

Date: _____

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Part-II

Question: 2

The current economic challenges ---
--- measure to address those challenges.

1. Introduction:-

~ Economic Challenges of Pakistan: Political or structural and way forward

“Lack of money is the root cause of every evil”

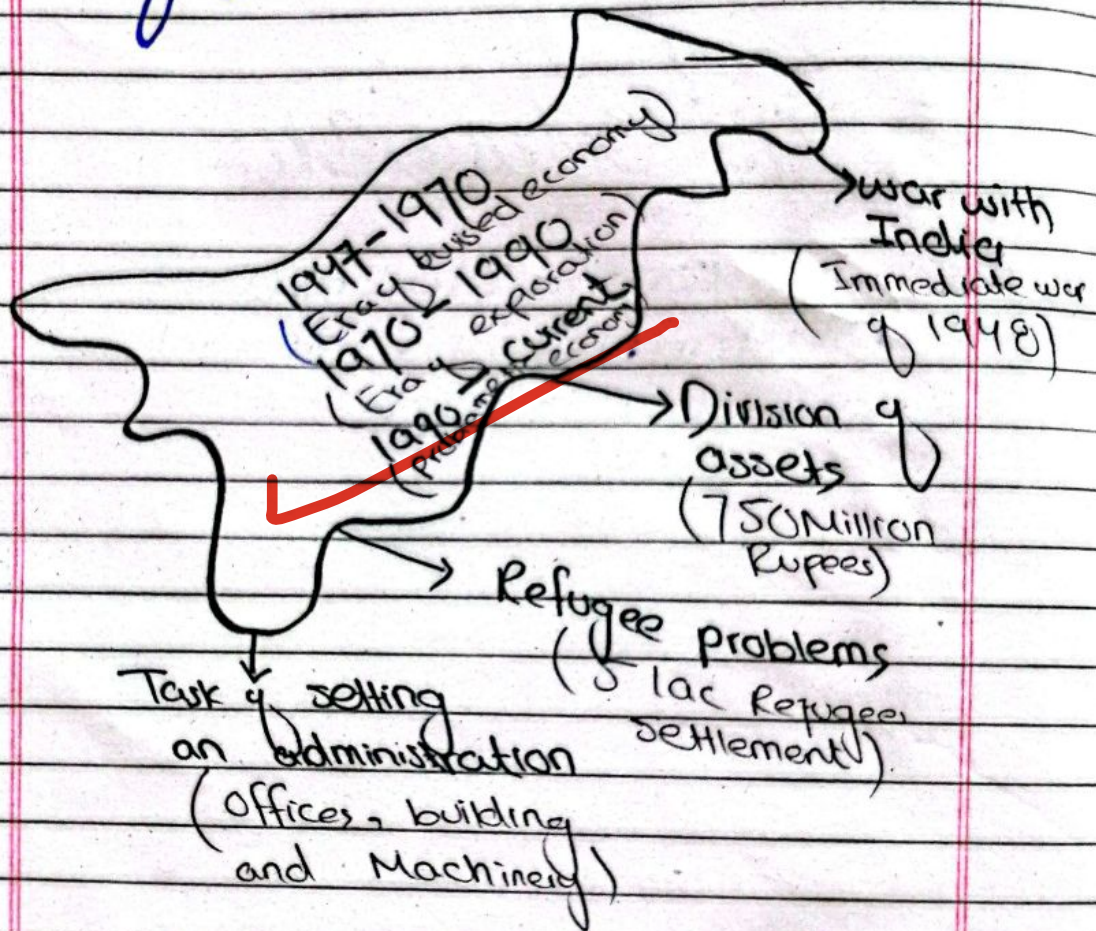
~ Bernard Shaw (Economist).

Since independence, economy of Pakistan has strewn with many challenges. Some challenges were indigenous and some are created due to flawed policy and structural problems. Holistic policy measures for long term development will improve economic condition of Pakistan.

“Nothing so weakens the government as inflation”

J. K. Galbraith

2. Historical Analysis of Economic Issues of Pakistan:-



(a) Division of Assets:-

"As per Redcliff Award, Pakistan has to be given with 750 Million Rupees, India first provided Rs. 500M, then on Gandhi's death releases Rs. 200M & 50M Rupees are still not paid"

— J.H.I. Qureshi

This has weakened Pakistan's economy

Since Inception, 1947

(b) Refugees Problem:

"5 lac people crossed the border after partition"

~ Ahmed Zaheed

Quaid- ~~Refugee~~ Rehabilitation Fund was made, so Pakistan's economy scummed.

(c) War with India and task of building an administration

"Immediate war with India on Kashmir has diverted energy of Pakistan's from economic development"

~ Towards making of Pakistan

Pakistan ~~got~~ engaged with India in immediate war, and task of setting administration and economic progress was subsided.

3. Phases of Pakistan Economic Problem Building up:-

Pakistan has been given with different models for policy improvement.

