

Kinza (333)

Q. A strong political system needs a very strong political economy or a charismatic leader. Discuss.

Introduction:

Political system of a state is like skeleton in the body, that provides framework or support to body. Political system refers to

“set of institutions, rules, processes and practices through which a country manages its affairs and makes decisions regarding governance, public policies and allocation of resources.”

It is responsible for establishment of structure of government, role and responsibilities of different political parties and mechanisms for citizen partnership in decision making.

Political system has many forms: Democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, monarchy, theocracy, oligarchy, Communism, federalism. The effectiveness of political system is based on its ability to provide stability, rule of law, promote the common good and participation of its citizenship. Moreover, a strong political system requires a robust political economy and effective leadership including the presence of charismatic leaders.

Significance of Strong Political Economy:

A strong political system refers to the system where government effectively

manages the country's resources, policies and institutions. There are several reasons that highlight the importance of strong political economy:

1. Stability and Growth:

A sound political economy provides a stable economic system, that promotes sustainable economic growth. Effective governance and monetary policies can promote investments, create jobs and foster economic prosperity.

As per World Bank, the GDP of China was 17.73 trillion USD in 2021 and US had 23.32 trillion USD.

2. Poverty Reduction:

A well-managed political economy will play an immense role in poverty reduction and can promote policies that address inequality, lifting people out of poverty and improving living standards.

As per Forbes Magazine, Iceland stand at top of countries with less poverty rate of 4.9%. According to WB, GDP of Iceland in 2021 was 25.6th USD.

3. Social Welfare:

A strong political economy can ensure social welfare in the state through public services like Education, healthcare, infrastructure etc. like Denmark, Finland, Iceland, all provide free education or at low cost.

4. International Competitiveness:

A robust political economy can create a favourable business environment, attracting foreign investments and promoting international competitiveness.

For example, the ongoing economic competition between two top economic state China and USA.

5. Fiscal responsibility:

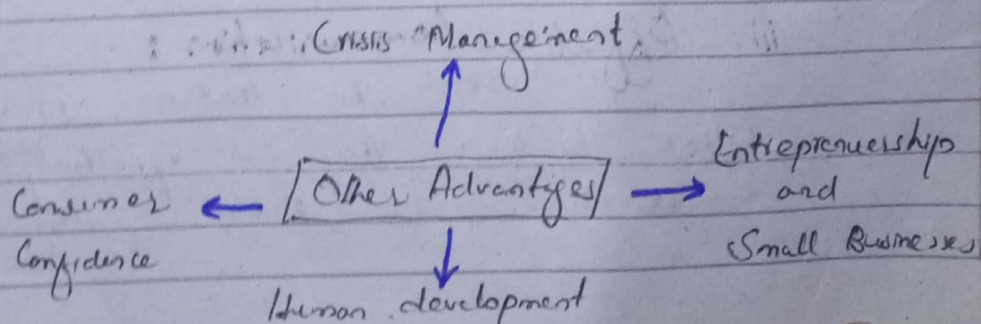
Effective fiscal management of economy ensures responsible fiscal policies and avoiding excessive debt and maintaining financial stability.

6. Innovation and Technological Advancement:

A strong political economy promotes research and development, innovation and entrepreneurship. It encourages investment in education, driving progress in various developmental projects.

7. Social stability:

A well managed political economy reduces income inequality and social disparities, promoting social cohesion among the individuals. This minimizes the risk of social unrest and enhances the citizens overall satisfaction with the government and the society.



Significance of Charismatic Leadership:

A charismatic leadership possesses exceptional personality traits that inspire and motivate people. While charisma can be a significant asset for a leader, it is not only the factor determining the strong political system. However, charismatic leadership is significant due to multiple reasons:

i- For revolution:

Charismatic leaders can bring revolution or change in the society. Public can support them and under the leadership of a specific personality they can achieve their goals. Creation of Pakistan was result of effective leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

ii. For inspiration and vision:

The leader can rally people around a shared vision with people. They can articulate a compelling shared national goal, rallying citizens around a common purpose and encourage political participation in the political process.

