

Q.4

Since the emergence of Pakistan, population growth has not been addressed? Underscore its effects on the country?

→ Introduction:

General Instructions

Population of Pakistan Sucks."

Dr. Zaiba Mukhtiyar,

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with introduction and end with conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressed parts of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

→ Current Status of Pakistan's Population:

Currently the population of Pakistan is 248 million as per the International

Demographic Survey... and Ministry of Planning and Development.

The current growth rate of population in Pakistan is 2.08 which is faster than regional countries.

The World Bank has predicted that in 2050, the population of Pakistan can cross 350 million at current growth rate.

→ Factors behind Population's Growth Since Inception of Pakistan:

Following are the factors behind population's growth since inception.

(i) Misinterpretation of Religion:-

After independence of Pakistan, the religious clergy had misinterpreted Islam.

(ii) Absence of National Policy to Control Population:-

There was not national policy to check and control population in a country.

(iii)

Pakistan became Security State; Not Welfare :-

Soon after independence, Pakistan had become security state. It lead country to other social issues.

(iv)

Faster Growth Rate :-

The growth rate of Pakistan was high which exploded population.

(v)

Early Marriages of Girls :- Lack of Education :-

Due to lack of education and patriarchal mindset, the early marriages resulted in uncontrolled population.

→

Effects of Population's Growth:

The real threat to Pakistan is not from external borders but from internal borders.

(Dawn)
The unchecked population's growth has following effects on Pakistan:

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(i)

Burden on Health Care Facilities:

The unprecedented increase in population growth has burdened the health sector. The facilities are less and population are more.

According to ^{the} World Health Organization, there is one doctor for 150 Patients in Pakistan.

(ii)

Burden on Educational Sector:

The increase in population is burden on educational sector. There is a dearth of schools and teachers in Pakistan.

According to the UNO, there are 22 million out of school children in Pakistan. Also, there is a need of 33000 school every year to fill.

(ii) Burden on Infrastructure:

Due to population's explosion, there is a need of more homes to live. The rate at which population is increasing, it is difficult to make space for them.

According to the Ministry of Planning and Development 2023, there is annually requirement of 1 million new houses.

(iii) Leads to Food Insecurity:

Population growth has led to food insecurity. There are 2 million malnourished children in Pakistan as per reports. The requirement of food is increasing but production capacity is limited.

"More Mouths, More Food"

(iv) Shrinking Water Resources:

Population is increasing and there is

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need of more water resources.

As per report of WAPDA, the water resources are shrinking to 1017 cm^3 from 1543 cm^3 .

The demand of water is increasing but availability has declined. The World Bank has already placed Pakistan among water stressed country's list.

(vi) Decrease in Per Capita Income:

The unchecked population growth has decrease per capita income of average person. It is affecting human resource development. The average income of Pakistan has decreased from \$1799 to \$1500.

The Human Development Index of Pakistan is 0.41; lowest in South Asia.

(vii) Raises Unemployment Rate:

The decrease in average income and insufficient facilities has lead to increase in unemployment. It is impossible to create jobs for larger number of population.

As per report of the State Bank of Pakistan, there is 8% unemployment rate in Pakistan.

(viii) Unsatisfactory law and order situation:

Due to number of people, it is difficult to check on law and order. The increase in unemployment rate lead to poverty. The deprived people became tool of militancy and extremism which ultimately challenges the security of the Pakistan.

"Poverty is mother of crime."

(ix)

Constrained Relations between Provinces:

The Population explosion soared the relations between provinces; Sindh and Punjab. The dispute over water resources between two resources and construction of dams has damaged the national unity.

(x)

Soaring Relations between Center and Provinces:

The Soaring relations of center and provinces are also a negative impact of population explosion. The fight over resources and federal subjects between Sindh and center is worrisome.

→

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that population explosion in Pakistan has multiple dangerous effects in coming future. It would cost economically, socially and domestically. However, there is always a room for correction. If Pakistan take concrete steps to control population, then its population can become an asset for its progress.



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Q.5

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Introduction:

The Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan is a landmark achievement in the history of Pakistan. It is also called the mini constitution. It is subjected to both praise and criticisms. It altered the federation of the country and put forward challenges for both the center and provinces. Where it strengthens the democratic culture in Pakistan, it has also soaped the relations of the center and provinces.

"It is the most restructured and reformed in the constitutional history of Pakistan."

(Raza Rabbani)

→

18th Amendment: A brief overview:

The Eighteenth Amendment was passed on 19th of April, 2010 under

the supervision of Razza Rabhani. It was a landmark decision as around 190 articles were amended in this amendment. Following are the prominent amendments.

