

Mock Exam Pakistan Affairs

PART-II

Question # 2

Indo-Pak Relations

Introduction

India and Pakistan, despite centuries of shared histories, culture and geography, Indo-Pak relation is deteriorating due to many other reasons like such as historical and ~~the~~ Political complexities. Their relation is strained due to their deep rooted rivalry which is ~~century~~ historic and there is no solution to resolve this rivalry. As there is many historical event which produced deep mistrust, misunderstanding and hostility between both countries.

Partition of 1947

The Partition of 1947 was rushed, violent and poorly executed, which led to rise of hostility among both countries. As the Radcliff award created disputed border territory such as Kashmir issue, and border issue in Punjab and Bengal. As this both provinces were divided in half. This disputes led to riots and caused millions of death. This partition ~~lead~~ led to refugees issue in both countries and it was starting point of rivalry between both nations.

First Indo-Pak war (1947-48)

The first Indo-Pak war began between the countries due to Accession of Kashmir. The Princely state of ~~rest~~ Jammu and Kashmir was acceded to India, which Pakistan contested. As India wanted to takeover whole of Kashmir, As maharaja of Kashmir decision to accede with ~~Kashmir~~ with India which lead to another dispute between countries. This dispute triggered first war of Indo-Pak. Ceasefire between both states mandated by United Nations and laying the foundation of an unresolved territorial conflict.

Indus Water Treaty (1960)

Between 1940-1960, there were early disputes between both countries ~~due to~~ over rivers which created tension between both states. To solve this issue Indus Water Treaty (1960), was signed between both states. ~~Even~~ Even though this treaty solve issue but concern of security ~~at~~ always persist.

The Second Indo-Pak War (1965)

There was operation launched by Pakistan known as Gibraltar in 1965. This operation took place in Kashmir, which entrenched hostility between both states. This conflict militarized policies, diplomatic relations & lead to strengthening of anti-India and anti-Pakistan narrative in both countries.

The 1971 War

The 1971 war lead to creation of Bangladesh. India's support for Bengali Liberation movement, which

was ~~de~~ viewed as direct intervention in Pakistan.

~~test test~~ In this way East and West Pakistan was separated and Pakistan has dealt with psychological and political blows.

Siachen Conflict (1984)

India tried ~~to~~ occupation of Siachen Glacier under the operation which ~~to~~ was launched.

India. This conflict was also another flash point which led to strategic changes in Pakistan. This operation started high altitude military front in the ~~one of~~ world's most inhospitable terrain. This conflict not only imposed heavy financial and human cost to both states.

Nuclear weapons and Kargil Conflict

Both countries ~~tested~~ conducted nuclear test in 1998, which raises security concerns in South Asia. This transformed nuclear test into security dilemma. Soon, after this Kargil conflict in 1999, initiated by Pakistan and Kashmir militants. This triggered intense war in high mountains.

Mumbai Attack (2008)

The ~~to~~ attack on Indian Parliament in 2001 and India accuses Pakistan based militant groups, which brought two states dangerously close to war. Although conflict was avoided, but political agreement remained frozen. Mumbai Attack led ~~to~~ to further rise in hostility among both states. Terrorism became main barrier between

dialogue between both states. As India blamed Pakistan and Pakistan rejected it.

Recent Escalation

In Sept 2016, an attack on India base ^{unidentified} in which India blamed Pakistan based militant group. and triggered strong reply by India by surgical strike across the line of control. Targeted areas in Pakistan. Pakistan denied the occurrence of such strike.

Another was Pulwama attack ~~which~~ happened in 2019. It was suicide attack killed 40 Indian paramilitary personnel. India blamed Pakistan based group Jaish-e-Muhammad & responded with airstrike deep inside Pakistan, targeting militant camp in Balakot. Pakistan retaliated and capture Indian Pilot.

Another & most recent conflict was ~~the~~ Pahalgam attack in India on 2025, which killed 24 people. In response ^{India} ~~to India~~ launched ~~India~~ airstrike on Pakistan on 7 May under the operation Sindoor & Pakistan retaliated by airstriking Indian bases under the operation of Buryan w Marsoos. on May 40, 2025 ceasefire happened.

