

Pak-Affairs Mock

Q.2 Introduction:

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China is a multidimensional project as it aims to uplift the political worth of Beijing and to bring economic stability in the region. BRI is undoubtedly a blessing for the developing countries to achieve economic prosperity. Therefore, in future BRI will prove to be the biggest success of not only China but also the developing countries.

China's Political Growth through BRI:

BRI is a branch of China initiated in 2013 in which over 160 countries of the world are linked together to achieve mutual targets.

a) Strengthening of China's Diplomatic Relations with other Countries.

BRI is the first and foremost mean of China to gain political growth because this initiative provides China a chance to interact and deal with more than

half of the world. Such an initiative has increased the fame and name of China. The treaties signed by Beijing are directly linked with the means of increasing China's political growth.

b) Rise in the status of Yuan:

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China is adding into the political worth of China not only through building infrastructure but also by boosting the economy of China i.e. Yuan. China has agreed to do currency swap with multiple countries like Saudi Arabia, which is directly helping China to raise its currency against dollar.

c) Beijing is becoming a center of political attention:

The initiative of BRI is not restricted to China itself, instead it is providing China a vital chance to interact with the world. The developing countries, on the other hand, are agreeing upon the terms of ^{and} conditions of China.

Leave a line space
between headings for
neatness

Relate your headings to the qs statement

9) **Pakistan seeks to achieve economic stability by signing BRI.**

Pakistan is a developing country which has signed 51 projects with China on April 20, 2015 under BRI. The agreement of Pakistan and China on these projects hint at the economic interests of Pakistan which it can accomplish by becoming a part of BRI. Hence, Pakistan and all developing countries in BRI, are seeking their own interest.

b) **BRI and Rise in Development:**

The initiatives of road, trains, optic fibre, communication cables and highways are directly linked with the rise of development in the respective regions. For instance, Lahore is a hub of economic activity as it owns a sophisticated network of roads and flyovers built under BRI.

c) **BRI and Infrastructural Growth:**

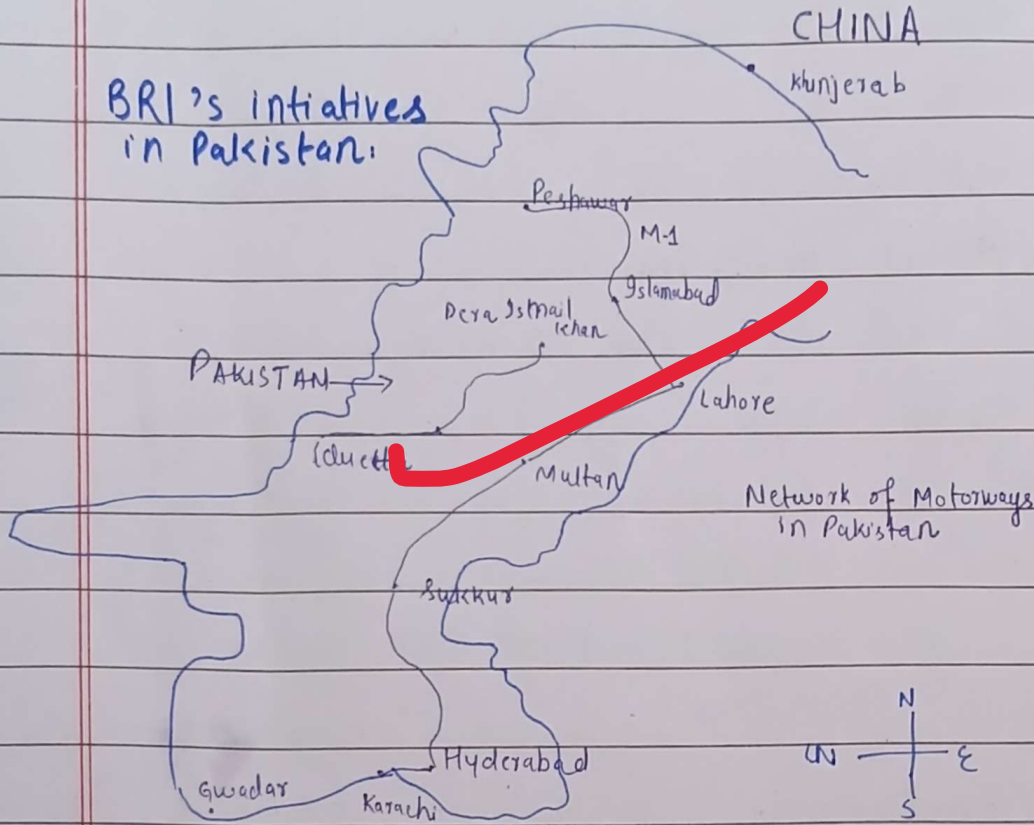
The positive impacts imp^r of BRI are not limited to the regional development. BRI will change the

