

QUESTION No: 1

Introduction

Pakistan's political system and culture after 1999 have undergone significant changes. This period marked by military rule, democratic transitions, and shifting power dynamics. Constitutional developments have played an important role in shaping democratic continuity and governance by promoting parliamentary democracy, devolution and institutional reforms. However challenges persists including security concerns, institutional weaknesses, and governance issues.

1. **Democratic Progress:** Pakistan has made progress in consolidating democracy, with peaceful transfer of power and increased civilian participation.
2. **Institutional Challenges:** The military's influence and institutional weaknesses hinder Pakistan's democratic development and governance.
3. **Security Stability:** On going security concerns and terrorism threats have have

impacted Pakistan's political stability and economic growth.

Constitutional developments after 1989

1. 18th Amendment (2010): The amendment aimed to strengthen parliamentary democracy, devolve powers to provinces, and enhance provincial autonomy.
2. 21st Amendment (2015): The amendment established military courts to try terrorism cases, raising concerns about the erosion of judicial independence.
3. 25th Amendment (2018): The amendment merged the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), aiming to promote regional stability and development.

How these developments shaped

democratic continuity and governance.

1. Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy:

The 18th amendment reinforced parliamentary democracy, enhancing the role of National Assembly and provincial assemblies.

2. Civilian Supremacy: Constitutional

developments have contributed to the gradual establishment of civilian supremacy, with elected governments asserting their authority.

3. Challenges to continuity: Military interventions, extra-constitutional actions, and institutional weaknesses have threatened democratic continuity.

Governance

1. Devolution and Decentralization: The 18th amendment promoted devolution and decentralization, empowering provinces and local governments.

2. Institutional Reforms: Constitutional developments have driven institutional reforms, including the establishment of the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NCTA).

3. Challenges to governance: Pakistan faces governance challenges, including corruption, inefficiency and security concerns.

Conclusion:

Constitutional developments in Pakistan have shaped democratic continuity

and governance by promoting parliamentary democracy, devolution, and institutional reforms. While progress has been made, challenges persist, requiring sustained efforts to strengthen institutions, promote accountability, and ensure effective governance.

QUESTION No. 2

Introduction

The current economic challenges of Pakistan are challenging for political economy. To address these challenges there are some policy measures like fiscal reforms, debt management, trade and export promotion, energy sector reforms, industrial and SME support, human capital development, governance and institutional reforms, and political and economic stability.

1. Fiscal Reforms

- (a) Broaden the tax base: Bring informal sectors like agriculture, retail, real estate into the tax net.
- (b) Combat tax evasion: Use digital systems and audit to reduce leakages.

2. Debt Management

- (a) Limit new external borrowing: Limiting new external borrowing and improving debt transparency.

- (b) Promote domestic resources mobilization to reduce dependency on foreign aid.

3. Trade and exports Promotion

- (a) Diversify exports: beyond textiles (IT) services, pharmaceuticals, agro-products).
- (b) Improve logistic and customs procedures to reduce export costs.

4. Energy Sector Reforms

- (a) Reduce circular debt by improving collection and governance in DISCO's (distribution companies).
- (b) Invest in renewable energy (solar, hydro, and wind) to cut fuel import bills.

5. Industrial and SME Support

- (a) Provide credit, tax incentives, and training to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

- (b) Support value-added manufacturing to move up the global value chain.

6. Human Capital Development

- (a) Increase spending on education, vocational training, and health care.
- (b) Align technical education with market needs.

7. Governance and Institutional Reforms

- (a) Strengthening institutions (FBR, NAB, SEEP) through depoliticization and capacity building.
- (b) Digitize government services to reduce corruption and improve efficiency.

8. Political and Economic Stability

- (a) Ensure policy continuity across governments to attract long-term investments.
- (b) Promote dialogue between political

Parties, provinces, and the private sector to build consensus on economic reforms.

Conclusion

Pakistan needs a combination of short-term stabilization and long-term structural reforms. Strong political will, institutional accountability, and public-private cooperation are essential to overcome current economic challenges.