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Pak Affair - full test

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Q. No. 6

Answer

1. Introductory Remarks

National integration describes a process that unites people from different socio-culture and racial backgrounds. There are many obstacles which create disintegration among our masses such as ethnic and religious issues, political instability, economic disability and sectarian and enterism. However, the governments of Pakistan need to eradicate these hindrance for uniting the nation into one platform. Create inter-provincial harmony, strengthen social value, Empowered local government can create national integration.

2. Major obstacles in the progress of national integration in contemporary Pakistan

(i) Political upheavals

Political upheavals in Pakistan is creating national disintegration.

For instance, PPP, PTI and PMLN are major political parties in Pakistan. All these political leaders are fighting to each other which are creating language barrier among masses.

(ii) Economic instability

Economic instability is also fostering national disintegration. Due to political instability, many regional parties have ~~be~~ are leading instability in the provinces. For example, MQM and PTM are two examples of nationalist movement against right. Besides, India is supporting Baloch insurgent in Balochistan.

(iii) Flawed education policies

Education plays important role to create national integration. However, in Pakistan elite culture ignore the middle class people. Besides, three major institutions such as private, public and madrasah are facing disharmony. According to WB, 22 million children are out of school in Pakistan.

(iv) Sectarianism and Extremism

The Islamic republic of Pakistan is facing sectarianism and extremism. Since 1979, Pakistan has been facing terrorism attacks and sectarian killing. For instance, TTP and TLP are two extremism and sectarianism group. Many people have lost their lives and property.

(v) Suffering Linguistic barrier

Pakistan is facing linguistic barrier between provinces which are promoting national disintegration.

Urdu is a national language of the country. But other regional languages are creating disharmony among masses.

For example, Balochi, Sindhi, and Punjabi and Pashtun culture have dominated in Pakistan which rely on regional language.

(vi) Resurgence of terrorism and Indian intervention in the country's provinces

Currently, terrorist attacks have been increased which are spreading national

Intefration. For instance, Peshawar sival line mosque attack in 2023 which was conducted by TTP and ISIP in which 100 people were martyred. ON the other hand, India is openly supporting Balochistan people and BLA which are becoming cause of national disintegration.

3- How can Pakistan can eradicate hindrance in the way of national integration?

(i)

(i) creating Center-province relations

National integration can be promoted to enhance center-province relationship. For example, Artical 160 NFC and 154 CES should be strengthened for further relationship. Besides, natural resources iss should be solved, according to artical 172 of the Constitution.

(ii) Strengthen Local government system

Strengthen local government can enhance national integration to transfer power national to local people. For instance, article 140(A) of the constitution should be implemented. Besides, free and fair local government election should be conducted.

(iii) Promoting education system

Education is an important factor for national integration. According to article 25A of the constitution, free education will provide to all students between 1 to 16. Besides, single national curriculum should be strengthened and solve the problem of out of school children.

~~(ix)~~

(iv) Strengthen social value

Social value should be strengthened for national integration. All provinces of the country need a good national action plan to meet their social, economic and political

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Needs ..

(V) Vibrant role of media

The media role is very crucial for national unity. However, the country should start campaign to counter national disintegration. For instance, Aaj, Geo news and other news channels should play their role for national unity.

(vi) Conducting dialogue with neighboring countries

The country need to enhance its relations with neighbours countries. For instance, India is a major supporter in Balochistan, therefore, the country should conduct dialogue with it for national security.

4) Critical analysis

The creation of national integration in the base of regional, linguistic and cultural identities remains a challenge for political

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leadership. The hindrance of national identity are not ^{only} internal but also external. These are increasing due to ongoing economic crises, inflation and political instability.

5) Concluding Remarks

National integration is a process which creates unity among the country's masses on the bases of linguistic and religious. The country has been facing national unity since its inception such as sectarian and ethnic problems, economic problems, tense relations of center and provinces. However, these obstacles can be countered by the government comprehensive policies. The government should strengthen regional and national level institution for economic prosperity.



