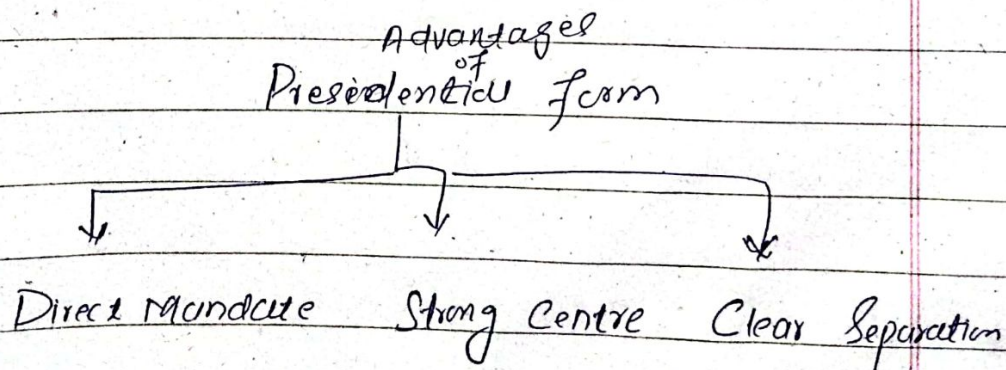


Question no 4

The debate over whether Pakistan's federal structure best suits a presidential or parliamentary form of government involves a consideration of various political, historical, and structural factors. Both form of governments have their advantages and disadvantages in the context of Pakistan's unique political landscape.

Presidential Form of Government



Advantages:

The president is

directly elected by the people which can enhance the legitimacy of the executive and make the leader more accountable to the electorate.

Moreover, in presidential form of government the central government is strong as compared to the provincial governments which might be beneficial in dealing with the issues like terrorism, economic instability and regional disparities.

furthermore, presidential system ensures a clear separation between the executive and legislative branches reducing the potential for political gridlock and ensuring that the the president can implement policies with the undue interference.

Disadvantages of the Presidential form

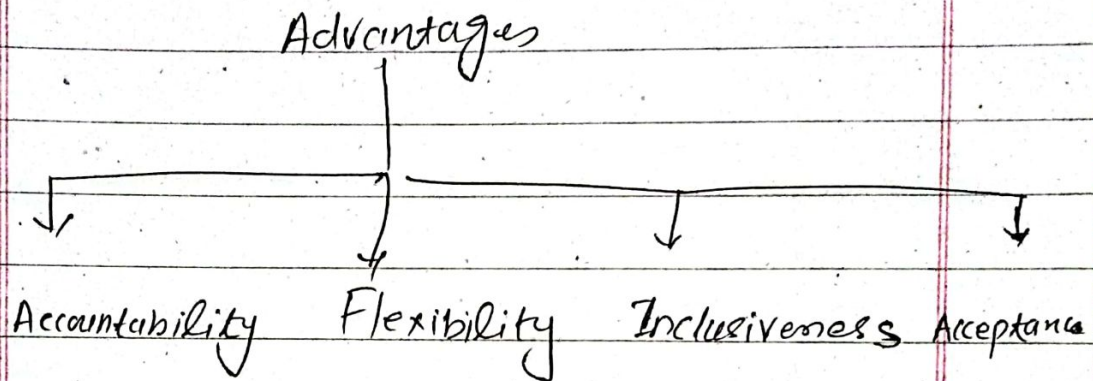
Concentration of Power

Potential for
deadlock

Disadvantages

A presidential system can lead to the concentration of powers in one individual, which might lead to the authoritarianism especially in the^a country with a history of military coups and political instability. ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan have tasted this power concentration two times in the form of toppling the two democratic governments of Pakistan Muslim League (N) and Pakistan People Party by the presidents of their time.

Furthermore, a parliamentary system can sometimes result in weak leadership, especially in coalition government where the prime minister may need to balance competing interests.



To begin with, in parliamentary form of government, the prime minister and the cabinet are accountable to the parliament, which can provide more checks and balances and reduce the risk of authoritarianism.

