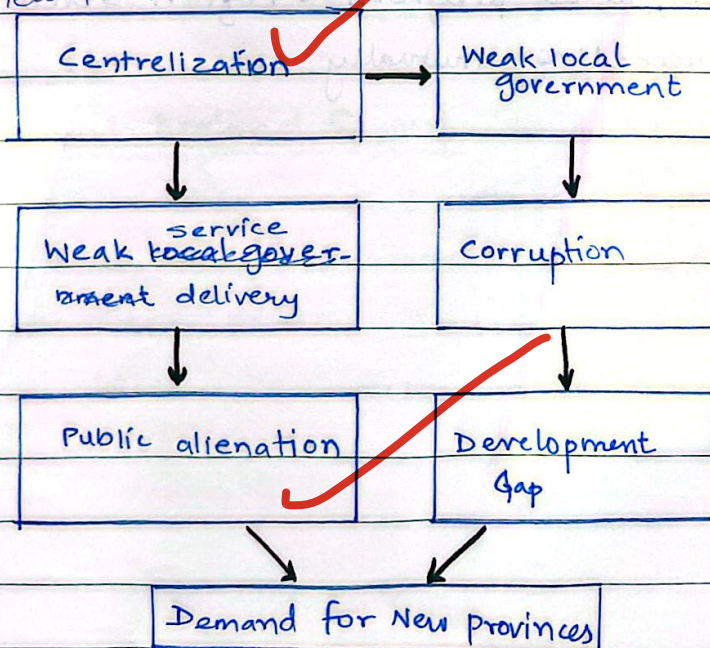


QUESTION: 06New provinces or effective local governance:

Pakistan's political debate swings between creating new provinces and effective local governance.

While demands for new provinces arises from ethnic, political, under-representation and poor delivery of services. Pakistan's real development bottleneck lies in the absence of functional effective, empowered and accountable local governance. Evidence shows that local government improve service delivery, shrink corruption and expand political participation. So, Pakistan needs effective local governance much more than new province, as it can solve the underlying root causes leading to demand for new provinces.



give the main heading first.....

i) Administrative burden lies at Provincial level

Making new provinces cannot automatically capacity, it merely multiplies existing efficiencies.

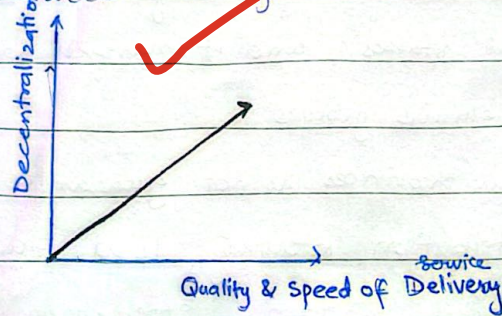
→ Pakistan's four provinces have been managing population of 241.5 million but local governments remain ~~closed~~ dissolved for years (Punjab local governments dissolved since 2019 and KPK's since 2021).

The issue to government capability not boundaries

ii) Local governments deliver fast cheap and transparent services.

National Reconstruction Bureau under Musharraf showed the LGs showed better execution of development funds.

World Bank reports suggest that local governments reduce corruption through direct citizen oversight and shorter accountability chain.



iii) Fiscal efficiency and Effordability:

New provinces are economically expensive. New province costs billions for establishment of new Secretariat, police, assembly, governor house, salaries, infrastructure and administrative remapping. Pakistan, already in fiscal deficit, makes it difficult to make new provinces. On the other hand

Day: _____

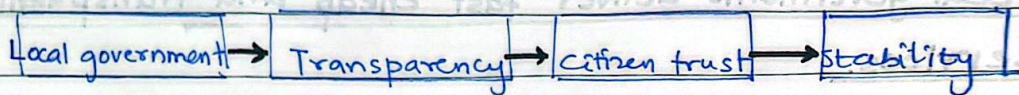
Date: _____

Local government reuse existing revenue sources and needs admin
~~iv) Addressing the~~ reforms not structural reforms

iv) Improved National Integration & Democratic deepening:

New pr Pakistan's majority of population lives in rural areas, in case of making local governments directly accessible to them. Local government enhances

- i) - participation (women, ^{minorities} men, youth, enter union councils)
- ii) trust in state institution
- iii) ownership of development projects.



v) Risk of Politicization, Ethnic tensions:

Creation of new provinces in Pakistan is newer rarely an administrative issue. It is politically and ethnically charged. In Pakistan creation of south Punjab have political stakes, and if managed poorly can create rift among ethnic groups.

