

QUESTION # 04

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a dual-edged sword that not only is a threat to environment but also is a threat to economic security of Pakistan. The country becomes the victim of climate change-induced hazards, with impacts its environment as well as economic security. However, the latter is usually ignored, and it goes unnoticed. The situation is getting worse since there is lack of population planning and ^{efficient} mitigation strategies. Pakistan needs to address these issues, if it wants to secure its economic and environmental security.

EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT

→ Increased Frequency of Extreme Weather Events

Pakistan is facing increased recurrence of extreme weather events. The German Watch reported in 2021 that Pakistan faced 173 extreme weather events during 2000-2019. That is why it is ranked at 8th Position in the Climate Risk Index.

→ Melting Glaciers and Rising Sea Level

Pakistan, due to climate change, is witnessing increased glacial melting and rising sea levels. Every year the sea level of Pakistan is rising 1.6 mm due to melting of Hindu Kush Mountains, reported International Centre of Integrated Mountain Development in 2019.

Loss of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Climate change is inflicting havoc on Pakistan's biodiversity and ecosystem. WWF - Pakistan reported in 2020 that around 70% of Pakistan's mangroves are at risk due to flooding and pollution.

Increased Incidents of Urban Flooding

Pakistan is witnessing increased incidents of urban flooding year-on-year. For instance, in 2020 Urban Flooding of Karachi around 41 people lost their lives, leaving many displaced as reported by Asian Development Bank (2020).

EVALUATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AS A THREAT TO ECONOMIC SECURITY

→ Devastation in Agriculture Sector

Climate change is economically devastating the agriculture sector. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Pakistan's crop yield would be reduced by 15-20 percent by 2050 due to climate change.

→ Vulnerability of Agriculture Sector Energy

27% of Pakistan's energy is generated through hydro-production. Due to climate change, the patterns of rivers stream are changing. This would impact the energy sector and eventually economy of Pakistan.

→ Economic Losses due to Disasters

The climate-induced disasters also pose direct economic losses. As per report of UNDP (2022), the 2022 floods incurred \$30 billion damage to

Pakistan's economy, which is equal to 10% of the GDP of the country.

→ Decline in Livelihoods and Employment

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics had reported in 2021 that around 45% of Pakistan's labour depends on climate-sensitive sectors such as Agriculture. Due to climate change, there is a decline in livelihood and employments.

→ High Population Growth and Resource Strain

Climate change and exponential population growth are coupling to put strain of Pakistan resources. Due to the effect of these two variables, the water availability got reduced to 860 cubic meters per capita, as reported by UNESCO in 2020.

WAY FORWARD TO DEAL WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

→ Adoption of Climate-resilient Agricultural Practices

Pakistan should adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices such as drip irrigation and drought-resistant crops to save itself from economic impacts of climate change.

→ Leveraging Technology for Mitigation

Pakistan should leverage technology such as AI based Climate Models for preparedness. For instance, Bangladesh had used data analytics to forecast cyclone in 2020.

→ Organizing Population Planning Programs

Pakistan should robustly run population planning programs, as UNFPA suggested in 2021 and forecasted that it

would reduce fertility rate from 3.5 to 2.1 and relieve strain on resources.

→ Engage in Regional Collaborative Initiatives

Pakistan should engage in regional collaborative initiative on climate change.

For this purpose, SAARC Environmental Treaty was signed in 2013. These platforms should be used to engage in regional collaboration.

→ Utilizing Climate Finance on Disaster Risk Management.

Pakistan should utilize the allocated \$ 1.5 billion on disaster risk management so as to ensure better preparedness and resilience in the face of future disaster induced by climate change.

CONCLUSION

The hazards of climate change are not limited to environmental domain but ^{and} they ^{also} pose threat to economic security of Pakistan as well.

Pakistan needs to make efficient population planning and proper mitigation efforts to reduce impact of climate-induced disasters.

QUESTION # 07

AGRICULTURE PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTION

The economy of Pakistan is semi-industrialized. It is heavily reliant on the agriculture sector. Unfortunately, the agriculture sector of Pakistan is facing severe problems. As a result, the semi-industrialized economy of Pakistan is suffering because the

industries are not getting the required agricultural input in the form of raw material.

PAKISTAN'S DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR

➤ Agriculture : The Backbone of Economy

Agriculture sector is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. As per the Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24, the sector contributes 19.5% to Pakistan's GDP and constitutes 38.5% of labor force.

➤ Raw Material Supply to Industries

Agriculture sector provides essential raw material to industries. The agro-based industries of Pakistan acquire 70% of raw material from the agriculture sector.

→ Contribution of Agriculture in Exports

Agriculture sector makes huge contribution to Pakistan's exports. The Trade Development Authority reported in 2022 that 60% of Pakistan's exports are agricultural products.

PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE AND IMPACT ON INDUSTRIES

→ Outdated Farming Techniques and Low Yield

Pakistan's agriculture sector uses outdated farming techniques and machinery, that results in low yield. Food and Agriculture Organization reported in 2021 that Pakistan's crop yield is 50% less as compared to that of global average.

