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PART - II

ANSWER QUESTION NO: 5

Introduction:

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country in the world.

Before the 21st century, It was deemed that big population size is good for Pakistan. But in the second decade of 21st century has showed that Big big population size poses many problems and challenges. Population of Pakistan increased due to poverty, illiteracy, gender disparity and the lack of government interest to curb this problem. Therefore, A great number of people poses many challenges such as Food security, climate change, unemployment, Inadequate access to basic facilities, and difficulty in performing administrative tasks. However, this serious issue

can be resolved if government promotes education, gender equality, and reduce poverty. Religious scholars, community leaders and media can play its part for the solution of this problem.

Overview of the population in Pakistan.

When Pakistan came into existence, Pakistan has tremendous resource with respect to population size. At the time of 1960, Pakistan has the capacity to store water for more than 40 days. But in 2023, Pakistan has become a water stressed country due to its rapid population growth rate. Pakistan has highest population growth rate in the region. According to Pakistan Bureau of statistic, total population of Pakistan is 241 million and its growth rate is 2.57 percent. The population of Pakistan in 2000 was just 150 million

In 2018, It reached to 200m.
This trend shows that after a few year, It will be difficult for the people to survive on its natural resources.

Causes of the rapid growth of Population in Pakistan.

Following are the most important causes of rapid growth of the population of Pakistan.

i) Poverty :

Poverty is one of the biggest causes of overpopulation in Pakistan. Poor people do not have reliable source of earning. Therefore, they produce more children who help them to increase their income. More than 39 percent of the people of Pakistan are spending their life in poverty.

ii) Illiteracy :

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2022-2023, illiteracy rate of female in Pakistan is

51.9% which shows that a large number of female are unfamiliar of their reproductive rights. This is also a cause of huge population in Pakistan.

Problems that are generated by overpopulation in Pakistan,

i) Food Insecurity:

Pakistan is an agricultural country. Agriculture contributes more than 20 percent in GDP of Pakistan. But Pakistan is still facing food insecurity. Pakistan ranked 162th out of 129 countries according to Global Hunger Index Report 2023.

ii) Unemployment:

Pakistan is the 27th most populous country but it is 44th economy with respect to GDP in the world. Therefore, Pakistan is facing unemployment problem. According to the Economic survey of Pakistan, Unemployment rate

is 7 percent in Pakistan

iii) Gender Disparity

Pakistan is one of those countries where women are not allowed to freely participate in every field of life. Pakistan ranked 142th out of 146th countries, according to Global Gender Gap Report 2023.

This problem is worsening day by day to huge population.

iv) Climate Change:

Pakistan is a developing country which contributes less than 1 percent in ~~to~~ climate change but it is the 5th most vulnerable country to climate change in ~~the~~ the world. More than one-third population of Pakistan displaced due to the floods of 2022. If Pakistan population ~~grow~~ continues to grow with this rate, then one day there would be a disaster everywhere.

v) Inadequate access to health and education.

Pakistan is already struggling with its limited resources.

Therefore, it would become difficult for Pakistan to observe more number within its limited resources.

Article 25-A of Pakistan ensures free education to every children who is between the age of 5-16 years old. But Pakistan has 22.8 million children out of school.

Pakistan is not able to provide universal access to health and education to every Pakistani due to its huge population.

Therefore these problems will be further worsen if government and society do not take charge to control it, seriously.

Measures to address the population size of Pakistan.

Following are the most important measures which can help Pakistan to reduce its population size.

i) Enhance Gender Equality

Pakistan must ensure to engage all the women of Pakistan and provide equal employment, health education and other opportunities to them. This would help Pakistan to improve its economy and it will help it to reduce its population size.

ii) Create awareness among public

Pakistani government and media should collaborate to create awareness among the public for the disadvantages of big families. In this this problem can be solved.

iii) Provide incentives to small families :

Government should provide benefits to those families who have two

childrens. In this way, large family size will be discouraged in Pakistan.

iv) Role of Religious scholars to reduce family size.

Iran, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and many other Islamic countries have successfully reduced their growth rate.

In this way, our religious scholars can convince our public to reduce their family size.

v) Free access to contraceptive methods.

Government must also provide free access to contraceptive methods to reduce their family sizes.

Government should also create awareness related to family planning and its advantages.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Pakistan is also currently facing numerous challenges due to its huge population size.

This problem will be further

worsen if government does not take charge to control it. Education, government policy, free access to contraceptive method, and role of religious scholars are the measures which can address this menas.



