

Pakistan Affairs Mocks

Question #1

What are the steps initiated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan -----
----- Elaborate?

Outline - Introduction

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - Pioneer of Pakistan Movement

Steps of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that led to Pakistan movement

- Educational movement
- Raise awareness in Muslims
- Refrain Muslims from joining INC
- Oppose Hindi as a national language
- Propose two nations theory
- Reduce gap between Hindu and Muslims
- Restructuring of Muslim image in eyes of British.
- Demanded for the separate rights of Muslim.

Critical Analysis

Conclusion:

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the pioneer of the Pakistan movement.

He has played a significant role in raising muslim nationalism in the subcontinent through educational and social movements. He had raised awareness among the muslims through reorienting religious and modern education and made them capable of raising voices against the british rule for their rights. Not only this he was the first to propose two nations theory that in future become the base of Pakistan movement. Apart this, he aware muslims about the hindu-led objectives of indian national congress and defend urdu as a national language in subcontinent. This question examines the steps of sir syed ahmad Khan that led to Pakistan movement.

The efforts taken by Sir syed ahmad Khan at the end of 19th century paved the way for separation of subcontinent in 20th century.
(Thomas Edward)

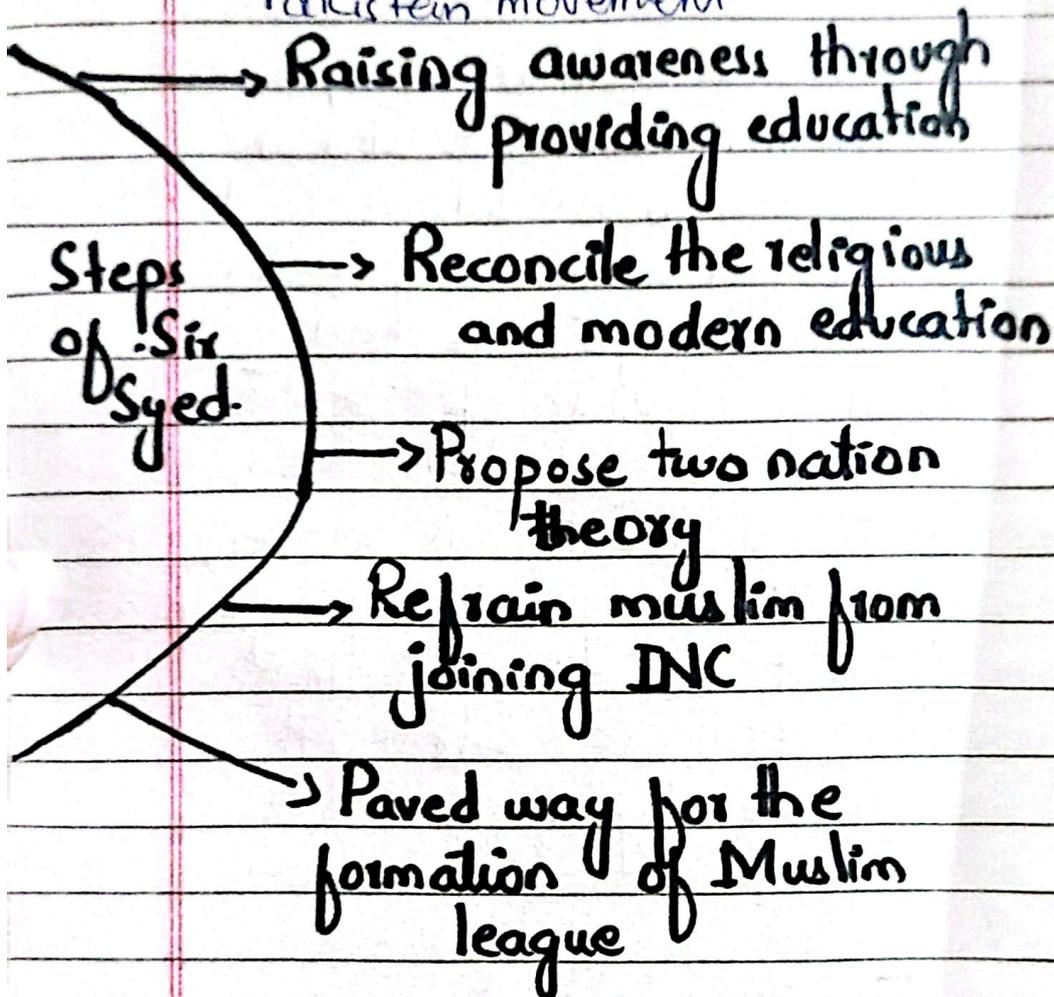
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - Pioneer of Pakistan Movement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the pioneer of Pakistan movement. It has raised awareness in muslims and guide them for demanding their socio-political rights. He had made them capable of competing with hindus and demand for separate electorates. Moreover, the muslim league that played significant role in Pakistan movement has made by the students of aligarh college.

