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Q1: Discuss the federal structure of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan after the 18th amendment. Why criticism on the 18th amendment started recently?

I- INTRODUCTION: An overview of the Federal structure of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan post 18th amendment:

Before the 18th amendment federal structure of the 1973-constitution of Pakistan was divided into Centre, Provincial assembly, and local government. However, these distribution of powers were significantly amended in 18th amendment under the clauses of Article 58(2)(b), Article 6, 10A, 19A. In her book "MAKING - FEDERATION WORK," author Asma-Faiz cited the federal structure of post 18th amendment as a hallmark of provincial autonomy & distribution of power similar to the federal structure of USA.

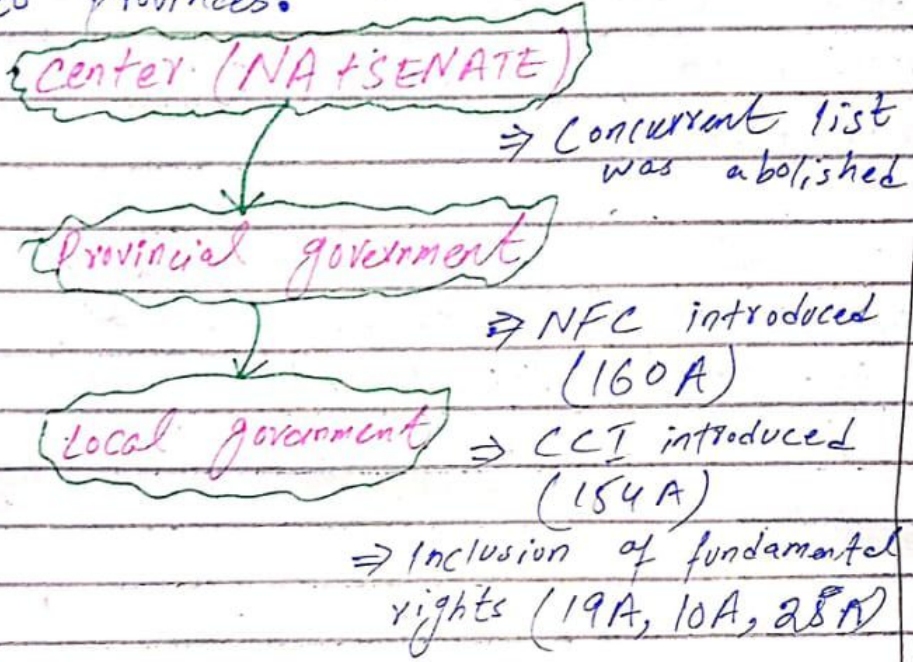
Federalism in the 18th constitutional amendment addressed the long-standing impasses of provincial autonomy. It ensures participatory governance, and enhances financial autonomy under NFC & CCT shares.

— Asma Faiz

Making Federation Work (2015)

II- Post 18th amendment & Federal structure of Pakistan:

In post 18th amendment, concurrent list was abolished and all powers were distributed to provinces.



	Pre-18th amendment	Post 18th amendment
1) Legislative list	Inclusive clause	Retained
2) Concurrent list	Inclusive	Abolished
3) Dissolution of power to dissolve assembly	Inclusive	Repealed 582(b)
4) Fundamental rights	N/A	19A, 10A, 25A, added
5) NFC & CCI Awards Shares	Not at provincial level	Increased shares (160A) (154A)
6) Health & education Transfers	N/A	Retained at Federal level
7) Distribution of Power	Federal	Provinces

III - Why criticism on the 18th amendment started recently?

In "Political and Constitutional history of Pakistan," Hamid Khan asserts the following criticism on the 18th amendments →

Criticism on 18th amendment

Compromising Health & education

Concerns about National security / defence

Issue in Judicial activism (LTA)

Inevitable distribution in NFC

Weakening Federation

No check & balance on provinces

Issue with provincial autonomy

Lack of Inter-provincial coordination

Issues with federal-provincial cohesion

No-uniform implementation of fiscal & economic policy



(4)

Q2: Industrialization is the backbone of the modern economic system and uplifts the standard of living of the masses. Elaborate causes for the hindrance of industrial development in Pakistan.

