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COURSE : PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

BATCH : ISB-OB-83

DATE : OCTOBER 23RD - 2025

Question no 7:

I: Introduction

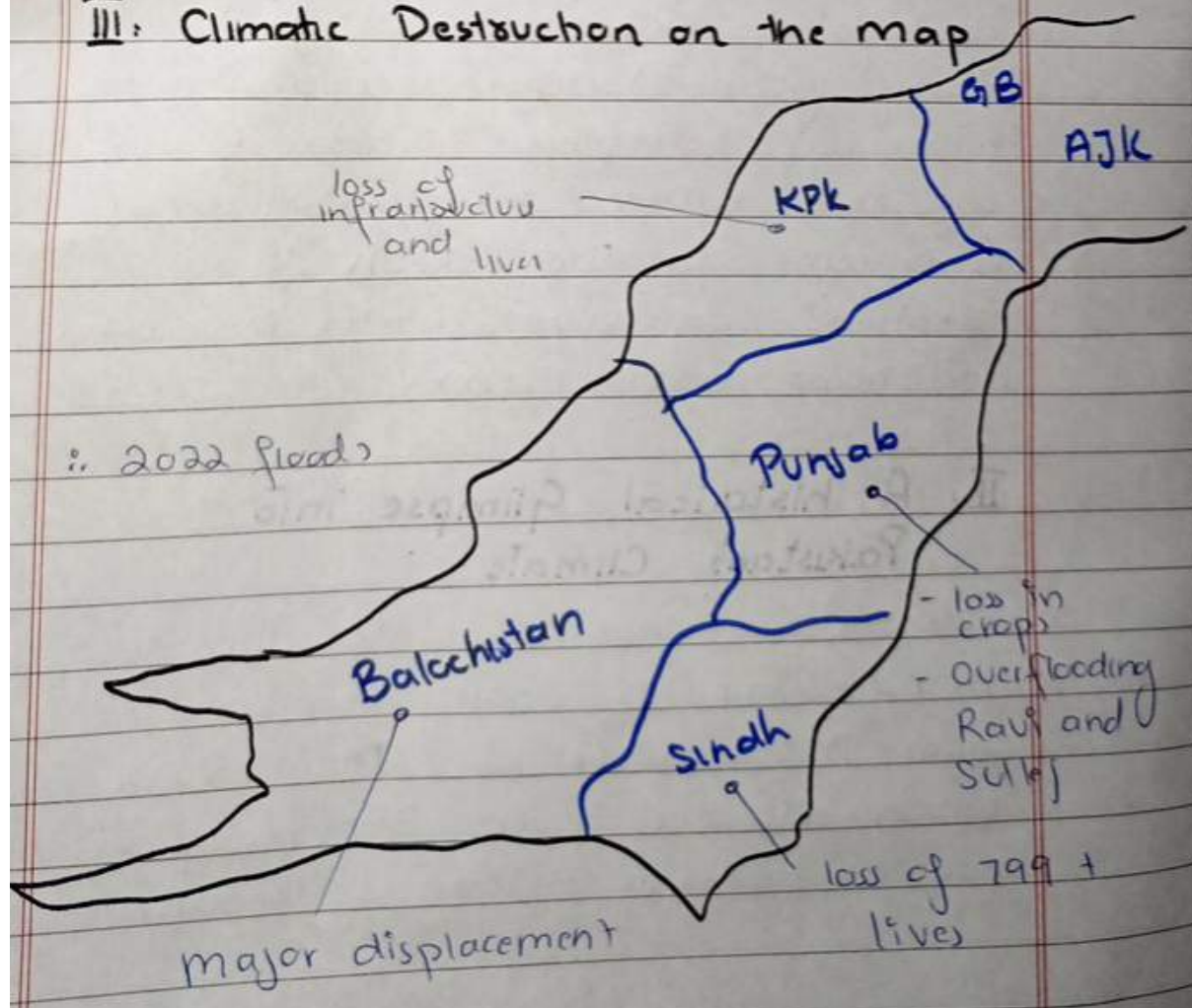
Pakistan's position among V20 (Vulnerable 20) countries highlights its acute susceptibility to climate change impacts. The country's geographical location, socio-economic aspects, as well as the country's environmental degradation exacerbate its vulnerability. Rising global temperatures, changing pattern of perceive human ability, and the sudden increased frequency of extreme weather events threaten Pakistan's agriculture, water resources, and human settlement.

II: A historical Glimpse into Pakistan's Climate

Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change. This can easily be depicted from the floods of April 2022 which affected over 33 million people, making it one of the worst

hit catastrophes in Pakistan. Those floods were mainly triggered by intense monsoon rainfall which caused a serious damage to the infrastructure and loss of precious life. In Sindh, we alone faced a death toll of 799 deaths and around +8000 people injured; Balochistan faced significant damage +300 deaths and around 430,000 destroyed homes. There was a huge loss of crop in Punjab, especially wheat, rice, barley and maize with loss of cattle life.

