

23) 1) Introduction:

Since its inception, Pakistan has been engrossed with tackling the security concerns it faces. These risks range from internal issues such as extremism, ~~terrorism~~, feudalism to ~~much~~ external threats such as threats from India and cross-border terrorism from Afghanistan.

2) Security concerns of the country:

~~As aforementioned~~ As aforementioned, Pakistan faces a plethora of security concerns. Some of these challenges are enumerated and described below:

2.1) Weak Governance and Political structure:

A country equipped with well-primed politicians and strong governmental structures could probably navigate through the ~~severe~~ security issues and bring ~~out~~ about stability in the country. Situation in Pakistan, however, is contrary to this. Pakistan suffers from weak governance and persistent strifes between the civil and military leadership. This has brought fissures in the political structures. Amidst this political turmoil, especially when the ruling elite is imbued with self interests, little heed is given to the worsening security risks that the country is confronted with.

2.2) Economic Issues

Pakistan is plunged into economic crisis. A country of over 220 million population, 6th largest in the world, suffers from the dearth of financial resources. This is evident from the fact that Pakistan remains on the top of chart for countries who repeatedly look towards IMF seeking loans. With the country on the verge of being default, the security risks are only inflated.

2.3) Militancy and extremism:

Militancy and extremism are one of, if not the foremost, significant threat to the country. With the prevailing political and economic crisis, the otherwise dormant militants, follow a more active approach. Leveraging the predicament of the country, these militants increase their operations and try to penetrate into the much sensitive areas of the country. The recent wave of terrorism speaks volume of the grave threat.

As many terrorist operations being carried out through out the country, aimed at civilian and military installations alike, there is no ambiguity that militant tendencies are increasing in the country and is pose a threat to the security of the country.

2.4) Indian threat:

Pakistan's ties with India can be characterised with hostilities, constant threat of war, and established policies to undermine the other. Since their independence, both the countries have been in several conflicts and prospects of peace remain, atleast in near future, highly elusive. With the unresolved Kashmir issue and alleged cross border terrorism that India supports, including unwavering support of BLA and other such tendencies, to destabilise the country from within, the Indian threat stays at large and can yield dire repercussions if not dealt with.

2.5) The Middle East Turmoil:

Decades of turmoil in Middle east has has serious ramifications in Pakistan. The constant rift between Iran and Saudi in particular has ~~been~~ ~~se~~ ~~has~~ fomented sectarianism in Pakistan. This deep rooted issue is a rather grave one for the country as it can cause a stir up in moments. Furthermore, since this issue is derived from religious sentiments, it ~~remains~~ remains unmootable and if not handled with extreme caution, can result in country-wide chaos.