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1947-1979

- ~ Howard Trickle down Model ~
- ~ Nationalism model ~

1979-2000

- ~ Aid base economy with IMF assistance ~

2000-2025

- ~ Consumer Credit Model ~
- ~ Crony Capitalism Model ~
- ~ Riyasat-e-Madina Model ~

Issues of Pak
economy by
Syed Ahmed Zaid.

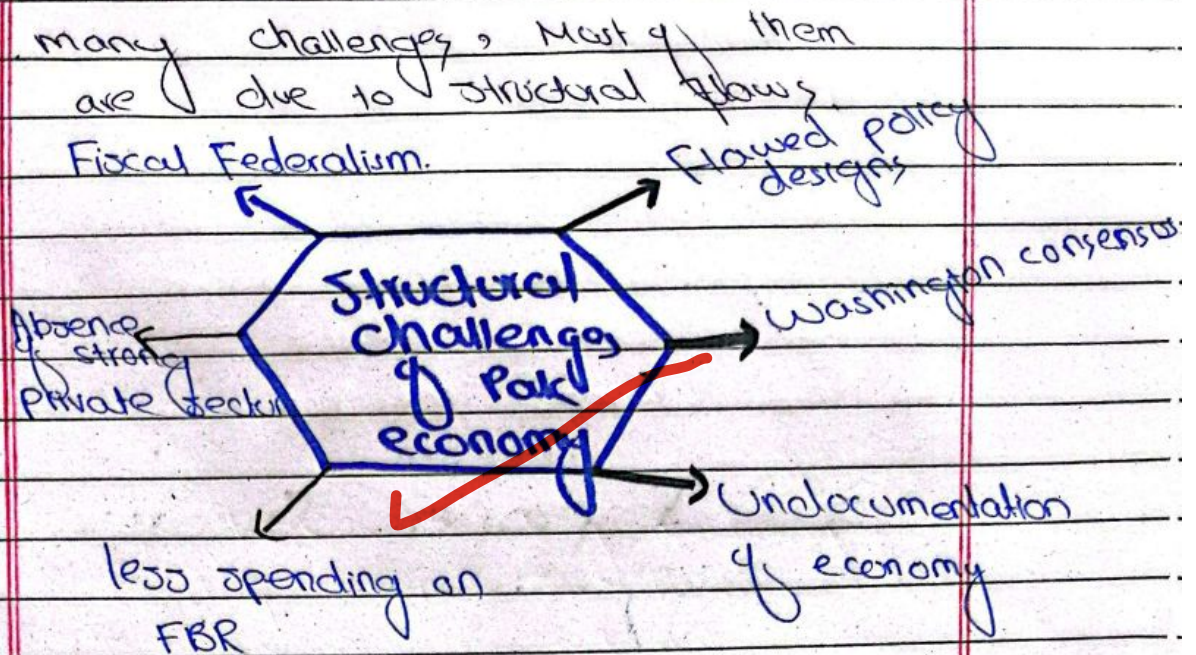
3. Economic Challenges of Pakistan

~ Structural Challenges ~

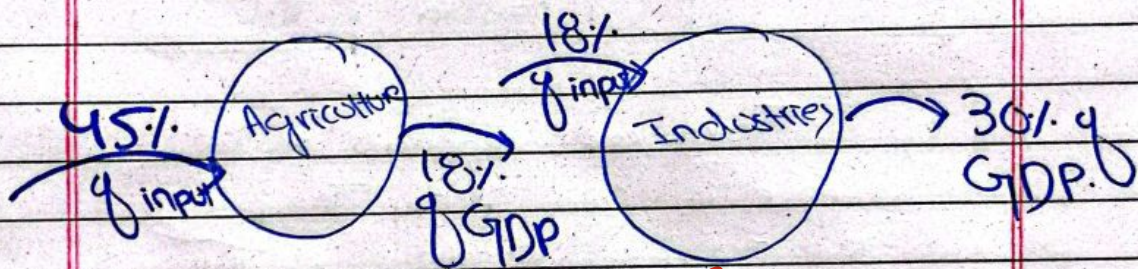
"Economy is the most
sensitive organism"

J. K. Galbraith

Pakistan economy is drawn with



3(a) Flawed policy designs:-



Policies of Pakistan has flaws. Agriculture sector is given with massive input, but contribute only 18% of country's GDP, while in industrial sector input is 18% but contributes in 30% of the Pakistan's GDP.

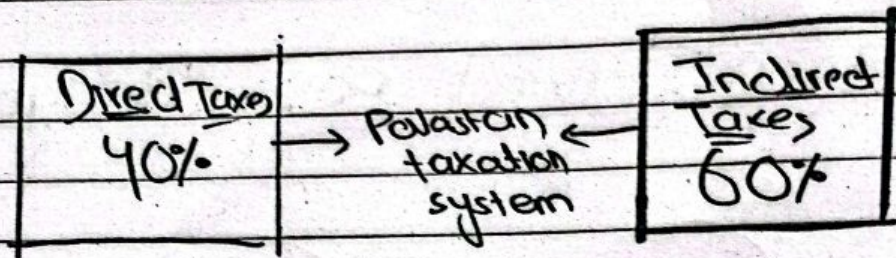
3(b) Undocumentation of economy:-

~ 35% of the economy of Pakistan is undocumented"

~ IMF

Pakistan's mostly economy is undocumented. 70% of hospitals, 50% of private schools, real estate and retail businesses are undocumented. This create huge problem of budget deficit due to less revenue collection.