The steps taken by sir syed ahmad khan at that time are true, we are realizing if today importance of these steps.
(Allama Iqbal)

Steps of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that led to Pakistan movement

Following are the steps taken by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that led to Pakistan movement



Educational movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had reconciled the religious and modern education. He analyzed that the muslims only oriented toward religious education that led to under-representation of muslims in important institutions of state comparative to hindus. He has developed Aligarh college

in 1870s that has become the Aligarh University at the start of 20th century. The students of Aligarh University has played the leading role in Pakistan movement.

Raise awareness among Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has raised awareness among Muslims regarding their socio-political and economic rights. He refrains Muslims from joining politics and guided them to focus on education. According to Graham, the main motto of Sir Syed is 'Education', 'Education' and 'Education'. He aware Muslims about the negative objectives of Hindus. It help them to raised voices against the Hindus.

Refrain Muslims from joining INC.

Sir Syed refrains Muslims from joining Indian National Congress. As the Indian National Congress was formed to promote interests of Hindus and Muslims. But in reality, they are promoting the interests

of hindus only. Sir Syed restrain muslims to become part of the any party that due again the interest of muslims.

Oppose hindi as a national language

Sir Syed opposed hindi as a national language. In 1865, the hindu start movement for making hindi as a national language rather than urdu. It is the threat to identity and culture of muslims in the subcontinent. Sir

Syed supported urdu as a language with his fellow muslims and help muslims to realize them that the culture of muslims is not preserved in hindu majority society.

Propose two nations theory

Sir Syed has proposed two nation theory in his merat speech that become the base of Pakistan movement in the subcontinent.

Hindu and muslim are two nations that are different in their culture, language and another mean

(Meerut 1879 Speech)

Restructuring muslim image in eyes of British.

Sir Syed has tried to restructure the image of muslims in the eyes of British. The British deprived muslims from their rights because they blame muslims for the 1857 revolt. Sir Syed has written essay **Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind**. For realizing British that hindu and muslims both are equally responsible for 1857 revolt. It helped them to take part in politics for demanding their rights.

The opportunity offered to sir syed Ahmad Khan

was utilized by him,

not for self interest

but for the benefit of his

muslim fellows.

(RC-Majumdar)

Reduce gap between hindu and muslim

The hindus are getting modern english education, employed in well positions. While the muslims are economically and socially backward and aligned only toward the religious education. He started educational movement for reducing the social and economic gap between muslims and make them able to start Pakistan movement.

Demand for the separate rights of Muslims.

Sir Syed has demanded for the separate electorates for the muslim to increase their political representation. The muslims after Sir Syed continued for demanding their rights and this demand paved the way for Pakistan movement.

Critical Analysis

The movement started by the Sir Syed Ahmed Khan paved the way for Pakistan movement. The Muslim League that played the significant role in Pakistan movement was founded by the Jinnah that were the students of Aligarh college. Apart this, the Quaid-e-Azam founder of Pakistan also played a role with the Aligarh college. The two nation theory has changed into the two nations' **Conclusion.**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was called as the father of two nation theory and promoter of Muslim nationalism in the Subcontinent. He had created the educational movement that help to raise awareness in Muslims. Apart this, he awared Muslims about the objectives of INC, due to which Muslims has founded Muslim League that strengthened Muslim identity and set out Pakistan movement.

Question #2.

Pakistan foremost interest is to address the various challenges of its climate.

Outline

Introduction

Climate Change: A precarious threat to Pakistan

Factors that cause climate change

Why addressing climate change has become foremost priority of Pakistan?

Practical Suggestion to address climate change

Conclusion.

Introduction.

Climate change is a precarious threat to the socio-political and economic progress of the country. It is continuously gradually changing due to the greenhouse gas emission, rapid industrialization and burning

of fossil fuels. Although Pakistan contribute less than 1% to greenhouse gases, but it has faced devastating impacts of climate change. It has damage infrastructure, destroyed crops, cause casualties of civilians, heightened water crises and hinder the economic development of the country. Therefore, addressing climate change is crucial for the national development of the country.

