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National Officers Academy
Mock Exams for CSS-2026
December, 2025 (Mock-5)
(Pakistan Affairs)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: i. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . ii. Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II . ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. v. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.	

PART-II

Q.2. Despite share linguistic, cultural, geographic, and economic links, Indo-Pak relation has been mired in complexity due to a number of historical and political events. Explain. **(20)**

Q.3. It was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi and Shah Wali Ullah who revive the Islamic ideology and established the foundations of Muslim Nationalism. Explain. **(20)**

Q.4. How 27th Constitutional Amendment affected the trichotomy of power in Pakistan? Discuss. **(20)**

Q.5. Population growth and climate change are deeply linked; more people increase resource demand, driving emissions and straining adaptation, while climate change impacts resources and livelihoods generating a vicious cycle. Elucidate. **(20)**

Q.6. What Pakistan needs the most; new province or effective local governance? Take a stance and explain your answer through arguments. **(20)**

Q.7. What are the centripetal and centrifugal forces of National integration in Pakistan. Explain its effects. **(20)**

Q.8. Economic governance in Pakistan is characterized by systemic and structural weaknesses in the management and use of public resources and a lack of clarity in when and how the state intervenes in the economy. Explain. **(20)**

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Best of Luck for CSS-2026



Part - II

Q. No. 3

1. Introduction:

William James described in his book "A Brief History of Pakistan" that reformists such as Sheikh Ahmad Sirhadi and Saha Waliullah who revive the Islamic^{unity} played enormous roles in the establishment of Muslim nationalism. Through exposing un-Islamic practice such as the Akbar's Deen-Elhi, proposing wadwat shahad ideology, resisting Mughals policies and Eliminating divisions among Muslims. These all struggles contributed to the establishment of foundations of Muslim nationalism in Sub-Continent. Their struggles shaped Islamic ideology and enhanced unity among Muslims across the Sub-continent. Therefore, they both were the true reformists who changed the fate of Muslims.

2. Historical background:

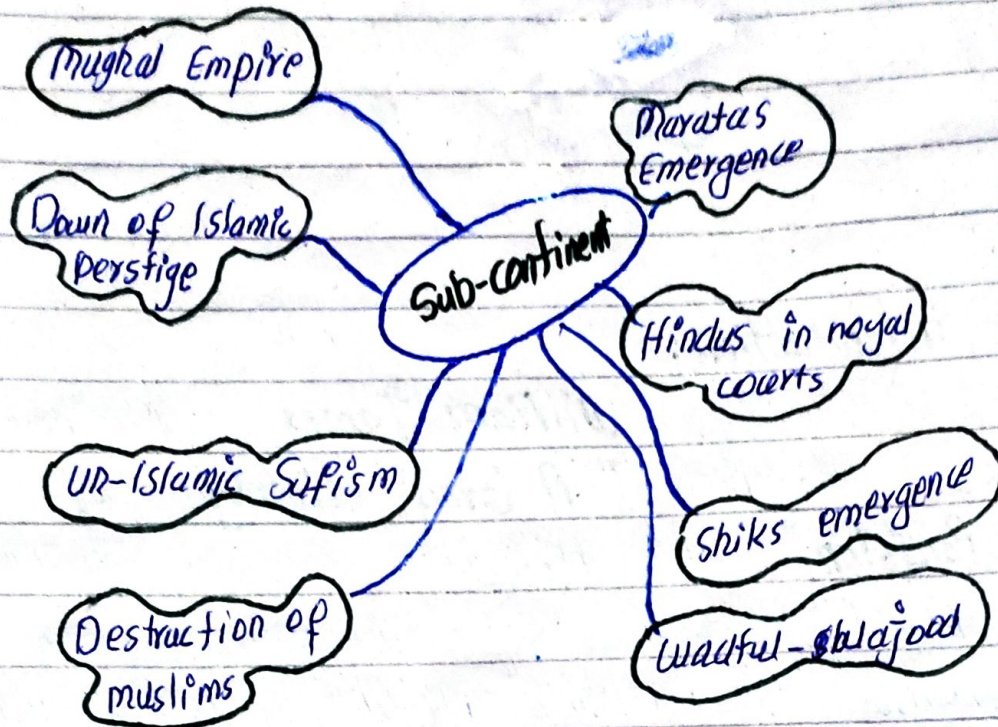


Figure 0.1 background history of Sub-Continent

2. How Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi and Shah Waliullah revived the Islamic ideolog and established the foundations of muslim nationalism:

1. Resistance to mughal rulers:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi

in particular and Sahawaliullah in general resisted Mughal policies and rulers. This was how Sheikh Ahmad emphasized the rulers through letters, speeches and writings to curb Hindus from high positions and expell them from royal palaces.