Moreover, the parliamentary system allows for more flexible and responsive government governance, as the government

can be dissolved and new election called in response to political crisis.

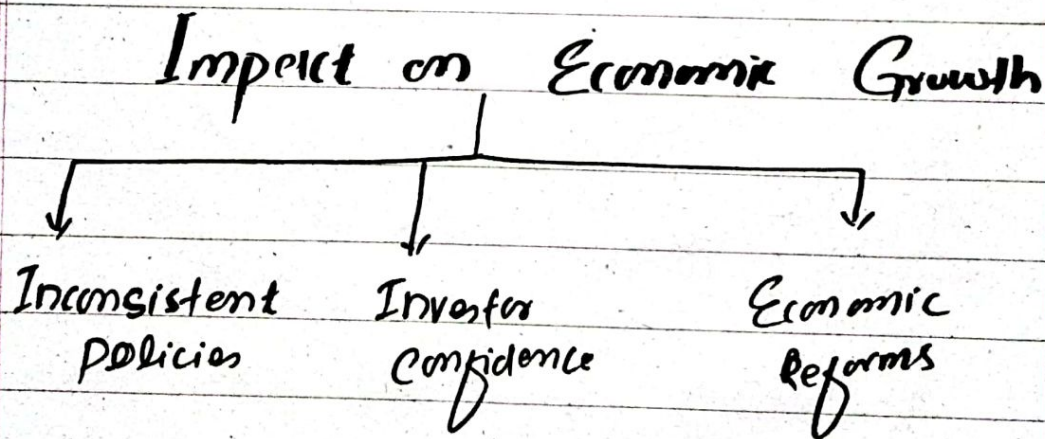
Furthermore, a parliamentary system offers inclusivity comprising all the mindsets and ethnic politicians under one roof.

Last but not the least, there is a well in the people for the parliamentary form of government in Pakistan as these type of governments are generally successful in the world.

In a nutshell, parliamentary form of government seems to be more suitable for the Pakistani people in the context of the country's cultural, political and historical background.

Question no 6

Political instability is indeed a critical factor for economic growth and development. In Pakistan, the elusive nature of political stability has been a significant roadblock to its progress. Below are the key points supporting this argument.



Frequent changes in the government often lead to shifts in economic policies which can disrupt long-term planning and investment. For instance, changes

In tax policies, trade regulations and development projects can create an uncertain environment for investors.

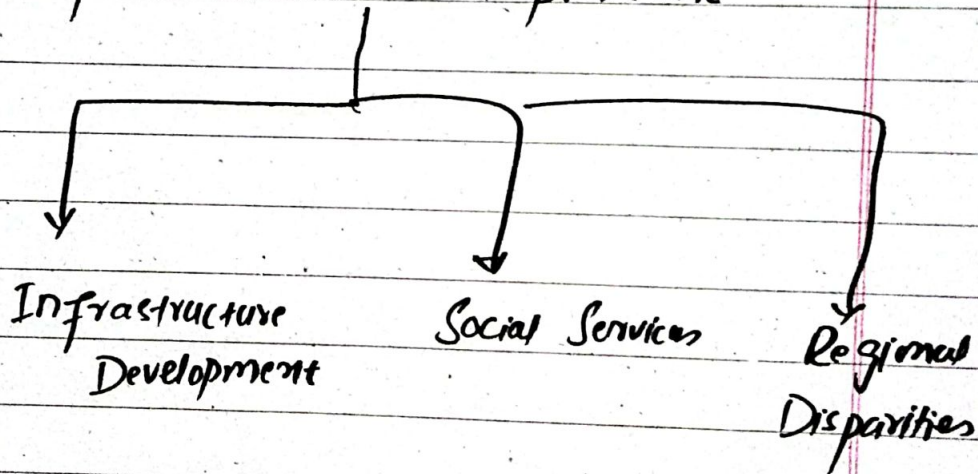
Moreover, political instability undermines investor confidence, both domestic and international.

