

Discuss the Federal Structure of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan after 18th Amendment. Why criticism on 18th Amendment started recently?

Outline:

I - Introduction

II - Federal Structure of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan after 18th Amendment.
• Provision and Articles

III - Provision of 18th Amendment

IV - Why Criticism on 18th Amendment?

V - Conclusion.

18th Amendment was passed in 19 April 2010. It plays vital role in changing federal structure of 1973 constitution of Pakistan. It was one of the detailed and compactful

Amendment in constitution of Pakistan. Almost 102 articles were amended in 18th Amendment. It highly impacted the federal structure of Pakistan in many ways, that would be discussed in detail as follows:

Federal Structure of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan After 18th Amendment. Federal structure of Pakistan changed after 18th amendment due to several changes made in 18th amendment. These changes are discussed along with article below.

18th Amendment

Provisions	Articles
① Change the name of NWFP to KP, Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab	Article 16
② Suspension and holding in abeyance in constitution also declared as high treason.	6 III
③ Bar on the courts to extend the judicial cover to extra-constitutional adventures (Martial Law)	6
④ Right to free trial	10-A
⑤ Right to Information	19-A

Provisions

⑥ Right to Education

Articles

25-A

⑦ Withdrawal of the condition of holding Intra-party elections.

17

(Before 18th amendment, the political offices were carried out through Intra-party elections. E.g. Family ventures were not allowed as Nawaz Sharif, Maryam Nawaz etc)

⑧ Withdrawal of Presidential powers to dissolve Nation Assembly &

58

Withdrawal of power of Governor to dissolve Provincial Assembly.

112

(Before 18th Amendment President and Governor have right to dissolve their Assemblies)

⑨ Doing away with restriction on more than two consecutive terms for PM.

9

⑩ Restriction on the size of Federal Cabinet and

92

Restriction on the size of Provincial Cabinet

130

⑪ Power of Appointment of Governor transferred from President to PM.

101

20/10/2024
12) Local Government were made mandatory under this constitution. (40-A)

13) Abolition of Concurrent list. 18th amendment gave power of concurrent list to provinces. 149

14) Reconstitution and Empowerment of CCI (Council of Common Interest) 153

15) Basis on the reduction in Provincial share of NFC Award. 160(3A)

16) Provinces empowered to raise international loan. 167(4)

17) Equal and Joint ownership of oil, gas and minerals by Center and Provinces. 172

18) Establishment of Islamic High Court. 175

19) Institutionalisation of appointment of judges. 175-A

20) Institutionalisation of appointment of members of opposition of ECP. 213

21) Institutionalisation of appointment of caretaker government. 224

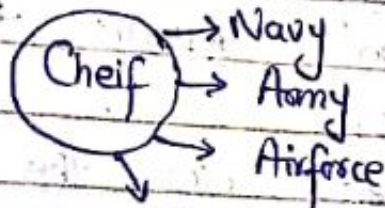
(22) Resolution of provincial assembly required for the imposition of emergency in the province.

332

(23) Powers of Appointment of Service Chiefs transferred from President to PM.

243

Eg



Chairman Joint chief of staff committee.

(24) Sale tax service granted to Provinces before Federal.

Full

The above explained was the provision along with article that was amended in 18th Amendment.

Benefits/ Provision of 18th Amendment:

18th Amendment played vital role in different aspect of constitution. some are below

① Promotion of Good Governance. Eg Article (10-A, 19-A, 25-A and 140-A)

② Promotion of Democratic values. Eg Article (153, 148-A, 25-A, 19A etc)

③ Institutionalisation of Constitutional Appointment Eg Article (175, 175-A, 213, 224 etc)

- ④ Promotion of Fiscal discipline - Article (99, 136)
- ⑤ Enhance role of opposition in the political dispensation system (175-A, 213, 224)
- ⑥ An attempt to prevent extra const. tactical adventures (Article 6).

Why Criticism on 18th Amendment?

