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M-ZEESHAN SHAFQAT

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Q No 2

Introducing climate change, its implications and response of institutions:

Climate change is divergence in the normal weather pattern in any location.

Pakistan is facing direct consequences of climate change in recent years. The

climate change increasing poverty, law and order situations, and damage to public

settlements and their lives. Thus, climate

change in broader context impacting

socio-economic and political grounds of

Pakistan. Pakistani institutions are struggling

to cope up with these but few

economic and administrative drawbacks are

existing.

Socio economic and Political
implication:

Inflation rate increased by

Climate change

Recurring floods and heavy rainfalls

are directly impacting the inflation

rate in Pakistan. The floods destroy

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the crops and increase their prices, moreover, the livestock also damage in return the prices of meat increasing.

According to Agricultural markets prices of maize after flood of 2025 has increased 90 percent. similarly after the floods of 2022 on the occasion of Eid ul Azha the Dawn report reveals that prices of goats and bulls increase to almost double. Thus climate change is increasing the inflation.

2. Climate change increasing Poverty Levels.

Climate change is also increasing poverty levels in Pakistan. The inflation directly reducing the buying power of public. Moreover, the damage of crops and livestock leaving the farmers below the poverty line. Because they invested money on crops but floods and rains destroy it thus they get nothing. Statics Bureau of Pakistan state that poverty ratio due to climate change has

increased to 60% in 2025. Thus climate change increasing poverty.

3 Infrastructure Damage by climate change.

Heavy rain falls and floods are damaging directly the infrastructure in the country. According to reports of NDMA in 2022 flood 3000 kilometers of roads 160 bridges and more than 20,000 houses were destroyed. Nearly same happens in the year of 2025. Thus climate change impacting on the infrastructure in country.

(4) Diseases to plants and Humans

Climate change increasing disease ratio in plants as well as human. According to WHO total 3% and 6% increase in malaria and Hepatitis has increased by floods or climate change. Moreover in plants the diseases also spreading like the fungus in maize. Additionally in 2022 locust Attack in Pakistan was

also result of global warming. Thus climate change impacting the health of human and plants.

(5) Crimes Ratio increase by disasters:

The people which are hit by climate change they are displaced by to survive they are more prone to crimes. Thus the crime level

increasing in the country. Report

of Punjab Police shows that the 40 percent of crimes are committed by displaced people in Lahore, Sahiwal and Harrapa region.

(6) Climate change increasing geopolitical conflicts

The climate change initiating geopolitical conflicts in Pakistan. As due to

drought water conflict between provinces,

Sindh's protest in 2025, are increasing.

Moreover the conflicts are spreading

beyond the borders like conflict

with Afghanistan and with India on

water regulation under Indus water

treaty. Thus climate change also initiating political conflicts in Pakistan.

Evaluation of Pakistani institutions Response.

Positive Responses.

(1) Mass Plantation drives

The government of Pakistan to cope with climate change has initiated several plantation drives across the country. According to **UNDP** Pakistan has planted more than one Billion trees and has achieved its goal of 2030. Thus Pakistani institutions have responded positively and initiated plantation drives to control climate change.

(2) Clearing the encroachment from water passage

All over the Pakistan the encroachment to rivers' land are removed. In Punjab with **PERA** force almost 65% of encroached land of rivers has cleared. Moreover in Karachi

the encroachments on the passage of water has cleared. Thus institutions are clearing water passage to prevent the flooding.

(3) unclogging of drainage system.

In the big cities most of drainage system was clogged. The institutions are involved in the opening of clogged drainage system. After the urban flood of 2021 in Karachi the drainage Nullahs are cleared by the administration to coup up with any upcoming rainfalls.

(4) solid waste management to control the climate change.

Institutions of Pakistan have also improved the solid waste management to coup with the green house gases. In Punjab under programme of **Suthra** Punjab daily almost 500 tons of garbage is being recycled. The world climate forum has regarded it as best method to control

Climate change

Negative responses

Although good steps has been taken by the institutions of Pakistan, but they are not enough to control the climate change. The deficiency of funds are prexistant to climate change no more funds are allocated. Moreover none of mega projects like Dams and link canals are initiated. In addition, human resources are the main source to compete with climate change. But none of trainings are conducted to train volunteers youth.

