

Q : No : 07

Introduction:

The phenomenon "National Integration" refers to a equality and equality among the citizens of Pakistan. It has been remain a flashpoint among the various ethnics, culture, nationalists and political parties. It has a key role in the present and historical milestones and losses of Pakistan. Loss of Bengal, ethnic and nationalist extremism, religious rage and political instability have been the core reasons. On the other hand, security stability; especially against India, a constitution of 1972, the amendments, the better performance in various institutions and fields are examples of national integrity. No country is developed nor sabotaged without the factor of national integrity. In short, Pakistan has suffered badly because of vulnerable national

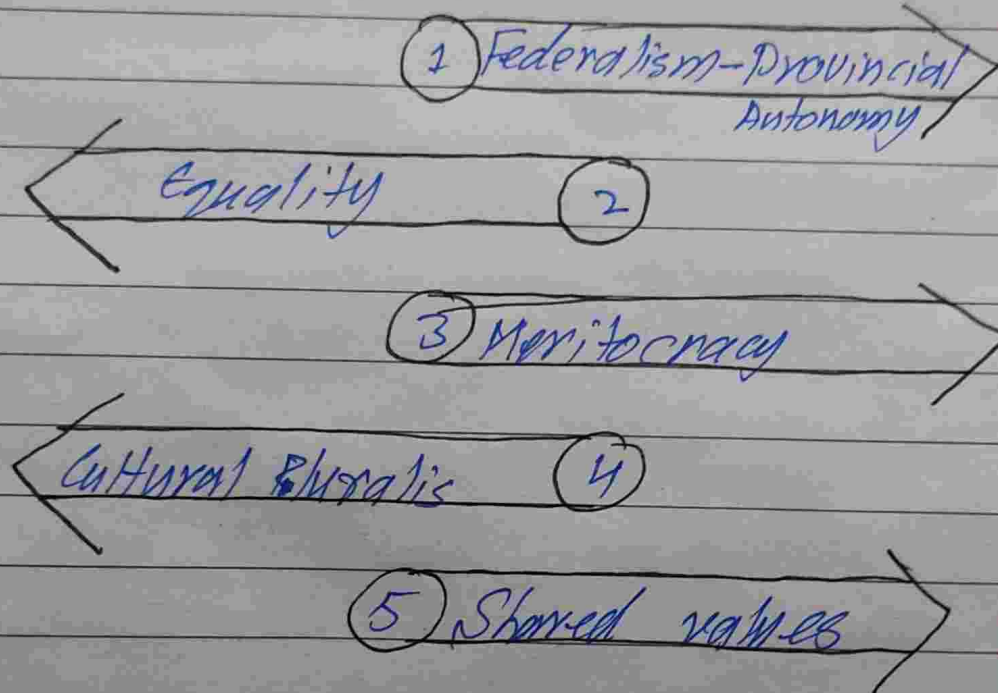
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integration. They have to be addressed by taking some key takeaway to strengthen the national integration.

1 National Integration Principles:



1 Federalism and Provincial Autonomy:

The 18th amendment brought the freedom for provinces. They became autonomous and independent to a large extent in decision making.

2 Equality and Inclusive Citizenship:

National integrity includes all citizens regardless of their caste, ethnicity and

religion.

3 Cultural Pluralism and National Unity:

It is a key principal for national integrity. A nation must tolerate cultural differences for the sake of national integration to bring national unity.

