

PART - II

Q. NO. 8

(a)

Pakistan's Environmental Challenges

I INTRODUCTION; Pakistan's Environmental Challenges:

Many international reports have been suggested that Pakistan is among the most vulnerable states to climate change. This vulnerability is due to its geographical features, position, and the inability to face those issues effectively. Such vulnerability also increases environmental challenges for Pakistan and affects the social, economic, and political landscape of the state.

II PAKISTAN'S VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE:

The Global Climate Risk Index in 2022 placed Pakistan at fifth number in vulnerability to the climate change. Although, Pakistan only contributes to less than one percent to the total Green House Gas Emission. but still it is among the most vulnerable countries. In 2022 report by UNSC also stated that;

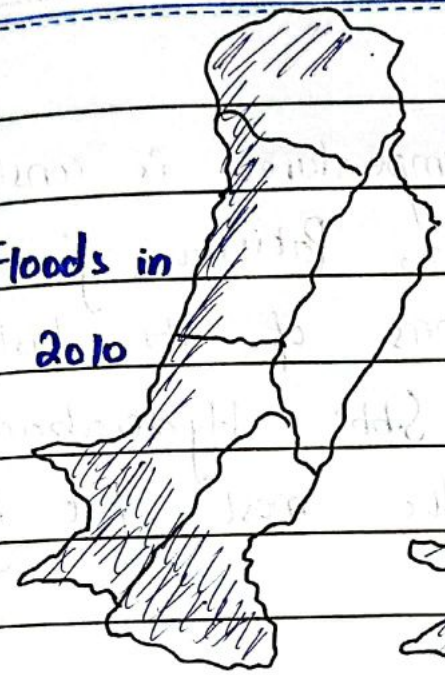
"Due to the geography, the North of Pakistan, India, and China are more vulnerable to Climate Change in the region"

- UNSC, 2022

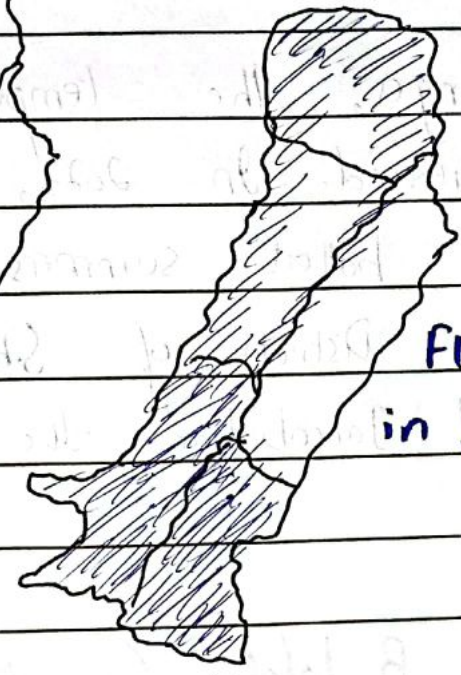
A- Floods in 2022; A Direct Manifestation of vulnerability:

The unprecedented floods faced by Pakistan in 2022 during the monsoon season clearly manifests the vulnerability of Pakistan.

Floods in 2010



Floods in 2022



▨ → Flood affected Districts

This comparison of floods in 2022 with that of 2010 clearly shows that the intensity has multiplied many times.

III PAKISTAN'S ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES DUE TO VULNERABILITY:

Following are the environmental challenges being faced by Pakistan:

A- Increase in Temperature:

Due to environmental

changes, the temperature is constantly increased. In 2023, Pakistan faced the hottest summers of its history with Districts of Sibi, Hyderabad, and Jacobabad the most hit by it.

B- Water Scarcity:

The water life of Pakistan has been reduced to less than 100 days and the reports by World Bank also stated that,

"Pakistan is fastly moving from being water scarce to water insecure." - UN report.

C- Energy Insecurity:

Due to environmental challenges, the need and demand for energy has increased. However,

Pakistan is unable to fulfil it.
In 2023's summer alone, the energy shortage was of almost 7000 MW with only 21000 MW of available energy.

D- Environment Induced Natural Disasters:

Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change is proven by the fact that Pakistan is facing a lot of environmental disasters. In 2022, Pakistan faced flood, 2023 droughts in Sindh and Balochistan, Pest attacks in Punjab agricultural areas and many more.

E- Food Shortage:

It is also a challenge being faced by Pakistan. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Pakistan stands at 92 out

116 states on food security Index.

IV- IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN:

Environmental challenges in Pakistan impact the country in many ways.