Conclusion:

Climate change is directly impacting on the socio-economic and political scenarios of Pakistan by increasing inflation, poverty, crimes, displacement and Political conflicts. These issues can be resolved by the institution which are responding positively but still have some flaws due to economic deficiencies.

Q.5

Introduction

Federal cohesion in Pakistan is imparted by the Political, economical, and Administrative factors. The political instability with feudalism has uprisen Public sentiment against state. Moreover, the weak economic conditions, driven by Poverty, inflation, unemployment, and lack of education are causing Public trust deficiency in Pakistan. Finally, lack of development, security, and justice also making Public against the federal. The solutions lies in uplifting economic conditions with equal political rights to poor and availability of justice and security can lead to federal cohesion and unity.

Factors impacting federal cohesion

Political instability

Political instability is the main cause to erode the federal cohesion. In

Pakistan each province is dominated by a specific political party of that province when the political negotiations on federal levels failed, the protest start in the provinces. which leads to political instability. Thus public sentiment of that province become against the federal so political instability is leading to erode federal cohesion

(2) Politicalized institution eroding public trust

Ruling political parties by some ways involved to politicize the federal institution. This lose the credibility of institutions. As each election of Pakistan is considered as rigged by losing parties. Thus the politics about the institutions are losing the credibility and public in provinces becoming against the federal leading to destruction of federal cohesion.

(3) Elite capture in Political Parties

Elite has captured the political parties. People from ground level can only be workers. This political pattern has produced sense of elination in poor public. They consider the state as ruling elite. Thus the public sentiment go against the federal leading to disrupted federal cohesion.

(4) Poverty in provinces with unequal distribution of food.

The poverty in few areas of provinces leading to the undermining of federal cohesion. For example wheat is mostly produced in the Punjab and Sindh, but sometime they ban on wheat selling out of province to KP and Balochistan. This leads to shortage of food in these provinces thus prices increase there, and poverty level increase. Thus people stand against the federal due to unequal distribution of food.

(5) Unequal distribution of Resources:

The resources are also distributed unequally in Pakistan among the country. Which increasing public opinion against state. As most of industries are in the Lahore and upper Punjab but people of Southern Punjab have few industries, same in Sindh all industries are in Karachi and Hyderabad. Thus inter-province and intra-province comparison start which erode federal cohesion.

(6) Unequal facilities of education across the country.

The education facilities are the main factor to increase ~~perpetuate~~ cohesion in country. But unequal distribution of educational institutes are leading to conflicts. As in Balochistan only one teaching hospital is present. Same like Southern Punjab has one hospital and 3 public universities. Same with the interior Sindh the

universities are more in Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. This disparity of availability of education among provinces has raised the public sentiment against unity.

(7) Unequal development Across Provinces.

The unequal development across provinces has also lead to erode in federal cohesion. As in Balochistan gas was discovered in 1960 and it reach to Punjab and Sindh in 1968 but the facility of gas was provided to Quetta in 1985. Moreover the same is happening in case of other development projects like in Karachi and Lahore progress is high with hospitals, roads, and bridges, but south Punjab and interior Sindh are ignored. Thus unequal development is also leading to undermine federal cohesion in the country.

Lessons to prevent regional alienation.

Political stability with credible institutions

The political stability must be ensured with increasing the political talks. The resolution of conflicts must be done on table. Moreover the political case must be avoided and credibility of institutions like security and election commission must be regained. This will increase public trust and federal cohesion.

Equal distribution of resource across the country.

The resources like food, gas, and electricity must be distributed equally across the country - every part of every province must get equal amount of resources. This will make every citizen of Pakistan equal and will increase the federal cohesion.

Availability of constitutional rights across the country.

The public right which are provided in constitution must be given to public. The right from 8-28 Articles of constitution of Pakistan. Every citizen must have free and equal education with ensured security and fair trails. This will make sense of unity in the public, and will increase the federal cohesion.

Equal development in country as well as provinces.

The development projects must be equally provided to every segment of country without the divide of region. The schools, universities, roads and hospitals must be provided to each provinces and every city. This will finish the sense of alienation in public and improve the federal cohesion.