Add and highlight references/examples against your arguments

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Infrastructural outlook of the developing countries
for instance, China is working on building a network
of roads in South Africa.



d) **BRI** is the fastest way to get stability in the developing region
BRI is the quickest mean of achieving infrastructural development in the developing countries. The rapid changes in the network of transport and communication will uplift the growth and lifestyle of the whole region. Pakistan

It implies that BRI has prioritized the status of China on the horizon of the world.

d) BRI and China's trade:

It is rightly said that, "No roads are a reflection of no trade." China's BRI works solely on building road and networks of transportation. This infrastructural development will ultimately lead to the flourishing of trade. China is a big market of electrical, mechanical and automobile products. BRI will provide China to access to the local market of other countries and by doing so, the political growth of China is guaranteed.

BRI reflects the interest of the Developing countries to achieve economic connectivity with China

BRI is not focused on building the political and economic worth of China, but it also provides a chance to the developing countries to utilize the fruits of BRI. Thus, BRI is a holistic and comprehensive project of China.

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signed CPEC i.e China Pakistan Economic Corridor with China in 2015 and it has already completed a number of high profile projects. The completion of BRI will definitely turn the tables and a distinctive outlook would be seen.

Critical Analysis:

BRI is a comprehensive initiative of China which ensures the presence of China in the development of China. The developing countries, like Pakistan, are seeking their own national interests out of BRI. BRI is currently a hot matter which reflects the worth of it.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that, the developing world is inclined to achieve economic connectivity by becoming the part of BRI. China is gaining the highest advantages of BRI as its currency, political importance, diplomatic value are becoming the center of attention. Therefore, BRI will bring profit to both, China and the developing world.

Q8 Introduction:

Pakistan was achieved as a result of unified political movement that ensured equality.

Unfortunately, the national unity and equality were lost after its creation and now it is confronting the challenges of inequitable distribution of funds, revenue, and resources. However, the revival of national unity and implementation of constitution can erase the inequality.

Pakistan is unable to achieve the dream of equitable distribution of resources.

Pakistan is unable to achieve the dream of equitable distribution of resources because of various internal and few external factors. The government is not inclined towards the development of the country and the country is divided into conflicts and crises. The inequitable distribution of resources is an alarming issue which needs to be addressed at its earliest.