A- Economic Impacts:

Following are the economic impacts of environmental challenges.

a- loss of infrastructure

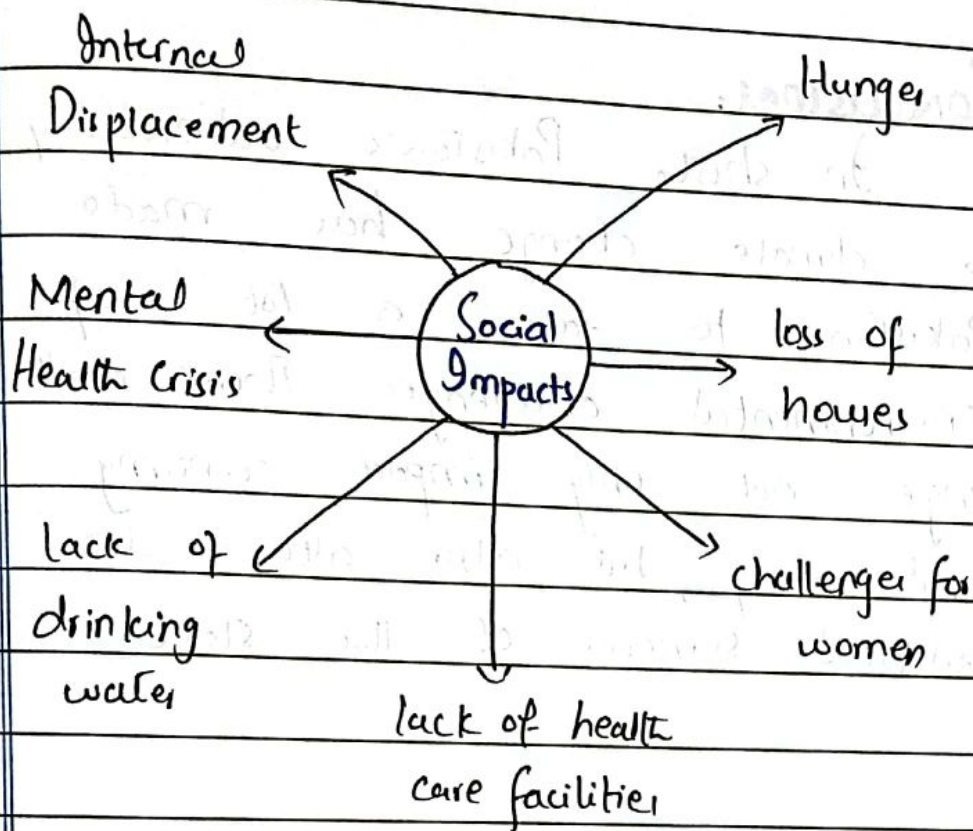
b- loss of Agriculture

c- Overall GDP downfall

d- Burden on economy to import food and energy

B- Social Impacts:

Following are the social impacts.



C- Political Impacts:

The environmental challenges also have the potential to impact the political landscape of any state. as in Pakistan people turn against government and turn to non-democratic ways to demand for their rights to safe and healthy environment.

V CONCLUSION:

In short, Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change has made Pakistan to face a lot of environmental challenges. These challenges not only impact economy and society, but also alter the political scenario of the state.

(b)

Population Explosion

I. INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan's population, since its inception is proliferating and has turned into a ticking time bomb for the state. But, this population, being dominated by the youth, has potential to alter the course of future for Pakistan. However, for this

to happen, governments need to make and imply population planning policies in time.

II OVERVIEW OF POPULATION EXPLOSION IN PAKISTAN:

At the time of independence the population of Pakistan was 30 million. Today, in 2023, it has reached the threshold of more than 230 million with the annual population growth rate of almost 2%. The UN reports have also predicted that Pakistan's population will reach 300 million by 2040.

A Population Dynamics in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, the silver lining around the cloud of population is that out of the

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total population, 64% of the people are of age less than 30 years.

III- IMPACTS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION:

Following are the impacts of population explosion for Pakistan:

A- Increased demand of Resources:

The more number of people means the more need for natural resources. However, Pakistan is already grappling with the concerns of water, energy, and food shortage.

B- Need for the Creation of more Jobs:

There is a need for the creation of more jobs in the country. Today, the unemployment ratio of Pakistan stands at almost 30%.

C- Concerns of Human Development.

On the global Human Development Index, Pakistan already stands at 114th position which means that increasing population is unable to develop properly.

D. Brain Drain of the Country:

As a result of over population and lack of resources, people look to other states to find living for themselves. In the year 2022 alone, almost 866000 people left the country and mostly were educated and skilled people.

E- Environmental Damage:

In order to accomodate increasing population in the country, the environment

is badly harmed. in the following ways.

- a- Deforestation
- b- Over grazing
- c- Industrialization
- d- Increase in GHG emission
- e- Pollution (air, water, soil)
- f- Increase in energy usage.

