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Part II

Question no: 2

Introduction:

Since independence, the political system and culture of Pakistan have gone through several ups & downs. The constitution of Pakistan declares it a parliamentary democracy and universal adult franchise. So the constitution guarantees inclusive political system and cultural. The Multi ethnic and multi cultural population of Pakistan could not be satisfied by the centre in the initial years of independence. Due to these disagreement, Pakistan could not get political stability along with economic prosperity. First constitution took 11 years to be formulated and implement due to the need to address the grievances of every province. It indicates that efforts were always made by government to make political culture of Pakistan Inclusive.

Evolution of political system

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and Culture since 1999:-

1999 - 2007 :- Era of military rule:-

In Oct 1999, General Pervez Musharraf declared Martial Law. He started governing the country. His era brought really positive changes contrary to previous military rules. It was an inclusive government on the ground that media developed in his era. Private channels were established and the news channels could express their opinion on policies of government without any hesitation.

↳ Local government act 2002:-

With regards to governance, he introduced the system of effective local government. Local governments were given full autonomy to operate. The centre even bypassed provinces and gave financial powers to Nazims and other officials of local government.

↳ Reimposition of Article 58 2 (b)

In 1997 Nawaz Sharif had removed this

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article from constitution through 13 amendment. But when Musharraf came to power he reimposed this article into the constitution. According to which president could dissolve national assembly on his will on the grounds of corruption and misconduct.

Charter of democracy: 2006

In 2006, charter of democracy was signed between PPP and PML-N, according to which, every political party will let the ruling party complete its tenure and will not take help from other political party the third party. This agreement had positive results for some period in future.

2007 Lawyers Movement and Strengthening of judiciary:-

In 2007, pervez Musharraf dismissed Iftikhar Chaudhry, the then chief justice of Pakistan from his post. This sparked protests among the lawyers community and immediately spread into

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full fledged protests throughout the country. Giving in to the pressure, Musharraf resigned in 2001 and Iftikhar Chaudry was restored. This movement gave much boost to the power of judiciary and helped judiciary to become independent. During this period several amendments were introduced which further strengthened the judiciary, such as the formation of judicial commission of Pakistan.

The Era of Continued democracy 2008 to 2017:

In 2008, Pakistan Peoples Party came to power. Asif Ali Zardari became the president and Yusuf Raza Gilani was appointed as the prime minister. The (PML-N) & PPP government for the first time in history of Pakistan was able to complete its term. In 2008, when this government came to power, the local government system was abolished and the autonomy of provinces transferred back to the provinces.

↳ The 18th amendment:

The 2010, the landmark 18th amend

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was introduced. According to **PILDAT** it can be considered the **Min^{or} cons- titution of Pakistan**. This amendm^{ent} changed the dynamics of political landscape of Pakistan. Autonomy was transferred to the provinces. 5% of Budget was to be shared with provinces. Education, taxes on immovable property, Health, law and order and many other subjects became the domain of centre.

Rule of PML (n) ::

In 2014, PML (n) came to power. The transfer to power from one party to another was really peaceful and a very positive development in politics of Pakistan. In 2017, the PML (n) was charged with corruption charges & was ousted.

Rule of PTI ::

In 2018, the PTI came to power. Through out all these elections i.e 2008, 2014 and 2018 the elections were free and fair and people freely participated in election. The era of 2018 to 2022 witnessed Pakistan economic stability. Social programmes such as health card and

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have been rule by elected governments. All the governments can complete their terms if they get on the same page for the prosperity of Pakistan.

Question no: 3

Answer:

Current Economic Challenges of Pakistan:

Introduction:

Pakistan is a developing country and since partition it has been facing myriad of economic challenges. When it got independence the economic assets given to it was not even the half of its rightful share and that too was given after a delay. Military equipments were old and rusted. The major industrial cities went into India's asset. So, the economic foundation of Pakistan was weak.

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Reason for current Economic challenges:-

Pakistan is facing current economic challenges due to structural flaws. Its structural flaws are deep rooted and without addressing these issues the economy of Pakistan cannot be improved.

Structural weaknesses:-

↳ Ineffective tax system:-

The tax system of Pakistan is not very effective. Land owners, real estate which comprise 80% of Pakistan GDP is exempted from tax net. The salaried class have to pay the tax in the form of income tax and common population in the form of indirect tax.

↳ Export of primary goods:-

Pakistan is an agricultural economy

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80% of the GDP comes from agriculture. The goods are exported in raw form which is not profitable in the comparison of finished goods.

Subsidies to SOEs:

Government gives subsidies to businesses. But these subsidies are given to state owned enterprises only. These SOEs are already in loss. Private industries and SMEs are hardly given any subsidies. Private sector can give advantage to government if it is provided with enough incentives.

Energy Sector Issues:

The "energy" electricity is sold to Pakistan by IPPs. Pakistan, according to **IPRI** has to pay beyond the amount that it uses. Which is a huge loss. Secondly, there are constant shortages of electricity due to which the industries are shutting off.

Agricultural Sector Issues:

Pakistan heavily relies on agriculture. But agriculture is not producing the

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outcome according to the amount of fertile land that Pakistan has. Due to outdated agricultural practices.

Fault in Education System:

The education system is not aligned according to the industrial needs. Pakistan ~~is~~ producing many graduates but they are unemployed due to lack of technical skills.

Poor Infrastructure in tourism

Pakistan has been gifted naturally with a beautiful landscape. But due to poor infrastructure of tourism sector is not given much profit. Due to issues of militancy as well, tourists in Pakistan feel unsafe.

Policy Measures to address these challenges:

Tax net should be widened:

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The tax net of Pakistan should be widened and real estate, IPPs, landlords should be included in it. Poor farmers should be given incentives.

Digitalization of Economy:-

The economy of Pakistan should be digitalized. Taxation system should be streamlined to avoid any tax evasions. FBR should be incentivized to work more efficiently.

Agriculture sector should be interrelated with technologies. Farmers should be educated about technology and to use apps for weather sensing.

Export of finished goods:-

Instead of primary goods, finished / final goods should be exported. For which industries must be supported by the government.

Promotion of SMEs:-

Small and middle scale enterprises should be promoted. Government

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Government should provide subsidies and opportunities to them. In long run they would be able to serve as taxpayers as well as employers which will reduce unemployment as well. In the initial stages they should be given tax holidays as well.

Vocational and Technical training centres:-

These centres should be established to train the youth with skills in demand. Digital skills such as AI, Data science and machine learning should be given priority.

Boost investor confidence through Pakistani diaspora:-

Pakistani diaspora should invest into Pakistan, establish businesses and invite the other people of country to do the same.

Conclusion:-

The weaknesses in Pakistan are structural and can only be resolved if steps

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policy measures are taken against
it.

