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Q.4

Climate change is not only a threat to environment, but also the economic security of Pakistan. Without population planning and proper mitigation strategies, climate-induced disasters in Pakistan would become more intense. Evaluate and suggest way forward.

Pakistan has been facing climate-induced disasters despite less than 1 percent carbon emissions. This situation has been creating numerous challenges for Pakistan. For instance, environment damage and economic insecurity are related to climate change. Pakistan's economy is already a fragile economy. That is why, it is dire need to take crucial steps for population planning and proper mitigation strategies.

Without proper population planning and proper mitigation strategies, climate-induced disasters would become more intense. Here is it how:

(i)
Congestion of urban centers:

Without proper population planning, city centers become more and more congested. For better facilities, people move to urban centers and put stress on the resources in cities.

(ii)
Solid waste generation in urban areas:

As population in urban areas increases, this leads to solid waste generation in huge amount, leading to pollution.

(iii)
Number of vehicles increases, leading to increase Green House Gases (GHGs) emissions:

As population increases, usage of vehicles also increases, leading to GHGs due to the burning of the oil.

(iv)
Increase in population leads to deforestation:

Climate-induced disasters can be reduced through forestation. However, as population increases, more land is required for resident purposes. This leads

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(v)
less number of carbon sinks leads to high level of Carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the air:

As trees absorbed Carbon dioxide (CO_2), their cutting leads to high-level of CO_2 in the air, leading to global warming and ultimately climate-change induced disasters.

(vi)

Poor public transport system for the population.

Moreover, public transport system is poor, forcing people to use personal transport and contributing to high level of Green House Gases.

(vii)

Absence of green areas in urban centers.

Green areas in urban areas are continuously decreasing due to poor population planning, leading to damage to the environment.

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The aforementioned factors would make climate-induced disasters more intense. That's why following steps must be taken for proper population planning and to mitigate its effects of climate-change:

(i)

Providing better facilities in rural areas:

Better facilities, such as education, medical services, and economic opportunities would be beneficial to reduce congestion in urban centers.

(ii)

Steps should be taken to reduce population:

Awareness campaigns through media and establishment of public health centers to promote maternal and children healths can lead to effective reduction in population growth.

(iii)

Enhancing performance of public transport system:

Governments must work to provide better public transport system to people, reducing

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use of personal vehicles.

(iv)
Moving industries away from urban centers:-

Industries must be relocated away from urban centers, to reduce pollution.

(v)
Installation of air filters in industries:-

Government must subsidize industries to install air filters in industries to reduce the emissions of GHGs.

In conclusion, all of the above-mentioned steps can be taken to reduce the effects of climate-induced disasters.

Q.6Pakistan's Economic Plight:

Once termed ~~future~~ Asian Tiger, Pakistan is facing an unprecedented economic crises.

This includes fiscal deficit, depleting foreign reserves, circular debts, inflation, and poverty.

However, each government sort to short term solution of taking loans to stabilize economy, without taking crucial steps to stabilize the economy sustainably.

There are following causes of the Pakistan's Economic Plight:

(i)

Political instability:

The country is facing political instability since long. This political instability leads to discontinuation of existing economic policies, causes losses in economy.

(ii)

More focus on imports, than exports.
There are less industries

in the country, as investors feel reluctant to invest in political unstable country. Therefore, to meet demands of the population, government imports goods of domestic needs. However, our exports are less, creating fiscal deficit and balance of payment crises.

~~(iii)
Taking more loans to pay debt
Securing~~

(iii)
less diversification of exports.

Our exports are mainly of textile industry. However, the country is less focused on to diversify its exports.

(iv)
Flawed taxation system.
More taxation on industries and less on other sectors, leads to decrease industrial growth.

(v)
less revenue collection.
Government is unable to collect taxes from people.
less revenue collection means less Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth.

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(vi)

Circular debt crises:

The country has contracted expensive projects with Independent Power Producers. This expensive electricity purchasing leads to circular debt crises.

(vii)

Taking more loans to meet above-mentioned economic crises:

Government takes more loans to meet fiscal deficit and balance of payment crises.

(viii)

Unending story of economic tragedy:

In this way, country remains in the clutches of economic challenges.

Following steps must be taken to get reduce dependency on foreign ~~and~~ loan:

(i)

Bringing political stability in the house.

Political parties must prefer dialogue to resolve disputes and cooperate with other.

They need to prefer national interests over person-interests and focus on economic stability.

(ii)

Reducing bureaucratic hurdles to increase business activities:

Government must prefer one-window operation to create ease for investors to invest in the country.

(iii)

Diversification of exports:

The country needs to increase and diversify its exports to fix the crises of fiscal deficit.

(iv)

less dependency on imports:

More industries and more production will decrease dependency on imports, saving foreign reserves.

(v)

Improve revenue collection:

Pakistan must increase base of its taxes

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and bring structural reforms
in tax system to
increase revenue collection
and easing burden on
poor and middle class.

(vi)

Reducing dependency on Hydrocarbons:
Pakistan has the
capacity to generate electricity
from wind and solar power.
Therefore it must reduce
dependency on hydrocarbons
as hydrocarbons are expensive
and expensive projects
with IPPs lead to
immense challenges of circular
debts.

In conclusion, by increasing
exports, reducing bureaucratic
hurdles for business activities,
diversifying exports, reducing
dependency on hydrocarbons
Pakistan can get out of economic
crises and can get out
of trap of debt servicing.
As just quick money can't
resolve challenge of economic
crisis, without restructuring
and reforming domestic policies.