The question examines why addressing climate change is to be the foremost priority of the Pakistan.

Climate change is the major non-traditional security threat for the Pakistan. Addressing it has become the foremost priority for the country.

**(Shahbaz Shauif -
PM of Pakistan)**

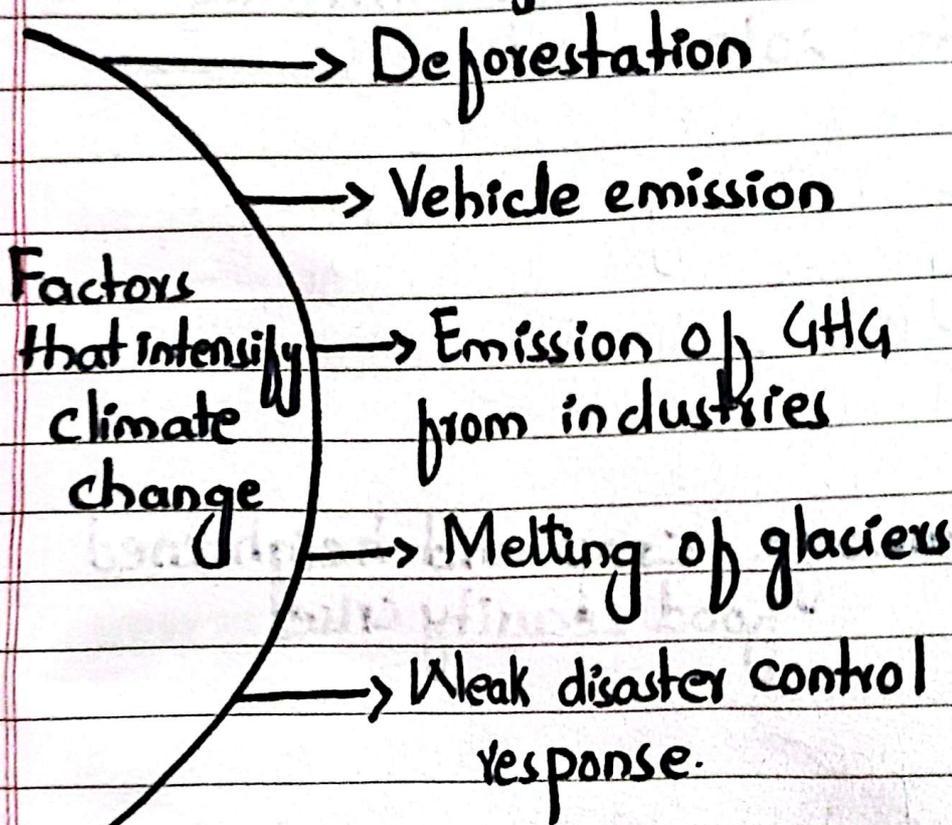
Climate Change: A precarious threat to Pakistan

climate change has become the precarious threat to the national development of the country. The country is facing food insecurity, water crises, and instability due to drastic impacts of climate change. Pakistan is most vulnerable country to the climate change according to climate change risk index. Therefore, it is imperative for the government to take significant steps to address the impacts of climate change.

Factors that cause climate change

The climate change is majorly caused by the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases absorb sunlight and cause global warming. They are released by the vehicles, industries and burning of fossil fuels. Apart this, deforestation, melting of glaciers and weak

disaster risk management has further intensified the effects of climate change to the country. According to world bank, growing urbanization, poor management, lack of water storage reservoirs worsen the effects of climate on country.



Why addressing climate change is to be the Pakistan foremost priority?

Due to the following reasons, addressing climate change is the foremost priority to country.

Economic loss

The climate change has undermined the economic development of the country. According to the Pakistan bureau of statistics, Pakistan has faced \$30B loss due to 2020 devastating floods and \$10B loss due to 2010 floods. It indicates that the economic growth of the country is badly affected by the destroying effects of the climate change. Therefore, addressing climate change has become the need for country.

Damage crop and heightened food security crises

Climate change has drastic impacts on the crops of the country. The droughts or floods damage the important crops. Due to which, Pakistan need to import crops like wheat, rice from other countries despite being an agricultural country. According to the economic survey of Pakistan, the agricultural

growth is 0.567, that is due to the effect of climate change.

