Part-II

Q.8

1- Introduction

Economic governance refers to set of principles, rules and regulation by which an economic activity happens in a country. In Pakistan the situation of economic governance is riddled with systemic and structural weaknesses. This has resulted into high government footprint, high taxation, elusive corruption and adoption of contradictory government policies. Hence, making the economic outlook of Pakistan fragile and vulnerable to internal and external shocks. Unless, the state set its economic objectives, goals and method explicitly, the country will continue to run back in arrears of confusion and bad economic governance.

2- Systemic weaknesses in the economic structure of Pakistan

2.1- Problem of chronic fiscal imbalances

As per the ministry of finance data, Pakistan runs a chronic fiscal imbalance due to high budgetry expenditure. Due to this Pakistan has gone to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) 24 times since it's inception

2.2 - Adoption of Inconsistent Policies

Similarly, Pakistan through out its history has followed many inconsistent policies. For instance, Privatization of state owned enterprises is in the manifesto of every party but no party has ever made an effort to privatize loss making Pakistan Steel Mill and PIA.

2.3 - High Regulatory Environment

The government high foot print in the economy is a continuous strain on businesses. PIDE report 69% government foot print in economy in the form of regulations. This high regulatory environment impedes businesses practices

2.4 - Elusive Practices of high corruption

In Pakistan corruption is in every state institution. As per the recent IMF Diagnostic Corruption report on Pakistan found corruption taking over 5% of GDP. This shows the extent to which corruption is riddled in society

2.5- High Public sector Inefficiency

Pakistan State-owned-Enterprises (SOEs) are incurring heavy losses to the economy. As per the SOE loss making report on 2023-24, SOE's in Pakistan are incurring close to Rs 800 Billion. This massive loss is draining public money.

2.6- Narrow tax base

In Pakistan only 3.9 million people are active tax payer out of the total 241 million population. This narrow tax base reflect that 90% of the population is not paying taxes.

3- Structural Weaknesses leading to lack of Policy clarity and misuse of Public Resources

3.1- Elite capture of governance

In Pakistan, elite capture is draining economic efficiency and resources. As per the UNDP report, elite capture leads to $17.4 Billion loss to economy. This shows the extent of elite capture endemic in Pakistan.

3.2 - Adoption of Multiple Development Plans

In Pakistan, multiple growth plans are being formulated and implemented, which leads to policy paralysis. For instance, current government is adopting Uraan Pakistan, National Economic Transformation Plan, Stafon Darcon Plan, SIFC and BOI. This contradiction of policies leads to policy paralysis.

3.3 - High Energy Tarrif in South Asia

Pakistan has one of the highest energy tarrif as per various trade association. All Pakistan Textile Mills Association call Pakistan tarrif one of the highest in the region. This makes Pakistani exports' products expensive and less competitive in the market.

3.4 - Adoption of high tax rate policies

Pakistan adoption of high tax rates has resulted into poor business friendly environment. Pakistan has tax rates close to 60% by the Pakistan Textile Council. This leads to poor textile growth.

3.5- Misplaced subsidy to non-productive sector

The Pakistani government policy to subsidies non-productive sectors like sugar, wheat and automobile has led to severe crisis. The sugar crisis led to severe sugar shortage, that led to price hike. Later, government by subsidizing sugar sector led to sugar import and the cost of $200 million

3.6- Weak rule of Law

In Pakistan weak rule of law has resulted into weak contract enforcement. For instance, Broadsheet scandal of 2021 led to $800 million loss to Pakistan globally. Moreover, it added to national embarrsment and exposed Pakistan weak governance apparatus.

add a few more arguments.....

also add the critical analysis part as well.......

4- Conclusion

Pakistan economy is under heavy strain of economic misgovernance. This is because of high regulatory capture, high tax rates, energy tariffs.

and weak rule of law. That has led to adoption of different development models that is leading to policy paralysis and policy impredictability.

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Q-4

1- Introduction

The 27th Constitutional Amendment has changed the trichomy of power between the 3 State organs. The amendment has curtailed the power of supreme court by establishing a superior Federal Constitutional Court (FCC). More over, it has changed the composition of Supreme Judicial council. Likewise, the amendment has made the Parliment and Exective superior to that of judicary as it can select judges to courts. Similarly, the amendment has proposed the establishment of a Chief of Defence Staff position, who will chair all 3 forces command. Hence, the amendment has indeed changed the trichotomy of power in Pakistan.

2- 27th Constitutional Impact on Judiciary

2.1- Establishment of a new higher court

under the 27 constitutional amendment, Federal constitutional court (FCC) has been established. The FCC supercede supreme court of Pakistan, whose decision will be binding on all courts including supreme court.

2.2- Establishment of Exective compliant Judiciary.

The 27th constitutional court has led to exective compliant Judiciary, whereby exective can remove judges, if they fail to comply with transfer order. Moreover, Executive can chose judges for the elevation to FCC and supreme courts

2.3- Ending supreme court preregotive to interpret constitution.

Earlier supreme court had the implicit and explicit right to interpret constitution but FCC establishment has ended that procedure As supreme court will now only deal with criminal and other cases like high courts.

2.4 - Judicary weakened by the 27th Amendment

The passage of 27th constitutional Amendment has severely weakened the judicary. As by the passage of 27th Amendment Senior Puisines Justices Syed Mansoor Ali shah and Athar Minallah resigned citing that 27th Amentment has fractured judicary.