IV FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION TO DEAL WITH POPULATION EXPLOSION:

Following are the ways to deal with this issue of population explosion:

A. Population Planning Policies:

It is the high time for Pakistan to not only formulate population planning policies but to also implement them. In this case we can learn from the examples of China, Bangladesh and

Iran who reduced their population growth rate through implementing population policies. They include:

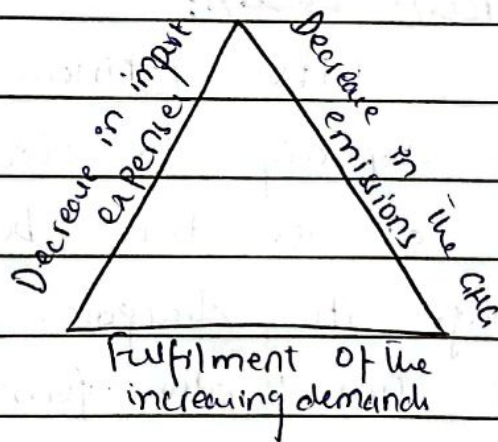
- a- Creating awareness among people
- b- One-Child Policy.
- c- Providing Family Planning Services

B- Convert Brain Drain To Brain Chain;

As Pakistan does not have capacity to accommodate the people at its best but it can manage its diaspora. As India, we can also form our Pakistan Diaspora Committee at Federal level to map it and to convert it to Brain Chain by bringing in Technological, and quantum related advances.

C- Shift to Renewable Source of Energy:

It is the need of the time for Pakistan to shift from non-renewable to renewable source of energy. It will help in the following ways.



V- CONCLUSION:

To conclude, Population explosion is the ticking bomb for Pakistan in its current capacity. So, Pakistan needs to take steps to formulate and implement policies in time.

Q. NO. 4 Pakistan's Security Concerns of the last Decade

I- INTRODUCTION:

In the last decade Pakistan faced a lot of security issues. In the traditional sense, those concerns were present in the form of India (Kashmir issue), Afghanistan (Taliban), and Balochistan (BLA). However, Pakistan also faced challenges through non-traditional means. Those non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan are climate change, fifth generation warfare, food shortage, water scarcity, population explosion, economic downfall, political instability, and energy crisis. In the light of such security concerns, Pakistan needs to revisit its foreign policy in a way that

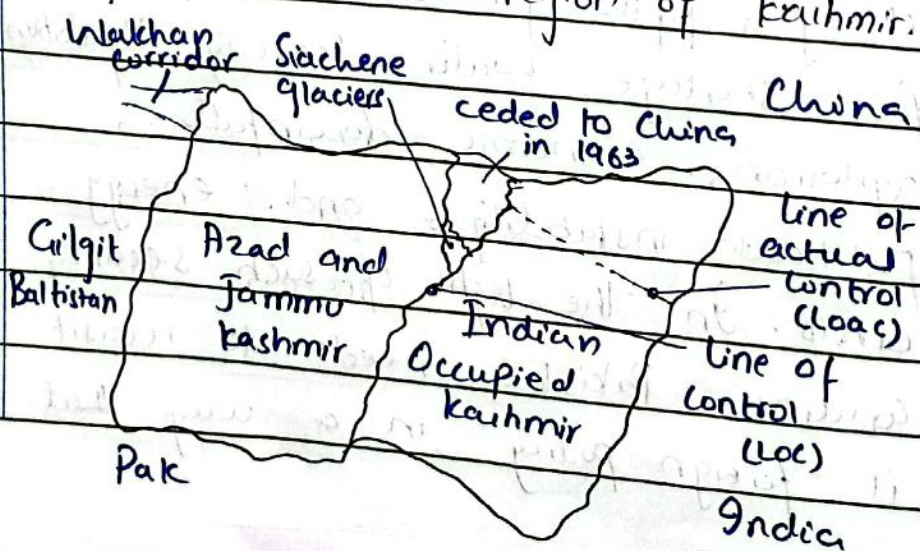
it align with its security concerns.

II. PAKISTAN'S TRADITIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS OF THE LAST DECADE:

Following are the traditional security concerns that are being faced by Pakistan.

A- INDIA: A Constant Threat to Pakistan:

In the eastern side Pakistan has a constant threat in the shape of India. Since it has revoked article 370-A, this concern has multiplied to manifolds in the region of Kashmir.



