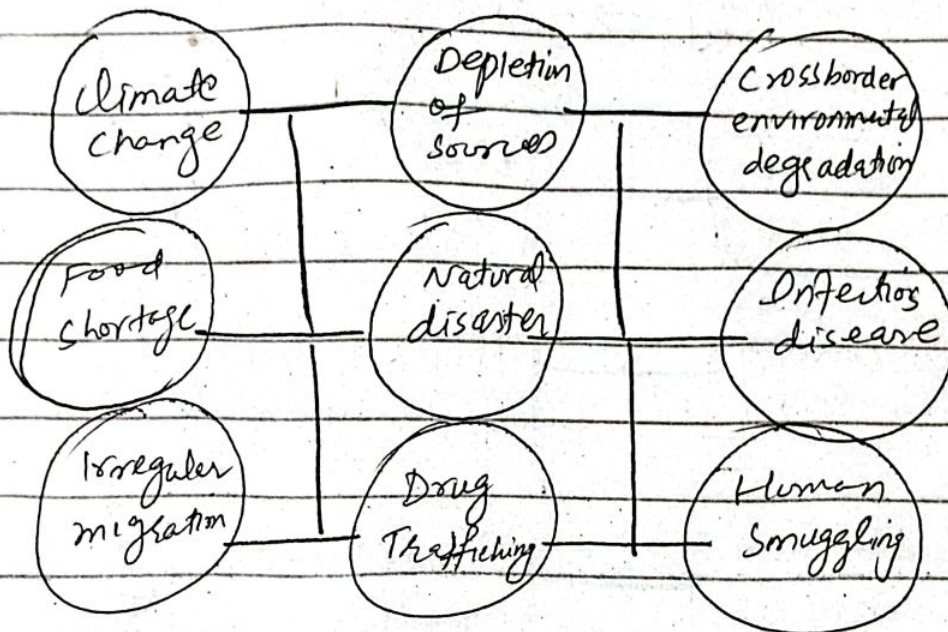


Traditional Security
Traditional Threats

Non Traditional Security
Non traditional Threats

Non Traditional Security Threats

Mely Caballero - Anthony defined Non traditional Security Threats are those threats which fundamentally emanate from non-military sources. These sources includes



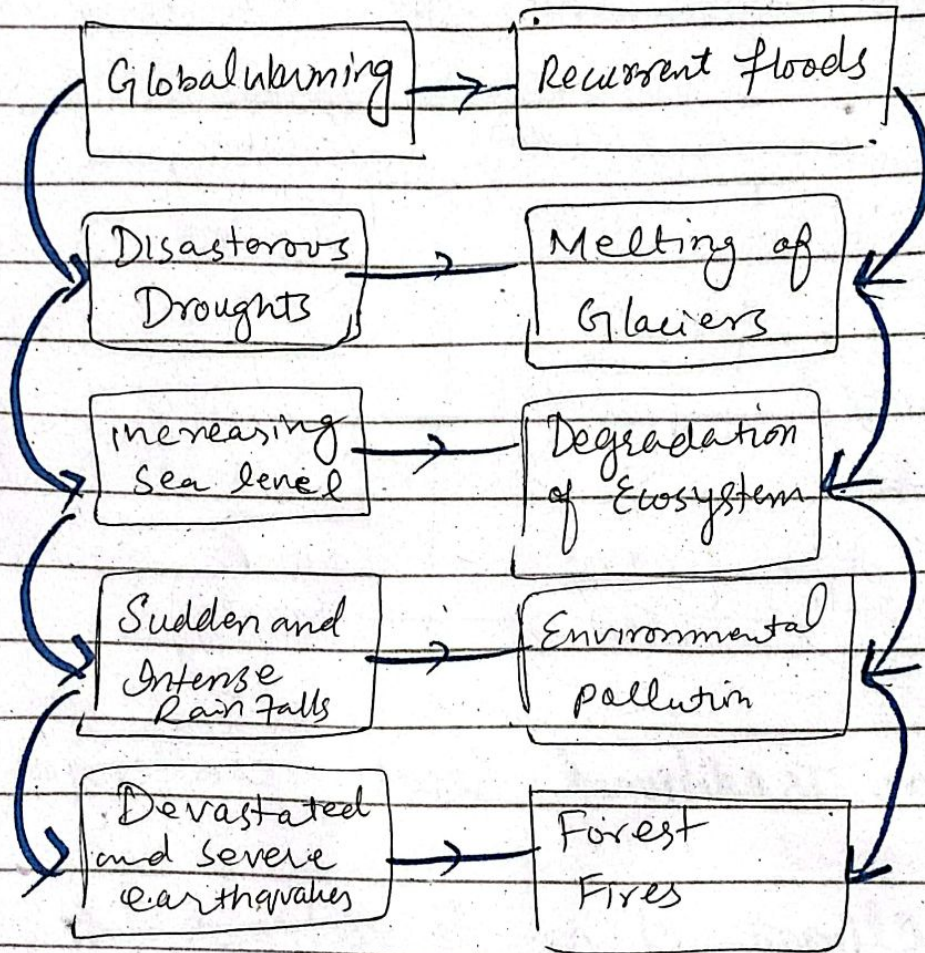
Non Traditional Security challenges

-1

Climate change is root cause of various other challenges

According to a report Pakistan is among top
According to Climate Risk Index (CRI)
Pakistan is ranked 8th position which
affect mostly due to climate change.
It is one of most lowest contributors to
increase in global temperature. Pakistan
emit 0.64% carbon to environment.

