

Question 4

1, Introduction

'Pakistan ranks 5th most vulnerable country to climate change'

The menace of climate change has engulfed Pak for many decades. From the floods in back 2010 to the recent catastrophe in 2022, it not only distorted environmental peace but stigmatized the economic conditions of the country. Being 5th most populous country in the world, the planning process remains aloof from us. The danger posed by bulging population threatens every sector directly or indirectly. In order to secure water and food, some strategic pathways must be followed.

2, Understanding climate change

Despite the meagre contribution of Pakistan in the global emission, it remains the most vulnerable state. In essence, climate change is a technical term for changing weather patterns and unpredictable rains and floods. From the depletion of ozone to health issues, it is all a part of climate change. In short, the prevalence of smog in Pakistan in 2024 was the manifestation of climate change.

3, How climate change affects not only environment but economic security of Pakistan?

1) Increased global warming threatens food and water security

As the matter of general fact, when global warming increases, it leads to increased evaporation and increased consumption of food.

Currently, water availability stands at 1000m^3 per capita, which was around 5000m^3 per capita around late 21st century.

Global climatic rise accounted for surpassing the threshold of 1.5°C (UNFCCC)

2) Climate change induced floods strains national exchequer.

In 2022 floods, it 33 million people were displaced, causing strain on state. Moreover, in total it took \$14.9 billions of state to overcome the damages caused by incessant rains.

3) Rampant smog hindered the trade

Recently in Oct 2024, the air quality index of Lahore touched 1000 particulate matters, in the meantime, the trade routes of M2 and M4 remained blocked in order to avoid accidents, thus this remained a huge loss for state induced by climate change.

4) Burgeoning climate crises inflicts dents on civil-military

relations and defense spending

As per UNDP, Pakistan's national disaster management authority do not functions well, thus it always requires the assistance of Pakistan army in rescue operations. Thus, it may and it has caused more allocation of funds to ministry of defense.

5) Low lying and climate effected areas causing rural - urban migration

According to dawn, the population of Karachi increased in numbers during the 2010 floods. It led to urban sprawl in the outskirts of Karachi, thus causing

economic problems for the state.

4, Way forward to address climate-driven crises

1) Climate education : a must

Pakistan stands at very low in climate education, The literacy rate of Pakistan remains at very low: of 62%. In such crises, it is incumbent on state to engage public to make them aware of climate change.

2) Prevalence of contraceptives

It must be ensured by the state that citizens take pre-cautionary

measures to avoid soaring population.

3) Capacity building of NDMA

In the time of crises, it becomes utmost important for the state to train the officials to tackle climate crisis before hand.

4) Usage of GIS tools to prevent calamities

In the era of technologies, the satellite imagerary system remains alsof from Pakistan. It must be assured by the state that modern technologies are used by the pertinent authorities in envisaging climate-induced calamities.

5) Improve irrigation system to avoid urban flooding

Despite the fact that irrigation and canal system, the floods management system is not up to the mark it must be elevated.

b) Normalize vertical growth to deter utilisation of land.

Pakistan must shift the focus of populace from horizontal growth (house) to flats. As it will accommodate many people at a time, thus providing an ease to economy of Pakistan.

5) Conclusion

In a nutshell, the strict compliance of above-ment-

ioned areas may materialize
the theoretical perspectives and
curb burgeoning climate-
induced crises.

Question No. 7

3) Introduction

"Pakistan remains an agriculture-drive economy where it accounts for 24 percent of GDP."

Pakistan is considered a pure agrarian economy as it generates ample of revenue through agriculture practices. However, being a semi-industrial state, the share of industrial sector of Pakistan stands at 18% percent of GDP. With that, Pakistan is ~~the~~ second largest producer of salt and 4th largest producer of cotton. In addition to it, it is besetted by certain issues in agriculture sector that

not affect agriculture practices
but industrial production too.

2) Pakistan as semi-industrial country : an overview

From the partition to
the current status quo, Pakistan
has adopted industrialization
with a true pace. The actual
industrialisation started in
1970s followed by the national-
isation of Ayub Khan. The
establishment of SITE area
in Lyari remarked the advent.

3, Pakistan as an agriculture- driven economy : an overview

According to Pakistan
Bureau of statistics, the labor
force of Pakistan catered by
Pakistan remains at high.

It caters labour force where 65 percent are women and 35 are man.

Moreover, it makes Pakistan's industrial sector rise too.

4, How agricultural problems affects industrialisation in Pakistan?

1) Aloofness from drip irrigation system creates water scarcity.

Pakistan, being a agrarian country, still grapples with obsolete farming practices. As it does include drip irrigation system. It cause a alot of water in vain.

Ultimately affecting industrial sector.

2) Obsolete farming

practices creates uncertainty
in industrial sector

As industrial sector
is aligned to production, the
cultivation becomes the very
job of agriculture.

Meagre of no use of
AI in predicting weather patterns
making it very cumbersome
for industry to remain in
uncertainty of having raw
material.

3) Tubewell driven
by electricity causes
burden on energy
requirements

In the Era of green
technology and infrastructure,
The farmers must demand
state to employ solar driven
tubewells to provide water
to the land. In addition

to it, ample of industries in Pakistan remain dormant due to non provision of energy — electricity.

4) Use of fertilizers profits industries

The farming practices in Pakistan are executed through substantive usage of pesticides and insecticides spray. It ultimately affects industry

5) No community distribution of resources alienates workforce

6) Midman intervention creates industrial woes

As farmers complain that midman menace has

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made profits less for the farmers and the industry.