Q. NO. 4

Answer

1) Introduction

Economy of Pakistan is facing various challenges in term of fiscal policies, trade dynamic, infrastructure development and the role of innovation.

Therefore, these factors can be improved for strengthening economy of the country such as tax reform in fiscal policies, export diversion in trade dynamics, and infrastructure development through reform of energy sectors can solve economic problems of the country.

2. Reforms need in fiscal policies

(i) Tax Reforms Policy

The country needs tax reform policy such as to increase tax revenues and reliance on indirect taxes. For example, the government

Should use principle of equity both horizontal and vertical in tax objectives.

(ii) Debt management Policy

Developing strategies to management in public sector effectively. Government should eliminate external and existing debt. For example, the government should increase foreign direct investment.

(iii) Fiscal discipline

Pakistan should reduce the government spending and reduce budget deficit. The extra government spending should be eliminated. Public-private partner should be increased.

(iv) Subsidy Rationalization

The country should reduce fiscal burden and increase resource allocation. Pakistan is the most fifth abundant country in terms of natural resources. For example,

recoding case in Balochistan should be solved. Besides, foreign collaboration should to utilize its natural resources.

3 How can Pakistan enhance its trade for economic stability?

(i) Increasing foreign direct investment

Pakistan is located in east South Asia.

It has strong relationship with major economic power such as China, Australia, the USA. Therefore, it should create an attractive environment to attract foreign direct investment including providing incentives and improving infrastructure. For instance, through China, Pakistan have invested \$62bn in CPEC for FDI.

(ii) Regional integration

Pakistan needs regional integration for strengthening relations with neighbouring countries. For instance, Pakistan

Pakistan should enhance relations with India and Afghanistan instead of enemy. Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline should start work for economic prosperity.

(iii) Trade facilities

Pakistan should promote international trade. Pakistan is the second highest cotton producer in the world and 5th highest producer of rice. Besides, Pakistan is famous in set sports equipments. Pakistan need should reduce tariffs on logistic infrastructure.

(iv) Enhancing export

The country needs to enhance its export with neighboring countries and international countries. Besides, it should end reliance on import. Pakistan can export its raw material at international market such as wheat, rice, cotton and leather equipments.

4) which measures are needed to improve infrastructure development for economic prosperity?

(i) Energy sector

Pakistan is facing energy problems. Now a day, 10 to 12 hour load shedding is occurring in the country. However, the country is trying to shifting to renewable energy sources. For instance, through CPE, various projects are started such as solar power project in Bahawalpur, Karot hydro power project, Sulci Kanari projects.

(ii) Transportation infrastructure

Investing in transportation infrastructure including roads, railways, ports, and airports to enhance connectivity. For example, Pakistan have invested in Gwadar port through China collaboration. Besides, Lahore - Sialkot Motorway has completed.

(iii) Digital infrastructure.

Investing in digital infrastructure such as broadband network and e-commerce platform to promote digitalization and innovation. For example, Pakistan is investing in fiber optics network through China partnership.

5 Role of innovation to improve economic conundrum

(i) Research and development

Increasing investment

in R&D can foster economic innovation and technological advancement. Pakistan has only 1 research system. On the other hand India has six and Bangladesh has 3 research system.

(ii) Education and skills development

Pakistan should strengthen its education system and enhance 21st century skills in our youth. Eradicating the problem of out of school children can promote

education. Besides, advance IT security courses and institution should be enhanced for advance learning.

(iii) Entrepreneurship support

Pakistan needs its & increase entrepreneurship in the country. For example investing in education and providing access to finance, mentorship and supports for startups and small business. For example, the government of Pakistan has launched a youth loan scheme for starting business.

6) Conclusion

Economic prosperity needs of the country to improve its fiscal deficit policy and enhance trade with neighbouring countries. These factors can be implemented by Public-private Partnership. Besides, effective government policies, transparency, accountability can

ensure successful implementation in the country. On the other hand, the government should enhance its relationships with neighbour countries.



