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Intro: Q.2.

Introduction

Doctrine of necessity

Zafar

11/

Character of

democracy

8th Amend

Judicial

activism

dominance

of the state

check on

executive

power

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After critical analysis of post 1999 Pakistan's political system and culture, it comes to light that

it has been an era of doctrine of necessity, political unity under 18th Amendment, judicial activism and same mantra of rigged elections.

Although political unity blocked ways for new martial laws, the story of democratic regression continues to haunt democratic continuity and governance.

An overview of political system developments after 1999.

Martial law in Pakistan

↓
Charter of democracy 2006

↓
18th Amendment 2010

↓
Muree Hills case 2007.

↓
Mehran Bank scandal 2011.

↓
Elections 2014, 2018 and 2024
protests

Judicial

activism

2010

8th Amendment

Blocked

ways for

hybrid

regimes

checked

ways for

of the

governance

of the

governance

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Critical analysis of these political developments.

(i) Doctrine of necessity became the prominent feature of Pakistan's political landscape:

Post 1999 coup by General Pervez Musharraf, courts continue to ratify these illegal moves under "doctrine of necessity." In Zafar Ali Shah vs State case (PLD 1999),

courts justified martial law and removed petition of MNA Zafar Ali Shah to declare it illegal.

(ii) Political unity under 18th Amendment post 1999:

In 2006, all political parties signed charter of democracy to ensure supremacy of constitution in Pakistan. In 2010, 18th

Amendment was unanimously passed by all the political parties to ensure rule of law, constitutional supremacy and block future martial laws in Pakistan.

Article 6A	High courts cannot ratify martial law.
Article 58(2)(B)	President cannot dissolve National Assembly
Article 112	Governor cannot publish ordinance without consulting Assembly.

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(iii) Post 1999 political culture was dominated by judicial activism.

In the era of dictatorship, courts try to convict dictators in certain cases. As dictators removed Chief Justice Iftikhar Ahmed in 2007, it resulted in mass protests by lawyers. It was the dawn of judicial activism in Pakistan. Following are the prominent cases of judicial activism before 26th Amendment, 2024.

Mutree Hills case 2005	Chief Justice asked Authorities to remove illegal deforestation.
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Panama case 2016	Sitting Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was removed on corruption charges.
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Dr. Mubashir Hassan case 2011	Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gillani removed on contempt of court.
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(iv) Rigged elections continued to taint the political history of Pakistan:

Elections in Pakistan have been used by a handful of elite for vested interests.

These elections were rigged to favour the favourite politicians from 2014 to 2024.

[A history of rigged elections: Constitutional and political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan].

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How these political developments shaped political continuity and governance?
(i) 18th Amendment blocked ways for future martial law:

Although Article 6 in constitution of Pakistan provided high treason to subversion of constitution, Article 6A blocked powers of courts to ratify martial laws. Similarly, emergency powers under 18th Amendment were vested to parliament. It resulted in parliamentary supremacy from 2008 to 2024.

(ii) Doctrine of necessity morphed into over developed state structure:

It is true that 18th Amendment ended future of military dictatorships. However, military oligarchic elite, which is called overdeveloped state structure, continues to influence elections, removes governments and take actions which is the source of democratic regression in Pakistan.

(Eurasia Review: Over Developed state and rigged elections: 2018).

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(iii) Judicial activism resulted in removal of corruption to ensure good governance:

In Pakistan, judiciary is alleged for political instability. However, it also resulted in good governance initiatives in Pakistan.

In Mehran Bank Scandal 2011, court on the petition of Air Marshal Asghar Khan declared that political corruption of RS-60 Billion was noted in 1990 elections.

(iv) Rigged elections resulted in Hybrid Regime in Pakistan:

Rigged elections continued in Pakistan from 1999 resulting in democratic regression and governance failure. In 2018,

Judiciary-military nexus charged a political party to influence elections. Similarly, in 2024, another populist political party was subverted to rig elections, which is making Pakistan an authoritarian regimes.

(Political Engineering in Pakistan: Constitutional and political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan).

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Conclusion.

