

DATE: 10-12-25

DAY: Wednesday

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Batch 83 (4/203)

Mock Exam (V)

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Q NO. 2

Despite share linguistic cultural geographic and economic links Indo-pak relation has been mixed in complexity due to a number of historical and political events. Explain.

Answer

a

Introduction

India and Pakistan share linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic bonds dating back centuries. Languages like Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi, as well as cultural practices, cuisine and festivals, reflect a common heritage. Geographically, both countries are connected through rivers, trade routes, and a shared subcontinent history. Economically, pre-partition trade and markets linked the two regions closely. However, despite these ties, relations have been marked by complexity and tension due to historical and political factors.

Historical Causes:

Firstly the partition of 1947 created deep **mistrust** as millions were **displaced** and communal violence ensued. The **Kashmir** dispute emerged immediately triggering the first indo-pak war **(1947-48)** and showing long-term animosity. Additionally the creation of Bangladesh in **1971** after another war added to Pakistan's grievances and further strained ties.

Secondly **ideological divergence** intensified tensions. Pakistan was founded as a **Muslim** homeland, whereas India adopted a secular framework leading to conflicting

national visions and foreign policy orientations.

give the main heading first and use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

C Political Causes

Continuous military confrontations such as the **1965** and **1971** wars along with border skirmishes and nuclear competition have entrenched mutual ~~suspicion~~. Allegations of cross-border terrorism and support for insurgencies in Kashmir have further complicated diplomatic relations. Moreover, ~~repeated~~ failed peace initiatives including the **Tashkent Agreement** and **Agra Summit** highlight the fragility of trust.

d Cultural and Social Dimensions:

Despite political hostility people-to-people contacts trade and shared culture demonstrate ~~underlying~~ commonalities. However nationalist narratives and historical grievance often overshadow these ties maintaining a climate of mutual suspicion.

e Territorial Disputes -

Kashmir at the Core

Contested Accession of Kashmir (1947) - The princely State ~~of~~ Jammu and

Kashmir became the flashpoint. Tribal incursions and a controversial instrument of Accession led to the first war between India and Pakistan (1947-48).

f Proxy Conflicts and Military

Over decade accusations of cross-border terrorism support for insurgencies (especially in Kashmir) and proxy war tactics have kept tensions alive even without declared war.

g Arms Race and Nuclear Shadow

attempt this part by giving multiple

Both countries once conventional conflicts dominated, later moved to nuclear deterrence: nuclearization increased paranoia and strategic distrust reducing space for trust-building.

h Security Dilemma

Each side's defensive moves are perceived as threats by the other, leading to perpetual militarization and a cycle of escalation. This security-driven environment leaves any opportunity for normalization.

i Conclusion

In sum, while the Indian

DATE: _____

DAY: _____

Subcontinent's history
endowed India and Pakistan
with deep cultural, linguistic,
economic and geographic
links, a cascade of
events, partition, communal
violence, military conflicts,
divergence of national
identity, political failures,
territorial disputes and
security dilemmas, transformed
these commonalities into
sources of conflict and
distrust. To unravel this
complex legacy and move
toward reconciliation sustained
confidence building measures,
diplomacy, cultural and people
to-people engagement
are imperative. Only by
acknowledging shared heritage
not erasing it can both nations

DATE: _____
hope to overcome the historical baggage.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.....

Q NO. 3

It was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi and Shah Waliullah who revived the Islamic ideology and established the foundations of Muslim Nationalism.
Explain

1. Introduction

The revival of Islamic ideology and the conceptual groundwork for the Muslim identity and Nationalism in South Asia were significantly shaped by two eminent

Scholars: **Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi (1564 to 1624)**
and **Shah wali Ullah (1703 - 1762)**

Both emerged during period of socio-political decline in Muslim rule and sought to reinvigorate Islamic thought, law and political consciousness. Their teachings later influenced Muslim political identity which laid the intellectual foundation for Muslim nationalism in British India eventually contributing to the Pakistan movement.

**Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi
and the Revival of Islam**

DATE: _____

C Historical Context:

He lived during the Mughal period under Akbar's liberal and syncretic policies which promoted Din-e-illahi. Observed erosion of Islamic orthodoxy and rise of heterodox practices among Muslims.

d Political Thought:

Emphasized that Islam should guide governance, linking religion and political authority.

Argued for Muslim solidarity, stressing that the community's decline was due to moral and religious laxity.

e Legacy for Muslim Identity:

His insistence on religious revival and community cohesion inspired later thinkers to view islam as a distinct civilizational and political identity. Influenced the orthodox islamic movements in india during colonial times.

discuss this part in more detail.....

