

Pakistan Affairs Mock

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Q2.

Introduction

The pre-partitioned Indian subcontinent contained many large religious groups but the dominant among them were the Hindus and Muslims. Time and again these two groups clashed with each other and when the Congress which was controlled by mostly Hindus, the situation was made worse. Upon realizing their conflicts and inability to live peacefully, the Muslims realized that they needed a new homeland. The Congress rule and domination soured the faith that the Muslims needed their own state. In this answer, the rigidity of Congress to deny the Muslims separate electorates and lack of representation which paved the path for separate Muslim state will be discussed.

Congress ministry paving the path to separate homeland for Muslims

Hindu supremacist claims

The Congress consisted of Hindu supremacists who believed that they were above the Muslims. They did not want to grant the Muslims their rights because they felt that the Hindus were the main and most important segment of India and the Muslims were not at par with them.



Hindu domination of Muslims

The Congress went on a quest to quest to dominate the Muslims i.e. the subcontinent. They felt that they had suffered to a large extent under the Mughal rule which dominated the Hindus for centuries, hence it was their turn to get revenge and dominate the Muslims which led to their (Muslims) demanding their homeland.

Wardah Scheme in education and denying the Muslims adequate education

The Wardah Scheme was Hindu dominated. The students were taught hyperbolic Hindu mythologies and were made to learn and adopt Hindu culture in education. Moreover, they were not taught religious texts of Islam but instead a Hinduism dominated curriculum (Ahmad Saeed, I seek to Pakistan).

Bande Mataram forced on Muslims

Bande Mataram was a derogatory ~~all~~ anthem for the Muslims. The Bande Mataram was created by Chatterjee whose work entail disrespect of the ~~Hindu~~ Muslim culture and upholding Hindu culture. This was meant to be adopted by the Muslims.

forced upon them by the Congress Ministers.

Realisation of the inherent differences between the Muslims and Hindus

Under Congress Ministers, the Muslims realised that they were vastly different and would require their own homeland. The Muslims began believing in ~~the~~ ^{two} ~~two~~ Nation Theory which entails that they were ~~not~~ ^{two} distinct communities. Moreover, this was proposed by Qasim-ur-Raza later as well as he said "we are a nation with our own unique culture and civilization... we have our own outlook on life and of a life. By all canons of international law we are a nation".

Denial of the right of separate electorate

~~Simla deputation and demand for separate electorate~~

~~Under Aggar Khan III, the Muslims demanded a separate electorate as early as 1906. The Muslims were pressured and were denied their rights. The Congress contested the demand for separate electorate which made the Muslims~~



realise that they were being sidelined in the government.

The Nehru Report fuelled the denial of separate electorate

The Nehru Report, ⁽¹⁹²⁸⁾ was constituted under the auspices of Congress and showed that Congress would not grant the Muslim representation. The report claimed that separate electorates would lead to schisms in Indian society and thus, only Congress represented all Indians. This meant that separate electorate was essential which would further suppress the Muslims.

Jinnah's 14 points ignored leading to Muslim realisation of separate homeland

Jinnah countered the Nehru Report (1928) with his 14 points (1929). These included the demand for separate electorate. However they were denied and by Congress and this solidified the need for a separate Muslim land which would protect the rights of the Muslims at large.

Inadequate representation in Congress

Hindu party for the most part

Congress which was formed in 1885 was dubbed a Hindu party. The party was run based on Hindu principles and Muslims along with other minorities were ignored. This led to the demand for Muslim homeland.

Appointment of Hindus in powerful positions

The British favoured Congress over the Muslim League. When they did grant some rights and forms of government representation, Congress would appoint a Hindu to powerful positions. The Muslims were largely ignored for example when appointing members to the legislative councils of ~~1892~~ 1892, mostly Hindu representatives were employed.

Path paved to Muslim state in subcontinent

Majority Muslim area should be separated for their rights to be attained

Allama Iqbal along with other prominent leaders saw that the lack of representation and denial of rights needed to end. Hence, the Muslims demanded their reps a separate

Muslim Homeland. As Muhammad Allama Iqbal said "I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of India and Islam."

