

## Question No. 8

### Part b

#### 1- Introduction:

Population explosion is one of the major global issues that humanity has faced with. Among developed state, developing countries have more share to population. This has impacts on resource competition, food security, water security, access to basic facilities and contribution to pollution. For a developing country like Pakistan, overpopulation creates serious challenges. This threat can be coped by spreading awareness about its potential consequences.

#### 2. Overpopulation: A Serious Concern:

As per data of World Bank, world's population stood at 5 billion in 1990s but it has now surged to 8 billion in November 2023. Even in the developing country like Pakistan, where population in 2017 was around 220 million as estimated by World's Bank has reached 241 million in recent census. These figures highlight the concerns regarding impacts of overpopulation on its citizens as well as on the economy.

#### 3- Impacts of Overpopulation:

Some of the possible impacts of overpopulation

are as follows:

### i- Increased Demand for Resources:

Increase in population has increased the demand for resources which is one of the significant reason for rising inflation.

At the time of partition, 33 million people were in the country. In the recent years, the inflation has rise above 30%.

### ii- Economic Burden:

In a developing country like Pakistan, overpopulation becomes a burden on already struggling economy. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2022-23, 70% of imports are hydrocarbons to fulfil the demands of energy needs. So, excessive population puts pressure on economy of the country.

### iii- Improper Access to Basic Public Services:

In terms of Global Prosperity Index, Pakistan lies at 136<sup>th</sup> position and overpopulation can be related to one of its significant causes. It will be difficult for a struggling state to fulfil the basic necessities like health, education etc. to its citizens.

### iv- Cause of Pollution:

One of leading cause of global warming

is air pollution instigated by increased human activities. As population grows, the demand to fulfill their needs also increases which disturbs the environment of that region. For instance, Lahore is ranked as most polluted city in 2023 by IQ Air. Its air quality index is 301 which is hazardous for living.

### v. Food Insecurity:

Food insecurity is also dependent on the number of individuals within an state. If the demand of food is higher than its availability, it leads to food insecurity. For example, in summers of 2023, Pakistan faced wheat shortage due to increasing demand.

### vi. Unemployment:

One important impact that is caused by overpopulation is unemployment. For a population exceeding than carrying capacity of state makes it difficult for government to provide job opportunities to its citizens. As per statistics, unemployment in Pakistan is expected to reach 8% in 2024 and number of unemployed people are around 14 million.

### 4. Future Course for Overpopulation:

Both developed and developing countries

face difficulties while dealing population exceeding than a normal amount. However, developing states are more vulnerable to their impacts. In this regard, following steps can be done to reduce the impacts:

### i- Creating Awareness About Population Control:

The first approach in this regard is to spread awareness to control population. Most of cultural and religious barriers hinder the process. Creating awareness will let individuals know about negative impacts of overpopulation.

### ii- Turning Challenge in Opportunity:

A greater chunk of population can be productive for state if deal properly. Proper governance strategies will help them to learn skill and to contribute to state economy.

### iii- Empowering Female Sector of Society:

Empowerment of female sector will be highly helpful as women can understand and communicate better. Similarly, women-to-women interactions will be helpful in spreading awareness and in controlling population.

### Conclusion:

In a nutshell, overpopulation is a global concern but is more prevalent in developing states.

like Pakistan. It has resulted into serious consequences but Pakistan has opportunity to turn this bulge into productive portions. As majority of this population is young. Similarly, population control through spreading awareness can be enhanced.

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## Part 6

### 1- Introduction:

According to "Global Climate Index 2021", Pakistan is eighth most vulnerable country to climate change. At a time, Pakistan is dealing with multiple issues and environmental challenges are one of them. Air pollution in metropolitan cities, water scarcity issues, deforestation, climatic catastrophes, are the major environmental challenges. Similarly, disposal of solid waste is another important issue. All these issues need possible solutions so build resistance against the challenges.

### 2. Pakistan Environmental Challenges:

As per IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> assessment report, Africa and Asia are most vulnerable regions to environmental challenges. Pakistan is located in heart of Asia and is facing multifaceted challenges like other

developing states. Some of them are discussed below:

## i- Environmental Catastrophes:

Pakistan is more prone to environmental catastrophes. In the past few decades, floods has been witnessed. For example floods of 2010 were deadliest. Similarly, floods of 2022 affected 33 million people in Pakistan as per UNICEF.