B. AFGHANISIAN; Militant

Attacks in Pakistan:

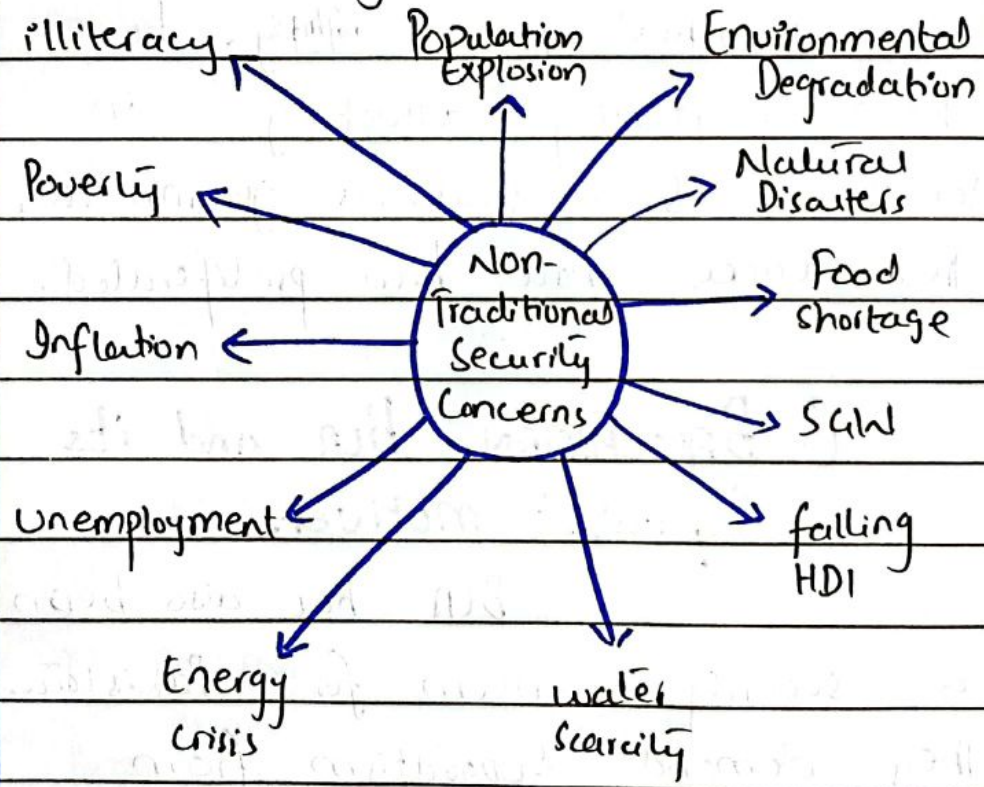
Since Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan are not of cordial nature, Afghan governments is unable to control ISKP and TIP, who consider Taliban as their spiritual fathers. They have been constantly attacking in Pakistan. Since Taliban's government, these attacks have been proliferated.

C. BALUCHISIAN; BLA and its Separatist motives:

BLA has also been a security concern for Pakistan. They demand separatism from Pakistan because of the social and economic state of the province. Hence, it is also a major concern for Pakistan.

III. PAKISTAN'S NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS OF THE LAST DECADE:

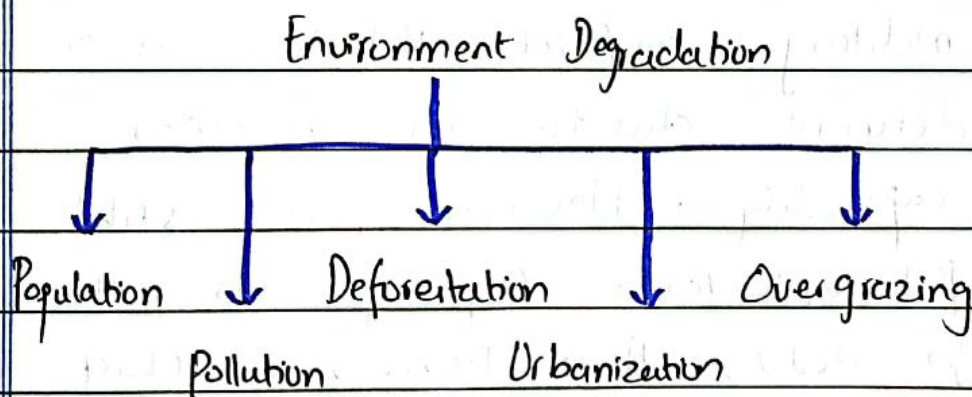
In the last ten years Pakistan has faced more security concerns of non-traditional nature than at any time in the history.



Major non-traditional security concerns of the last decade are discussed here:

A- Climate Change and the Environmental Degradation.

Not only in the last decade but since the start of this century, climate change has been a major security concern for Pakistan. As Pakistan is also the fifth most vulnerable state to Pakistan, its environment is deteriorating.



B- Falling Human Development Index:

Pakistan due to many reasons is constantly falling behind in the HDI.

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less HDI is indicated by the following factors:

- a- Food Shortage
- b- Vulnerable lifestyle
- c- Illiteracy
- d- Poverty
- e. Inefficient health-care system.

C- Fifth Generation Warfare:

In case of Direct military conflict, Pakistan is a deterrent due to its nuclear capability. However, in 5GW Pakistan lacks capacity. As, in 2022, Asim Munir, the Chief of Army Staff also said that;

"We are aware that Pakistan is being threatened by 5GW"

- Asim Munir

IV. SUGGESTED POLICY MEASURES TO REVISIT FOREIGN POLICY IN THE LIGHT OF SECURITY CONCERNS:

In the light of both traditional and non-traditional security concerns, Pakistan needs to revisit its foreign policy.