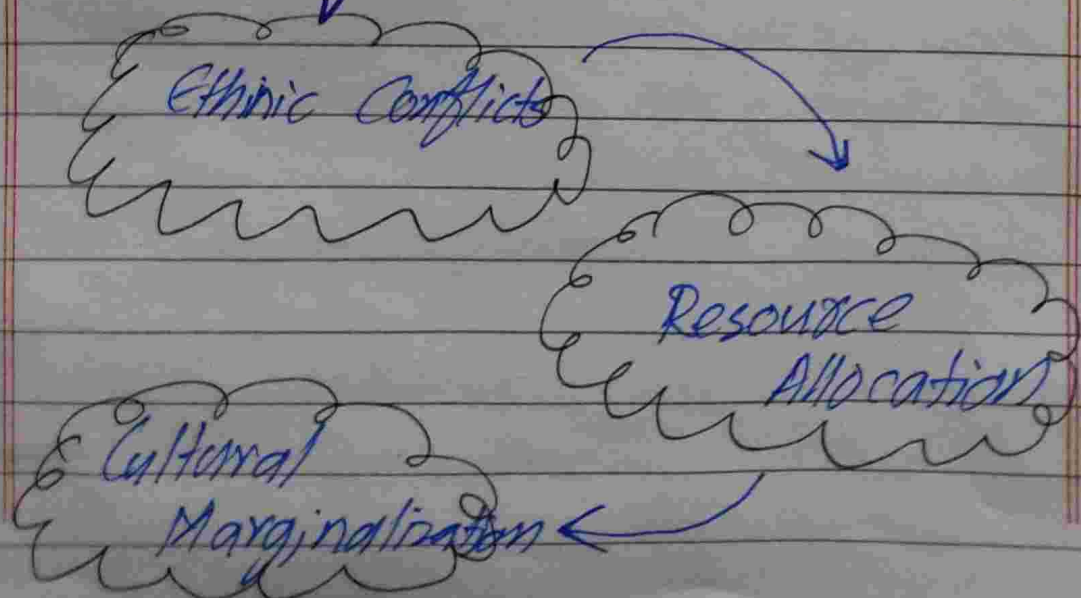
4 Meritocracy and Rule of law:

Right person for the right job and equality of all and for all before law.

5 Shared Values:

It include shared values of all citizens which tie them under the one flag.

2 Challenges to Pakistan:



Sectarianism

Weak Implementation of policies

1 Ethnic Conflict and Regional Tensions:

ethnic conflicts and regional tensions; especially from a separatist group BLA is a severe challenge for national integration.

2 Resource Allocation:

Distribution of resources has been criticized of NFC Award. There is always a severe criticism over the NFC Award distribution which is based on population. Critics say it rather be distributed on resource-based equilibrium.

3 Cultural Marginalization:

The languages in Pakistan especially in education where English and Urdu are being used as official and

national language in education. However, some nationalist criticizes ~~it~~ and suggest the mother tongues as a way of learning in education.

4 Sectarianism:

The two-nation theory is divided ^{now} further into Sunni-Shia hate. Quetta and Peshawar (recent incident of mass killing) are the stark examples.

5 Weak Implementation of Democratic Norms:

In Pakistan, centralized power structure of federal, weak local government and political exclusion are severe issues against national integration.

3 Strategies to Strengthen NI in Pakistan:

1 Innovative lenses are Required:

From traditional to modern approach, a perspective and behavioural change is required to address the issues. Govt shall develop innovative

steps to address at any cost the grievances.

2 Providing Multi-Lingual Education:

The West and developed countries if are providing basic education in their mother tongue for better understanding, why not we? It will lessen the problems.

3 Providing Nationalist Identity:

The citizens have to be identified as ~~or~~ Punjabi Pakistani, Baloch Pakistani and Sindhi Pakistan. This change will feel them inclusive. It will lead to a major level integration. If countries with 5 to 6 languages and identities run the country, why not we?

4 The Grievances be Addressed at any cost:

There should not be any policy imposed until and unless the effectees are not heard. The recent grievances of Sindh on ~~the~~ water against Punjab

is an example. It has to be addressed with mutual consensus provincially and federally to abide the norms of democracy.

5. Media Role in National Integration:

Media is considered as the forth pillar. It is the modern and accessible tool to build the positive image of a country and highlight major issues to be addressed soon. Such steps will help to achieve national integration.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is fortunately a home of different culture, tradition and other different religious groups. It is the strength ^{and} also the weakness for national integrity. The above recommendations shall help to be brought in policies to take under one ^{the} umbrella all Pakistanis along with their identities, not without their identities. To make a long story short, it needs

a dire attention to achieve national integration with innovative approach and acceptance.