III: Climatic Destruction on the map



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IV: Pakistan's Environmental Hazardous Development Model

The Pakistan's Environmental Hazardous Development Model has unsustainable practices, these may include

(i) Over reliance on fossil fuel

Pakistan's over reliance on fossil fuel such as the excessive use of coal, methane gas as well as the use of Natural Gas has sparked a set back.

(ii) Deforestation and land Degradation

Pakistan has been chopping wood so much so that the lush green Kashmir, at Neelum-Jhelum Valley - Karen Valley now stands barren

(iii) Water pollution and scarcity

Pakistani people have a habit of "Dump it in the water", this causes water pollution

(iv) Unplanned Urbanization

The Unplanned urbanization, especially on river bed of Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab caused floods of 2025.

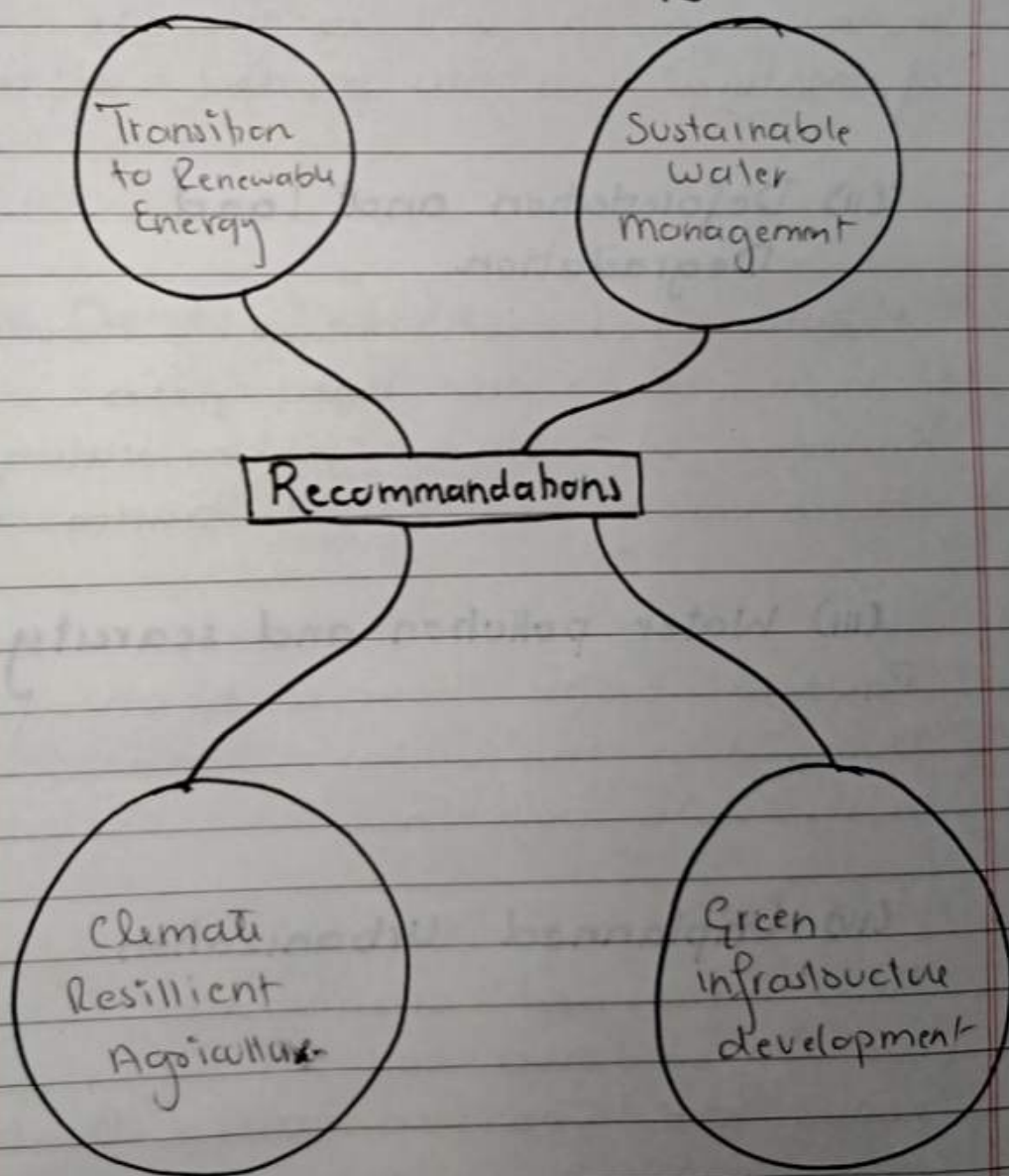
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V: Stance at Practice

Pakistan's current environmental hazardous development framework is not up-to-the mark as it exacerbates climate vulnerability and undermines long-term unhealthy effects.

