

Mock Exam for - CSS - 2025  
21. August. 2024 (Mock - 4)  
Batch # 059 (online)  
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## Pakistan Affairs

Q: Discuss the major economic challenges facing Pakistan and propose strategies for sustainable economic growth and development?

Ans: Pakistan faces several major economic challenges, including:

1- Fiscal Deficit :-

Persistent fiscal deficits have led to a high public debt-to-GDP ratio, limiting the government's ability to invest in growth-enhancing sectors.

2 - Current Account Deficit :-

A widening trade deficit, driven by a surge in imports and stagnant exports, has put pressure on foreign exchange reserves.

3 - Low Tax-to-GDP Ratio:

A narrow tax base and widespread tax evasion limit the government's revenue mobilization efforts.

4 - Energy Crisis :-

Power shortages and a reliance on imported fuels hinder industrial growth and increase costs.

5 - Inflation :-

High inflation erodes purchasing power, reduce savings, and discourage investment.

6- Dependence on remittances -

Remittances from overseas workers, are a vital source of foreign exchange, but their volatility poses risks.

7- Agricultural Stagnation -

The agricultural sector, employing nearly 40% of the workforce, has seen stagnant growth and productivity.

### Strategies for Sustainable economic growth and development:

1- Fiscal Consolidation -

Implement a comprehensive tax reform agenda, broaden the tax base, and enhance trade facilitation.

2- Export-Led Growth -

Focus on export-oriented industries, improve competitiveness, and enhance trade facilitation.

3- Invest in Human Capital -

Increase investment in education, healthcare, and vocational training to enhance productivity.

4- Monetary Policy -

Maintain a stable and predictable monetary policy framework to control inflation.

## Question on: 4

Q4: Congress ministries of 1937 paved ways for separate state. Critically analysis?

Ans: The Congress' ministries of 1937 played a significant role in the eventual creation of a separate state for Muslims in India, Pakistan.

### Background:

- The Government of India Act 1935 introduced provincial autonomy, allowing Indian parties to form governments.
- The Indian National Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, formed ministries in eight provinces in 1937.

### Reasons for paving the way for a separate state:

- Congress refused to form coalition governments with the Muslim League, leading to Muslim resentment.
- Congress governments were perceived as neglecting Muslim interests and priorities.
- Congress governments introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject and promoted Hindu rituals, alienating Muslims.
- Congress's land reforms and agricultural policies favored Hindu landlords, further marginalizing Muslim peasants.

### Consequences:-

- The Congress ministries' actions fueled muslim nationalism, leading to increased demands for a Separate State.
- The Pakistan movement gained momentum ultimately leading to the Creation of Pakistan in 1947.

## Critical analysis

- The Congress ministries' actions, though well-intentioned, were perceived as biased towards Hindus, exacerbating muslim fears.
- The refusal to form Coalition government and neglect of muslim interests created an opportunity for the muslim league to capitalize on muslim grievances.
- The Congress ministries' actions, in hindsight, contributed to the eventual creation of a Separate State for muslims, Pakistan.

## Question no.6

Q6: Discuss the evolution and growth of muslim nationalism in Subcontinent. Clearly elucidate the role of leadership in it?

Ans: The evolution and growth of muslim nationalism in the Indian Subcontinent was a gradual process, spanning several decades. Here's a detailed discussion:

## Early Beginnings (1857-1906) +

- The Indian Rebellion of 1857 marked the beginning of Muslim nationalism, as Muslims felt threatened by British colonialism and Hindu dominance.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement (1859) aimed to promote laying the groundwork for Muslim nationalism.

## Rise of Muslim Nationalism (1906-1940)

- The All-India Muslim League (AIML) was founded in 1906, with the goal of protecting Muslim rights and interests.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a key leader, advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity but later became disillusioned with Congress's dominance.

## Growth and Consolidation (1940-1947)

- Jinnah's 1940 Lahore Resolution called for a separate homeland for Muslims, making a significant turning point.
- The Muslim League's popularity grew, and it became the dominant Muslim political force.

### - Leadership Role :-

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah:  
His leadership, vision, and persuasive abilities were instrumental in galvanizing Muslim support for a

- Separate State.  
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

His early efforts laid the groundwork for Muslim nationalism and the Two-Nation Theory.

- Other key leaders, such as Liaquat Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Sir Muhammad Iqbal, contributed to the growth of Muslim nationalism.

## Question no: 8

Q8: The demographic indicators of Pakistan indicate that the nations of fiscal responsibility and social expectations are growing? Explain?

Ans: Pakistan's demographic indicators suggest a growing population with increasing fiscal responsibilities and social expectations.

1. Population Growth Rate.

Pakistan's population is growing at a rate of 2.1% annum, making it one of the fastest growth populations in the world.

2. Youth Bulge.

Over 60% of Pakistan's population is under the age of 25, creating a significant youth bulge with increasing social and economic expectations.

### 3- Urbanization →

Pakistan is experiencing rapid urbanization, with over 40% of the population living in cities, leading to increased pressure on infrastructure and services.

### Fiscal Responsibilities

#### 1- Increased Spending →

A growing population requires increased spending on education, healthcare, and social services, putting pressure on the government's fiscal resources.

#### 2- Dependence on Government Support →

The growing youth population and urbanization lead to increased dependence on government support, including subsidies, employment opportunities, and social welfare programs.

### Social Expectations

#### 1- Education and Employment →

The youth bulge creates expectations for equality, education, and employment opportunities, leading to increased pressure on the government to increase.

#### 2- Social Mobility and Equality →

The growing middle class and urban population create expectations for social mobility and equality, leading to increased demands for government action.