

QUESTION 4

INTRODUCTION:

According to the article, "Challenge of Pakistan Growing Population", by Zeeshan Jafri, Population of Pakistan has reached to 240.5 million and the population of Pakistan is growing at the rate of 2.9% which is double of the rate at which world is growing. Almost 600 lac people are added to Pakistani population each year. All the aforementioned statistics reveals that Pakistan's population is growing at unprecedented level. This aberrant growth of population definitely has repercussions on socio-economical condition of country. This growth of population deteriorates the standard of living. It cause surge in unemployment and poverty. It dwindles literacy level. It exacerbates food insecurity. It impacts law and order of country. It brings health issue. It results in paucity of resources. More the number of people, less will be human development. Therefore, the abnormal surge in population of Pakistan has brought many undesirable situations that have worsened the economical and social conditions of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan is in dire need to take effective steps

EFFECTS OF COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION:

(1) PREVALENCE OF POOR LIVING CONDITION

As the population grows, living condition of people living in the Pakistan deteriorates. Government does not have enough resources to uplift the condition of the large chunk of population. ~~Congested~~ Congested houses, littered streets, poor law and order condition and many more effects comes with overpopulation and diminish living standards.

(2) ESCALATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The growth in population results in escalation in unemployment. Government and industry becomes unable to provide each and every individual of the country. As the population grows, human development index diminishes which makes many individual unfit for specific jobs.

(3) SURGE IN POVERTY

With the rise in population, surge in poverty of country ~~is~~ results. According to Pakistan, poverty rate in Pakistan is hovering around 40%. People become unable to afford basic necessities of life. The sufficient number of people render government ~~is~~ incompetent to provide necessities to each and ~~every~~ every individual of Pakistan.

(4) LOW LITERACY LEVEL ~ MORE OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Population growth results in ~~large~~ diminished literacy level of country - number of out of school children in the country increases. According to Unicef, there are 22.8 million out of school children in Pakistan - number of schools either falls short for enrolling all children - besides, due to surge in poverty, people prefer to buy food ~~the~~ than to afford hefty fees of schools.

(5) EXACERBATION IN CRIME RATE

Population growth causes exacerbation in crime rate - when people remain unemployed then they resort to robbery and other heinous crime for buying necessary items of life - poor people, after getting fed up with poverty, may commit crime for ameliorating their living standard - Child labour, childhood marriages, and violence also increase with rise in population.

(6) PAUCITY OF RESOURCES:

As the number of people of Pakistan rise, shortage of resources starts occurring. The rate of consumption of resources increases. The recent shortage of natural gas is also the result of large usage of natural gas - Reserves of natural resources start depleting - nothing will be

left for future - This situation ultimately daunts Pakistan crippling economy due to surge in import which diminishes foreign reserves

(7) SURGE IN FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity rises when there are more food for feeding. Pakistan is food insecure country. The levels of food insecurity is reaching to dizzy height. According to an estimate of GFR, one in five Pakistanis is facing food crises. Poverty, unemployment and shortage of resources all result in food insecurity. This will ultimately leads to death of individuals of Pakistan who are grappling with food insecurity.

(8) RISE IN HEALTH ISSUES

Unbridled growth in population cause surge in health issue. As the number of people increase, the likelihood of outbreaks of diseases also increases. Sanitary conditions start getting poor with the rise in population. This will cause surge in cholera, malaria and typhoid cases. Number of hospital in Pakistan has started getting shorter with rise in population. When hospital face burden, they ultimately reduce the standard of care which they supposed to give because of low capacity. Therefore, surge in population comprises health of individual.

(9) LESS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Abberant rise in population will result in less human development - According to World Bank report, current Human Capital Index of Pakistan is 0.419. This is comparable to the Sub-Saharan African countries - Government would be unable to invest in the people for their development - Poor education facilities make individual unsuitable for jobs - According to State Bank report, only 10% of individuals graduating from universities are employable because of lack of soft skills -

(10) RISE IN MALNUTRITION:

With the increase in population, food insecurity increases which causes malnutrition in children and elders - According to report, there are about 12 million malnourished children in Pakistan - 61 out of 100 children die before 1 - Besides, women are also malnourished - Malnourished mother give birth to malnourished child - This will affect their cognitive ability and mental capacity - They ultimately become burden on Pakistan - It also affects economy of country - According to article, "Pakistan's hardest hit", malnourishment cause 3% decrease in GDP.

