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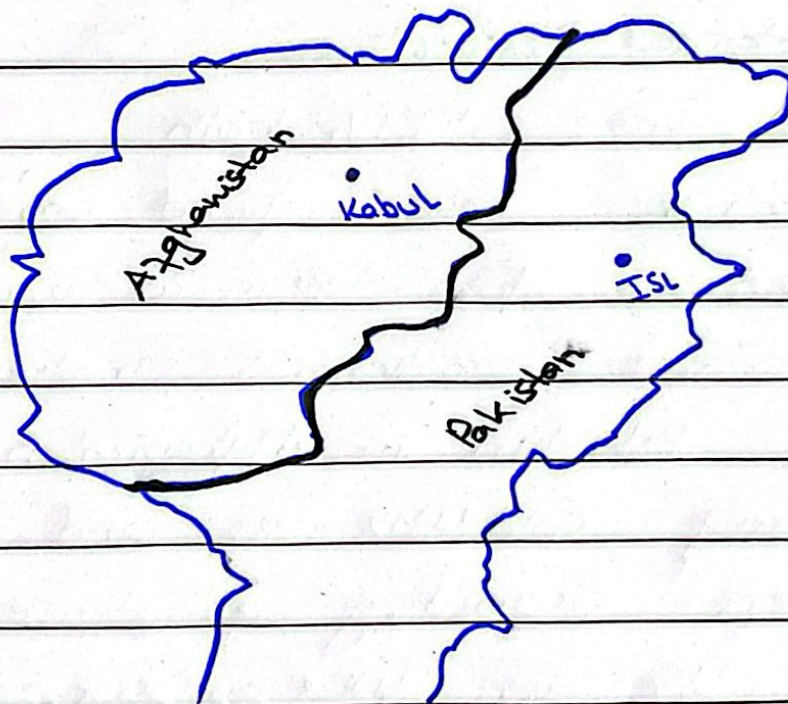
MUHAMMAD ARHAM

TB-066

LMS-ID: 34644

PART- II

QUESTION # 5
(Pak- Afghan Relation....)



→ Introduction

Being neighbouring countries and sharing a border of 1640 miles, relations between

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between both countries has seen many ups and downs. These relations has been composed of economic, political and security reasons. However, the situation got worse in 2021 after the withdrawal of American and NATO forces.

Historical Perspective

Since 1947, both countries have faced severe threats of terrorism and economic sanctions. The involvement of Pakistan in Afghanistan during Cold War era and then providing assistance to US in War on Terror, further affected the relations. As a result, the trade agreements were overthrown and a wave of terrorism and militancy has arose

especially in Pakistan.

→ Security Issues Between Afghanistan and Pakistan

With the dawn of 21st century, Pakistan has witnessed the deadliest attacks on its soil through talibans.

The presence of taliban along with the Afghan border and within in the territory of Afghanistan further raises tension.

• Effects of WOT has been seen in Pakistan

Since the WOT was the war of west with terrorists but its longlasting effects have been seen within Pakistan. In last 23 years, According to ISPR

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Press Conference, Oct 2024, Pakistan
has lost 157,800 lives.

→ Economic Tensions Between
Pakistan and Afghanistan: Because
of Terrorist Activities

"Economy is the start
and end of everything,
you cannot better
education reforms, or
any other reform if
you do not have have
strong economy"
David Cameron

Economy is the most important
factor or element of a
country. A good economy guarantees
the well being of nation. To
achieve this goal, nations
usually go for bilateral
agreement for trade
and economic growth.

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In 1965, Pakistan and Afghanistan signed, Afghan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA)

The goal was to trade freely through Pak-Afghan border with any hurdle. However, due to political and international pressure the agreement was broken off in 2010.

2 → Terrorist activities are forcing both countries to shut down the trade and transits.

Terrorist attacks on Pakistani forces and within cities are forcing the government to shut down the trade agreements and to close the Afghan border to prevent the terrorists activities.

2 → Political Instability on Both Ends is another Factor Behind the Tense

Relations

Lack of strong and political governance in Afghanistan and political instability in Pakistan is hindering the relationships between both countries. Tension has seen the peak since the Afghan Taliban has taken over the control of Afghan government in 2021.

→ Role of Non-State Actors in Economic Conditions

Non-state actors or even called multinational actors have worsen the economic condition in Afghanistan. With the Fall of Kabul in 2021 many organizations have shut down the economic operations and has left the country. This

his put the Afghan nation more under economic trouble.

→ Recommendations to ease the Pak-Afghan relations and to stabilize the economy

Both countries should sit and peacefully negotiate the current situation. Tensions are on both ends, Pakistan is facing ~~terror~~ terrorist activities through Afghanistan side while closing the Pak-Afghan border puts more economic pressure on Afghan government. The need of the hour is to open the transit hubs for trade of goods.

