

Date: _____

①

Day: _____

QUESTION: 3

ANSWER:

Introduction:

Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan after the 1857 war of Independence. This movement was started for the educational uplift of Muslims. This movement resulted in the establishment of educational institutions like school at Muradabad and Ghazipur. In addition, it established MAO High school and College. Moreover, Muhammadan Educational Conference was established to bring reforms in education. Later, this movement provided political services like the establishment of All India Muslim League (AIML) from the platform of Muhammadan Educational Conference. Moreover, it nurtured a nursery of leaders who contributed in the creation of Pakistan.

Date: _____

Historical Background of Aligarh Movement:

In the aftermath of 1857 war, Muslims were in debilitated state. Muslims harboured hatred for British while Hindus established cordial relations with them. As a result, British began to consider only Muslims for the cause of 1857 mutiny. Consequently British deprived Muslims of jobs and businesses. British would prefer Hindus to Muslims for any job. Thus, Muslims condition was bad both socially and economically.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

⇒ Part of Trinity Policy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

The educational uplift of Muslims was the part of trinity policy of Sir Syed. As per trinity policy, Muslims should focus on education as British considered them incapable of anything. As a result, Sir Syed directed the focus of Muslims on temporary bases from politics to education. Because educational uplift was at the heart of panacea for both economic and political problems.

Trinity Policy of Sir Syed

1- British suspicious of Muslims	Muslims develop loyalty with British
2- British afraid of another mutiny	Not to participate in politics for some time
3- Muslims are deemed incapable	Educational uplift of the Muslims.

1) Establishment of School at Ghazipur and Muradabad

Aligarh movement started educational services by the establishment of school at Ghazipur and Muradabad. So, that local people could get education.

2) Aligarh Gazette at Ghazipur:

He established this institution for the translation of foreign books into local languages. The aim was to make muslims cognizant of the foreign and modern knowledge.

3) MAO School:

After returning from London trip, he established MAO school to give modern education to people.

4) MAO College:

After the establishment of MAO school, MAO college was established for the educational uplift of muslims.

5) Muhamadan Educational Conference:

It was established to bring about reforms in education system of muslims. Its meeting would be held annually.

Political Services of Aligarh laid the Foundation of Pakistan:

1) Services to Urdu language:

Urdu was the language of Muslims in the sub-continent. It later became the national language of Pakistan. Thus, service was provided to Urdu in the form of Anjuman - Tahzib Urdu.

2) Establishment of ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (AIML) from the platform Muhammadan Educational Conference:

In the annual meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference, the idea of separate political platform for Muslims

was floated. As a result, All India Muslim League was founded in 1906.

3) Foundation of two Nation Theory:

Sir Syed, realized after Hindi-Urdu controversy and revocation of the partition of Bengal that Hindu and Muslims are two different nations.

Thus, the idea of distinct identity of Muslim in the sub-continent was floated by Aligarh movement which later became the base of independence.

4) Nursey leaders:

The education services of Aligarh resulted in the nurture of nursey of leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah who played an instrumental role in the creation of Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:

The Aligarh movement, which was initially started for the educational uplift of Muslims by establishing schools and colleges. Later this movement played a significant role in the political awareness and creation of Pakistan.