3(c) Improper Taxation System:-



Taxes are important source of revenue in any state. They are the source of income of government. Nevertheless, in Pakistan most of taxes are indirect and they are part of informal economy, not contributing in Pakistan's economic growth.

3(d) Narrow Tax base:-

ee 58 Million of Pakistanis have ability to pay tax, but only 15M pay taxes.

~ IMF

Registration of tax payers is also narrow. Most people don't

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pay taxes. It is also a major challenge in Pakistan's economy.

3(e) Low spending on FBR

"Spending on FBR is 0.6% in Pakistan, ideally it should be 2%"

~ IMF

FBR is the key machinery of collecting revenue. In Pakistan, they are not provided with proper job satisfaction, thus decreasing the revenue collection.

3(f) Washington Consensus:-

"Pakistan's economy is on ventilator, and oxygen is provided by IMF bailout package"

~ Ishaq Hussain

Donor driven agenda has never contributed in development of any country. Pakistan's is dependent on IMF to balance its budget deficit with strict austerity measures signed in letter of intent.

~ \$7 Billion bailout package ~

3(g) Fiscal Federalism:-

"State should devolve financial and administrative

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power to local representatives
of the area"

~ Article 140A

18th amendment of constitution.

resolved issue of Fiscal Federalism,
but provinces are not devolving
power to local levels, thus creating
economic challenges for Pakistan.

3(h) Absence of Strong Private Sectors:

Strong private sectors
help in development of any
country economy, however, in Pakistan
there is absence of private
sector that aid in prosperity
of country.

3(g) Tax breaks to the Magnets:-

"More than \$200 Billion
tax breaks are
given to strong economic
magnets in Pakistan"

~ IMF

Due to political involvement,
people having sound financial
conditions don't pay tax and
avoid the loopholes of non-automation
of the tax collection system. It
is cardinal in challenges Pak economy.

4 How To Improve Economy:

~ Ways to Overcome economic challenges ~

"Economy is the start and end of everything. You cannot have strong educational or any other kind of reform, if you don't have strong economy"

~ David Cameron

- Documentation of economy
- Flourishment of industries
- Privatization of SOE
- CPE centric economic policies
- Utilizing Youth bulge
- Empowerment of women
- political stability
- Promoting tourism, remittance, etc.

4(a) Documentation of economy

Documentation of economy will help in increasing the revenue and will take economic challenges

4(b) Privatization of State owned enterprises

"1.3 trillion rupees
depton JGE"

~ economic

survey of Pak.

Privatisation of PSO, NHA, PTA
Railway, Nescos and steel mill
will help in controlling the loss
and building of economy.

4(c) Utilization of youth bulge:-

"64% population
of Pakistan are under
age of 30"

2023 census-

Youth are the assets of
any country. Utilizing them in
economic development will pave
Pakistan on path of progress.

4(d) Promotion of tourism and IT sector:

By promoting tourism
that is - alpine tourism, coastal
tourism, historical sites tourism
Pakistan can earn billions of rupees. And
\$2 billion annually lost due to non
registration of cryptocurrency.

4(e) Renegotiations of Agreements with FPIs:-

~ 33% capacity
payment need to
be ended

Agreement with IPPS of 1982,
1995, 2002, 2005 need to be negotiated

4(f) Enhancement of Remittances:

- Pakistan receives approximately \$35 Billion through remittances²
- Pak eco-survey.

Remittances are the largest stability of economy. They should be enhanced

5- Conclusion:-

Concludingly, Pakistan economic challenges have been in making since its creation. However, proper policy framework will easily overcome each of them.

Question: 2

Critically evaluate the evolution of governance? Explain.

10 Introduction:-

~ Evolution of Political culture and system after 1999:
Constitutional development shaping democratic continuity and governance in the Iran

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re Pakistan would be a
Federal Republic with
residual power with the
provinces."

~ Quaid-e-Azam

Pakistan got independence in
difficult situation. 1935 Act was
implemented as interim constitution of
Pakistan. Set of command politics
was set in which Governor General
has civil and military power.
Then first constitution implemented
and parliamentary government was
installed. After 1973, Martial
law was imposed and 17th
amendment done and military
government was installed. In
2010, 18th amendment done
and restored parliamentary form
of government in real sense that had
established after 2008 elections.
Then 25th amendment done to
restore governance structure in
FATA and 26th amendment
is done in year 2024, to
enhance role of Parliament.