ANSWER QUESTION NO: 6

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan came into existence on the map of Pakistan on 14 Aug, 1947 as an Islamic country in the world. Pakistan had been struggling with various internal and external issues. The constitution of Pakistan was also a big issue at that time. Pakistan finally adopted its constitution on 14 August, 1973 which completed its 50 years on 10 April 2023. Pakistan has faced the issues of national integration, national identity and democratic values

Pakistan learned the national integrity can be achieved by providing universal education, providing human rights, provincial autonomy. Similarly, Pakistan learned that its democratic values can be enhanced by increasing gender equality, independent judiciary, free and fair election and by reducing the interference of military. So, Pakistan can also achieved its national identity by religious, linguistic and ethnic harmony.

The lessons learned by Pakistan regarding national integration.

Following are the most important lessons learned by Pakistan regarding national integration.

i) Provide universal education rights:

History is witness to the fact that Balochistan and KPK has been the least developed

areas of Pakistan since its inception. Female literacy rate in Pakistan & Balochistan is 36 percent and KPK is 37 percent. which shows that more than 65 percent women are illiterate in these provinces. So, Pakistan has also give its focus to improve the education in these areas.

ii) Provincial autonomy:

In 2010, a landmark amendment was made in the constitution of Pakistan in which Provinces had become autonomous. Now one list which is federal list exist in the constitution. Now education, health, police and other areas have become the part of provinces.

In the 17th NFC award, more economic resource are awarded to the provinces. This is a lesson which Pakistan learned for nation integration after the cessation of East Pakistan in 1971.

iii) Eradication of terrorism, violence, and separatism.

Pakistan has also learned this lesson from the cessation of East Pakistan in 1971. Pakistan is still facing this issue in Balochistan, KPK and in Sindh. Pakistan national integration is only possible after the eradication of terrorism, violence, and separatism.

Lessons learned regarding the development of democratic values

Following most important lessons learned regarding the democratic development values.

i) Independent Judiciary

Pakistan has learned that independent Judiciary is very important for the smooth running of democratic process. Article 175 to 184 of the constitution of Pakistan ensures independent judiciary

role in the country. According to the article 6, new judiciary cannot validate martial law also.

ii) Free and Fair Election

Free and fair elections are very important for a democratic country. Pakistan has been facing the charges of direct or indirect martial law. Some parties have grievances regarding the election process.

Therefore Election Commission has become an independent institution after the ^{18th} amendment of the constitution of Pakistan.

iii) Reduce the military interference in national politics.

Pakistan has faced more than 35 years of military rule which eroded the democratic process.

The first martial law by general Ayub Khan, then Yahya Khan.

In 1977, General Zia ul Haq

imposed martial law. In 1999 Pakistan against ~~beared~~ the martial law by General Pervez Musharraf. So, constitution of Pakistan 1973, restricts military rule after 18th amendment.

Lessons Learned regarding ~~religious harmony~~ National Identity.

i) Increase ~~religious~~ harmony.

History is witness to the fact that ~~minorities~~ have been suffering by extremist in Pakistan. In this way, national identity can be maintained ^{aim} only if religious scholars advised their follows to follow the instructions of Islam and respects the values of other religions and sects.

ii) Reduce ~~linguistic~~ and ethnic conflict:

Pakistan has seen many

linguistic and ethnic conflict in Balochistan, K.P.K and in Karachi. Different local political parties blown the flames of separatism and violence. Therefore, Pakistan has learned that national identity can be achieved if Pakistani people reduced their religious and ethnic differences.

Conclusion:

The constitution of Pakistan offers human rights, political rights, independent judiciary, independent parliament. The problem is that Pakistan is still facing the problems related to national integrity, and national identity. Democratic process in Pakistan is still existing. So it is the need of hour to follow those lessons which Pakistan has learned from its history.

In this way, Pakistan could survive in the next decades to come.



Answer Question No: 4

Introduction :

CPEC is one of the BRI projects. BRI is a landmark project for China and its partners. BRI project started in 2013. In 2023, this project has completed its 10 years.

China envisioned BRI is a win-win project. It is beneficial for both China and its partners.

China wants to increase its influence in the region through BRI. BRI offers China shortest routes to Middle East, export markets, countering US and India's policies.

China also want to complete

this project because it will increase the role of China in world affairs. Chinese investors who want to invest in other countries, BRI offers them great opportunity. In this China will get economic, political, social, and diplomatic development in the world.

How BRI envisions building of infrastructure, reshaping of production chains and trading links.

