

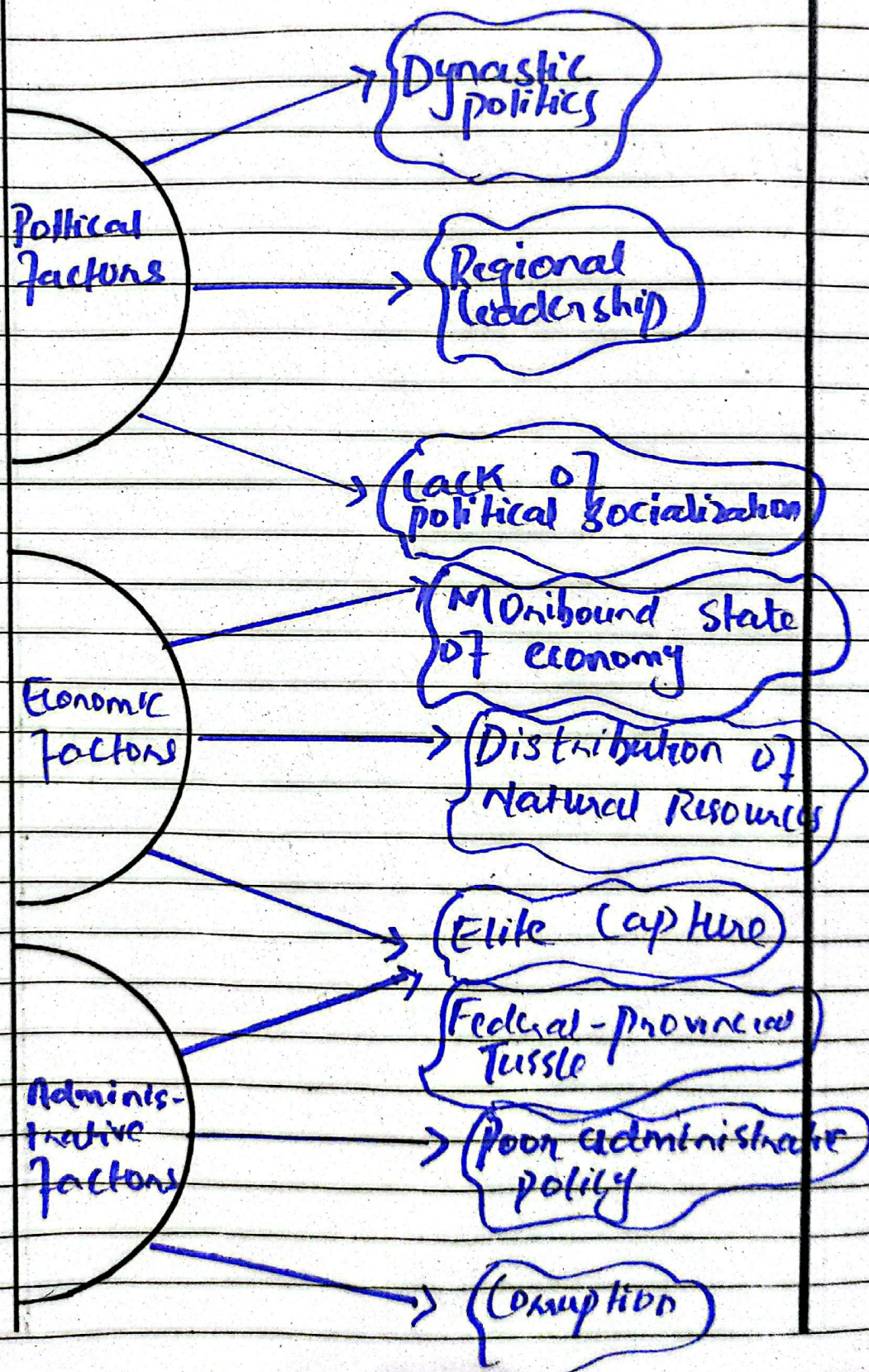
QUESTION NO #5:

ANSWER:

(1) INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is the country that appeared on the map in 1947. Since then, Pakistan has been facing myriad of crises that hampers the progress of Pakistan on national and international front. One of such crisis is lack of federal cohesion. This crisis produced many undesirable outcomes. One of most severe crisis and outcome is the separation of East Pakistan that resulted in enormous losses for Pakistan. Regional affiliations are prioritized over federal cohesion. Regional leaders tend to develop parochial sentiments in the people to gain the power that harms the national cohesion.

