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Mock-3

Part - II

Pak. Affairs

Q NO. 3

1. Introduction:

William James Warbrandt

describes in his one of most prominent books "A Brief History of Pakistan"

The muslims rule started in the region when muhammad bin Qasim attacked Sind in 712 A.D. The muslims

had faced various ups and downs during ruling the sub-continent became

under numerous muslim dynasties. The dynasties in each era of rule

suffered down fall and influenced by Hindus and moratias. For instance

Shiakh Sarhindi 1556-1626, Saha waliullah,

and Syed Ahmad played tremendous roles in shaping muslim identity

in the region.

2. Background of the Sub-continent and Muslims identity:

The Muslims had experienced various aggression and moral downfall due to numerous Muslim dynasties. At the time of Shah Waliullah, the Mughal empire was in decline due to regional powers. The Muslims were facing horrible scenarios. So, Shah Waliullah played a reformist role to reform the Muslim identity. Moreover, Shah Ahmad Sarhindi also contributed to expose Akbar's Deen-e-Elahi, projected two nation theory and fought against the moral downfall of Mughals. Also, Sir Syed Ahmad brought reforms while fighting against British Raj.

3. Roles of Religious reformists in creating the sense of muslims identity in sub-continent:

Various muslim reformists had played their roles to shape muslim identity in sub-continent.

3.1 Shah Waliullah's role to create muslim identity:

Shah Waliullah proposed numerous problems and reformed while shaping the sense of muslim identity.

1. Ending disunity among muslims:

Shah Waliullah was **Jurist** who observed divide among muslims on the basis of sects. **Ahmad**

Saeed ascribes in his book

"**Trek to Pakistan**" that Shah Waliullah

reduced the Shia vs. Sunni divide.

Therefore, he gave one nation concept to muslims.

2. Called upon Ahmad Saha the ruler of Afghanistan to invade India!

The Marathas as regional power weakened the Mughals, the Muslims were losing the identity and used to bear religious, economic and political oppression of Pagans. Finally, Ahmad Saha invaded and eliminated the influence of Marathas. Later, he returned to Afghanistan.

3. Religious contribution:

Religiously, he was a great scholar of his time. He emphasized on the oneness of God and translated the holy Quran in Persian language.

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2. Called upon Ahmad Saha the ruler of Afghanistan to invade India:

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3.2 Shiak Ahmad Sarhindi:

"Shiak Ahmad Sarhindi was a great reformists after Sahawaliullah"
Ahmad Saeed

1. Exposed Deen-e-Elahi:

under the Akber's rule the superiority of Islam became down. Akber establish new religion known as Deen-e-Elahi to which used to bear and consist ideas from all religion. Shiak Ahmad exposed the Deen-e-Elahi. He showed the true teachings of Islam.

2. Proposed Two nations theory:

according to Shiak Ahmad Sarhindi, muslims were different religiously, linguistically and culturally from Hindus. He emphasized on the Islamic rulers to distance themselves from Hindus, avoid marrying

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Hindu women, dismiss Hindus from royal courts and high positions. Also, he projected to leave ban on cow slaughtering, re-impose jazyā on Hindus, so on and so forth.

3. Emphasized on oneness of God:

The Hindus had influenced Muslims profoundly. So, the Muslims could not differentiate between **Wahdat-ul-Wajood** and **Wahdat-ul-Shahood**. **Wahdat-ul-Wajood** means God exists in every aspect. Hindus used to favour this ideology. On the other hand, Shiak emphasized on **Wahdat-ul-Shahood** which everything is the reflection of God. Thus, such difference gave shape to Muslims identity.

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3.3 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

"When none had the courage to speak before British, when none was able to awake the Muslims after the war of independence, when none had the knowledge to show right direction to the economically, politically, religiously and culturally oppressed Muslims, Sir Syed was the one who came to save the Muslims"

Ahmad Saeed described in his book "Trek to Pakistan"

1. Gave identity to Muslims through education:

"Sir Syed Ahmad was the Prophet of Education" (Gardi)

Sir Syed Ahmad pushed the Muslims to achieve scientific and modern education so as

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to stand for their rights. He established Scientific Society for translation of books in Urdu, established Aligarh movement and weekly magazine. Also, he valued Urdu as a national language. Thus, Sir Syed's educational activities gave identity to Muslims in British India.

2. Proposed Two nation theory:

At the start he was the advocator of Hindu - Muslim unity. Later, the Hindu movements against Urdu had made him to believe in two nation theory.

