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Batch # 337

## PART - II

Q#03:-

### Outline:

- ① Introduction
- ② Political Instability in Pakistan
  - (i). Political Rivalries
  - (ii). Power Politics
  - (iii). Lack of Transparency in public institutions
  - (iv). Insufficient accountability
  - (v). Constitutional crisis
  - (vi). Political Chaos
- ③ Economic Instability of Pakistan
  - (i) Dwindling economy of Pakistan
  - (ii) Current fiscal debt deficit
  - (iii). Trade deficit
  - (iv). Record breaking inflation
  - (v). Rupee devaluation
  - (vi). Unemployment increasing rate
  - (vii). Extracting institutions
- ④. Pakistan's Political Stability needs to be enshrined first due to reasons
  - (i). Political Stability is important for economic stability
  - (ii). Politically stable government could make long term policies.

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(iii) Stable democracy leads to inclusive institutions

(iv) Rule of law will be improved by transparent democracy

(v) It is important both for political stability as well as for economic stability.

## ⑤ - Conclusion.

### ①. Introduction.

Currently, country of Pakistan is facing political and economic instability that are the major hinderance in the ways of progress. Pakistan needs to get rid of such political and economic woes. In order to make the country as a major emerging economy and true democracy, Pakistan needs to address this unrest.

### ②. Political instability in Pakistan

Political instability in Pakistan is increasing day by day. Clashes between the political governments and opposition always exist. Evertime one party is trying to degrade the position of another. They are violating the principles of democracy. It needs to address first.

## (i) Political Rivalries

In a democratic country where democracy prevails fully political parties respect mandate of their opponents. Because people choose their representative and everyone has to accept the truth. But in Pakistan political parties make this matter as associated with their ego. They started protest and strikes against rigging. There a good example of Turkey's current elections held in 2023. Recep Tayyip Erdogan won with a very small margin for the Presidential seat but his opposing candidat accepted it with overwhelmingly. Political rivalries in Pakistan are creating instability that is very much dangerous for the wellbeing of state and nation.

## (ii) Lack of Transparency in public institution

There is a lack of transparency in public institutions of Pakistan. There are extractive institutions which violate the country's rules and regulations. Due their corrupt practices country is not making progress.

#### (IV). Insufficient accountability

Incapability of accountability institutions contributes to the political instability of Pakistan. For sufficient accountability there is a need of political stability, which is only possible through fair practices.

#### (V). Constitutional Crisis.

There are a lots of example where constitution has been violated for personal aims. Constitution has been used by the political government to benefit their coalitions and target their opponents.

Most recent example is general Elections should/must be held within the 90 days after the dissolution of National Assembly. But unfortunately it is not implemented and lead to constitutional crisis. There must be the supremacy of the constitution in the sovereign state.

#### (VI). Political Chaos

All these flaws like dynastic rule of few, feudal system,

lack of transparency and constitutional crisis lead to political chaos. There exist a vacuum that needs to be filled. This political instability should be addressed with top priority.

### ③. Economic Instability of Pakistan

Along with the political instability economic instability of Pakistan is a big issue faced by Pakistan. Increasing economic unrest and depletion of State Bank reserves have increased the risk of default.

#### (i). Dwindling economy of Pakistan

Pakistan's economy is dwindling because of inability of economic institution and lack of sufficient policy making. Due to reliance on short-term policies for timely benefits had led to economic doldrum.

#### (ii). Current fiscal deficit

There is current fiscal deficit in Pakistan's economy. Due to increasing interest rates on debt and repaying debt Pakistan's budget is continuously going into deficit.

According to the

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analysis of Budget 2023-24 a large amount of GDP is consuming in debt repaying.

### (iii). Trade deficit

Due to demand and supply gap Pakistan needs more imports than exports. Because of higher imports and lower exports trade deficit occur. This is leading cause of economic instability.

### (iv). Record breaking inflation

There is record breaking inflation in Pakistan. Prices of commodities particularly food products, oils, ghee and electronic have almost become doubled. It leads to Kitchen Crisis and reducing purchasing power of citizens.