2. Exposing Akbar's Deen Elhi:

Akbar introduced manmade religion which included Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. Sheikh Ahmad resisted his religion and united Muslims against the un-Islamic practices. This shaped Islamic ideology, along with muslim identity, in the sub-continent.

3. Proposed the Prestige of Islam:

Both Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindī and Sahawaliullah proposed the upholding of Islamic values. For instance, Sheikh Ahmad tried his best to un-ban cow ~~shed~~ meat, impose Jazya on non-muslims and dismiss Hindus from the noble courts.

4. Opposed wadul wajood ideology:

Muslims inspired by

by Sufism believed in the ideology wadatul wajood which meant "God existed in everything". Sheikh Ahmad Sarkhindi and Shauwari'ullah opposed it. They proposed wadatul shahood "Everything withness the existence of God"

5. Enhanced two nation theory:

Sheikh Ahmad Sarkhindi and Shauwari'ullah enhanced two nation theory. Two nation theory not only founded the nationalism but also shaped Muslim identity in sub-continent.

6. Eliminated divisions through ending sectarian violence.

Saha wali'ullah eliminated disintegration between Sunni and Shia schools of thoughts. He united the scholars and called them "The inheritant of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)". This contributed to formation of muslim ideology and nationalism.

7. Inviting Ahmad sha Abdul Ali:

Saha waliullah invited Ahmad Saha Abdul Ali to attack Marathas and Rajputs. He came to India and oppressed the aggressors. Thus, installed muslim domination in the region.

8. Promotion true principles of Islam:

They both Shiekh Ahmad Sarhindi and Shawaaliullah promoted the true principles of Islam. For instance, Sahawaliullah was the first person to translate holy Quran in Persian language.

3. Critical analysis:

Shiekh Ahmad Sarhindi and Saha waliullah contributed to the creation of Islamic ideology and shaped Muslim identity. They resisted against harmful policies of mughals and protected the prestige of Islamic. Therefore, they are the real heroes of muslim unity, identity and superiority.

4. Conclusion:

In short, Muslims were suffering from the oppression of Marathas and few Mughal rulers. Shiekh Ahmad and Mirza Asa Wali Allah were God chosen reformists who shaped identity of the Muslims.

Q. NO. 6

1. Introduction:

In this era of modernity, Pakistan still stands in the problem of good governance. It is happening due to large provinces where provincial governments fail to deliver services to masses. The most developed countries such as Turkey, Norway, the United States and France have numerous small states or units which enable them to provide all services. Unfortunately, Pakistan with largest provinces and most tremendous population faces hardships to

provide services to the masses. Therefore, Pakistan needs the most new provinces.

2. Historical overview of the concept of more provinces:

During the British Raj in India, the sub-continent had more 500 princely states. Those states enormously provided health, economic and educational services to the people. For instance, **the State of Bahawalpur** played effective role in the delivery service, revenue generation and literacy growth. Hence, the state of Bahawalpur was able to govern the small area.

3. Pakistan needs new provinces rather than local governance:

1. More provinces provide better services:

Creating new provinces can facilitate the masses. Currently, the rural communities across the country faces

difficulties to benefit from the governmental services. In this regard, more units can integrate the communities with main hub of facilities. Thus, more provinces are needed.

2. Small units improve rule of law:

Pakistan faces horrible

cases of crime — street crimes, kidnapping and poppy cultivation. Local governments have failed to maintain law and order in provinces like Sindh, Balochistan and KPK. Therefore, small units can improve rule of law by providing security to the public.

3. Improve gender equality:

Large administrative

provinces, along with local governments, have failed to improve gender based violence —

rape, workplace harassment and inequality.

More provinces can enable the authorities to promote gender equality and implement strictly law and order.

4. Enhance employment and reduce poverty:

Local governments are unable to cover vast rural areas due to lack of resources. New provinces can improve the people's hardships through providing jobs in governmental infrastructure development, projects and packages.

5. Foster literacy across the country:

Local governments face hurdle to improve infrastructure and transportation from rural area to cities. This is now leaving children uneducated. New provinces can fill this gap by constructing schools and monitoring the teachers.

6. Develop healthcare system:

Pakistan is one of the countries faces health crisis. Despite the constitutional duty of provinces to provide health to the masses, they failed to do so.

In this regard, new provinces can overcome the issue of healthcare.

4. Critical analysis:

New provinces are essential for good governance and development. Pakistan being the 5th most populous nation needs to create more units for service delivery. In this regard, new provinces are the need of the hour.

