

Q No 7:

Answer:—

—: Outline :-

(i) Introduction

(ii) Historical roots of terrorism and Extremism in Pakistan

(iii) Analyzing the challenges to Pakistan due to Resurgence of terrorism and Extremism

(a) Caused a tense relation with neighbors Countries

(b) Terrorism hinders in the way of Promoting soft image of Pakistan

(c) Severe impacts on the tourist industry

(d) Targeting the State infrastructure.

(e) Resisting in the way of CPEC - phase - II development

(f) Terrorism causes rural to Urban displacement which impacts Agriculture Sector

(h) it caused weaponization and radicalization of the society

(IV) Recommendations to how to control terrorism and extremism

(V) Conclusion:

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(I) Introduction:

Pakistan has been facing terrorism and extremism since the inception. To dig out its roots causes it would lead us to the state kinetic measures and wrong policies to deal with the menace of terrorism. Despite to reduce it, it springs up with these effort. Similarly, the recent wave of terrorism is also belong to the same nature. However, ~~this~~ the most recent resurgence of terrorism and extremism severely impacted the over all socio-economic and political

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landscape of the country.

(II) Historical roots of terrorism and Extremism in Pakistan

According to the book "Pakistan is a hard Country", there are two resonating reasons behind the prompt terrorism and extremism in today's country: The first one is the Pakistan's State wrong policies toward these separatist and terrorist organisations, and the second factor is the interest of big power in Pakistan. To sum up, these two factors introduced several terrorist outfits such as TTP, BLA, BLF and AAI-Waada and many more in order that it does not directly attack on Pakistan, but it also radicalised the society.

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(III) Analyzing the challenges, Pak is facing due to the recent resurgence of terrorism

There are several socio-economic and political impacts of the terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. Some of them are given.

(a) Stagnated relation of ~~to~~ the neighbors

Due to ~~high~~ the porous border with Afghanistan and India, Pakistan ~~have~~ has been always a tense relationship with due to terrorism. For example, Tahrir Taliban Pakistan attacked from Afghanistan as a result recent Pak-Afghan attacks on each has observed. Similarly, ~~all~~ the ban terrorist organisation threaten India which blame Pakistan for it.

(b) Terrorism and extremism hinderance in the way of promoting soft image of Pakistan.

it deteriorates Pakistan soft image at international level. As terrorism always exists in shalwar Qamas, it affiliates with Pakistani Cultural. Similarly, to enhance soft-image, ~~and~~ developing and developed Countries students, tourists and visitors hesitate to visit Pakistan.

(c) Severe Impacts on the tourist industry:

Pakistan tourists industry stagnated since the Afghan-Soviet war. Then, after the end of cold war, it was significantly boost up; but after 9/11 and war on terror attacks it touched its lowest point. However, from 2013 till Covid-19, Pakistan tourist industry significantly contributed to GDP, But, after the recent resurgence, it hampered totally.

(d) Terrorists targeting the state infrastructure:

Another direct and

and ~~is a~~ significant challenge that terrorist targets state infrastructure.

For example, Baluchistan Liberation Army frequent target the Sui projects, electric electricity transmission and security check post, and similarly, TTP ~~is~~ is involved in Ex-PATA region.

(e) Resisting in the way of CPEC phase-II

Terrorist

insurgency is a ~~sexual~~ militant in delaying CPEC projects, which is highly important for socio-economic development, Terrorist and extremist are targeting ~~chines~~ high official.

The phase-II supposed to be started ~~at~~ in 2021, but due to terrorism its progress is totally scumbed.

(f) it caused rural to urban displacement which impacts agriculture sector.

furthermore,

it negatively impacts an agriculture sector

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due prompt terrorist attacks and military operations in rural areas people mobilise towards urban in order that it damage the agricultural sector. For example, in 2008 and 2013 military operations in SWAT, Baluchistan and South Waziristan, people displaced as a result, the agricultural sector was severely impacted.

(b) Caused weaponized and radicalised the society.

The prompt terrorism menace expand in the society. its negative impacts envelope the society. They use different techniques and tactics for indoctrination and radicalisation of the society. For example, the South east area of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhton Khawan tribal areas.

(IV) Recommendations how to control terrorism and Extremism

Pakistan needs to revise the counter terrorism measures. According to the Book "Pakistan is a hard Country", Pakistan kinetic measures always aggravated terrorism and extremism. Therefore, Pakistan needs to cut off its foreign funding and exposed its sponsor States. Similarly, it needs to use a diplomatic measures to counter TTP in Afghanistan. Furthermore, Pakistan needs to invest in these hot terrorist area in the socio-economic development.