### (v). Rupee Devaluation

State Bank of Pakistan's reserves are depleting continuously with low foreign reserves and deficiency of dollar. According to State Bank of Pakistan value of Pakistani Rupee decreased about 285 PKR equals to one USD dollar in the year 2023.

Outline

① Introduction

② <sup>Overview</sup> Evolution of political system and democracy

③ Factors upon which the evolution remained dependent

a) - dissolution of first Constituent Assembly

b) - Abrogation of 1956 constitution

c) - ~~Three~~ Martial Laws in Pakistan

d) - One Person constitution of 1962 - Basic Democracies

e) - First General elections of 1970-71

a) - Role of Political Parties

b) - Conflicts between east-Pakistan versus West Pakistan

c) - Final results

d) - Partition of Bengal

a) - Urdu-Bengali Conflict

b) - Currency issue

c) - Representation issues

d) - Capital issue

e) - Democratic Government of 1988-90 and

1993 to 1996

f) - Governments of 1990-1993

& 1996 to 1999

defence policies and defense system to counter the India threat. So its government was formulated in the content of defense system. There are lots of others factors and events influenced the political and democratic evolution of Pakistan. All of them are discussed one by one in the following.

③. Factors which influenced the political and democratic evolution in Pakistan.

### a). Dissolution of First Constitutional Assembly

Dissolution of First constitutional assembly was one of the most important event in the democratic and constitutional history of Pakistan. It was dissolved by: Ciulam Muhamad. This assembly has almost completed the draft of first constitution. But due to its dissolution it delayed constitutions which was a major hinderance in the ways of establishment of democracy in Pakistan.



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## b) Abrogation of 1956 Constitution

Constitution of 1956 was abrogated by Chief Martial Ayub Khan. It delayed the election process which further delayed political government's establishment.

## c). Martial Laws in Pakistan

Martial Law played a crucial role in the political and democratic system evolution. Pakistan faced 4 martial Law from 1958-62, 1973-79, 1977-1988, 2001 to 2008. a long history of Martial Laws. Due to such civil military relations civilian government was not get the opportunity to rule.

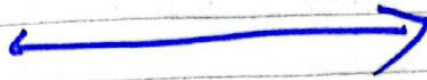
## (d). 1962 constitution and Basic-Democracies (B.D) system

1962 constitution was drafted and formulated by Ayub Khan and was known as one man constitution. Because this was largely favour Ayub Khan. He introduced Basic Democracies (B.D) system by an ordinance 1960. Which was a foundation for the democratisation evolution in Pakistan.

### c). First General Election of 1970-71

In the history of Pakistan first time General Election hold in 1970 which lead to the first democratic system.

(a). Role of Political Part



### Q#6

① Introduction

②. Brief Overview of Pakistan situation

(i) Geography

(ii) Strategic Importance

(iii). Neighbours Influence

(iv). Superpowers Influence

③. Relations with neighbours and stability of the region

(i). Relations with Eastern Neighbour

(a). Most important actor India

(b). Three major wars

(c). Border issues

(d). Foreign Policy with India

(e). Kashmir Issue

(f). India's aggressive Policy

(g). Implication for Pakistan

## (ii) Relations with Afghanistan

- (i) Durand Line Issue
- (ii) Pashtun Belt
- (iii) Cold War and War against Terrorism Scenario
- (iv) Refugees Issue
- (v) Current relations with Taliban Government

## (iii). Relations with Iran

- (a) - Sectoral issues
- (b). Bilateral relations TAPI
- (c). Current Iran air strikes in Pakistan

## (iv). Relations with China

- (a). Trade Partnership
- (b) Friendship, strategic, economic and military
- (c) - BRI (CPEC)

## (v). Good relations with neighbours will influence Peace

- (4). Relations with Superpowers
  - (i) Relations with US
  - (ii) Relation with China
  - (iii) Relations with Russia

