

# NOA MOCK - CSS 2024

TALAL YOUSAF

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## PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

### Q - No 8

1) Pakistan's environmental challenges according to climate German watchdog body is among the top ten countries that are worst affected by the impacts of climate change. Despite the fact that it is among those countries that pollute a very less amount.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

a) Floods and other extreme weather events

→ Pakistan has faced the challenges of flood in 1992, 2010, and 2023. In the floods of 2023 alone, Pakistan has faced an economic losses of over \$40bn. It has also been facing extreme weather events like heatwaves, drought e.t.c in some of its part.

b) Smog and its related problems  
→ AQI, meaning Air quality index which means

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how safe the air in the environment is. Most of the cities of Pakistan have an AAI<sup>over 100</sup>, that is above of the safe level. And, the worst of all things is that, cosmopolitan big cities like Karachi and Lahore often crosses the 400 level of AAI. Which makes them one of the world's top polluted cities.

### c) Water scarcity:-

For any life on earth, water is the most important thing, yet Pakistan has been facing this issue in a very grave term. According to CDPR report 2020, in 1947 Pakistan has ~~face~~ 5,000 cubic metre per capita water availability which now stands at only 850, cubic metre. This means five-fold decrease in water availability.

d) Heatwaves, wild fires and drought + last summer, due to decrease in moisture in the air there have been wildfires that causes significant losses to forest and life there.

also due to increase in temperature, there have significant rises been recorded in heatwaves related causalities in some of its cities.

### e) Land, water and air pollution:-

Due to continuous use of fossil fuels and not, until now, been able to notably taken steps to transition towards renewable, greener energy, Pakistan's air pollution index is one of the worst in the world. Poor dumping methods are used for ~~land~~ ~~not~~ managing solid waste leads towards land pollution, whereas water also get polluted by domestic and commercial entities, that often throw their unwanted waste in the water bodies.

### f) Conclusion:-

In a ~~nut~~ nutshell, Pakistan has been facing significant environmental challenges, that are not only hazardous to human, its environment and other living bodies, but are also causing a significant economic and human capital losses. However, concerted efforts are needed by the government, and other stakeholders to ~~the~~ to combat this challenge effectively.

## b) Population Explosion: Impacts and future course.

### \* Population explosion:-

→ Population which West Pakistan stands at 37 million is now at 245 million which is still growing at the pace of 2.55% annually, which means that it has grown and still growing towards a situation where managing them would become a significant challenge for Pakistan.

## IMPACTS:-

\* Following are some of the big impacts that this population explosion is causing on Pakistan.

### a) Difficulties in providing basic necessities of life

When a population is grown on a such scale, then

providing like basic necessities of life  
 healthcare, food, shelter, provision  
 become very difficult for  
 state to provide.

## b) Population growth, when not matched with economic growth

When population growth, for instance, from last census result is 2.55 pc and economic growth which is just 0.5 pc, and when four million young peoples are added to working age population where only one million jobs are created, then this situation leads towards unemployment, and other economic losses.

## c) Social & human developmental losses

\* This unemployment, and failure of state to provide core the 65 pc of total young population needs, leads towards social and human developmental losses, which make this population a liability for state.

# FUTURE COURSE

\* Bridging the skill gap  
By giving the necessary skills, they can be made into a vibrant and valuable asset.  
For example, Pakistan has a tremendous tourism potential, which can be significantly exploited when persons here are trained for that.

\* Bringing the foreign investment  
+ By making the individuals skillful, the next step would be to make economic fundamentals viable so as to bring the foreign investment there which can be useful very much to generate employment-led growth.

\* Changing the pattern of urbanization  
By making small cities adjacent to big cities, and providing the basic health, education services there and also in rural areas, cities burden can be lessened, which in other way

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make more urban centres, than  
burdening the already big cities

## CONCLUSION

Conclusively, one may say that Pakistan has faced the consequences of this rapid population growth in a very significant terms, yet by rephortizing the idea on population and bringing growth providing service this explosion can significantly be addressed.

## QUESTION 5

The evolution of the political system and democracy has definitely been remained at the mercy of many factors, chief among them are following.

1) Frequent change of governments

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It was only in 2013, 70 years since Pakistan inception that the elected government has completed its constitutionally mandated five-years term. Until then, there always been a sabotaging of elected governments by different bodies.

## b) MARSHAL LAW FACTOR:-

→ Imposition of Martial law has been one of the dominant factor that puts the democratic process in a backburners. All the martial law administrators have said initially that they will conduct elections within 90 days, however none of them have ever fulfilled their promise.

## c) Bureaucracy and judiciary.

With the active connivance of judicial officers and bureaucracy, these marshal law administrations have continued to deny the peoples of



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electing their public representatives.

## Constitutional amendments/abrogation:

There remains a significant evidence that the amendments or abrogating the constitutions which are made by courts and Parliament, have significantly hampered the political processes in Pakistan. For example, the provision through eight amendment which incorporates article 58(2)(b), the right of President to dissolve the assembly without PM's advice, had lead towards 4 instances where the elected assembly has been dissolved by president.

