

# Pakistan Affairs Mock

## Q5: Population

### A- Introduction

Population is a blessing in disguise. Population can meet the needs of country and can propel it on the path of success and can also hinder its projection trajectory. Pakistan's over population is a trap for the development of country. It can not only undermine the country's projection socially but also politically and economically. Thus, population management is the need of an hour. Pakistan has 5th highest **Population**, which causes multiple implications.

### B- Overview of Pakistan Population

The country is on verge of population explosion. By 2050 the population is expected to rise to 403 million. According to 2023, 7th Digital Consensus of Pakistan the country has a population growth rate of 2.55%. The country has fertility rate of 3.67 more



compared to average global fertility rate. Thus, population is booming, therefore the country needs mitigative measures.

## C- Implications on Social, Economic and Political Development:

### 1) Social Implications

#### a) Exacerbates Educational Crisis.

The country is already suffering from educational crisis. There is only 1.77% of GDP funds allocated to education. If population increase the funds will not be enough to meet the needs of people.

#### b) Creates Food Crisis

More population means more food crisis. The country's production rate has decreased. With increase in population the



food available will not be enough to meet everyone's needs.

### c) Compromises Human Development

The country already has compromised Human Development Index. Pakistan stands at 146 out of 180 countries in terms of human development. More population means more budge and less development.

### d) Facilitates Urbanisation

Urbanisation is yet another crisis of Pakistan. Urban centers are already packed. More population means more people coming to urban centers for livelihood. Thus, overcrowding results in insufficient resources for urban centers.

