

Part - II

Q7. (Answer)

Is climate change or Pakistan's Environmental-Hazardous - Development Model Responsible for its position in V20?

Pakistan's inclusion among the top members of the V20 (vulnerable Twenty) is not merely a consequence of global climate change but a result of the country's environmentally hazardous and unsustainable development model, which has magnified its exposure to climate shocks. While climate change acts as an external Stressor, Pakistan's domestic choices have intensified its vulnerabilities and limited its adaptive capacity.

Argument: Pakistan's Development Model - The Core Culprit.

Through global warming affects all developing nations, Pakistan's Policy failures, urban mismanagement, and environmental negligence have transformed natural vulnerabilities into human-made disasters.

- unplanned urbanization and Weak Infrastructure

Pakistan's major cities - Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad - have expanded rapidly without sustainable urban planning. poor drainage systems, encroachment on

natural waterways, and the loss of green spaces have turned seasonal rains into urban floods.

Example: The 2022 Karachi floods exposed the consequences of unchecked urban sprawl and poor waste management.

- **Deforestation and Land Degradation**

Pakistan has one of the highest deforestation rates in South Asia.

Forests that once acted as natural barriers against floods and landslides have been replaced by concrete structures and agricultural expansion, worsening soil erosion and flash floods.

- **Water Mismanagement**

The over-extraction of ground water, inefficient irrigation, and absence of water recycling have pushed Pakistan towards both drought and flood cycles. Agriculture, which consumes over 90% of the country's freshwater, remains largely dependent on outdated irrigation practices.

- **Industrial Pollution and Energy Dependence**

Industrial waste and unchecked vehicular emissions have severely deteriorated air quality. Meanwhile, reliance on coal-based and oil-based energy projects under CPEC has increased

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carbon emissions, contradicting Pakistan's climate commitments.

• Poor Disaster Preparedness

Despite facing recurrent floods, droughts, and heatwaves, Pakistan's disaster management institutions lack coordination, funding, and technological tools for early warning and rapid response.

climate change: The External Aggravator

While Pakistan contributes less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, it consistently ranks among the top ten most affected countries by climate-induced disasters (Global Climate Risk Index, 2023). Melting glaciers, rising sea levels, and unpredictable monsoons are direct consequences of global climate change. However, these natural threats become catastrophic mainly due to Pakistan's weak governance and unplanned development.

Way Forward: Building Environmental Resilience

• Green Infrastructure and urban Reform

• Promote climate-resilient urban

Planning with green belts, vertical forests, and sustainable drainage

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Systems.

- Encourage eco-friendly housing and ban construction on river banks and floodplains.
- Climate - Smart Agriculture
 - Introduce drought-resistant crop varieties and precision irrigation systems.
 - Strengthen agricultural insurance and ~~water~~ weather forecasting mechanisms.
- Renewable Energy Transition
 - Gradually Phase out coal projects and invest in solar, wind, and hydro energy.
 - Provide tax incentives for green businesses and Sustainable industries.
- Community - Based Adaptation
 - Engage local communities in tree plantation, waste management, and water conservation programs.
 - Promote eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods in vulnerable areas.
- Data - Driven Governance
 - Develop a National climate Data Repository integrated with AI and satellite monitoring.
 - Improve coordination between NDMA, provincial governments, and research institutions for evidence-based

Polity making.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's vulnerability under the V20 framework is a symptom of both external climate pressures and internal development flaws. However, while it cannot control global emissions, it can and must control how it builds, consumes, and governs. Sustainable reforms, green investments, and community engagement can transform Pakistan from a victim of climate change to a resilient, climate-smart nation. The real battle, therefore, lies not against nature but against our own unsustainable choices.

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Q.6.(Answer)

Introduction:

The ideology of Pakistan lies at the heart of its *Nataniahd*. Born out of a struggle not merely for territory but for the preservation of a distinct Muslim identity, Pakistan's creation was deeply ideological in nature. The two-nation theory served as the moral and political foundation

For its independence, but the interpretation of this ideology has evolved continuously - shaped by changing political regimes, social movements, and global influences. From unity and purpose in the early years to politicization and reinterpretation in later decades, ideology in Pakistan has both guided and challenged the nation-building process.

