

Date
20-july-23

Pakistan Affa
MOCK Exam

PART - II

QUESTION # 03

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan has very recently recognized the gravity of non-traditional and traditional security threats in its first ever National Security policy. These traditional and non-traditional security concerns have threatened the very existence of the country. The lack of formal effective and centralized coordination affect the quality of decision making and country's internal and external relationship. Following are traditional and non-traditional security concerns for Pakistan.

TRADITIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS OF PAKISTAN:-

Traditional security concerns of Pakistan originate from military and doctrinal intent.

These include threat from Indian aggression, extremism, terrorism, militancy. Severity of these security concerns is described in following sub-headings.

1. Threat from Indian Aggression:-

Pakistan and India have remained rivals since inception. The ongoing conflict between both countries over Kashmir issue and use of Indus water has become the reason for many other challenges and hatred between the countries. Use of Indus water by India has become a great threat to the people of Pakistan and its economy as well. Pakistan need to solve these issues as they may pose a great security concern in the future.

2. Extremism in Pakistan:-

Pakistani society, since the last few years, has fallen in the vicious circle of extremism which is ultimately giving birth to terrorism and

sectarianism in the country. It can be evidenced by the lynching of people from other countries by Pakistanis. It is to be linked with credibility crisis. People killed in first half quarter are more than number as compared to all killed in the last year, with most in KPK and Balochistan. and one can also witness the killing of Chinese and Sri Lankan national with which was nothing but extremist approach.

3. Terrorism: Terrorism has always remained the most traditional security concern for Pakistan. It has been facing scourge of terrorism for more than last 20 years. From 2001 to 2022, Pakistan lost 83,000 lives and incurred financial loss of about 35 trillion rupees. (IPRI, 2022). Main cause of terrorism are the threats from Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) affiliated with groups al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban who returned in power a year and a half ago.

4. Militancy in Pakistan:-

Militancy in Pakistan is a extreme security concern since 2001. When Pakistan joined war on terror, there has been a significant deterioration in the society which lead to the incident of Lal Masjid in 2007 and Benazir Bhutto's assassination in 2008. Militants use various strategies to destabilise the country. The current operation "Rah-e-Raast" has further deteriorated the situation, leading militants to attack major cities like Lahore, ^{and} Peshawar.

Non-Traditional Security concerns of Pakistan:-

Non traditional security threats mainly focus on internal threats that the civilian population faces domestically and individually. These may be enlisted as:-
Surging population and poverty threat, Inter-provincial disharmony, unstable government, ethnicity, Internally displaced persons, climate change, cyber attacks and much more.

1. Surging population & poverty:

Pakistan is the world's fifth most populous country. Out of total population 29.5% live below the poverty line. Pakistani culture encourages women to have large families which is a burden on the resources of the country and leading to other issues of food scarcity, water crisis and unemployment. Karachi's population has increased by 1.8 million to 27.8 million (seventh population census, PBS, 2023). This surging population is not only a concern for Pakistan but for the world as well as its contribution in global warming.

2. Inter-provincial Disharmony:

This is another most important security concern for Pakistan. Inter-provincial disharmony and lack of trust is day by day becoming a challenge for Pakistan. This disharmony and lack of trust is on the issue of water distribution, NFC award, provinces allege

each other for terrorist activities and so on. This issue is creating disharmony and promoting extremism where citizens instead of considering themselves as Pakistanis, have been divided into Sindhi, Muhajir, Punjabi, Sikh, Siraiki, Balochi, Pakhtun. Government need to manage love and peace between provinces to promote security and peace in the country.

3. Unstable government:-

Another security concern that Pakistan is struggling with since its inception is unstable government in the state. No prime minister yet in the country has been able to complete its 5 year tenure. The Pakistani political system has always protected the interest of elites.

Due to these changing government and policies, no country is ready to invest in Pakistan. They are concerned about changing PMs and their investment and consider this political instability as a major cause of government and country's

downfall."

4. Water Crisis:- Pakistan is confronting water crisis, which is affecting its agricultural sector and causing food insecurity. Along with this, population is surging and people don't have access to clean drinking water. Only 35.84% of people in Pakistan have access to clean drinking water. It is estimated that 30% of all disease and 40% of all deaths are due to poor water quality. (UNDP, 2022). Government need to address the issue by creating more dams.

5. Food, Energy and Gender Insecurity:-

Food energy and Gender insecurity is another area posing a serious threat in the development of the country. Pakistan has been placed at 142 out of 146 countries, in global gender gap (WEF, 2023). There is a evident discrimination and bias for women in Pakistan.