(2) FACTORS UNDERMINING THE FEDERAL COHESION



(a) POLITICAL FACTORS:

(i) DYNASTIC POLITICS.

Dynastic politics is one such factor responsible for destroying federal cohesion. Each party has strong hold in respective provinces that undermine federalism in Pakistan.

(ii) REGIONAL LEADERSHIP.

Another factor is the presence of regional leadership which is unable to promote federal cohesion and cash regional affiliation to gain power.

(iii) LACK OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION.

Another factor is lack of political socialization among people of Pakistan. Feudalism is on peak that is obstacle in the political socialization of people.

(b) ECONOMIC FACTORS:

(vi) MORIBOND STATE OF ECONOMY:

Pakistan's economy is in shambles. If center gives fair share to province then it is left with few resources to finance defence and pay debt. This creates rift between centers and federal units.

(vii) DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCE:

Pakistan is blessed with abundant of natural resources but the unwise use of natural resources and economic hurdles in front of FDI has deprived Pakistan to get advantage of these resources.

(viii) ELITE CAPTURE AND POOR TAX COLLECTION:

Elite capture is one such factor that undermine federal cohesion. Elites take undue benefits from Pakistan financial policy. Besides, unfair untax rebates are given to them at federal and provincial level that leads to poor tax collection and hurts federal cohesion.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS

(i) FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TUSSE.

The administrative policy of the country has deteriorated the federal cohesion. 18th Amendment has made the provinces co-owner of natural resources. This prevents federal government to take steps necessary for the progress of all federal units and for the country.

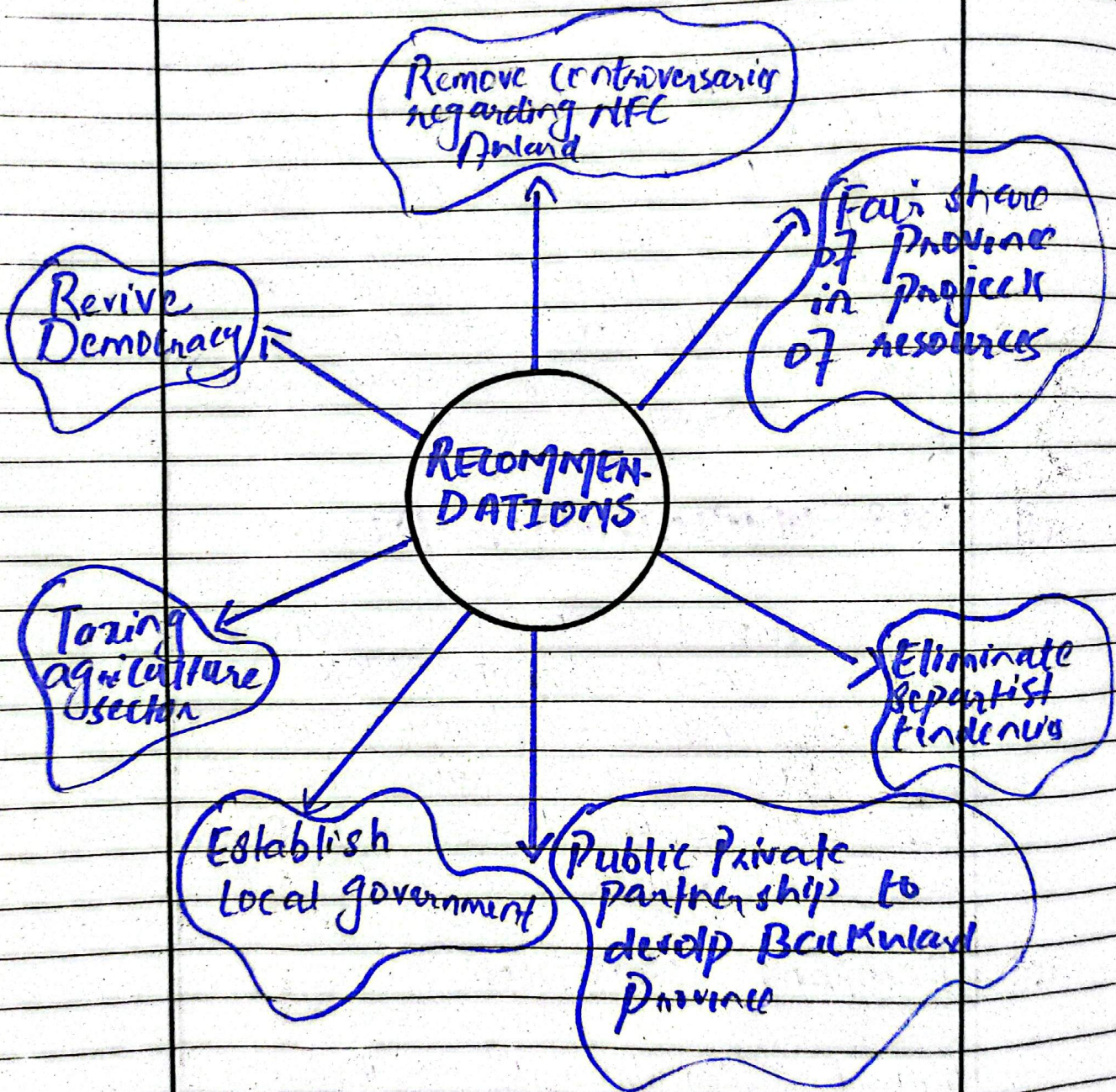
(ii) POOR ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