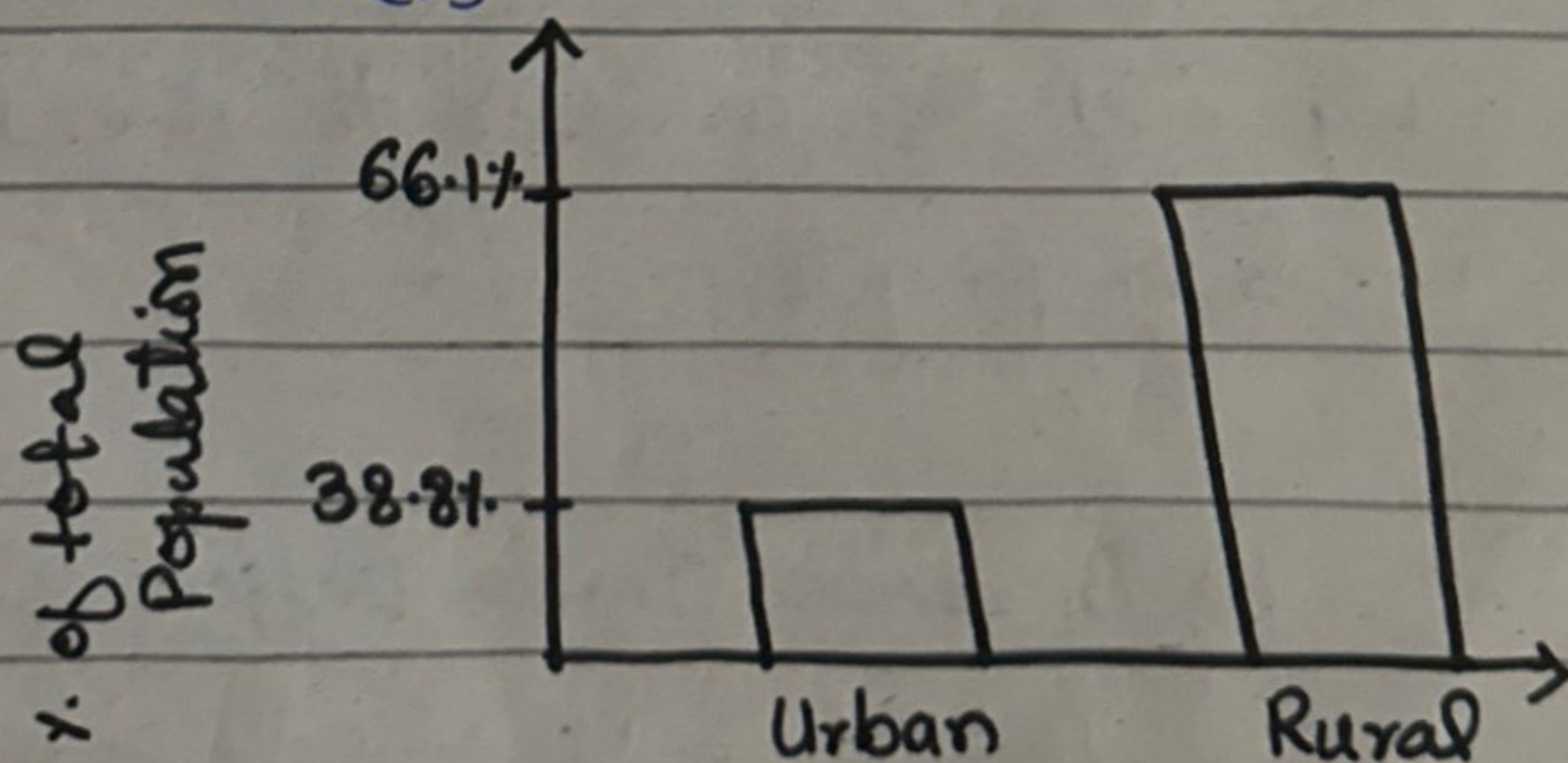


Fig 1: Rural, Urban Population



### e) Exacerbates water crisis

More people means more consumption of water. It is a basic commodity of life. Already according to World Bank :

"By 2025 Pakistan will be a water scarced country" (2023 report)

## 2) Economic Implications

### a) Increase Balance of payment crisis

Balance of payment crisis is when the country has not sufficient funds to <sup>manage</sup> ~~meet~~ its inflow and outflow of money. More population requires more resources and the country will be unable to meet the needs of people.

### b) Increase Trade Deficit

Pakistan is already dependent



on ~~the~~ imports. From seed oils to cat food the country imports all. More population will have ~~requires~~ more demands. To meet those ~~ex~~ imports will be needed.

Trade Deficit = \$24.4bn (Economic Survey of Pakistan 24-25)

### c) Increase dependence on foreign Aids

If a country is unable to meet its requirements, it will depend upon aid. This aid can be foreign or internal. Aids then come with conditions thus compromising states liberties.