Around 54% population in Sindh is without electricity (Dawn, 2023) and flood has caused a severe food insecurity in the country. All these issues are a serious threat for the stability in the country. Pakistan needs to address these issues to protect country with internal and external turmoil.

Measures for traditional and non-traditional security concerns by revisiting foreign policy of Pakistan:-

Few measures are discussed below for addressing the issues of traditional and non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan.

1. Promote national interest by ending ethnicity, sectarianism and extremism:-

It is essential for Pakistan to promote its national interest by for strong foreign policy. It can be easily done by

eradicating ethnicity, extremism and sectarianism from the country. As foundation of Pakistan are based on Islamic values and it ensures equality of every human and Quaid-e-Azam also addressed that people in Pakistan can follow their culture and religion and can practice it. It is therefore important to be one unit and to portray unity on international level to leave a good impact on the world.

2. Portray soft image of Pakistan through peace talk over Indian issues:-

These traditional security issues can be solved by peace talks on Kashmir and Indus water issues. Pakistan has always remained a peace loving nation and so is the objective of our foreign policy. It is the most ideal approach to deal with these traditional security issues, by negotiating the issues at ICJ and World Bank for

respective cases. This would portray a positive image of Pakistan to the world along with its peaceful co-existence policies.

3. Present Pakistan as a Dynamic, progressive & moderate democratic Islamic state:-

we need to present Pakistan as a country which has potential to make progress, which do not lack in terms of technology or industrialization and which follows the religion that talks about equality, justice and rule of law. Implementing all these in our policies can help Pakistan to overcome its traditional and non-traditional threats and to portray Pakistan as a country having potential and power.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan is well aware about the gravity of its traditional and non-traditional security threats which are posing threats to its development. Traditional threats include military, extremism,

terrorism, whereas, non-traditional issues include various severe issues like:- water crisis, inter-provincial disharmony, surging population & poverty, food, energy and gender crisis and much more. However, the measures to solve these issues are sound policies regarding each issue that can portray a positive, soft and peace-loving image of Pakistan.

QUESTION # 08

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan is a federal parliamentary republic, having four federating units. Power is shared between the federal government and the provinces. Along with this it has one federal capital territory, two self-governing administrative territories and a unit of semi-autonomous federally-

administered tribal areas. The structure of federation is described below.

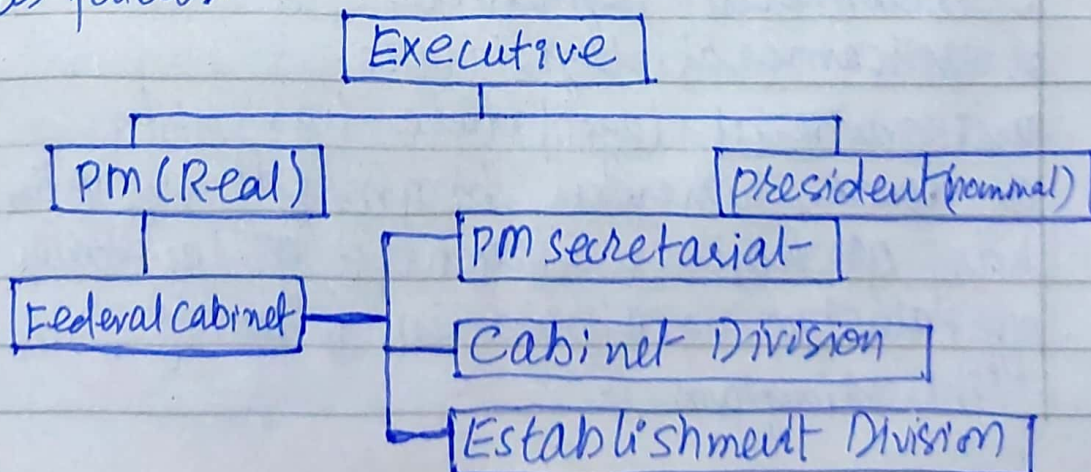
FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN:-