Foundational Role of Ideology in Nation-Building

The Two-Nation Theory as a Basis for Creation

The ideology of Pakistan was anchored in the Two-Nation Theory, articulated by leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal, and Quaid-e-Azam Ali Jinnah. It asserted that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with divergent religious, cultural, and social identities.

This idea unified Muslims across diverse provinces of British India, giving them a common political purpose - the demand of a separate homeland where they could live according to their faith and culture.

- Ideology as a Source of National cohesion

After Independence, Pakistan inherited immense diversity - ethnic, linguistic, and regional. Ideology thus became a binding force to maintain unity among Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, and Bengalis. Islam was portrayed as the central identity that transcended regional differences. The objectives Resolution of 1949 became a constitutional milestone, embedding Islamic values within the framework of democracy and governance.

- Institutionalization of Ideology

The state sought to translate its ideological foundation into tangible nation-building tools:

- Education: Textbooks emphasized Islamic history, identity, and unity.
- Media: Propagated Islamic solidarity and national pride.
- Legislation: Early constitutional drafts reflected an effort to align governance with Islamic principles. Through these efforts, ideology became not just a philosophical base but a policy tool for social cohesion and state legitimacy.

Evolution of Ideological contours over Time

Pakistan's ideological interpretation has never been static. It evolved with political transitions, leadership priorities, and social transformations.

• 1947-1971: The Quest of Balance

The early decades were marked by an attempt to balance Islamic ideology with democratic and federalist ideals. The Basic Principles Committee faced difficulties defining the exact role of Islam in the constitution while leaders like Liaquat Ali Khan stressed Islamic democracy, regional disparities (especially between East and West Pakistan) created tensions.

The Secession of East Pakistan in 1971 revealed that religious ideology alone could not substitute for economic justice, equitable representation, and political inclusion.

• 1970s - 1980s: The Islamization Era

The 1970s brought ideological experimentation. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's "Islamic Socialism" sought to merge Islamic values with socialism, presenting religion as a moral justification for economic

reform.

However, General Zia-ul-Haq's regime (1977-1988) redefined ideology altogether. Under his rule, Pakistan witnessed state led Islamization. - the introduction of Sharia laws, Hudood ordinances, and Islamic education reforms. While these policies strengthened religious visibility, they also politicized Islam, legitimizing authoritarian rule and deepening sectarian divisions.

• 1990s - 2000s: Ideological Fragmentation and Extremism

The Post-Zia period growing sectarianism and militancy. competing interpretations of Islam - Sunni Shiva, Deobandi, Barelvi - eroded ideological unity.

Foreign influences during the Afghan jihad further militarized religious discourse, linking Pakistan's ideology with global jihadist narratives.

This period witnessed and identity crisis, as Pakistan struggled to reconcile its foundations with democratic aspirations and global pressures.

2010s - Present: Remaining

Ideology in a Globalized Era.

The 21st century brought new ideological challenges - globalization, digital activism, and generational shifts.

Modern Pakistanis, particularly the youth, increasingly associate ideology with constitutionalism, pluralism, and civic rights rather than rigid religious orthodoxy.

State narratives have also evolved. Initiatives like Paghman-e-Pakistan (2018) aim to reinterpret ideology through peace, tolerance, and moderation.

Contemporary discourse now includes themes of environmental justice, gender equality, and minority inclusion, indicating a gradual broadening of ideological horizons.

The Ideological Paradox: Unity or Division?

Ideology has been both a source of unity and a tool of exclusion. While it unified

Muslims against colonial oppression, its later politicization often

marginalized minorities, suppressed dissent, and hindered democratic evolution.

Thus, Pakistan's challenge lies in transforming ideology from a dogmatic slogan into a living, evolution framework compatible with democracy, diversity, and modern governance.

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Conclusion:

The role of ideology in Pakistan's nation-building has been central yet complex. It provides the moral foundation of independence and the vision of unity. However, its evolving interpretation - from the inclusive vision of Jinnah to politicized versions of later regimes has deeply shaped Pakistan's political and social fabric.

Today, Pakistan stands at a crossroads: it must reinterpret its ideological foundations in light of global realities, emphasizing justice, equality, and tolerance. Only by reclaiming ideology as a moral & inclusive force, rather than a political weapon, can Pakistan realize the true spirit

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Of its creation - a democratic,
Progressive, and united Islamic
republic.
