

MOCK EXAM PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

— (PART-II) —

— (QUESTION NO:06) —

Enlist and explain the energy issue ----- ?

Energy issues :-

Energy issue is a critical challenges that affects the environment, economy and society of a country. Pakistan is badly facing this issue which affects its economy. One of the sever crises found by the country is the energy crises issues where the state faces not only the inadequate amount of loadshedding but also mounting prices of electricity bills. While the energy which lead to crises are : Resource depletion, use of inefficient energy, lack of access to affordable energy, loadshedding in Pakistan, expensive electricity generation, Bad transmission of energy and so on.

a) Energy Shortage :-

As energy shortage is one of the main issue in Pakistan. Due to lack of political will and policies, technical expertise, outdated transmission lines and faulty loss infrastructure leads to energy shortage. For example, Pakistan faces a significant energy deficit.

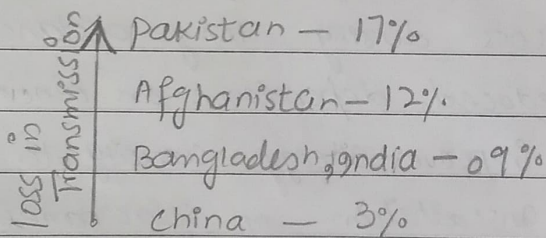
with a short fall around 5000-6000 MW leading to a frequent power outage and load shedding. it hinders economic growth, reduces productivity and cause inconvenience to household and business.

(B) Expensive Electricity generation -

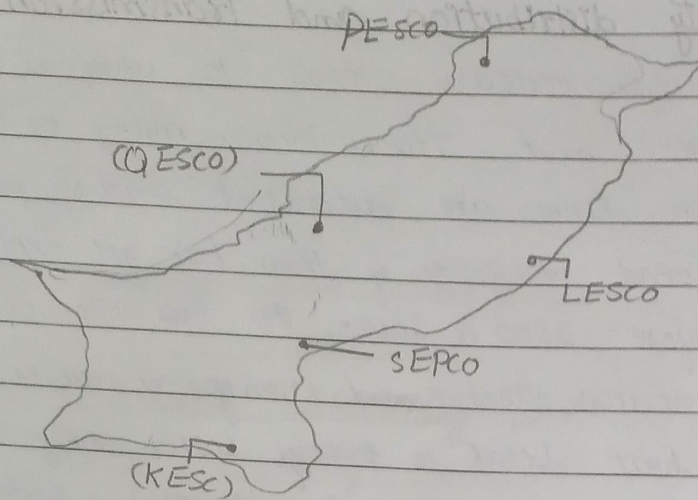
Expensive electricity generation in Pakistan is a complex issue. one of the primary reasons for this issue is the high cost fuel, as Pakistan heavily relies on imported fossil fuels, which are costly in term of global politics. secondly, Pakistan generate more than 60% of electricity through Hydrocarbons, which are expensive. price of hydrocarbons jumped on international market and all hydrocarbons are purchased in Dollar, while Rupee has been devalued against dollar.

Another reason for expensive electricity is expensive agreement with independent power producers (IPP), which was signed on the basis of demand and supply. in summer, state has to purchase the maximum demand upto 28,000 MW while in summer/winters it's reduced upto 40%. In that case, state has to purchase the electricity, and even if the state doesnot purchase the electricity they have to pay the price as per agreement. The capacity payment is currently more than 2.3 Trillion PKR.

(C) Electricity distribution and Transmission -
 poor infrastructure leads to unequal distribution and Transmission. many of the transmission lines are outdated and in poor condition and majority of them has got expired either before 2000 or 2010. The less while overloading of transmission lines and transformer causes excessive heat leads to energy losses. The total loss in transmission and distribution system is about **33%**, in which 17% is of transmission and 16% in distribution system. In Asia, like Pakistan has one of the highest rate of line loss of about 17% while other countries such as China has 3%, Afghanistan has 12% and Bangladesh & India have 9%.



on the contrary, loss in distribution system is about 16% in electricity sector. and one of the major reason for it is energy electricity theft. The common pattern for theft is konda system, temper the meter reading etc. moreover, there are series of areas in Pakistan, especially tribal areas, where there is no concept of electricity bills. pending of bills on government dept, free and subsidies electricity in certain department such as WAPDA, Bank Secods etc results in 16% loss.



Strategies / solutions:-

(A) Install local and cheaper electricity projects:-

Local electricity projects involves generating electricity close to where it is consumed, often through decentralized system. It reduces transmission loss during long distance transmission, reduced dependence on centralized power plants, improve energy security etc.

For example: Installation of solar panels on rooftop on homes and business that generate electricity for on-site use.

(B) Revamp the transmission lines:-

upgrading transmission lines with modern, high efficiency conductors and advanced materials can minimize the energy loss/issue.

Although it's an expensive phenomenon but country in dire need of to change it. For example, National transmission dispatch (NTDC) need to be changed.

(c) Enhancing Energy storage.

By enhancing energy storage system, a country can balance supply and demand especially with the integration of renewable energy sources. such as for example, by improving battery efficiency, making dams, etc.

(d) Re-negotiate the agreement of IIPs:

It should be renegotiated because IIP are charging high capacity charges, even when their plants are not operating at full capacity.

QUESTION NO: 07

In modern day democracy, the role of higher courts is - - - - - ?

In modern day democracies, higher courts play a crucial role in the development and preservation of democratic values. Their influence extends across various domains ensuring that the principle of democracy are upheld and evolve in response to new challenges. As democracy is one of the factors which distinguishes a democratic state from non-democratic state, where each citizen has a vote through which they can elect their rulers. Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as:

"Democracy is the Government of the people, by the people and

for the people."

