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Q8.

1- Introduction:-

Pakistan is a federation having 04 provinces and 01 capital. Pakistan came on the map of the World on 14 August, 1947. It followed Government of India Act 1935 for about 09 years. First legal document which is the base of all the three constitutions including the current one, the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. Constitution defines the powers of legislature, executive, and judiciary. Before 26th amendment in the constitution of 1973, judiciary was relatively free, but now parliament has the upper hand in the appointment of the judges and the evaluation of their progress. Moreover, constitutional bench is now relatively powerful than the Chief Justice of Pakistan. Some experts are quoting it as the clipping of judiciary because this amendment has brought some serious concerns of the people.

1- Structure of Supreme Judicial Council after the 26th Amendment:-

Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) is not a new idea. This council was there before the 26th amendment, but the structure of the Supreme Judicial Council has been changed through 26th amendment. Before the 26th amendment there were 09 members in the Council with the majority of judges. But after the amendment new members have been added and now the total members are 13.

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Out of these 13 members 07 are parliamentarians or the supporters of parliament. This structure undermines the power of the judiciary and allows the parliament to intervene in the judicial matters.

Critics of the 26th amendment gives the argument that now parliament i.e. government has all the power in the Supreme Judicial Council which is not a good sign for the federation. As it is written in the Objective Resolution, which is preamble of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, that judiciary will be independent, but the 26th amendment has clipped the powers of judiciary.

2. Appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan:-

Appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan is a new matter in Pakistan. Before 26th amendment the senior most judge had the right to become Chief Justice of Pakistan, but after the amendment Supreme Judicial Council has the power of appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan from the 03 senior most judges.

Critics of the 26th amendment have the opinion that now the judges will only work to please the government because of its majority in the Supreme Judicial Council. Moreover, they also say that government will appoint those judges, through Supreme Judicial Council, who will be pro-government. Opposition of today claims that government has brought this amendment to stop the senior most judge

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to become Chief Justice of Pakistan and appointed a 3rd senior judge as the Chief Justice. Government has the opinion that this amendment will empower the parliament and which means supremacy of the people.

3. Formation of Constitutional Bench:-

The concept of constitutional bench is not new. Many developed countries have constitutional benches. India, our neighbour, also has a constitutional bench. The idea of the constitutional bench is that it will be guardian of the constitution. This bench also has the majority of parliamentarians in it which makes it suspicious. The bench has the power to evaluate the performance of the judges annually.

When a hard legislation takes place it is covered by the soft legislations. Which means that start and end of the document will be of relatively softer legislations and the hard one will be in the center. Moreover, critics of 26th amendment claims that the constitutional bench is formed for curbing the powers of judiciary.

4. Evaluation of the Judges:-

26th amendment gave a idea of the evaluation of the judges by the Constitutional Bench. It means that the government led constitutional bench will check the performance of the judges annually.

Critics of this amendment has an opinion that the

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government will not leave those judges in evaluation who are not cooperating with the government. First the appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan by the Supreme Judicial Council and then the evaluation of the judges on the basis of their performance is made the government more powerful. Moreover, the judges will not make any decision against the government which will be a question mark on the process of justice.

Every developed country has an independent judiciary. For instance, the balance of power between the three organs, i.e. legislature, executive, and judiciary, in the United States of America (USA) is a prime example. The process of checks and balance must be there in a federation.

5. Power of Svo Moto :-

Svo Moto is a power through which the Chief Justice can bring any matter in the court without any case filing by anyone. In the past the chief justice use this power excessively. After 26th amendment now this power is of the constitutional Bench. This is comparatively a better legislation because judiciary is already overburdened and bringing cases without filing any writ by the citizens is adding more burden to the judiciary. Moreover, we have seen the excessive use svo moto in the past so it is a better legislation. Although the power of Chief Justice of Pakistan is

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significantly curtailed.

III. Conclusion:-

To conclude, the 26th amendment has brought significant changes in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. Government and its supporters are considering it as an increase in the supremacy of the people. On the other hand, opposition and its supporters are considering it as a tool for the government to curb the powers of the judiciary. Moreover, experts are also not looking satisfied with the amendment. They are claiming it as the interference of parliament in the judiciary. Judiciary should be independent and all the three organs of the state should work in their domains for the betterment of the country.



