

Part - II

Q# 07

Introduction:

Pakistan ranks among the most climate vulnerable nations globally and it is part of the V-20. While global climate change is a key contributor, it is Pakistan's own environmentally hazardous development model that has compounded this vulnerability. Poor urban planning, deforestation, water mismanagement, weak environmental governance, and over-reliance on fossil fuels have escalated exposure to climate shocks. The internal development flaws are the primary reasons of Pakistan's vulnerability while climate change acts as catalyst. UNDP climate Resilience Report states, "Climate change does not create vulnerability, it magnifies it."

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Pakistan's environmental Hazardous Building Development Model

Unplanned Urbanization:

Major cities like Lahore and Karachi are expanding with little regard for environmental sustainability. The construction over natural drainage systems and over riverbeds worsen flood impact.

Deforestation and Land Degradation:

The country loses approx 27000 hectares of forest annually as per "The News 2024". Pakistan has only 5.1% forest cover that is far below the recommended figure of 25%.

Water Mismanagement

Per capita water availability has declined

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5650 m³ (in 1951) to less than 1000 m³ (today)

As per the record of world Bank.

Pakistan is among the most 10 most water stressed countries.

Poor Environmental Governance :

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

are often ignored or manipulated.

According to Worldbank environment

profile only 3% of water is treated before draining into river.

The enactment of climate related policies is very weak. Furthermore, no environment inspection body is present.

Infrastructure Deficit :

Lack of disaster resilient housing, ^{early warning} infrastructure, ~~attracting~~ systems, and disaster preparedness plans, in Pakistan increase damage.

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Climate Change is not a root cause but a catalyst

“Disasters are not natural,
they occur when hazards
meet vulnerability.”

— UNDRR

The impact of climate change intensifies when it interacts with poor infrastructure and weak governance. For instance the 2022 flood in Pakistan was worsened due to encroachment on waterways and ineffective drainage, not just due to heavy rainfall.

Strategy to mitigate Environmental Risks and Enhance Resilience

Enhance Environmental Governance:

Make EIAs mandatory for all infrastructure

and development projects. Empower provincial environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) with legal authority and budgetary autonomy.

Invest in Nature-Based Solution:

Launch reforestation programs to increase Pakistan's forest cover up to 15% by 2030. Also protect wetlands and mangroves to act as natural flood buffers.

Promote Climate-Resilient Infrastructure:

Upgrade drainage systems and enforce laws to prevent construction on flood plains. Develop disaster resistant infrastructure or housing in vulnerable regions.

Sustainable Water Management:

Promote climate-smart agriculture such as drip irrigation drought resistant.

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crops. Encourage rainwater harvesting and ext. ground water extraction.

Community Based Adaptation:

Involve local communities in disaster planning and implementation.

Offer microfinance for green solutions like solar pumps, organic farming etc

Conclusion

Pakistan's position among the V20 nations is not only the result of global climate change but also it is equally shaped by its own environmentally hazardous development model. While climate change acts as powerful external stressor, Pakistan's internal choices have magnified its exposure to climate risks.

Q#06

Introduction :

Ideology has served as cornerstone of Pakistan's nationhood, shaping its identity, political structure, and social fabric since inception.

Rooted in the Two-Nation Theory, the ideological foundation of Pakistan was to provide Muslims of South Asia a separate homeland where they could live according to their religious, cultural and social values. However, over the decades, the interpretation of ideology has undergone significant transformation oscillating between inclusive nationalism and religious exclusivism, often influenced by political regimes, socio-economic challenges, and global trends.

Lets see how the interpretation of ideological contours evolved over time in Pakistan's political and social discourse.

Ideology and the Genesis of Pakistan

The ideological foundation of Pakistan was laid by the belief that muslims and hindus cannot live together because of their differences in many domains. The demand for Pakistan was on islamic overtones but M. Ali Jinnah on 11 august 1947 emphasized religious freedom, minority rights and secular civic identity.

Ideology in Early Nation building Phase (1947-1958)

- Constitutional Development:
The objective Resolution (1949) formally introduced islamic references into constitution discourse.
- Identity Constitution: Unified muslim identity overshadowed regional diversity.
- Language controversy: Imposition of Urdu as national language highlighted

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the limits of ideology.

Islamization and State Identity (1958-1977)

- Military-led Nationalism: Ayub Khan promoted "modernist Islam" and nationalism.
- 1962 constitution: Through Islamic spirit, modernization was emphasized & state control over religious narratives.
- Bhutto's Rule: He used Islamic symbolism, appeased right wing elements by declaring Ahmadi's as non-Muslims.