Provision of Articles Amendment

→	Abrogation of Constitution	Article VI
→	Abolition of Concurrent List	Article 153
→	Bar on distribution of natural resources over NFC Share	Article 162
→	Education, Health under provincial governments	Article 161
→	Right of Education	Article 25(A)
→	Right of Information	Article 19(A)

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Reductions of
Cabinet Size

Article 149

doing away
with intra-party
election

Article ~~142~~ * 142

Local government

Article 140

→ How it is cause of Political
Strain in Pakistan?

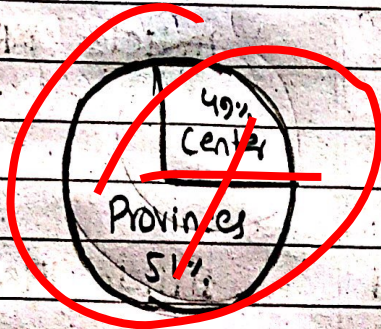
The Eighteenth Amendment has become cause of political strain in Pakistan between center and provinces. Following are the contributing factors in this:

(1) Fight over Resources:

After the 18th Amendment, the National Finance Commission (NFC) was revised. The center have less resources and provinces has more as per

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formula of population. It is one of factor that lead to Soaring relations among provinces and center.



Wrong percentages
Centre 42.5%
Provinces 57.5%

NFC share,

(ii) Subject of Education is under Criticism:

After 18th Amendment, Education is now provisional subject. But center and provinces are showing cold shoulder to each other when it comes to implement.

Case in point: SNC (Single National Curriculum)

The launching of Single National Curriculum across the country was protested by Sindh. According to Sindh, there is a language barrier and center can not enforce it, without the consent of Sindh.

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(iii)

Subject of Health is Bone of Contention between Sindh and Center: *

The Subject of health is now provisional subject. The performance of health sector was better under center. The National Diseases Management faced extremism in recent times.

Case in point: Rababies outbreak in Sindh

The recent outbreak of Rababies in Sindh caused strain into center - province relationships. The unavailability of vaccines for Rababies placed Sindh under extreme criticism. The blame game between center and Sindh has further constrained relations.

(iv)

Abolition of Concurrent list: *

The abolition of concurrent list in the 18th Amendment is another contributing factor in soaring relations between center and provinces. According to

center, this abolition lead to lack of uniformity among distribution of resources. This abolition of concurrent list took place under article 153.

(V) Debate over Tax and Revenues Collection:

After the 18th Amendment, oil, gas and mineral are subject of center. The collection of revenues over them also go to center. The center is not responsible for paying loans on the behalf of provinces. But provinces want to pay loans from this revenue collection. This has further strained the relations.

→ Critical Analysis:

The Eighteenth Amendment has subjected to both criticism and praise. Although it has strengthen the ~~relations~~ of center & democratic culture

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of Pakistan and prevented any non-democratic move but it has also added soaring seed in center and provinces. The constraining political relations between center and provinces are demaging national integrity. Some subject are performing well under center like health. To placed them under provincial subject is not a good move.

→

Conclusion.

Pakistan has a history of political strain since its inception on the map of world. The passing of 18th amendm-ent is commendable and source of political strain at a some time. However, the relations among provinces and between center and province can be better by a political dialogue.



Q.6

National Integration?

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Introduction:

Pakistan is a multiethnic country where different ethnicities live together. It is a challenge and always remain a challenge for the governments to integrate all the ethnicities together. Pakistan is facing social divide due to multiple factors which are posing challenges to it. However, they can be addressed by concrete steps taken by the government in a right direction.

→

Overview of National Integration:

National integration can be defined as the sense of togetherness and belongedness to the country. The living of multiple ethnic groups in a country lead to national integration. The co-existence of different groups in a country is national integration.

→ Chief Constituents of National Integration:

Following are the chief constituents of national integration.

(i)

Rule of Law:

The constituents of national integration is provision of speedy justice without discrimination.

Language
Culture
Ethnicity
Political aspirations

(ii)

Space for Opinions:

The hearing of opinions from every side strengthen national integration.

Social harmony etc

(iii)

Co-existence of Multiple Groups based on different Ethnicity:

When different multi-ethnic group co-exist in a society peacefully with out muscling each other, national integration prevails.

(iv)

Sense of Belongingness:

Each group should feel sense of belonging to the country.

(v)

Equal Distribution of Resources:

The equal distribution of resources among everyone lead to strength national integration.

→

How National Integration Can be Achieved in Pakistan:

"Pakistan has a divided ethnic groups and heroes of one region are villains of other region and vice versa."

(Ayesha Jalal)

Following are the ways to achieve national integration in Pakistan.

