

Q8

(C) Water Crisis in Pakistan

1. Introduction =

Water is essential need in humans survival on the earth. Although the earth is filled with 97% percent water, still people face water crisis because of salty water. Pakistan is facing water crisis because of many reasons which are Indian terrorism, inefficient agriculture techniques and many others. The manifestation of crisis are decreasing water water and water distribution conflicts between provinces are seen. The way forwards are promotion of drip irrigation system and many others.

2. Manifestation of Water Crisis in Pakistan =

The manifestation of water crisis in Pakistan are:

(a) Declining the Ground water level =

The water level in Pakistan is decreasing day by day because of lack of water flow in the rivers. When water flow in the rivers are high, then the ground water level is maintain, but in Pakistan it is decreasing. According to UNEP, Pakistan has a surface water of 153 MAF and groundwater is only 24 MAF.

(b) Water Distribution Issues within the Provinces:

The conflict among provinces increases on water distribution day by day. The conflict is based on water distribution but main reason of conflict is water shortage. Sindh blames Punjab for water theft and Balochistan blames Sindh and Punjab on water theft. According to 1991 Water Accord: 48% water going to Punjab, 42% to Sindh, 7% to KPK and 3% to Balochistan.

(c) Lack of Pure Water availability for the People

The people of Pakistan is facing ^{lack of} water availability for drinking. According to United Nation, Pakistan is at 7 position in the list of countries among 197 in which people faces water availability issue. The people of major city Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi face this issue at highest level because of more demand.

3. Causes of Water Crisis =

(a) Indian Water Terrorism =

The causes of water crisis in Pakistan is Indian water Terrorism. After 1960s World Bank Decision, three rivers are under Pakistan control and remaining three are under Indian control. But, India is now constructing new dams on Pakistan

(b) Old Canal and Distribution System=

One of the cause is old canal and distribution system in Pakistan. According to UNEP, out of 443 BCM of water availability at canal headworks, only 55 BCM is being used for the farm sector. Remaining 87 BCM is lost/wasted during distribution. Old techniques in distribution system are the causes of this failure.

(c) Harvesting of Water rich consumptions crops : Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton

One of the causes of water crisis is harvesting of water rich crops in agriculture field which are rice, sugar cane and cotton on large land. According to Pakistan Economy Survey, four major crops take 97% of water, but contribute only 5% to GDP. These are rice, wheat, cotton & Sugar cane.

(d) Population Explosion=

When population are increasing then demand of water is also increasing because of more consumption of water.

This problem is currently facing by Pakistan. Pakistan has population more than 250 million but water sources are those that were in 1960s. This is one cause of water crisis.

4. Way Forwards=

(a) Construction of small Dams=

This issue can be resolved on urgent base by constructing small dams because large dams take more time and money.

(b) Policy, Reforms and Governance=

Dr. Ashrat Hussain in his Book "Governor the ungovernable" highlight the system inefficiencies. By taking strong measures, reforms in policy and system, Pakistan can easily overcome this crisis and maintain the water resources.

(c) Introduction of Drip Irrigation System in Agriculture Sector

The introduction of drip irrigation system in agriculture sector not only reduce the water wastage, but also helpful in increasing the yield of crops. The Government of Pakistan must promote and provide funds for this purpose.

5. Conclusion=

In conclusion, although the Pakistan is facing water crisis in all field, yet it can be mitigate through policy, introduction of drip irrigation system and construction of small dams. The water level is decreasing day by day because of Indian water Terrorism and Government of Pakistan must take this issue to World Bank and protect the Pakistan from water crisis.

Q8 (b)

Population Explosion =

1. Introduction =

Population explosion is a challenging issue in Pakistan as well as in world. More population lead to more social problem. That's why Aristotle and Plato in their ideal state set the population in limited numbers. The impact of population explosion on food, health sector, education sector and industry slow down the development process.

Promote family planning and one child policy to stop explosion.