So people are adversely affect through this. Due to climate change other serious threats are also arises include



2- Recurrent floods?

The dreadful threats floods of 2010, 2014 and 2015 in Pakistan bear testament to this belief that such calamitous floods have not occurred in the nation's history. In recent 2022 flood the third of country was submerged.

2.3 million people affected. So these floods are biggest challenge to national security of Pakistan.

3- Disasterous Droughts: Drought is period of abnormally dry weather due to lack of rainfall. Pakistan economy has been punched heavily by continuous spell of droughts for many years in Balochistan. Tharparker is facing longest drought about 3 years, that has claimed many lives primarily those of malnourished children. These catastrophes destroy crops, decrease availability of water and kill both people and animal.

4- Severe Earthquakes

Earthquakes are another ^{lethal} form of non-traditional security threats to Pakistan. There was severe earthquake in 2005 which jolted Pakistan on 8 October. It devastated Pakistan's northern areas with massive loss of life and poverty. Another Earthquake struck again the northern areas especially Balakot on 2015, which destroyed it badly. People were compelled to live in tents.

5- Scarcity of water:

With growing population, agricultural and industrial growing demand there is scarcity of water. According to UN estimates that 40% of annual deaths in Pakistan can directly attribute to insufficient supply of clean water. In our country almost 630 deaths occur due to disease diarrhea which is water born disease.

Similarly scarcity of water leads to issues / disparity within provinces. Sindh alleges Punjab of water theft, while Balochistan accuses Sindh of not giving its share from Gudu and Sukhar Barrages. Meanwhile 40-50 million people do not have regular access to drinking water.

6- Population Explosion

Population of Pakistan is increasing at alarming rate of 2% per Annum. Pakistan population is estimated about 24.5 cror. Our population growth rate is double than of India. It has created burden on resources of country. Due to overpopulation many other dimension also affect

Rise in unemployment

Rise of Inflation

Food scarcity | water shortage | More urbanization

These all are serious threats to our national security.

7- Influx of Refugees

Illegal and mass arrival of refugees is another non traditional security threat. The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 resulted in mass exodus of more than 2 million Afghan refugees toward Pakistan.

8- Poor Governance

Bad Governance is lethal for social and economic well being of Pakistan. Pakistan is victim of bad governance since its inception. Corrupt, insufficient rulers and politicians are successful in making their way to enter power echelons of the state.

9- Seminaries/Madris

Seminaries are awarded with massive funds to carry out noble task of imparting religious education. But unfortunately these seminaries turned into centres for promoting violence and terrorism in the name of

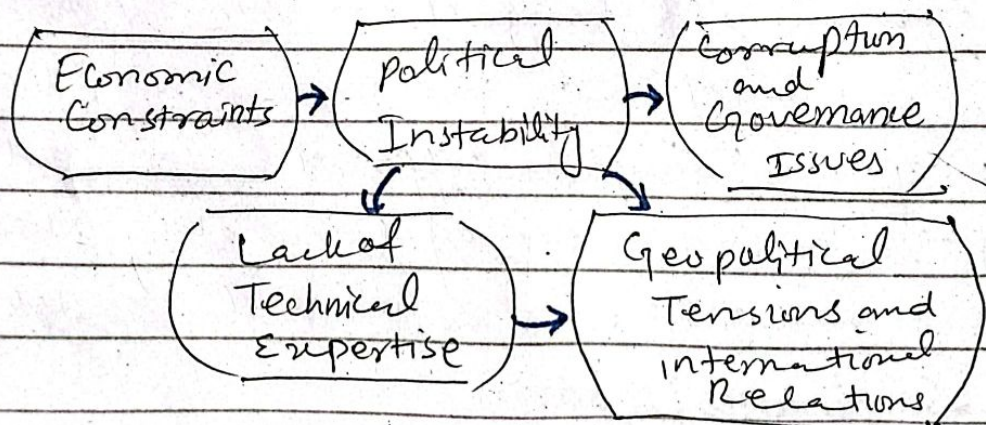
Jihad. This is a tragic indeed for the security of Pakistan.

10- Frequent outbreak of Disease

The most adverse crisis is of health crisis. Country is facing numerous ^{challenges include} inadequate healthcare infrastructure, poor health services, frequent outbreaks of disease. In recent years COVID-19 affect the economy of Pakistan and public health of masses.