Discourage foreign investors

Climate change cause infrastructure damage and economic loss to developing projects. Due to this, foreign investors hesitate to invest in Pakistan due to the fear of loss. According to state bank of Pakistan report, the foreign investments has decreased in country due to floods and growing terrorism. Hence, the economic growth and amount of revenue will effected due to decrease in investments.

Damage infrastructure and cause casualties of civilian

Climate change also damage infrastructure and cause casualties of civilians. According to the Pakistan Planning commission report the houses, hotels, factories and roads ^{cost of} are damaged by the climate change. These damages total cost of \$12B in 2022 floods. These damages cause social

instability. Hence, strengthening disaster risk management become crucial.

Environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity

The climate change led to the melting of glaciers and loss of biodiversity of the country. Undoubtedly, the fresh water is stored in glaciers, and the water of Indus river is dependent of these glaciers. Rapid melting of glaciers cause devastating floods that damage plants. Apart this, gradual change of climate lead to the loss of diversity of plants and animals that held ecological importance.

Markhor, leopards are endangered due to changing climate conditions.

Melting of glaciers and intensifying water crises

The important glaciers of Pakistan are melting due to gradual change in climate. According to SDPI Report, 3000 glaciers has melted due to intense heat and if the climatic condition continued, the

himalayan glaciers melt away by 2030.
These glaciers, before intense climate, melt slowly and source of water of Indus River and its tributaries. But rapid melting results in rise in sea level and floods, led to wasting of water due to lack of water storing structures. These changes heightened the water crises in country, making water stress country as a water scarce.

The precarious impacts of the climate change is the major setback to overall development of the country.

(Antonio Blinken)

Practical Suggestions to address climate change.

Following are the practical suggestion to ^{useful} address the climate change in country:

Afforestation and Reforestation

The climate change can be address through planting trees. The Pakistan has 5% of forest cover

Increase the plantation of trees led to reduce in amount of CO_2 into the air. Apart this, it will act as the barrier against the rapid flowing of water from terrain due to torrential rains, and absorb this water. Therefore, planting trees helps to reduce the chances of floods. Although, Pakistan has started many trees planting projects, but proper implementation help to address climate change.

Planting a tree can
make the country
pollution free.

(UNEP)

2- Construction of water storage reservoirs.

The construction of water storage reservoirs is crucial for addressing the impacts of climate change. The Pakistan has constructed tarbella dam, mangla dam in 1970s. After these, no more dam is constructed in country. The new dams help to store the water

during monsoon season, prevent floods. Apart this, it also reduce the water crises of the country.

Constructing new dams for storing water is necessary for adapting climate impacts and reducing water crises.

3) Implementation of the protocols of Paris agreement.

The implementation of Paris agreement also help to reduce the risks of climate change. It include the reducing greenhouse gas emission through switching from the non-renewable to renewable energy.

Pakistan can also adopt this strategy, as the 68% of energy formed is non-renewable. Adopting it help to reduce risks of climate change and energy crises in the country.

Conclusion.

Climate change has become the serious threat to the national development of the country. Addressing the gradual climate change is

crucial for the country because its drastic impacts are affecting the crops, infrastructures, natural resources such as water, glaciers and biodiversity of the country.

Question #3

Explain the future of democracy
.....
hinder its development?

Outline

Introduction

Democracy in Pakistan

Opportunities of democracy

Challenges of democracy

Suggestion

Conclusion.

Introduction

Democracy of Pakistan is facing challenges since the inception of the country. The founder of the country declared country as a democratic state but this democratic

development hindered due to dictatorial rule in Pakistan. The future of democracy in Pakistan is blurred, as it has opportunities such as increasing political participation, strengthening media role and civilian rule and limiting dynastic and feudal rule in country. On the other hand, it is facing challenges such as electoral rigging, illiteracy, subjugation of judiciary and increasing role of authoritarianism. The question examines the future of democracy in Pakistan in light of opportunities and challenges.

Democracy in Pakistan and challenges.

Pakistan is introduced as a democratic country since its inception by the founding leaders of the country. But the democracy has faced certain challenges in the country such as banning of political parties, curtailing freedom of expression and dictatorship. After 30 years of ^{periodic} dictatorship, country is able to make a civilian rule for reviving the democracy in the country. Therefore, the democracy in Pakistan is like a roller coaster that faces ups and downs.

