

# PART - II

## ANSWER QUESTION No: 81

### Q. No: 8(a)

#### Introduction:

Pakistan is one of those developing countries who are facing serious environmental challenges.

Pakistan contributes in a very little amount in climate change but it is worsely affected by the climate change. Pakistan is currently facing the challenges of drought, intense rainfall, water scarcity, extreme weathers, floods, pollution and many others. These challenges do not only cause of health disease but also a deversly impact the Pakistan's economy and

its unity.

## Pakistan's Environmental Challenges:

Pakistan is struggling with following environmental challenges which are described as follows.

### i) Intense Rainfall:

Pakistan is a country which is facing unprecedented rainfall in the previous few years.

Intense rainfall in Lahore, Karachi, Islamabad and in many other areas, are seriously threat to the life, health, and the assets of the people of Pakistan.

### ii) Extreme Summer weather.

Pakistan is also witness to the fact that 2023 was the most hottest year in the human history. Many people died due to extreme heat waves.

### iii) Floods.

Pakistan is a country which experienced floods almost every year since 2010. The floods of 2022 is the most significant example in this concern in which Pakistan faced more than \$30bn loss. More than 1700 people lost their lives in the flood of 2022

#### iv) Diseases

Pakistan is also struggling with the health security of its citizens. Dengue virus in Rawalpindi, Karachi and in other cities is the most significant example in this regard.

#### v) Air Pollution

Pakistan is facing severe kind of air pollution. Lahore and Karachi are on the top of list in this regard. Smog is most common phenomena in these cities in winter. Many people are facing diseases due to air pollution.

### vi) ~~Dro~~ Water insecurity:

Pakistan is the most water stressed country. Pakistan is facing serious water scarcity. This also leads to conflict between the provinces.

## Suggestions to combat Environmental Challenges.

- i) Pakistan's must control its population growth rate to reduce and reverse environmental impacts.
  - ii) Pakistan must conserve natural resources to avoid the wastage of these resources.
  - iii) Pakistan must collaborate with other developed countries to deploy renewable energy projects.
- Pakistan must improve its economic conditions to successfully combat ~~the~~

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the environmental challenge.

iv) Pakistan should reduce its dependence on fossil fuels.

v) Pakistan must grow more trees to combat climate change.

vi) Pakistan must regulate laws regarding the environment conservation.

### Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing serious environmental challenges. It is the need of an hour to make rules, laws and encourage cooperation with other countries to combat these challenges. In this way, Pakistan can survive and can lead the world.

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# ANSWER QUESTION No: 8

Q.No: 8(b)

## 1 Introduction:

Pakistan is the fifth most populous country in the world. Population provides positive and negative impacts. But in case of Pakistan, Population explosion has become a big challenge for Pakistan.

Pakistan is facing serious challenges related to population explosion such as increase in crime rates, poverty, illiteracy, resource consumption, climate change, human rights violation, gender inequality and many others. Pakistan must adopt positive measures to combat this challenge.

## 2 Impacts and Future course of population Explosion.

1) Climate Change:

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Climate Change has become a big challenge in the world.

The world is really struggling with this challenge. Heatwaves in Greece, Europe, Floods in China, India, Pakistan are the impacts of climate change.

### ii) Illiteracy:

It is observed that developing countries such as Pakistan and India are more populous and they also have high literacy rate. For example, ~~the~~ literacy rate in Pakistan is 62.8% which means that almost 40% people are illiterate in Pakistan.

### iii) Poverty:

It is observed that developing countries are more populous and therefore they have huge poverty rate. For example, Iran, Afghanistan are facing food insecurity in their countries.

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#### (iv) Increase in Crime Rate:

Crime rate increases when people do not have enough resources to fulfill their needs. According to Social Disorganization Theory, Those societies which are under-developed have more crime rate.