Zia's Era and the Re-interpretation of Ideology (1977-1988)

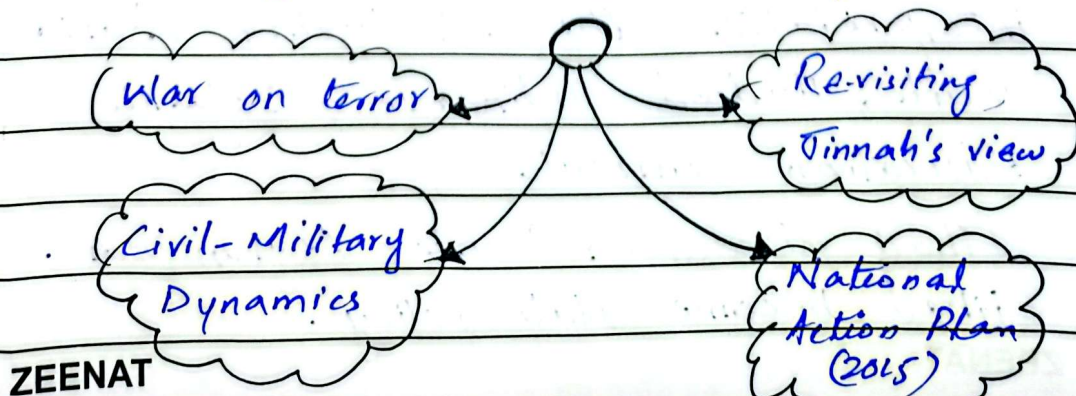
- State-led Islamization: Zia marked the most radical shift in ideological interpretation. By introducing Sharia courts, Hudood Ordinance & Islamic Education Curricula.
- Jihad discourse: During Afghan war, jihad became state policy.

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Contestation and Pluralism (1988-2001)

- Democratic Interlude: Elected governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif struggled to redefine ideology amidst the legacy of Islamization.
- Rise in Sectarianism: The state failed to curb violence against minorities showing the consequences of past ideology.
- Debates on National Identity: Media began to challenge monolithic interpretation, advocating for more inclusive nationalism.

Post-9/11 Discourse and Modern Challenges (2001-Present)



Conclusion:

Pakistan's ideological journey reflects a contested & evolving process.

Initially conceived as pluralistic muslim homeland, the state's ideological contours narrowed through selective Islamization. Today, as Pakistan grapples with extremism, identity crisis, and pluralism, there is growing realization that inclusive, civic nationalism rooted in democratic principles rather than exclusionary religious narratives offers more sustainable path to for nation-building.

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Q # 04

Introduction:

Pakistan - Afghanistan have entered a new but complex phase since the Taliban's return to power in August 2021. Despite initial optimism in Islamabad over a friendly government in Kabul, bilateral ties have been strained due to escalating security concerns, refugee pressure & shifting regional dynamics.

Post-2021 Political Landscape:

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End of US military presence in Afghanistan

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Pakistan's Disillusionment about TTP

Border Security and Durand Line Issue:

Durand Line Dispute: Taliban like previous Afghan governments refuses to recognize the durand line as an int'l border.

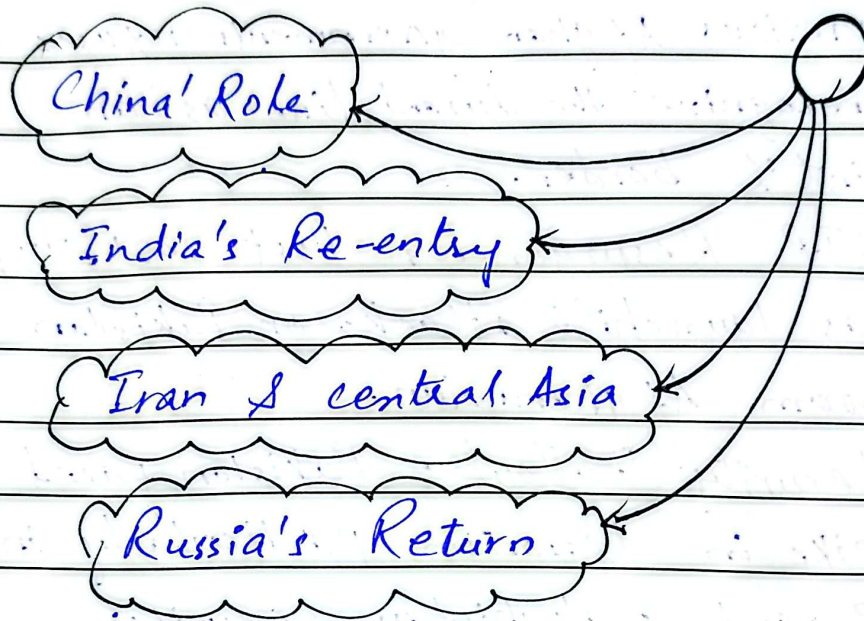
TTP Resurgence: Post 2021, TTP has launched attacks on Pakistan from Afghanistan.

Security Fallout: Pakistan faced spike in terrorism particularly in KP and Balochistan. Security concerns have pushed Pakistan to rethink its Afghan Policy, moving from strategic depth to border securitization.

Refugees Dynamics

Pakistan currently hosts over 17 million Afghan refugees. Since 2021 a new influx of refugees has burdened Pakistan's economy. Many resecurity agencies are linked with Afghan nationals escalating terrorism and smuggling.

Regional Realignments and Geostrategic Shifts



- ① China's Role: It is engaging with Taliban under its "neighbourhood diplomacy" pursuing economic & security interests. Beijing promoted tri-lateral dialogues (China-Pak-Afghan).
- ② India's Re-entry: India is re-engaging with Afghanistan through humanitarian aid & diplomatic missions, challenging Pakistan's exclusivity.