Hurdles in Addressing these challenges

There are various constraints when we address these issues.



1- **economic Constraints:** Pakistan's limited financial resources restrict its ability to invest in necessary infrastructure, technology and human resources. Economic instability and debt further constraints

government spending on crucial sectors like health, education and environmental protection.

2- Political Instability

Frequent changes in government and policy inconsistency hinder long term planning and implementation of strategies to address non-traditional security challenges.

3- Corruption and Governance Issues

Weak governance and pervasive corruption undermine the effectiveness of policies and resource allocation. Corruption at various levels erodes public trust and hampers developmental initiatives.

4- Lack of Technical Expertise

Country suffers a shortage of skilled professionals and technical expertise in critical areas such as environmental management, cybersecurity and public health. This skill gap limits the country's capacity to effectively tackle these challenges.

5- Geopolitical Tension and International Relations:

Geopolitical tensions, particularly with

neighbouring countries like India, complicate collaborative efforts in addressing transboundary issues such as water security and refugees management. Diplomatic challenges can impede regional cooperation and resource sharing.

Conclusion

Pakistan's non traditional security challenges pose significant threats to socio economic stability, security, environment of country. A comprehensive and coordinate approach require that integrate economic, development, political stability, good governance and international cooperation.

By overcoming these challenges with the go we can make a secure and integrated country, whose sovereignty can not be compromised ever.

Question NO#6

Discuss in details the issue of Population explosion in Pakistan, its impact and solution to deal with it.

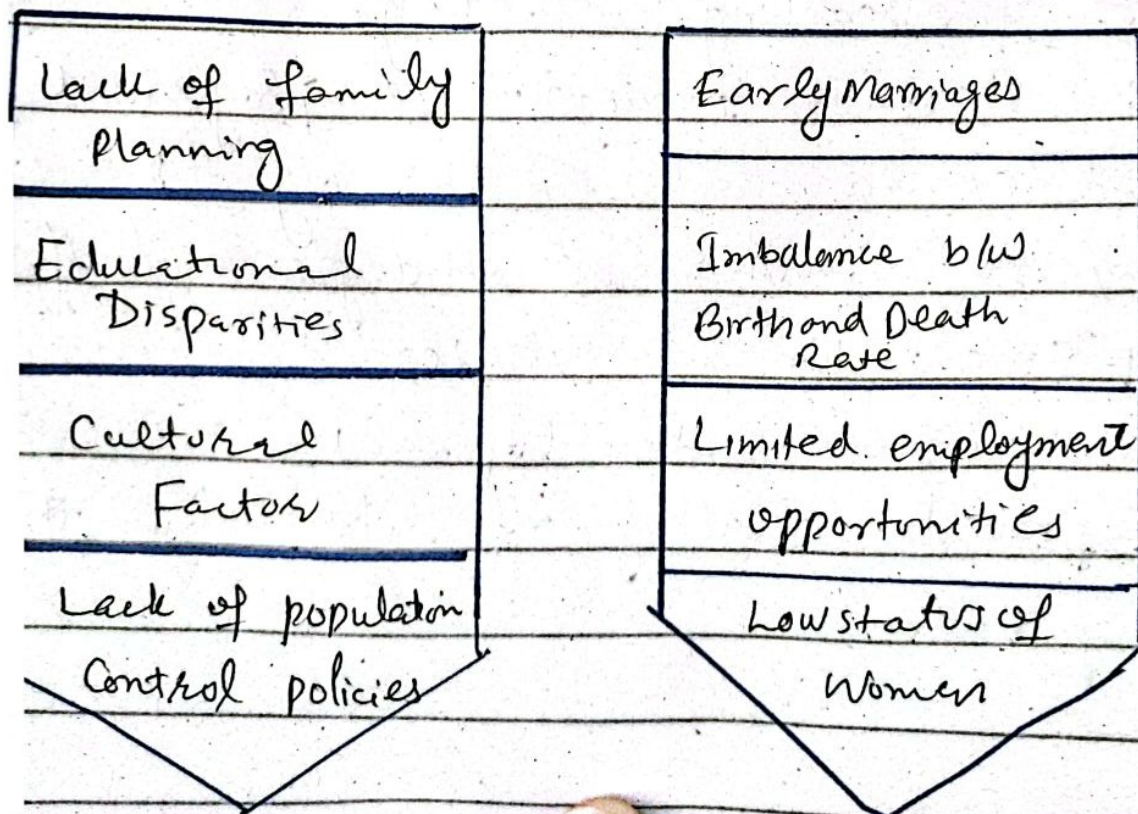
Introduction

Population explosion refers to the rapid and excessive increase in the number of people in a particular area. Pakistan with population growth rate 2% experiencing numerous challenges to the socio-economic stability and development of country. Population explosion impacts are far reaching, affecting sectors such as health, Education, Employment and environment. Addressing this issue require comprehensive strategies and effective implementation of policies to ensure sustainable development and improved quality of life for the population.