(iii) CONCLUSION:

Pakistani population is growing at abnormal rate. This growth has adverse impact on socio-economic condition of country. This is obstacle in the progress of country. Pakistani government needs to take some step for utilizing the current population and curbing the population growth for coming times. All the steps need to be taken with great sincerity and enthusiasm.

QUESTION 5:

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Passage of 18th amendment of constitution was an important event in Pakistan's constitutional history. It is said that this amendment has altered the 193 of constitution. Many changes were made to constitution of Pakistan with this amendment. In addition to other, this ~~change~~ amendment has also change the nature of center province relation. It is said that this centre has brought troubles for centre and autonomy for provinces. One of the biggest challenge for center is the NFC award which results in paucity of financial resources ~~for~~ It is also considered as a road block for tax reform. Important subjects of health and environment are transferred to province. Now, provinces are made equal owner of resources of their respective provinces with center. It is also considered as a threat to macro stability of Pakistan by giving right of borrowing to provinces. Therefore, center is deprived from opportunities which are transferred to provinces. This results in the restriction and problems for provinces and autonomy for provinces.

(iii) TRANSFER OF SUBJECT OF HEALTH TO PROVINCES

In the 18th amendment, ~~concurrent~~ concurrent list was abolished and all the rights and subjects that were previously be deliberated by both the province and centre are transferred to provinces. This resulted in the lots of problem for centre. For example, during Covid crisis all provinces pursued their own policy, which was ineffective. WHO was also confused about to whom it should contact. Then NCCO was created for make the policy uniform for entire country.

(iv) TRANSFER OF SUBJECT OF ENVIRONMENT TO PROVINCES

18th amendment has also transferred the ~~sub~~ subject of environment to province. Each province now has the right to pursue their own policy. Climate change is national issue that require robust and uniform policy. In 2013, IMF has also put some conditions related to climate change for provision of loans. This independent environment related policy might hinder the ~~provision~~ ^{provision} of loan which could create problem for province.

(v) EQUAL AUTHORITY OF PROVINCE ON ITS RESOURCES WITH CENTRE

18th Amendment has granted equal ownership of resources of provinces to the

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respective province - Provinces of country should be under the national control - There is chances of hindrance in initiation of policy related to natural resources of any provinces - This may bring setback for province -

(vi) THREAT TO MACROSTABILITY OF PAKISTAN ~ ALLOCATION OF RIGHT OF BORROWING TO PROVINCES

Provinces are allocated the right of borrowing for development from national and international resources - This borrowing is made conditional on the approval of National Economic Council - However, there are speculations that this institute is not as effective as provinces own banking and financial institutions - This provision of right is considered as a threat to macro stability of Pakistan - This has already happened in Australia and Brazil - Any undesirable situation can bring dilemma for Centre - If provinces are unable to pay the loan then Centre may have to deplete fund to provinces for paying the debt - Therefore, there is grave threat to Pakistan's macro stability.

(vii) CONSULTATION ON HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Article 157 binds the government to consult the provincial government before initiation of any hydropower project in the province. During the consultation provinces may demand their share or high royalty tax for granting permission. It can result into deadlock between government and province that can have more national importance but least for provinces. Therefore, it creates another challenge for center.

CONCLUSION:

There is no doubt that 18th amendment has strengthened the federation in Pakistan. However, this has come at cost of creation of myriad of challenges and restrictions for centre. Centre has been deprived of its due share. The share that it needs for fulfilling its fiscal responsibility. There is no need to revise the 18th amendment for making Pakistan more stable.

QUESTION 6 :

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said, "United we stand, Divided we fall". This saying of founder of Pakistan reflects his views about Pakistan - He envisioned united Pakistan - national integration is crucial for the progress of Pakistan. Divided countries can not survive for very long time in world. There are various constituent of national integration - Language is most important constituent for achieving national integration. Political integration is another one. Economic and education integration ^{are} another ingredient of national integration. Media and Communication ^{are} also a constituent of national integration. This can be achieved by various ways - Foster national identity and suppress regional identity - Efforts should be made for eschewing religious differences. Improving the governance ^{can} integrate nation - Raising awareness ^{among masses} about the propogandas of ~~enemies~~ enemies for disintegration nation - Strengthening law and order situation. These steps would foster national integration.

