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NOA MOCK CSS 2025
AUGUST 2024 (MOCK-4)
GK-III Pakistan Affairs

PART-II

Q no. 2

Major Economic Challenges of Pakistan

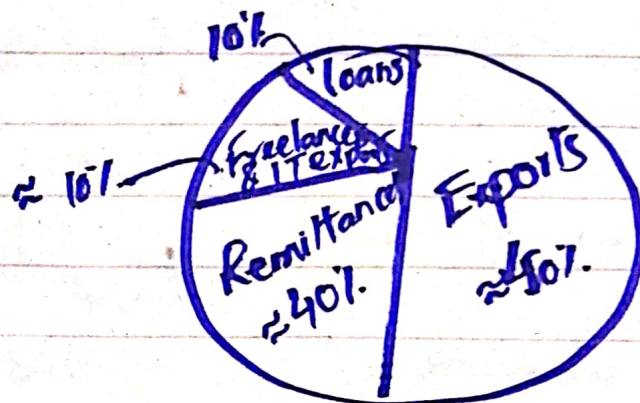
What is Pakistan & its Economy

Pakistan is a South-Asian nuclear power surrounded by enemies from almost all sides. Pakistan's economy is currently facing turmoil due to the on-going dollar shortage, entangled in debt-interest repayments, import driven economy, fiscal current account deficits which then require more borrowing to meet the expenses.

Economic Challenge of Dollar Shortage

Pakistan is facing a dollar shortage due to its import driven economy and our imports are almost twice than our exports. So this thing creates a dollar shortage to fulfil the

import orders of ours. As Pakistan's exports are twice so the major difference is funded by remittances sent by Pakistanis residing abroad and freelancers and IT Companies providing IT-related services to clients abroad. Even after that we are unable to sustain ourselves fully thus we need to borrow money for meeting our dollar shortage which ultimately piles up over the years and today it has become so large that we are entangled in it.



Above graph/pie chart shows approximate figures from where Pakistan meets its dollar needs

Debt-Interest repayments & Servicing

Pakistan has a large amount of loan approximately **>\$125 Billion**, so these loans require debt servicing or payments of interest. Since the loan is too large so it comes at around more than **>Rs 900 Billion** for just interest payments of our ~~econo~~ debts. The **>900 Billion** rupees amount is also the same which is our current account deficit. Which means we do not need any loan to survive our economy but our current account deficit which is due to the interest repayments, which ultimately forces us to borrow more.

"We are entangled in a spiral where we borrow to pay, the interest of our debts."

This vicious cycle is very dangerous and is one of the most important

challenge for our economy

Expensive Electricity in the whole Region

Pakistan is in the economic challenges also due to the expensive electricity. Which ultimately leads to industry being unable to compete internationally due to higher production costs in comparison to their industrial rivals. Electricity in Pakistan is not only expensive but it's hyperexpensive as it's higher than India, Bangladesh, Iran, China, UAE and middle East.

1 unit in UAE = 0.23 AED

1 unit in Pakistan = 48 PKR

The above figures are without taxes and keeping in mind that if a person uses upto 2000 units the above rate will be charged in both countries. So if a person uses same electricity in Pakistan he will be paying

3 times the price in UAE. This leads to industries in Pakistan being closed or are being shifted outside Pakistan

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due to cheaper energy available and buyers have also shifted from Pakistan to India and Bangladesh due to products being expensive despite having a devalued currency it's still not a lucrative option for buyers to buy Pakistani items as they are getting cheaper ones from neighbours.

This is due to IPPs contracts in Pakistan which are much expensive and have to do capacity payments as well.

Strategies for Sustainable Economic Growth.

Incentivize Pakistani Expats & Freelancers & IT&IT related Companies

We should incentivize our freelancers and IT companies as well as our Pakistani expats to keep their money in Pakistani dollar accounts just like Roshan Digital accounts as this can easily fulfil

our needs and without going to IMF for a loan or to any of the friendly country for a loan. Just as Pakistani expats are incentivized to keep their money in dollars in Roshan digital accounts, Freelancers and IT companies should also be given such facility as its seen that they are keeping their money in foreign banks just because of government of Pakistan's limit on an individual that he cannot send more than **\$30,000/yr abroad**. Due to freelancers and IT companies expenses abroad they keep their money abroad so they don't face a difficulty in moving their money abroad. Moreover Expats should be given better interest rates for keeping their money in Roshan Digital accounts than in their parent country, both conventional and Islamic banking modes be utilized in Roshan

digital accounts. So they keep their money in them and they will be having a facility to move their money in and out freely without any limitation or condition.

