

## MOCK GK - III PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

### PART - II

Q No 03 -

Pakistan is one of the most urbanized countries in South Asia. This growth is concentrated in the cities which continue to expand rapidly. Overpopulation and rapid urbanisation without proper planning have resulted in numerous challenges such as poverty.

Pakistan has a population of 207.7 million and is the 5<sup>th</sup> most populous country in the world after China, India, Indonesia, and Brazil.

During the intercensal period 1998 to 2017, Pakistan's population increased by 57% at an average annual growth rate of 2.4%.

whereas during the previous intercensal period of 1981 to 1998, the average annual growth rate was 2.69%. In 1981, the population density stood at 166 persons per square km compared to 261 persons per square km in 2017. A look at past census reports from 1901 onwards, in the areas which constitute Pakistan

Today, it can be seen that the population growth, grew from 16 million people to 132 million in a hundred years, while it took only 19 more years to reach two hundred million. Since 1951, the cumulative increase in population stands at 515%.

After every eight seconds, a new individual is added to the population of Pakistan. If this rate of population growth is sustained, then the population of Pakistan will exceed 350m in the next fifty years. This can have serious impacts on the socio-economic situation in Pakistan. An increase in population is giving rise to many social evils such as child labour, exploitation, poverty, illiteracy, and increased extremism among the masses. Pakistan is the 7th most populated country in the world and the 2nd most populated among the muslim countries. Among the South Asian countries, Pakistan population has increased 6x-fold in comparison to the population in 1951. If current population growth continues, more than 120 million

jobs will be needed by 2040, 8500 primary schools, and 19 million new homes would also be needed. Besides this, a huge amount of investment would be required in the healthcare sector. The growing population is already placing a huge burden on the sector. ~~The growing population is~~ natural resources of Pakistan. This can soon become a crisis of food security and national security. Pakistan already waste a lot of water in its agriculture sector due to mismanagement of water systems and poor canal system. Agriculture culture is already reducing and due to increase in population Pakistan facing food scarcity in the country. Pakistan is already facing double digit inflation and the lower income class is suffering heavily due to inability to afford even their basic necessities. The healthcare and education facilities are also being heavily affected by the exponential growth.

It comes as a surprise that the government has very little on its

plate in terms of population planning in Pakistan. There are three areas which requires strong commitment on part of the government. Building a strong national narrative which aims to achieve balance between population size and resources, while also emphasizing on rights. The state cannot enforce a one child policy today because human rights are an important consideration in Pakistan. There should be proper birth spacing between spacing of successive child births so as to protect the mother and give proper nourishment and care to each child. Pakistan's average funding on population planning is Rs 2000. Family planning should be the cheapest option for population control. By increasing funds for population planning in the NDC awards. Beside the control of population there is also need to employ more resources and make the best use of the available resources to cope up with the depletion of resources and save Pakistan from scarcity of resources.

Q2:-

"Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all - three" (Robert Lytton). (Stanley Wolpert has paid a tribute to Jinnah in a befitting manner.)

Quid.e. Aram Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The voice of one hundred million Muslims, fought for their religious, social and economic freedom. Through his history no single man is held as much revered as Quaid.e. Aram and yet remained uncomplicated by that power. Not many men in history can boast of visiting a nation single handedly and altering the map of the world as Jinnah did. So and thus became a legend.

It is worth mentioning here that the father of nation played a fatherly role while drafting his will. He left an example that must be followed by all leaders around the world who

portray that they have done for their country. The Quaid left his property and assets for his people, most of which was given to colleges, notably the colleges and universities where he had studied.

This proves how selfless and devoted he was to the nation which has been named his name in the world. He was an icon who redefined education and distributed his wealth among numerous educational institutions. Today we can pay tribute to him by establishing higher standards of education and eradicating illiteracy, bribery, nepotism, joblessness, and corruption from society.

Q.No. 04

Pakistan's newly-elected government is already dealing with a balance of payment crisis, which has been a consistent theme for the nation's newly elected officials. Pakistan's structural problems are homogeneous, but crucial is different this time around is an

added temporary of Chinese debt. Pakistan is the largest creditor to Q1s already

adding another economic crises stems from Pakistan's financial issues a poor year for emerging markets. Global monetary policy increased oil prices and reduced investment. The country's deep structural problems have and weale macroeconomic policies have further exposed the economy to an away of debt vulnerability. Pakistan has had an overvalued exchange rate, low interest rates, and subdued inflation over the last few years. This loose monetary policy has led to high domestic demand, with two thirds of Pakistan's economic growth stemming from domestic consumption. An overvalued exchange rate has led to a very high level of imports and low level of exports. Pakistan's high fiscal deficit was accelerated even further in 2017 and 2018 because elections have historically caused spending to rise. Perhaps the

greatest financial issues facing Pakistan are its pervasive tax evasion and chronically low level of domestic resource mobilization.

All these facts, shows that the economic crisis are aimed because of economic recession and loose policies that are not properly governed and managed by the legal authorities.

Q NO 07 :-