

MOCK TEST

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Part - II

Q6:

Introduction:

Ideology in its simplest form can be defined as a coherent set of ideas, values and beliefs that shape the identity, objectives and governance of a nation. In context of Pakistan, Ideology has played a central role in both the creation of state and the ongoing project of nation-building. The very concept of Pakistan was rooted in the "Two-Nation Theory" which emphasized that Muslims in the Indian Sub-continent constitute a distinct nation. Over time, the application of this ideology has evolved,

influenced by political agendas, social transformations and global developments.

Historical Role of Ideology in Nation-Building:

The Two-Nation theory served as the intellectual and political cornerstone of Pakistan's creation. Leaders like **Allama Iqbal** envisioned a homeland where Muslims could freely practice their religion and preserve their cultural identity. **M. Ali Jinnah**, the father of nation reinforced the vision through his speeches and political strategy.

Following independence in 1947 Pakistan faced the daunting task of translating ideological aspirations into institutional and legal structures.

The early constitutions (1956 and 1973) embedded Islamic principles affirming the state's identity as a homeland for Muslims.

However, ideology also posed challenges. Pakistan's ethnic and linguistic diversity, particularly in regions like East Pakistan occasionally clashed with religiously framed national narrative. Balancing the Islamic ideological framework, with political demands of a multi-ethnic state remained a recurring tension in Pakistan's early nation building efforts.

Evolution in Political Discourse:

Over time, the interpretation of Pakistan's ideological contours shifted in response to political exigencies.

1950-1970s:

The early decades witnessed a struggle between secular and religious interpretations of state ideology. Leaders such as Liqaī Ali Khan, attempted to merge governance with Islamic ideals, emphasizing social justice and economic development. Military regimes that of Ayub Khan

introduced notions like "Islamic socialism".

During this period, ideology was largely instrumental serving to consolidate the authority and foster unity amid political instability.

1970-1980s:

The 1970s saw a further politicization of ideology, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's socialist agenda while primarily economic was framed in religious terms. It was Gien.

Zia-Ul-Haq regime that ideology became institutionalized. This period marked a shift, ideology was no longer a unifying vision; it became a governing framework.

1990-2000s:

This era witnessed a dilution of the ideological fervor in formal governance but an increase in its symbolic and electoral use.

The rise of political religious

parties and movements, however, ensured that ideology remained a central, feature of political discourse.

2010s - present:

In contemporary, ideology continues to shape political narratives but has diversified in interpretation. Debates often focus on terrorism, extremism, minority rights, and role of Islam in democratic governance. Social media and global discourse have amplified the multiplicity of the ideological voices.

Evolution in Social Discourse:

Ideology in Pak has not only influenced politics but also shaped social norms, culture and education. Schools, colleges and media has historically played a role in instilling a sense of national identity based on Islamic principles.

Another key trend is the

tension between religion and liberal interpretations. While conservative interpretations have sought to define social norms strictly along Islamic lines understanding the accommodations, ethnic, regional and gender diversity. Issues such as women rights, minority protection and freedom expression have highlighted the challenges of reconciling ideology with social justice.

Ethnic and regional identities have also influenced social interpretation of ideology. This prompted debates over federalism, provincial autonomy, and cultural rights illustrating the evolving, contested nature of ideological discourse in society.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, ideology has been central to Pakistan's nation-building process, shaping its creation, constitutional framework and

social identity. From unifying version of Two Nation Theory to interpretations in contemporary political and social discourse, ideology has both guided and complicated the nation building process. Now, Pakistan challenge lies in adopting a flexible, inclusive and principled interpretation of Ideology.

Q8:

Pakistan Movement, culminating in the creation of Pakistan in 1947, was not merely a political struggle; it was the manifestation of complex social, religious and ideological policies that shaped the aspirations of Muslim community in British India. Between 1930 and 1947 several ideological trends guided the political behaviour of Muslims, influencing both nature of their demands and their strategies.

Key events such as Allahabad Address of 1938, the Congress Ministries of 1937, the Lahore resolution of 1940 played instrumental roles in crystalizing these ideologies into coherent demand for a separate homeland.

(1) Emergence of Political ideologies among Indian Muslims (1930-40):

The early 1930s marked a critical phase in evolution of Muslim political consciousness. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership was emerging as a dominant force advocating Hindu-majority nationalism while Muslim League initially seen as a marginal organization.

1. Secular Nationalism: Promoted by leaders such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, this ideology emphasized a united India where Hindus and Muslims could coexist as

equal partners. It opposed any partition and underscored religious pluralism as a basis for nationhood.

2. Muslim Separatism: Advocated by leader M. Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal, this ideology posited that Muslims constituted a distinct nation with unique, religious, cultural, and social characteristics.

These ideological divergences were crucial in setting the stage for subsequent political mobilization.

