

Part - II

Q# 8

Pakistan stands at a
crucial juncture

Ans

Introduction

Land of pure is grappling with worse kind of economic, environmental and demographic challenges. The situation recently got escalated coupling with global economic slow down, and Covid-19 fallout. Pakistan facing detrimental challenges on its economic front and the other two environmental and demographic factors have added fuel to fire. The state of Pakistan is standing at the juncture of these challenges if it manage to successfully address these challenges it can reshape its future for good or otherwise it has to live in

status quo.

Challenges reshaping future of Pakistan

(a) On Economic front

Pakistan currently facing lethal challenges at its economic front. Years of mismanagement and wrong economic policies are resulting into multifaceted challenges. At present, every economic sector of Pakistan, be it agriculture, industrial or services sector, facing decline in its growth. Below give table shows dismal state of various economic sectors of Pakistan

Economic sectors	FY-2022	FY-2023
Agriculture	4.2%	1.5%
Industrial	6.3%	-2.03%
services	6.4%	0.8%

Fig: Table shows growth rate in Fiscal year 2022 and 2023.

It is high time that Pakistan consider structural reforms. Currently its for 24th time in 76 years of Pakistan it is going to IMF (International Monetary Fund) for aid. If Pakistan is interested in reshaping its future structural reforms in economic sector can play pivotal role in navigating Pakistan towards right direction. Exploiting trade ^{potential} with immediate neighbours is another option that can escalate economic growth of Pakistan. According to PIDE research Pakistan has \$3 trillion trade potential with China and India. The benefit can only be utilised if Pakistan is really serious about creating its foreign policy toward geoeconomic aspect. Pakistan and Afghanistan trade has been playing significant role but due to recent surge in terrorism in Pakistan and Afghan government being at their back is threat to the

continuity of this trade.

Redesigning of government residential areas in C6/I and C6R-I Lahore can bring billions of dollars revenue in reserves of Pakistan and can create 1,90,000 jobs highlights reports by PIDE.

Not only this but reforming energy sector, redirecting policies in agriculture and industrial sector can play essential role in reshaping future of Pakistan for good.

(b) On Environmental front

Along with other neglected sectors of economy environmental front has also been victim of callous behaviour of authorities. Floods 2022 are vivid example of this negligence. Moving back in history, in 2010 similar kind of disaster rang bells for shifting and opting for climate sensitive policies which those who

are sitting in position of authority neglected blatantly and the consequence of which Pakistan witnessed in form of catastrophic floods of 2022. To calculate its economic loss, world banks reports highlight that Pakistan lost \$10 billion in agriculture sector.

1.7 million haeter land became uncultivable. Along with it 8000 cattles were lost in flood. These

floods rendered 30 million people displaced internally and all the destruction of infrastructure and

well as loss of livelihood of thousands of people is another thing. This is the direct economic loss which is

caused by floods indirect loss will reach far more higher as

in after math of floods a sharp rise in water borne diseases, higher mortality rate in infants and rise

in street crimes in Pakistan's flood effected areas seen.

Making an

environmentally sensitive policy and building resilient infra-structure to avoid this extent of destruction in future is another challenge Pakistan is facing. If Pakistan only 70% succeed in formulating and implementing a climate sensitive policy it can save future of Pakistan.

Reshaping it for better tomorrow.

As the catastrophe caused by these floods is direct contributor in worsening economic challenges Pakistan is facing today, addressing it can also reshape economic future of Pakistan.

(c) On demographic front

Population explosion is bigger threat which have long term repercussions. Pakistan is already grappling with severe economic downturn as well as natural disasters' fallouts in this case expeditious rise in population is contributing to spike

in competition for resources. Currently, there 38% people of Pakistan who are facing food insecurity - according to reports of United Nations. Unemployment is higher currently Pakistan facing influx of 30k-40k stagnates in Information and technology sector each year, unyield reports by ministry of information and technology, among them on lot are employed. This is just one field and now one can imagine the total influx of graduates every year while state is running out of resources to incorporate them into workforce for better tomorrow. Also, rapid and unplanned urbanization is adding ~~new~~ salt to wounds of economy. Population planning is crucial to attain a sustainable future for Pakistan. Addressing the challenge of population explosion can contribute to better opportunities for health

care, better avenues for employment and sustainable use of natural resources.

