Q1: what do you know about ethnicity in Pakistan? Do you think its emergence as a serious threat to national integration of Pakistan? Explain your opinion with reference to various scholarly evidences and suggest you recommendation to deal with it?

1- Introduction:

Pakistan has diverse landscape having multiple ethnicities residing in it. This include Pashtuns, Punjabis, Sindhi, Baloch, Hazara, Hindko, Kashmiri's etc. Such diversity has

both pros and cons based on socio-political landscape within a country. However, ethnicity has become a tool of insecurity for Pakistan. It faces grave separatist threats from within. Unless, the government reduce socio-economic and political grievances of the aggrieved ethnicity, situation would remain insecure.

2- Emergence of ethnicity in Pakistan:

Pakistan has long been grapling with ethnic security challenges, particularly, emerging from Pashtun nationalism, Baloch separatism and Sindhi ethnic nationalism.

(a) Benefits of ethinicity to Pakistan:

Diverse ethnicity is a source of development in inclusive ~~societie~~ political and economic societies. Different ethnicity working in coherent way promote a vibrant work environment. For example, The US has greatly benefited from Asian, American and European migrants and is often called "migrant economy", based on the share of migrants in its work force. Pakistan could also benefits from its its vast and diverse workforce

(b) Emergence of ethinicity

as a threat for Pakistan's national integration:

Pakistan is facing an acute threat arising from ethnicity based violence. It particulary include the Baloch separatist, who carry out heinous attacks against state interests eg; Jaffar express etc.

(b) Indian indulgence in supporting separatism in Pakistan:

India's role, historically, evident in supporting se ethnic separatism in Pakistan. It was part of East Pakistan separation, it support terrorism in Balochistan to destabilize CPEC. As is evident from

Indian navy commande kulbushan Jadev ~~caught~~ red confession.

(b) socio-economic disparity:

Balochistan is facing severe socio-economic disparity, which provoke Baloch youth and make them easy recruits for Baloch liberation Army and Indian interventions. Moreover, literacy rate in Balochistan is 46% (Economic survey of Pakistan) and only 26% female literacy. Poorty is strving and unemployement is persistent.

(c) Political enclusivity

After the electoral of 2023, majority of

mainstream political parties were sidelined. This further deepened the political exclusivity of Baloch people.

(d) Enforced disappearances:
Enforce disappearances and extra judicial killings are fomenting mistrust between the state and the Baloch. This further alienate them from the state.

(E) Case study of East Pakistan separation and its relation to contemporary situation:
East Pakistan was separated from the

same reason as Pakistan face in Balochistan.

- Bengali nationalism, socio-economic disparity and political sidelining, which Ba' and the Indian element involved in supporting terrorism. such is the plight of Balochistan which require a comprehensive approach to reduce the looming situation.

3- Measures to mitigate national disintegration in Pakistan:

(a) Reducing poverty:

Poverty is the main indicator of fueling

ethnic segregation and terrorism. In Pakistan, 46% people are below poverty line according to World Bank. Moreover, poverty reduction is also part of Pakistan National action plan (2014) and NAP 2.0.

(5) Overcoming socio-economic disparity:

National disintegration is enhanced by socio-economic disparity such as unemployement, lack of education, gender exclusivity, peace and security. Pakistan must address these flaws in the society to reduce the threat of disintegration.

(c) political inclusivity:

According to criminology theorists and global scholars and the UN, societies which suffer from the political dilemma of being unheard resort to violence, extremism and separatism. Therefore, Pakistan should provide and emphasis on political inclusivity of all ethnicities on the countries electoral process.

5- Conclusion:

Pakistan is landscape of diverse ethnicities. It represent the vibrancy of Pakistan society. However due to several domestic

and regional factor, the country is facing a surge in ethnicity based terrorism. It require a holistic approach to deal with the matter instead of just dealing it with the traditional military force, which has failed in previous two decades of Pakistan's counter terrorism strategy.

CA

Q3: Discuss in detail the reason for fragility of economic stability in Pakistan and suggest remedial measures for ensuring smooth and sustainable economic growth?

1- Introduction:

Pakistan was once, in the 1960s, the fastest growing country economically. It was called "Asian Tiger" and was ahead of the 'ASEAN countries in terms of economic growth. However, persistent political instability, military interventions, industrial and agricul-

decline, shrinking exports and surging imports have cause economic fragility. Furthermore, Pakistan is facing huge domestic and international debt, cumbersome bureaucracy and pension. All these factor have caused a persistent and long term economic instability. To cause a sustained and viable growth of economy, the country needs structural reforms, decreasing imports and increased exports. It requires an inclusive political and economic distribution. Moreover, decreasing the

price of electricity and ~~increasi~~ loadshedding to boost the country's production capability -

(A) Economic fragility causes:

1) Political instability: Political stability reflect the persistence of policy continuance. It assure investor and businesses of sustained profit irrespective of whichever government is in power. However, in Pakistan, no single Prime minister has ever completed his tenure. Moreover, successive government discontinue policies and projects of previous one for example, in 2010 People party wrapped up the whole local government

introduced by musharaf government.