#### v) Gender Inequality:

Gender inequality increase when people are uneducated and do not have right to economic opportunities. These under developed societies try to exploit a significant portion of society. For example, India which is the most populous country in the world is facing issues related to poverty, gender inequality, corruption and many others.

#### vi) Pollution.

Those countries which are more populous have high rate of pollution. For example, Pakistan is the 5<sup>th</sup> most populous country



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in the world, has high rate of air pollution in the world

### vii) Food insecurity:

Due to population explosion, the world is facing serious food insecurity issues. For example Pak ranked 102<sup>th</sup> position in the world ~~that~~ according to Global Hunger Index Report 2023.

### (viii) Reduction in Natural Resources

Due to population explosion, the world is facing water scarcity, food insecurity and many other health related issues. People do not have access to clean water, food, air and health facilities in developing countries such as Sudan, Palestine, Pakistan etc.

### Way Forward to Control population explosion:

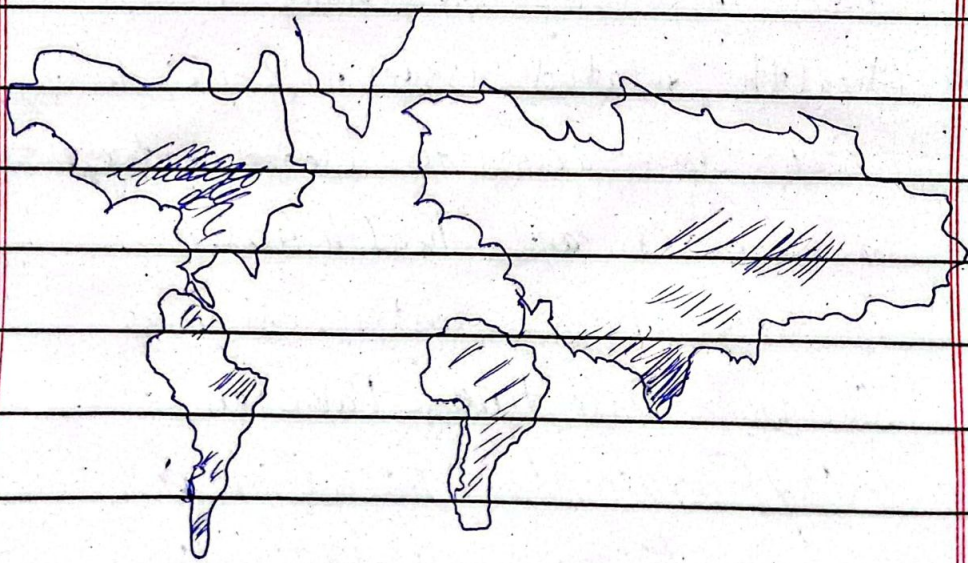
Create awareness among public about adverse impacts of population explosion.

ii) Provide free and easy access to contraceptive methods.

iii) Reduced gender inequality in the society.

iv) Reduce poverty in developing countries.

v) Provide educational and economic, political opportunities to women in the world



Shaded areas shows high population growth in the world

## Conclusion:

The population explosion is the big problem in the world. It is adversely impacting the whole world. However by adopting the given measures, population explosion problem can be addressed.

## ANSWER QUESTION No: 4

### 1 Introduction:

Pakistan is facing numerous security concerns in the last decade. These security concerns do not allow Pakistan to become an economic power in the region. Climate Change, Terrorism, health security, food security, national unity, Economic security, Energy security are the main security concerns

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of Pakistan. Pakistan is also facing many issues related to its foreign policy. However, Pakistan can ~~stea~~ improve its foreign policy if it adopt the given suggestions. In this way, Pakistan can make progress in the world.

## 2 Pakistan's Security Concerns of the last decade.

Following points are the main security concerns of Pakistan.

### i) Climate Change:

Climate Change is <sup>the</sup> most significant security concern of Pakistan. According to Climate Report Index, Pakistan is the 5<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to climate change. Pakistan has shown its concerns over climate change.