"Muslims and Hindus are two different civilization in one sub-continent" He used

to say,

4. Critical analysis:

Early muslim reformists played profound roles for the creation of muslim identity. Every reformist had brought various reforms in the region that assisted to create muslim identity. The struggles of early reformists led the creation of Pakistan. Thus, early reformists are the protectors of muslim identity in the india.

5. Conclusion:

In short, early muslim reformists had contributed to create the identity muslims. They played huge roles to protect Islam, culture, language and muslims.

Q No. 4

1. Introduction:

Anatol Lieven describes in his one of the most prominent books "Pakistan A Hard Country", that Pakistan has experienced every type of system, such as dictatorship, semi-presidential, presidential and parliamentary system. The debate that which system suits for Pakistan is current. Both the systems have its merits and demerits. Neither of the system is flawless. Moreover, in the context of Pakistan, parliamentary system is better than presidential due to various reasons.

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2. Overview of various systems in Pakistan

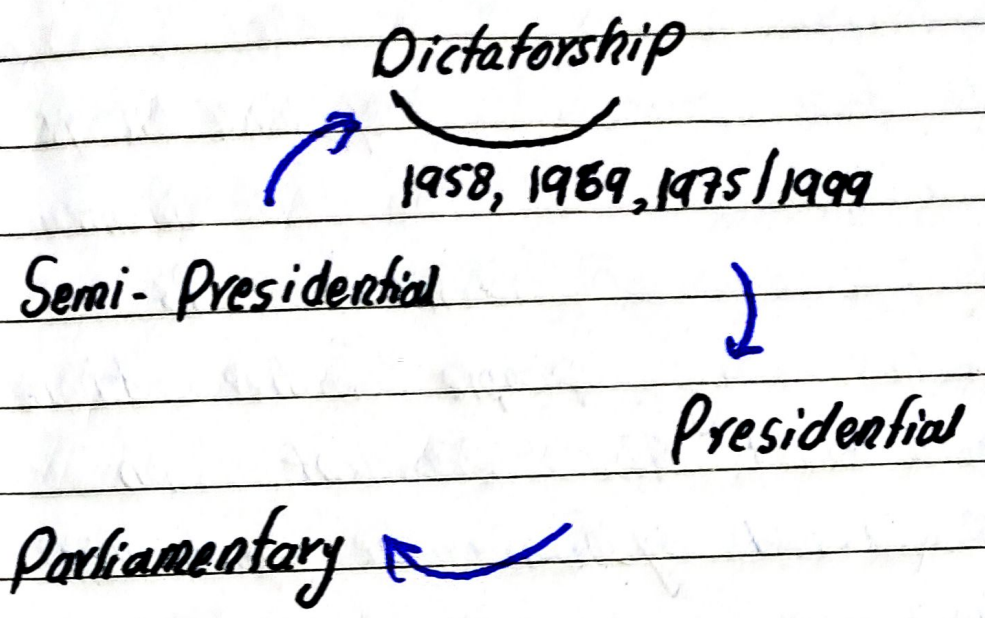


Figure 0.1 Several systems existed in Pakistan

3. Federal structure of Pakistan best suits parliamentary system:

1. Prime minister is elected from parliament:

This is one of the best systems that elect prime minister. Prime minister's power is always regulated. The prime minister does

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not take decisions on personal will. In the parliamentary system if the prime minister loses confidence, then he or she has to take vote of confidence. On the other hand, in the presidential system a president is elected by people rather than parliament. The president in presidential system becomes veto who uses it for self interests without dependency on anyone. Therefore, presidential system does not suits Pakistan.

2. Term of time in office isn't fixed:

In parliamentary system, if the prime minister loses confidence in the parliament then he or she will have to take vote of confidence so as to maintain majority in

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the house and continue as prime minister. For instance in Pakistan A-95 enables the parliament to push a prime minister to take vote of confidence. On the other hand, in the presidential system there is no such policy to remove president from office. The president exercises huge powers and none regulates the power of President. Therefore, for developing like Pakistan, this system is not workable.

3. Promotes participation of small parties:

Small parties around the country become the ally of national parties in parliament. The local parties get chance to represent their local issues in the house. On the other hand, presidential system does

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Provide any chance to local parties to participate in the decisions and politics. The presidential system is not workable for Pakistan because it lacks the participation of local parties.

4. Centered focused presidential system and the value of parliamentary system:

In the Parliament every small or large party represents the issues faced by local and rural or urban areas. On the other hand, presidential system always takes decision nationwide rather than considering the local issues of the country.

5. Nepotism:

In the parliamentary system a prime minister forms its cabinet from parliament. On the other hand, in the presidential system, a cabinet is being made outside from the cabinet. making cabinet outside of the parliament always push to nepotism and favoritism. Therefore, parliamentary system is better than presidential.