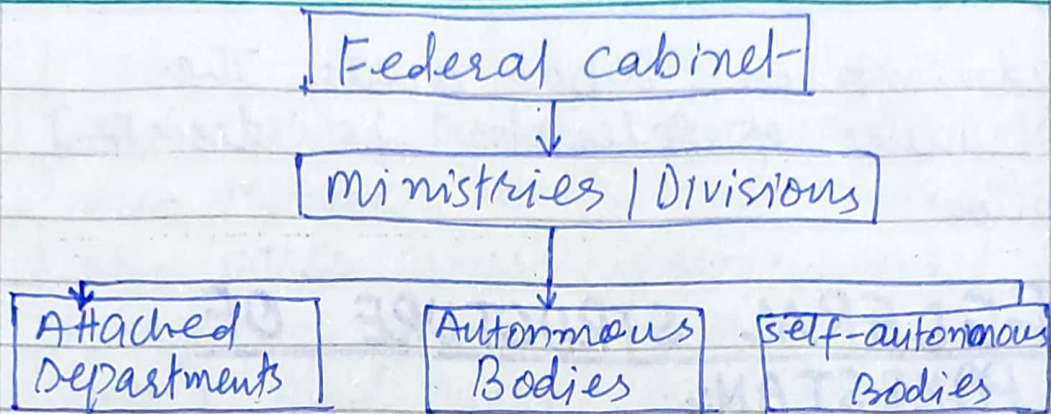
Structure of government of Pakistan consists of 3 branches of government i.e

- 1- Executive
- 2- Legislature
- 3- Judiciary.

1. Executive Branch:-

It is the body that executes or enforces laws with the will of the state. Executive may be real or nominal, can come with direct election or indirect election. Executive branch is further divided as follows.



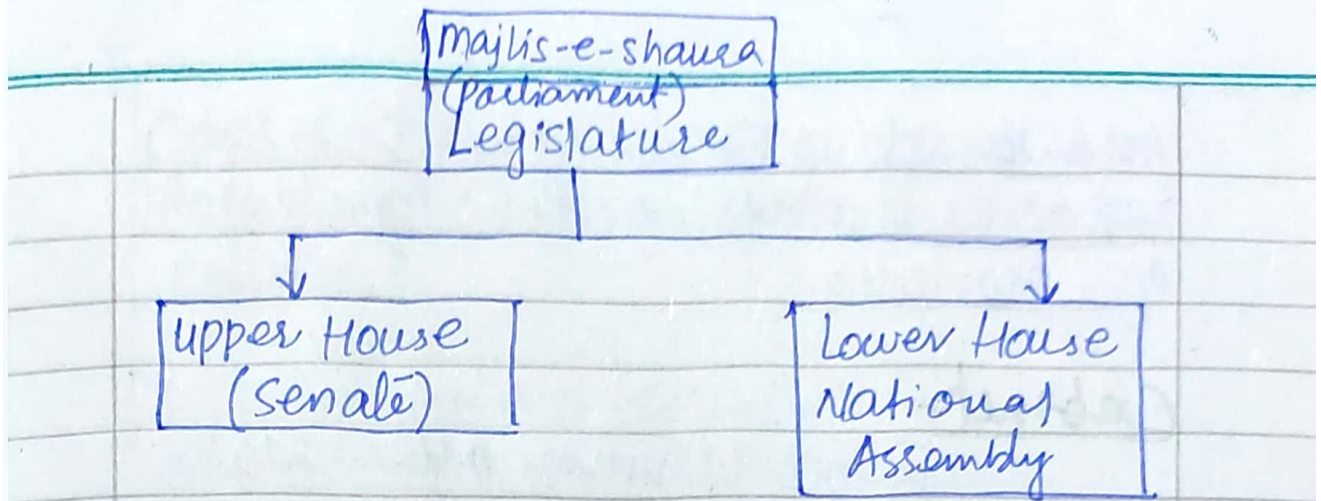


PM is the real head of the executive and has OS advisors. There are 36 ministries in Pakistan, Head is known as federal minister. Federal minister hire other minister to distribute his workload known as state minister, who is always responsible to federal minister.

2. Legislature:- legislature is a law making body, that amends and repeal laws, controls budget. legislature can be of two type

1. Bicameral legislature
2. unicameral legislature.

unicameral legislature has only 01 house, whereas, bicameral legislature has 02 houses. Structure of legislature of Pakistan is shown in following link diagram.



Senate:-

Senate is the upper house of the parliament of Pakistan. Prior to Fata & merger it had 100 seats. It shows equal representation of members from all 4 provinces. Next election of Senate to be held in 2024. Members are known as senators and their tenure is 6 years.