3 - 27th Constitutional Amendment and Emergence of Strong Exective

3.1 - Emergence of Strong Exective

Under the 27th Amendment, exective has emerged as a strong power center. As exective can chose FCC and Supreme court justices. This has enhanced exective domain and power.

3.2 - Exective strong influence over Parliment and judicary

Pakistan's exective primarily comes from the Parliment. Hence, under the new constitutional amendment exective can strongly influence law making. As head of exective is Prime minister, who is also leader of the House in lower assembly. This makes exective powers very strong in comparison to other state pillars.

3.3 - Exective can appoint like minded judges in judicary

Under the new 27th amendment, exective has the power to appoint judges to higher courts. This will lead to the appointment of like minded judges to higher courts. That will compromise the essence of transparency, accountability and rule of law.

3.4 - Establishment of Chief of defence Staff (COS) position under the Amendment

Under the new amendment, a new CDS position has been announced that will put all 3 forces under the command of chief of Army staff.

4-Emergence of strong legislature under 27th Amendment

4.1-Greater Parliment oversight over exective

Under the 27th Amendment, Parliment has been given extensive power to oversight operation of exective As parliamentary Committees will deliberate upon the name of heads of institutions, and appointment

4.2-High Parliment input in Judical appointments

Under the 27th Amendment, The number of Parlimentarians have been increased in the Judical Commission of Pakistan (JCP) this will lead to higher Parliment input in judical work

4.3-Reasserting power of Parliment

In Pakistan history, the Parliment power has been assaulted by military corps and by Judical decision. Forinstan, the Judiciary has played a key role in removing elected Prime Ministers. Hence, this amendment reinforces that power of Parliament again.

5- Conclusion

The 27th constitutional Amendment has changed the hiarchy of power As it has brought the judiciary under the oversight of Parliment and exective. Moreover, the establishment of FCC court has overshadowed the power of supreme court. Hence, leading to an establishment of complacent exective judiary that will lead to imbalance of power.

08

Q.6

1- Introduction

In Pakistan, the discourse of establishing new provinces is gaining contraction. As proponents argue that establishment of new provinces will lead to better service delivery, devolution of power and represtation to people. However, that is not the case as new provinces establishment will exacerbate the existing socio-economic, cultural, linguistic faultlines that can pose a significant threat to Pakistan's national security. In this backdrop, the only viable solution lies in empowering local government. As local governments establishment will not compound ethno-linguistic faultlines and will empower the concerned communities. Hence, leading to better, efficient and informed participatory governance for all.

2- Need of New Provinces in Pakistan

① → New provinces establishment will address existing linguistic, ethnonationalistic faultlines

② New provinces will lead to devolution of power and resources to concerned people

③ → New provinces will lead to better, efficient governance and service delivery

④ New provinces will solve insecurity problems in the peripheries

→ New provinces will provide regional parties a say in state apparatus.

3- Local governance is the only viable solution to solve Pakistan problem

3.1- Ensuring power devolution to common people

Local governance is the only mechanism that can ensure power devolution to common people. Article 140(A) calls for the establishment of a local governments in all provinces that can solve local problems.

3.2- Empowering common people

Local government establishment can only empower the common people, as people representatives are from the public and live between them this will empower people democratically.

3.3- Ensure swift Accountability

Unlike, provinces local government will ensure swift accountability measures. As elected representative reside among people not in Lahore and Islamabad. This will lead to swift accountability.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.......

3.4- No need to Establish Governor House and CM house

If new provinces are established this will lead to establishment of assembly, CM and Governor House that will cause heavy money. Local government will ensure no such thing.

3.5- Local government will not exacerbate existing Linguistic and ethno centric faultline

Similarly, local government establishment will not exacerbate linguistic and ethno centric faultlines because provincy establishment will exacerbate new demand of provinces that will be a threat to security

3.6- No bureaucracy control over public affairs

The establishment of center mean new opportunities for bureaucracy to increase their foot print in administration However, under local government no bureaucratic control happens neither new appointment

3.7- Local government is efficient and public friendly.

Local governance ensure efficiency and speedy service delivery. For instance, under President Musharraf health out comes improved substantially due to effective, empowered local government

3.8- Local government will increase tax collection

Local government's globally run on system of taxation. As local governments work at local level, this can ensure that tax collection targets are achieved. Moreover, under local government tax collection is easier, as all people know who can pay high tax and who can pay less.

3.9- Local government leads to participatory governance

China has achieved high growth and development due to functioning local town governance. As town local government has led to participatory governance. However, in Pakistan existing provinces donot require public referendum and dialogue on policy issues. Thence, only effective local participatory governance can ensure that

3.10- No Fiscal drain on public resources

Local government establishment donot require new appointments, no new homes for mayors, counsellors etc. This will ensure that no fiscal drain of resources happen. However, under Article 51 and 59 if new provinces are form then a high court, governor house and CM House will be made that will to extra fiscal drain of resources

4- Conclusion

The establishment of new provinces in Pakistan is a recurring debate. Though new provinces will lead to better resource mobilisation but will also compound existing faultlines. Hence, empowering local bodies is the only viable option as it will lead to better governance and participation from the public that will address all socio-economic, linguistic and cultural problems of Pakistan

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