A. Enhance Diplomacy Over Non-traditional Concerns:

Pakistan's foreign policy has always talked about direct threat in spite of the fact that non-traditional concerns are far more serious. Hence, diplomacy should be enhanced in this respect as well.

D. Negotiations with Neighbors:

Pakistan being threatened by both its neighbors cannot afford any direct military conflict.

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Hence, it needs to hold peace talks with India as well as Taliban to sign a cease fire in K.

C- Engage with all global power without joining any bloc:

Joining any bloc will only hurt Pakistan. Hence, it should enhance relations with Russia, China, and USA all at the same time.

D- Enhance Trade Relations with all the States:

Pakistan's trade relations are very limited in nature. They should be enhanced and extended to everyone. It will save Pakistan at the time of any serious conflict at any part of the world.

V. CONCLUSION:

In short, in last decade Pakistan has faced many security concerns in the shape of traditional and non-traditional forms. So, Pakistan needs to revisit its foreign policy to tackle with them effectively.

Q. NO. 5

I. INTRODUCTION; Factors Responsible for the evolution of political system and Democracy in Pakistan:

Pakistan, since its inception has faced many challenges in the development of its political system and democracy. Its roots lie in the nature of the independence movement. After independence, other factors

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in the form of constitutional delays, minorities concerns, political juts, lack of leaderships, contravene over language, military-bureaucratic involvements. were at play.

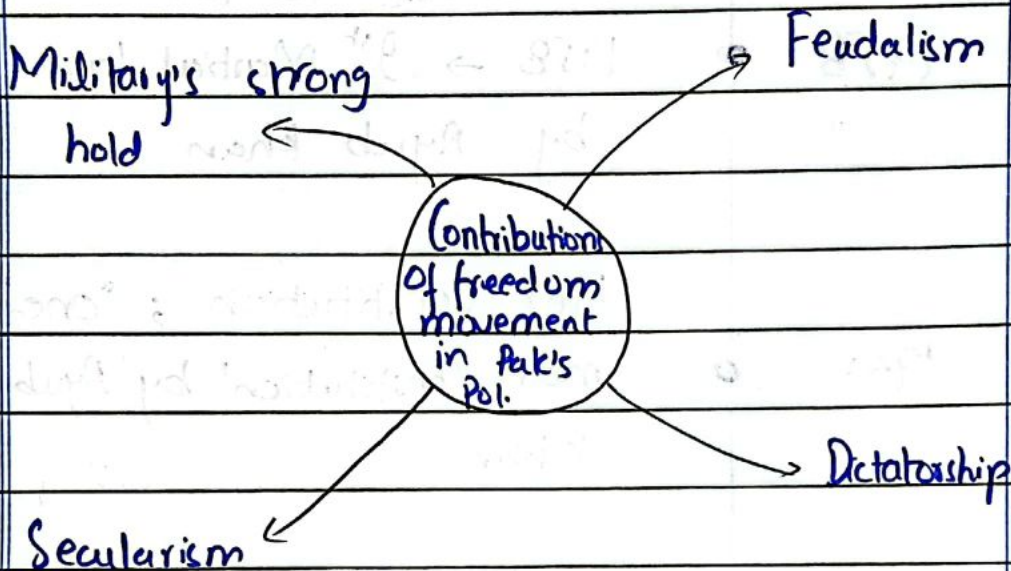
Owing to all these factors, still today Pakistan's political system and Democracy are lacking in both structure and strength.

II- NATURE OF INDEPENDENCE

MOVEMENT; Contributions in the political system of Pakistan.

Pakistan's political system and Democracy's foundations were set by the independence movement. But as Mr. Ian Talbot in his book "Pakistan: a New History" also discusses that it was the very nature of independence movement that

harmed the soul and spirit of Democracy in Pakistan.



III FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL SYSTEM AND DEMOCRACY SINCE INCEPTION:

Following are the responsible factors.

A- Constitutional Delays:

The history of the constitutional development in Pakistan is very bleak.

1956	•	Formation of 1956 Constitution
1958	•	7 th Oct 1958 to 27 th Oct 1958 → 9 th Martial law by Ayub Khan
1962	•	1962 Constitution ; "One-man Constitution" by Ayub Khan
1969	•	2 nd Martial law in Pakistan
1971	•	Fall of Dhaka and War with India
1972	•	Interim Constitution
1973	•	Constitution of Pakistan 1973

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This delay of constitutional development caused different institutions to try to take power in their hands.

B- Minorities Concerns and Politics Over Religions:

As Pakistan was formed on the name of Islam, minorities concerns were always at stake. In every constitution they had concerns related to president's ^{being} muslim. Moreover, political parties also played their role in to incite the religious differences.