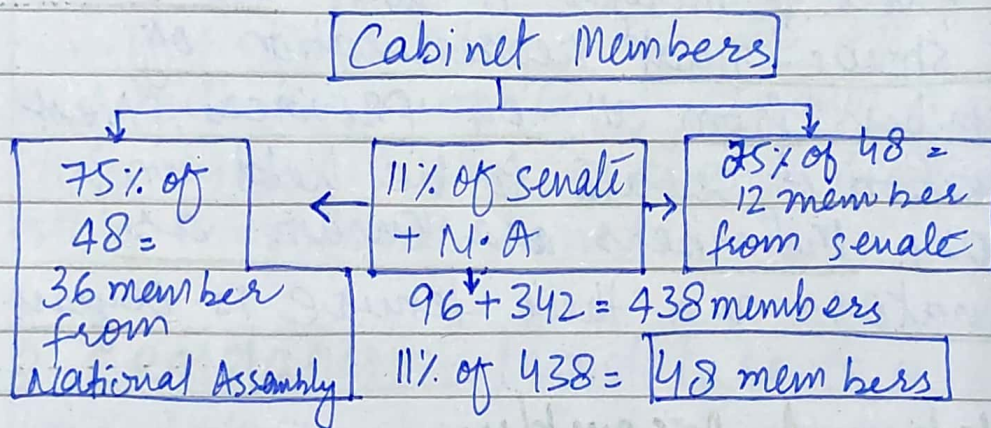
National Assembly:-

National Assembly is the lower house of the parliament of Pakistan. Members are known as "Member of National Assembly" (MNAs). There are total 342 members in National Assembly out of which 272 are selected through direct election, 70 are reserved seats ^{out of} 60 for females, 10 for minorities. Tenure for National

Assembly is 05 year and selection ratio is based on the population of provinces.

Cabinet:-

Prime Minister after selection, chooses his cabinet and handover portfolio to them. Total members of cabinet are 11% of ^{total of} Senate and national Assembly, which is 48 members.



3. Judiciary:- Judiciary interprets and safeguard the law and justice. It ensures the supremacy of the constitution. Judiciary in Pakistan is consist of

1. Supreme court
2. High courts
3. Federal shariat court
4. District courts.

Can the federal structure of Pakistan survive with a weak center?

Yes, the federal structure of Pakistan can survive with weak centre.

Pakistan is a federation of 04 federating units and one centre. powers are divided between center and the provinces. Prior to 18th amendments center was powerful, but after amendment units got provincial autonomy. Following are the ~~reasons~~ arguments that support the survival of federal structure with weak center.

1. Single central government can't run and analyse the system with such diversity:-

As there are various subjects for the administration of a country. only center can not handle with it efficiently, therefore the distribution of power is necessary and to handle absolute power to government is a difficult task

because the centre is already managing the subjects of Federal legislative list I and Federal legislative list II. Federal legislative list-I is sole responsibility of the government and list II is the shared responsibility of center and province.

2. Weak center helps preventing intervention in provincial affairs:-

Weak centre is good for smooth and effective running of administration. Because by provincial autonomy one can hope for the development of the province with less chances of conflict. The divided subjects will stop the centre to intervene in provincial affairs and province are free to design their policies according to the requirement. Provinces have to deal with 77 subjects and 18 subjects are shared responsibility so, one can say that federal

structure can survive, rather survive without ~~top~~ conflicts with weak center.

3. Center already has 59 subjects which can not be considered weak.

After 18th amendment and abolishment of concurrent list, now center has ~~59~~ subject to be deal with, which can not can said few or weak center in any sense. Center still have enough powers to exercise therefore, one can say that the center with the existing powers can sufficiently survive the federal structure.

4. Center can not understand the complexities associated with province, so it can survive the present structure.

As each province has its own statistics and figure regarding education, health, population, unemployment, backwardness etc.

so, it is not a smart approach to make centre strong as it will not be able to formulate the policies accordingly. Like Punjab has increasing population, whereas, Balochistan lags behind in education. so the policies can be formulated accordingly by the centre. province not centre.

5. Not weak center but strong centre ensures breakdown of federal structure:-

A weak centre is always suitable for the government structure and strong center has resulted in the "Fall of Dhaka". Due to this approach of strong centre Pakistan has already lost its industrial unit. As it was Sheikh Mujeeb's demand to empower provinces and a weak central government. According to him centre should be given only 02 subjects that is defence and Foreign Affairs. Although, it is unjust to the provinces, it should be at least 15 to 20 subjects. So, it can be

said that not a weak centre but yes, strong centre can not survive the federal structure of Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan is a federal parliamentary state with 4 units and one capital territory. The federal structure of government includes 03 branches, namely, Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. Executive enforces laws, Legislature amend and repeal laws and Legislature Judiciary interprets and safeguard the laws. Besides, ^{weak} Center can survive ~~the weak structure~~ with the federal structure of the country as center alone can handle the diversities of issues, and intervention may lead to instability in the structure. Therefore, one can say that ~~the weak centre~~ can surely survive with the federal structure of Pakistan.