Critical analysis

The Muslims were denied representation even just as they are right now in India. According to The Hindu, there are no Muslim MPs in many states with over 10% of Muslim population. India has become a Hindu-dominated country even more with Hindu supremacist parties such as the BJP led by Modi and RSS taking over. The Muslims are largely oppressed and subjugated which instills the importance of the separation of the Muslims from their own homeland in the form of India. Pakistan was envisioned by Allama Iqbal who foresaw the Muslim Homeland as he said "I would like to see Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single Muslim state...."

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Congress ministers and their rigidity to deny

The right of separate electorates was one reason enough to demand a separate homeland. Moreover, the lack of representation also contributed to the ultimate solidification of the Two National Theory and demand for the separate Muslim homeland.

Q5

Introduction

The political system and democracy is marked by a host of ~~poor~~ factors that are directly and indirectly influencing ~~them~~ it. The political system constitutes of parties run along monarchical and dynastic lines. Civilian rule is disrupted by military takeovers and social factors such as poverty and illiteracy have also influenced the political system greatly. In this answer, the factors that influence democracy and the political system of Pakistan will be elaborated on.

Factors that have dominated the political system and democracy

Absence of a constitution for the first 9 years after independence

The political system was thrown into turmoil after the independence of Pakistan as no adequate constitution was present. The ~~of~~ British ~~related~~ Government of India Act (1935) was the foundation of ~~of~~ the political system. Moreover, the ~~objective~~ Resolution also embodied a skeletal frame of political system in Pakistan.

Consistent military takeover impacting democracy

The military has time and again taken over the country which has disrupted democracy. Civilian governments were not allowed to complete their terms and were forced to ~~step~~ leave office, even if they were elected by the public. ~~So~~ Since Pakistan's inception, Pakistan has had a military regime which has hindered democracy.

Dynastic political parties and absence of democracy

While democracy entails that the general public choose their representative, dynastic political parties ^{limit} ~~under~~ the options people have. The party's power is passed from generation to generation in the absence of merit and self-

determination. The parties usually only had one family name and exhibited a monarchical style of politics (Anatol Lieven, *Pakistan: A Hard Country*, 2012).

Absence of intra-party elections undermining democracy

The political parties that have existed since the parties have allowed to run for office have ignored democracy within. The lack of intra-party elections based on democracy and meritocracy have led to a tainted image of democracy in the country at large (Hassid Khan, *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*, 2010).

Denial of elections under military rule

Elections which is the core of democracy was denied under military rule. During a long period of Pakistan's political evolution elections were not allowed. This ceased in 1965 when the first elections were held between Fatima Jinnah and Ayub Khan. Ayub Khan won by taking 64% of the votes while Fatima Jinnah took 36% of the votes. However, the foul play was alleged in these elections (Aysha Jalal, *The Struggle for*

Pakistan).

Consistent economic crises marling democracy and political system

As political & economic crises evolved and the country found itself constantly teetering on the edge of collapse so to the political system evolved. The Economy and political system are not mutually exclusive. A stable economy leads to democracy and a stable political system. Thus, a faltering economy faltered the political system throughout the political evolution of Pakistan.

Illiterate population unable to demand political stability

Pakistan has always had a problem of a large illiterate population. Illiterate people do not know their rights and are unable to demand a political system which would be of their interest. This has led to a rickety political system as illiteracy is a factor that has influenced it.

Poverty factor influencing the evolution of the political system

Pakistan's poverty rate has always



been high which entails a struggling population unable to attain political stability. The evolution of the political system and democracy has allowed not been allowed to thrive as poor people have struggle to attain basic necessities. For instance, the practice of buying votes has eroded and mass democracy.

Threat to security of the country

Pakistan is a security state that has always felt threatened. In this case the rights of the people are sometimes denied in the event of a security threat. Since inception, Pakistan has had security threats from the east (India) and northwest (Afghanistan) which forced adoption of the security perspective (Abdul Sattar, Pakistan's Foreign Policy, 1947-2019, 2020). Hence, this has hampered the political system and democracy.

Foreign interference in Pakistan's political system

Allegedly, some claim that Pakistan's political system is infiltrated by some western powers. It is said that they have a say in who comes to power and those not liked are removed. While this may be a deep

conspiracy theory or the truth, the impact of this claim in itself impacts the political system and democracy. The general public make decisions based on the aforesaid information which is an external impact of political system and democracy.