Investors seek stable environment where policies are predictable, and the risk of abrupt changes is minimal. According to the World Bank, political instability is one of the primary reasons for the low level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan compared to other developing countries in the region.

Furthermore, political instability hampers the implementation of necessary economic reforms. For example reforms in taxation, energy and labour

market require a stable government to plan and execute them effectively. The stalled privatisation of the state-owned enterprises and the delayed implementation of IMF programme in the past are examples of how political turmoil can derail economic reforms.

Impact on Development



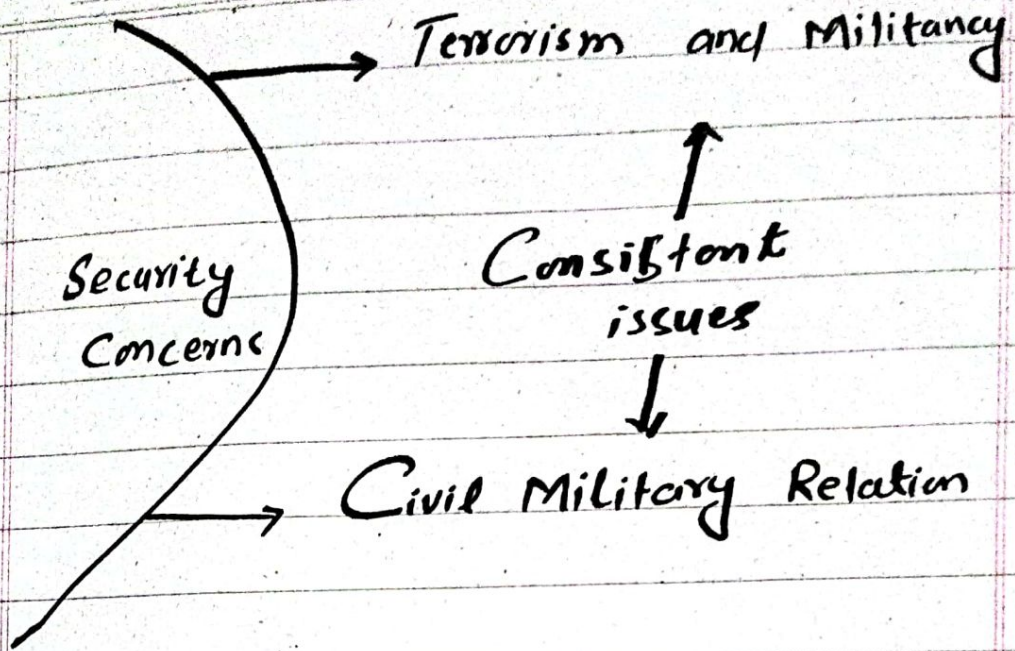
Political instability often leads to disruption in infrastructure projects. The projects require continuity and long-term commitment from the governments. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has faced

delays due to the political change impacting its progress and potential economic benefits.

Additionally, frequent changes in the government can disrupt the provision of social services like education, health, and public safety. For example, education reforms in different provinces have seen varying levels of commitment and implementation due to changing political leadership.

Furthermore, political instability exacerbates regional disparities, as different regimes may receive varying levels of attention and resources dependent on the ruling party's base.

The ongoing issues in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa highlight how political neglect and instability can lead to under-development and unrest in certain regions.



Political instability creates fertile ground for terrorism and militancy. ~~the~~ Weak governments may struggle to maintain law and order giving rise to security challenge. The resurgence of militant groups during political unstable periods such as Tehreek Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in recent years showcase how instability can impact national security.

Besides, the historical tug-of-war between the civilian governments and the military has also contributed to

political instability. Military interventions and coups disrupt democratic processes and lead to periods of uncertainty. For instance, the frequent imposition of martial law in Pakistan's history is a clear example of how instability can hinder democratic governance and development.

In short, political stability is crucial for Pakistan's growth and development. The country's history of political turmoil has led to

inconsistent policies, undermined investor confidence and hindered economic and social development.