@ NO. 5

Answer

1) Introduction

The agricultural sectors of Pakistan have numerous resources such as fertile lands, ample resources and diverse land reforms. However, these factors are facing various challenges such as infrastructure challenges, water scarcity, land fragmentation and policy constraints.

Therefore, some potential measures need to counter these challenges such as promotion of agricultural finance and technology, stable policy environment and water management and climate adaptation policy.

2. Which factors are enhancing Challenges for industrialization through agricultural sectors?

(i) Infrastructure Challenges

Pakistan is facing various infrastructure Challenges such as inadequate transportation network, lack of cold storages and poor irrigation systems.

These factors hinder the agricultural growth. Due to disturbance of roads, all agricultural products cannot reach to market and can become a challenge for industrialization.

(ii) Limited access to credit and technology

In Pakistan, many farmers lack access to credit and modern agricultural technologies, which hampers their productivity and competitiveness. Without sufficient investment in machinery, fertilizers and improved seeds to change market demands.

(iii) Policy Constraints

In Pakistan, agricultural sectors are facing policy which are made by governments. For instance, fluctuations in agricultural subsidies and tariff create uncertainty for farmers and agricultural business. Moreover, bureaucratic red tape and corruption are impeding the implementation of agricultural reforms and hinder private sector reforms.

(iv) Water Scarcity and climate change

Pakistan is facing water scarcity problems in agricultural sectors due to lack of dams. Besides, climate change problems also are being faced by country. For instance, according to global watch, Pakistan includes first 10 countries which are the most vulnerable by climate change. In 2022 flood, Pakistan loss 30 billion due to climate change.

(v) Land fragmentation and tenure issues

Land fragmentation and insecure land

Land tenure systems are prevalent in Pakistan, leading to suboptimal land use practices and hindered investment in land improvements. For example, currently, Punjab and Sindh is fighting to each other for land distribution.

(vii)

(vi) Political instability and economic conundrum

Ongoing political crises and economic conundrum are creating challenges for agricultural sectors. Due to political crises agricultural growth has declined in the country. Heavy external debt in economy to ~~decrease~~ increase agricultural growth.

(ii)

3. Pakistan has potential to address these challenges

(i)

(i) Water management and climate adaptation

Pakistan can save water in

in agricultural sectors through using advance technology such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting. Besides, early warning for climate change such as adaptation policy and mitigation policy for climate change. For instance, preparedness, response, recovery.

(ii) Stable Policy environment

Implement consistent and transparent agricultural policies that provide long term support and incentives for farmers - agribusiness. Streamlines regulatory process and combat corruption to improve the business environment.

(iii) Investment in Infrastructure

Prioritize investments in transportation networks, cold storage facilities and irrigation system to improve the efficiency of agriculture value

Chains and reduce post harvest losses.

(iv) Promotion of agricultural finance and technology

Expand access to credit and provide subsidies for agricultural inputs and machinery to enhance productivity. Additionally, facilities technology transfer and extension services to educate farmers about modern agricultural practices.

(v) Land reform and tenure security

Implement land consolidation programs to address land fragmentation and improve land tenure security to provide security of land rights. Strengthen land administration mechanism to reduce land disputes between the provinces can enhance land reforms.

(vi) Equal distribution of natural and economic resources

For agricultural growth

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in the country, the government needs to resolve the issues of equal distribution of resources. For instance, article 172 of the constitution, natural resources will be handled by provinces. Moreover, water problems should be solved between Sindh and Punjab.

4 Conclusion

Pakistan can unlock the full potential of its agricultural sector, stimulate economic growth and improve food security and livelihoods for its population by addressing agricultural challenges. Moreover, due to strengthening of agricultural sectors, industrialization sectors can be solved. Pakistan can reduce these challenges to enhance foreign investment. For example, China is investing in Pakistan's agricultural sectors through SIFC.