Conclusion:

The federal cohesion in Pakistan is undermined by unequal distribution of political and socio-economic rights with poor administration. Thus to make cohesion strong the equal distribution of political, social, and economic rights, is necessary, which will eliminate sense of alienation in public.

Q No 6

Introduction:

The regional organizations in the south and central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration, because of geopolitical rivalries, and conflicts in the interest of countries. Moreover the the block formation strategy with different ideologies are also making integration difficult in that region. Political instability and terrorism is also an issue including Pakistan. Thus to resolve these

issues and increase the integration on regional level the political stability, counter terrorism, and negotiation between rivalary states ~~are~~ are required.

Reasons of failure of regional organisations.

(1) Low trade in regional countries

The trade in countries of region is very low. The trade between the countries of SAARC is only 6% of total trade same is the case with SCO only 4% of trade. Thus the low amount of trade cannot ensure the regional integration. Thus regional trade is low which is not enough to bring countries close.

(2) Political instability in countries of region.

The most of countries are not politically stable. As in Afghanistan talibans conflicts, Pakistan also facing political unrest, Political coup in

Bangladesh, Political protest in the
Sri Lanka are leading to Political
unrest thus the integration on
regional level is undermined.

**Rivalry between state declining
integration.**

The states in this region have
rivalry with one another. As Pakistan
and India are rivals to each
other. They have gone in several
wars. Moreover the Sri Lanka and
India have Ideological rivalries on
the basis of Ram and Ravan. Thus
rivalries are declining regional integration.

**Cross border terrorism in the
region:**

The cross border terrorism also making
the regional integration very weak.
The terrorism from Afghanistan
to Pakistan has lead to conflict
between both countries. Moreover the
conflict of cross border terrorism

between India and srilanka has also increased the decline of regional intergration.

Lack of meetings of regional organisations.

The annual meetings of any organisation is necessary to evaluate the progress and increase the efficiency. But in this region organization have very less annual session. They are impacted due to rival countries like the annual session of SAARC was held in 2014. From then no other session was held because of conflict of Pakistan and India.

Global geopolitics countering the regional integration.

This region is very import^{nt} in the global politics because of China and Russia, Thus to counter them we use India as a stabilizer. Thus India is involved to undermine the political

stability which will favour the
China. Thus India always try to
sabotage the connectivity in the
region. As K. Yadhave Indian spy
accepts that India is involved to
sabotage BRI.

Practicle measures to INCREASE
regional connectivity.

counter terrorism by security of
borders and intelligence.

The first point to increase the
regional connectivity is counter
terrorism. This can be done by
sealing the borders from both
sides. As DG ISIR of Pakistan
has offered to Afghanistan. Moreover
the intelligence sharing with countries
to counter terrorist organisation
can increase regional integration.

This will resolve conflicts of
Pakistan and Afghanistan, India and
Sri Lanka.

Conflict Resolution and diplomatic talks.

The territorial conflicts must be resolved to increase the regional connectivity. As if Pakistan's conflict with Afghanistan resolved the connectivity of Pakistan with central Asia increase and cheap energy will reach to Pakistan. Moreover the India Pakistan conflict if resolved the India can also become the part of CEAPAC. Thus conflict resolution must be done by negotiation.

Increasing regional trade.

The trade is only solution to reduce the conflicts. As in the European union they focuses on the trade after World war 2. They are now become most successful organisation of globe. Their trade is almost 55% of actual trade. Thus increase in the regional trade can increase the

regional integration and connectivity.
 using observer states to increase
 the connectivity.

The observer states of region
 are China and Russia. They
 can be used as tool to
 increase the regional connectivity. As
 Russia can supply the energy
 to region and connect centered
 Asia with South Asia. The China
 can also influence connectivity and
 conflict resolution under the BRI.
 The Russia can also broke the
 agreements as it done in Tashkent
 declaration.

Decoupling Politics from regional organisations.

The politics must be decoupled
 from the organisation. As the
 policy of block formation must
 be denied. The politics free
 areas like education, health,
 trade and tourism must be

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promoted with revival of annual meeting. This will increase the social integration and connectivity.

Conclusion:

The regional organisations are failed to deliver in the south and central Asia, because of political rivalries and low trade. The countries have issue of terrorisms. Thus, countering the terrorism and conflict resolution with improved trade can ensure the regional connectivity in the area.

Q No (8)

Introduction.

Technological innovation is considered as the key source for the economic growth of a country. Pakistan with highest number of youth and with resources like minerals and agriculture can implement the proper policy.

to achieve economic growth. The IT sector can be uplift by providing facilities and training to youth. Moreover facilitation of research projects can increase the agricultural growth. Investment in E-technology can produce experts to environment and improve the economic conditions in Pakistan. Finally the technology innovation in mining and minerals extraction can boost up economy of Pakistan.

Pakistan's Potential

Highest number of youth:

Pakistan is in the countries which have highest number of youth. Almost 65% of population in Pakistan is youth. Thus the youth can be trained according to technological requirements and economic condition will be improved. Youth can be indulged in IT sector to provide the services online. As in 2023 Pakistan's

IT exports were increase to 30 billion dollars. Moreover the youth can be trained with green skills to cope with climate change. This will provide environment experts which is highly demanded in world.

Agriculture sector:

Pakistan is an agricultural country the 65% of its population is related to this field. Pakistan has great opportunity to upgrade technology in agriculture to increase the yield. Many countries are interested to invest in agriculture of Pakistan. Thus technology upgradation is required. As Saudi Arabia, and China directly want to invest in agriculture of Pakistan. Thus Pakistan can make its economy better by improving technology in agriculture and increasing the exports.

Mines and Minerals as opportunity for Pakistan.

Pakistan is rich with natural resources like minerals and metals.

Therefore, the mining field is the best opportunity, as Pakistan have biggest resources of copper, rare earth metals and minerals. Thus the technological upgradation in the mining field and self extraction of these minerals can increase the economic stability of Pakistan.

According to Economist only the resource of copper can bring more the 100 bn dollars investment in Pakistan. Thus technology upgradation in mining sector can ensure economic growth of Pakistan.

Reforms to unlock that potential and achieve technology led development.

Skills development for IT

The IT sector can be uplift by skill development in this sector. The

training programmes for youth to learn freelancing and trading, can enhance the development. Moreover the skills related to coding of AI can also increase the development of country.

upgradation of syllabus according to modern technology.

The educational syllabus in Pakistan is not inclined with the technology.

The syllabus being taught at universities is outdated. As in computer science

they are teaching floppy disc which was used almost 30 years ago. Thus

the syllabus must be upgraded to

produce more advance bechors from

universities ~~that~~ who can initiate

technological development in country.

Facilitation of research projects for New technology.

All over the world, the progress

in technology is done by the

Promotion of research projects As in

China the issues are kept in front of universities and ask for the research projects. The students and professors suggest projects and government facilitate the funding, ultimately the new technology is produced to solve particular issue. Therefore in Pakistan funding for technological innovation research must be promoted for development.

Financing the students to initiate companies based on latest technology.

Most of students in Pakistan cannot contribute to technological upgradation because of low economic condition. As many of students has made electric bikes on local level. Government must facilitate to these skilled persons to initiate the companies. They will perform more to technology innovation when they get money. Thus financing

individuals for technology innovation can
boost up progress.

Engaging companies to brought latest agricultural technology.

Pakistan can also "upgrade its
technology in Agriculture by engaging
with multinational companies. As
Pioneer seeds company has its
model farms to promote the
technological advancement. Moreover Nestle
Pakistan is also involved in
the upgradation of irrigation methods
in Agriculture. Thus Pakistan can
engage these companies to promote
latest technologies to local farmers.

Engagement with developed countries for technology shifting:

Pakistan can also uplift its
~~econom~~ technological field by engaging
with developed countries. As America
is intrested in the mining, American
companies must make bound to train
our local engineers and shift latest

mining technology to Pakistan.

Moreover, ~~the~~ China is growing very quickly in technology. Thus, China can shift advance technology to Pakistan. As JF 17 and submarines are being manufactured in the Pakistan with the help of China. Thus, developed countries can be used to shift modern technology to Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has very potential in youth, agriculture, and in mines. The technological upgradation of Pakistan in these field with the help of policies reforms and engagement of developed countries can ensure the technological development in Pakistan.