## ii- Air Pollution:

Along with catastrophes, air pollution is evident in major cities of Pakistan. Lahore has witnessed intense smog in winter as a resultant of deteriorating air quality. Similarly, other cities of Pakistan are also facing bad air quality issues.

Name of Cities	Air Quality Index (Normal = 150)
Lahore	301
Karachi	204

Figures by IQ Air Index

## iii- Reduction in Water Levels:

Additionally, there has been significant reduction in ground water table and surface water level. In District Marsehra,

local water sources have been dried. Similarly, within the Baloch region, people are facing issue of water shortage.

#### iv. Deforestation:

According to "World Bank's website", in 1990 forest cover constitute 6.7 square km of total area however it has reduced to 4 square km in 2022. During the past decades, Pakistan has faced significant deforestation, which led to deteriorating air quality as well as excessive catastrophes like floods.

#### v. Land Pollution:

Land pollution is one of the common challenge in Pakistan. According to an estimate, Pakistan generates around 49.6 million tons of solid waste every year. The landfill sites are not sufficient and it leads to pollution of land. This leaches in ground water and pollutes water as well.

#### vi. Excessive Heat Waves in Summer:

Due to a number of afore mentioned reasons, temperature of earth <sup>has</sup> increased and Pakistan witness intense heat waves in summer. In summer 2023, the highest temperature was recorded in Jacobabad nearly 50°C.

## Solutions :

To address these challenges, Pakistan needs to take following steps:

### i- Afforestation:

It is an important step against deforestation, which will help in reducing rising floods as well reduce the emissions from atmosphere. Pakistan has initiated "Billions Tree Tsunami project" 2021-23 against deforestation.

### ii- Building Dams:

Building dam is crucial for storage of water as it will help the country in near future. Moreover, in case of floods, they will protect the country by storing huge quantity of water.

### iii- Recycling and Using Things:

Recycling and reusing is a practical approach against dealing solid waste. This will help in reducing waste at its point source.

### iv- Adopt Sustainable Practice:

Adopting sustainable practices will help the country in reducing resource utilization. It will minimize human impact on planet resources.

**Conclusion:** Pakistan is 8<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to climate change and has serious environmental challenges. However, practical approach including afforestation, sustainable management will help to build resilience.