Q. No. 7

1. Introduction:-

Pakistan is a semi-industrialized country with a heavy dependence on the agriculture sector. ~~Ag~~ Industries of Pakistan are dependent on the agriculture for the raw materials used in the industries. Agriculture sector of Pakistan is facing many problems which are leading the exports downward. Industries are also linked with the agriculture for making finished goods. The weak economy of Pakistan can get better if the stakeholders make such reforms in the agriculture sector which help the sector to grow. The problems faced by the agriculture

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sector ~~to~~ include underusage of agriculturable land, expensive fertilizers and pesticides, bad infrastructure, lack of good policies, resistance to change, and the will of the stakeholders. If government works on these domains, agriculture of Pakistan can ~~be~~ perform better.

11. Problems in Agriculture Sector:-

Agriculture sector of Pakistan is facing many problems. Some of the key problems, the sector is facing, are as follows:

1. Underusage of the Land:-

Pakistan has a good area for the agriculture and it ~~is~~ all is fertile. Pakistan has about 24 million ~~ac~~ hectares of arable land, but Pakistan is using only 16 million hectares. If all the land be used then results can be different. Moreover, practices of the farmers are not up to date, which is adding fuel to the burning.

2. Expensive Fertilizers, Seeds, and Pesticides:-

Inflation in Pakistan is affecting the agriculture sector in a very bad manner. Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and fuel are expensive. Almost Rs21,000 is required to give fertilizers to 1 acre of the land. Other expenses, of seeds, pesticides, and fuel are addition to that. This is making the situation worse.

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3. Bad Infrastructure:-

Providing infrastructure like roads, markets and the storage houses is the responsibility of the government, but the conditions of the infrastructure is really bad which demotivate the farmers to invest time, hardwork, and money in such sector.

4. Water Logging:-

Water logging is a serious issue agriculture sector is facing. Excessive water in the soil does not allow the crops to grow fully. This decreases the productivity of the land and hence the loss of the agriculture sector is increasing.

5. Climate Change:-

Climate change is a buzz term in the 21st century. Almost every sector is affected by this phenomenon. Climate change has resulted in global warming and hence the disasters like floods. Pakistan lost about \$30 billion in disasters and 5th most affected country in the world. For instance, floods of 2022 destroyed many lands and infrastructure as well.

6. Farmer's Resistance to Change:-

Farmers in Pakistan are practicing the old techniques of agriculture. Although developed countries modern techniques, adopted after Agricultural Revolution,

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to increase productivity with less efforts, but farmers in Pakistan are not ready to change. For instance, Agriculture University of Multan wanted to introduce genetic ^{modified} seeds with the help of China but farmers did not let them to use genetically modified seeds.

7. Limited Will of the Stakeholders -

Pakistan is facing political instability from a long time. Every government, after coming to power, does not show any will or ~~practical~~ practical steps to reform the agriculture sector of Pakistan. This is a major problem it is ~~the~~ job of the government to build capacity of the farmers and also the building of infrastructure, but lack of will of government is hindering in the progress of agriculture sector.

III. Wayforwards to Improve Agriculture and Industrial Sector:-

Pakistan is facing many problems in agriculture sector as described above, but that is not it. Industrial sector is also facing problems including expensive electricity, ~~road~~ shedding, expensive fossil fuels, limited raw material from the agriculture sector, and the complex tax ~~mechanisms~~ mechanisms. Industrial sector depends on agriculture sector for raw material. The problems of agriculture can be solved by taking some good steps. Motivation of farmers is very important. Government should motivate

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farmers to use all the available land for agriculture. Secondly, government can provide incentives on different commodities like fertilizers etc. This will help the farmers to grow along with the agriculture sector. Thirdly, government should focus on building capacity of the farmers and providing them facilities like good roads, markets, and store houses. Fourthly, different techniques can be used to reduce water logging like drip ~~usage~~ usage to extract excessive water. Fifthly, educate farmers is a crucial step because agriculture depends on the farmers. Give them awareness about the modern techniques will be highly beneficial for productivity increase. Lastly, the will of stakeholders is required for all the process. Policies and regulation of the market hold the importance to motivate the farmers.