2. Impacts of Population Explosion =

(a) Increases Food insecurity =

The production of food is not increased in same sense as population increases in Pakistan. More than 250 million population needs more food. But Pakistan faces food insecurity. That's why, according to Global Hunger Index, Pakistan ranked at 90 position.

(b) Burden on Health Sector =

More population become burden on health sector and resultant, in healthy population become dream.

More than 400 million populations have no full access to health sectors like hospital, medical services etc. in Pakistan.

(c) Burden on Education Sector =

More population become burden on education sector resultant, of 23 million children are out of school in Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan faces this issue because of low budget. Moreover, the number of schools are less than number of students in the Pakistan. Government and Private institutions unable to control this.

(d) Risks of Crimes increases =

The impact of population explosion result in more crimes because of poverty and lack of basic needs. The crime rate is increases because terrorist uses small childrens for suicide bombing and as sleeper cells. It has been noted that poor and large family members are in crime.

(e) More population, less industry leads to Unemployment

Pakistan is consumer based country where industry are less and many food items and others are imported from other states. Population is increasing day by day, but no more industry is builded in the country. The poverty rate is increases. According to ILO, more than 5.6 million people are unemployed in Pakistan.

3. Future Course of Population Explosion =

(a) Comprehensive Family Planning Programs =

To counter the population explosion, the government must start comprehensive family planning programs like government introduced in 1960s and in 1980s. The family program teach the men and women about family planning and also advice of protection during sex.

(b) Investment in Education Sector to Counter Social Norms which Lead to Population Explosion =

More investment in education sector to counter the social norms which lead to population explosion. Many people in villages not known about basic information that how to develop the family planning. Education helps in understanding the men and women about family structure and helps to stop explosion.

(c) Introduction of One-child Policy in Pakistan =

The Government of Pakistan must introduced the one child Policy to counter the population explosion. The people of Pakistan only follow those roles that result in punishment and when government introduced this policy, people must follow and in this way population control. Punishments are break the social contract and no opportunities from government end etc.

1 | 202

(d) Collaboration with NGOs and International Organization

Pakistan is not in position to control the explosion of population because of economic and security challenges. To counter, the population explosion, the Government of Pakistan must collaborate with NGOs and International Organizations like United Nation Family Programs. These helps in policy making and guidance to control the population in the country.

4. Conclusion=

In conclusion, the population explosion not only become large issue, but also becomes existential threat. The more burden on health and education sector are the consequences of population explosion. The Government of Pakistan must introduced Family Planning Program and One Child Policy with the collaboration of NGOs and International Organization to counter the population explosion in the Pakistan.

Q3

Political Stability or Economic Prosperity
in Pakistan

1. Introduction:

Every state wants economic prosperity but economic prosperity is directly linked with many factors. The most important factor is political stability because all economic indicators whether to attract FDI, the stability of currency, long term development and many more. The country like China and USA become economic power because of political stability, but Pakistan is not because of instability.

2. Writer Stance: Political Stability in Pakistan
is more important than Economic
Prosperity

Political stability in Pakistan is more important than economic prosperity because economic stability is directly linked with political stability. It is evident that Pakistan faces development phase when country is stable politically, but when political instability occur then results see in 2023 that inflations are heightest and it was 45%.

3. Reasons of Stance:

(a). Long Term economic prosperity is linked with political stability

Long term economic prosperity is linked with political stability because every sector is directly linked with government and when leader faces difficulty then how other sectors put themselves in prosperity path. That's why, political stability is required for long term and stable development like in China's development.

(b). The Depreciation of Currency is linked with Political Stability

The currency depreciation is directly linked with political stability in Pakistan. It can be seen from last data that the value of PKR is indirectly linked with political stability. The 1 US Dollar = 175 PKR in 2022 when country face no instability but after no-confidence motion and turmoil in political in Pakistan \$1 US = 290 PKR. The result of this devaluation is the political instability in the Pakistan.