## Question No. 3

### 1. Introduction:

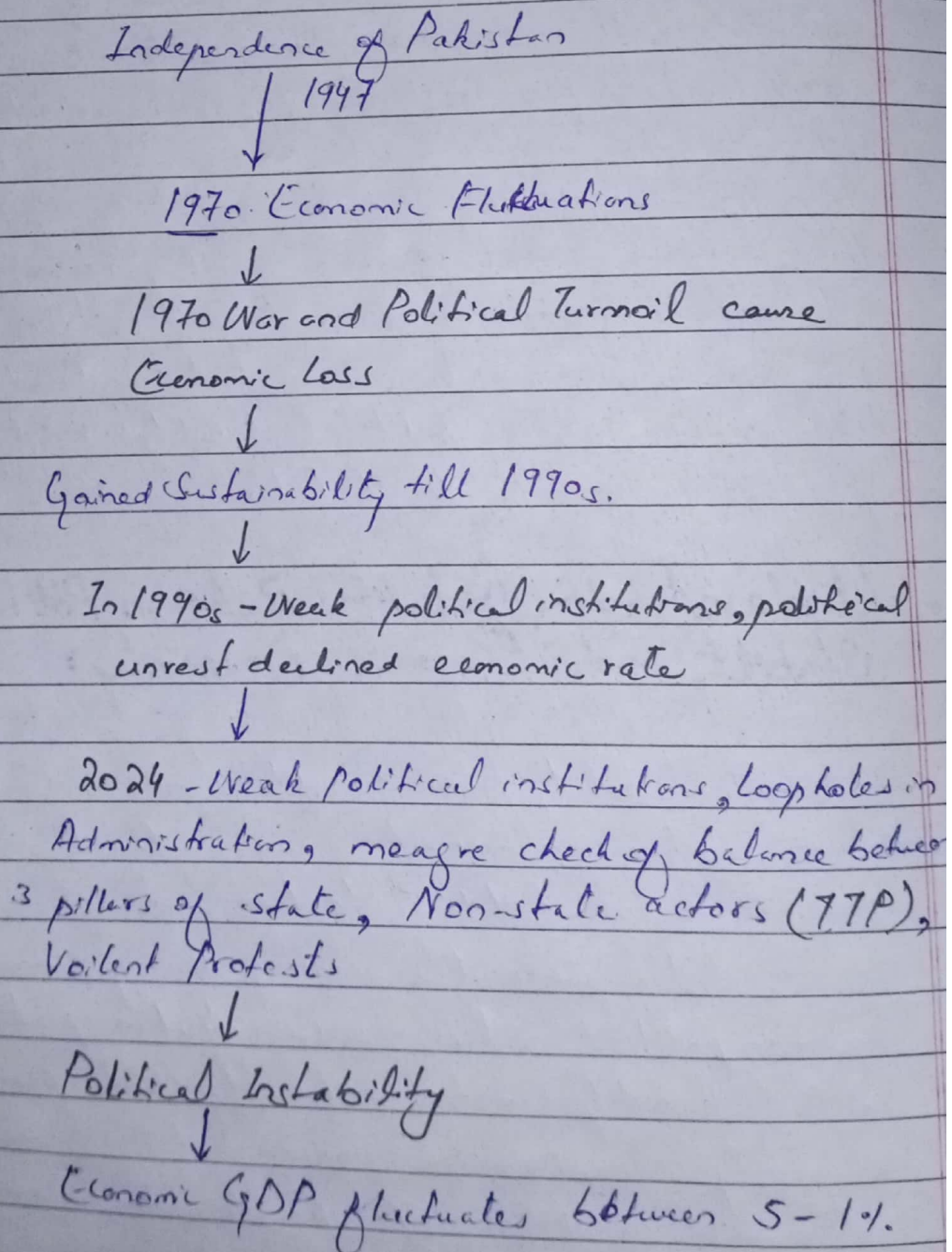
Political stability, consistency in smooth running of state affairs is crucial for country's economic system. In a state, where political instability is dominant, economic growth rate indicators show miserable indicators in GDP development. As per IMF data, out of states, 113 countries during 1980-82 showed significant lower GDP due to government collapse. Unfortunately, Pakistan is one among those states, where political instability has negatively impact the system. From 1999 when military regime ousted the civil government in Pakistan, the economy was growing at 4.2% but it reduced to 1.7% in 2008. Hence, political stability is vital to improve economic growth of state.

### 2. Understanding Relations Between Political Stability and Economic Prosperity:

Political stability is a condition where country political system continues to work without any interruptions i.e. holding elections, strengthening of legislature, executive and judiciary, non-interference of non-political actors in administration of states, political stability can be achieved. While economic prosperity implies the improvement in the economic conditions of people, their living conditions and jobs. A country with a strong

and stable political structure can experience stable economic growth because it knows its duties and responsibilities. As a result, it eliminates uncertainties of the future. Similarly, economy supports political environment by ensuring growth.

### 3. Persistent Situation of Political Instability in Pakistan and its Impact on Economy:



## 4. Political Stability Mandatory for Economic Stability :

### i. Smooth Running of State with Proper Implementation of Policies :

Political stability is pre-requisite for smooth running of state with effective implementation of policies. Economic growth cannot be achieved in Pakistan if country policies are not executed properly.

#### For Example :

Under legal dispensation, IT exports & IT services are exempted from tax as under Income Tax Ordinance 2001. However, violation of these policies will impact the Pakistan's export value.

### ii. Increase Productivity and Employment Opportunities :

The political stability in Pakistan can uplift its economy through increased industrial productivity units and creation of employment opportunities. Improved law and order situation will improve working conditions which will increase productivity.

#### For Example :

CPEC in Pakistan faces security threats which may hinder the economic potential of project. Political stability along with proper law enforcement will paved away for new economic fronts.

### iii. Monitoring of Institutional Efficiencies:

One of the important aspect of political stability in Pakistan would be efficient monitoring of institutions which could help its economy. It is a universally acknowledged truth that ineffective monitoring of institutions can lead to nepotism and corruption which hinders the economic growth of country.