2) Military intervention:

Although successive military rule seen some sort of economic stability and growth, for example such as in 2000s. However, the were ephemral because of exclusive economic policies. Whearas, the economy require long lasting policies and representation of broader section of society for sustained growth.

3) Industrial decline:

Pakistan's industry is in continued decline

due to high electricity price and loadshedding, ban on imports and huge sales tax, direct tax and indirect taxes. For example, major Honda, Toyota plants have closed, textile mills such as Nishat etc have shifted abroad. This industrial decline cause reliance on imports, balance of payment crises and shrinkage of exports.

4) **Agricultural decline:**

Pakistan's agriculture is also plummeting due to water scarcity, climate change, inflation of fertilizers. etc. According to Economic

survey of Pakistan report, 2025, Pakistan has lost 13.5% of major crops due to theses issues. This cause reduction of exports and increased dependence on imports which further excerbate economic instability.

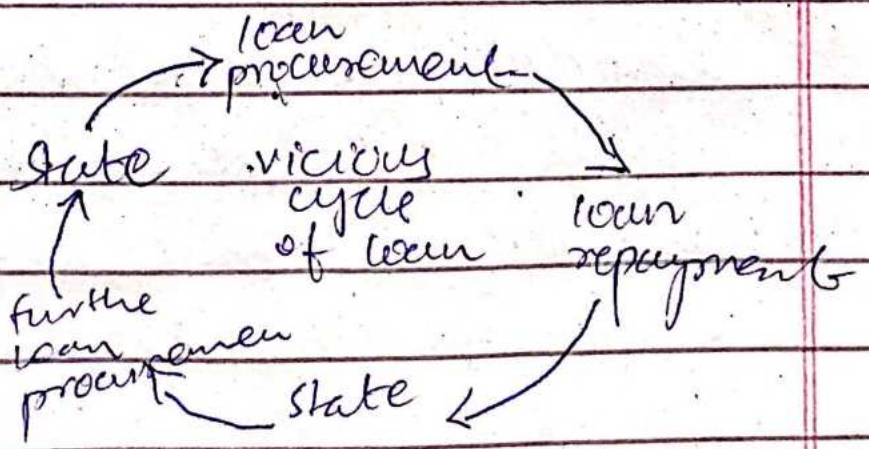
5) **Fiscal deficit:**

Pakistan faces a grim situation of fiscal deficits due to low revenues as tax to GDP ratio is 10%. Moreover, fiscal deficit in the FY 2025-26 is 7 trillion rupees. On average it has remained 30 billion dollars for the past

decade this cause the government to obtain high interest rate loans.

6) Debt repayment:

Pakistan debt to GDP ratio is 80%. The country has to repay these high interest loans from budget which further pressure to obtain more loans, and thus the country stuck in a vicious cycle of debt payment



(8) Practicle measure for sustainable economy.

1) increasing industrial productivity:

Pakistan needs to provide cheap and uninterrupted supply of electricity to boost industrial product. This will surge in export and earning of revenues for the country.

2) Broadening of tax base:

Pakistan needs to broaden its tax base from 10% to 15% as India and Bangladesh. India of burdening the already taxed class, for example, last year

salaried class paid ~~2000~~ 211 billion rupees farmers and retailers only 11 billion rupees.

(3) Improving agricultural production:

Agriculture accounts for a quarter of pakistan's GDP and 60% of employment. There should be introduced reforms such as climate resilient seed, modernizing irrigation techniques, educating farmer, building new canals and reducing the price of fertilizers. This will boost the country's exports and reduce reliance on imports.

4) **Reducing Fiscal deficit:**

The government should restrict its fiscal expenses and reduce. For example, reducing defence budget, pension contribution schemes as introduced and capitalise only neccessary PSDP projects. currently defense accounts for second, PSDP third and pension fourth highest expense in budget.

5) **Enhancing Human Development:**

According to Economic survey of the world, Pakistan rank 146/193 in Human Development Index. A skilled labour

abroad is a potential investment. This year alone, Pakistan received 33 billion dollar in remittances which stabilise the economy and increase current account surplus. Therefore, Pakistan needs to enhance its FDI to boost remittance by sending work force abroad.

(c) conclusion:

Pakistan is facing multiple economic challenges that hinders the growth of GDP. It include political instability, military interventions, declining industrial and agricultural

decline. It also face huge trade deficit, fiscal deficit and debt repayment burden. However, by taking structural reforms such as export boosting, reducing fiscal and trade deficits, the fragile situation of economy could be reduced and Pakistan could tread on the path of sustained economic growth.

Q Discuss the reasons of environmental degradation in Pakistan and suggest remedial measures for sustainable environmental rehabilitation?

Ans: Introduction

Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration environmental factors such as air, water, biodiversity, land erosion etc. It is caused by human pollution and climate change. Environmental degradation has drastic impacts on ecosystem and human health. ~~To prevent~~ Moreover, Pakistan is facing severe degradation of environment. It is because of global climate change and Pakistan internal factors that are driving environmental degradation in the country.

