

Dear Sir, Thank you for your thoughtful remarks on my essays. They are helping me improve. This essay was written before the results of my last assessment and on that basis I have already found out some of my mistakes, that I will try my best, not to repeat.



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams for CSS-2026
April 2025 (Mock-1)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	MAXIMUM MARKS: 100
NOTE: Make an outline and write a COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY (2500-3000 words) on any ONE of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.	

ENGLISH ESSAY

1. The more laws, the less justice.
2. From Protest to Insurgency: Understanding the Shift from Dissent to Armed Rebellion.
3. Benevolent Dictatorship is preferable to a Corrupt Democracy.
4. War Crimes in the Palestine-Israel Conflict: A Challenge to International Justice.
5. The Rise of Extremism in Pakistan: A Consequence of Foreign Interventions or Domestic Failures?
6. Trapped in a Cage Without Bars: The Life of Men in the Developing World.
7. Weak on the Field, Weak in the World: Sports as a Mirror of National Vitality and Global Strength.
8. Water Crisis in Pakistan: A Shared Responsibility of the Government and the People.
9. From Donation to Deception: How Charities Manipulate Public Trust for Personal Gain.
10. A man is known by the language he speaks.

Best Wishes for CSS-2026

The Rise of Extremism in Pakistan: A consequence of foreign Intervention or Domestic Failure.

Outline:

I. Introduction:

- i. hook statement.
- ii. General statements.
- iii. Thesis statement.

II. Causes of Rise of Extremism: Both, Foreign Intervention and Domestic Failure.

- i. USSR's invasion of Afghanistan and war on Terror.
- ii. Cold war in the Muslim world.
- iii. Extremism in Neighborhood.
- iv. Indian interference within Pakistan.
- v. Governance Failure.
- vi. Religious intolerance and Role of Madrasahs.
- vii. Suppression of dissent: From protest to Nationalism.
- viii. Poverty and its role.
- ix. ~~Failure of education~~ Lack of effective education.
- x. Failure of mainstream media and social media.

III. Bangladesh, a prime example of foreign intervention and domestic failure.

IV. Effects of rise of Extremism:

- i. Destructive to state's fabric of harmony.
- ii. Terrorism and Killing of innocent.

- iii. Creating bad image of Pakistan.
- iv. Perpetuates cycle of intolerance.
- v. Harms the stability and economy of country.

V. Solution to curb the rise in extremism.

- i. Promoting good relations with neighbors.
- ii. Moving towards inclusive governance
- iii. Reforms in the social sector: Health, Education, employment
- iv. Madrassah Reforms.
- v. Effective role of media in promoting tolerance

Vi. Conclusion:

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Introduction :

Extremism is a menace, it eats up the structure of society and is destructive to the fabric of state.

Extremism in its any form, either nationalism, sectarianism or terrorism is harmful and destroys the cooperation and tolerance of society. Extremism is more destructive than atom bombs, as atom bombs only cause destruction once, where they fall, while seeds of extremism, if planted, destroys the harmony of society for indefinite period of time, untill it is curbed. Pakistan is dealing with same kind of situation, where foreign influence and domestic failures have planted the seeds of extremism and its sprouting plant is causing harm to the structure of Pakistan in form of rise of religious and ethnic extremism. This rise of extremism can be traced back to the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, cold war in the Muslim world and frequent martial law in the country. It has challenged the stability and growth of the country, has created a bad image of Pakistan and has perpetuated a cycle of extremism and intolerance. The Rise of extremism in Pakistan has multiple causes from foreign backing to internal challenges. It has deeply effected the stability of country, without pertinent measures, this rise of extremism will devastate the country, plundering it, into challenges, it has never seen before.

The causes of rise of extremism in Pakistan are both foreign interventions and domestic challenges, with

both having multi-dimensional approaches.

