

Q3 The Current Economic Challenges
..... these challenges

CURRENT ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF PAKISTAN: ISSUES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY OR STRUCTURAL FLAWS

INTRODUCTION

Since independence, Pakistan faces a number of economic issues. From Budget deficit to balance of payment crises, the list of economic issue of Pakistan is beyond the count. Whether the economic crises of Pakistan is due to ^{structural} flaws or political economy is still open to debate. The research based evidences suggest that issues in Pakistan economy are deep rooted in its structural flaws, and not is not a political economic crises. From tax evasion and avoidance  to mechanism of spending involves a number of mismanagement issues as a result of structural and institutional flaws.

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INSTITUTIONAL FLAWS AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

Q- FLAWED TAXATION SYSTEM - A STRUCTURAL ISSUE

Flawed taxation system is one of the issues that hurts Pakistan's economy. Tax is not collected as per targets due to structural flaws in FBR and other institutions.

1- TAX AVOIDANCE AND PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

Tax avoidance is an issue in Pakistan as the small business from Hospitals to tuition and coaching centers are not even register with FBR. This is due to structural issues within FBR which leads to tax avoidance and thus hurt Pakistan economy.

2- TAX EVASION - A CRISIS DUE TO STRUCTURAL FLAWS

Similarly, the large number of industrialist do not show the full scale

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of their industries to FBR. Due to lack of proper investigation mechanism in FBR, the issue is getting worst. The Ex Finance minister remarked, "5% of elite do not pay the tax as per their income. This is due to structural issues in FBR."

b- NO PROPER SYSTEM TO INCREASE TAX BASE

There is no or Flawed way to increase tax base in Pakistan. Outdated ways like blocking sim cards are used by FBR, which are of no use. Similarly, there is no mechanism available to get the information about out of tax industrialists.

c- ONLINE TAX FILING SYSTEM ARE COMPLEX AND MANIPULATED BY LAWYERS

The online tax system of FBR are manipulated by lawyers and no real income is shown making out information tax base ambiguous. Similarly, for tax filers, the online app

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has many technical issues thus making the issue difficult for registering it using mobile. Thus it makes people dependent on FBR or lawyers which manipulate the system.

E-FOSSIL FUELS IN INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC CRISES OF PAKISTAN

Fossil fuels for making electricity is another structural issue which haunts Pakistan economy. Electricity produced by fossil fuels is expensive leading towards expensive products. This leads to a competition in the market and hence it deepens the economic issue of Pakistan.

POLICY MEASURES TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

1- REFORMING FBR

Firstly, the reforms in FBR are the need of the hour in order to decrease tax avoidance and invasions.

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b- Increasing Tax Base by Devising Mechanism

There is an urgent need to devise mechanism to increase tax base.

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

c- Extending POS Services to REMAINING INDUSTRIES

The Point of Sale (POS) services which were previously limited to few industries, need to be extended to more industries like Sugar Industry, tobacco industry and private hospitals.

d- ADDRESSING INFORMAL ECONOMY BY DIGITIZATION

Informal economy can be brought under tax as it contributes to a wide percentage of Pakistan's economy. This can be done by introducing digital economy measures for informal economy.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

e- FOSSIL FUELS TO GREEN ENERGY

Similarly, shifting from fossil fuels to green and

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

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cheap energy can play a vital role in improving Pakistan's economy.

end the answer with conclusion

Q2. CRITICALLY EVALUATE EVOLUTION OF PAK EXPLAIN.

EVOLUTION OF PAKISTAN
POLITICAL SYSTEM AND
CULTURE POST 1999.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1999, Pakistan has gone through a transition in its political and culture. The end of indirect military intervention, completion of tenure of parliament, and some of good signs along with negative trends like political victimization and polarization of politics. Various constitutional amendments strengthen the democracy by like 18th amendment while other decreased the separation of powers like 26th amendment.

