

General Knowledge - III

Pakistan Affairs - (Mock-4)

PART - II

Q. 2 :

Answer: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and
Trinity of Ideas

Introduction: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1818-1898), the founder of Aligarh movement, truly believed in "Trinity of ideas" i.e. loyalty to the country, devotion to education, and aloofness from politics. The basic purpose of Aligarh movement was to uplift the dismal situation of Muslims in India. Therefore, he started Aligarh movement for the development of Muslims in sub-continent. Initially, Sir Syed was doing clerical job and then he was promoted and transferred. In 1857, war of independence, he saved some British officers from violence in mutiny. That is why, the British considered him loyal to the country and his cause. He was later given a rank in Imperial Council of India. Throughout his life, Sir Syed promoted and worked under trinity of ideas.

Sir Syed "Trinity of Ideas" -

Discussion under perspective of Aligarh movement: Are as follows

(1) Loyalty to the British / Country: Loyalty was one of the key aspect

of Sir Syed's philosophy. He urged the people of sub-continent to show solidarity and loyalty to the government i.e. Britishers. Further, he said that Muslims can only progress if they showed their loyalty toward the country, community, and religion. He believed that by fostering a sense of loyalty, individuals could contribute positively to the progress and development of the country.

(2) Devotion to Education and Social Reform: It was another important aspect of his movement. He encouraged his followers to dedicate their energies to attain modern and scientific education. And through this way, Muslims should bring reform and development in society. He considered education as *sine qua non* for success and progress.

(3) Aloofness from Politics: He urged Muslim community to stay neutral and maintain distance from political and religious controversies. By doing this, the movement can achieve its target of getting education and social upliftment. Indeed, this movement aimed to create a harmonious environment in sub-continent in order to create a peaceful societies.

"Tinity of Ideas" in Perspective of Aligah Movement: In context of Aligah Movement, these ideal played instrumental role in achieving the goals and objectives of the movement. The movement aimed was to have a good relationship with state; modern education for muslims; a sense of unity and progress in muslims; and establishment of educational institutions for muslims. This movement, without any doubt, achieved its objectives by following these tinity principles. The tinity of ideal guide the movement and navigate muslims from challenges of the time

Conclusion: Sir Syed, indeed, was a prophet of education and one of pioneer who worked for reformation of muslims in India. His Aligah movement played an instrumental and crucial role in the betterment of muslims conditions in sub-continent. His tinity of ideas in perspective of Aligah movement helped muslims to guide their direction in right path. Thus, muslims were able to face challenges of that era due to Sir Syed movement and ideas.

Q.No. 3 .

Answer : Traditional and Non-traditional ^{security} Concerns of Pakistan .

Introduction : Pakistan is faced with plethora of traditional and non-traditional security concerns. Traditional security concerns include territorial integrity, border disputes, and military threats from neighboring countries. Non-traditional security concerns include terrorism, extremism, cyber threats, and climate change. To address these concerns, foreign policy of Pakistan need to take some urgent actions in accordance to these threats. The balanced and independent foreign policy approach, can address both security threats i-e traditional and non-traditional security threat

Traditional Security Concerns :

Are as follows

1, Territorial Integrity : It includes border disputes with neighboring countries especially India over Kashmir issue, Rann of Kutch and other disputes, and Afghanistan. This is a threat to Pakistan territory and state

2, Militancy and Terrorism : It is composed of internal security threats from extremist groups e.g Taliban, Al-Qaeda etc.

(3), Nuclear Security Concern : It involves safeguarding and preventing nuclear weapons. Also, ensuring the safety of nuclear facilities.

Non-Traditional Security Concerns :

Are following

(1), Terrorism and rise of NSAs :

This is both an external and internal threat. It involves enemy states of Pakistan and non-registered militant organizations.

(2), Water Scarcity and crisis :

Though there is an Indus water treaty with India, but still India violates the treaty. Also per capita water availability is reducing.

(3), Looming energy crisis

The demand and supply gap is increasing. And there is an urgent need to address this issue.

(4), Cyber threats and crisis :

Several Pakistani websites were hacked by unknown sources of national and international level. Even, banks and defense institution websites are not safe in this regard. Hence, it is an critical issue for future for Pakistan.

Measures by revisiting Foreign Policy of Pakistan:

Are following

(1) Strengthening Diplomatic ties

Promoting dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflicts is the way out

(2) Efforts for eradication of terrorism:

It needs to be at both level i.e. at ^{external} external level by collaborating with partnering countries and sharing intelligence at internal level.

(3) long-term Economic plan for development:

Pakistan needs to diversify its economy through industrialization and foreign direct investment.

(4) Addressing the impact of climate change:

Collaborating with United Nation Sustainable development strategies, in fact, the world can be saved from this threat.

(5) Investment in Cybersecurity:

Pakistan needs to learn and advance in this sector with help of advanced countries in this relevant field.

(6) Participation in regional cooperation

For this purpose the platform of SAARC, SCO, ECO etc can be used effectively.

(7) Stable Nuclear deterrence and non-proliferation :

International norms should be maintained in order to have nuclear safety in the country and region.

Conclusion : Hence, by adapting the above mentioned measures, along with balanced and independent foreign policy, the traditional and non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan can be addressed aptly and timely.

Q. No. 4

Answer: Overpopulation is the root cause of all environmental issues.