Q : NO : 06

Introduction:

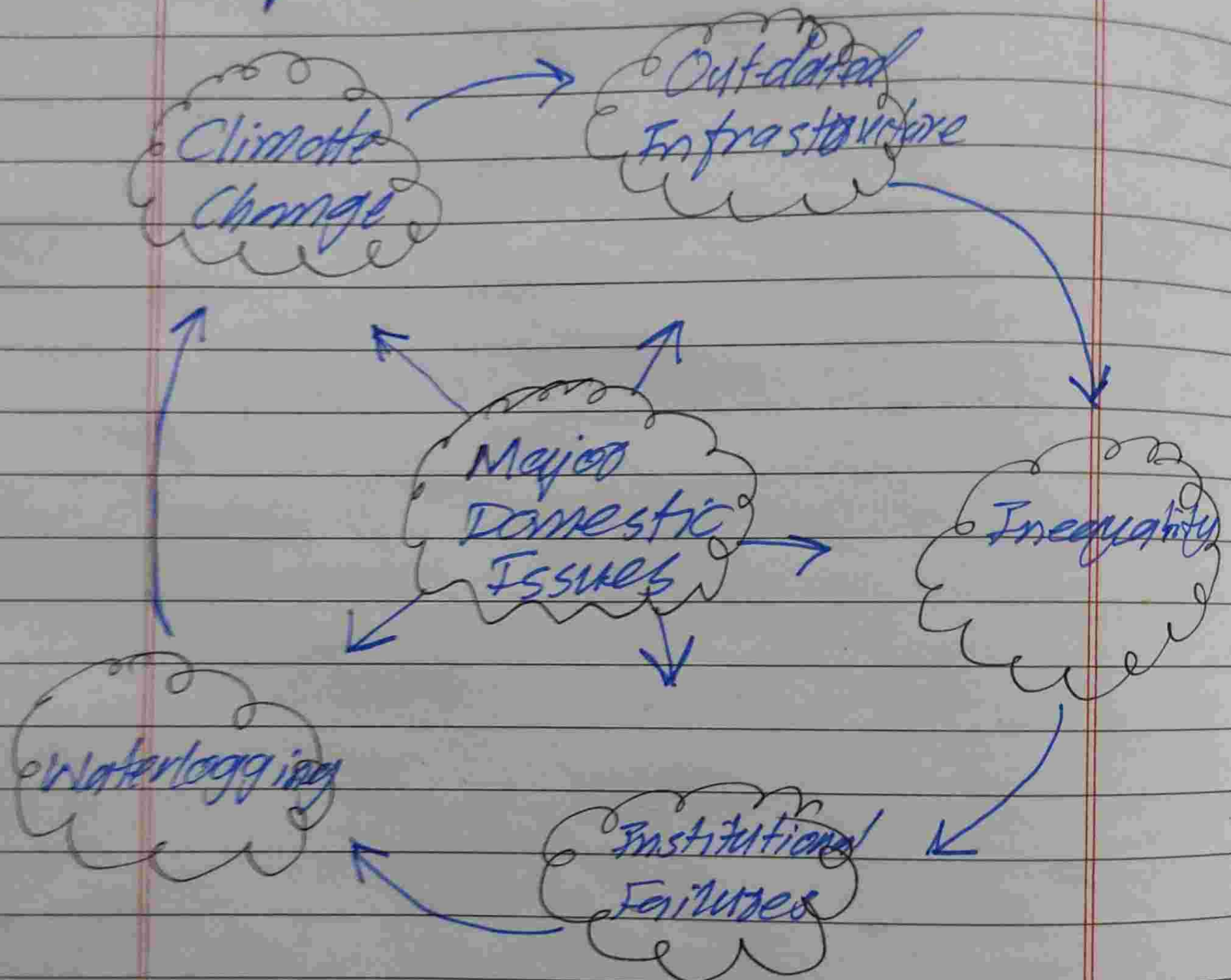
Pakistan is an agrarian state. It still is majorly dependent on agriculture and over 90% of its agriculture is particularly dependent on ~~arig~~ irrigation. A country with such dependence barely tolerates domestic issues, external issues - from India - and also natural issues such as climate change, however, the role of established institutions are unnegligible. Key institutes such as; IRSA, PID, and PCRWR. Their performance is directly tied with the efficiency

of irrigation system and water distribution. The local issues can be addressed if the institutions work with the effectiveness, efficiency and efficacy. In short, an agrarian state will face the severe consequences if the established institutions fail to perform their duties.

