

(Pakistan Affairs)

Q. 100.041 -
Affect of 27th
Amendment on trichotomy
of Power in Pakistan?

(1). Introduction
27th Amendment is
considered to be a
detrimental phenomenon
on trichotomy of power.
It has affected
the power of judiciary
to exercise check
on parliament. Most
warringly, the appointment
of judges would not
be on merit now

(2). Concept of trichotomy
of power
It imitates the
Montesquieu theory of
separation of power.
Executive, Judiciary and
Legislature remains
within their spheres
in exercising powers

(3). Biasness or Upper
Hand of Parliamentarians
in appointing judges
According to 27th
Amendment, there will be
a combine committee
of judges and

parliamentarians in the
appointment of chief
justice and senior
judges

(41- Prior prerogatives of
Supreme judicial Council
are affected
Priorly, these powers were
with the Supreme
Judicial Council according
to sec 105-A. They
appointed judges on
the basis of merit

(51- Nepotism in judicial
appointments
Now, there will
exist political nepotism.
Political parties will
bring their favourite
ones as judges

(61- Power of suo-moto
snatched from Supreme
Court
The Supreme Court
would now be unable
to take suo-moto
notice of any
shortcoming or illegal
act

(71- Judiciary position
as the guardian
of the constitution

is at stake.
The core objective
of the judiciary was
to halt any unwanted
alteration in the
constitution. 27th Amendment
has robbed this power
from it.

(8) Immunity to President
It has granted
absolute immunity to
President. He would
not be made accountable
for his conducts.

(9) This immunity extends
to Chief of Army
Staff.
He would enjoy
the similar powers.

(10) The pretext judicial
activism was used
as a justification
to curb judiciary's
power.
It entailed that
the judiciary was
exercising powers
beyond its jurisdiction.

(11) There will be
controlled verdicts
now.
Judiciary would not

be independent in granting
free and fair verdict.

(121) Conclusion
This amendment has
brought the judiciary
under the total control
of the executive -
From now onwards, the
supremacy of executive
would reflect in
Judiciary's decisions

|| END ||

Q. No. 02: Despite share
linguistic, cultural, geographic
and economic links
Indo-Pak relation
has been mired
in complexity due
to number of historical
and political events.
Explain?

Introduction
No doubt, these
countries have ample
in common. Even
the members of a
single family are
separated by their
borders. However, number
of political and
historical events took
them to an unreturnable
point.

(11)- Terrorism Issue
Both the countries have suffered because of this issue. Both have blamed each other for major terrorist attacks in their countries.

(a) Pahalgam Attack
Recently, the Pahalgam attack widened the gap. India associated this attack with Pakistan in its occupied Kashmir territory.

(b) Operation Sindoor
India launched operation Sindoor in the wake of this attack against Pakistan.

(c) Banyan-UI - Marroosi
Pakistan retaliated and named its operation as banyan-UI - Marroosi. In this operation multiple military spots of India were targetted.

(d) Abeyance of Indus Water Treaty
India held the Indus Water Treaty after the

(6) - Indians Reservations
again Maulana Mawla
Azhar and Hafeez
Saecdi

India considers them
as the planner or
master mind of
attacks in India.
They demand their
handover from Pakistan

(7) Arrest of Gulboshan
Jadher in Pakistan
Gulboshan Jadher was
a India agent
arrested in Balochistan.
He was involved
in promoting terrorism
in Pakistan.

(8) BJP Harsh stance
pertaining Pakistan
Modi never wants
to restore good
relations with Pakistan.
It will bring his
popularity to end

(9) KASHMIR ISSUE
Pakistan and India
have fought many
wars on Kashmir.
India is not willing
to conduct a
plebiscite in Kashmir

(10) WATER ISSUE

After independence or partition, the rivers were divided according to Indus Water Treaty. India was given the eastern river and Pakistan the western ones.

(11)- On India as Upper riparian to Pakistan India stops the flow of water to Pakistan by blocking its motion.

(12) Construction of DAMS AND CANALS
India has constructed dams (Joshihanga) and William Coker on Wular Barrage to stop the flow of water.

(13)- Modi Stance on Water Issue
He said water and blood cannot move together.

(14)- Amit Shah Stance
Indus Water Treaty will never revive.

