

Q2: Despite share linguistic, cultural, geographical and economic links, Indo-Pak relation has been mired in complexity due to historical and political events. Explain.

INTRODUCTION:

The mired relations of Pakistan and India has roots in its historical geo conflict that started with the event of independence. However, these constrained event were tried to soften during late 1990s, but some unfortunate events turned the relations back to its strained state. ~~Key~~ even The independence birthed to key issues like Kashmir dispute, Siachen glaciers, Sir creek territory and water dispute over the share of rivers. Later, the unfortunate events like Kargil war, Uri attack, Mumbai attack and recently Pahalgam attack have further exacerbated the strained relation. However, non-state actors have also played a significant role in these events.

HISTORICAL EVENTS THAT STRAINED INDO-PAK RELATIONS:

The strained relations of India and Pakistan has its roots in historical events. Since 1947, after the independence

these events started to took place.

INDUS- WATER TREATY :

The river inheritance was emerged as a key issue which stanced as "the right to use water" as India started to control the flow of water. This dispute then took over ~~to~~ the World Bank to resolve and mediate in 1960. However, this treaty ~~has~~ been violated by India even after a clear distribution of rights. For example, the recent abrogation of treaty after Pahlgam mishap.

THE WAR OF 1965:

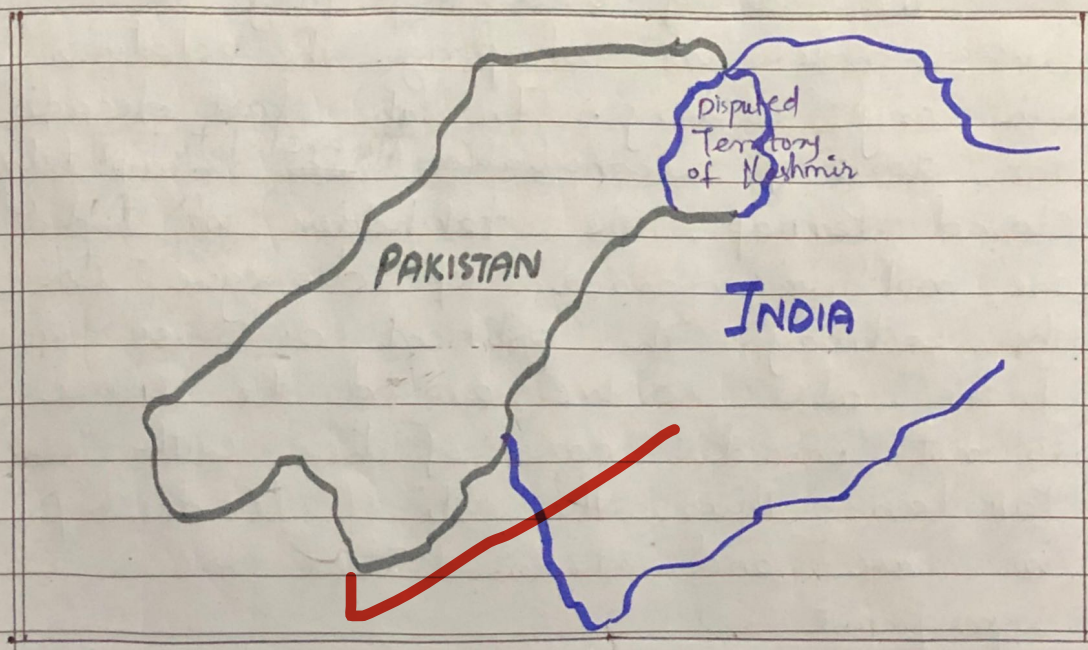
This war of 1965 with India was a full-fledge war. India took benefit of the Pakistan's trembling condition right after the seperation of East Pakistan and started a war against Pakistan. Despite the fragile situation of Pakistan, it remained to hold a firm position in war as per the International media.