## e) Intra-party polls and democracy situation inside Pakistan.

Intra-party elections <sup>situation</sup> in the <sup>political</sup> parties are very dismal as none of the big parties have ever conducted polls inside their parties as their low tolerance

within parties to give up  
their population

## f) Local Government election

It was only in 2002, when the first local government elections were conducted, devoting Pakistani people for 55 years from political process that have gross root levels linkage, and is very essential for any vibrant democratic process.

## g) Lack of tolerance:

There exists a general atmosphere of lack of tolerance both within parties ranks and in societies. Freedom of expression and other fundamental rights remain suspended in most of the time in marshal law areas.

## e) <sup>Mis</sup> Use of religion;

For meeting political ends meets, government's have

graveley misuse the notion of religion. Further

## f) Curbs on political activities and media freedom.

Through different measures political activities and media - which is state's important pillar - are ~~used~~ <sup>curbed</sup> to suppress the dissenting voices, thus restricting the political processes to evolve.

## g) CONCLUSION

Thus, due to the above factors, the democratic and political process remains unable to evolve efficiently. However, from past fifteen years three successive governments have completed their five terms which puts us in a significant optimistic situation, where we can see the vibrant democratic and political processes to flourish in the future.

Q6

\* Pakistan has a significant geo-political importance, owing to their unique geographical location. It has one of the most advanced economies of China, and has an adversary India. Further the war in Afghanistan has also put in limelight in the eyes of global powers.

a) Pakistan's neighbour and regional stability:-

a) India — SAARC factor:-

Relation with India remains in worse situation as due to different factors, such as Kashmir issue, water issues, terrorism. India using its hegemony is continuing to sabotage the ambitions of SAARC Organization, which if solved can pave the way for regional stability and

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regional cooperation. This would be solved when the relations with India are solved by resolving the different issues that remains contested between Pakistan and India.

## b) Afghanistan and Iran,

A Terrorism has remain one of the most pressing issues between the relations of Pakistan with those states. Pakistan have a religious, cultural, social affinity with both these states if the issue of terrorism be solved through effective diplomatic and security measures it can solve the other existing minor problems paving the way for regional stability.

## c) China; a friend and global leader

- Pakistan neighbour, its friend and a global leader, which has an active forming member role in SCO, making has helped

and is continuously willing  
 to further help in Pakistan.  
 for By using the SCO  
 the platform it can make  
 security situation better  
 and by making the CPEC  
 successful it can harness the  
 benefits of geo-economies  
 both of which can pave  
 the way for regional  
 security, stability and prosperity.

## PAKISTAN AND WORLD'S SUPER POWERS :-

### a) Multipolar world:

In a multipolar world,  
 where Pakistan can benefit  
 from the economic  
 benefits that all these  
 global leaders are offering.  
 For example, SIFC, an  
 initiative by Pakistan to  
 attract investments from  
 China and UAE, Saudi Arab,  
 and Pakistan on the one  
 hand has USA, its largest  
 exporter market to Pakistan

can significantly address its own problems and impeding their progress from game benefits by incorporating geo-economics - by replacing it with geo-politics.

b) ~~Avoiding conflict and striving for geo-economics~~

~~- Pakistan as discussed earlier and located in an region, where history has been testifying that it remains a zone of potential conflict. US in order to contain China is continuously in want of moving Middle eastern and South Asian allies, but the need for Pakistan's foreign policy must be to orient more towards geo-economics than towards being as a geopolitical actor and engages in any kind of regional conflict~~

## c Conclusion:

In a nutshell, avoiding any corp confrontations by any kind of engaging in and foreign policy orient its cooperation, geo<sup>no</sup>conomics and mutual respects so that we have a win-win kind of situation for Pakistan and its regions that necessarily paves the way of regional stability.

## Q 3:

Political stability is much necessary than economic prosperity in many kinds, some of them are

a) It ~~et~~ helps in evolution of public institutions

Political stability helps in building an effective form of public institutions that are very necessary



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for state functioning.

b) It helps to hold the people accountable.

Political stability helps the people by the use of election process by making them accountable to peoples.

c) Give a public confidence to invest.

Investors gain a lot of confidence to invest in a country where there is an political stability there.

d) It helps to make economic fundamentals better.

As, these political stable governments are ~~to~~ accountable to peoples they are also in a very <sup>desire</sup> position to make economic fundamentals ~~the~~ better by getting

more and more investment  
to generate growth

## \* Attract FDI

Domestic investments  
and better economic  
fundamental infrastructure the  
investors to bring  
the economic investments  
in the country

## \* Generates Economic growth

Thus all these factors  
cumulatively results in  
the generation of  
economic growth and  
generating employment and  
lessening the inflation.

## \* Results in economic prosperity

Thus all these  
factors results in  
the economic prosperity  
of the country by  
making the standard  
of living of their  
individuals better.

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## Conclusion :

Thus, based on above discussion that for a country is a much-needed thing that ultimately also results in having an economic prosperity there.