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This has impacted the quality of air, land, water and the health of ordinary Pakistani. To deal with the matter effectively, Pakistan needs to drive reforestation, curb industrial and vehicular emission and reduce the use of agricultural chemicals. In addition to these, it should engage with India for cross border pollution driving environmental degradation in Pakistan. Pakistan also need to participate in international climate diplomacy to secure global help.

Reasons for environmental degradation in Pakistan.

1) Cross border effects

Cross border activities have significant impact on environmental degradation in Pakistan.

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1.1) Global carbon emission

Global carbon emission is causing environmental degradation in Pakistan. Pakistan has two of the worlds largest carbon emitters adjacent to its territory, (India and China). Moreover, since the industrial revolution, the west has done massive industrialization and development that have released harmful gases into the atmosphere causing environmental degradation.

1.2) climate triggered flood

Global climate change also effected moonsoon systems in Pakistan. The country is recieving rain beyond average. For example, recent floods since june-sep instigated by torrential rains, cloud bursts have caused massive ~~floods~~ destruction in

the country

1.3) Abrasion of land

The massive floods induced by global climate change causes the abrasion of land in pakistan. Abrasion refers to the loss of quality cultivatable land in floods. For instance, pakistan lost significant amount of land in 2022 floods and 2025 flood. This has eroded the land and triggered environmental degradation.

1.4) Glacial lake outburst floods & environmental degradation

Pakistan has estimatedly 7000 glaciers and the third largest in the world. They are an important source of maintaining biodiversity in Pakistan. However, due to global warming Pakistan has lost 35% of its snow cap in the Norther mountains.

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1.5) India's dumbing of solid waste on river beds

India is persistently dumping its solid waste on the river bed of Ravi and Sutlej, according to the (Dawn). This is causing water born diseases and the death of marine biology downstream in Pakistan.

2- Internal factors of Pakistan causing environmental degradation

Another significant impact of on environmental degradation is caused by internal factors.

2.1) Deforestation

Pakistan has undergone massive deforestation which can be easily through comparative analysis of spatial data. Mafias are cutting valuable forests illegally for economic gain which is

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reason for environmental degradation. For instance, in a recent flood in August, huge stockpiles of wood stored by mafia drained by flood, according to the Dawn.

2-2) Air pollution caused by domestic emission

~~last~~ This year according to a Global Air Quality Index, Pakistan was first at deteriorated air quality. According to the Dawn, air is shoving of 4 years from the life of average person in Lahore. The environmental degradation is caused by unchecked industrial emissions, unmaintained vehicle and burning of crop residue.

2-3) Land quality degradation due to acidic rain.

Acidic rain refers to

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attachment of harmful gaseous molecules present in the air with water molecules. When precipitation pours, it cause acidity on agricultural land thus degrading its productivity.

2.4) water pollution caused by pesticides and fertilizers

Agriculture accounts for 23% of pakistan economy. The scale reflects the importance and size of it. However, agricultural productivity requires chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Intense chemical spray cause the pollution of nearby water reservoirs and result in environmental degradation.

Remedies for sustainable environmental rehabilitation

1) Reforestation

Forests are significant

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for sustained biodiversity and environmental rehabilitation. Pakistan has ~~also~~ planted billion trees as per 10 Billion Tree Tsunami programe. It needs to keep on this track to mitigate climate change, regulate carbon and water cycle in the country that are responsible for environmental rehabilitation.

1.2) Regulation of ~~environment~~ Industrial emission

Pakistan's industries emit unchecked carbon and other gases into the atmosphere. It needs to be regulated through assigning of carbon quota; punishing those exceeding the carbon quota and collecting green tax from industries for environmental rehabilitation.

1.3) Seeking global help

Environmental degradation in Pakistan is also caused by global irresponsibilities. Therefore, Pakistan need to compel global community to realize their responsibility. It should avail funds and ~~need~~ ~~see~~ obtain professional help from international institutions such as UNFCCC and others. It should use diplomatic channel to obtain funds pledged by international community in COP27 to pool hundred billion dollars.

1.4) Inducing civic responsibilities

Civic responsibility is an important pillar of ~~(de~~ environmental rehabilitation. Factors of environmental rehabilitation such as forestation, should be made part of nation wide general education.

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policy makers should design policies to compel Pakistani's for not throwing pollutants in water, use compost instead of fertilizers and irrigate through drip and sprinklers. It will reduce the abysmal condition of environmental degradation.

1.5) Building of dam to store water as glaciers continue to melt

Pakistan should built small, ~~and~~ medium and large size dams to protect environmental degradation caused by water scarcity. A controlled flow of water should fall in Indus delta to preserve mangroove forest and prevent excessive water drainage in Arabian sea. Moreover, dams will

also help in preventing the erosion of valuable cayel.

