



CIVIL SERVICES PREPARATORY SCHOOL: CSPs
Mock Exam - I
Pakistan Affairs

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

PART-II

- Q No 2.** Freedom of expressions is an important guarantee for a successful democracy, how the imbalance between freedom of expression and spread of fake news, disinformation and propaganda have become challenge for the security of the state. Give a critical analysis and practical solutions to this quandary?
- Q No 3.** Please list out important events from 1937-1947 that lead to creation of Pakistan also give your viewpoint on the leadership shown by All India Muslim League vis a vis All India National Congress?
- Q No 4.** What is a hybrid model of governance, is western one size fit all model of democracy workable in third world countries, punctuate your answer with relevant examples?
- Q No 5.** Hydro politics has taken center stage in south Asia. Discuss possible outcomes in context of recent deteriorated relations between Pakistan and its eastern and western neighbours.
- Q No 6.** Reforms in Industrialization, agriculture or taxation, which is the panacea for the chronic issue of underperforming economy of Pakistan, or does the solution lie in governance reforms?
- Q No 7.** Examine Pakistan's evolving security dilemma amidst its emerging "three-front challenge" — persistent Indian hostility in the east, intensifying border conflict with Afghanistan in the west, and resurgent domestic militancy. How does this multidimensional threat environment impact Pakistan's national security doctrine and resource allocation?
- Q No 8.** Independence of Judiciary is a sacred principle of constitutional governance so is supremacy of the parliament evaluate the statement in light of recent constitutional amendments.
- Q No 9.** There is a recent debate on creation of new provinces in country, what is the constitutional position on this and would this help resolve ethnic and economic problems of the federation?

These are my first assessments. Please tell me about the changes that I should make, and also guide on paper presentation.

Q no: 05:

Hydropolitics in South Asia:

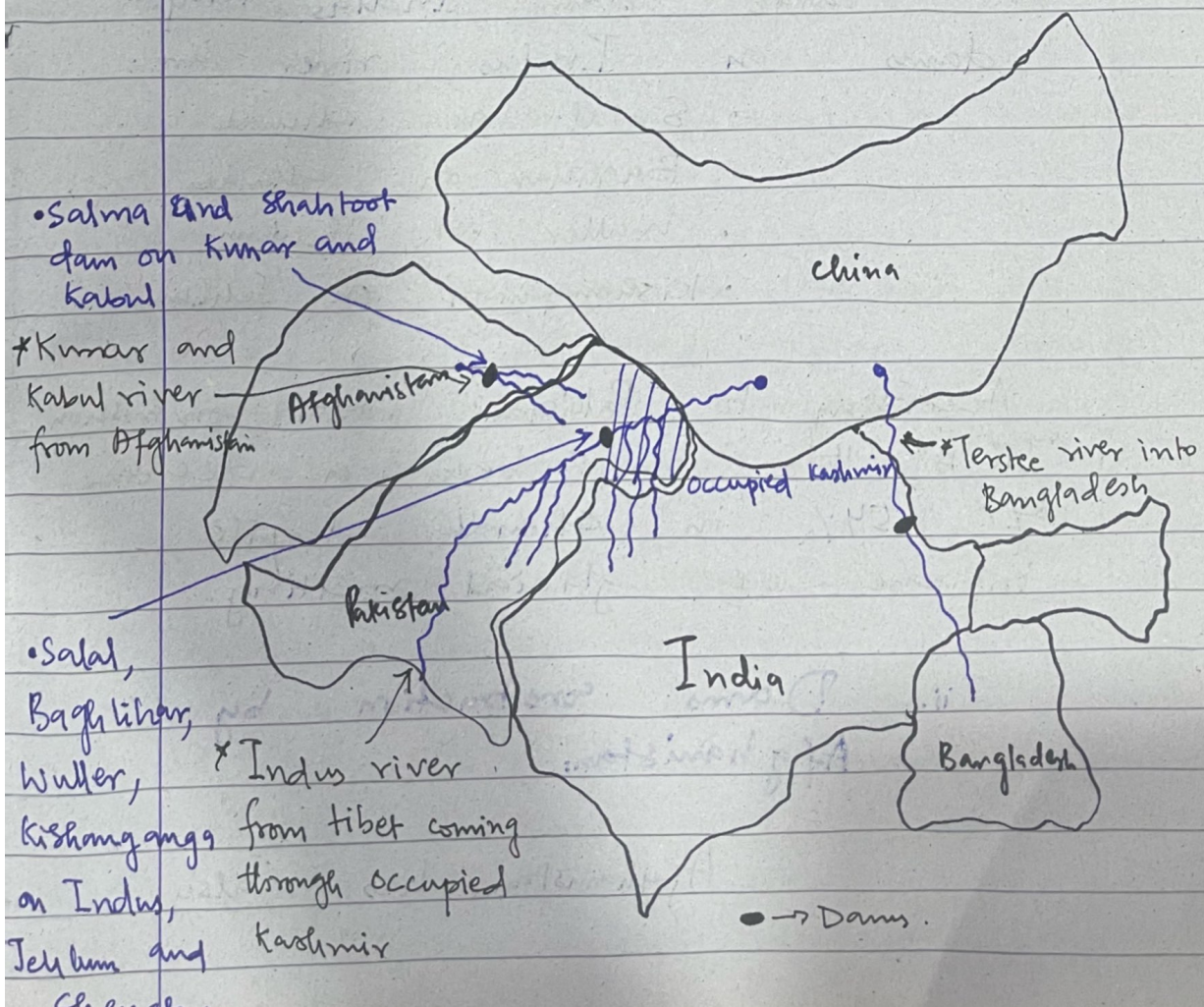
1. Introduction:

