

Q8 (b)

Population Explosion

Ans

Introduction:

Thomas Malthus said that the growing population will exhaust the natural resources of countries. His warnings strike true in Pakistan's case as Pakistan's population is growing at an unprecedented rate. This rapid population explosion has multiple severe impacts, ranging from food shortages to water scarcity. However, Pakistan can overcome it if pragmatic steps are taken at the earliest. Before discussing impacts and way forward, let's take an overview of population in Pakistan.

(i) Current Status of population in Pakistan

Pakistan is a fifth populous country in the world. According to the United Nations report, the current population of Pakistan is around 240 million or more. Its growth rate is 2.5 percent annually.

This is a clear proof that Pakistan's population is growing at a fast rate.

(2) Impacts of Population growth in Pakistan:

There are several impacts of population growth in Pakistan. Some of them are as follows.

(i) Increasing Food shortages:

As the population increases, the number of mouths to feed increases.

Therefore, Pakistan is ranked at 99th position in food insecurity index out of 122.

(ii) ^{severe} Water crisis

When people grow in numbers, the consumption of water increases as people use it for washing, drinking etc. According to IMF report, Pakistan will become water stressed by 2025.

(iii) Increased Environmental Hazards

The growing population means the growing number of cars, bike and other activities like deforestation to build houses. This lead to more environment hazards like air pollution and water pollution.

(iv) ^{More} Malnutrition

When food shortages increase, the number of malnutrition also increase as people will not be able to fulfill their daily food requirements.

(v) Unemployment and abject poverty.

The growing poverty and unemployment in Pakistan is the outcome of growing population. According to World Bank, Pakistan's poverty is around 39.3 percent. Thus, it class that as population increases, the rate of unemployment and poverty reaches new heights.

(3) The Future course of Action: Way forward.

Several steps should be taken to address this issue; some of them are given below.

(i) Proper family planning policies
Pakistan should introduce proper family planning. China's one child policy can be a forbearer for Pakistan.

(ii) More education among masses,
Educated population can be an effective ^{tool} way to arrest population growth. According to Demographic survey, educated women have on average 2.5 children, while illiterate women have 3.5 children.

(iii) More awareness about contraception.
More awareness about contraception such as condoms etc can be an effective tool to arrest the population growth.

(iv) Reinterpretation of religious doctrine

Ulema should release fatwas about over population in Iran and Saudi Arabia have done it in their countries.

Conclusion:

No doubt, growing population is a curse for Pakistan as it causes numerous hazards in Pakistan. Therefore, it is time to take concrete steps to address this issue at the earliest so as to avoid any negative consequences in the future.

(C) Water crisis in Pakistan

Introduction:

Anatol Alevan writes in his book, 'Pakistan: A Hard Country', that people can live without much security for a long time, but they cannot live without water more than three days. This means that water is the lifeblood for the survival of humans. Unfortunately, Pakistan is facing water crisis in the recent years. There are several reasons for it and it can be addressed if pragmatic steps are taken at the earliest.

(2) Current status of water availability in Pakistan:

Pakistan's water resources have seen a downward trend over decades. During 1990s, its water resources were around 8800 cm^2 , now it is around 890 cm^2 . Therefore,

IMF warns that Pakistan will become water-stressed by 2035. This is not good omen for Pakistan's future.

(3) Manifestation of water crisis in Pakistan.

There are many manifestations of water crisis in Pakistan. Some of them are as follows.

(i) Lack of drinking water.

Pakistani people are not having enough water to drink in areas like Thar, Karachi etc.

(ii) Reduced ground water.

The ground water has reduced from 2800 cm² to 890 cm².

(iii) Reduced water in rivers.

Pakistan has seen low water levels in Indus and other rivers.

(2) Causes of water crisis in Pakistan.

Following are the some of the main reason of water crisis in Pakistan.

(i) Climate change:

The main reason is the climate change as it has changed rain patterns, aggregate glacier melting etc

(ii) Population growth.

The more the number of population, the greater the consumption of water. According to UN report, current population is 241.1 million

(iii) outdated irrigation methods

According to experts, 90 percent of water is allocated to agriculture crops like rice & wheat etc

(iv) India, dams and Reservoir

India has built many illegal dams on Pakistani rivers. It reduces water significantly.

④ Way forward

(i) Rain Harvesting:

Rain Harvesting is good method as it is being done in Rajasthan, India

(ii) Advanced irrigation Methods.