Before 1999, Pakistan was a country of constitutional transgression. Now, democratic regression continues to spoil its political and constitutional history through invisible hands.

Q.3.

Introduction.

Political Economy
Political Instability
Structural Flaws

• Taxation (Fiscal)

• Power (Power)

• Industrial

• Inclusive

• Economic

• Privatisation

• Digital

It is often cited that economic challenges in Pakistan are the result of political economy of defence and political instability. However, in reality economic challenges of Pakistan are the natural corollary of structural flaws such as Fiscal mismanagement, power sector failures and outdated industrial and agricultural policy. In order to address the challenges, inclusive Economic institutions, privatisation and digitalisation are the promising strategies.

Current Economic challenges of Pakistan are challenges of political Economy.

Some experts cite following arguments for this thesis.

(i) Political Economy of defence is the cause of current Economic challenges:

Some experts argue that defence sector consumes pie share of Pakistan's Budget that leaves little space for investment in public sector development projects. It is the primary reason of economic challenges of Pakistan.

(Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: Ayesha Jalal).

(ii) Political Instability is the primary reason of current Economic challenges of Pakistan:

It is frequently argue that political instability is concomitant with economic instability. Therefore, political instability is the cause of economic challenges in Pakistan.

Year	GDP Growth	Politics
2020	4%	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.
2021	5%	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.
2022	1%	No confidence motion.
2023	1.5%	Political Turmoil.

Source: Pakistan Economic

Surveys: 2020-21, 2021-22,

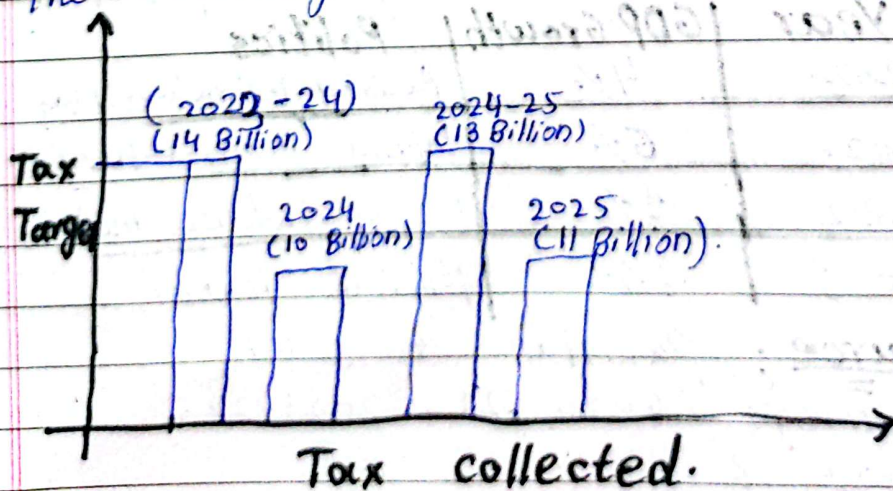
2022-23.

Current Economic challenges are the result of structural flaws in Economy.

Political Economy of Defence is not a valid argument as India has enormous budget for military but still 5th largest Economy of world. Therefore, structural flaws are the actual cause of modern economic challenges.

(i) Fiscal mismanagement is a structural flaw behind Economic challenge of Pakistan.

In Pakistan, tax collection is extremely low due to disproportionate taxation system. It results in budget deficit, which is filled by IMF loans resulting in debt trap and economic challenges for the country.



Source: Pakistan's Economic Surveys (2023-24, 2024-25)

(ii) Power sector failures are behind Pakistan's economic challenges:

Structural flaws in utilization capacity, transmission, and distribution of electricity and gas resulted in energy crisis in Pakistan.

Moreover, this crisis is compelling Pakistan to pay for the capacity charges of Independent Power Plants (IPPs) which increased upto 64 billion. These capacity charges and fuel charges add to circular debt of Pakistan which stands at \$3 Trillion

(Source: Ministry of Finance, Power Division: 2025).