Conclusion

Even though Indo-Paki shared histories & culture; tension between both countries remain high. All above reason lead to further rise in hostility between both states. This conflicts always lead to rise in tension in South Asia region. As both countries are nuclear power.

and any rise in tension rises security dilemma in world. To solve this historical ~~extra~~ hostility need agreement and proper dialogue between both states.

Question # 4

27th Constitutional Amendment

Introduction

The division of authority among legislature, executive and judiciary is the foundational principle of Pakistan. 27th Constitution Amendment was proposed in the context to Panama paper investigation. This amendment was proposed in 2016 but it was not passed that time.

Reinforcing Parliamentary Supremacy

The main aimed to enhance legislative authority by strengthening Parliamentary oversight over electoral reforms, Political framework and accountability. As this amendment proposed ~~institutionalization~~ institutionalizing the electoral reforms process within parliament, reducing judicial intervention. This would have made the legislature the primary forum for reviewing qualification & disqualification. It also limited the judiciary's power under article 62 & 63. This amendment would have increased the autonomy & domain of parliament.

Impact on Judiciary

The 27th amendment was widely viewed as a response to rising judicial activism. Establishment of FCC. Firstly in center there was Federal Court called Supreme Court of Pakistan. That Court was having all jurisdictions whether Constitutional or civil or criminal but SCJP would have two Power civil cases. It sought to codify judicial Powers, thus reducing broad, loosely defined judicial discretion. The Judiciary's expanded role in Political decision-making would have been more narrowly interpreted. The amendment would have rebalanced power away from the judiciary, limiting its involvement in Political affairs.

Impact on Executive

The 27th amendments sought to protect elected executives from arbitrary judicial disqualification without Procedural safeguards or legislative clarity. This amendment created clear standards for removal and it will ensured Predictable tenure & stability of Prime minister. Previously judicial decision were reshaping the executive structure. This amendment effectively strengthened the executive by securing its continuity, reducing vulnerability to judicial intervention & enhancing the predictability of governance.

Redefine Institutional Boundaries

27th Amendment broader the effect to restore a balanced separation of Power. As

now judicial will only focus on legal interpretation rather than political oversight. a legislature would define moral, electoral and political standards. As this amendment attempted to remove institutional overlaps that blurred constitutional roles.

Political Context

As the amendment was emerged after Panama crisis. So they saw that it as an attempt to work judicial independence. It was necessary for restoring constitutional equilibrium. highlighted the ongoing struggle in Pakistan's state structure to resolve tension. As it exposed weakness of Pakistan's institutional balance.

Conclusion

This amendment is transformative steps for Pakistan governance. As it impacted Judiciary, Executive and legislation of Pakistan. As it built the trichotomy of power. legislature become more inclusive and Executive become more accountable and decentralized.

Question #5

Intro.

Population growth and climate change.

Introduction.

Population growth and climate change are deeply interconnected, creating a complex feedback loop that intensifies environmental, social & economic challenges. As rising population lead to rise in demand for resources like food, energy, water & land, which result in increase in greenhouse gases & environmental degradation.

Population growth lead to change climate change

As population increases, demand for resources increases as well. As now more people require electricity which lead to burning of fossil fuel consumption and ~~carbon~~ carbon emission.

Use of land increases as demand for housing increases. increase in population increases demand for infrastructure which result in deforestation and result in change in climate change.

Climate change impact Population growth.

Change in climate ~~change~~ ~~lead to~~ result in resource scarcity. There is increase in Droughts, floods and ~~star~~ rainfall storms, ~~lead~~ making food production less reliable. we can take example of flood of 2015 in Pakistan. which lead to rise in health risk. Floods in country can lead to rise in different skin diseases, and vector borne diseases. ~~Flood~~ Climate induced disaster can result in displacement.

of people. As extreme floods and drought have to force people to move. As they need food availability reduces. People migrate from rural areas to urban areas, often leading to overcrowding in urban areas, which placing additional pressure on housing, sanitation and public service. Economic vulnerability is also increases, as it affected all sector of the economy. It increases the burden on all sectors, leading to poverty & stress.

