

Q. NO. 05

INTRODUCTION:

The relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has seen many ups and downs. As both are neighbouring countries their relation strained due to the infiltration of Afghans led TTP infiltrators into Pakistan. Despite significant diplomatic efforts peace could not develop rather a decrease in escalation has been witnessed. Now, the situation has seen changed and both the countries need relationships based on the economic nature. As Pakistan is grappling with macro-economic challenges and Afghanistan requires more economic aid, so there is a dire need of build relations based on economy rather than security.

ANALYSIS OF SITUATION OF PAK. AFGHAN RELATIONS LEADING TO ECONOMIC NATURE:

1. Both countries are grappling with micro-economic challenges
2. Pakistan and Afghanistan knew that security challenges can be over-come by economic cooperation
3. Markets on Borders will provide resistance to infiltration
4. Growing influence of Non-Governmental Organisations in Afghanistan and Pakistan
5. International diaspora putting pressure to solve security concerns
6. Security challenges are the major hindrance to the foreign direct investment

WAY FORWARD TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES:

1. Promote border management through proper fencing:
2. Encourage cultural exchanges

and people to people cooperation

3. Support Diplomatic efforts
to build peace

4. Promote and Encourage
Economic linkages

5. Use OIC and SCO to put
pressure on Afghanistan to
build peace

Q. No. 04

INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is a universal phenomenon but it has been affecting Pakistan disproportionately. This phenomenon is not only posing threat to the environment but also to the economic security of Pakistan. Owing to this threat Pakistan is not taking effective steps to counter this. Like population of Pakistan, is growing at a rapid rate of 2.55% which is highest in the region. This population explosion is the main driver of climate change. In addition to this Pakistan is not taking mitigation steps to counter the climate induced disasters. That's why the climate change is becoming more intense. However, by initiating population control awareness campaigns and climate induced infrastructure the disastrous effects can be controlled.

EFFECTS OF UNCONTROLLED POPULATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

1. Population Explosion leading to more emissions from vehicles
2. Population pressure putting strain on the natural resources
3. Population Growth creating more domestic waste
4. High population is a contributing factor to increased usage of industrial things
5. High population leads to inefficient distribution of resources

EFFECTS OF IMPROPER MITIGATION STRATEGIES ON ENVIRONMENT & ECONOMY:

1. Improper mitigation strategies leads to climate vulnerable infrastructure
2. Improper mitigation strategies pose more harm to agricultural fields

3. Improper climate mitigation strategies put strain on the rehabilitation efforts

WAY FORWARD TO CONTROL CLIMATE CHANGE:

1. Introduce climate resilient agricultural varieties
2. Promote campaigns about rehabilitation efforts
3. Introduce climate resilient infrastructure
4. Promote the use of recommended quality fuel in vehicles
5. Encourage the use of electric vehicles and local transport.

Q. no. 08

INTRODUCTION:

26th Constitutional Amendment has been passed in October 2024, aiming to balance the parliamentary powers with the judicial independence. Certain principles passed in the 26th amendment are considered to increase the parliamentary oversight over judicial independence. However, due to the vague process of implementation and the lack of political will and political interference in judiciary are some of the hindrances in the true implementation of the newly passed amendment.

HOW THE AMENDMENT WILL BALANCE JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND PARLIAMEN TARY OVERSIGHT:

1. Amendment will increase the parliamentary oversight on judicial appointments.

2. Judiciary's decisions will not be politicized

3. Security of tenure will enhance judicial confidence

^{4.} CHALLENGES in SIMPLE MENTIONING 26th Amend ment:

1. Lack of clear Mechanism
of Implementation

2. Lack of Political Will

3. Judicial independence can
be compromised

4. Absence of broad Consen
sus in Political parties

Q. no. 07

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is a semi-industrialized country. The industrial products depend on the raw material produced by agriculture sector. While the agricultural sector is facing enormous challenges ranging from the availability of seeds to the inefficient machinery and inadequate infrastructure to reach out to the industry. All these inefficiencies in agricultural sector is a major hindrance to the industrial productivity. However, by increasing industrial and agricultural link and promoting the standardized production of raw materials the industrial production can be increased and Pakistan can become an industrialized country.

PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR WHICH

are posing negative effects

on INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

1. Less availability of standard quality seeds
2. Inefficient irrigation practices
3. Lack of control on the deadly diseases
4. Traditional farm Machinery and Practices
5. Changed weather pattern due to climate change
6. Sowing of soil extensive varieties

WAY FORWARD TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES:

1. Make sure the timely availability of quality seeds
2. Introduce climate resilient varieties
3. Make sure the availability of Modern farm machinery
4. Improve the infrastructure to timely availability of raw material.

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3. Markets on Borders will provide resistance to infiltrators
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5. International diaspora putting pressure to solve security concerns
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