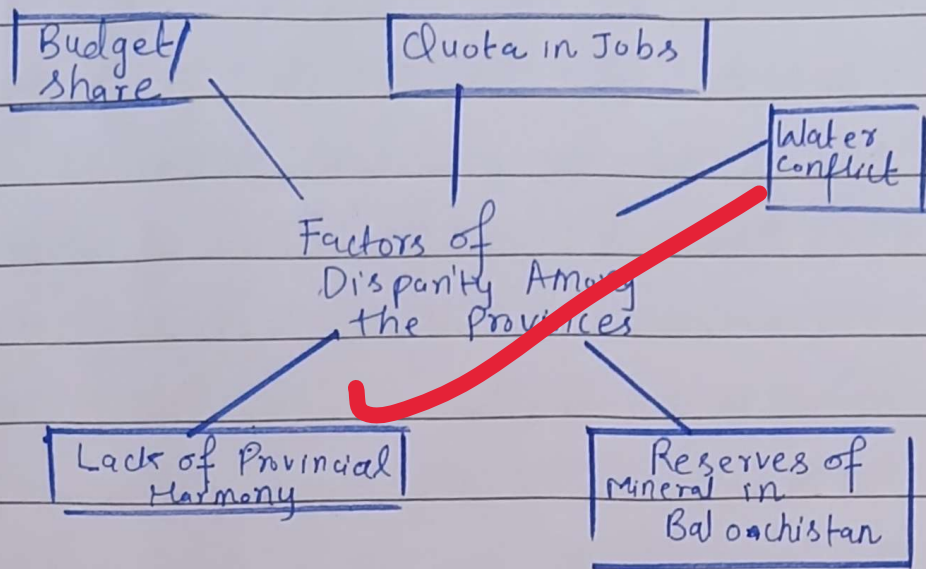
a) Federal and Units are not on One

Page:

In Pakistan, the federal government is not supported by the provincial government and the provincial governments does not back up the national cause. Such an unsupportive condition leads to the inequitable distribution of resources among the provinces. Federal government shows biasness on the basis of support from the provinces and others are ignored.

b) Disparity Among the Provinces:

Pakistan is unfortunately marked with the internal disparity among the provinces. For instance, Sindh and Punjab blame each other for eating^{up} more shares from the federal government. Similarly, Balochistan is given the share according to its resource generation. The internal disparity is leading Pakistan into serious conflicts and consequently the resources are not distributed equally.



c) Un implementation of the Provincial Autonomy

The legislative ideals of Pakistan are not upheld by ^{the} Federal and Provincial assemblies.

The constitution grants provincial autonomy to provinces under 18th Amendment. Unfortunately, this milestone of granting liberty to provinces is limited to legislative documents and is not implemented till date. The failure to execute the provincial autonomy is the cause of conflict.

d) Self-Centered Politics of the Political Heads:

Pakistan is unable to distribute its resource equally among the provinces

because of the subjective political approach of the political heads. The political activism promotes provincialism and self-centered approach instead of uplifting nationalism and harmony. For instance, the regional parties of Sindh, MDM and PPP; uphold the narrative of blaming Punjab for engulfing the majority of the share of resources.

e) Rise of Terrorism and Security Issues:

The security issues, rise in insurgencies, revival of terrorism etc are the major reasons which have kept provinces in an inequitable position. Federal government spends a substantial amount on defence so that the external and internal threats are kept in check and in doing so, the provincial share is disturbed which causes unequal distribution. The developing status of Pakistan is a great hindrance in the develop. provincial rift of Pakistan over resources.

f) Lack of Revenue:

Unfortunately, the country is still on the road to achieve economic stability, which is one of the major reasons of provincial inequality. Pakistan is already a loan-seeker from international entities and unable to generate its own revenue. The absence of targeted revenue and stable GDP is the factor behind the inequitable distribution of resources.

Pakistan can ensure equitable distribution of resources among the provinces by:

Despite of the multiple reasons behind the inequitable distribution of resources, Pakistan can ensure provincial harmony by following the underlying suggested ways.

g) Upholding the Salient Features of 18th Amendment.

The legislation done in the context of provincial autonomy needs to be executed. There is a dire need to execute 18th amendment so that the

provinces are given their share according to their revenue generation. Such an execution will also ensure agreement by all provinces.

b) **Due Provincial Autonomy should be granted to every unit.**

Pakistan needs to revive the essence of federation in which units i.e. provinces are given their due rights and shares. If Islamabad continues to ignore the importance of units, the provincial disparity will be worsened.

c) **Eradication of Provincial Discrimination on the Basis of Resources:**

Furthermore, the internal rift between the provinces needs to be addressed in order to achieve the dream of equitable distribution of resources. The trend of blaming others, provincial politics, regional hatred and provincial favouritism must be stopped. This will create a harmony among the units and federal.

d) Promoting Collective Concerns of Pakistan instead of Self-centered Issues:

The distribution of resources is a collective cause which cannot be achieved if the politics of self-centered interests continues.

