

## Section - A

QNO2

ANS:

### ① Introduction

In order to understand the failure of democratic political culture to flourish in Pakistan, because of the lack of balance of power, one must understand the democratic political culture and the role of balance of power in the political system. There are many evidences that underscores that the democratic culture has been undermined in Pakistan. Such as, addition of "doctors of necessity" and involvement of non-political institutions in the politics. Due to lack of balance of power in the political system of Pakistan. However, the balance can be revived by certain policy implementation.

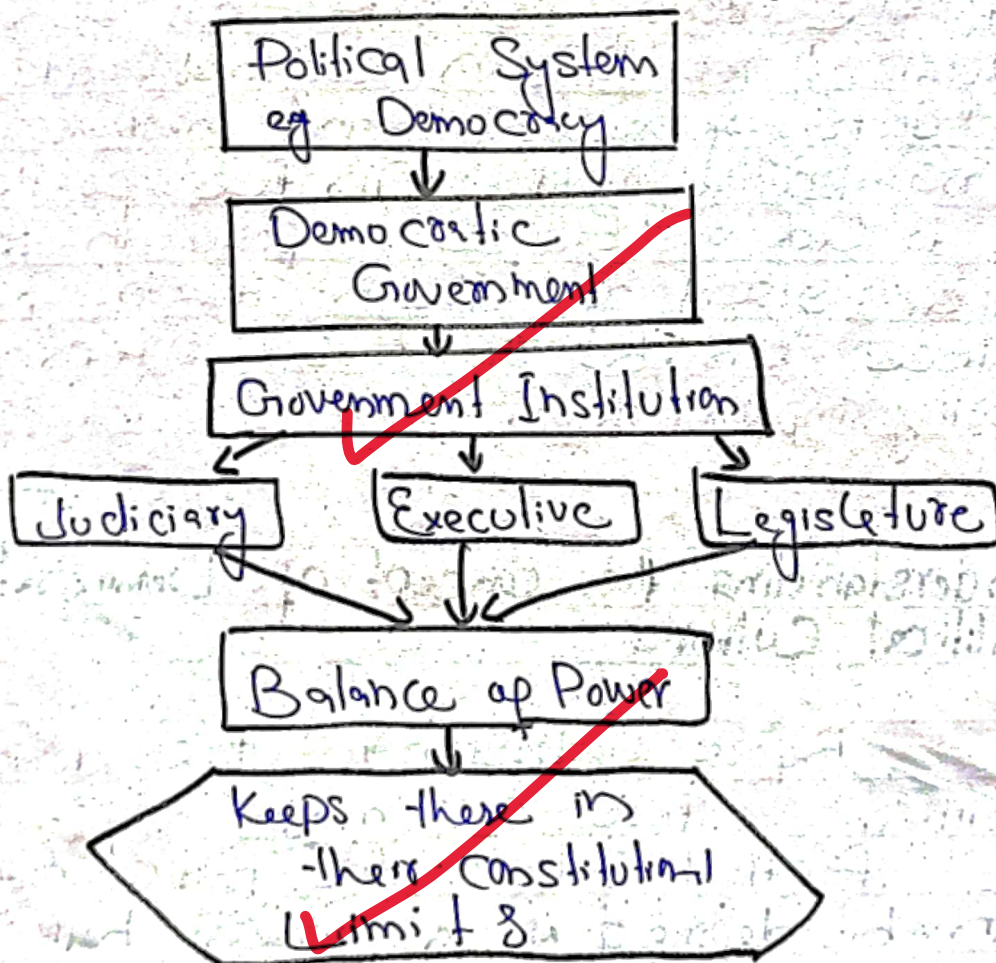
### ② Understanding the concept of Democratic Political Culture

Before understanding the democratic political culture one must understand the political culture. The political culture can be defined as a general belief of masses about the politics of their state. For example, the attitude of the



masses towards their leaders and government institutions. Similarly the democratic political culture is a general belief of masses or general attitude of masses towards democratic norms, beliefs and practices in their country. eg. Do the people participate in political activities, do they support democracy, do they follow the democratic norms. Do they trust the democracy in their country.

### ③ Conceptualizing the role of Balance of Power in the Political System





④ How the lack of balance of power in the political system of Pakistan has undermined the Democratic Political culture in Pakistan.

### ① Involvement of Non Political Institution in Pakistan's Politics

The three persistent military coup d'état in the history of Pakistan clearly depicts the involvement of non political institutions in the politics of Pakistan. If, for example, there would be the balance of power in the political system, in the political institutions, the involvement of non political institutions would have been prevented.

### ② Doctrine of Necessity: A Judicial Failure

In any democratic country the judiciary is responsible for the caretaking of the constitution. But, in Pakistan, because of lack of balance of power in the political system of Pakistan, paved the way for the non-political institutions to interfere in the constitution.