Poor administrative policy is another such reason. For example, water distribution policy was devised in 1991. Uptill now, situation has been changed but this policy has not been revised.

(iii) RAMPANT CORRUPTION.

Rampant corruption is another such factor. Leaders are involved in corrupt practices that prevent federal cohesion from developing and maturing.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREVENT REGIONAL ALIENATION:



(a) REMOVE CONSPIRACY SURROUNDING NFC AWARD CHANGES

Controversies are found regarding changing the NFC Award. Provinces can never tolerate the changes in NFC award. There is need to eliminate these controversies and take provinces in confidence.

(b) TAXING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

25% of Pakistan GDP is linked to agriculture. Taxing agriculture reduce provinces' dependence on NFC award that can also help Federal government to manage economy better.

(c) REVIVING DEMOCRACY:

There is need to revive democracy. Election should be transparent. This will help the regions to build trust on Federal powers.

(d) FAIR SHARE OF PROVINCES IN PROJECTS REGARDING NATURAL RESOURCES

Provinces should have more than 10% share in the projects in their Province. Balochistan is the hub of natural resources but it has been denied of its share that result in separatist tendencies in the province.

(c) PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO DEVELOP BACKWARD AREAS.

There is need to develop public private partnership to develop backward areas of Balochistan and the KPK that reduce estrangements among the people of these areas.

(d) ESTABLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There is need to establish local government and give administrative and financial power to them. This improves governance and strengthen federal cohesion.

(g) ELIMINATE SEPARATIST TENDENCIES.

The separation of East Pakistan is fueled by separatist tendencies and external powers. There is need to remove these tendencies.

(4) CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is the country that endured many shocks and losses. However, each time Pakistan emerged stronger and victorious. The mentioned steps has the potential to strengthen the federal cohesion in Pakistan. These steps needs to be implemented with vigour to remove the factors that undermine the federal cohesion.