KARGIL WAR 1999:

This war was a mere exchange of fire but it was likely at that time that this event ~~no~~ would have turned into a war. After 1990s, the involvement ~~of~~ non-state actors emerged that further created

miscalculation of events. At Kargil, it is said that the involvement of Kashmir Mujahideen was primary factor that India perceived as a violation of its security and started retaliation. Thus, Kargil ~~was~~ was one of the events that could turn into a full-fledge war if not handled properly and rationally. add more arguments in this part.....

POLITICAL EVENTS AND FACTORS THAT STRAINED INDO-PAK RELATIONS:



There are several political events took place on national, regional and International level that have shaped relations of India and Pakistan.

DISINFOLAB AND FATF GREY LIST:

It is seen that India has conducted hatred against Pakistan more over the border clashes. The events of Disinfolab and Grey listing of Pakistan by IMF have shown the India has tried to tarnish the image of Pakistan on International dynamics. They tried best to harm Pakistan through grey listing from FATF.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

ROLE OF LEADERSHIP:

The role of leadership plays a crucial role in shaping the relations with any country. In the last decade, the doors of reconciliation ~~was~~ ^{are} completely closed. Perhaps, the stakeholders in India are not in favour of dialogue. On the contrary, the political discourse in India also revolve around the stance to not consider ease of ties with Pakistan. Thus, the role of leadership in ease and strained ties is significant.

DIPLOMATIC VACUUM:

Due to certain factors, the diplomatic vacuum is also created between Pakistan and India. This have further constrained the already

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Date: _____

strained relation. The back-door diplomacy and will of dialogue is already in a weak condition. Through a productive diplomatic relation, it is likely that the relations of Pakistan and India would have an a stable form.

CONCLUSION:

"The strained relation of Pakistan and India are drawn by the role of leadership in India. However it can be contained if will of dialogue takes place."

— Malika Lodhi

(former Ambassador of Pakistan to UN)

The issue lies in the opportunity to dialogue the issue. However, Pakistan is willing to table-talk and ease ties with India. The historical lingual, cultural, geographical and economic ties may shape the future relations of India and Pakistan.

Q5: Population growth and climate change are deeply linked; more people increase resource demand, driving emissions and straining adaptation, while climate change impacts resources and livelihoods generating a vicious cycle. Elucidate.

INTRODUCTION:

In twenty-first century, the most vulnerable issue that is being faced by the world is climate change.

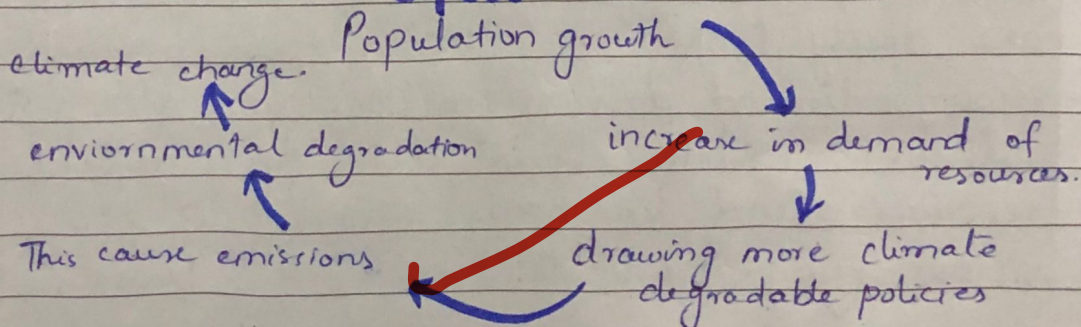
Climate change is a multifaceted issue that also linked with other factors, such as, population growth, balancing ~~sup~~ demand and supply chains, exploitation of resources and impact on livelihood.

Climate change also demand timely and rational approach that can balance the growing population and its demand without hindering the environmental sustainability. In this way, the climatologist, Dr. Michael E. Mann says,

"Climate change is no longer a distant threat, it is here and now, intensifying natural disasters and threatening human societies on an unprecedented scale."