The provincial and federal representatives should embrace collective concerns of the public instead of propagating their idiosyncratic agendas.

Critical Analysis:

Today, Pakistan stands divided and devoid of harmony because of the internal issues. These issues are hampering the equitable distribution of resources among the provinces. The public, government^{and} representatives need to work for the joint cause of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that, Pakistan is unable to achieve economic stability due to its failure of equally distributing the resources among the provinces. There are

numerous reasons behind this failure. However, by reviving the execution and giving provincial autonomy to the units, Pakistan can achieve the dream of equitable distribution of resources.

Q3

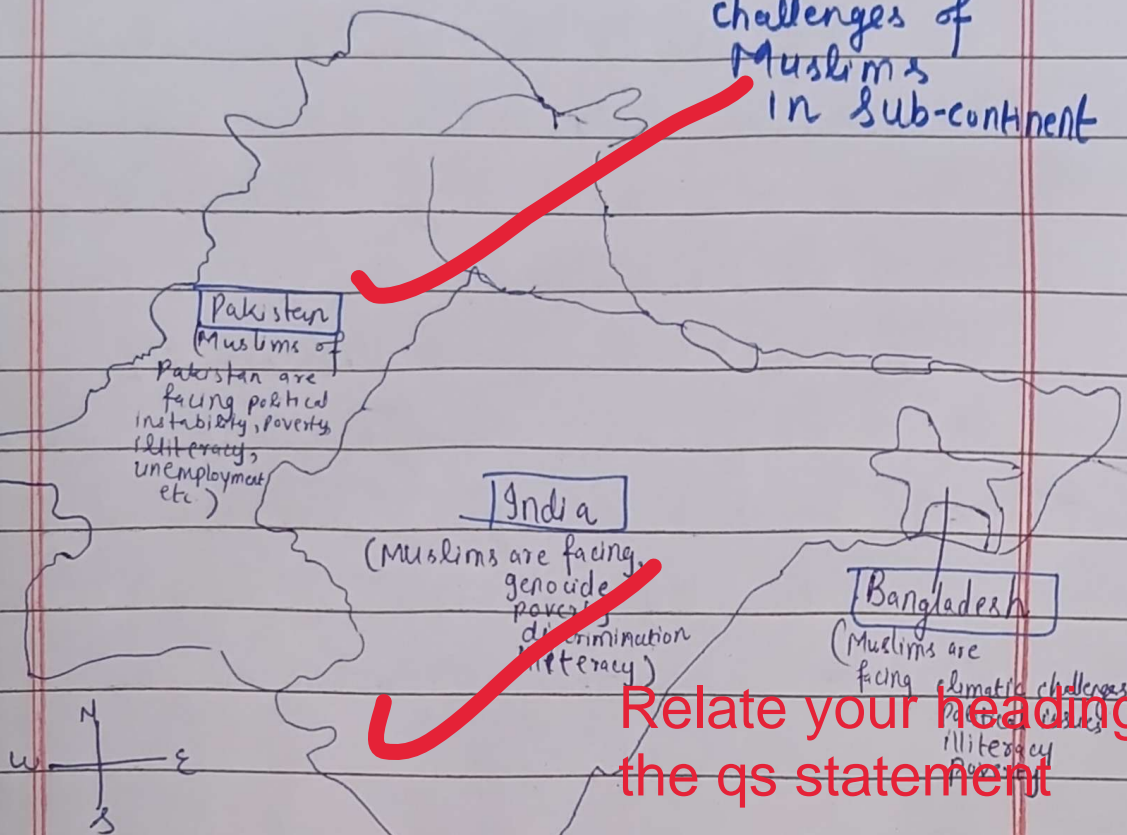
Introduction:

The ^{Past} glory cherished by sub-continent is lost due to the overwhelming socio-political circumstances. Unfortunately, the sub-continent is marked with lawlessness, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and political instability. However, the real status of glorious sub-continent can be revived by sticking firmly to the principles and teachings of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

A cursory Outlook on the socio-political circumstances of Subcontinent.