The rise of extremism in Pakistan can be traced back to USSR's invasion of Afghanistan and war on Terror. The first made an Islamic ideology to save brotherly Islamic state of Afghanistan, from Christian Russian state, in the world. While the second, fought this same ideology, when it became a menace in shape of terrorism and caused 9/11. The ideology of rise of Muslims to help brother Muslims fueled the fire of extremism. During these events and because of this Islamic ideology, Pakistan saw the seeds sowed into its land, of extremist ideologies, which caused very much harm to herself.

Moreover, the cold war between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Islamic state of Iran during the 1980's further fueled this fire of extremism within Pakistan. Pakistan, a Sunni-majority and Shia-minority state living in harmony for centuries came in front of the barrel of Sunni-Shia ideological war in the Middle East. This cold war between KSA and Iran gave rise to sectarian extremism. From the 1980's, till now, Pakistan has suffered major terrorist attacks because of this Sunni-Shia divide. The cities ^{like} Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar and Faisalabad have been a hotspot for this sectarian violence, killing thousands of Muslims on both sides. To conclude, this foreign ideology destroyed the fabric of Muslim unity within Pakistan.

Furthermore, the extremism within neighbor countries has had its impacts on Pakistan. The Hindu-Muslim divide in the ~~west~~^{east} of Pakistan, where Hindu ideology bolstered by RSS and BJP, led to suppression of Muslims of India and their persecutions. These incidents gave rise to religious extremism in Pakistan, in which, thousands of Hindus faced the same wrath as Muslims in India. Moreover, the unstable government by Taliban in Afghanistan has also played its part in the rise of extremism within Pakistan. Their ideology of Pan-Islamic Khilafat and their resentfulness towards popular sovereignty have risen extremist elements within Pakistan, such as TTP. Conclusively, the extremism within neighbor countries has had its impacts on Pakistan.

Going on, one other reason of extremist ideologies in Pakistan is the Indian interference. Pakistan, from the first day, has faced Indian aggression and vindictive behaviour. Both countries have fought 3 major wars with several minor skirmishes and are ideologically as different as the sky and the land. India has repeatedly interfered in Pakistan's domestic affairs, she has supported terrorist and extremist elements within Pakistan. The current rise of terrorist attacks by TTP and BLA, both supported by India financially and tactically, is a major proof of Indian involvement in extremism in Pakistan. The confessions of Kulbushan Yadav, the Indian spy caught in 2016, are other major proofs of it.

Within the country, the failure of governance is the foremost cause of rise in extremism. Pakistan, from the

very beginning, has been facing governance crisis. It has faced four martial laws, exclusive government setups with no place for minority, and authoritarian elements.

These experiences have risen resentment among its people and also extremism in form of succession and separation calls.

East Pakistan protested from the very beginning for its exclusion from governance. These same calls have been made from Sindh, Balochistan and KPK in recent times giving rise to ethnic extremism. In conclusion, the governance crisis has its fair part in rising in extremism in Pakistan.

Furthermore, the Religious extremism and Madrassahs have also played their part in the rise of extremism. The USSR's invasion of Afghanistan saw the rise of religious institutions from few hundreds to more than 8000 within few months. These religious institutions taught young fellows the virtues of self immolation and suicide bombing.

Sadly, ^{even} after USSR's withdrawal, the number of these institutes increased. Resultantly, the number of these fanatics with self-immolation ideologies also increased. With no USSR to attack, these fanatics bombed their own people and their own Muslim brothers. This religious extremism has played a major part in the rise of extremism within Pakistan.

Moreover, the suppression of dissent of minorities by majority has also contributed to the rise of extremism.

This dissent suppression, first led to protest and when prosecuted further, it leads to rise ~~in~~ ^{of} nationalist movements.

This ethnic nationalism has often called for separate state. Pakistan has seen many examples of these persecutions of

minorities. In Sindh, it saw the rise of Sindh Desh Tanzeem, in KPK, it saw the rise of Pashtun Tahfuz movement, In Balochistan, it saw Baloch yachjehti movement, with all crying the federal persecution woes and exclusion from governance, decision making and resource sharing. In conclusion, the persecution of minority dissent leads to rise of extremism, which Pakistan is facing from decades.

