

Q6. Explain the concept of Nationality and distinguish between Nationality and Citizenship. (CSS-2019)

Ans. I-INTRODUCTION: THE CONCEPT OF NATIONALITY AND ITS DIFFERENCE FROM CITIZENSHIP

Acquired by  
Nationality is a person's  
Ethnicity or Country of birth

Citizenship is Acquired Status  
as a State's Registered Member.

Nationality and citizenship may sound like synonyms to each other, but actually, these words are quite different. The nationality is a term used to say a particular person's ethnicity or country of birth, whereas a citizenship is a legal term acquired as a result of legal procedures. Both nationality and

citizenship are significant concepts as they are the fundamental rights of the citizens.

## II- NATIONALITY

"Everyone has the right to a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

(Article 15 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

### a) Definition

Nationality is a legal identification of a person in international law, establishing the person as a subject, a national, of a sovereign state.

### b) Principles

The state, through constitutional and statutory provisions, sets the criteria for determining its nationals:

By ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> rule of international customary law, a person who is born within a state's



territory and subject to its jurisdiction acquires that state's nationality.

2. By another rule, one has a nationality as an inheritance from one or both of one's parents.

3. Another method is the process of naturalization. It is the process in which a non-national of a country <sup>may</sup> acquire nationality of that country automatically by a statute or by an application of approval by legal authorities.

4. In cases when one state cedes territory to another, inhabitants of the ceded region commonly acquire the new territory's nationality.

### III - CITIZENSHIP

#### a) Definition

Citizenship is a status acquired by becoming a registered member of the state by law.

## b) Rights of Citizens

Once the person becomes a citizen of the state, he/she has the right to vote, work, reside, pay taxes and take an active part in the country.

## c) How to Gain Citizenship?

Every person is a citizen of the country where he/she is born, but to become a citizen of some other country, one needs to apply for it.

## IV- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

### Nationality

1. Nationality is a status arising out of having origin of a particular nation.
2. Nationality is the inter-nationally recognized relationship between a country and a person.

### Citizenship

Citizenship is a political status obtained by legal requirements. Citizenship is defined internally to mean a status that allows the person full political rights.



3. It is an ethnic or racial concept.

It is a legal or juristic concept.

4. A person cannot be a national of more than one country

A person can possess citizenship of more than one country at a time.

Example: Pakistanis are only nationals of Pakistan.

Example: Pakistanis are also citizens of Canada, U.S., Germany, etc.

5. The nationality of a person cannot be taken back once acquired.

The citizenship of a person can be taken back (in case of violation of laws).

6. A national is not necessarily a citizen

A citizen of a country is always a national of a country.

Example: The members of American Samoa and Swains Island are American nationals, but not citizens.

Example: In Mexico, a person receives citizenship only upon turning 18.

## V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The synonyms "nationality" and "citizenship" differ in the sense that nationality is acquired as a virtue of one's birth in a place whereas citizenship of a country is legally acquired by fulfilling certain criteria. These concepts hold great significance. By virtue of nationality a person finds refuge in his homeland when he/she is expelled from other country. Similarly, citizenship forms the basis of the modern social contract and citizens of a state have protected legitimate rights and duties. Thus, nationality and citizenship are the guardians of people provided that they should also contribute positively towards these concepts.

## VI - CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, nationality is acquired by a person as a result of his birth in a particular country, whereas citizenship is



Short answer. Not properly

structured.

legally acquired by fulfilling certain conditions. Thus, these two apparently synonymous terms bear great differences in them. They are also significant and uniquely safeguards the people.

Q7. Discuss in detail the development of local-self governments in Pakistan. (CSS-2022)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENTS IN PAKISTAN

Local-Self Governments Developed in Pakistan	Mainly During Military Regimes
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Pakistan is a federal republic with three tiers of government: national, provincial and local. Local government is a management model of democratic governance in which citizens conduct their affairs by themselves within a particular local authority. Local government system in Pakistan emerged first during democratic regime of



General Ayub in 1959 and since then it was developed by other military dictators too. The eighteenth amendment granted this responsibility to provincial governments in 2010. Thus, the ~~history~~ <sup>development</sup> of local-self governments in Pakistan <sup>has</sup> undergone multiple stages.

## II - LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENTS

### a) Definition

Local government is a management model of democratic governance. A local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state.