“Der

Pakistan will be a democratic country in which elected representative are selected by the people of Pakistan.

(Quaid-e-Azam)

Future opportunities of democracy in Pakistan.

Following are the future opportunities of democracy in Pakistan.

① Active political participation

The political participation in the country has increased compared to last few decades.

According to ECP report, the participation in 2024 elections has increased by 3 percents compared to previous data. Therefore, the democracy is strengthening due to increasing active participation.

The country can never become a democratic country without active participation of people in politics.
(Thomas Jefferson)

Increasing role of media in strengthening democracy

The role of media in strengthening democracy has increased in the 21st century. As the free and fair media is the basic pre-requisite of democracy. The increasing role help to strengthen democracy, as it raise awareness among the people about the political system and help to hold political parties accountable, hence, they play important role in transparent political system.

Strengthening civilian rule.

The civilian rule term has increased compared to previous civilian rule. Undoubtedly, Pakistan has faced military rule due to

weak civilian government. The power from civilian to civilian has not successfully and peacefully transferred. But from the last 15 years, the power is transferred from civilian to civilian, preventing military rule. Therefore, the democracy in future will be strengthened due to strong civilian government.

4 Limiting the rule of dynasties and feudals.

The rule of feudals and dynasties has limited in the 21st century due to the involvement of the parties that have not strong feudal or financial backgrounds. For instance, The former PM of Pakistan is not belonged to any feudal or dynastic family. It help to strengthened the democracy in the country. As the malecha lodhi aptly said, the ²⁰¹⁸ elections proved as the transition from dynastic rule to the other civilians government.

5 Challenges to democracy in Pakistan

Following are the challenges of democracy in Pakistan.

① Limited freedom of expression.

The freedom of expression is limited in country that is the major setback to the democratic development of the country. According to UN report on Pakistan, the freedom of expression in the country has curtailed due to civilian authoritarian rule and growing digital terrorism in the country. Hence, the govt need to start awareness programs regarding ^{responsible} freedom of expression.

Democracy and suppression of dissent both can not survive together.

(Ronald Reagan)

2) Subjugation of judiciary

The judicial independence in the country has curtailed due to the recent constitutional development such as 26th and 27th amendment. The analyst Shahid Mehmood in the journal in IPRI wrote that the future of democracy is bleak due to the recent constitutional developments in the country.

Illiteracy and low political participation.

The growing illiteracy and low political participation is undermining the very essence of democracy in the country. Indeed, active participation and political awareness is crucial for strengthening democracy in the country. But the Pakistan has low participation and literacy rate. Therefore, According to UNESCO, 25M children between 5-10 are out of school. while political participation is just 43%.

If the people who have to select representatives are illiterate, authoritarianism will be promoted (John-wynbrandt)

Rule of might instead of rule of law

The rule of law is the basic pre-requisite of the democracy. In case of Pakistan, the condition of justice and rule of law is deteriorated.

According to Rule of law index, Pakistan ranked 138 out of 148 countries that shows poor rule of law condition in the country. Therefore, country need to improve its judicial and justice system to improve justice by introducing judicial reforms.

The rule of law is the basic factor of democratic state, if it undervalued, democracy cannot exist.
(A.V. Dicey)

Electoral Rigging and biased media.

The Pakistan is facing biased media and electoral rigging. Indeed, free and fair elections and fair media is

crucial for strengthening democracy in the country. But electoral process lack transparency. According to free and fair election report, the 2024 elections are not transparent. While media face political pressure and threat of life.

Conclusion.

The future of democracy in Pakistan is blurred because of presence of opportunities as well as challenges. The role of media in politics and participation is increasing but illiteracy and political pressure hinders it. Same like that, the feudal and dynastic role has decreased but civilian authoritarianism has increased. If the challenges of democracy are not addressed, the future become blurred.

Question #1

The creation of new province in Pakistan can address issues of underdevelopment and ensure better development for the marginalized regions. Elaborate.

Outline

- ⇒ Introduction
- ⇒ Creation of new province: A need to address underdevelopment
- ⇒ Factors that make creation of new province: a need for development
- ⇒ How new provinces promote development?
 - Bring government near to people
 - Address marginalization of ethnicities
 - Promote development through efficient management
 - Reduce conflicts between ethnicities and promote national integration
 - Ensure accountability and transparency
 - Ensure better management of resources.
- ⇒ Case Study
India

- Austria

A. Q. J. J. J.

- Conclusion:

شکلیت و ساختار : ...