## (5). How Good Relations will effect Peace

## (6) - Conclusion

①. Introduction

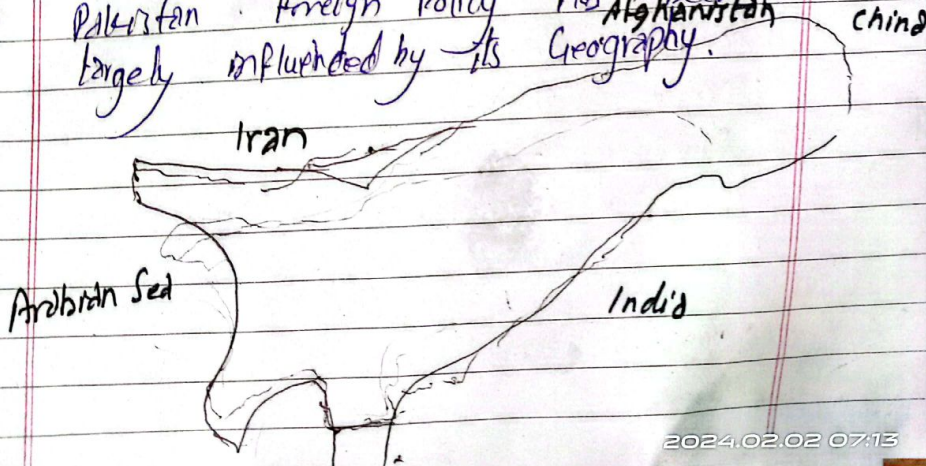
Pakistan have formulated different relationship and Foreign Policy for different countries like its neighbours and global powers with changing global dynamics. Changing global dynamic demands different foreign policy and provides different options for stability.

②. Brief Overview of Pakistan situation and factors affecting stability.

Different factors affect the stability and national interests of a country and as a result influence its Foreign Policy.

is Geography

Pakistan own significant geographic importance due to its position. It is lying in south Asia. It has India in East, China in North, Afghanistan in North-west, Iran in South-west and Arabian Sea in South. Pakistan Foreign Policy has been largely influenced by its Geography.



### (iii) Neighbours Influence

Pakistan had formulated its foreign policy on the basis of stability and influence of neighbours like India and Afghans.

### (iv) Superpower Influence

Superpowers had influence stability of Pakistan, for example during cold war and post-9-11 scenario. US has used Pakistan soil to fight against communism and terrorism.

### (3) Relations with neighbours and stability of Pakistan

Stability of Pakistan has always affected by the relations with its neighbours, eg India and Iran.

#### (i) Relation with its eastern neighbour

Both countries didn't enjoy normal relationships since their independence.

a) - India factor is important

India factor is most important in the stability of Pakistan. Because India is the largest threat to the country's sovereignty.

b) Three major wars.

Both countries always fell down in conflicts with each other.

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due to the double standards of India. In 1948 Kashmir War, 1965 and 1971 both countries fought bitter wars. That caused regional instability to prevail.

(d). Foreign Policy with India:

Pakistan had a defensive foreign policy with India due to the aggressive policy of India. India is a threat to the Pakistan's stability.

(e). Kashmir Issue,

Kashmir issue is the bone of contention between both countries. Other issues like, water issue and some others also exist but attention grasping issue is Kashmir. Further tensioned relation after the abrogation of Articles 370 and 37 of the Kashmir's Rights by BJP Government.

(f). India's aggressive Policy

India made aggressive foreign policy that is a threat to Pakistan's stability. Good diplomatic ties with India will be helpful to maintain stability.

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(i). Implications for Pakistan

In order to maintain country's stability Pakistan needs to establish good diplomatic ties with India. Pakistan should enhance trade with India and open its border for travelling and tourism in India e.g. Waga border Lahore, Chakothi border Kashmir etc.

(ii) - Relations with Afghanistan

Despite the relationship of Islamic brotherhood Pakistan and Afghanistan bore bitter and confused relationships.

(i) - Durand Line issue

Both countries sharing border of 1024 Km long. But Afghanistan created conflicts with Pakistan on the validity of Durand Line.

