

Mock Exam for CSS-2025
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Pakistan Affairs

Question on 3:

Q: Keeping in view the Socio-political Circumstances of Sub-Continent. Discuss the role religious reformists in creating the sources of Muslim Identity in Sub-Continent?

Religious reformists played a significant role in shaping Muslim identity in the India Subcontinent, particularly during the colonial era. They aimed to revitalize Islam, promote social reform, and create a unified Muslim identity. Key reformists and their contributions included:

1. Shah Waliullah Dehlawi (1703-1762):

Emphasized the importance of Islamic education, purification of beliefs, and social reform.

2. Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi (1786-1831):

led the Tehrik-e-Mujahidin movement advocating for jihad against British colonial rule and promoting Islamic revival.

3- Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898):

Founded the Aligarh movement, focusing on modern education, social reform, and Muslim-Hindu unity.

4- Muhammad Anglo-Oriental College (now Aligarh Muslim University):

Established in 1875, it became a hub for Muslim intellectual and cultural revival.

5- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888-1958):

led the Khilafat movement, advocating for Muslim unity and independence from British rule.

6- Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938):

Philosophical contributions shaped Muslim identity, emphasizing the importance of Islamic principles and the creation of Pakistan.

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7- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1871-1948):

led the Pakistan movement, ultimately resulting in the creation of an independent Muslim-majority nation-State.

These reformists played a crucial role in:-

- Promoting Islamic education and revival.
- Educating for social reform and modernization
- Encouraging Muslim unity and solidarity.
- Contributing to the creation of Pakistan.

Question on 6

Q: The elusive political stability of Pakistan real road to growth. Discuss?

Pakistan's elusive political stability is a significant obstacle to its economic growth and development. The country has experienced recurring cycles of political instability, characterized by:

- 1- Frequent changes in government:- Pakistan has had 22 prime ministers since its inception, with few completing their terms.

2- Military interventions :-

The military has directly ruled the country for nearly half of its history, often citing political instability as a justification.

3- Political Polarization :-

Deep divisions between political parties, ethnic groups, and religious factions hinder consensus-building and effective governance.

4- Corruption and misgovernance :-

Widespread corruption, nepotism, and incompetence have eroded trust in institutions and undermined economic development.

5- Terrorism and extremism :-

Pakistan's struggles with terrorism and extremism have disrupted economic activity, discouraged investment, and strained relations with neighboring countries.

These factors have resulted in :-

1- Stunted economic growth :-

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political instability has discouraged investment, hindered infrastructure development, and limited access to credit.

2- Brain drain :-

Talent has emigrated due to political uncertainty, depriving Pakistan of skilled professionals.

3- Social Unrest :-

political instability has fueled social unrest, protests, and violence, further destabilizing the country.

4- International Isolation :-

Pakistan's political instability has led to diplomatic isolation, reducing its global influence and access to international markets.

Question on 4

Q: Federal Structure of Pakistan best suits to Presidential form of government or the Parliamentary.
Argue?

Pakistan's federal structure is better suited to a parliamentary form of government, and here's why;

1- Diverse Population :-

Pakistan is a multicultural and multilingual country with various ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. A parliamentary system allows for more representative governance, as MPs are elected from specific constituencies, ensuring diverse voices are heard.

2- Provincial Autonomy :-

Pakistan has four provinces and two autonomous regions, each with unique needs and concerns.

A parliamentary system enables provinces to have a greater say in federal decision-making, fostering provincial autonomy and cooperation.

3- Coalition Governments :-

Pakistan's political landscape is fragmented, with multiple parties holding significant influence. A parliamentary system facilitates coalition governments, promoting consensus-building and compromise among parties.

day/date

4. Accountability :-

In a parliamentary system, the prime minister and cabinet are accountable to the legislature, ensuring greater accountability and scrutiny of the executive branch.

5. Flexibility :-

Parliamentary systems are more adaptable to changing circumstances, as the government can be easily formed or reformed through coalition negotiations.

6. Stability :-

Pakistan has experienced frequent military interventions and political instability. A parliamentary system provides a checks and balances mechanism, reducing the likelihood of military intervention and promoting political stability.

7. Representation :-

A parliamentary system ensures that all regions and communities have representation in the

federal government, addressing the concerns of underrepresented groups.

In contrast, a Presidential System might:

1. Concentrate power in one person, potentially leading to authoritarianism.
2. Create political polarization and gridlock, as seen in the United States.
3. Overrepresent urban areas at the expense of rural regions.

Question on 8

Q: It was rule of Congress 1937-39 that paved the way for Separate State for muslim in Subcontinent. Critical evaluate?

The 1937-1939 period was a crucial time for the Indian National Congress, and its actions on during this time had a significant impact on the eventual creation of a Separate State for muslims in the Subcontinent. Here's a critical evaluation of the events and their consequences:

- 1- Provincial Elections (1937):
- 2- Congress ministry (1937-1939)
- 3- Muslim League's Revival (1937-1939)

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4- Lahore Resolution (1940)

5- Congress's Response

- Abolition of Urdu as an official language in Hindu-majority provinces.