• Pakistan also needs to strengthen its security presence near Afghan border

Along with the Afghan border, Pakistan needs to install

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the security forces to curb the crossing of terrorists and to protect the country from any mishap that would lead to tense the relationships between two neighboring countries.

→ Critical Analysis

Although there are tensions between both countries and the economic growth is the need of the hour but with the presence of terrorists in Afghan soil, Pakistan can not move towards the trade and economic agreements.

Moreover, Pakistan has not fully recognized the Taliban government so it is not possible for Pakistan like other countries to go for bilateral talks and peace agreements.

Likewise, irrespective morally Pakistan has to take steps rationally. Because opening Afghan border for the trade of goods could even lead to illegal supplies and terrorist movement. Hence, the security of country is the prior element than the relations with Afghanistan.

"When the question of state security comes, morals take the back seat"

Maleeba Lodhi

→ Conclusion

Although the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan are now composed of more economic means than security, but the country can not put back the state's security and the liberty of nations.

QUESTION #6 (Quick Money.....)

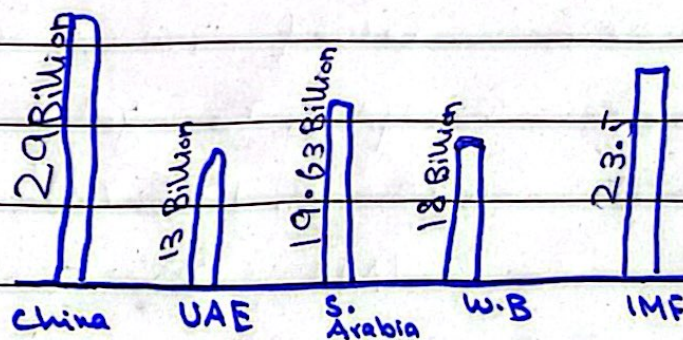
→ Introduction

Since the independence in 1947, the economy of Pakistan has seen many ups and downs. The role of military dictators and incompetency of political leaders made it unable to achieve the economic prosperity. Pakistan has been a lender to the international as regional countries and organizations but still finds it impossible to achieve stability in economy.

→ Historical Perspective

Since Pakistan gain independence, it has acquired loans from IMF, WB, ADB and

many other countries. Countries such as China, USA, Saudi Arabia etc remain the top creditors to Pakistan. This has provided Pakistan to remain under debt and become a hurdle in the way of progress.



↳ Challenges in the way of Pakistan to achieve economic stability

1) Relying on debt, Regional and international players

Pakistan sees the debt as a solution to its ongoing problem. Whereas it

puts further pressure on the economy and eventually leads to the devaluation of local currency and to inflation.

2) Going to IMF instead of applying local effective policies

Pakistan only focuses on short term relief instead of long term benefits. To get economic assistance, Pakistan has been to IMF 25 times since 1968. However, the bail of IMF comes with some policies which makes the economy more devastating.

3) Trade Deficit: Relying more on imports than on exports

Pakistan is an import based economy. The imports of Pakistan has reached nearly

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51% while export sector is still under 32%. This clearly predicts that the relying on imports instead of exports makes the economy more worst.

4) Political Instability: Leading to economic crises

Pakistani politics have changed 53 Prime ministers, but still then it remained failed to achieve stability. Every political party and political leader has his/her personal preferences and alliances which gradually took the country to the doors of debt.

5) Neglecting Human Capital Investment

Pakistani government is neglecting the social service sector by providing very little budget and attention.

Spending in education, medical science, social projects and industrial development below the average line. This results in the production of low number of institutes that could help people and the country in long run.

2 → Ways to overcome debt trap and to stabilize the economy

1) Effective Structural and Tax Reforms should be implemented

The government needs to apply the effective and new tax reforms to collect revenue from the country to be used on the human development. Similarly structural reforms will help the country to remain outside

the debt trap and to achieve the economic stability.

2) Providing 'Ease to do Business'

Policies; To generate more revenue

Pakistan should promote the small scale business to stabilize the economy and to give employment to the poor people. Moreover, providing interest free loans to the people will enable them to do business. Resultantly, it will also help the government to collect more taxes and revenue from these business.

3) Political and Security Issues Need to be Resolved: To attract foreign investment

The important need of the time is to resolve the political conflicts and to

overcome the security challenges. A good and friendly environment will attract the foreign investors to come in Pakistani market. This will definitely help the growth process of economy.

4) Providing Technical and Skillful Education to Youth

According to United Nations World Population (2024), Pakistan has 60% young population who are below 30 years of age. Providing them with best and up-to date technical and vocational education will them to bring money in Pakistani market from foreign countries and would definitely led to the stabilization of economy.