(i) Providing Voice to Voiceless Communities:

National integration can be achieved by providing voices to voiceless communities. It would ultimately strengthen national integration.

(ii) Safeguarding Rights of Minorities

The founder of Pakistan had rightly said that minorities are free to everything under constitutional right. It is duty of the government to safeguard their rights.

(iii)

Distribution of Resources Equally:

A sense of deprivedness cause disturbance in a society. Distribution of resources equally lead to national integration.

(iv)

Intepetation of Religion in Correct Way:

The abolition of mosques like Turkey is needed step to ensure national integration. The misinterpretation of religion causes extremism in the society which lead to sectarian conflict.

(v)

Provide Opportunities to All:

It should be ensured by the government to provide economic, political opportunities to all on the merit.

(vi)

Rule of Law Should Prevail:

The rule of law should be prevailed in order to acheive national integration. The provision of speedy ~~reom~~ justice creates sense of justic among people.

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(vi) Reduce Sectarian Extremism:

It is duty of government to curtail sectarian extremism by filtering anti-state elements.

(vii) Filteration of Shared content on Media:

The hateful contents shared on media should be ~~not~~ filtered to reduce hate among communities.

(ix) Implement National Security Policy (2022),

The National Security policy 2022 contains national unity as a pillar of national progress. It should be implemented in true spirit.

(x) Maintain Law and order situation:

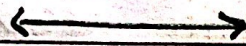
The Law and order agencies should check the undemo-cratic practices in the country in order to avoid chaos.

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Conclusion:

National integration in any country is core element for progress. Pakistan, a multiethnic country, are facing numerous challenges in strengthening national integration. Pakistan has to take concrete steps in order to achieve goal of national integration.



Q.17

→

Introduction:

"It is not a natural resources that make country successful but the man-made institutions that lead country on the path of progress."

(Simvel Johnson)

Pakistan is facing economic crisis and it is now at the

verge of multifaceted crisis which has disastrous impacts.

The above mentioned lines of an economist, Simuel Johnson, are indicating that it is a political institutions that lead to growth of country not natural resources. Political crisis is head of all crises. Pakistan, since its inception, is in doldrum of democracy. The musical chair of democracy and the thirty years under dictatorship never allowed the country to stand on its own feet. In 2023, Pakistan is still seeking for the 23rd IMF programme to pay its debts. Pakistan's sustainable economic recovery is not achieved via loan and aid. It needs inclusive political system to run on pro-growth way.

→ Pakistan's Economy After Independence: A Brief Overview:

Pakistan, soon after independence, became

a security state instead of becoming welfare state. The three wars fought over Kashmir never let it to make economic policies. Its major portion of budget was defense budget.

Another factor in weak economy is vested interests of politicians and muscular chair for democracy.

"Years after years, coming from same background, the politicians of Pakistan always preferred their vested interest."

(Rasool Baksh)

→ Pakistan's sustainable Economic Recovery is Not Linked With Foreign Aid: HOW?

Pakistan's economic recovery is not linked with foreign aid. It seems pertinent today. If foreign aid would be a solution, then Pakistan had already taken 23rd IMF programme.

"The aid to developing countries is making them vulnerable in front of developed countries and tool of their interests."

(The Dead Aid)

The foreign aid dents the economy of country in a following way:

(i) Increase the Circular Debt:

The foreign aid increases the circular debt of Pakistan. To pay the debt, the more debt is needed.

(ii) Reduces the Production Capacity:

The foreign aid reduces the production capacity by rising manufacturing cost.

(iii) Depreciation of Rupees:

When influx of foreign aid enters into the country, the local currency starts to devalue. It is happened with Pakistan too.

(iv) Tool of Vested Interest's Persuance:

When country is seeking debt, it becomes tool of pressing interests for that country. The War on Terror is prime example of that.

(v) Brain Drain of Youth:

The political instability and economic let youth to leave the country for better opportunities. According to Bureau of Statistics of Overseas, 8 Lac youth left the country in 2022.

(vi) How Political Stability Ensures Recovery of Economy:(i) Implementation of Economic Policies:

Political stability ensures right economic policies for the growth of country.

(ii) Boosts confidence of Investors:

Political stability boosts the confidence of investors to invest in the country.

iii Flow of Foreign Direct Remittances:

Political stability ensures flow of direct remittances to country.

(iv) Strengthening of Local Currency:

The political stability strengthens the local currency in comparison of foreign currencies.

(v) Inclusive Political System: leads to increase exports:

Political instability leads to enhance manufacturing capacity which would ultimately result in increase in exports.

→ Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing economic and political crisis since its inception. Political crisis is head of all

crisis. In order to put
country on growth, it needs
to put its houses in
order first.

