

Q No 6.

## Pakistan Needs: New Provinces Or Effective Local Government:

### Introduction:

Issues related to the administration of the state are part and parcel of every state. Pakistan, having a population of 25 million people covering a big area of land, is facing a lot of administrative issues. As there are only four provinces to administer such a big population and big territory, with weak local government bodies. Thus, the people are demanding for new provinces for good administration and proper flow of resources. This demand for new provinces is regarded as a burden on already suffering state's economy. Hence, empowering the local government is the right solution to hamper the issue of poor administration.

## Pakistan Needs Effective Local Governance:

The local bodies in Pakistan are not being used properly and effectively. Thus, the country is facing a lot of administrative issues.

### i. No financial Expenses in empowering Local Bodies:

The structure of the local governance is already made and developed since time too long. But they are in operational since last decade. The last election of local bodies were held in 2014. The state just has to operationalize them by conducting a proper election. There are no developmental costs associated with the empowering of local government.

### ii. More Effective Way of Governance:

Empowering the local government and operationalizing them in a more proper way is the most effective way.

govern and administer the local bodies. As the leaders or stakeholders in the local government are the locals who know the issues of their region and how to solve them.

### iii. No political or social Conflicts:

Empowering the local governments all over Pakistan cannot face any sort of political backlash. Because it will be in the favour of the political parties to develop and have good governance in their provinces.

### iv. Empowering Local Bodies: Not a Burden on State:

As there are no expenses associated with empowering the local bodies. There is no need to spend any money on infrastructure development or spend money on the recruitments. The government just have to operationalize the abandoned system.

## V. Will of the People can be secured through Effective Local Governance!

Pakistan, since the inception, is facing a constant backlash from the peripheral areas.

The people have the grievances of government not investing and focusing on their areas.

The grudges and grievances of these people can be resolved through effective local governance.

## Why Not New Provinces?

"New provinces will be a burden rather than a solution at this time."

—Maleeha Lodhi

Although there is a need for good governance in Pakistan. But the new provinces is not the solution as of now. The country is facing a lot of problems from administration to unity. A state under a lot of economic crisis cannot bear the burden and expenses of new provinces.

i. Pakistan is not in a position to bear the expenses of New Provinces:

The state of Pakistan is currently under a debt trap of IMF and is under a lot of economic crisis. There is a large amount of funds and expenditures associated with the making of new provinces. As there are expenses associated with the infrastructure development and budget allocation for new provinces. Unfortunately, the state is currently not in a position to bear these expenses.

ii. New Provinces on the Basis of Ethnicity will be a source of disintegration:

Most of the provinces are demanded on the basis of ethnicity. If the provinces are made on the basis of ethnicity then it will be a burden on the state as it will create disunity and disintegration in the state. e.g. Jinnahpur, Hazara and Samiti province

### iii. New Provinces will create Political conflicts:

A political party ruling in one province is willing to make new provinces in other provinces except its own province. Thus making new province by disintegrating a province will create a political disharmony.

### iv. New Provinces: A burden than A solution:

New provinces can be justified in terms of administration but at this particular time the state will be burdened by the complications of the new provinces as it is already suffering a lot.

### v. New Provinces: A Tiresome Process:

Making of new provinces is to be followed by a tiresome and hectic constitutional process which barely completes. The making of three provinces for

Punjab, started in 2013 is still in the committee stage.

## Hurdles in Making Effective Local Governance:

1. Lack of will
2. Opposition from provinces
3. Unaware of the Importance
4. Lack of Demand
5. Political Instability.

## Way Forward: Making Effective Local Governance.

1. Government has to take steps
2. Awararing the Youth.
3. Achieving Political stability
4. Making Reforms.
5. Ensuring implementation of Reforms

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## Conclusion:

The issue of the weak administration can both be resolved by making new provinces and by making effective local governance. But the state is already facing a lot of crisis and is not in a position to bear the expenses of the new provinces. In a nutshell, it can be said that making the local governance more effective will resolve the administrative issues.