(ii) Pashtun Belt

Afghanistan claims some of areas in Pashtun Belt of Pakistan as its own territory. Afghanistan triggered separatist movements and support terrorism in this belt.

(iii) Cold war and War against terrorism

They did not enjoy

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good relationships during Cold war and Post 9-11 era. Despite Pakistan's efforts to maintain peace in Afghanistan, it showed ~~weak~~ and confused policies towards Pakistan.

iv. Refugees issue

Most recent issue that is the reason behind escalating tensions b/w both countries is Refugees issue. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 1.7 million Afghan refugees are settled in Pakistan.



Q#08 Short NotesQ#08 Short Notes  
②. Pakistan's Environmental ChallengesOutline

- ① Introduction
- ②. Climate Vulnerable Country Pakistan
- ③. Contributions in climate change
- ④. Environmental challenges to Pakistan

## ①. Increasing Temperature

- a). Heatwaves  $\rightarrow 46^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Quetta
- b). Heat Strokes in 2020  
 $\hookrightarrow$  More than 90 death in Karachi in 2023

## ②. Melting of Glaciers

## ③. Rising Sea level

- a) Threat to coastal population

## ④. Melting of Glaciers

## ⑤. Water Crisis

⑥. ~~Def~~ Increasing Pollution

- (i) Fog and smog

## ⑦. Unexpected Urban Flooding

- a) - Flood - 2022

- b) - loss in Infrastructure

- c) - diseases

- d) - Food insecurity

- e) - deaths and refugees issues

- ①. Ways forward  
 ②. Conclusion.

## ①. Introduction

The world is facing a climate threat. Earth's temperature is rising continuously because of Global Warming. As per IPCC earth's temperature has increase  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the last 4 decades.

## ②. Pakistan as <sup>among</sup> the most vulnerable countries

Despite its least contribution in the climate change Pakistan is among the most vulnerable countries. As per Global Climate Change Index-2022-23 Pakistan rank 4th in the countries which have more risk of climate related causalities

## ③. Contribution in climate change

Pakistan has very much less contribution in the climate change. Because it is a less industrious country. Developed world, have higher contribution in it.

## ④. Environmental challenges to Pakistan.

Pakistan has faced severe

environmental challenges from the past decades. It has lost a major portion of its GDP, infrastructure, livestock and crops in dealing with floods etc.

## ①. Increasing Temperature

Temperature is increasing in Pakistan which in turn causes several problems. Year 2023 is the most hottest year in the history of earth and also in Pakistan.

a) - Heat waves

(b) Heat stroke

## ②. Melting of Glacier

As per IPCC 100% of Himalayan glaciers of Pakistan are melting. It may lead to water scarcity.

## ③. Water Crisis

According to world Bank Pakistan has 500 billion Cusecs of water <sup>reserves</sup> left.

## ④. Rising Sea Level

## ⑤. Unexpected flooding

Q#08 (c).

### Outline.

- ①. Introduction
- ②. Water Crisis in Pakistan and its manifestation

- (a). World Bank Report
- (b). Depleting Water Reserves
- (c). Flowing of water into Ocean

- ③. Causes of Water Crisis in Pakistan

- (a). Climate Change
  - (i). Melting of Glaciers
- (b). Rapid Flooding
- (c). Lack of Dams and Water Storage reservoirs
- (d). Poor Irrigation System
- (e). Inefficiency of Water Management

- ④. Authorities  
Ways forward to deal with Water Crisis

- (a). Building of large dams and small dams
- (b). Proper policy making and strong management
- (c). Proper Water metering, bills system and

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check over wasting water  
(d). Awareness

## 5. Conclusion

### ①. Introduction

Water Crisis in Pakistan has increased threat to food security and national integration. Continuously depleting water reserves are creating threats to water security. It has created several problems.

### ②. Manifestations of Water Crisis in Pakistan

Water reserves of Pakistan have been decreased to the minimum level. According to Report published by World Bank Pakistan's water reserves have reached less than 600<sup>m</sup> cum of water.