

PART-II

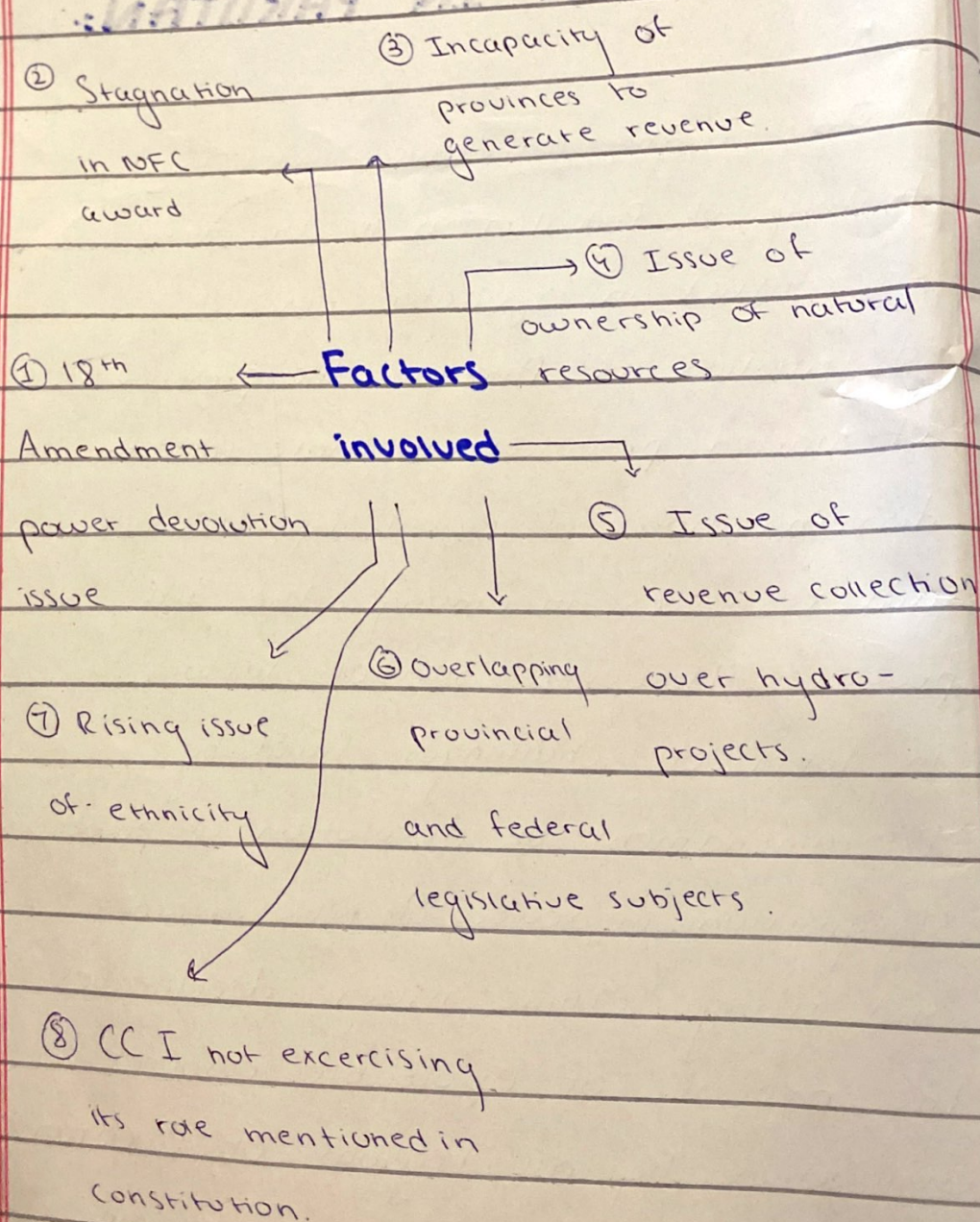
QUESTION NO: 08

ISSUE OF EQUITABLE RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION IN PAKISTAN:

One of the unresolved issues in history of Pakistan is in the form of conflict in equitable resource distribution in Pakistan. The presence of varied provinces in state calls for dissemination of equal opportunities and resources among the diff. provinces. However, several factors in form of challenges faced by 18th amendment of devolution of power, stagnation in review of NFC award and rising ethnic issues decelerates the process of equitable resource utilisation by all regions of Pakistan. There Hence, this lingering issue calls requires specific measures to be

taken in form of correct devolution of power, cyclical review of NFC award and resolving ethnic issues.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR HINDERANCE IN EQUITABLE RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION:



① Reluctance in devolution of power:

Devolution of power is the base for equitable resource distribution and utilization. Inequality of the authority at the grass root level disable the region from resource utilisation.