—Dr. Michael E. Mann in an interview.

POPULATION GROWTH LINKED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IS A VICIOUS CYCLE:

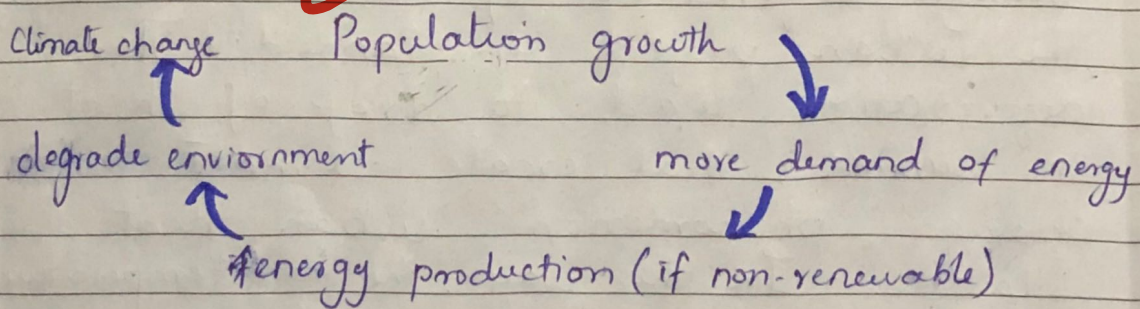


give the main heading first and relate your headings to the qs statement.....

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ENERGY RESOURCES:

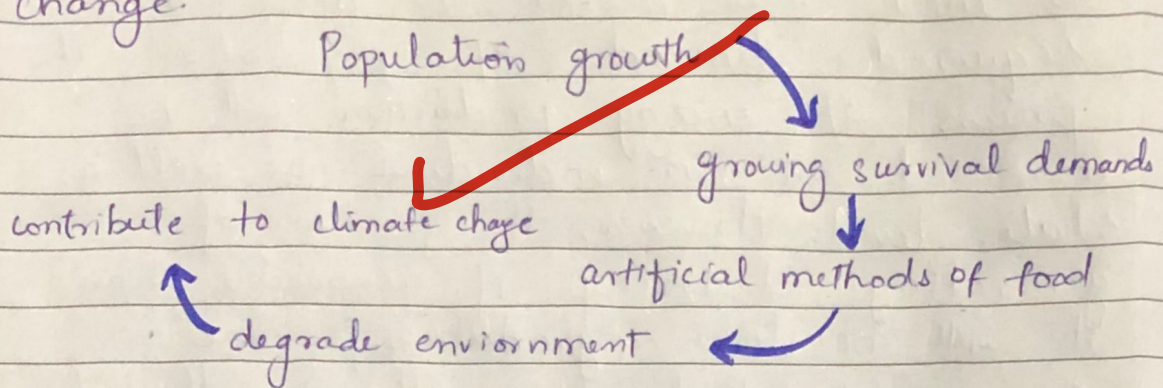
Considering, the example of energy resources. In the perspective of population growth which require more energy to meet their needs. To meet the required demands of population, the process of energy production will be increased at an individual as well as state level. However, the process of generating electricity, if renewable than it will be less degradable for the environment. But, if it is attained through non-renewable means, then it will pose great constrains to the sustainability of environment. For instance, the carbon emission. This carbon emission will contribute to increase in greenhouse gases that causes the planet warm.