## QNO.4.

### 27th Amendment Affected the Trichotomy of Powers:

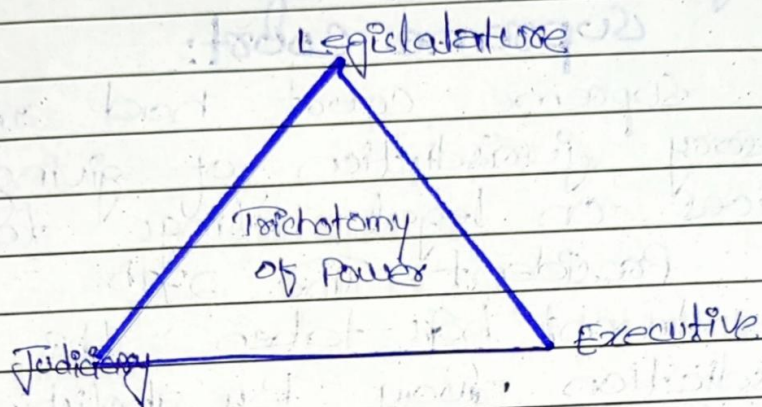
#### Introduction:

The 27th amendment that has been recently passed, has affected the trichotomy of power in the country. It is rightly said by Rafiqul Kabir that the ink of 26th amendment was not dried yet and the state has come up with the 27th amendment. A primary part of 27th amendment was associated with the judiciary i.e., reducing the power of judiciary and putting under the control of executive. The concept of trichotomy of power or separation of power is badly affected by the 27th amendment as the judiciary has now become very weak.

## Trichotomy of Power And Pakistan:

The concept of trichotomy of power or separation of power was proposed by Montesquieu and it has later become the part of American constitution. It squarely says that in a state, there should be a balance between the three powers i.e. Legislature, executive and judiciary. Each organ must be separated from the functioning of the other organ. There must be a check from one organ on the proper functioning of other organs. For instance, judiciary cannot interfere in the affairs of the legislature and executive but it has to keep a check on their proper functioning.

A bird eye view, on the history of Pakistan shows a parabolic behaviour on the graph of the trichotomy of power in Pakistan.



## How 27th Amendment has Affected the Trichotomy of Power?

The 27th amendment has affected the trichotomy of power by empowering the legislature and weakening the powers of judiciary.

### i. Abolition of *Suo Motu* Power of Supreme Court:

The 27th amendment has abolished the *suo motu* power of judiciary under article 184(3) of the constitution of Pakistan, 1978. which has weakened the judiciary.

## ii. Abolition of Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court:

Supreme court had an advisory jurisdiction of giving advices on legal rulings to the President. The 27th amendment has taken this jurisdiction away by abolishing article 188 of the constitution.

## iii. Confinement of Supreme Court to the Appealed Matters only:

Supreme court is left with the appellate jurisdiction only. Now the supreme court of Pakistan will only hear the appealed cases.

## iv. Establishment of Constitutional Court:

Under Article 175 of constitution, a new court is made i.e. the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court will hear the cases related to the constitution.

of Pakistan that were once heard by the supreme court of Pakistan. Establishing the constitutional court, further hampered the power of the supreme court.

#### V. Decision of Supreme Court Not Binding on the Constitutional Court:

The decision of supreme court was once binding on all the other courts under article 189 of the constitution is now after the 27th amendment not binding on the constitutional court.

#### vi. Change in the Hierarchy of Courts:

After the 27th amendment, the politically influenced constitutional will lead the hierarchy of courts in Pakistan under article 175 of the constitution of Pakistan, 1973.

### viii. Empowered Legislature:

The 27th amendment has further aggravated the powers of the legislature. From the appointment of judges to the termination of judges from their roles, the legislature can squarely interfere in the affairs of the judiciary. The concept of separation of the powers has now become the concept of dominance of one over the others.

### ix. Empowered Executive:

The 27th amendment has also increased and enhanced the powers of the executive that the executive is now very powerful in their domains. There is a new post of Chief of Defence forces is introduced which will rule all the three forces of Pakistan.

## Way Forward:

1. Regaining the Balance
2. State's interest must prevail
3. Ensuring Political stability
4. Ensuring non-interference
5. Avoiding prejudices.