### b) Emergence

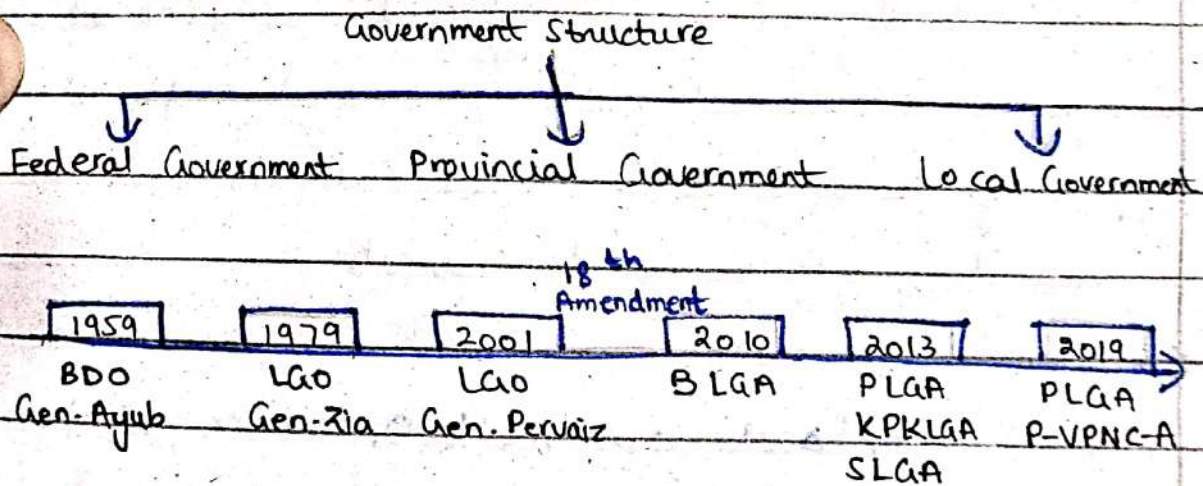
The concept of local governance has emerged due to the expansion of state functions and duties, and in order to consolidate citizens' rights to and participation in the management of their affairs.



### c) In Different States

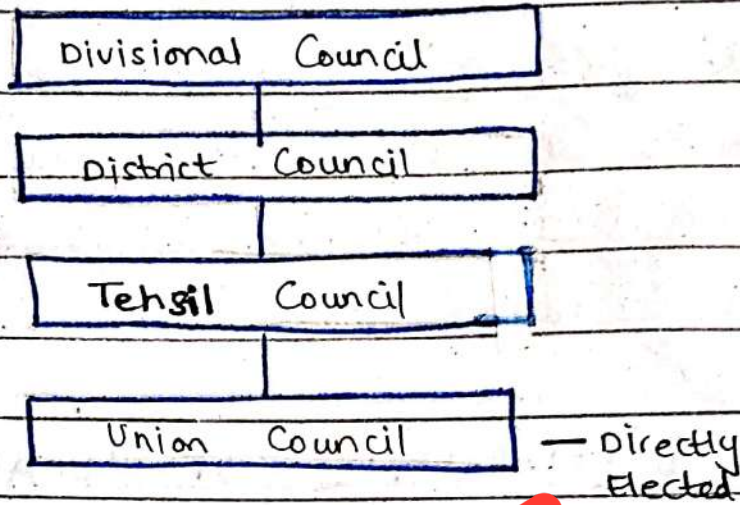
In federal states, local government generally comprises the third (or sometimes fourth) tier of government. In unitary states, it usually occupies the second or third tier of government.

## III - DEVELOPMENTS OF LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENTS IN PAKISTAN



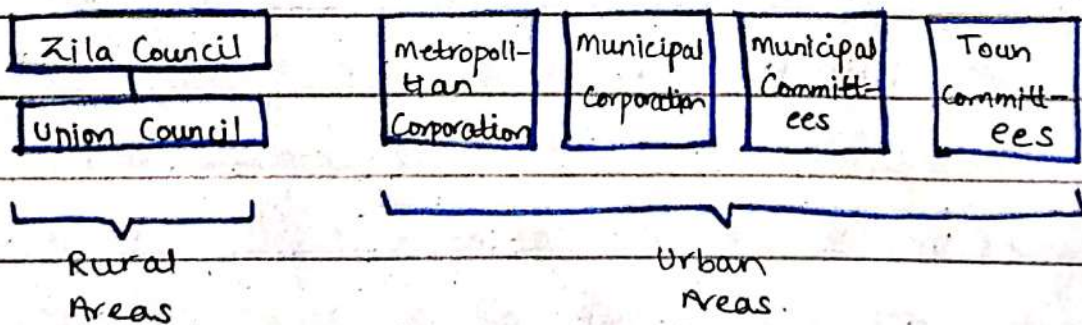
Pakistan has a 3-tier structure of government: federal, provincial and local governments. The development of local-self governments in Pakistan is as follows:

## a) Basic Democracies Order, 1959



Under the Presidential Ordinance of General Ayub, a four-tiered hierarchical system of local-self government was introduced, namely: union council, tehsil council, district council and divisional council.