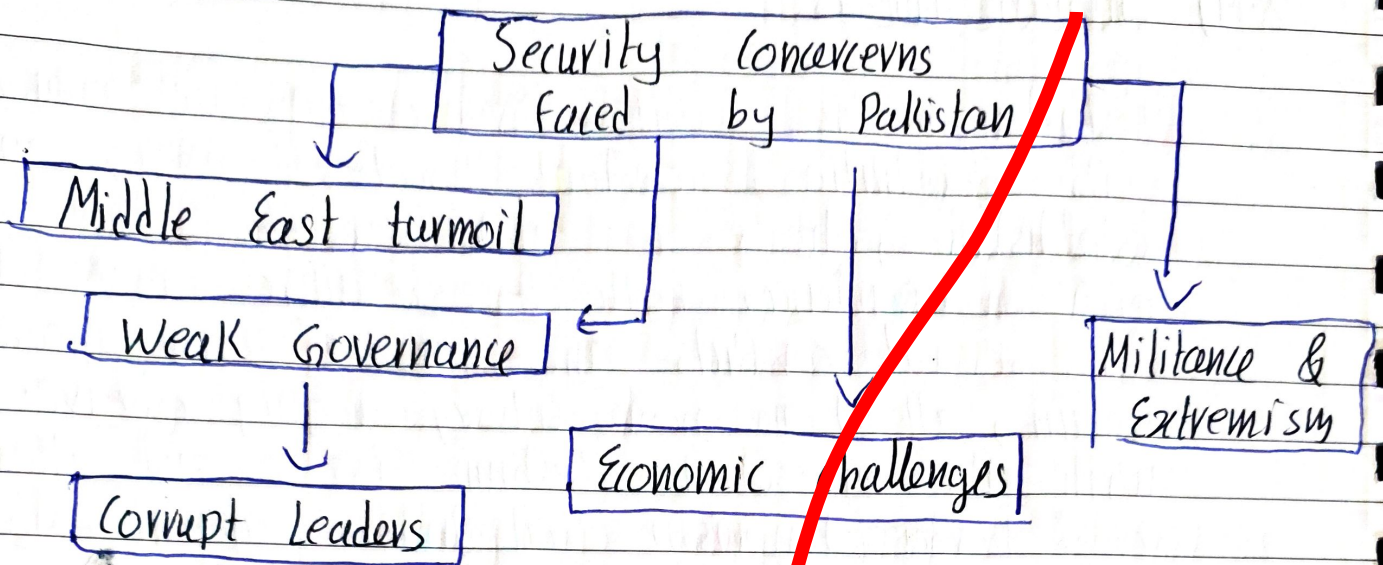


fig 1: Overview of security challenges.

3) Revisiting Foreign Policy to Ameliorate the issues:

Albeit, the country is plunged into a predicament, there are certain steps Pakistan can take to circumvent these issues and pave the way for a prosperous future.

3.1) Exposing India:

Pakistan should employ all global platforms to expose India in front of the world by revealing their gratuitous support to terrorist tendencies in Pakistan. And, in doing so Pakistan

should seek help of global powers in ~~persuading~~ ~~insisti~~ cautioning India to refrain from such actions. ~~or~~

3.2) Cautioning Afghan government:

It is not doubtfull that Afghan Taliban had enjoyed the full support of Pakistan for decades. Pakistan was a key player and a ~~major~~ major stakeholder for the 'Doha agreement', where Afghan Taliban vowed to eliminate terrorist groups within the country and ensuring that Afghan soil is never used for carrying out terrorism activities in foreign land. However, much to the dismay of Pakistan, Afghan govt is doing little, if not nothing, to make good on their promises. Afghan soil remains the most important means, for TTP, to conduct terrorist operations in Pakistan. Pakistan should address this matter with diplomacy, cautioning Afghan Govt to eliminate such tendencies, or otherwise Pakistan would have no alternative left but to carry out cross-border operations to ensure these terrorist activities are nipped in the bud.

3.3) Trade deals:

While security remains the top priority, however, given the current economic conditions of the country, one

cannot overlook the dire need of financial resources. Pakistan should approach the global economic hubs and invest in trade deals that could provide a breathing space to the country. Moreover, the government should introduce special incentives to foreign investors in order to attract foreign investment.

3.4) Not partaking in any global conflict:

Since its inception, Pakistan has suffered tremendously by being part in global rivalries. Whether it's the cold war era or post 9/11 period, Pakistan has invariably been, whether willingly or unwillingly, dragged in international conflict. The country should heed to its past experiences and develop a policy of stay neutral. Whether its our close allies like China or arch rival India, Pakistan should establish a policy to stay neutral to any foreign disputes, that doesn't concern it directly, and express firm resolve to not vesile from this stance.