6. Veto in the presidential system:

In the parliamentary system power is divided among social institutions. On the other hand, in the presidential system the power belongs to President rather than parliamentary bodies or institutions.

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7. Sense of accountability:

In the parliamentary system, there is check and balance on everything and everyone. The power and decisions are checked. Thus political leaders have been made accountable in several cases. On the other hand, in the presidential system, it is hard to regulate the power president or make accountable when president is in office. Thus, Presidential system does not suit Pakistan.

4. Critical analysis:

Pakistan is one of the developing countries that do not suit presidential system. Pakistan in Presidential system lost ~~Date~~ in 1971. The parliamentary

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system in Pakistan has played tremendous roles. The constitution 1973 is also based on the Parliamentary form of government. Therefore, presidential systems under civil-military rules failed. The best form system is Parliamentary government and suits Pakistan.

5. Conclusion:

In short, the presidential form of system might be workable in more advanced and developed countries but Pakistan does not bear presidential form government.

Q No. 7

1. Introduction:

"Climate change is not only environmental issue but also food, security issue as well." said Ban-ki-moon before the United Nations conference. This issue came into existence after the eruption of population. The 8 billion population of the earth has been contributing to the global warming. Individuals have been utilising fossil fuels in various sectors such as industry and transportation, that contribute to the global warming. Also, military drills, missiles sending to space, wars and human fire to waste management contribute to the global warming.

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2. Over view of the global warming:

In the 18th century when in Europe the industrial revolution started, the global temperature also erupted. According to WMO the temperature increased with the passage of time.

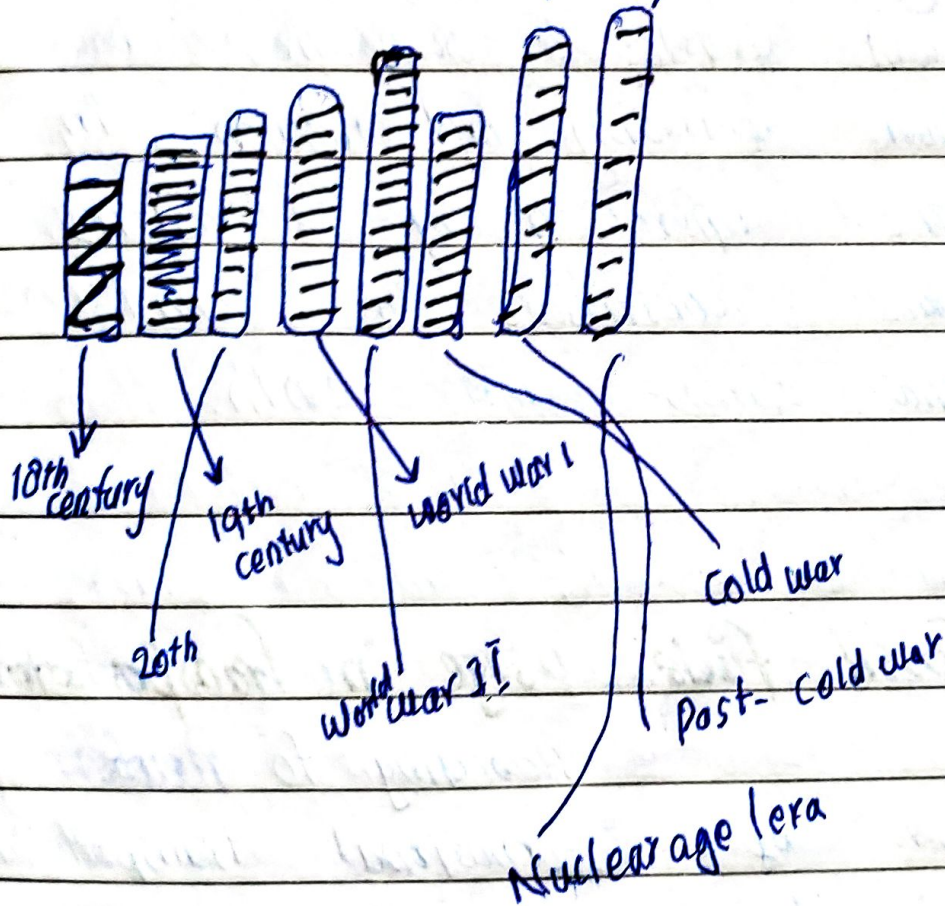


Figure. 01: Increase in the global temperature

3. Population growth and its contribution to the rise in global warming:

1. Industrial sector and usage of hydrocarbon

According to IAER Report on hydrocarbon usage 2022, industrial zones and giant developed economies have been utilising hydrocarbon in the operation of industries. This contribute to emit CO₂ that warms the earth.