Recent criticism on 18th Amendment is due to several reasons that are discussed below:

- ① Loss of Federal Authority over the Provinces. Article (142, 232)
- ② Low Fiscal Space with Federation. Article (160 (3A), 172, FLL)
- ③ Doing away with the intra-party election that promotes dynastic politics. Article (17)
- ④ Doing away with restriction on more than two consecutive terms for PM serves as hurdle in emergence of new leadership. (91)
- ⑤ Subject transferred from Center to Provinces
- ⑥ No mechanism framed for the implementation of 18th amendment.
- ⑦ Subject that can be better managed by Federal were transferred to Provinces.

Eg (Punjab Revenue Authority, Sindh Revenue Authority)

These were the major reasons that resulted in criticism. Because major subject that can be better managed by federal were granted / transferred to provinces under 18th Amendment.

Conclusion:

The Federal Structure of 1973 constitution of Pakistan changed after 18th amendment. The amendment made in the federal structure causes loss of Federal authority over provinces. Along with loss of fiscal space to federation and subject transferred from Federal to Provinces that could be better managed by the Federal Government. Therefore, due to such reasons 18th amendment faced appreciation and criticism as well.

CSS 2023 Questions.

Q NO 3:

Having the largest irrigation in the world, the land of the subcontinent served as the main food supply basket for the British power for more than a century, but now Pakistan has to import food commodities. Discuss in detail the causes of this agricultural decline.

Outlines for this question are follow

I- Introduction

II- Current Situation in Brief

III- Causes

1. One Growing Population and Land Fragmentation
 - a) Growing Population (e.g. In 1947, population 33 million now it's 230 million)
 - b) Land Fragmentation.

2. Water Management Issues

- a) Poor Irrigation Methods
- b) Water Scarcity and Mismanagement
- c) Climate Change and Water Availability

3. Soil Degradation and Poor Agricultural Practices

- a) Excessive Use of Chemicals (Fertilizers, Pesticides)
- b) Lack of crop rotation (Productivity of same crop again and again)
- c) Declining Organic Matter

4. Technological Lag and Poor Development & Research

- a) Lack of technology in Agriculture
- b) Lack of Development and Research
- c) Limited Adoption of Biotechnology

5. Economic Factors and Market failures

- a) Lack of Economic policy and Subsidy structure
- b) Lack of credibility Access to Farmers
- c) Lack of Access to Market and Poor Infrastructure

6. Political Instability and Weak Governance

- a) Lack of reforms in Agriculture Sector
- b) Land Reforms and Feudalism
- c) Corruption and Mismanagement.

7. Climate Change and Natural Disaster
- a) Climate change Impacts (Drought, floods etc)
 - b) Soil Erosion and Desertification

IV - Critical Analysis

V - Conclusion.

Q No

Industrialization is the back-bone of modern economic system and uplifts the standards of living of the masses. Elaborate causes of hindrance of industrial development in Pakistan.

Outlines:

I- Introduction

II- Brief overview of Current situation of Industries in Pakistan

III- Causes of Hindrance of Industrial development in Pakistan.

1. Energy Crisis and Power Shortages

- Unreliable Energy and Gas Supply

- Impacts of energy shortfall on industries

2. Inadequate Infrastructure

- Poor roads, rails and port infrastructure

- High transportation cost and supply chain delay

3. Political Instability and Governance Issues

- Effects of Political changes on Industrial policies
- Corruption and lack of interest

4. Lack of skilled labour and Vocational training program.

- Mismatch between industrial needs and skilled labour
- Shortcoming in technical Education

5. Lack of Finance in Industrial sector

- High Interest rates and rigid lending condition.
- Challenges faced by SMEs (Small Medium Enterprises) in securing capital

6. Technological lag and Poor Research and development.

- Unawareness related technology and Innovation
- Poor research and development.

7. High Prices of Raw material

B. Regulatory Framework and Bureaucratic

Red Tape

- Lengthy procedures of obtaining permits and licenses
- Excessive Regulation hindering business expansion.

9. Environmental Challenges and Lack of sustainability

- Pressure for adopting environmental friendly practices.
- Slow progress towards sustainability and green technology.

10. Low Productivity and Output

- Slow and lower productivity in industries
- Effects on competitiveness in global markets.

IV - Critical Analysis

V - Conclusion.