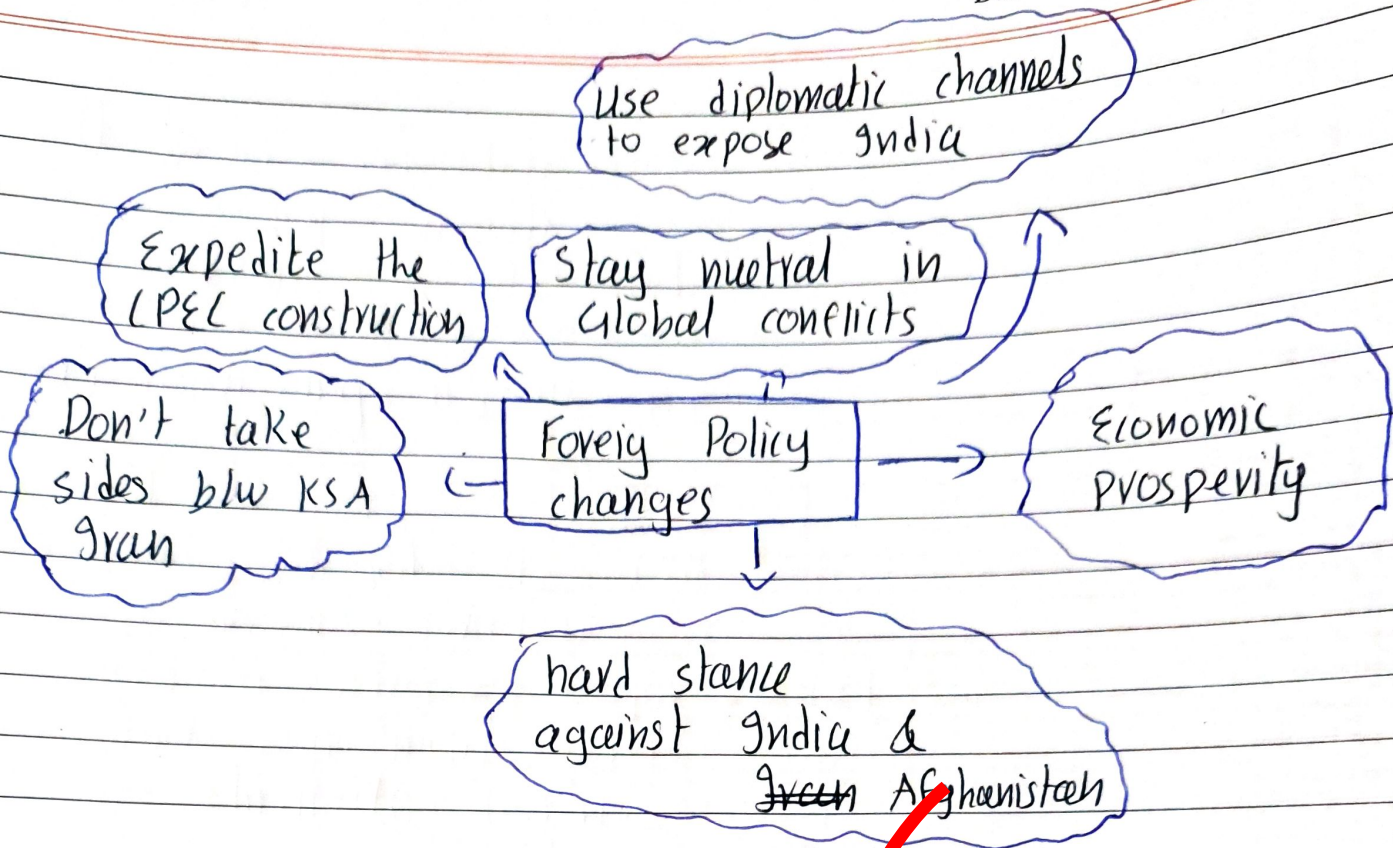


Fig 2: Revamping Foreign Policy Overview

4) Conclusion:

There remains no ambivalence that Pakistan has suffered alot from security challenges. The contemporary plight of the country is a result of years of bad policies and overlooking the national interests. The ^{shipwrecked} country, however, could still be steered to safer shores by ensuring robust measures. The solutions mentioned above could have a vital impact in mitigating the challenges this country faces.