FOOD DEMAND:

In the growing population, the demand for food and survival needs will also be increased. To meet the demand, certainly the process of lab-grown food will be adopted if the demand grows drastically. The lab grown i.e. Greenhouse,

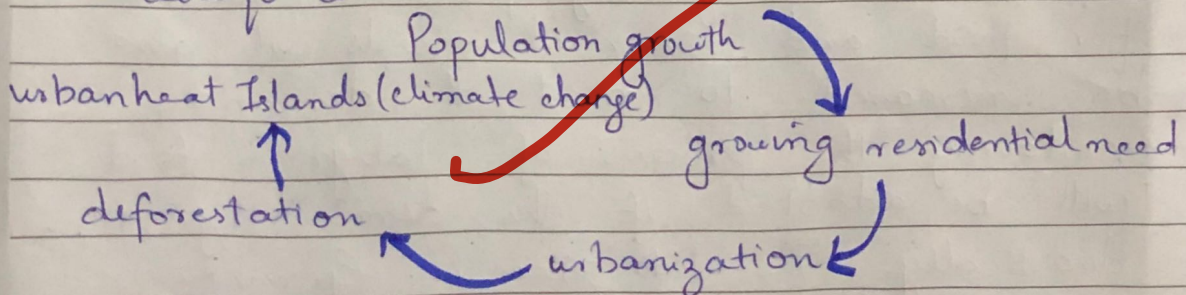
poses immense threat to environmental sustainability such as, greenhouse gases. This would ultimately lead to climate change.



URBANIZATION AND DEFORESTATION:

The growing population would demand the land and shelter needs for the survival. To meet this need, the rapid urbanization is experienced.

This urbanization often established through deforestation of areas where the urban project is planned. This deforestation lead to trap of heat in summer that create climate change phenomenon "urban heat Islands". In this way, the ~~heat~~ temperature in urban areas is comparatively higher than the rural areas where the plantation is adequate.



ANTIDOT OF POPULATION GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE INTERCONNECTED

Renewable Energy resources:

Population growth and climate change are interconnected to some extent. But there are several other facts that are contrary to this stance. Such as, the use of renewable resources. This is the primary alternative that provides ~~just~~ clean energy without degrading the environment and causing climate change.

Reforestation:

Reforestation can also be integrated in the urban areas without hindering the warming phenomenon. Adequate plantation, greenroofing and planned infrastructure will lessen the heat trapping effect in the urban areas.

CONCLUSION:

"The cost of human inaction on climate change will ^{not} be measured in economic terms but in human sufferings and displacement and loss of life."

—Dr. Michael E. Mann.

In conclusion of the above debate,

population growth can be a significant contributor of climate change, but there are other factors that ~~are~~ ~~more~~ make this phenomenon more vulnerable. By addressing the entire sphere through a multi-dimensional approach, it is possible to decrease the population growth and climate change.

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

INTRODUCTION:

A debate is going on currently regarding the formation of provinces. The aim behind these reforms' recommendation introduced by the government was to achieve the effective governance and increase institutional capacity. However, there are certain constraints that hinder these reforms to proceed. On contrary to this, stakeholders are critiques argue that the alternative of these reforms can be easily achieved and the objective to improve efficiency will also be achieved. The debate between if Pakistan needs new provinces or effective

local government system can be analysed through the comparative contrast between them.

	New Provinces	LG System
• Timeframe of implementation	may take a long time	can be implemented quickly
• cost-efficiency	requires huge budget	requires adequate budget
• infrastructure requirement	required for basic provincial structure	already laid
• Social stability	will create ethnic issues	No effect on social stability.

NEW PROVINCE FORMATION:

• Timeframe: The reforms of province formation will take a long time to be in effect due to ~~its~~ the majority consensus in the National Assembly. Currently, only debate is going on on this matter.

• cost-efficiency: Formation of new provinces require adequate amount of budget to get implemented. It is unlikely for the economic condition of Pakistan to proceed such ~~deep~~ profound changes. The economy is itself suffering with fiscal deficit like issues.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

• Infrastructure requirement: The formation of new provinces require infrastructural necessities. Such as, courts, assemblies and secretariates etc are imperative for any province. Thus, the government is not currently in a position to support the formation of new provinces.

• Social instability: Pakistan comprises of ethnic diversity. In such a socio-fabric, the formation of new provinces would may lead to ethnic conflict. It may be possible that this change would be perceived as a threat to ethnic identity as it was during the formation of 'one unit' by Ayub Khan.