2. History of Pakistan Political Systems

DAY: _____

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and Constitution:- ~ Before 1999 ~

14 Aug, 1947 - 23rd March 1956

Government India
act as interim constitution



Governor Generals

Quaid-e-Azam, Khawaja

Nazim-ul-Din, Sikandar

Mirza Ghulam Muhammad

23rd March 1956 - October 1958



Constitution of 1956

Civilian government,
parliamentary government

October 1958 - 8th June, 1962

Military government

Constitution abrogated

Martial law of Ayub Khan

8th June, 1962 - Dec 1969

(Constitution of 1962

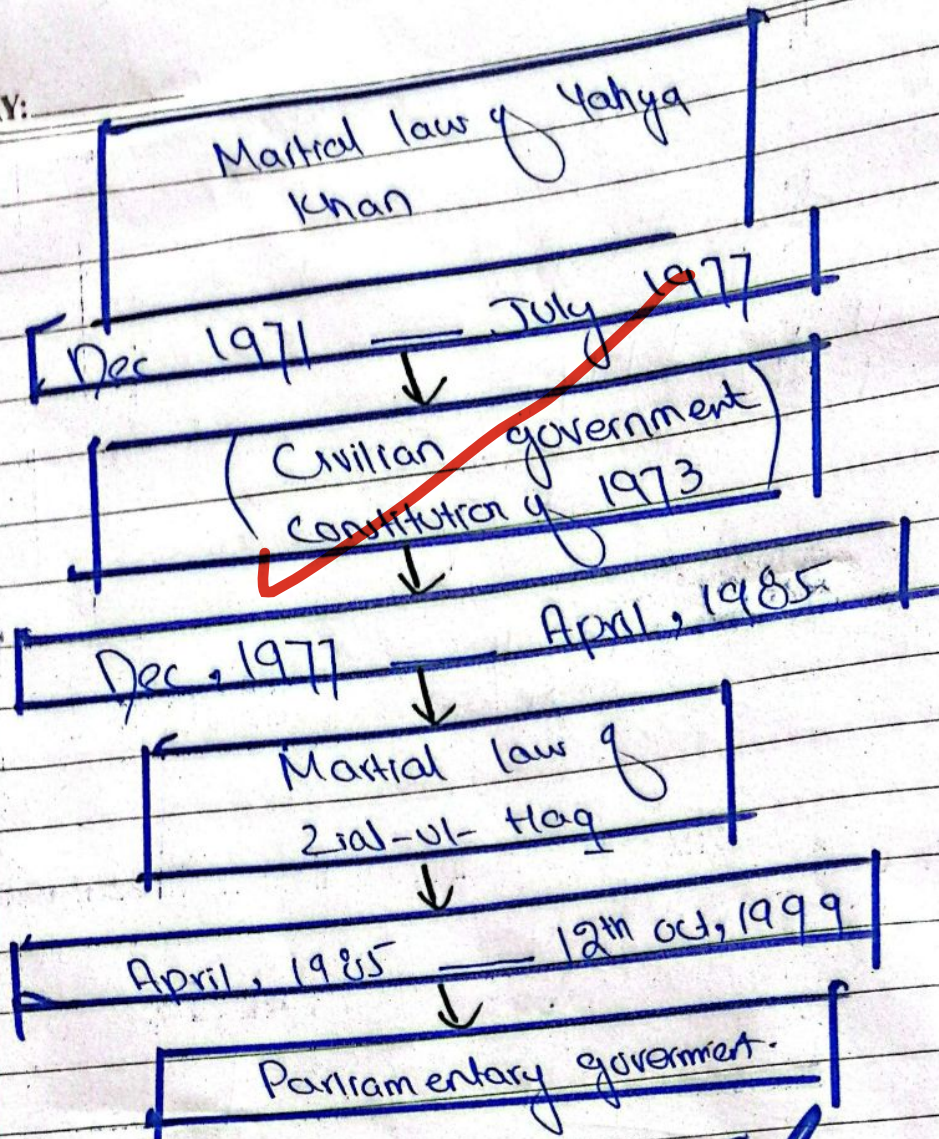
Civilian presidential
government

July, 1969

Dec, 1971

DATE:

DAY:



4- Evolution of Political System After 1999:-

4th ~ From 1999 to 2008 ~

ee I am more
democratic than any
other military general
Pervaz Musharraf

DAY: _____

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4(a) Imposition of Martial Law on 12th Oct, 1999

In 1999, General Pervez Mushraff held constitution in abeyance and imposed Martial law.

4(b) Issuance of Provincial Constitutional order on 14th Oct, 1999.

On 14th Oct, 1999 he issued provincial constitutional order stating.

- i- Constitution is put in abeyance
- ii- No court will question the emergency of military government
- iii- President and governors will act on advice of CMA.
- iv- All other laws, except Constitution will remain in force.

4(c) Legal Framework Order of 2002:-

In 2002, he introduced LFO on the basis that country will be returned to democratic rule and it contains the parameters of conducting election and reprimand of president.

4(d) Constitutional Development Shaping Democratic Continuity and Governance

DAY: _____

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in this era (1999-2008)
~ 17th Amendment ~

ee 17th amendment
was the act of defacing
"Constitution of Pakistan"
~ Justice of
Pakistan ~

i- Changing of Articles of
Constitution.

62 Articles were amended
by this amendment.

ii- Cardinal changes in Articles
that shaped democratic
continuity and governance:-

(a) Article 58(2)(b)

President has the right to
dissolve national assembly.