Fail to address the first part well

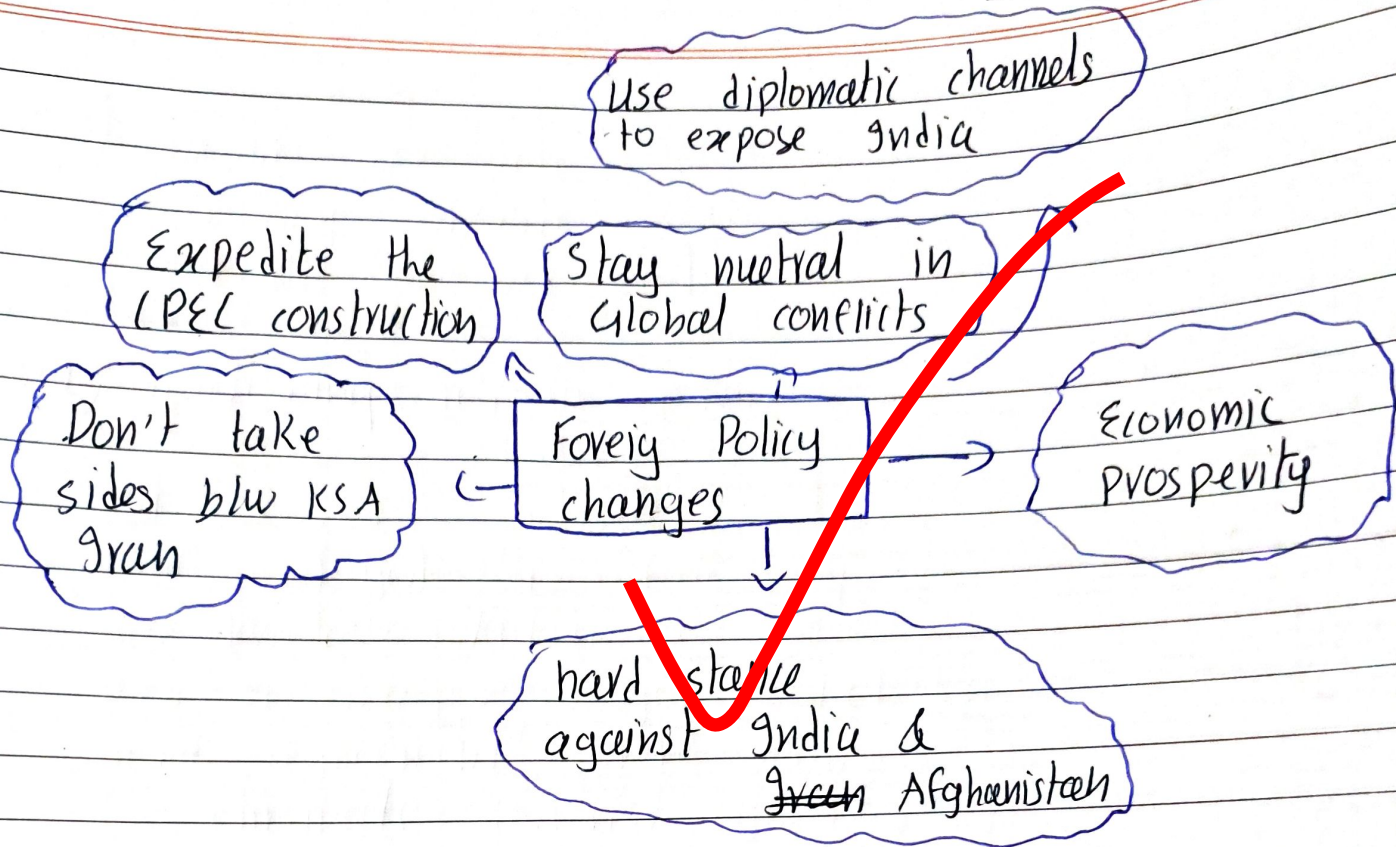


Fig 2: Revamping Foreign Policy Overview

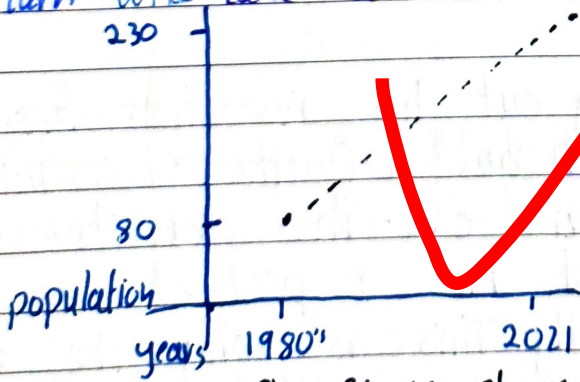
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Q4)

1) Introduction: The statement is a well established fact supported by evidence from various parts of the world. The size of a country's population can affect many areas, including but not limited to: water crisis, energy usage, depletion of natural resources and aggravating environment issues.

2) Pakistan's population growth: Pakistan is witnessing a tremendous surge in its population. The world bank states that the population of Pakistan has risen from 80 million in 1980's to an enormous 230 million in 2021. This massive surge in the past four decades, indicates that soon the natural resources of the country might not be able to cater to the needs of the increasingly population. This, in turn will take a toll on the environment.



The figure shows the increase in population of Pakistan

3) Depletion of natural resources: The demand of natural resources goes up as the population

of a country rises. The situation is no different in Pakistan. This population proliferation has put an immense pressure on the country's dwindling resources. Following are some of the areas which have been hugely impacted by the population growth.

3) Water Crisis: In the last few decades, Pakistan went from a water abundant country to a water stressed country. One of the primary cause of this, is the massive increase in population. The water demand has surged with the increase in population, however the water resources remained static. The growth in population has now come to the point where the demand exceeds the supply, consequently implying that Pakistan is a water-scarce country, as also indicated by the UN, which reports that demand of water by 2050, will rise upto 274 million acre feet (MAF), while the the supply would remain at 191 MAF. This leads to higher concentrations of natural and human pollutants.