(c) Interlinked Security and Economic
Conditions with Stable Political
Environment in the state

Political stability is directly linked with security because country like Pakistan where TTP and other non-state actors continuously threaten the country it also damage the economic prosperity. The TTP and other terrorist group demands protection money and monthly fixed price for security. That's why, no large and healthy investors are not interested in Pakistan because of security threat. Security protection is linked with strong and stable political government in Pakistan.

(d) Pakistan Economic Prosperity in
2008 to 2022 because of
Political Stability

After martial from 2007 to 2008, the economic conditions were at verge because of artificial control. After PPP came into power in 2008, the economic conditions were good as compared to 2005. Next, PML-N government from 2013 to 2018 also gave same good results in economic sector. Similarly, in PTI government from 2018 to 2022 also gave some positive and good results. But after no-confidence motion, now Pakistan faces difficulty in economic sector.

(e). Investor trust and Stock Exchange
Stability is directly linked
with Political Stability

The trust of investors and stock exchange stability is directly linked with political stability. During politically stable government, the investment ratio was about 15 to 25%, but after 2022, the investment ratio is declined to 5% only. Similarly, after political instability, Stock Exchange faces a lot of tough time and more than 45000 Basic points were down after no-confidence motion.

(f). Foreign Direct Investment: Link of
Political Stability and Economic
Prosperity

Foreign Direct Investment is directly linked that political stability. In USA and UK, FDI is at peak because of political stability. But, Pakistan faces a lot of dents in FDI because of controlled or manipulated stability in government sectors. When there is no long term planning then how investors invest in Pakistan. During 2008 to 2022, the total FDI was more than 400 Billion as per State Bank of Pakistan because of political stability.

(g). Macro-level Development and Political Stability

The domestic and international trading and development is linked with political stability. When Pakistan had political stable. Then its export and import gap was small but whenever army role or political instability like in 2022 to 2023, Pakistan faces high current account deficit because of more import and less export. Macro level development in Pakistan is total depend on political stability.

(h). Economic Prosperity is Linked with Foreign Reservoirs and FR Linked with Political Stability

Foreign reservoirs are the blood of economic prosperity. But, Pakistan is always facing difficulty in maintaining the foreign reservoirs because of political instability. China has more than 3 trillion dollars in its foreign reservoirs because of consistent and long term political stability. But, in Pakistan, not even a single government left more than 20 Billion dollars in reservoirs because of instability. That's why, Pakistan is lagging in economic prosperity than China and other develop countries.

(I). Consistent GDP Growth is linked
with Political Stability like in
USA and China but not in
Pakistan

The GDP growth is linked with political stability. During 2021 to 2022, the GDP growth was 6.2% because of political stability. But, from 2022 to 2023, the GDP growth was 0.29% because of political instability in Pakistan. But, in USA and China, GDP growth is always about 6% because of political stability in the countries. High and consistent GDP growth is linked with political stability. High GDP means more investment in country.

(J). Political Stability Attract Large Development
Project Like CPEC which is sign of
Economic Prosperity

Political stability attracts long and large development project like CPEC in Pakistan and IMEC for India. But in Pakistan this project faces a lot of problem because of government changes and policy shifting. CPEC is a sign of prosperity and it is the outcome of political stability in the Pakistan. That's why political stability is linked with economic prosperity.

4. Critical Analysis=

When a state faces a lot of challenges during decision making like conflicts between leaders and non-state actors, then no other country not even internal investors invest its money. The investor interest is to gain profit and profit only comes when state performs good and active decisions in all field i.e in security purpose, in tax system etc. In Pakistan, government can be out because of military intervention and many other factors. That's why, the per capital income is \$1576 and stable state like Qatar has \$40000.

5. Conclusion=

In conclusion, the economic prosperity is directly linked with political stability. The country development can be judged through GDP and Pakistan GDP growth is always above 6% whenever political stability in the country. But, when Pakistan is political unstable, then GDP growth is 0.29% which was in period of 2022 to 2023 when country was facing political instability.