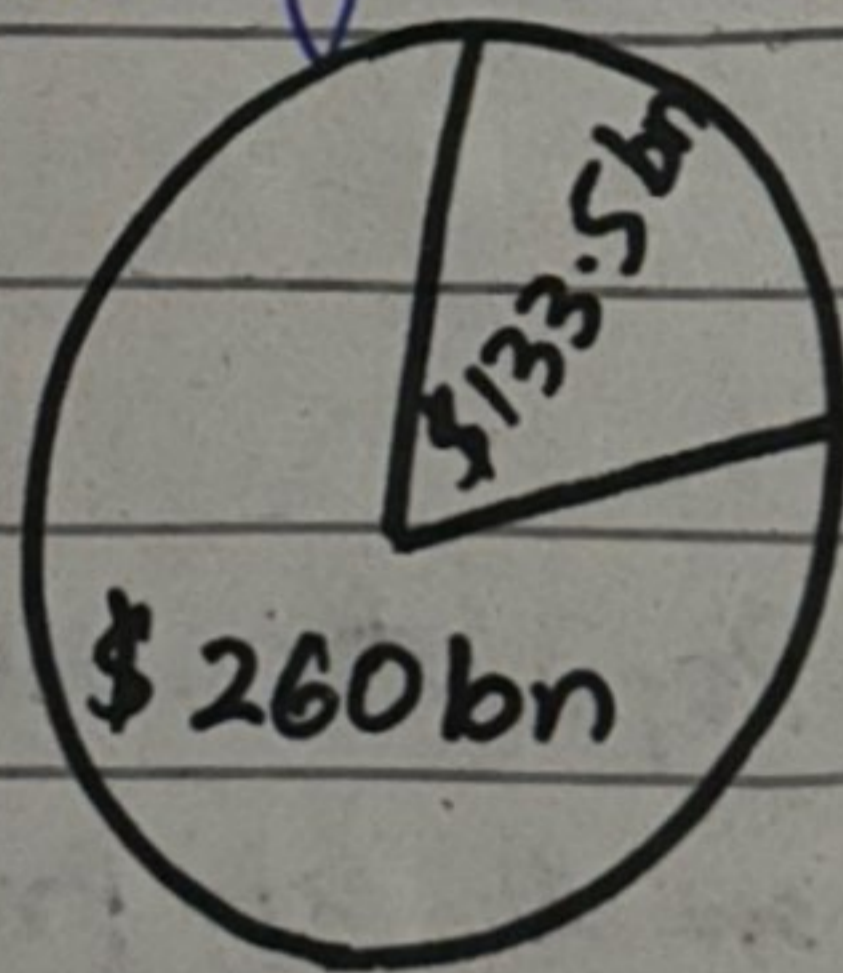


Fig 2: Internal and External loans

### d) Youth bulge: Burden on state's Resources

A youth that is productive is



a blessing for a state. But in case if it unskilled and ~~weak~~ state has no opportunities for them then it becomes a burden on state.

### 3) Political Implications

a) Uneducated and Easily Influenced people : Death for Democracy as Majority Decide Fate

More people does not mean more wise people. The chances of them being easily influenced over more demands can bring a leader that is not right for the country.

b) More Population Means More Demands of Provinces : Increase Clashes between Federal and Provinces

As population increases so will the demand of provinces as they might not be able to provide to them. Therefore, increasing tensions between



centres and provinces.

### c) Easily polarised masses.

Pakistani population is already polarised. People come on roads on the call of one leader. The scene of 5th may and talkshows show political polarisation. Thus, more people can harm a country if they are politically charged.

## D. Critical Overview

Population growth can be changed from a bleak reality into a blessing for Pakistan if the people are given education and quality life. However, that is not possible as the country's resources are less.

Thus, instead of increasing family planning budget <sup>by</sup> to 18% it must be increased more to control population.

## E. Conclusion

Population is increasing with



every passing minute. This needs to be controlled as currently Pakistan is unable to host 403 Million people. Therefore, realizing its economic, social and political implications the crisis must be dealt efficiently.



Q6.

### A. Introduction

Pakistan stands on a razor's edge. Terrorism and extremism has created multiple crisis in Pakistan. A country that has fiscal deficit can not tolerate excessive military expenditure to meet the military costs. Terrorism and extremism have risen since US withdrawal from Afghanistan. As Pakistan has major border which is mostly unfenced with Afghanistan, ~~now~~ causes issues of invaders. These invaders affect the security of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan is facing multifaceted challenges.



## B- Manifestation of Terrorism And Extremism in Pakistan

The number of terrorist and extremist attacks have increased in past few years. The extremist activities in Parachinar and in Khurram Agencies are examples of extremism. The Global Peace Index of Pakistan is 140/163 countries.