5) Critical analysis :

The agriculture sector and the problems attached to it has caused ample challenges to the industrial.

As both sector work hand in hand, making profit and loss together. It is matter of fact that higher the raw material higher the products.

6) Conclusion :

In a nutshell, the prevalent issues in the agriculture impacts largely to the industrial sector of Pakistan.

Question No. 8

1) Introduction :

It is the beauty of state to have separation of powers of three arms of state (Montesquie)

Pakistan being a parliamentary democracy and a federation, still grapples with parliamentary and judiciary tug of war. In the same manner, from the first amendment in 1974 to the recent 26th amendment in 2024, the political system of Pakistan has evolved towards betterment. Despite the criticisms and protests, 26th amendment can be seen through an optimistic and strategic lens.

2) Overview of 26th amendment of constitution of Pakistan

Constitution of Pakistan is rigid body requiring the number of special majority (75 percent $\frac{2}{3}$ majority). The current constitution of Pakistan was promulgated in Aug, 1973. By that time, it has gone through 26 constitutional amendments. The recent 26th amendment of constitution of Pakistan was enacted on 21st October 2024. It was passed by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority by national assembly and senate. This amendment rose ample of questions, critiques, ambiguities and enigmas. It remained a amendment followed by protests. However, it also promises democratic framework.

3) Evaluating 26 amendment on constitutional principles

1) Establishment of constitutional benches by amending article 191-A

As per analysts, currently the backlog of cases in Pakistan around the toll of 50,000. Thus, increasing the number of judges from 17 to 34 will serve the purpose.

2) Confiscating suo-moto powers through amending article 183 limits judicial activism

From the cases of *Mohi Tammeez Uddin Khan* to the disqualification of *Nawaz Sharif*, the menace of judicial activism

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distorted the very idea of
separation of powers.

3) Incorporating article
9-A promises environ-
mental rights.

By adding article 9A in the
constitution of Pakistan, it
has promised the environment
sustainability to the populace.
Such a right remains part
of US constitution for years.

4) Altering Article 175-A
promised inclusive
decision making and
procedure of appointment.

By amending article 175, the
creation of judicial committee
in parliament comprising of
13 members including attorney
general of Pakistan, 4

senior most judges of supreme court, law minister of Pakistan, senior member of Pakistan bar council and parliamentary members.

It gave a say of people or value in appointment of judges in apex court by increasing weightage of representatives in the committee.

4 5) Fixing term of Chief Justice of Pakistan reduced nepotism in Pakistan

Atkin to the term of chief of army staff, the term of chief justice set at 3 years or 65 years of age which comes first.

If govt is ousted through no-confidence vote then they the coming govt may

not be able to appoint judge
(chief judge of their interests)

6) Fixing the term of
election commissioner
strengthen electoral
framework.

4) Critiques of 26 amendment

1) Judicial polarisation
through amendment
of procedure of appointment
of judges and CJP

According to critiques, the procedure
of sending 3 names to parliame-
ntary committee by PM is utmost
apalling. As it will make judicial
officers to indulge in lobbying,
and inclination in political cases
to get the apex position.

2) Rendered judiciary a toothless tiger

The auto-censor power is also the also the system of accountability and watchdog for fundamental human rights. Confiscating power of suo moto from supreme is a backlash for human rights in general.

3) Decline in accountability measures

4) Distorted the notion of separation of power through indulging representatives in judicial appointments

5) Conclusion :

To conclude, the 26 amendment is followed by pitfall and promises. However, the promises

may outweigh as it has strengthened constitutional democracy in Pakistan.

Question 5.

1, Introduction:

"In the north west, amid the Hindu-Kush mountains, a danger resides for Pakistan."

(Pakistan beyond the crises state, Maleeha Locki)

The relations of Islamabad and Kabul has always been on bumpy roads since the partition to the present. The incessant changes of government from the Hamid Karzai Ashraf Ghani to the present Taliban government, a threat to the

national security of Pakistan has loomed. Besides that, the unregistered economy that is driven by smuggling and unethical border (cross border) practices has not only threatened peace but the economy of Pakistan.

2, Historical grievances and impediments in Pak-Afghan relations.

1) Pashtunistan issue

As per Afghans, the area of KPK region belongs to them due to majority of Pashtuns in KPK. They demand the entire KPK until the Indus river.

2) Durand line issue

Afghanistan considers

demarcated line is a coerced border.
It was created in late 19th
century.

3) US - Pak partnership in
war of terror

4) Deportation of Afghan
nationals

3) Analysing how Pak - Afghan
relations are more of
economic nature.

1) Terror-financing : a
major hurdle in Pak
Afghan ties

As per analysts, the
land of Afghanistan is used
by Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan.
Moreover, they are financed
by Afghan government allegedly.

2) Parachinar issue :
manifestation of
Afghan ransayers

Due to sectarian
conflicts in Parachinar, the
road connecting Kunam
district to Peshawar and
Bannu remained closed. It
caused major economic loss
to govt of Pakistan.

3) Rampant smuggling
through Chamara
border inflicts
damages to economy
of Pakistan

The Taliban govt has
turned a blind eye to the
menace of smuggling which
has rendered economic loss
to Pakistan.

4, Major business in Pakistan being undertaken by Afghan nationals.

5, Afghan market for Pakistani goods remains a distant dream

4, Conclusion :

In a nutshell, the economic pathways and strategic alliances between Pakistan and Afghanistan remains in grey area. The security woes along with economic woes poses major threat to national sovereignty of Pakistan.