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## Mock Test

Qno: 04

### Kashmir Problem

#### Introduction-

Kashmir, a princely state in a subcontinent is now a major reason of dispute between Pakistan and India. After 1947, the issue went to the UN but all in vain. There is no progress yet. Both the countries want their hegemony on the state. However, Kashmiris have different arguments. They are not specified for what they actually want. The conflict between both countries can be resolved by different ways like: by adding a third party, compromise by India or Pakistan or Plebiscite. This issue can be resolved by bilateral negotiations to.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Background of the Kashmir issue-

The Kashmir problem has been started since 1947, and it is going till date. Kashmir had been the major issue behind the wars between India and Pakistan.

### Kashmir issue from 1947 to till date; An Overview-

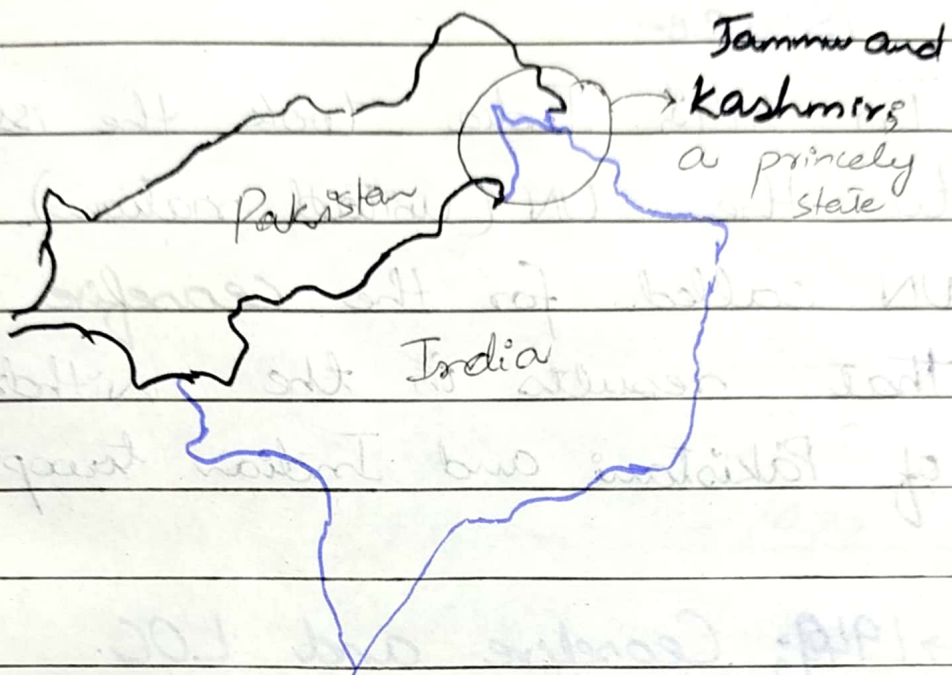
#### → Pre-1947-

The treaty of Amritsar between the British East India Company and Gulab Singh, it establishes Kashmir as Princely State. Its full name is Jammu and Kashmir.

#### → 1947; Princely state were given right to choose their country:-

At this time of period main proble arise. In 1947

British India partitioned, Jammu and Kashmir was given the choice of choosing their country; Pakistan or India.



→ Maharaja Hari Singh; the cause of dispute.

Maharaja Hari Singh was not in the favor of becoming a part of Pakistan. As the people of Kashmir was Muslims in majority, they want to become part of Pakistan. But, Hari Singh signed the instrument of Accession to India, in Oct, 1947. This leads to the military intervention by both countries

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

and that results in first  
India-Pakistan war.

