

Q.9 Discuss the prospects of peace in South Asia with reference to the Kashmir conflict and the nuclear arms between India and Pakistan.

Ans

Introduction:

Pakistan and India being nuclear arms nations, often indulge in conflicts, mainly due to the Kashmir crisis. The conflict makes South Asia the among the most volatile regions. However, silver lining is always there in the dark clouds. Therefore, there are various prospects of peace between India and Pakistan. For instance, relations can be revived through back channels, trade interdependency ^{reducing} ~~reducing~~ hostilities and ^{inter-economy} ~~inter-economy~~ mutual cooperation could be increased via regional

organizations.

Background of Kashmir issue and nuclear arms race.

Since inception, the issue of Kashmir is there between both countries. India initiated nuclear arms race to establish its dominance and Pakistan to ensure balance of power. Kashmir conflict is the primary cause of frequent conflicts between India and Pakistan. Both countries fought several wars on the issue. Hence, making the South Asia as the most insecure region regarding peace.

The prospects of peace in South Asia between India and Pakistan:

following are prospects of peace between India and Pakistan:-

(a) Reviving peace talks through

back channels:

Seniors diplomats, ministers and academic can play their roles in serving peace talks between both countries.

(B) Increasing trade interdependency to reduce hostility:

~~Like with China, India can~~ Like India and China, despite being in conflict and nuclear arms nations, reduce direct form of hostilities due trade interdependency. India and Pakistan can also follow the suit.

(C) Enhancing people to people contact to reduce hatred:

Like, Kartarpur Corridor initiative, both nations can start opening doors for general public. Increasing people to people contact, leading to reduce hatred among people.

(d) Working on Counterterrorism and extremism jointly rather than promoting it:

Both countries should work on countering terrorism and extremism as both are facing it and history has proved that terrorists are the relatives of none. India could help in countering TTP in Pakistan rather than promoting it. Because if they succeeded in Pakistan their next target would be India.

(e) Building cooperation on CPEC.

India rather than dismantling the project, to join it. This will result in development and prosperity not only in both countries but also in the region, plus will also inspire other nations to follow peace rather than war.

(f) Coordinating 'in Stability in

Afghanistan: Instability in Afghanistan means whole South Asia region is in volatile stability. Hence, cooperating in bringing stability through bringing all stake holders together.

(g) Reestablishing the TAPI pipeline project

India and Pakistan could work on reviving the TAPI

pipeline to increase cooperation and deepen relations.

(b) Enhancing investments in each other countries to deepen dependency on each other.