## b) Local Government Ordinance, 1979



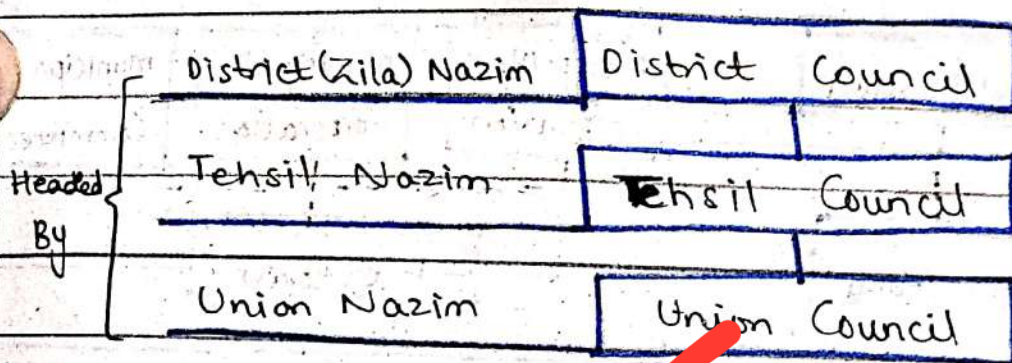
The Local Government Ordinance, 1979 by General Zia created rural-urban divide. The rural areas were divided into towns



union council (lower) and Zila council (upper).

The urban areas were divided on the basis of their population into: metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation, municipal committees, and town committees.

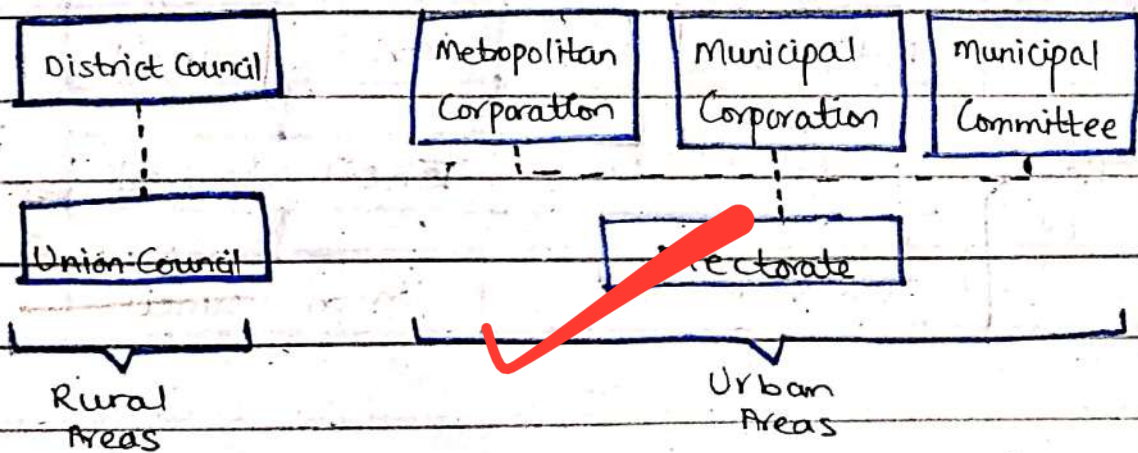
### c) Local Government Ordinance, 2001



The Local Government Ordinance, 2001 by General Musharraf created a three-tiered structure: union council, tehsil council and district council. <sup>Gen.</sup> Musharraf also abolished the positions of divisional commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners <sup>(DCs)</sup> were converted into District Coordination Officer (DCOs) and <sup>Gen.</sup> his power of magistracy was taken by making them the Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs).

The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan made provisions for substantial devolution of power to provincial and local government. Thus, each province formulated its own local government law.