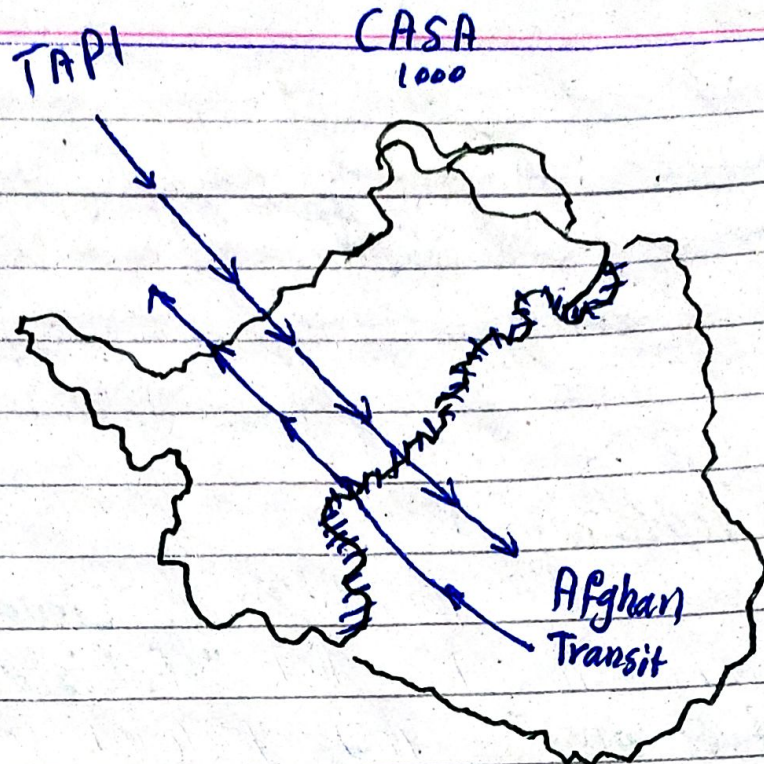
5. Conclusion:

In short, new provinces are essential for the peace and prosperity of the country. In this context new provinces are ~~impor~~ important for Pakistan's peace, unity, identity and prosperity.

Q. No. 2

1. Introduction:

Truly, Anatol Lieven described in his book "**Pakistan: A Hard Country**" that historical and political events contribute to the tensed relationships between India and Pakistan. These historical and political events include the oppression of Congress ministries, violence at the time of partition, Kashmir issue, Indian involvement in Bangladesh, Hindutva ideology, two nation theory, weaponization of natural resources, cross border terrorism and nuclear race. The above all mentioned issues contribute to the tensed relations between the two nations despite sharing common linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic links in the region.



⇒ Economic ~~over~~ overdependence
 text Geographic connectivity

Figure 0.2 Pak-India map.

2. Historical overview:

India-Pakistan used to live together at the time of British Raj. ~~1000~~ Hindu-Muslim shared in the Sub-continent common interests. They work together for justice, unity and prosperity. Later, years proved the predictions of intellectuals about the differences between Hindu-Muslims.

3. The role of historical and political events behind the complex relations:

1. The oppression of Congress ministries still dominates both the nation:

The 1936 Congress ministries oppressed Muslims economically, religiously and educationally. Consequently, pushed Muslims to create separate homeland. Muslims officially still remember the oppression which makes unstable ~~the~~ Pakistan to restore ties.

2. Historical violence at the time of separation:

Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs faced horrible violence at the time of separation. Homes, businesses and properties destroyed. Thousands of people died in the procession of migration. Unresolved memory still sticks Pakistan-India in the past.

3. Kashmir issue as a bone of contention:

Kashmir soon occupied

by India without holding referendum in the territory. Pak-India fought 3 wars over the issue. This historical issue restrains Pakistan to restore ties with India.

4. Indian involvement in the separation of East-Pakistan:

Historically, the Indian involvement in the internal affairs of East-Pakistan still influences the sights of ruling class in Pakistan. This is how despite close linguistic, cultural and economic link, they remain divided.

5. Hindutva ideology as threat to friendly ties:

According to Hindutva Ideology "Greater Bharat" "Akhand Bharat" A dream to re-capture the lands of Pakistan. Indian politics mostly influenced by the ideology of Hindutva. Thus, they both remain disintegrated.

6. Cross border terrorism:

Since the inception of both the nations, Cross border terrorism remains hurdle between Pakistan and India. For instance, 2005 Indian Parliament Attack, Palawma, Uri and Pulagam Attack resulted in tensed relations between India and Pakistan.

7. Weaponization of natural resources

India from the very first day weaponizing water. Despite the existence of Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), India weaponizes the water till today. This results into strain relations.

4. ~~6~~

4. Critical analysis:

In ~~short~~.

Pakistan-India despite ~~similar~~ similar language, culture and economic links face horrible relations. Terrorism, Hindutva, two nation theory and Kashmir issue influence the relations. Therefore, India-Pakistan faces hurdles to overcome.