Example:

Reluctance of provinces to devolve power to local government as envisaged in 18th Amendment (Article 140)

② Stagnation in National Finance Commission Award (NFC):

NFC award is the basic and integral component of fiscal distribution among provinces in Pakistan.

Any static delay in review or change in NFC directly affects the fiscal resource distribution among provinces.

Example:

7th NFC award was taken into

consideration in 2009 and has failed to undergo any cyclical review after so many years.

③ Incapacity of provinces to generate revenue:

Resource distribution depends on the capacity and utilisation infrastructure of the provinces.

In this regard provinces lack the ability to form a solid system due to incapacity to generate and collect revenue.

Example:

Balochistan province lacks the capacity to deal with subjects of power projects.

Issue of ownership of natural resources:

Indigenous resources of the province hold an immense value as they give fiscal space to provinces. Also enables the province

to ~~develop~~ develop a system of
resource utilisation.

Example:

According to Article 172 of the
constitution collective and equal
ownership of oil and gas
resource is present between
federal and provincial government.

However, this article is not self
executing and requires amendment
in "Regulation of Mineral Act 1948."

Issue of revenue collection over hydro projects:

Hydro power plants utilises the
resources of the province and
requires that the revenue collection
should be done by the respective
regions. However, any hindrance
in revenue collection over hydro-
projects decreases the province
ability in resource utilisation.

Example:

KPK's issue of revenue collection and dam risk on hydroprojects and dam construction in the region.

⑥ Overlapping of federal and provincial subjects:

Overlapping of federal and provincial legislative subjects results in dominance of federal over the equitable resource distribution.

Example:

The legislative subject of education is devolved to provinces. However, Higher Education Commission (HEC) is set up in federal domain, as well as government of Sindh and Punjab have set up their own provincial HEC. This results in accreditation of financial portion to be done by federal HEC.

⑦ Rising issue of ethnicity:

Ethnic conflicts also prevent the allocation of equal portion of facilities among provinces. In this

Example:

Presence of 82% population proportion in NFC formula is criticised by less densely populated provinces

⑧ Council of Common Interests

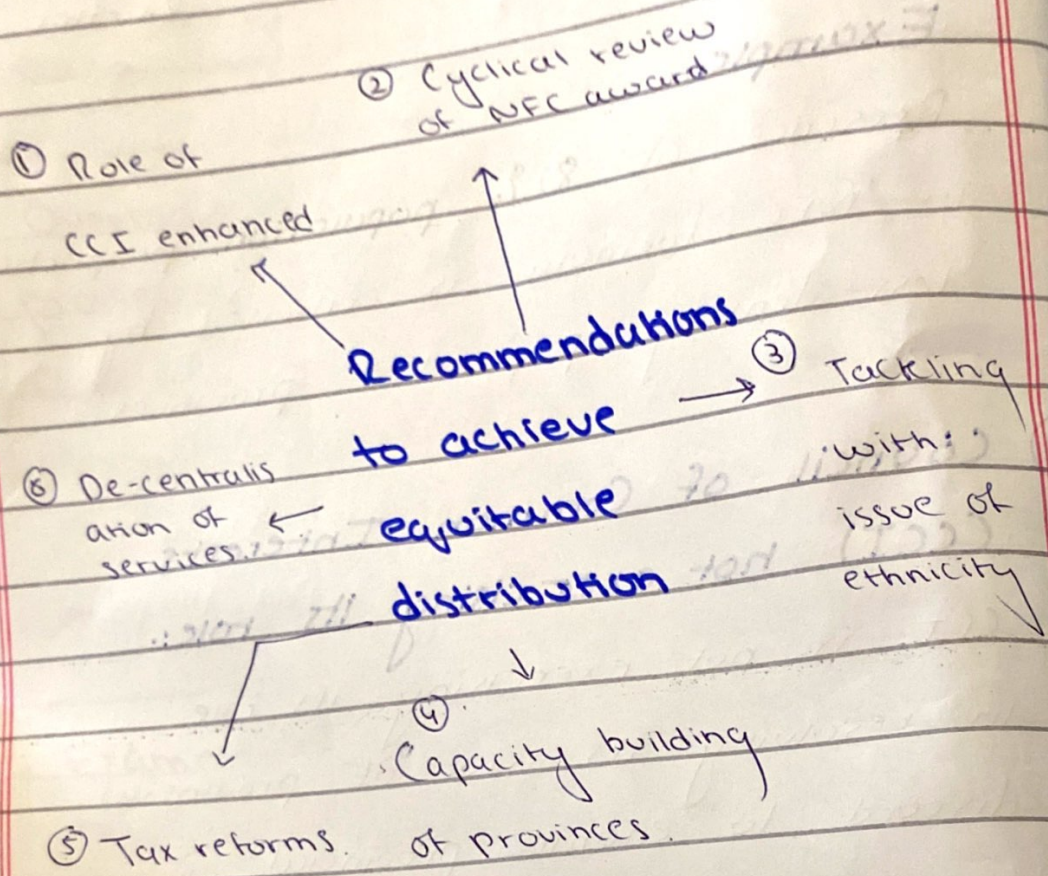
CCCI) not exercising its role:

CCI is not exercising its role in resolving its issue of provincial discord to enable provincial utilisation of resources

Example:

"Construction of dam" in some provinces is hindered by criticism of other regions. CCI has remained ineffective in this regard

WAYS TO ACHIEVE EQUITABLE RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION IN PAKISTAN:



① Role of CCI enhanced:

CCI according to Article 142 should effectively resolve provincial discord over construction of projects and resource distribution

② Cyclical review of NFC award:

The demographic need of every province changes with time

which so should be reviewed on yearly basis, if any change needs to be done in formula.

③ Tackling with issue of ethnicity:

Issue of ethnicity ~~and~~ should be tackled through increase mobilisation of resources to provinces that are incapable of handling the devolved subjects.

④ Capacity building of provinces:

Administrative structure of provinces should be strengthened to enable them handle the devolved subjects education, health etc.

⑤ Tax reforms:

Tax reforms should be done in a way to enable provinces to collect revenue over the utilisation of indigenous resources.

⑥ Decentralisation of power:

Provinces should agree to

devolve power according to
Article 140.

CONCLUSION:

There are ~~two~~ ~~major~~ ~~in~~ numerous factors responsible for obstructing the equitable resource distribution.

Involving issue of CCI passivity, NFC award is static, overlapping of center province jurisdiction and other factors. To overcome

this hurdle, incorporation of certain measures in form of

active role of CCI, capacity building of province and tax reforms

should be done. Thus, the issue of resource distribution calls

for the implementation of numerous measures.

QUESTION NO: 06

SITUATION OF ENERGY SECTOR OF PAKISTAN:

Energy sector of Pakistan is marked with a number of issues ~~among~~ that requires a particular strategy to deal with them. These issues of energy sector includes issue of circular debt, vertically integrated monopoly of power market, ^{and} use of imported fuel. To overcome the myriad of these factors certain measures in form of privatisation, renewable energy policy implementation and tariff adjustment, should be taken. Therefore, the present energy related issues of Pakistan require a unifying framework.

ENERGY ISSUES OF PAKISTAN

① Issue of rising circular debt. ② Vertically integrated monopoly in power sector.

⑦ Limited cross border corporation.

Energy Issues

③ Dependence on imported fossil fuel

⑥ Pricing policy issue in Pakistan

in Pakistan

④ Privatisation issues in state

⑤ Issue of hydro project development in provinces.

① Issue of accruing circular debt in Pakistan:

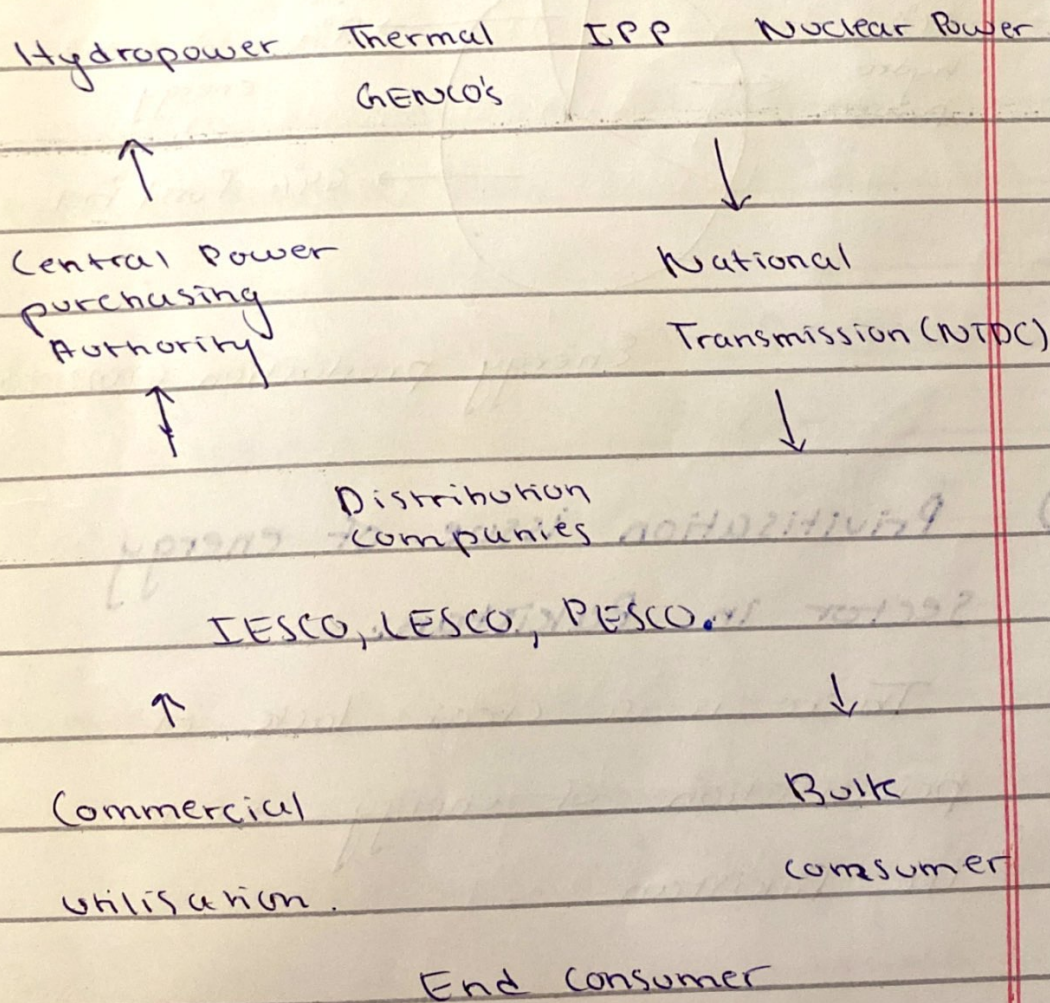
Inability of power purchasers to pay power producers results in an increasing amount of circular debt.

Example::

Circular debt increased by Rs 84 billion by 2024 January. (Ministry of Energy).

② Vertically Integrated monopoly of power market::

The control of power supply chain by a single dominant entity affects the supply chain mechanism. This issue is prevalent in Pakistan.



by vertically integrated monopoly in Pakistan

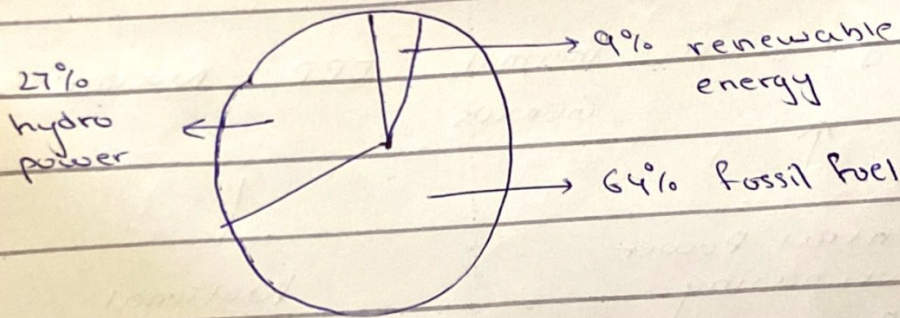
③ Dependence on imported fossil

Fuel:

The portion of electricity generation through thermal production is highest in Pakistan.

Dependence on imported fossil fuel results in price hike of electricity.

Example:



Energy production (2022-2023)

④ Privatisation issue of energy

sector in Pakistan:

There is a clear lack of privatisation of energy sector in Pakistan.

Example:

Privatisation of power distribution

companies (DISCO's) is lagging in Pakistan.