Population in Pakistan and World

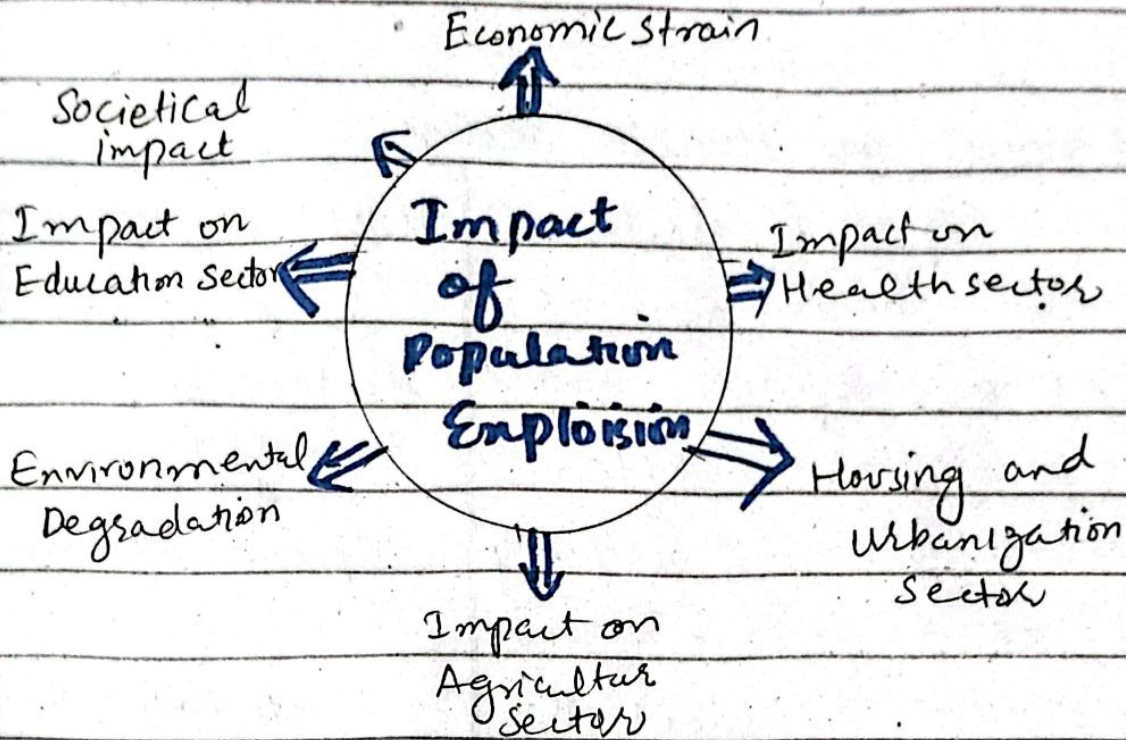
According to UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) estimated that Pakistan's population is 245.2 million. Pakistan having 5th rank in world population. Our population growth rate is almost double than that of India's population growth rate. In our country fertility rate is 3.3%. It is estimated that the median age in Pakistan is 22 years which means Pakistan is a young country.

Factors responsible for population growth / Causes of over population



Impact of Population Explosion

Increasing population exerts immense pressure on Pakistan stability. It affects every sector.



-i Strain on Economy

When population increases there is increase of children and women which depend on others. As they depend financially on men. So automatically the population which can be used as a resource to grow the economy has become burden on country. Automatically

Burden on Economy



Strain on resources



Rise in Poverty



Increase dependency Ratio



Rise in unemployment

Poverty increase and inflation rise due to more demand and low supply of resources. In Pakistan current inflation rate is 24.76% which raise price of everyth including food, shelter, health care, comoditi

2. Impact on Health Sector

The rapid population growth overwhelms the healthcare system. Hospital and clinics are often overcrowded, and availability of medical resources become insufficient to meet the growing demand. This result in inadequate healthcare services, higher

Insufficient medicine infrastructure
↓
Shortage of well trained Doctors
↓
Spread of infectious Diseases
↓
Insufficient medical resources
↓
High maternal and infant mortality rate

infant and maternal mortality rates.

Due to insufficient medical resources, there are many infectious diseases prevail and no proper care deliver to patients.

3- Housing and Urbanization Sector

Population explosion exacerbates housing shortage, especially in urban areas.

Rapid urbanization without adequate planning leads to the proliferation of slums, inadequate housing, poor sanitation and insufficient infrastructure. This urbanization lowers the quality of life.

Crowded Urban Areas
↓
Inadequate housing
↓
Poor Sanitation
↓
Lack of basic facilities

4- Impact on Agriculture sector

This sector has been adversely affected by rapid increase of population. More population means smaller land farms, that lead to decline in productivity.