2. Fossil fuels usage in transportation

According to Reuters 90% of international transportation is being run by fuels such as diesel and petrol operated bikes, cars, trucks, bulldozers, railways and power plants. Consequently, the usage of fossil fuels contribute to the global warming.

3. military drills :

The current stage of the world has pushed the nations to oppress, deter and show power to one another according to wall street journal every year more 253 military drills have been conducted in oceans, icy lands, skies ~~or~~ grounds and under grounds. Despite the NPT, CTBT and Salt treaties the drills have been conducted. These huge drills of NATO, China, India, GCC and Russia have been contributing to the global warming.

4. Space missions:

Space engines, aircrafts, space X crafts, cargos and aircraft borne USS162 have been polluting and warming the global temperature. According to SPRI the continuous

weaponization of space is going
destroy the chilly climate of
the world.

5. Wars' contribution to global warming:
According to **WB**: World War I,
World War II, Afghan War, Vietnam War,
Gulf Wars, War on Terror, War in
Palestine, Syrian Civil War and
Ukraine - Russian War have contributed
to global warming more than
everything. In the wars rocket (RBGs),
anti-tank launchers, chemical weapons,
missiles, mines and minor weapons
have been used which do not only
kill masses but also harm the
climate.

(4) Critical analysis:

undoubtedly, global warming is the result of 8 billion population. The huge population performs numerous activities that harm the environment of the world. This is the need of hour for the international community especially giant economic and military powers to halt the wars, race of weaponization of space and emission of CO₂. Treaties such as NPT, CTBT, UN Charter, space treaty, Ocean treaties and climate treaties like Kyoto protocols and COP 27, 28 should be respected to achieve the reduction in the global warming.

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Conclusion:

In short, population growth is responsible for the eruption of global warming. Countries should shift towards re-newable energy resources so that the reduction in eruption warming be achieved.

Q No. 6

1. Introduction:

Anatol Lieven ascribes in his most prominent book that the crisis economic, financial crisis, debts, and energy have been reducing the progress of the country. There are several factors responsible for the crisis such as political instability, terrorism, corruption, lack proper reforms, and IMF. Therefore, these all can be encountered with proper policies and political wills. Moreover, operation against terrorism, exports, going towards BRICS and avoiding dependency on non-renewable resources can end the crisis.

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2. Causes of financial crisis, debt, energy crisis and inflation in Pakistan:

1. Dependency on Imported hydrocarbon:

Pakistan has been importing hydrocarbon from middle east since its inception. Pakistan buys hydrocarbon on dollar and sells it on local currency. This results not only financial crisis but also increases debts.

2. Political instability

Pakistan has been experiencing political instability since 2015. Every new election brings hopes but not success to the norms and values of democracy. Every new government approaches to IMF. Thus, debts increases with inflation and financial crisis.

3. Dependency on IMF:

According to SBP:

Pakistan has gotten 23 loans from IMF. IMF gives loan to the nation states under instructions and adjustment reforms.

Consequently, IMF's policies not only increase the inflation in the country but also impacts exports.

4. Terrorism nationwide:

Terrorists have been forgetting the projects of energy, economic zones and foreign investors. Consequently, the attacks of the terrorists brings lack of investment, down fall of economy so on and so forth.

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5. lack of reforms:

lack of reforms in the energy sector, public sectors and economic sector like agriculture. The country has been pushing the old systems that contribute in the inflation, financial crisis so on and so forth.

3. Solutions

1. Shifting into re-newable energy:

Shifting into re-newable energy such as wind, solar, nuclear and hydropow will help Pakistan end energy crisis.

2. Increasing exports:

Pakistan must increase exports with neighbouring countries so as to achieve the financial

Crisis.

3. Counterfing terrorism:

Pakistan must encounter the growth of terrorism and should operate against TTP, BLA and ISK so as to achieve proper security for investors and other projects.

4. Reducing dependency on IMF:

Pakistan reduce dependency on IMF loans. Pakistan has to approach towards BRICS for loans which do not give loans on instruction.

5. Completion of CPEC-Phase-2

Pakistan should provide

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security to chinese officials, and
complete the CPEC Phase - 2 for
better economic improvement.

6. SIFC promotion:

Pakistan must attract
foreign investment worth US\$ 100 billion.
This will improve the economic
conditions of the country.

4. Conclusion:

last but not the least,
Pakistan has been struggling
with the burden of crisis.
Thus, these crisis be with
collective response to the
problems.

Ended