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Pakistan Affairs

Part - II

Q: Despite share linguistic, cultural, geographic, and economic links, Indo-Pak relation has been mired in a complexity of a number of historical and political events. Explain.

Ans: Introduction

Pakistan and India have shared linguistic, cultural, geographic and economic ties for thousands of years. However, this relation stirred apart after independence in 1947. It was India's hostile

policies and actions to undo Pakistan which led to major wars. Those event from 1947 to 2015 have caused the deterioration of Pakistan's relations with India.

Historical Events causing animosity in relations between Pakistan and India

- 1) Partition era genocide of Pakistanis committed by India

India committed mass atrocities against Pakistanis who were migrating to the new country. According to Indian's historians there were about 45 million people killed.

- 2) The invasion of Kashmir by India in 1948.

Indian forces invaded

kashmir after the ruler of
kashmir's ruler bailedoor
commitment to accede it to
India. Pakistan defended
kashmir but had to suffered
its first blow from India by
losing Indian Occupied Jammu
and kashmir.

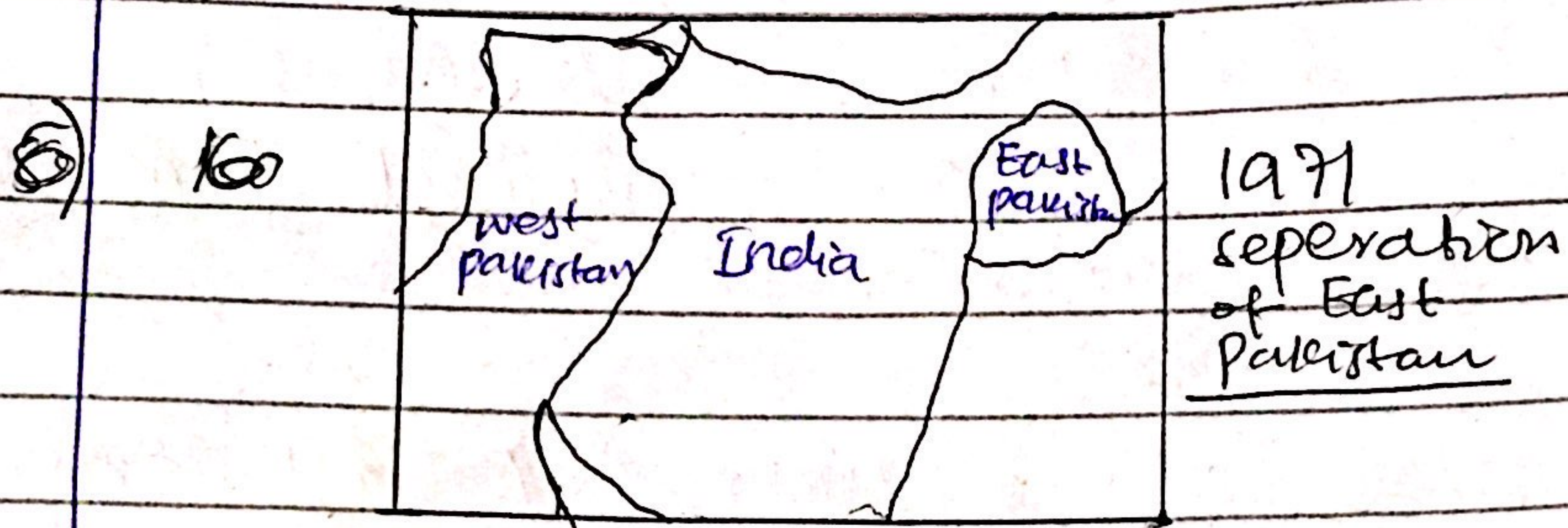
- 3) Three major wars of Pakistan
with India (1948, 1965, 1971)

Pakistan has fought three
major wars with India. The
first two were over kashmir
and the 1971 war over
Bangladesh (East Pakistan).

- 4) Indian role in the separation
of East Pakistan

India helped the rebel
forces in East Pakistan and
officially along side them
against Pakistan in 1971 which

led to the disintegration of East Pakistan. This has marked a scare in Pakistan history and its relations with India.



5) Kargil incident sparks outrage in Pakistan's relation with India.

Kargil war marked another historical event between India and Pakistan's deteriorated relation. In this Pakistan ~~can~~ inflicted heavy blow to India and Kernal Sherv Khan fought heroically against Indian offensive.

