

Q No 4 1) Introduction: ?

Ans: Democratization process in Pakistan is still weak and ambiguous. There was ~~low~~ hope that recent ~~and~~ elections will play a role to strengthen it, but it couldn't play a pragmatic role. However, there are certain ~~reasons~~ factors yet which have kept democratization as weak pillar.

Relevant content
Enough length
Enough headings
But
Poor paper presentation

Make headings prominent
Write short paragraphs

2) Factors that have weakened democratization yet.

2.1) Weaker political parties:

Political parties play a crucial role in strengthening the democracy. However, Pakistan's political parties are weaker ^{because} and democracy is lacking in parties themselves.

2.2) Incapable manifestos of parties.

All parties before elections

also were announcing several views that, we would end undemocratic norms from politics of Pakistan. However, as they came to power, they have forgotten to do this.

3.3) Intervention of state institutions have weakened democracy.

Institutions of state here to work under elected government according to democratic norms. Further, these institutions here to welcome the majority party in the elections. Unfortunately, institutions in Pakistan are playing an influential role in the country. This act of evil have downsized the democracy.

2.4) Traditional election system
Modern day democracy is transformed to digital apparatus to hold the elections. In

Countries like India, United Kingdom and United States voting system is digitized. However, ~~that~~ we are kept away from this digital revolution. ~~This~~ current digital system will ensure transparency in results, and this is what we need in elections.

2.9) Judicial activism before and after elections.

Judiciary is the most independent institution for any state. It has not to be abused. Since 2018, Judiciary has played its active role but this impacted negatively to the democracy. For instance; the then Prime Minister Nawaz was declared disqualified due to his mistakes but same happened in 2008, another Prime Minister has been declared disqualified while all the previous cases of others have been pardoned. Thus so called repeated decisions have weakened democracy in country.

2.6) Lack of consensual measures among political parties.

Elections are no doubt an unconsensual act but after elections consensus among government and opposition parties is necessary. However, in our country some parties are in power and parties are on roads, they haven't accepted the results of elections this is how political instability.

2.7): Bureaucratic ^{business} empowerment in recent elections :-

Bureaucracy is administrative pillar of state. However, its business here resulted in a huge imprisonments and cases on some of popular parties. This chaotic situation has further worsened democracy in Pakistan.

2.8) Public disorder:

Every party has its followers

but unfortunately, all parties
are failed to groom their followers
In recent passed decade,
the followers of each party have
publicly criticized and fought
their state institutes. This is
how public order weaken and
democratic norms.

2.9) Social media as a negative
tool:

Some of parties have used
social media as a negative
tool to criticize negatively
their the high authorities of
state. Due to which integrity
of country has been harmed
in the world.

2.10) Ambiguous role of media.

Media is considered as fourth
pillar after legislature, executive,
and judiciary. Unfortunately, in
Pakistan media's role is being
observed as biased. Biased
media ^{can} never play a
crucial role in creating democracy.

2.11) unelected person holding offices.

After elections, a coalition government is again in power. The govt. Cabinet is not of the elected person. However, the elected person take oath of higher ministers, which democracy itself will be considered as failed to deliver in Pakistan.

B) Conclusion:

To conclude, it is generally perceived that Pakistan's democracy is now on the way to be strengthened. But above all factors are still weakening it. Therefore, democracy in Pakistan will be a challenge until the above factors are resolved.

Q NOS
Ans:

1) Introduction:-

Global warming is no doubt an existential threat to Pakistan's agriculture as well as food security. Therefore, it has several causes which impacted the countries like Pakistan. However, pragmatic solutions are needed to counter it.

2) Causes of Global warming.

2.1) ^{excessive} Burning of fossil fuels:

Fossil fuels are ~~best~~ need for any country but its excessive burning caused the emission of greenhouse gases in world and it caused a sudden rise in temperature of earth.

2.2) Massive Deforestations

Forests are called carbon sinks and their role in atmosphere is to provide clean oxygen which is the best

need of every living being -
But its elimination from
society caused has increased
the carbon emitters which are
causing global warming.

"As per forest watch dog
20 million hectares of forests
has been eradicated since
the last four years".

2.3) Rapid Urbanization:

Urbanization in world is
increasing. it means population
in cities being rapidly surged.
due to its surging Pakistan's
rural side has been experiencing
a sudden crisis of plitation.
and secondly, urban population
means societies in cities where
the land is already located
for forests.

"As per digital census 2023,
urban population in Pakistan
is ~~38%~~ 38% of total population"

3) Far-reaching impacts on Pakistan.

3.1) Health threats ::

Since, the global warming is increasing there are some life threats to people in Pakistan. It affected people lungs, their living, and the working.

"Life expectancy of people in Pakistan has been reduced from 72 years to 65 years due to weather patterns"

(World Health Organization).

3.2) Bio-diversity loss:

of living creatures in water survive on limited temperature of water. However, sudden rise in temperature of earth, has raised the temperature of water. Due to this increased temperature, living creatures in life started to be threatened especially in Arabian Sea and Indus river.

3.3) Reduced working time of Labour.

Labour works for 8 hours a day. In various rural areas where labour can work for more than 8 hours. But it has been observed that due to extreme heat waves it has lessened their working time.

3.4) People Displacement and migration from hot areas.

Since the last 20 years people of Balochistan and Sindh especially started leaving their homes. As they left their homes they left their businesses there, due to which people are suffering from food crisis.

3.5) High Death rate of Animals:

Due to increased temperature animals couldn't survive more, they are suffering from diseases and

deaths.

"In Pakistan since last 7 years
2 million animal died only
due to heat waves"

(NDMA Pakistan)

4) Solution to counter these
losses.

4.1) Massive plantation.

It is a natural process,
by of reducing the life
threats. However, Pakistan
government in 2020, planted
two billion trees but these
were not enough, more

plants will save more
life losses.

4.2) Alert response mechanism.

Heat waves are already
detected by Pakistan metro-
logical department. If
government formulate a threat
response mechanism and regulate
it properly. Then we can get
saved from high heat waves.

4.3) Empowering the rural areas.

People are being displaced from rural areas to urban. However, this displacement will cause various impacts on food and social life. Therefore, government need to establish rural facilities so that people start living in rural areas and save their crops.

4.4) Carbon capture technology in industrial zone.

Pakistan under several projects is being industrialized. However, these industries will also increase the rise in temperature. Therefore, carbon capture technologies, which are installed in developed countries, should be installed here to prevent the public from several warming threats.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is highly affected from global warming, however its total emissions are less than 1%. but it has to take precautionary measures if several challenges are to be exterminated.

Q No 6:

?

1) Introduction:

Pakistan is facing water issues both at domestic and regional level. However, these challenges are at the biggest threat for Pakistan's agricultural and industrial sector as well as people of Pakistan.

2) Issues in Domestic Content.

2.1) Outdated infrastructure of rivers and canals.

2.2) Political influence in water related projects.

2.3) Lack of water storage reserves.

2.4) Leakage in flow of water

2.5) Lack of Public awareness.

2.6) Lack of recycling process of ~~drainage~~ water drainage.

2.7) Red tapism in irrigation department.

2.1) Out dated infrastructure of rivers and canals.

~~All Infrastructure system of canals and rivers is outdated and very old. due to which~~ This system

was formed before the inception of Pakistan. It was to provide water to their agricultural needs but today's needs are so large and infrastructure can't produce those needs.

2.2) Political Influence in water related projects.

Pakistan is the country where feudal lords are the legislatures at the same time. They always resist the water related development projects which gives them

some how harm.

2.3) Lack of water storage reserves.

So many DAMS are being constructed on the rivers of Pakistan. DAMS can store water but due to economical crisis Government is not capable to complete their construction. Due to which Pakistan experienced several destructive floods.

2.4) Leakage in flow of water
Due to outdated water structure, there are some several places where water is leaking and that leakage is creating water shortages in country.

2.5) Lack of Public awareness.

Due to unaware public, water is being short. However, people don't care while using water, they use more than their need. They don't have awareness to that how water is essential.

2.6) Lack of recycling of drainage water.

In several developed countries, drainage water is being recycled again being used in needs of industries as well as agriculture. However Pakistan has not yet developed any effective mechanism for this process.

2.7) Red tapism in irrigation department.

There is any check and balance system in irrigation department. People exploit the staff when they need sufficient amount of water. This red-tap has the unbalanced water issues in Pakistan.

3) Water issues at regional level.

3.1) Indian violation of Indus water treaty

3.2) Climate change due to excessive emission of fuel by major emitters.

3.3) Snowless winters.

3.1) Pak - Afghan water dispute
on Kabul river.

~~3.1)~~

3.1) Indian violation of Indus
water treaty.

Indian violation of Indus
water treaty is one of the
major regional water disputes.
As per treaty three rivers
were handed over to India,
Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, however,
Indus, Jhelum and Chenab
were provided to Pakistan.
India is violating treaty by
constructing DAMS on
Indus river. This is how
water shortages in Pakistan
occurred.