### iv. Creating Efficient Long-Term Policies for Handling of Resources:

Political stability efficiently handles the country natural resources due to government long-term policies. However, in Pakistan, there is a lack of long term policies as new government discards the previous government's policies.

#### For Example:

The previous government of Pakistan has neglected many policies of its former government. This decreases the chances of making policies for social reforms that is education or health.

### v. Creating a Lucrative Environment for Investment:

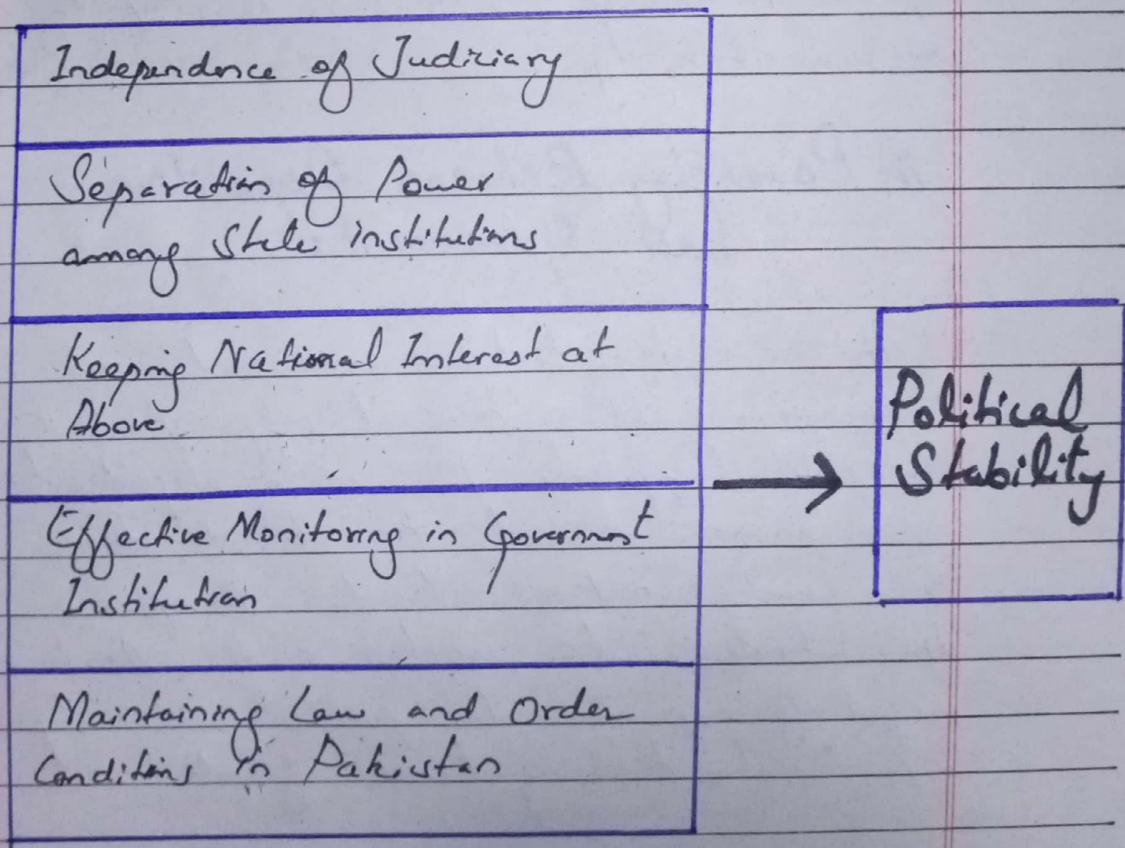
The political stability in a country attracts foreign investment, paving the way for economic development. In Pakistan, lack

of political stability has lowered FDI throughout the history. Moreover, due to continuous political volatility, the economy has become aid driven. Thus, political stability is need of the hours to enhance the chances of investments in the country. As a result, the economy of Pakistan will get required boost and would grow.

For Example :

In 2021, Pakistan's government has gained maximum foreign investment due to political stability however, it did not last longer.

