

SUBJECTIVE PART II

Q-2 Critically evaluate the evolution of -----?

Ans Introduction:

The Period after 1999 has been Pakistan long, uneven march from overt military to a hybrid, competitive democracy. Political institution was rebuilt, parties reconfigured, media and judiciary asserted them, and federalism get depended. First centralising under General Musharraf and then decentralising through the 18th Amendments and subsequent reforms has been the key lever shaping continuing and governance.

From the 1999 coup suspended the 1973 constitution and installed a controlled political party order. The Legal framework Order (2002) and the 17th Amendment (2003) constitutionalised Musharraf Presidency, strengthened Article 58(2)(b) on Assembly dissolution and created a National Security Council. His devolution plan (2001) expanded local bodies but without party foundation or fiscal guarantees making them dependents on the centre. Private electronic media was liberalised, inadvertently creating a new arena

for contention. By 2007, executive overreach triggered the lawyer's movement, which fused civil society, media and opposition parties into successful pushback, election in 2008 restored civilians rule. This also birthed a rights conscious middle class and judiciary.

Constitutional reset & Devolution (2008-2013):

The democratic coalition replaced centralised presidentialism with consensual parliamentarianism. The 18th Amendment (2010) repealed Article 58(2)(b) strengthened parliament sovereignty, made the Prime Minister the locus of the executive authority and abolished the concurrent legislative list transferring vast subjects to provinces. It introduced 19A (Right for Information) improved due process guarantees and set-up transparent judicial appointments and election commission mechanism. In fiscal federalism, the Seventh NFC Award (2009) shifted more revenues to Pakistan. The 2013 election yielded the first civilian-to-civilian transfer of power, a milestone for democratic continuing.

Security Shocks and Hybridisation (2003-2018):

Terrorism and the APS tragedy (2014)
re-securitised politics. The 21st Amendment (2015)
temporarily, ~~em~~ empowered military courts, security
prerogatives re-centralised informally. The Supreme
Court activism expanded judicial veto-power
embodying the culture of lawfare and elite
accountability. Party Politics remained leader
with weak internal elections yet to Third Force.
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) energised the
urban youth, social media mobilised crowds
and issue based campaigns began to reshape
political competition.

Integration (2018-2024):

The 25th Amendment ~~Amg~~ (2018) merged
FATA & ICPR, extending constitutional rights
and political governance to previously excluded
region. However - centre province tensions over
fund, census and policing highlighted the
unfinished business of devolution. Frequent delay
and contested roles around local government
undetermined service delivery and at grassroots.
The 2022 vote of no confidence changed a

prime minister without intervention, even as allegation of managed politics sustained the hybrid narrative. Election in 2004 though disputed, preserving the chain of electoral legitimacy.

How Constitutional developments shaped continuity and governance:

1- Parliament Supremacy:

Repealing Article 58(2)(b) and restoring the prime minister centrality reduced presidential discretion to ~~sack~~ sack assemblies and the norms of completing Terms.

2- Federal devolution:

The 18th Amendments and seventh NFC Award pushed policy to paleistan in delivery. This improved responsiveness in some areas and exposed capacity asymmetries when federal standards were weak.

3- Right & Transparency:

Article 19A spurred Right to Information laws & citizen oversight combined with a free media and activists.

bench, though sometimes at the cost of governance stability and policy consistency.

Conclusion:

Since 1999 Pakistan had moved from the overt to contentious but durable electoral order. Especially The 18th Amendments, fiscal federalism and improved electoral architecture has underwritten democratic continuity.

Yet governance quality still lags because political culture remains personalised, polarised and centralising in practice. local government are irregular.

Q-6 Discuss The role of ideology -- —?

Ans: Ideology has been Pakistan - primary nation building adhesive. The Two nation theory converted Muslim Minorities anxiety in late-colonial India into state making projects, forming Pakistan as home land, where muslim could order other politics according to their values. Early elites used this frame to earn legitimacy for fragile institution and to mobilise

disparate region into single polity.