### ii) Terrorism:

Pakistan is struggling with terrorism in the <sup>last</sup> ~~previous~~ two

decades. Operation Zarb-e-Azab, Radul-fasad and many other military operation have conducted to deal with this issue.

### iii) India's hostility towards Pakistan.

India is a country in the world which is creating hurdles for Pakistan at any forum. Pakistan is successfully encountering India's every step against Pakistan.

India is directly involved in terrorist attacks in Pakistan. Many RAW agents have captured in Pakistan.

### iv) Afghanistan's attitude towards Pakistan.

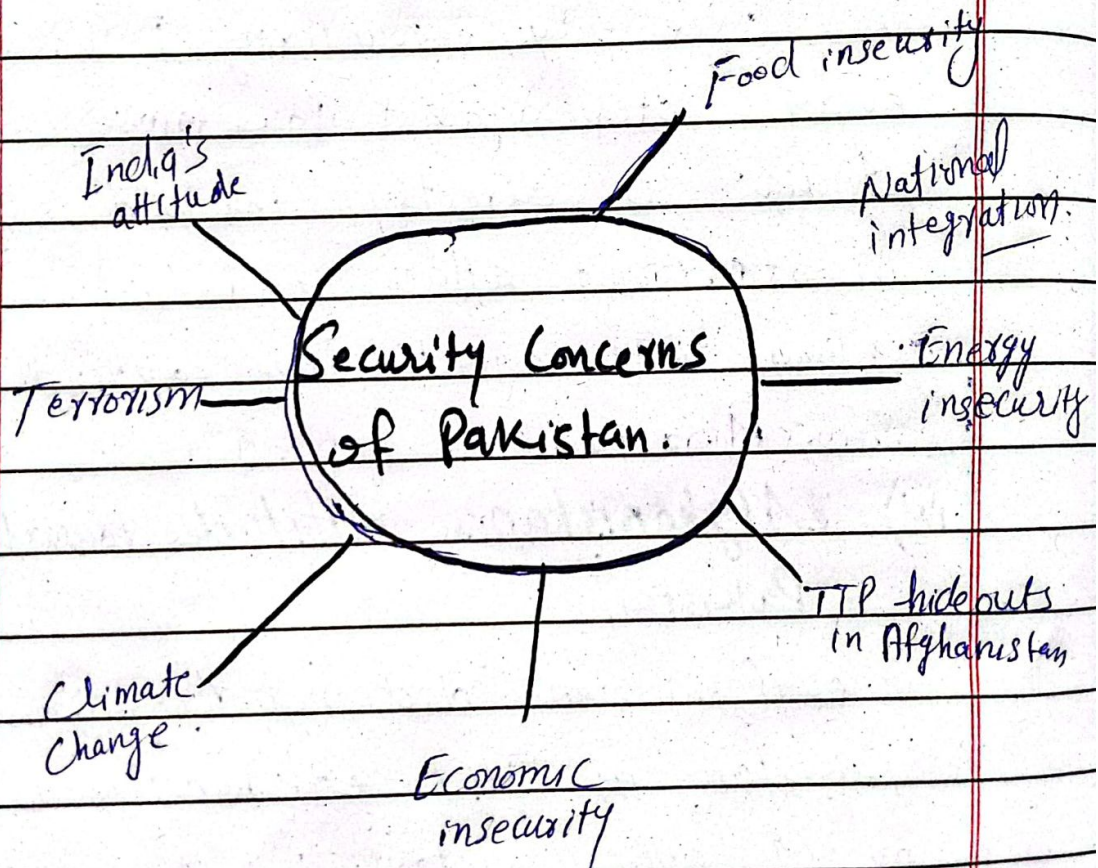
Afghanistan did not recognize Pakistan in 1947. Afghanistan is an Islamic country but it has been very rude towards Pakistan.