Following points explains the BRI vision behind the development of infrastructure and trading links.

i) China's influence in the region

BRI projects offers great opportunity to China to increase its influence in the region as a super regional power. Because China is offering

debt for infrastructure development and for other development projects which helps China to influence the foreign policy and sovereignty of that countries.

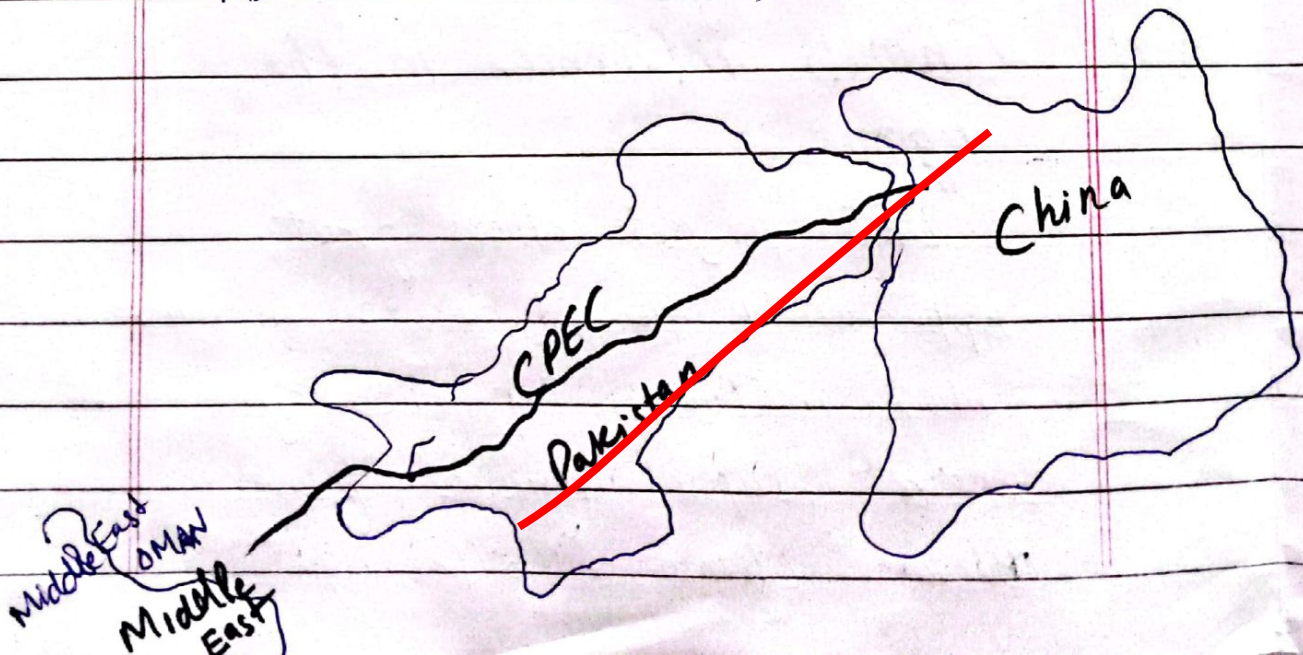
ii) Shortest and Safe route to oil rich countries

BRI also offers China shortest and safe route to middle east through China - Pakistan Economic Corridor.

This project offers just 3000 Km distance to middle east.

