

# Pakistan Affairs - Final Mock

## Introduction

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After the war of independence, Muslims were in miserable conditions. Their glory tarnished, and they were blamed for the war. On the other hand, Hindus were already adjusting to the new ways by attaining modern education. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, based on the gravity of the issue, stressed upon good relations by Muslims with British. This is because they were politically weak at that time. Hence, loyalty to British and modern education was stressed upon. As a result, many great leaders emerged, Muslim League was formed and political struggle of Muslims gained traction. It was the struggle, later onwards, that resulted in creation of Pakistan. Hence, Aligarh Movement was the corner stone to Pakistan Movement.

## Aligarh Movement's educational role of Muslim development

### The establishment of educational institutions:

Sir Syed Ahmed established schools that provided both British and Islamic education. After his visit to UK, he was inspired by the educational system there. Aligarh college was established, consequently, that functioned as model of the British. After his death, the college attained higher status and became university. Many Muslims enrolled there and achieved modern education. Moreover, annual Muhammadan Aligarh conference were conducted in which the educated class used to gather to discuss scientific and philosophical matters. It was in one of these conferences during which a decision was made to form a political party solely representing

Muslims. As a result Muslim League was formed in 1906. Muslim League role in Pakistan movement is discussed later to showcase its crucial role in Pakistan Movement.

Aligarh Institute Gazette and the Scientific Society of Ghazipur:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a scientific society of Ghazipur and published Aligarh Institute Gazette. Efforts were made to ~~reach~~ ease accessibility of scientific works to Muslims. The research would be translated from English to Urdu to ensure that greater mass of people are able to understand it.

The role of education in Aligarh Movement to the creation of Pakistan

Aligarh Movement and Muslim League:

Aligarh Movement was the main driving force to the formation of Muslim League. Muslim League was formed to showcase Muslim's loyalty to British and demand certain political rights. Among them was separate electorate,  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Muslim's representation and ~~new~~ creation of new provinces. Moreover, Muslim League played significant role in exposing the Congress, they actually represent the interests of Hindus. This became reality during Congress rule of

1937-39. Thereby Muslim League won with sweeping majority in the next elections. Hence showing that it is sole representative of Muslims. It was Muslim League that ultimately demanded a separate state to safeguard Muslims.

Two Nation Theory and its educational significance:

Two Nation Theory was a key declaration of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. It states that Hindu and Muslim are two distinct nations with their own values and culture. Hence, they cannot live together. This sparked the Hindu-Urdu Controversy. This was followed by his followers and the graduates of Aligarh University. They realised that Muslims and Hindus are two nations. Therefore, political rights were demanded for Muslims in Hindu-majority subcontinent. Later, it was realised that Hindu and Muslim must separate. The major events to this are Allahabad Address of 1930 and Pakistan resolution of 1940. Muslim gave up other demands for a complete autonomy and an independent Muslim state.

Critical Analysis

It was through the educational efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that people attained education. Their education was modernised and so were its demand. Competing with Hindus, they struggled to make modern political demands. This is how it secured separate electorates and 1/3rd representation in legislative assemblies. Educated class participated in different events to ensure

Muslims get their due rights. From Simla Deputation to the Khilafat Movement and Round Table Conference, Muslims managed to secure their rights. It was their efforts to compete Hindus in elections and demand separate state when it was clear that other options are not viable.

## Conclusion

To conclude, Aligarh Movement played an immense role in educating Muslims that resulted in Pakistan's creation. Not only did it establish many modern education systems but also made scientific writings widely available. Through these efforts, Muslims struggled to ensure that Muslim's rights are secured. Muslim League competed elections to show Hindu their strength. Ultimately, Pakistan established as a separate Muslim state.

Q. According to the reports of United Nations, Pakistan is among the top-ten countries vulnerable to climate change. Climate Change is not only a disaster to Pakistan through floods and droughts. Not only is it environmentally disastrous but also an economic level with possible destruction to life, infrastructure, agriculture and ultimately economy. The situation is grave with Pakistan being the top-ten most populous countries. Moreover, it lacks the resources and has inefficiency

in disaster risk management. There are different ways Pakistan can cop-up with this situation such as greater funds to avert disaster, increase efficiency in disaster management and response, stronger economy, population control and agricultural management.

## Environment of disasters of climate change and its economic implications

### Environmental disaster of Pakistan.

Uptil now, Pakistan has faced significant disasters and through changing climate patterns. Among them, the flood of 2022 is prominent. Not only did it result in loss of life, the total damage to Pakistan was more than \$30 billion. The reason of such floods were the excessive and monsoon rains and abnormal patterns in its time. Moreover, it should be noted that Pakistan has one of the largest reserves of glaciers in the world. Since climate change has increased the earth's temperature by more than  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  than pre industrial times, these glaciers are melting. The freshwater reserves are slowly diminishing.