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EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM AFTER 1999

1- NO DIRECT MILITARY INTERVENTIONS POST 2000

One major development in Pakistan's political system is that it has not witnessed any military coup since 2000. Though there was a rampant political instability from 2008-2015 but military has not directly intervened on pretext of political instability.

2- COMPLETION OF TENURE OF PARLIAMENT AND NO EARLY ELECTIONS

Before 1999, no government had ever completed its tenure. Parliaments were either dissolved or martial laws were imposed. But all the parliaments in post 2000 have completed their ~~political~~ constitutional tenures though no prime minister complete its tenure yet all the parliaments completed their tenures.

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3- A SEPARATION OF POWER WAS EXERCISED IN TERM OF JUDICIARY TILL 2015

The separation of power and system of check and balance was witnessed post 1999. For example Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry was restored in 2008. Yousaf Raza Gillani, then PM of Pakistan was sent home by supreme court. Mian Nawaz Sharif, then PM, was disqualified by Supreme court and Judiciary interfered when speaker of NA declared vote of no-confidence null and void. A number of veto actions were seen showing a perfect separation of power.

4- SHAME, BLAME AND SHAME CULTURE in POST ELECTION ERA

Each time, general elections were held, the blames of rigging were there and political parties blamed the winning parties of rigging the elections. Military was criticised for interfering in elections.

6- INCREASE IN POLITICAL INTOLERANCE FUELLED BY SOCIAL MEDIA

Political intolerance has increased post 1998 and is fuelled by social media. The workers of political parties has been becoming increasingly extremist as a result of social media.

7- RISE OF POPULUS POLITICS

Rise of populist politicians is observed post 1998 in Pakistan. This was witnessed between 2010 and 2015.

8- Culture of Political Victimization has Surged Post 1999

After 1998, the culture of political victimization has resurged. The peak increase was seen between 2018-2022 followed by another wave of political victimization between 2022-2025. State machinery was used to victimize the political opponents and no limits were respected.

10- HARASSMENT OF FEMALE POLITICAL LEADER

is seen in political culture of Pakistan that female leaders from Zardari Gul to Mariam Nawaz Sharif are harassed using social media. The culture of deep fake video to political undermines the female leaders.

11- Culture of PRESSURE GROUPS

Like wise a Surge is seen in pressure groups influencing the state affairs and machinery. The recent strikes of TLP is one of such examples.

ROLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

1- 18th AMENDMENT

a- made Pakistan a true Federation

The 18th amendment made Pakistan a true federation by changing the dynamics of

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center province relation. The concurrent list was abolished and many powers previously exercised by center were transferred to provinces thus changing the dynamics of center province relation and making province more powerful.

b- 18th amendment - A wall between military intervention and politics through Article 6.

The 18th amendment, amended the article 6. Previously, the held in abeyance of constitution was not punishable by law but 18th amendment by virtue of amendment in Article 6, included the held in abeyance of constitution as high treason. This stopped the military intervention after 1999.

c- Deletion of 58-2(B) and completion of tenure of Assembly post 1999.

The 18th amendment deleted the article 58-2(B), which conferred the power to

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President to dissolve the Assembly.
But after the deletion of
58-2B, the move is no more
with President thus this led
to completion of 3 consecutive
Assemblies' tenure post 2010.

26th Amendment and Control of Judicial Activism

26th Amendment curtails
the power of judiciary. This
will decrease the judicial
Activism but on price of
separation of powers, as it
will affect the check and
balance system, previously exercised
by judiciary.

Q 4 ANALYSE THE TRAJECTORY
OF PAK - AFGHAN.....

ANS PAK - AFGHAN RELATIONS
POST - 2021

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and Afghanistan, two neighbouring Islamic states share a diverse history of bilateral relationships. When US left the Afghanistan, initially both the countries started with good bilateral relations. But the relations deteriorated over time. A number of factors changed the dynamics of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. These factors are border disputes, rise of terrorism in Pakistan, refugee crisis and Indian factors. These factors lead to tension among two states post 2021.