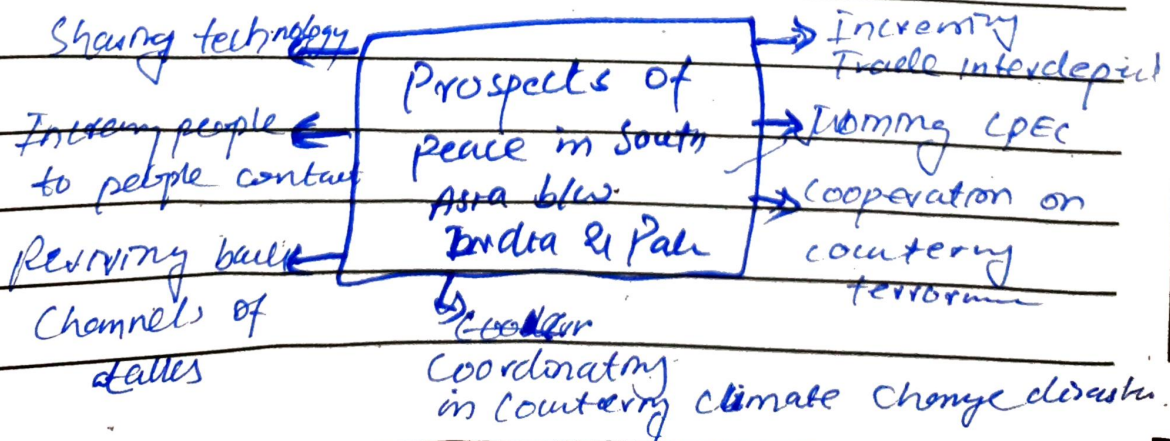
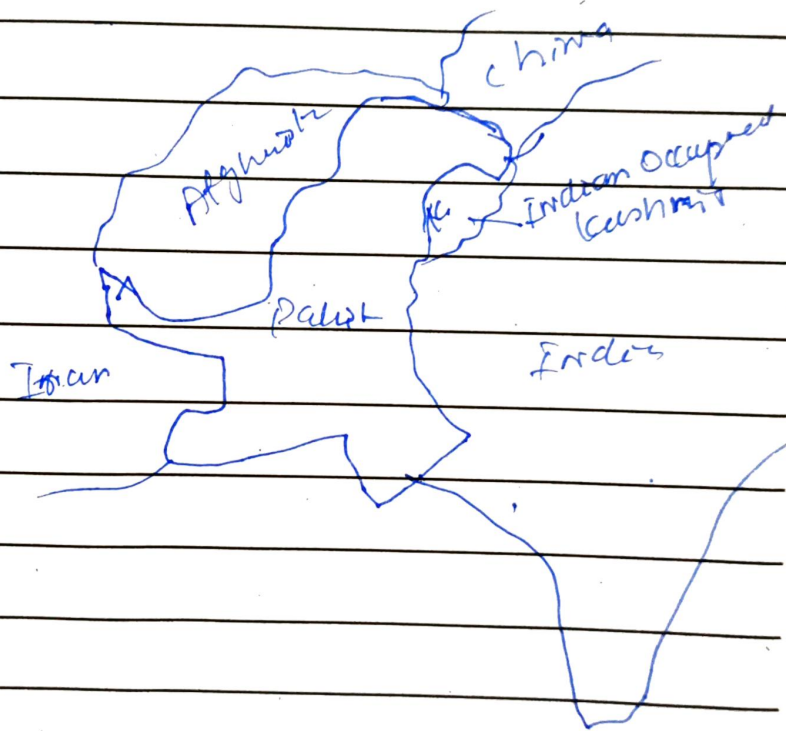
Investments lead to interdependency decreasing the chances of hostility and enhance the avenues of friendships.

(I) Ensuring programs of Student exchange to promote mutual respect: Mutual respect for each other could be build in the citizen through student exchange programs.

(2) Increasing cooperation in research and technology sharing.
India being the hub of IT industry in the region could share its knowledge and expertise with Pakistan to grow the environment of progress and development.

(K) Developing mutual policies and planning on climate change inflict disasters:

Climate change has affected both nations severely. Hence, establishing mutual policies in countering climate change inflicted calamities could be more benefited for both and regions at large.



Conclusion: In a nutshell, Pakistan and India ~~though~~, fought frequently on Kashmir issue, despite being nuclear arms countries. Hence, they have one issue to fight over but there are several opportunities to work on and maintain peace in the South Asian region.

Q 2

Discuss the reasons of environmental degradation in Pakistan and suggest remedial measures for ~~sustainable~~ sustainable environmental rehabilitation.

Ans

Introduction

Pakistan is 35th largest country by area and 5th largest by population in the world. Despite this, it has only 3% of forest in the country. The primary reasons of environmental degradation are excessive deforestation, Urbanization, Industrialization and

Climate change. Measures for sustainable environmental rehabilitation are afforestation, turning to renewable energy sources, controlling population and reducing urbanization.

Reasons of Environmental degradation in Pakistan:

There are various reasons of environmental degradation in Pakistan. For instance:-

(a) Rising level of Deforestation for local use

Pakistan has only 3% of land occupied by forest. However world average recommendation is 25% for a country. The excess deforestation for local use like wood burning in winter and illegal cutting of trees lead to ~~cause~~ environmental degradation.

(b) Increasing rate of Urbanization

Urbanization is another reason for environmental degradation. High rate of urbanization

resulting in exploitation of land,
causing environmental degradation.

(C) Using fossil fuel for energy generation.

Use of fossil fuel for energy generation is another cause. With rise in population, energy consumption also increased causing environmental pollution.

(D) High population with increasing consumption causing land exploitation.

Increasing consumption of everything due to rising population and modernization leading to environmental degradation. For instance land exploitation, Air pollution, environmental pollution.

(E) Frequent Changes in Climate destroying environment in Pakistan.

Climate change is the core cause of environmental degradation. Frequent flash floods and drought affecting

the environment severely.