(V) Conclusion:

Pakistan is grappling with terrorism and extremism since the beginning. It severely impacted the different domains of Pakistan. As a result, it hinders in cover all growth of Pakistan.

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Qnos:-

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(i) Introduction

(ii) Overview of the population

Bulging in Pakistan:

(iii) Implication of the population

growth its social, Political
economic, and political development

(a) Rapid Urbanization

(b) Limiting agricultural lands

(c) a ~~few~~ Negative Consequences
on education landscape

(d) Resource depletion

(e) Multipling Poverty

(f) Prompt Spreading of diseases

(g) Comprosed health delemme

(iv) Recomendation for handling

Population growth

(a) Government family planning
Programes

(b) Social Awareness about
the population planing

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(c) women empowerment is crucial
for population control.

(V) Conclusion

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(I) Introduction

Pakistan is grappling with high population growth in the region. The incentive reason behind the prompt population growth are several. ~~the~~ However, this rapid population growth rate incites several problems in different sphere of the human life: it hinders the social, economic, political sphere of the human lives. However, these impact may minimize with controlling this rapid growth bulging of population.

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(II) Overview of population bulging in Pakistan:

Pakistan Population growth rate ~~is~~ considers highest in the region. According to the ~~to~~ latest survey of population, the fertility rate is around 2.4% while other developed and developing nations has very low as compare to Pakistan. For example, South Korea, Japan, European Countries, especially northern European nations and America.

The total population of Pakistan is around 232 million. as per the latest report.

(III) Implication of the population growth on Social, Political and economic Land Scape:

Pakistan is facing several issues in the domain of social, political and economic due to its high fertility rate.

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Some of them are given below.

(a) Rapid Urbanization in Pakistan:

The first and foremost negative consequences of the rapid population growth is prompt urbanization. It introduces several social and economic issues to Pakistan.

For example; Pollution, street crime and even nation integration issue.

Moreover, it also incites the expansions of cities and reduce the fertile land.

(b) Limiting agricultural lands:

furthermore,

the rapid growth in population decrease/ reduce/ seizes the agriculture lands.

Pakistan infrastructure is land base rather than rising upwards due to poverty. ~~People~~ families multiply and occupy agriculture land for house societies and schemes.

(c) Negative consequences on the education landscape:

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Moreover, it ~~has~~ introduce
Moreover, the rapid population
and government inability to invest
education, the existence infrastructure
of education short fall to educate this
bulk of education. while, on the other
hand, the number of ~~students~~ going
school childrens increase on the
number of Labour / working person.

(d) ~~It~~ lead to resource
depletion:

Moreover, the
rapid growth of population causes
resources depletion. The numbers of
people multiplies while the resources
~~are~~ stagnate. for example, the
water consumption increases with
the increasing population, but its
availability decreases because of the
~~not~~ water mismanagement and water tax.

(f) Multiplying Poverty:

Furthermore,
the rapid population growth rate

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increases the ratio of poverty as
in Pakistan the childrens socio-economic
status is closely link with their fat
Parents, ~~that~~ and the poverty ratio
is around 40%. Thus, it means increasing
population is same as increasing poverty.

(9) Compromised health Care System:

Moreover, the rapid
population growth negatively impacts
the health care system of Pakistan.
According to the latest report, ~~around~~
1300 people in Pakistan for 1300 people
there is only one ~~bed~~ ^{doctor}. Similarly,
for 800 people, there is one bed
available which short fall than the
international standard.

(iv) Recommendation for handling Population growth:

(a) Government family planning Programmes:

Government family

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Planning is very essential in this regard. It estimates resource, economic growth and education and health facilities then they allow the number of childrens per mother. Therefore, it is the foremost responsibility of the government to handle the population properly.

(b) Social Awareness about the Population planning:

further the

Second most important step is the social awareness. Several times government have initiated ~~government~~ family planning. However, due to a lack of public awareness, it leads to failure. Therefore, it is essential to make people socially aware.

(c) Women empowerment is crucial for Population Control:-

The another most important step is the women empowerment.

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For instance, every year more than half million unwanted pregnancies happened in Pakistan. Therefore, the ensurment of women role in population planning is crucial.

(II) Conclusion :

The prompt growth of population introduces several evils in the human society.

Similarly in the case of Pakistan, it incited several problems in the socio-economic and political domains.