Conclusion

To conclude, Pakistan is facing a pile of challenges in almost every front including economic, environmental and demographic. It is high time to direct its policies in right direction. If Pakistan succeeds in navigating its policies in right path it can ensure a better future of Pakistan.

Q#7 In absence of a regional consensus-based.....

Ans Introduction

Pakistan is facing looming threat of terrorism since Taliban has taken over Kabul government. Multiple groups including

Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and Islamic state of Khorasan Pakistan are operating from safe-heaven of Afghanistan for executing their malicious agendas in Pakistan.

If Afghanistan and Pakistan do not resolve issues adopting a consensus-based approach multiple ethnic as well as sectarian violence can escalate throughout the region making it highly violent and unstable.

Rise in attacks in Pakistan by TTP and ISKP

Recently a surge in terrorist attacks is seen in Pakistan.

According to institute of security and conflict in Pakistan there is

34% rise in terrorist attacks

is seen in last year months

of 2023. These terrorist organisations are attacking ethnically vulnerable areas of Pakistan who are

already at verge of dissent with state. Most of the attacks are recorded in KPK's district Lakki Marwat and Bajaur agency.

Fueling ethnic violence in the region

If diplomatic are not made to curtail this threat it can lead to escalation of ethnicity based violence in the region. As the target of these terrorist organisations is to break different sections of region and create them to make them more prone to terrorist activities.

Recently, 7 Punjabi labourers have been killed in Waziristan and TTP has claimed its responsibility. This target is clear example that terrorists want to fuel ethnic based violence in the region.

Targeting religious leaders to invoke

sectarian violence

Terrorists are targeting religious leaders of particular parties to make people charge against other sects. For example, recently a leader of a sunni Jamiat was killed by terrorists and multiple attempts are making by them to target other religious entities. This shows that they are (intended) intended to destabilize region by evoking religious and sectarian based violence.

Preparing ground for involvement of indian intelligence agencies

Such environment of charged emotions can not only evoke ethnic and religious conflicts but it can also paves a ground for involvement of other country who is already waiting for opportunity to destabilize the country.

Pakistan's response in turning immigrants to Afghanistan

The issue has further worsen by the step government of Pakistan took to return Afghan immigrants to 'the back' to their homeland country. This has infuriated Afghan government. The step furthered the grievances between two countries -

Disruption in trade ties is detrimental for the economic stability of the region

Pakistan and Afghanistan has huge trade potential. Afghanistan is at the heart of Central Asian republics. The rise in terrorist activities, targeting security forces and ethnicities, backed by Afghan government is causing perils to

the regional trade. It can
and it is impeding the progress
of regional trade.

-Threat for progression of CPEC

Deteriorating security
situation in the region amid
terrorist attacks launched by
notorious TTP and ISKP are
thwarting the smooth progress
of projects initiated under
China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
(CPEC). Already some attacks
has been launched by terrorists
on Chinese workers which was
clear instance of what their
intentions are. Such speculations
regarding future can cause
instability in the region.

Conclusion

Relations between
Pakistan and Afghanistan are

becoming sour with each passing day. It is responsible for fueling religion and ethnic based conflicts in the region along with straining it economically. If a regional consensus-based approach is not considered region will surely face instability and violence in future.

Q.6 Constitution of Pakistan came into force - _____
 Lesson learned

Ans Introduction

Pakistan appeared on the map of the world on 14 August, 1947. The fragile state of Pakistan was intentionally made vulnerable to break down by colonizers. Pakistan, since its inception, facing issues of national

integration, national identity and development of democratic values. Pakistan just completed 50 years of its constitutions which are full of lessons regarding decisions of stakeholders in these arenas.

National integration of Pakistan and lessons learned

State of Pakistan learned some lessons in hard way. Some of decisions of stakeholders costed its sovereignty following are clear examples.

(a) Separation of East Pakistan

Separation of East Pakistan is the major wound in the history of Pakistan which is the result of implications of centralised policies with exclusion of some ethnicities. The wrong policies and stubbornness

of leaders to give equal share to the people of east Pakistan resulted in its separation.

The list of wrong management of east wing is following.