4) Sue-gas reserves: The gas reserves are also failing to keep pace with the growing population. Pakistan has long been dependent on the sue-gas reserves situated in Balochistan to meet the gas demand of the country. However, the increasing population and thereby the increases in demand has put a strain on these reserves. The Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL), have also raised concerns on the depleting gas reserves and indicated that the country has consumed 66.6% of total gas reserves. Hence, more people will burn fossil fuels to meet gas needs, ~~wo~~ exacerbating environment issues.

- 5.) More demand of electricity: The demand of electricity has also elevated with the increase in population. The problem arises when electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels, which ultimately takes a toll on environment degradation.
- 6.) Increased deforestation: The food demand has also risen. The growing population means the demand of food has also increased. However, to meet this demand more area for agriculture is needed, which in turn leads to deforestation and overgrazing causing soil erosion and further exacerbating the situation. Moreover, the water holding capacity of the soil decreases. The roots of the trees get dried after they're cut slowing the movement of water through soil, hence rainfall collects on surface leading to flooding.
- 7.) Solutions: The deteriorating crisis and potential risk of suffering from the degradation of environment, albeit a predicament that the country faces, can be alleviated by enacting stern measures.
- 8.) Encouraging family planning: There is little to no knowledge or awareness among the people of Pakistan, particularly the ones residing in rural areas, about family planning. Family planning is long considered as an issue of Taboo in Pakistan, and this is why it is not commonly discussed. However, given the current surge in

Population growth, there is more need now than ever for the government to launch awareness campaigns aimed at disseminating family planning awareness and its significance, in an attempt to curb the growth rate.

9.) Shift to renewable energy: Pakistan has long relied heavily on fossil fuels to generate energy i.e. electricity. However, the growing energy requirement of the country is depleting the environment. The government needs to focus on transitioning the energy production onto renewable methods, such as, solar, hydel etc. These renewable methods can take an immense load of the environment degradation.

10.) Initiate schemes that encourage BOT model of investment in the power sector: In order to curb the shortage of energy due to the growing demand, the government should launch schemes where local and foreign investors are invited to invest in the Power sector of the country on the Build operate Transfer] BOT model. The government can give incentives such as free land, less taxes etc to attract & more investors. This would help the country in enhancing its power sector and limit the dependency on natural resources such as oil and coal etc. Not only will the hydropower plants, resulting from this, augment the water storage capacity but moving to renewable energy prevents environment degradation.

BOT Model

↓

From the day of investment till the production starts, only interest is paid.

↓

From the day Production begins
Profit ratio: investor → 85%
country → 15%

↓

When 50% of the time passes - Profit ratio
investor → 50%
country → 50%

↓

When the tenure is completed - Profit ratio:
investor → 0%
country → 100%

Figure: Shows how the BOT model is operated.

11) Awareness and strict Policies pertaining to environmental degradation:

Practices such as deforestation and over-

grazing that harm the environment, are a byproduct of shortage of resources and unawareness. The government should initiate awareness campaigns that can educate the locals about the consequences of environmental degradation. In addition, the government should also impose stricter policies prohibiting practices such as deforestation.

12.) Allieviating water crisis: Water crisis, is one of very serious issues that Pakistan faces. The current demand of water, exceeds that of water reserves. This is a serious issue and requires a urgent attention of the government.

12.1) Take serious Action against India's illegal construction of rivers:

The Indus water Treaty was signed back in 1960, mediated by the World Bank itself. The treaty allocated exclusive rights to Pakistan using waters from western rivers of Indus system, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, while India was given rights to use eastern rivers, Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. The treaty also prohibits India from constructing any storage dams on the rivers allocated to Pakistan. India, however is violating this treaty by constructing storage facilities

On these rivers, and thereby restricting their water flow in Pakistan. Pakistan should raise this issue on all international forums, particularly UN, and direct their attention to the repercussions that Pakistan is facing because of India's violation, primarily in the form of water scarcity.

12.2) Revamping the country's water system:

The government of Pakistan should take immediate measures to address the issue of water scarcity. Pakistan needs to work on constructing both large and small scale dams, in order to elevate the storage capacity. Additionally, the government ought to revisit the distribution system through canals and improve it in a way that the water wastage is at minimal. Moreover, there is also a great need of state-of-the-art water treatment plants that can remove impurities from water, rendering it safe for use. The government should also take initiatives to educate the local farmers and teach them modern farming techniques that prevent excessive wastage of water. Such steps will pave way for a water abundant Pakistan.