Secondly, new provinces do not guarantee equitable resource distribution internally, local elites can capture provincial institutions. Strengthening local government scales the capture and creates more entry points for accountability.

add more arguments.

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

Date: _____

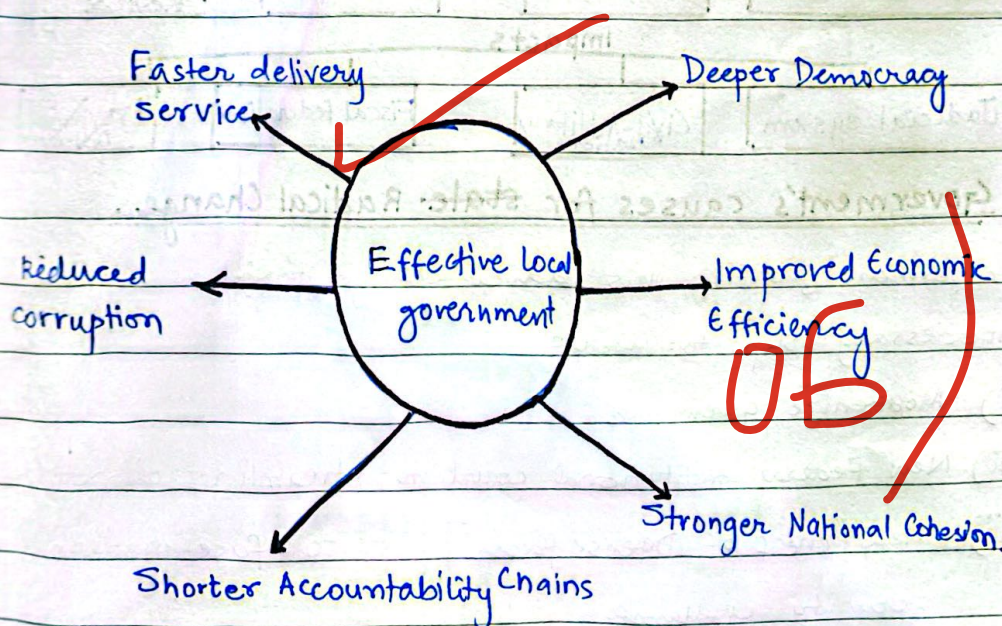
Counter Argument : ^{NEW} Provinces enhance representation:

In some cases people ~~in~~ cite the underrepresentation of people (of South Punjab) as a cause of demand for new provinces. But underrepresentation can be improved by administrative divisions & local body empowerment with creating full provinces.

Division of provinces doesn't necessarily mean division of power. Only local governments can divide power.

Conclusion :

Pakistan's governance crisis doesn't stem from ^{number of} provincial provinces. It stems from absence of empowered, financially autonomous, accountable local governments. More provinces may offer relief but ~~don't~~ do not ensure development.

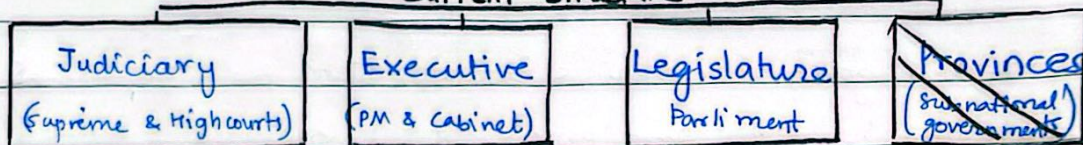


QUESTION: 04

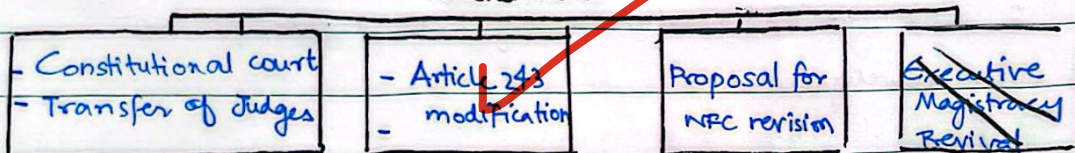
27th Amendment and Trichotomy of Power in Pakistan