Taxing the untaxed & Legitizing of Cryptocurrency

Pakistan government is facing these challenges as its not putting taxes on tax evaders, they are able to escape the tax system and creating a financial crunch for govt. Moreover, this leads to government taxing more on the ones being already taxed. As Government in its latest budget has revised income tax slabs so much that if a person is earning 10 Million rupees/yr. He pays 35% tax of highest slab + 10% extra tax due to crossing 10 Million, which means 45% tax.

Government should consider legalizing cryptocurrency as several nations especially UAE has legalized it and it has seen huge shift of people from all across the world starting to take residence there due to its favourable policies for traders and investors. Pakistan has a lot of Cryptocurrency traders if govt legalizes it and charge the same tax as per freelancers it can boost our economy. A lot as traders are earning and also willing to pay taxes also so if its legalized foreign exchange reserves will also be increased and as its operating in a grey area that would also end.

IPPS Contracts renegotiated

IPPS Contracts should be renegotiated.
Capacity payments should be abolished.
Reasonable rates should be provided.
As electricity is in excess in Pakistan so the ones who sell cheap, electricity should be bought in that order of Cheap to expensive.

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Q no. 4

Congress Ministries of 1937 Paved way for Separate state.

Congress ministries 1937-1939

In 1937 elections, All India Muslim League boycotted the elections being held in the subcontinent which ultimately paved the way for the Hindu majority party Congress to acquire victory in the elections without any representation of Muslims in the opposition.

Congress ministries measures against muslims

After Congress came into power it started targeting muslims deliberately as passed such laws which created anger and frustration among muslims.

Muslim Conversions to Hinduism

Campaigns were run by several groups by the support of congress govt. which try to convert Muslims towards hindos claiming that their ancestors were hindos and they belonged to hinduism and Islam came by attacks of the foreigners. So since they have acquired power again everyone should return back to their faith.

Loudspeakers usage not allowed or reduced voice

Muslims were not allowed to use loudspeakers for azan or use a reduced sound of loudspeakers if they want to say azan. Such restriction on azan hurted the muslims and created resentment among them.

Pork in Masjids

Hindus were throwing Pork in Masjids as they knew that Muslims consider it as dirty and Haram. This disturbs the Muslims to perform their prayers easily. They were angry and sad for all this happening!

Muslims were treated as 2nd or 3rd grade Citizens

Muslims rights were being stolen. They were treated as a 2nd or even 3rd grade citizens. They were not given respect in government offices they were treated like sh. "acchutes".

Blasphemy of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) by Hindu Book

As blasphemous book was published by a Hindu against our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) which hurted the emotions of Muslims so

much that protests started across India. A brave Muslim then killed this Hindu because he had said blasphemous things against our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). His name was **Ghazi Muneer (Shaheed)**

On Resignation of Congress in 1939

On the resignation of Congress in 1939 on the event of Jallianwala Bagh massacre by the British. This ultimately paved the way for All India Muslim League and all the Muslims to have a sigh of relief by their atrocities.

Quaid-i-Azam declared the resignation day of Congress ministries as "Youm-e-Nijaat" and was celebrated by the Muslims all over the subcontinent.

Muslims resolved to not settle for anything less than a state

This ultimately all the atrocities of Congress on Muslims paved the way for a separate state. These Muslims who were previously not in favour of separation from Hindus but just wanted independence from the British changed their views and started supporting the independence movement with full heart.

This ultimately leads to Muslims to see Quaid-i-Azam's vision of a separate independent country where they will be free to practice their own religion.

Ultimately Muslims resolved to not settle for anything less than an independent Muslim State by the name of Pakistan.

Streets and Markets, Roads and Offices, Houses and

shops all were having only one thing on their tongue

"Le kay rahen gy Pakistan
Ban kay rhy ga Pakistan
Pakistan ka matlab kia
" ﷲ ﷻ ﷺ ﷻ ﷺ ﷻ

These slogans spread all across the subcontinent and the Dream of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah came true on 14th August 1947 when British government of India declared Independence by Indian Independence Act 1947.

Qno-5

Pak-Afghan Relations in Context of efforts to stem the violence

Predicament - own making and Pak-Afghan relations

Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighbours and share a long border of "2200 km called Durand line". As it's one of the longest border Pakistan shares its porous as well. So in order to stop the use of this porous border by anti-Pakistan elements a fence has been placed by Pakistan on its Afghan border.

Pakistan is suffering due to the predicament of its own-making called Taliban. They were made by Pakistan during the Soviet Union attack on Afghanistan. They were trained by Pakistan.

and sent to Afghanistan in order to counter the Russian Army.

America was supporting Pakistan in this war. Training camps were established in Pakistan.

Mostly madrassah students who were young were inducted in this drive to counter the Soviet Union.