Australia is using drip and sprinkler system to reduce water consumption, Pakistan should follow the suit

(iii) More Dams and artificial lakes

Building more dams and artificial can help store water for a long time

(iv) Awareness and education.

Educating population about preservation of water can go a long way.

Q4

Ans

Introduction:

Since inception, Pakistan has been witnessing the growing sense of insecurity. There are several concerns for Pakistan's security ranging from hostile attitude of India to terrorism. These concerns must be relayed by taking pragmatic foreign policy such as collaboration with neighbours to balancing act among super powers. Let's take a brief view of Pakistan's security concerns in the recent years.

(i) Pakistan's security concerns of the last decade.

There are various security concerns for Pakistan in the last decade. Some of them are given below.

(i) Hostile and Belligerent attitude of India.

India has been aoch rival of Pakistan. It has time and again tried to destabilize Pakistan through hybrid, proxy wars etc.

(ii) Growing USA-India nexus:

Growing - USA - India nexus causes arm race in the region and both try to destabilize Pakistan. According to Anatol Lieven, Both USA-India have tried to destabilize Pakistan over years.

(iii) Instability in Afghanistan.

Instability in Afghanistan means instability in Pakistan. Since the ascendancy of Taliban, Afghanistan is facing humanitarian crisis and other violent elements like banned terrorist groups like ISK, ISF etc.

(iv) Growing terrorism.

Terrorism has been the main security concern for Pakistan.

According to Islamic Institute for Peace and Security, Pakistan has seen 27% rise in terrorism. The Peshawar mosque attack and Bajar attack are 2 glaring examples.

(v) ^{rise of the} Sectarianism:

Sectarianism has taken a deeper roots. The growing Shi - Suni tussle is the example of that.

(vi) Challenge of climate change

Climate change has affected ^{Pakistan} severely. The flash floods 2082 are good example of it.

Arnold Levins writes, "climate change can be the main reason behind the collapse of Pakistan."

(vii) Rising USA - China tussle.

The growing USA - China tussle is also a security threat because both are essential for Pakistan's stability.

(viii) Hybrid warfare.

Growing hybrid warfare is a threat for Pakistan as it involves attack on high official through proxies.

(3) Measures to revisit Foreign Policy:

There are numerous measures to revisit our foreign policy. Some of them are as follows:

(i) Strengthening security apparatus through collaboration with other countries.

Pakistan should utilize RATs mechanism. ^{SCO} ~~to~~ to address terrorism with other countries.

(ii) More collaboration with regional players:

Another way to bolster foreign policy choices is to focus on regional players like China, Iran and CARs to address its security concerns.

(iii) Shift to Geo-economics.

Pakistan should shift its policy to geo-economics as mentioned in the First National Security Policy - The more the economic interdependence, the greater the regional peace.

(iv) Improving governance at home.

Pakistan must improve governance at home so as to address the issues like terrorism or sectarianism in a proper way.

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(V) Balancing act between USA and
China trust.

Pakistan must pursue
the policy of balancing act between
USA and China. Because it is
not in position to take sides

conclusion:

There is no doubt
that security concerns have
risen in Pakistan since last
decade, ranging from terrorism
to climate change etc. Pakistan
must take concrete steps
to address these concerns
at the earliest.

Q 5

Ans

Introduction:

There is no doubt that ^{the evolution of} political system and democracy have been at the mercy of many factors. These factors include civil-military tussle, dynastic politics, weak institution, to name a few.

These factors have hampered the growth of democracy and proper political system. Therefore, it is the need of hour to address factors at the earliest by taking ^{concrete} steps so that the fertile ground for democracy is created.

(*) overview of evolution of political system and democracy:

Since the inception of Pakistan political system and democracy have seen many ups and downs. The first

Shock came in the form of weak economy and influx of refugees. Then came the delay of constitution upto 9 years. These ^{events} have hampered the growth of democracy in our country since inception.

(3) Political system and Democracy at the mercy of several factors:

Multiple factors are responsible for weak democracy and political system. Some of them are given below.

(i) Lack of visionary leadership:

After the demise of Quid-e-Azam, Pakistan has not been able to find his match and all leaders after him have not been as visionary as the aam. It has reduced political system to puppet game.

(ii) Civil Military tussle.