Taliban regime in Afghanistan is a big security concern for

for Pakistan. Afghanistan government is providing hide outs to terrorist of Pakistan.

### v) Food insecurity

Pakistan is an agricultural country but still facing severe kind of food insecurity. Pakistan ranked 102<sup>th</sup> position according to Global Hunger Index Report 2023.



### Pakistan's security concerns

### vi) Energy Insecurity.

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Pakistan is facing severe energy crisis. Loadshedding has become a trend in Pakistan. Pakistan dependence on fossil fuel for energy is a big security concern. Because this does not only increase Pakistan's import bill but also influence its foreign policy.

### vii) National integration:

Pakistan is facing serious issues related to national integration. Balochistan issue is the most significant in this regard. External interference, terrorism, displaced and missing persons are the most significant issues in this regard.

### viii) Economic Insecurity.

Pakistan is facing serious issues related to the economy.

Pakistan is facing difficulty to the payment of its debt.

Pakistan's reserves are declined at 4bn dollar. This is also a big security concerns.

### 3 Suggestions to revisit Pakistan's foreign policy

Pakistan must improve its relations with neighbour countries and it should try to increase trade volume with ~~both~~ Iran, Afghanistan, China and India.

Pakistan must show balance in the relationship with both US and China. Because both countries are important for Pakistan.

Pakistan must lead the world related to climate change by moving towards environment friendly development growth.

Pakistan must improve its soft



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power such as education, culture  
~~and~~ exchange programs with all  
the developed and developing  
countries.

Pakistan must ensure the world  
regarding its steps to eradicate  
terrorism and violence in  
the region.

Pakistan must show its clear  
and ~~the~~ wide message to  
India regarding its stand on  
Kashmir issue.

Pakistan must improve its  
relations with Islamic countries  
and European countries to  
improve its positive image in  
the world.

Pakistan must promote tourism  
so that its positive image can

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be improved and may become  
a hotspots of foreign direct  
investment.

## 4 Conclusion:

Pakistan is facing serious security  
concerns. However by adopting  
the above measure, Pakistan  
can improve its foreign policy  
and can make progress in  
the world.

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## ANSWER QUESTION NO: 7

### 1 Introduction.

Public institutions are considered  
failed when they become unable  
to provide solutions to economic,  
social and political problems.

Failed economic institutions  
become a cause of economic  
failure and political instability.

Failed public institutions shows  
the bad governance of <sup>a country.</sup> Pakistan.

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However by adopting following measures, institutions can perform well in the country.

## 2 Failed Public Institutions.

Public institutions played an important role to become a successful or failed state.

Public institutions are considered failed institutions if they do not give relief to a common.

Judiciary, executive, legislature are three pillars of a state.

Their success is judge on the base of social, economic, and political situation of a country and its people.

## 3 Why public institutions are unable to correct the problems of the people of a country.

The following points shows that why failed public institutions are unable to correct the problems

of the people of the country.

iv)

i) Corruption:

Corruption is an evil of society. It does not allow a country to improve its economic and moral values.

ii) Delayed in justice.

When people are unable to get justice from state then people try to violate the law which is considered a big failure of judiciary and other institutions.

iii) Poverty:

Poverty is an index which shows that how a state and public institution are working to improve the economic conditions of its people. Those countries which have high poverty rate are considered as failed states such as Afghanistan, Venezuela etc.

## iv) Violation of Human Rights

Human rights are the universal rights such as access to education, water, food, health facilities and many others. When a state's institution do not provide basic necessities to the public they are considered a failed state.

## v) Gender Inequality

Gender Inequality is also directly linked to public institutions. If state has a no gender inequality it is considered a successful state; For example Finland, New Zealand are considered as successful states because they have achieved 80% of gender equality.

## vi) Political instability.

Political instability is very important for a state to run its smooth

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functions. If a state do not provide justice to its citizens then political stability become the result of that state. It is considered a big failure of public institution. Such as Pakistan.