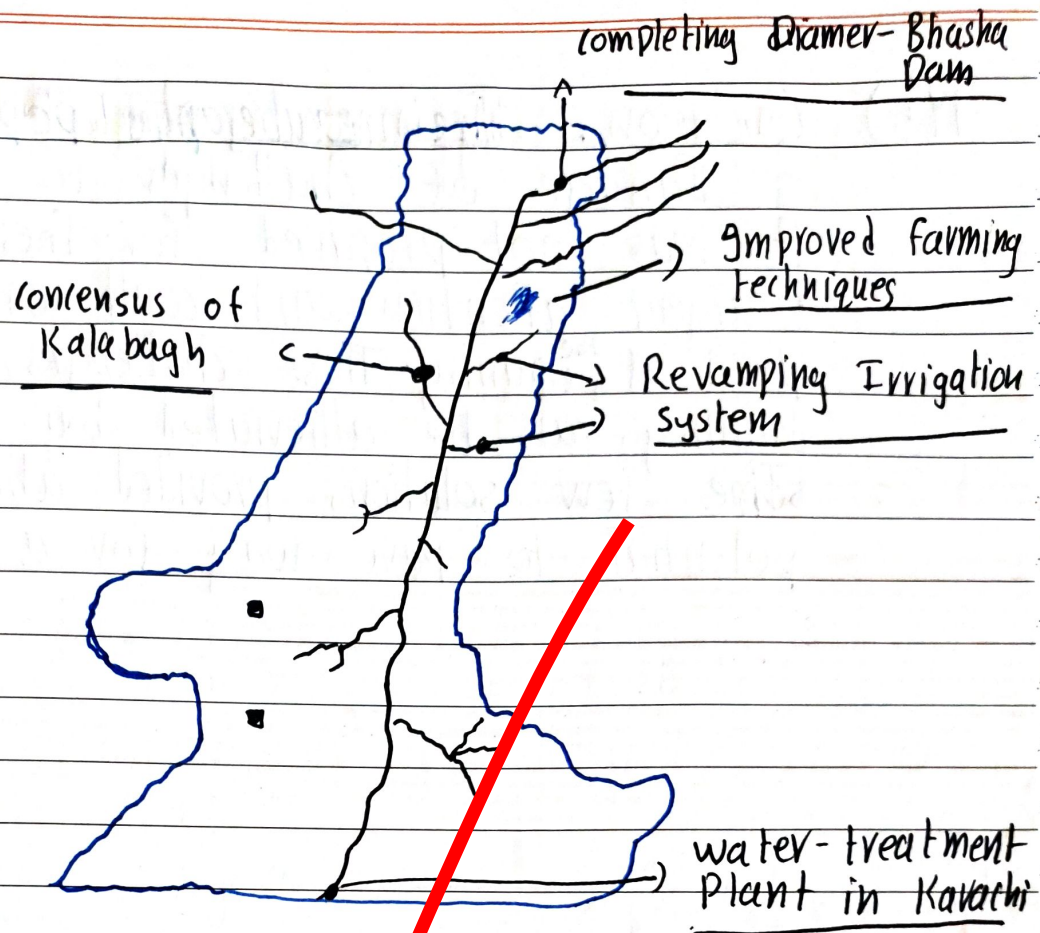


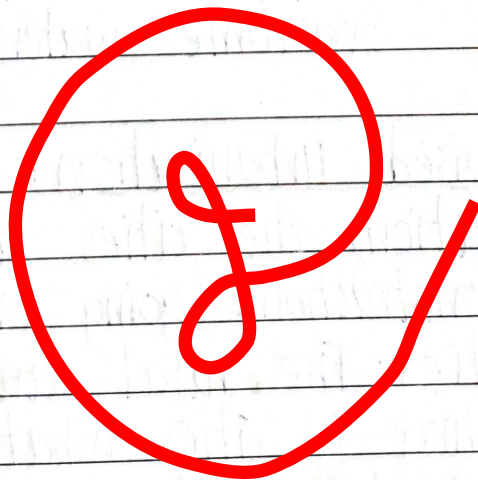
Figure: Comprehensive Road Map to overcome water crisis.

- 13) Supervised urbanisation: Due to increasing population, the cities are expanding. There are constructions going on the periphery of cities. The rural areas are rapidly integrating in cities. What this does is that the population continues to expand ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~reaches~~ cutting trees and destroying many natural habitats, exacerbating the environment crisis. The government should impose strict policies to curb urbanisation. In addition, proper laws should be placed that prohibit gratuitous cutting of trees.