(f) Industrialization releasing Green house gases damaging the atmosphere.

Rapid industrialization releasing green house gases in the environment, raising temperature resulting in bad affects on life on earth and under sea.

(g) Expanding use of transportation vehicle. Using vehicles for transportation, for example, cars, motorbikes, and motor cars for personal use releasing Chlorofluro carbons in environment. It results in high temperature affecting environment.

Remedial Measures for Sustainable Environmental Rehabilitation:

following are the remedial measures:

(a) Shifting focus on growing trees in Pakistan.

Million tree tsunami should be implemented and monitor properly. Similarly, more initiation of reforestation will increase the rate of forestation securing environment.

(b) Adopting balance approach in Urbanization with taking environmental protection in consideration.

Urbanization should be followed ~~by~~ ^{with} the policy of protecting or ~~not~~ ^{not} harming the environment. ~~Industries~~ ^{Sector} should be build along side with forest but not on forests.

(c) Curbing population through taking practical steps

— Raising awareness through campaigns and programs and media for population control. Practical steps, for instance, providing counterception, investing in girls education and criminalizing child marriage to avoid more pregnancies.

(d) Converting to renewable energy sources in energy sector:

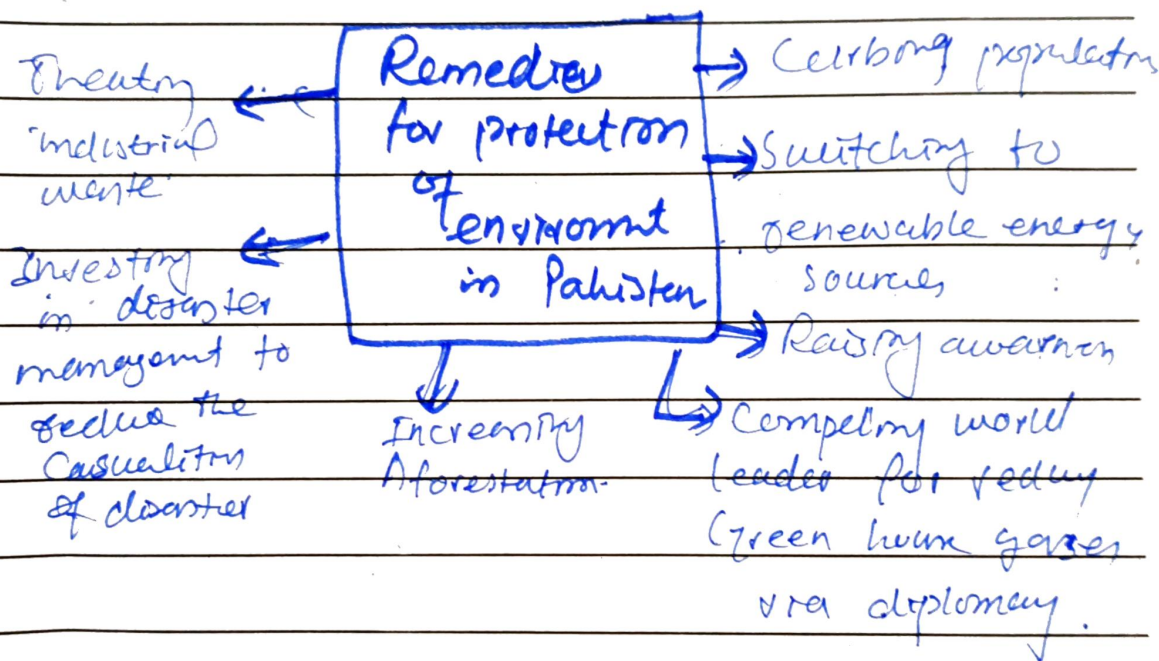
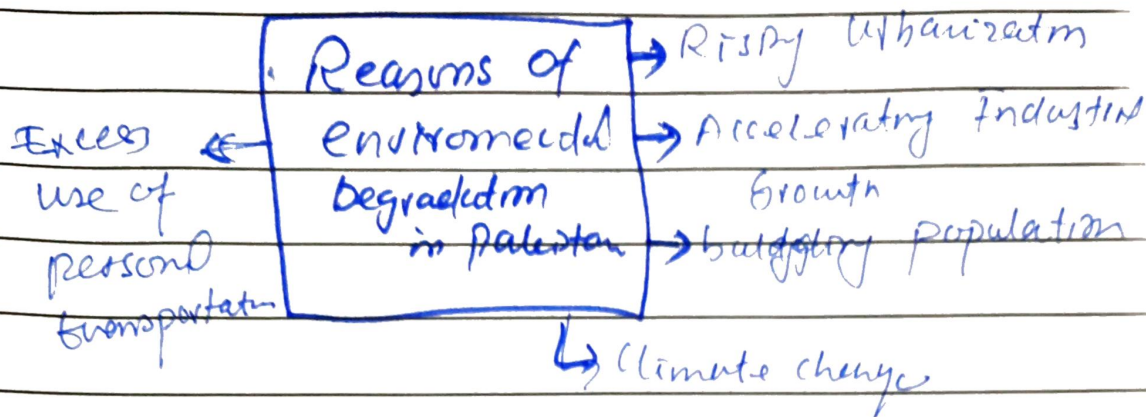
Renewable energy sources like solar, wind and air should be adopted in energy sector to prevent environmental degradation.