Factors dominating the political system and democracy of Pakistan

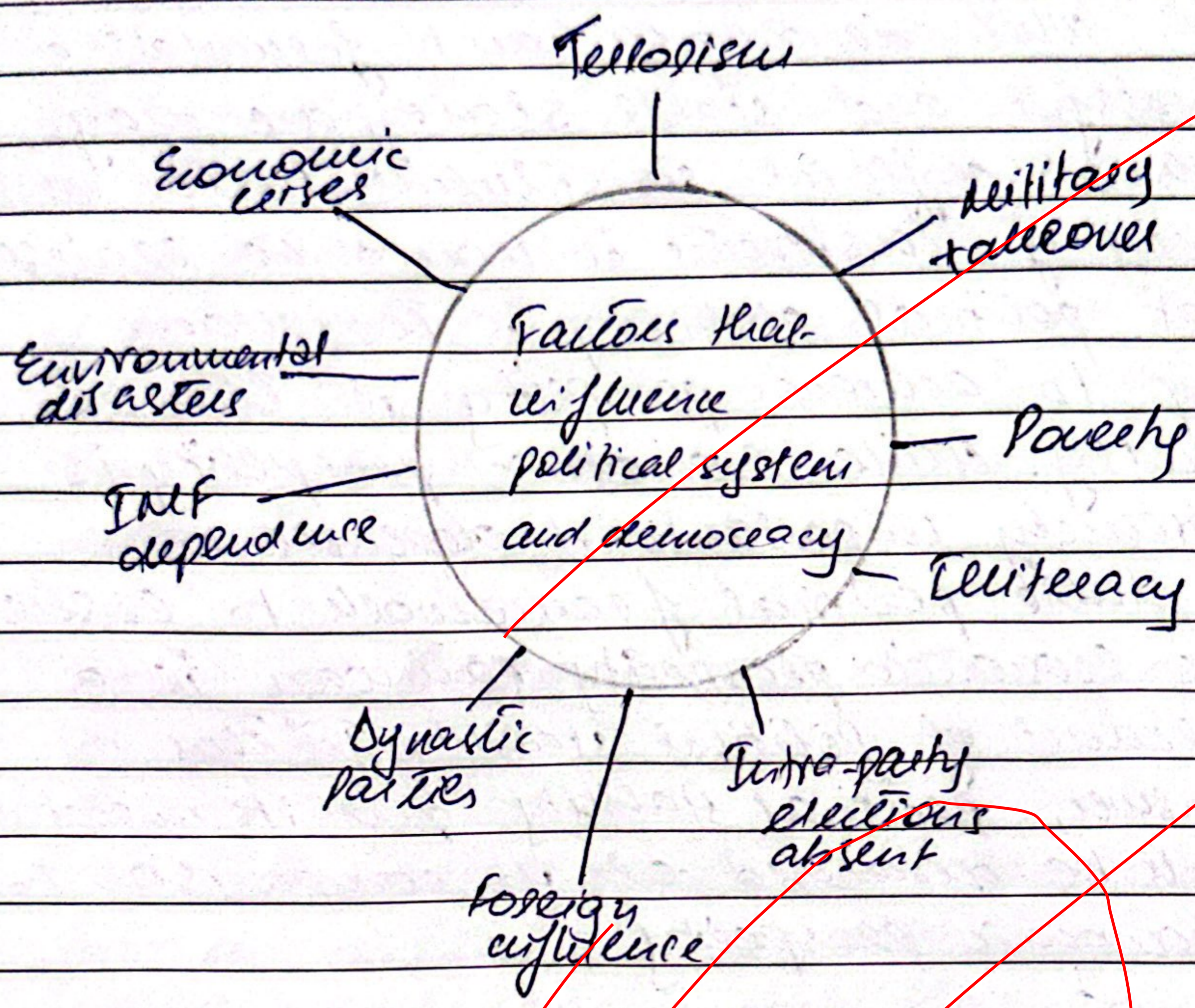
Terrorism and its impact on democracy and political system

Terrorism is another factor that has deeply influenced the political system and evolution of Pakistan. Terrorism hinders the democratic machinery as it hinders people from exercising their right to vote. This has decreased since 9/11 and the war on terror. Moreover it continues today. (Maleeha Lodhi, Tougher challenges lie ahead, 2023).

