

General Instructions

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 expressly asked part/s 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.

Date:

PART - II

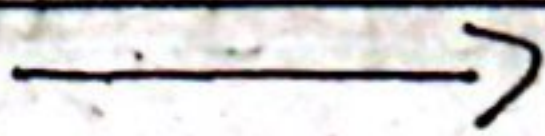
(Q4)

Introduction

According to the 2023 digital census Pakistan's population has officially reached 241.49 million as of August, 2023, with an annual growth rate of 2.55%. Since its independence, Pakistan has faced increase in population on a year-to-year basis, and the any incumbent government has not effectively addressed this issue. For the lack of addressing this issue, Pakistan faces serious effects on its socio-economic climate.

The census of 2017 and 2023

The census in 2023 recorded the population increase of 33m since the previous head count of 2017. This is due to the fact that the total fertility rate in Pakistan has also increased and now stands at 3.6. It should be around 1.9 if we want our population size to be stationary.



Effects of Population on Socio-economic Climate

1) Pressure on resources

Increasing population increases the pressure on the existing resources as wants of a large population have to be catered by a small amount of resources. Meeting the food and water demands of a large and growing population becomes challenging, impacting food security and agricultural sustainability.

2) Education and Employment

Increasing population always put pressure on education and the existing employment. Every year many students graduate out of universities to look for jobs and nowadays they hardly get any. Increasing population means increasing youth bulge, which would put more strain on existing employment opportunities. Currently 22.6 m children are out of school as schools are limited with poor infrastructure and high fees. Increasing population would mean more children out of school and it negatively affects the socio-economic climate.

3) Healthcare Challenges

A rapidly growing population strains the already deteriorating healthcare system. Providing adequate health care services, especially in rural areas, becomes challenging, leading to issues such as high maternal mortality rate and inadequate access to healthcare facilities.

4) Urbanization and Infrastructure

Increasing population increases urbanization as more people migrate from rural to urban areas in order to look for jobs and opportunities. When urbanization increases it causes strain on the existing poor infrastructure of urban cities. Moreover, increased urbanization leads to challenges such as inadequate housing and increased pressure on public services.

5) Poverty and Income inequality

There are already less job opportunities and the rising population would exacerbate poverty, which would further deepen the income inequality. Limited job opportunities, especially for the less skilled, can lead to a larger informal economy with lower wages and a higher incidence of poverty.

6) Increased Crime rate

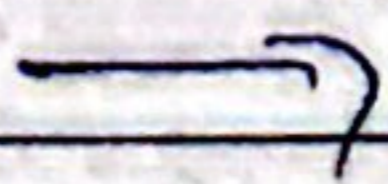
Increasing population increases poverty and income inequality. This income inequality develops a feeling of jealousy and hate towards each other. This hate and poverty forces people to commit crimes and this negatively affects the socio-economic climate of Pakistan.

7) Environmental Impact:

The growing population contributes to increased demand for natural resources, leading to environmental degradation, deforestation and depletion of biodiversity as needs of the growing population need to be (over) solved at the expense of the existing natural resources.

8) Social Services and Governance

The demand for social services such as education, healthcare and sanitation increases with population growth, putting pressure on the government to effectively deliver these services. On the other hand, managing a rapidly growing population requires effective governance and challenges may arise in enforcing policies.



Wayforward?
Conclusion missing

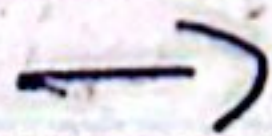
Introduction

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, passed in 2010, marked a significant shift in the country's federal structure by devolving more powers to the provinces. While the amendment aimed to strengthen federalism and address historical grievances related to centralization of power, it has indeed led to political strain and challenges between the strong center and the autonomous provinces.

Devolution of Powers

The 18th Amendment devolved several subjects from the concurrent legislative list to the provinces, empowering them in areas such as education, health and social welfare. Provinces gained greater financial autonomy with a higher share in the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award, allowing them more control over their resources.

Why space is left?



Autonomy and Provincial Rights

The amendment reinforced the idea of provincial autonomy and recognized the provinces as the primary units of governance. Provinces gained more control over their resources, allowing them to formulate and implement policies based on local needs and priorities.

Challenges to the Strong Center

The devolution of powers has shifted the balance of power from the federal government to the provinces. This has sometimes been perceived as a challenge by the central government, particularly in terms of policy uniformity and national priorities.

① Resource distribution and disparities

The increased share of provinces in the NFC Award aimed to address regional economic disparities. However, it has led to debates and tensions over the equitable distribution of resources among the provinces. Provinces with ~~less~~ more resources may resist efforts to redistribute wealth to less affluent regions.

② Political Strains and Competing Interests

Political parties in different provinces may prioritize their regional aims over the national ones, leading to competition and sometimes conflict between the center and the provinces. Regional political parties often advocate for greater autonomy and resist what they perceive as interference from the federal government.