Sub-continent is a region in South-Asia that comprises of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. The Muslims in these regions are living in adverse circumstances.

Socio-political challenges of Muslims in sub-continent



Relate your headings to the qs statement

Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in context of current socio-political issues.

There are various issues faced by the Muslims residing in the countries which comprise the sub-continent. However, the adverse socio-political circumstances of sub-continent can be overcome by reviving the spirit of Muslim Nationalism and acknowledging the identity of Muslims. This can be

achieved by following the ideology of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

a) Muslim Nationalism.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the biggest proponent of Muslim unity. He always directed Muslims to stay united and work for the national cause instead of being divided and disputed. Unfortunately, the Muslims of sub-continent are not unified under the umbrella of Muslim nationalism and therefore, they are caught in multiple crises.

b) Muslim Education as Envisioned by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

The current situation of Muslims of sub-continent is worse than ever because of their sway from education. For instance, the literacy rate of Pakistan has dropped to 59% from 62%. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan worked endlessly to educate the Muslim masses so that their socio-political situation may change.

c) Unity of Muslim Ummah:

The chaos faced by the Muslims of sub-continent is due to the fact

that they have forgotten the golden principles of Islam and unity of Ummah. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has advised the Muslims to stay close to their center, i.e. Ummah so that no external threat can harm them.

d) Scientific Advancement and Muslim Unity:

The Muslims of sub-continent are lagging behind due to their backwardness in the field of science and research, for instance, only 2.5 million of Ph.D scholars exist in Pakistan. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted Muslims to participate in the scientific research so that they know as much as the other world.

e) Political Awareness of the Masses:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a learned man who directed the Muslims of subcontinent to be political aware. This would be helpful in their cause as they will take part in the legislation of their rights. Unfortunately, the present Muslims of sub-continent are politically asleep and their nationalism is at risk.

g) Friendly Relations with other Minorities:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan never allowed Muslims to play with the freedom and rights of minorities.

He is remembered as "one of the biggest champions of human rights." Unfortunately, the Muslims

are facing socio-political challenges because they are ignorant of their own rights and

are involved in the violation of rights of other minorities.

h) A Desire to Grow instead of a stagnant Society.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan worked tirelessly for the cause of Muslims as he was aware that

stagnation brings decay. The Muslims of sub-continent have lost their identity

due to lavishness which brings stagnation.

The nationalism will only be revived,

if Muslims ^{wake} give up ^{from} their slumber

and work for the mutual cause of

Add more arguments

Critical Analysis:

Presently, the Muslims of sub-continent are facing multiple issues that are

of socio-political nature. These issues have plunged the Muslims of subcontinent in backwardness and darkness. However, the Muslims' nationalism can be achieved as it used to be in the past by holding up the principles of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the only saviour to end the current misery of Muslims of subcontinent. The socio-political instability and issues can be addressed by following ^{the doctrine of} Muslim nationalism as envisioned by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Q6. Introduction:

The stability and prosperity of a nation is known by its development which is supported by energy. The lack of energy results into a series of issues which derail a country from the track of

its normal functioning. Unfortunately, Pakistan is one of those countries in which there are diverse energy issues of complex nature. The ^{arrival of} foreign investment, special initiative, installation of new energy plants can overcome the energy issues of Pakistan.

Energy Crisis of Pakistan:

There are multiple reasons behind the energy crisis of Pakistan. The unstable government, rapid population explosion, slow rate of development and others issues have caused a serious energy crisis in Pakistan.

a) Expensive Import of Hydrocarbons:

The Hydrocarbons i.e. oil, gas, etc imported by Pakistan are expensive and the weak economy of the country has to bear the burden of huge population. The increasing market value of dollars and decline in the Pakistan Rupee have worsened the energy issue.

b) Expensive Energy Resources:

The energy resources require

a lot of money and investment to produce energy. Unfortunately, Pakistan lacks investment and foreign investors hesitate to invest in Pakistani land due to security and economic threats.