Conclusion

Environmental degradation is a major problem in Pakistan caused by internal and external factors. It has severe impacts on the country's land, air, water, climate and human health. The overall ecosystem is under strain due to it. However, immediate and long term remedial measures can revitalize the country's environment and could flourish & securing a prosperous future for generations ahead.

Q 7 : Discuss the prospects of peace in South Asia with reference to Kashmir Conflict and Nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan ?

1- Introduction :

The prospects of peace in South Asia is interlinked with the fate of Kashmir issue and nuclear race between India and Pakistan. Other than the two issue, peace in the region is also hampered by India's adamant behaviour towards Pakistan. These factors would cast shadow over peace and restoration of bilateral relations. It could escalate tensions between two nuclear armed states whose

implications are beyond region.

2- Prospects of peace in South Asia

(a) Kashmir issue and its impacts on regional peace:

Kashmir is the corner stone of contention between India and Pakistan. It is a Muslim majority state with historical, ~~and~~ cultural and religious ties to pakistan. However, India is occupying kashmir by force. The territory has demographic, geostrategic and geoeconomic importance

importance for Pakistan.

(i) **Demographic significance of Kashmir.**

Kashmir has a historical, religious and cultural ties to Pakistan. The majority of population is Muslim and has cultural semblance to Pakistan.

(ii) **Geostrategic importance:**

Interms of security, Kashmir is strategic location for Pakistan. The rivers of Kashmir are of industrial, agricultural and food security provider. Moreover, Kashmir is close to the Islamabad and thus the proximity of India being close to the

Puts a security risk. India also claim over Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir is linked to the region thus poses territorial insecurity.

(iii) Geo-economic importance of Kashmir:

Kashmir is acknowledged as "Heaven on Earth". It has beautiful and scenic landscapes. The region has the potential for attracting tourists and boost Pakistan's economy to a greater extent. For example, according to the times of India, just last year, 6 million tourists visited Indian occupied Kashmir indicating towards the regions geo economic

for Pakistan.

(iv) Peace in south Asia amid Kashmir issue:

The army chief in the aftermath of war in may with India, reasserted "Kashmir is the jegular vein of Pakistan"? The statement suspend the possibility of peace until the issue of Kashmir is resolved as per UN resolution. This exposes both the countries and the region to escalations.

(v) Hindirance in Kashmir issue:

modi government and its extremist "Hindutva" policies have

suspended Kashmir's autonomous status by revoking Article 370(A) of the Indian constitution. India is adamant towards Pakistan and not interested in peaceful resolution of the issue. Instead it display agression, as Pakistan witnessed, when India attacked unprovoakedly in May.

3- Nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan

(a) Security dielemma of Pakistan:

Pakistan has uncordial historical experience from India. It can

assessed from the fact, that India has attacked Pakistan thrice in the past. This has led to security dilemma of India's future attack on Pakistan and thus made the country seek nuclear weapons to deter India. As Alexander George sums up, that nuclear weapons buildup is an effort by Pakistan to dissuade from an attack against the interests of Pakistan by threatening India that the costs of doing so will outweigh what India hopes to gain by attacking.

(ii) Nuclear weapons and the balance of power:

Another reason for nuclear arms race between India-Pakistan is balance of power in the region. Pakistan nuclear arsenal buildup was response to Indian nuclear tests in 1998 that put pakistan at strategic vulnerability.

(iii) Effects of Nuclear arms race on regional and bilateral peace:

Since the balance of nuclear ~~fear~~ deterrance, Pakistan and India have not indulged in prolonged and ~~full~~ total war as in 1948 1965 and 1971. Although skirmishes

on border continues - This has created a relative peace. However, the four days war in may between may had posed a grave danger to regional and international security. Never had two nuclear armed indulged in so close combative as India and Pakistan were in may. This, nuclear arms race ~~pose~~ cause both and danger ~~at~~ simultaneously.

(iii) prospects of peace amidst nuclear arms race

continuous of nuclear arms race foreshadow any prospects of regional peace in south Asia. As long as India buildup lethal nuclear arms, it would deepen mistrust of Pakistan which have to respond by balancing the race for its security.

4- India's adamant behaviour an obstacle to regional peace:

India has pursued a policy of hostility and non-cooperation towards Pakistan. Despite Pakistan's responses for coordination, India has shunned all efforts

peace. For example, Modi said in the aftermath of recent war between pakistan-India, ~~war~~ Terrorism and talks could not go along. Their foreign minister said similar derogatory remarks in a Delhi book innaugration day. Such behaviour undermines the prospects of any sort of peace in the region.

5- Way forward for regional peace:

(a) Bilateral cooperation:

Other issues should not be a ~~matter of~~ reason for cut off in relationship. Instead,

Instead, economic and diplomatic ties should be restored to foster trust and reduce the chances of escalation to preserve regional peace. For example, India and China continue to have diplomatic and economic relation despite historical rivalary. As also emphasized by Chinese president meeting with Modi on the sideline of SCO summit, "Bilateral relations should not affected because of border clashes".

