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Part-II

Q_{no}3 Pakistan is facing a revival of militancy in Pakistan. In December 2022, there were at least nine attacks in the restive southwestern province of Balochistan, killing at least six security personnel. Two of these attacks have so far been claimed by TTP which has ideological affinity with Afghan Taliban.

The reason for the revival of militancy especially by the TTP is because of the rise of Afghan Taliban, who took over Kabul last year. Most of the TTP's leadership has taken refuge in Afghanistan.

The implications of these attacks on Pakistan are very severe amid the economic crisis. The foreign exchange reserves are depleted to \$6.7bn which is a four-year low and along with it the record-breaking inflation.

In order to counter these militant attacks, there is a need for a three-pronged strategy that includes an offensive yet targeted counter-terrorism approach against the militant groups, capacity building of the Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) and initiating a dialogue process for political and economic stability.

Q_{no}5 The Russian invasion of Ukraine is the most biggest breach of UN Charter since North Korea crossed the 38th parallel in 1950. It has sparked the largest conflict in Europe since the Second World War. And its consequences have been truly global. No country, however remote or seemingly disconnected, has been left untouched by events in Ukraine. It has increased the commitment of Western governments

to liberal values, norms and institutions. What was once taken for granted is no longer so and the choice is now an elemental one pitting democracy against barbarism, order versus nihilism. However for the developing nations, the Ukraine crisis also termed as Putin's invasion is seen as a reflection of long standing geopolitical enmities between Russia and the West.

The outcome of the Ukraine war will be critical for the future of international order. However it will not be the way US understands it. There was a time when US was at its zenith and Washington was able and keen to implement its expansive vision of power. Those circumstances do not exist any more. The United States is still the pre-eminent power, but international power and authority have become much more diffuse. Therefore Western leaders will have to make room for others to shape the rules.

Qno 6 The factors responsible for floods in Pakistan are primarily mis-management and climate change. Also due to the geography of Pakistan makes it highly vulnerable and exposed to climate change. However floods are a recurring phenomenon in Pakistan, driven mainly by heavy precipitation during the summer monsoon season and occasionally by tropical cyclones. The "monster flood" in August 2022 in Pakistan preceded by a devastating heat wave in May. This flooding season in Pakistan is further made worse by the absence of dams in sufficient number.

Therefore to prevent this, small and large-scale dams need to be built across the country to store excess water and prevent future flooding disasters.

Another extreme situation that Pakistan faces is water scarcity. As glaciers and reservoirs worldwide are melting or drying up, resulting in water scarcity in all over the world and urban areas are under more risk. However in Pakistan for instance Lahore, the largest urban district in Punjab and the state capital, relies solely on groundwater as its source of water, and its depletion rate is increasing over time.

The best and pragmatic approach that should be taken to tackle the water scarcity problem in Pakistan is to improve water resource management, creating water filtration plants, cleaning out rivers and lakes, building more storage facilities and promoting water conservation on its both individual and societal level. Furthermore as Pakistan is an Agricultural Country, the need for improving irrigation efficiency is paramount. One initiative that can be taken without any substantial investment is to grow more ^{types of} grains/crops which are less water dependent and more drought resistant.