c) Persistent Difference Between Demand and Supply:

The population of Pakistan has exceeded over 21 Billion whereas the installation of the ^{new} energy projects ^{has} ~~have~~ declined. This has created a difference between the demand and supply. This is an issue of growing concern.

d) Energy Shortfall:

Pakistan is facing energy issues. One of them is the serious issue of energy shortfall. The energy production is low so the national grid is unable to meet the gap between the demand and the supply. Also, the industries and mills are prioritized in supplying energy i.e. electricity and gas, while domestic users are ignored.

e) Dollar Deals with Local Enterprises:

The energy in Pakistan is expensive is expensive because the local enterprises are earning dollars from government. It is due to the low market value of Pakistani Rupee and the import of raw materials in dollars. Such enterprises are a burden for government and the energy issues are aggravated.

f) Slow Rate of Progress:

The energy projects are hampered by the political instability and terrorism.

For instance, recently six Chinese engineers were killed in a terrorist attack. The new government renews the projects of its predecessor. These practices have slowed down the rate of development of energy projects.

g) No Attention towards the Installation of New Energy Generation Plants:

The government of Pakistan has shown zero interest towards the development of new projects. The Diamer Basha

dam would have been completed for so long but it is still under construction. Similarly, Kalabagh dam has not yet approved a green signal. This delay is not only increasing the energy issues but also the cost of the energy projects is increasing.

h) A Constant Rift between Federal and Provinces.

The federal center, Islamabad, is at in row with the provincial units. Provinces blame federal for not complying with them in their projects. Moreover, the provincial autonomy is also challenged as they are not at liberty to take various steps. This rivalry is one of the issues which are creating energy crises.

Pakistan Can Overcome the Energy

Crisis:

The energy resources, natural location and foreign interest of investment are likely to overcome the energy crises of Pakistan in future.

The energy issues, slow progress in energy sectors, shortage of energy and other issues can be resolved by following these strategies.

a) Renewable Energy Options should be Given Priority.

Pakistan is replete with the renewable energy sources.

The foreign investors and local enterprises should avail these options so that maximum production of energy is ensured.

China is working on the construction of wind turbines in upper and lower region of Pakistan. Punjab is focusing on building solar parks. Sindh has installed Thor Thermal project.

b) CPEC Projects should be Revived:

The CPEC initiated in 2015 under the flag of BRI must be revived so that the under-construction ^{energy} power projects ~~can~~ be completed. Pakistan is a developing economy.

it cannot overcome its energy issues without an external aid. Therefore, CPEC is the golden duck for Pakistan to overcome energy crises.

→ The Differences Among Federal and Units should be Addressed:

The progress is always propelled

where unity exists as unity is strength.

Unfortunately, Pakistan lacks unity among the federal center and provincial units. This disunity is doing harm to Pakistan as various high profile energy projects are still in pipeline and their execution is not yet granted.

d) New Dams should be Built to Increase the Energy Production.

Unfortunately, there is a slow trend of development of new dams in Pakistan. It is due to the provincial trust over water reserves. The government requires to build new dams like Malabagh dam, Diamer Basha dam, Dasu dam etc so that energy is added to the national grid.

e) Shortfall of Energy should be Minimized.

In Pakistan, there is a huge difference between the energy need and energy production. Resultantly, a shortfall is created as cities experience a loadshedding of more than 8-10 hours in summer and rural areas are subjected to the

loadshedding of more than 8-12 hours. Similarly, there exists a shortfall in the supply of gas as Pakistan is unable to curb its shortfall. The cities have a limited access to gas i-e for 10 hours. Also, water is becoming a serious energy crisis as it short of supply in many regions of Pakistan i-e Sindh. Therefore, the shortfall of energy should be minimized.

Conclusion:

In the end, it is concluded that Pakistan's energy issues are of complex nature and there are multiple reasons behind the complexity of energy crises. The provincial and federal authorities are required to do substantial homework to end the energy issues. The attraction of foreign investment and relaxation on local investors can play a significant role in ending the energy crisis as soon as possible.