The 27th Amendment represents a profound and constitutional controversial ~~de~~centralization of state power, fundamentally altering the constitution framework and upsetting balance of between judiciary, federal and provincial, civil and military, and executive authorities.

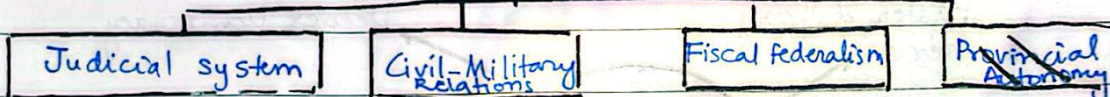
Current Structure



Amendments



Impacts



Government's causes for state Radical Change.

Government justifies this radical change as a necessary step to: ~~resist~~

- i) Modernize Governance
- ii) New Federal constitutional court to streamline disputes
- iii) New "chief of Defense forces" post to face modern security challenges

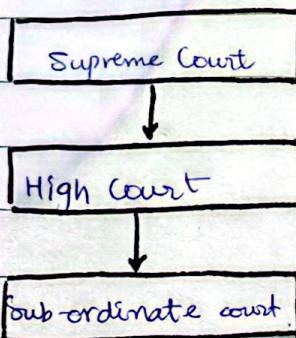
Balance Upheaval in Triocha of power:

Despite government's justifications ^{amendment} there has been a talk of the town for imminent impacts on the stru separation of power among the three major pillars of Government.

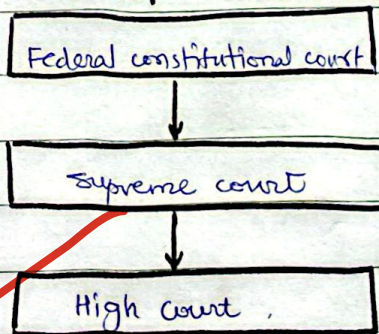
i) Impact on Judicial Balance of Power:

The amendment's first impact is the upset in judicial balance of power. The amendment has effectively abolished the Supreme Court Pakistan as the sole arbiter of constitutional issues by creating a federal constitution court.

Former Judicial Structure



Judicial Structure post 27th amendment



secondly, the ^{new} policies regarding transfer of judges are also part of amendment. which cited that judges cannot challenge their transfer and if they do so they will be considered retired.

Implication:

The transfer issue and its open and shut nature, can denotes the dominance of executive on Judiciary. It challenges the independence of Judiciary and increases chances of political interference and

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

Day: _____

Date: _____

ii) Impact on Civil Military Relations:

Amendment includes the life time immunity of Field Marshal and President from any kind of Judicial procedure. This makes them above law and can have implications like taking law in one's hand and face no

Alteration in Article 243:

Changes in Article 243 to concentrate power in a new post of "Chief of Defense forces" (currently held by Army chief). Article 243 of 1973 constitution emphasises on civilian control, altering it can destroy the delicate balance and weaken civilian supremacy.

iii) Assault on Federal Balance of Power:

Amendment threatens the reversal of 18th Amendment leading to decentralization of subjects like education, allocated to from provinces back in 2010.

27th amendment attacks the 18th amendment's consensus on decentralization by proposal to review NFC award. This can lead to lessened provincial autonomy.

Conclusion:

Although, a number of positive aspects like modernizing governance, establishment of federal constitutional court for speedy justice and security improvement, have been cited by government. But the controversial nature of Amendment undermines these positive aspects.