VI: Recommendations to Mitigate Climate Vulnerability:



Pakistan's position among V20 countries is largely a result of its unsustainable development practices and climate impact. To mitigate environmental hazards and climate catastrophe, Pakistan must focus on the use of renewable energy, green technology, grow crops that are climate resilient and manage water pollution.

(i) Transition To Renewable Energy:

Pakistan must prioritize transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, thermal energy, to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and lower Green House effect. This can be achieved through investments and combined efforts of the nation.

(ii) Sustainable Water Management

Pakistan needs to implement sustainable water management practices, including efficient irrigation systems, and water conservation practices. This can address water scarcity, reduce flood risk, as well as protect water from pollution.

III. Climate Resilient Agriculture

Pakistan should promote climate resilient agriculture crops such growth practices such as crop diversification, conservation of agriculture and agroforestation. This can reduce global temperature by introducing healthy rainfall and managed agricultural shocks.

IV Green Infrastructure development

Pakistan should prioritize green infrastructure development, including green spaces, urban forestry, and climate-resilient urban planning.

VII : Conclusion

In conclusion, Pakistan's heavy reliance on fossil fuels, particularly coal, natural gas and oil, contributes significantly to the energy supply. However, its dependency also exacerbate climate change impacts. By transitioning to renewable energy and green infrastructure, Pakistan can not only be removed from V20, but also move towards prosperity.

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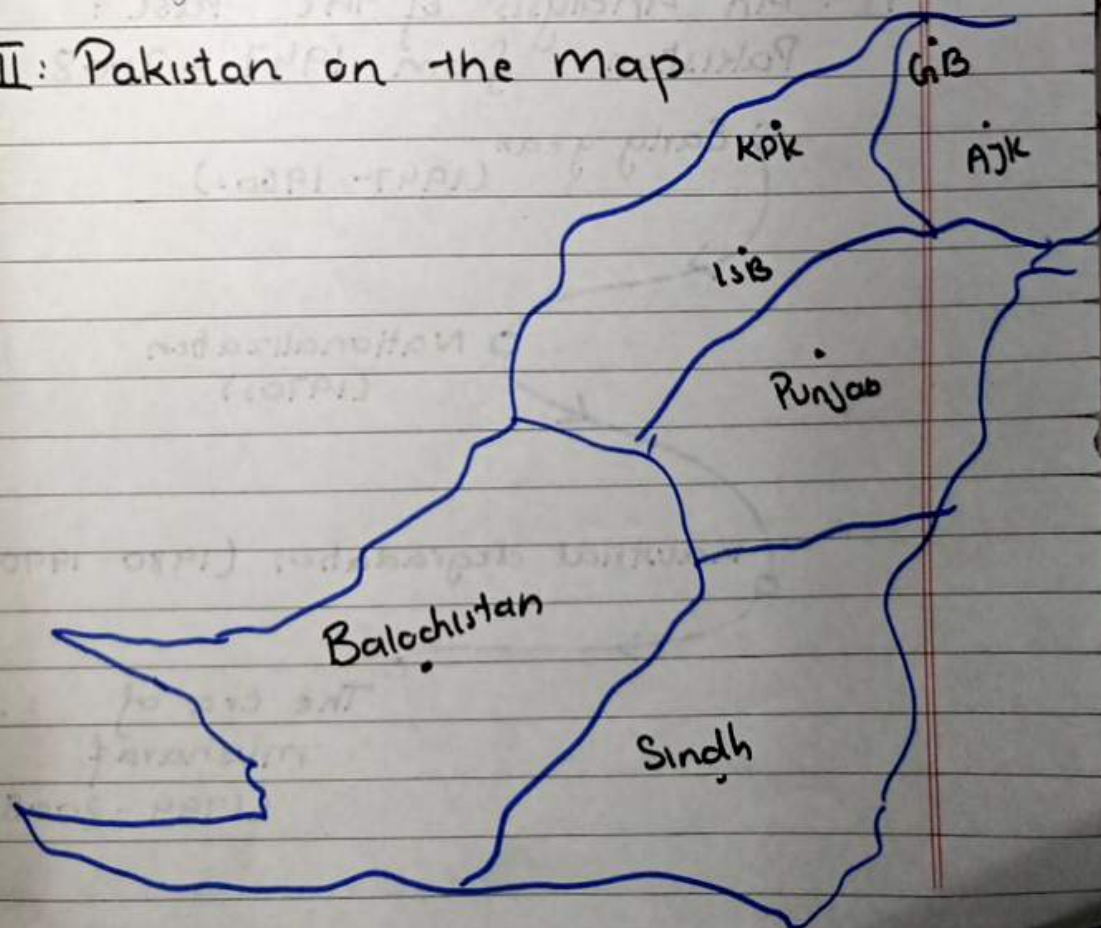
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: Question 3:

I: Introduction:

Pakistan's economy has been facing significant challenges, including high inflation, fiscal deficit and a decline in GDP growth. The debate continues whether these are caused by certain issues in the Pakistan's Political Economy, or are flawed deep within the system of Pakistan. Pakistan has unfortunately been a target of poor and mismanagement ever since its birth and yet even after so long still faces the same challenges.