Introduction

Every federal country divides its federation into small federating units for the efficient management of resources and effective administration. Like other nations, Pakistan is divided into 4

provinces for promoting national integration and ensuring equal distribution of natural resources. But unfortunately, some Pakistan regions are facing underdevelopment and feel groups feel political marginalisation and economic deprivation.

To address these issues, creation of new provinces has become necessary. It helps to ensure accountability and transparency, bring govt closer to people, ensure efficient management of resources, reduce ethnic conflicts, and promote development of marginalised regions. This

question address that how
new provinces address & under
development and promote
development of the marginalised
groups, etc.

Creation of new provinces, A need to address underdevelopment

Creation of new provinces
has become a need to address
underdevelopment and promote
development of marginalised
regions. Undoubtedly, some
of the ethnic groups in the
country face political
marginalisation, economic and
social deprivation. Not only this
the infrastructure and industrial
development is also limited
. to some of the major cities
of the provinces while people
in other regions face deprivation.
Hence, new province helps to
address these issues.

To address political

**marginalisation and
development, it is the
dire need to divide**

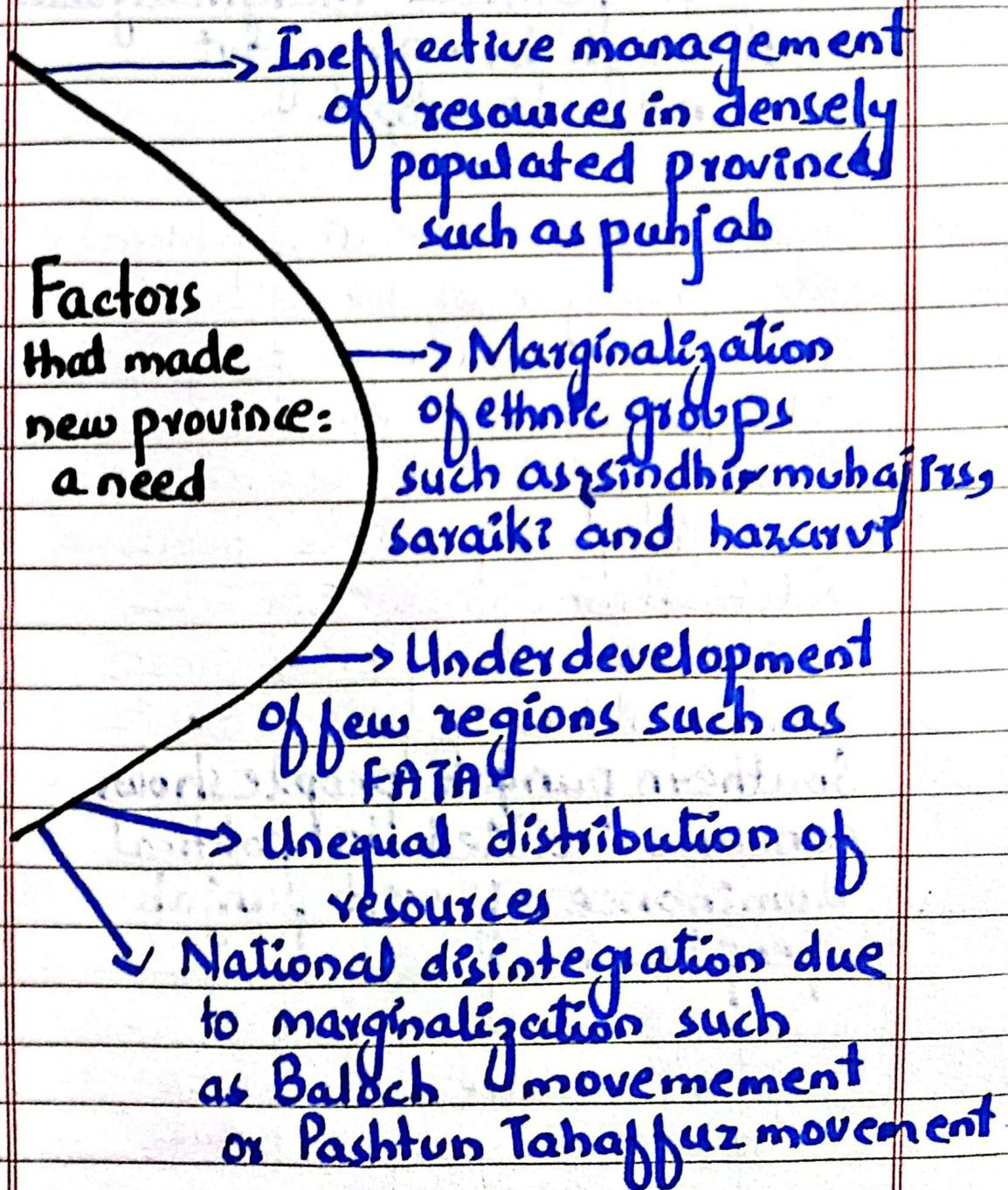
densely populated regions
into different
federating units.