I - INTRODUCTION: Industrialization in the economic system of Pakistan:

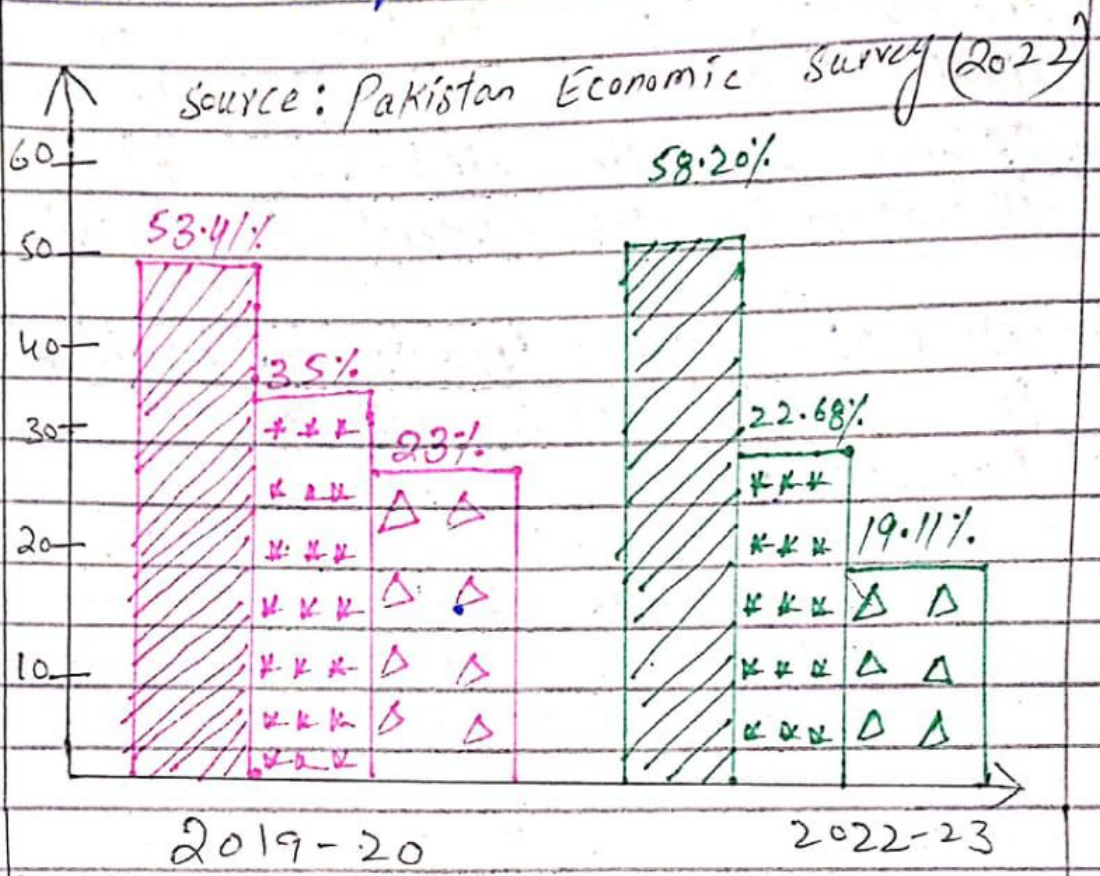
Since the mid-1960s, Industrial Sector accounts has been rise to 19% of overall GDP (Gross-domestic product). Now in 2022, Pakistan Economic Survey (PES) report indicates the lower turn-out of industrial sector. The major contribution of industrial sector in our economic development can be understand in the words of "Ishrat Hussain" as following:


Growth paradigm of industrial sector is equally important to the development of economy that increase the likelihood of market expansion & GDP growth.


