

1)

PART II

Q#7

Introduction:

The global environmental crisis, marked by climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and environmental injustice, presents a critical challenge requiring comprehensive actions.

Pakistan, despite its low contribution to global carbon emissions, faces severe climate-induced challenges, including extreme weather events, floods and resource depletion. The country's vulnerability is exacerbated by weak governance, resource constraints and ineffective enforcement of environment policies. While Pakistan has committed to international environment agreements, significant gaps remain in policy implementation and institutional capacity.

2-

To address these challenges, strengthening environmental governance at all level is essential. This requires improved policy enforcement, equitable resource distribution and enhanced international cooperation to support Pakistan.

→ Environmental Issues and their Impacts :

1. Environmental Governance and policy gaps:

Pakistan has strong environmental laws like **PEPA 1997**, but their enforcement is very weak. Agencies lack funds, staff and proper monitoring systems. Political interference let industries break rules without punishment. Environmental courts are slow and inefficient, causing issues like pollution, deforestation and waste management to grow worse.

3-

Additionally, environmental policy making in Pakistan lacks stake holder's involvement, as key sectors like industry and agriculture are often ignored. Promoting public awareness, environmental education and participatory governance can help close this gap.

2. Climate change / Global boiling:

Pakistan ranks among the most climate affected countries.

Pakistan faces rising temperatures and frequent heatwaves with in cities like karachi, jacobabad etc crossing 50°C . Extreme heat worsen health issue, strains resources and hits the poor hardest.

Pakistan's northern mountains hold major glaciers that are rapidly melting due to climate change. The causes glacial lake outburst Floods (GLOFs) and increase flood risks. **2022 and 2025** floods

4-

have also happened due to climate change. The **GLOF Risk Reduction Project**, funded by UNDP, has identified dozens of glacial lakes at risk of bursting that is putting local communities in danger.

Pakistan faces both severe floods and droughts due to changing weather. The 2010, 2022 and 2025 floods displaced millions of people. According to **World Bank Report**, the 2022 flood alone displaced and submerged one third of the country and caused economic losses exceeding **\$30 billion**. Sindh and Balochistan especially struggle with droughts hurting crops and food security.

Agriculture, contributing about **19%** of Pakistan's GDP. It is highly vulnerable to climate change.

Irregular rainfall and droughts hurt the crops like wheat, rice, cotton. Livestocks also get hurt.

8

Reduced water flow in the Indus River due to global boiling is also becoming a serious issue in Pakistan.

3- Air pollution due to industrial industries is also a big cause of climate hazard. Air pollution in Pakistan causes serious health issues like asthma, COPD and lungs cancer. Pakistan loses billions of dollars annually due to pollution-related health expenses.

4. Deforestation and land degradation: Deforestation in Pakistan has a severe effect on climate change. Deforestation in Pakistan is caused by illegal logging, urban growth and farmland expansion. Forests covers only about **5%** of land and are rapidly shrinking especially in KPK and Gilgit, due to weak regulation. According to World Bank (2020), Pakistan's deforestation rate is among the

6-

highest in **Asia**, posing significant climate challenges.

5- **Biodiversity loss and wild life threats :**

Urbanization, deforestation and agriculture have destroyed habitats and also damaging ecosystem and endangering species. So these things are collectively damaging environment.

6- **Energy crisis and climate Impact :**

Pakistan's energy sector depends mainly on fossil fuels like oil, gas and coal which supply over 60% of its electricity. This reliance increases green-house gas emissions, worsens pollution and makes the economy vulnerable to global price shifts.

Although renewable energy projects are growing, but the progress is slow. New coal plants under CPEC deeply depend on carbon-

7.

heavy energy. Thermal power plants emit harmful gases, causing severe climate issue and health problems in Pakistan.

Challenges in transitioning to Renewable Energy:

Pakistan has great potential for solar, wind and hydropower energy but progress towards renewable energy is slow. Poor infrastructure, limited funds, and weak policies hinder development. Stronger policies, international support and public-private partnership are needed to speedup the clean energy transition.

Recommendations

Following are the strategies to mitigate environmental risks and enhance resilience in Pakistan:

- 1- Strengthen environmental Governance. Enforcing existing environmental laws effectively, ensure

8-

accountability and improve the capacity and funding of Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs)

2- Promote Renewable Energy:

Shift from fossil fuels to solar, wind and hydropower to reduce greenhouse gases emission.

3- Enhance Disaster management:

Develop early warning systems, strengthen flood and drought management and invest in climate-resilient infrastructure.

4- Sustainable Agriculture and Water Use :

Introduce water-efficient irrigation like dripping irrigation, drought resistant crops and soil conservation practices to ensure food and water security.