II: Pakistan on the map



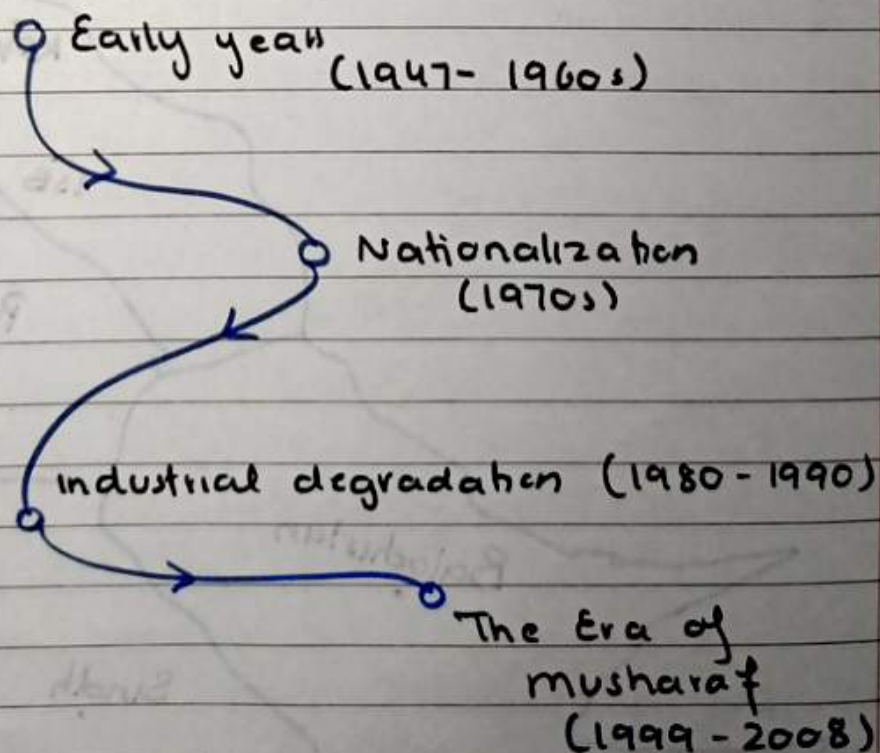
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III : A historical Glimpse into the Political Journey of Pakistan .

Pakistan's economy has been shaped by history, with periods of growth and decline influenced by economic and political factors. The country's constitution, particularly Article 3 of the 1973 constitution emphasizes the state's responsibility to ensure economic justice and eradicate poverty. However, successive governments have faced challenges to implement effective economic policies.

IV : An Analysis of the Past : Pakistan from 1947 - 2008



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(I) Early Years (1947 - 1960s)

From the scratch, due to unfair resource allocation after the 3rd June Plan 1947 by Lord Redcliff moving industries (major textile) to India and leaving Pakistan with small or medium cottage industries, yet Pakistan faced rapid growth driven by agriculture and industrialization.

II: Nationalization (1970s):

During the political career of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, many industries mainly cottage industries faced nationalization, leading to economic stagnation.

III Deregulation (1980-1990s)

Economic liberalization and deregulation policies were implemented that gave a setback to the political and economic growth of Pakistan but the growth remained uneven.

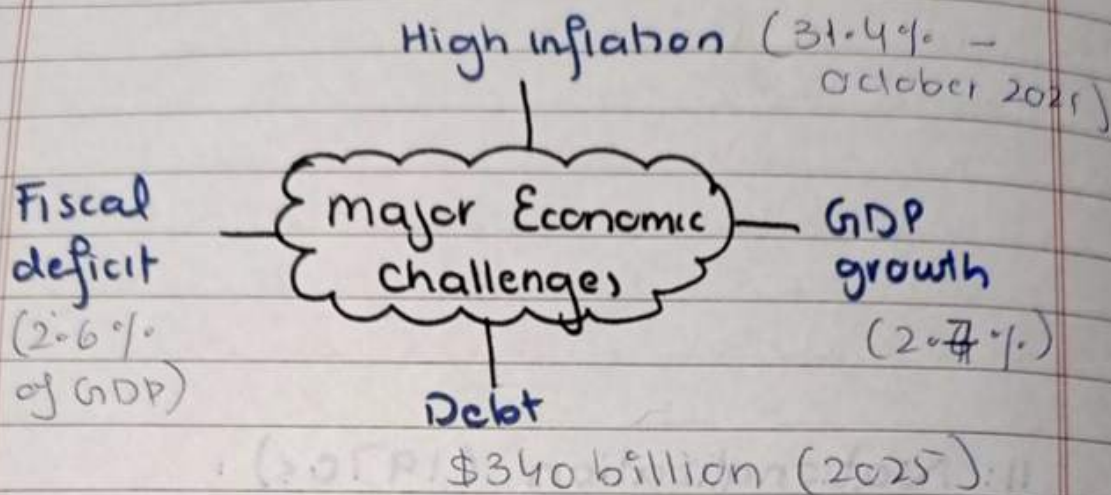
IV The Era of Musharraf (1999-2008)

Economic growth remained an average 5% but inequality and poverty, especially in Balochistan persisted.