At present, the South Asian countries are facing water scarcity that has weaponised water among them. Hydropolitics has taken the center stage in South Asian affairs. Water is a basic necessity for both agricultural and population, and South Asian countries' major exports are agricultural products. Moreover, the recent deteriorating condition among the South Asian countries such as Pakistan-India May conflict and Pakistan-Afghanistan skirmishes on the incidents of terrorism are making hydro diplomacy challenging. The possible outcomes amidst the deteriorating condition depend upon the South Asian countries; with effective diplomacy, these challenges can be solved, while with loggerhead

attitude, the condition of South Asia will become further hostile.

2. Hydropolitics at the center of South Asian countries:

Because of the interconnectedness of South Asian countries and their common water supply, and the water scarcity due to climate change has made hydropolitics take the center stage in South Asia.



2.1: Increased dams construction by upper riparian countries:

India and Afghanistan has expedited dams construction which is blocking water flow to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

i. Dams construction by India:

India has made more than 200 dams in the past 50 years according to International organisation on large dams. India's major dams on Indus river are:

- Salal on Chenab
- Baglihar on Chenab
- Wuller on Jhelum
- Kishanganga on Jhelum

According to Pakistan's Water commission "IRSA", there has been a decrease of 54% in Chenab despite increase of glacial melting.

ii. Dams construction by Afghanistan:

Afghanistan has also

expedited dams construction on
Kunar and Kabul river that are
lifeline of agriculture in Khyber Pacht-
-unkwa. Afghanistan's dams such
as Salma and Shah toof has
decreased flow in Kabul river.

2.2: Rise of tension among South Asian Countries:

Because of decreased
water flow, there has been a rise
in hostility among South Asian
countries. Pakistan has declared
any reduction in its allocated
water ~~equat~~ equivalent to water
war.

3. Possible outcomes in content of the recent deteriorated relation among Pakistan and its eastern and western countries:

The possible outcomes
of the hydro politics especially
in content of the recent
deteriorated relation among ~~the~~
Pakistan and its western
and eastern neighbours depend

upon the South Asian countries themselves with effective diplomacy and cooperation, water issues can be resolved, while with an aggressive behaviour, the geopolitical-economic-social conditions can devastate further.

3.1: What effective diplomacy and cooperation can achieve?

Effective diplomacy and cooperation can boost agriculture, economy, and political coordination among countries:

i. With revision of water treaties, water allocation can become smoother and agricultural output can increase:

With revision of treaties such as Indus water treaty and positive diplomacy, both countries, India and Pakistan, can increase their agricultural outputs.

ii. Increased agricultural output will enhance economic growth:

South Asian countries' major

portion of economy depend upon agriculture. Enhanced agriculture can enhance economic growth.

iii. With economic growth and trade, peace can be enhanced and people to people contact will increase.

With increased trade ^{and} effective diplomacy, peace can be made certain among South Asian countries, which will also increase people-to-people contact.