WAVE OF CORDIAL RELATIONS - 2021-22

When US left Afghanistan

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Pakistan established good relations with Afghan Taliban and provided diplomatic support to Afghan Taliban. Pakistani political leaders and military elite paid visits to Afghanistan. Similarly, the Afghan Taliban leadership visited Pakistan. The issues related bilateral trade and cooperations were discussed.

WAVE OF TENSE RELATION BETWEEN TWO STATES - 2ND WAVE

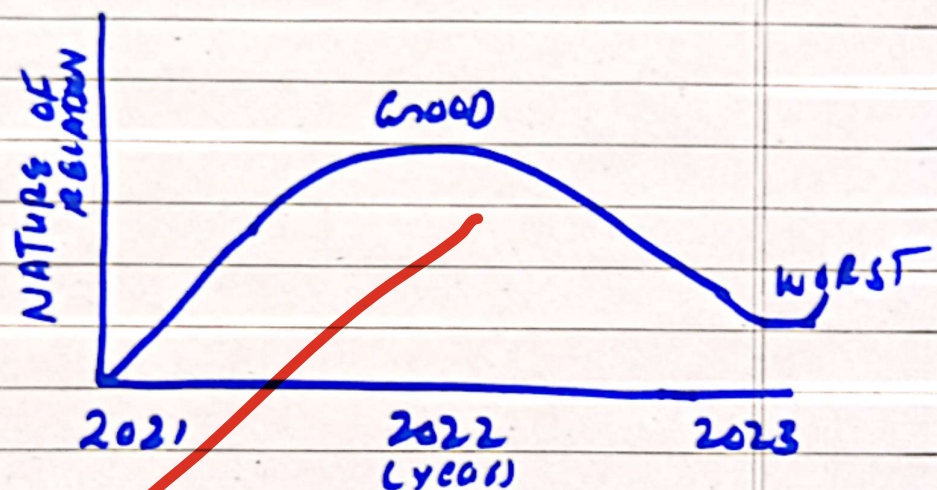
But shortly the relations between two neighbouring states deteriorated. The main cause of use of Afghan soil for attacks in Pakistan by TTP. Ultimately, the Pakistan carried out air strikes and expelled Afghan refugees. The statements by Afghan supreme command added fuel to the fire and further deteriorated the issue. This marked the start of tense relation between two states.

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DOHA DELEGATION AND HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS

In October 2021, Pakistan's Defence Minister Khawaja Asif and Afghan leadership met in Qatar and hope for normalisation of relations arrived. Pakistan opened its trade with Afghanistan.



PAK AFGHAN RELATIONS MAPPING

CAUSES OF TENSE RELATION BETWEEN TWO STATES

major causes of
tense relations post 2021 are
indian factor, Refugee crisis and
surge of TTP in Pakistan

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and use of Afghan soil by
TTP for cross border attacks
on Pakistan

BORDER SECURITY AND PAK AFGHAN RELATIONSHIP - A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN TWO STATES

Pakistan
and Afghanistan share more
than 2600 km long border.
Though Pakistan has done the
fencing of border but the
security of such a long border
is not possible without the
involvement of both the sides.
This has given rise to tense
relations between two
states.

a- Border Security and Cross
Border attacks on Pakistan
via TTP and BLA

Due to lack of
interest of Afghan government
the TTP and BLA use
Afghan soil to attack Pakistan.
From attack on Jaffer express
to attack on Chinese official,
the soil of Afghanistan is used

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to attack military forces and Chinese officials in Pakistan. This has become a serious issue in tense bilateral relations.

• 5- Ideological relation of Afghan Taliban and TTP and border security

Afghan Taliban and TTP are considered as ideological brothers and also share burden of history as TTP supported Afghan Taliban against US. This is another reason Pak-Afghan border facilitate the transfer of TTP.