IV: Conclusion:-

To conclude, Pakistan is facing many problems and ~~problems~~ in industrial sector and agriculture sector. The problems in agriculture are affecting the industries as well. Problems in agriculture include lack of will, water logging, climate change and many more. Important steps are required to mitigate these issues and help Pakistan out of the economic crisis. If the above mentioned steps are taken, the agriculture sector has the potential to bring economic prosperity in

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the country.



Q.No.2

I. Introduction:-

Pakistan came into being on the base of Two Nation Theory on 14 August 1947, but the idea of two nations was not new at that point. Muslim rule started with the entry of M. Bin Qasim in 712 AD. After a long struggle and different events like Delhi sultanate, and then Mughal Empire, Muslims came to know that there is a need of separate homeland for muslims on the base of religion. The concept of religious nationalism highlighted in British rule, initially by the Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband and then by the entire muslim nation. Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal used this concept for gaining a separate homeland in India.

II. Historical Developments which Constructed Religion-Derived Nationalism in India:

There are significant developments which are responsible for the construction of religion-derived nationalism in India. Some of them are as follows:

1. Advent of Islam:-

It was the year 712 AD when a 16 years old

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beg attacked Sindh and became victorious against the ruler of Sindh. This was the first successful invasion of a muslim in the sub-continent. People of sub-continent were so impressed by the behavior of the muslims that they started preaching Islam. Because caste system in Hinduism was affecting their lives and this lead the Islam to flourish in subcontinent.

2. Attacks of Ghaznavi and Ghauri:-

After the attacks of M. Bin Qasim, different rulers from Afghanistan started attacking India and this lead to the spread of Islam. Islam started to grow in present day Pakistan and then Bengal. Different sufis started preaching Islam in the subcontinent because this region had a great number of population. This development helped Islam to grow in the region.

3. Delhi Sultanate:-

was the first time when a muslim ruler started rule in the subcontinent. Firstly, the establishment of sultanate ~~which is known~~ by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak helped the sufis to spread Islam. All of the dynasties were not pro-Islamic, but the rule remained in the hands of the muslims which did not restricted the pro-Islamic people in spreading Islam in India. These dynasties including

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slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Syed Dynasty and then the Lodhi dynasty helped Islam to flourish in the sub-continent.

4. Mughal Empire :-

After the First War of Panipat, Zahir-ud-Din Babur laid the foundation of Mughal Empire after defeating Ibrahim Lodhi, the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate. This development led to a strong Muslim Empire. In the era of this empire, Islam was glorified and the people of subcontinent started preaching Islam in a greater number. Moreover, reformists like Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and other individuals worked for Islam without any restriction.

5. Aligarh Movement and Dar ul Islam Deoband :-

After the fall of Mughal Empire, different movements were started to save Muslims and Islam. Although, Aligarh movement was in the favor of religion-derived nationalism but in the favor of language-derived nationalism. On the other hand Dar ul Islam Deoband was using the notion of religion-driven nationalism. This made the people to realize that Muslims are a separate entity and they need a separate homeland. This was the first time a demand for separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent, on the base of religion, was made.

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6. Movement of Independence and Religion :-

Pakistan was the demand of the Muslims on the base of religion. Muslims were considering them as a separate entity and that's why there was a need of separate homeland. Muslims picked this notion and started movement of Pakistan. All the leaders of the Muslim League were considering Muslims as a separate nation. Quaid-e-Azam said that, "We are a nation with all canons of the International Law". Moreover, Allama Iqbal also demanded for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent. Quaid was even considering that there was a need of separate country when the first Hindu became Muslim which means that Hind and Muslims cannot live together at all.

