

day/date

Mock Exam for C.S.S - 2025
May - 09 - 2024

Name: Iqra Sultan
Batch: 59 (online)

Pakistan Affairs

part - II


Q2: Non-traditional Security threat in Pakistan and the role of non-State actors make the Pakistan's role in the region more crucial Explain?

Non-traditional Security threat in Pakistan, such as terrorism, extremism, and cyberattacks, pose significant challenges to national security. The involvement of non-State actors, like terrorist organizations and militant groups, exacerbates these threats.

Pakistan's role in the region is crucial for several reasons:

- 1- Geopolitical location
- 2- Experience in counter-terrorism
- 3- Influence in regional affairs
- 4- Economic potential
- 5- Humanitarian assist
- 6- Mediation and diplomacy:
- 7- Non-State actor engagement
- 8- Regional security initiatives

1- Geopolitical location:-

Pakistan is strategically 

Located at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, making it a critical player in regional security and stability.

2. Experience in counter-terrorism:

Pakistan has been actively engaged in counter-terrorism operations, and its military and intelligence agencies have gained valuable expertise in combating terrorist organizations.

3. Influence in regional affairs:

Pakistan has diplomatic relationships with regional countries and has played a key role in various regional organizations, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

4. Economic potential:

Pakistan is a key partner in regional economic initiatives like CPEC and CAREC, which aim to promote economic growth and connectivity in the region.

5. Humanitarian assistance:

Pakistan has a history of providing humanitarian aid and support to countries affected by conflicts and natural disasters, such as Afghanistan and Iran.

6. Mediation and diplomacy:

day/date

Pakistan has played a crucial role in mediating conflicts and facilitating dialogue between regional countries, such as the Afghanistan-Taliban peace talks.

7- Non-State actor engagement

Pakistan has experience engaging with non-state actors, including militant groups, and can play a role in persuading them to renounce violence and join the political mainstream.

8- Regional Security Initiatives

Pakistan is part of regional security initiatives like the Quadrilateral Cooperation and Coordination Mechanism (QCCM) with Afghanistan, China, and Tajikistan, aimed at enhancing regional security and counter-terrorism cooperation.

Q5:- Global warming poses an existential threat to agriculture and food security to a state like Pakistan. Explore its causes, examine its far-reaching impact and suggest ways to counter it?

Ways to counter global warming's impacts on agriculture and food security in Pakistan.

1. Climate - Smart Agriculture :-
 - Implement Conservation agriculture practices like Zero tillage, Cover Cropping, and Crop Rotation.
 - promote precision agriculture using technology and data analysis.
 - Encourage agroforestry and integrated farming system.
2. Irrigation Management :-
 - Improve water efficiency through drip irrigation and sprinkler systems.
 - Enhance water harvesting and storage capacity.
 - Implement water-saving technology like solar-powered pumps.
3. Crop Diversification :-
 - Promote heat-tolerant and drought-resistant crop varieties.
 - Encourage cultivation of climate-resilient crops like wheat, rice, and maize.
 - Support research and development of new climate-adapted crop varieties.
4. Livestock Management :-
 - Implement heat stress management strategies for livestock.
 - Promote breed adaptation and development of climate-resilient livestock.
 - Enhance livestock health and productivity through improved nutrition and healthcare.
5. Soil Conservation :-

day/date

- Implement terracing, contour farming and cover cropping.
- promote organic farming and use of natural fertilizers.
- Enhance soil health through integrated soil fertility management.

6- Water Harvesting:

- Build small dams, ponds, and reservoirs to enhance water storage.
- Implement rainwater harvesting and rooftop water collection.
- Enhance groundwater recharge through artificial recharge system.

7- weather insurance:

- Introduce crop insurance programs to protect farmers from climate-related losses.
- Develop weather-based insurance products for agriculture.
- Encourage private sector investment in weather insurance.

Causes:

1- Rising temperatures:

Increased temperatures affect growing seasons, crop yields, and water availability.

2- Changing precipitation patterns:

Unpredictable rainfall and snowmelt affect irrigation and crop growth.