Critical analysis

Some positive developments have taken place over the years. For instance, a civilian rule has commenced and allowed to take hold since 2008 without military takeover. Moreover, people are now realising the importance of democracy through social media and awareness.

Factors that influence the political system and democracy



Conclusion

In conclusion, there are many factors that influence the political and economic system and democracy. Some of these include poverty, illiteracy, military takeover, security concerns and foreign interference. These have progressed since Pakistan's political evolution and continue today.



Q3. Introduction

When deciding on how to formulate a successful and stable state, one may look at different constituents. In the vast array of constituents it would be realised that political stability is the main way to achieve prosperity in the country. While economic prosperity is extremely important, it depends on a stable political framework to evolve. The economic prosperity pathway is a product of political stability. In this answer, political stability and its importance will be discussed in comparison to economic prosperity.

Reasons why Pakistan needs to be endowed with political stability

Political stability facilitates democracy

Pakistan was created to become a democracy. It was not created to be "a theocratic state" as said by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Democracy entails that the will of the people is heard at large and the people would lead the path to prosperity. This is highlighted by Muhammad Ahsan Iqbal, "Democracy is a system in which people are

counted, not weighed."

Path to improvement of poverty

Political stability entails that poverty can be curbed and as ~~for~~ political policies would tackle welfare. ~~As~~ The attention of the political machine would not be ~~diverted~~ diverted towards other things and structural problems would be addressed and fixed.

Focus of literacy and attainment of democracy

A politically stable ~~the~~ state would focus on improving social indicators. This would entail that a party that wants to stay in power would look at the demand of the masses. Since there is no foul play and political stability, the ~~the~~ demand of the masses will be focused on. Hence, literacy rates would improve which may be beneficial for Pakistan that has 23 million out-of-school children (World Bank).

Strong front against external enemies

With political stability in place, Pakistan will have a strong front against external threats. This would

ensure the country's safety and security. For instance, the Iranian attack on Pakistan's territory on 13th January 2024 could be blamed on the political instability in Pakistan as Iran knew the country was occupied with internal instability.

Attainment of internal security from separatists

Political stability would ensure that the country remains intact. Political instability in 1971 led to the breakaway of East Pakistan. Hence, political stability may lead to the country remaining wholly intact especially in the case of Balochistan separatist movement.

Tackling terrorism and internal security threats

Political stability would ensure that the country has a strong front against terrorism. Terrorism is currently rising in Pakistan. According to ~~the~~ The Centre for Research and Security Studies, violent extremism incidents rose 57% in 2023. This can be countered through political stability which would ensure a strong and targeted policy against terrorists.

Focus on the impending threat of Climate Crisis

Climate crisis will ~~have~~ ^{adversely impact} Pakistan more in the future. The result of the floods of 2022 were seen with more than 1000 lives lost and 33 billion dollars in damage. The country needs to be politically stable to combat ^{the} climate crisis together. Political parties at war with each other will only ignore these issues and cause the country to suffer.

Voice against for Kashmir and increased credibility through political stability

The Kashmir problem has been made worse after 2019 Indian occupation and the abrogation of Article 350 and 35A which grants Kashmir special status. Political stability is important to call for the right of self-determination of the Kashmiris. The ~~to~~ Pakistani government now seems less credible as it cannot put its own house in order and attain democracy. Hence, with political stability, Pakistan will seem more credible and can demand the rights of Kashmir.

Favourable international image

A politically stable country will seem more powerful and prosperous. Pakistan achieving political stability will attain a positive image in the international sphere.

Protection of rights of women

Women face oppression and subjugation in Pakistan. Their issues are ignored as the political leaders battle for power. Through political stability, issues such as women's rights and would be focused on such as ~~education~~ eliminating honour killing, increasing literacy and female employment.

Economic prosperity achieved through political stability

Consistent economic policy

Political stability would mean that a consistent economic policy would ensue. According to Liaqat Ali Khan, the problem in Pakistan's economy is not largely that economic policies do not complete their term and are changed frequently. Hence, political stability would lead to economic prosperity through

consistently implementing economic policy.

Attention shifted from political battles to economic prosperity

The political parties battling for power would focus on economic prosperity. ~~But~~ Once stability is achieved, the next focus would be improvement of the economy. This is highlighted in the National Security Policy (2022) which focuses on economic betterment which is in the manifesto of all political parties currently.

