

SECTION B ANSWER #5

1. INTRODUCTION:

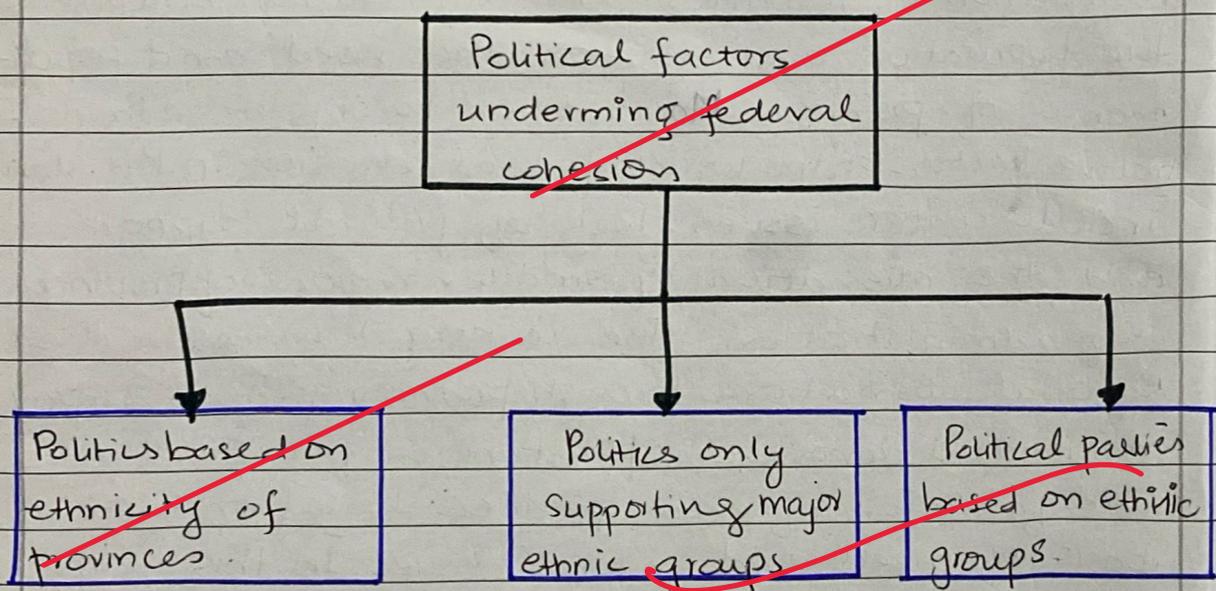
Pakistan has been facing issues of federal cohesion since its inception. The country is faced with issues of federal cohesion due to several political, economical and administrative factors. The political factors of the undermining federal cohesion include the politics based on the ethnicity of provinces and the political parties supporting major ethnic groups of country. Moreover the economic factors of loss of federal cohesion in Pakistan include unequal distribution of resources and distribution based on the population and not on the need and performance of provinces. In addition to it, the administrative factors of the loss of federal cohesion in Pakistan include water issues, lack of judicial support and the alienation of smaller regions of provinces by administration. The country can lessen the regional alienation through promoting equal employment and economic opportunities for provinces and formation of new provinces based on the basis of need and regional issues. In this way, Pakistan can prevent the loss of federal cohesion from the country.

2. THE ISSUE OF FEDERAL COHESION IN PAKISTANI:

Pakistan is facing weak federal cohesion since its inception. The population of Pakistan takes

less interest in the development of country and promoting national cause and takes more interest in provincial, regional and ethnic benefit. This has resulted in the weak federal cohesion which thereby impact the development and unity of the country. There are several economic, political and administrative causes of this issue.

3 POLITICAL FACTORS UNDERMINING FEDERAL COHESION IN PAKISTAN:



3.1 POLITICS BASED ON ETHNICITY OF PROVINCES:

One of the major political factor undermining the federal cohesion is that the politics in Pakistan is done on the ethnicity of the provinces. In National assembly the demand of right is usually done on the basis

of the ethnic groups in country rather than the promotion of equal rights for all the individual in Pakistan.

3.2 POLITICS ONLY SUPPORTING MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS:

The political parties in the country only support the major ethnic groups in the country. For instance in Punjab the political party usually support the punjabi community which undermine the feelings of the siraiki community of the country. Moreover the political party of sindh only support the sindhi community hurting the feeling of Mohajir community in the country.

3.3 POLITICAL PARTIES BASED ON ETHNIC GROUPS:

The political parties in Pakistan are made on the basis of the ethnic groups of the country which do not support the national cause but support the cause of the ethnic groups in country. For instance:

PMLN PUNJABI COMMUNITY
PPP SINDHI COMMUNITY

These political parties are made for the provinces but usually support the designated ethnic groups undermining the federal wherema in Pakistan.

4 ECONOMIC FACTORS UNDERMINING FEDERAL COHESION:

Unequal distribution of resources.

Distribution of resources not based on performance.

Economic benefit of one region distributed to other region.

4.1 UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:

The unequal distribution of resources of resources among the provinces is one of the major reason of the loss of federal cohesion in country. For instance the NFC share gives 51% of resources to Punjab creating grievances among other provinces.

4.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BASED ON POPULATION, NOT PERFORMANCE.

The resources on the basis of NFC award are distributing based on the population and not on performance and land. This result in the development of one area of the country and weakens the governance of other area. For instance the population of Balochistan is less and land area is more result in lesser portion of resources and decrease in federal cohesion.

4.3 ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF ONE REGION DISTRIBUTED TO OTHER REGION:

The economic income of one province and region is distributed to the other province while the provinces with more economy are left behind in the development weakening the federal cohesion among provinces and federation.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS UNDERMINING FEDERAL COHESION IN PAKISTAN:

Water issues of provinces

Alienation of smaller regions and ethnicities

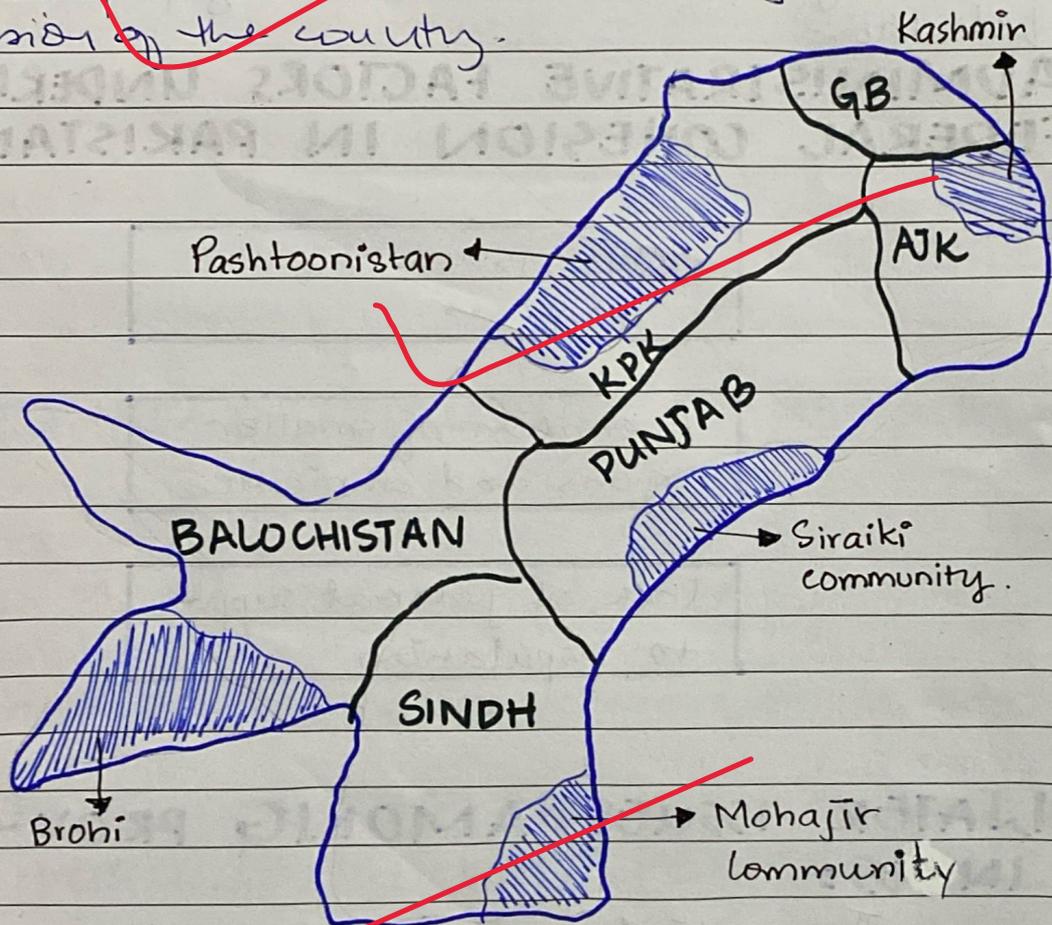
Lack of judicial support to population.

5.1 WATER ISSUES AMONG PROVINCES:

The water issue unresolvement is the major cause of the undermining of federal cohesion among provinces. For the canal water dispute and the issue of crops in upper riparian and lower riparian regions of Pakistan are unresolved. This weakness of the administration of Pakistan results in the weak federal cohesion in Pakistan.

5.2 ALIENATION OF SMALLER REGIONS AND ETHNICITIES:

The smaller regions and ethnicities of Pakistan are left behind in development and economic support resulting in demand of new provinces and undermining federal cohesion of the country.



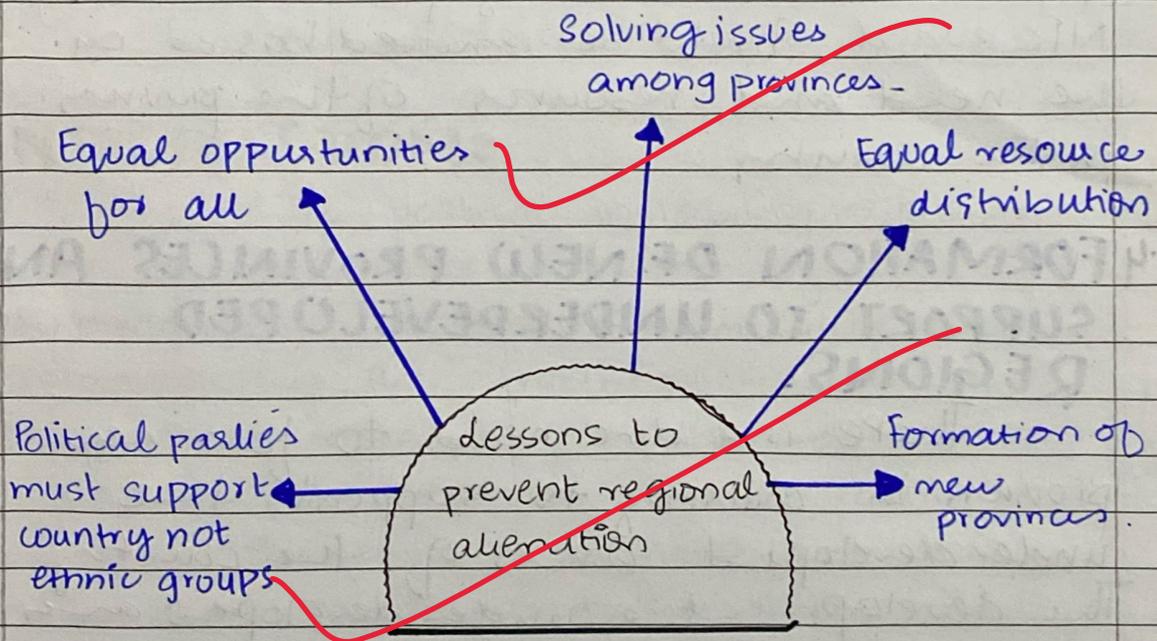
▨ Smaller regions in Pakistan demanding new provinces and complaining alienation

MAP SHOWING
SMALLER REGIONS
AND ETHNIC
GROUPS OF
PAKISTAN.

5.3 LACK OF JUDICIAL SUPPORT TO POPULATION

The weak judiciary is also a reason of the ~~fact~~ loss of federal cohesion in country. The ~~population~~ when does not get justice move against the country's administration weakening federal cohesion in country.

6 LESSONS TO PREVENT REGIONAL ALIENATION IN PAKISTAN:



6.1 POLITICAL PARTIES MUST SUPPORT COUNTRY, NOT ETHNIC GROUPS:

The political parties of the country should work collectively. The parties must support the population as a whole and not on the ethnic groups in the country.

6.2 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL:

The country must provide equal opportunities to all the population regardless of the ethnicity and the land area and only support nationalism in country.

6.3 EQUAL RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AMONG PROVINCES:

The administration must provide equal distribution among provinces. The NFC award should be renewed based on the need and resources of the provinces in the country.

6.4 FORMATION OF NEW PROVINCES AND SUPPORT TO UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS:

There is a dire need to form new provinces in country to support the underdeveloped areas of the country. The development of underdeveloped areas will help in the rise of cohesion in provinces and will also promote national integration.

6.5 SOLVING ISSUES AMONG PROVINCES

The ~~pro~~ issues among the provinces such as water issue and canal water issue should be resolved among the provinces to promote national cohesion in the country.

7 CONCLUSION:

The administrative, political and social issues in Pakistan are a major cause of the loss of federal cohesion in the country. Equal opportunities and equal resource distribution is necessary to improve federal cohesion in the country.

ANSWER # 4

1 INTRODUCTION:

The political instability in Pakistan is one of the major reasons of the performance of Pakistan economically and diplomatically. The structural causes of the political instability in Pakistan include unequal distribution of resources, politics based on dynastic culture, short term policies of political parties and the issues created by the opposition parties of the governing party. Moreover the politics based on populism and weak enforcement of local government also impact the political stability in Pakistan. Impact of political instability on the country's national security include rise in terrorism in country, lesser chances of cohesion in wars against other countries, chances of loss of data of country and increased

possibility of attack from country's rival. Moreover the impact of political instability on country's foreign policy include, lesser chances of foreign direct investment and increased issues with regional countries and alliances.

2 POLITICAL INSTABILITY CONSTRAINING ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC PERFORMANCE:

The political instability in the country constraint the economic and diplomatic performance in the country as the political instability impact the development and national security of the country.

3 STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:

Unequal distribution of resources.

Politics based on dynastic culture.

Short term policies of political parties.

Rivalry based on ethnic groups among political parties.

politics based on
populism

lack of empowerment
of local government.

3.1 UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES:

The unequal distribution of resources among provinces is one of the major reasons of the political instability in country. The provinces which do not get resources according to their need indulge in activities against the government leading to political instability in country.

3.2 POLITICS BASED ON DYNASTIC CULTURE:

The politics of Pakistan is based on the ethnic groups and has dynastic politics. This impairs the sentiments of the population leading to the political instability in country.

3.3 SHORT TERM POLICIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES DURING THEIR TENURE:

The political party in its government gives priority to the short term policy making so that their performance get better but do not promote the long term policies resulting in the political instability in country.

34 RIVALRY BASED ON ETHNIC GROUPS:

The rivalries among the ethnic and the sectarian group and the inability of government to unite them also cause the political instability in country.

35 POLITICS BASED ON POPULISM:

The politics of Pakistan when give rise to populism also result in the political instability in country. Populism imparts the interests of the country and only promote instability in country.

36 LACK OF EMPOWERMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The lack of empowerment of local government result in the lesser development of region of Pakistan. This result in the political instability in the country.

4. IMPACT OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON NATIONAL SECURITY:

4.1 INCREASE IN TERRORISM IN COUNTRY:

Political instability weak the security of country resulting in the chances of rise of terrorism in the country. The weak administration don't have the strength to fight against the leading to increase in terrorism in Pakistan.

4.2 CHANCES OF LESSER COHESION DURING WARS:

The political instability result in the undermining of the social cohesion in country. When wars come the political instability result in the weaker of the and give lesser chance of unity during wars in country.

4.3 CHANCES OF ATTACKS FROM COUNTRY RIVALS:

The country when politically unstable have more chances to be attacked by the rival of the country impacting national security of country.

5. IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY: OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN COUNTRY:

5.1 ISSUES WITH REGIONAL ALLIANCES:

The political instability result in the issues with the regional alliances of the country. The regional alliances don't want to keep good connection with the country which is politically unstable impairing the foreign policy of the country.

5.2 LOSS OF FDI IN COUNTRY:

The politically unstable country get less chances of the foreign direct investment imparting the country's relations with its allies and other countries.

With every 1% increase in political instability, the foreign direct investment of country is decreased by 10%.

- World Bank.

6. CONCLUSION:

The structural issues of administration in Pakistan are a major cause of the political instability in the country. The political instability in country impairs the national security.

ANSWER # 1

1. INTRODUCTION:

The political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to protect ~~Britt~~ Muslims interest in British India is one of the major efforts in the history of muslims efforts for equal rights. He

made efforts to increase communications between Muslims and British and promoted education of Muslims in British rule. Moreover he demanded political reforms in India and equal opportunities for Muslims. The approach of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan differs from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress as the Congress aimed against the British and demanded separate electorate for Hindus only. Moreover they were not interested in demanding the equal opportunities for Muslims politically and economically.

2. POLITICAL STRATEGY OF SIR SYED FOR PROTECTION OF MUSLIMS INTERESTS IN BRITISH INDIA:

2.1. INCREASING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BRITISH AND :

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan paved the way for the communication between Muslims and British. He explained to the Muslim the importance of recognizing British and increasing communication with them.

2.2. ACCEPTANCE IN MUSLIMS FOR BRITISH:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to increase the acceptance in Muslims for British so that the Muslims can gain political rights

in the subcontinent

2.3 PROMOTION OF EDUCATION IN MUSLIMS:

Sir Syed compelled Muslim to gain education preferably the knowledge of British education in the subcontinent. In this way their standard will increase in the eyes of British aiding in gaining the political rights in the subcontinent.

2.4 CREATING BRIDGES BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS:

Sir Syed Ahmed aimed to create bridges between the Hindus and the Muslim. He explained to the Muslims that in order to gain political rights in the subcontinent they need to have good relation with Hindus and

2.5 DEMANDED EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MUSLIMS:

Sir Syed demanded equal opportunities for the Muslims of the subcontinent politically and economically.

3 HOW APPROACH OF SIR SYED DIFFER FROM THE APPROACH OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS:

3.1 AIMING POLICIES AGAINST BRITISH:

The Congress other than the epoch of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan aimed their

efforts against the British which raised conflicts between the Hindus, Muslims with British.

3.2) DEMAND FOR ELECTORATE MORE OF HINDUS:

The Congress demanded separate electorate for the Hindus. However, they gave lesser importance for the separate electorate for Muslims.

3.3) LESSER CHANCES FOR EMPLOYMENT FOR MUSLIMS:

As Sir Syed tried to increase the employment chances for the Muslims of the Subcontinent. Congress however, on the other end gave lesser chances of employment to the Muslims.

4. CONCLUSION:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a major role in giving political rights to Muslims in the subcontinent. He struggled to increase the communication between the Muslims and the British. The Congress however, did not give enough importance to the political rights of the Muslims in the subcontinent.

ANSWER # 2

1. INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is one of the major non-traditional security threat for Pakistan in the contemporary world. There are several socio-economic and political implications of this issue. The National Action Plan and Disaster Management

plan are made by government to combat the issue.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE AS A NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT IN PAKISTAN

The climate change has been posed in Pakistan as a non traditional security threat in the contemporary world. The threat has impacted hundreds of lives killing millions and also resulting in the loss of infrastructure in the country.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

Loss of crops and agriculture land.

Increase in droughts in country.

Loss of infrastructure and urban development

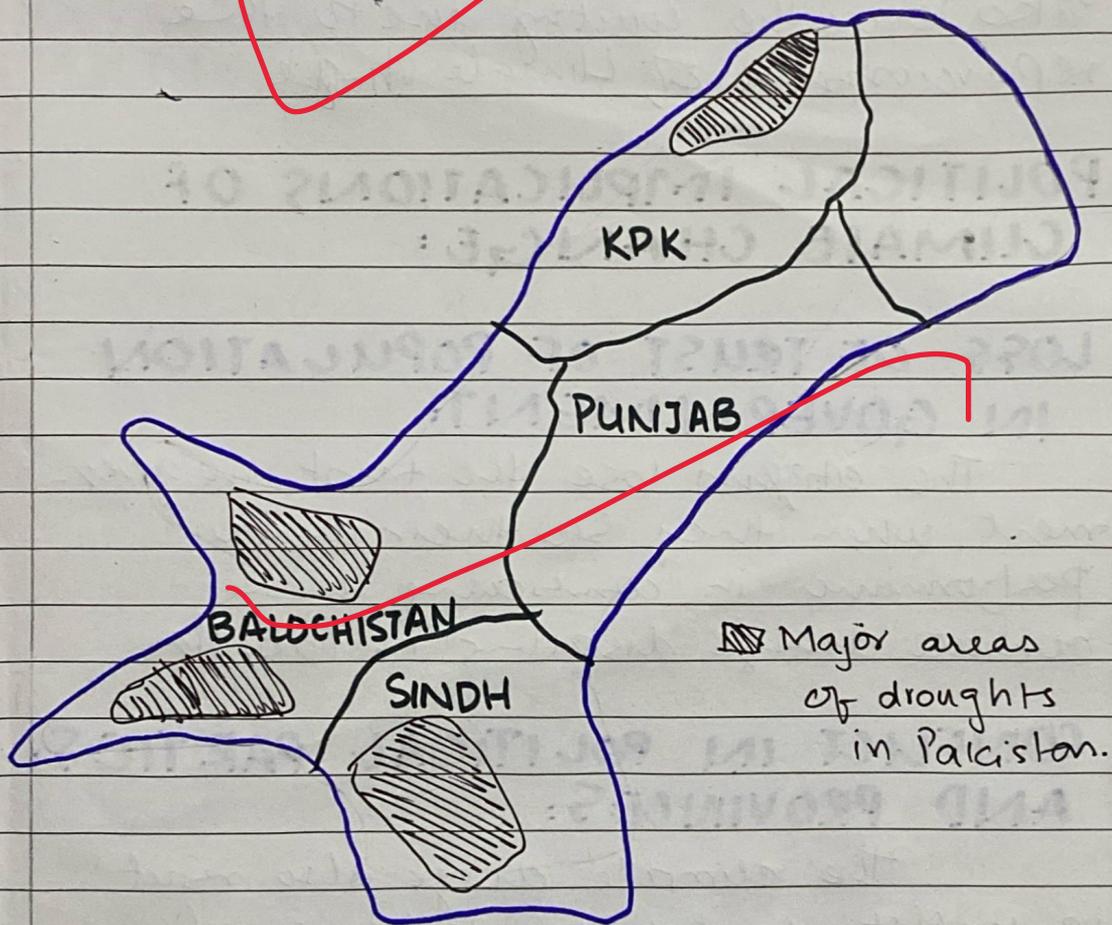
Rise in migration and exodus in country.

3.1 LOSS OF CROPS AND AGRICULTURE LAND:

Climate change has caused severe loss to the crops and agriculture land in Pakistan. The floods alone in 2022 resulted in the loss of millions of acres of field in Pakistan and also destroying hundreds of livestock.

3.2 INCREASE IN DROUGHTS IN COUNTRY:

Climate change has also increased droughts in the country. The regions with droughts are facing loss of agriculture land and severe water issues.



MAP SHOWING DROUGHT REGIONS IN PAKISTAN.

3.3 LOSS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Climate change has been resulting in the loss of infrastructure in the country. The floods destroy the urban areas resulting in urban flooding and loss of houses in urban areas.

3.4 RISE IN MIGRATION AND EXODUS IN COUNTRY:

Climate change has also resulted in the rise in migration and exodus from the country. The citizens migrate from the rural area to urban area and also leave the country due to the repercussion of climate change.

4. POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

4.1 LOSS OF TRUST OF POPULATION IN GOVERNMENT:

The citizens lose the trust in government when they see their weak performance in combating the climate change disasters in Pakistan.

4.2 CONFLICT IN POLITICAL PARTIES AND PROVINCES:

The climate change also result in conflict in political parties and provinces as the provinces start conflict on water and resources of the country.

5. PAKISTAN'S INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE INDUCED CHALLENGES:

5. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN:

Pakistan has created NAP through which Pakistan aims to combat the traditional and non-security threats in the country.

5.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Pakistan has also created disaster management plan through which Pakistan aims to combat the disasters especially due to climate change occurring in the country. The disaster management plan helps in the prevention of disaster, to reduce the repercussions of the climate change.

6 CONCLUSION:

Climate change is a non-traditional security threat to Pakistan in the contemporary world. The economic and political impacts of climate change are faced by Pakistan each year resulting in loss of millions of lives and impairs the infrastructural development of the country. Climate change is countered by Pakistan through the NAP and the disaster management plan. More struggle is required to save country from the repercussions of climate change.