Vicious cycle between climate change and Population

Link between climate change and Population form a vicious cycle. As larger population leading to increase in demand of electricity, food & water which result in rise of greenhouse gases and carbon emission into environment. Emission of greenhouse gases lead to accelerate climate change. Climate change induced natural disaster which reduce availability of resources, which elevates mortality and generate economic hardship. Economic burden also increases on families lead to rise in fertility rates as families ~~for children~~ attempted to secure labour & economic stability.

Implications

To Break this vicious cycle, we need for proper policies. By stabilizing population growth through giving awareness to people on family planning, improving health service and increase

education. At the same time, investment in renewable energy and innovative technology which emit less greenhouse gases. Countries should introduce climate adaptation strategies in agriculture sector & in urban planning to protect livelihood and resources. Social protection should be increased so ~~stress~~ stress factors in the people should be reduced. Moreover, promote sustainability & introduce sustainable technology.

Conclusion

Population growth and climate change are tightly linked. Change in one aspect leads to change in other. Growing population leads to rise in carbon emissions, & consumption. Breaking this cycle requires strong governance and policies so that this vicious cycle can break. Integrated strategies are required to achieve resilience, sustainability and equitable development for future generation.

Question #6

What Pakistan Need: New Province or Effective local governance

Introduction:

Pakistan ~~has~~ has long debated administrative restructuring including creation of new provinces to address ethnic, linguistic and regional grievances. New province was introduced as a political solution but the country's more pressing need lies in strengthening local governance. Weak institutions, corruption & lack of citizen participation making it more suitable solution than creating new province.

Strengthening Democracy through Local Governance
Effective local government promote good democracy by bringing decision making closer to the people. As citizens voices will be heard and their decision will be involved in planning and development. Effective local governance ensure transparent and accountable administration. Strengthening local governance reduces political unrest. Strengthening Democracy through local governance created trust in institution which new province cannot bring.

Effective Service delivery

Local governance is key to improving service delivery. As local governance can ensure timely provision of education, healthcare, Sanitations and improvement in infrastructure. Effective local governance tailors policies according to need of

individuals or people. It will also help to reduce bureaucratic delays and corruption which may a new province may fail in it.

Regional Grievances

Many people demand for new province but forget marginalization. But on other hand, good local governance provide equitable resource allocation to all regions. Effective local governance empowers marginalized communities to participate in decision making. As everyone will be involved in decision making, which reduces ethnic, linguistic or any regional tension. Moreover, creating new province can lead to rise in regional tension. As every minority communities will want more start to demand for separate provinces as well.

Limitations of creating a new province

Creating new demand may temporarily appease regional demands. As establishing a new administration structure requires massive financial resources to build bureaucracy, institutions and infrastructure, which can strain provincial and federal budget. Simply creating new province does not guarantee efficiency or good governance as it can lead to mismanagement and rise in corruption & inefficient bureaucracy decisions. So, the creation of new province is only political solution. But not benefit for Pakistan's governance. As it will increase financial burden on ~~the~~ Pakistan's budget, governance. ~~As establishing new govt~~

government tasks to

Promoting Accountability & transparency

Effective local governance can promote accountability and transparency in the government. As elected representatives are directly accountable to their constituents, when local institutions are empowered, misuse of public funds & corruption can be reduced. As now officials are motivated to focus on public service delivery rather than political power struggle, as their performance will be visible to all populations. Accountability and governance are crucial and help in political stability and economic growth.

Conclusion

Pakistan's immediate priority is effective local government, not the creation of a new governance. Empowering local governance ensures accountable administration, equitable distribution of resources, & economic growth. Establishing new province only fulfill political demands but not reform structural governance. True Development of Pakistan depend on strong institutions, enhancing transparency and increasing citizens Participation.