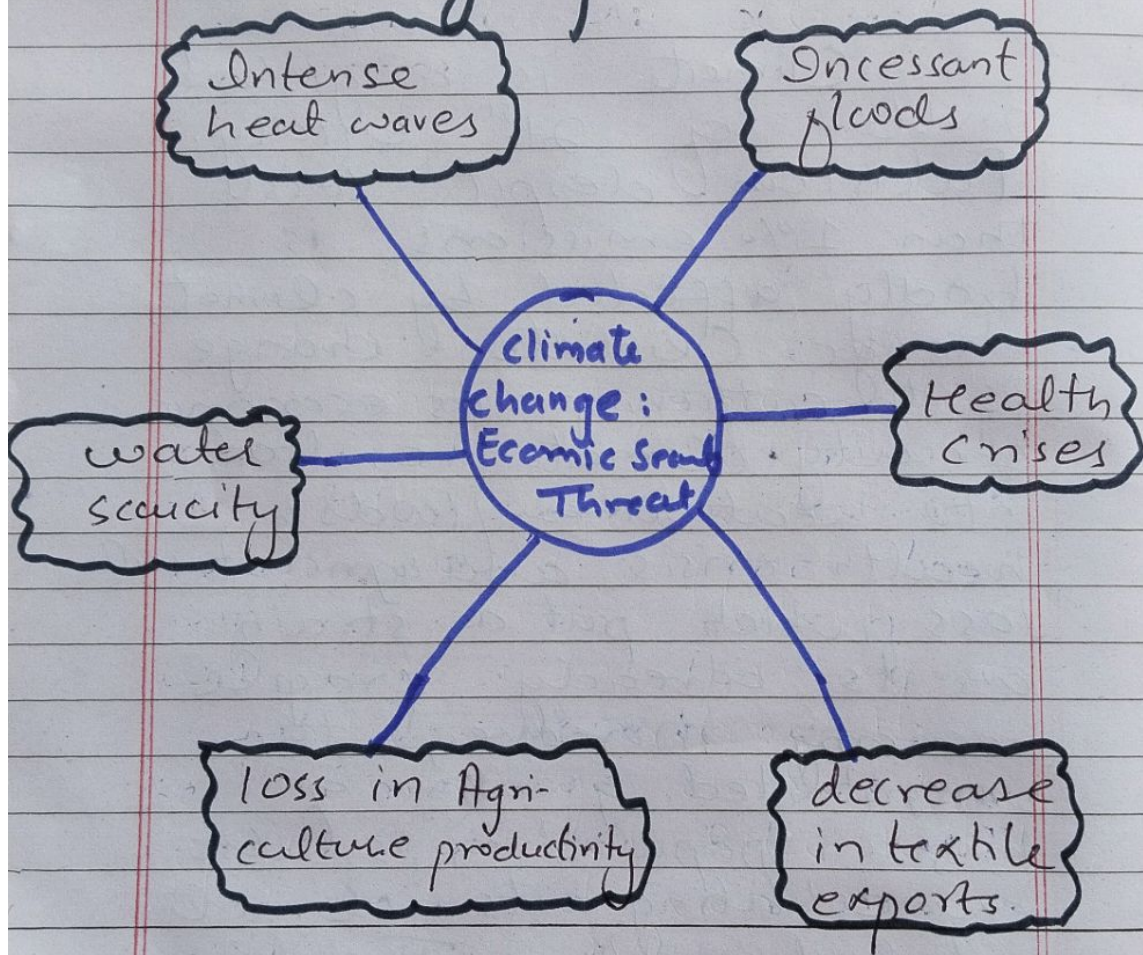
QUESTION: 4

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Climate is a global problem of 21st century. Pakistan despite less than 1% emissions is badly affected by climate change. Climate change is threatening its economic security. Climate resulted into heatwaves, floods, health crisis and agricultural loss which put a strain on its already fragile economy. Moreover, the uncontrolled growth of human population is also exacerbating its climate related problems. Therefore, government should take sustainable measures to eradicate the threat of climate change and its negative impacts on Pakistan's economy.

Impacts of Climate Change on Economic Security of Pakistan:



1) Incessant floods damage infrastructure:

The rising sea level increase the intensity of

floods. The floods in 2022 harm the infrastructure, crops, and livestock of Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority, "Floods in 2022 cause a loss of \$30bn to the economy of Pakistan".

2) Intense heatwaves affect labour productivity:

Intense heatwaves affect labour productivity. As 45% of people are employed in agriculture sector. Due to climate related heatwaves, the working hours have decreased which badly affect the economy of Pakistan.

According to the UNEP report, "0.1°C rise in temperature cause a loss of 1 billion dollars to the economy".

3) Decrease Agriculture productivity:

Climate change related events like floods, droughts and heatwaves badly affect the yield of the crops. Moreover, the heatwaves provide breeding environment for the locust attacks on crops.

4) Decrease the exports of Textile:

Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on the exports of textile. Climate change related events would affect the crop of cotton which will lead to less exports of textile. According to the Cambridge University report, "Countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam would lose \$64bn in textile exports due to climate change".

5) Water Scarcity amplified by climate change:

Pakistan is an agrarian economy and depends on water for Agriculture production.