C- Lack of leadership and Political lust:

After Independence, the sudden death of Quaid-e-Azam and later on murder of

Liaqat Ali Khan further deteriorated politics and democracy in Pak for others, Quaid had already said that;

"I had false coins in my pockets"

-Quaid-e-Azam

D. Military and Bureaucratic role in Politics:

Since independence Pakistan has faced 3 martial laws and has spend three decade under military's dictatorship. Hence, Bureaucracy which was also filled with military generals overstepped its domain. All this, deteriorated democracy of Pakistan.

E- Controversies Over Language:

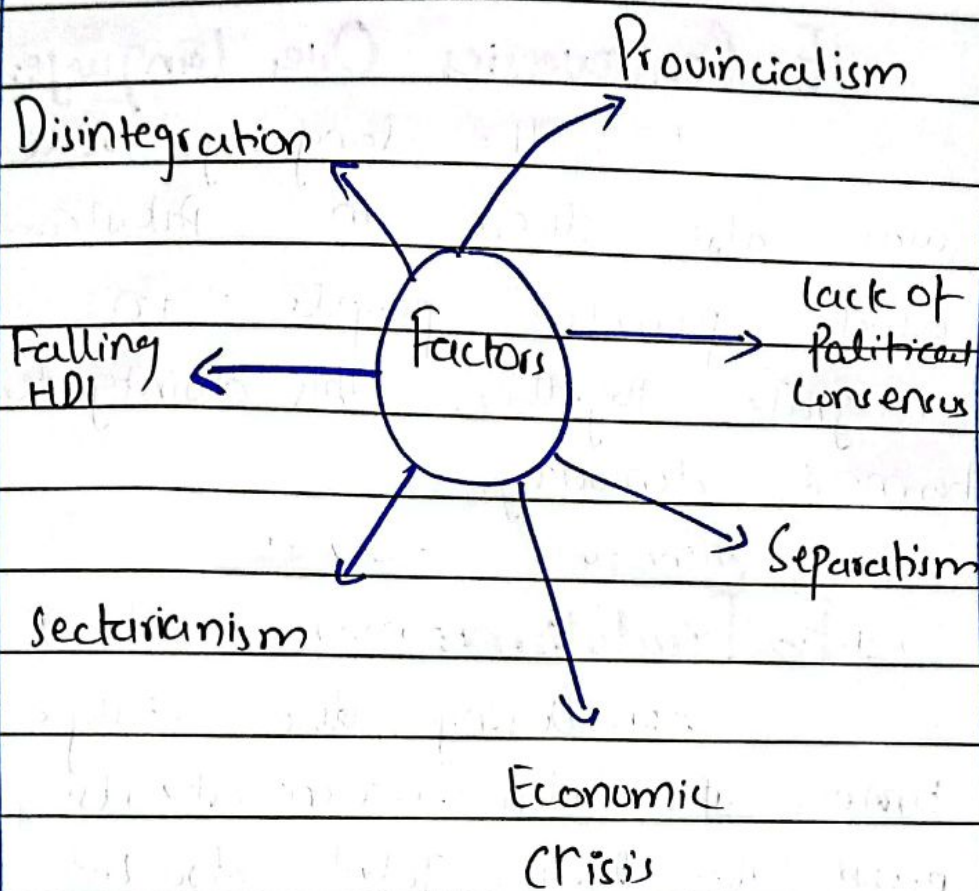
The language issue was also there in Pakistan which prevented people to integrate together. This disintegration harmed democracy.

F- Feudalism:

During the early times, feudalism was at its peak. As Ayeiha Jalal also wrote in his book that almost 1% of elite in Pakistan control 80% of the wealth and land. It also prevents democracy to flourish.

G- Other Factors:

Following are few other factors which are also equally responsible:



IV- SUGGESTED WAYS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND STABILIZE POLITICAL SYSTEM:

- a- Political Consensus
- b- Regularly held elections at all costs.
- c- Playing role limited to institutional domains.
- d- Doing ethical politics

- d- Integrate people as nation.
- e- Stop using religion for Politics.
- f- Economic Development.

V CONCLUSION.

Succinctly, Pakistan's political system and democracy have faced many challenges since the inception of Pakistan. Those challenges did not let Pakistan to flourish as a nation. Hence, it is the time ~~take~~ Pakistan decide to burn the political capital for the sake of democracy.