POTENTIAL OF ~~DE~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The main objectives of province formation are:

- ① easy accessible capital's commodities
- ② effective administration
- ③ equal development despite urban rural discrimination.

However, these objective can also be achieved through local government system. Few way forwards can also work as revamp and revival of LGs.

EASY ACCESS TO BASIC COMMODITIES:

The documentation issues can be fixed through LGs. For instance, people for their basic ~~do~~ government's documentation work, travel to the capital. These powers can be given to LGs ~~to the~~ ~~the~~. In this way, the access would be easy and the burden upon the capital will also be reduced.

EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION:

The administrative efficiency can also be increased through effective local government system. As Turkey ~~created~~ expanded its administration capacity and assigned adequate power. Turkey successfully increased efficiency and attained betterment of all the local/rural areas.

EQUAL DEVELOPMENT IN ALL REGIONS:

This is debate that the urban development in Pakistan is rapid than rural areas. Through empowering LGs and adequate budgeting process, this aim can also be achieved. The LG in Pakistan is failed to yield results due to lack of enough power and resources.

add more arguments in this part.....

WAYS TO EMPOWER LGs:

As discussed earlier the LGs require empowerment, autonomy and proper adequate budget. This flaw lies in the constitutional framework regarding local Government System. The Article 250-A states only the ~~establishment~~ / definition of local Government. The amendment must be made to restructure this article and ~~add~~ add the powers assigned and functional potential of local Government. In this way, through the revival of LGs, the governance efficiency can be achieved.

CONCLUSION:

At this point of time, when Pakistan needs to focus on other dynamics like economy, terrorism and stability, the idea of new province formation is not a rational choice to follow. However, the same objectives can also be achieved through local governments. Thus, Pakistan needs to revive and make LGs effective.

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

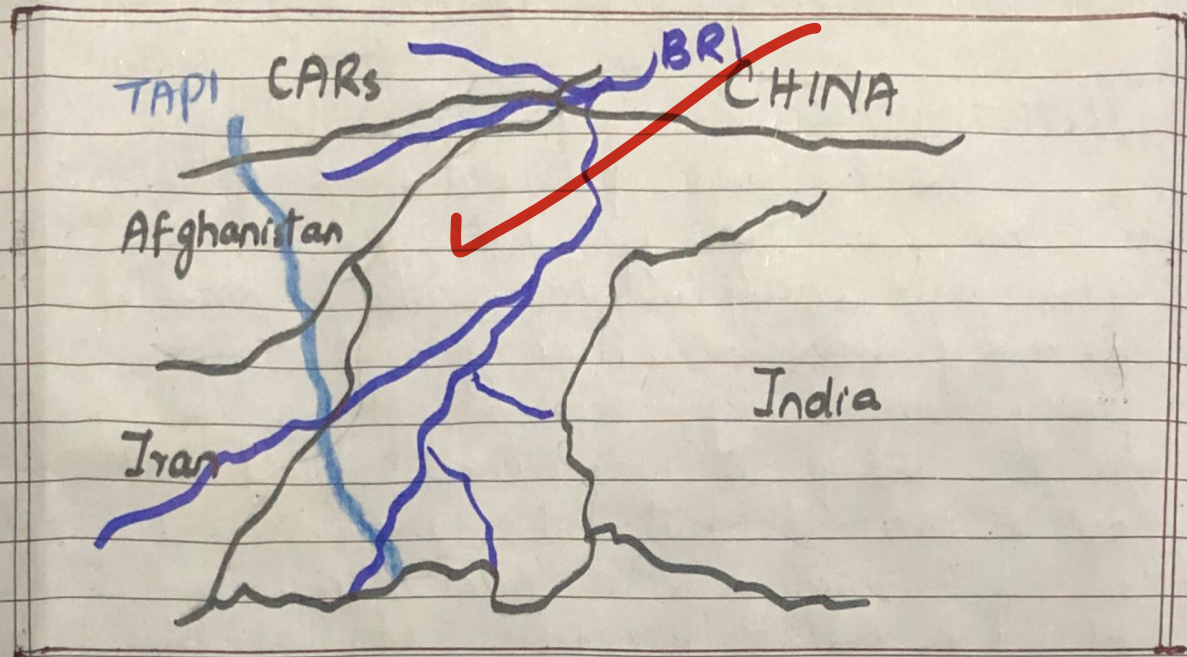
INTRODUCTION:

The economic governance in Pakistan has been undergoing challenges since after the independence. The problem primarily lies in management and policy consistency. However, Pakistan have adequate resources and opportunities, but the main constraint is its management and yielding of maximum benefits. The public resources of Pakistan are in abundance either natural, geographical or governmental. ~~Both~~ All the resources can be gained to its maximum.

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PAKISTAN:

The geographical location is the golden opportunity to become center of all the regional and global dynamics. Pakistan has direct access to warm waters, the most busiest straits are near, it is center of BRI project of China, and

friendly country for Central Asian Republicans to access the sea. Pakistan can gain maximum economic benefit through regional multi-lateral projects.



It can be seen that Pakistan is ~~central~~ strategic for projects like BRI and TAPI gas pipeline which can yields billion-dollars to Pakistan economy.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan have abundant coal, copper, cobalt, nickel mines in KP and Baluchistan. They are approximated to have \$3 Trillion worth. These resources are untapped. However the work on gold reserves like Sanderh

and Rigodig are under extraction. Similarly, the third-largest coal reserves in the world - Thar coal mine is also being extracted that will contribute to Pakistan economy.

PAKISTAN'S STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

The state-owned enterprises of Pakistan are not in a productive position. The sectors like PIA, railway, National Highway Authority, and Electricity Distribution Companies cause intense negative effect on the economy.

PIA : Rs. 60 Billion bailout package

Transport sector : more than Rs. 100 Billion bailout package

DISCOs : more than Rs. 100 Billion subsidy.

WAY FORWARD TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY UNDER MANAGEMENT CRISIS:

A multi-faceted approach is required to ~~can~~ revive the economy and address the structural issues.

1) **EXPAND TAX-NET:** Pakistan is undergoing menace of fiscal deficit.

In the fiscal year 2024-2025, the total tax collection ~~was~~ is Rs. 13.9 Trillion. whereas, the expenditure is Rs. 18.9 Trillion. IMF also emphasize to expand the tax net. One crucial reform can be made to increase the expenditure on tax collecting body FBR. The expenditure can be increased from 0.6% to 2% on FBR as suggested by WB, ADB, and IMF.

2) DECREASE SUBSIDIES:

Pakistan give subsidy on electricity because of the expensive agreements with IPPs and low purchase power parity. IMF also suggest to cut down the energy subsidies. However, that is not a viable option for Pakistan to make. But, Pakistan can request to revise those agreements with IPPs to lessen the economic burden. For instance, in FY-2023-2024, Pakistan paid 1.3 Trillion PKR to IPPs for capacity payment.

3) PRIVATIZATION OF SOEs:

Privatization of SOEs is one of the viable and rational decision for Pakistan to adopt. The SOEs are

burden to Pakistan's economy as they only get bailout packages and subsidies without yielding any sufficient revenue to the government. The previous examples of privatization like, KE and MCB generated adequate results.

KE: loss went from 36% to 16%

MCB: increased profit by 500%

The privatization of National Steel Mill was halted in 2016. Yet another try can be made. On the other hand, the privatization of PIA is part of the discourse now-a-days. Similarly, strategy can be adopted to restructure Railway, NHA and other SOEs.

CONCLUSION:

Despite having enough resources, human capital and infrastructure, the economy of Pakistan is yet in crisis.

This is due to governance policies, political will, structural and management weaknesses. However, through certain measures the economy will revive and can be made stable.