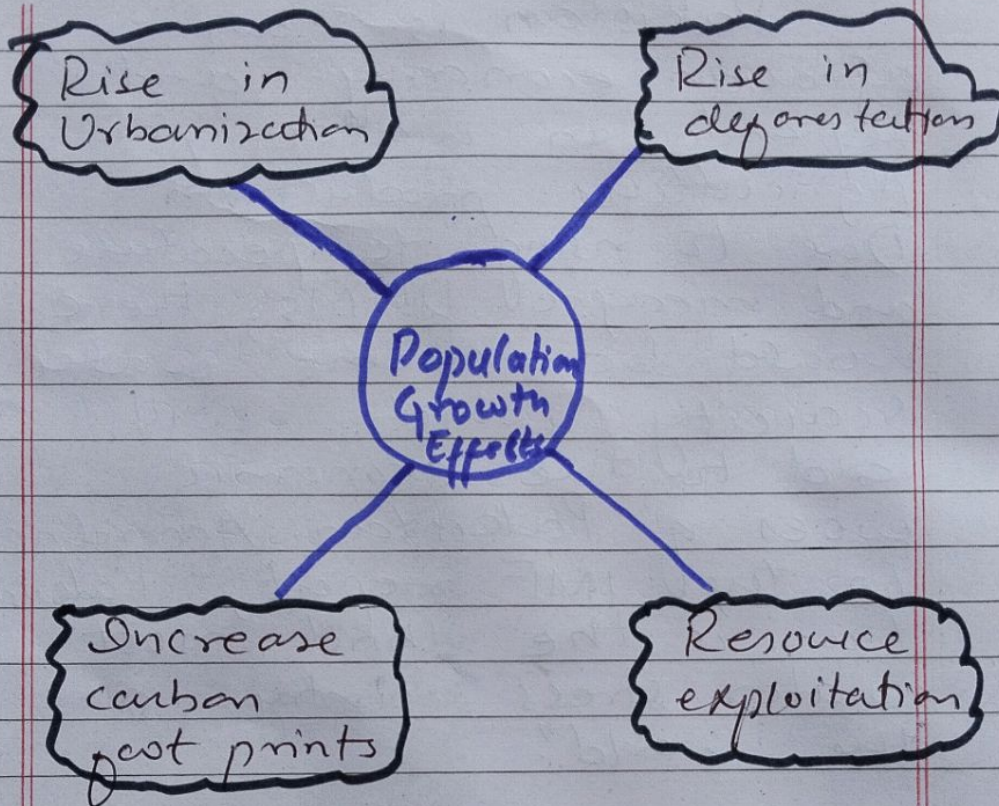
Due to rising temperature and meagre DAMs, there would be extreme water scarcity which will add to the economic

woes of Pakistan. According to the IMF report, "Pakistan is the third most water stress country in the world".

6) Health crises would burden the economy of Pakistan:

There is rise in health diseases like Malaria, Asthma and heart diseases. These diseases would impact the health of public which would in turn affect the economy.

Impact of Uncontrolled Population Growth on Climate Change.



Pakistan population has reached 241 million head count. The rise in population leads to urbanization, deforestation. Moreover, increase population result in more carbon foot prints. Most importantly, overpopulation results in over exploitation of resources which put a strain on economy and environmental resources.

Measures to Reduce the Negative Impacts of Climate Change on the Economy of Pakistan:

1) Climate Smart Budget:

Pakistan should allocate a certain amount of money on reducing climate change. This would reduce the economic losses due to climate related disaster. For instance, Bangladesh allocate a considerable portion of the budget for mitigating climate related disaster.

2) Sustainable Agriculture to increase productivity,

Pakistan should shift towards sustainable agriculture.

Those seeds should be used which are resistant to draught and pests as a result agricultural productivity would be increased which will contribute to economy.

Moreover, modern irrigation practices like drip and sprinkler should be used to reduce water loss.

3, Sustainable Industrialization to reduce emissions:

The emissions from industries should be reduced by adsorption and cyclone method. These methods reduce emissions from the industries.

4, Use of Renewable Energy:

Pakistan should shift to renewable energy which have less carbon footprints and environmental friendly. Non-renewable

energy use should be reduced as it contributes to high impact bills and harmful emissions in the atmosphere. As per the German study, Pakistan has the potential to generate 18000MW energy from solar and wind energy.

5, Circular Economy to reduce emissions and resources:

Pakistan should adopt the concept of circular economy which will require less resources for manufacturing and reduce emission. UK recycle 50% of the products used in a country.

6, Debt for nature swap Agreement,

By means of this method Pakistan would pay its debt in return for conservation of environment.

This is a silver bullet for reducing the debt burden on Pakistan's economy. The government of Barbados and Gabon has ^{reduced} ~~paid~~ a debt of \$150M and \$500M taken from American institutes by conserving its natural environment.

2) Climate proof Infrastructure to withstand climate change:

Pakistan should use materials in the construction of houses which are resistant to floods.

This would reduce the infrastructural damage due to floods.

CONCLUSION:

Climate change threaten Pakistan's economy by losses related to agricultural and

industrial productivity.
However, by climate smart budget, sustainable agriculture and industrialization, the negative impacts on Pakistan's economy could be reduced.

QUESTION: 6

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Economic problems are at heart of all problems of Pakistan facing today. Pakistan has historically rely on quick fixes and short sighted policies. As a result, the economy of a country is entangled in a boom and bust cycle. Pakistan has not improved its tax to GDP ratio, exports to stabilize its economy. In addition, budget deficit, circular debt, loss making SOEs are impacting the economy of Pakistan.