After independence, ideology from rhetoric to law. The objective resolution (1949) sacralised sovereignty of Allah and popular will inaugurating a search for balance between Islamic principles and parliamentary democracy. 1973 constitution anchored this synthesis naming Islam the state religion, defining the citizenship, rights and reserving space for democratic governance.

Yet nation-building remain contested. Three projects were completed. The failure to equitably accommodate, Bengali cultural and economic claims produced the 1971 rupture, proving the over centralised singular ideology could not substitute for the federal justice.

Under General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-88) Islam depend through law, curricula and Afghan-Jihad geopolitics. This reoriented ideology from constitutional faith to societal regulations empowering clerical actors and

embedding a security narrative that linked national purpose with strategic depth.

Post 9/11, the jihad frame collided with global and domestic blowbacks. A newer narrative counter extremism and economic integration gained ground. The 18th Amendments (2010) and The Seventth NFC Award devolved powers and resources, recasting ideology around federal and provincial. Right based recourses, recasting ideology, (Article 19A on information) widened the meaning of Pakistan.

Today ideological counters are hybrid. Religion remains potent symbols of unity and moral vocabulary, the security establishment still shapes national purpose, but democratic devolution, provincial identities and young online citizen push towards a civic nationalism. Polarised media often weaponise ideology, yet regular elections and constitutional compulsion preserve a shared framework.

In conclusion, Pakistan Nation building

ideology has evolved from singular-religious nationalism to a layered compact. Islamic identity; constitutional democracy, and federal pluralism, whose equal will determine the quality of governance and cohesion ahead.

Q-3 The current economic challenges -----?

Ans Introduction:

Pakistan Persistent macroeconomic instability - recurrent balance of payments crisis, low growth, inflationary spikes and fiscal stress is often attributed to 'structural flaw' such as narrow tax base, weak exports and energy sectors inefficiencies. These flaws are real, yet they endure because a political-economy constraint, powerful veto players, fragmented coalitions and short electoral horizon that block reforms and reward status-quo results. In essence Pakistan-economic challenges stem less from a lack of ideas and more from an equilibrium of interest that might resist the change.

Arguments:

First, Taxation illustrate the core problems. For decades, successive governments have promised badly based income and agriculture taxation, yet exemption and amnesties persists because influential groups — large Traders, segments of real estate and agriculture and part of the bureaucratic political nexus, benefit from informality and treatment. Second, State owned enterprises and the energy chain bleed fiscal resources not due to technical ignorance but because appointments, procurement and tariffs decision are politicized. Third, trade policy swings with lobbying pressure, protection is extended to import firm while export competitive declines. Finally, Federal Commission bargaining after the 18th Amendments has often transfer over coordinated reforms.

These outcomes are classical political-economy failures, not merely technical deficits. Structural fixes will underperform unless the incentive structure that sustained them is altered.

Policy Measures :

1- Create Reforms :

Establish a non-partisan Fiscal and energy reforms Commission with statutory powers and multi-year mandates so reforms survive political cycles.

2- Hard budget constraint:

Enforce a binding medium term, fiscal framework, link provincially Transfer to Tax effort and service-delivery outcomes.

3- Tax Reforms :

Digitize invoicing nationwide, unify GST, and phase out exemption while earmarking a visible share of new revenues for local health and education to build Taxpayer buy-in.

4- Rule-based Trade and Industry:

Lower average tariffs, scrap SROs, and provide time bound performance-linked incentives for exporters, especially in value added agriculture and light manufacturing.

5- Data and Enforced State:

Expand NADRA, FBR - banking interoperability, empower an autonomous, Pakistan Revenue - service and beneficial ownership registries to curb - rent seeking.

Conclusion:

Pakistan economy stumbles not because solutions are unknowns but because politics block them. Recasting Through credible institution, Transparency and protection of the vulnerable - can unlock the stalled structural reforms. By Tackling the political economy roots, Pakistan can finally convert repeated stabilization into sustained, inclusive growth.