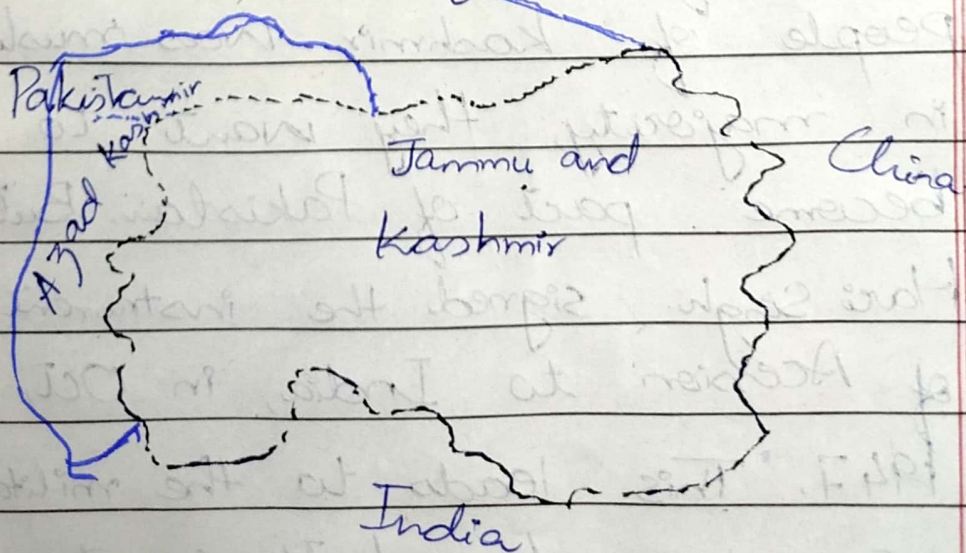
→ 1948; UN involvement in the  
Issue

In 1948, India took the issue  
to the UN (United Nations).

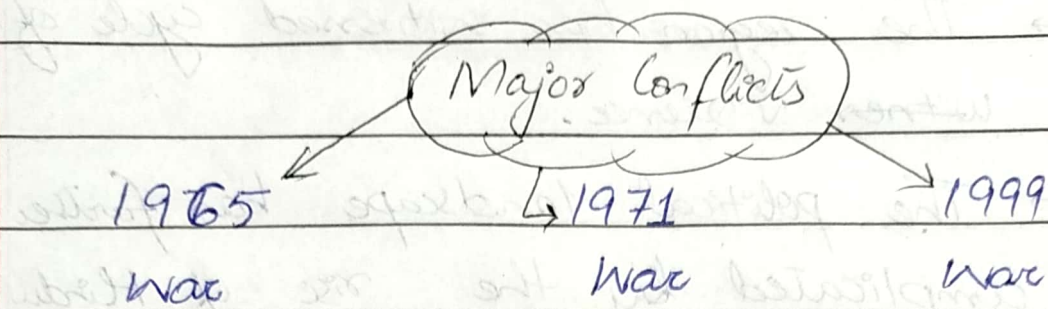
UN called for the ceasefire  
that results in the withdrawal  
of Pakistani and Indian troops.

→ 1949; Ceasefire and LOC.

UN declared ceasefire and  
then Kashmir was divided between  
India and Pakistan, establish-  
ing LOC (line of control) bet-  
ween both of them.



# Historical Conflicts between India and Pakistan:-



War of 1965, 1971, 1999 all base on Indian dispute. In result of these wars, different agreements were also done to reduce the

tension of the region like;

Tashkent Agreement → 1966

Shimla Agreement → 1972

But all in vein.

## → Abrogation of Article 370 by Indian Government:-

In 2019, abrogation of Article 370, in August, 2019 Indian government removed the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, leading to increase unrest and protests in the region.

## → Current situation:-

- Kashmir remains most militarized zone globally
- The region has witnessed cycle of witness violence.
- The political landscape has further complicated by the rise of Hindu nationalism in India,

## Perspective and Core Issues-

### Indian perspectives-

India view Jammu and Kashmir as their integral part of country. They intended to integrate the region in Article 370 in 2019 to.

### Pakistani perspectives-

Pakistan think that Kashmir belong to them as their is muslim-majority. They want plebiscite as per the UN resolutions.

### Kashmiri perspectives

Kashmiris have different perspectives. Some of them want to be part of India, some of Pakistan. And other's are nationalist who want an independent region with

self government.

## Prospects for Possible Solutions-

- Change in Indian Government.
- Bilateral talks.
- Mediation Internationally.
- Public Sentiment.
- Independent state.

### \* Change in Indian Government-

A shift in Indian government can open a bilateral doors, especially if the BJP's hardline policies are replaced. It can result in more moderate stance upon Kashmir.