6) 2019 false flag operation of India and its attack on Pakistan

After the Puluwama incident, relation between Pakistan and India backfired. India attacked Pakistan which Pakistan retaliated and bring down India Mig 21 fighter jet.

2) Four day war, may 2015

Recently, again India in the aftermath of a false flag operation struck Pakistan. In retaliation, Pakistan launched operation Bungar ul Marsuq and downed 7 Indian jet fighter.

Political Event in Deteriorating Pak-India relation

1) After partition, India blocked Pakistan share of money and caused tensions with Pakistan.

India was supposed to

transfer Pakistan's share of money to it. Unfortunately, it blocked that which caused serious issues amid the influx of ~~refugee~~ refugees from India.

- 2) Indian premier's policy of undoing Pakistan backfired its relations with Pakistan.

After the partition, Nehru became Indian Prime minister. He persistently sought the policy of reverting the partition and his remarks in this regard are public. This caused a suspicion and existential threat to Pakistan which led to complexity in relation with India.

- 3) Revoking of Article 370 and ending Kashmir's autonomous status.

In 2019, India revoked

Article 370 of its constitution which sustained independent status of Kashmir under Indian administration. This movement led to a serious breakdown in Pakistan's relation with India.

- 4) Atomic tests by India caused security dilemma for Pakistan.

India held atomic test in 1990s which caused existential threat to Pakistan. This shattering of political balance of power led Pakistan being nuclearized and has severed its relations with India politically.

- 5) India unilateral revoking of Indus Water Treaty.

Recently, India revoked

the Indus Water Treaty which regulated the water sharing mechanism between both the countries. Despite International Court of Arbitration calling it an illegal decision, India is remaining adamant. This has severed its political relations with ~~India~~ Pakistan.

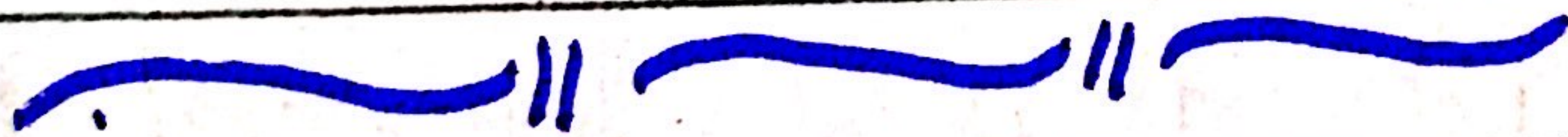
6) Indian sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan

India is sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan via Baloch liberation army and Tehrik Taliban Pakistan. For instance, the capture of Indian navy commander, Kuldeshkar, in Balochistan indicates towards India's sponsorship of terrorism in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Pakistan and India

have lived a shared history.
~~but~~ Despite that, relations
between both are severe
due to Indian policy towards
Pakistan, regional hegemony,
Kashmir, water issue and
terror sponsorship. These issues
have caused ~~or~~ historical and
political strain in relations
of both the countries.



Q5: Population growth and climate change risks.

Ans:

Introduction

Population growth has direct impact on climate change. The more population grow, it will demand higher use of earth's resource and would increase carbon emission. And, climate change will in return favour by causing extreme heat, flood, droughts, precipitation and killing. In this way, the dilemma will persist and would cause serious problems for human beings, as well as, green planet earth.

Population Growth and its repercussions for Climate Change:

- 1) Population growth and increase in emissions

More population means a surge in fossil fuel use, and industrial production to meet their basic need. This would increase in emission and would severe climate change.

- 2) Population growth would cause turning of cultivatable lands into cement loving spaces.

A surge in population would demand living spaces which could lead to 'eradication' of cultivatable space into living space. This causing decrease in green vegetation and food scarcity. For instance, according

The Dawn, from Islamabad to Lahore cultivatable land is converted into housing societies.

- 3) Population growth would make it hard to rehabilitate the climate.

Population increase would make any initiative hard towards rehabilitation of climate. Because more people means more emission and hard to control. Thus, it will make any climate rehabilitation policy fail. For instance, China and India are first and second in pollution and carbon emission due to their large populations.

- 4) Population growth would increase stress on global resources already strained climate change.

Population growth would stress resources such as water, food which are already threatened by climate change as a result of population surge.

Climate change and its impact on livelihood and resources

- 1) climate change induced phenomenon of extreme heat would cause deaths and migration

Climate change is causing severe heat which will cause killings of people and migration of population which will disturb the global peace. For instance, according to the Dawn, last year, hundreds of people died in Spain due to heat stroke. Moreover, Iran's government has

issued a warning to migrate from its capital, Tehran, if precipitation does not occur. This shows the signs of heat induced climate change issues to humans.