## Conclusion:

It is evident from the discussion that, it is the judiciary who has suffered the most because of the 27th amendment. The trichotomy of powers among the judiciary, legislature and executive has changed now after the 27th amendment. As the balance is disturbed because it has weakened the judiciary too much and also empowered the other two. It can be hoped that such steps would not be used against the country's interest.

## QNO.2

Indo-Pak Relations: Mixed  
into complexities Despite  
Sharing cultural, linguistic,  
Geographic and Economic  
Links:-

### Introduction:

Whenever a smaller part of a state starts a revolt against another the bigger or mother state and becomes able to get itself separated from the mother state, the mother state will put all its efforts to get the territory back. And the independent state would try to resist the powers of the mother state. Such conflicts persist for a long time. Same goes true for Pakistan and India that despite sharing cultural, geographical, linguistic and economic links both the states are mixed into complexities due to a number of historical and political events.

## Why the Indo-Pak Relations is Mixed in Complexities Despite Having so many Commonalities!

### i. Unequal Distribution of Assets

At the time of partition, the assets were not divided equivocally. Rather India decided to backoff from even giving the decided share of Pakistan. Like the amount, it was decided that Pakistan will get 750 million Rupees and India gave only 500 million. The remaining was demanded and later 200 million was given. The 500 million Rupees is still due on India. The unequal distribution of wealth has created unending grievances in the hearts.

### ii. Violence on the Muslims

The Hindus were persecuting the muslims before partition. And persecuted the refugees during the partition. The

activities of Hindus against Muslims is still going on in India. And being Muslims the Pakistan and its people are with the innocent Muslim brothers in India.

### iii. Territorial Disputes:

Both the states are intermingled in an unending series of territorial disputes. Initially, the unequal and biased distribution of princely states has created many problems and the issues persisted even later. The issue of Hyderabad, Junagadh and Daman and Diu.

### iv. History of Wars:

Pakistan and India are in the war state since time too long. Both the states have fought four big wars i.e. 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999. The recent skirmishes between the two after the Pabalgam attack is also evident that

the two states are mixed into complexities.

### v. Water Dispute:

The water dispute between the two states persist since day first. The issue was resolved via world Bank in 1980 by making a bilateral treaty named as the ~~water~~ <sup>Indus</sup> Water Treaty. India is constantly using the water as a weapon against Pakistan and holding the treaty in obedience.

### vi. Kashmir Issue: Bone of Contention:

The Kashmir issue is the bone of contention between the two states and both the states are not even willing to back-off from their stance. Both states consider Kashmir as their integral part and claim their exclusive right over Kashmir.

### viii. Politicians using the conflict as a stepping stone!

The politicians in India, specially the BJP is famous for its anti-Pakistan stance. It is famous and widely said about the BJP that they use the anti-Pakistan stance to make their vote bank stronger. Whenever, there is elections in India, the border activities are seemed to be increased.

### Possible Way outs:

- Dialogues are the solution not the war. Article 23(1) of UN charter gave a series of procedure to resolve such issues, which are as follows:

- Arbitration
- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Inquiry
- Dialogues
- Via ICJ

## Conclusion:

The history is evident that the relationship of India and Pakistan is intermingled and mixed into too many complexities because of many issues. The complexities cannot be resolved until and unless the persisting issues are not resolved. Although violence is not the solution but it is the sovereignty, integrity and exist of the state on which no compromise can be made. There is a dire need to make the Indians aware of the circumstances of the vicious steps that they are taking against Pakistan. Beside all these, it can be hoped that peace may be ensured through mutual agreements and dialogues.

## Q.No.5:

A vicious cycle created by the climate change and Population Growth.

### Introduction:

Undoubtedly, the world is suffering a lot because of the adverse actions of the people. The world population is rising each day and the demand for the food and resources is increasing. But with the rising climate change the resources are being destroyed and depleted. Thus the demands are increasing on one hand and the resources are depleting on the other, and is creating a vicious cycle. Taking the some calculated and measured steps, the mankind can come out of this vicious cycle and give a balance life.