14.) Conclusion: The immense population growth has generated a barrage of challenges to the country, that it was not prepared for. These issues need a urgent attention and could only be left at peril of ^{the} country. These challenges, albeit very daunting, can be alleviated by taking strict actions. The few solutions provided above, have the potential to pave way for a prosperous Pakistan.

Discuss your paper in tutorial
Write only environmental problems
linked with over population

How curing over population would
solve all issues??



Q7)

Ans: 1. Introduction: After almost a decade of fighting against terrorism, Pakistan was finally able to purge the terrorists from their hideout. Military operations such as Zarb-e-Azb played an imperative role in disintegrating militancy in the country. However, this peace was truncated and now faces resurgence of militancy once again.

2. Evidence of growing militancy: The resurgence of militancy is evident from the increasingly suicide bombings that are primarily targetted at military, para-military and police. These attacks include attacks on Police station in South Waziristan, attack of Military in north Waziristan and multiple attacks in Lakki Marwat. These attacks are also aimed at the Chinese and Shia population, e.g. the suicide bomber attacked a van near University of Karachi, killing three Chinese academics. Moreover, the mosques are also being targetted which is evident from the attack conducted on Peshawar mosque, this was the most deadliest attack after APS. There has also been an increase in strategic attacks, the attack on CDT office in Bannu serves as a good example, where the fight lasted for 40 hours before the armed force were able to eliminate the militants. Further move, there have also been attempts made to enter the capital and the recent car bomb detonation is the testament of this.

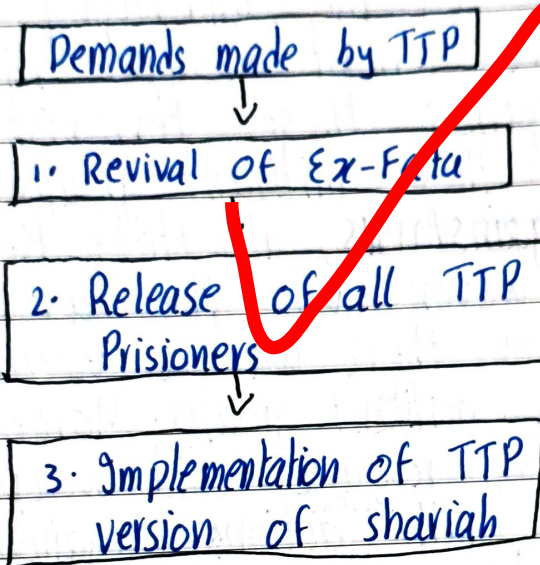
3. Reasons: There are many reasons which have contributed to the revival of militant activities in Pakistan.

3.1. US withdrawal from Afghanistan: US withdrawal from Afghanistan is one of the underlying causes of resurgence of these terrorist groups in Pakistan. The US was fighting against these terrorist group in Afghanistan, therefore these militant groups were pretty occupied with this war. This ultimately kept their terrorist activities at bay ~~elsewhere~~. However with the US gone, and Afghan Taliban in power, there was a vacuum created which was exploited by these militant groups. Moreover, the Afghan Taliban do not possess resources and weapons like the US, hence they fail to take ^{serious} actions against terrorists residing in their country.

3.2. Afghan Taliban's soft spot for Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan: Afghan Taliban and TTP are known as ideological brothers. They have fought many wars alongside against USSR and US. Afghan Taliban are hesitant to take any serious actions against TTP, harboring in their country. TTP leverage this soft spot to conduct cross border terrorism and other infiltration insurgencies by using Afghan soil as a launching pad.

3.3. Negotiations between TTP and Pakistan failed: The negotiations between TTP and Pakistan that were mediated by the Afghan Taliban have failed. Pakistan, as a gesture of good will, even allowed the militants to come back and settle in their

areas on the condition that they will remain peaceful, in an attempt to keep the negotiations running smoothly, However, The demands put forward by TTP were un acceptable.



When the dialogue failed to produce any fruit. fruitful results, TTP resorted to terrorist attacks.