According to Times Magazine, former PM Benazir Bhutto was one of the most charismatic personalities in Pakistan."

iii. Effective Communication:

Charismatic leaders are usually skilled leaders. They can effectively convey complex ideas into public gaining support.

and understandings for their initiatives.
For Example, slogan of a famous political Party in Pakistan is from recognised world wide. (Roti, Kapra aur Makaan) Food, Clothes and Place to live.

iv. Crisis Management:

In times of crisis or emergencies, charismatic leaders can provide assurance and sense of stability to the nation. Their strong presence and ability to communicate ^{can} help to manage difficult situations and maintain public confidence.

For example the Charismatic leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Similarly the concept of nationalism by Sheikh Ahmad Sahihidi is narrated in Nehru's book discovery of India:

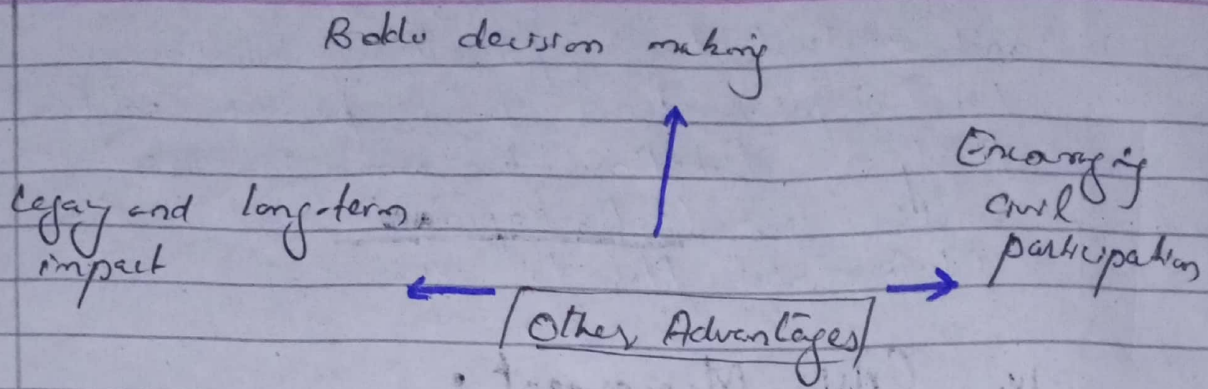
"It was Sheikh Ahmad Sahihidi who gave concept of nation. Otherwise there have been no nation, and there have been no Pakistan."

v. Public Support:

They often enjoy the public support and widespread popularity. This can translate into greater political capital and making it easier for leader to implement policies and reforms.

vi. Attracting Talents:

Such leaders often attract talented individuals to serve in government and contribute in development of country. People are often drawn to leaders who they find inspiring and visionary.



Conclusion:

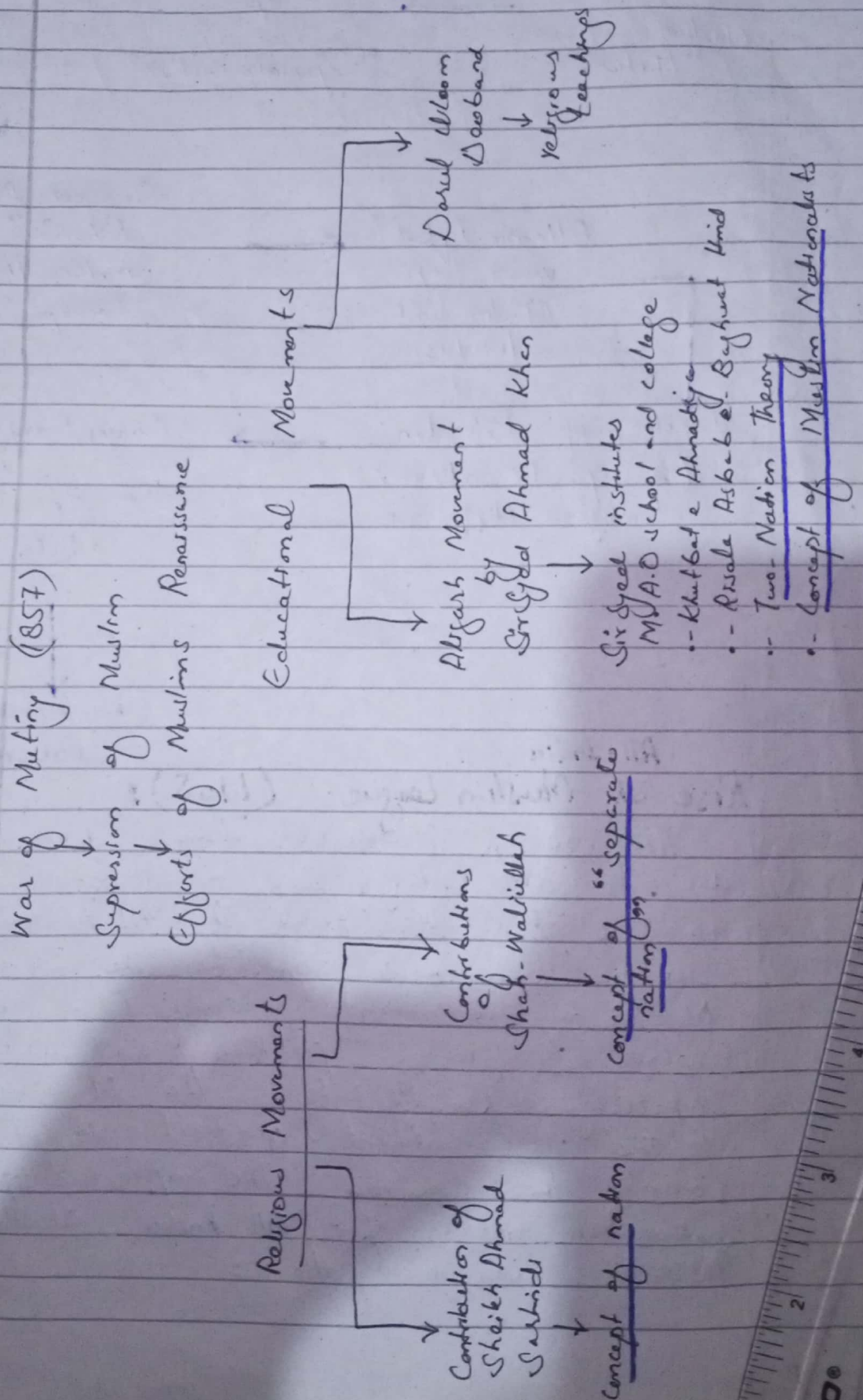
Both Charismatic leadership and strong political economy play vital role in the success of a nation. Charismatic leaders can inspire and mobilize citizens towards a common vision, while a strong political economy provides foundation for economic growth and stability.