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V: Current Economic Challenges of Pakistan



VI: Current Challenges of Pakistan Economy are Deep Rooted in the Structural flaw

I. Dependence on Import

Pakistan relies heavily on imports, contributing majority to trade deficit

II. Energy Crisis

Power shortage and high energy costs hinder industrial growth

III: Inequality among provinces and people

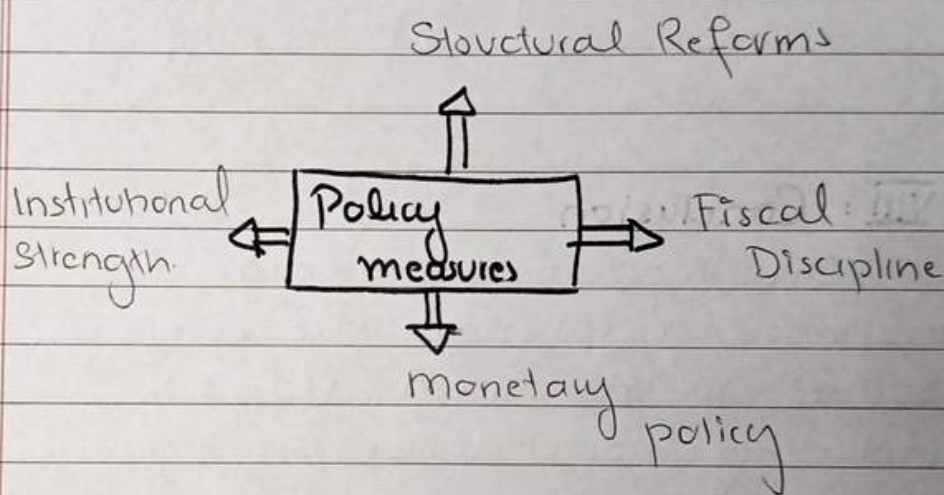
Wide economic and income

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disparities and limited access to education or healthcare has become a major contributor of inequality among people and provinces.

VII: Policy measures to Address Economic Challenges of Pakistan



I: Structural Reforms

- Invest in human capital (education, healthcare, medicine, livelihood) etc
- Promote export oriented industries
- Improve energy infrastructure

II: Fiscal Discipline

- Reduce fiscal deficit
- Increase tax-to-GDP ratio currently 9.2
- Prioritize development spending

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III: Monetary Policy

- Manage inflation through interest rate
- Stabilize exchange rate

IV: Institutional Strengthening:

- Enhance governance and transparency
- Strengthening anti-corruption institutes

VIII: Conclusion

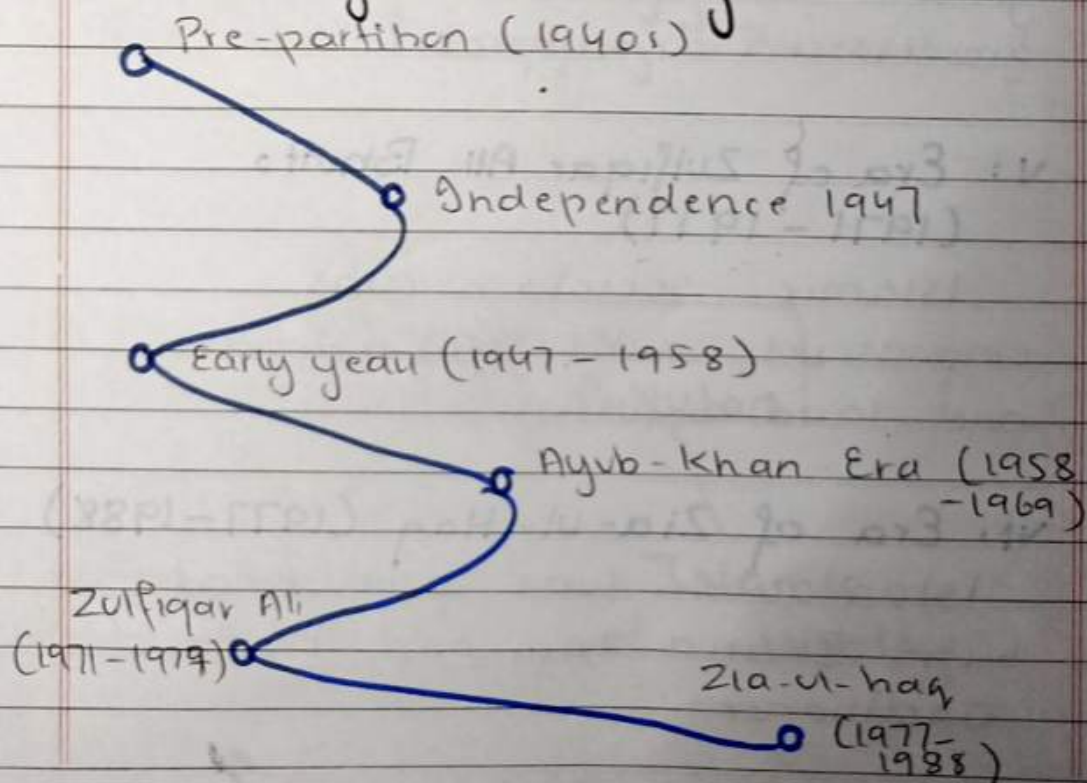
In conclusion, Pakistan's economic challenges are deeply rooted in structural flaws, including dependence on imports, energy crisis and inequality. Addressing these issues require a comprehensive approach, incorporating structural reforms, fiscal discipline, effective monetary policy and institutional strengthening. By implementing these policies, Pakistan can surge towards prosperity and become the might it was originally planned to be.