(b) Confidence building measures for alleviating the risks of war:

Both Pakistan and India should take confidence building measures such as restoration of cultural and religious tourism. They should restore visas to reduce tensions.

(C) utilizing international assistance:

International assistance could be sought to peaceful resolve issues between Pakistan and India to preserve regional peace. In this regard, South Asia Association of Regional Countries (SAARC) should be revived to foster trust and peace in the region. Moreover, Pakistan recently signed strategic defense treaty with Saudi. The kingdom is India's

second largest trading partner. Pakistan should use the leverage of relations with saudi and bring it to arbitration between itself and India. Thus, again, regional peace could be prevented as a result.

6- Conclusion:

~~Kashmir and or~~ Kashmir issue and nuclear arms race lay at the root of mistrust between India and Pakistan. These two issues pose an acute threat to regional peace and security. Both Pakistan and India needs to navigate the path to cordial relations to prevent the region and the world fell in catastrophy.

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However, India courts the ball as Pakistan has alway, even recently, osteped forward to create a friendly relation. But India's Modi's government is resistent to any such initiatives by Pakistan.

Q Discuss the contours of Pakistan's strategic relations with India and Afghanistan in detail. Do you foresee any serious security challenges from these neighbours in near future? Explain your opinion with scholarly evidence?

1- Introduction

India and ~~Pakistan~~ Afghanistan share a long border with Pakistan. Subsequently, Pakistan does not have cordial relations with both of these neighbours. They harm Pakistan's internal and external interests.

despite Pakistan's efforts to ~~menefence~~ with them, so that ~~South~~ region could focus on peace and prosperity.

2- Pakistan strategic relation with India

(a) Kashmir issue:

Kashmir issue is the corner stone of Pak-India relation. After India revoked Article 370A of the Indian constitution, usurping the autonomous identity of Kashmiris, the relation have severly deteriorated.

(b) Indian state terrorism:

India persistently

~~terrorist~~ attack Pakistan in an excuse for its false flag operation in Uri, Pulwama, and now Pahalgam. It violates the sovereignty of Pakistan which is a cause of security dilemma for Pakistan.

(c) Revoking of Indus water Treaty and water terrorism:

In a recent blatant violation of international law, India revoked IWT which served as a mechanism for water apportionment, and climate risk management. As a result, in the current monsoon floods since June, India did not

notified early about the rain data and risk of potential flooding.

India use water as a tool of terrorism by flooding Pakistan.

(e) India causing terrorism in Pakistan:

India is involved in terrorism in Pakistan. According to Pakistan's government, India support Baloch liberation army via logistics, money and weapons. For example, It accused India of being involved in Jaffar Express incident. Pakistan had further, renamed BLA as "fitna al Hindustan",

to expose the networks affiliations and sponsors.

3- Pakistan's strategic relations with Afghanistan:

(i) Tehreek Taliban Pakistan aka "Fitna al khawarij" dilemma:

The major strategic contention between Pakistan and Afghanistan is Tehreek Taliban Pakistan (TTP). TTP inflict harm on Pakistani interests. However, they have safe sanctuaries in Afghanistan, as numerous UN reports have established. Afghan interim government denounce such claims by Pakistan and does

take actions against the TTP and violate the Doha agreement.

(ii) **Border disputes with Afghanistan:**

Pakistan share 2700 km of border with Afghanistan called the "Durand line". However, Afghan Taliban contend this international border by exploding it with rockets and firing on Pakistani soldier, as in Chaman 2023. They denounce the 'Durand line, which cause a great strategic concern for Pakistan.

4- Future security challenges for Pakistan from India and Afghanistan

(i) Threat of Indian agression:

Pakistan still faces a threat from Indian agression. As modi indicated that operation sindoor is not yet over, this concern security analysts of future Indian attacks on Pakistan. This is also endorsed by intelligence reports of Pakistan and Pakistan's defence minister.

(ii) Diversion of Indus water and food insecurity:

After violation of Indus water Treaty accord, India is set to divert the flow of Pakistan's share of water. It is also working on making new dams which Indian ministers and prime minister himself indicated. India aims to use water terrorism against Pakistan and cause food insecurity in Pakistan.

(iii) Destabilizing CPEC:

India intends to destabilize China Pakistan Corridor to harm the interest of Pakistan and china as both are its adversaries. It could

intensify the wave of separatist terrorism in Balochistan and destabilise Pakistan's economic development and deter foreign Direct Investment coming in

(iv) India could employ cyber attacks against Pakistan:

In modern day warfare, cyber warfare is a decisive factor as proven in 4 day war in May. India can breach the data or official records of Pakistan that can harm the country's economy.

(v) Security challenges

from ~~Pakistan~~ Afghanistan:

The adamant behaviour of the Afghan Taliban is a security concern for Pakistan. Neither they stop giving safe spaces to TTP against Pakistan nor they strike them out; making it hard for Pakistan to deal with the TTP. Additionally, Afghan Taliban insistence on the denouncing of an international border "Durand line" further complicate the challenge.