## Population Growth Increase Resource Demand:

The demand and the population growth are directly related to each other. The more the population growth is more will be the resource demand. The demand of food, shelter, and clothes increases with the increase in population. For instance, two people can live in one room and can survive on 8000 calories per day, but ten people can not.

## Population Growth Driving Emissions:

Now, to fulfil the rising demands, people adversely impact the environment. Like the construction of industries to meet the resource demand. Doing so is adversely impacting the environment due to the increase in emission. More people, more use of vehicles, transports etc and thus more will be the emissions.

## Population Growth Straining Adaptations:

With the rise in population, the demand of resources also increases. The ultimate goal of the population remains to fulfil the demands at any cost. Adaptations are immaterial for a person who is striving for his survival. Thus constant struggle for fulfilling the demand strains adaptations.

## Climate Change Impacts Resources:

The climate change impact the resources through abrupt change in the weather patterns and through the disasters. The change in the weather patterns reduce the yield of crops, thus cause a depletion of resources. Natural disasters like floods destroy the resources. The 2022 and 2025 floods in Pakistan have nearly caused a famine in

the country.

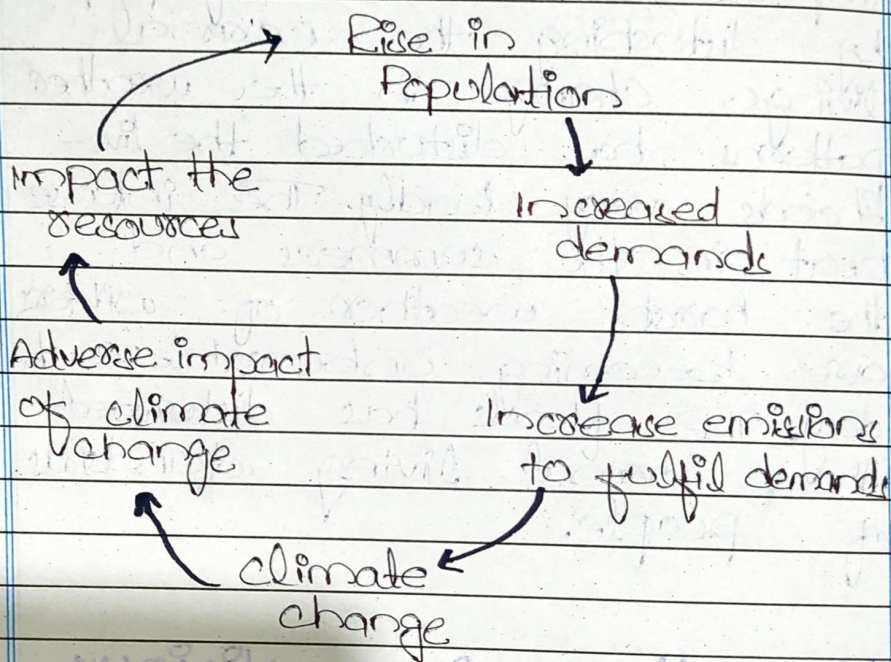
## Climate Change Impacts Livelihoods.

The climate change severely impacts the livelihoods of people by disturbing the normal living. Change in the weather patterns has disturbed the livelihoods very badly. The intense heat in the summers and the harsh weather of winters are becoming unbearable each day. The floods has disturbed the normal living standards of people.

## How there is a vicious cycle?

As the population increases, the demand for resources also increases. To fulfil the demands the people gets involved in such actions that cause the increase in emissions. The increase in the emission cause the

climate and the adverse impact of climate change impacts the resources and livelihoods.



### Way Forward:

- controlled population growth
- Raising awareness
- Reducing emissions
- Sustainable development
- Forestation
- Strong environmental policies
- Strict implementation
- Ensuring a balance between the resources and population.

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## Conclusion:

It is the adverse actions of humans that is making the earth uninhabitable.

The population growth is leading to many other problems. The imbalance

in the population and the resources because of the population growth and climate change, is adversely impacting the life on earth.

Such issues can be resolved via taking some calculated, equitable, measured and amicable steps.