⇒ Economic exclusion of East Pakistan

East Pakistan was the most populous region of the Pakistan contributing to 60% of its revenue but opportunities in return offered to this wing was unmatched with its revenue contribution.

A Bengali leader described it in these words "Air of Islamabad has smell of Jute".

Jute was the main production of the Bengal which was the main cause of its revenue generation.

⇒ Lack of representation in civil and military bureaucracy
Majority of civil and military

Punjab and khyberpakhtunkhwa

⇒ Efforts to centralize power

Another wrong decision made by the then leadership was constant efforts to centralise power. This rendered people of Bengal in despair and unheard.

⇒ Structural exclusion of Bengal

By making urdu as an official language and rejecting the 6 points of ~~Mujeeb~~ ^{Mujeeb} Mr. Rehman Bengali was structurally excluded

⇒ Use of violence by State against them

Operations by military in Bengal region evoked the emotions of Bengali nationalism further which resulted into separation of East Pakistan.

Lessons Learned

The state of Pakistan is repeating the same mistakes over and over seems like no lesson has been learned by this great incident of separation. Today, ethnic conflicts are again on rise but the State is using again the same patterns to deal with these challenges. History of Pakistan holds great lessons for a prosperous future if leadership is willing to learn.

National identity of Pakistan and lessons learned

Following are the factors that have been the cause of identity crisis of Pakistan.

Leaders enforcing religious identities.

Pakistan is a land of diversity. Multiple ^{groups} (people) of ~~bel~~ various identities based on language, religion, ethnicity exist on land of Pakistan. Leaders have been constantly using religion to assimilate these identities. The technique has failed terribly as if it has been effective in countering the threat of emergence of ethnicities separation of East Pakistan would not have been occurred.

Lessons learned

Diversity is the spirit of federalism. The continuous efforts to assimilate them under religious identity can prove fatal for this state. People belong to various ethnicities from hundreds of years which cannot be replaced by religious identity.

Development of Democracy in Pakistan

(a) Military interventions

History of Pakistan has witnessed multiple interventions from non-democratic institutions in politics. It is still prevalent. Frequent military interventions in politics have been major draw back in democratic development of the country.

(b) Development of constitution

Constitution provides the basic set of rules to govern the state. Lamentably, Pakistan could not even formulate a suitable constitution owing to the diversified nature of its population.

This delay in development of Pakistan - play significant role in democratic development of Pakistan.

(a) Role of Judiciary

Role of judiciary in shaping the political dynamics of Pakistan and interpreting the constitution of Pakistan remained significant. Validating the obligation of constitution under the guise of "doctrine of necessity" paved the way for frequent military interventions of Pakistan.

Lessons learned

Pakistan is facing multifaceted challenges on almost every front. These are the fruits of years of wrong decisions and persuance of personal or institutional interests over sovereignty of constitution and state. History is replete with lessons if stakeholders really want to learn.

Conclusion

Pakistan has learned valuable lessons on every front at the end of 50 years of constitution. If people of this land of pure are serious about its future, it is high time to learn and practise these lessons.

Q#4 CPEC Belt and Road initiative

Ans

Introduction

Belt and Road initiative by China is aimed at connecting regions via multiple routes. its aim is to connect world through transport infrastructure, trading links

and reshaping production ^{chain} change.
CPE is the flagship project
of this initiative connecting
silk road and 21st century
maritime silk road.