Availability of cultivable land in 1990 was 0.17 hectares per person and the estimated availability of land in 2025 will be 0.07 hectares per person.

This will lead to shortage of food in many areas specially in Tharparkar. If we can only satisfy the needs of our population then what will

export? How we will get revenue. So no food, raw material, left for export and revenue generation

More population
more division of land
↓
Decline in productivity
↓
Shortage of food
↓
More demand
less supply of food
↓
Threat of Droughts

5- Environmental Degradation

The growing population places significant pressure on natural resources such as water, land and forest. Overexploitation of these resources lead to environmental degradation, including deforestation, soil

erosion, water scarcity. Additionally more population leads to massive transportation which leads to polluted air. and this pollution rise temperature of earth lead to global warming.

Depletion of natural resource
↓
Deforestation
↓
water scarcity
↓
Rise in pollution
↓
Global warming

6- Impact on Education Sector

Education systems struggle to accomodate increasing number of children. Schools are overcrowded and there is shortage of qualified teachers, educational material and infrastructure. This leads to lower educational quality, and higher dropout rates, which leads to an increase in illiteracy, and we get a dumb society.

Difficulty in handling large no. of student
↓
overcrowded schools
↓
shortage of Educational infrastr
↓
Low Quality Education

overpopulation is cause of societal issues

Rapid population growth intensifies social issues such as poverty, crime and inequality. The competition for limited resources and opportunities can lead to social unrest and exacerbate conflicts within communities.

Social unrest



Lawlessness



increase of crime rate

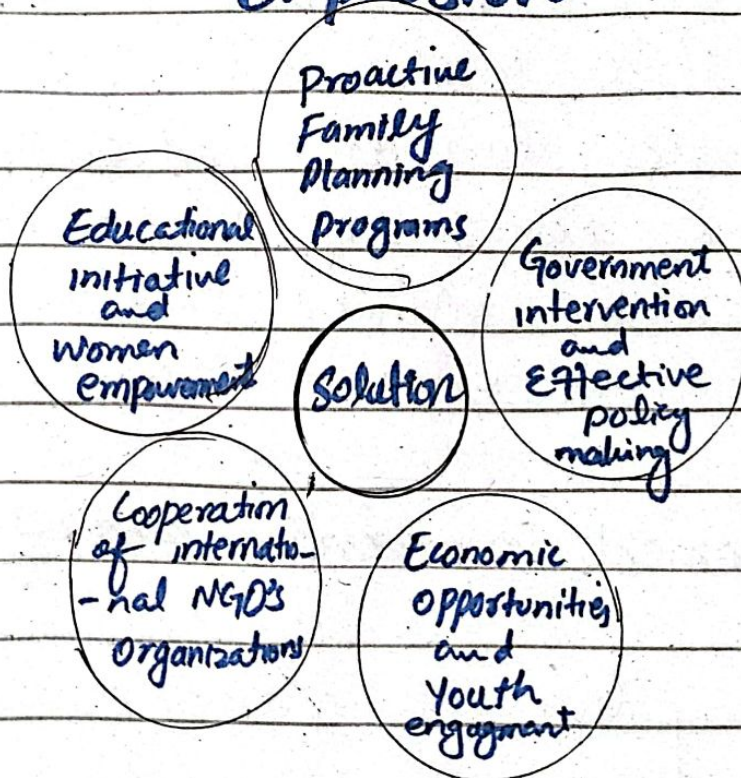


increase in corruption



Communities

Solution to Address Population Explosion



-1 Proactive Family Planning Programs

Implementing effective family planning programmes is crucial to controlling population

growth. Increasing awareness and accessibility of contraceptive methods can help individuals make informed decisions about family size.

Also address healthcare challenges, especially maternal and infant mortality through enhanced health coverage and infrastructure development.

2- Educational Initiative and women Empowerment

Promoting education, particularly for women, can contribute to reducing fertility rate and empowering the population. Higher education levels correlate with lower fertility rates. Empowering women through education and economic opportunities enable them to make informed choices about their reproductive health and family size.

3 Government intervention and effective making

Effective policies and governance are essential for addressing population growth. Government should implement comprehensive population policies, integrating family planning. Government should come up with

various policies related to tax exemptions to curb overpopulation. There should be lowering rates of income tax for those married couples who have single or two children.

4- Economic opportunities and youth engage

Improving economic opportunities and reducing poverty can help to reduce overpopulation. Our focus should be on job creation, skill development and support for small and medium enterprise. Efforts should be made to engage the youth through skill-oriented education and job opportunities to discourage migration and contribute to national development.

5- Cooperation of international NGOs and organization

collaborating with international organization like the United Nations Fund for support and expertise will helpful to tackle such explosion. Similarly, collaborating with non-governmental organizations to address cultural norms and promote education and awareness regarding family.