: Question No 6 :

I: Introduction:

Pakistan's nation building process has been significantly influenced by its principle ideology, which has evolved over time. The country's founding fathers had envisioned Pakistan as a homeland for Muslims, where they could live according to the principles of Islam. This ideology has shaped Pakistan's political, society, and economy, but its interpretation has undergone changes, impacting country's development.

II: A Historic Glimpse into Pakistan's Ideological Building



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Date: _____

I: Pre-Partition (1940s)

The All-India Muslim League led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah envisioning a democratic, tolerant and an Islamic state.

II: Independence 1947

Pakistan was created, carrying the slogan of لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله focusing on Islamic ideology.

III: Early Years (1947-1958)

Pakistan struggled to define its ideology with debates between Islamic or secular vision.

IV: Era of Ayub Khan (1958-1969)

Modernization and economic growth were prioritized, with a greater secular approach.

V: Era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977)

Islamic socialism was emphasized, with nationalization and land reforms.

VI: Era of Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988)

Islamization was accelerated, with Sharia law and Hudood ordinance.

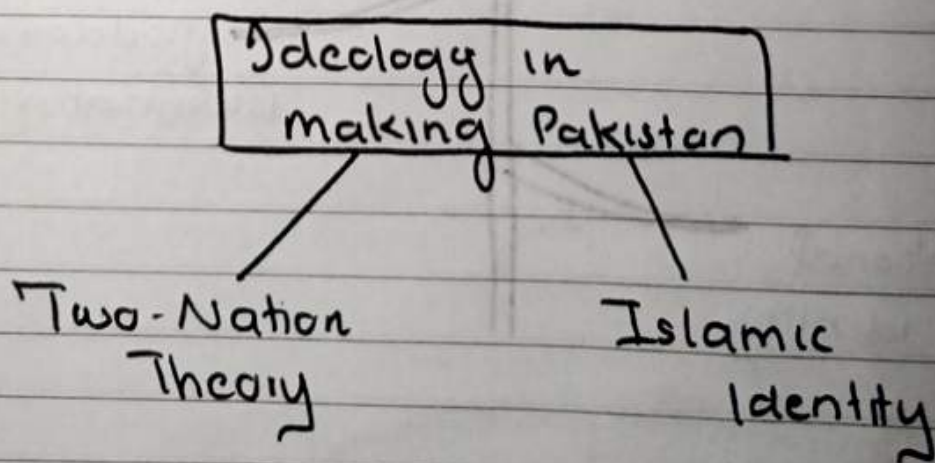
III: Concept of Ideology:

Ideology is the name of ideas and norms that shapes a country's society, politics, culture, religion, ethnicity, customs and traditions.

IV: Pakistan Ideology

Pakistan's ideology is rooted in Islam, with Two Nation Theory and the Idea of Separate Homeland for Muslims. The country's Objective Resolution 1949 and The 3rd Constitution of Pakistan 1973 emphasizes basic Islamic principles and that sovereignty belongs to Allah.

