

Mock 2024

Q2:

The Belt and Road Initiative is a multifaceted phenomenon that embodies both China's political ascendance and the developing world's quest for economic integration. On one hand, BRI is a manifestation of China's growing political influence and its ambition to reshape the global economic architecture. By investing heavily in infrastructure, development, China aims to strengthen its economic foothold in participating countries, foster diplomatic ties and promote its political and economic model. This initiative enables China to project its

Power, enhance its global stature and challenge the existing international order on the other hand, BRI resonates with the developing world's desire for economic connectivity, infrastructure development and sustainable growth. Many countries see BRI as an opportunity to bridge their infrastructure gaps, enhance trade and investment and achieve economic development. By promoting regional integration (iii) BRI addresses the shared concerns of developing countries and aligns with their aspiration for economic cooperation and collective prosperity.

China's Political Growth.

(i) Global Influence:

BRI is a strategic move by China to increase its global influence and

challenge the existing international order. By investing heavily in infrastructure and development projects, China aims to create a network of alliances and partnerships that will enhance its political and economic connectivity.

(ii) Leadership Ambitions:

BRI reflects China's ambition to become a global leader rivaling the United States. By promoting its own development model and investing in infrastructure, China seeks to

demonstrate its capabilities and attractiveness as a global partner.

iv) Geopolitical reach:

BRI enables China to expand its geopolitical reach, securing strategic ports, bases and trade routes. This enhances China's military and economic presence in region critical to its national interests.

Developing world's inclination (iii) towards economic connectivity

i) Infrastructure Gap:

Many developing countries face significant infrastructure gaps, hindering their economic growth and development. BRI addresses this need by investing in roads, railways, ports, and energy projects.

(iv) Economic integration:

BRI Promotes economic integration among participating countries, fostering trade, investment and economic cooperation. This aligns with the development aspiration of many countries seeking to diversify their economies and reduce dependences on trading partners.

(iii) South - South cooperation:

BRI embodies the spirit of South and South cooperation where developing countries collaborate to achieve common development goals.

This approach resonates with the global South's desire of more equitable and inclusive development.

Interconnectedness and Implications:

(i) Mutual benefits:

BRI offers mutual benefits to both China and participating countries. China gains access to new markets, resources, and investment.

(ii) Global Governance:

BRI has implications for global governance as it challenges existing international institutions and norms. China's rising influence may lead to a more multipolar world with potentially significant geopolitical consequences.

(iii) Risk and challenges:

BRI also poses risks and challenges including debt sustainability, environmental

DATE: _____
concerns and Potential Geo-
political rivalries.

in conclusion, the belt
and Road initiative represents
a significant moment in
global Politics and economy
reflecting both china's
Political growth and the
developing world's inclination
towards economic connectivity.

As BRI continues to evolve,
its implication will be
far reaching, shaping the
future of international
relations, global governance
and development.

Q:3

Sir syed Ahmed Khan Played
a pivotal role in creating
a sense of Muslim nationalism
and identity in the sub-

continent during the late 19th century. He emerged as a key figure in the aftermath of the 1857 Indian Rebellion when British colonial rule was consolidated and Muslims were marginalized. Sir Syed contributed:

(i) Muslim-Hindu unity

Initially Sir Syed advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity. Recognizing the need of collective action against British rule, he believed in the unity of all Indians regardless of religion.

(ii) Muslim Revival:

However as the British colonial policies favoured Hindu and marginalized Muslim, Sir Syed shifted his focus to

Muslim revival and empowerment
He emphasized the need for
Muslims to regain their lost
glory, education and economic
prosperity.

(iii) Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed founded the
Aligarh Movement, which aimed
to promote modern education
science and technology among
Muslims. He established the
Muhammadan Anglo-oriental
College (now Aligarh Muslim
University) which became a
hub for Muslim intellectual
and Political awakening.

(iv) Muslim Identity:

Sir Syed emphasized the
importance of Muslim identity
encouraging Muslims to take
pride in their heritage, history

and cultural traditions.
He advocated for the use
of Urdu as a lingua franca
for Indian Muslims.

(v) Political Awareness:

Sir Syed instilled
political awareness among
Muslims, urging them to
participate in the political
process and demand their
rights. He founded the
Muslim League in 1906,
which later became a
key player in Pakistan
movement.