### \* Bilateral Talks-

Both the countries should put their self-stances aside and dive into bilateral talks by finding a midway in order to solve this issue.

### \* International Mediations-

International mediation can work so well, As UN in the past helped to ceasefire if any

country or organization like SAARC help intervene, problem can be solved by agreeing on their stance.

### \* Public Sentiment/ Plebiscites-

It should be kept in mind that to whom problem is concerned, their opinion should be kept in mind. Kashmiris should be given an option of what they want.

### \* Independent States-

This can only be achieved if Pakistan and India compromise and let Jammu and Kashmir an independent state.

### Conclusions-

In a nutshell, Kashmir has always been a major dispute between India and Pakistan. But, this can be resolved by bilateral talks, compromised stance and other ways. Furthermore, if both the countries sort out their conflicts, Pakistan and India can work progressive and have better relations.



## Qno5 Population Explosions-

### Introduction-

Pakistan's rapid growth rate presents significant challenges to its development. With a population exceeding 240-million, Country faces several socio-economic and political hurdles that hinder progress. But, by proper management and planning, this over-population can be a great opportunity. Population explosion social explosion consists of educational, health, urbanization issues, whereas it may leads to cultural diversity, per youth engagement increase if managed well. Similarly, unemployment, resource depletion, infrastructure deficits but management can result in labor force expansion, market growth. Furthermore, policy reforms, innovation in governance if managed and if not it can face governance challenges.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Implications of Pakistan's population growth on social, economic and political developments-

### → Social Development

#### Challenges-

- Educational challenges
- Healthcare challenges
- Urbanization and housing issues.

#### Opportunities-

- Cultural diversity
- Youth Engagement
- Creativity and innovation.

- - Bad implication of Pakistan's population growth on social developments-

### \*- Educational Challenges-

Over population results to the over-crowd classrooms that results in low quality education and more drop out rate. Drop out rate of students of class 1 to 6 has reached 60%.

### \*- Healthcare Challenges

More population results in the low quality of health. There is a need of more hospitals and health units. This also leads to the high

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

maternal and infant rate Pakistan  
every 154 women die every 1000 live  
births.

### \* Urbanization and housing issues -

Rapid urbanization due to overpopu-  
lation can result to informal settle-  
ments and social unrest. This can  
lead to high crime rates as people  
do whatever they want to do  
to meet their basic needs.

### Population Explosion; An opportunity for social developments -

#### \* Cultural Diversity -

Over-population leads to the  
urbanization that also leads to  
cultural diversity if properly managed.  
People meet and can understand  
their problems of other region of  
countries also.

#### \* Youth Engagements -

When there are opportunities for  
the people in the society, then there  
will be more engagement by youth.

Youth develop more interests that leads

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

to progress of a country.

## \* Creativity and Innovations-

It is often quoted that-

"The best brains of the nation may be found on the last benches of the classrooms."

— Abdul Kalam.

So, overpopulation can come up with innovation and creativity that leads to successful nation.

## → Economic Developments-

### Challenges-

→ Unemployment & underemployment

→ Resource Depletion

### Opportunities-

→ Labor force expansion

→ Market growth

Bad implications of Pakistan's population growth on economic development.

## \* Unemployment & underemployment:

Overpopulation is the main cause of these both. It may cause less seats and more candidates.

Economy of Pakistan is not stable thus it may result in unemployment.

## → Resource Depletion-

Increased demand for water, food and energy can lead to resource depletion and environmental degradation. And a threat for long term sustainability.

Furthermore, it can become a challenge for agriculture sector to maintain a balance between demand and supply.

## → Population explosion; an opportunity for economic development-

### \*- Labor Force Expansions-

Increase in population can give more labor force that can drive economic growth as more workers contribute to more production & innovation. Furthermore, Entrepreneurship opportunities stimulates due to more minds and innovation.

### \*- Market growth-

Large population creates a bigger market for goods and services, encouraging business to expand and invest.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## → Political Developments-

Challenges-	}	Opportunities
→ Governance challenges		→ Policy Reforms
→ Resource Conflicts		→ Innovation in Governance

### Challenges; Implication of Population explosion on political development-

#### \*- Governance Challenges-

More population can lead to unmet expectations from leaders and services it results in public dissatisfaction.