- ③ Iran & central Asia: The links of Afghanistan with Iran & central Asia are growing, reducing reliance on Pakistan for transit and trade.
- ④ Russia's Return: Moscow is engaging with Taliban for regional stability, further diversifying Kabul's external partnerships.

Current State of Bilateral Relations

- ① Tense and mistrustful relations
- ② Diplomatic engagement exists but mutual accusation also exists.
- ③ Taliban adopted passive approach towards TTP, primary irritant for Pakistan.
- ④ Pakistan adopted assertive approach including:
 - Threats of border closure
 - Deportation of undocumented Afghans
 - Military action across the border

Conclusion:

Post-2021, Pak-Afghan relations have moved from strategic optimism to distrust. The Taliban's regime's unwillingness to act against anti-Pakistan militants has emerged as the greatest obstacle to normalization. For lasting peace & stability, both countries must engage in structured dialogue and address core security concerns.

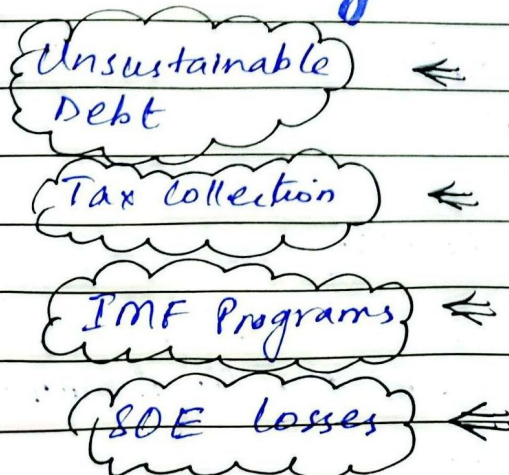
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Q # 03

Introduction:

Pakistan's economic crises, marked by high inflation, sustainable debt, low investment & external account vulnerabilities, are often attributed to structural flaws. However, these flaws have persisted due to deeper issue of dysfunctional economy. Therefore, resolving Pakistan's economic crisis requires addressing political economy distortions first.

Pakistan's Economic Challenges

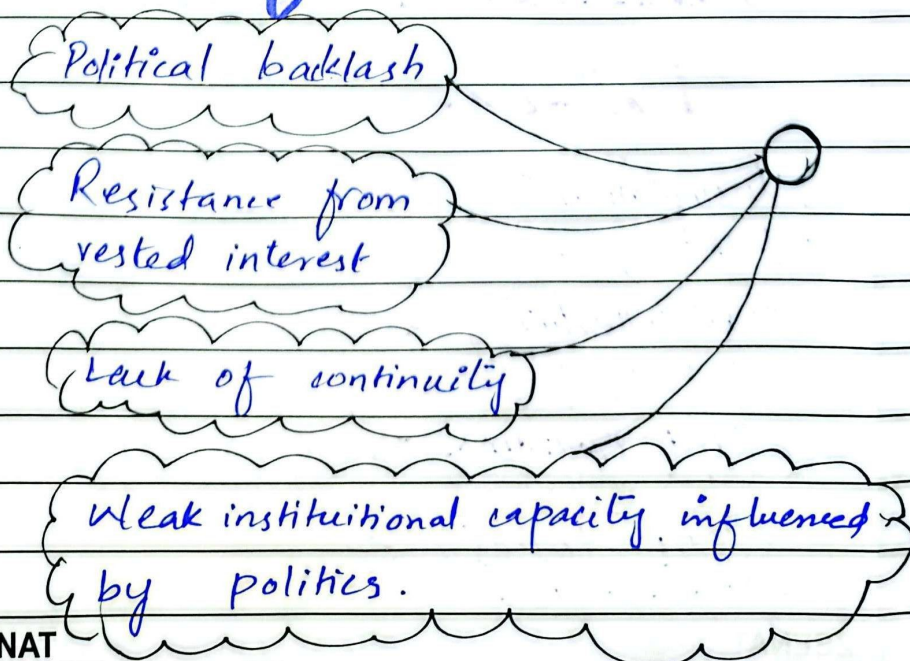


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Examples of Political Economy Failures:

- In 2017-2022, frequent regime changes, economy from austerity to unsustainable expansion.
- Political elites benefiting from hoarding leading price hikes.
- Circular debt in energy of 2.7 trillion due to non-cost reflective tariffs and theft shielded by political influence.

Why Structural Reforms have failed:



Policy Measures to Break Political Economy Gridlock:

- ① Institutional Reforms
- ② Political Consensus on Economic charter -
- ③ Targeted subsidy Reforms
- ④ Tax reforms with political commitment.
- ⑤ SOE reconstruction
- ⑥ Empower judiciary and accountability.

Conclusion:

Pakistan recurring economic turmoil is not merely a matter of flawed structure but a flawed political decision-making & governance. Without transforming the political economy, curbing elite capture, ensuring institutional independence and committing to long-term

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reform, the structural challenges will remain unaddressed. Thus economic revival is not just about economic policy, but about political reform.
