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Q1 A complex political situation has emerged in Pakistan where opposition, coalition government, military and judiciary are increasingly confronting each other. Evaluate the situation and give workable solutions.

Introduction:-

Pakistan is a country where each institution works against the favour of each other. No country can prosper if its pillars do not align with each other and same is the case of Pakistan. Where political stability has remained a far distant dream because of its internal collusion and absence of consensus. Blame game is still the fundamental agenda of every ruling and coalition government. Along with it, this political instability has always welcomed the intervention of military that further deteriorated the condition. Country established and prosper on the fair and free election with independent and strong judiciary, but personal interest has always overshadowed the national interest of the country. By building consensus and respecting democratic charter can minimize most of the persisting problems of the country. Re-engineering the institutions and reforms must be stopped by structural reforms and commitment towards the stability.

(2)

Catastrophic Situation of the Pakistan's Political System:-

Political system of the country is the core pillar which lead the country either towards prosperity and success or brink of decline. Political system of Pakistan has remained deeply politicized by relying on other institutions mercy and help. Democracy has not been understood by the political leaders of the country. All the political leaders runs politics for their own vested interest. If ruling government is proposing something that is good for the people and country fiercely opposed by the opposition as the country comes second to them. Political loopholes summon the dictatorships and marshalls.

(3)

Long Standing Problems of all the Institutions of Pakistan:-

Country can never be flourish or prosper if its all the pillars lacks the commitment of sense of responsibility and duties to adhere to. Some of the enduring problems of all the institutions of the country are discussed below.

3.1

Absence of Consensus:-

Political Instability is the result of absence of consensus among the ruling and opposition parties. One of the few examples could be the completion of Kalabagh Dam. Everyone is aware of the cruciality of Dam, as the energy crises and climate change are inevitable. Kalabagh Dam has the potential to shift the country towards renewable and cutting the cost of capacity payments and non-renewable energy power plants. However, personal interest of winning the seat or a desire to attack the opposition are considered the most important issues to address to.

3.2

Anti-Corruption and Transparency:-

Corruption is the ill that overpowers the countries image and state institutions. Pakistan has remained in the list Grey list of financial action task force. However, after getting removed from the scheme measures taken have been loose. The stature and procedure of the politicians to be wary to military and judiciary has not been transparent.

(8.3)

Military Interventions:-

Military Intervention is a result of political loopholes and failure of implementing democratic principles. Pakistan has witnessed six military intervention from 1947 till today. From Ayub to Musharraf ^{each} even dictators tried to uplift the miseries of the economic woes of Pakistan but hardly anyone succeeded. Because politics is what makes the country.

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Insurgency and Terrorism:-

Emergence of insurgency and terrorism has affected the country's image globally. Pakistan has been termed as the terror hub by Donald Trump. This year country has witnessed drastic insurgency in attack since the start of this year and last year was of no different. "Recent attack on SWAT when foreign envoys were on the visit to the country" is the dead weight as this tarnish the image of a country.

(35)

Infringement of Votes:-

Voting is the right of every citizen who live in a sovereign state.

However, the recent election of Pakistan has been facing the global criticism because of their fascist tactics and polarization of it. This has been the issue of Pakistan. The citizens get constantly deprived of their due right of choosing whom they want to be ruled under.

3.6 Threat to judicial Independence:-

Judiciary of any country should be free of biased and impartial operations. Nevertheless, the judiciary in the country has always been the victim of changing its rules and amending to its needs. The present threat to judiciary by introducing new court and reforms by hiring a chief justice by the PM of a country is a breaching of judicial independence and legitimacy of a country being a democratic state.

4 Workable Solutions for the endearing Problems of Pakistan:-

Every problem has a solution and Pakistan's are no exception. Problems can be addressed by mutual consensus and structural reforms along with its intervention in other institutions must be for limited access. Lastly all institutions and pillars must unite to achieve

achieve a common goal which is Pakistan's stability and prosperity. Some of them are discussed below.

4.1

Political Consensus:-

Politics is the main pillar of a country because they are liable to the people and state as whole. They get elected by people and they have full right to voice for their concerns. Political consensus is the speed of the law no matter of its relation to security to socio-economic problems every solution will run from political cooperation. Respecting each other to protect the states with is the sole purpose of a democratic uprising.

4.2

Transparent and E-voting System:-

Voting is the basic fundamental right of every citizen. Nevertheless, voting ought to be transparent and people oriented. Along with it as the countries are advancing due to upsurge in technological advancement Electronic voting is the new mean for fast, easy and transparent voting. It provides the access to people living in other countries and in remote areas to vote without delay and be part of it. Democracy flourishes when every vote is counted.

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(4.3) Dialogues are mandatory for the peace in the country:-

Military and non-state actors have threatened the country's image and security forces. In past many kinetic majors including Zar-e-gram to Raftat forest has been initiated and succeeded. However, today dialogue with non-state actors and the TTP is the need because people of those areas have been suffered a lot. Balance of dialogue and kinetic measures if needed can be right step in the right direction.

(4.4) Building the narrative of Nationalism to counter divide:-

Nationalism plays a huge role in uniting the country on any cause. However, due to socio-ethnic, sectarian divide has filled this void due to absence of trust between the ruler and the ruled. Trust deficit lead to the destruction of a country because it's the people who made the country. Building nationalism by treating each ethnic group as equal being by providing them the equal opportunity and rights will eventually produce the good desirable result.

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4.5 Introducing of E-Courts:-

Judicial system of the country is overburdened and under human resources. There are millions of cases are still unheard in the courts the backlog of cases is huge that leaves no room for timely justice. People stop believing in the justice system because they never get justice of their cases. Introducing of E-Courts like Canada, U.K and west will reduce the burden and make the process fast and efficient because justice delayed is the justice denied.

4.6 Regional Cooperation:-

Regional cooperation is necessary for a country's stability and growth. By finding the common interest of the countries in neighbourhood can enhance the cooperation and boost the regional growth. Some of the area where Pakistan can cooperate would be countering cross border terrorism to enhance training its workforce and help boost its industrialization with mutual benefit and cooperation.

4.7 Enforce Constitutional Law In True Sense:-

Enforcement of the constitutional law in

its true spirit and adequately working governments can turn the tide and put the country out of the political darkness. The active role of public in politics would hold politician accountable for their self-interest policies. As a result, political parties would restrain themselves from slipping the pro-state duties.

(B) Conclusion:-

Political stability is the core pillar in strengthening the country. However, lack of political will and politicians vested interest overshadowed the national interest of the country. This political instability left void that most of the time filled by non-state actors to dictatorship. Judiciary on the other hand has remained a puppet for every changing government that question the legitimacy of the rule of law. However, these problems can be address by proper attention to the matters including putting country at first and building cooperation and common grounds to serve the people. Lastly, active role of law and sense of nationalisms can lead the country to its goal which is firmness and prosperity.