

Political Science

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Section A.

Qno 2

The assertion that democratic political culture in Pakistan has been undermined due to lack of balance of power in the political system holds significant merit. To critically evaluate this claim, we need to examine the key factors contributing to the lack of balance of power and its consequences on the country's democratic political culture.

1. Dominance of the Military:

Pakistan has a long history of military interference in politics. The military has

often wielded significant influence over civilian institutions resulting in an unequal power distribution. This has led to the marginalization of civilian authorities and weakened the democratic process. Frequent military coups and interventions have disrupted democratic governance eroding trust in civilian leadership and democratic institutions.

2. Weak Judiciary:

An essential pillar of any democracy is an independent and strong judiciary that can provide a check on the actions of the executive and legislative branches. However, in Pakistan, the judiciary has often been subject to political pressure and its independence has

been compromised. This weakens its ability to effectively balance power and hold all branches of government accountable.

3. Concentration of Power in the Executive:

Over the years, Pakistan has witnessed a centralization of power in the offices of the prime minister. The concentration of authority in the executive branch weakens the role of parliament and other domestic democratic institutions leading to a lack of checks and balances.

4. Electoral Irregularities:

Concerns about electoral fraud and manipulation have marred Pakistan's democratic

processes. When elections are not perceived as free and fair public trust in the democratic system diminishes and political leaders may not feel the need to be accountable to the people they represent.

5. Lack of Political Alternatives:

The domination of a few major political parties in Pakistan has limited the availability of diverse political alternatives. This lack of competition can result in complacency among ruling parties, further undermining democratic principles.

6. Institutional Corruption:

Rampant corruption within political institutions has contributed

to a lack of credibility and trust in the democratic system. Corruption can lead to unequal access to resources and opportunities, eroding public faith in the government's ability to work for the collective good.

The consequences of this lack of balance of power in Pakistan's political system are evident-

- (i) Erosion of Democratic Norms
- (ii) Political Instability
- (iii) Undermined Public Trust
- (iv) Inefficient Policy Implementation

Section B.

Qno 4

A strong political system ideally requires both a robust political economy and effective leadership including charismatic leaders. The significance of each element and their roles in contributing to a strong political system.

(i) Strong Political Economy:

A strong political economy refers to the interaction between politics and the economy within a country. It involves well-functioning political institutions, economic policies and regulatory framework that promote economic growth, stability and equitable distribution of resources.

→ Economic Growth And Stability

A stable and growing economy is essential for a country's political stability and overall development. A strong political economy fosters an environment conducive to investment, job creation and increased productivity.

→ Reduce poverty and Inequality:

A well functioning political economy can help address poverty and reduce income disparities through effective social welfare programs, progressive taxation and equitable distribution of resources.

→ Institutional Integrity and Rule of Law:-

A strong political economy promotes transparent and accountable institutions, upholding the rule of law and ensuring that all citizens are treated fairly under the legal system.

→ Resilience to External Shocks:

A robust political economy can better withstand external economic shocks such as global economic downturn or commodity price fluctuations.

→ Credibility in International Relations:

A strong political economy ~~and~~ enhances a country's credibility in the

international community and fosters positive relationships with other nations.

2. Charismatic Leadership :-

Charismatic leader possess a unique ability to inspire and mobilize people through their personality, vision, and communication skills. While charisma alone cannot sustain a strong political system, it can play a vital role in shaping public opinion and facilitating reforms. Some key aspects of charismatic leadership.

- Inspiring Vision.
- Public Engagement and Participation
- Overcoming Challenges.

- Building Coalitions
- Effective Communications

However, it's important to note that Charisma alone is not enough to ensure a strong political system. Charismatic leaders should also be committed to democratic principles, rule of law and institutional integrity.

Ques

The rise of Muslim nationalism in South Asia was a significant ideological development that culminated in the formation of the All India Muslim League, and had far-reaching implications for nationalist policies.

politics in the region.

1. Demand for separate Identity:

Muslim nationalism in South Asia emerged as response to the perceived marginalization and fear of Hindu domination within a unified Indian nationalist movement. Muslim leader argued for separate identity for Muslims based on religious and cultural differences, leading to the demand for a separate Muslim-majority nation.

2. Two Nation Theory:

The All India Muslim League, under the leadership of figures like Muhammad Ali Jinnah embraced the Two-Nation

Theory, which posited that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations with irreconcilable differences. According to this theory, India was not a single nation but rather comprised two separate nations, Hindu and Muslim justifying the partition of British India.

- 3 Demand for Pakistan.
- 4 Communal Tensions
- 5 End of United Indian Nationalism
- 6 Legacy of Partition.
- 7 Challenge of state Building
- 8 Kashmir Dispute
- 9 Bangladesh Liberation

In conclusion, the rise of Muslim nationalism in South Asia

as promoted by various leaders of Muslim, had profound implication for the nationalist politics of the All-India Muslim League. It resulted in the demand for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan, leading to the partition of British India and eventual creation of two separate nations.