Addressing political instability requires strengthening democratic institutions, ensuring continuity in policy implementation and fostering a stable environment that promotes development.

Question no 7

Human population growth significantly contributes to global warming because it increases the use of fossil fuels to support modern mechanized lifestyles. As the population grows, the demand for energy, transportation and industrial production rises, leading to higher greenhouse gas emissions.

Population Growth and Energy Demand:

As the population increases, so does the demand for energy. This growing demand is predominantly met by burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. The combustion of these fuels releases large

amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases, which trap air in atmosphere and cause global warming.

Environmental scientist David Pimental explains, "The relationship between population growth and energy consumption is straightforward: more people require more energy." For instance, in countries with rapid population growth like China and India, there is significant increase in energy consumption. China, for example relies heavily on coal for electricity, making it one of the largest CO_2 emitters.

Mechanized Lifestyles Fueled by Population Growth:

Mechanized lifestyles are a direct result of increasing population. As more people live

modern lifestyles, the use of vehicles, industrial machinery, and electronic devices rises. While these machines enhance efficiency and productivity, they also lead to greater overall consumption. This energy demand is largely met by fossil fuels which increases gas emissions. Environmentalist Bill McKibbin notes, "Mechanized lifestyles are double edged sword, while they increase efficiency, they also elevate energy consumption and emissions". The environmental Protection agency reports that transportation alone accounted for 29% of the total US greenhouse gas emissions in 2019.

Urbanization Driven by Population Growth:

Population growth leads to urbanization, which increases

energy consumption per capita. Urban areas require extensive infrastructure, transportation networks and industrial activities, all of which depend heavily on fossil fuels. The urbanization results in higher fossil fuel consumption and more greenhouse gas emissions.

Health and Social Impacts:

Increased fossil fuel consumption, driven by population growth, leads to more air pollution, which has severe health impacts, especially in densely populated urban areas.

Furthermore, the effects of global warming such as extreme weather events and rising sea levels, disproportionately affect poor communities, exacerbating social and economic inequalities.

In summary, human population growth is a major contributor to global warming due to its impact on ~~fossil~~ fossil fuels consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Question no 8

The period of Congress rule from 1937 to 1937 is often cited as a crucial phase that contributed to the demand of a separate Muslim state in the Indian Subcontinent. This time marked significant political, social and communal developments that fueled the sentiment for partition.

Background and Political Context

Following the Government of India Act 1935, provincial elections were held in 1937. The Indian National Congress emerged victorious in most provinces, forming government in various regions. However, the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, did not fare well, failing to secure significant influence.

Congress Rule and Muslim Alienation

The congress ministries policies and actions during 1937-1939 played a significant role in alienating the Muslim population. This can be visualized through a flowchart.

Congress Rule (1937-1939)



Implementation of Congress policies



Perceived Discrimination and Marginalization of Muslims



Rise in Muslim Grievances



Strengthening of Muslim League



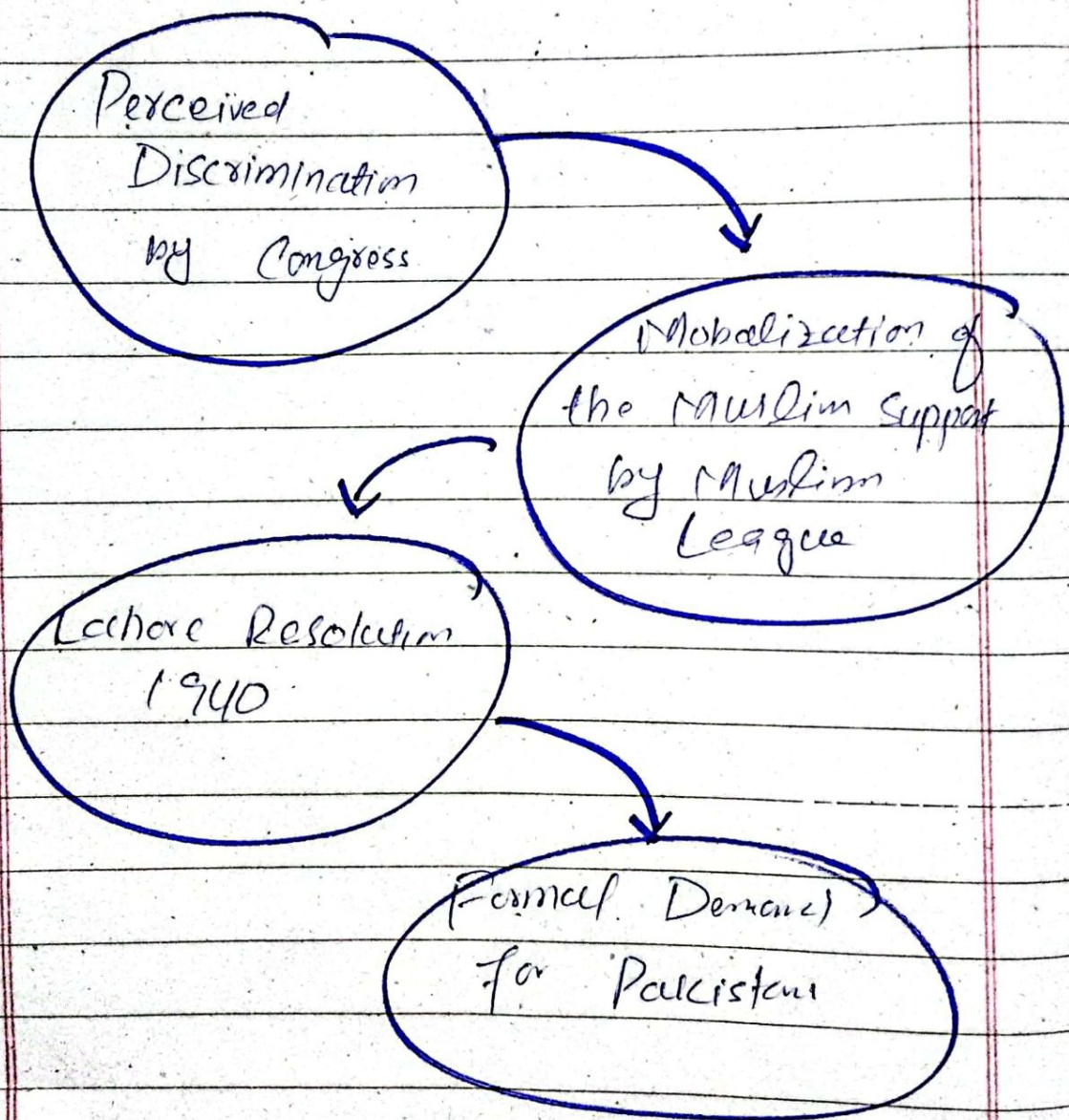
Demand for Separate Muslim State

Flowchart: Impact of Congress Rule on Muslim Alienation

Rise of Muslim League and the Demand for Partition:

The Congress rule period catalyzed the Muslim League

transformation from a relatively weak political entity into a robust movement advocating for Muslim rights and eventually a separate state.



Critical Evaluation :

Congress Policies and Muslim Alienation:

The congress ministries' policies were perceived as exclusionary by Muslims, leading to a sense of alienation. However, it is also important to consider that these policies were aimed at promoting a unified Indian identity, albeit in a manner that overlooked the sensitivities of various minorities.

Role of Jinnah and ML:

While the Congress rule contributed to Muslim alienation, the strategic leadership of Jinnah and ML played a crucial role in changing the grievances

into a demand for partition.

Other Contributing Factors:

The demand for a separate Muslim state was influenced by various factors beyond Congress rule. Historical tensions between Hindus and Muslims, British colonial policies of divide and rule, and the broader geographical context of the time also played significant roles.

In a nutshell, while the Congress rule from 1937 to 1939 significantly contributed to the demand for a separate Muslim state by alienating the population, it was not the sole factor. The strategic leadership of Jinnah and the British colonial policies also played critical roles.