— Ishrat Hussain


(Pakistan: The Economy of an Elitist state)

II Current status of industrial sector in Pakistan

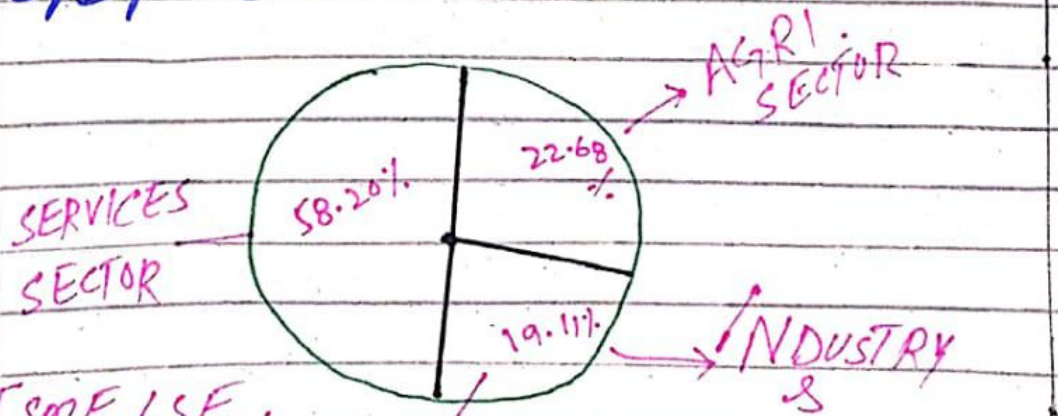


 ⇒ Services

 ⇒ Agriculture

 ⇒ Manufacturing / industries

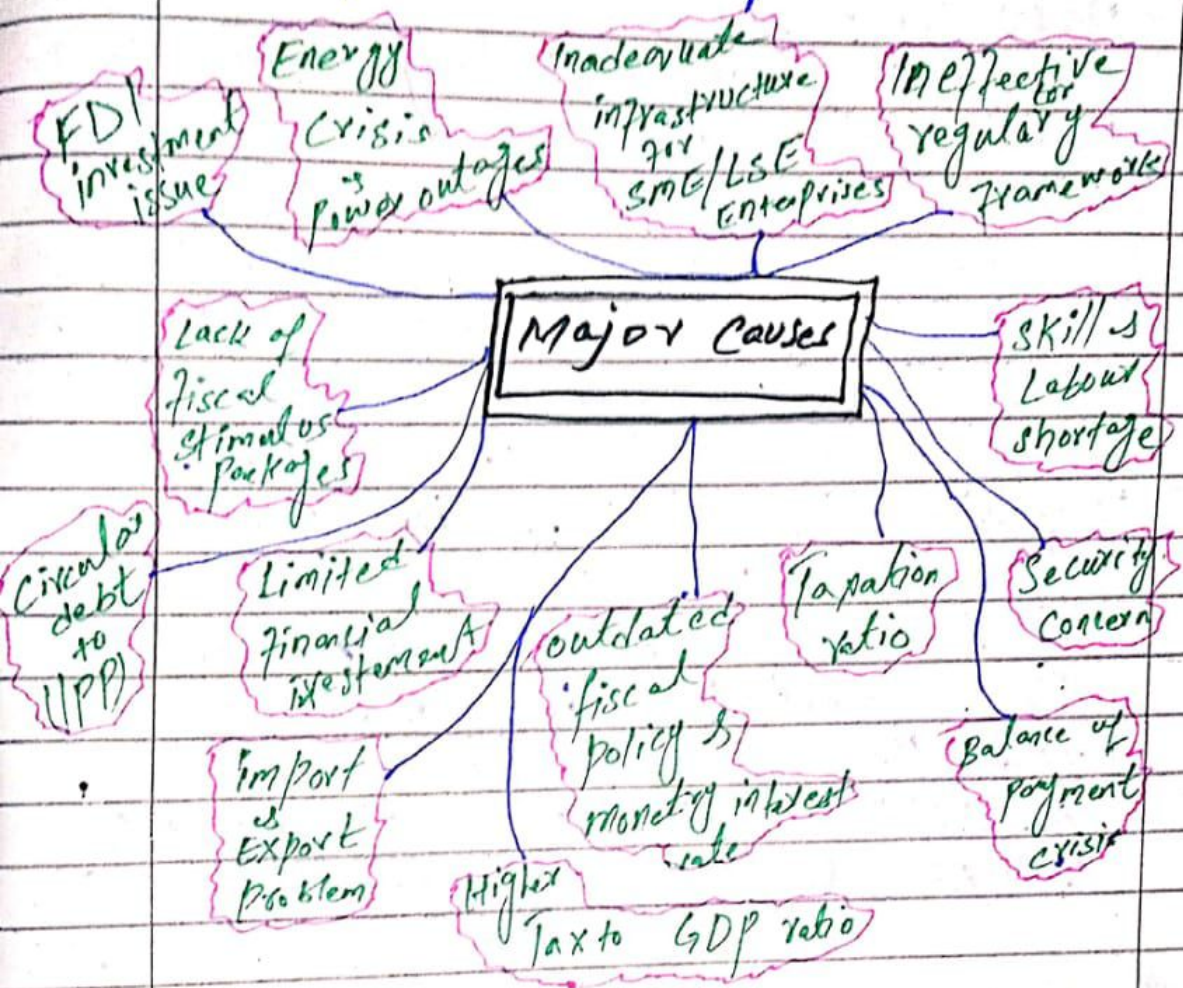
GDP contribution:



Major Industries:
 SME, LSE
 cement, Textile, sports
 steel, Iron, mines

Causes for the Hindrances of industrial development in Pakistan;

III-

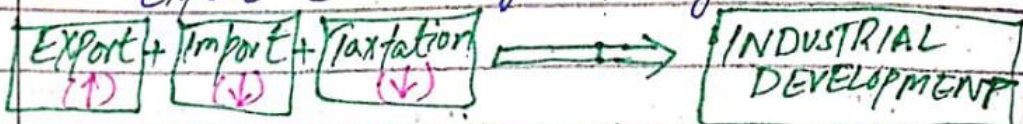


- 1) Inadequate infrastructure for small-scale enterprises.
- 2) Ineffective regulatory framework bodies.
- 3) Higher Tax-to-GDP ratio.
- 4) Balance of payment & circular-debt crisis.
- 5) Skill & Labour shortage in industry sector.
- 6) Security concern for new industries.
- 7) Lack of fiscal & stimulus package.
- 8) Ineffective fiscal policy & monetary policy.
- 9) Import & Export issues.
- 10) Higher interest rate by State Bank -
- 11) Taxation environment of FBR.
- 12) No government schemes for industrial development
- 13) Lack of foreign investment(s).

Way-forward towards empowering industrial development in Pakistan:

Miftah Ismail in his paper propose the following ways-ahead to industrial empowerment in Pakistan:

- ① Empower small-scale enterprises.
- ② Privatization of mainstream industries
- ③ Re-structuring monetary policy
- ④ Lower-down Taxation rate
- ⑤ Support to EXPORT
- ⑥ Encourage foreign investors.



CASE-STUDY: Small & medium size enterprises in India and the rise of TATA-INDUSTRIES in the shares of INDIAN annual GDP (Nominal)

- * Indian government launched "Atmanirbhar Bharat" scheme with collaboration of TATA.
- * Under this scheme, small & medium sized industrial development rise (8.7%) in 2022.
- * Therefore, with the empowerment of these enterprises, Indian GDP (Nominal) rise (6.8%).
- * Similarly, Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) should collaborate mainstream industries.
- * This way, the problem in industrial sector can be overcome.