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2 → Critical Analysis

The economy of Pakistan is under the influence of foreign investors and lenders. Consequently, Pakistan has to follow their guidelines and their agreement. This usually led to the destabilizing of the country's economy and the social fabric. Instead of going for foreign loans and regional loans, just for the temporary relief, Pakistan need to focus on long term benefits through strict policies and adjustments.

2 → Conclusion

<p>"A journey of thousand miles, starts with a single step." <u>(Lao Tzu)</u></p>

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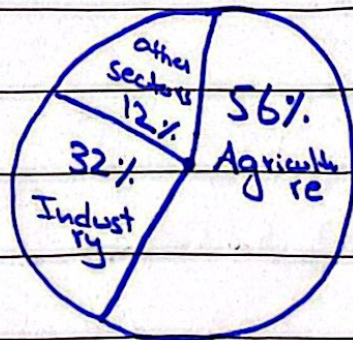
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In a nutshell, Pakistan needs not to focus and consider on foreign assistance to come out of economic crises.

Instead, the need of hour is to implement policies and reforms that could help in long term and protects the sovereignty of the country.

QUESTION # 7 (Industry... Agriculture...)

→ Introduction



⇒ Pakistan Statics of Bureau (2023);

People are linked with following sectors

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Primarily Pakistan is an agrarian country and economy. More than 56% people in Pakistan are linked with agricultural practices, 32% with industrial sector and other 12% with service sectors and others. However, with the passage of time the industrial sector and agricultural sector have lost the potential to contribute in the economy and well being of Pakistan. Both sectors are dependent on each other and has effected each other.

→ Historical Perspective

After independence, Pakistan remain deprived of the big industries as they remain in India. Main source of Pakistan's

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economy and profession for Pakistani people was to go for agriculture. Hence a boom was seen in the agriculture sector till 1970's. However, later on, with the land reforms and poor government policies the sector faced numberless difficulties. The same was happened with Industrial sector. To sum up, right now both sectors are under great threat and need policies and effective governance to become active again.

2 → How Pakistan is a Semi-Industrialized country?

Pakistan has only 32% people who directly or indirectly linked with the

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industries. More people tends to go for agriculture. The main reason behind this is the poor behavior of government with industrial sector.

→ Dependence of Industry on Agriculture sector

Pakistan mainly holds the textile industries. To operate a textile industry, raw material is needed to be collected from agriculture such as cotton. Moreover, for food industries, dairy industry and chemical industries, the material needs to be get from the agriculture sector. This makes it clearly dependent on other sectors.

→ Improper Taxation and Energy Supply Issues Further Fastens the Inefficiency of Industry

High taxes and shortage of energy supply to the industries make it difficult for them to operate in Pakistan. Resultantly, they prefer to relocate the industry to a business friendly country. For example, many Pakistani industrialist have moved to Bangladesh, just because of the inefficiency of government.

→ Hurdles in Exporting Locally Manufactured Goods

The raise in taxes and the global image of country makes it very tough for the industry to export

the maximum goods to other countries. Moreover, inflation rate in Pakistan also affects the industrial sector as less people are willing to buy things.

Hence, All these factors made Pakistan a semi-~~industrial~~ industrial country with its high dependence on agricultural sector.

2 → Issues in the Agriculture sector of the country

1) Poor Irrigation System and outdated methods of cultivation
Pakistan is still using the 1980's method in its agricultural sector.
This leads to the poor

quantity and quality of the crop. Similarly, using conventional method also takes more time to cultivate and to harvest the field.

→ **Water Scarcity: The biggest issue**

Water has gone beneath the normal level. In recent years it has resulted in the difficulty to supply water to crops. Moreover, using old method also wastes a lot of water, which needs to be replaced.

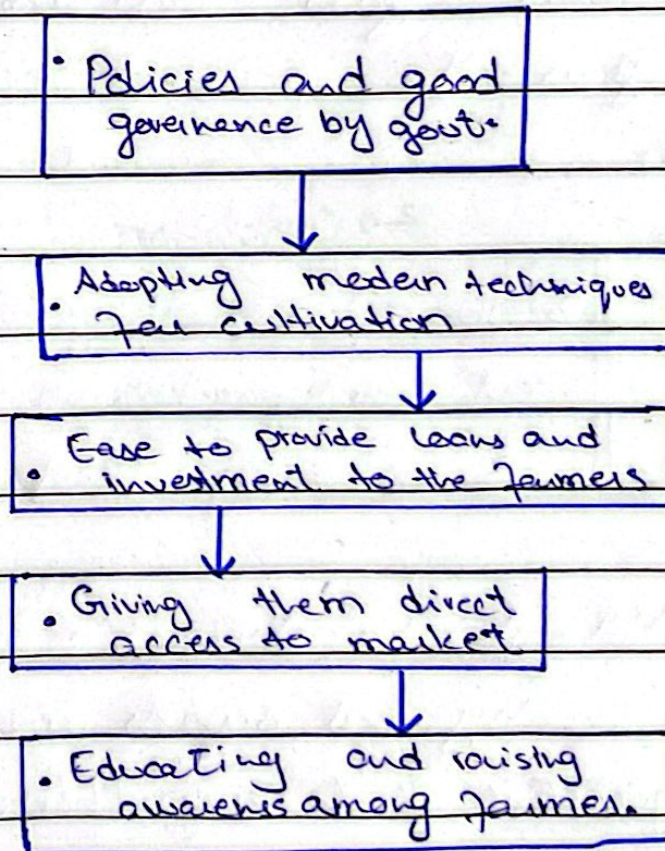
Lack of Proper Planning and Policy Recommendations to Agricultural sector