5. Conclusion:

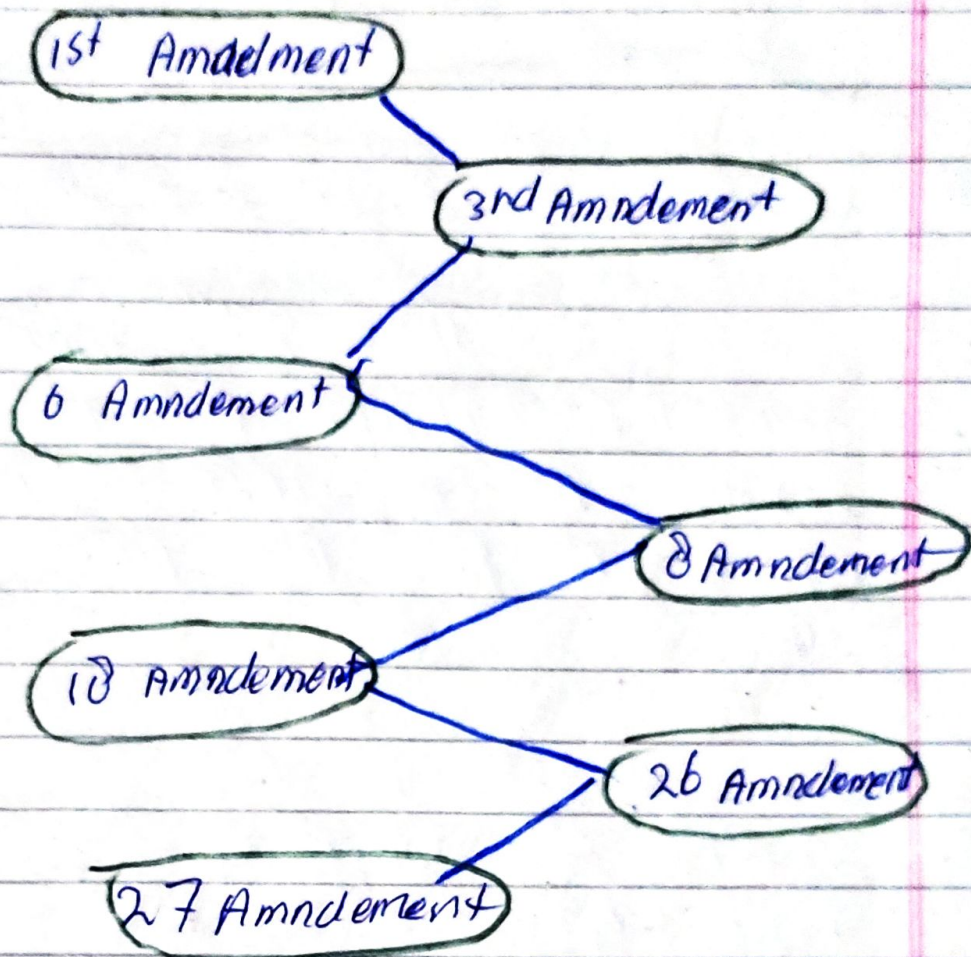
To sum up, despite linguistic, cultural, economic and geographical links they are still not restoring the ties. Terrorism, Kashmir dispute and different ideologies isolate both the nations.

Q. No. 4

1. Introduction:

27th Amendment refers to the amend in the Constitution of 1973. The 27th Amendment recently passed by both the houses lower and upper. It affected the trichotomy of power through the creation of FCC, military reforms, immunity to President and position of Field Marshall. Therefore, the 27th Amendment tremendously contributed to the trichotomy of the power.

2. Historical view to amendments in the constitution:



3. How 27th Constitutional Amendment affected the division of power:

1. Creation of Federal Constitutional Court (FCC):

The FCC has given the power to interpret

constitutional related cases. This gives influence of the Federation over constitutional frameworks.

2. Creation of field marshal post:

The 27th Amendment created Field Marshal Post, it empowers the army chief to hold office ~~for~~ for long period of time.

3. Creation of Chief of Defense Forces office:

The 27th Amendment created Post of (CDF), Army chief will hold the office for 5 years extra. It empowered the army in decision making over other armed groups.

4. Immunity to president:

Under the 27th

Amendment, President of Pakistan has given legal protection.

5. Chief of army and Naval fleet admiral life time holding of uniform.

4. Critical analysis:

The 27th Amendment is a constitutional software. It has greatly divided power among all stakeholders. Thus, truly the the Reaters called "The 27th Amendment is a way forward to development."

5. Conclusion:

In short, the 27th Amendment divides power among all stakeholders and promotes federation influence in the country