(e) Raising awareness about Climate Change to ~~start~~ adopt environmental friendly practices:

Raising awareness about using public transport instead of personal vehicles, similarly, reducing consumption of meat to protect the environment.

(f) Treating industries waste rather than throwing it into rivers:

Industrial Untreated wastes are dumped into rivers affecting the quality of water. Hence, it should be treated properly through recycling and using it again rather than throwing it into rivers.



(9) Investing in Disaster Management to prevent environment losses:

Increasing investment, providing training and raising early alarm will prevent the disaster induced casualties and environmental degradation.

(h) Compelling world leaders to reduce production of green house gases through diplomacy.

Pakistan should adopt the policy of diplomacy to compel world leaders to reduce green house gases presenting the adverse impacts of climate on Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Pakistan share history and borders with both India and ~~Arabian~~ ^{Arabia}. Therefore, sharing strategic relations. The future hints towards serious security threats from both countries especially of ^{rising} terrorism activities in Pakistan after their increasing diplomatic engagements. Nonetheless, it can avoid the threats by inviting both countries for peace through diplomacy.

Q(3)

Discuss the contours of Pakistan's Strategic relations with India and Afghanistan. Do you foresee any serious security challenges from these neighbours in near future?

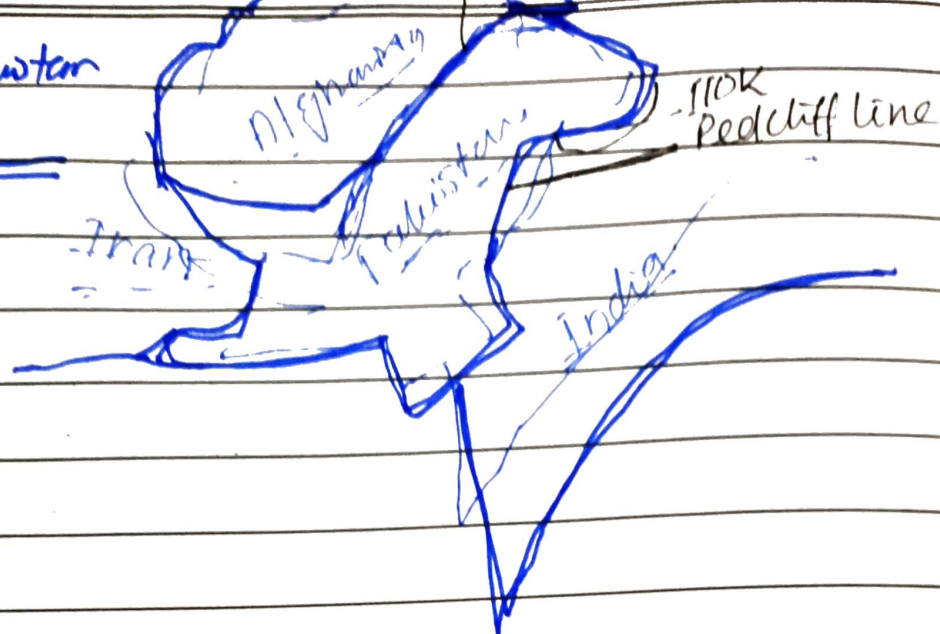
Ans

Introduction.