In conclusion, Sir Syed
Ahmed Khan played a
vital role in shaping
Muslim nationalism and
identity in the sub-continent.
His efforts helped create

a sense of community, Political awareness and intellectual revival among Indian Muslim laying the ground work for the Pakistan Movement and the eventual creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Q4.

Pakistan facing significant challenges in achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for education, specifically

Issues and Problems

- (i) **Low enrollment rates:**
limited access to education, especially for girls and rural communities.
- (ii) **Poor infrastructure:**
inadequate schools, lack of classroom and insufficient educational resources.

(iv) Teacher shortage:

insufficient trained teacher particularly in rural areas

(v) Gender Disparity:

significant gender gap in education, with girls facing more barriers.

(vi) Financial constraints:

Inadequate Funding for education, resulting in limited resources

(vii) Political instability

Frequent changes in government policies and priorities hinder progress.

(viii) Socio-cultural factors:

cultural and societal barriers such as early marriage and gender bias.

Workable solutions:

increase investment in

education:

Allocate sufficient funds to build schools, train teachers and provide resources.

(ii) Improve access and enrollment: implement programs like conditional cash transfers to encourage enrollment especially for girls.

(iii) Teacher training and development

Provide regular training and capacity building for teachers.

(iv) Gender focused initiatives:

Implement gender-sensitive policies and programs to address gender disparities.

(v) Community engagement and ownership:

involve local communities in school management and

DATE: _____
DAY: _____

(vi) **Public-Private Partnership:**

collaborate with private organizations to supplement resources and expertise.

(vii) **Technology integration:**

Leverage technology to enhance learning, accessibility and teacher training.

(viii) **Decentralization and empowerment**

Delegated authority to local governments and schools to improve management and accountability.

(ix) **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Regularly assess progress, identify bottleneck and adjust strategies accordingly.

(x) **Political commitment and**

Stability:

Ensure consistent political

support and stability to drive progress.

By addressing these challenges and implementing these solutions, Pakistan can make significant strides in achieving its MDGs for education and providing quality education to its citizen.

Q:6

Energy issues in Pakistan

(i) **Energy deficit:**

Pakistan faces a significant gap between energy demand and supply, leading to frequent power outages.

(ii) **Dependence on Imported Fuel.**

Heavy reliance on imported fuels such as oil and gas

burdens the economy and exacerbates trade deficits.

(iii) Low energy efficiency:

inefficient energy use in industries, transportation and buildings wastes valuable resources.

(iv) Lack of diversification:

over reliance on fossil fuels with limited development of renewable energy sources

(v) Aging infrastructure:

outdated and poorly maintained energy infrastructure leads to transmission losses and reduced efficiency.

(vi) Circular Debt:

unpaid bills and subsidies create a significant circular debt, hindering the energy sector's financial sustainability

DATE: _____

(ii) Security

Energy vulnerability threat

Strategic energy

(i) Diversification

Promote energy source hydro dependency

(iii) Energy

improving technology in industry and

(ii) infrastructure

Modernizing energy transmission distribution

(vii) Security concerns:

Energy infrastructure vulnerabilities and terrorism threats impact energy security.

Strategy to deal with energy issues:

(i) Diversify energy mix:

Promote renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydroelectric power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

(ii) Energy efficiency measure:

implement efficient technologies and practices in industries, transportation and buildings.

(iii) infrastructure upgrading:

Modernized and expand energy infrastructure, including transmission lines, grids and distribution systems.

(iv) **Increase domestic production:**
Enhance local oil and gas production and explore new resources

(v) **Energy conservation:**
implement energy saving programmes and promote public awareness.

(vi) **Address circular Debt:**
implement a robust billing and collection system and reduce subsidies.

(vii) **Enhance energy security:**
improve infrastructure security and develop a comprehensive energy security plan

(viii) **Private sector participation:**
Encourage private investment in energy generation transmission and distribution.

(ix) **Regional Collaboration**

and

Project

(x) **Research**

Foster

R&D

to stay

global

By

issues

multi

can

effici

future

(ix) Regional cooperation.

Collaborate with neighboring countries to import energy and develop joint energy projects.

(x) Research and development:

Foster innovation and R&D in energy technologies to stay abreast with global advancement.

By addressing these energy issues and implementing this multi strategy, Pakistan can ensure a more sustainable, efficient, and secure energy future.