REFUGEE ISSUES AND PAK AFGHAN RELATIONSHIP

Pakistan has remained a home to million of Afghan refugees post 9/11. After US withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021, Pakistan ordered Afghan refugees to go back. This created tension between two states as Afghan government was not able to rehabilitate millions of refugees. This refugee crisis posed

proved to be another cause
of tense bilateral relations
between two states

REGIONAL ALIGNMENT AND PAK AFGHAN RELATION

Pakistan
and India are two arch
rivals having Kashmir as a
bone of contention and has
fought 4 wars. Recently they
engaged in 6 day conflict.
The Afghanistan left towards
India and use of Afghan
soil by India to carry
terrorism in Pakistan is
another reason for tense
bilateral relations between
two states

7.

Is the climate change

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Is this climate change of Pakistani Hazards Environmental model??

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has faced severe environmental hazards in last 20 years. From floods in 2010, 2022 and 2025 to change in weathers and dust burst in 2018, environmental issues severely impacted Pakistan. Whether the issues are due to climate change or is it a failure of Pakistan's environmental system, this is still open to debate. The research based evidences suggest that the issue is due to climate change and there is a little role of Pakistan's environmental model. Pakistan is a developing country, using less carbon quota than allowed, shifting toward reforestation and clean energy resources but still getting impacted by climate environmental hazards show that

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climate change is key factor

**EVIDENCES SUGGESTING
THAT CLIMATE CHANGE
SUPERSEDES ~~PAKISTAN'S~~ ENVIRON-
MENTAL MODEL TOWARD
V-20**

**1- PAKISTAN IS DEVELOPING
AND LESS INDUSTRIALIZED
STATE**

Pakistan being a developing country, is not as much industrialized as the developed states. Even if compared with developing states, Pakistan is less industrialized than India and China, but is still worst affected from climate change. This shows that climate change has more significant role in making Pakistan more vulnerable to environmental hazards.

**2- PAKISTAN SHIFTING TOWARD
CLEAN ENERGY - D**

Recently, Pakistan has shifted toward solarization. A number of solar projects were launched by government. Additionally

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Public shifted towards clean energy and thus use of fossil fuel based energy has tremendously decreased. This ; demonstrate that Pakistan climate model has little to do with its vulnerability to climate change.

c- PAKISTAN HAS GONE THROUGH HUGE REFORESTATION PLANS

In order to mitigate the climate change, Pakistan has gone through a number of reforestation campaigns. Billion tree Tsunami is one of such programs in which billions of trees were planted in different areas of KP. This shows that Pakistan's environmental model is not playing a major role in making it vulnerable to climate.

d- PAKISTAN IS CONSUMING LESS CARBON THAN ALLOWED IN PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

likewise, Pakistan is not using all the carbon sharing and emitting less than

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allowed emissions. All the other developing and developed countries are producing more emissions than allowed. This shows climate change is superseding the Pakistan climate model in making it vulnerable to climate changes.

F- GLACIAL MELTING IS MORE PROMINENT IN POLAR ICE CAPS THAN PAKISTAN

Lastly, the melting of ice is reported at polar ice caps. The reported speed of melting of polar ice caps is far greater than that of Pakistan. This shows that climate model of Pakistan is superseded by climate change in making it vulnerable.

WAYS FOR CLIMATE MITIGATION

① There is a need to shift toward cleaner energy resources and give up the fossil fuels.

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Project of Afforestation and Reforestation are needed.

③

There is an urgent need to convince the world about issue of climate change.

④

Effective use of Platforms like COPs is required.

⑤

Global Funding for clean energy and climate mitigations are required.

CONCLUSION

Research based evidences suggest that climate change plays a key role in making Pakistan vulnerable to climate issues. Various efforts at global and domestic levels like awareness, shifting toward clean energy, afforestation, reforestation and efficient use of platforms like COP are vital for climate mitigation.