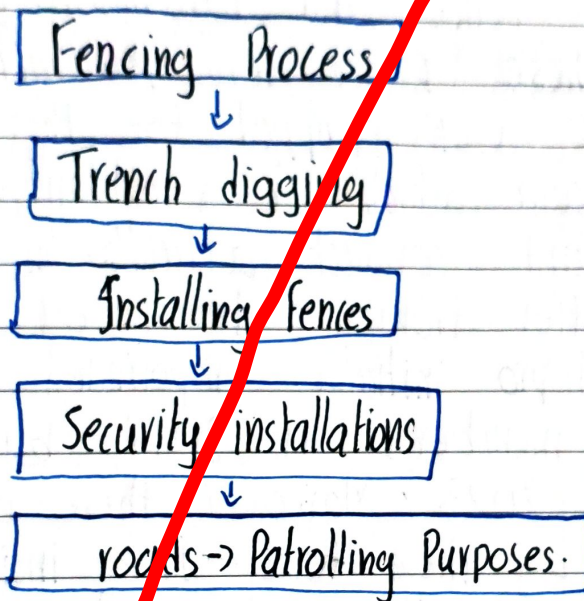
3.4. Fragile Economy and Political instability in Pakistan:
The weak economy and the political turmoil that Pakistan has been facing, especially after the former premier was ousted, has exacerbated the terrorist activities in the country. This is evident from the drastic increase in terrorist attacks from April 2022 onwards. These turbulent times ~~to~~, where the country is already suffers from chaos, have given an opportunity to the terrorists to conduct attacks inside Pakistan.

4. Solutions: The terrorist activities, albeit, rapidly increasing, can still be alleviated by employing stern measures.

4.1 Untrained Police and Paramilitary: The areas the Army fought to purge out the militants are now handed over to Police and Paramilitary to retain control. However, the police and paramilitary forces are not trained nor well equipped for this purpose, this creates a vacuum, which the militant groups can take advantage of and conduct attacks. In addition, these institutions suffer from a dearth of recruits. This is evident from the initially propounded proposal of inducting 6000 members in 2018, but only 600 are inducted till 2023. Moreover, there is poor planning and management by these forces. The incident of Bannu speaks volumes of this, where the office was situated in a civilian area and also contained a prison cell. The TTP members held in that prison cell got a chance to attack and as a result they were able to hijack the office for several hours before the Army came to the rescue.

4.2 Military operations: There is an urgent need for military operations to purge the terrorists. However, given the fragile state of the economy, the country cannot afford operations such as Zarb-e-Azb, which results in major displacements of locals. Instead, there is a need for intelligence based operations that have no or least collateral damage.

4.3. Border management: Open border with Afghanistan acts as a catalyst for militant insurgencies. Pakistan has taken a profound initiative to fence all the border with Afghanistan. Pakistan has already fenced 80% of the border already, however the remaining area is a hilly belt which is quite difficult to fence.



Pakistan should expedite the process of fencing and, thereby close the main gate way of terrorism.

4.4. NO more Talks with TTP: Pakistan should stop any with TTP. There should be talks held with Afghan Taliban, and the message should be delivered to them in pressing tone about the retaliation from Pakistan if these terrorists activities initiated from Afghan soil go unpunished.

4.5. Approach all neighbours: Pakistan should approach all the neighbouring countries who are directly or indirectly affected from terrorist insurgencies origination from Afghanistan.

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Date _____ 20____

Qno 2-

1- Introduction

2- Discuss Trinity of ideas

3- Reasons of giving this perspective

4- What impacts have caused by this Trinity of idea

5- Conclusion

Q 3-

1- Introduction

2- Overview of primitive security concerns of Pakistan

3- Traditional security concerns 4-5

4- Non traditional security concerns 4-5

5- Measures to deal with these 4-5

6- Analysis

7- Conclusion

Q 4 Introduction

2- How over population is the root cause of all environmental issues 4-5

3- How controlling population control the environmental hazards

Give 7-8 points in with examples

4- Conclusion

Q 5 Introduction

2- An overview of economic crises in Pakistan

3- Explain with special Reference to 4 variables mentioned with 3

subheadings under each head

4- Also suggest way forward

5- Conclusion

Q8- Introduction

Elaborate Federal structure

3- Take a stance and explain with 10 points with special Reference to

Constitutional clauses

5. Conclusion: There is no doubt that Pakistan is one of the most affected country from terrorism. Pakistan has suffered heavy losses, and yet again, the same threat emerges. However, the resurgence of militancy, albeit seem daunting, can be dealt by stern measures employed and a collective national policy aimed at eradicating militants from the country. Inspiration should be drawn from the fact that the country was able to disintegrate militancy once before, so doing it a second time should also be achievable.

Again you need to link content as per the asked part in the question