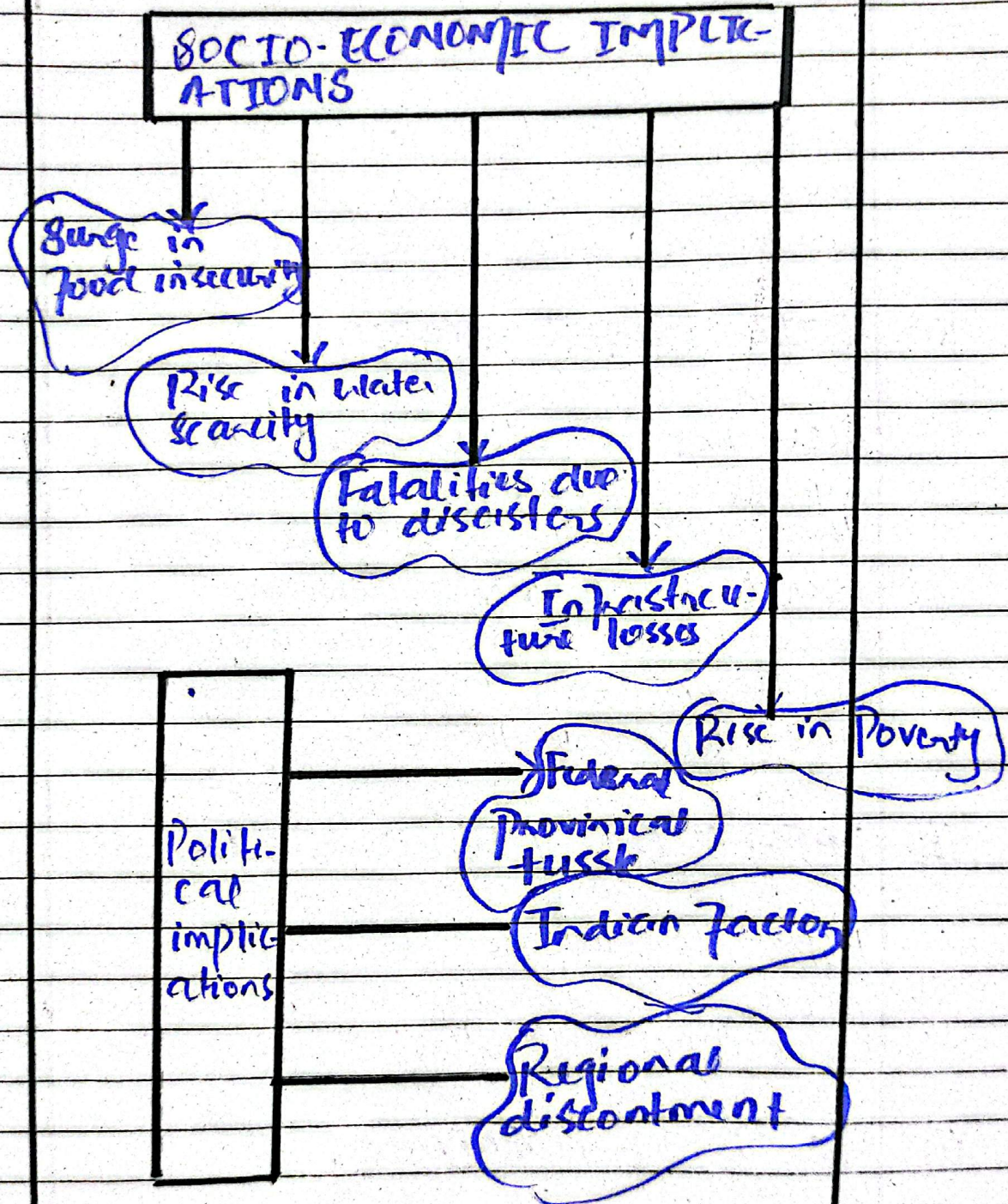
QUESTION NO # 02:

ANSWER:

(1) INTRODUCTION:

According to Climate Risk Index, Pakistan lies among top 10 countries vulnerable to climate change. Every year massive floods hit Pakistan and the country has to bear huge economic losses. This diminishes the state ability to strengthen the government and deliver the best performance at civilian end. Natural disasters results in socio-economic and political implications like surge in food insecurity, increase in water scarcity, rise in poverty and perishing of humans and animals. However, the steps taken by national institutes to reduce the losses due to these disasters is not sufficient. The government needs to take steps to reduce the effects of natural disaster.

Q) IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE:



(i) SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS.

(i) BURGE IN FOOD INSECURITY.

Natural disaster destroys crop and source of earning that result in food insecurity.

(ii) RISE WATER SCARCITY.

According to World Bank, per capita availability of water in the country is 575 cubic meter which is less than established threshold of 1000m³. Climate change results in surge in glacial melting that exacerbate the water crisis.

(iii) FATALITIES DUE TO DISASTER.

People die due to drowning in floods or due to diseases because of natural disasters.

(iv) SURGE IN POVERTY.

Floods destroy crops, loss of livestock and destruction of homes that result in poverty.

(ii) INFRASTRUCTURE LOSSES:

According to NDMIA, 2022 floods resulted in destruction of 800km road structure and 150 bridges. This increases the burden on government to repair them.

(iii) POLITICAL IMPLICATION:

(a) FEDERAL PROVINCIAL TUSSE.

The scarcity of water results in federal provincial tussle regarding construction of dams and canals. Provinces alleges federal government of overreach.