(15) - India Supporting
TIP and BLA to
promote terrorism in
Pakistan.
India provides
substantial fund
to violent non-state
actor in Pakistan
to obtain its terrorist
desire.

(16) - Indian team refusal
to receive trophy
from Mohsin Noorvi
in Asia Cup.
The Indian team
avoided to receive
their winning trophy
from Mohsin Noorvi.

(17) - India Do Not
Want the Completion
of CPEC.
India is making
obstacles in the
success of CPEC
project. Its illegal
conducts were caught
at many stances
to make it unsuccessful.

(18) - Ajmal Kasran Involvement
in Indian Hotel
Attack.
This widened the
gap between the
two countries.

MEASURES WHICH CAN NORMALIZE THEIR RELATIONS

(1) SPORTS :

This is the most vital factor to bring both the countries together. Therefore, Cricket should be promoted.

(2) - Religious Tourism :-

Indians have religious association with Wankana Samba and Kartarpur in Pakistan. Therefore, these places should be given much importance to strengthen ties.

(3) - Border Security :

Both the countries should adopt stringent border security in order to prevent any sort of terrorist activity.

(4) - Promotion of culture :-

Both have some cultures. There should be unanimous programmes of culture.

(5) - Exchange of people from entertainment :

Larger number of people in Pakistan follows and likes Indian film industry. Similarly, there exist many Pakistan actors in this industry. Therefore, this exchange should be facilitated for stronger ties.

(6) - Imports and Exports
The borders of both the countries carry potential of strong economic activities. Their import and exports will maximize or grant strength to respective economies.

(7) - Plebiscite in Kashmir
Best option to get out of this morass.

Conclusion:-

Albeit, there exists ample enmity between the two states. However, sports and media can bring this adversity into prosperity by revealing optimistic role.

END

Q. 140.05: Population and Climate Change are linked

- ⇒ more people increase resource demand
- ⇒ Driving emission and straining adaptation
- ⇒ While climate change impact resources and livelihoods creating vicious cycle

Introduction

Population is adding fuel to the fire of climate change. Higher population is tantamount to massive emission of CO_2 , industrial heat and extreme heat.

(I) - Link of Population and Climate Change

(a) - High population demands higher industries. High population require higher products for their needs.

(b) - Rampant deforestation. People are cutting forests for the sake of their needs.

(c) - Agriculture land, turns into housing schemes. maximum agriculture

land in Pakistan has
turned into barren
schemes

(d) Construction on floodplains
Higher construction
on floodplains imitates
the phenomenon of
floods

(241)
(a) More people increase
resources demand

(a) Use of fossil fuels
people rely on
coal, gas, and non-
renewable sources. They
contribute in climate
change

(b) Creation or manufacture
of nuclear weapons
This holds substantial
threat to the environment.
The Chernobyl incident
and Iran nuclear
leakage are cases
in point.

(c) Use of Nitrogen
fertilizers
This contributes in
climate change

(d) Product manufacture
in industries culminates
in hazardous gases
Higher gases are
produced which
ruin the climate.

3. Impact of climate change on resources and livelihood

(a). melting glaciers

The glaciers are shield against extreme heat. Its number is shrinking very fast. There used to be 150 glaciers in 1880, now it has reached 26.

(b). Ozone depletion

It protects the earth from dangerous ultraviolet rays. Unfortunately, its rampant depletion has been observed in the Arctic region.

(c). Loss of Infrastructure

Floods have resulted in the destruction of tens of hundreds of houses.

(d). Livelihoods-

29 percent of Pakistan economy comes from agriculture. It employs 60 percent of labour. The recurring floods have impacted this sector to a great extent.

(e). Shifts government attention from development programmes

Disaster restrict the government to rescue operations. They fail to pay heed to other vital development due to floods.

(d) Cotton and textile impacted. It plays vital role in the export sector.

(e) Onion, maize, sugarcane, flour witnessing havoc.

Floods have impacted their production.

(f) Expenditures in rehabilitation and rescue operation.

Government expands massive funds on these domains in order to facilitate the victims.

Conclusion

It would be fair to blame the rampa population explosion for climate change. Its explosion deteriorates the environment and brings unprecedented disasters and economic loss.