## 5. How to Attain Political Stability in Pakistan?



## 6. Factors Responsible for Worsened

### Political Scenario of Pakistan:

Factors responsible for worsening political scenario of Pakistan are as follows:

#### i- Role of Military Leadership:

First and foremost factor is interference of military leadership in political affairs. Initially, it was directly involved in politics through martial law and recently, it stayed backstage but still accused of manoeuvring the political system. Continuous military coups have not led a truly representative political culture to develop in Pakistan, thus impacting political stability.

#### ii- Powerplay Between Opposition and Government:

The powerplay between government and opposition parties have largely impacted the political system. The main objective to gain power and seats has blinded them to country's national interests. Therefore, their strategies to weaken each other have negatively impacted the political stability of Pakistan hindering economic growth.

## 7. Conclusion:

Political stability is a prerequisite for economic growth of Pakistan. In contrast, political instability shelters the policy makers from leading to sub-optimal short term macro-economic policies. Unfortunately, political instability in Pakistan has damaged the economy badly and it also flourished corruption and lack of efficient administration. Thus, the present and immediate need of time is a stable political system which is incumbent to run the smooth affairs of state and to increase chances of investment, production and employment.

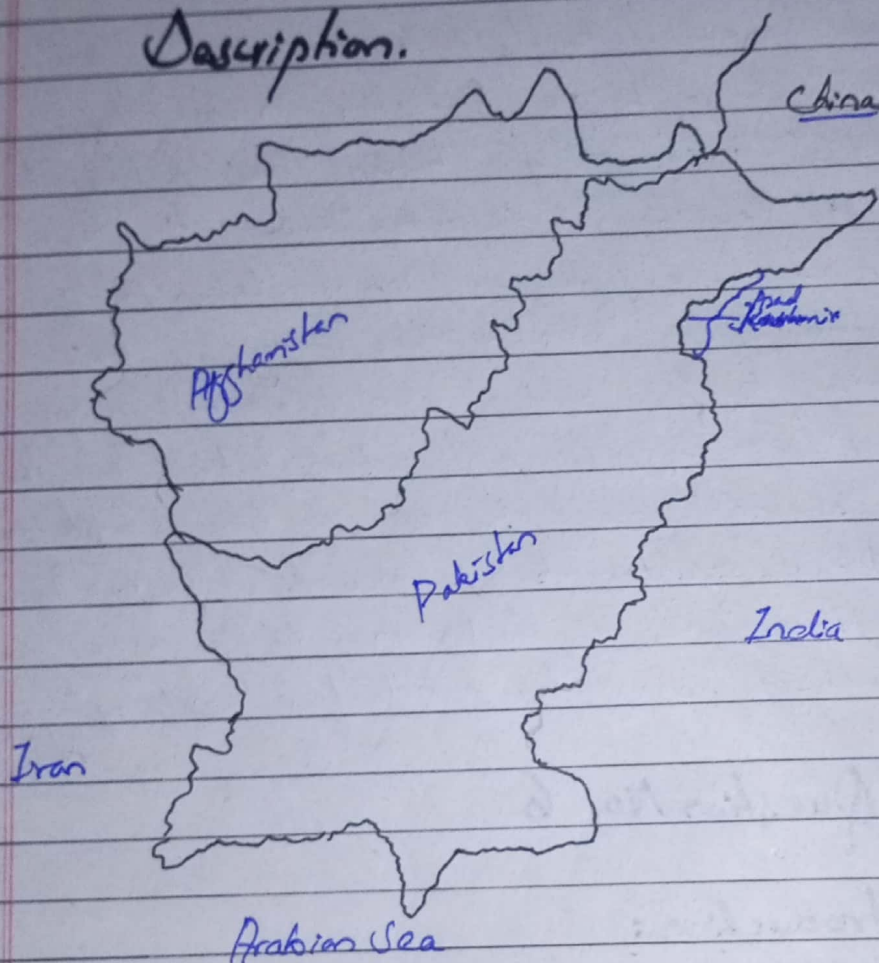
## Question No. 6

### 1. Introduction:

Pakistan is present in the heart of South Asia and possess geo-strategic significance in South-Asian region. It shares its borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and China. Relationships with India are hostile due to volatile India. However, with China, it has maintained cordial relationships. Similarly, Pakistan share historical and cultural similarities with Iran and Afghanistan but over period of time, political borders have filled due to number of reasons. Along Pakistan, three of its neighbors are nuclear powers therefore, stability of region is dependent on relations of Pakistan with its neighbours.