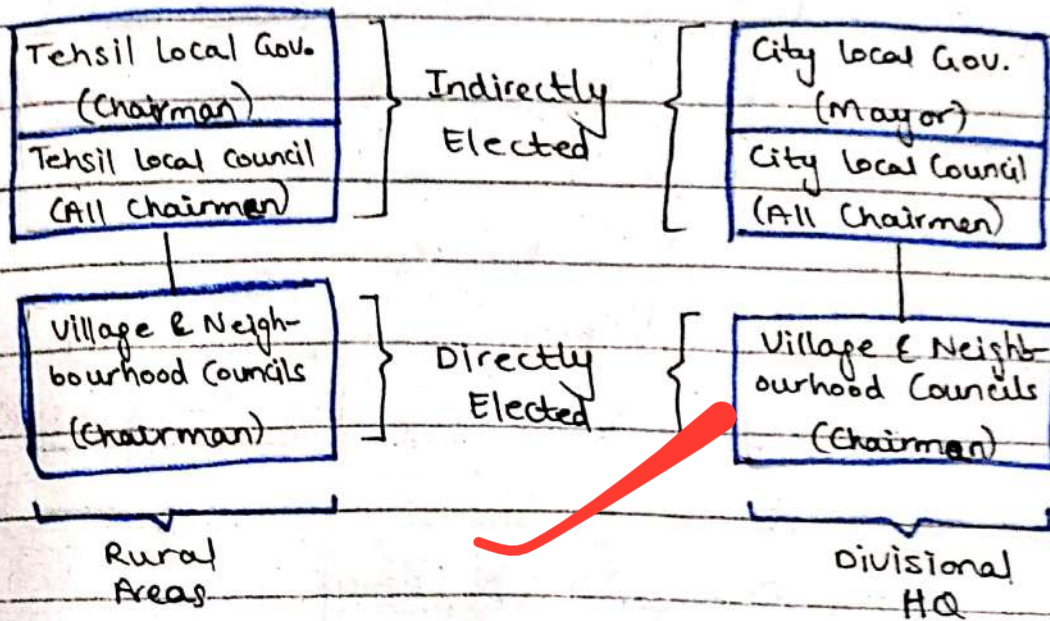
#### d) The Balochistan LGA, 2010



The Balochistan LGA, 2010 has rural-urban divide. The rural areas are divided into union council and district council while the urban areas are divided into metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation and municipal committee whose members are directly elected on non-party basis.

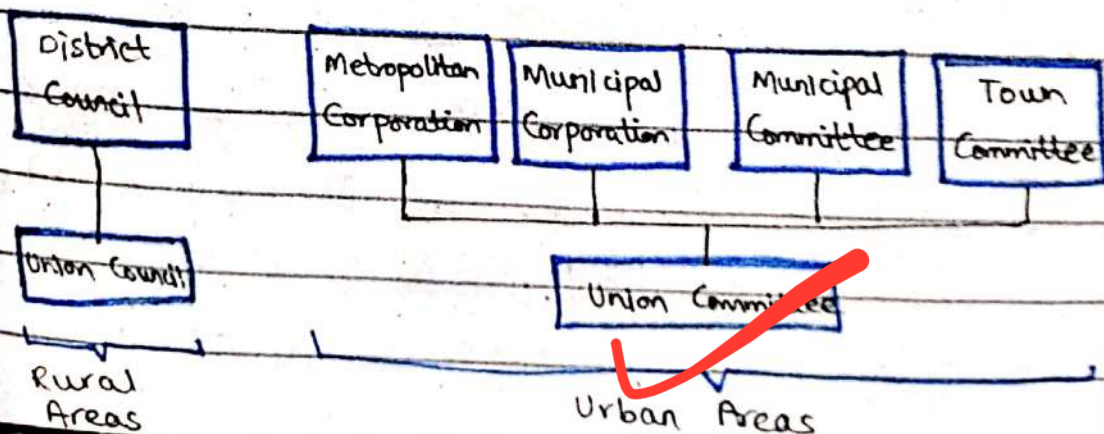


### e) The KPK LGA, 2013



The KPK LGA, 2013 has rural-divisional head quarters divide. Both divisions have a directly elected village and neighbourhood councils (having a chairman) and an indirectly elected tehsil-tier (in rural areas) and city-tier (in divisional headquarters).