Historical Perspective:

Pakistan has not

proposed an effective economic policy to stabilize its economy and achieve sustainable growth. Ayub Khan had adopted Harvard Trickle down Model which resulted in the concentration of wealth in few hands. Similarly, the Nationalization Policy of Bhutto had badly affected the industries and investors confidence. Moreover, the Crony Capitalism model of Nawaz Sharif resulted in growth in the limited sectors. Thus, the economic woes of Pakistan today have its roots in the history.

Pakistan heavy
Reliance on Quick
Fixes to Improve
the Economy:

(i) Loans taken from IMF

In case of economic crises, Pakistan turn to IMF to rescue it from the economic default. As a result, Pakistan economy has not been stabilized even after more than 70 years of independence. Moreover, IMF put some conditions like ~~econ~~ trade liberalization, free floating currency which further debilitate the economy. In 2024, Pakistan has sought IMF bail out package for 25th time.

(ii) Loans from friendly countries:

Pakistan seeks loans from friendly countries like China and Saudi Arabia to stabilize its economy rather than carrying out reforms.

Economic Plight of Pakistan:

(i) less tax to GDP ratio:

Pakistan has not increased its tax to GDP ratio by increasing tax base or bringing the undocumented economy under taxation. As a result, the tax to GDP ratio of Pakistan is 9% compared to 13% and 30% in India and France respectively.

(ii) Limited export products and markets:

The exports of Pakistan is restricted to Agricultural goods which have less export value. Moreover, Pakistan has limited its export product to only US, China and EU.

iii, Budget deficit reduce the ability to invest:

Due to budget deficit, Pakistan has no room for investment in key sectors to generate revenue. In FY₂₃₋₂₄, Pakistan revenue was \$4.5bn and expenditure was \$9bn as a result there was a budget deficit of \$4.5bn.

iv, Problems in energy sector reduce the economic potential of all sectors:

The circular debt, capacity payment, expensive imports of oil and pay or take policy of IPPs are badly affecting the sustainable economic growth of a country. As per Economic Survey of Pakistan, Pakistan has paid 1.2 trillion in

capacity payments.

iv) Loss making SOEs:

The state own enterprise result in a loss of 400bn rupees annually. As a result, government allocate billion rupees in subsidies for them.

vi) Circular debt:

There is a circular debt of \$5bn. \$2.5bn is a circular debt of gas and \$2.5bn is of electricity.

vii) Import base economy:

Pakistan is heavily reliant on imports. Its imports are exceed its exports. In FY₂₃₋₂₄, the imports of Pakistan was \$54bn and exports

were \$24bn. As a result there was a trade deficit of \$25bn.

viii, less business friendly Environment:

Red tapping and change in economic policies create less business friendly environment for businesses to invest in Pakistan.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is facing chronic economic problems due to its reliance on quick fixes like IMF loans and loans from friendly countries. It has ^{not} undergone reforms like increasing tax base and exports to stabilize its economy.

QUESTION: 8

ANSWER:

Introduction:

The 26th constitutional amendment reiterates the roman quote, "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes" which means "Who will guard the guards?". This amendment has reaffirmed the separation of power by balancing judicial independence with parliamentary oversight. It has increased the role of elected members of people in the selection and performance evaluation of judiciary members who are selected. Moreover, it limits the unconstitutional power exercised by the judiciary in the form of judicial activism and son motu power.

26 Amendment:
Balance between
Judicial Indep-
endence and Parlia-
mentary Oversight:

- 1) Increase the
role of parliament
in the selection
of judiciary members;

As per the
amendment 175A(3)
and 175A(3), parliament
has got more power
to select judiciary
members. It is totally
justified by the constitutional
principles as Pakistan
is a parliamentary
democracy.

According to the
"Towards Constitution",
"Parliament must".

have role in the selection of judiciary and it should not be confined to judges only.

2) Performance Evaluation of Judiciary.

As per Article 175A, JCP would evaluate the performance of judiciary. As per the book "Court: the political and constitutional history", "The performance of judiciary should be reevaluated for better transparency".

3) Reduced the unconstitutional power of judiciary:

As per Article 134 revocation and Judiciary can not interfere in the work of parliament which has the confidence of public. As per the book "The New Constitutional order", the power

of judiciary should be limited in the parliamentary democracy or lest it usurp the power of elected representative of Parliament?

4) Increased legislative oversight over judiciary:

It is totally justified as members of the parliament are elected and judiciary selected. As per the Federalist paper, "The separation of power does not mean to insulate one institution from the other. But to bring to scrutiny all institution for the successful democracy".

5) Limitation of the term of judiciary:

As per Art 179, the term of JCP has been fixed to 3 years to prevent certain

figures from threatening
JCP or for the JCP
to make wrong use
of its authority.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell,
the 26 amendment
conform to the consti-
tutional principle of
parliamentary democracy.
It has given more
role to parliament in
selection of judges.
Meanwhile, it maintained
the judicial independence.