(2) The Impact of Congress Ministries of 1937:

The performance of Congress ministries significantly influenced Muslims' perceptions:

- **Marginalization of Muslims:** In provinces where Muslims were significant but politically underrepresented, Congress policies were perceived as biased, favoring Hindu majority interests.

In United Provinces, Congress ministers were accused of discriminatory treatment in appointments and administrative decisions.

- **Electoral Realities:** The poor performance of Muslim League in 1937 elections highlighted the need for a unified political platform to safeguard Muslim interests.

The experience of Congress ministries thus crystallized the ideological conviction that Muslims require autonomous political structures to preserve their identity, laying the groundwork for Pakistan demand.

(3) **Allahabad Address - 1938:**

This was regarded as a defining moment in intellectual articulation of Pakistan Idea. Several key ideological principles were highlighted:

→ Muslims as a distinct nation:

Iqbal argued that Muslims constituted a separate nation not in a religious sense but culturally, socially and politically. He stressed that political power needed to be structured to protect the interest of community.

→ Northwest India as Muslim homeland:

He proposed the consolidation of Muslim-majority provinces in north-west region of India into a separate state.

→ Political Autonomy:

Iqbal emphasized that political autonomy was necessary for Muslims to develop socially, economically and spiritually in accordance with Islamic principles.

The Address provided intellectual legitimacy to demand for a homeland.

(4) Lahore Resolution - 1940:

It was passed during the Muslim

League annual session in March-1947 marked formal articulation of demand of a separate homeland. Key elements were:

(i) **Two Nation Theory Formalized:**

The resolution stated that geographically contiguous areas with Muslim majorities should be grouped to constitute independent states.

(ii) **Rejection of Hindu-Dominated Policy:**

The resolution reflected the ideological conclusion drawn from the prior experiences with Congress ministries.

(iii) **Strategic mobilization:**

By translating ideological discourse into a political resolution, the League was able to mobilize mass support among Muslims across India.

The Lahore Resolution represented the culmination of ideological evolution that began with intellectual

debates in 1930s and become politically actionable by early 1940s.

Conclusion:

Between 1930 and 1947, Pak Movement evolved from abstract ideological debates to concrete political struggle for a separate homeland. The period witnessed the articulation of Muslim distinctiveness through socio-political and religious ideologies. Such events underscored political realities, and Lahore Resolution translated ideology into actionable political objectives.

Q3:

Current Economic Challenges of Pakistan:

The economic landscape of Pakistan today is fraught with complex challenges that hinder sustainable growth, equitable development and macro-economic stability. Persistent

fiscal deficits, balance of payment crises, inflationary pressures, high public debt, low investment, weak agricultural productivity characterize the contemporary economy.

The political mismanagement and policy inconsistencies exacerbate economic difficulties, a critical examination reveals that core issues are structured in nature. Without addressing these flaws, transient political measures may provide temporary relief but cannot ensure long-term economic stability and growth.

Political Economy Dynamics:

Political factors shape the economic trajectory of Pakistan. Decisions regarding taxation, subsidies, govt. spending, and regulation are influenced by political imperatives, electoral considerations and

institutional weaknesses. Similarly, delays in structural reforms, negotiations with IMF, or unilaterally policy reversals often reflect the influence of political economy considerations rather than economic rationality.

The history of Pakistan's policymaking highlights the consequences of politically driven interventions. Frequent changes in Finance ministers, inconsistent taxation regimes, and ad-hoc borrowing policies creates uncertainty, discourage foreign and domestic investment and disrupt long-term planning.

Hence, policy economy dynamics serve as a significant accelerants of economic challenges particularly in periods of fiscal stress and external account crises.

Structural FLAWS:

1. Overreliance on External Borrowing and Dept. Vulnerability:

Pakistan's chronic fiscal deficits have led to a persistent dependence on both domestic and external borrowing.

This has created a

- debt trap.
- interest payments (high proportion)

The composition of debt - short term or high interest loans further exacerbates vulnerability to global financial shocks.

2. Inefficient Revenue System:

Pakistan's revenue system remains underdeveloped and inefficient.

The tax to GDP ratio hovers around 1-2%, one of the lowest among developing economies.

A small portion of population gives tax, while weak enforcement, and

administrative inefficiencies constrain resource mobilization.

3. Infrastructure Deficits:

Infrastructure deficiencies, particularly in rural areas, hinder agricultural commercialization and industrial clustering, limiting job creation and economic diversification.

4. Weak Industrial & Agricultural Base:

Economy is reliant on low-value agriculture and a narrow-manufacturing base. Industrial productivity is constrained by outdated technology, low-capital investment and lack of value addition. The agricultural sector, suffers from outdated practices, water scarcity, and weak access to market and credit.

5. Governance Weaknesses:

Corruption, bureaucratic inertia, and weak enforcement of laws further

exacerbate economic distortions,
reduce investor confidence and limit
the impact of policy interventions.