Going on, one other reason for rise of extremism in Pakistan is the rise of poverty. The poor are the most vulnerable to the elements of extremism. These extremist elements use the poor class for their own benefits. Poor people are used as soliders to fight against the state, Jihadees to blow up other fellow muslims, and sectarian warriors against the people of different sects by national, religious, and sectarian leaders respectively. Lack of incentives by the government and poor policy making, make these less-resourced people more prone to falling in extremist ideologies and being used as scapegoats by extremist elements. To conclude, with the rise of poverty rises the incidents of extremism within a country.

Moreover, lack of effective education is also a reason for rise of extremist ideologies within Pakistan. Not only Pakistan lacks behind in effective ~~aka~~ STEM education but also its curriculum is filled with literature promoting one ideology and targeting the other. The first page of class 9th physics book says "although science says, the universe was created after big bang, but we believe, it was created by God". In biology books, it has categorically denied darwin's

theory of evolution with islamic perspectives. On many places in Pakistan studies, it ~~make~~ ^{vilify} Hindus. These kind of literature divert the young brain from modern scientific education towards extremist, superiorist ideologies which eventually fuels the fire of extremism further.

Furthermore, the media, either mainstream or social media, has played a major role in the rise of extremism.

The media itself promote extremist thoughts and ideas rather considering them. For instance, during ramazan, every big media channel brought mainstream religious clerks and debate openly on contentious issues. These issues have been debated for centuries without any consensus. On the name of highlight issues, it brings topics that are highly sentimental to the emotions of people. This further divides the society and becomes the ~~reason~~ ^{reason} for rise in extremism destroying the fabric of sectarian unity.

The former East Pakistan and today's Bangladesh is a prime example of foreign intervention and domestic affairs linked with extremism rise. East Pakistan from the first day was persecuted and suppressed by the policies of the ruling elite, majority of which belonged to west Pakistan. The Bengalis were deprived of economic benefits, infrastructure, and even their own language. Constituting 55% of the population of Pakistan, they had very little role in governance and policy making. With this interference, India's interference within East Pakistan was also significant.

India had secret meetings with East Pakistani leadership assuring them of every kind of help in the separation movement.

The Indian army also trained the Mukhti Bhani group and equipped them with weapons to fight the Pakistan army and its law enforcing agencies. These ~~B~~ both factors played a key role in the separation of East Pakistan and formation of Bangladesh. It proves that these both factors are crucially important in the rise of extremism.

The causes of rise of extremism in Pakistan are multi-dimensional and so are its effects. This rise of extremism harms the state's fabric of harmony, leads to terrorism, creates a bad image of the nation, harms the stability and economy of country, and perpetuates a cycle of intolerance.

The first major effect of rise of extremism is its harms on the fabric of harmony of the state. This harmony gets destroyed and the society divides into factions. Pakistan has become extremely polarized because of the rise of extremism. It has created "Us vs Them" mentality within the state. Sunni-Shia divide on religious grounds, ^{ethnic} Sindhi-Punjabi-Baloch-Pashtoon divisions on the basis of extremism. These factions created by the extremist elements destabilise a nation. This destabilization weakens the economy and plunges the state into crisis.

The second major effect of the rise of extremism is terrorism. The "Us vs Them" mentality, created by factions which are itself ^{the} result of extremism, leads to harming the other faction for the benefit of oneself. Pakistan, unfortunately, has been seeing this crisis from the end of the last century. Terrorism, made by extremism, has grown roots into the country. In the past decades,

Pakistan only witnessed religious terrorism, but sadly, from the last few years, she is watching ethnic terrorism too. Punjabi's are getting butchered by Baloch ethnic terrorists. In conclusion, the rise of extremism is very dangerous, as it leads to killing of the innocent.