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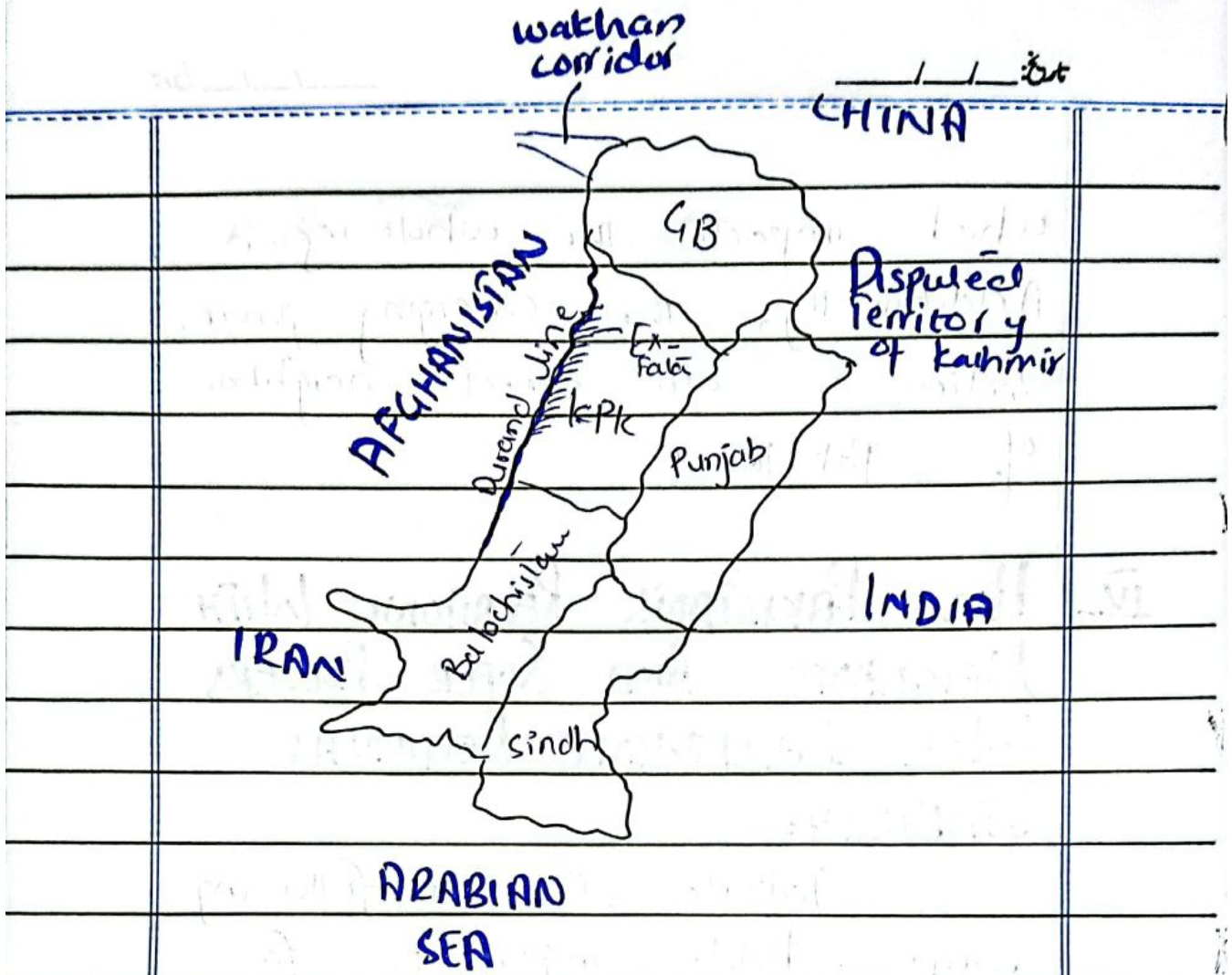
Q. NO. 6 Pakistan's Relations with neighbors and Super Powers.

I- INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan, currently in all its capacities, is unable to stabilize its economy, politics, and security. This instability arises from many factors. But, it can only be achieved if Pakistan succeeds in maintaining its good relations with the neighbors and the super powers of the region.

II. PAKISTAN IN THE REGION:

In order to understand its instability arising from the region & neighbours, it is important to look at it in the region.



III- IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN FOR THE STABILITY OF THE REGION:

As Pakistan lies at the heart of the region, it is very important for the regional stability. Afghanistan is the main player in creating instability, which is directly west to Pakistan. Moreover, Chinese flagship project CPEC also involves

which impacts the whole region. Additionally, the emerging power India is also direct neighbor of Pakistan.

iv. How Pakistan's Relations With Neighbors And Super Powers Will Determine Regional Stability:

Pakistan, in the following ways, holds importance for regional stability.

A- Pak-India Conflict Over Kashmir; Affected Region:

Pakistan and India, both being the important stake holders for regional stability, cannot afford to engage in conflict. Hence, Pakistan's relations with India will be important for region.

B. Taliban and Security Concerns of the Region:

Taliban are not only concern for Pakistan ^{but} for also Chinese interests. But, Pakistan's relation with them can pacify them and can convince them to maintain peace.

