

Pak. Affairs - Mock

Q 4:

Ans:

Introduction:

Indeed, Pakistan has been facing severe implications of hazardous climate situation. The results appear in the form of environmental degradation, economic stagnation and social unrest. On the other hand, lack in population planning initiatives and unpragmatic proper mitigation measures further exaggerate the situation towards vulnerability. Recent climate events in Pakistan heavily increased and damage the existential environmental structure. Therefore, there is need to improve the mitigation measures with pragmatic steps.

Background:

The geographical landscape of the country leads it in tremendous climate attack. Since Industrial revolution from Europe to Asia, Pakistan has also been a part of industrial development. Furthermore, use of non-renewable energy source further intensify the situation of environment. Whereas the country's geographical point of view ^{every} year floods have been damaging.

infrastructure of the country and contributing in the decline of its economic hands:

Climate change incidents in Pakistan

1- **Earthquake - 2005:** In the near time of great depression the country severely affected by high magnitude of Earthquake. Most of the affected areas were highly damaged. According to World Bank "The earthquake of 2005 in Pakistan declined its economy up to 18%". Furthermore, social unrest due to mass migration from one place to another also contribute in smooth growth of the nation.

2- **Floods in - 2010:** One of the most affecting floods in the history of Pakistan is occur in 2010. The country highly suffer from that incident. Around 4.5% of the total population of the country directly affected by the flood. Additionally, country suffer from economic constraints at that time. The number of agricultural land affected by flood was calculated by some prominent survey around 9.5 Million Acres which are highly damage and the exops ~~are~~ were shattered

due to water in excessive amount.

Rain and flood - 2022: The continuous rain up to 672 hours without break, highly affected the country. Around 1 Million livestock were killed and 2 Million acres cultivated land had loss their irrigated yield. Around 33 Million people were highly afflicted by the flood. According to World Bank report the floods of 2022 propelled the economic status of Pakistan towards decline around "30 billion\$" loss was survived by the country.

Fog - smog rate - 2024: In the province of Punjab the growing industrial usage of substandard source of energy highly reduced the quality of air. Most recently in Lahore city the average points of smog has been increase up to double and critical situation has been emerged. Therefore, most of the schools, colleges, universities and other private offices are closed for a short spell of time because, the bad air quality heavily impacted the small aged children and aged ones. According to local survey by Punjab Government there has been seen a massive increase in the

number of patient related to Asthma, lungs diseases and among others due to massive increase in bad air quality.

Way forward:

use of renewable energy source: Like, other neighboring countries, Pakistan need to implement policies of more use of renewable source and reduce usage of non renewable at all levels. Moreover, our total production of renewable energy capacity is 15-20% of our total capacity it need to be addressed and increase the initiatives for more use of renewable like: Solar, wind & water.

Reduce vehicle transportation:

The people of the country needs to reduce use of private transport and maximize the use of public transport. It helps them economically and all contribute in reduction on energy consumption. It is also beneficant for environment like less production of CO_2 and smog in atmosphere.

Promote green initiatives:

The country needs to work on its green initiatives, like planting and reduce deforestation because "forests are the oxygen of land"

It help to maintain smog and reduce temperature at minimum level.

Extract funding from developed countries through international platform:

Pakistan need to work on their climate change problem and compell^{to} the big powers for climate finance as pledged in second cop-29 around 300 Billion per year, the initiative should be pragmatic.

Social awareness:

Promote social awareness around the country, reduce wastage of water, promote plantation, clean the roads at local areas, avoid fires during winter which has been seen frequently, Moreover promote less consumption of electricity which is beneficial for all of us.

population control:

The massive increase in population explosion at the rate of 3.6% the number reaches around 242 Million people in the country. There is a sudden need of policy regarding population control to manage resources effectively and arrange facilities for them in good manner.

Conclusion:

The Country's climate history.

and its impragmatic measures intensify the climate vulnerabilities, that are affecting the whole nation socially, economically along with environmental degradation day by day. Therefore, Above mentioned approaches can mitigate the climate change problems gradually. Furthermore, Pragmatic measures are essence of environmental and economic growth.

Q6:

Ans

Introduction:

The country has seen economic ups and downs since inception. Most of the institutions which are run by government facing deficit continuously. The political instability, structural flaws and frequent ask of IM bailout further enhance the burden of national economic muscles. From day one, Pakistan is staunch supporter of democracy but its ineffective and impragmatic measures to tackle the circle of economic dependency over others has never been solved. Therefore structural reforms in core sectors are panacea of economic disease and national development in true mean.

Background:-

Since inception, Pakistan struggling with economic problem, from independent ~~shared~~ amount from India to state financial affairs Pakistan always beyond the expectation. Despite of having geostrategic location, rich natural resources, high youth bulge and agricultural land with four seasons the country still struggling with economic downfall and depending on IMF and other international platforms. The frequent changes of government in past heavily impacted the country's economic status. Furthermore, From Ayub Khan's green revolution to Z.A Bhutto's Nationalization and from Liaquat-Haq's Islamization to Musharraf's privatizing intentions no truly measures have been taken. Therefore, the country needs pragmatic measures.