Q5

Factors that create Hurdles in Political System in Pakistan Since its inception in Pakistan

1. Introduction=

Pakistan since 1947 faces political instability because of many factors. These factors are military intervention, civil military relationship, ethnic and sectarian division, external influences, judicial activism and many others. All these factors directly or indirectly halted the democratic process in Pakistan since 1947 which leads to economic and security challenges.

2. Historical Legacy and its affects=

Before 1947, the British Administration and trained bureaucrats control the slaves in Sub-continent. After independence, the same administration came in Pakistan which was the main hurdle in democratic process. The result of trained bureaucrats in power was that no election occur from 1947 to 1958. This legacy create a path of hurdles in political development and since than Pakistan is facing politically instability.

3. Military Intervention in Political Government

Military intervention in political government was and is a big hurdle. From 1958 to 1970, and then 1979 to 1989 and then 2001 to 2008 martial laws not only halt the democratic process but also weaken the democratic culture and strengthen the other factors which lead to halt the democracy. The assassination of many political leaders and judicial murder of Bhutto were the fruits of military intervention in the democratic process. The extensive use of force, control economic and social rights are ^{results in} declining political activism in Pakistan and in democratic process.

4. Civil-Military Relations=

Civil-Military relations decide the future of political government. When political leaders are working according to Pakistan law and not intervene in the military internal process of working, then democratic process walks smoothly. But, from 2008 to 2023, the military controls the democratic process indirectly. During 2008 to 2023, more than seven prime ministers were changed because of bad civil-military relations.

5. Ethnic and Sectarian Division in Pakistan

One of the factor that halted the democratic process in Pakistan is ethnic and sectarian division in Pakistan. Pakistan has 97% muslims majority and 3% non-muslims. But, country faces a lot of problems due to sectarian violence, ethnic violence and controversial leads to slow down the democratic process and also offer military to control the state.

6. Role of Political Parties:

Role of political parties in any democratic state can not be neglect. The role of political parties in Pakistan is not according to standard. Outside these parties follow and show democratic principles but inside monarchies and dynasties control the state. Dominance of few parties promote corruption, ^{bureaucratic} ~~bureaucratic~~ control and hurdles in consolidating the democracy in Pakistan.

7. Judicial Activism:

These are three organism of democracy: legislation, executive and judiciary. Any component become more powerful hurt the democratic process. In Pakistan, judicial activism become a hurdle in the democratic process. The judicial decisions on electoral reforms,

Corruption; and human rights, has influenced the balance of power among the executive, legislature and the judiciary. The role of judiciary is to provide decision according to law not according to personal decisions.

8. External Influence in Political System =

External influences like terrorism, the role of India in terrorism, Afghan Taliban and the USA influenced the democratic process in the Pakistan. USA directly or indirectly halted the democratic process in Pakistan through IMF and United Nation. Pakistan geo-strategic location becomes a path of superpower in Afghanistan also creates hurdle

9. Media and Civil Society = in democratic process

The role of media and civil society is very important in any country government. Unfortunately, both plays negative role in Pakistan during democratic process. The civil society not only halted the democratic process through the permission to military for government, but also not trained the young leaders for political government. In Pakistan, media is under the control of few families and under state institutions. The result of this, people prone to propoganda and not support the democracy during military era.

10. Economic and Politically Instability Reshape the Democratic System

The economic factor mostly time reshape the democratic system in the country. Poverty, per capital income etc. decide the next government policies. Many times, when current government does not handle the situation, the opposite parties makes slogans and started preparation of new elections because of changing public opinion.

11. Social Development and Political Socialization Role in Democratic System

Any country who has no political socialization faces the same situation what Pakistan is facing now and in the past. People have no concern which political party comes in to power because of lack of political consciences and lack of political culture. The government is role between two parties with the support of government institution.

12. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the democratic system in the Pakistan is facing a lot of hurdles like military intervention, media negative role, lack of people participation in democratic process and economic instability. But, these factors also support the democratic process because of selfinterests.