### ③ Political Instability: A Perpetual Crisis

Pakistan is a country, where not even a single Prime Minister has completed his five years term, because of lack of political coherence and democratic culture in the political leaders of Pakistan. That has prevailed due to the lack of the balance of power in the political systems of Pakistan.

### ④ Eroding Trust of Public in Democracy

Yet another example is the eroding trust of public in democracy and democratic processes in Pakistan. That is because of lack of democratic culture in the country undermined by the lack of balance of power in the political system of Pakistan.

According to a report issued by a local NGO, almost 60% of Pakistanis do not believe in the democratic processes, because of failure of their governments to build trust in the democratic political culture.

short and incomplete answer. add more arguments in this part.

### ⑤ Miscellaneous



Failure of Local Government  
system to evolve  
in Pakistan

↓  
Allegations of Rigging  
in Election

↓  
Political Parties  
intolerance

↓  
Road Politics rather  
than the Parliamentary  
Politics

⑤ How to revive the balance of Power  
in the Political System of Pakistan  
in order to reestablish the democratic  
culture in Pakistan

① Supremacy of Constitution

The balance of power in  
the political culture of Pakistan can  
only be revived, if the supremacy  
of the constitution is ensured. Because  
it is the constitution, that is respon-  
sible for the balance in the  
state.



add references/examples against each of your arguments.

## ② Rule of Law

The role of law should also be provided in the country in order to re-establish the eroded trust of masses about the democratic norms.

## ③ Education about the basic democratic norms

It is important to revive the democratic culture in Pakistan, to include the democratic norms and democratic education in the syllabus of the students.

## ④ Democracy within Homes

Enable the democratic practices in the homes in order to reestablish the democratic culture in the Pakistan Political System.

## ⑥ Conclusion

The democratic political culture has been undermined in Pakistan's political system because of the lack of balance of power in the latter one. The undermining of the former has created the fissure



in the civil-military relations and has wrought the big political change. However by some judicious measures it can easily be solved and the balance of power can easily be revived.

## Section - B

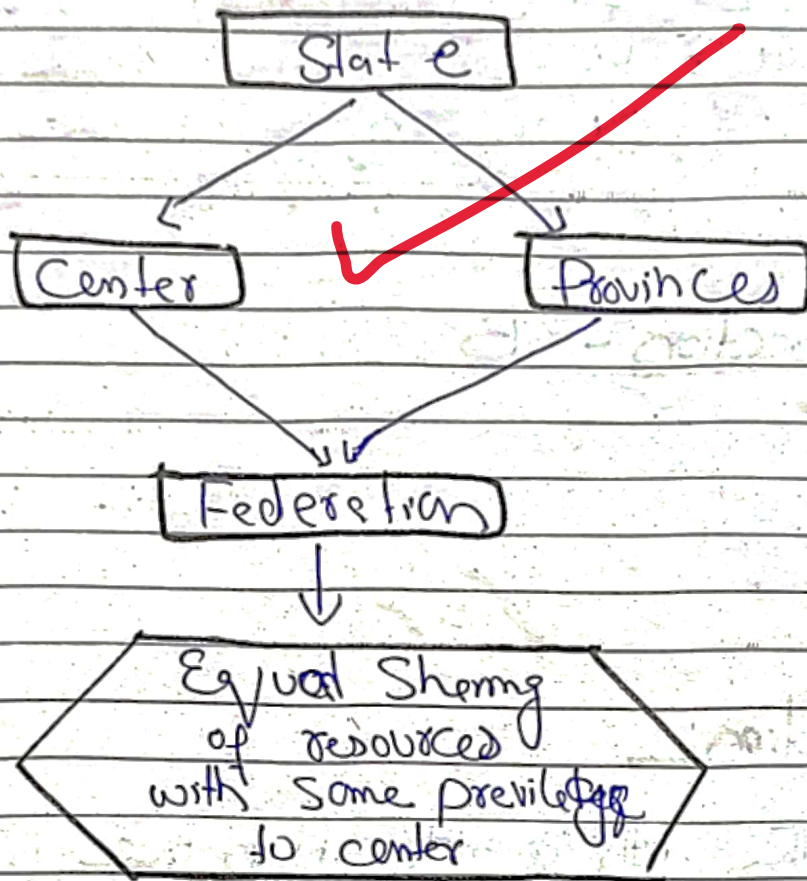
Q No 6 ::

Ans ::

### ① Introduction

The 18th amendment in the 1973 constitution of Pakistan is considered a benchmark in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It revived the long demanded real federation in Pakistan and devolved many powers. Yet, despite being the benchmark, the 18th amendment is being faced with several issues and problems, that has created the governance, federal, education, and national unity problems in Pakistan. However, by another constitutional amendment the 18th amendment can be fixed.