5- Way forward to deal with security challenges

from Afghanistan and India:

(1) Pakistan should announce an agricultural emergency to deal with the issue of water terrorism from India.

(2) Pakistan should seek the Russian influence over India to resolve the IWT issue.

(3) It should became alert to any Indian security threat.

(4) Pakistan should keep engage diplomatically the international community against Indian atrocities

(5) To deal with the Afghan Taliban, Pakistan should seek the

help of china to keep pressures on Afghanistan for solving TTP dilemma.

(6) Pakistan should engage taliban in economic opportunities to compel them of a shared prosperous future.

5- conclusion:

India and Pakistan Afghanistan is a strategic concern for Pakistan due to their nefarious activities against Pakistan. Both act as destabilizing factors to harm the interests of Pakistan. To deal with both of them, Pakistan should adopt a holistic approach rather than just military solution.

Q Is media a curse or blessing & critically evaluate its role in shaping public opinion and influencing political events in Pakistan in 21st century?

1- Introduction

Media is an important tool for vigilance in every society. It reflects the true image of the domestic and international and transform a dormant society into well informed one.

2- Media as a curse or blessing:

just as every technology, upto the user, media has both good and bad effects. For example, Atom bomb has both destructive and productive effects. However, most of the world use it for energy production.

(a) curse of media

(i) shaping False perception:

media can be used as a Fifth generation warfare tool to create false perception or demonise certain class of people. For example, after Oct. 7, attacked by Hamas on Israel, the

Western media sticked to the point that Hamas is the principle culprit. Whereas, they ignore the fact that the whole world acknowledges the fact that Israel is an occupying force.

(ii) causing focus of people in the wrong direction:

Media often aggrandizes petty street crimes but ignore huge corporate and official corruptions. For example, Pakistan is ranked 146th in Global corruption perception index due to corporate and government corruptions but media create fear among

among public by repeating news of iPhone snatching in Karachi. Thus, they help the elites to hide their malfeasance.

(b) Blessings of Media

(i) Creating well informed and accountable society:

Media is a tool of keeping an eye on social, political and economic problems of the society. It informs the people through its investigative journalism about corporate and official malevolence and thus protect the society from exploitation. For example, WikiLeaks, revealing

the United states malign role in world politics and panama leaks, revealing offshore companies of politicians etc.

3- Role of ~~social~~ media in shaping public opinion and influencing political events in Pakistan in 21st century:

(a) Media shaping the public opinion in Pakistan:

(i) Economic issues: media shapes the opinion of public in Pakistan by criticising or praising the economic policies of the government. For

it criticises the taxing system of the government which over tax the salaried class instead of enlarging the tax net. In 2024, salaried class paid 211 Billion PKR tax whereas the retailers only contributed 11 Billion PKR (Dawn)

(ii) Social issues in Pakistan:

Media indicate the social issues, their root causes and solutions to the public in Pakistan. In this way to effect public opinion about the country's social problem. For example, it inform the people, that 26 million out of school children

in Pakistan and reason it with poverty and lack of government insight. It ~~compel~~ try to compel citizenary about the consequences of uneducated generation and their potential impacts on every sector of Pakistan.

(iii) Media shaping public opinion about Pakistan's political instability:

Media shape the public opinions about the political instability in the country. It shows a grim picture of electoral inefficiencies, civil military relations imbalance, political injustices in the society etc.

For example, news columns, and article, social media, and electronic media inform the citizenary about the plight of politics in Pakistan. It shape the opinion of good and bad political actors.

(iv) Poti Media as political tool for the elites in Pakistan:

Media is highly controlled by the state in a Pakistan. Federal Union of journalists laments in its reports. It cannot broadcast any party independently. This lead it to be handled by elites, who use it to shape public opinion

about the lofty schemes and policies, which does not have solid base.

(b) Media influencing political events in Pakistan in 21st century:

(i) Causing a rift between citizens and the state:

Social media is vehemently used by malign factors which harm the state and alienate people. In 2023, adverse campaigns were launched on social media against the state and institutions. This cause a rift between state and the people to the point where people

turned protests into violence and attacked state assets in May 2024. media inciting

(ii) Indian aggression against Pakistan:

After the Pahalgam episode in Indian occupied Kashmir, Indian media started to involve hatred among masses. The anger among people gave the government blamegame to threaten launch aggressive missile strikes and jets against a sovereign country (Pakistan).

(iii) Electronic media foreshadowing political injustices in Pakistan.

Media has the job to deliever the news without bias. However, the ban of Pashtun Tahafuz movement, Baloch yakjehtee committee etc doesnot broadcast them or protest to the government.

4- conclusion

Media in the 21st century is a tool of accountibility and coercion. A free and independent media is useful for upholding democratic norms. In Pakistan, media shapes social, political and economic

ideals of the citizens which has an impact on political events of the country.

have allowed foreign to take benefit of such this chaos and excel their interests in the region.

Q Current status of Israel-palestine peace process and what role does the UN play.