(b) Article 11(2)(b)

President has power to
dissolve provincial assembly.

(c) Article 270AA:-

Endorsement of LFG and
making it part of constitution.

Date: _____

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(d) Article 41(8)(a) :-
Repudiation of the
CMLA for president constitutionalised.

~ 17th Amendment legalized all
the action of military government
in 1999, set command of
civilian government with
President more powerful than
any civilian government ~
~ Ishran Hussain

PCO, LFO and the 17th
amendment were major constitutional
development that shaped democratic
continuity and governance in era
from 1999 to 2008.

(4b) ~ From 2008 to
2025 ~
(Restoration of civilian
parliamentary government)

i- Holding of General Election
in Feb 2008:

In Feb, 2008. General
election on party basis held,
and parliamentary form of democracy
restored.

ii- Charter of Democracy and
Parliamentary Committee on
Constitutional Reforms:-

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Motion from general assembly
approved on 10th April, 2010,
from senate on 14th April, 2010.
Parliamentary Committee on constitutional
reform formed on 23rd June, 2010.

(iv) Constitutional Development Shaping Democratic continuity and Governance in era 2008-2025:-

(a) 18th Amendment:-

“18th amendment
is the fulfillment of
promises with provinces,
that were made at
time of creation of Pak”
~ Musharraf Hussain.

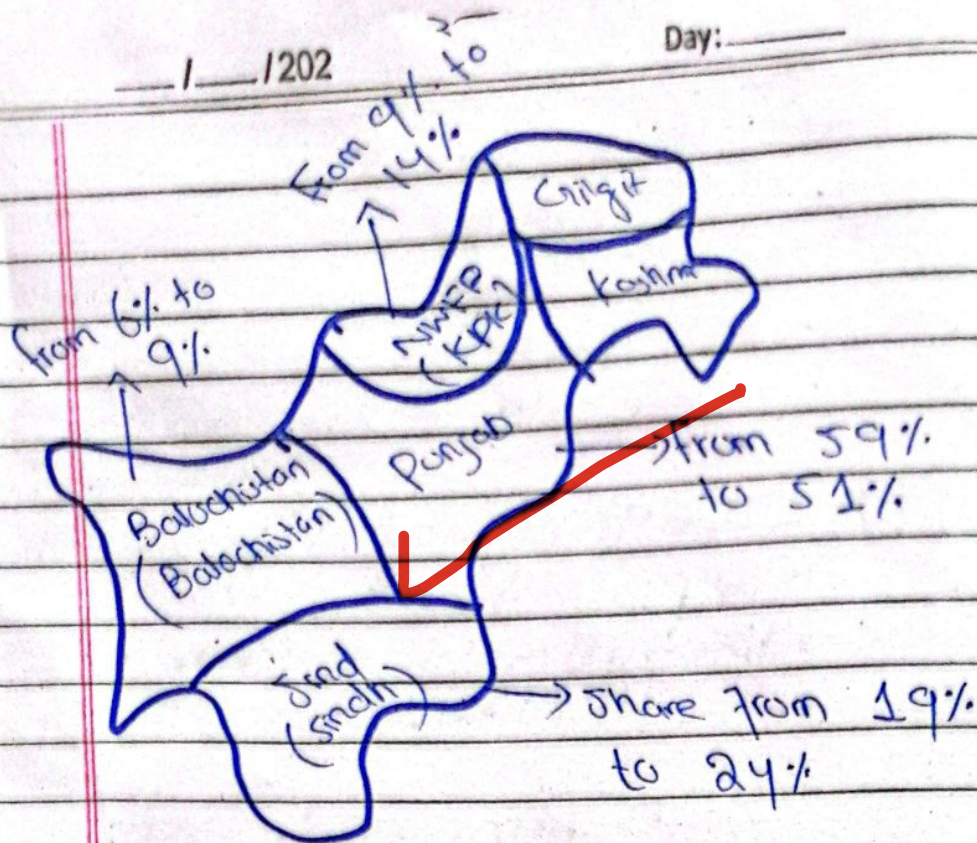
(i) 102 Articles were changed:-

This amendment is
also known as “mini constitution”.

(ii) Cardinal Changes in Articles that shaped continuity and governance:-

“It is silent revolution
in constitutional history
of Pakistan”

~ Senator Raza Raza



(a) Restoration of Parliamentary form of government:-

~ Article 6:- "No court will legalize unconstitutional act."

"Whoever abrogate Constitution, abeyance or abet in abeyance will be guilty of high treason."

~ Repealment of Article 58(2)(b) and 11(2)(b)

(b) Enhancement of Role of Parliament:-

Article 175(A):-

"Appointment of judges through judicial commission and parliamentary committee"

Article (203-215):-

"Appointment of election commission of Pakistan by parliament comes".

Article (232):-

"President will impose emergency on advice of PM, when passed through joint session of parliament"

Article (233):-

"Fundamental right will be protected in case of emergency"

Article (234):-

"President will impose emergency in provinces when provincial assembly pass resolution, and through governor."