3.2: Negative outcomes in absence of diplomacy and cooperation:

In the absence of diplomacy and cooperation, South Asia can become a hot spot for proxy conflicts, wars, and economic decline especially keeping in view the recent conflicts of Pakistan with its western and eastern neighbours.

i. Possibility of water wars and proxy conflicts:

Because of high dependency

on water, there is a high possibility of water wars among Pakistan and its neighbours. (Next century wars will be on the basis of water - Nasser)

ii. Decline of agriculture and economic output:

Pakistan's 19% GDP and 38% workforce is linked with agriculture; with the decline of agriculture due to decreased water, its economic and agricultural output will decrease significantly.

iii. Increase of social conflict among the provinces:

With the decrease in water availability in Indus river, the social rift among provinces will increase further, which was evident from the recent Cholistan canal project also.

4. Conclusion:

Water lies at the center of South Asian politics because of the increased dependence of

these countries on agriculture. Amidst the deteriorating environment among Pakistan and its neighbours, diplomacy and cooperation can play an important role in uplifting the economic-political-social dimensions of Pakistan in specific and South Asia in general.

Qno:09:

New Provinces and Pakistan's Progress?

1. Introduction:

Pakistan is divided into four provinces, and this model was inherited at the time of its birth. Recently, there has been a rise in debates of increasing the number of provinces, linking it to Pakistan's economic growth and decrease of ethnic grievances. However, the formation of new provinces is very tough due to the rigid constitutional provisions, and the formation of new provinces does not

ascertain economic growth and resolution of ethnic problems.

2. Constitutional provision on the formation of new provinces:

The constitution of 1973 clearly states the formation of provinces in its amendment clause which is article 239, added in the 18th amendment.

"Any changes in the provincial boundaries require approval of that provincial assembly by a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority"

Article 239 (5).

3. Would Will the creation of new provinces help resolve the ethnic and economic problems of the federation?

The creation of new provinces will exacerbate the ethnic and economic challenges of the federation, rather resolving them:

3.1: Increase of ethnic challenges with creation of new provinces:

The creation of new provinces will lead to a rise in ethnic grievances:

i. Formation of provinces on ethnic ~~base~~ grounds will lead to rifts among different ethnicities:

The formation of new provinces such as currently debated Hazara provinces, Mahajir province, and Bahawalpur or Sindhistan province will increase the hostility among ethnicities.

ii. Breakdown of the existing provinces will provoke the major ethnicities living within them:

The breakdown of the current provinces which are formed on the basis of major ethnicities will lead to an agitation among those ethnicities as many of them consider their lands as motherland.

3.2: Increase of economic challenges with new provinces:

The economic challenges will also increase with the increase of provinces:

i. Formation of new hierarchies in each province will cost monetary resources:

The formation of new hierarchies and institutions such as bureaucracy, courts, assemblies, and executive positions ~~and~~ will cost heavily on the already dwindling economy.

ii. New provinces with weak institutions can lead to further economic decline:

New provinces does not mean prosperity and progress. These can also reflect the previously weaker institutions that will lead to a further devastation in economy by inefficient funds management and tax collection. Ethiopia and South Africa

- 's experiment with new provinces formation was a disaster because of provincial dependence on federal resources for functioning.

iii. Increase of conflict on shared resources such as water or minerals:

New provinces may become agitated on resources that are shared between them. Minerals are spread throughout KPK; formation of new provinces such as Hazara or FATA may lead to a rift on resource ownership and sharing.

4. Pakistan needs an effective local governance structure to resolve its ethnic and economic challenges:

→ Effective local governance structure can resolve Pakistan's ethnic and economic challenges through efficiency and grass root management.

→ local governance model with fiscal independence on ^{local} taxation and provincial allocation can enhance grass root development, and will reduce ethnic grievances.

→ With local population empowered of decision making in their own affairs, the thought of majority dominance will decrease leading to national integration.

→ Properly trained and Capable local governments will increase the collection of tax, leading to decreased dependence on federal or provincial resources.

Example : Kerala's local government system:

The Kerala's local government system is a paradigm of economic progress and reduced ethnic grievances. With its Kudumbashree model, it has empowered local population, bringing them out of poverty. Moreover, with decision making at the local levels, the rift between major and minor ethnicities has significantly decreased.

5. Conclusion:

The creation of new

provinces in Pakistan is a herculean task due to the constitutional provisions, which demand provincial approval. Moreover, new provinces do not mean economic progress and resolution of ethnic issues. ^{Rather} So, effective local governance models should be adopted which can reduce ^{both} ethnic problems and economic challenges.