Rivers Shown in Map



Major Domestic Issues:



1 Climate Change

The last 10 years has been the warmest years of previous 175 years according to UN. On average 1.5°C grade degree the temperature is increased. It comes along with unseasonal rains, flooding and droughts which further exacerbate the domestic

issues because of their reliance and dependence on water.

2 Institutional and Governance Weakness:

The ineffective performance of institutions and mis overstepping of bureaucracy leads to inefficiency.

3 Outdated Infrastructure:

The dams and canals have been kept as hoary. There is no new infrastructure which fulfill the need of today.

4. Inequitable Water Distribution:

Over-irrigation and poor drainage are the prime reasons. India back in 2018 also sued against Pakistan for wasting 80% water, in World Bank.

5 Water-logging:

Excessive use of water and somewhere putting delays to irrigate

the field timely. These also lead to increase in inefficiency.

Major Institutions & Their Responsibilities:

1 Ministry of Water Resources:

The Ministry of Water Resources develops mainly national water policies. It is a key and an important institute which coordinates and oversees the broader framework of water resource planning.

2 Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)

PCRWR conducts research on water conservation, collect data about the new techniques and the efficiency of traditional approaches, etc. It is based on research based facts and figures which suggest innovation in planning and irrigation practices.

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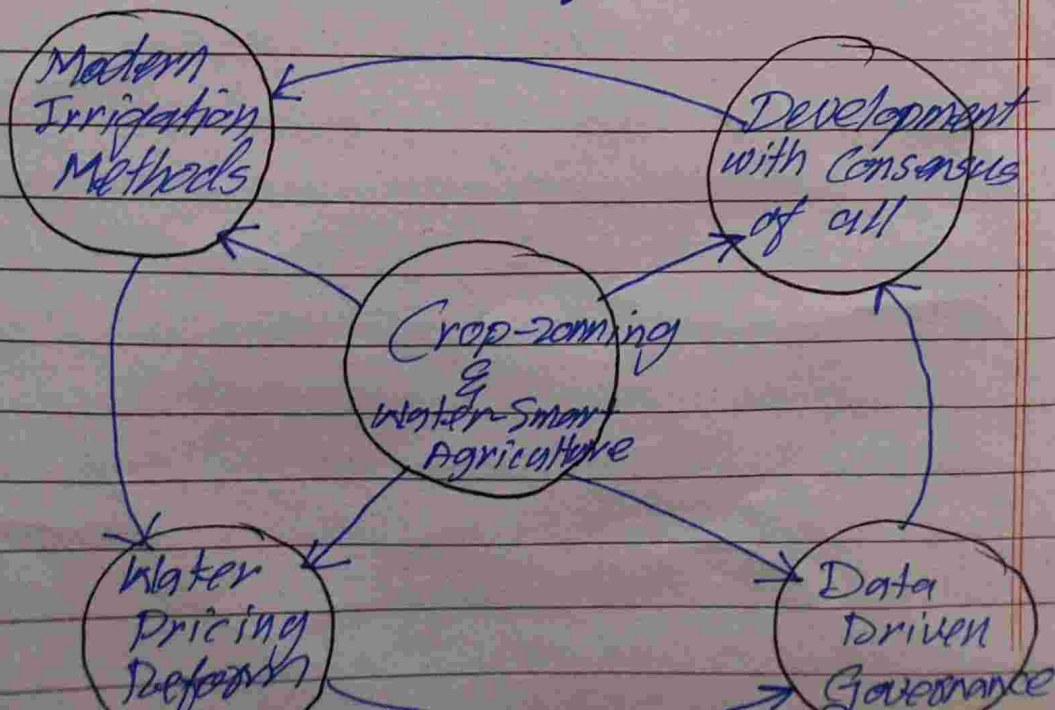
Indus River ^{system} Authority:
IRSA is mainly responsible for the fair distribution of water.