- 2) Climate change would cause food scarcity due heat and low rain

Plants does not grow in severe heat due to Reverse Osmosis and low precipitation. For example, according to the government of Pakistan, agriculture is in decline due to severe heat and water scarcity which could trigger food insecurity.

- 3) Climate change is causing severe flood

floods have become a

b Common phenomenon due to climate change ~~and~~ induced ~~rain~~ flood caused by monsoon outburst. For instance, this year, according to the government of Pakistan, extreme precipitation, more than 150mm per hour, occurred in Pakistan which has devastated both urban and rural livelihoods. A similar but more destructive flood were witnessed in 2022 and 2020.

u) Climate change is causing Glacier lake Outburst Floods

Glacier lake Outburst floods or (GLOFs) have caused severe climate induced risks.

It is becoming frequent each year in Pakistan and threaten Pakistan's huge network of 7000 glaciers. For example, this year in

g Ghiber Glef has occurred
which has caused
killings and destruction
of entire villages, according
to the Dawn.

Conclusion

climate change and
population growth are
interlinked. Because
population growth impact
climate change via
emission, resource stress,
and climate rehabilitation
hurdles. And, the climate
in return cause floods, heat,
droughts, food insecurity
and many more risks for
humanity.



Q6: What Pakistan needs the most; new provinces or effective local government? Take a stance and explain your answer through arguments.

Ans:

Introduction

In Pakistan the debate of new provinces or empowering local government, both are aimed at improving governance. However, empowering local government is a more affordable, convenient and efficient option towards good governance for which the frame-work and local government infrastructure is already in place unlike making new provincial units.

1) Why making of New province is ineffective

1) Making of provinces is unaffordable
The making of new provinces in Pakistan is a costly and sentimental issue. New provinces require the formation of new capital and all the infrastructure and bureaucratic machinery for the smooth functioning of government. However, Pakistan ~~can~~ is not in financial position to afford such expenditure. According to the Dawn, debt to GDP is 80%, unemployment is at record 21 years high, poverty is at 48% and the country is also having budget and trade deficits. In addition

2) Province making is emotive issue in Pakistan.

Each province of Pakistan has a majority and minority ethnicity. This division prevent the makings of new provinces due the majority ethnicities

3)

(1)

sentimental deadlock. For instance, in Sindh, Sindhi's and Muhajir have contention over the division of Sindh, "Marso Marso Sindh Na Daso" such slogans are put on show.

- 3) Making new provinces require $\frac{2}{3}$ majority from respective provinces.

The Constitution require the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority from the provinces from whose division new provinces will be made. And, because provinces has a majority and minority issue, it ~~could~~ will be hard to attain $\frac{2}{3}$ majority on the issue.

The Effectiveness of Local Government

- (i) Local Government infrastructure and framework is developed.

Local government framework and infrastructure is already developed in Pakistan and

is to implement. Unlike, making of new provinces would require complete new framework, capital bureaucratic machinery and ~~work~~ is gradual process.

- 2) Local government would improve governance by extending finance and administration to the grass root

Local government are worldwide known for their financial and administrative inclusivity. Because the administrative representative reside within the town and village and easily accessible unlike powerful provincial MPs. For instance, Ishrat Hussain also stresses on local government in his book, Governing the Ungovernable, as the best mode for good governance.

- 3) Local government is more efficient in proper resource allocation

Local government

representative are more efficient
/ have understand the ground
realities of their locality. This
will empower them to allocate
resources beneficially ~~on~~ without
enagorated expenditure. For instance,
in PIDE conference, Ishrat Hussain
quoted a district administrator,
not knowing ground realities, who
approved unnecessary projects.

- 4) Local government will improve
democracy and overall governance.

local governments improve
democracy. It will allow political
representation from the very
low tier of democracy. Thus,
it will make democratic practice
more affluent and would enhance
government. For instance, Britain
has strong local government
democracy with ~~power~~ financial and
administrative powers vested in
it. Therefore, the country's socio-
economic and political performance

is efficient.

- 5) local governments produce competent leaders!

Political workers ~~and~~ who start their career at local level and reach national level politics would be having ample quantity of expertise. This would eradicate the leadership scarcity in Pakistan. For example, Iqbal Hussain said in his book that local government democracies will reduce the monopoly of hereditary families in politics and give way to competent people in governance.

