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QUESTION No 2

BACKGROUND.

Pakistan and India are two nations that share a vast history. From Pushkalavati to Ganges to Bay of Bengal this entire region was inhabited by the same people. People who shared language, culture, heritage, and religion. However, this unity could not stand the test of time. After the coming of Muhammad Bin Qasim and with him Islam, people of India slowly and gradually started to drift apart from each other. The long-lasting Hindu empires started to topple,

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Muslims would take their places. ~~Mauryas~~ replaced by ~~Lodhis~~, Great Hindu empires replaced by Great Muslim ones. This resulted in agitations and religious extremism. With the change of religion, a change in culture also occurred resulting in further differences.

TODAY'S INDO-PAK DIFFERENCES.

↳ THE TWO NATIONS THEORY.

After the cleavage of culture between the two nations, ~~pot~~ their politics started to strive for different ends. Hindu politicians saw their dominance through their large numbers. Whereas, Muslims feared subservience. This resulted in the formulation of the two-nations theory which ~~was~~ is the first true acceptance of different nations living in India.

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↳ THE KASHMIR DISPUTE.

Even with completely different religions and cultures, two nations can live peacefully and lovingly with different states. However, Indo-Pak relations had one more taint in it which did not allow both these nations to live peacefully without a substantial compromise; Kashmir being this taint. Had Kashmir been transferred to either states, both of these nations would have had better chances of peace.

↳ THE MALICIOUS EYE.

Ever since their birth both these nations have failed to create any sort of trust in front of the other. This often times resulted in conflicts as they have very sceptic ideas of the other.

CONCLUSION.

It is evident from the above discussion.

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that India and Pakistan have much more prominent differences vested in politics, religion, and culture, than similarities. A table-talk solution is inevitable as all other modes to find it have failed.

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QUESTION NO. 5

CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT
IS IT?

Change in average temperature of an area refers to climate change. Average temperature used to rise by 1°C in centuries. However, this rate is changing. This increase in temperature result in various disastrous phenomena such as flooding, draught, and Tsunamis etc.

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POPULATION GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE.

Population growth in today's age has a direct relation with climate change especially in Pakistan's case. As more people use more resources (fossil fuels) it results in more pollution and greenhouse gases which in turn heat-up the environment.

The Unsustainable Resource Use.

Like many underdeveloped countries, Pakistan also use unsustainable resources. It still relies on fossil fuels to create energy. As the population grows, the need for energy also grows. Resultantly, more fossil fuels must be burnt to create more energy which results in more greenhouse gases and more fastenend climate change.

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UNNECESSARY Use of Unhealthy Resources.

There isn't enough gas to fulfill urban and industrial needs in Pakistan. As a result, many urban/rural population use coal (a fossil fuel) to fuel their needs. Pakistan needs more proper distribution of natural gas to stop the excessive use of coal.

Population Growth Control.

Most of Pakistan's population is illiterate and does not understand the implications of high population. To counter this a mass-awareness program must be launched. This program should tell people the implications of high population growth.

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CONCLUSION,

climate change and population growth has a direct relation. Resources get depleted fairly quickly with higher population. A mass awareness is needed to counter this immense global problem.

QUESTION NO 6.

Pakistan's administration system is in dire need of revisitation. Whether we create more provinces or bring reforms in local government is a debate ongoing for some time. We will discuss here the pros and cons of both these reforms and then try to reach a decision.

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NEW PROVINCES.

New provinces will certainly bring order to the chaos. Smaller administrative areas are easier to administer than larger ones. However, many implications follow this provincial breakdown. Firstly, Pakistan lacks the human resources to govern more provinces. Secondly, the infrastructure is not healthy for the creation of dozens of new provinces. Lastly, the people's opinion in this matter is highly divided.

Hence, all these implications must first be met ~~to~~ in order to create new provinces.

EFFECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Any alternative to ~~too~~ new provinces is reforms in local governance. Local government includes

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many small scale administrators. These administrators have direct access to the problems of the common folk. However, they lack complete authority and are mostly governed by MPAs/MNAs.

THE FINAL VERDICT.

A reform in Local governance is certainly an easier step, however, new provinces will bring more stability. Of the two the former can be readily accessed. Hence, effective local governance can bring the much-needed stability required in Pakistan as it is much easier and can be achieved quickly albeit with national unity.