(b) INDIAN FACTOR IN CONSIDERATION:

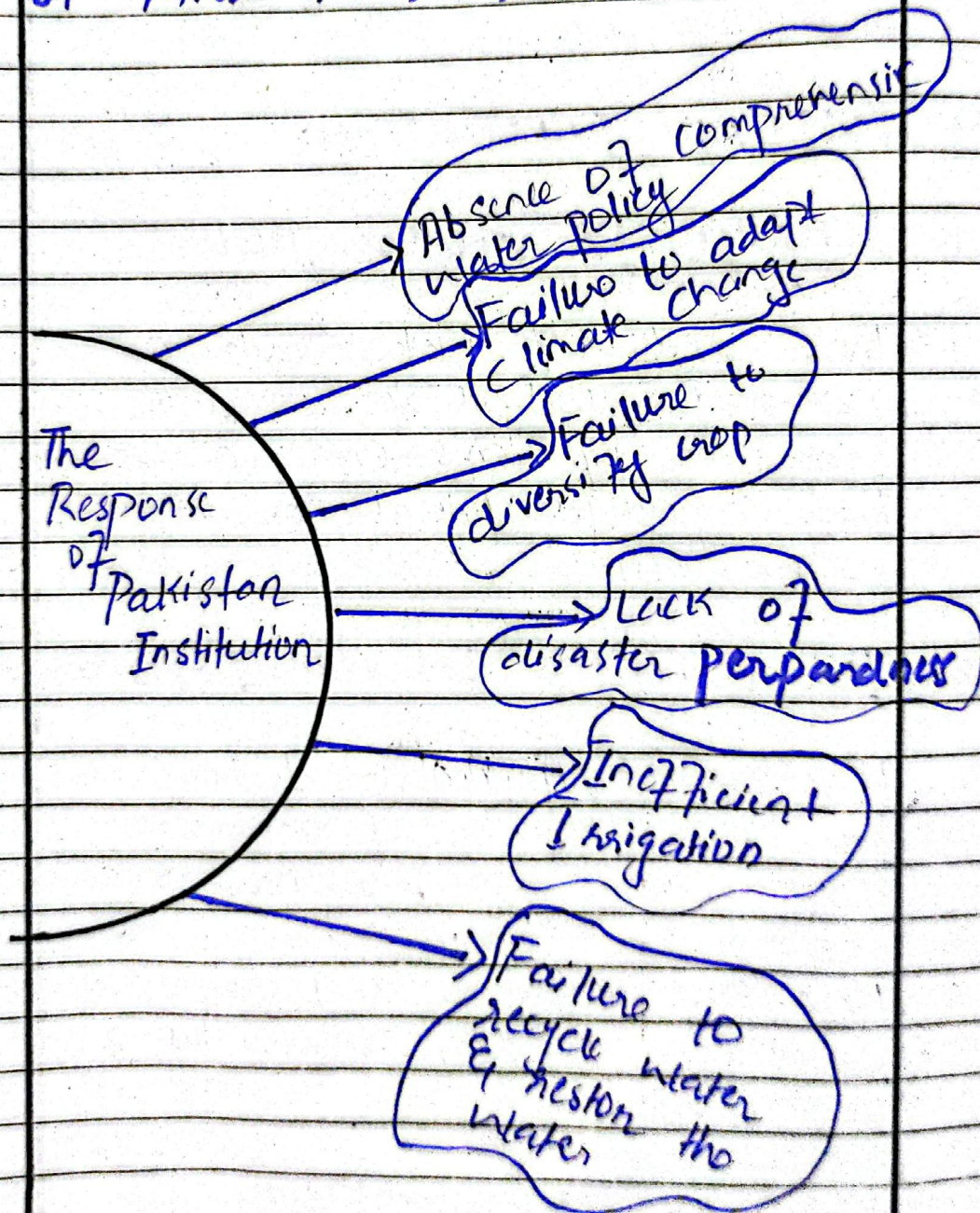
Pakistan is dependent on Indus river for agriculture irrigation, drinking water and hydro-power generation. The climate change and India's questionable dam projects can worsen the confrontation between two countries.

(c) REGIONAL DISCONTENT:

Burge in natural disaster creates

discontentment among people regarding inability of state to protect them from natural disaster.

(4) EVALUATING THE RESPONSE OF PAKISTANI INSTITUTIONS.



(a) ABSENCE OF COMPREHENSIVE WATER POLICY.

Pakistan's first water policy was devised in 2018 but still lacks scientific exploration, targets to be achieved and method to combat the crisis.

(b) FAILURE TO ADOPT CLIMATE CHANGE.

Though, Pakistan is facing climate crisis but response of institutes are not equal to the occasion. The necessary steps to adapt climate change are missing.

(c) FAILURE TO DIVERSIFY CROPS.

Pakistan 80% water is used to plant 4 crops that contribute only 4% to GDP (Water Crisis in Pakistan, PIDE). The institutes are unable to diversify the crop choices.