Structural Flaws

Monitory System:- The monetary system of Pakistan is more complex as compare to other countries. The country has three different institutions for monitory management including Commerce department

Ministry of finance and special investment facilitation council. The growing number of financial sectors creating trouble for investors and confusing them where should be invested at which will be more efficient and secure. It ultimately hinder the (FDI) rate, which has been in past few years.

Tax system:

The narrow tax base and huge burden of taxes increase the financial constraints and reduced the sell and purchase exercise among citizens. There are three main sectors agricultural, service and manufacturing. Agriculture is now contributing over 23% in national economy and paying just 2% of tax to GDP. Whereas services sector highly burdened with taxes and contributing around 58% in exchange and paying 77.5% of tax to GDP. On the third sector Manufacturing which is also a big sector of our economy with contributing number of 21% and tax to GDP with 70% which is again unparallel structure at all.

Over-recruitment: Most of the departments are recruited without accountability and there are dozens of departments which are burdening an economy without contributing a single rupee as finance.

Trade-deficit: The country is continuously struggling with trade deficit because local production of product and manufacturing system is highly pressed by heavy taxes. The recent report of State Bank shows country imported over double of its export. High tariff further increase the inflation and reduce purchase capability. Therefore, country is continuously in loss and for recovery depend on foreign aid.

IMF-bailout-routine: The leadership of Pakistan tremendously relying on foreign Aid without taking reforms in their core sectors. The recent IMF - 24th round Extended fund facility (EFF) of 7 billion clearly show the dependency level of the country on foreign Aid.

Political instability:

The continuous political instability contribute in economic decline immensely. Moreover, the frequent change in government in past cause failure of multiple initiatives. Every coming government impose and create own policies regard every sector. Therefore, economic growth of Pakistan, According to Economic Survey of Pakistan is a hill under 3% which is again very low in the south Asia region.

Some suggested measures:

Structural reform:

The Government needs to address the problem of multiple monetary windows and define and declare one major door for investors that can effectively help for future growth. Moreover, create balance among major sectors for economic uplift and tax revenue.

Minimizing trade deficit + ^{ease of doing} ensuring business:

① Due to huge tax burden and tariffs the purchasing power of consumers is highly affected. Therefore promote domestic industries with minimum taxes and reduce tax complexities, with business friendly policies. Furthermore, promote "Made in Pakistan"

over foreign import.

Reduce dependence on foreign aid:

The country is currently in the phase of debt trap containing 74% of Debt of ft GDP which very high for developing country like Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan need to address the cycle of aid rather overdependence.

Moreover, country should learn from its neighboring nations like India - who left IMF early in 1970 and reduce her expenses.

Today her economy talking with clouds securing trillion dollars economy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, The above discussion clearly demonstrated the landscape of Pakistan in economic stability. From structural flaws, tax complexities to irregular recruit, foreign aid dependence, that are contributor of trade deficit and default symptoms.

Therefore, mentioned reforms will be fruitful for permanent getting rid of economic failure and gradually Pakistan will grow like other developing nations.

Q8:

Ans: **Introduction**

The Judicial independence and the parliamentary oversight are only be ensured by take critical view of controversial amendment - 26 according to the ambit of constitution of Pakistan. Amendment over influenced the political representation and reduce the independence of judicial branch which is against the democratic norms. The balance of power should be created and the orders are ensured with accountability of each other.

Imbalance of Judiciary and Executive branch:

According to international judiciary committee that: "the controversial 26-Amendment over influenced executive over judiciary".

The Article 175(A) and 209 have maxirely impacted the balance of power between the branches to over influenced one to another and diminished the norms of democracy and constitution of Pakistan.

Crippling from Suo Moto: The article 184(3) has ~~exactly~~ snatched the authority of Suo Moto from supreme court and make it dependent on parliamentary acceptance, which is against the constitution and unfair with people by discriminating in fundamental laws.

Critically evolution of constitutional principles

In the context of 26th Constitutional amendment It has been observed that the amendment dominates executive over judiciary and undermine the democratic norms like separation of power among different branches. Moreover, the amended articles are quite worthy for the fundamental right of people which are curtailed in amendment.

Undermined democratic norms:

Pakistanis democratic country have parliamentary system. However recent amendment According to Academic circle "override the constitutional principles - where the judiciary is independent work without any documented influence from legislative and executive." Moreover, the appointment of judges which is a judiciary

matter override by political representatives and created a committee for future appointment which are clearly against the basic principles of Constitution.

- Parliamentary Oversight:

The amendment openly hands off the judicial power to adhere the official verdict of parliament. It creates multiple implications in the name of favoritism, nepotism, corruption and conviction escaping for future scenario. The parliament successful superior to judiciary in this regard, the powerful elites are now compelled to parliamentarian for their cases to get verdict on their favor, which will ultimately abrogate the principles of constitution.

Conclusion:

In this way, above mentioned arguments are clearly demonstrating the undermining of the principles of constitution by making one branch over ^{to} another and compel to adhere the parliamentary suggestions. It is clearly interference of legislature or executive in the affairs of Judiciary via 26- Constitutional amendment.