Shah Wali Ullah

f Historical Context:

Lived during the decline of Mughal authority, political instability and external invasions (18th Century). He noted fragmentation of muslim power and corruption in governance.

Reforms in Islamic Thoughts

g He is first who translated the Quran into Persian, making it accessible beyond Arabic Scholars.

Emphasized ijtihad to reinterpret Islamic law in contemporary context.

Promoted purification of Islam from Un-Islamic innovations.

h Muslim Nationalism:

By stressing that Islam was not only a religion but political and social system he provided a conceptual basis for Muslim political identity in South Asia.

(ii)

Combined Contributions to Muslim Nationalism

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah revived Islamic ideology in South Asia emphasizing Shariah, moral reform and Muslim Unity. They linked religion with political consciousness

strengthening Muslim identity and community cohesion.

Their ideas influenced Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and the Muslim League, laying the intellectual foundation for Muslim nationalism and the Pakistan Movement (1947-1950).

Conclusion

In short Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah's revival of Islamic thought strengthened Muslim identity and unity, creating the intellectual and ideological groundwork for later mobilization and the Pakistan movement. Their legacy shows how religion and **politics** together shaped Muslim nationalism in South Asia.

Q No. 4

How 27th Constitutional Amendment affected the

trichotomy of power in Pakistan?

9 Introduction

The 27th

Constitutional Amendment represent a dramatic restructuring of Pakistan's Constitutional architecture.

By altering the balance among the three traditional organs of state - **executive, legislature and judiciary** (the classic trichotomy of power) the Amendment has sustainability shifted power toward the executive (and military) undermining judicial independence and weakening Constitutional checks and balances.

Main Effects on Trichotomy of Power

b Impact on Judiciary

Judicial independence was reduced: the Supreme Court lost key Constitutional review powers while appointments became influenced by the executive. The judiciary's role as a check on executive and legislature was diminished reducing accountability.

c Strengthening Executive and Military power

DATE: _____

DAY: _____

Created the post of Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) with authority over all military branches consolidating military control. Executive and military dominance overshadowed **legislative** and judicial authority.

d Effects on Federalism and Provincial Autonomy

Centralized Authority undermined provincial safeguards and constitutional protections. Federalism weakened as provinces has less ability to challenge central decision, reducing the balance of power.

DATE: _____

DAY: _____

g Implications for Democracy and Governance

Checks and balance eroded,
judiciary can no longer
act independently.

Risks of authoritarian
governance increased with
executive and military
dominance legitimized
constitutionally. Fundamental
rights and accountability
mechanisms became vulnerable.

f Conclusion:

The 27th Amendment
disrupted the classical
trichotomy of power
in Pakistan by empowering
the executive and military

and weakening the judiciary.
This centralization
of the authority challenges
democratic governance
federalism and the
role of law, raising
concerns over accountability
and constitutional
stability.

Q NO. 5

Population growth and
Climate Change in
Pakistan?

a Introduction

Population
growth and climate

DATE: _____

DAY: _____

Changes are closely interconnected creating a cycle where more people increase demand for resources driving environmental degradation and emissions while climate change reduces resources availability and threatens livelihoods. In Pakistan rapid population growth and high vulnerability make this link particularly significant.

2 Impact of population Growth

Rapid population increase strains water energy and food resources. High consumption leads

to deforestation Urban expansion and greenhouse gas emissions.

Overcrowding in cities and rural areas increases pressure on infrastructure and natural resources.

(UNDP Pakistan 2023)

C Impact of Climate Change

Pakistan faces rising temperatures, floods, droughts and glacial melt reducing water and agricultural productivity. Climate change threatens livelihoods particularly in agriculture dependent rural areas.

Vulnerable populations
are more prone to
food insecurity, displacement
and poverty. (WB, 2022)

d Vicious Cycle

Population growth worsens
Climate Change through
increased emissions.

Climate impacts reduce
resources, forcing higher
exploitation of remaining
resources further intensifying
environmental stress.

Example: Floods in
2010, 2022 and 2025
affected millions showing
how climate hazards
disproportionately impact
densely populated regions.

e Policy Implications

Need for populations control measures family planning and awareness programs.

Implementation of Climate resilient ~~agriculture~~

Renewable energy and water management.

Promotion of sustainable Urban planning and disaster preparedness to break the cycle.

f Conclusion:

In Pakistan population growth and Climate Change ~~are~~ mutually reinforcing challenges. Addressing both is

DATE: _____

DAY: _____

Critical for sustainable
development environmental
stability and protecting
vulnerable communities
from the cascading
impacts of resource
scarcity and climate
hazards.