6- Afforestation and Reforestation:

Expand forest cover through Afforestation and reforestation.

9.

Also control illegal logging and protect wild life habitat through community based conservation.

6- Urban environmental management: Improve waste management, control industrial pollution, and promote green spaces in cities to combat air pollution and heat.

7- Public awareness and education: Integrate environmental education in schools and run awareness ~~see~~ campaigns to promote eco-friendly lifestyles.

8- International cooperation and financing: leverage global climate funds and partnerships for technology transfer, renewable energy and adaptation projects.

Conclusion

Pakistan's high climate vulnerability despite low emission highlights the struggle of developing nations. Limited resources, weak governance, and poor policy enforcement block progress. Strengthening global environmental governance, ensuring fair resource distribution and enforcing international commitments are vital. A coordinate global effort and justice-based approach can help Pakistan tackle its environmental crisis. So after the whole debate it is critically analyzed that Pakistan's place among the U20 is not only due to climate change but also its own environmentally harmful development model. Poor planning, dependence on fossil fuels, deforestation, weak governance, and lack of funds have deepened its vulnerability. Without shifting to sustainable

11-

policies and resilient infrastructure, external climate pressure will keep turning into national crisis.

Q#3

Introduction:

Pakistan's current economic crisis is primarily the result of deep structural flaws not merely temporary political mishaps. Political instability aggravates outcomes, but the root causes lies in an extractive, low productivity growth model: narrow exports, weak taxation, inefficient state enterprises, energy mispricing and chronic underinvestment in human capital and competitiveness.

⇒ Why structural flaws matter:

- **Growth without productivity:**

For decades growth has been driven by consumption, remittances, and easy money rather than productivity gains. That creates

12-

few tradable goods and weak job creation.

- **Narrow export base:**

Heavy reliance on textiles with low-value add and little diversification makes the ~~ee~~ economy vulnerable to external shocks.

- **Broken revenue model:**

Low tax to GDP and a fragmented tax base force repeated borrowing and conditional bailout, constraining public investments.

- **State-owned enterprises:**

Loss making utilities and enterprises are fiscal drains and distort markets through subsidies and inefficiency.

- **Energy mispricing and infrastructure gaps:**

Subsidies and supply side failures raise cost for industry and crowd out investment in growth sectors.

- **Weak human capital and governance:**

13-

low quality education, skills mismatch, corruption and regulatory capture undermine productivity improvements.

- **Financial fragility:**

short term external borrowing, little domestic long-term financing and weak banking intermediation increase vulnerability.

⇒ Political economy explains how quickly reforms stall, but it does not explain why Pakistan repeatedly finds itself with the same macro-imbalance. Those are structural.

Policy making:

Pakistan's economic challenges demand structural policy reforms rather than short term political fixes. Policy making should focus on building a productive, self-sustaining economy through clear priorities and consistent

14-

implementation. The government must widen the tax bases, rationalize subsidies and reform loss-making state enterprises to create fiscal space.

Investment policies should promote exports renewable energy and industrial innovation instead of import dependency. Strengthening institutions ensuring transparent governance and engaging provinces in fiscal planning can improve accountability and efficiency. Moreover policies should link education, skills and agriculture development with national growth goals. Only efficient policy making and its implementation can put Pakistan out of its recurring economic crisis and ensure inclusive and stable development.

Implementation:

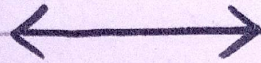
Effective implementation is vital for real reform. Pakistan need a phased approach, starting with quick actions like digital tax collection and targeted subsidies, followed by re-structuring state enterprises and improving energy efficiency. Long-term success depends upon better education, infrastructure and export promotion. Strong coordination, clear targets and accountability are essential to turn policies into lasting progress.

Conclusion:

Political instability is a symptom; the disease is structural. Until Pakistan replaces short-term fixes and rent-dependent arrangement with policies that raise productivity, broaden the tax base, discipline state cooperations, and invest in people and competitive industries, crisis will recur. Real

16-

reform is politically painful but economically necessary. The alternative is perpetual bailouts and lost generations.



Q#6

Ideology played a central role in Pakistan's nation building, serving as the moral and political foundation for its creation. Ideology was the cornerstone of Pakistan's creation, rooted in Two-Nation Theory and the vision of an Islamic yet modern state. It aimed to unite diverse communities under Islamic principles, but weak governance and conflicting interpretations blurred the line between religion and state, creating identity and policy confusion.

17-

Overtime, Pakistan's ideology shifted with political agendas like development under Ayub, Islamization under Zia, and democratic revival afterwards. Competing visions from religious, liberal and regional groups continue to shape national identity. The real challenge now is to translate ideology into inclusive governance that balances faith, democracy and social justice.