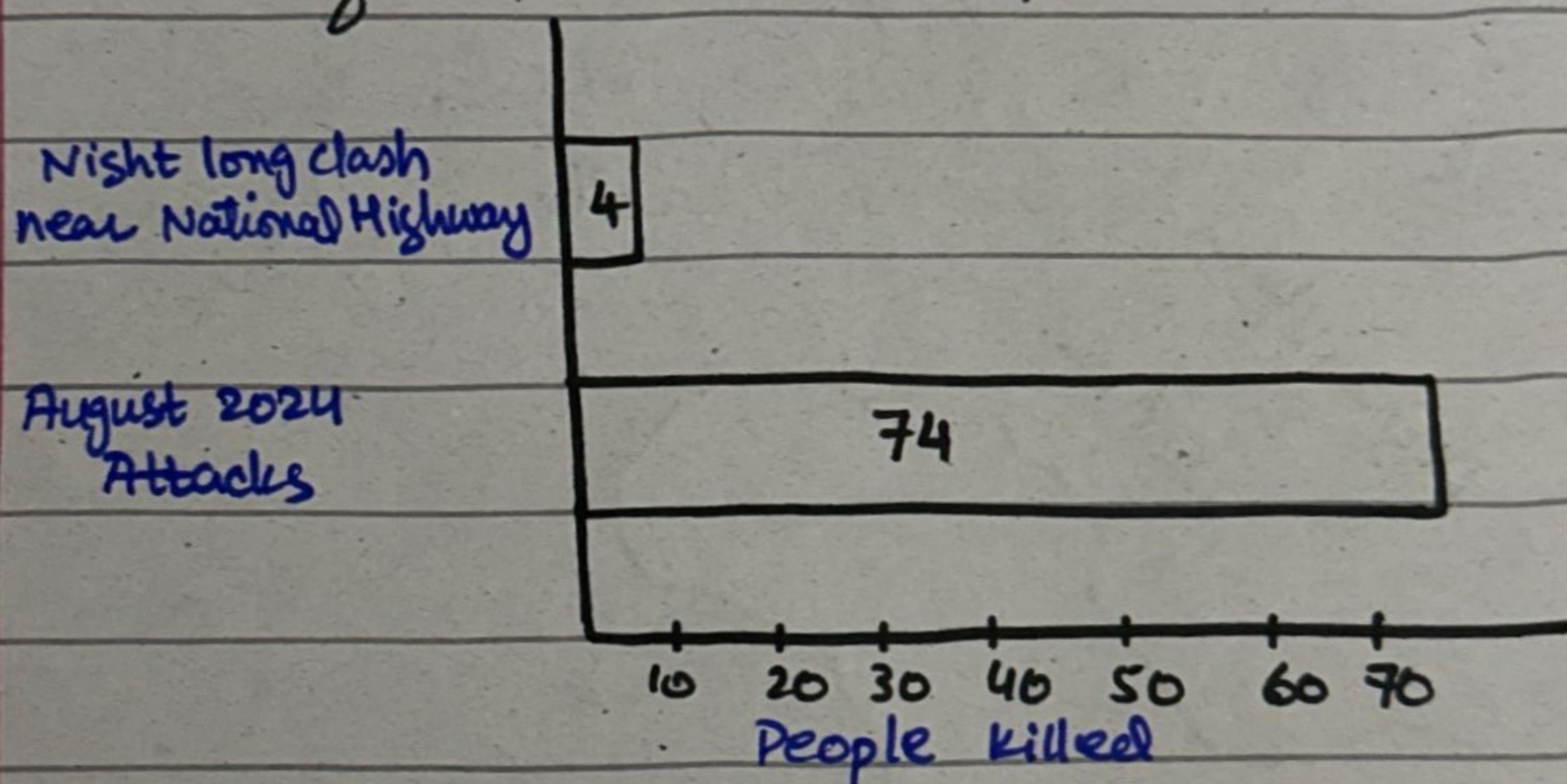


Fig 1: Terrorism in Balochistan

## C- Challenges Pakistan Faces in Terms of Terrorism and Extremism

1) Border with Afghanistan: War Torn Country

Pakistan share a border with a country where maximum people



are living below poverty line. Then these people become easy prey for terrorist activities.

### b) Unfenced border with Afghanistan

Pakistan shares 2250 km long border with Afghanistan. This porous border helps terrorists to infiltrate into Pakistan. Pakistan face difficulty in fencing as mostly mountainous area.