It mainly provides water of Indus under the 1991, Water Apportionment Accord. It plays a primary role in conflicts resolution.

4 Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA):

WAPDA mainly manages construction of dams and canals. It also works for local water distribution management.

Key Takeaways to Address the Problems of Waters



1 Modern Irrigation Techniques:
New methods have to be brought.

2 Development with Mutual consensus:

All the effectees have to be included in development.

3 Water Pricing Reforms:

ADB recommended pricing reforms shall be followed.

4: Data based Governance:

Monitoring and transparent ^{based} system be followed in governance.

5 Crop-cropping:

Such crops have to be grown which reduce the demand of much irrigation like sugarcane.

Conclusion:

Domestic issues are mostly related to the distribution of resources. Thousands of families dependent on irrigation where internal and external factors further speed-up the pace of tensions to be increased.

All institutions in their capacity and with new

and innovative reforms shall address the problems. The issue for an agrarian state is concerning which can be resolved with ~~the~~ bringing policy changes.

Q : NO : 04

1 Introduction

Pakistan is a democratic state. The power in Pakistan is divided in trichotomy of power; legislature, executive and judiciary. The three are the pillars of a state. Judiciary observes the other (2) two pillars and keeps to check and balance through the lens of law and constitution. The 26th amendment came along with various changes of power where those changes somehow reshaped the power of ~~the~~ judiciary. If one of the pillars is strengthened

against other 2, Pt 9 is leading to a dominance of one over other where the weaker ones would not be able to keep check and balance over the strong one. In short, 26th amendment has effected judiciary specially bad and lessened its powers to the houses of members.

Features of 26th Amendments

1 Strengthened the Legislative Branch:

Seats number increment strengthened the legislative branch in inclusive decision-making.

2 Integration of FATA:

FATA seats are integrated in houses according 51 articles of the constitution of Pakistan

3 Shift in executive Branch Responsibility

Executive jurisdiction of ICP provincial government ended presidents powers.

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4 Special Benches are Made:

Special benches of which will be under the ministers of both houses will foresee related matters.

5 Judicial Empowerment:

The extension of Supreme court and high court are amended. It is mostly in historical perspective, observed with negative consequences.

Conclusion:

The 26th amendment has brought many changes regarding Judiciary and FATA to be merged with KPK. However, it is both supported and criticized, but weakening any pillar of a state can be catalyst to imbalance of power among the three pillars of state where keeping check and balance will be impossible against the stronger one. To be precise, any amendment

which brings imbalance may lead to bad consequences, for all of people and in system of a state.

Q: NO : 01
Introduction:

Indus Water Treaty is a milestone agreement which has come along with both prosperity and many tensions between both countries. Indus Water Treaty done by ~~the~~ Chief Martial Ayub Khan in 1960 with India. Ravi, Beas and Indus are 03 rivers according to the treatment that Pakistan will use, however, the rest 03 sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum are ones for India. There has been many historical events happened where the water blockade has brought both countries close to war. Both countries

are dependent ~~at~~ on them and the carelessness of any causes both. The abeyance of Treaty which is still now in, due to Pahalgarh incident, is illegal according to XII article. Without mutual consensus no one can walk out from it. It ~~has~~ both is the reason of both prosperity and destruction also if not dealt diplomatically.

I Major Contours of ILIT 1960:

- i Division of River:
- ii Water Usage:
- iii Infrastructure Provisions

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3 Ramifications of IALT is held in Abeyance:

i Threat of Wars

ii Global Security:

iii Economic loss for both

iv Regional Instability:

v Environmental and Social Stability

Conclusion: