



Militarization of space and its impacts on current global warfare

1. Introduction

Space; from pristine place of peace to an undeniably contested arena

2. Militarization of space in retrospect

3. Space; an ultimate strategic high ground

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- ii) U.S space endeavors ; an effort at protecting its hegemony in new arena of warfare
- ii) China’s space ambitions; the rising dragon
- iv) Russia’s growing space capabilities

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- ii) Balance of power dragged to the fourth arena of warfare
- iii) New strengths; new vulnerabilities
- iv) Space weapons and missile defense system technologies
- v) Dual use of satellites; a peaceful purpose and potential military application

Political impacts

- i) A conflict started in space could easily translate into a full blown war on Earth
- ii) It would increase expenses based on threat perception rather than concrete intimidation.
- iii) Politicians would have to convince the taxpayers to spend a huge amount of money on weaponization of space with little short term goals.

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- i) It will cajole major powers to spend more on space programs
- ii) Already amplified military expenses would further soar

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- i) Existing and proposed legal instruments
- ii) Need for global consensus to lay down rules for un-ruled space
- iii) Bridging the trust deficit among adversaries
- iv) Improved and effective role of United Nations to ensure a peaceful space



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6. **Conclusion**
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Essay

World powers, over the decades, have been pursuing dominance in the outer space on pretext of peaceful purposes and for larger good of humanity. Ostensibly, these space programs are projected to reap benefits of weather monitoring, help in research and rescue, for detection of natural disasters, for advancement in science and technology and to deal with space debris. However, this is an open secret that world powers are seeking more military prowess in this erstwhile peaceful arena, this increased militarization of space has brought the modern age warfare to the ultimate high ground and it has profound impacts on economic, strategic and political arenas of modern warfare and is undoubtedly a potential existential threat. Space -a no man's land- is no more a neutral playground, super power i.e. United States has successfully extended its hegemony and established its dominance in ultimate strategic high ground of space. Other major powers including Russia and China are contesting for their share of power in the space too.

Earth's orbit wasn't always such a dangerous place. The Soviet Union destroyed a satellite for the last time in an experiment in 1982. The United States tested its last Cold War anti-satellite missile, launched by a vertically flying F-15 fighter, in 1985. For the next three decades, both countries refrained from deploying weapons in space. The "unofficial moratorium," put the brakes on the militarization of space. Then in 2002, President George W. Bush withdrew the United States from a treaty with Russia prohibiting the development of antiballistic-missile weapons. The move cleared the way for Bush to deploy interceptor missiles that administration officials claimed would protect the United States from nuclear attack by "rogue" states such as North Korea. But withdrawing from the treaty also undermined the consensus on the strictly peaceful use of space. Five years later, in January 2007, China struck one of its own old satellites with a ground-launched rocket as part of a test of a rudimentary anti-satellite system. This scattered thousands of potentially dangerous pieces of debris across low orbit. Beijing's anti-satellite test accelerated the militarization of space. The United States, in particular, seized the opportunity to greatly expand its orbital arsenal.



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Space has been militarized since the earliest communication satellites were launched. According to estimates, about 1,300 active satellites adorn the globe in a crowded nest of orbits, providing worldwide communications, GPS navigation, weather forecasting and planetary surveillance. Today, militaries all over the world rely on satellites for command and control, communication, monitoring, early warning, and navigation with the Global Positioning System. Therefore, “peaceful uses” of outer space include military uses, even those which are not at all peaceful—such as using satellites to direct bombing raids anywhere around the globe. Quietly and without most people noticing, the world’s leading space powers — the United States, China and Russia — have been deploying new and more sophisticated weaponry in space. Earth’s orbit is looking more and more like the planet’s surface — heavily armed and primed for war. A growing number of “inspection” satellites lurk in orbit, possibly awaiting commands to sneak up on and disable or destroy other satellites. Down on the surface, more and more warships and ground installations pack powerful rockets that, with accurate guidance, could reach into orbit to destroy enemy spacecraft.

United states seek to be the undisputed power in space too. However, China and Russia aggressively seek to challenge U.S. superiority in space with ambitious military space programs of their own, the power struggle risks sparking a conflict that could cripple the entire planet’s space-based infrastructure. And though it might begin in space, such a conflict could easily ignite full-blown war on Earth.

Russia and China are increasingly pursuing the ability to attack America’s space-based assets. Russia’s 2010 military doctrine emphasized space as a crucial component of its defense strategy, and Russia has publicly stated they are researching and developing counterspace capabilities to degrade, disrupt and deny other users of space. Russia’s leaders also openly assert that Russian armed forces have anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, conduct ASAT research and employ satellite jammers.

The most potent challenge for America in militarization of space comes from china. China, like Russia, has advanced ‘directed energy’ capabilities that could be used to track or blind satellites, and recently, has demonstrated the ability to perform complex maneuvers in space. In November 2015, China conducted its sixth test of a hypersonic strike vehicle, and an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons in December 2015. There is visible unrest in power corridors of world regarding ASAT test in 2007, which created more than 3,000 pieces of debris, adding significantly to the congested space environment.



However, to challenge U.S strength in this fourth arena of warfare would not be easy. U.S. companies and government agencies have at least 500 satellites — roughly as many as the rest of the world combined. At least 100 of them are primarily military in nature. Most are for communication or surveillance. In other words, they’re oriented downward, toward Earth. Today, the United States has dozens of Aegis-equipped warships carrying hundreds of SM-3 missiles, more than enough to quickly wipe out the approximately 50 satellites apiece that Russia and China keep in low orbit.

This growing competition has profound and lasting impacts on new-age warfare. With weaponization of space, star wars is no more just a fiction but is an imminent possibility. In order to analyze the impacts of militarization of space, it is pertinent to dissect the issue in strategic, political and economic domains. Strategic domain being the most relevant has undergone deep refurbishing due to addition of this fourth arena in current warfare. Space-based capabilities like GPS, communications and reconnaissance satellites are inevitable for militaries of 21st century. Militaries on ground depend on these satellites positioned in the space to carry out their operations. So, to hold and maintain a sizeable influence in space arena is inevitable to maintain military power on earth too.

Militarization of space has dragged the concept of balance of power to the fourth arena of warfare. Space capabilities are inextricably woven into the fabric of security, scientific, and economic activities of modern day states. Today, Space assets no longer just tell us where our enemies are and what they are doing; they are integrated with the weapon systems used to target and destroy. Now rival states have to keep an eye on the enemy’s space endeavors too, and being oblivious to this crucial area could later translate into an existential threat for them.

New strengths in space have also exposed new vulnerabilities. Now, states have to protect their satellites as it won’t just affect their dominance in space but also on the earth. Space weapons calls for missile defense system technologies too, in case of any wars in space missile defense system technologies are crucial to protect and maintain a functioning space system. This would further aggravate already soaring weapon race in space. Dual use of satellites is another strategic threat to current warfare as most satellites have potential military application besides the stated peaceful purpose. This calls for ultra vigilant eye on the satellite system of the enemy.



Militarization of space has deep political impacts on current warfare too. As any mishandled conflict started in space could easily translate into a full blown war on Earth. On the contrary, a mishandled political situation could lead to devastating chain reactions in the most volatile arena of space. Militarization of space would increase expenses based on threat perception rather than concrete intimidation. Rival states would try to outsmart each other in space to gain tactical and strategic edge, which could lead to ungrounded and misguided political decisions. Moreover, politicians would have to convince the taxpayers to spend a huge amount of money on weaponization of space with little short term goals. It would be hard for politicians to convince public on the lingering and potential threat of space wars.

In addition to political and strategic impacts militarization of space also has deep economic impacts on current warfare. Growing militarization of space would cajole major powers to spend even more on space programs. A report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) states that the United States already spends on space programs - both civilian and defense-related - more than every other country combined. In 2015, the US spent about \$40 billion on its space program, while China's space budget being the second largest in the world, was about \$12 billion in 2015; the next, Russia's, was roughly \$8.6 billion; and India's, the fourth largest, was about \$4.3 billion. These budgets are expected to further bulge given the growing arm race in space. Thus, this increased space budget would have a direct impact on already amplified military expenses.

In order to ensure use of space for peaceful purposes, global community has to make concerted and well organized efforts to halt and preferably roll back militarization of space. In order to achieve this coveted goal there is need for global consensus to lay down rules for un-ruled space as the existing and proposed legal instruments legitimize weaponization of space. The existing outer Space Treaty 1967 is insignificant to halt growing militarization of space as although this treaty ban the placement of weapons of mass destruction in space, it does not prevent states from placing other types of weapons in space. To bridge this gap, Russia and China have proposed Preventing an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS), however, it is still under discussion and consensus is not yet reached. In order to reach a global consensus, rival states need to overcome the trust deficit. And to insure a successful and agreed treaty to govern outer space, United Nations should play a proactive role to bring states on a page.

In conclusion , it could be safely reiterated that militarization of space has significantly altered the modern warfare and has stretched the warfare to the ultimate strategic high ground of space. Now major

powers are competing for enhanced and significant dominance in space to maintain their military might on earth too. This mounting militarization of space has casted adverse effects on strategic, political and economic arena of 21st century warfare. It has significantly altered the space from a pristine place of peace to a volatile court of competition. World community has to join hands to reach a global consensus on peaceful use of space to ensure unabated development in science and technology. World community has to move from competition to cooperation in space to pass on an uncontested space to our next generations.

Emergence of street power and its challenges to democracy in Pakistan

1. Introduction

1.1 Street power derails democracy when government fails to provide equity.

2. Historical emergence of street power

2.1 Martial laws deprived people of their civil rights. i.e. NSF launched in Ayub Khan era.

2.2 Blame game of political parties over their vested interests.

3. Why does street power emerge?

3.1 Protagonists march against government to deter democratic institutions. i.e. dharnas, rallies.

3.2 Street power strains tranquility. i.e. barred roads, mass injuries.

4. Who uses street power?

4.1 Political parties.

a) bringing mass rallies to blame each other for wrongdoings.

b) To overwhelm each other for their interests.

4.2 Religiopolitical parties.

a) To enact Islam-based laws.

b) Blasphemous attacks add fire to the fuel.

4.3 Ethnopolitical parties

a) To show concerns over maximum shares of resources

b) Chanting slogans of disintegration.

5. Street power – a challenge to democracy

5.1 At national level

a) Multi-national politics undermines nation-state.

b) Sabotaging economic developments for their interests. i.e. ANP protests against CPEC.

c) Partisanship hinders justice and democracy



- d) Sit-ins outside the democratic institutions. i.e. parliament, Supreme Court.
- e) Parties deter democratic institutions through lockdown, dharnas, riots.

5.2 At individual level

- a) Growing religious and cultural intolerance jeopardize human rights.
- b) Disenchantment with the elected civilian ruling.
- c) Middle-class revolt due to stagflation create impasse
- d) Victims of tragic incidents question from government of their rights. i.e. Gadani incident, plane crash
- e) Parties make inroads into government institutions to recruit young people to their folds.

6. **Highlighted case studies in this regards.**

- a) Role of Indian propaganda through media brings turmoil i.e. Balochistan issue.
- b) State-sponsored terrorism threatens civil liberties to dismantle democracy. i.e. RAW, NDS
- c) Banned terrorist organizations carry out soft and hard targets. i.e. IS, TTP, LeJ

7. **Conclusion**

8. **Way forward**

- a) Providing equal opportunities to provinces in all mega projects.
- b) Curbing the influence of exiled parties.
- c) Proper functioning of democratic institutions.

ESSAY

Street power emerges when people are deprived of their civil rights. This leads to aggression against the ruling government, which results in dismantling democracy. However, street power takes its roots from the eras of martial law administration, since the first National Student Federation (NSF) launched in the late 1960s. Since, then it was prevailed in Pakistan by the subsequent political parties. Some take advantage of its to gain their vested interests while others due to their dissatisfaction from their elected civilian ruling. However, this results into nothing except mass injuries, arsons, barricades and vandalism. Hence, political parties use street power to deter democratic institutions as their partisans not only impede economic development but also jeopardize justice and democracy. Moreover, individuals due to the lack of egalitarianism and foreign factors to undergo their hidden agendas are equally responsible for dismantling democracy in Pakistan.



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When political parties flex their muscles, democratic institutions get netted and become quite fragile to perform their operations. As Chief Justice-designate of Pakistan pledged that the judiciary would not bear any pressure and expediency, and that the judges would undergo justice without any fear.

Moreover, partisanship of political parties undergo sit-ins outside the democratic institutions to bring them to their knees. For example, PTI leadership intended to lockdown Islamabad on November 2nd, 2016, Whereas Islamabad High Court (IHC) allowed PTI to hold protests at Democracy Park. It is a government designated place for sit-ins and rallies. Moreover, the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan summoned PTI leadership and urged not to jeopardize the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project by locking down the capital. Not only political parties have brought challenges to democracy in Pakistan but the individuals as well, owing to the lack of egalitarianism.

Individuals question the government when they are not provided with justice and security. For example, the Gadani incident of the ship-breaking industry took the lives of over twenty-six workers and many others injured, has grieved their families as they were the sole breadwinners. Moreover, this industry is amongst the world's largest industries and it contributes to about 12 billion rupees in Pakistan's economy. But this industry does not provide any safety measures to the workers. The protestors underscored the government to give 5 million rupees to the families of each deceased person besides providing security. In such a situation, foreign factors easily intrude the already devastating state of affairs in a country.

Foreign factors that dismantle democracy in Pakistan include exiled members of political parties and the Indian factor. For example, Former Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) returned to Pakistan after fifteen months of his self-exile. He has promulgated to put his four demands to be fulfilled by the government and has threatened to protest otherwise. He also demanded to acquit Dr. Asim Hussain, who is facing legal charges due to his involvement in corruption and terrorism cases.

Exiled members of political parties are also involved in the cases of corruption and terrorism. This not only hampers judiciary but also sows the seeds of antagonism in indigenous people in a country. Mr. Zardari himself confessed to have ties with the Karachi-based businessman Anwar Majeed, who is wanted under Anti-Terrorism Act. On the other hand, India is taking advantage of this situation in Pakistan, plaguing the minds of people by bringing unrest. As social media networks have a rising impact on society, this has paved the way for India to easily pollute the minds of Balochis to impede the CPEC project. She launched mobile-based applications to provide radio services to the people of Balochistan. It was intended to let the Balochis know that they are being deprived of their rights in the CPEC project.

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Moreover, it engrossed their minds to demand a separate nation state. Mr. Modi used this as his weapon to divert the attention of the international community from the atrocity of the Indian army in Indian occupied Kashmir (IOK). This was a major backlash for Pakistan.

Hence, National integrity and solidarity are pivotal elements for the democratic government of Pakistan. Therefore, political parties need to put aside their grievances over their interest and cease using street power. Their cooperation would let the democratic institutions operate in a free and just manner. Moreover, their solidarity would also lessen the foreign factors to undergo their ulterior motives. This also gives a beacon of hope for Pakistan to flourish in the international community.

A democratic government needs its three pillars-executive, legislature and judiciary to undergo their duties without any fear. A single pillar is unable to bear the weight if the others are fragile.

Therefore, Pakistan needs all of her pillars to be strong in tandem. Moreover, Pakistan needs to rekindle her policies to address the grievances of a common man as democracy ensures the civil liberty. Only then, the street power that has put shackles on democratic institutions can be rooted out.

It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has superseded our humanity

1. Introduction

- a. Deciphering the key terms
- b. How technology has superseded humanity

2. How technology has superseded humanity at various levels

a. At intelligence level

- i) Machine's computational power has surpassed human intelligence
- ii) Human being's growing dependence on machines erodes its intellectual capabilities
- iii) Future is "robotic" ;rise of 'artificial intelligence'

b. At socio-economic level

- i) Technology replacing manpower ; a case of growing unemployment
- ii) 'Artificial intelligence' machines; moral fallouts
- iii) In medical field ; ignoring emotional aspect of healing
- iv) Advancement in communication technology; limiting real life interactions

c. In strategic domain

- i) Warfare technology; no regard for human suffering
- ii) Nuclear bombs and weapons of mass destruction
- iii) Military and intelligence surveillance; encroachment of privacy
- iv) Space surveillance and drone attacks; an onslaught on state sovereignty
- v) Guided missiles and misguided souls

3. Experts' warnings about future of technology being detrimental to humanity

- a. Albert Einstein's caveat
- b. Stephen Hawking' admonition
- c. Norbert Wiener's warning

4. Conclusion

5. How can technology be made to augment humanity

- a. By keeping technology subservient to man



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- b. By utilizing technology for alleviation of human suffering
- c. Moral and ethical checks on technological advancement

Essay

*“Our scientific power has outrun our spiritual power;
we have guided missiles and misguided souls”*

Martin Luther King Jr.

Technological advancement, over the last few decades has taken huge strides, but alas! Not always for good. Modern-day man has learned to fly like birds, to be fast like robots, to be efficient like machines but regrettably has forgotten how to live like a man. Scientific advancements in the fields of communication, computers, artificial intelligence (AI), technological warfare and cybernetics has made man into a slave of technology. Growing dependence on technology has imbedded in him callousness, inactivity, insensitivity and has effectively taken away “humanness” of human beings. In subsequent paragraphs objective analysis of facts shall be conducted to prove the veracity of this claim.

While contemplating over the daunting question “how” technology has exceeded our humanity, the first thing that pops up in mind is that machines are becoming more ‘intelligent’ with their great computational power. This takes toll of human capabilities; his growing reliance on machine to carry out basic operations of intelligence erodes human capacity to do them, eventually. For instance, with advent of internet and smart phones, one seldom makes an effort to remember contact numbers, one hardly ever do two-three digit calculations without use of calculators. A research study in Japan revealed that young Japanese are increasingly relying on technology to write their language with pre-stored alphabets and consequently do not require or learn the alphabets, manually. Futuristic outlook further reveals that this trend is going to get stronger in coming times.

Over the past few decades, many experts have suggested that future of humankind is ‘Robotic’. With the rise of ‘Artificial intelligence’ on the technological arena, this claim does no more look like too idealistic. Artificial intelligence refers to machines which are technologically so advanced that they can carry out functions of human brain. They can make decisions based on the information already fed. They can compare and contrast. They can make calculated assumptions and can even predict future on the basis of information provided. Application of artificial intelligence has already penetrated our lives. Face

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recognition device which once appeared to be just a science fiction is very much a reality now. Global positioning system (GPS) technology is another household name which is a miracle of technological advancement in realm of ‘Intelligent machines’.

In addition to that, artificial intelligence is said to be the next thing which will penetrate into personal domain of our lives in times to come. It is believed that within decades ‘Robot house maid’ will be the new rage. However, application of artificial intelligence is not as harmless as it might have us believe. There are certain moral and ethical repercussions of that too. Many researches collaborate the view that higher level decision making will be left to machines; they can severely challenge human beings. Some firms have even gone as far to launch ‘Robot lovers’ for erogenous gratification, this leads to serious moral questions. This kind of innovations could lead to breakdown of basic unit of human society i.e family and eventually would lead to detrimental and deleterious effects for humanity.

Reliance on machines has great social implications as discussed earlier. It has made way into field of medicine too; where it is evident now-a-days that patient care is often left to technology with minimal human interaction of patient and medical staff, thus ignoring the emotional aspect of healing. This view point finds empirical justification in the experiment of socio-psychologist Albert Bandura. He fed a group of infant monkeys with bottles attached to wired dolls for a specific time, baby monkeys showed no signs of attachment. However, when the same bottles were attached to stuffed surrogates, who provided them warmth, too they readily showed feelings of attachment and affection towards them thus validating power of interaction and tender touch. Psychology stresses on the will-power, as an inescapable prerequisite to heal faster, which could only come through motivation largely from human interaction. Thus, in medical field too technology has exceeded our humanity.

Technological advancement in the field of communication has revolutionized the way in which human interact with each other. One can interact with other person living continents away literally in a fraction of second. But this too comes at a price, our online presence has taken toll of our real life interactions. One seldom finds time for family, friends and relatives. People tend to give more importance to superficiality of cyber space over the actual life. One hardly has time for critical thinking and deep introspection in this era of information bombardment. Exposure to too much information leads to short span of attention. On social media, over exposure to crimes against humanity, war pictures, bomb blast graphic images have desensitized us. It does not shake anyone anymore, and is largely taken as a normal and routine thing.



This advancement in information technology has also engulfed mass media. One is just a click away from any news around the world, for any political, social or scientific advancement around the globe. However, this too does not lead to an ideal situation for humanity. This outreach of mass media has led to new form of imperialism i.e. cultural imperialism. In cultural imperialism the dominant western culture influence all the host cultures in an effort at ‘harmonization’. This onslaught of western culture has largely led to westernization or ‘Americanization’ of cultures around the world. The cultural products of the first world, aided by technology, “invade” the third world and “conquer” its culture. All this robs humanity of diversity of civilizations and cultures, it divest humanity from diversity in human values, ethics, arts and crafts, ways of living, thought patterns and lifestyle in general.

Technology has superseded humanity in economic domain too. Technologically advanced intelligent and more efficient machines are taking the place of human beings in the industries. The replacement of manpower by the machines further aggravated the already appalling situation of unemployment. For example, Phillips electric laser plant in America has virtually replaced most of the manpower by intelligent machines on the pretext that machines are more efficient, they can work for long hours, they do not get tired and they don’t ask for increase in remuneration. This trend-if goes unchecked- will turn the wheel of unemployment and unemployment has well established links with criminal activities and a more dangerous counterpart, extremism. Unemployed workforce is easy recruits of militant organizations like ISIS and Al-Qaeda, which are already a grave threat to humanity.

Human suffering at the hand of other humans is now aided by technology. Drones, JF-17, tanks, nuclear bombs, missiles, hydrogen bombs and weapons of mass destruction are all “gifts” of technology to the warfare tactics. This technological advancement in warfare capabilities has virtually made humanity vulnerable to existential threats. Possibility of a nuclear war cannot be ruled out. If that ever happens, that will probably be the ‘last war’ as it has the propensity to wipe out humanity from the face of the earth. A show of disastrous ability of this technology at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where 100,000 people perished just in a matter of seconds, owing to technologically advanced nuclear bomb explosion, provides a quick reminder of deleterious capability of nuclear bombs. Thus this unabated quest for technological advancement in weaponry poses a continuous and huge threat to humanity.

Use of advanced technology is not just limited to earth now. Major powers’ lust for domination has taken this warfare to space too. Rivalry among major powers is growing for placement of satellites in



the space. Ostensibly, all these efforts are for peaceful purposes; however there is authentic evidence that it might have sinister futuristic designs on part of major powers. Citizen surveillance through satellite is no more a secret. Intelligence agencies justify it on the pretext of national security however this is an outright encroachment in privacy of an individual. This surveillance does not only jeopardize individual privacy but also has the potential to undermine state sovereignty. In case of drone strikes, GPS is used to locate and hit target in other states, which is against basic tenets of international law and state sovereignty.

Threats to humanity at the hand of technology are multidimensional, eminent scientists have presaged about it over a period of time. Albert Einstein was so precise when he predicted that **“I fear a day when technology will surpass humanity, and human interaction. We will have a generation of idiots then.”** The day he predicted is probably the day we are living in where gadgets in our hands have made us their slaves, robbed human beings of power of critical thinking and introspection literally transmuting human beings into “technology-driven idiots”. Stephen Hawking is an astrophysicist who has warned human beings of a “Robotic future” if technology goes unchecked. Stephen Hawking – who himself rely on an artificial intelligence powered machine to speak due to his neurological disorder- is of the view that if this advancement in technology goes unchecked, it has tendency to wipe out humanity. This view is further endorsed by Norbert Wiener, founder of field of cybernetics. These warnings by people of eminence should not go unchecked, and technological advancement should be carried out with greater caution.

Technology can be made acquiescent to humanity. A happy marriage between both could be sought out through deliberation. The first principle to be followed in this regard is conscious effort to keep technology subservient to human beings. For instance, navigation is a technological tool in vehicles to suggest a way, but it still needs a driver, a human being to make higher level intelligent decisions like what should be the speed, when to apply break and where to stop, all based on environmental factors. This high level thinking function and decision making should remain a prerogative of the human being.

Technology could further augment humanity by witty use. Advancement in communication, cyberspace and social networking could be used to generate charity, spread awareness, for political mobilization. In fact, recent past has shown evidences of fruitful utilization of technology for alleviation of human suffering. For example, ‘Arab spring’ gained momentum by social media mobilization. In order to make technology only useful for humanity, efforts should be made to capitalize over it without



becoming its slave. Moreover, ethical checks and application of morality on technological advancement can lead to its effective use. Creativity and high level intelligence should always remain prerogatives of human beings in order to eschew any negative fallouts of “Artificial intelligence” for humanity.

In conclusion, it could be safely reiterated that technological advancement is not ‘all-good’ as held by popular belief. It has taken its toll over human existence in social, moral and strategic domains. With every passing day, advancement in technology is bringing new challenges for humanity. It has exceeded humanity in intelligence, it has superseded human beings in efficiency and it has surpassed the master in durability. But with effective checks and balances of morality, it can remain human’s best creation and could carry on with its functions of serving humanity.

The United Nation has failed to measure up to the demands of its charter

OUTLINE

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. UN Charter – Its features**
- 3. How has the UN failed to measure up to the demands of its charter?**

3.1 The UN’s failure on Political Front:

- b. Failed to come up with the peaceful resolution of international disputes.
- c. Failed to ensure the Right of Self Determination to all peoples.
- d. Unable to ensure **Sovereign Equality** of the weaker states
 - i. The recent invasions breaching the laws regarding ‘Use of Force’
 - ii. Violation of Territorial Integrity of weaker states
 - iii. Violation of Geneva Conventions

3.2 The UN’s letdown in the Security Domain:

- a. Growing Nuclearization of the world – A threat to international peace and security
 - i. Nuclear Arms race in South Asia
 - ii. GCC states threatened to start their own unclear program.
- b. Escalating political and maritime disputes – A menace for universal peace
 - i. Disputes in South-China Sea
 - ii. Re-militarization of Japan



iii. Russian resurgence— Beginning of a new Cold War

c. Emergence of Complex **Transnational Issues**

- i. Terrorism – ISIS, Boko Haram, Al Qaeda,
- ii. Vicious Wave of proxy and civil wars
- iii. Exacerbating environmental conditions
- iv. Global Refugee Crisis

3.3 The UN’s ineffectiveness on Economic Front:

a) Unjust economic policies of **Bretton Woods Institutions** deprived the third world countries of social and economic benefits.

- i. Third world countries get entangled in a perpetual web of dictated policies.
- ii. Debt burgeoning and Economic Decline

4. Causes for UN’s failure to measure up to the demands of its charter.

a. Non-Democratic representation: Hub of social evils— Africa— and of burning militancy— the Muslim world— are deprived of any representation to make decisions for their fate.

b. Entire power concentrated at the disposal of 5 permanent members while the misuse of ‘**Veto**’ renders the UN merely a spectator when it comes to evolving international disputes like.

- i. Arab Spring
- ii. Ukraine Crisis
- iii. Syrian Crisis
- iv. Palestine Issue

c. Lack of any law enforcement mechanism makes the UN unable to bring violators of international law to justice.

d. Funding problems cause the UN to be dominated by its major contributors

e. Discriminatory attitude of the super powers towards its allies.

5. Conclusion

6. Towards reforming the UN: The Way Forward

As Secretary-General António Guterres takes up his job as the head of the Organization initiating an appeal for peace. "Let us resolve to put peace first."..sounding a positive gesture but a few reforms are on immediate basis imperative .

a. Structural Reforms

- i. Implementing Boutros ‘Agenda for Peace’.



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- ii. Introducing Kofi Annan’s plan B, which liberates the UN from working ineffectively under ‘Veto’ abuse.

b. Setting Legal Enforcement Mechanism

- i. UN special forces could act as Global police
- ii. Making GA (General Assembly) resolutions and ICJ jurisdiction binding on states.
- iii. Penalizing the perpetrator of international law

c. Quitting the double standards and resolving all outstanding issues.

- i. Resolution on Kashmir
- ii. Liberating Palestinians

d. Forming a Democratic Culture – Internationally

- i. Equal representation of the member states in all matters
- ii. Effective representation of countries embroiled in issues – Muslim world including Africa.

e. Diverting focus from politics and addressing the impending Global Dangers:

- i. Environmental threats
- ii. Concerted actions against terrorists

Essay

The United Nations (UN)—an international organization aimed at preventing the generations from scourge of war—has barely lived up to its charter, which was signed on June 26, 1945 at San Francisco. It was a product of the joint evolutionary efforts and developments extending back over many centuries for the goal of establishing peace and security. The aftermath of the second world war causing about 62 million deaths and huge economic losses provoked the leaders of the world, who came up with the ‘United Nations’. Though, it is a global association of governments facilitating cooperation, international law, international security, economic development and social progress; however, many foreign policy circles criticize its ineffectiveness in various domains. It has failed to ensure political freedom and sovereign equality of all states. It has also been unable to prohibit the states from unbridled use of force. Further, it is hardly effective in curbing growing nuclearization of the world. Moreover, the emerging transnational threats to peace and security add to the weakness of the UN. Since 1945, the world has been witnessing the perpetual abuse of Human Rights. Furthermore, the debt of the third world countries has been mounting up. Owing to structural and political causes, the United Nations on political, security and socio-economic domains has hardly fulfilled the requirements of its charter.

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The UN happens to be unsuccessful in coming up with the peaceful solution to the international disputes like ‘Palestine Issue’. Despite various resolutions—242 (Land for peace), 1397 (Two-state solution), and many others— Palestine Issue is far from being solved. The atrocities inflicted upon the Palestinians by the Israelis revoke these conventions, rendering the UN an ineffective body. Even the former President of the United States, Jimmy Carter in his book, ‘Palestine: ‘Peace not Apartheid’, blatantly criticized Israel for its ruthlessness towards Palestine. Various human rights organizations like Amnesty International time and again accuse Israel of the war crimes committed in July 2014 offensive, in which 2200 Palestinians lost their lives. In spite of all these evidences, the UN organs— International Court of justice and Security Council— have not been able to bring the perpetrators to justice. Its failure in ensuring diplomatic resolution—Two State solution—of the issue as per chapter 6 of its charter, which deals with the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, manifests its ineffectiveness. As a recent development the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 was approved on 23 December ,2016 concerning the Israeli settlements in "Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem". It is the first resolution the Security Council has adopted on Israel and the Palestinians in nearly eight years.

The UN has remained inefficient in safeguarding the very essence of its charter—sovereign equality of all states—and deterring the members from the use of force against each other. Article 2(1) of the charter reads: “The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members”. This implies that all states regardless of their size and strength are equally sovereign. The powerful states have undermined this clause on various occasions when they unilaterally go on intervening in the affairs of other states. Moreover, article 2(4) states: “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state...” The US-Invasion of Iraq in 2003 has not only challenged the sovereignty of Iraq, but also violated the article 2(4) of the charter, which prohibits the states from ‘Use of Force’ against each other. The inability of the UN to stop the US from unilaterally going offensive against Iraq and other countries demonstrates its incompetence to achieve the very aims, which are to uphold the respect for political freedoms and prevent states from resorting to force.

Furthermore, the US drone strikes stand as a blatant violation of the state sovereignty and human rights which the US itself proclaims to be defending. These drone strikes in the territory of Pakistan go against the Geneva conventions and Article 2(4) of the UN as they violate the territorial integrity of Pakistan. Though, Pakistan has been raising the issue of drone strikes at the UN, it has hardly seen any UN action aimed at deterring the US. The leaders of the UN occasionally criticize the drone strikes; however, they are



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unable to take any substantial action against the US. This allows the US to go on unfettered striking areas in Pakistan under the premise of countering terrorism. Recently, the US carried out drone strike in Balochistan to kill Mullah Akhtar Mansour (on May 21, 2016), the leader of Afghan Taliban. It was a flagrant violation of the UN charter, which asserts the states to have regard for territorial integrity of other states. But in case of the US, it dances to the tunes of the US, who either goes on with its misinterpretation of the contents of charter or marginalizes them. The United Nation's failing to discourage the US from acting on its own, manifests the UN's inability to hit the mark of its charter.

The UN's failure to exterminate the threats to security has challenged one of the primary purposes of its formation—maintaining peace and security. Emergence of the complex transnational issues like terrorism poses the greatest threat to peace. Today many terrorist organizations have been operating in various parts of the world. These include Al-Qaeda, Boko haram, Al-Shebab and the most lethal, ISIS. The US President Obama admits that ISIS has formed in the wake of the US invasion of Iraq. Contemplating at the way it has acquired the large swathes of territories, raises the alarm bells for the world. The UN has been unable to eradicate the political agendas that led to the formation of these organizations. Giles Fraser asserts. “It is not the religion but it is politics that creates the terrorists”. This quote implies that the formation of these lethal organizations has its genesis in the political agendas of competing powers. It is in the era of UN that terrorism has become the impending danger and the biggest transnational issue. According to ‘Cost of War’ project, the combined loss of lives in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq amounts to 225,000 till 2014 which is a great human loss questioning the credibility of this world organization. The figures depict UN's failure to live up to the promise of assuring peace and respect for human rights. Curbing the Nuclear Proliferation happens to be another important subject to be discussed in this regard.

The UN continues to make ineffectual attempts to curb the Nuclear Proliferation. The growing nuclearization of the world is threatening the international peace and security. Along with 5 declared nuclear weapon states (NWS), there are 4 other countries— India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel—known to possess Nuclear weapons. Pakistan despite its willingness to join non-proliferation treaty NPT 1968 has not yet joined because it has to retain its nuclear capacity for credible minimum deterrence against the Indian aggression. The UN has failed to prevent the powers from enhancing India's nuclear program for their own interests. The advancement of Indo-US Nuclear Deal and India-specific exemptions to Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are the evidences that Non-Proliferation Regime (NPR) is an instrument of great-power's strategic objectives. The US and other powers want to promote their strategic interests in South Asia by



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trying to prop up India to act as a counter-weight to China. Since the UN has been ignoring the violation of NPT by these countries, it is paving the way towards growing nuclearization, as the developments are prompting Pakistan to advance its nuclear program. Moreover, the Gulf States have also threatened to start their own nuclear program in case Iran manages to obtain a nuclear bomb. Furthermore, according to a few strategic thinkers, Japan; amid its row with China; is also looking forward to establishing its nuclear program. This clearly demonstrates the incapacity of the UN in the domain of security while performing on the economic front is another question to be raised as the UN does not seem to be measuring up to its demands of its charter here as well.

In economic sphere, the performance of the UN has remained unavailing in removing the economic disparities among the nations. The persistent widening of the gap between the rich and the poor countries of the world has been evoking a strong response from the neo-Marxists school of thought. They are of the view that the poor countries could never become rich because the international system is exploitative—designed to disrupt the poor countries from getting prosperous. Through the UN financial institutions—IMF and WB— the big powers frame the policies which solely benefit them at the cost of the weaker states. They give economic aid to the poor countries at the cost of their political freedoms, and dictate the policies, which prove disastrous for the economies of third world countries in the long run. This had been an answer to the perpetual accruing of the debt of the third world countries. Pakistan has the debt of about 164 billion dollars. The economy of Greece is in doldrums, raising the questions of UN economic policies. Moreover, the global economy has crippled, resulting in Global Economic Recession 2008. The whole scenario leads to certain factors which have caused and are still causing the present state of affairs.

There are various causes—structural and political—for the UN not being up to scratch in political, security and economic domains. The structure of the UN is such that the most powerful organ –the Security Council – possesses the entire power at the disposal of its 5 permanent members (P5). They all possess a ‘Veto’ power which has been misused on various occasions owing to the vested interests of the super powers. Palestine issue has yet been lingering because the United States vetoed 44 out of 77 resolutions since 1948, protecting illegitimate acts of Israel. Similarly, in the wake of Syrian crisis, Russia and China exercised their veto powers, prohibiting the international community from Humanitarian Intervention. In the wake of these ‘Veto’ abuses, the ‘Human Rights’ violation are at their peak, denouncing the UN’s claim to respect them.



While the game lies at the disposal of powers with vested interests, the UN is deemed merely a spectator in deciding the international issues.

Besides the ‘Veto Abuse’, the absence of any enforcement mechanism or an executive punitive authority adds to the weakness of the UN. Moreover, the resolutions of General Assembly (GA) are non-binding. Although about 136 of 193 countries advocate the existence of state of Palestine while many of the countries that do not recognize the State of Palestine recognize the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) as the "representative of the Palestinian people”, however, there is no such institution such as the ‘Global law enforcement Agency’ or ‘Global police’ to go against the US and Israel to drag them to justice. Without such an authority at international level, the UN hardly shows signs of being capable of resolving the issues that go against the interests of the big powers.

In retrospect, it can be safely maintained that the UN has failed to meet the demands of its charter. The manifestation of its ineffectiveness to measure up to its charter include: the violations of political independence and sovereign equality of the weaker states; the perennial use of force by the stronger states; growing nuclearization of the world; the emerging transnational threats to peace and security; the perpetual abuse of Human Rights; the vicious wave of 60 million refugees (UNHCR) worldwide; and the accruing of the debt of third world countries. The uni-polar World has been more chaotic than the bi-polar world. However, there is a gleam of hope when one witnesses and appreciates the achievements of the UN in various circles. Implementing the proposals for reforms to make the UN more democratic and realization on behalf of world’s powerful states to act collectively against the common global threats will bring about a positive outcome. While it is encouraging that the world community is actively putting forward the demands to reform the UN, it is incumbent upon the world powers to make the body more effective. A few initiatives could help the UN work efficiently.

Towards ensuring the international peace and security, the way forward lies in reforming the UN. Some suggestions on reforming the structures have been given by the former secretary generals— Boutros’ ‘Agenda for peace’ and Kofi Annan’s ‘Plan A’ and ‘Plan B’. The implementation of Kofi Annan’s Plan B enables more countries to have their say in deciding their own affairs. It will also liberate the UN from the misuse of ‘Veto’ and working under the commands of the leading financial contributors. As Secretary-General António Guterres takes up his job as the head of the Organization initiating an appeal for peace. His wish for 2017“Let us make 2017 a year in which we all — citizens, governments, leaders — strive to overcome our differences,” .He urged people to share his New Year's resolution: "Let us resolve to put peace



first." Besides this, the resolutions of the GA (General Assembly) must be made binding on all states to discourage them from violating international law and making them abide by the UN charter (as in the case of the recently passed resolution on Palestine). The powers need to quit the double standards and discriminatory attitudes when it comes to resolving international issues like Nuclear, Palestine and others. Furthermore, the UN member states shall focus on Global Threats that have been on an unprecedented scale. Robert Kaplan warns in his book, "The coming Anarchy" about the impending dangers such as climate threat. Realization on behalf of the world powers to collectively cope with these issues is imperative to make the body functional.

Free speech should have limitations

Outline:

1. Introduction

1.1) Hate speech adds fire to the fuel as it brings global chaos through blasphemy and cultural sensitivities.

2. Ideology and the historical perspective of the free speech(in western context)

2.1) In the constitution of US, UK and other western states.

2.2) Hate speech of anti-Islam brings turmoil. i.e; (new US president) Trump's Islamophobia.

3. Why should free speech have limitations?

3.1) Global chaos- A direct fall out of the unbridled speech

3.1.1) Political unrest across the world owing to violation of the human rights.

3.1.2) Anti-Muslim speeches and ill-will among countries and religious community

3.1.3) Sectarian gaps by refusing privileged rights to minorities.

The incidents of controversial statements for sacred religious personalities and resultant issues have been created in Pakistan from 2010 to 2016.

3.2) Eruptions of the extremism as the corollary of free speech

3.2.1) Clash of civilization.

3.2.2) Distrust and Hostility deteriorating the social fabric

3.2.3) Violent public reaction at derogatory remarks and the reciprocity goes on e.g. two people attack the French Magazine for publishing blasphemous caricatures rendering 12 staff members dead. In return there began another series of offensive acts.

3.3. 'Free speech' serving as a tool for the western agenda

3.3.1) Bias against the Islamic norms and preaching.

3.3.2) Contradictory reaction towards the 'Free speech' demonstrated by Western powers e.g:-

i) Favouring Satanic verses by Sulman Rushdi

ii) Blasphemous movie 'Innocence of Muslims' in 2012

iii) Blasphemous caricatures with derogatory remarks published in Denmark in 2008 and by ‘Charlie Hebdo’ now – all in the pretext of freedom of speech but intolerance at demonstrations against these acts taking place all over the world.

4. Measures to redeem the belligerence

- 4.1) Well-defined law making by the UN to protect the religious sentiments.
- 4.2) Promoting dignity and peace ‘for all’

5. Conclusion

Essay

Freedom of speech is the political right to communicate ones opinion and ideas. It is the cherished desire of every individual living in a civilized society but there should be a very common and general rule of right and freedom; “my right stops when it infringes upon your right”. The question that why free speech should have limitations is the globally echoed question for which the answer is quite absolute. Words have consequences and they frequently inspire actions. A primary function of language is to communicate with others in order to influence them. If speech does have an influence than free speech should have limitations. Despite the global democracies speak eloquently about the protection of human rights and dignity their unbridled freedom of speech has triggered potential issues of religious and cultural prejudices stirring the violent riots across the globe. Free speech should not put the world’s peace and an individual’s dignity at stake, and for this the international organizations have a decisive role to play. On the objectionable You tube video the then UN secretary Ban Ki Mon was of the view “My position is that freedom of expression which is a fundamental right should not be abused by such disgraceful, such shameful acts”

The apparent assumption of free speech defenders is that offensive speech is essentially harmless- that is just words with no demonstrateable link to consequences. But question whether speech can really incite someone to bad behavior seems irresponsibly obtuse. Speech created an impact. If that weren’t so, there would be no multibillion dollar advertising industry, no campaigns for political office, no motivational speakers or books, no citizen-led petitions, no public service announcements and no church sermons. Along with a myriad of other proven examples where speech leads others to act. The vitality of imposing restrictions to restrict and manage free speech can be from the ‘Rwandan Genocide’ in 1994. Rwandan radio station, RTLM (1993-



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19940 played a critical role in provoking the Rwandan genocide. It projected the racist propaganda, charging the racial hostility, which ultimately led to the butchery. As per the estimate of the Harvard University approximately 50,000 of the deaths were caused by the stations broadcasts. Although the views in all the transmissions, were mere expositions of the opinions held by the tellers, but they were in open contradiction of the greater good. Hence limiting and keeping checks on the free speech is crucial.

Though having a lopsided stance on the right of the free speech the western democracies still have certain statues on the right of free speech. Many countries criminalize hate speech in a more encompassing way, although enforcement is often weak and spotty. A typical example is of Canada, where it is illegal to “expose a person or persons to hatred or contempt. On the basis of a prohibited ground of discrimination” (Canadian Human Rights Act) and to willfully promote hatred against any identifiable group. (Criminal Code of Canada). In 1990, the Canadian Supreme Court stated that hate speech can cause “loss of self esteem, feeling of anger and outrage and strong pressure to renounce cultural differences that mark them as distinct”. The United States however stands almost alone in its veneration of free speech at almost any cost.

Free speech is supposed to follow certain socio-religious and political restriction hence a word spoken out triggers retaliation. The repeated saga of free speech has erupted issue of clash of civilization. This head on collision of both ideologies has depleted the qualities of tolerance and sensibility from the societies. As in September 2012, the reaction of the Muslims on the profane movies explained the emotional state of the Muslims. The claimants of the free speech manipulate the idea of freedom of their vested interests. Even BBC critiques these movies to be an obnoxious production in which certain blasphemous dialogues have been dubbed .Unless the legal actions to prosecute the producer strong and furious demonstrations were observed in the whole world. In a Libyan city Bin Ghazi, furious demonstrators attacked the US embassy killing 3 workers along with the US ambassador. In Yemen, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sudan, UK and Germany were also the countries where Muslim extremist retaliation was witnessed. This extremist reaction has yielded nothing but has further sharpened the gap between Islam and West aggravating the “Clash of Civilization”, between Islam and the Western societies.

Free speech restricts the growth of values of peace and mutual harmony in the globe. Free speech, when taken in terms of hate speech, is destructive to the world communities at large because it is divisive and promotes intolerance and discrimination. In democratic societies that stand for equality and freedom, it makes no sense to tolerate hate speech that actively works to oppose values. Further hate speech violates the spirit of the human right codes and laws, diminishing their purpose and effect. Taking the example from the

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history that how free speech stirred the peace of the world by violating the democratic values, Satanic verses ; known as ‘Selman Affairs’ were first published in the UK in 1988. Many Muslims accused the author of blasphemy and in 1989 Khomeini of Iran issued a fatwa ordering his assassination. Numerous killings, attempted killings and bombings resulted from the Muslim anger over the blasphemous novel. Conclusively free speech that is intemperate in nature and rampant is usage piques certain issues for human dignity and values. In this regard free speech should be bridled with certain limits.

Western world has essentially developed a lopsided and prejudiced stance on the ‘free speech’, which provokes disaccord when it comes to term with religion Islam. The skirmish it creates is really hostile in nature. Generally west defends the free speech but its advocacy comes to an end when the subject of certain ideologies related to Christianity or holocaust. An ice cream company of UK used the idea of featuring a pregnant nun enjoying the ice cream to satirically convey the message about the quality of their product. The publication of that advertisement ignited and enkindles the chord of many catholic. The magazine was compelled to shrug off the advertisement and to apologize on the eve of Pope’s visit to United Kingdom. The authorities construed that no such advertisement could be placed hurting the religious sentiments of the population. But it is the case only with Christianity that their beliefs cannot b poked. No other religion enjoys the same protection in UK according to their laws in constitution. Such is the case of ‘Free speech’ which reveals a derisive dissimulation of the west with the rest of the communities of the world.

Conclusively free speech should be delivered with predefined fundamentals. The challenge of the time is that all religious parties of the world should sit on a table to articulate a comprehensive law against offending the religious sentiments. The law should be drafted in such a manner that it may provide protection to sacred personalities, places and beliefs without curbing the freedom of speech. People should be allowed to differ in their opinion but they shouldn’t be allowed to insult each other’s beliefs. In United Nations, Pakistan had tried many times to articulate a law against blasphemy, but it has received criticism from western democratic and human-right organizations. For instance in 2006, after publication of caricatures and then in 2009 Pakistan tabled the suggestion. In 2012, Pakistan again urged the western countries to find a peaceful solution. A well defined law is the only way to prevent such events in the future. Moreover Muslim Ummah needs to shun the extra sensitivity and have to show some patience.

Muslim world should cultivate tolerance and patience against such activities. As Quran Majeed has showed the Muslims the right way to react: “For sufficient are we unto thee against those who scoff”. This ayah illustrates that God has told the scheme of reaction to Muslims. It is also evident from the Sunnah of Holy



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Prophet (S.A.W) that he never answered the insulting speeches and acts against him. So ullema should preach the virtues of patience and tolerance to the Muslim masses setting aside their political interests. Muslims should record their protests peacefully and sensibly.

In the nut-shell, it can be said that west has used the freedom of law in favor of its vested interests. Although West protects its own religious beliefs and sentiments yet it hesitates to provide the same right to the Muslims. This act of the western democracies negates their own claim of equality and justice for all human beings. One can find many examples of this injustice to Muslim community in modern democracies of the West. This conflict between Islam and west has damaged the social fabric of the society hence hampering the social and economic growth of the world. But with constructive approach and consistent efforts from both civilizations, they can form a feasible agreement in the best interests of the world. According to the UN secretary Ban Ki Moon “All of this freedom of expression should not be abused by individuals... some people abuse this freedom. This effort to provoke, to humiliate others by using (religion) beliefs cannot be protected in such a way “

Water crisis in Pakistan – causes and consequences

OUTLINE

1. Introduction

- Water crisis – number one global risk based upon its impact on society (World Economic forum 2015).
- Water Scarcity – a nightmare scenario for Pakistan, despite it having the world’s largest glaciers.
- Pakistan being a single basin country is facing challenges of water scarcity.
- Pakistan among the 36 most water stressed countries.

2. Overview of the Current Situation of water crisis in Pakistan.

- 2.1 IMF report throwing light on the severity of Pakistan’s water crisis.
 - (a) Pakistan has the world’s 4th highest rate of water use.
 - (b) Pakistan is the 3rd water stressed country in the world.
 - (c) The aquifer in the Indus basin is the 2nd most stressed in the world.

3. Water Vision 2025.

- (3.1) In 2009, the Running on Empty study projected that Pakistan’s water shortfall could be 5 times the amount of water stored in Indus reservoirs.

4. Causes of water crisis in Pakistan.

- (4.1) International causes ‘Water terrorism by India’.
 - (a) Violation of Indus water Treaty by India.
 - (i) Construction of Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.
 - (ii) Construction of Buglihar Dam on River Chenab.
 - (iii) Kishanganga project on river Neelum.
 - (b) China’s mega water diversion scheme and its impact on the flow of river Indus and Satluj.



(4.2) National Causes.

(a) Delay in the construction of dams and water reservoirs (Pakistan's total dam storage is 30 days of average demand whereas the figure is 220 days for India.

(i) Kalabagh Dam – a controversial issue.

(b) Rapid population growth and urbanization

(i) Country is among the world's top 6 most popular states and as per the UN report, projected to have a population of 300 million by 2050 causing a threat to sustainability of water resources.

(c) Financial constraints

(d) Inefficient water policy making and lack of proper management of water resources by the government.

(i) Agricultural sector is untaxed and more than 90 pc of Pakistan's water resources are allocated to that sector.

(ii) Unavailability of safe drinking water to the entire population.

(iii) Tarbela, Mangla and Chashma reservoirs have lost about 5 million acre-feet due to sedimentation.

(iv) An estimated 40% of water that run through canals is lost because of seepage.

(4.3) Natural causes

(i) Increase in the global warming and melting of glaciers.

(a) On average, glaciers currently lose between 50 to 150 cm of thickness every year that is 2 to 3 times more than the average of the 20th century.

5. Consequences of Water Crisis.

(5.1) Global Impacts.

(a) Threat of nuclear war between India and Pakistan on the water issue. i.e; India uses water as weapon against Pakistan in IWT agreement conflict in 2016.

(5.2) Impacts.

(a) Water wars among provinces (Escalating tensions between Punjab and Sindh).

(b) Severe episodes of droughts leading to the devastation of agriculture.



- (i) Water logging and salinity is increasing as a result of installing more and more tube wells in order to overcome the shortage of dams.
- (c) Loss of habitat and devastation of tourism industry leading toward unemployment and Economy.
- (d) Sewerage disposal issue resulting in pollution
- (e) Lesser availability of clean drinking water (arsenic poisoning)
- (f) Importation of water at high rates.

6. Water management strategies

(6.1) International Level

- (a) Pakistan should take the issue to International court of Justice in order to urge India not to make dams on Western rivers.

(6.2) At National Level

- (a) Construction of dams and improvement of existing canal system.
 - (i) Construction of Kalabagh Dam [It will create a reservoir with usable storage capacity of 6.1 MAF].
 - (ii) Raising Mangla Dam, Gomal Dam, Satpara dam, and Sabakzai Dam should be the top priority.
 - (iii) Canals should be cemented in order to stop the seepage of water.
 - (iv) Creation of Think tank (planning commission, HEC, universities, PEC) for water Resources Development and Management.
- (b) Water pricing reforms → tariff reform is critical to ensure sustainable water use as canal water is heavily underpriced.
- (c) Bringing the agriculture within the tax net.
 - (i) Agriculture in Pakistan is largely untaxed more than 90% of Pakistan's water resources are allocated to this sector.
- (d) Sufficient and sincere political will is required to implement water pricing reforms.
- (e) Nationwide campaign to raise awareness.
 - (i) Regarding less water intensive crop production exp drip irrigation system should be adopted.
 - (ii) Optimum crop rotation should be encouraged.

7. Conclusion

- Public consensus on national issue to defeat the nefarious aims of enemies.
- Provinces should reform the agriculture taxation system in the context of NFC award in order to entrance the political interest of powerful land owners.
- Control of excessive groundwater exploitation is imperative.



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Essay

Water is the most precious natural resource in the world. Without it there would be no life on earth. Unfortunately, water is becoming scarce and there are various factors leading to this scarcity. According to a report of world economic forum, water crisis is the number of one global risk based upon the devastation it is likely to create. Particularly in Pakistan the situation is alarming as Pakistan, though, bestowed with the world's largest glacial resources is facing the prospect of water crisis. The expected demand and supply imbalance is creating challenges on the domestic, agricultural and industrial level as Pakistan's water availability is heavily relied upon Indus Basin.

Water crisis is a nightmare scenario, that is all too real but inevitable for Pakistan. According to a recent IMF report, Pakistan is among the 36 most water stressed countries in the world. It has the world's 4th highest rate of water use. Its water intensity rate measured as per unit of GDP is the world's highest. Pakistan is also the 3rd most water stressed country in the world. According to New Nasa Satellite data of world's underground aquifers, The aquifer in the Indus basin is the second most stressed in the world. In 2009, The Running of Empty study projected that by 2050. Pakistan's water shortfall would be 5 times the amount of water that could be stored in the Indus river's vast reservoir. Federal Minister of Water and Power, Khuwaja Asif has also warned that scarcity of water is another issue looming on Pakistan.

Water terrorism on the part of India is a major reason of Pakistan's water crisis. India has constructed two hydro electric projects on river Neelum and called Kishanganga in Indian dialect. The Baglihar dam on Chenab permits the agreed quota of water flow to Pakistan despite Pakistan sought the help of World Bank to stop its construction. Wullar barrage has been constructed at the mouth of Wullar lake on river Jhelum. Pakistan believes that the construction of dams could be used as a geostrategic weapon as India can control the flow of Rivers. Moreover, Indian project on Wullar lake also has the potential of disrupting the triple canal Lover Bari Doab Canal. Further, China's Mega Water Diversion scheme is also a source of concern for Pakistan as it could stop the flow of water to river Indus and Satluj which is a tributary of Indus River.

Delay in the construction of dams and reservoirs are also creating a threat to the amount of water available for household consumption and for agricultural and industrial use. Pakistan's total dam capacity is 30 days of the average demand whereas the figure is 1000 days for Egypt and 220 days for India. Construction of Kalabagh dam has been delayed and the reason for its delay is the bitter controversy among the four provinces. The only province in favor of its construction is Punjab. When completed, the dam would create a reservoir with usable storage capacity of 6.1 Million acre-feet (MAF). Moreover, despite the two



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ground-breaking ceremonies of Diامر-Bhasha dam by the successive governments, developmental work on the life saving project could not be started. Financial constraints accompanied with the lack of resources, infrastructure and political will among the leaders are some key factors which do not let the construction of dams, barrages and reservoirs in Pakistan.

Rapidly growing population along with urbanization are also some significant factors leading towards water scarcity. Pakistan is among the world's top 6 most populous states as per the UN report, and is projected to have a population of about 300 million by the end of 2050 which has threatened the sustainability of water resources. The rapid increase in population is leading toward escalated demand of water and food resources and leading toward the depletion of natural resources.

Weak administration and poor water management are also causing water scarcity. It is the lack of effective policy making on the part of government that agriculture sector in Pakistan is largely untaxed. And more than 90% of Pakistan's water resources are allocated to this sector. Moreover, traditional and antiquated agriculture techniques are leading towards 50 to 60% loss of water. Water intensive crops like rice and sugarcane are being cultivated without taking into account the optimum crop rotation. This inefficient water distribution is creating water shortages and has forced people to use unhygienic water for daily consumption.

The gradual loss in saving capacities of the existing reservoirs is also contributing to water scarcity. Tarbela, Mangla and Chashma reservoirs have lost about 5 million acre-feet, that is, 2.5% of their water saving capacity due to heavy sedimentation carried by the rivers. The canal beds are either unlined or poorly lined and 40 % of water that runs through canals is lost because of seepage. Increase in the global warming is a major reason of melting of glaciers. On average, glaciers currently lose between 50 to 150 cm thickness every year. Pakistan is sandwiched between China and India, the first and third largest emitters of carbon dioxide gas CO₂ respectively. Glaciers are a major source of water supply for Pakistan, however, according to a study glaciers in Pakistan are melting continuously because of rising temperature and. By the year 2050, the country will no longer possess water reserves in the form of glaciers.

Water terrorism on the part of India is posing the threat of a nuclear war between the two rivals. Border between India and Pakistan is considered the most stressed border in the world. Any war between these two rivals is going to have negative repercussions on not only the south Asian region but also on the entire Asian continent. Hence, the water issue between the two neighbors has the potential to bring the entire region to the brink of major disaster, that is, the possibility of a nuclear war.



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The short term implications of water crisis are already visible as tensions are escalating among provinces. The level of distrust, pertaining to the distribution of water, is increasing between Punjab and Sindh. Open Chashma-Jehlum canal to meet Punjab's requirement has created tensions between the provinces in the past. Dispute could be resolved if the provinces show enough maturity in resolving the dispute amicably as they have done previously in resolving the dispute on National Fiancé Commission (NFC) award.

Water shortage is also contributing to an increase in water logging and salinity. Reduction in the dam storage capacity is leading toward lesser per-acre water availability. To cope with this problem farmers are installing more and more tube wells. That is why salinity has become a major issue in most parts of Punjab and Sindh. Sindh contributes significantly in the production of cash crops including cotton and rice, however, scarcity of water is adversely affecting the production and exports of these crops. Water tables are dropping drastically and the resultant pumping of water to meet increased water demands is increasing the cases of arsenic poisoning. Lesser availability of clean drinking water is giving birth to many parasitic diseases and deadly viruses such as dengue. Water reduction is also creating problems in sewerage disposal and hence increasing pollution and temperature.

Pakistani government has to take significant measures to cope with the looming threat of water crisis. Arbitration, reconciliation and dialogue are the best options to resolve the issue of water between the two neighbors. Although water commissioner level talks between India and Pakistan have failed during August last year as India did not budge on its design of Kishanganga dam and also refused to halt the construction of river Chenab. However, a fresh round of talks should be held and both neighbors should understand that nuclear war is not the solution of their problems.

At the national level, construction of new dams is vital to meet the constantly increasing water demand. Construction of Kalabagh dam is imperative as it will create a reservoir with useable storage of 6.1 million acre-feet. Government should also divert its attention toward the rapid construction of Daimer-Bhasha Dam, which when constructed would be able to store 8 MAF of water. Construction of such larger reservoirs is imperative to maintain the cultivation of water intensive crops in the fertile lands of Sindh and Punjab Raising the structure of Mangla dam, Gomal dam, Satpara dam and Sabakzai dam should be the top priority of the government. Capacity building and improvement of existing canal system is necessary as 40% of water that runs through canals is lost because of seepage of water.



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Government should create a think tank including planning commission, Higher Education Commission, (HEC) and universities in order to improve water resource development and management. Water pricing reforms should be introduced to ensure sustainable water use as canal water is heavily underpriced. Agriculture in Pakistan is predominantly irrigated (90 percent) and consumes about 95 percent of annually available surface water. Bringing the agriculture sector within the tax net will bring sufficient funds to build new dams and will help improving supply to the water stressed areas of Pakistan. Nationwide campaigns should be conducted to raise the importance of water saving by growing less water intensive crops and by encouraging optimum crop rotation.

Water is an engine to economic growth in Pakistan. The country has the necessary natural endowment and is blessed with the world's most extensive irrigation system. What basically required is the public consensus to defeat the nefarious aims of the enemies. Provinces should reform the system of agricultural taxation to entrench the political interests of powerful landowners. Control of excessive ground water exploitation is also imperative in dealing with the looming threat of water crisis in Pakistan.



Nuclear weapons are not only a great peril but also a great hope

1. Introduction

1.1 Nuclear weapons are the weapons of mass destruction that engulf the whole region into fumes.

1.2 Nuclear weapons besides endangering human lives and infrastructures also give a hope for a country to survive through deterrence.

1.3 Historical overview of nuclear weapons as great peril

a) Mass destructions of cities in Japan, WWII. i.e; Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

b) Spreading of cancer diseases that continued for generations due to the radiations of nuclear weapons.

c) Explosion of nuclear reactors. i.e; Chernobyl incident, Fukushima incident – led thousands of people to evacuate from their places.

2. Nuclear weapon – a threat to international tranquility

2.1 Threat to peace and security

2.1.1 Piling up of nuclear weapons by powerful countries to achieve their interests. i.e; THAAD system of US deployed in S. Korea angered China and N. Korea.

2.1.2 Piling up of nuclear weapons by countries due to insecurities. i.e; Israel, India, Pakistan, N. Korea.

2.1.3 Jeopardizing nuclear weapons due to the presence of banned militant organizations. i.e; IS, Taliban.

2.2 Threat to trade and economy

2.2.1 Deploying of nuclear weapons on sea and oceans jeopardizes trade. i.e; Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) – K4 deployed by India in 2016 to jeopardize CPEC.

2.2.2 Competition of trade and economy among powerful countries led them to jeopardize poor countries. i.e; string of pearls by China leads to antagonism in poor littoral countries (Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Vietnam) backed by the US.

3. How international community has jeopardized international tranquility

3.1 Double standards of legitimate nuclear power countries. i.e; US gave free waiver to India by signing civil-nuclear deal in 2008.

3.2 Providing of civil-nuclear technology to deter their counterparts. i.e; Trade rivalries between Japan and China led Japan to provide civil-nuclear technology to India to deter China in 2016.



3.3 Backing of nuclear elite groups has posed threats to poor countries. i.e; US promised to provide NSG membership to India leaving behind Pakistan.

4. Nuclear weapons – can be a silver lining too

4.1 for boosting economy

4.1.1 Dual-use technology of nuclear arms provide civil-nuclear technologies to generate electricity by building nuclear reactors. i.e; KANUPP and CHASNUPP generate nuclear energy in Pakistan.

4.1.2 Safeguarding trade projects by deploying nuclear capable submarines on sea and oceans. i.e; String of pearls by China, nuclear capable Pakistan navy submarines to safeguard CPEC.

4.2 for ensuring healthy environment

4.2.1 Replacing of non-renewable energy sources with nuclear reactors as keeping the environment clean. i.e; Climatic impacts on earth (smog, hazel, pollution) would be lessened.

4.3 for creating deterrence

4.3.1 Enhancing nuclear capabilities to safeguard one's sovereignty. i.e; Pakistan deters India, N. Korea deters S. Korea, Israel deters Arab countries.

4.3.2 Nuclear weapons to lessen foreign military interventions.

5. Conclusion

6. Way Forward

6.1 International communities need to cease their double standards to provide nuclear capable technologies to their allies.

6.2 Nuclear free world is a mirage as countries feel insecure of their neighboring counterparts.

6.3 Building of effective nuclear check institutions to keep an eye on both legitimate nuclear power countries (P5+1) and illegitimate nuclear power countries (India, Pakistan, Israel, N. Korea).



Disturbed borders suggest unending wars and threats to human lives

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Border skirmishes lead to antagonism
- 1.2 Bloodshed over the borders poisons the relationship among countries.

2. Why do borders remain disturbed?

- 2.1 Unspecified demarcation of borders lead to antagonism among countries.
- 2.2 Cross-border terrorism and proxy wars result in retaliation.
- 2.3 Economic inequalities among countries. i.e; India-Pak over water.
- 2.4 Historical rivalries among countries. i.e; Pak-Afghan Durand line.
- 2.5 Civil wars. i.e; Yemen, Syria

3. How disturbed borders lead to unending wars

- 3.1 Disputed regions lead to unending wars among countries. i.e; Kashmir issue, Cyprus conflict, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.
- 3.2 Historical rivalries due to unsatisfied demarcation among countries. i.e; Pak-Afghan Durand line, Palestine-Israel conflict.
- 3.3 Economic disparities among countries. i.e; India use water as weapon against Pakistan and discourages IWT agreement, Israeli settlements in West Bank.

4. Disturbed borders – case study of ongoing civil wars in war-torn countries

- 4.1 Banned militants (ISIL, Al-Qaeda, Taliban) wage war by taking the benefits of war-torn situation of countries. i.e; Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
- 4.2 Powerful countries to flex their military muscles use poor countries. i.e; US and Russia backed forces in Syria, Russian invasion in Ukraine
- 4.3 Military interventions by using the agenda of Responsibility to Protect (R2P). i.e; Libya war, US troops in Afghanistan and Iraq.

5. How disturbed borders lead to threat of human lives

- 5.1 Border skirmishes and cross-border terrorism lead to mass casualties. i.e; Pak-India, Pak-Afghan, Armenia-Azerbaijan
- 5.2 Ongoing civil wars as powerful countries flex their military muscles lead to refugee and humanitarian crises. i.e; Syrian refugee crisis as the largest one after the WWII, Yemen casualties due to war, droughts and famine.



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6. International community efforts to ease border tensions

- 6.1 UNSC resolutions to provide peaceful settlements of disputes. i.e; Resolutions adopted by UNSC since 1946.i.e; Resolutions on Kashmir, Israel-Palestine
- 6.2 World Bank provides arbitration courts to solve disputes peacefully due to economic disparities among countries. i.e; Indus water treaty (IWT)
- 6.3 Bilateral and trilateral true deals among countries. i.e; Turkey and Russia to agree on truce deal on Syrian war.

7. Conclusion

8. Way Forward

- 8.1 Powerful countries need to put aside their interests and provide solutions to disputes without any biasness.
- 8.2 International community to deal with banned militant organizations to cease them to wage war in war-torn countries.
- 8.3 International community to provide solutions on refugee crisis. i.e; millions of Syrian refugees died in Mediterranean Sea as neighboring countries closed their borders for them.



Impacts of climate change on Pakistan as one of the worst hit regions

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Climate change has affected all regions of the world due to the man-made activities which contribute to greenhouse gases.
- 1.2** Climate change has affected the most vulnerable regions by posing threat to the lives of living beings, polluting the environment and damaging the agriculture.

2. How vulnerable is the world due to climate change

- 2.1** Melting of glaciers has resulted in the rising of sea levels.
- 2.2** Less rainfall has resulted in droughts, famines and epidemics.i.e; Thar in Pakistan.

3. The most worst hit regions due to climate change

- 3.1** Tropical regions of the world are facing extreme weather conditions that have resulted in floods, high intensity storms and over pollution. i.e; Smog engulfed whole Punjab of India and Pakistan.
- 3.2** Pakistan ranks as 8th most vulnerable country in the world due to climate change.
- 3.3** Rise in temperature of African countries resulted in drought and famine.

4. Impacts of climate change on worst hit regions

4.1 Impacts on environment

- 4.1.1** Intense temperature has resulted in sea level rise and more intense heat waves. i.e; Karachi the most populous city of Pakistan suffers from heat waves.
- 4.1.2** Increasing of chemical particles have polluted the atmosphere. i.e; heavy smog in the whole Punjab of India and Pakistan.

4.2 Impacts on agriculture

- 4.2.1** Intense droughts and famine have reduced land's fertility.i.e; severe droughts in Thar and Balochistan.
- 4.2.2** Less rainfall and intense heat waves resulted in fire of wild forests. i.e; forest fires in Israel due to continuous drought.

4.3 Impacts on living beings



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- 4.3.1 Increase in viral diseases and epidemics resulted in casualties. i.e; skin infection in animals and human beings, e.g: Chikungunya – mosquito born disease in Pakistan.
- 4.3.2 Increase in physical abnormalities of individuals. i.e; Polio virus.

5. How international community has helped to lessen the impacts of climate change

- 5.1 Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in Dec, 2009 forged an agreement as maximum increase in global temperature as 2° C.
- 5.2 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC, held in Paris.
- 5.3 Kigali deal in Rwanda to phase out greenhouse gases.

6. Conclusion



Culture of Corruption in Pakistan its impacts on economy and human capital

1. Introduction

1.1 Rampant culture of corruption in Pakistan is a scourge not only to the democratic institutions but also to the state of economy that hampers economic growth (i.e GDP) and human capital.

1.2 Historical overview of corruption in Pakistan

a) Practicing of corrupt policies by the exiled members of political parties. i.e: MQM movement led by Mr. Altaf Hussain gave extortion to his workers to undergo violence.

b) Rental power plant case, Hajj Scam are some of other examples

2. The rampant culture of corruption in Pakistan

2.1 Corruption prone institutions at national level

2.1.1 Pressure and fear on judiciary result in unjust practices and delayed justice. i.e; unlimited power exercised by feudal lords and political parties. Ex-PPP senator Faisal Raza Abidi acquitted on bail.

2.1.2 Improper accountability by fragile democratic institutions results in offshore investments by the political parties. i.e; Panama leaks, Bahamas leaks, NAB plea bargaining on the case of former finance secretary of Balochistan – Mushtaq Ahmed Raisani.

2.1.3 Weak parliamentary decisions lead to provincial imbalances to undergo their duties.

2.2 Corruption prone institutions at individual level

2.2.1 Private working organizations contribute to corruption practices. i.e; Axact case

2.2.2 Religious partisanship undergo corrupt practices to gain their interests. i.e; Lal masjid and Haj corruption case.

2.2.3 Corrupt practices by feudal lords. i.e; Jirga and Panchayat systems in Pakistan.

3. Impacts on economy due to corruption

3.1 Impact on economic growth

3.1.1 Bribery acts impede firm performance and economic regulations in a country. i.e; Pakistan is under the debt of approx... Rs.22 trillion.

3.1.2 Depreciation in FDI (foreign direct investments) and imports/exports. i.e; Pakistan is the 67th largest export economy and ranks at 106th most complex economy.



3.1.3 Corruption affects GDP growth rate which leads to uneven distribution of wealth among individuals. i.e; Pakistan's GDP rate is 4.7% in 2016.

3.2 Impact on human capital

- 3.2.1** Corruption impedes public expenditures in infrastructural developments. i.e; old buildings of hospitals, schools, universities may lead to catastrophe if not repaired.
- 3.2.2** Corruption impedes incentives given to workers in factories. i.e; Gadani ship-breaking industry is deprived of security and safety measures.
- 3.2.3** Curbing the expenses of governmental organizations lead to the privatization of companies. i.e; devastated situations of Pakistan Air Lines (PIA) and Pakistan Steel Mills (PSM).

4. Conclusion

5. Way Forward

- 5.1 Effective democratic institutions to root out corruption.
- 5.2 Spending money to provide incentives to workers which are the assets of economy.
- 5.3 Promoting national economy through economic developments to get rid of debts. i.e; CPEC, hydropower projects.



The Implications of sectarian Militancy and Ethnic Violence in Muslim World

Outlines

1. Introduction

- 1.1) In modern age of global integrating politics, Muslim world is fast disintegrating on sectarian lines.
- 1.2) Sectarian decision has now exacerbated by taking ethnic and intra-sect forms posing direct treat to the stability of the Muslim and the wider world.

2. Identifying the causes of sectarian ethnic violence in Muslim world

- 2.1) Historical reasons
 - 2.1.1) The 1400 years old conflict of Muslim Caliphates succession and continuous subjugation of majority sects.
 - 2.1.2) Continuous subjugation of minority sects at hands of majority sect/ethnic groups.
 - 2.1.3) Breakup of Ottoman Empire after WWI paving way for minority sects and suppressed ethnic groups to backlash against former rulers.
- 2.2) Modern day causes
 - 2.2.1) Continuous tussle between KSA and Iran after Iranian revolution to claim Islamic world leadership.
 - 2.2.2) Growing number of sectarian/ethnic differences driven proxy wars.
 - 2.2.3) West's misinterpretation of Islam and with hidden players facilitating hate mongering against opposing sects.
- 2.3) Foreign factors causes
 - 2.3.1) Banned organization are recruiting young people to their folds to encourage violence world wide. i.e: IS recruits youth of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tunisia.
 - 2.3.2) Youth get aspirations of sectarian violence due to blasphemy by minorities living in their country.

3. Global and regional implications of sectarian and ethnic violence in Muslim world

- 3.1) Browning militancy and spilling over of violence to wider world
 - 3.1.1) Ever intensifying tussle between Iran and KSA resulting in increased number of proxy wars across the Muslim world (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Pakistan, Lebanon)
 - 3.1.2) Increased funding of proxy war groups making these sectarian outfits stronger and eventually getting out of control.
 - 3.1.3) Based on these funding and training, appearance of hard line local and transnational terrorist organizations (e.g. ISIS)
 - 3.1.4) With increasing recruits of sectarian/ethnic outfits from western world, these battle-hardened fighters may return to their countries causing severe security complication globally.
- 3.2) Destabilization of Muslim countries culminating in existential crisis



- 3.2.1) Muslim states unable to eradicate terrorist groups have substantial part of their territory owned by militant outfits (e.g. ISIS in Iraq)
- 3.2.2) Appearance of De facto states under militant leaderships confining Muslim countries writ to their capitals
- 3.2.3) Terrorist organizations taking control of strategically important and resourcefully rich areas of Muslim countries .
- 3.3) Humanitarian crisis and socio-economic plight in Muslim world.
 - 3.3.1) Soaring numbers of refugees and IDPS across Muslim nations due to ongoing conflicts.
 - 3.3.2) Humanitarian crisis as help and aid cannot reach affecters due to severe fighting in conflict zones.
 - 3.3.3) Due to ethnic/sectarian conflicts major Muslim countries are unable to progress socio-economically and losing out fast to non-Muslim competitors
- 3.4) Failure of Muslim leadership to protect and promulgate the true peaceful ideology of Islam and oppression against Muslim community.
 - 3.4.1) Sectarian and ethnic violence within Muslim world self-validates western accusations of Islam being an aggressive/violent religion.
 - 3.4.2) Spreading of violence from sectarian/ethnic forms to intra-sect shades and violence against other religious minorities severely afflicting Islamic concept of peaceful co-existence
 - 3.4.3) Sidelining of Important disputes of Muslim world such as Palestine and Indian occupied Kashmir and failure to protect appressed Muslim communities globally such as in Myanmar.
 - 3.4.4) Growing concept of intolerance and extremism in Muslim community.

4. Rising militancy due to international actors in Muslim world

- 4.1) Blacklisting of banned organizations of militancy by UN has sown the seeds of hatred which made militants more aggressive. i.e; UNSC resolution 1267 adopted unanimously to blacklist Al-Qaeda.
- 4.2) Intervention of powerful states i.e: US and Russia in war torn countries have deteriorated the situation of poor Muslim countries by bringing R2P (responsibility to protect) agendas. i.e: Syrian refugee crisis as the second most crisis of the world after the WWII.
- 4.3) Hate speeches of anti-Islam promotes ill-will in militants. i.e: President-elect of US Donal J.Trump hatred speech against Muslims and Islamophobia.

5. Growing sectarian/ethnic in Pakistan and its impacts

- 5.1) Brief history of sectarian/ethnic violence in Pakistan
 - 5.1.1) Strict sectarian legislations during Zia's regime and the Iranian volition recordation initiated sectarian conflicts in Pakistan
 - 5.1.2) Fast changing demographics in major cities, such as Karachi, formed the basis of ethnic violence that focused on power struggle.
- 5.2) Impacts of sectarian/ethnically motivated violence in Pakistan



- 5.2.1) Severe law and order situation as target violence against opposing camps increased.
- 5.2.2) Rise of hate speech/publications and growing sense of intolerance within Pakistani society.
- 5.2.3) Political confrontation of ethnicity based groups hampering major national developments and fuelling rising calls of new provinces.
- 5.2.4) Eventual targeting of non-Muslim minorities leaving them highly and marginalized.
- 5.2.5) Fast disintegrating sense of national unity among masses
- 5.3) Growing of sectarian/ethnic violence in Pakistan due to foreign factors
 - 5.3.1) Exiled members of political parties to be involved in sectarian killings. i.e; Former PPP senator Faisal Raza Abidi arrested over Patel Para killings, Zardari ties with Karachi-based businessman Anwar Majeed who is booked under Anti-terrorism Act.
 - 5.3.2) Indian Raw agent Kulbhushan Yadhav confessed to destabilize Pakistan and to promote sectarian killings (caught in 2016 in Pakistan)

6. Suggested remedies to cope with growing sectarian and ethnic violence in Muslim world.

- 6.1) Withdrawal of KSA and Iran from their overambitious quest to solely lead the Muslim world.
- 6.2) Immediate halting of financing of sectarian militant organizations.
- 6.3) Role of International community in mediating these conflicts to be ensured.
- 6.4) Socio-economic uplift of Muslim world through energy and economic cooperation.
- 6.5) Role of media and Muslim clerics in bringing together opposing sects to points of commonality.
- 6.6) Widespread preaching of tolerance, co-existence and plurality of approach specially with regards to the vulnerable minorities.
- 6.7) Providing equal opportunities to all without any discrimination on sectarian/ethnic basis.
- 6.8) Making OIC operational, influential and effective

7. Conclusion

- 7.1) The only way to truly protect and promulgate Islamic Ideology while competing with west is to unite under the umbrella of Islam
- 7.2) Allowing sectarian/Ethnic violence to proceed unbridled would soon turn into a challenge for the entire global community.

Flaws in our education system are causing some of our failures

Outlines

1. **Introduction**
2. **Historical perspective of our educational system and resulted failures**
3. **How flaws in our educational system causing failure of our system**
 - 3.1) Mismatch in educational system, causing failure of our administrative system:-
 - 3.1.1) Government is allocating low budget to educational sector (i.e. almost 2 of GDP) which is insufficient to fulfill educational requirements of aspirants resulting in mismanagement of human and natural resources.
 - 3.1.2) Corruption and lack of accountability at administrative level of education system leads to low average intellectual capability of students for future.
 - 3.1.3) Improper and insufficient infrastructure of public institutions, results in demoralizing aspirant's interest of getting education leading towards high drop out rate from schools and increasing child labour.
 - 3.1.4) Lack of technical resources and training centers, resulting in producing inefficient teaching staff, which are demoralizing uniqueness and creativity of new generation, waying towards absence of quality and skills to handle administrative, social and economic system of state.
 - 3.2) Flaws in our education system, causing failure of our economic system:-
 - 3.2.1) Multiple mediums of instruction, dissimilar pattern of studies, and unstructured educational system, resulting in increase in brain drainage which leads towards unavailability of skilled workforce in state.
 - 3.2.2) Business community is devising educational sectors as a source of business and investing in private unauthorized institutions which results in low quality grooming and generating unskilled managers.
 - 3.2.3) Lack of creativity of engineers due to cramming in education system of Pakistan is hampering economic developments. i.e: hiring of Chinese workers in CPEC project.
 - 3.3) Flaws in our educational system, causing failure of our social system:-
 - 3.3.1) Approximately 40% of Pakistan's population is lying under poverty line, and striving to fulfill their physiological needs, because education system is neglected by administration and this results in generating inefficient workforce and skilled labor.
 - 3.3.2) Lack of female institutions is creating the issue of gender disparity.
 - 3.3.3) Social constraints due to the different social classes in a society are hindering education for children at primary level. i.e: elite, middle and low.
4. **Comparison of Pakistan and other countries in educational development and managing the rest of the system.**
 - 4.1) Education has played an important role in the development of Norway, as their highest literacy rate also leads them to be amongst the most prosperous nations, whereas Pakistan is being considered as one of the least prosperous nations on the basis of its inappropriate educational structure.
 - 4.2) China and Japan are considered as highly technologically developed nations, because of highly skilled workforce and technical abilities, as they contain strong educational



structure, whereas Pakistan borrows technical workforce and expertise from other nations. Pakistan ranks at the bottom in innovation ranking of 2016.

- 4.3) India acquiring sound healthcare system along with increase in literacy rate (lit rate more than 74%) as according to survey report of environmental feasibility, the literacy rate of India is about 71.2% whereas, Pakistan has of about 60% literacy rate.

5. Recommendations to overcome educational flaws and terminate its negative impacts over system:-

- 5.1) Need to ensure educational emergency in all over the state, as in Sweden, and make it compulsory for a specific age of children to attend school, so that availability of skilled labor can be made sure.
- 5.2) Have to seek attention from UN and request them to develop on efficient planning for better educational structure.
- 5.3) Must start educational campaigns in all over the nation, and raise the voice for importance of education in rural areas, so that society can become civilized and well managed.
- 5.4) Need to consult highly literate nations and hire consultants and trainers from the states to provide training to available staff, for sake of technical workforce.
- 5.5) Required to ensure scholarship programs at every stage of education and provide motivational rewards to aspirants, to enhance enrollment in educational sectors and to ameliorate literacy rate – Pakistan has launched a scheme to support the students from less developed areas.

6. Conclusion



Economic prosperity is directly proportional to literacy rate

Outlines

1. Introduction

2. Why literacy matters for economic prosperity?

- 2.1) Developing countries like Pakistan is largely dependent on agriculture.
- 2.2) Need of developing mega projects owing to technological advancements and global trade.
i.e: CPEC project as OBOR which will cover Eurasia.

3. Resources to create economic prosperity and role of literacy among them

- 3.1) Financial, Natural and human resources are the tools to bring about economic prosperity and role of literacy rate over them.
- 3.2) Literacy develops the minds of individuals by multiplying the brain neurons to think creatively.

4. How literacy rate is significant for economic prosperity:-

4.1) Role of literacy and Provincial development

- 4.1.1) Literacy helps workforce to ameliorate their skills that results in developing efficient human resource management.
- 4.1.2) Creating sense of responsibility among individuals that assists a common man to become a good civilian.
- 4.1.3) Literacy makes the individuals utilize the resources in an efficient way that results in increment in production and increased production results in employment opportunities.
- 4.1.4) Increasing literacy rate will increase working individuals among house holds and dependence rate of house hold will decrease.

4.2) Role of literacy and National economic development

- 4.2.1) Literacy drives national prosperity by recruiting educated youth in mega projects. i.e; CPEC
- 4.2.2) Literacy provides enlightenment owing to growing technological advancements in research and development.
- 4.2.3) Literacy contributes to economic growth that reduces stagflation.

5. Comparison among sufficiently and insufficiently literate countries and their impacts over economic prosperity:

- 5.1) Highly literate countries enjoying high economic prosperity:
 - 5.1.1) Highly literate countries utilizing their natural resources in appropriate way:-
 - i) Europe, U.S, Canada, China and Japan utilizing their natural, renewable and non renewable sources in best possible way and overcoming their crisis and problems efficiently.
 - 5.1.2) Highly literate nations show positive attitude towards Government's laws and regulations and demonstrate a good civic sense.
 - i) China's increasing population was creating problem in managing their resources but their one child policy was appreciated by masses and in 2008, 76% of this population has imposed strategy upon their lives.
- 5.2) How Insufficiently literate countries observe their low economic prosperity.



- 5.2.1) Resourcefully rich states remain poor in management, owing to low literacy rate.
- i) Pakistan, Afghanistan and Congo are having enough resources to deal with their problems but due to lack of technical education, skills and expertise, they are dependent over others.
 - ii) Pakistan having low lit rate of 60% owing to low GDP allocation of almost 2% to education sector.
- 5.2.2) Inappropriate response towards government policies and lack of responsibility.
- i) In Pakistan, only 1.44 million people are tax payers out of 188 million where as in 1.44 million people there are only 0.86 million are regular tax payers, whereas 0.58 million are imaginary ones.

6. Recommendations to increase economic prosperity through literacy rate:-

- 6.1) Required to impose technical education at basic level to generate skilled workforce and technical brains to enhance economic prosperity.
- 6.2) Have to ensure educational emergency along with political, social, economic and religious knowledge to promote industry, social enlightenment and culture.
- 6.3) Balanced use of resources in Urban, Rural, developed and low developed areas.
- 6.4) Conducting educational promotions through satellite news and through patrolling teams to create awareness about advantages of education among rural areas.

