

## Pakistan Affairs"

(1) Explain the phenomenon of National integration, its main principles, and way to ...

National integration refers to the process of unifying diverse groups within a country, fostering a sense of unity, solidarity, and common identity. In Pakistan, this involves bridging ethnic, linguistic, and regional divides to create a cohesive nation.

**Add proper introduction**

**Main principles of National Integration:-**

(1) **Unity in Diversity According to ??**

Emphasizing shared national identity while respecting cultural and regional differences.

(2) **Equality and Justice:-**

Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of ethnicity, religion, or region.

(3) **Democratic participation:-**

Encouraging active participation in political processes from all segments of society.

(4) **Rule of law:-**

**Add profound analysis**

Upholding justice and fairness, ensuring no group is marginalized.

**Way to strengthen National integration in Pakistan:-**

(1) **Education:-** Promoting inclusive curricula that celebrate diversity and foster a sense of shared national identity.

## (2) Decentralized development -

Addressing regional disparities by ensuring equitable development and resource distribution across all provinces.

## (3) Cultural Exchange - Encouraging inter-provincial cultural events and media representation to build mutual understanding.

## (4) Strengthening Institutions

Reinforcing democratic and legal institutions to ensure farmers and protect minority rights.

## (5) Promoting Inter-ethnic Dialogue

Encouraging communication and collaboration between different ethnic and religious groups.

## Conclusion

By focusing on these principles and actions, Pakistan can foster greater unity and social harmony.

Q) What are domestic issues related

to irrigation in Pakistan. Enlist important institutions and their role in addressing the same.

Domestic Issues Related to Irrigation in Pakistan.

(1) Water Scarcity: Decreasing water availability due to Over extraction and climate change.

Write an intro

Properly start your intro

(2) Inefficient water Management

Poor distribution, wastage, and Outdated infrastructure-

(3) Salinity and water logging

Excessive irrigation causing soil salinization and water logging-

(4) Pollution

Contamination of water sources with industrial, agricultural, and domestic waste.

(5) Lack of modernization

Insufficient adoption of modern irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler systems.

→ Important Institutions and their roles:-

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA):

Manages the major water infrastructure including dams and canals, for

irrigation and power generation.

### 2) Indus River System Authority (IRSA)

Oversees the distribution of water from the Indus river among provinces.

### 3) Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC)

Focuses on research and development in irrigation technologies and practices.

### 4) Ministry of Water Resources

Formulates policies and regulations for managing water resources across the Country -

### (5) Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)

Works on water equality Management monitoring, and research to improve irrigation practices.

### (6) Provincial Irrigation Departments:-

Handle local irrigation issues, water Management and Maintenance of irrigation system at the provincial level.

Conclusion

These institutions play a crucial role in addressing irrigation-related issues through policy formation, infrastructure development, research, and efficient water management.

Q3:- Climate Change has its new version in Pakistan in the form of harsh weather and unpredictable rains, even when Pakistan is not the major contributor of CO<sub>2</sub> emission  
Explore all external causes to the phenomena  
Despite Pakistan being a minor contributor to global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, it is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, primarily due to several external factors  
**Proper intro is required**

(a) Global Green house Gas Emissions:-

the large scale emissions from industrialized nations, such as U.S., China, and the EU, contribute to global warming, affecting weather patterns world wide, including Pakistan.

(b) Transboundary Air pollution:-

Air pollution from neighbouring Countries particularly from India and China, affects the climate by adding

particulate matter and green house gases to the atmosphere

Explain properly

### (3) Deforestation and Land Use Changes

#### Changes

Deforestation in surrounding regions, especially in neighbouring countries, reduces carbon sequestration and exacerbates climate change impacts.

### (4) Shifting Monsoon Patterns

Global climate system influence monsoon timings and intensity, leading to irregular rainfall patterns in Pakistan, causing droughts or floods

### (5) El Niño and La Niña Events

These global climatic events, which are influenced by ocean temperatures, disrupt weather systems, causing extreme weather events such as heat waves and unpredictable rainfall in Pakistan.

### Conclusions

Q4) How 26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment affected the trichotomy of power in Pakistan? ~~in~~ ~~Barbs~~

These external causes highlights how global climate changes, driven largely by industrial nations and environmental shifts, significantly affect Pakistan despite its minimal contributions to emissions.

→ The 26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment and its effect on the trichotomy of power in Pakistan.

→ Introduction.

The 26<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, passed in 1979 under General Ziaul-Haq military regime, fundamentally altered the balance of power of Pakistan by weakening the legislature and judiciary, while empowering the executive. This change had a significant impact on the trichotomy of power, which traditionally divides government into the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

→ Background:-

In the 1970s, Pakistan faced political instability, leading to General Zia-ul-Haq's Military Coup in 1977. Zia's regime sought to consolidate military power, and the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment was part of his broader efforts to strengthen the executive branch, particularly the office of president.

## Key Features of 26th Amendment.

The 26th Amendment primarily focused on enhancing presidential powers.

It granted the president significant authority, particularly the power to dissolve the national Assembly and dismiss the prime minister, centralizing political control in the executive branch.

### Add/mention articles

Profound analysis is required

### Weakened legislative roles

By empowering the president to dissolve the legislature, the amendment undermined the authority of the national Assembly, ~~thus centralizing political control~~, making it more vulnerable to executive control.

### 3. Reduced judicial oversight:- Avoid cutting

The amendment diminished the judiciary's role in checking the executive, limiting its ability to scrutinize or challenge executive decisions, thus eroding the system of checks of balances.

## Impact on the tripartite of power.

### 1. Centralization of power in the Executive :-

#### **Substantiate your analysis**

The amendment significantly tilted power towards the executive, particularly the president. This change led to a situation where the executive could act without effective legislative oversight, shifting the power dynamics in favor of Zia's regime.

### (2) legislature's Weakening

The National Assembly, which should have acted as a check on the executive, was rendered ineffective with the president's power to dissolve the assembly at will; the legislature lost much of its legislative independence.

### (3) Judiciary's Marginalization

The judiciary, already under strain due to military rule, became further sidelined. Its ability to serve as a counterbalance to executive power was severely curtailed, making the system less accountable.

## Conclusion

The 26th Constitutional Amendment marked a shift towards a more centralized, authoritarian system of governance in Pakistan. It weakened the legislature and judiciary, effectively consolidating power in the executive. This not only disrupted the ~~hierarchy~~ of power but also paved the way for the military's prolonged influence over Pakistan's political system, contributing to a weakened democracy. Some would argue that this shift marked a move away from a representative government towards a more autocratic form of rule.

## Concise your conclusion