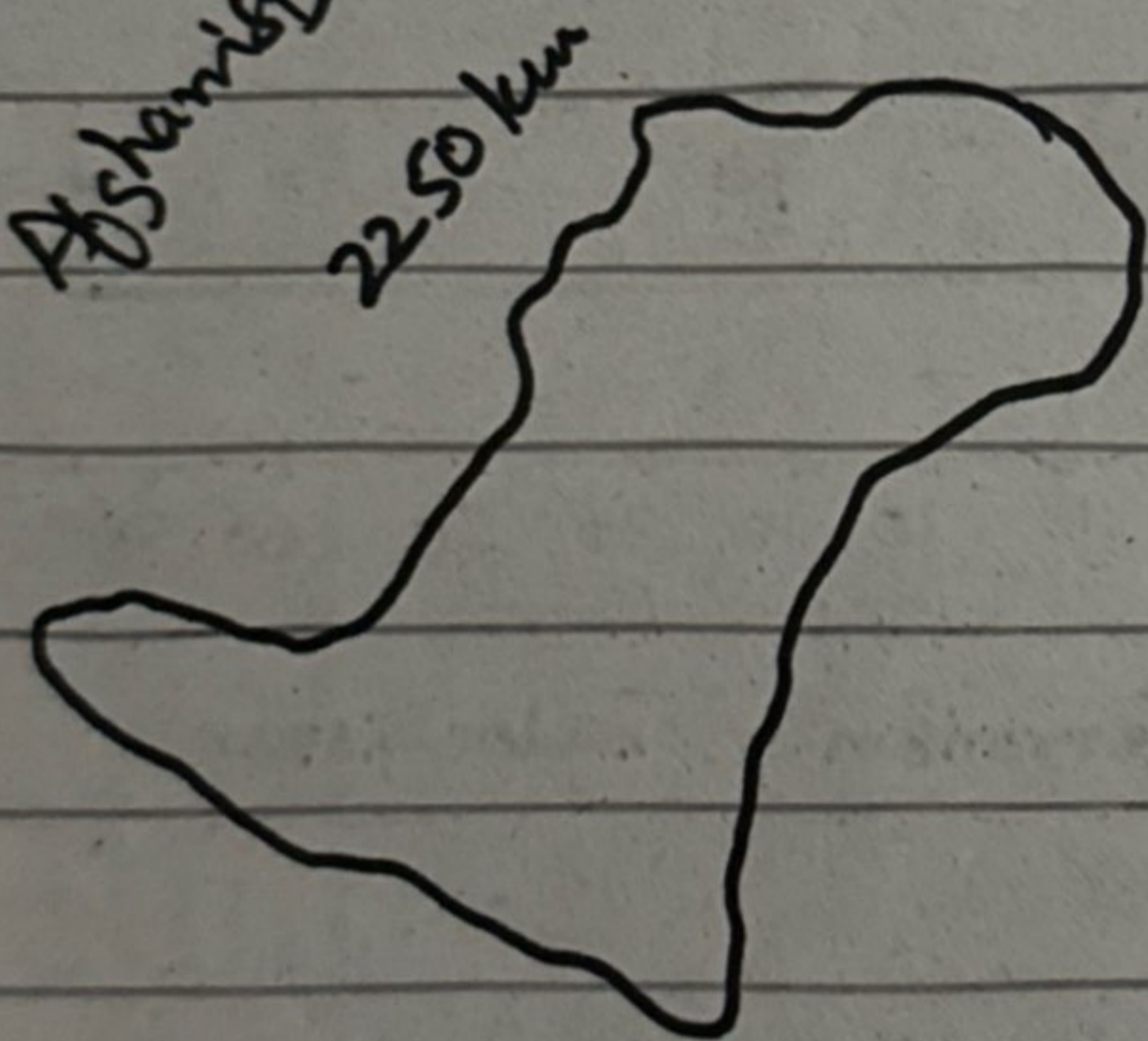


Fig 2: Border of Pakistan with Afghanistan

### c) Ideology sharing between TTP and Afghan-Taliban

Tehreek-e-Taliban believe



that Pakistan must be ruled according to Islamic laws just like Afghanistan. Pakistan finds difficult to make Taliban control TTP.

#### d) NATO left machinery: TTP held hands on ammunition

When US withdrew from Afghanistan they left behind quality machinery and ammunition. TTP and other terrorist groups got their hands on them.

#### e) Depletion of American support to Pakistan Military to fight terrorists

When US was in Afghanistan they used to fund Pakistan to fight terrorism. As they left their cause ended and now Pakistan has little funds to fight wars against terrorism and extremism.

#### f) CPEC Under threat from foreign forces

CPEC is one of the life savers for Pakistan. Terrorists want to halt it.



g) Ex-FATA region: lack of resources  
When FATA was merged with  
KP the people were promised they  
will be given quality lifestyle. Constant  
presence of military and little resources  
results in insurgencies and produces terrorists.

h) Soil of Afghanistan breeding  
ground for terrorists

Afghan soil is known to be a  
breeding ground for terrorists. Foreign  
forces hire people who hide ~~in~~ in Afghan  
land and strikes Pakistan. Thus, to  
slow down its progress.

i) Rise of insurgencies: lack of  
demands fulfilment

People inside Pakistan rising  
against government for not fulfilment  
of their demands. According to Justi Pakistan  
Institute of Peace Studies there were 306  
attacks including 28 suicide bombs attacks  
in Balochistan and Sindh in 2023.