Conclusion:

The population explosion in Pakistan presented multifaceted challenges that had impact on economic stability, health, education and environment sectors.

These issues can only be resolved by encompassing family planning, social awareness through media, schools, and government policies.

By implementing comprehensive and coordinated strategies, Pakistan can mitigate adverse effects of rapid population growth, and can provide quality of life for its citizens.

Question No #7

a- Global Warming and its impact on Pakistan.

Introduction:

Global warming is catastrophic climate event keep on ravaging the whole planet.

Pakistan is among top ten countries which are adversely affected by

Climate change. Global warming had great impact on environments, economy and health of people in our country. Recurrent floods, Droughts, rising sea level adversely crippled our economy. To overcome this dilemma Pakistan has been participated in Paris agreement in 2015 and COP-27 in 2022 in Egypt.

Global Warming and Green house Effect

Green house effect ^{is} means a natural process by which earth retains some of energy of the sunrays, and utilize it to warm it enough to sustain life on it. This process is mediated by the presence of some gases in the earth's surrounding that form a layer around it, and known as Greenhouse Gases (GHGs).

Global warming is increase of temperature due to presence of green house gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4).

CO_2 is most commonly found greenhouse gas contribute 75% of warming

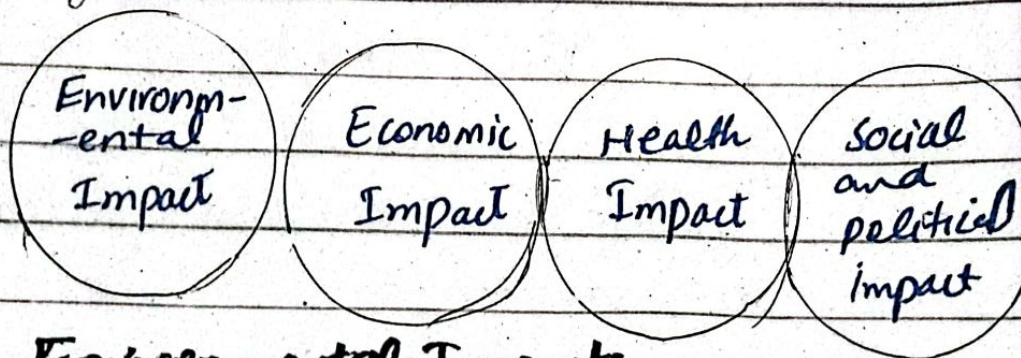
Methane contribute to global warming about 16%

Pakistan has a warm climate as summer season prevails for more than six months. However all credit goes to human activities which had increase temperature of globe.

According to Intergovernmental Panel on climate change: Globe temperature have risen 1.1°C and are leading towards 1.5°C .

Impacts of Global Warming on Pakistan

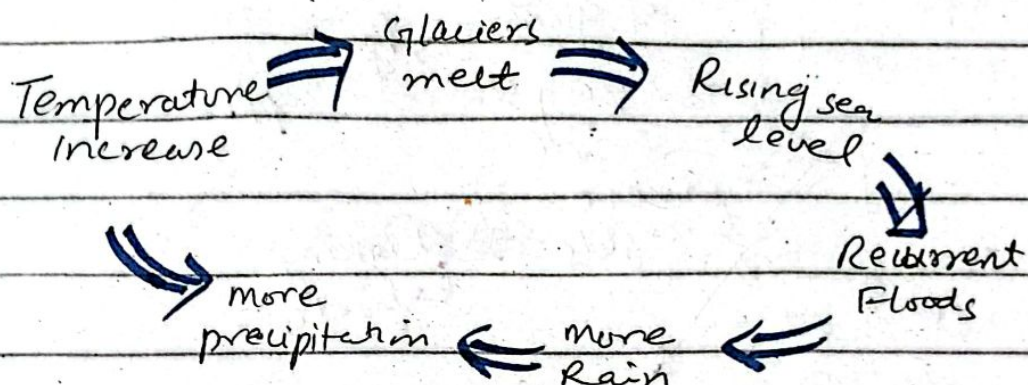
According to report of climate Risk Index Country is now ranked 8th in global CRT while it contributes only 0.64% to global carbon emissions.