V: Role of Ideology in Pakistan Building Process:



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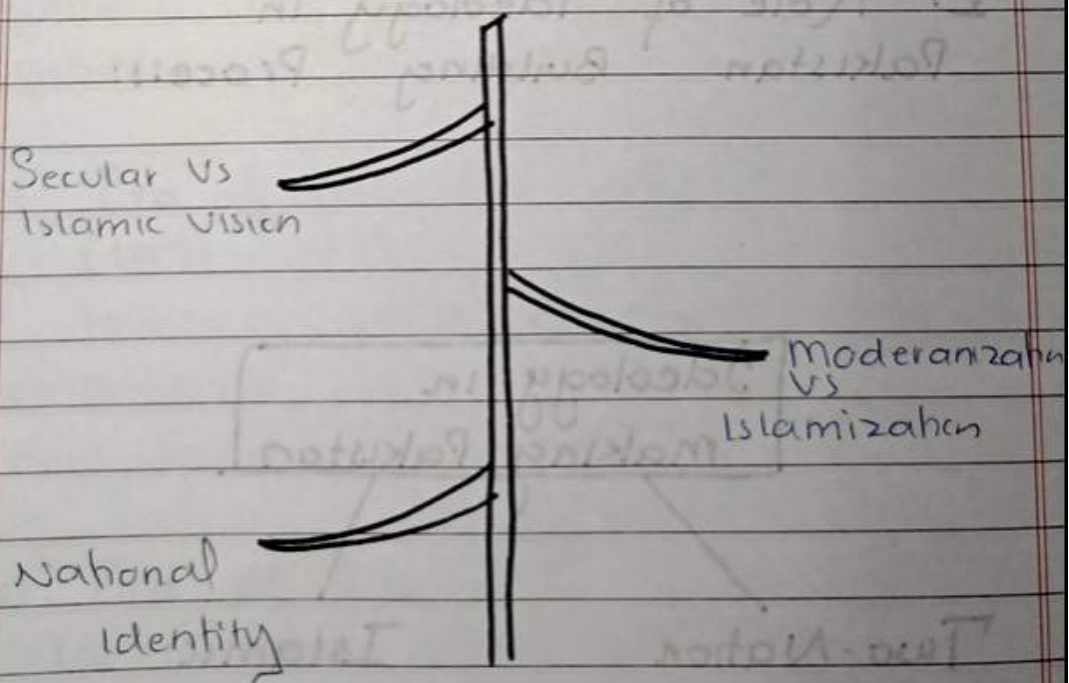
I: Two Nation Theory

Introduced by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, later adopted by All-India Muslim League after the Hindi-Urdu Controversy justified creation of Pakistan, emphasizing muslim identity and a separate homeland.

II: Islamic Identity:

The Pakistan's Islamic identity shaped its politics, society, culture, influencing laws, education and social reforms.

VI: Evolution of Ideological Contours



I: Secular vs Islamic Vision

Debate between secular and Islamic vision have continued, influencing politics, society and economic growth.

II: Modernization vs Islamization

Tensions between the implementation of modernization and Islamization has always been a question, and a flame of concern for the politicians in power for Pakistan ever since 1970s.

III: National Identity

Pakistan's ideology has influenced national identity, with many debates on the role of Islam in building society, law, order, rules and regulations.