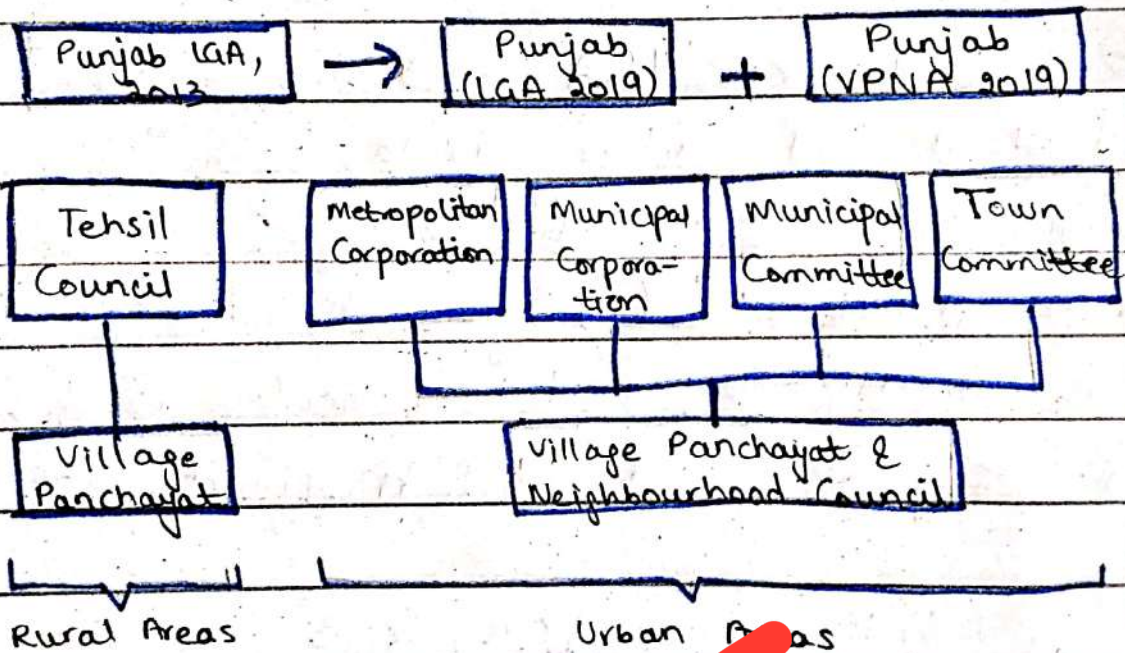
### f) The Sindh LGA, 2013





The Sindh LGA, 2013 has a rural-urban divide. The rural areas are divided into union council <sup>(lower)</sup> and district council <sup>(upper)</sup> while the urban areas are divided into union committee (lower) and into metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation, municipal committee and town committee (upper).

### g) The Punjab LGA, 2019



The Punjab LGA, 2013 which had indirect elections converted into the Punjab LGA, 2019 and the Punjab VPNA, 2019. The 2019 act also has a rural-urban divide. The



rural areas have village panchayat and tehsil council. while the urban areas have VPNA council and metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation, municipal committees and town committees.

#### IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The local government is a management model of democratic governance emerged due to the expansion of state functions and duties. Local governments are crucial because they strengthen the political process, are bedrocks of democracy, makes a responsible government and are breeding grounds for political leaders. However, in Pakistan the poor local government system resulted in multiple military dictatorships who in order to legitimize their regimes established non-party based local governments. Further, in the democratic era, local governments are weak due to inter-party conflicts at different levels. Thus, in order to establish



a secure local government system, the local governments must be given significant authorities and funds.

## V - CONCLUSION

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To conclude, the local government is a form of public administration and the lowest tier of administration within a given state. In Pakistan, this system evolved during democratic regime and later 18<sup>th</sup> amendment authorized the provinces to form their local government systems.

Q8. How local-self government strengthens democracy? Why this system is unable to work consistently and successfully in Pakistan?

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY BY LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT AND THE REASONS OF INABILITY OF THIS SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN



Q. What is significance of Local Government System in a country? Discuss the reasons of repeated failures of the efforts in Pakistan to establish a stable local government.

Local-Self Government = Third Tier of Government & Bedrock of Democracy

Local government is a management model of democratic governance in which citizens conduct their affairs by themselves within a particular local authority. This system makes the government more responsive and accountable to citizens and hence is the bedrock of democracy. Unfortunately, this system has been unable to work consistently and successfully due to certain structural and local government act issues in Pakistan. Thus, both local government and democracy in Pakistan are in a trembling state.

## II - LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENTS

### a) Definition

Local government is a management model of democratic governance. A local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts,



exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state.

## b) Principles

### i) Subsidiarity

It is a principle of social organization that holds that social and political issues should be dealt with at the most immediate (or local) level that is consistent with their resolution. Hence, the problem needs to be resolved where it originally originates from.

### ii) Electoral legitimacy

Local governance requires members of local councils to be elected by the population of that community who themselves are in the best place to know their needs in contrast to other forms of public administration characterized by subordination to the central authority.



### III - STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY BY LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT

As democracy means involvement of the people and their consent in the governance. Thus, democracy means transparency and accountability. The local government system strengthens democracy in the following ways:

#### i) Strengthens Political Process

The local government bodies are the fundamental bases of the entire political structure of a country. Thus, a strong local government strengthens the political process.

#### ii) Makes Government More Responsive to Citizens

As the members of the local council are the local citizens of an area, thus they are the most understanding of the needs, problems and priorities of their respective areas.