Q2. The Rise of Muslim nationalism in the South Asian

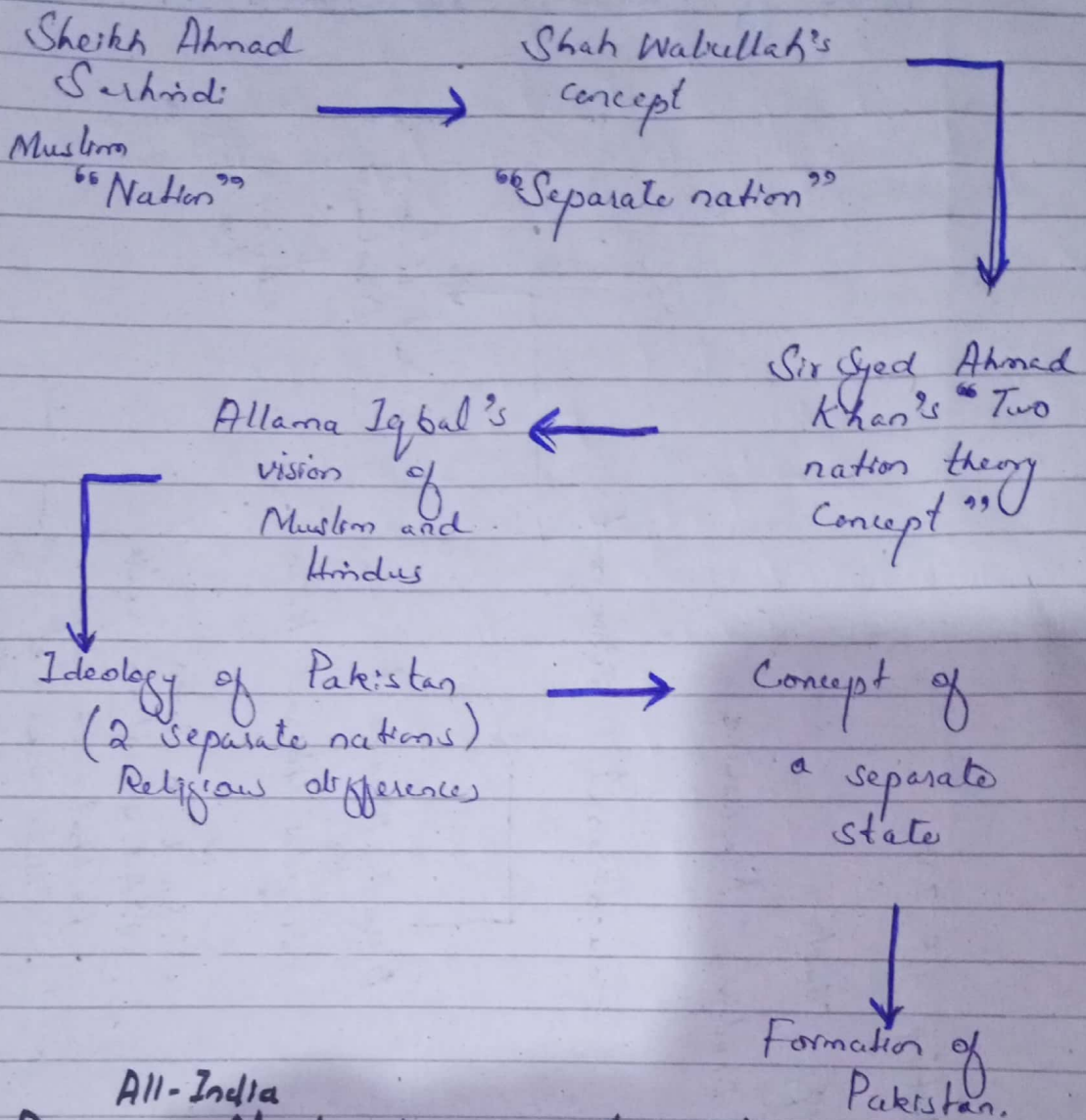
Introduction:

Muslims ruled in the sub-continent for almost 700 years and it was considered as golden time period in the history of sub-continent. However, establishment and expansion of East India Company in the region became reason for the downfall of Muslims. After war of Mutiny 1857, Muslims were suppressed in every aspect of life. Through charismatic leadership of different political and educational movements became reasons for their struggle towards a separate homeland.

Rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia:



Flow of Nationalism :



All-India Rise of Muslim League (1905):

The rise of Muslim nationalism particularly during the 20th century, was a significant political and ideological development that led to the emergence of the All India Muslim League, a prominent party representing the interests of Muslims in subcontinent. It emerged as a response to growing political and social challenges faced by the Muslim community in the sub-continent, and it sought to address their concerns. The implications of this nationalist politics for All India Muslim League (AIML) were as follows:

i. Demand for Separate Identity:

Muslim nationalism led to articulation of a distinct identity for Muslims within these sub-continent. The AIML became the platform for advocating the ideas that Muslims are a separate nation with their distinct identity, culture, history and religious beliefs.

ii. Two Nation Theory:

Concept of Muslim Nationalism gives birth to concept of two nation theory. Muslims leaders finally realized that Hindus and Muslims are two different nations in the sub-continent with specific cultures, religions, history etc. They cannot stay in united form. i.e. One is preaching single God's concept, other is against it.

iii. Lahore Resolution (1940):

The Muslim League annual session in Lahore in 1940 was significant milestone in the pursuit of Muslim nationalism. During this session Lahore Resolution or **Pakistan Resolution** was passed that demanded the creation of independent states of Muslims in the majority areas of sub-continent.

iv. Struggle for Muslim Rights:

AIML became a prominent political force advocating for protection of Muslims rights and interests in pre-dominantly Hindu majority India. They sought guarantee for the religious, cultural and economic rights for the Muslims.

v. Participation in British Indian Politics:

Muslim nationalism led the AIML to actively participate in political process in British India. They engaged in negotiations with British government and other political parties to safeguard Muslims interests and secure their political rights.

vi. Formation of Pakistan:

After the division by V. Radcliffe Commission, the land was divided between two countries Pakistan and India. The demand of a separate Muslim state gained momentum.