## D. Critical Analysis

Problems are many but mostly problems are caused by Afghanistan. Therefore, Pakistan can develop cordial relations with country and ask it to monitor TTP and other groups.

Pakistan can also develop trade relations. Making the Uzbekistan Pakistan trade route through Afghanistan can help develop ties. This can prevent terrorism in Pakistan.

## E. Conclusion

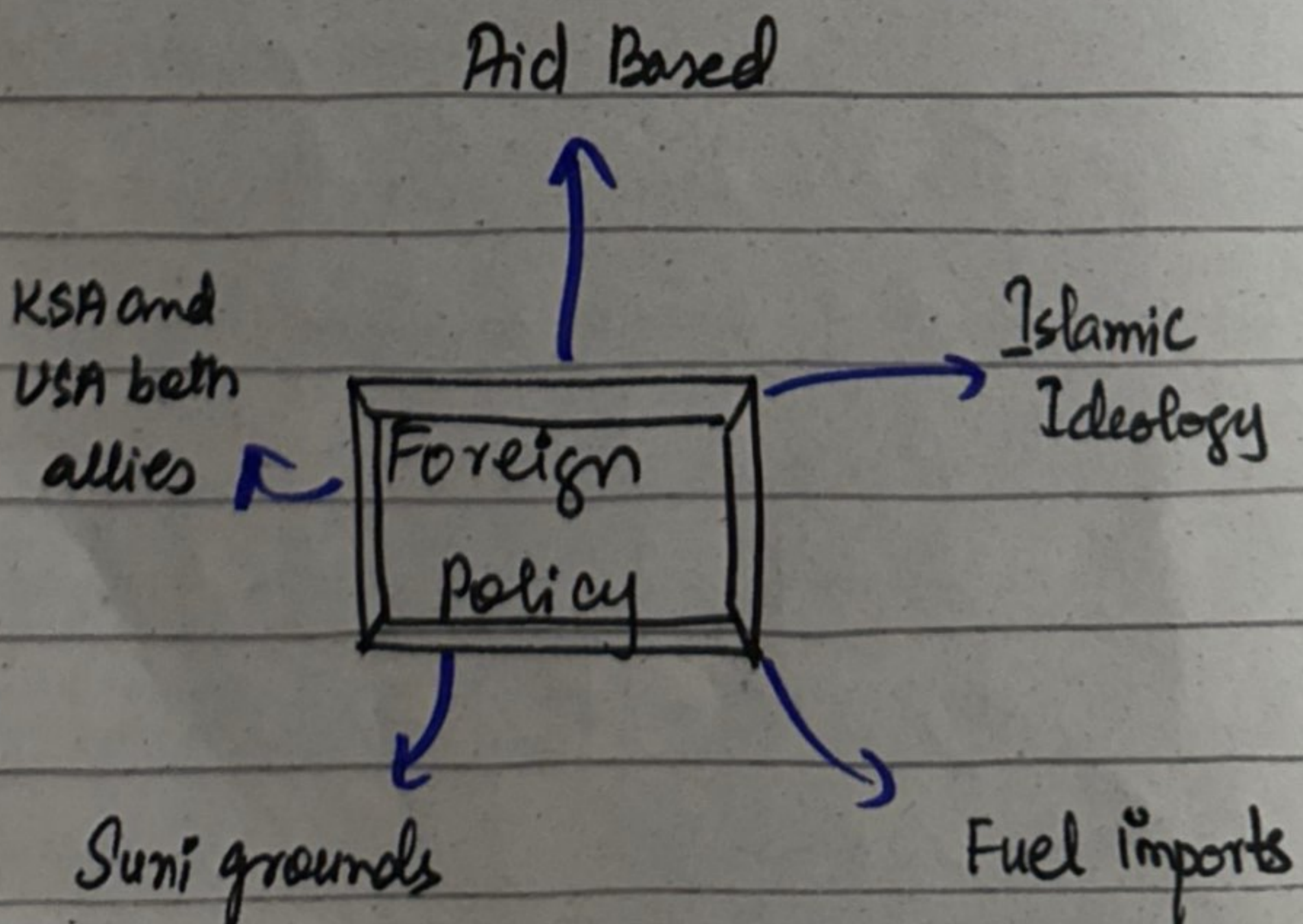
Pakistan has seen surge in terrorism and extremism since US withdrawal from Afghanistan. This has created multiple challenges for the country. Due to lack of resources or geographic location the country is prone to terrorism. It can only be tackled if relations with neighbours are strengthened and thus, trade is fostered.