C- Sanctioned Iran; Neighbor of Pakistan:

Iran is an energy rich country. However, due to sanctions it is unable to do trade. But, Pakistan is important to connect it to energy thirsty China. So, Pakistan's relation with Iran matter to the whole region.

D. CPEC; Implications for Region:

CPEC connects China

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to the warm waters of Arabian sea. It holds importance for the whole region as it can be extended to them as well.

However, as it passes through Kashmir, Indian interests are also at stake.

E-Wakhan Corridor and Energy Rich Central Asia:

Central Asian States are energy rich but landlocked. Wakhan Corridor is the shortest way for China and India to reach them. This is also the reason that India wants to occupy Kashmir as well as a.B. Hence, Pak-India relations are important in this respect as well.

IV - Challenges in maintaining relations with Neighbors and super powers.

A- Challenges for Pak-India relations:

- a- Kashmir Issue.
- b- Diplomatic Halt
- c- Military Conflicts

B- Challenges for Pak-Iran Relations:

- a- Sanctions on Iran.
- b- Inter border attacks.
- c- Recent missile attacks.

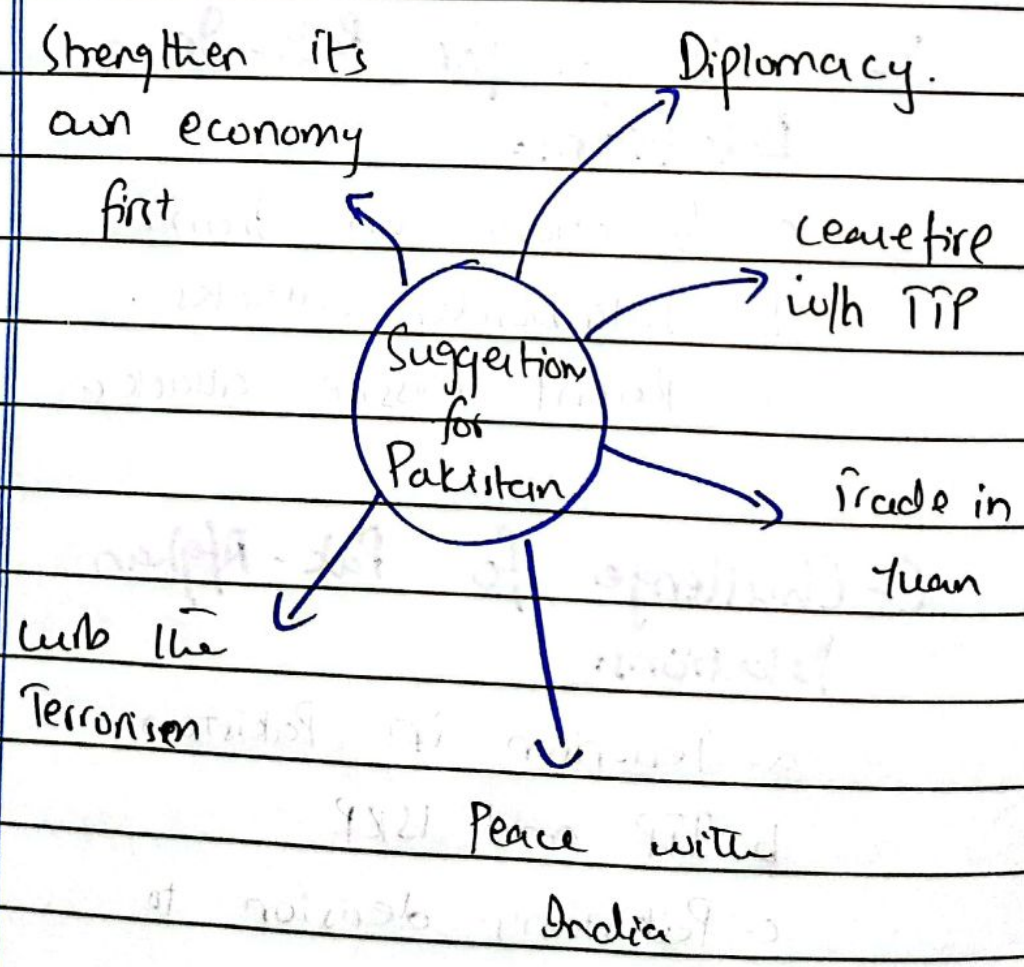
C- Challenges for Pak-Afghan Relations:

- a- Terrorism in Pakistan.
- b- TIP and ISKP
- c- Pakistan's decision to pull out refugees.
- d- Indian factor.

D. Challenges for Pak-China Relations.

- a- Attacks on Chinese Interests.
- b- Incompletion of Chinese projects on time due to crisis in Pakistan.

V- Way Forward:



VI CONCLUSION:

In short, the location of Pakistan make it an important player for the region. Hence, it should play its role to maintain peace in the region.