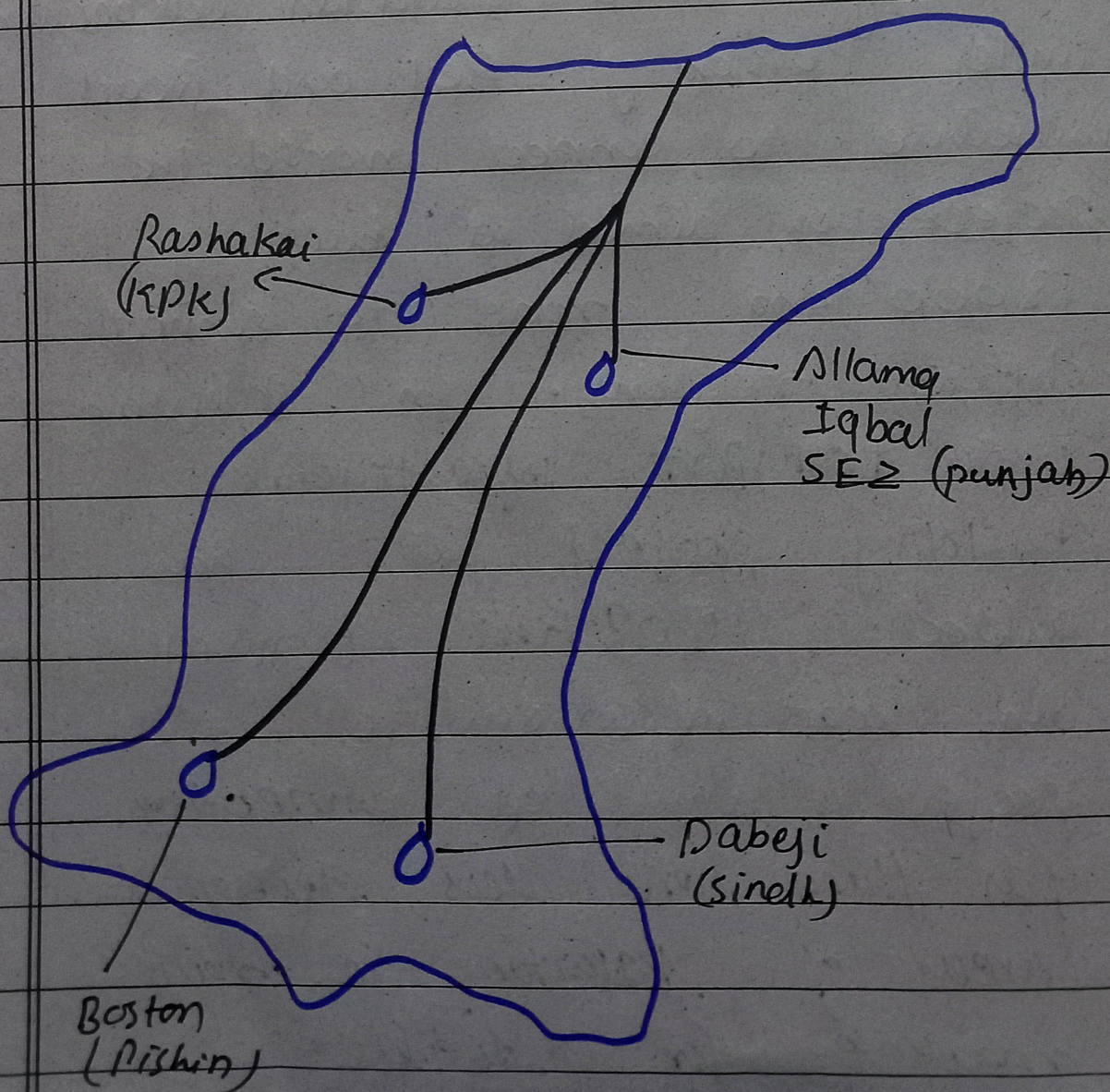
Projects under BRI

CPEC : Transport infrastructure

CPEC is flagship
project of China - Pakistan collaboration
under vision of Belt and Road
initiative to connect world. The
project is aimed at building
18000 km road to connect
different regions. In Pakistan
under transport infrastructure
building project it has
added 809 km highway
in road infrastructure. The
project is aimed at connecting
far-flung and less developed
areas of Pakistan to main
market for trade.

Specialised Economic Zones

Under project of BRT specialised economic zones in various regions of Pakistan has been established. Specialized economic zones include Rashakai, Dabeji, Allama Iqbal and Boston Economic zone.



Specialized economic zones in Pakistan

Agricultural production under CPEC

Under CPEC agricultural projects are under progress. Pakistan envisage production of quality seed, vocational education of farmers to learn better techniques for cultivation and innovation and technology in agriculture sector under CPEC. Recently Pakistan cultivated 50 tons of Sesam seeds and even exported it out of country.

Other development and energy projects

Energy projects include establishment of various coal, hydro and wind power plants. A solar plant is established in Bahawalpur to exploit sun

energy .

other development programs
under CPEC include capacity
building and vocational training

Conclusion

CPEC is flagship
project of BRI and reshaping
the production chain, transport
infrastructure and Agriculture
sector of Pakistan.