Pakistan shares Strategic relations with both neighbours, for example historical, security, ^{contiguity} regional and political. Considering the present scenario, the future seems gloomy as ^{the} cross border terrorism, propagating hybrid war in Pakistan and frequent border confrontations would be the new normal. However, adopting smart strategies like, diplomacy and trade will hinder the challenges.

The Contours of Pakistan's Strategic relations with India and

Afghanistan



Following are the contours of strategic relations of Pakistan with India and Afghanistan.

India

(a) Historical Relations and Kashmir Issue:

Pakistan and India share historical relations since they both got independence from British in 1947. ~~There~~ The bone of contention b/w both is the Kashmir issue, ^{often} ~~resulting~~ in strained relations between the nations.

(b) Trade Promotion Agreement and Border Confrontation:

Several agreements of ~~peace~~ trade in history have been made but frequent border confrontations have overshadowed all agreements.

(C) Establishing peace and cross border terrorism

India promoting cross border terrorism in Pakistan and blame game after facing terrorism at home, India unanimously abrogates all peace plans with Pakistan.

(D) Ensuring stability through cultural exchange and propagating hybrid war: India propagating hybrid wars in Pakistan. Example is Gulbusham Yadoo captured from Iran. Resulting in instability in Pakistan and also in relation between both nations hurting the stability build through Kartharpur Corridor.

(E)

Afghanistan:

(a) Brotherly Relations to Strained Relations:

Both nations shared brotherly relations, however, after Taliban take over relation between countries became strained.

(b) Cross Border Trade and frequent border confrontations.

Both nations established cross border trade. After 2019 Taliban took over Kabul border confrontations have been witnessed and trade is decreasing.

(c) Refugees burden sharing and ~~providing~~ Asylum to ~~Extremist~~ Sponsoring terrorism:

Pakistan shares Refugees burden with Afghanistan while Afghanistan sponsored and support terrorists groups like BLA & TTP operating in Pakistan.

(d) Cooperating in Defence during crisis and coordinating with Pakistan's enemy.

Pakistan helped Afghanistan against USSR, however, Afghanistan is

Cooperation with India in
penetrating extremism and
propagating polarization in Pakistani
society.

Serious Security Threats from India and Afghanistan in near future.

(a) Sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan in coordination

India's financing
and Afghanistan is giving safe
havens to terrorist groups operating in
Pakistan. Future will see rise in their
activities and coordination.

(b) Cooperating in propagating hybrid war in Pakistan.

Through social
media and espionage both countries
in collusion will increase their activity
in propagating hybrid war in Pakistan
and military polarization in the country.

(c) Increasing border confrontations from

both sides.

As Pakistan has witnessed ~~last~~ strikes and firing from both sides in border, in future these confrontations will further get intensified.

(c) Deteriorating security situation in the country

Security situation would deteriorate due to increasing terrorist attacks in Pakistan supported by both ~~countries~~ against Pakistan.

(e) Rising chances of more conflicts between India and Pakistan

Like 2025, there are more chances of such conflicts in near future as India is hinting towards it via ^{national} media and international media.

(f) Financing Balochistan Liberation Army to dismantle peace in Balochistan and hinder CPEC Projects.

India will ~~use~~ its ~~financing~~ ~~towards~~ BLA to dismantle the peace of Balochistan ~~and~~ ~~via~~ attacking CPEC Projects.

9 Strategies to mitigate the challenges of future in the present.

- (a) Opening diplomatic channels to resolve issues
- (b) Promoting table talks over border confrontation
- (c) Increasing trade interdependency
- (d) Cooperating on terrorism eradication rather than sponsoring it.

Conclusion.

Pakistan shares deep rooted strategic relations with both countries as all are neighbours. However, future is gloomy due to rising conflict and confrontation among the countries. Therefore strategic steps are needed to halt the challenges before hand.



Q 4

Discuss in detail the reasons for fragility of economic stability of Pakistan; and suggest pragmatic remedial measures for ensuring smooth and sustainable economic growth.

Ans

Introduction

The prominent reasons for fragility of economic stability of Pakistan are, lack of continuity of economic policies, agriculture based economy and rise in population, leading to poverty and unemployment. However, ^{adopting} pragmatic measures, for instance, formulating consensus based economic policy, switching to tech based economy and curbing population in letter and spirit, will ensure smooth and sustainable economic growth.