(iii) Outdated Industrial and agricultural policy is behind current Economic challenges of Pakistan:

In Pakistan, textile is the major industry of Pakistan. It is dependent upon agriculture product which is cotton. As methods of textile productions are

outdated, so that of agricultural productivity are also outdated.

It is leading to decrease in exports of Pakistan resulting in

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increasing trade deficit. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25, trade deficit of Pakistan is \$11 billion.

Measures to address the economic challenges.

(i) Inclusive economic institutions are the key to unlock economic prosperity:

Economy of ^{country} institutions fails when economic institutions of a country become extractive. Therefore, institutions such as Federal Board of Revenue and District Economic Boards must be depoliticized and focus on enhancing revenues of state to get rid of modern economic challenges.

(ii) Privatisation of power sector can lead to economic prosperity in Pakistan.

Distribution and transmission lines account for 29% of power sector losses. Therefore, distribution companies (Discos) should be privatised to improve their efficiency and relieve the country of circular debt. In India, Power

Sector was privatised to Rajdhani group which decreased power losses by 20%.

(iii) Digitalisation of economy can remove economic challenges of Pakistan:

Digitalisation of state assets and documents can empower state to analyse fiscal, industrial and agriculture policy effectively.

Secondly, it can detect tax evaders, increase liquid assets such as crypto and improve public service delivery in the country.

Pakistan Digital Authority in 2025 is a step in the right direction to get rid of economic challenges.

Conclusion

Pakistan is inflicted by severe economic challenges due to structural flaws in economy.

However, above measures can relieve the country out of this vicious cycle.

Introduction

Political ideologies such as Muslim nationalism and pan-Islamism provided the religious unity and platform to influence Pakistan movement from 1930 to 1947. Similarly, unchecked secularism increased vulnerability of Muslims to on their culture. Shudhi and Singhton under Congress Ministries unified Muslims under one banner. Allahabad address begot the notion of separate homeland. Congress Ministries unified Muslims on political front and Lahore Resolution set up the course of action for separate homeland.

Political ideologies in Pakistan Movement from 1930-47.

Muslim Nationalism

Pan Islamism

Social ideologies

Unchecked secularism.

Shudhi and Singhton Movement.

Role of these ideologies in Pakistan Movement from 1930-47.

(i) Muslim Nationalism provided Islamic Unity to Indian Muslims:

Muslim Nationalists demanded separate set up for Muslim based upon Quran and Sunnah. This notion inspired Allama Iqbal to give his famous Allahbad address that inspired Pakistan Movement from 1930-1947.

(Muslim Nationalism in India: K.K. Aziz).

(ii) Pan-Islamism provided objective to struggle of Pakistan Movement:

As Muslim Nationalism provided framework for struggle based on Islamic Unity, Pan Islamism view provided objective to this struggle from 1933-47. In 1933,

a Pan-Islamist student "Chaudary Rehmat Ali" gave the concept of PAKISTAN to unify Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and Sindh under the banner of Islam. It became objective of struggle for independence till 1947.

(iii) Unchecked secularism increased cultural vulnerability of Muslims that led to separatist tendencies.

In 1937, Congress won with majority in the elections of India. Congress leaders with British tried to impose secular ideals upon Muslims. **Vedhya Mandhira Education Scheme** taught Muslim children about unnecessary religious activities. This cultural vulnerability expedited the struggle for Pakistan Movement.

(iv) Hindus proselytizing missions haunted the survival of Muslims, which played key role in Pakistan Movement.

In 1937-39, role of Shudhi and Singhton to convert Muslims to Hindus became ever prominent.

These social ideologies converged Muslims under one leadership "Quaid-e-Azam" who guided Muslims to Pakistan.

(A short History of Pakistan.
J. H. Qureshi).

How certain Events
influence the demand for
separate Homeland?

(i) Allahabad Address begot the notion of separate Homeland:

Famous Allahabad decree of Allama Iqbal was the mix of Muslim Nationalism and Pan-Islamism which inspired the demand for a separate homeland. In his address, he declared that

"Muslims are a separate Nation by every standard. As far as I think Muslims have to form a separate country in North Western and Northern India"

(ii) How Congress Ministeries unified Muslims on political front for a separate Homeland:

In 1937, Congress tried to overthrow Sir Sikandar Hayat from Chief Minister of Punjab through No-confidence move. This move raised alarms among all Muslim political parties. Thus, a number of political parties joined Muslim League through famous "Jinnah Sikandar Pact 1938."

