

QUESTION #8

Relevant content

But

Increase length

Add more headings

Add references

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is currently plagued in myriad of problems. The two of the most grave problems of Pakistan are its environmental challenges and growing population. Pakistan is facing climate injustice to great extent. It contribute little to global emissions but has to bear the greater brunt. This injustice results in monetary losses of states, surge in food insecurity, crop destruction, infrastructure damage and devastation of schools. Another problem is population explosion. It has huge impact on Pakistan. Like surge in pollution, exacerbation in food insecurity, deterioration in living standard, depletion of resources and rise in poverty. Therefore there is need to take steps for curbing the losses like encouraging family planning, enforce the use of contraceptive, rise awareness, role of religious leader and enact one child policy.

(i) PAKISTAN'S ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES:

(ii) CLIMATE INJUSTICE TO PAKISTAN:

Pakistan contribution to global green houses gases is very negligible.

However, Pakistan has to pay greater price of climate change - Pakistan contribute only 1% to global green gases but Pakistanis face sixteen times greater risk of death due to climate change (Pakistan's Climate: Litmus Test to Climate Injustice, UN News)

(ii) ~~MONETARY LOSSES:~~

The monetary losses to Pakistan due to ~~climate change~~ is huge. It usually occur in the form of natural disasters like floods, urban flooding and heatwaves. According to ADB, monetary losses to Pakistan will rise to 50% of its GDP by 2050.

(iii) ~~SURGE IN FOOD INSECURITY:~~

Climate change always bring food security with it in developing countries. Natural disasters destroy crops which cause food insecurity. It also result in loss of livelihood. According to NDMA, flood of 2022 cause loss of livelihood of 33 million people in Pakistan. Due to loss of livelihood, people cannot buy food.

(iv) CROPS DESTRUCTION AND FAILURES:

Climate change leads to crop destruction and failure. It diminishes the production level. The production of wheat has reduced to 3-6 times a due to flood of 2022 (Gharin and Food Crisis, Asmat Raza). It makes climate conditions conducive for locust attack. Recently, locust attack cause around \$474 billion.

(v) INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE:

Climate change cause damage to infrastructure. Destruction of bridges, roads and electrical system is part and parcel of disaster. According to NDMA, floods of 2022 destroyed 8500km of road and 181 bridges.

(vi) DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS:

Natural disasters destroy school mainly in rural areas. Floods of 2022, destroyed 30,000 school which wrest the chance of education from 3.5 million children (The Hardest Hit, Abdululab Fadil). This cause surge in illiteracy level, crime rate and terrorism. Thus, environmental damage and disaster are concerning issue of Pakistan.

(2) POPULATION EXPLOSION: IMPACTS AND FUTURE COURSE

(i) CURRENT LEVELS OF POPULATION:

According to an article "Growing Population of Pakistan" by Zeeshan Jafri, the population of Pakistan has reached to 241.5 million and growing at the rate of 1.9 million double the rate at which global population is growing.

(ii) IMPACTS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION

(a) BURGE IN AIR POLLUTION:

Pollution levels also increase with rise in population. Number of vehicles increase which are the source of green house gases. According to PBS, there are 32 million cars in Pakistan. These green house gases cause climate change. It results in smog formation which is concerning issue.

(b) ESCALATION IN FOOD INSECURITY:

Population explosion cause surge in food insecurity. More the mouth for eating food, less will be availability of food for single person. According to World Food Programme, around 1 out of 5 Pakistanis are facing food crisis.

(c) DETERIORATION IN LIVING CONDITION:

The ability of government to ameliorate the standards of living diminishes with surge in population. Government lacks resources for construction of cities, provision of facilities and fulfilling the needs of population.

(d) DEPLETION OF RESOURCES:

As the population grows, the depletion of resources become more concerning issue. Usage of resources reaches to unsustainable levels. Pakistan is facing shortage of natural gas which according to 88% would finish by 2025.

(e) SURGE IN POVERTY:

Poverty increases with increase in population. Government become unable to provide employment every residents of Pakistan. People becomes hand to mouth and indulge in illegal activities to fulfill their needs. According to NB, around 40% of Pakistani masses is poor.