### The impact of climate change on economy:

Pakistan has recently gained some economic traction. It was destabilised by political instability. The floods of 2022 made the situation far worse. The GDP in FY2022-23 was negative at  $-0.29\%$ . This raises serious concerns of climate especially

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the country where economy is in significant turmoil. Industries numbered in hundreds have closed down with rising unemployment. Reserves are insufficient to efficiently counter any such disasters. In addition, agriculture contributes significantly in GDP of Pakistan. The ~~FY24~~ FY24 has 21% share of agriculture in its GDP. Climate induced floods or drought could have catastrophic effect on agriculture sector of Pakistan.

Population. planning and the control dilemma:

Population of Pakistan, as of 2025, is around 240 million making it one of the largest in the world. People are against the idea of population control in line with religion and cultural values. No proper awareness is there among the people regarding the negative implication of population growth. Hence, the populated country of Pakistan vulnerable to climate change could make the issue worse. This is because resources are limited, unemployment is already on the rise and economy is at risk. Any environmental catastrophes could affect millions, a very huge number. ~~which~~

Underfunding and poor mitigation strategies.

UN has required Pakistan to allocate 1% of its budget on climate change. However, Pakistan is disinclined due to limited budget, 50% of which ends up in debt servicing. Moreover, COP-29 allocated funds valued at \$400 million. A disappointing figure at what was actually required i.e \$1.25 billion. The fund was to be

utilised to mitigate climate issues in countries vulnerable to climate change. Such underfunding issue in Pakistan, therefore, would make it unable to promptly respond. Hence, the key aspects of preparedness, response, <sup>and</sup> rehabilitation to disasters will remain compromised.

## Way forward to strategise climate change mitigation

Economic growth: a more sustainable approach:

Pakistan is a country rich in resources; It has fertile agricultural land, mountains, strategic locations and serene beautiful landscapes. Hence, it has to take measures for sustainable economic growth. This includes security, political tranquility, ease of investment, advanced education and modern utilisation of its natural land. As a result, it would have more cushion to shock from climate disasters by fund allocation, relocation and disaster management.

Agricultural adaptation to changing circumstances:

Pakistan must tailor its agriculture policies with environmental change. Places prone to floods should adapt to more water intensive crops while drought prone places should shift to crops requiring less water. CPEC phase II can be utilised to bring better quality seeds and fertilizers to increase productivity. Advanced farming technologies such as satellite imaging and drone surveillance can be utilised. Greater productivity and tailored policies could mitigate environmental effects to some extent.

Diplomatic channels can be utilised.

One of the reasons for lesser funding in COP-29 was uncertainty of U.S under potential presidency of Trump. Historically, Trump backed down from Paris agreement. Hence countries were reluctant on fund with possibility of failure. Hence, Pakistan must use diplomatic backdoor channels to convey Trump on gravity of issue. In addition countries can provide funds to Pakistan in their own accord. Recently Germany provided Pakistan with \$60 million to plant trees.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, climate has proved to be disastrous both in an environmental and economy aspect. With weak economic conditions of Pakistan and great population, it is ineffective in disaster management. Possible approach, to mitigate situation is a stronger economy, agriculture revolution and global climate diplomacy.



Introduction

Q5- Pak-Afghan relations, historically, has somewhat been security-induced in nature. With rise of Soviets in Afghanistan, Taliban were trained to counter their influence. Moreover, Global War on Terror costed Pakistan 8000 lives and \$120 billion in loss. Fast forward to the new regime of Taliban govt, the relation is shifting more towards Economic diplomacy. ... This is because Pakistan is a crucial transit from trade by sea for Afghanistan. Moreover, the Pakistan needs Afghanistan to access Central Asian countries. This has interestingly become prominent with security stabilisation in Afghanistan.

Pak-Afghan Security relationsHistorical lens of Security.

Pakistan and Afghanistan has past turmoil in security. ~~After~~ War on Terror, both Ghani's and Karzai's govt accused Pakistan of having good relation with Afghan Taliban. On the other hand, India teamed up with NATO backed Afghan govt against Pakistan. Hence, general security relations were sour in the past.

Current Security relations:

Pakistan is repeatedly accusing Taliban govt

of providing safe haven to Tehrike-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). TTP is actively involved in ~~targeting~~ terrorism targeting security personnel, foreign investors and innocent civilians. Afghan govt urged Pakistan to talk to Pakistan which utterly failed. Moreover, it denies accusations of safe haven despite credible evidence. Ultimately, Pakistan conducted airstrikes in Afghanistan's Pakhtia province, targeting TTP localities. The move was condemned by Afghanistan and responded with force. Hence, security conditions are unstable between two regions.

