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PART-II

Q. NO. 078-

Assessing the legal Justice system

In Pakistan: Challenges and Limitations

The legal justice system is one of the foundational blocks of the government. In Pakistan, it is marred by numerous challenges. The challenges keep the citizens from accessing these institutions and exercising their right to justice and fair trial in the constitution. One cannot ignore the part of governance structures in exacerbating these issues. These influences the provision of justice and induces a vicious cycle of inefficiency and inequity among people.

What are the key challenges in

Assessing the legal Justice system?

Time inefficient Judicial Processes:

The judicial processes in Pakistan are marked by significant

delays. It takes years or even decades to resolve disputes due to a massive case backlog in the courts.

Costly litigation:

The Court processes often require massive costs in litigation processes, which makes access to justice difficult for marginalized communities. Court fees, stamp fee, legal fee and other associated costs make access to justice difficult for individuals.

Institutional Inefficiencies:

The practices of bribery and nepotism are significantly common in the judicial as well as legal institutions in Pakistan. This undermines the impartiality of the judicial processes and impacts the dispensation of justice for public.

Lack of legal awareness and

inadequate legal aid:

Numerous communities, particularly in rural areas lack awareness of their basic rights and their

available remedies. To further exacerbate the problem, public defenders and legal aid programmes are often underfunded. This keeps the marginalized groups from exercising their right to free dispensation of justice.

Weak enforcement and lack of compliance to court orders:

When courts issue favorable rulings, the further challenge is the implementation of these ~~challenging~~ rulings. The implementation and compliance is significantly weak which further exacerbates the concerns of justice.

How do Governance Structures Exacerbate the Issue:-

Political influence and lack of institutional capacity:

Courts and law enforcement agencies in Pakistan lack the resources and infrastructure requisite for the dispensation of justice. Furthermore, the institutions are greatly influenced by

the state policies as well. This further hampers the provision of justice for these institutions.

Fragmented legal frameworks

Overlapping jurisdictions of police stations and lower courts have further weakened the provision of justice. Moreover, poorly drafted laws also bolster confusion and inefficiencies in the legal system.

Weak accountability measures

It is pertinent to note that the limited oversight of judicial and law enforcement officials allows the misconduct and inefficiency which further worsens the prevailing crises.

Youth Bulge: A factor contributing to political violence

Youth is one of the major assets for Pakistan. Over 60 percent of the total population of Pakistan is below the age group of 30.

However, it poses both, as a threat and opportunity for the country.

Factors contributing to Youth-

Driven Political Violence are:-

1. Unemployment and Economic marginalization of youth, making them vulnerable to the exploitation of by the extremist groups.
2. The entrenched roots of corruption, lack of accountability and other issues pertaining to transparent and smooth operation of the state institutions have eroded the youth trust in them.
3. Youth is a much exposed mass of Pakistan that has minimum to zero say in political and democratic processes in the country. This leads them to political alienation and exposes them to ~~exp~~ extremist political ideologies as well.
4. ~~It~~ Political manipulation of the youth is also a major issue ~~for the~~ contributing to youth driven political violence in the country.

CONCLUSION:

The preceding discussion indicates how access to justice is weakened and further worsened by institutional inefficiencies in Pakistan. Moreover, the youth-driven political violence is also a major concern. The government needs to implement judicial reforms, strengthen accountability measures and increase access to legal aid to address the former. Whereas, the latter can be dealt by creating job opportunities for youth, working on their education and skills development & promoting tolerance to combat extremist ideologies.

Q. NO. 05:-

Role of Pakistan's Bureaucracy in Governance Indicators

Governance indicators such as rule of law, government effectiveness and regulatory quality are essential for fostering economic stability and growth. Pakistan's bureaucracy is the backbone of governance and plays a crucial role in improving these indicators. However, its inefficiencies and structural challenges often hinder its progress.

Rule of Law:-

Bureaucracy implements laws, enforces regulations and ensures justice through administrative processes. However, the political influence and interference undermines the spirit of law by influencing the impartial decision making by these institutions. Furthermore, delays, red tapism and corruption in law enforcement weakens the trust in systems.