3.2) Climate change due to
excessive carbon emissions in
the region. China and
India are world's
top carbon emitters. Due to
this emission the climate pattern

of region has been distorted. This created affected Pakistan brutally. Due to climate change, Pakistan experienced severe floods, rapid glacier melting, and droughts etcetera. These problems have increased regional water issues.

2.3) Snowless winters.

Due to distorted climate change in the region, this region experiences a rise in temperature. After this rise in temperature, the recent winters were snowless especially in Pakistan. Therefore, snowless winters will cause great water shortages for Pakistan in upcoming summer.

2.4) Pak - Afghan water disputes over Kabul river.

As Taliban took reins of Kabul, they are traditionally and traditionally posing security

to Pakistan. However, recently, Afghanistan in cooperation with Chinese government started to construct DAMS on Kabul river which will affect the water flow of for 2.5 million hectares in Pakistan from Peshawar and then in Indus as per World Bank.

Conclusion:

Finally, there are several challenges for Pakistan from both from Inside and outside of its borders. However, domestic problem are already a threat for water provision of Pakistan and now regional issues have become similar to domestic.

Q no 8:

1) Introduction:

Since the inception of Pakistan, there has been a plethora of challenges for Pakistan. ~~Achieving national integration~~ is one of those. However, there are several factors that have bred ethnic violence and in country. Pragmatic solution are needed to counter this ~~course~~ from Pakistan.

2) Factors responsible for not achieving national integration.

2.1) Multiple ethnic groups since the inception.

Firstly, Pakistan is multi-ethnic country. It includes several ethnicities — Punjabi, Baloch, Pashtun and Sindhi. This huge majority posed cultural differences as well as linguistic from

each other. This is why country couldn't achieve integration.

2.2) Historical legacy provoked ethnic culture.

Historically, Bengalis got independence from Pakistan due to their ethnic and social suppression of by the then governments. This historical menace also increased ethnic culture and ethnic based groups for achieving freedom.

2.3) Role of governments to enhance ethnic culture.

Pakistan is ruled by both military as well as civilian governments throughout the history. All those governments sometime preferred Punjab because they were from Punjab. Punjab being a dense populated province deserves the focus. This on the other hand, all the three provinces claimed discriminatory acts of government are not accepted. This culture enhanced

ethnocism in Pakistan.

2.4) Military operations in tribal areas abnected people.

Pakistan, after 9/11 attacked remained on war against terrorism. Military personnel launched operations in North Western areas and similarly in Balochistan. The people of these areas claimed the violation of the "The veil and four wells" there was misunderstanding enhanced the to distort the nation integration.

2.5) Center-province confrontation over resource distributions.

Punjab being the largest province by population has the limited resources. However, Balochistan, KP, and Sindh are rich in resources. Therefore it is the duty of state to provide Punjab with sufficient resources. Past several governments

while extracting the resources from three provinces to provide Punjab, ignored the locals of all the three remaining provinces. They claimed that first right on our resources is of our selves how which is a valid claim. But government failed to do this. This further aggravated the ethnic culture in country.

3) Ways to bring national integration.

3.1) To deal with all the ethnic groups by non-kinetic operations.

Launching operations on separatist groups is not pragmatic to deal with them. However, their claims must be heard and resolved in this way these groups may become pro-state people.

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3.2) Provision of sufficient resources to all provinces.

All the provinces must be called by the central government annually only for assessing how much resources were extracted and how much were given to locals. One Committee should be established including all the ~~heads~~ chief executives of ~~some~~ provinces and Prime Minister to only deal with the resources distribution.

3.3) Establishing educational institutes in far-flung areas of province.

It is the basic need for every citizen to be educated. If any of the citizens is kept ~~stuck~~ away from getting education, he will abuse state and become ~~elusive~~ - Therefore, ~~educ~~ establishing educational institutes and experienced teacher will ~~lessen~~ these problems and citizens would become ~~nationalists~~.

3.4) Parliament Supremacy is
art for national integration.

Pakistan's Parliament is holding
its supremacy since its inception.
However, parliament must be
the toppest superiority and
it must be opened for
citizens and elected persons
to talk about their problems.
In this way the ~~trust~~ trust
b/w state and provinces will
become trustful.

3.5) ~~3.5~~ Conclusion.

All such problems of Pakistan
are self created. However,
there must be a pragmatic
~~pathways~~ mechanism to ensure
all above solution mechanism.
In this way the dream
of national integration
can be achieved.