Policy MEASURES to Address Economic Challenges:

The following policy measures
must be taken into account:

(i) Tax Reform and Revenue

Mobilization:

Expanding the tax base and
improving revenue collection
efficiency must be prioritized.
Policies should focus on broadening
indirect and direct taxes,
reducing exemptions and introducing
progressive taxation measures.

Strengthening the **FBR** with
better technology, capacity building,
and legal frameworks will enhance
compliance and revenue predictability.

(c) Strengthening Institutions, Governance and Human Capital:

→ Institutional Strengthening:

Reform public sector enterprises through restructuring, privatization or improved governance. Enhance transparency, accountability and regulatory capacity across financial and administrative institutions.

→ Governance and Anti-corruption

Reforms:

Introduce digital governance tools to reduce leakages, streamline bureaucracy and build trust in govt. institutions. Strengthen anti-corruption frameworks and ensure merit-based appointments in key institutions.

→ Human Capital Development:

Prioritize investment in education, VTIs, and healthcare to ensure productivity and innovation.

(d) Industrial and Energy Reforms Promotion:

- Promote industrial diversification through special economic zones, technology upgradation, and export-led growth.
- Prioritize renewable energy investment, reduce circular debt, modernize the national grid, introduce market-based pricing mechanisms and enhance private sector participation.

Conclusion:

While political economy factors contribute to economic instability in Pakistan, the root causes are deeply structural. Without addressing these major deficiencies in fiscal management, taxation, industrial and agricultural productivity, infrastructure, economy, energy, governance cannot achieve sustainable growth. Pakistan can overcome its structural constraints and lay the foundation for long

term economic stability. The path forward is not merely political but structural, requiring vision, commitment and consistent implementation.

Q7:

Introduction:

Pakistan's inclusion among the world's top **Vulnerable 20 (V20)** nations reflect its acute susceptibility to climate induced disasters. Yet, this vulnerability is not caused by global climate change alone.

The interplay between the **external** climate pressures and **domestic** development flaws determines the extent of Pakistan's environmental fragility.

While climate change magnifies national hazards, Pak Environmentally hazardous developmental model -

marked by unplanned urbanization, poor land use, deforestation and weak governance converts these hazards into large scale disasters.

1. Understanding Pakistan's V20

Vulnerability:

Vulnerability is not solely determined by exposure to climate hazards by how societies prepare, plan and respond. Pakistan ranks among the top 10 countries affected by the climate-induced disasters.

From 2010-2022 deluge that submerged one-third of the country, each catastrophe has revealed structural weaknesses.

According to Global Climate Risk Index, Pakistan lost billions of dollars and thousands of lives due to environmental disasters.

2. Climate Change as Major External Driver:

(a) Intensified Hydrological cycle:

Global warming enhances atmospheric moisture, making monsoon rains heavier and less predictable.

(b) Glaciers Melt:

Rising temp. accelerates the glaciers melting, increasing flash floods in short term and threatening long-term water scarcity for many people.

(c) Extreme heat and Droughts:

Heatwaves in major districts disrupts agriculture, energy supply and human health.

(d) Sea-level rise and Coastal Threats:

Karachi and Coastal Sindh face saline intrusion and land erosion due to rising sea-levels, threatening food security and livelihoods.

Pakistan Hazardous Development

Model - Core Multiplier:

The core multipliers have implied

vulnerability in multiple ways,

- Unplanned urbanization and Poor
- Land use.
- Deforestation
- Economic Degradation.
- Water Mismanagement.
- Weak institutions and Governance failures
- Poverty and Inequality.
- Industrial and Agricultural Practices.

→ Pakistan's development trajectory-driven by short term economic growth and political populism-has embedded "environmental hazards" into its socio-economic structure.

Hence, the crisis is as much man-made as it is climate-induced.

Recommendations Strategy for
Mitigating Environmental Risks and
Building Resilience:

- **Enforce Land Use and Urban Planning:**

Implement strict zoning laws to prevent construction on floodplains and vulnerable slopes.

Proper urban planning and drainage rehabilitation can reduce disaster exposure.

- **Strengthen Early Warning systems:**

Link early warning systems to community level response plans for timely evacuation and loss prevention.

- **Restore Ecosystems:**

Healthy ecosystem act as natural barriers against floods and heatwaves.

- **Reform water Governance:**

Adopt integrated water resource management across the Indus Basin.

- **Promote green policies:**

Incentivize renewable energy, clean technologies and low carbon industries. Introduce green tax reforms and promote eco-friendly industrial zones.

- **Invest in Public Awareness:**

Integrate climate education into curricula and public campaigns to foster a cultural responsibility.

- **Strengthen Regional and International Cooperation:**

Engage neighbouring countries in joint water management, early warning system exchanges and regional adaptation programs.