### Afghanistan's stabilisation and rising economic diplomacy

~~Pakistan acts as transit to Afghanistan:~~

Post U.S withdrawal in 2021, Afghanistan has gained some stability. The fragmented regions consolidate in a very unique way. Hence, Afghanistan finally is breathing some peace. With its assets frozen by U.S, it is struggling to reinvigorate its economy through diplomatic relations. Not only will it improve economic conditions but could back up Taliban's effort to acquire international recognition.

## Pakistan: A Transit to Afghanistan

Pakistan's Southern border lies on Arabian Sea. On the other hand, Afghanistan is a landlocked area. Therefore, it relies on Pakistan to trade. By using Pakistan as transit, its trade goods are essential for it to meet daily needs. Chaman and Torkham border are actively utilised for this purpose. ~~Not~~ In addition, it generates employment for people and improves standard of living.

Afghanistan is Pakistan's route to Central Asian Countries:

Afghanistan has a narrow strip in the North that separates Pakistan from Central Asian republics. This is known as Wakhan corridor that borders Pakistan with Tajikistan. It is crucial for Pakistan especially amidst its on-going energy crises. ~~Central~~ CARs are rich with gas and oil that could meet Pakistan's energy needs at lower cost. Projects like TAPI could resolve energy issues, for example. It is a project of gas pipeline that connects Tajikistan with Afghanistan, Pakistan and India to supply gas. Hence, Afghanistan becomes an interest in economic sense.

Economy as a pressure tactic by Pakistan: Pakistan and Afghanistan have porous Chaman and Torkham borders. The border has generated

employment and trade on both sides. Due to security issues, Pakistan shut down the border and established the requirement of passport. Many people on both sides lost employment, as a result. Afghanistan condemned the introduction of passport due to its rise in unemployment, as a result.

### Conclusion

It cannot be ignored that Pak-Afghan relations have prominent features of security, especially about TTP. However, security is becoming secondary over rising economic interest. Afghanistan is in need of transit to access sea routes while Pakistan is tilted towards greater trade relations with CARs, backed by CPEC. A balanced approach should be introduced to ensure diplomacy in both.

### Q6. Introduction

Pakistan has been consistent in its struggles to stabilise and run its economy effectively. As of now, it has taken external loans amounting to \$133 billion. These loans are funded by international institutions like IMF and friendly countries China and Saudi Arab. Loans are meant for Pakistan to bring country out of turmoil. However, the money

earned is utilised on unsustainable practices. No due consideration is given on repayment but debt restructuring. If this attitude remained, Pakistan will remain stuck in the loop hole of economic instability.

Agency-Client relationship between Politicians and people.

A leader uplifts society, work for the betterment of public and have a vision. Unfortunately, a leader in Pakistan sees the public as his client. In exchange of for vote, they try to please people instantly. Rather than contributing in real work, money is used for short term benefits. One such approach is taking loans and spending it on projects with no real return. Hence, the ultimate result is debt structuring and 'more money needed.'

The depletion of foreign reserves in unproductive spending.

In 2022-23, IMF provided fund to Pakistan when it was on the brink of default. A condition was laid to substantially reduce subsidies and to let exchange rate on the law of demand and supply rather than artificial management. This is because it was stretching the foreign reserve thin in pursuit of low currency and lower oil prices. As a result, oil prices surged and rupee depreciated by 60 against dollar, easing pressure on reserves.

Rationally, the artificial approach of govt in the power was declared a short-term approach. Hence, more funds were needed to maintain this by the govt.

Capacity payment and dollar contribution to TPPs:

TPPs, established during 1990s, were meant to solve energy issue until a more viable approach was established. However, it was kept to operate until the present date. Unrealistic agreements were made such as capacity payment. Moreover, the payment to both local and foreign TPPs was in dollar. As a result, reserves were burdened and the govt required more payments to avoid defaulting.

Sustainable approach to economic development:

Pakistan must show utmost sincerity to improve its economic conditions. Firstly its leaders should have a broad economic vision that covers longer period. Secondly, loans should be on development of projects that have actual short and long term returns. Thirdly loans should be solely used to ease down tension of economic instability rather than be political gains. Fourthly, education resolution should be brought to make more productive labour force. Lastly,

it must address its twin deficit issues of trade and budget deficit. A consistent and sincere policy-making would lead Pakistan to better path of economic development.

1- D

2- D

3- C

4- A

5- A

6- B

7- D

8- C

9- B

10- D

11- C

12- C

13- D

14- A

15- A

16- C

17- C

18- D

19- A

20- A