③ Implementation Challenges

The implementation of the 18th Amendment has faced challenges, including the need for capacity-building at the provincial level to effectively exercise the newly devolved powers. The coordination and harmonization of policies between the federal government and provinces have sometimes become difficult to achieve.

① National Unity and Integration

The shift in power dynamics between the center and provinces has raised questions about the impact on national unity. Balancing regional autonomy with national cohesion remains a challenge.

Conclusion

In Conclusion, while the 18th Amendment aimed to strengthen federalism and address historical imbalances, its implementation has resulted in political strains between the strong center and autonomous provinces. Finding a balance between provincial autonomy and national coherence is an ongoing challenge for Pakistan's political system.

More arguments needed.

Introduction

National Integration refers to the process by which diverse groups within a country come together to form a cohesive and unified nation. The chief constituents of national integration are shared identity, civil values and patriotism, social cohesion, cultural unity and economic integration. National integration can be achieved in Pakistan by promoting cultural understanding, addressing economic disparities, inclusive political representation and civic education.

National Integration

National integrity involves building a sense of shared identity, loyalty, and common purpose among the people, transcending regional, ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural differences. Achieving national integration is crucial for the stability, development and overall well-being of a nation.



Chief Constituents of National Integration

1) Shared Identity:

Developing a common national identity that transcends regional, ethnic and linguistic differences is fundamental to national integration. This also involves fostering a sense of belonging to a unified nation.

2) Civic Values and Patriotism

Instilling civic values and sense of patriotism encourages citizens to identify with the larger national community. This includes a commitment to democratic principles, rule of law and civic responsibility.

3) Social Cohesion

Building social cohesion involves creating bonds of trust, understanding and cooperation among diverse communities. It includes efforts to reduce social and economic inequalities that may contribute to division.

4) Cultural Unity

Recognizing and celebrating the cultural diversity within the framework of a shared national culture is essential. This can involve promoting cultural exchanges, education, and events that highlight the richness of the nation's cultural tapestry.

5) Economic Integration

Ensuring equitable economic development across regions helps reduce disparities and fosters a sense of national economic unity. This may involve policies that promote inclusive growth and address regional imbalances.

How it can be Achieved

1) Promoting Cultural Understanding

Encourage educational programs and initiatives that promote understanding and appreciation of the diverse cultures and languages within Pakistan



2) Addressing Economic Disparities

Implement policies that address economic disparities among different regions, ensuring that development is equitable and benefits all communities.

3) Inclusive Political Representation

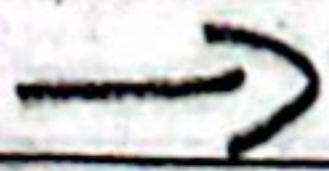
Ensure fair representation of all communities in political institutions. This may involve revisiting electoral systems to better accommodate the diversity of the population.

4) Civic Education

Incorporate civic education in school curriculum to instill values of citizenship, tolerance and respect for diversity.

5) Media Responsibility

Encourage responsible media practices that promote national unity and discourage content that may contribute to division or stereotypes.



Conclusion

National Integration is an ongoing process that requires sustained effort and commitment. It involves creating an inclusive and pluralistic society where diversity is celebrated and where all citizens feel a sense of belonging to the larger nation.

(S7) Introduction

The relationship between sustainable economic recovery and foreign aid versus political stability in Pakistan is complex, and both factors play crucial roles. While foreign aid can provide temporary relief and support for specific projects, long-term economic recovery and growth are fundamentally linked to political stability.

How Pakistan's Economic

Recovery is linked With

Political Stability

1) Investor Confidence

Political stability is a key factor in attracting domestic and foreign investment. Investors are more likely to commit to projects and ventures in a politically stable environment where policies are predictable, and there is a lower risk of sudden political changes.

2) Policy Continuity

A stable political environment allows for consistent policy formulation and implementation. Frequent changes in government or political instability can lead to policy flip-flops, creating uncertainty for businesses and investors.

3) Institutional Strength

Political stability is often associated with the strength and effectiveness of institutions. Strong institutions contribute to better governance, rule of law, and efficient public administration, creating an environment conducive to economic growth.

4) Social Cohesion

Political stability fosters social cohesion by reducing internal conflicts and tensions. A united nation is better positioned to focus on economic development without being

derailed by internal strife

5) Infrastructure development

Political stability allows for a long term planning and implementation of infrastructure projects. Large-scale infrastructure development is essential for economic growth and stable governance ensures the continuity of such projects.

6) Catalyzing Economic Reforms

Political stability is essential for implementing and sustaining economic reforms. While foreign aid can support reform initiatives, it is the stability of the political environment that allows for the successful execution of these reforms.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, foreign aid can provide crucial support during challenging times, sustainable economic recovery in Pakistan is intricately linked with political stability. A stable political environment fosters economic confidence, enables consistent policy implementation, and creates a conducive

Date: _____

Atmosphere for long-term economic growth