Q6.

A- Introduction

B- Foreign Policy of Pakistan towards Middle East





Q-

1) Foreign Policy: Aid Based

2) Same Islamic Ideology

3) KSA: Rich in fuel

4) Sectarianism: Sunni Grounds



5) USA and KSA both allies: Pakistan  
also friendly relations

D. How Pakistan's Foreign Policy Shaped  
Regional and Global Influence?

1) Regional



Q2.

### A- Introduction

Two-Nation Theory was given by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan but was propounded by Quaid and Allama Iqbal. Two-Nation theory served to be the main cause behind the formation of both the countries. It also influence the relation of both countries even after partition. Thus, two-nation theory was the only way for partition.

### B- Two-Nation Theory Overview

Sir Syed was the first who proposed two nation theory. According to this theory it was proposed that Pakistan and India are two different nations, having different religion, culture, identities and they can not live together therefore, they must live separately in two different states. Hence, two nation theory was proposed.



c. Two-Nation Theory: Aids in Formation of Pakistan

1) Muslims and Hindus different nations

اپنی ملت پر قیاس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر  
خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسولِ ہاشمی۔

Allama Iqbal said that Hindu and Muslims are two different nations and so need separate lands to live in.

2) Islamic definition of state different

In Islam unlike western definition of state Muslims living throughout the world <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ one nation. If Hindu and Muslims are two different states then they must have a separate land. Before two nation theory Iqbal said:

سارے جہان سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا  
After realising both are different he propounded for two-state solution.



3) ~~Parti~~ 1856 War : Sir Syed proposed  
two-nation theory

Sir Syed saw how hindus made muslims responsible for war and how the image of muslims was deteriorated.

Therefore, he guided muslims to educate and have their own home.

4) Partition of Bengal : opened  
eyes of muslims

In 1905 after Partition of Bengal muslims were relieved that atleast they have a part of Bengal to rule. Hindus resistance to it strengthened the two-nation theory notion. Thus, realising that muslims are different and need their own land.

5) Khilafat Movement further proved  
two-state solution is only  
solution

Muslims saw that Ghandi withdrew from the movement and



everything came on the shoulders of Muslims somewhere they realised they can not rely on Congress.

6) Muslims realised Congress only representative of Hindus:  
Two-state solution.