DEFINITION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

National integration is a process of removing all the differences and disparities in a nation and uniting them as a one. It is related to uniting diverse group within nation into single collective being.

CHIEF CONSTITUENTS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

(i) LANGUAGE - A VERY CRUCIAL TOOL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Language is a chief constituent of national integration. It is very effective tool for amalgamating entire nation. Pakistan has bore the brunt of controversy related to language. This controversy of language result into separation of East Pakistan. Strong and integrated nation has single national language. There is great importance of national language than the regional languages.

(ii) POLITICAL INTEGRATION

Political integration is another tool of national integration. Political ideologies, thoughts and views of nation should be homogenous. The difference of opinions about parliamentary and presidential form of government in the initial days of Pakistan cause delay in the

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Framing of Pakistan's constitution which brought many problems. Nation should have single political ideology. Difference of ideology engender differences among people.

(iii) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

A nation must be economically integrated. There should be less disparity between rich and poor. Economic share of different provinces must be alike. If there exist economical disparity then integration ceases to exist. This give rise to rebellious sentiment among masses. State should adopt some strategies for supporting poor like giving subsidies and etc. Therefore, integrated nations are characterized by least economic difference.

(iv) EDUCATIONAL INTEGRATION

Educational policy of state should be same for everyone. Syllabus of educational institutions should be alike. There must be one system of education. There should same examination procedure for everybody. This will provide equal opportunities for any job. This will also diminish the economic differences among nation. It also foster meritocracy in the country.

(V) NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND ICONS:

National symbols and icons are one of the chief ingredients of national integration. It fosters feeling of patriotism in nation. It reflects one^{ness}ness of nation. It strengthens the unity by making individual ~~realize~~ realize that they belong to one nation. State should adopt some policies that ~~are~~ ensure the importance of national symbols and their role in integrating the nation.

WAYS FOR ACHIEVING NATIONAL INTEGRATION

(i) FOSTER NATIONAL IDENTITY AND SUPPRESSING REGIONAL IDENTITIES

One of the most effective method for achieving national identity is to suppress the regional identities and foster the national identity. It should be highlighted that firstly, everyone is Pakistani then they are Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Pakhtuns. They reside and remain with Pakistan. If ~~Pakistan~~ there is no more Pakistan then there will be no more these regional identities. Government should take steps like punishing those who try to divide nation on regional basis. Thus national identity should be fostered.

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(ii) ESCHEWING RELIGIOUS INTEGRATION

One of worst way for destroying the national integration is to create religious differences in nation. Religious scholars should come to one page and remove all the differences among themselves. They must underscore the importance of unity in Islam. Religious scholars should give sermons about the importance of national integration. This step, if employed, can rise the national integration.

(iii) IMPROVING GOVERNANCE

Another method is improve governance. Governance should take steps for expanding the provision of justice to everyone. Government should take steps for hearing the concerns of marginalized and deprived communities. It must support poor. It must provide basic amenities of life to all those who can not afford. It must be ensure transparency in finance related matter. It must uphold the principle of meritocracy in hiring process. Government should be stronger than political elites. It must take every possible measure for easing the lives of people.

(iv) RAISING AWARENESS AMONG MASSES REGARD FOE'S PROPAGANDA

Raise awareness ~~at~~ among masses about the propagandas of foe for disintegrating the unity of nation. They must be apprised that the enemy has some ulterior motives behind this move. First, they break the unity and then it would make everybody his slave-state should wash the mind of individuals to the extent that they do not succumb to the temptation of enemy. Therefore, this step can prove very profitable for achieving national integration.

(v) STRENGTHENING LAW AND ORDER

Another tool and strategy for ~~re~~ achieving national integration is to strengthen law and order in country. Anyone who is involved in any activity that can harm the national integration must be punished. There must be same law for everybody. Everybody should be equal before law. If leader of state must have same status in front of law as that of poor. Moreover, state must take strict action against non-state actors who are breeding anarchy and lawlessness in state.

(vi) CONCLUSION:

National integration is very important for the progress & progress of nation. State should ~~make~~ take any possible measure for integrating the nation.