It needs an unmediate step to resolve this problem.

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Q NO # 3

Answer:

—: Outlines :—

(i) Introduction

(ii) Overview the role Judiciary
in a democratic state

(iii) The Negative Role of Judiciary
in the political history of
Pakistan:

(iv) The Role of Judiciary in the
political instability in Pakistan
when military intervened:

(a) ~~Negative role~~ intervene in
the legislature (Negative role
of judiciary ^{Activism} ~~intervention~~)

(b) ~~Just~~ Provide a legal ground
to military intervention
in politics

(c) distabilised the Civil-Military
Relationship

(d) ~~Dispi~~ Judiciary negative

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in the evolution of a
democratic Society

(c) Violation of the parliamentary
~~democracy~~ decision.

(*) ~~Understanding how it can be~~

(V) Understanding how Judiciary can
play role to stabilise the Politics

(V) Conclusion

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(i) Introduction :-

Pakistan is a Parliamentary form of government, but, before 26th Amendment, Judiciary used to have Supremacy over parliament.

This power confusion made the parliament subjected to the Judiciary. Therefore,

Judiciary used to have an ultimate power. ~~And this power always~~ ~~is~~ ~~used by~~

→ it is a famous say of Montesquieu that power corrupt and absolute power corrupt absolutely.

This thing always supported the progress and growth of a democratic society.

furthermore, Judiciary always provided a legal ground for the military intervention in politics.

(ii) Overview of the role of Judiciary in a democratic state:

the role of Judiciary in a democratic government is like a guardian. it demarcates the power of legislature and executive

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Then, within a federating units state, it resolves the ~~state~~ center-province relation. But a question arises that who would look upon the function of judiciary. ~~In a parliamentary~~ In a presidential system, these three institutions are in chain in check and balance. However, in a parliamentary form of government, it is the responsibility of the parliament to check the function of judiciary.

(iii) The Role of Judiciary in the political history of Pakistan:

The over dominance of the judiciary in a parliamentary form of government always leads to a democratic erosion. This thing ~~has~~ has observed in Pakistan since the independence. The over dominance of single unbridle and unchecked institution always subjugated the parliament. In a nutshell, Judiciary

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the democratic evolution in Pakistan.

(iv) The Role of Judiciary
in the political instability
in Pakistan when military
intervened:

(a) interven in the decision
of legislature / Judiciary
activism:

The unbridle Judiciary
power always subjugated the
the function of parliament
for example, During 2010, when
parliament decided to privatise
the steel mill, The chief Justice
of Pakistan took a *sub moto*
on the parliamentary decision.

(b) Provide a legal ground
for Justification of military
intervention:

~~Another historic role~~
of ~~the Judiciary~~ Another negative
role of Judiciary in the political
instability was provision of a legal
ground where

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to military intervention. for example. during first marshalla, ~~the~~ judiciary ~~was~~ legalised the military intervention through doctrine of necessity. ~~in~~ Similarly, They did the same in Dossu Case. ~~and Zafar~~

(c) distabilised the Civil-Military Relationship :

The ~~title~~ tilt of judiciary toward the ~~ex~~ military always provided edge for ~~a~~ military in a civil-military relationship.

for example, they ~~used~~ always favour ~~Judiciary~~ ^{Executive} ~~judiciary~~ executive ~~try~~ tried to dominate. for example judiciary played a negative role during 1988 to 1999 civilian government as they did not stop the ~~ex~~ military based back president to limit its power

(d) violation of a parliamentary form of Government rules

Moreover,

judiciary threaten the parliamentary

wh

merit

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Supremacy in Pakistan. After the 18th Amendment, it was the sole responsibility of the parliamentary committee to select the chief justice.

However, after the Nadeem Ahmad versus Federation case, the parliamentary and the judiciary commissions were under the judiciary, rather than comprising the parliamentary members.

(V) Understanding how Judiciary can play role to stabilise the Politics :-

Being parliamentary form of government, it is the responsibility of the parliament to check on the judiciary.

⇒ ~~to~~ Play its role to protect the democratic government.

⇒ it should play as role of guardian to balance the function of the judiciary, parliament and executive rather than title based executive.

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(VI) Conclusion :-

The Judiciary in Pakistan always favoured military in it also provided a legal ground for the military ~~tax~~ intervention. This thing hinderance the democratic evolution in Pakistan. However, the 26th Amendment ensures the parliamentary Supermajority in a real sense so that it will ensure a positive role of Judiciary.