Introduction : Overpopulation, indeed, is the root of all environmental issues. When a country's population exceeds its available resources and infrastructure, it can lead to increased pressure on environment. In case of Pakistan, a rapidly growing population has resulted in various environmental challenges. In¹⁹⁴⁷ 1947, Pakistan population was almost 32.5 Million, now in 2023, it is around 250 Million people. Hence, it has caused detrimental affects on the environment.

Environmental issues created due to overpopulation: Are following

(1) Environmental Pollution like air, water, soil and noise pollution:

The burgeoning population has caused pollution in every type. Overall, environmental pollution is increasing from day to day.

(2) Crisis like Food, water and energy crisis:

The country is faced with crisis of food, water or insecurity, water scarcity, and energy crisis.

(3) Deforestation: The forest cover of the country is less than 10%, while UN recommends 25% at least.

(4) Unemployment: It increases as

population is growing and having no proper education and career planning.

(5) Poverty: Both the state and its inhabitants are poor and it causes environmental

(6) Extremism: Due to uneducated population, extremism and terrorism is on rise in society.

Controlling over-population: There are various strategies through which overpopulation in the country can be controlled and it can be explained as follows:

(1) Linking population control and environmental sustainability : Environmental sustainability can be achieved by effectively controlling overpopulation. In this manner, example of developed countries can be adopted.

(2) Potential benefits of controlling population in Pakistan : Some of the benefits include employment opportunities, eradication of poverty, improving literacy, and environmental protection.


(3) Effective family planning programmes : Religious sector can play important role in this regard. It can advise the public efficiently and effectively.

(4) Adopting Chinese Model of Population control : China has implemented one/two child policy across the country. Now, from most populated country in the world it is now 2nd most populated country of world after India.

(5) Improving education and healthcare in the country : The more the citizens are educated, the better they will take care of its society and environment. Morever, ^{good} health of the population is important in this regard.

Conclusion : It can be concluded that overpopulation is a root cause of all environmental issues. If we can control the population, we can control

almost anything. In case of Pakistan, it is faced with numerous environmental issues and it is because of neglecting the problem of overpopulation. According to a latest report, "Pakistan is the 5th most populated country of the world and 45th largest economy of the world." On other hand, India is 5th largest economy of the world. Hence, it be deduced that the population of Pakistan is rising exponentially, and its resources are depleting in the same speed. Resultantly, the country is faced with number of environmental issues. However, the issue/problem of overpopulation can be overcome through the mentioned measures. It is high time that Pakistan control its overpopulation from growing further. Because, overpopulation and environmental protection cannot go hand in hand. In order to have a sustainable develop Pakistan, both population and environmental protection be taken care.



Q. 5

Answer : Pakistan is experiencing severe economic challenges

Introduction : Pakistan, without any doubt, is facing severe economic challenges. It has several causes and far reaching impacts. There are some factors which are responsible for it are long-standing structural weaknesses, low confidence, protracted policy, and political uncertainty. However, there are some suggestions and measures through which the crisis can be minimized.

Since independence, the country is faced with menace of economic issues. Due to various reasons, the issue did not get attention. Hence, enlarged with passage of time.

Severe Economic Challenges :

Are as following

(1) Long-standing structural weaknesses :

It include lack of diversification in the economy, over-reliance on a few sectors such as agriculture and textiles, and a low level of industrialization.

This makes economy vulnerable and weaker with respect to neighbour and other developed nations.

To overcome this, Pakistan needs to have a long-term strategy and economic planning. Sadly, economic plans are designed but not implemented in true spirit. Therefore, not only planning but also its execution is important to overcome the issue of structural weaknesses.

(2) Low-confidence :

Another factor which contributes to economic challenges is low confidence among investors and businesses. It is due to some reasons such as Political instability, weak law and order situation, corruption and misuse of power. Some of its impacts include low foreign direct investment, low export and more import i.e. trade deficit etc.

To overcome this problem, the government needs to frame policies to improve businesses activities and investment; bringing transparency in decision making; and making an environment feasible for business and investment projects. Because it is difficult for an investor and businessman to do economic activities in the long-term.

(3) Abstracted policy :

It means short-term policy making which does not gives result in the long-term

Indeed, policy making is the need of hour to address this issue.

Sadly, in Pakistan no policy has been fairly executed and completed.

There needs to be have some rationality and practicality in policy process and its making. The fiscal management, public debt and deficit can be controlled through effective

Policy and planning.

(4) Political uncertainty :

No government elected Prime minister have yet completed its tenure. Almost, more than

30 years the countries ruled under military dictatorship. Pakistan is faced with issue of leadership crisis and bad governance.

Resultantly, political uncertainty prevailed in the country. which have has led to unprecedented economic crisis

On other hand, developed economies enjoyed political stability and long-term policy in this regard.

Conclusion: To conclude, it can be said that Pakistan is faced with severe economic challenges in multiple aspects and levels. Various factors are responsible for it. However, addressing long-standing structural weaknesses, improving policy and political stability, and implementing necessary reforms for overcoming Pakistan's economic challenges is *sine qua non*. These challenges are not something out of control, it can be minimized by implementing the mentioned measures. Pakistan, in this regard, can follow the example of China, how it eradicate extreme poverty, India, how it became 5th largest economy, and UK, how it has a sustainable economy.

Through addressing the mentioned challenges, Pakistan can achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.