## 2. Pakistan and its Neighbours: A Brief

### Description.



Pakistan is present on a unique geographical landscape, it share land borders with 4 other states and it has a sea route as well. Pakistan is a nuclear state, among its neighbours, India and China are nuclear powers. Pakistan and Afghanistan share a large border of around 2000 km among other neighbours.

## 3. Pakistan and Super Powers:

Alec Russel wrote in Financial Times:  
 "The western led dominance era is over and new menu is



still being decided by the two chefs."

This statement refers to current bipolar superpowers in the world - China and the United States (US). Pakistan relationships with these superpowers play a crucial role in determining regional stability. Tension or conflicts with these states can have far reaching consequences, impacting security, trade and geopolitical dynamics in Global South.

#### 4. Pakistan Relationships with Neighbours and Superpowers: A Crucial Elements For Peace

It is important to delve into relationships of each state in neighbourhood and superpowers with Pakistan to know the further detail of the argument:

##### i- Pakistan and Iran Relations:

Pakistan and Iran have cordial relationships in the past. Iran was the first state to recognize Pakistan. In war of 1965, Iran provides its bases to Pakistan as well against India. Both became members of SEATO and CENTO in 1990s. After cold war era and Iranian revolution, the political perspective of two states have turned. Both states face the issue of Baloch insurgents across the borders and came in a recent conflict on

DATE:   /  /  

16 January, 2024. Despite diversion both managed to resume their diplomatic relations.

Iran-Pakistan Gas Pipeline Project

Border Markets Opening

Free Trade

Security Cooperation Against Baloch Insurgents Across Borders

Meeting Energy Needs of Pakistan (Iran as 8<sup>th</sup> largest producer of crude oil)

### ii. India and Pakistan Relationship:

India is the most volatile neighbour of Pakistan. Their conflict arose after independence in 1947 from British government. The bone of content between the two is Indian Illegal Occupied Kashmir. Historically, the two countries went under three major wars;

War of 1947-1948

War of 1965

War of 1971

However, in 1972 they entered into Simla Agreement which led to establishment of LOC (Line of Control), a military control line to divide Kashmir in two regions. The incidents were followed by Kargil war in 1999. Situations remain unsettled and skirmishes once again started when Modi came to power in India. In 2019, India revoke Article 370 of Indian Constitution and removed special status of Kashmir. It further hurt sentiments of Pakistan by violating territorial sovereignty of in 2019, incident of Balakot strike. It is involved in terror financing activities in Balochistan to spark terrorism in Pakistan. Kalbushen, Jadhav is the proof of this statement.

### Engaging<sup>in</sup> Diplomatic Relations

Solution of Kashmir through Negotiations

Bilateral trade

### iii - Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

Pakistan and Afghanistan share the longest border of around 2000km. It has historical, cultural and religious affiliations with Afghans. Despite this affiliation, Afghanistan did not recognize Pakistan in the state. In the past, the relationship between

Pakistan and Afghanistan has remained complicated and was often characterized by political confrontations. Pakistan assistance to US in struggle against Soviet Union was perceived as "meddling in Afghan Affairs" which has resulted into a strong anti-Pakistan sentiment. Similarly, after 9/11 incident, Pakistan was forced to support US in "war on terror" in Afghanistan which further add fuel to anti-Pakistan sentiments in Afghanistan. In 2021, when Afghan government was established, Government of Pakistan rejoined them and an attempt to establish cordial relations was made but it did not last long. Security threats from TTP in Afghanistan and ousting of Afghan refugees after 30 years have complicated the relationships.

Security Dialogue with  
Afghan Taliban on  
issue of Terrorism.

#### iv. Relationships with China:

China is emerging power in current geographical landscape of world and it is Pakistan's neighbour as well. Both share a wide degree of bilateral and multilateral agreements and cooperations. Since announcement of BRI in 2013, Pakistan strategic importance has increased as CPEC has completed its decade and entered into phase II. CPEC provides a short route and cost effective route

to China.