Since inception, civil - military were not on the same page. It can be seen in the shape of three coups: Ayub Khan, Zia and Musharraf. It has hampered democracy to take its root deeper.

(iii) Growing political instability.

Political instability has been a permanent feature of Pakistan politics. During 1990s to 1995, three governments were changed. Recent outgoing Prime Minister, Mr. Khan is a glaring example of that.

(iv) Weak Institutions:

Pakistani institutions are at the mercy of politicians. Dr. Shroff Hussein writes "unfortunately the ungovernable" that weak institutions are hampering political system.

and democracy in Pakistan.

(V) Poor Rule of law:

Weak rule of law is the prominent feature of Pakistan. According to the Economist Intelligence, Rule of law index, Pakistan is ranked at 140th position.

(vi) Dynastic politics:

Dynastic politics is also the prevailing political system in Pakistan. All major parties are becoming one family dominance in our country.

(vii) Multiple election irregularities

since its inception, all elections, be it 2008, 2013 or 2018, are considered as rigged because of ghost voters, lack of transparency etc.

(ix) Parochial political culture.

Pakistani political culture is not participative like USA and UK. Its members have not interest in participating in politics.

(x) Poor governance:

Governance in Pakistan is not up to mark. Dr. Shiret Hussain writes that poor governance lies at the heart of weak democracy in Pakistan.

Way Forward:

(i) Strengthening institutions:

Institutions must be equipped with resources and trained staff to carry out its activities to strengthen democracy and political system in Pakistan.

(iii) Addressing civil - military divide

Dialogues among civil politicians and military leaders is essential to bring them on the same page on the issue of national concerns.

(iii) Doing away with dynastic politics

Doing away with dynastic politics is essential to strengthen democracy in Pakistan

(iv) Establishing rule of law.

The rule of law is the essence of democracy. Therefore, steps must be taken to establish rule of law by investing law enforcement agencies like police and NAB etc.

Conclusion:

True, political system

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and democracy have been
at the mercy of money
factors such as weak institutions,
dynastic politics and civil military
tussle. These ^{issues} must be addressed
in order for democracy
to take a deeper root in
our society.

Q 2

Ans

Introduction:

After 1935 Act, the British government announced general elections for India & sub-continent. Both Muslim League and Congress participated in those elections. But unfortunate fact is that Congress formed its government by defecting Muslim League & great margin. It formed ministries in 11 provinces. It unconstitutional rule and activities against Muslims paved the way for separate Muslim identity for Muslims.

i) How Congress Ministries helped Muslims to form separate identity:

According to K. K. Aziz, in his book "Making of Pakistan" ~~states~~ "Congress rule convinced Muslims that are Muslims first

and Indian Act". This proves that Congress ministries paved the way for separate identity through its unconstitutional rule.

(3) Ways Congress Ministries helped Muslim separate identity

(i) Exclusion of Muslim from jobs

During Congress rule Muslims were excluded from all jobs on their own accounts. They faced many hurdles to acquire jobs.

(ii) Hindi as national language
Congress ministries replaced Urdu with Hindi as national language because they viewed Urdu as the language of Muslims.

(iii) Dye Mendon scheme to check mind of Muslim children
Congress launched

diff. murder scheme to ~~start~~ jointly
 Hindu hero and replace Hindu
 Mantra with muslim greeting:

(5) Rigidity of Congress to separate electorate and muslim identity:

Congress have shown
 indifference
 separate electorate on many occasions.

Some of them are given below.

(i) Congress's Opposition to
 Minto Morley reforms:

Congress opposed
 minto morley reforms because it
 provided separate electorate to
 muslims.

(ii) Exclusion of separate
 electorate in Nehru report

Congress leaders
 willingly excluded separate
 electorate from ~~report~~ Nehru
 report so as to keep
 muslim under their sole.

(C) Congress Role during 1920s

Congress kept on refusing muslim their right - separate electorate till the establishment of congress ministries -

(D) Congress role during its ministries

During congress ministries, muslim were not given equal representation in all civil jobs and judiciary posts. This is a clear sign that congress ministries have been against the separate electorate since its inception.

(E) Conclusion

There is no doubt that congress ministries were not in favor of muslim rule or muslim representation in other field. Congress ministries

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descript muslim jobs in any
sector. Their language was
replaced with hindi and
they were not given equal
representation in other sectors.
This helped muslim to
think that they are not
same as hindus are. They
are a separate nation.