(d) LACK OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.

The preparation of institutes:

to combat disasters is not sufficient. According to Ministry of Water, Federal Government has allotted Rs 133 mn to the ministry despite the inability of state to complete only 25 out of 63 hydro projects because of lack of funds.

(c) INEFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM:

According to Ishrat Hussain in her article "Reviving the Rural Economy", the irrigation system of Pakistan is only 35% efficient. Large quantity of water is lost but no steps are taken to repair the loss.

(f) FAILURE TO RECYCLE AND RESTORE WATER:

Pakistan is unable to recycle water. According to Fouzia Parveen, the country recycles only 1% of water and restores only 9% of water. This is the response of institutes which is not sufficient to lessen the effect of disaster.

(5) CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is facing severe climate crisis. There is need to take steps to reduce the crisis. These can include increase the water productivity, adapt to climate change, strengthen climate disaster preparedness and devise national policy to combat crisis. These steps have potential to resolve the climate crisis.

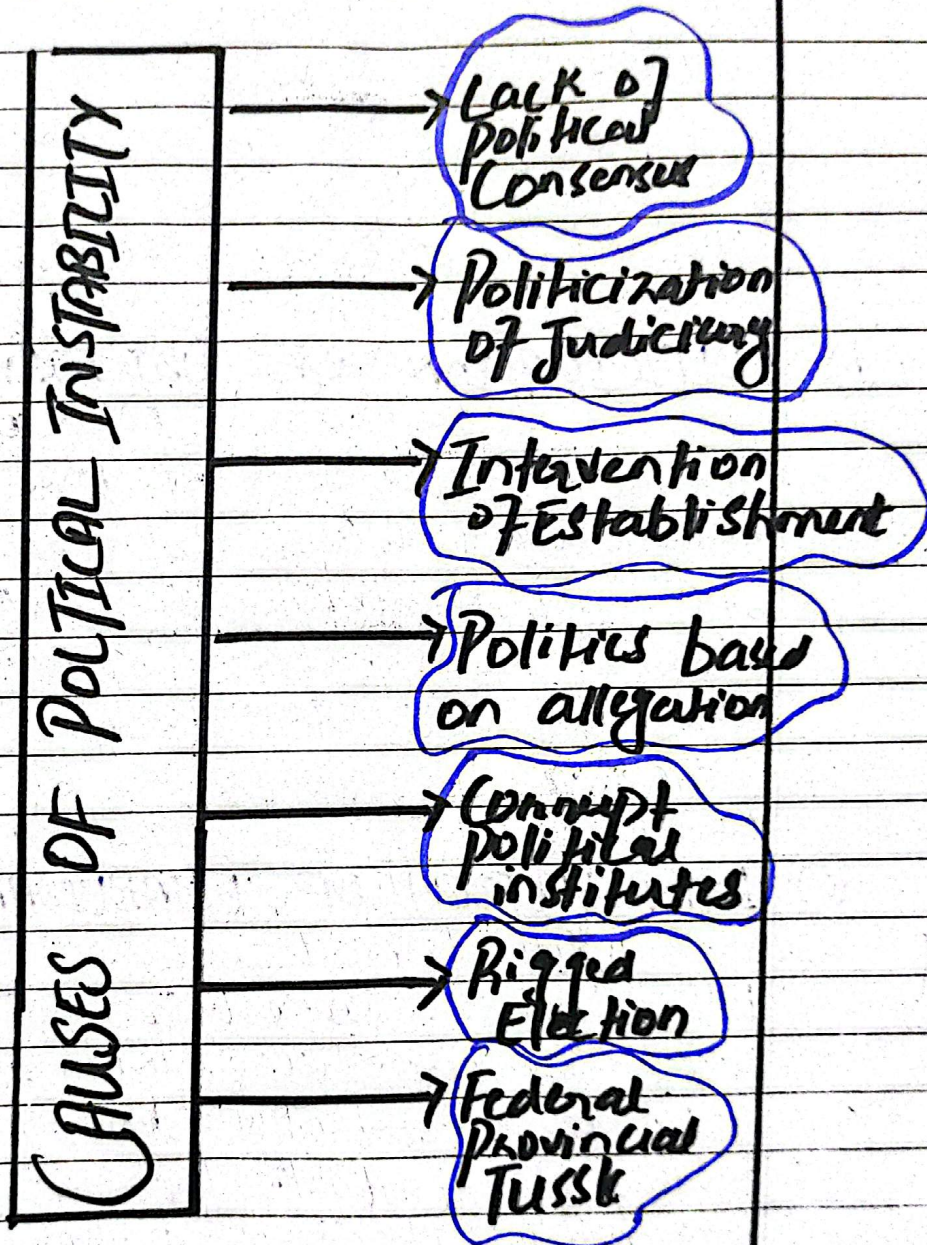
QUESTION NO # 04 :