(c) Enhancement of Role of Senate:-

Article (73):-

"Review power of budget enhanced from 7 days to 14 days"

Article (89):-

"Ordinance only imposed when both houses not in session"

(d) Granted Provincial Autonomy:-

i) Federal list I and Federal list II

Concurrent list dissolved and 18 subjects and 36 ministries given to provinces.

~ Before 18th amendment:-

Federal list: 67 subject

Concurrent list: 47 subject..

~ After 18th amendment:-

Federal list part I: 54

Federal list part II: 18

ii) NFC Award under Article 160:-

Before 18th Amendment:-

57% share of Federal government

43% share of provincial government

After 18th Amendment:-

2% = Federal consolidation Fund

2% = War on Terror

49.5% = Federal government

57.5% = provincial government

iii) Local Government establishment under Article 140(A)

(iv) Council of common Interest under Article 151, 152, 153.

These ammendment has
strengthened federation of Pakistan.

(b) 25th Ammendment

re FATA merger with
KPK, improving
governance problems"

(c) 26 Ammendment:-

Article 202(A):-

"Constitutional benches of
provincial high court deciding
cases of unity states"

Article 175(A)

- (i) Dissolution of parliamentary
cabinet
- (ii) Introduction of legislature
members in judicial
Commission.

Article 191(A):-

"Constitutional benches
of supreme court deciding
cases of original jurisdiction
and ~~advisory~~ jurisdiction."

This ammendment has
enhanced power of legislature and
curtailed judicial activism.

(5) Conclusion.

In a nutshell, political system of Pakistan After 1999 has seen important constitutional changes, that has lead to continuity of governance and politics.

Question: 31

Analyze the trajectory of ties?

Introduction:-

~ Trajectory of Pak-Afghanistan Relations in post 2021 period:- border security, Refugee issues, regional realignment influenced bilateral ties.

"A peaceful, prosperous Afghanistan is in the best interest of South Asia, particularly for Pakistan"

~ Antonio Guterres.

Since the arrival of Taliban government in Afghanistan, many issues have strained ties.

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g Pakistan with it. Cardinal
along them are security
concerns, refugees issues and
regional alignment. These
waves has created upheavals in
the relationship of these two
immediate neighbours.

2. History of Pak Afghan Relations

→ 1947 - 1979

(hostile: non acceptance of Pakistan,
dunand line issue, Greater Pashtunism,
baluchistan separatist support)

→ 1979 - 1991

(Soviet Afghan war)
Pak supporting Mujahideen
along with USA

→ 1991 - 1996 (Taliban Govt)
(Muree Dialogue, Islamabad
Dialogue)

→ 1996 - 2001 (Taliban Govt)
(Friendly relations)

2001 - 2021

(9-11 with USA as Allie, conflict
and cooperation, Doha
agreement mediator)

3. Pakistan Afghan Relation Post 2021:-

3(a) Efforts of Pakistan for Afghanistan:-

- i- Pakistan provided diplomatic support to Afghanistan
- ii- Visa restrictions were removed
- iii- Opening of border
- iv- Humanitarian aid of 750 containers full of food
- v- Helped in evacuation post US withdrawal
- vi- Special peace envoy for Afghanistan.

3(b) What were the events that strained bilateral ties:-

ee A hurry withdrawal
of US from Afghanistan
will set another ground
of 9-11 and its impact
will be on Pakistan"

~ UK PM.

Bilateral ties
enhancement

Security concerns

Refugee issues

Regional Realignment.

(i) Security Concerns:-

Pakistan has raised multiple objections in this regard. Soil of Afghanistan has been used for carrying malicious activities inside Pakistan.

"Afghanistan will not allow its soil to be used against any other state for terrorist attack"

~ Doha agreement

I- Afghan area of Paktika and Nangrahar as launching pad for Pakistan

These areas are being used as launch pad by terrorist to attack civilians and security personnel in Pakistan.

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II - Presence of TTP leadership in Afghanistan:

Nour Wali Mehsood, leader of TTP along with other leaderships present in Afghanistan, is destabilizing peace of Pakistan.

III - Afghan government indifferent to solve this issue:-

Afghanistan government is indifferent towards Pakistan demand of security issue. They are not interested to develop hostility with TTP.

(ii) Refugees Issues:-

Since the Soviet Afghan war to the the War on terrorism, Pakistan has been hosting millions of Refugees of Afghanistan.

I - Pakistan policy to send back refugees to Afghanistan created hostility with Afghan Govt :-

Pakistan has made policy to send back refugees back to their country, as political situation has been normalised. This step has attracted

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anger of Afghanistan government,
thereby tension is created.

(iii) Regional Realignment:

Many Regional realignments
have been straining ties between
two neighbouring countries some
are beneficial and other are
hostile.

I - China - Pakistan Afghan Trilateral Dialogue ~ Afghan party CPEC

China is mediating to ease
relation between these two states,
because it want stability in
the region.