Example: The sewerage issue in a particular area can only be known to the locals.



of that area (including the councilors), so they will immediately take remedial actions.

### iii) Bedrock of Democracy

Local government is a system based on the involvement of the largest number of citizens in solving the problems faced by citizens, thus applying democracy at the local level.

Add examples.

### iv) Greater Accountability

It is easier for citizens to approach and confront their local representatives that are present in their vicinities rather than politicians who are distant from them due to their post provincial / federal legislatures.

Example: The nazim, councilors, etc., are the readily available and accountable persons in the local muhallas.

### v) Breeding Ground for Political Leaders

The local government elections allow young and dynamic individuals to launch their political careers at the lowest



level and then making their way up to the top, learning as they move in the political process.

Example: In developed countries like China, the top leaders have to start from the grass-roots.

### vi) Coping with Emerging Challenges

The challenges of the world become complex with the passage of time. The problems like population growth, poverty, crimes, economic crisis, all need solutions at grass-root level and the elite-class politicians are unaware of these problems.

## IV- REASONS OF CONSISTENT FAILURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS IN PAKISTAN

### a) structural Issues

#### i) Non-Party Basis Local Government under Military Rule

Local governments under military rules like that of General Ayub, General Zia and



General Pervaiz all were to gain false sense of legitimacy, because they were based on non-party elections.

## ii) Inter-Party Conflicts at Different Levels

A norm of institutional conservatism is prevalent at local and provincial level same as it was prevalent between federal and provinces in order to maintain status quo. Thus, local governments are not allowed to be strengthened by the provincial governments.

Example: In 2013, the local governments in Karachi was dominant by MQM party, while provincial government by PPP.

## b) Local Government Act Issues

### i) Poor Electoral System

The electoral system in the four provinces are poor because they have indirect elections of the heads, lack of separate electorate on reserved seats, and even are



conducted on non-party basis.

Example: The mayor of Karachi is not directly elected by people, rather he/she is elected by union committee members.

## ii) Inefficient Resource Distribution

After 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the resources are not properly distributed to the local governments by provinces. Further there is an undemocratic budget passing process i.e. if the local councils fail to pass budget with simple majority then their budget will be passed by local government commissions.

Example: 4/13 members are of local governments in Punjab and KPK exist in PEC.

## iii) Strict Monitoring by Provincial Governments

There is a strict control of provincial governments over local governments and thus their autonomy and independence are restricted.



Example: The appointments of Chief officer (in Punjab and Sindh) whose decision is binding on local councils.

#### iv) Lack of Experts

Due to lack of autonomy and independence, the local government members remained untrained in politics or governance.

Example: For municipal services, zoning and other activities, the local government officers lack expertise and financial resources.

#### v) Inefficient Implementation

Despite other issues, there also exists issues of practical reality which do not allow local governments to be strengthened.

Example: The political rivalry among parties, lack of repeated and timely cycles of elections, repeated changes in LG Acts, etc.

### IV- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A local government is a form of



public administration and the lowest tier of administration in a given state. It is the bedrock of democracy. In other countries, its members have strong authorities e.g., the Mayor of London. Unfortunately, in Pakistan the local governments have no powers and are mostly used by military dictators to gain legitimacy. The democratic political crisis existent since Pakistan's inception is due to weak local governments. Thus, in order to make Pakistan a "true republic", the federal and provincial governments must devolve powers to local governments.

Be more critical and add references.

## V- CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the local government is a management model of democratic governance. It strengthens democracy as local government members are easily accessible and accountable to citizens rather than provincial and federal members. Since the inception of Pakistan, local governments fail to operate successfully.

due to certain structural and local government  
act issues. Thus, the status of both local  
government and democracy in Pakistan are weak.



Q9. What is Fascism and why it is considered to be the child of first half of 20th century events to place in Europe? (CSS-2017)

Q. Fascism generally flourishes in countries with strong nationalism and weak democracies. Discuss the enabling conditions for fascism with reference to Germany and Italy. (CSS-2019)

Ans. **I - INTRODUCTION: FASCISM AND ITS ENABLING CONDITIONS IN THE WEAK DEMOCRACIES (AS OF GERMANY AND ITALY)**

Fascism

A Political Ideology as an Authoritarian Nationalist

Fascism is a political ideology, which is of deep-seated as an authoritarian nationalist. Fascism indicates "strength through unity". It emerged in Italy and Germany in the post-world war I era when war brought huge losses and frustration. Fascism emerged there as a result of industrialization, Treaty of



Versailles, lack of strong perennial identity, and Pact of Steel in Europe. Thus, fascism generally emerges flourishes in countries with strong nationalism and weak democracies.