(ii) WAY FORWARD FOR CONTROLLING POPULATION

(a) ENCOURAGE FAMILY PLANNING:

The use of family planning in Pakistan is only 34%. Government should encourage the use of family planning by providing free services to rural and urban residents.

(b) ENCOURAGE THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES:

Government should take measures to enhance the use of contraceptives. This can be achieved by removing the stigma related to their use. Providing free contraceptives to poor family.

(c) RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF SMALL FAMILIES:

Raise awareness about the benefits of small families. Families should be informed about privileges of quality education, more availability of food and better living condition. Public awareness message can be televised on media and seminars and campaigns in rural areas can be held.

(2) ONE CHILD POLICY:

Pakistan has bulge of youth. According to an estimate 31% of population is of youth. Therefore enacting this policy for one year only would not have serious effect on demography. Attach incentives in policy regarding birth of one child.

(3) CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is the country that is grappling with dual challenge of population explosion and environmental crisis. However, Pakistan is also the ^{old} country has ~~been~~ successfully defeated many challenges in the past like corona, economic default and other. Therefore, Pakistan can also handle this challenge.

QUESTIONS # 4 ANSWER

(1) INTRODUCTION:

According to Pakistan's Center for Conflict and Security Studies, in previous year, terrorism has increased by ~~60~~ 84% and suicide bombing has surged by 500%. Pakistan has been facing myriad of security concerns since last decade. These are surge in religious extremism, strengthening of separatist tendencies, surge in terrorism, interference of India, and Afghan myopic policy toward TTP. In addition to traditional security measures, Pakistan is also facing non-traditional security measures like economic default, surge in poverty, large number of out of school children and brain drain. Therefore, there is need to revisit Pakistan's foreign policy. It can be revisited in a way to foster negotiation with Afghanistan, leverage the role of China for negotiating with Afghanistan, negotiate with India, enhance the utilization of China led multiforms and foster the ties with EU and CARs.

(2) PAKISTAN SECURITY CONCERNS:**(i) ~~TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:~~****(a) ~~RISE IN RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM:~~**

Rise in religious extremism is threat to Pakistan's security. This result in lawlessness, killing, vandalism and state's monetary losses. The recent Jaranwala tragedy is an epitome of rising religious extremism.

(b) ~~STRENGTHENING OF SEPARATIST TENDENCIES:~~

With the passage of time, the separatist tendencies of Pakistan are gaining ground. They employing violent means to exert pressure on Pakistan. Balochistan Liberation Army has gained a lot of strength and is involved in many attacks and bombings.

(c) ~~SURGE IN TERRORISM:~~

Terrorism has grown in Pakistan to great extent. In addition to attack on political prosecution, terrorist factions are involved in assault on military personnel and air force bases. TTP, Lashkar-e-Jihad and other splinter groups are fueling terrorism in Pakistan. The attacks have increased from 32 in 2022 to 64 in 2024.

(d) AFGHANISTAN'S MYOPIC POLICY TOWARD TTP:

There is an allegation on Afghan government that it provide safe heavens in Afghanistan from there it launch attacks on Pakistan. Interim PM in his speech told that terrorism in Pakistan had increased by 66% since the overtake of Afghan Taliban.

(e) INDIA'S INTERFERANCE IN PAKISTAN:

India is involved in fousing terrorism in Pakistan. Indian spy, Kalbushan Yadav, was caught from Balochistan. It is also involved in strengthening of BLA. It earmarked 80 million to raise militia of 750 people in Pakistan (India's Interference in Pakistan).

(ii) NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS:

(a) ECONOMIC CRISIS:

Pakistan has recently avoided default. Foreign reserves are depleting and debt are rising. Revenue collection is meager and fiscal deficit is widening. The loan from IMF and grants come with

Compromise in political sovereignty

(b) SURGE IN POVERTY:

The poverty rate in Pakistan is increasing. According to World Bank, around 40 million Pakistanis are poor.

(c) LARGE NUMBER OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN:

There are large number of out-of school children in Pakistan. According to UNICEF, there are around 28 million out of school children in Pakistan. These children fall prey to terrorist outfits.

(d) SURGE IN BRAIN DRAIN:

Large number of Pakistani youngsters are leaving Pakistan for green pastures due to lack of opportunities. According to Ministry of Overseas, around 765,000 Pakistani students left Pakistan in 2022. This results in loss of human capital, diminution in foreign remittance, scarcity of innovation and surge in old age population. Therefore Pakistan is facing non-traditional security threats.