Conclusion:

Rise of nationalism in South Asia was the reason behind the formation of AIML, that had profound implications for assertion of distinct Muslim identity, demand for separate state and eventually the creation of Pakistan.

Q. What are the issues and problems of federation in Pakistan after 18th amendment to the constitution? Suggest constitutional amendments to address these issues?

Introduction:

After the demise of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan, a void was created, and there was no suitable person to fill this void. This void was filled by civil services-bureaucrats that later

made alliance with military. The civil-military rule lasted for 33 years with 3 military coups. Finally under Z.A. Bhutto Presidency 1973 Constitution was introduced with better model of federalism. The first 8th amendments were made till 1985. Then, in 2003 the significant 17th amendment was made in the Constitution by Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry. It gave the power to President to dissolve assemblies. The role of PM was abolished and role of President was highly enhanced. Then in 2010, 18th amendment was introduced that contains striking features, however subjected to criticism due to certain issues.

18th amendment :

18th amendment was introduced in 2010 in era of PPP government. It aimed to restore parliamentary sovereignty by transferring powers from President to PM, decentralizing the federal system, improving the relationships between center and the states. It aimed to devolve the power from central governments to the provinces.

Important provisions made under 18th amendment are as follows:

- 1- Strengthening of the Parliamentary system of Pakistan
- 2- Administrative relations between center and the states (provinces)
- 3- Enhanced the role of Council of Common Interests.
- 4- Independence of judiciary
- 5- Provided fundamental rights (10A → right to free fair trial)
- 6- Removal of Discretionary powers

7. Ensured women empowerment

8. Dealing with Treason

Key iss.

Key Issues Emerged After 18th Amendment:

Key issues that emerged after 18th amendment are as follows:

1- Provincial Autonomy and Coordination:

The amendment provided more autonomy to the provinces, which led to disparities in the implementation of policies and laws across the country. It created challenges in coordinating national strategies especially in areas as economic planning, social welfare, infrastructure development.

2- Financial Decentralization:

While provincial autonomy was strengthened, the distribution of financial resources and revenues collection remain uneven. For example Article 160(3A). The reduction in federal generation left with center with considerably low budget.

3- Weak Control of Center:

The article 142 weakened the control of central government, leading to concerns about its ability to maintain national cohesion and unity. Over time, this may have contributed to a sense of estrangement and disconnect between center and ~~states~~ provinces.

4. Abolishment of Concurrent List:

Abolishment of concurrent list and handing over 47 subjects to provinces is not considered wise by many analysts because the provinces are incapable of dealing with this increased responsibility. Due to this amendment, the other departments got badly

5. Education and Health Standards:

Devolution of health and education sectors to the provinces led to varying standards of education and health across regions. Some provinces might have not been able to allocate resources or lacked the capacity to manage these critical sectors effectively.

Suggested Constitutional Amendments:

To address the problems arising from 18th amendments, a new constitutional amendment could be proposed with following provision:

1. National Coordinating Council:

with representatives from federal and provincial governments. This will facilitate national policies, ensuring better alliance between federal and provinces.

2. Equalization Mechanism:

to address financial disparities among the provinces. This would allocate funds from federal government to less economic developed provinces.

3. Revision of Concurrent List :

Reasses and revise the concurrent list to clearly define the areas of joint legislation between center and the states. This would prevent conflicts and ensure coherent policy making.

4. Provincial Capacity Building

Establish a program for capacity building and support for provincial governments to enhance their governance capabilities in sectors like education, healthcare etc.

5. National Identity Program

Strengthen the role of federal government in promoting sense of national identity and unity, without undermining provincial autonomy. This could be achieved through educational curriculum, cultural initiatives and national events.

6. Judicial Arbitration Mechanism :

For resolving disputes between federal and provinces over jurisdiction and implementation matters.

Conclusion:

Any proposed amendment should go through a legislative process taking into account of views and concerns of all stakeholders to ensure its effectiveness and acceptance. Additionally, it is important to strike a balance between devolution and need for national cohesion and progress.