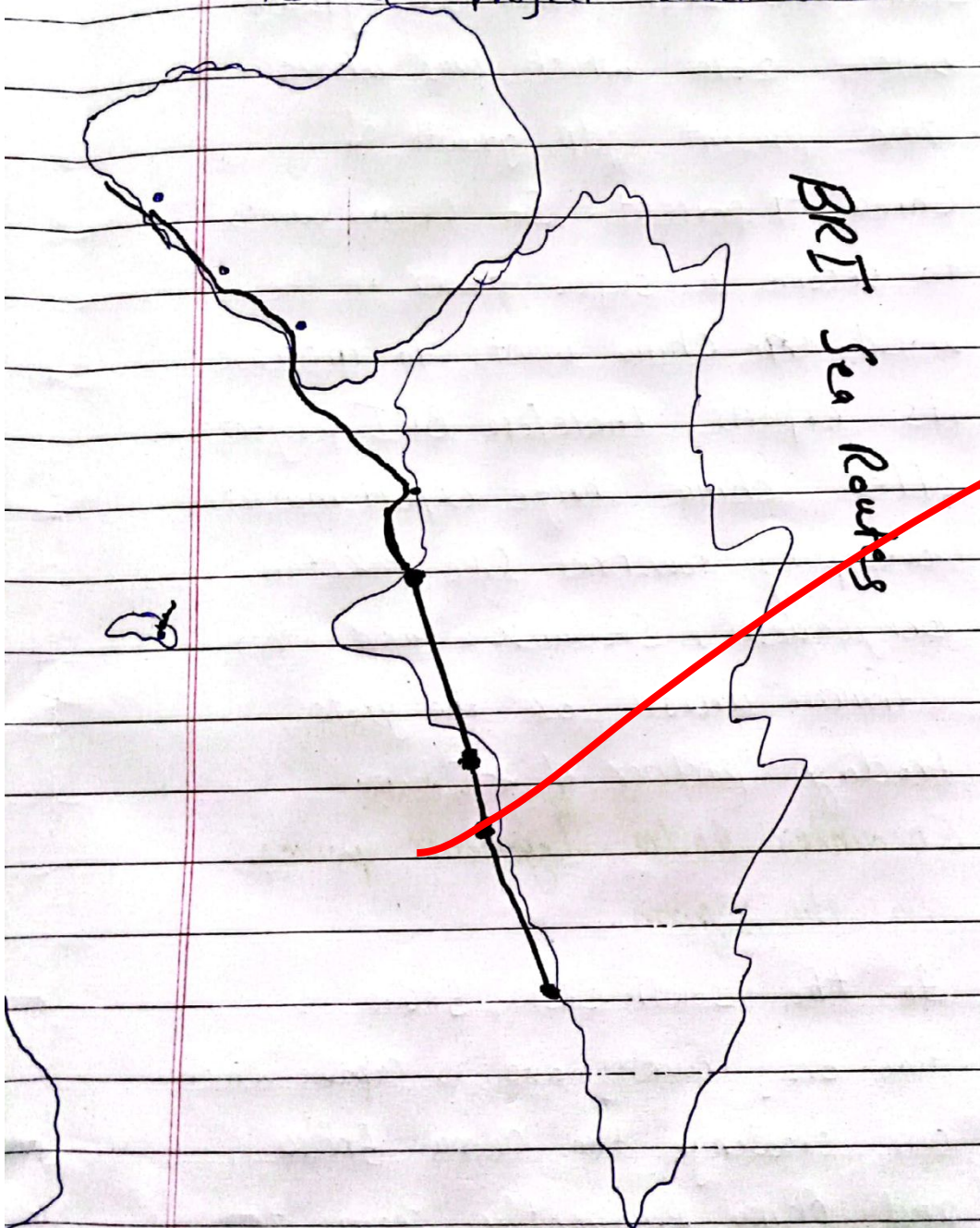
This shortest routes will help china for the fast delivery of products and reduce its time and transportation cost.

iii) Enc
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iii) Encounter US in Indian Ocean.

China is a country which encounters US policies. BRI is a project which allows China



multiple trade routes to access
e Asia, Europe, e Africa and other

countries in the continent. So BRI is necessary for China to dominate the world.

iv) Huge export markets.

China has seen tremendous growth before 2010 which was above the present GDP growth of China 7 percent. So China wants to become a super power in the world. ~~the~~ China wants to increase its exports. Therefore BRI projects offer China huge export markets.

Developing countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other African union are the great trading partners of ~~the~~ China.

v) Encounter India hegemonic power in the region

In the south Asia, India is the only country and is capable which can challenge the China. India and China frequently seems to be engaged in conflicts on different kinds of issues. India

is also a country which is the strategic partner of US and Europe and ~~challenge~~ does not accept the China's BRI partnership.

vi) Foreign Direct Investment through the Channelization of China.

In the past few years, China has seen declined of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in China's markets. Chinese investors ~~were~~ ~~are~~ interested to invest in other countries. Therefore, BRI is a project which offers Chinese investors to invest in other countries through BRI projects. This would directly benefit the China's economy.

vii) Reduce the dollar hegemony in the international market.

US imposed sanctions on Chinese companies due to several reasons. This affects China's economy badly. So China wants to reduce dollar hegemony in

in the region. In this way, China would be able to not adversely affected by ~~China~~ US economic sanctions.

Conclusion :

BRI is a project which offers many advantages to China and ensure the China's hegemonic power in the region and the world. BRI development projects allows economic, political and social benefits. In this way china can maintains its hegemonic power in the region and can influence other countries foreign policy. In short, BRI is a landmark project in its history.