(Salim Qureshi -
a member of
UN development
program)

Factors that make creation
of new province, a need
for development in Pakistan.

The few regions of the
country are densely populated
due to which equal distribution
of resources is difficult. For
instance, the population of
punjab is approx 130M. The
people faced marginalization
and deprivation in recognition
of ethnicity. For instance,
Saraiki in punjab, Hazarvi
in K.P.K, Muhajareen in
sindh demand for new
province for addressing their
marginalization. Not only
this few areas are developed

while other regions are underdeveloped. That's why, new province has become need for ensuring development



How new provinces promote development?

New provinces promote development through following manners.

①. Address political marginalization through bringing govt near to people.

New provinces address political marginalization through bringing government nearer to people.

The provinces in Pakistan are densely populated due to which few groups in province feels political marginalization due to dominance of other groups in the politics of provinces.

Southern Punjab people shows concerns related to political dominance of west Punjab people.

Therefore, New provinces bring govt. closer to people, help govt to address issues of marginalized groups, ensure equal development of the region.

2) Address marginalization of ethnicity

New provinces help to address social and economic marginalization of ethnicities. Few groups in the provinces are facing the problem of social deprivation and economic marginalization.

According to the PIDE

Reports, the bureaucracy of Punjab is majorly dominated by the elites of western Punjab; due to their better education while southern Punjab faced marginalization due to becoming minority.

Hence, new provinces help to distribute equal resources and provide equal opportunities of employment to all regions.

3) Promote development through effective administrative management

Effective administrative management can be ensured through creation of new provinces. The administration management of densely populated

regions are difficult for the provincial government. Therefore, it is necessary to divide large provinces into small provinces for efficient administration. **Switzerland has divided the country into number of units for better management of all the regions of the country.**

Reduce Conflict between ethnicities and promote national integration

Creation of new provinces helps to promote national integration through reducing conflicts and concerns of minority ethnicity. The minority groups has initiated new movement for the protection of their rights. **For instance, Pashtun Tahaffuz movement, Baloch movements and Sindh muhajir movement has widespread in country that stifles the very essence**

of national integration. Therefore, creation of new province help to address their concerns. For instance, Nepal has divided from 4 to 17 provinces to promote national integration. Hence, inter-provincial and intra-provincial conflicts can be addressed by the creation of new province.

The inter-provincial harmony can be possible by creating new provinces, reducing the dominance of large provinces.
(S. Akbar Zaidi)

Ensure accountability and transparency

The new province creation bring government closer to people, ensure participation of marginalized groups that help to ensure accountability and transparency. The government can initiate development projects

in all regions and address the issues of marginalized group. Not only this, the infrastructure development has also promoted in marginalized regions. Currently, Karachi is industrial dominant city of the country, but after creation of new provinces, the industrial development can also be ensured in the marginalized regions of the country such as Hazara, FATA, underdeveloped regions of Balochistan and Punjab.

Case Study:

India

India, neighbour of Pakistan and ethnically diverse region like Pakistan, has divided into 28 provinces and 4 central territories for effective management of resources and ensuring national integration. After independence, it has divided into fewer provinces but by the constitutional

amendment, it divided large provinces into small one for ensuring equality and development. Pakistan also need to follow indian provincial division model for promoting development.

Austria:

Austria has the population same as the population of K.P.K. But it is divided into 17 provinces for ensuring effective management and equal division of resources. Pakistan also need to divide its large provinces into small one for addressing its issues.

Conclusion.

The creation of new province in Pakistan can ensure development and address the grievance of marginalized groups. It foster national integration, promote equality and ensure accountability and transparency through bringing government nearer to people. Hence, Pakistan need to create new provinces for