I) The Prominent reasons for fragility of economic stability of Pakistan.

following are the main reasons for economic instability in Pakistan;

(a) Lack of continuity of economic policies in Pakistan.

Almost every new government formulate its own economic policy rather than following the previous one's policy, leading to interruption in economic growth and contributing to loss of money. ~~hence~~

(b) Depending on agriculture based economy:

Agriculture contributes to almost 20% of the GDP. However, it is under the risk of natural calamities which result in poor growth and loss of revenue. Pakistan faces 5-10% of lower growth in agriculture since 2022 floods.

(c) Rising imports and decreasing exports

Pakistan imports are almost the double of its exports, contributing to trade deficit and economic instability.

(d) Mounting circular debt due to imported energy

Heavy reliance on imported fossil fuel and poor revenue from energy sector resulting in mounting circular debt, leading to economic crisis.

(e) Limited diversity in Industrial Sector

Pakistan industry is mainly textile based which is also incapable of producing finishing goods resulting in revenue loss than generating it.

(f) Increasing population burdening economy

Rising population of Pakistan results in scarcity of resources.

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world with the ^{3.5%} growth rate of population.

(g) Exacerbating impacts of Climate Change.

2022 and 2023 flash floods have caused catastrophic economic and human loss. Around \$13 billion have been lost in 2022 alone.

(h) Decreasing investment in education producing unskilled labour force

In 2025 Pakistan decrease its investment in education from 2.1% ^{in 2019} of GDP to 0.8% ^{in 2019}; ~~in 2025~~ increasing the burden of unemployed and unskilled youth bulge.

Above are the reasons of economic instability in Pakistan, following are the impacts of economic crisis in Pakistan.

(a) Aggravating poverty and rising inflation

Pakistan 40+ population

lives below poverty line (WB), and inflation is rising day by day recent estimates show 5-7% increase in inflation.

(b) Exacerbating unemployment and increasing crime rate in Pakistan:

Pakistan unemployment rate is 6% which is about to increase due to rising economic crisis. Similarly, this leads to rising crime rate in the country.

Pragmatic measures to ensure smooth and sustainable economic growth.

Adopting the following remedial measures in letter and spirit will lead the country to sustainable economic growth.

(a) Formulating consensus based economic policy including all stakeholders.

Pakistan need to formulate consensus based economic policy to ensure its continuity for long term and guaranteeing every party's contribution.

(b) Diversifying economy by ~~adopting~~ ^{establishing} tech based industry:

Instead of relying only on agriculture and textile, Pakistan needs diversify its industrial sector by establishing tech based economy to ~~insure~~ sustainable revenue generation. South Korea after adopting tech based industry ~~became~~ rise from developing country to now the developed country.

(c) Investing on Human Development to turn youth bulge into an asset

Pakistan has 60% young population ~~of~~ the age of 30 and above. Investing in them through providing them technical and vocational training will turn them into an asset of the country.

(d) Switching to renewable energy sources to reduce circular debt

~~Exploiting~~ Pakistan renewable energy mix is only 5-6% compared to the world which is 18-20%. It also

need to increase its energy mainly moving more towards renewable sources to address its circular debt.

(e) Producing finished goods rather than unfinished to avail complete benefit of revenue

Bangladesh produces ~~text~~ textile goods from production to ~~last~~ finishing, resulting in high revenue generation and economic prosperity - Pakistan should also follow the suit to attain economic stability

(g) Controlling the rise of population to ensure equal distribution of resources and reduce burden on economy.

Rising population means increasing burden on economy and less population means more ~~debt~~ availability of resources for all. Therefore, Pakistan needs to reduce its population.

(h) Building climate resilient infrastructure to hinder the damages of climate change.

Pakistan need to build climate

resilient infrastructure to avert the
the calamities of disaster and economic
loss. Like, increasing forestation,
constructing small dams and building
wet land to store ~~and~~ flood waters.

Con Conclusion

Pakistan is facing
economic instability due to dependence
on imports and circular debt, leading
to rise in poverty. However, measures
like, formulating consensus based
economic policies, curbing population rise
and adopting renewable energy source
for energy ^{will} ~~would~~ ensure smooth
and sustainable economic growth in
the country.