QUESTION # 04

INTRODUCTION:-

Over population has become the root cause of various problems in Pakistan. This high population rate has negative consequences for the development of the country causing issues like: unemployment, food scarcity, inflation, illiteracy, climate change, water crisis and much more. Actually there is no shortage but there is mismanagement and over-population.

Statistics about the population in Pakistan:-

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country of the world with the current population of 240.5 million. By 2050, Pakistan will have expected population of 310 million people and by 2100 the population is expected to reach 364 million people, twice as many as in 2012. The statistics are describing

the surging population and severity of the issues related to the population. †

Environmental issues faced by Pakistan due to overpopulation:-

Pakistan is facing increasing change in the environmental conditions which is badly affecting the lives of the people. These issues can be listed as: climate change, global warming, worst air quality, air pollution, water pollution, land degradation and so on. Some of these issues are described under.

1. climate change:-

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change which resulting in other severe issues such as water scarcity, extreme weather & declining crop yields. Pakistan is among top ten nations which are being affected by climate change"

(United Nations report, 2023). The increase in population is causing increase in human activity, releasing more greenhouse gases and ultimately contributing to climate change.

2. Worst Air Quality:-

Lahore, Pakistan is considered as the city with worst air quality with 97.4 micrograms of PM_{2.5}. The other cities which experienced worst air quality were Peshawar being number 05 with 91.8 microgram of PM_{2.5} and then comes Faisalabad with 84.5 micrograms. These statistics are speaking themselves about the environmental issue caused due to overpopulation in the country, and can not only be controlled by controlling population.

3. Melting Glaciers:-

Pakistan is home to more than 7000 glaciers. Changing climate has contributed to glacial melting which results in rising

sea levels and flooding. Record monsoon rains and melting glaciers last September displaced million of people and killed at least 17000 in catastrophe. All these changes is due to surging population and by addressing issue of population many other issues can be addressed.

4. Water pollution:-

Water pollution pose a serious threat to the lives of marine inhabitants and also to human lives. According to world bank Pakistan's top environmental issue include air and water pollution. Most of the reported health problems in Pakistan is due to the result of consuming polluted water. 45% of the infants deaths are due to diarrhea and 60% to overall due to waterborne disease. This water pollution is due to industrialization and urbanization.

5. Deforestation:-

Due to over population, it has become difficult for the people to survive in low houses and rural areas. In order to find accommodation they travel from rural to urban areas, resulting in cutting down the forest to get land, to build roads. Due to this a serious increase in deforestation can be evidenced which is cutting down oxygen release and snatching home from wild animals.

6. Sindh's unending sea intrusion:-

Seawater intrusion is the movement of seawater into freshwater aquifers due to natural process or human activities. It is caused due decrease in ground water levels or by rises in seawater levels. Seawater intrusion in Sindh has caused land loss, migration, has destroyed coastal belt. The main cause of seawater intrusion are the increasing human

activities which are contributing to climate change.

7. Depletion of natural resources:-

It is obvious that large number of resources would be used to fulfill the demand of a population that is huge in number. The more the number of users, the severe the scarcity would be. Not all natural resources can be depleted like:- sunlight, Air, these are abundant in nature, whereas ~~as~~ few resources like fossil fuel, coal and minerals. Due to overpopulation resources may run out. Therefore, either to use population in an effective way or to curb the population is the solution of these environmental issues.

8. Low agricultural land and increasing food demand:-

Rural areas have hit hardest by

water shortages and there has been a decline in cultivated land per capita from 0.5 acres in 1980 to 0.2 in 2017. crops are not getting enough water for farming. These changes directly affects livelihoods of the farmers which can be evidenced by the shrinking size of agriculture which is ultimately effecting food production and causing food scarcity and inflation.

Controlling population can result in controlling all the major issues of the country:-

From the above mentioned environmental issues, it can be clearly said that the root cause of all the issues in the country is its surging population. This increase in population is not only causing these environmental issues but indulging Pakistan in other severe issues like:- unemployment,

illiteracy, child labours, inflation, poor economic status of the country, ^{and} poverty. By controlling population and immediately paying attention to the issue, a balance can be maintained and many problems can be solved.

CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan is showing rapid growth in population, making herself fifth most populous country of the world. This increasing population is causing various environmental issues like melting glaciers, worst air quality, water pollution, climate change and so on. However, all these issues can be resolved sound policies and rapid action to curb ~~climate change~~ surging population.

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