#### \*- Resource Conflicts-

Resource conflicts can occur because of less resources of water, energy that results in political instability and ethnic and regional tensions.

### Opportunities & Population Growth on political development

#### \*- Policy Reforms-

More population needs new policies and laws in order to run them. This may result to the innovation in policies.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## \* - Innovation in Governance -

More people can come up with more ideas and when they involve in politics, rules of governance may change due to the intervene of young minds.

## Strategies to manage Population Explosions -

- Legislative and Policy Frameworks
- Healthcare and Education system management
- Urban planning and infrastructure development
- Community Engagement and Participation
- Economic development.

## Conclusion -

According to all arguments, 250 million or more than it can be a curse or blessing. It depends on the nation management capacity. Implications of population of Pakistan can be an opportunity and challenge in economic-social and political development.

# Qno: 01

## Pakistan Movement's Leadership-

### Introduction:-

The leadership of the Pakistan movement played a diverse and significant role in shaping the political ideology of Pakistan. Each leader contributed uniquely, whether through political action, intellectual discourse or religious advocacy to the formation of an independent Muslim state. Their collective efforts established the foundational principles of Pakistan, emphasizing Islamic values, political autonomy, and social justice.

The leadership includes: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal, Liaquat Ali Khan, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Maulana M. Fali Tauhar and many more.

→ Role of the Pakistan Movement's Leadership in shaping the political ideology of Pakistan



# 1- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Quaid-e-Azam):-

## Role in ideology Formation:-

Jinnah, as the leader of the All-India Muslim League, was instrumental in articulating the demand for a separate Muslim state.

His political ideology centered around the protection of Muslim identity, culture, and rights within the Indian subcontinent.

"Muslims are a nation by any definition. By all canons of international law, we are a nation."

— Jinnah.

This statement underscores the ideological foundation of Pakistan as a separate homeland for Muslims, emphasizing distinct religious, cultural and social identities.

## Impacts-

Jinnah's leadership solidified the ideological basis for Pakistan.

as a state where Muslims can live according to their cultural and religious values while promoting democratic and inclusive governance.

## 2- Allama Iqbal

Role in ideology Formations-

Iqbal had the credit of conceptualizing the idea of separate Muslim state for the Subcontinent Muslims. His famous Address in Allahbad, 1930 gave Muslims a new pathway. He also talked about spiritual democracy.

"The ultimate aim of the Muslim is to build a social structure based on principles of justice, equity and brotherhood."

- Iqbal

Impacts-

Iqbal's intellectual perspective gave the idea of new country

According to Islamic rules.

### 3-Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

#### Roles-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a vital role to make muslims of subcontinent a better citizen. He emphasize on seeking modern knowledge in order to face world. He makes muslim political ideology. He was the first one to say Muslims a separate nation.

India is not a country, but a continent inhabited by different nations, Among them Muslims are a distant nation.

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

#### Impact-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan contribution lead the next leaders in the formation of social and political identity. They were given a sense of nationalism by him.

#### 4- Liaquat Ali Khan-

##### Role in ideology Formations-

As he was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, he played an important role in translating the ideological vision into practical government of Pakistan

'We want to base our future constitution on Islamic principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice'

- Liaquat Ali Khan.

##### Impact:-

Liaquat Ali Khan insured the integration of Pakistan's ideology in the constitution of Pakistan and political structure.

#### 5 Chaudhary Rehmat Ali-

##### Role in ideology Formations-

His major role is the coining of name 'Pakistan', a separate state for Muslims.

His emphasize was on the

: عت

separate state for Muslims and  
preservation of Muslim Identity.

"Pakistan is both a  
moral and a physical  
necessity for the Muslims  
of the Subcontinent to  
achieve their aspirations  
and preserve their culture  
and religion."

— M. Ali (Now or  
Never)

### Impact:-

His advocacy helped popularize  
the idea of a separate Muslim  
homeland, influencing Muslims  
to form separate state.

### Conclusions:-

Thus, leadership of Pakistan  
was diverse and multifaceted,  
with each leader contributing  
uniquely to the political ideologies  
that shaped the nation. Their  
collective efforts, speeches, writings  
emphasized a separate state for  
Muslims