II - Afghanistan ties with India:-

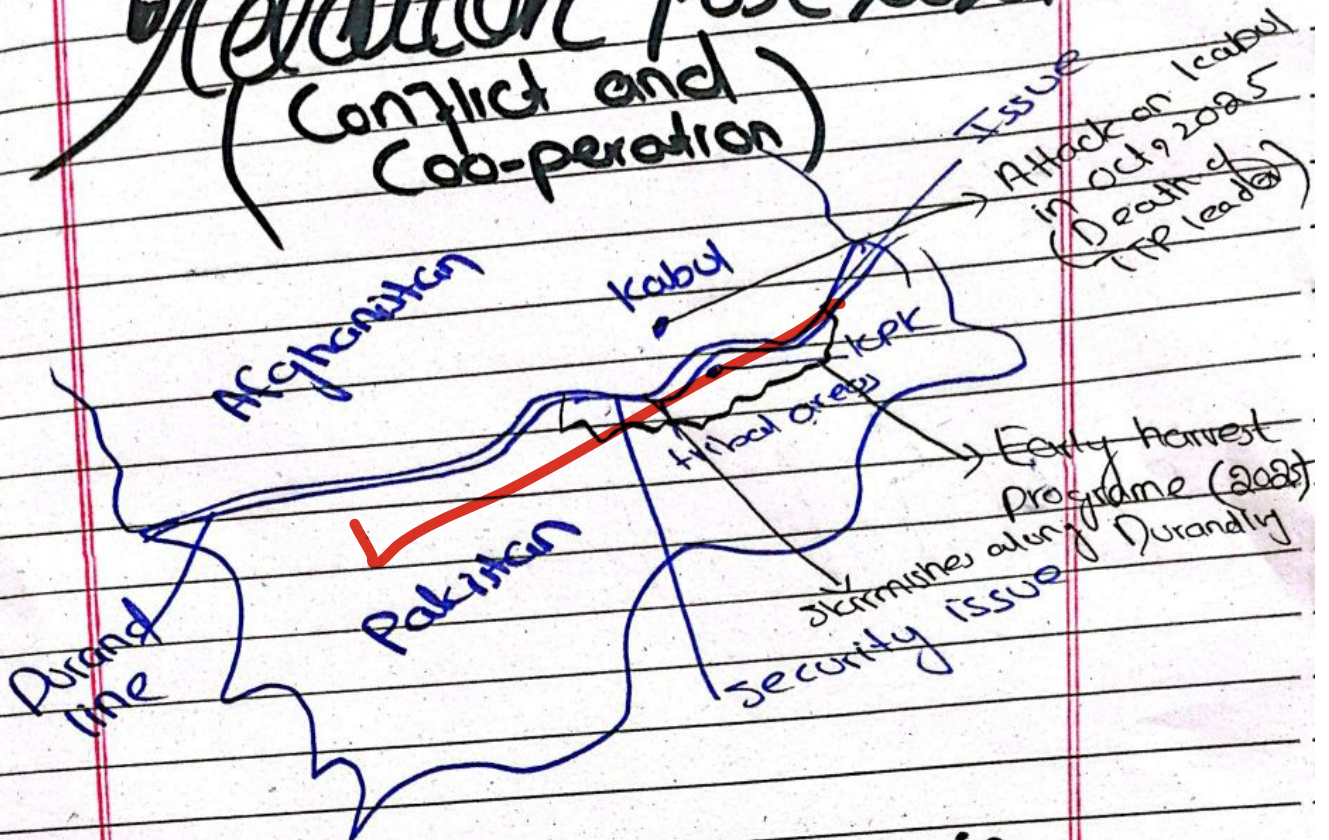
"FM of Afghanistan
visited India for
nine days"
~ economist

Deep relation of Afghanistan
with India are concern for
Pakistan because they are
disturbing peace of Pakistan.
Indian RAW uses Afghanistan
to create order and
law situation in Pakistan.

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4. Trajectory of Relation Post 2021:- (Conflict and Co-operation)



4(a) Increase in militancy in Pakistan in Post 2021 period:

- Afghanistan soil as a launching pad.
- TTP leadership 'safe heaven' in Afghanistan.

4(b) Slipping of Early Harvest Programme (2025)

- Trade of goods with reduced transit from 61% to 27%.

minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines.....

4(c) Strike of Pak Inside Afghanistan (2025)

- Strike on Paktika, Kabul and Nangarhar

5. Conclusion:

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In a nutshell, Pak-Afghanistan relation (after) post 2021 has been strewn with hardships and hostilities, thus ~~strengthening~~ bilateral ties.

Question: - 7

Is this Climate change ---
--- enhance resilience.

1. Introduction:-

~ Climate Change or Hazardous - development
Model:- Mitigation and Resilience ~

~ Climate change does not respect borders; it doesn't respect who you are: rich or poor. It is a global challenge and require global solution ~

~ Buckminster Fuller

✓ Pakistan has been Top 5 countries in the world affected by climate change. Climate change along with the Pakistan's hazardous environment.

developing model has worsened its condition. However, it can be mitigated by developing a war footed approach and through proper will of people, government and the international world.