1- Introduction

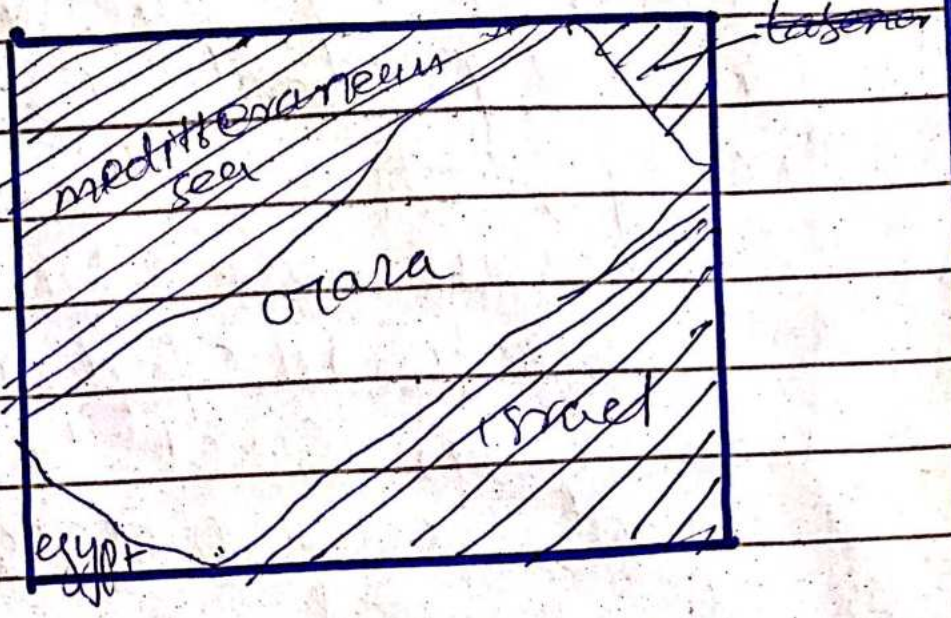
On oct 7th, Hamas launched an attack on Israel. Israel in retaliation initiated the ethnic cleansing and genocide of Palestinians. Since then, many diplomatic processes were tried by world state actor for peace in Palestine. However, peace doesnot seem eminent as Israel aims to wipe out Palestinian from Gaza. This is a major deadlock between Israeli

self imposed peace on Gaza which the Palestinian supporting states denounce.

2- Current status of the genocide in Gaza by Israel

Currently, Israel is perpetrating a genocide in Gaza. The UN also issued a list of 48 multinational companies complicit of genocide in Gaza. The Internation court of Justice has issued arrest warrant of Natanyahu, ~~Def~~ and defense minister Yual Gallant. Moreover, Israel has killed 57,000 people, including 14,000 childeren. It damaged or destroyed 400 hospitals in Gaza, 80% of schools, 800+ mosques, 70% infrastructure.

04



The worlds largest open air prison (Gaza) orchestrated by Israel.

2- Peace process between Israel and Palestine

Peace doesnot seem imminent as Israel continue

to commit its genocide of palestinians in Gaza. Prior to the cease fire ~~to~~ blatant violation by Israel, a process towards the release of hostages by Hamas, the withdrawl of Israeli forces proportionately ~~was~~ and the relasing on was decided by the arbitration of United states. However, Israel blown apart that peace process amidst its proceedings.

3- Israeli objectives of peace process:

Israel's policy is clear, that is wiping the Palestinian's out of Gaza and resettling them elsewhere. This policy is endorsed by Israel and proposed by the United states to

build a trump version of Gaza. Recently, Trump and Natanyahu met at the white house, after Israels attacks on Iran, and they considered the plans of displacing the Palestinians out of Gaza - Natanyahu told the media, hope so, they will find some country to take Palestinians.

1- Role of the United Nations:

- The UN role is majorly that of providing aid and diplomatic assistance. It has failed for the very purpose it was formed to prevent wars and genocide.

"we the people of the United Nations are determined to prevent the

scourage of war which humanity has witnessed twice in our life, time."

Preamble of the UN charter, 1945

The UN has failed to prevent the ethnic cleansing and death of 57,000 Palesthnian including 14,000 children and a complete devastation of Gaza.

(b) Failure of the United Nations

(i) Lack of enforcement Macharism:

A major reason for the failure is lack of enforcement of its resolutions. It has been unable to

to enforce its resolution for the establishment of two states in Israel, 1948. Because the UN relies on member states for its peace forces and does not have its own.

(ii) Failure to enforce its resolution and charter:

The second major failure of the UN is the use of veto powers which ~~prevent~~ weakens its credibility. Since its inception the United states has vetoed 46 resolutions regarding Palestine. It has also vetoed 6 UNSC resolutions regarding immediate ceasefire in Gaza. This led to the continuance of genocide in Gaza. Palestan's permanent after

the rotabenary presidency of UNSC stated, "The council's failure to enforce its own resolutions weakens and erode its own credibility". He further urged that, "the council should not remain a "Bystander" in conflicts. This could lead to an all out war.