VII: Conclusion

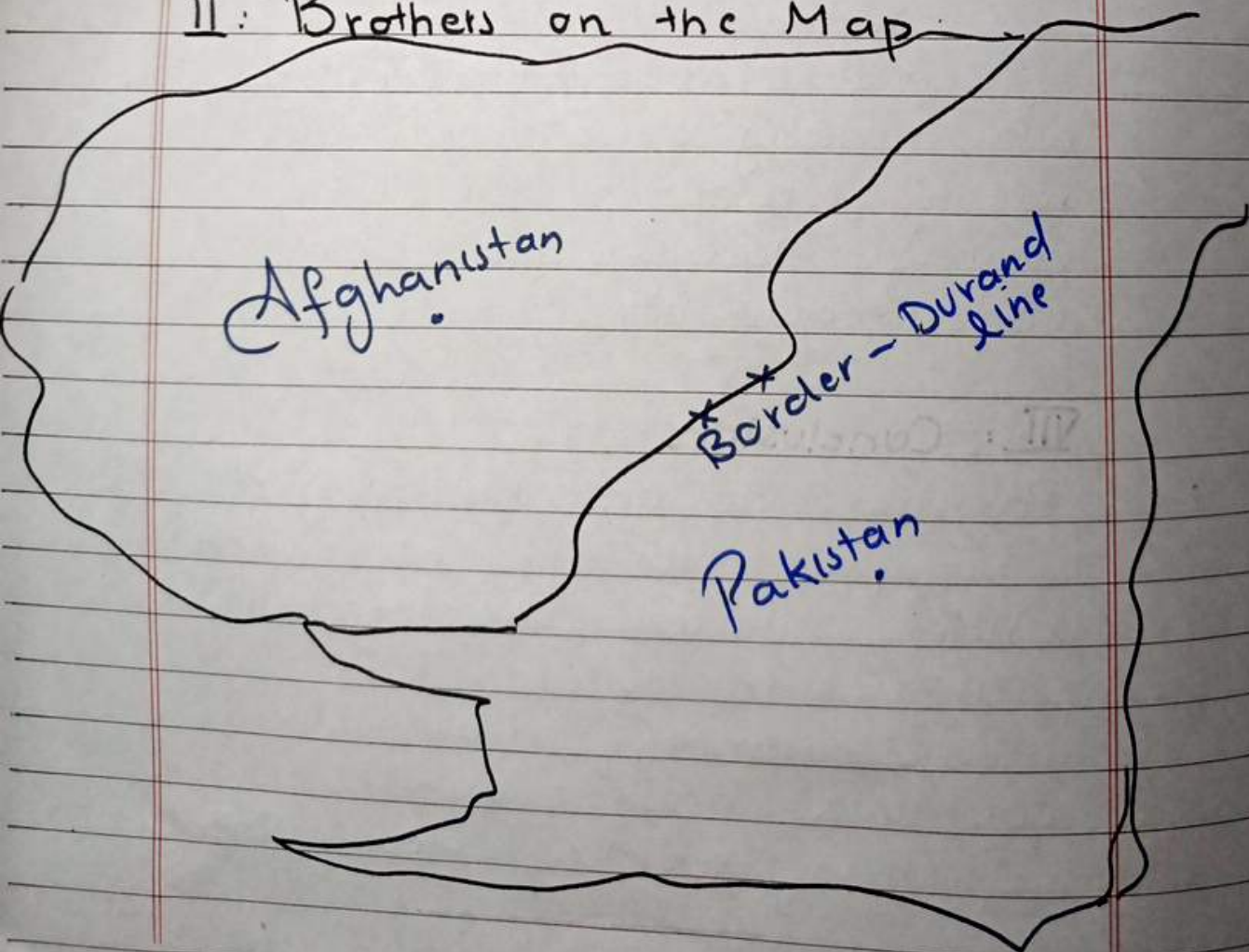
Pakistan ideology has played a significant role in the nation building process, shaping politics, society and culture. The interpretation of ideological contours have evolved over time influencing country's development.

: Question no 4 :

I: Introduction

Pakistan-Afghanistan relations have been complex and troublesome, with great history of cooperation, as well as conflicts. The Taliban return to power in August 2021 marked a paradigm shift in the historic Pakistan-Afghanistan relationship, raising concerns like border dispute, security threats, and has also impacted bilateral ties.

II: Brothers on the Map



III: Historic Background of Pak - Afghan Relations post 2021

August 2021

The Taliban took control of Kabul, and Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan welcomed the development, hoping for improved relations.

October 2021

Pakistan's ISI chief visited Kabul, signaling Pakistan's interest in engaging with Taliban regime.

2022

Pakistan started launching airstrikes in Afghanistan, targeting TTP militants, rising tensions.

April 2022

Pakistan urged Kabul to secure Pak-Afghan border and take action against Taliban.

October 2023

Pakistan announced deportation of over 1.3 - 1.7 million illegal undocumented Afghan refugees.

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December 2024

Pakistan launched airstrikes in Afghanistan killing civilians and Afghanistan retaliated with counter attacks.

October 2025

Pakistan and Afghanistan broke out another fit of rage where Pakistan targetted TTP again

IV: Effect of Current Afghan Regime on Pak-Afghan Relationship

The Taliban return to power has presented Pakistan with both opportunities and challenges while Pakistan initially hoped for improved relations, the Taliban's refusal to disarm TTP has caused and given birth to seven clashes between Pakistan and Afghanistan and caused a dip in their relation.

(1) Threat of the military Group. Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan

Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan is a militant group operating under Afghanistan along Pak-Afghan border. Formed in 2017 by Baitullah Mehsud, its current leader is Noor Wali Mehsud who has pledged allegiance to Taliban. TTP aims to overthrow Pakistan's government and bring forth Islamic Sharia law. The group has ties with Al-Qaida for ideological guidance. TTP has been responsible for significant attacks including 2014 Peshawar School Massacre and the recent escalation on October 8th 2025 by TTP followed by a suicide attack near the border. Despite multiple warnings from Pakistan, Afghanistan promises to disarm TTP but does nothing.

(III) Refugee and Humanitarian Crisis: Undocumented Afghans forced to leave Pakistan.

Pakistan's policy of deporting undocumented Afghans since late 2023 has created humanitarian and refugee strain adding bitterness in the bilateral collapsing relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Pakistan is driving Afghans out in the name of severe security and economic concerns, while Afghanistan calls it an act of collective punishment, further straining relations.

V: Conclusion:

In Conclusion, despite strained relations, Pakistan and Afghanistan can improve relations through joint diplomatic efforts, economic cooperation, security collaboration and people to people exchange. By properly addressing historical grievance and fostering trust, the two brother nations will go hand in hand with one another.