ANSWER:

(1) INTRODUCTION:

Since the creation of Pakistan, the country is facing political instability. After independence, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed away. Political stability deteriorated after his demise. Liaquat Ali Khan rendered his service to stabilize political arena of the country but he was assassinated in 1951. After that many Prime Ministers rose to power and removed. Then in 1956, constitution was abrogated. It is the political instability that led to separation of East Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged. After Zia's demise, 4 successive civilian governments were dissolved by president and dictators. After Musharraf's era, Pakistan again faced political instability that is still present.

(2) CAUSES OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY:



(a) LACK OF POLITICAL CONSENSUS

Lack of political consensus is the main cause of political instability. Opposition and government are not on same page on many issues. Instead of dialogues to sort the issues, estrangements are fostered -

(b) POLITICIZATION OF JUDICIARY

Government are alleged to politicize the judiciary through 26th and 27th amendment. Judges tenure and selection is in hand of parliamentation that leads to politicization of judiciary.

(c) INTERVENTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Intervention of establishment is another cause of instability. Initially, the military coup has eroded the stability and now indirect influence on government and politics leads to political instability.

(d) POLITICS BASED ON ALLEGATION:

Pakistan's politics on allegation - Politics

and successive government blames previous government for losses and economic condition that leads to political instability.

(c) CORRUPT POLITICAL INSTITUTES:

Many of the national institutes are corrupt that are used by government to sideline the opponents. For example, NAB, FIA and FCP are used by governments to remove the political leaders.

(d) RIGGED ELECTION:

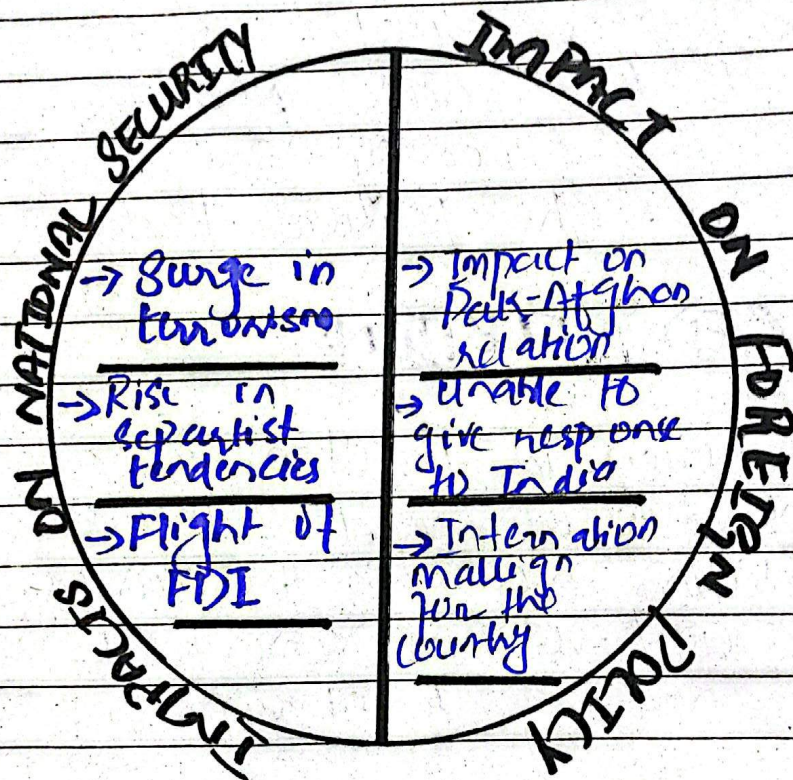
The election in Pakistan are considered to be rigged. Whenever an election occurs in the country, many controversies come to the fore regarding the transparency of election.

(g) FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TUSSE OVER DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:

There exist federal province tussle over distribution of resources. Recently the construction of canals on Indus River leads to political chaos.

and uproar that perished the political stability.

(3) IMPACT OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY.



(a) IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY:

(i) SURGE IN TERRORISM.