Conclusion

Peace process between Israel and Palestine is not possible, as Palestine is not in a position to negotiate. Palestine is bearing a Thucydides Trap "The strong should take what it can, the weak must bear what it should?" Israel and the United states plans to displace the Palestinians

from Gaza. In all of this, the UN's role was merely a failure. Although it ~~was~~ is involved in aid provision but, other than that, it has failed in its very purpose of formation.

Q10. How has the expansion of BRICS impacted its influence in global geopolitics.

Introduction

BRICS is mainly a geopolitical and economic cooperation group of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It recently added six new members to its coalition. The BRICS plus is the worlds largest geo- one of the

political and economic organization after the UN. This makes it a major geopolitical influencer in world politics.

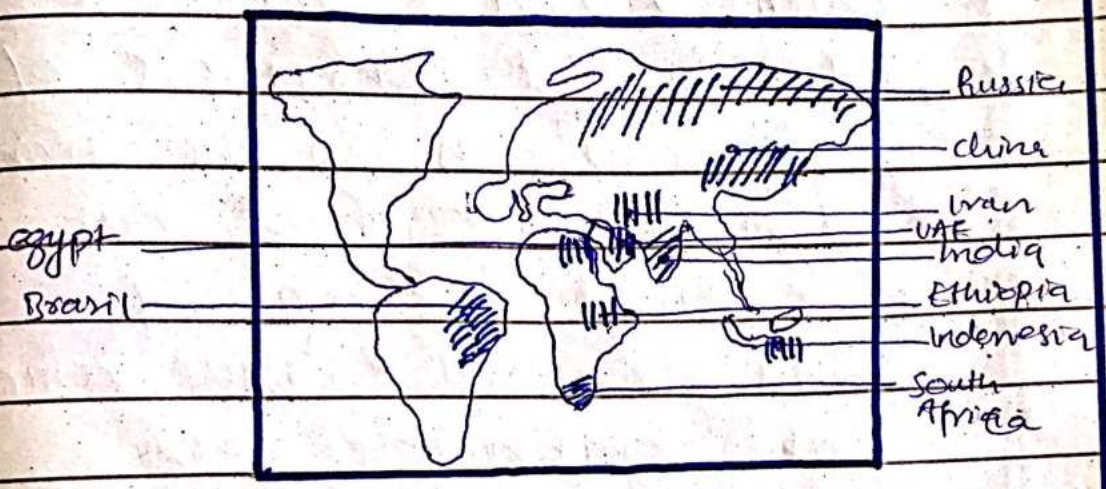
2- Assessment of the BRICS + geo political influence

BRICS plus has 55% of the worlds population and 40% of the world GDP (measures as per ~~power~~ purchasing power Parity), 2025 according to the (IMF).

(i) BRICS + membership

BRICS members include Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, UAE, Ethiopia, Egypt, Indonesia and Iran. It also has 10 partnering countries. All these countries are

geopolitical and economic giants which enhances their ~~geopolit~~ global political influence.



BRICS

BRICS plus countries.

(ii) Geo political economy of BRICS plus

Economy has always been a source of political influence. The BRICS countries have 40% of the world GDP (IMF). They have 23% of the worlds hydrocarbon reserves. Russia is #

1st largest producer of gas and 2nd of oil. Iran is the 4 largest producer of gas and 5th of oil. India and China are the largest consumers of hydrocarbons in the world. Such huge GDP has a political laverage of forming global allies and ~~since~~ enpanding their interets. Its GDP supercedes that G7.

(iii) Population of BRICS +

The BRICS plus has 55% of the worlds population (IMF). This make the organization a giant geo political entity. They can exert more influence on the world countries and can attract them to join their block. On the contrary, the G7 has just 10% of the world

population.

(iii) De-dollarization

The BRICS plus is seeking the de-dollarization of the world. The member countries have signed currency swap agreement, which enable them to trade by exchanging their currencies. This measure particularly make the countries such as Iran and Russia to supercede western sanction. The West has weaponized dollar against adversaries. They sanction countries to trade which cripple down the sanctioned economy. China is also concerned about this problem that is why president Xi even suggest a BRICS currency just as EURO.

Due to china's currency swap agreements with over 40 countries, yuan has become the 2nd largest trading currency after dollar.

(iv) BRICS Banking

The BRICS newly developed bank provide loans for development, climate and poverty alliviation. This attracts internation states actor to join the group who are facing troubles getting loans from IMF. This BRICS bank further expands the geopolitical influence of BRICS via economy.

Contribution of money to the bank by members

State	Contribution in dollars
China	44bn
Russia	18 billion
India	18 billion
Brazil	18 billion
South Africa	12 billion

have currency swap agreements to avoid dependence on Dollars. Pakistan, having a foreign reserves crises, could benefit from by trading through its currency rather relying on dollars. This would also reduce the outflow of dollars from the country and rupee devaluation.

Conclusion

BRICS is an economic cooperation organisation to further the economic and geopolitical interest of the members. The large economies and populations of the BRICS countries are the major sources of its world wide influence.