(3) REVISIT OF FOREIGN POLICY

(i) NEGOTIATE WITH AFGHAN GOVERNMENT:

Pakistan should negotiate with Afghan government for reducing the use of Afghan soil against Pakistan. Pakistan can do this by fostering trade with Afghanistan and supporting the international recognition of Afghan government.

(ii) LEVERAGE THE ROLE OF CHINA IN NEGOTIATION

China has recently exchanged diplomatic staff with Afghanistan. It has also made many agreements regarding investment. Pakistan can utilize China's warming of ties with Afghanistan in negotiation.

(iii) ENHANCE THE UTILIZATION OF CHINA LED MULTINATIONAL FORUMS:

Pakistan should enhance the utilization of China led multinational forums. It can utilize it both for curbing economic and security threats. Pakistan should join BRICS for reducing its dependence on IMF and SCO for curbing the threat of terrorism.

using its RATS part of organization-

(4) FOSTER TIES WITH EU:

Pakistan can foster its ties with European Union. This would benefit Pakistan to diversify its trade. It can also negotiate with EU about visa agreements and employment programme for youth. It can utilize EU for poverty eradication programmes.

(5) FOSTER TIES WITH RUSSIA

Pakistan and Russia's ties are not very sound in the past. Pakistan can utilize China for enhancing its relation with Russia. This can be used for ensuring energy security that is necessary for economic growth and for supply of technology and skills for combating terrorism.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Pakistan is facing grave security concerns. These are of various kind that are causing huge loss of Pakistan. Pakistan should develop holistic approach to combat these threats.

QUESTION 5: ANSWERS

1) INTRODUCTION:

History says that democratic evolution in Pakistan has not been very effective since the emergence of country. There are many factors that are responsible for derailment of democracy in Pakistan. These are military intervention, allegations of elections rigging, centralization of power, weak education base. This further includes institutional imbalance, weak political parties, dynastic politics, foreign intervention and etc.

2) FACTORS AFFECTING DEMOCRATIC EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM:

(i) MILITARY INTERVENTION:

Pakistan has witnessed 4 forms of military intervention. Non-elected officials impose martial law and dissolve national and provincial assembly during their tenures.

(a) PHASES OF MILITARY INTERVENTION:

There are multiple phases of military intervention in Pakistan. It starts from Ayub's imposition of martial

law and 'abrogation' of 1956 constitution in 1958- Ayub Khan again imposed martial law in 1968 and handed over power to General Yahya Khan. In 1977, General Zia imposed martial law and carried out his rule till 1988. Then Musharraf came into limelight. Although, he did not use ^{explicitly} the term martial rule for it rule. His reign started in 1999 till 2007.

(B) UPHOLDING OF REFERENDUM:

When dictators comes in power, they uphold referendum to extend their rule after democratic election. Zia-ul-Haq held referendum and became president of Pakistan for next 5 years in 1979. Pervez Musharraf held ~~referendum~~ referendum in 2002 with no competition and become president for next 5 years.

(C) SACKING DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED LEADERS:

Dictators often sack democratically elected leaders who does not yield to their demand. Zia-ul-Haq dismissed MN Junjo and Rafiqullah for going against him.

(ii) **ALLEGATION OF ELECTION RIGGING:**
 Whenever elections are held Pakistan, allegations of election rigging are surfaced. In 1977 election, Pakistan National Alliance alleged PPP for election rigging. In 2013, PTI blamed PML-N for election rigging. In 2018, PML-N blamed PTI for election rigging. These allegations are spoiling the democracy by questioning the democratic transfer of power.

(iii) **CENTRALIZATION OF POWER:**

Another blow to democracy is the centralization of power. Transfer of power to local people is the essence of democracy. Although 18th amendment has expressed devolution of power to local government but it has not been implemented in clear context. First election after the rule of Musharraf held in 2015 on Supreme Court's order. Provincial government does not transfer funds and revenue to local government for its effective function. Local government is unable to deliver effective services due to lack of fund. Thus, centralization of power is harming democracy.