Critical analysis

"A house divided against itself cannot stand" (Abraham Lincoln). Political stability is important for the countries survival and prosperity. This can be compared to nearly all successful countries in the world who first focused on political stability and then economic progress. For instance, China focused on political stability with the Communist Party firmly in the government and then the economic development of the country which led to China occupying the second largest economic position globally.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while economic prosperity is vital, political stability precedes economic prosperity. Stability is a precursor of prosperity. Moreover, an ~~and~~ politically stable country would lead to economic prosperity overall as economic policies would be formulated and kept in place for sufficient amounts of time.

Q6.

Introduction

In today's globalised world, a country cannot achieve prosperity alone. To maintain prosperity or to ~~at~~ even stability, a country's neighbours play a vital role. Moreover, in a multipolar world order, Pakistan would need to maintain strong relations with the superpowers to attain overall regional stability. In this answer, Pakistan's relations with its neighbours and global superpowers in light of regional stability will be elucidated on.

Impact of Pakistan's neighbours on regional stability: India

Regional stability and impact of India

Pakistan's turbulent relations with India will have an impact on regional stability. The region did become unstable during the ¹⁹⁴⁷ 1960s and 1970s. That means that Pakistan would need to maintain stable relations with India and avoid any conflicts.

Issue of Kashmir and instability by India

The ^{revocation} revocation of article 370 and ~~35A~~ 35A of the special status of Kashmir has the potential to destabilise the region. The upholding of the revocation shows to by the Supreme Court of India that states that the president can unilaterally change this article shows that India will not back down. Hence, this may deteriorate relations with India further and the region may become unstable.

Nuclear weapons possession with both India and Pakistan and its impact on regional stable stability

It is ironic that the presence of nuclear weapons has maintained peace in the region. Both countries have the ability to destroy each other (Mutually Assured Destruction). Hence, their relations are important in this case. However, if there is always a threat of use of nuclear weapons which would destabilize the region and the world at large (Brian Toon, I've shared nuclear weapons for 35 years - you should be worried x Treat Talks, 2018).

Pakistan's relations with Iran and impact on the region's stability

Terrorism threat in Iran

Iran has a terrorist problem with the ISK group threatening the country. Pakistan needs to maintain good relations with Iran so that the two can help eliminate the terrorist threat so that the country does not fall victim to terrorist groups. Moreover, ~~also~~

Terrorist threat in Pakistan and recent attacks

Iran claimed that the terrorist group Jaish-e-Adh committed attacks in Iran. Hence, Iran attacked and fired missiles into Balochistan on 16th January 2024. Pakistan retaliated 2 days later. The region was made unstable ~~for~~ but attacks ceased. Hence, overall, Pakistan needs to maintain good ties with Iran for regional stability.

Afghanistan impact on regional stability

Terrorism threat from Afghanistan

The TTP and ISKP carry out attacks from beyond the borders which makes the region unstable. According to **Muhammad Amir Rana**, Pakistan's intelligence agencies have proof of Afghanistan housing terrorists in their land*. Hence, good relations need to be maintained to protect the stability of the region.

~~(Cross border attacks)~~

* (Fighting terrorism, 2023).

China: regional superpower and maintenance of good ties

Economic stability through CPEC

China has been dubbed the all-weather friend and has invested in the country when no one else would. CPEC is a flagship project of the OBOR initiative and has provided Pakistan with power, infrastructure among many other advantages. An economically stable country would likely be able to maintain the stability of the region. Hence, strong ties should be maintained.

Military assistance to counter Indian threat

"The enemy of my enemy is my friend" applies here. Pakistan and China are adversaries of India. To maintain relative stability Pakistan has used the weight of China to counter the growing influence of India. This has and will continue to lead to regional stability in the region.

Critical analysis

Pakistan's relations with its neighbours and superpowers of the region can provide a stable environment through regional organisations such as the SCO. All regional players are part of this organisation can can highlight their grievances, have dialogue and address their collective problems. Moreover, they can collectively fight their common enemy - terrorism through RATS - a subsection of the SCO.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan's the stability of the region largely depends on Pakistan's relations with its neighbours. Pakistan could adopt a stringent stance or friendly and collaborative ties depending on the perceived outcome. Overall, the region would be stable from collective collaboration.