- 6) local government will enhance voter choice.

local government will improve the voter choice on national level politics. The ^{workers} political ~~reaching~~ from local level

and making their way to the national level politics, would be having a long track record of performance. This will enhance voting choice of people. Such as in the US, people make up to the national level politics through local government working as Zohran mandani whom ~~that~~ US politician regard becoming US president Someday. And, Pakistan need this system.

Conclusion

local government is a better needed in Pakistan. Numerous reason make it convenient, affordable, pragmatic and more productive. Unlike, provincial settings ^{which} have centralised powers and have caused bad governance.



Q8 Economic governance in Pakistan is characterized by systemic and structural weaknesses in the management and use of public resources and lack of clarity in when and how the state intervenes in the economy. Explain.

Ans:

Introduction

Pakistan's economic governance is marked by structural and managerial weaknesses which make it ineffective and burdensome. It also lacks the clarity in economic governance because of interest groups and elite pressure. This view is also endorsed by multiple international economic bodies such as the IMF, WB, ADB etc. These issues have harmed public resources.

Systemic and structural weaknesses in the management and use of public resource in Pakistan

(1) Extravagance in the use of public resources

In Pakistan, the structural inabilities such as accountability and transparency cause huge waste of public resources. For instance, the Auditor General of Pakistan's report recently revealed the waste of 378 trillion rupees by the governments in buying things the wrong way and inflated prices.

(2) Corruption as the central issue of Pakistan's economic governance

Pakistan's economic governance has become highly ineffective due to corruption.

by political workers and government officials. A recent report by the IMF, for example, recently revealed \$600 billion rupees corruption in Pakistan which cost 6.5% of GDP each year.

- 3) Policy inconsistency causes ineffective economic governance

Pakistan policy does not remain consistent as each successive government replace the reforms of previous government with their own. For instance, Ishtiaq Hussain call policy inconsistency as the major structural fault in Pakistan's economy. According to him this reduce Foreign Direct Investment and closing of businesses at home.

- 4) Bureaucratic impediment in Pakistan's economic governance

Pakistan has a lot of

bureaucratic impediments caused by red tapism which incur losses on businesses and delay in starting business. As a result this harms the economy. For instance, the book, Governing the Ungovernable, point out that, to ~~Pakistan~~ register ^{business} in Pakistan, one has to take permissions from 40 government department. In addition, container clearance on ports take 10-12 day which incur loss to businesses.

5) Trade liberalization is enforced instead of competitive trade liberalization

The government of Pakistan has a policy of trade liberalization and has signed free trade agreement with China. This cause decline in home industries because of incompetiveness in pricing, quality and supply against international production. This policy of trade liberalization over competitive liberalization has caused

economic decline

6) Inadequate taxation system

Pakistan's taxation lacks the efficiency to adequately collect taxes on time. In addition, some classes are extremely while others are exempted. For instance, last year in second half of fiscal year, the FBR collected 240 billion rupees from salaried class and just 11 billion from retailers despite the launch of Tajir Dost scheme.

7) Lack of austerity in governance

The government does not have achieved fiscal austerity in economic governance which is causing losses. For instance, according to the Dawn, state owned Enterprises are causing 1 billion rupees of annual loss. Despite that, privatization has not been achieved.

8) Exports declining as a result of government inefficiency.

Pakistan industrial production is continually in decline due to huge cost of energy, load shedding and taxation. Thus, the government inaction is inflicting the decline in exports. For instance, Nishat, Toyota, Pfizer etc. have all closed their units in Pakistan.

9) Trade deficit as the outcome of ineffective economic measures

Due to ~~gov~~ inefficiency in economic governance, Pakistan has ~~had~~ trade deficit for decades now. Yet, no effective fiscal measures were taken in this regard. This has led to decline in exports and surge in debt. According to SBP, for the past decade, Pakistan is having an annual average of 30 billion dollar trade deficit.

10) Budget deficit and increase in debt.

Pakistan budget persistently remain in deficit which has led to increased borrowing. The debt accrued from public and international lender has to be written with huge interest payment. Thus the vicious cycle persists due to economic governance malability. For instance, this FY 2025-26 budget out of 19 trillion rupees, 8 trillion went on to pay debt, according to Economic survey of Pakistan.

Conclusion

Pakistan has serious structural inefficiencies in economic governance which is also highlighted by the World Bank. It persists because of the

elite pressure, ^{lack of} political will,
Bureaucratic inefficiency,
corruption, misuse and
lack of accountability.