Environmental Impacts

Human activities reflects in its environment. Like Global warming had been consequence

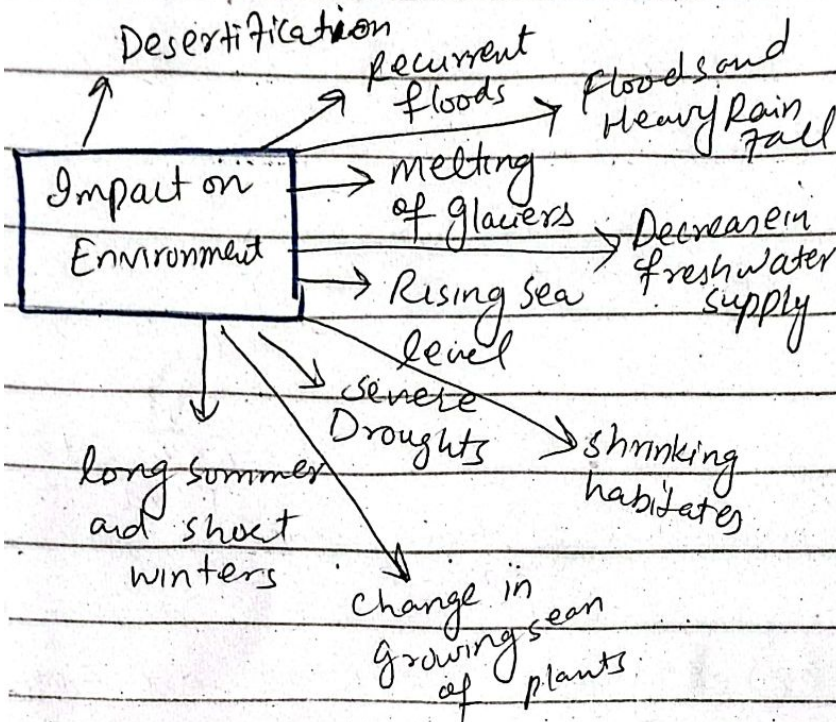
of human activities. Due to global warming temperature increase and glaciers melt, due to which flood occurs, Secondly in coming years there will be no source for coldness. As whole ice melt and spread in form of floods.



In Pakistan every year floods make destruction. In 2010 flood it destroyed 1.89 million humans. It was one of the biggest tragedies in world's history. Similarly in 2011 flood also wreaked havoc and affected 5.3 million people and eroded 1.7 million acres of land. Similarly Droughts had been punched heavily by its continuous spell in Balochistan for many years.

Pakistan has the third largest reservoir of glaciers in north. Melting of glaciers has accelerated due to increase in temperature. This leads to floods and increase

in sea level. A rise in sea level has threaten coastal areas of Pakistan. particularly Karachi coastal line and Indus River Delta.



Economic Impact:

Agricultural sectors is highly susceptible to climate change, changes in temperature affect crop yields, leading to food insecurity and economic instability for farmers.

It also had greater impact on water resources.

Due to global warming freshwater resources becoming decreased, due to flood and high sea level, salinity of water increase. Moreover recurring floods crumbled the infrastructure which require more budget for repairance.

Health Impact:

Due to rise in temperature heat related illness like "heat stroke" occur in various cities like in Karachi, Balochistan. Heat stroke claims various deaths in previous years. Due to polluted water many water born disease took place. Moreover, scarcity of water driven by climate change, contribute to malnutrition.

Social and Political Impact

Due to environmental calamities communities migrate from one area to other. This creates social instability and increases the risk of conflict over resources. Due to climate^{it} impacts on livelihoods of millions of Pakistanis, leading to increased poverty and social unrest. Water scarcity and resource depletion can exacerbate tensions both within provinces and with other nations.

Conclusion:

By investing in renewable energy, enhancing water management, promoting climate resilient agriculture, and strengthening disaster preparedness, Pakistan can mitigate the impacts of global warming and build a

Sustainable and resilient future for its population.