2. What is Climate Change:-

"Climate change is the alteration of weather patterns, contributed directly or indirectly by human activities that create environmental and health hazards"

- UNFCCC

3. Vulnerability of Pakistan (V20)

Less Climate Change, more Pakistan's environmental hazardous developments

Climate change is reality that is affecting people of Pakistan

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but occurrence of frequent hazardous events are more due to Pakistan's environmental hazardous development model.

3(a) Hazardous Events that visited Pakistan:

2010 → Flood in KP (Mansehra, Doodar, Jinnah)

20085 → Earthquake (1 Million deaths)

2010 → Flood (3.5 Million people impacted)

2019 → COVID-19

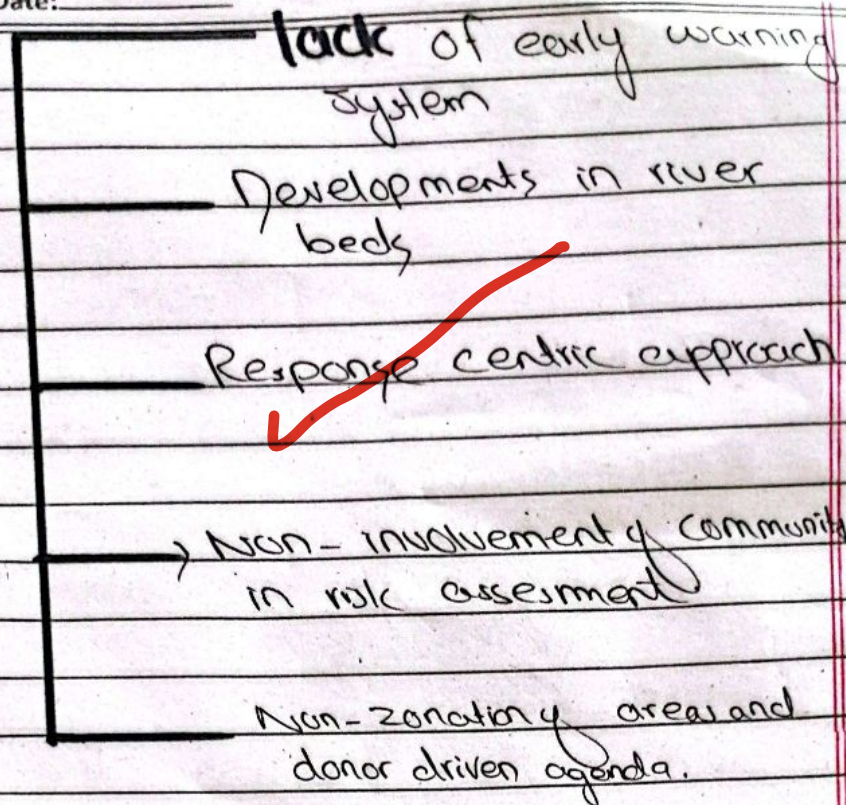
2022 → Flood (33 Million people impacted; 1200 killed, 1M home destroyed, 2 Million acre land damaged)

2085 → Devastating Floods (killing 1700 people, impacting 20 Million lives.)

ee Climate change is not prediction it is happening"
- James Hansen

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(a) Lack of early warning system in Pakistan:

"We are the last generation experiencing the harm of climate change and 1st generation which can do something about it" ~ Barack Obama.

Destruction, Devastation and deaths are many in flood related disaster due to lack of early warning system.

(b) Developments in River beds

"Water and air become global garbage can"

Many societies either residential or commercial are being developed in river beds, thus making Pakistan more vulnerable.

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c- No zoning areas

"All nations develop zoning of the areas"
~ Analysts.

Zoning of areas like high risk, low risk and residential is absence in Pakistan, thereby making it more vulnerable.

d- Response centric approach

Pakistan relies on response centric approach, rather than mitigating risks of upcoming disasters. Response driven approach worsens the impact of the disasters.

"Learning through strategy is less costly than through tragedy"
~ Antonio Guterres.

e- Non-involvement of community in risk assessment

Communities better know about their area. Whenever, any policy is made, community representation is neglected, that worsen the impact of the climate change.

"Involvement of community in risk assessment is key towards climate resilience"
~ UNFCCC

F- More interests in fund than developing resilience.

"If you think money is more important than atmosphere, hold your breath while counting your money."

~ James Hansen.

Palastani politician are more interested in fund collection, rather than doing some actions and work to improve the condition of the people that are being repeatedly affected by climate related disaster.

B- Vulnerability due to climate change: counter perspective.

(a) Phenomena of Global Warming

Temperature ~~earth~~ has been increased

(b) Melting of Glaciers.

Due to global warming glaciers are melting and they are creating floods.

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(c) Cloudburst and Wildfire.

Shift from *enso-el Niño* to *enso-lanina* cycle.

5-Strategies To mitigate risks and enhance Resilience:

5(a) Involvement of community in risk assessment

5(b) Zoning of the area

5(c) Non development of construction in river beds

5(d) Enhancement of car pooling

5(e) Shifting towards renewable energy resources

5(f) Building of climate resilient infrastructure and awareness raising

6- Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Pakistan, contribute less than 1% of CO_2 but are 5th more vulnerable country because of climate change along with the flawed hazardous climate policies.

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