The third major effect of extremism is that it creates a bad image of the country. Countries with high level of extremism are seen as dangerous. Unfortunately, the religious, ethnic and sectarian extremism has degraded the image of Pakistan. Famous in the last century for its peace, prosperity, warm welcoming nature and beauty, Pakistan is now seen as a terrorist and extremist state because of the rise of extremism within itself. Although, the western tourism and sacrifices of its military personal in fight against extremism have softened its image but a lot more work is needed. In conclusion, Extremism within a country degrades its image.

One major effect of extremism is the cycle of perpetuation of extremism it brings with itself, if not curbed. Pakistan has been fighting this menace since the last century. Yet, not significant results are produced. Pakistan has been seeing the insurgence of extremism very often. These extremist ideologies have made its roots within the fabric of nation and almost every generation, born and grew, in Pakistan has been a witness of it and has faced its consequences. This cycle has deharmonised the society and has devastated the state from within itself.

It is high time that Pakistan as nation, comes
should

forward in fight against extremism and take pertinent measures to curb these extremist ideologies. The solution to this nuance are promotion of good relations with neighbors, Inclusive governance, reforms in the social sectors, and Madrassas, and positive role of media in tolerance promotion.

The first solution, Pakistan should apply to curb these extremist ideologies is ~~by promoting~~ good relation with neighbors. Pakistan should diplomatically engage India and Afghanistan to curb their influence within her boundaries. She should engage in trade, frequent bilateral talks and peace deals to win their confidence and decrease their influence within herself. Pakistan and India should also make 'peace departments' where both countries speak their hearts out and solve their problems diplomatically on table. With Afghanistan, Pakistan should increase trade, peace missions and provide aid. It should also increase the prospects of ATTA. With neighbors on Pakistan's side, Pakistan can curb extremism with less efforts.

Next, Pakistan should broaden the prospects of inclusive governance. It should pay heed to the woes of its minorities in specific and its people in general. With better and inclusive governance, Pakistan can cut the roots of extremism. In the book "Why Nations Fail", the author emphasises for 'inclusive economy and political system. He gives the example of 'Neorglu', a town, whose North lies in the U.S.A and is prosperous while its south lies in the Mexico and is less developed. The author says, that the North of Neorglu has inclusive government while the south has exclusive. Pakistan

Should take lesson from this example and move towards a better politically and economically inclusive government.

Moreover, Reforms in the social sectors such as health, education and employment opportunities will also help Pakistan in derooting this nuance from itself. With better standards of living, employment and social sectors, Pakistan can become prosperous and delthrow the extremist elements from its middle and lower class populations which are most vulnerable to its effect. Furthermore, Pakistan should take steps in reforming the madras system. It should include these institutions into its regular education departments. Pakistan should also introduce STEM education within madrassas to uplift the poor population that studies ~~in~~ in them with religious and modern education. Pakistan should also keep an eye on these madrassas and clerics who ~~are~~^{look} suspicious of promoting extreme ideologies.

Finally, the Media should play a positive role in derooting the extremist elements. It should make and play programs that promote inclusivity, tolerance, co-operation and harmony. Media should highlight the positives of this inclusivity and tolerance and avoid any propaganda that harms them. It should ~~not~~ work on ~~an~~ image-building. Moreover, it should also work on identity creating, in which anyone living within the border of Pakistan, is a Pakistani and a Pakistani only without the religious, cultural or ethnic dividens. With these measures, Pakistan can deroot extremist ideologies.

Conclusively, the rise of extremism in Pakistan

has multidimensional causes ranging from foreign influence to internal challenges. These extreme ideologies have harshly impacted Pakistan and its image, without efficient measures, Pakistan can not curb these evils and will only plunge into challenges, that will further destabilise it.

Therefore, it is high time to lead the war against extremism with pertinent measures to make Pakistan a better and prosperous place on Earth.

For Remarks & Improvements: