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Q #4

Introduction:

Article 25 of the constitution of Pakistan labels Education as a "compulsory" for everyone.

However, 26.2 million children are still out of school today. The ^{goal} of "Universal Education for all" in MDG remains an elusive dream for Pakistan.

A) Why Pakistan Lags in achieving MDG for Education:

Several factors contribute to the failure of Pakistan in achieving MDG goal for Education.

Overview:

- Low Budget Allocation
- Poverty
- Security issues
- Coordination issues between Federal and Provincial government.

Over-view:

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1) Low Budget Allocation:

1.1) less budget of GDP allocated to education:-

According to World Bank, Pakistan allocates 1.7% of GDP to education sector, which is the lowest in the region. The international standard is 20% and a minimum of 4%. Only Sindh and KPK allocated 20% of their budget to education in 2022-2023. According to a report by IPRI, 42% schools don't have toilets, while 61% don't have electricity.

1.2) Failure of provincial governments to fund Education:

Under the 18th Amendment, Education is now a provincial subject. However, due to the failure of provincial governments to collect taxes, sufficient budget is not allocated to education. The provinces still rely on the Centre to fund

higher education.

2) No coordinated efforts between Centre and Provinces:

2.1) Centre's reduction in HEC's budget:

The Centre has reduced budget of ~~\$65 B~~ HEC from \$65 B to \$25 B. This has caused tensions between the Centre-Province relations, where Centre argues that HEC funding is a provincial subject and provinces argue that they rely on Federal government for funding.

3) Poverty and Economic Crises in Pakistan:

3.1) Inflation: high dropout rates and early marriages:-
Pakistan experienced record

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inflation since 7 May 2022 which reached 20%. High drop out rates came in the wake of already struggling society. Children left schools for labour to assist their families in making the ends meet. Many young girls are also married to reduce the burden (financial) on families.

4) Security Issues

(4.1) Schools and Rape Cases and Harassment in Universities:-

The recent Islamia University case in Bahawalpur sparked controversy regarding the safety and security of our education system. Rape cases of girls with the highest in Faisalabad (700+) have made it challenging for parents to send their children to such institutions.

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4.2) Terrorist attacks on Educational institutions:

An attack on a girls school by terrorists in on 10th May 2024 in North Waziristan has posed questions to the security of our education system. With the major terrorist attack on APS school in Peshawar in 2015; it has become even more difficult for parents to send their children to ^{same} schools again.

5) Climate change and Education Emergency:

5.1) Heat waves and its effect on education:

Heatwave in May, 2024 saw the closure of schools all over Punjab. According to Save the Children, 26 million children were out of school for one week. Apart from

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Apart from that, children in rural areas are forced to do labour such as agriculture in heat waves, as their mothers tend to take care of domestic work.

B) Strategies to deal with these issues:

Despite all these hurdles, if all these issues are dealt with cooperation, coordination and commitment, Pakistan will achieve its MDG goal very soon.

1) Government policies and funds:

1.1) More projects based on Scholarship:

Projects like Zewar Taleem Programme should be launched nationwide. This programme was initiated by Imran Khan

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during his tenure. It provides Rs 1000 Scholarship to girls from grade 6 to grade 10 based on their high attendance. This not only ensures that the poverty factor to be eradicated, but also ensures increased attendance.

1.2) Daanish schools by Shabaz Shareef:

As CM p. Punjab in 2010, Shabaz Shareef launched 14 Daanish Schools in Bahawalpur, Vehari, D.G. Khan etc. These schools provide 100% Scholarship to students on merit including hostel facilities. Each of the 14 schools caters 110 students. 7 schools are for boys and 7 for girls. Such programmes should be encouraged and skill based education should be provided to

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enhance self-reliance of students

2) Security should be increased.

2.1) Budget should be levelled up:

Budget should be increased to at least 4% of GDP. This budget should be directed at improving both the quality education as well as security by building walls, installing cameras, increasing the number of guards etcetra.

2.2) Intelligence sharing and cooperation between Centre, Province and Intelligence:

Centre and Province should increase collaboration by utilize the platform of Council of Common Interests (CCI). Apart

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-that intelligence sharing between Centre-Province and intelligence agencies should be enhanced to counter any terrorist activities timely.

Conclusion:

The right to Education is also mentioned in UDHR which makes it a part of International Human Rights. Government should work on providing this right to its citizens and ensure their prosperity.

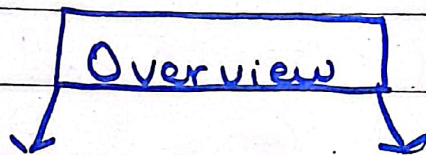
Q#5:

Introduction:

Humans experienced Ice Age years ago. Not only did it make life on Earth impossible, it also underscored the significance of a balanced natural environment with adequate heat, water,

Ecosystems and biodiversity.
Without a balanced natural environment, humans are prone to extinction.

A) Activity that has increased opulence of Human Society:



1) Industrialisation 2) Globalisation

1) Industrialisation:

1.1) Agricultural production:

Exports a) Modernization of agricultural machinery such as tractors, tubewells, hybrid seeds ~~and~~ has led to mass agricultural production. Not only has it reduced food insecurity, it has also increased the wealth of Nations

who export the surplus food.

↳ 1.2) Urbanisation:

a) New job opportunities:

The development of urban societies and infrastructure has created job opportunities and employment for a lot of people. New industries such as fast food chains, factories and brick kilns have generated vast amounts of wealth and opulence to cater the needs of growing population.

2) Globalisation:

2-1) Infrastructure:

a) Trade growth:

Development of infrastructure to trade goods produced by industries has generated vast amounts of wealth and jobopport

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for capitalists and has raised the income of middle class.

2.2) Services Industry:

a) IT exports:

Earning in dollars by exchanging IT services on platforms like Fiverr, Upwork and LinkedIn. has boosted the wealth of nations like India, Bangladesh and Pakistan due to their competitive prices offered by them.

2.3) Tourism Industry:

States like Dubai have become a vacation spot.

a) Hotels, Parks, Malls:

Hotels, water and wildlife parks and malls like Dubai Mall have created remittance for states like Dubai who do not have fertile land for agriculture.

B) Impacts of these activities on Nature:

A) Global Warming:

1.1) Green House Gas emissions:

(GHG) : These gases include CO_2 , CH_4 , NO_x and SO_x . They can trap heat in atmosphere and cause global warming resulting in climate related catastrophes like flooding, glacial melting, droughts, wildfires and storms.

a) Agricultural activities:

Pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture produce significant amount of GHGs such as NO_x and CO_2 . Their production at from factories also causes GHG emissions.

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b) Mineral extraction for AI and technology:

Minerals such as cobalt, copper and Nickel are essential for semi-conductors used in AI and laptops. Their extraction results in production of CO_2 , Carbon Monoxide (CO) from the machinery used to extract them.

c) Fossil fuel burning for transport and industries:

Ships, railways, cars used in globalisation and produced by industrialisation require massive amounts of fossil fuel burning. This burning of fossil fuel produces substantive amounts of GHGs, harmful for the planet.

B) Loss of Biodiversity and ecosystems:

1) Deforestation and loss of Habitat:

Deforestation for housing urban population as well as building hotels, parks and vacation spots for tourists has led to loss of habitat of many endangered species such as pandas.

2) Overfishing and loss of marine ecosystems:

Overfishing for trade has resulted in loss of marine habitats such as coral reefs. Coral reefs form only 2% of ocean floor yet absorb 25% of CO₂ absorbed by the sea.

Conclusion:

Accumulation of wealth at the expense of destruction of nature is driving humanity into extinction.

It is essential that mitigation efforts such as Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement should be made legal and binding.

Conservation of habitats and eco-systems is another critical aspect of averting this calamity.

Q#6:

Introduction:

In the modern 21st century, transport, economy, food and other critical aspects of survival are all dependant on **energy**.

It has become a basic necessity of this century yet millions of Pakistanis are deprived of it.

According to **International Energy**

Agency, 40 million Pakistanis do not have access to electricity. This ~~is~~ ^{paints a} stark picture of the energy-crisis in Pakistan.

A) Energy Issues and Problems in Pakistan:

1) Reliance on expensive non-renewable Energy:-

According to NEPRA report, 59% of Pakistan's energy comes from coal, oil and gas. Only 7% comes from renewable sources.

a) Fuel import: ~~is~~ circular debt and trade deficit:

The depreciated currency of Pakistan faces the challenge of trade deficit and circular debt. The fuel imported in Pakistan is expensive and the state has very few renewable

resources. The Kalabagh dam faces delay and other dams such as Mangla and Tarbela are facing infrastructure challenge.

2) Corruption, tax evasion and Electricity theft:

Only 3% of Pakistan's population pays tax, which too, is the salaried class.

a) Overbilling by DISCOs:

In May 2023, overbilling of by WAPDA and other distribution companies such as K-electric, led to many people losing electricity supply as their meters were removed.

b) Electricity theft and Load-shedding:

A recent report by Al-Jazeera

blames electricity theft in Pakistan for load-shedding. Cities like Karachi face 12 hours load shedding making it difficult for local industries to flourish.

3E) Poor Infrastructure and line losses:

a) Redundant electricity wires and metering system caused line losses and increases the circular debt of Pakistan.

4) Security Issues and delayed projects:

a) Kohala Power Project and Azad Pattan Power Project.

Both projects are part of CPEC and can generate 1370 MW and 700 MW

of hydro-electric power respectively. Yet, security issues and negligence ~~or~~ ^{by} government have delayed these projects.

5) Government Policies that discourage green energy:

a) Taxes on Solar:

The Government has announced that solar panel owners will pay fixed tax to government.
~~and the~~

b) Gross metering :

An amendment in Net metering will be made whereby the government will buy electricity from solar power producers at lower prices and sell them back at higher prices.

B) Strategy to deal with energy issues:

1) Preventing Energy losses:

1.1) Installing Smart Grids:

According to IEA, smart grids can boost energy efficiency. When coupled with solar and wind power, it can maximise energy supply when needed and vice versa. AI systems installed in smart grids can further enhance its efficiency.

1.2) Copper Wiring:

Copper wiring is proven to minimise energy losses due to its better conducting capabilities.

1.3) AI based monitoring systems:

These systems can monitor

line losses as well as monitor electricity theft.

2) Government Policies that support green energy:

2.2) Sindh government's collab with World Bank:

In a recent report by World Bank, it has decided to collab with Sindh government for solarisation of public sector buildings.

2.3) CM Punjab's "50,000" solar plan:

CM of Punjab Mariam Nawaz has decided to launch the solarisation of 50,000 homes in Punjab under her "Bright household" project. Such initiatives should be taken nation wide specially

in KPK and Balochistan.

3) Bolster security; for timely completion of crucial projects.

3.1) Green projects under CPEC:

Projects such as Azad Pattan and Kohala hydro-electric projects in Kashmir should be timely completed.

3.2) Gold mining projects.

Projects under Barrack Gold should be protected as they will lay infrastructure in difficult ~~low~~ terrain regions of Balochistan ~~with~~ by their own investment.

Conclusion:

Both CPEC and such projects will build infrastructure necessary to combat energy challenges of Pakistan.

Q#8:

Introduction:

Since inception, Pakistan grapples with the challenge of unequal resource distribution which has caused seperalist movements in the state leading to National disintegration.

A) Causes of this unequal distribution:

1) Unequal distribution of resources by India:

a) Economic Resources:

Pakistan received only 20 crore of its share during partition. The rest 75 crore were withheld by Indian government. Major Industries were also unequally distrib.

among the two nascent states. With the few economic resources to begin with, the State of Pakistan was unable to generate equal development in provinces.

b) Government offices and machinery:

Pakistan had no government offices, chairs, tables and printing press at the time of inception. Forming a government was a daunting task and the resource deficient government had no resources or infrastructure to manage nationwide issues, and distribution of resources.

2) Indo-Pak rivalry and wars:

The 3 major wars fought between India and Pakistan caused a further blow to the economy and resources.

3) Military coups and delayed constitution:

a) Military coups and change of governments:

Change of governments resulted in political polarisation causing resulting in each government implementing its own policy. This change policies made it difficult for a stable plan to be implemented.

b) Change in Constitutions:

Constitutional delays and changes (1952, 1962 and 1973) further made the State unstable. It was in 1973, that Pakistan formulated its constitution and a NFC award was both of which described the political and economic distribution between provinces.

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B) How to achieve Equitable resource distribution:-

1) Political (seats and representation):

1.1) Devolution of Power:

Local bodies, councils and unions should be made more autonomous so their challenges and issues can be addressed

timely without delay from the Centre or Provinces. This can include issues of farmers and local producers/industries.

2.2) Economic Resources

2.1) NFC Award:

The criteria for distribution of NFC award should be changed. More weightage to poverty ~~and~~ should be given instead of population.

2.2) Equitable Share in development projects:

a) The 9:1 ratio of Singapore
In BRI of Singapore, for every 9 locals, 1 foreigner is hired in development projects. Pakistan should also ~~ad~~ adopt such policies of preferring

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locals over foreigners.

b) Equitable share in profit:

Profit generated from resource extraction like gold and copper by Gold Barrack, should be equally distributed between provincial government, Centre and the company.

Conclusion:

The path to Pakistan's prosperity lies in national cohesion which will come from addressal of grievances and inequalities perpetuated by historical factors and events.