

Topic phrase:

"It is easier to make a constitution than to run it. in the light of Politics Administration dichotomy; To what extent this statement of Woodrow Wilson is true in case of running the state of Pakistan"

I. Introduction

Woodrow Wilson's assertion that crafting a constitution is simpler than effectively running a state holds a significant truth, particularly in the context of Pakistan. This essay will explore the complexities of governance in Pakistan through the lens of the politics - administration dichotomy, analyzing the challenges that arise when ideals enshrined in a constitution meet the realities of political maneuvering and administrative execution.

II. The Politics - Administration Dichotomy

The politics-administration dichotomy posits a fundamental division between the political sphere, concerned with policy formulation and representation and the administrative sphere responsible for implementing those policies. In theory, politicians set the direction, while administrators translate it into action. However, ~~this~~ this is rarely a neat separation. Politics can intrude on administration, leading to inefficiency and corruption. Conversely, a powerful bureaucracy can impede political will.

III. Pakistan's Constitutional Framework

Pakistan's 1973 constitution outlines a democratic, federal parliamentary system. It emphasizes fundamental rights, separation of

power and an independent judiciary. However, the path from these ideals to effective governance is fraught with obstacles.

IV. Challenges in Running Pakistan

Several factors contribute to the difficulty of running Pakistan under its constitution.

(a) Political Instability

Pakistan has a history of military coups and weak civilian governments. This instability hinders long-term planning and consistent policy implementation. Political parties often prioritize short-term gains over national development.

(b) Weak Institutions

The bureaucracy suffers from inefficiency, corruption and political influence. This undermines the ability to execute policies effectively. Judicial reforms are

ongoing, but the justice system remains overburdened and slow.

(c) Social fragmentation

Ethnic, religious, and sectarian divides can impede national cohesion and make it difficult to forge consensus on critical issues. This can be exploited by politicians for personal gains.

(d) Security concerns

Pakistan faces ongoing challenges related to terrorism and border security. This diverts resources away from development and good governance.

Socio-economic disparities

Pakistan grapples with poverty, illiteracy, and a lack of basic infrastructure. These issues require long term solutions and coordinated efforts, which are often hampered by political squabbling.

V. Examples of the Dichotomy in Action

Here are some instances where the politics-administration dichotomy plays out in Pakistan.

(a) Policy implementation

A well-intentioned economic policy might get bogged down by bureaucratic red tapes and vested interests seeking to maintain the status quo.

(b) Resource allocation

Political considerations can override development priorities leading to funds being directed towards non-essential projects in influential constituencies.

(c) Law and order

Political interference in police investigations or appointments can undermine law enforcement effectiveness.

These are a few examples of dichotomous nature in Pakistan of system.

VI. Overcoming the challenges

Despite the challenges, efforts can be made to bridge the politics-administration gap.

(a) Constitutional supremacy

Rule of law is the prerequisite to bridge the politics-administration disparities. Moreover, it is necessary to keep check on those who transgress their constitutional boundaries.

(b) Political consensus

Fostering a culture of political compromise and long term vision can help navigate challenges and ensure continuity in governance.

(c) Civic engagement

Empowering citizens to hold their representatives accountable and participate in democratic processes strengthens accountability.

VII. Strengthening institutions

Building a meritocratic and professional bureaucracy

insulated from political pressure
is crucial. Judicial reforms can
improve access to justice and
uphold the rule of law.

VII Conclusion

Wilson's statement resonates with Pakistan's experience. While crafting a constitution establishes a framework, the real test lies in effectively translating its principles into action. Bridging the politics-administration divide necessitates strong institutions, political will and active citizen participation. It is a continuous process, requiring ongoing efforts to ensure Pakistan's governance lives up to the ideals enshrined in its constitution.