7. Foundation of Pakistan :-

Pakistan is based on the Two Nations Theory. Which states that there were two nations in the subcontinent Hindu and Muslim. These two nations have different ideologies, so they cannot live together. This difference lead to the formation of Pakistan. Although Hindus were against the new country, but this had to happen. So, the religion-derived nationalism lead to the formation of a new country i.e. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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III. Conclusion:-

To conclude, Islam came in the sub-continent with the arrival of M. Bin Qasim. Other ruler from Afghanistan also played their role in the process. Formation of Delhi Sultanate was a key development because it was the first muslim ruled state in the sub-continent. Then the rulers of Mughal Empire played their role in flourishing Islam. After the fall of Mughal Empire, British rule started and so the development of religion-derived nationalism started to be strong. This concept lead to the creation of Pakistan.



Q.No. 4

1. Introduction

Climate change has been a buzz term in the 21st century. Climate change is affecting almost every aspect of life. It is a threat to our environment because temperature of the planet is increasing. With the increase in the temperature there is increase in speed of glacier melting which leads to rise in the sea level. Climate Change has several environmental impacts but it is affecting the economy of many countries as well. Countries like Pakistan which are worst hit of the climate change are facing floods, heat waves and other disasters. Pakistan is at 5th number in the list of ^{countries} worst hit by climate change. There have been a significant loss due to climate change. Pakistan lost about \$30 billion

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because of climate change. A serious effort in population planning is required to fight ~~with~~ against the impacts of climate change. Moreover, different mitigating strategies have to be adopted including, international cooperation, infrastructure building, capacity building of institutions like National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and using green energy or renewable energy rather than fossil fuels or non-renewable energy.

11. How Climate Change is a Threat to the Economic Security of Pakistan?

Climate change is not only a threat to the environment but the economy as well. According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Pakistan ranks 5th in the list of those countries which are worst hit of the climate change. Due to increase in floods Pakistan is facing many problems. Flood of 2022 costs about \$30 billion to Pakistan. Floods destroy roads, bridges, and other infrastructure which need a good amount of finances to re-build the destroyed infrastructure. Moreover, agriculture sector is also facing severe consequences of the climate change. There has been a loss in arable land due to floods and other disaster which are impacting badly the economy of Pakistan. Coastal floods are also the result of climate change. These floods destroy the coastal cities and areas which need a lot of expenses to re-build.

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The economy of Pakistan is already weak and this situation is increasing the burden on the budgetary economy of Pakistan.

III. Suggestions to Mitigate the Intensity of Disasters in Pakistan:-

The suggestions to mitigate the impacts of climate change are as follows;

1. Population Planning:-

Population planning is a crucial step in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It is important in a sense that climate change is a direct threat to the life of people living in coastal areas or near the rivers. It is important to save lives of those people. We have seen many deaths due to floods and other disasters. The planning is required to shift ~~pro~~ people from those risky places to the safe places. Moreover, it will help in balancing population with resources.

2. Less Dependency on Fossil Fuels:-

Although Pakistan is not a big emitter of the greenhouse gases, but still Pakistan is facing the consequences of climate change. In recent years, smog has been a major issue in the country due to which daily life got interrupted and so is the economy. Pakistan needs to use minimum amount of

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fossil fuels. Instead, we should focus on green energy. Pakistan is doing great in this sector because it is importing a lot of solar panels from China. We need to shift from non-renewable energy to renewable energy as soon as possible.

3. Pressurize International Community:-

Pakistan have to do a proper diplomacy regarding climate change. Although countries in COP-29 have shown will to help developing and those countries which are facing consequences of climate change, but the process is not defined. Pakistan needs to pressurize the countries and COP-members to work on loss and damage fund as soon a possible because the situation is getting worse day by day.

4. Development of Infrastructure:-

Pakistan is facing floods because it does not have proper dams to store water. There are very few dams in Pakistan which are unable to store excessive water. Pakistan needs to work on it. Urban planning is also required to fight urban flooding. Urban planning is a big problem in majority of the cities which needs to be addressed. Moreover, developing infrastructure according to modern techniques is required. Building any infrastructure near rivers should be ban

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due to increase in the levels of water.

IV. Conclusion:-

To conclude, climate change is not only a threat to environment, but also the economic security of Pakistan. Without population planning and proper mitigating strategies, as mentioned above, climate induced disaster in Pakistan would become more intense. Climate change is no doubt a major issue of the world, but it can be mitigated by different steps and strategies including phasing out fossil fuels, international cooperation and capacity building of institutions like NDMA.