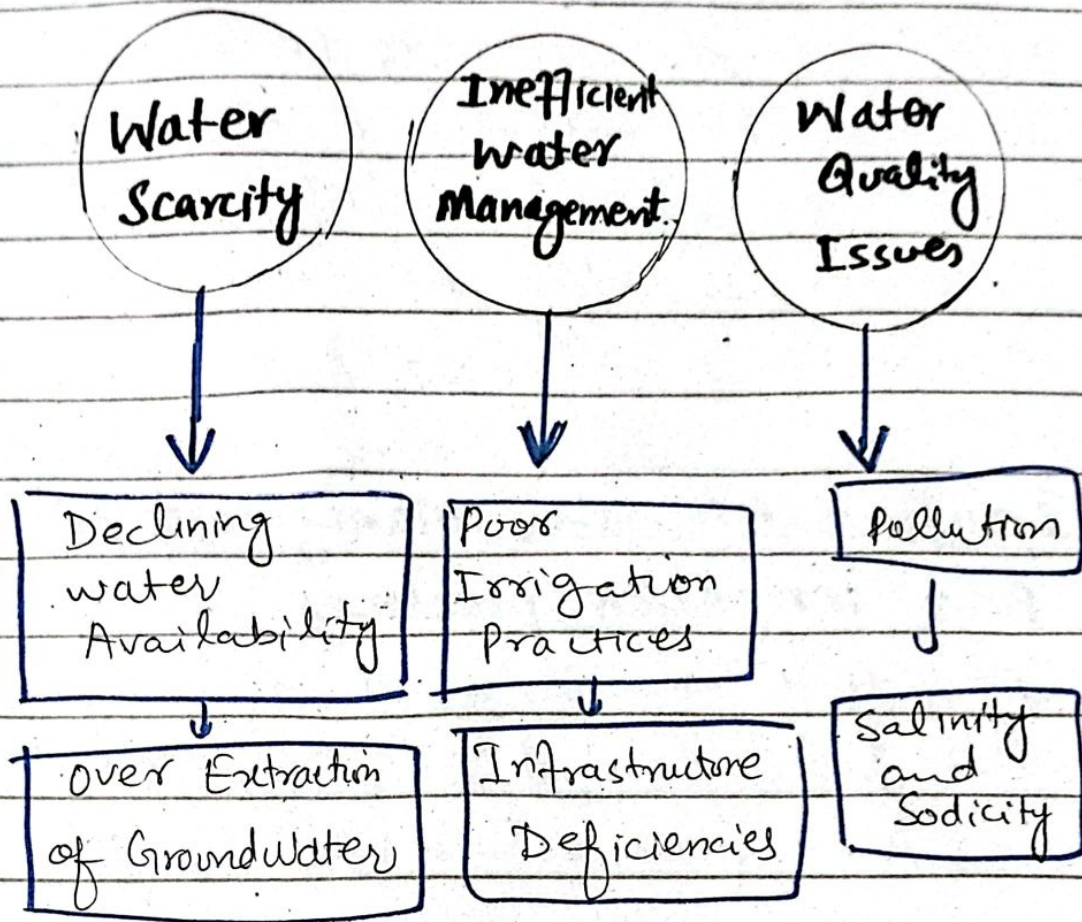
Question No 7 (b)

Water Issues in Pakistan

Introduction:

By the report of World Health Organization (WHO) it is estimated that each human need 50-100 liters of water per day in Pakistan. But water scarcity is a pressing issue in present day. With rapidly growing population and increasing demand on water resources, Pakistan faces a critical situation. Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources says the country once having surplus water, now has water deficit. Among 147 million acre feet water that flows through Pakistani territory, the country stores only 1415 acre feet water and remaining flows to sea due to lackages of storage. So we should implement such strategies that we can not run short of water in future.

Major Water Issues in Pakistan



Water Scarcity

Declining water availability and Extraction of Groundwater

Pakistan is classified as a water scarce country, with per capita availability of water has been decreased significantly. Total the annual water availability per capita is reduce to 1000 cubic meters.

Pakistan is in category of water stressed country. Moreover Excessive extraction of groundwater for

Agricultural, industrial, domestic use has led to significant decline in water tables. According to WWF researcher Richard Garosi Tank, he said water level in Balochistan is dropping by 11.5 ft annually and if it keeps decreasing the water resources of Balochistan will soon dry up.

Insufficient water Management and Poor irrigation practices

Agriculture consumes about 95% of water resources of Pakistan, yet irrigation practices are highly insufficient. We use hardly 40% of water and other is wasted in traditional practices. Indus River system can make ^{100 MAF} store source of water, whereas available water sources with Pakistan are of 25 MAF.

There are approximately 107000 water courses in Pakistan. But only 40% water courses are efficient. So water infrastructure including dams, canals and distribution network is outdated and poorly maintained. Significant water loss due to seepage, leak and evaporation.

If situation remains the same, the government will have no option except to choose b/w rice or sugarcane. Either it will have to ban sowing of sugarcane or ban its three main ^{orivala khadi} crops.

Water Quality Issues Containing Pollution and Salinity

According to (IRSA) Indus River system Authority the water shortage in the country is estimated about 38 percent. The water shortage also means contaminated water is being consumed by citizens. People are victimized of water-borne diseases including cholera, Hepatitis, diarrhea. People have no knowledge how to deal with contaminated water. In Pakistan authorities are thinking about installing one or more plants for water treatment of Raval Lake water. Additionally in Sindh, Balochistan improper irrigation practices and inadequate drainage system have led to soil salinization. This not only reduce agricultural productivity

but also contaminate fresh water resources.

Water

Issues with in provinces and Trans boundary Water Disputes

A growing scarcity of water resource in country is increasingly becoming a source of conflict among provinces over distribution of available water.

Canal water is distributed under 1991

Water Accord. A baseline volume of

144.88 BCF water is divided among

the provinces 48% to Punjab, 42% Sindh

7% to KPK and 3% to Balochistan.

Lesser quantities of water in various months have caused water conflict between

upstream province of Punjab and

down stream province of Sindh. also

between Sindh and Balochistan over

the years. Sindh alleges Punjab

of water theft while Balochistan

accuses Sindh of not giving its share

from Guddu and Sukhar Barrages.

In Trans boundary Indus Water Treaty

signed b/w Pakistan and India in

1960: However tension arises over the construction of dams and water projects by India on rivers allocated to Pakistan. These disputes threaten regional stability and Pakistan's water security.