## II- FASCISM

### a) origin

The term Fascism has been derived from Italian word Fascio which means a bundle of wood. A bundle of wood and an axe in ancient times was the national symbol of Roman Empire used to suggest "strength through unity."

### b) Definition

"Fascism is an authoritarian regime that puts an emphasis on hyper-nationalism."

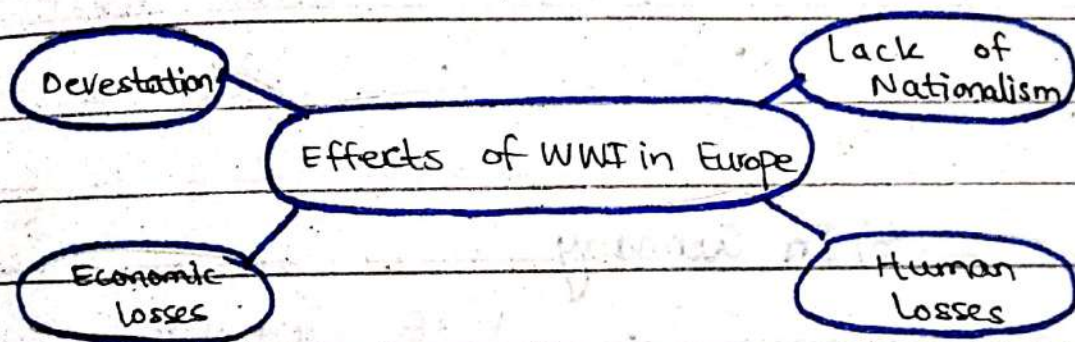
### c) Aim

Fascism aimed at the creation of a nationalist dictatorship to regulate economic



structure and to transform social relations within a modern, self-determined culture, and the expansion of the nation into an empire.

### III - CONDITIONS IN EUROPE (ITALY AND GERMANY) AFTER WORLD WAR-I



The world war I was the first major war fought between industrialized nations, which were armed with technology. The result was complete destruction. Millions of people died, entire countries malformed, and those who survived were often deeply disillusioned.

#### a) In Italy

Italy had battled on the winning side of World War I, but it had agonised



greatly Many Italians were annoyed and disappointed that the country gained very little for the price it paid. Some war veterans felt alienated from society and had grown accustomed to the fears of war. Normal life seemed unreal and incomprehensible to them. In such a scenario, Mussolini gave them strength and hope to re-affirm the Italian national identity and pride.

### b) In Germany

At the end of World War I, Germany was forced to accept loss of territory and to pay reparations for all the devastations. Germans struggled to understand their country's uncertain future. Citizens faced poor economic conditions, unemployment, political instability, and profound social change. In such <sup>humiliating</sup> ~~devastating~~ circumstances, Adolf Hitler gave Germans a ray of hope.



## IV- ENABLING CONDITIONS OF FASCISM/ NAZISM

### a) Reaction to Industrialization

Industrialization began in the late 19th century with the development of steel power, which changed the entire societal structure. In such a scenario, the old moral order and the new industrialization were not coping up. Thus, fascism emerged with the fusion of modernity with the traditional moral order.

### b) Legacy of World War I

The four years of World War I made people normalized with the use of violence as a political tool. Fascism is also based on violence for national interest, so fascism is a legacy of WWI.

### c) Treaty of Versailles and the War Guilt Clause

The Treaty of Versailles and the incorporation of War Guilt Clause made the



Germany responsible for the war and to pay the reparations. The humiliation and devastation of Germans, in such a case, were hoped by Nazism. Thus, Nazism was a hope for a strong country and better future.

#### d) Desire for a strong Perennial Identity Among Europeans

The people of Germany and Italy were desperately in a need of a strong national identity during a time of widespread confusion and disorientation in Europe. Thus, Fascism and Nazism gave them a strong perennial identity.

#### e) Pact of Steel (1939)

The Pact of Steel was a political and military alliance between Italy and Germany committing each to assist the other in the event of war with another power.



#### IV- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The Fascism/Nazism is an authoritarian regime with an emphasis on hyper-nationalism. Fascism/Nazism does not believe in democracy, rather ~~they~~ <sup>it</sup> believes in the use of violence, force and imperialism. It opposes individualism, international law, capitalism and socialism. <sup>Although,</sup> Fascism diminished after world war II, yet smaller fascist groups continue to exist today in dozens of nations. Thus, in a world (in 21st century) dominated by the capitalist-democratic countries, fascism/Nazism has almost no significant place.