7. Conclusion



Energy Crisis in Pakistan: Consequences and Recommendations

Outline

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Energy as lifeline in modern countries
- 1.2 Brief review of international research on Pakistan' energy crisis

2. Pakistan's Energy Scenario

- 2.1 Energy Supply (94.65 kwh)
- 2.2 Energy consumption (70.1 kwh) (per capita 357.34 kwh)

3. Sources of energy Procurement in Pakistan

- 3.1 Non-Renewable Energy Sources and Current Projects
- 3.2 Renewable Energy Sources
- 3.3 Alternative energy Sources

4. Issues Faced by Energy Sector

- 4.1 Policy Issues
 - a) Adhoc policies and decisions (not goal oriented)
 - b) Inadequate Institutional arrangement/Absence of single institution to monitor supply companies
 - c) Shift towards expensive and unstable Thermal Energy
 - d) Oil used for power generation
 - e) Independent Power Plants (IPPs) and Rental Power Plants
 - f) Provision of subsidised electricity to WAPDA & agricultural tube wells
 - g) Lesser utilization of Thar coal and hydel power generation
- 4.2 Governance and Management Issues
 - a) Poor governance by public and private sectors
 - b) Power theft (line losses)
 - c) Default in revenue recovery by public and private sectors
 - d) Weak Regulatory body: NEPRA
 - e) Politicization of mega projects: Kalabagh Dam
- 4.3 Technical Issues
 - a) Inadequate maintenance and repair of power plants



- b) Dilapidated Transmission and distribution systems
 - c) Imbalanced and imported resources based energy mix
- 4.4 Cost Issues
- a) Unaffordable and unsustainable energy

5. Consequences of Energy Crisis

5.1 Economic Factors

- a) Closure of industries
- b) Flight of capital to overseas domains
- c) Shrinking Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

5.2 Agricultural sector

5.3 Industrial sector

5.4 Social Factors

- a) Poverty and unemployment
- b) Destabilized health sector
- c) Chaos in society and political uncertainty
- d) Public trust erosion

6. Recommendations

6.1 Short Term Measures (Within 6 months to 1 year)

- a) Resolution of circular debt
- b) Prompt implementation of NEPRA determined Tariffs
- c) Ensuring recovery of revenues from public sector
- d) Crackdown on energy/electricity theft
- e) Judicious energy usage and use of electricity saving devices
- f) Energy conservation campaigns and demand management
- g) Fostering niche markets for early commercialization of technologies

6.2 Medium Term Measures (within the next 5 years)

- a) Development of an integrated energy policy
- b) Allotment of funds to GENCOs for refurbishment of plants and transmission systems
- c) Promotion of renewable energy at household level and in off-grid remote areas
- d) Move to decentralized and distributed energy generation
- f) Utilization of copper transmission wires for rectifying line losses



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6.3 Long Term Measures (within the next 10 years & beyond)

- a) Correction of the energy mix imbalance
- b) Improvement in governance and elimination of corruption
- c) Import of energy from Tajikistan through TAPI pipeline
- d) Establishment of alternative energy and power research development and testing facilities
- e) Development of global alliances to secure dependable supply chain relationships
- f) Adoption of environmentally suitable energy policies
- g) Enhance market potential and viability for international investors
- h) Tactful utilization of Pakistan's geostrategic location by serving as an energy corridor
- i) Population control to decrease growing demand

* **Wilson Institute and Michael Kugelman's reports on Energy Crisis in Pakistan**

- j) Construction of hydel dams at strategic locations



Gender discrimination in developing states

Outlines

1. **Introduction**
2. **Historical perspective of gender discrimination and priority to male gender – the dominant gender in society.**
3. **Causes of gender discrimination**
 - 3.1) Male dominant society, putting an axe over female voice and rights.
 - 3.2) Third gender is considered as alien, and not a part of society.
 - 3.3) Brutal practice of honor killings in Pakistan endangers the lives of females and the third gender. i.e: Qandeel Baloch murder and transgender Alisha murdered in Peshawar in 2016.
4. **Gender discrimination in developing states:**
 - 4.1) Impacts of gender discrimination.
Impacts on women
 - a) Low female literacy rate as compared to males in developing countries like Pakistan, Bhutan and Nigeria, as people are unaware about the importance of female education.
 - b) Female employment rate in Pakistan and India is 28% and 29% respectively, as compared to 80% in Netherland and 65% in China, because developing nations underestimate the importance of female in national development.
 - c) Increasing nation of crimes against women e.g. harassment, acid crimes, abduction, trafficking etc.
 - Bangladesh is considered as the country with largest number of acid attacks. It is also ranked 142nd out of 187 countries in 2013 on the Human Development Index and 115 out of 149 countries on Gender Inequality Index.
 - National Crime Records Bureau states in 2010-1 bride murdered every hour over dowry demands in India.
Impacts on 3rd Gender
 - a) The ratio of population is divided into two specific genders, as in Pakistan male: female ratio is 49.51, but no attention towards approximately 3 lach third gender population.
 - b) No jobs and education facilities provided to third gender in developing states, as they are bound to engage themselves in inappropriate activities to earn for survival.
 - c) Third gender is getting obstacles among their way of self actualization, as they are not considered as a part of respectable fields like police, politics and medicine.
5. **Comparison of developing states with MDCs in gender discrimination:**
 - 5.1) Australia and Germany, identified third gender as a part of society, and provided them birth certificates with gender “X”, whereas developing states are unable to provide them identity.
 - 5.2) Countries like Andorra, Czech and Belgium are sustaining 100, 99 and 99% of female literacy rate whereas it’s 12% in Afghanistan, 38% in Bhutan and 42% in Pakistan.



- 5.3) In U.S.A. third gender is getting prominent over media, as they are getting popular over shows like “Dancing with stars”, whereas in developing states they are considered as sign of embarrassment and social taboo.
- 6. Latest positive steps taken by developing countries to overcome gender discrimination:-**
- 6.1) First women bank has been established in Pakistan with 50% of share holders and more than 50% of female employees, to utilize the potential of women in economic stability of nation.
- 6.2) UNDP in Pakistan focusing over gender equality and women’s empowerment to achieve millennium and sustainable development, and ensuring that women must have a real voice in all governance institutions.
- 6.3) “The Hamsafar”, organization in India, that is taking care of the rights of third gender, India has also considered third gender as a part of nation, and has updated the passport application forms with three options, as male, female and Eunuch for third gender.
- 6.4) Pakistan has considered third generation as civilians of Pakistan and has given them their own I D cards and also provided them voting rights.
- 7. Changing situation in developing countries regarding women empowerment.**
1. In Pakistan Present Govt. (2014) being a state part to the convention on elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) lead the govt to take measures to ensure women’s rights as envisaged in CEDAW.
2. Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016 passed to provide security, rehabilitation and relief against violence on women.
- During the previous govt. (2008-2013)**
2. 26 Shaheed Benazir Bhutto entres established for women for immediate relief to female victims of violence – Around 1 million women could receive direct assistance from Benazir Income Support programme while National Commission on the status of women was strengthened to monitor the violation of women rights.
3. Adoption of Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2010.
4. Acid control and Acid Crime Act and prevention of Anti Women Practices Act.
- 8. Suggestions to neutralize the issues created by gender discrimination:**
- 8.1) Required to promote the importance of female education, and needed to enhance their enrollment in education sectors.
- 8.2) Females must be considered as the main part of society and their talent should be utilized to bring political, social and economic development.
- 8.3) Needed to bring change in social behavior, and third gender should be considered as a part of society, and they should get a chance to enhance their capabilities in better way.
- 8.4) Legislative and constitutional protection should be provided to third gender and their rights must not be neglected.
- 9. Conclusion**



The End of the New World Order

1. Introduction

1.1 New World Order (NWO) unites all countries into one by forming blocs.

1.2 NWO reaches worldwide as it has limitless power.

2. Who is the part of the NWO?

2.1 It includes all international organizations. i.e. World Bank, IMF, EU, UN, NATO

3. How does the NWO seem to be ending in contemporary era?

3.1 Ending of NWO and the global politics

3.1.1 Rural-urban division has led common people to emphasize their government for their rights. i.e. Rural America voted Trump as Trump vows to create thousands of jobs for his people.

3.1.2 NWO ends historical rivalries of Cold War and promoting realism. i.e. friendship of Trump and Putin fears Europe as Trump calls to obsolete NATO, Trump and Putin to build more nukes to safeguard their interests.

3.1.3 Replacing the global village with the concept of sovereign nation-state. i.e. Trump builds border to keep Mexicans at bay, countries across the world make their borders strong to curb the inflow of illegal immigrants. i.e. Bangladesh-Myanmar case.

3.2 Ending of NWO and the global economy

3.2.1 Ending of free trade policy. i.e. UK voted for Brexit and leaves EU, US to withdraw TPP, the concept of Post-Truth in 2016.

3.2.2 Crippling international organizations. i.e. Trump calls Paris Climate agreement, a hoax, Brexit affects EU monetary system.

3.2.3 Trump's realistic views on trade policy. i.e. Accusing China of currency manipulator.

3.3 Ending of NWO and the global socio-cultural environment

3.3.1 Banning Muslim culture and immigration. i.e. Trump, Theresa May and Angela Merkel vow to get tough on Muslim immigrants and the Burqa ban in whole of Europe. i.e. Naveed Baloch was suspected over Berlin attack in Germany.

3.3.2 Islamophobia and terrorism in the West. i.e. Trump's radical Islamism views, harassment of Muslims worldwide, spreading of IS.

4. Conclusion

5. Way Forward

5.1 Turning of globalized world into sovereign nation-states has posed challenges, which need to be encountered by promoting national power.



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5.2 The concept of Post-Truth in contemporary era is more tilted towards realism than liberalism due to the victory of Trump in the US. This may lead to détente between US and erstwhile USSR.



War divides, Economy Unites

Outline

1. Introduction

- i) 'War' (-the observe of peace-) can be the symbol of violence, conflict and loss of lives.
- ii) Economy can be the epitome of prosperity, growth and interdependence.
- iii) How history and current world scenario manifests the idea.
- iv) Certain parts of world are in turbulence because of human rights violation, uprising of terrorist organizations (ISIS), arms race, refugees crisis while they have one factor responsible viz 'War' in any of its shades. (i.e. sectarian strife, foreign invasion or political conflict)

2. How war divides nations internally and externally

- a) Aggressive behavior creates differences among internal structure of a nation which results in division of nation.
 - i) In 1971, East Pakistan, now recognized as Bangladesh was separated from Pakistan, due to political and cultural conflicts.
 - ii) Disturbed borders in esp the form of disputed Kashmir issue still remains a nuclear flash point between Pakistan and India.(deteriorating with the recent wave of border conflicts in 2016)
 - ii) CPEC, on the contrary, is the manifestation of, how economy has united China and Pakistan.

3. Wars and conflict directs nations to take inefficient decisions like termination of Treaties, constitutions, separation and creating violence that leads towards disunite of nation.

- a) Czechoslovakia was separated from Austria-Hungry after World-War 1 in 1917, and was again dissolved in 1993 when Czech disjointed of Slavakia and became Czech Republic due to arising religious and norms conflicts.

4. Internal conflicts can lead towards war and division, if not overpowered within time.

- i) Civil war in Korea led them towards conflicts and contravene, and in 1950 Korea was separated into North and South Korea.

5. Minor tensions among states turn towards the division of state.

- i) Water dispute among Northern Ireland and U.K Government led them towards division of state, which is now called Republic of Ireland

6. Economy unites nations and leads them towards prosperity



- a) Nations who used to prefer national interests over personal rivalry and take effective initiatives, are achieving peace and prosperity.
 - i) Germany and France were major rivals but their pragmatic decision making to promote trade and economy over rivalry has led them to be among the most successful nations.
 - b) Economic uplift helps overcome the barriers between countries
 - i) China & India were engaged in war in 1962 over Sino-India border area dispute, but due to their efficient decisions they are looking towards 1 Bn US\$ of bilateral trade.
 - c) War drives nations towards backward but economy pushes them towards success and helps them in achieving their goals.
 - d) Japan and China were consisting unpleasant relations and fought two wars against each other, but due to their positive initiatives, their bilateral trade has reached to 334 billion US\$.
7. **War and economy are two different dimensions, as war brings wastage of human lives, artillery and rivalry whereas economy unites nations and promotes friendship, as great nations win without fighting.**
8. **Conclusion**
9. **Recommendations to achieve success and prosperity through economic uplift.**
- i) Arising conflicts and problems must be sought and resolved through efficient planning in an effective manner, as it can lead towards destruction and division of state.
 - ii) States must promote trade and economic relation to get of rivalry as it can bring positive impact over relationship and prosperity of state.
 - a) Pak-India have been in state of war since 1947, and are unable to overcome their conflicts and border disputes are increasing instead with the recent border skirmishes of higher magnitude in 2016.
 - iii) Resources must be utilized through balanced approach so that states can get rid of political opposition, sectarianism, minority rights and favoritism conflict.