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It was the political unification of Muslims for a separate land.

(iii) Lahore Resolution provided the future of course of action for a separate Homeland:

Lahore Resolution was political and social unification of Muslims against both ~~the~~ oppressive British and Hindus Rule.

In 23 March, 1940, This resolution addressed that:

"India is not a country; it is a sub-continent. Muslims have right to establish their separate homeland "Pakistan" to preserve their Islamic values and cultural Integrity."

Conclusion:

Political and social ideologies cemented the support for Pakistan movement. These ideologies inspired Allahbad decrees and Lahore Resolution to struggle for a separate homeland.

Q-7.**Introduction**

It is the climate change that is making Pakistan a vulnerable country to environmental extremes. Climate change is resulting in extremely dangerous heatwaves, droughts, floods and ~~hurricanes~~ that are becoming existential risk for Pakistan. Therefore, it is urgently needed to increase reforestation and focus on green technologies to mitigate these risks. Similarly, Pakistan needs trans-boundary cooperation and initiate sustainable development to adapt to climate disaster.

"Even Palau Island reduces its emission to Zero, it will still submerge. It is because climate transcends nationalistic ambitions".

Yaahl Noah Herrari:
21 lessons for 21st century.

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Climate-change rather than Environmental-hazardous development Model takes Pakistan to V20;

(i) Climate change is inducing heatwaves that takes Pakistan, to V20:

Climate change is increasing the pattern of extreme dry summers. In a number of places across Pakistan, temperature crossed 50°C in May 2024. Therefore, World Economic Forum declared Pakistan 5th vulnerable Nation on Global Climate Index 2025.

(ii) climate change is threatening productive lands of Pakistan through fear of drought:

Climate change is introducing persistent droughts in the country. These droughts are increasing desertified lands in the country, impacting its productivity and enhancing its vulnerability to economic shocks. According to Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development, there was -90% decrease in rainfall in Potohar during winters of 2024.

(iii) Climate change is becoming existential threat for Pakistan due to floods and Hurricanes:

Climate change is warming planet. It is causing snow-melt and extreme monsoon rains resulting in floods. Secondly, strong winds are resulting in hurricanes. In

2025, Hurricanes in Islamabad killed 20 people. Similarly, floods in 2025 killed nearly 800 people displacing 30 million people across country. In this way, it is becoming an existential threat for Pakistan.

Mitigation Strategies to combat climate change.

(i) Reforestation is the key to mitigate climate vulnerability in Pakistan:

Forests act as carbon sinks and keeps planet cool. Therefore, Pakistan needs to increase its carbon sinks for effective mitigation.

According to Global Forest Watch Report 2025, Forest

cover in Pakistan is reduced to 1 which must be restored.

(ii) Green technologies to decrease emission of carbon:

In Pakistan, transportation sector is heavily dependent upon hydrocarbons, which is increasing greenhouse emissions. Thus, it is urgent to introduce green carbon-free transport. Chief Minister Punjab Green Bus Initiative is a step in the right direction.

Adaptation strategies to combat climate change.

(i) Trans-boundary cooperation of Pakistan to secure climate funds:

Pakistan cannot unilaterally move towards green technologies compromising its progress.

Therefore, cooperation of Pakistan for securing aid to build adaptation structures is necessary.

IMF, SCO and UN should collaborate with Pakistan to mitigate

and adapt its climate vulnerability.

(iv) Sustainable Development is key to adapt to climate change:

Pakistan must adapt new strategies to tackle floods, smog and heatwaves. Blue

Green Infrastructure can prevent urban flooding. Similarly,

National Adaptation policy

2020 must be implemented to ensure sustainable development for combatting climate change.

Conclusion.

Pakistan is facing damocle's sword of climate change.

Therefore, a combination of adaptation and mitigation strategies must be adopted.