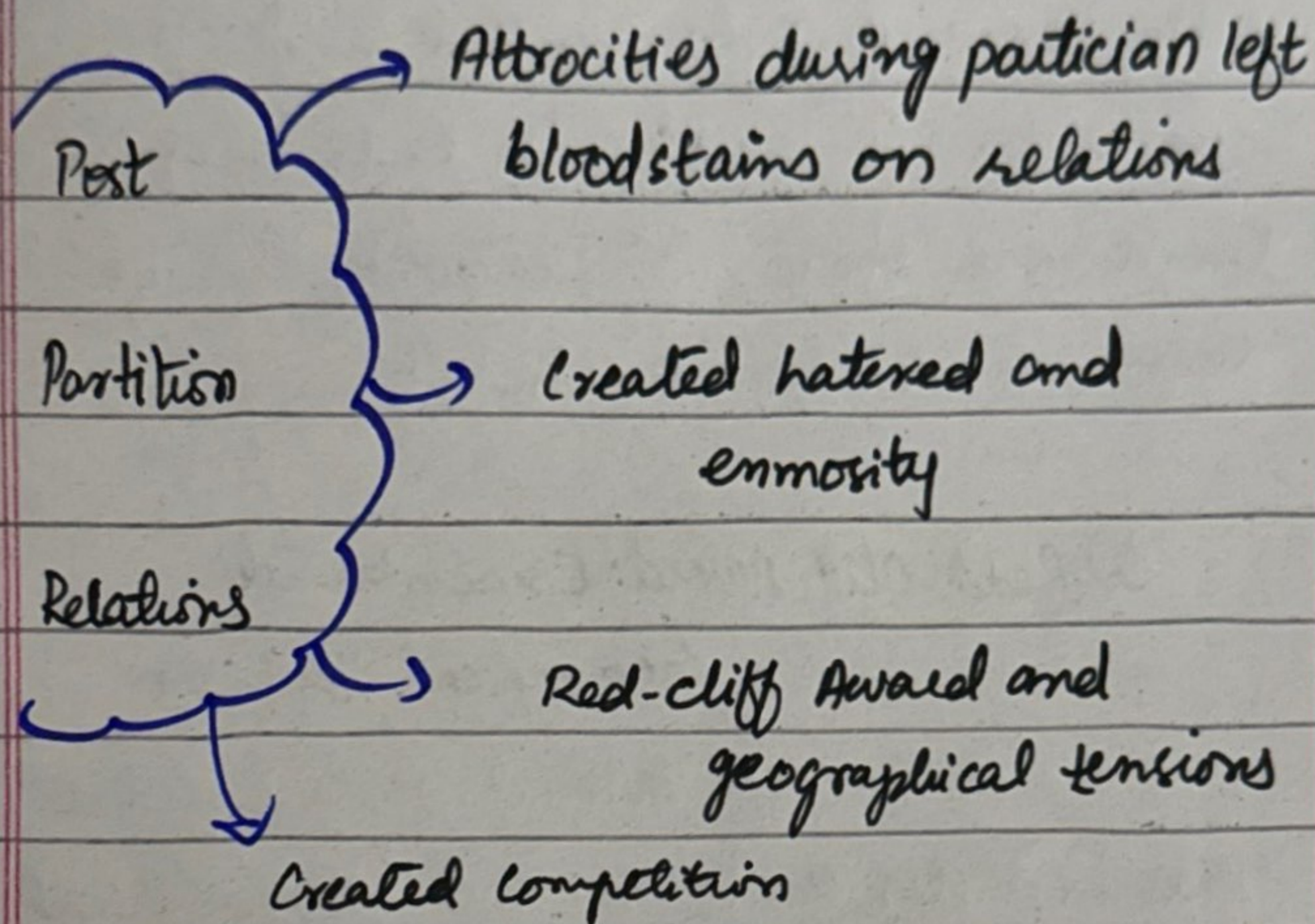
Multiple times Muslims realised that Congress only propagates the voice of Hindus. Once Britishers left their lines will not change. Thus, they started fighting for two-nation theory.

7) Hindu atrocities in Congress ministries: Muslims realised they need their state

The last nail in the coffin was when Muslims saw the atrocities of ~~with~~ Hindus. Forceful conversion of Muslims, preventing them from practicing their religion and prostration to Gandhi picture made Muslims realise that they need a separate homeland.



D Influence of Two-Nation Theory on Post-Partition Relations:



1) Atrocities during partition left blood stains on relations

Even when the countries were partitioned the atrocities during migration left blood stains on the relation of both states. Two-nation <sup>theory</sup> divided them but also caused great blood loss. Thus, effecting trajectory of both nations.

2) Created hatred and enmity  
Two-Nation Theory created



and ~~3)~~ highlighted highlighted differences between both the countries. These differences further pointed and exacerbated hatred between both the states. This enmity can be seen even in games - Cricket.

### 3) Red-Cliff Award: Exacerbated Geographical tensions

Red-Cliff Award demarcated the border that created geographical tensions. Even today Kashmir and Water crisis and its distribution is bone of contention between both the countries. If there were no two states there would have been no Kashmir crisis and threat

### 4) Created competition between both states

Two states were born because of Two-Nation Theory, however two nations were born that were in constant competition



and threat between both states. Bhutto words "to live on eating grass but to make nuclear bomb." Thus threat and competition.

## E- Conclusion

Two-Nation Theory was given by the leaders of Muslims. They knew both the countries are different and their only solution is two-state solution. It was necessary as both had different ideologies, religions and cultures. Muslims realized to live peaceful and happily they need a separate home. This can also be seen after partition that Two-Nation gave birth to two nations with equal animosity, competition and threat to one another. Thus, two nation theory was the main cause of partition.

The END.