So in a democratic state, there must be a constitutional government who runs a state. Basically, a state has three main pillars - legislature, Executive and Judiciary who runs a state government. Everyone has a defined role, as given in constitution.

According to Article 175 of constitution, there are five high courts in every province and one supreme court which is above all, while High courts are subordinates of Supreme court.

High courts and supreme courts contribute in the development of democratic values in several ways:

- (A) protection of fundamental Rights:-
 Its per constitution, Articles 8 defines "human Rights". It states that all citizens are equal under the law and has discrimination. It guarantees fundamental rights and freedom such as right to liberty of life, Freedom of speech, freedom of movement, Right to property etc. So the higher the higher courts who protect his individual rights and liberties against infringement by the state. By adjudicating on cases involving human rights violation, discrimination courts uphold the democratic principles that all individuals are equal entitled to equal protection and justice under the law. For example, Mukhtai Mai case.

(b.) checks and Balances:-

In a system of checks and balances, higher courts acts as a check on the powers of executive and legislative branches of government. According to the **Article 105** of our constitution, the Supreme court has the Jurisdiction to hear appeals from judgement:---

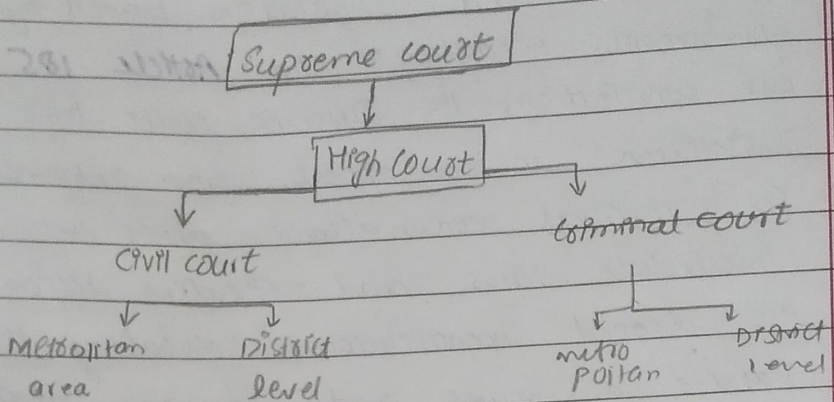
So Judicial review allows courts to invalidate laws and executive actions that are deemed unconstitutional, preventing the abuse of power and ensuring that democratic norms are respected.

(c.) public accountability:-

Higher courts enhances public accountability -- Because they have the authority to review the action of executive and legislative branches to ensure they comply with constitutional principles. Furthermore, these proceedings are generally open to the public, promoting transparency and accountability in judicial process. Higher courts are typically insulated from political pressure and influence, allowing judges to make decision based on legal merits rather than political considerations. F

For example, the constitutional court of India has played a crucial role in upholding democratic values and promoting accountability through landmark ruling, including *Health of Minister of v. Treatment Action campaign* (2002), which

compelled the government to provide antiretroviral treatment to HIV-positive pregnant women.



QUESTION NO. 04

Pakistan's lagging behind in achieving MDG for education -----?

Millennium Development Goals:-

MDGs were eight international development goals established by United Nations in 2000, with the target completion of date of 2015.

The eight goals were with 21 targets, and as such as: i) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- i) To achieve universal primary education
- ii) To promote gender equality and empower women
- iii) Reduce child mortality
- iv) Improve maternal health
- v) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- vi) Ensure environmental sustainability
- vii) Global partnership for development.

So these all goals range from reducing extreme poverty and hunger to promote gender equality, achieving primary education, and so on.

Several countries have faced challenge in achieving the MDGs within the set timeframe. For example, Afghanistan, Yemen, sub-Saharan African countries and some countries in south east Asia. Unfortunately, Pakistan is one of them who is indeed facing challenges in achieving its Education related Millennium Development Goals. due to several challenges / issues.

→ Issues :-

(A) - poverty :-

poverty is a significant barrier to education, in a country where people are dying with hunger it's a big challenge to. According to the constitution, **Article 25A**, inserted through 18th Amendment, guarantees the right to education for children aged 5 to 16 years. it states

“The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to 16 years in such manner as may be determined by law.”

However, despite this constitutional provision

Challenge remains in implementing and ensuring access to education for all children in Pakistan. According to survey,

Pakistan spent **3.02%** of its GDP on education, while other countries spent much of it such as:

Norway spent 6.5% of

India spent 4.6%

Low enrollment Rates is another factor. According to government estimates about **22 million** children are out of school. It's because of poverty, gender-discrimination, transportation, lack of awareness, cultural norms, and lack of infrastructure.

Quality of Education:

Even for those enrolled, the quality of education is often poor due to outdated curriculum, poorly trained teachers, lack of resource, teachers with old school of thought etc. Now a days, more focus is on quantity rather than quality.

Teacher Shortage:-

Pakistan is lagging behind because of teacher shortage as well. Pakistan faces shortage of qualified teachers, particularly in rural areas, leading

to overcrowded classroom and poor teacher student ratios.

Solutions:-

A) Recruitment of trained teachers:

By Recruiting and training more teachers, particularly in subjects where there is a shortage, offer incentives for teachers to work in rural areas and provide ongoing professional development opportunities.

B) Policies to promote gender equality:

By implementing the policies which promote gender equality in education such as building separate toilets for girls, providing scholarships specifically for girls, and raising awareness about importance of girls' education.

C) Infrastructure development:

By allocating resources to improve school infrastructure, including clean water, building new classrooms, sanitation facilities and ensuring schools are equipped with necessary resources like text-books and educational materials.