Economic Cooperation

Defense Agreements

## v. Pakistan Relationship with US:

Relations between Pakistan and US started prior to creation of Pakistan when George Marshall, US Secretary of State sent best wishes to Mohammed Ali Jinnah on behalf of US. The message was addressed in Jinnah's address to Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1947. During the period of 1947-1999, the diplomatic and economic relations strengthened with some setbacks. In 2001, Washington has forced Pakistan to combat terrorism and support US in "war on terror" in Afghanistan. However, after US withdrawal from Afghanistan, the ties between US and Pakistan have declined. As, India became strategic partner of US in his policy to contain China. However, Pakistan does not ~~have~~ have the opportunity to choose one of two - China or US. As, it has to maintain relations with both for its economic and political prosperity.

Bilateral Relations

Defense Agreement

Trade

## Conclusion:

In nutshell, Pakistan relations with its neighbours and superpower of the region are linked with stability of South Asia and beyond. Constructive engagement, dialogue and cooperation among these actors are essential to address regional challenges and promote peace and prosperity in the region.

## Question No 1:

### 1. Introduction:

Since the year of independence 1857, Muslims on the sub-continent were struggling for maintaining their rights and identity. However, Congress decided to suppress their rights through opposition of their demands. In a journey of 60 years starting from creation of Muslim League to elections of 1940, Muslims have faced various struggles. However, this struggle led to recognition of Muslim constitutionally and in the long run, it led to foundation of a separate homeland where they could live independently.

### 2. Defining Separate Electorates:

Separate Electorates are the type of elections in which minorities select their own representatives separately, as opposed to Joint Electorates. When minorities fear that they would not get representation in

state affairs and government, they demand separate electorate.

### 3- Muslims as Minority in Sub-Continent:

Muslims were large in number but in case of combined elections, they would not get due representation. When British government implemented the system of democracy in India in order to strengthen their rule, Muslims demanded separate electorates. Hindus were in majority so Congress was in favour of joint electorates. In that case, Muslims would get no power to effect legislation in their own country and would become slaves.

### 4. Sir Agha Khan Meeting to Lord Minto:

A deputation of Indian Muslims led by Sir Agha Khan presented an address to Viceroy and Governor General Lord Minto at Shimla in 1906. They asked for separate ~~electorates~~ and all levels of government as they constitute 1/5 of total population. Viceroy listened to them and promised that their demands will be presented to British government. With positive response, Muslims created All India Muslim League in December 1906.

### 5. Minto Morley Reforms (1909):

In 1909, Minto Morley Reforms granted

separate electorates to Muslims. In there the numerical strength of legislative council was increased. Out of 60 members, 27 were to be elected and 5 seats were reserved for Muslims. In provincial government, Muslims were to be represented by separate electorate which gave Muslims a constitutional recognition.

## 6. Lucknow Pact 1916:

It was passed with the collaboration of Muslim League and Congress. Congress conceded to the legitimate rights of Muslims. In this pact, right of separate electorates for Muslims was recognized. It was declared that Muslims will one third central legislative seats, through Weightage system.

## 7. Chelmsford Reforms 1919:

According to Weightage system, Muslims got more representation in their minority areas whereas in Bengal and Punjab their representation was reduced to 40% and 55%. In 1919, Montague Chelmsford Reforms were introduced and demands of Lucknow pact were accepted. Muslims were given one third seats. All these rights were altered by Congress and they deviated from their own perspective in Nehru report 1928.



## • Elections of 1937 :

- Congress won 706 seats out of 1771.
- Muslim League won 102 Muslim seats.
- Remaining seats were won by local parties.

Congress	Muslim League
↓	↓
demanded for independence of United India	Would not accept any Constitution in which Muslims are relegated as minority

### Results :

In Central Assembly, 30 seats were reserved for Muslims and Muslim League won all of them - contrary to Congress, which lost some of general seats. In provincial elections, Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats. Only party of Khan Abdul Ghafoor won 50% in N.W.F.P

## 9. Conclusion :

In a journey of around 40 years, many demands were presented and many paths and resolutions were pursued. However, right of separate electorate was a landmark for Muslims of sub-continent. They all demanded of separate electorate which led to their recognition as Muslim and finally to independence of Pakistan.