➤ Pest Infestations and Crop Losses

Due to lack of pest-control mechanism, Pakistan loses a huge chunk of yield as a result industries do not get enough raw material. For instance, the 2020 Locust Attack caused \$3 billion loss to Pakistan as cotton raw material was not available.

➤ Inadequate Storage Facilities

The Pakistan Economic Survey 2020-21, unveiled that Pakistan lost 40% of yield due to lack of storage facilities. Loss of yield results in lack of raw material for industries.

➤ Export-Oriented Agriculture impact Domestic Industry

Pakistan's agriculture sector is too export-oriented. Less focus on domestic industry damage the local agro-based industries and thus Pakistan's economy.

→ Climate Change Impacts Raw Material Production

Climate change impacts raw material production for industries. In 2022, Floods in Pakistan lost 4.4 million acres of arable land, as reported by UNDP in 2022.

→ Lack of Rural-Industrial Connectivity.

Pakistan has not standardized rural-industrial connectivity. This results in crop losses and delayed supply of raw material to industries which impacts industrial productivity.

→ Land Degradation and Soil Salinity

Agricultural sector faces land degradation and soil salinity. Land degradation occurs due to lack of crop rotation. Approximately, 6 million hectares of arable land is facing the issue of salinity, resulting in low yield and less raw material for local industries.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's semi-industrialized economy is heavily reliant on agricultural sector. The problems in agriculture sector are impacting adversely the agra-based industries and as a result Pakistan's economy is suffering huge losses.

QUESTION # 03

ALIGARH MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Aligarh Movement revitalized the distinct ~~was~~ Muslim identity through education. It imparted a political awakening and socio-economic growth of Muslims. Ultimately, it yielded results in the shape of creation of Pakistan since it provided intellectual strength and sense of distinctiveness along with an

ideologically - sound leadership, which laid foundation of Pakistan.

COINCIDENCE OF DISTINCT IDENTITY VIA EDUCATION

→ Modern Education Promotion

Aligarh Movement raised a unique slogan of acquiring modern education among Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established MAO School which promoted Modern Education in Muslims.

→ Distinct Muslim Identity Promotion

The movement refrained Muslims from politics. Instead it called for acquiring modern education, which instilled a sense of uniqueness among Muslims by giving a sense of competitiveness.

➤ Religious - Secular Harmony Promotion

The Aligarh Movement advocated for religious - secular harmony through education. It encouraged its students to acquire religious and modern education simultaneously. This led to creation of highly educated yet ideologically and religiously a unique youth of Muslims.

POLITICAL AWAKENING THROUGH EDUCATION

➤ Promotion of Two Nation Theory

Over time, the movement opened up towards politics gradually. The events such as Urdu - Hindi Controversy raised questions among the educated youth of Muslims. Ultimately, these questions in subconscious

took the shape of Two Nation Theory, which created a sense of distinctiveness among Muslims.

•> Ideological Roots of Muslim League in Aligarh

The Aligarh Movement had initiated the Muhammadan Educational Conference to bring Muslims towards education. It was in the annual session of 1906 of All India Muhammadan Educational Conference that the Muslim League was formed. Hence, Aligarh movement provided ideological roots of Muslim League.

SOCIO-POLITICAL GROWTH THROUGH EDUCATION

•> Nurtured Representatives on Different Platforms

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The Aligarh Movement educated Muslim representatives, who in future represented the Muslim nation at various platforms. Individuals like Ch. Rehmat Ali rose to prominence due to Aligarh Movement's efforts.

ROLE IN FOUNDATION OF PAKISTAN

The Aligarh Movement provided Two Nation Theory, Intellectual Strength of Distinctiveness and Great Leadership which laid the foundation of Pakistan. The movement nurtured the nation's youth through education and gave sound pillars for the creation of separate Muslim homeland.

QUESTION # 08

26TH AMENDMENT

INTRODUCTION

Constitution is regarded as the Supreme law of the land. For any democratic nation, it serves as a roadmap to navigate in the complex interplay of state affairs. Every action should be evaluated on the basis of constitution. Hence, for the evaluation of the 26th amendments, the constitutional principles serve as yard-stick to determine its constitutionality.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO AMENDMENT

➤ The Independence of Judiciary

Article 175 of the constitution serve as a basis for the judicial independence as it envisages the autonomy of judiciary in its conduct.

➤ The Oversight of Parliament

The Article 50-70 of the constitution of Pakistan found the basis of the power of Parliament to hold the institutions, including the judiciary, accountable.

EVALUATION OF AMENDMENT

•> Curtailing the Power of Individuals in Institutions

The amendment significantly diluted the power of Chief Justice, which is a right step as it makes individuals under the shadow of institutional authority.

•> Curtailing Suo Moto Power may hurt Basic Rights

Articles 8-28 of constitution gave fundamental right to citizens. With limitation of suo motto power, the individuals right may get compromised, which is unconstitutional.

→ Curtailing Independence of Judiciary

Appointment and Evaluation of Parliamentary Committee headed and dominated by treasury benches is contrary to essence of accountability. It may impact judicial independence.

CONCLUSION

The 26th amendment when evaluated against constitutional principles has certain pros and cons. The oversight of Parliament and dilution of CJP powers is constitutional. However, making government-dominated commissions to appoint and evaluate judiciary is against the essence of constitution.