(iv) WEAK EDUCATION BASE:

Strong education base is necessary for strong democracy. Literacy level of Pakistan is very low. It is around 57%. Democracy is more than a process; it is a culture where people know about their rights and democratic values. Illiterate people cannot distinguish between genuine and fake leader. They are often lured by local politician by giving them some monetary benefits. Therefore, strong educational background is necessary for invigorating democracy.

(v) INSTITUTIONAL IMBALANCE:

In Pakistan, institutional imbalance is a major hurdle in democratic development. Military, bureaucracy and intelligence are stronger than political parties. They maintain discipline and organization. They are based on hierarchical transfer of power. Political parties lack these characteristics. They are plagued with vested interest and lack of discipline. Therefore, they are weaker than military and bureaucracy.

(vi) REASONS OF IMBALANCE:

There are many reasons of imbalance.

Rise of Kashmir issue right after independence enhanced the role of military. Joining of SEATO and CENTO further strengthened them.

(vi) DYNASTIC POLITICS:

Dynastic politics is a hallmark characteristic of Pakistani political system. There has been 8 political parties right from beginning. These are PML-N, PPP and ANP. They often suppress the rise of new face of politics. Equal opportunities for political representation is necessary for democratic evolution.

(vii) FOREIGN INTERVENTION:

There has been huge ~~political~~ foreign interference in Pakistani politics which stifles the growth of democracy. There are apprehensions that many of the governments are sabotaged with help of foreign powers. Imran Khan has repeatedly asserted that his government is sabotaged with the help of US.

The Intercept has also published an article in which it blamed US for abdicating Imran because of his neutral policy towards Russia.

(3) CONCLUSION:

Democratic evolution in Pakistan is marred due to many factors like military intervention, low literacy rate, centralization of power, foreign intervention and institutional imbalance. ~~Now~~ Pakistan is in dire need to take concrete step in ensuring the uprise of democracy.

QUESTION 6 ANSWER

(1) INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan lies in strategic location of South Asia. Pakistan is surrounded with neighbours has have huge role in ensuring stability in Pakistan. Good relation with Afghanistan is necessary for the security of Pakistan. Blaming of ties with India ensures the stability of region by reducing the probability of war. Friendly relation with Iran reduces border skirmishes and promote the interest of region. Good relation with USA ensures economic growth of Pakistan which guarantees the smooth flow of trade among countries of region. Deterioration of ties with China may impact the construction of CPEC that is utilized by many countries for trade.

(2) RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN:

The relation between Afghanistan and Pakistan has a witnessed setback due to many reasons.

(i) Surge in Terrorism:

Pakistan blames Afghanistan for

providing sanctuaries to Taliban from where they are planning attacks against Pakistan. Pakistan suffered economic losses, personal losses and killing of individuals due to this.

(ii) REPATRIATION OF AFGHANS IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan has made decision to repatriate all the illegal Afghans in order to exert pressure on Afghan government for reducing their support to TTP.

(iii) IMPORTANCE OF GOOD RELATION WITHIN FOR REGIONAL STABILITY:

The deterioration between two can mar the peace of region. It can result into rise in terrorism in the region. Afghan government may result to escalate-de-escalate policy for exerting pressure on Pakistan. Suicide bombings and border skirmishes may rise due to spoiling of relation. Afghan's migrants is an another issue for regional countries. Accommodation of repatriated Afghan is concern for every country on the region due to pressure from civil societies and western countries. They may involve in crimes or illegal trafficking for finding a refuge.

(3) RELATIONS WITH INDIA:

Relations of Pakistan and India have always been tumultuous. India has always eyed Pakistan as source of terrorism in India. The and Pulwama attack further spoiled the relation. Bombay attack was another blow to relation. Kashmir issue is bone of contention between two. The recent activities of India in Kashmir and decision of Indian Supreme Court has further strained the relation.

(1) IMPORTANCE OF GOOD RELATION FOR RELIGION:

Pakistan has fought 3 wars since their independence. The good relations between two countries are crucial for the peace of country. Any episode of war would devastate the entire region because the effects of war spread in entire region. It may result in halting of trade, blocking of raw material for industries and exports to different country.

(4) RELATION WITH US:

Pakistan and US relations are based on the interest and strategic benefits.

of US- US has always used Pakistan for its benefit. During war on terror, US has fulfilled many needs of Pakistan. However, after the end of WOT, situation has altogether changed.