⑤ Issue of hydro power project development in Pakistan:

Dam construction in provinces faces a long standing provincial dispute. Delay in dam construction restricts the hydro power generating capacity of the country.

Example:

Delay in construction of Daimir Bhasha Dam.

⑥ Pricing policy issues in Pakistan:

The price control in Pakistan is affected by external factors.

Example:

Sudden rise in energy price due to implementation of SAP by IMF.

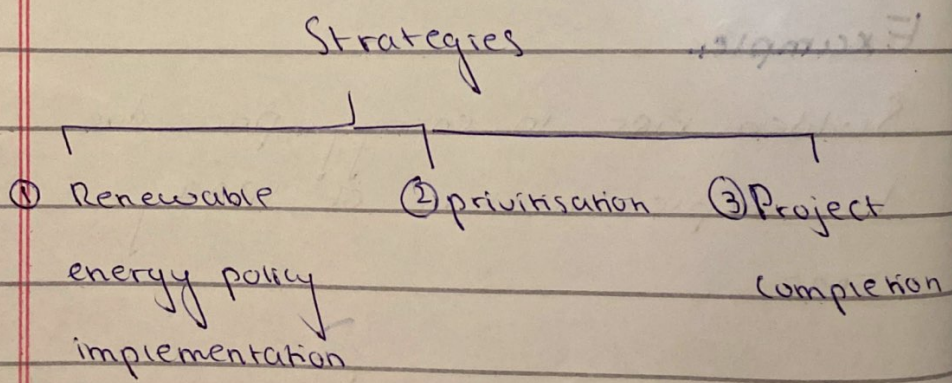
① Limited cross border corporation in energy sector:

Pakistan is stagnant in regional corporation for energy resource mobilisation. Cross border development projects in this regard remain at a incomplete.

Example:

TAPI project is not completed by Pakistan's side. which will This project holds significance regarding LPG mobilisation across borders.

STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH ENERGY ISSUES OF PAKISTAN:



Strategies

④ Provision
of incentive
tariffs

⑤ Pricing
policy control

① Renewable energy policy implementation:

Renewable energy policy 2019
should be assertively implemented
to prevent dependency on imported
fossil fuel.

② Privatisation of DISCOs:

Along with privatisation of power
producers, distributing companies
should also be privatised.

③ Project completion:

Hydro projects as well as
cross border energy projects
should be completed to lower &
neutralise the energy crisis
of Pakistan.

④ Provision of incentive tariffs:

Provision of incentive tariffs should be done to attract private investors in energy market.

⑤ Pricing policy control:

Pricing should be done in accordance with the demand and supply and exclusive from any influence of external factors such as IMF.

CONCLUSION:

Energy sector of Pakistan faces a number of issues from the ranging between resource utilisation to administrative structure. To overcome the energy crisis, several measures in form of privatisation, renewable energy policies, and pricing policy control should be done.

QUESTION NO:03

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN'S ROLE IN SUBCONTINENT:

"The basis of all progress is that you should bring all the treasures of knowledge under control."

(Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a pivotal role in invoking nationalism and producing an identity of Muslims in sub-continent. Through his educational services, publication of literary work, and political services, he was able to develop a strong unit of Muslims in subcontinent. Therefore, the magnitude of

involvement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in subcontinent Muslims of subcontinent is high.

ROLE OF SIR SYED IN CREATING NATIONALISM AND IDENTITY AMONG MUSLIMS OF SUB-CONTINENT.

① Through providing an avenue of learning for Muslims:

Sir Syed built Aligarh College and focused on Scientific Society to provide an avenue of learning for Muslims. Through provision of up to date knowledge he was able to develop sense of identity among Muslims.

② Holding of Mohammeden Educational Conferences:

Mohammeden Educational Conference were held every year and provided a unifying platform for Muslims. This

conference was successful in
promoting developing nationalism
among Muslims of subcontinent.

③ Providing social services:

Sir Syed published *Tehzeeb ul
Ikhlag* to enable the Muslims
to learn about the rules and
principles of that time. This
helped in development of
identity among Muslims.

④ Supply of political leadership through Aligarh movement:

Muslim league was established
by political leadership owed to
Aligarh Movement.

⑤ Concept of separate Nation:

Aligarh movement inculcated
kindled idea of a separate
nation among Muslims.

CONCLUSION:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, with help of Aligarh movement, establishment of education system and political services was able to create nationalism and sense of identity among Muslims.

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