Pakistan is unable to eliminate terrorism from its soil due to

political instability. Pakistan is unable to devise the policy that can effectively bring an end to terrorism. Each new government charges the policy of previous government to fight with terrorism.

(ii) RISE IN SEPARATIST TENDENCIES.

Separatist groups in Balochistan are gaining strength due to failure of government to deliver at civilian end. These separatist group encourage the estrangements of locals to foment them against the government.

(iii) FLIGHT OF FDI.

Good economic health is necessary for the security of country. Political instability leads to the flight of FDI that is necessary to strengthen economy. The abrupt and frequent changes in policy of the country leads to the flight of FDI.

(b) IMPACTS ON FOREIGN POLICY:

(i) DETORIORATION OF RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN.

It cripples the ability of state to devise a comprehensive foreign policy. The deterioration of relation with Afghanistan is the result of the change in foreign policy of country. Initially, the country had cordial policy toward the country and now a hostile one.

(ii) FAILURE TO GIVE RESPONSE TO INDIA'S HEGEMONIC MOTIVES:

The political instability has barred the country to give response to India's hegemonic motives to isolate Pakistan at global level. It is unable to expose the nefarious plots of India to world.

(iii) INTERNATIONAL MALIGN TO COUNTRY.

It brings international malign

to the country. The ousting of democratically elected political leaders and rigged election spoil the international image of Pakistan.

(4) CONCLUSION:

Pakistan needs to bring the house in order to respond to all the fronts and issues. Consensus should be built among parties. Democracy should be revived in true essence. Judiciary should be made independent and fair distribution of natural resources needs to be ensured. These steps can bring political stability.

QUESTION NO 06

ANSWER

(1) INTRODUCTION:

There are many South Asian and Central Asian regional organization that has failed to deliver meaningful integration as compare to other successful regional organization like ASEAN and etc. It is mainly due to bilateral issues among members, overlapping extra-regional organizations, hegemonic motives of some members, weak implementation of projects, competition for natural resources and terrorism. There is need to take steps to revive these organizations. This can include fostering parliamentary and track diplomacy, avoiding bilateral issues affecting the organization, enhancing trade opportunities and establishing common military forum and currency.

(2) CAUSES OF INEFFICIENCY OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN ORGANIZATION

Following are its causes:

(a) BILATERAL ISSUES AMONG MEMBERS:

There are bilateral issues among member that prevent them to deliver meaningful results. For example, Kashmir issue among Pakistan and India and terrorism issue between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

(b) OVERLAPPING EXTRA-REGIONAL ORGANIZATION:

The presence of overlapping ^{extra} regional organization also prevents South and Central Asian organizations also lead to their inefficiency. Many member countries focus on those organization.

(c) HEGEMONIC DESIGN OF SOME MEMBERS:

Some members tend to align

the interest of other members according to their policy. For example, India is notorious for its expansionist and aggressive stenc in neighbour countries

(a) COMPETITION FOR NATURAL RESOURCES.

Many of the countries compete for natural resources. For example water issues between India and Pakistan, Kalapani river issue between Nepal and India.

(e) TERRORISM PREVALENCE.

Many of the projects are unimplemented due to terrorism in the region. Member countries fail to focus on regional organization due to this factor. TTP, Tamil Tiger insurgency and BLA are all such organizations.

(3) RECOMMENDATION TO REVIVE THESE ORGANIZATION:

(a) FOCUS ON PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY:

There is need to focus on parliamentary democracy to achieve consensus among the members on important issues.

(b) FOCUS ON TRACK-II DIPLOMACY:

There is need to use track-II diplomacy to achieve the desired result. NGOs and civil society should be encouraged to eliminate the difference among members and to bring solution to issue.

(c) AVOID BILATERAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION:

It should be encouraged that bilateral issues should not affect the entire organization. This should be sorted separately with dialogue.

(4) ESTABLISH COMMON MILITARY FORCE

There should be common military force to eliminate the terrorism from the region.

(5) COMMON CURRENCY

There is also need to establish common currency that will remove the trade obstacles and enhance the bargaining power of member

(6) REMOVE OBSTACLES FROM FREE TRADE

All the tariff and non-tariff barriers should be removed to establish the trade relation among countries.

(4) CONCLUSION

South Asia and Central Asian ~~are~~ ~~the~~ countries ^{have} ~~each~~ huge potential to cooperate with each other. There is need to find ways to enhance the cooperation.

and minimize the difference among countries to reap the greatest benefits