But after Soviet Union left Afghanistan and in aftermath of 9/11 2001 USA along with its allies NATO attacked

Afghanistan and post USA withdrawal and even during

USA's ~~occupying~~ adventure in Afghanistan, Pakistan became their enemy and in them

a faction emerged as TTP known as Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan. Their mission is to

topple Pakistani Government and declare Pakistan as an Islamic state. But the fact is Pakistan is already an Islamic state.

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So neither state nor its people want to accept the version of Islam of this **Fitna-al-Khawarij**. They are spreading violence and hate in Pakistan. They are attacking civilians and military alike.

Pakistan's efforts & Pak-Afghan relation

After USA left Afghanistan on the pretext that they have achieved their objective by being in Afghanistan. Pakistan and Afghan relations became tense due to the continuous attacks by TTP in Pakistan and then getting back in Afghanistan in their safe heavens.

Operation Azm-e-Istehkam

Pakistan has started this operation in border areas of Afghanistan to stem the violence out of Pakistan. Pakistan Army is determined to clean

sweep against them. |

Informed Afghanistan not to allow its land be used

Pakistan has urged Afghan Government to not allow the use of its land against Pakistan. As this thing is against the Sovereignty of Pakistan.

This is considered an attack on Pakistan. In July alone

**79 attacks made by TTP
Claiming 108 lives.**

This matter is of grave concern as it will effect the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan

Torkham border closed

Pakistan has closed its Torkham border several times due to these attacks. As Afghanistan is a landlocked country so it requires transportation of goods from and to Pakistan, so that it can continue its trade.

Pakistan should use this as a tactic and break their backbone by warning them if these attacks are not stopped. This will lead to permanent closure of Torkhoem border for trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Q no. 7

In Parliamentary Democracy who makes law

In Parliamentary democracy it is the Parliament which makes a law. Government alone on its own cannot make a law. Government can only pass an **Ordinance by President** which is only valid for **120 Days**. But after 120 days it again needs to be passed in order to renew it. So the ultimate power in parliamentary democracy

to make a law solely lies with the Parliament.

Parliament of Pakistan

Parliament of Pakistan consists of two houses one is Upper houses called senate.

Second is lower house called national Assembly.

Procedure for Passing a law

National Assembly

A law originates from resolution in National Assembly of Pakistan which comprises of Government and opposition. Therefore in order to pass a law or amend a law **$2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority** is required for it in National Assembly by the combination of Government and opposition combined.

If one law is passed from national assembly it goes to senate.

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In Pakistan national Assembly is elected after every **5 years**. Its members are called **MNAs**. They have a representation from all around Pakistan based upon population.

Total number of members of national Assembly are **342**.

It has provincial seats and some seats are reserved for women and minorities.

Senate

Since Pakistan has a **bicameral legislature**, so after passing of a law from national Assembly it comes to senate.

Senate has the power to either take votes on it and pass it or send it back to national Assembly for review if it thinks that it needs to be paid attention before passing. If its sent back to national assembly, they will

after looking into the concerns will either pass the resolution/law after removing concerns or even without removing them. Now if senate does not pass the law in favour of it then it will not be passed on to President. Senate of Pakistan has **102 members**. In senate every province is equally represented, along with that some seats are reserved for technocrats, which includes ulemas and other subject matter experts of their fields.

President signs and it becomes a law

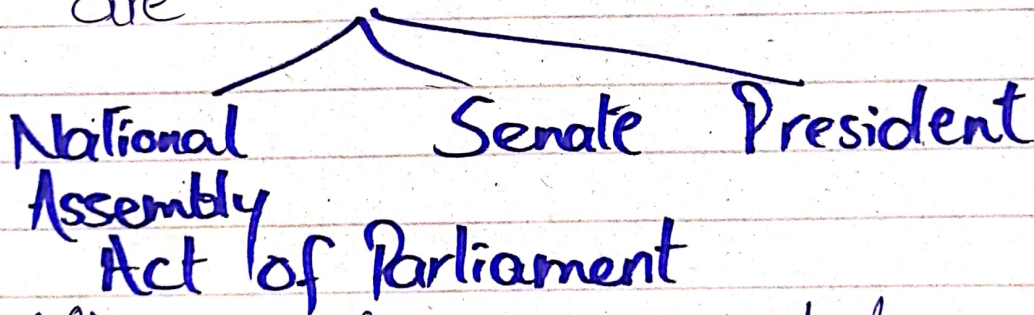
If a law is passed both from national Assembly and Senate, then it comes to President who needs to pass it, if he passes a law then it becomes an act of the Parliament. President can also return the law back to national Assembly

for reviewing it again.

If National Assembly and Senate passed a resolution twice then it will lead to become a law without President's signature if its sent for the 3rd time and returned by President.

In light of the above the ultimate power to make or amend a law relies with Parliament i.e National Assembly and Senate.

The three pillars of Law making are



After a law is passed by the parliament it becomes an Act of Parliament.