The government looks to address the current threat which are causing the agriculture sector to shrink.

There is no proper policy for

the land owners and the suppliers. Likewise, they has to use a third party to gain access to the market which even causes the price to be increased.

→ Ways to overcome agricultural defects



2 → How solving agricultural problems will help to raise the industry?

Increasing the supply of agriculture products directly leads to the easy and more availability of products for industry. As a result it could help in increasing the production of industry based good and will ultimately give the national economy.

2 → Conclusion

"Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry makes all things easy" (Benjamin Franklin)

Although Pakistan is a semi-industrialized country and depends more on agriculture but even then, by applying good policies and reforms in both sectors Pakistan can improve its social and economic condition.

QUESTION #8 (26th Amendment)

2 → Introduction

Pakistan adopted its 3rd and final constitution in 1973. From 1973 to 2024, it has been amended 26 times. These amendments provided some benefits and some drawbacks to the country. However, this 26th Amendment also faced some criticism from the other countries and organisations as well. But on the other hand it also has some positive impacts, such as a complete check and balance on the judiciary.

2 → Historical Perspective Behind

The Passage of 26th Amendment
Judiciary and Legislature
has remain always opposite to

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each other and always wanted to put pressure on each other. However, being always criticized by the oppositions, the legislature passed the 26th Amendment with 2/3rd majority without any difficulty. The amendment was passed on 21-Oct-2024 and its main point of focus is on judiciary.

→ Role of Parliament in Judiciary after 26th Amendment.

→ Appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan

Before, the 26th Amendment, CJP was selected by his seniority. He was selected by the Judicial Commission among the top most senior Chief Justices. However, 26th Amendment

provided this opportunity to the parliament to appoint the new Chief Justice of Pakistan on the basis of selection among top three senior judges.

→ Tenure of CJP is also altered

Tenure of Chief Justice of Pakistan is decided to be for three years. However, he can be overthrown by the parliament if not found effective.

→ Changing of Chief Justice on the ground of 'inefficiency'.

26th amendment has given new power to the executive and legislatures to charge or overthrow any CJP if found inefficient.

→ Political Influence on Pakistani Judiciary

The appointment of CJP clearly reflects the influence of executive branch on judiciary. Politicians will always select a judge as Chief Justice who was in favor of them and would continue to work under them.

→ 26th amendment: a good step towards the 'check and balance' on judiciary.

→ Abolition of 'Suo moto' from Judicial system

Suo moto powers have been taken from the judiciary. Previously, suo moto has been used by courts against

the executive and legislative matters.

→ Non-Interference of Judiciary in Parliamentary affairs.

26th amendment has provided has a total separate way to judiciary. It has prohibited the CJP to interfere in political matters.

→ 'Inefficiency' will lead to name

A judge who will be found inefficient to do his duty will be replaced by the parliament. This has put a clear and clean check on the judiciary to work honestly and with efficiency.

→ Formation of Supreme Judicial Council

It ensures a diverse and robust judicial structure, consisting of CJP

and other two Senior most justices of High Courts.

→ SWOT Analysis of 26th Amendment

Strengths

- Check and Balance on Judiciary
- Appointment of CJP on the basis of seniority
- Curbs the involvement of Judiciary in political matters

Opportunities

- Separation of powers and checks on each other.
- Makes compulsory for CJP to work honestly and effectively.
- Pakistan has followed the footsteps of US, but the constitution of US is only amended 27 times since 1789 while Pakistan has amended 26 times

Weaknesses

- Involvement of executive branch in judiciary.
- Appointments on the base of personal relations/interests
- Stops the courts to take suo moto.

Threats

- Judiciary may walk for one party or leader.
- Providing more powers to legislatures than CJP.
- A clear influence of parliament on judiciary.

in past 51 years.

→ Conclusion

According to the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, an article can be amended by the will of people. Representative, being the public electives has the right to do so. However, the most important part to understand is not the judiciary under legislature or executive but the need of morality to the parliament.
