

Part II

Question no: 8

Federal structure of Pakistan

According to the constitutions of Pakistan, Pakistan has a federal structure. The powers are divided between the centre and four provinces. The four provinces are Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. All the provinces exercise powers according to the distribution of power and resources. Before 18th Amendment the centre was more powerful than provinces. But after 18th Amendment the powers are transferred to the provinces through which the provinces became autonomous in their actions and policies. The centre has less influence on provinces and the decision taken by them. This has proved that centre has become weak and provinces have become strong in real essence. The autonomy of provinces can be best determined by the subject of Federal legislative list and concurrent list.

Power distribution in federal System

In federal System, power and resources are distributed between centre and provinces. Each province and centre is allocated with some responsibilities and subject for the proper administration of country. Some ministries are placed under the control of centre such as foreign policy, defence, decisions of war etc. These are most important subjects for the survival of any country. The centre has to play a key role in the well-functioning of these ministries.

Similarly some ministries are placed under the discretion of provinces such as health, education, agriculture etc. Each province is advised to develop certain policies for the betterment of these subject. Each provinces is autonomous in this regard and allotted with specific amount of resources through **National Finance**

Commission (NFC) on the basis of population and some other criterion. All the provinces administer and govern all such ministries in proper way.

Reasons behind weak center:

Center-province sovereignty

All the three constitutions of Pakistan favour federal structure in Pakistan in which power and resources are distributed between center and provinces.

But after the 18th Amendment - passed in 2010 - has altered the composition of power.

This has occurred due to the shifting of more sovereignty and powers to the provinces. It was mentioned in the amendment that provinces shall be autonomous in their decisions. Through this provinces got sovereignty and power while center lost much of its powers and sovereignty in the hands of its federating units.

Transfer of subjects to provinces

After 18th Amendment, subjects which were common - present in concurrent list - on which both center and provinces can legislate were given to the provinces. This act shifted the power to the provinces. Thus provinces became more powerful in their decisions and center was left with fewer powers. The executive powers are thus restricted.

to an extent. Although weakening the center will result in deteriorating conditions. It will undermine the sovereignty of country in long-term.

Distribution of NFC Award

National Finance Commission is the body for tax and revenue collection. Then the overall tax is distributed between center and provinces. According to the 7th NFC Award center gains only 20% of the total revenue while provinces get 80%. That is further distributed among the provinces on the basis of population, poverty, tribal and less developed areas and revenue generation.

In this way, center gets insufficient amount of share. The more the share the more will be the progress of country. Center has asked the provinces to lessen their share by 7% but they refused to do so. Center will use these extra 7% of shares on the development of Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) and of other national development plans and debt crisis maintenance.

Limiting executive power of Center

The executive powers of center has been limited after 18th amendment. After this amendment, the center cannot meddle in the affairs of provinces except in the case of emergency and internal / domestic violence. When the threat of external attack is prevailing then center has powers to take serious action. Except these cases, all the executive decisions and appointments are done by federating units. Thus, they enjoy powers without the interference of center in their affairs. This has undermined the strength of center and posed a serious threat to the proper functioning and survival of center.

Conclusion

Pakistan bears a weak center in its federal system that poses a hurdle in the survival of a sovereign country. The provinces too much autonomy can bring a rebellious threat to the country. They

can demand for their sovereignty and separation from the center. This rebellious behaviour can enhance the spirit of enemy nations to bring the country to its knees and fulfill the evil desires of destructing the country. The weakness of center or strength of federating units can be detrimental for the survival and proper functioning of center. So, there should be a balance between the centre and provinces' power.

Question no: 2

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's "Trinity of Ideas"

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - the biggest reformist for the independence of the Muslims - gave "Trinity of Ideas" according to the need of hour. This trinity of ideas comprises loyalty towards British, devotion to their education and aloofness from politics. He thought that all three things are the necessity of time. This approach

proved beneficial in the independence movement. He urged the Muslims to devote themselves to education and keep themselves away from politics and tries to show some kind of loyalty toward angry Britishers. In this regard, he made many efforts - worth mentioning but Aligarh Movement lies on the top. He wrote many books. One was "Asbab-e-Baghawat Hind" "causes of rebellion" to cool the anger of English. He established many school and colleges for the education of Muslims. He organized scientific society that translates the English books into Urdu translation. In short, he served a lot to the the humanity - to the Muslims.

Trinity of Ideas

"Trinity of Ideas" carries three major advices of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the Muslims. He gave "Trinity of Idea" by foreseeing the need of hour. He emphasized that Muslims should do these three things at every cost.

- i. Loyalty towards British
- ii. Devotion to Education
- iii. Aloofness from politics

Let us discuss each of these one by one in the perspective of Aligarh Movement.

Loyalty towards British

Although the Muslims and the Hindus fight together the "War of Independence, 1857" but Hindus put all the blame on Muslims.

Britishers were angry with Muslims at this revolt. They wanted to punish the Muslims for this mistake. They started oppression on many Muslims. They made the situations miserable for the Muslims. Muslims were deprived of their property, jobs and basic human rights. They were treated cruelly by Britishers. Many sanctions were imposed on them. These conditions were totally unbearable for the Muslims. In such scenario,

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized the severity of situation and all the oppressions made on Muslims. He wrote some books to clear

misunderstanding of Britishers. At the same time, he also advised the Muslims to show loyalty towards English. The Hindus were the beneficiary of this situation but the Muslims had to face the wrath of rulers. The efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan impacted the minds of Muslims. For the elimination of oppression and wrath on the Muslims, he started Aligarh Movement. Through this movement he trained the youth of Muslims.

Devotion to Education

Aligarh Movement was started to save and protect the Muslim from such inhumane behaviour of Britishers. Sir Syed made it obligatory for the Muslims to get education. Because they were deprived from jobs and property. They were left with no source of income. They were humiliated instead of their qualification in comparison to the Hindus. It was made necessary for the Muslims to have a knowledge of English to be appointed at a higher

designation. By keeping in view this requirement for high salary jobs, Sir Syed advised the young Muslim to focus on their education as to compete with the Hindus. By getting education they will be able to get a job.

Aloofness from Politics

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to keep themselves away from politics because their involvement in political activities will exaggerate the inequalities of Britisher. They wanted that the Muslim will surrender before English for some time and focus on their studies and education. To devote themselves for education, it was made necessary to keep themselves away from politics. That was the reason, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to keep the Muslims away from the politics. Although, it was the politics which can express the oppressions of Muslims. But, at that it was necessary to focus only on education to get

better opportunities of jobs in higher ranks so, as they can achieve their lost glory and basic rights of life.

Conclusion

By examining the situation and its harmful consequences, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan gave "Trinity of Idea". By acting upon these ideas the Muslims can elevate themselves to higher ranks. They can be able to achieve their lost glory. They will be treated on the basis of equality. They will not be oppressed by the Britisher. They can gain their properties and businesses back. They made free from sanctions. All these conditions will be eliminated only, when the Muslims follow the "Trinity of Ideas" of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.