#### V- CONCLUSION

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To conclude, Fascism/Nazism is a political ideology that supports hyper-nationalism and autocracy. The post world war I conditions in Europe were the fertile soil for the development of Fascism.



Thus, Mussolini and Hitler were the early fascist leaders of the world.

Q10. Critically examine the basic principles of Fascism. (CSS-2004, 2009, 2020)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FASCISM

Fascism	=	A Political Ideology as an Authoritarian Nationalist
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Fascism is a political ideology, which is of deep-seated as an authoritarian nationalist. Fascism indicates "strength through unity". Fascism emerged in Italy and Germany in the post World War I era when the war brought huge losses and frustration. Fascism believed in dictatorship of one national leader, opposes individualism and international law, justifies violence and force. Thus, fascism/Nazism presents an entire inhuman and impractical ideology.



## II - FASCISM

### a) origin

The term Fascism has been derived from Italian word Fascio which means a bundle of wood. A bundle of wood and an axe in ancient times was the national symbol of Roman Empire used to suggest "strength through unity".

### b) Definition

"Fascism is an authoritarian regime that puts an emphasis on hyper-nationalism"

### c) Aim

Fascism aimed at the creation of a nationalist dictatorship to regulate structure and to transform social relations within a modern self-determined culture, and the expansion of the nation into an empire.



#### d) Emergence in Italy and Germany

The World War I was the first major war fought between industrialized nations, which were armed with technology. The conditions of the winner (Italy) and the loser (Germany) <sup>after</sup> this war were similar i.e. huge economic and human losses, devastation and hopelessness. Thus, Mussolini and Hitler through Fascism and Nazism gave these frustrated nations a ray of hope.

### III - EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPLES OF FASCISM

#### a) Fascism Believed in Dictatorship of one National leader and Repudiated Democracy

Fascism believed in a highly-centralized control and administration. Mussolini emphasized on three elements of dictatorship i.e., responsibility, obedience to one leader and discipline. This principle is against the human nature and makes them feel like they are in a cage.



b) It opposes Individualism and Favours Collectivism

Fascism allows individuals to develop their personality on behalf of the state. Thus, individuals have no personal choice and freedom of their own.

Example: Hitler's implementation of Eugenic methods in favor of generating superior breeds..

c) It Advocates Hyper-nationalism

Nationality binds the individuals of a state, but Fascism believes in hyper-nationalism, which disintegrates nations

Example: Benito Mussolini was voted out of power by his own Grand Council and was arrested, because he failed to integrate the nations on his ideology.

d) Fascism Creates a Totalitarian State

"All within the state, nothing outside the state."

(Mussolini)



Fascism believes in the creation of a totalitarian state which is supreme in social, economic and political fields. It intervenes in the personal lives of the people and agitates them.

Example: North-Korea has 28 state-approved hairstyles.

### e) It Beliefs in Violence, Force and Imperialism

Fascist states believe in the achievement of national objectives through violence, force and imperialism. This unilateral use of force, instead of making subjects obedient, ~~turns~~ turns them into rebels.

Example: Mussolini conquered Ethiopia to restore Italian prestige.

### f) It Opposes International Law

Fascism opposes internationalism and international law, thus there was no coordination possible in the interest of all nations. The International law is a means of



maintaining  
maintaining peace in the world and it binds nations/states within limits. The opposition of internationalism turns the world into a battlefield.

Example: Italy's giving up of the membership of League of Nations in favor of military alliance.

Add sayings of Mussolini.....

g) Fascism Favors New Economic System

Fascism opposes Capitalism due to absence of state intervention in markets. It also opposes socialism which favours <sup>workers</sup> individuals. According to the Fascism, the interests of neither capitalists nor of workers ~~were~~ <sup>was</sup> above the national interests. Fascism failed to create such an economic system which is against the human's aspirations.

#### IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Fascism/Nazism is an authoritarian regime with an emphasis on hyper-nationalism. Fascism emerged to reorganize the devastated



nations of Europe, but its principles were entirely against the human nature of social beings. These inhuman fascist principles resulted in World War II which proved to be a setback to the fascist regime and resulted in Mussolini's removal from office and Hitler's suicide. Although, Fascism diminished after World War II, yet smaller fascist groups continue to exist today in dozens of nations. Thus, in a world (in 21<sup>st</sup> century) dominated by the capitalist-democratic countries, Fascism/Nazism has no significant place.

## V- CONCLUSION

To conclude, Fascism/Nazism is a political ideology that supports hyper-nationalism and autocracy. It emerged in Europe after World War I and its principles believed in the national interests <sup>as</sup> superior over individual's interests. Thus, the inhuman principles of Fascism resulted in its fall after World War II.