3. Increased frequency of extreme weather events.

Floods, droughts, and heatwaves damage crops and infrastructure.

Impacts:

1. Reduced crop yields and quality.
2. Changes in growing seasons and crop cycles.
3. Increased food prices and scarcity.
4. Water scarcity and competition.
5. Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem disruption.
6. Negative impacts on livestock health and productivity.

Q6: Enlist and explain the water issues of Pakistan in Domestic and Regional Context?

- Water Issues of Pakistan -

- Pakistan has enough water to meet the needs of its population, yet millions of Pakistanis remain water insecure.
- Pakistan's water crisis relates to equity, access, and intersectoral distribution — not a Malthusian notion of water scarcity.
- The United Nations estimates that 40 percent of all annual excess deaths in Pakistan can be directly or indirectly attributed to an insufficient supply of

of clean water.

The water issues in Pakistan in domestic and regional context:

Domestic context:-

1- Water Scarcity:-

Pakistan has a limited water supply, with an average annual availability of 1,000 cubic meters per capita, which is below the international threshold of 1,700 cubic meter.

2- Inequitable Distribution:-

Water distribution is uneven, with the agricultural sector consuming the largest share (90%) leaving limited water for domestic and industrial use.

3- Access to clean water:-

Millions of Pakistan lack access to clean drinking water, leading to water-borne disease and health issues.

4- Urban water crisis:-

Cities like Karachi face severe water shortages, with inadequate infrastructure and supply chains.

5- Rural water challenges:-

Rural areas face drought conditions, with and limited access

to clean water, leading to migration to urban areas.

6- water pollution:-

Industrial and agriculture water pollute water sources, posing environmental and health risks.

Regional Context:-

1- Transboundary water Disputes:-

Pakistan has water disputes with India (Indus waters Treaty) and Afghanistan (Helmand River).

2- water Sharing:-

Pakistan shares water resources with neighboring countries, including the Indus River with India.

3- Climate Change impacts:-

Climate change affects Pakistan's water resources, with changing precipitation patterns, glacial melting, and increased frequency of extreme weather events.

4- Regional water politics:-

Water issues are often politicized, with regional tensions and conflicts over water resources.

5- International water Norms:-

Pakistan is party to international water agreements, such as the UN Watercourses Convention, which guides transboundary water cooperation.

day/date

Q3:

Keeping in view the socio-political circumstances of sub-continent, discuss the role of Shah Wali Ullah who revived Islamic Ideology and established muslim identity in sub-continent.

Ans:

Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762) was a renowned Islamic scholar, reformer, and thinker who played a pivotal role in reviving Islamic ideology and establishing muslim identity in the Indian subcontinent during a time of political turmoil and religious decline. His contributions can be seen in the following aspects:

1-

Political Engagement:

He engaged with political leaders and advised them on Islamic governance, encourage them to implement Sharia and promote Islamic values in public life.

2-

muslim Identity:

He emphasized the importance of a distinct muslim identity, encouraging muslims to adhere to Islamic principles and Sharia, and promoting a sense of community and unity among muslims.

3- Educational reforms -
Shah Wali Ullah Advocated for educational and established madrasas (Islamic) Schools to disseminate Islamic Knowledge, making it accessible to the masses and fostering a new generation of Islamic Scholars.

4- Interfaith Dialogue -
He initiated dialogue with Hindu Scholars, promoting mutual understanding and respect, and addressing misconceptions about Islam.

5- Social Reforms -
Shah wali Ullah advocated for social justice, condemning practices like slavery and usury, and promoting equality and compassion.

In the context of the Subcontinent's Socio-political Circumstances, Shah wali Ullah's efforts helped.

- 1- Counter the influence of colonial powers and their cultural imperialism.
- 2- Unite Muslims under a shared Islamic identity, transcending regional and linguistic divisions.
- 3- Revitalize Islamic Scholarship and education, ensuring the continuation of Islamic Knowledge and traditions.

day/date

4- Inspire future reformers and freedom fighters, shaping the trajectory of muslims politics and identity in the subcontinent.