Government Effectiveness:

The efficient bureaucratic functioning facilitates service delivery, public administration and economic planning. However, the outdated practices and red tapism reduce the efficiency of Pakistan's bureaucratic institutions. To add to it, resource management problems lead to poor service delivery by these institutions.

Regulatory Quality:

Bureaucracy is also responsible for formulating and enforcing policies governing markets, and ~~for~~ for businesses and investments.

However, weak regulatory framework and lack of expertise in policy drafting hamper smooth completion of these processes.

How can Bureaucratic Reforms

Drive Sustainable Economic Reforms?

Curbing Corruption:

Reducing corruption improves the rule of law in the country.

It also fosters investor confidence, thereby attracting foreign direct exchange to the country.

Simplifying Decision-making Processes:

Simplified processes reduce delays and red-tapism in bureaucratic processes in any country. This fosters the government effectiveness in its respective processes.

Building Institutional Capacity:

Empowering bureaucratic institutions with training and technology can drive innovation in the democratic processes and improve service delivery as well.

Recommendations to align bureaucratic efficiency with governance and Economic Goals:

- 1- Ensuring merit-based recruitment and promotions on public positions

- 2- Introducing capacity building programmes including training in technology, policy-making etc.

An excellent example of these reforms is Government's Guerner House IT Programme in Karachi, Sindh.

- 3- Digitizing processes and introduction of e-reforms. This could reduce red tape, enhance transparency, streamline service delivery and foster public trust in institutions.

A prominent example of e-reforms is Denmark's digitization of Government processes.

- 4- Strengthening accountability as well as ~~the~~ regulatory institutions including FPSC, NCOB, NEPRA, PEMRA etc.

- 5- Decentralization of powers to reduce the overflowing burden of central bureaucracy.

6. Benefits Benefiting from Public-Private partnerships to improve regulatory and economic planning. This could help in attracting foreign investment to the country.

How do these Bureaucratic Reforms enable Good Governance and Economic Growth?

- 1- Transparent and accountable bureaucratic practices can enhance public trust and attract FDI.
- 2- Efficient service delivery and effective resource allocation fosters human development and drives economic growth.
- 3- Introducing digital and e-governance reduces market inefficiencies and promote sustainable business practices.
- 4- Simplifying processes and reducing red-tape increases ease of doing business thereby reinforcing economic development.

CONCLUSIONS

Bureaucratic inefficiencies have long hindered Pakistan's governance and economic progress. However, the country needs targeted reforms in order to ensure appointments on merit base, transparency and reduces corruption. These practices foster public trust in institutions and increases economic prospects for economic growth as well. Aligning bureaucratic shortcomings with governance indicators will drive both, a politically healthy and economically sustainable future for the country.

Q. NO. 04:-

Pakistan's Climate Change Policies and Governance Frameworks in addressing its environmental challenges:

Pakistan is among the most climate-vulnerable countries. It faces numerous challenges in the sector for instance rising temperatures, floods, droughts, and glacial melting. Despite contributing less than 1 percent in Global Greenhouse Gas emissions, Pakistan has been an active advocate for climate justice on international platforms including COP 29.

Pakistan's Climate Change

Policies:-

1. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of 2012. It aims to promote

climate resilience through mitigation and adaptation strategies. However, its weak implementation has hindered the fulfilment of this objective due to inadequate funding and coordination.

Other policies are:

2. Pakistan Climate Change Act (2017)
3. Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project (TBTP).

Challenges in addressing

environmental issues are:

1. weak governance and institutional capacity.
2. limited financing.
3. vulnerability to natural disasters.
4. Lack of climate awareness.

How can Pakistan leverage its participation in COP-29?

1. Enhancing climate resilience on global forums.
2. Attracting green financing.
3. Implementing sustainable environmental practices.

Recommendations for strengthening Policy Implementation and Governance structures are:

1. Strengthen institutional framework.
2. Improve transparency and accountability.
3. Mobilize domestic financing toward projects for renewable energy and conservation projects.
4. Focus on regional cooperation.