### vii) Economic Prosperity;

If a country do not provide economic opportunities to its citizens it is considered that this state has failed ~~public~~ public institutions such as Ecuador.

### viii) Energy Crisis:

Energy crisis is also a result of failed public institutions when people do not access to energy to fulfill their basic needs. Countries like Pakistan where people are facing serious energy crisis.

## iv) Food Inflation:

Food inflation increases when demand of food increases. Public institutions are responsible to provide food access to its citizens.

Food inflation is very high in Venezuela, Ecuador, Sudan and in many other poor countries.

## x) Terrorism:

Terrorism is also considered a result of failed institutions.

For example 9/11 incident is considered a failure of CIA.

## 4 Way Forwards to improve the performance of state's public institutions.

- i) Promote the values of accountability in the state
- ii) Provide citizens the right to education, health facilities and other basic human rights
- iii) Employ those peoples who

are according to merit values.

iii) Create awareness among public officials regarding the adverse impacts of failed institution.

iv) Promote the culture of merit and eradicate corruption in the country.

v) Provide cheap and quick justice to all the citizens.

vi) Protect the minority rights.

## 5 Conclusion:

Failed institutions become a failure of nation. State must take the above given measures to reduce the adverse impacts of failed institutions. So that a ~~state~~ state may become successful to give rights to its citizens.



# ANSWER Question No: 5

## Introduction:

Pakistan has been facing political ~~down~~ instability and detailed democracy since its inception in 14 Aug 1947. Pakistan could not experienced a mature and wise leader after the death of Quaid-e-Azam and PM Liaqat Ali Khan, Military intervention in 1958, 1969, 1977, 1999 shows that Pakistan has failed to experienced a political stability and full democracy in Pakistan. Therefore Pakistan is still struggling with the menace of terrorism, energy security, human rights violations and many other problems due to political instability.

## 2 Evolution of Political System and Democracy in Pakistan:

The following points shows the evolution of political system and democracy in Pakistan:

### 1) Era of (1947-1958)

After the independence of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became a Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. About 4 years later, he was assassinated in Liaquat Bagh. After Khawaja Nazim ud Din became PM of Pakistan. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan Pakistan has never faced political instability in Pakistan.

However, Civil bureaucracy tried to interfere in the political

## system of Pakistan

### ii) Era of 1958-1969.

In this era, Pakistan experience martial law by General Ayub Khan. This was the first time when judiciary validated the martial law and ~~was~~ derailed the democracy of Pakistan. General Ayub defeated Fatima Jinnah and became the President of Pakistan. After that he transferred his power to General Yahya Khan.

### iii) Era 1969-1971

This is the dark era in the history of Pakistan.

General Ayub Khan transferred its power direct to General Yahya Khan which was unconstitutional and conducted first general election in the country.

East Pakistani Mujib ur Rehman

won the majority than Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Resultant a tussle between power occurred between Bhutto and Mujeeb ur Rehman.

Therefore East Pakistan separated from Pakistan in 16 Dec 1971 and emerged as Bangladesh on the map of Pakistan.

#### v) Era of 1972 - 1977

In this era Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Constitution of Pakistan was also created.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto faced the problems of political instability in the country especially in Balochistan and KPK. However, General Zia ul Haq took his government and took the charge of government.

#### vi) Era of 1977 - 1989

In this era ~~Zulfikar~~ General

Za ul Haq ruled Pakistan.

Za ul Haq introduced Islamic laws in Pakistan and implement ban on political parties.

Therefore political workers of PPP and other parties did not take part in politics

~~1979~~, General Za ul Haq also imposed Islamic laws in the country. He had to faced serious criticism by Feminist organizations.

vii) **Era of 1990 - 2000**

In this era, Political parties take part in politics but Pakistan experience political instability in this era too.

Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto had been terminated from the their position under the article 58-2B.

Any government had not completed its tenure.