## ② Understanding the Concept of Federation



## ③ The issues and problems of federation in Pakistan after 18th amendment

### ①. Financial Imbalance between the Center and the Unit

In the 18th amendment the financial share of the provinces was increased, while the financial share of the center was decreased. Despite being having the important



inconsistency in the demarcation of the center  
For example, the share of the  
center was 42.8% and the share  
of the federating units was increased  
to 57.2%.

### ② Devolution of Power with no mechanism of implementation of policies

Yet another problem of the  
federation in Pakistan after 18th  
amendment, is that, the power devolved  
from the center to provinces without  
any proper mechanism of implementation.  
Some of the critics of the 18th  
amendment have written that, devising  
no policy of implementation of 18th  
amendment is its biggest failure.

### ③ No Power of Center to look over the Provinces

In the 18th amendment the  
powers of the center were restricted  
to the federal territory. Yet the  
provinces enjoyed more power. Because  
of the restricting the power of  
center, the menace of corruption,  
mis-management and bad governance  
increased in Pakistan, due to no  
policy of check and balance.  
For example, the failure of the



provinces in the disaster management in the 2010 floods, where the NDMA was come to over-come the situation. OR, the improper Quality Assurance of facility of the provincial authorities that allowed ill-manufacture medicines in the market that killed ten thousands of people in Lahore.

#### ④ Devolution of Educational Department

Another problem right of the federation after the 18th amendment is the devolution of educational department. that created any factors of disharmony among the provinces

add more arguments in this part.

#### ④ Constitutional Amendment to address the issues and problems of federation of Pakistan After 18 Amendment.

##### ① Revise the Financial Share

to cover the financial issue that was added in the 18th amendment, any other amendment should be done to revise the share of financial between the center and provinces in an equal manner eg. 50+50



## ② Returns the Local Government System to Center

Another constitutional amendment should be done in order to return the power of the local government system to center. Because, despite, being issued orders by the high and supreme courts the federalist units are failed to ensure to run the local government systems and elect

## ③ Education Department under the Center

In order to ensure the national unity the department of education should be returned to the center. Because of the 18th amendment, the provinces are unwilling to implement the single national curriculum.

## ④ Add the Article of Check and Balance by the Center

In order to reduce the hegemony of provinces and in order to ensure the good governance, by another constitutional amendment an article of check and balance should be included.



## Conclusion

The 18th constitutional amendment in 1973 created many problems and issues in the federation of Pakistan from the finances to education. This created the power imbalance in the federation. However by certain other constitutional amendments the issue can be fixed.

improve the paper presentation, references and the headings quality part.

Qno 7:

Ans: Qno 7: Introduction

## ① Introduction

Foreign Policy of any country will determine the relations of one country with the other. Therefore, the foreign policy determines the relations of countries. There are many factors that determine the determinants of the foreign policy that vary from state to state. Similarly, the determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan are the distinct from the other countries. The determinants are the Geography, Military Capabilities and economic might. Moreover, the country makes foreign policy matter.



to achieve their national interest in that sense as per the foreign policy of Pakistan, the country has had to achieve its national interest.

## ② Defining the Foreign Policy

In simple words it can be defined as a document which defines the relations of one state with another or establishes the relations of the states.

## ③ Determinants of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Pakistan is a developing country with a unique geo-strategic location that connects the South-Asia with the Center-Asia. Therefore, the country makes its foreign policy by considering the geo-strategic location, military might and economic power.

### ①- Military Might

Military Might is a one of the determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan. As Pakistan is a security oriented country



surrounded by the hostile neighbors,  
-the military power has been weakened  
-the major determinant of the  
foreign policy of Pakistan

### ③ Geo Strategic Location

The geo-strategic location  
is also being a major determinant  
of the foreign policy of Pakistan.  
This helps the country to  
analyze its benefits. By geo-strategic  
location, it is analyzed that whether  
the nation were the relations are  
building-up is land lock or island  
nation or any other.

### ④ Technological Advancements

By technological advancements  
the country decides how these  
advancements would help us in  
a long term.

### ⑤ Economic Power

Economic power is also a  
determinant of the foreign policy  
of Pakistan. The country decides  
its foreign policy.



add more arguments in this part.

## ② Size of Geography

The size of geography is also in determination of the policy of Pakistan. By this the country discovers various opportunities of trade.

## ④ Pakistan and its National Interest in the 21st Century

In order to understand how Pakistan able to save its national interests through these 21st century, one must understand the concept of the national interests.

### i National Interests

National interests are - the welfare of any country, security from the enemies, protection of ideology, development of economy and other. These are the primary, permanent reasons dealt for any nation.

### ii Analyzing that how Pakistan secures its national interest through in 21st Century.



Pakistan's National Interest	21 Century
Security of the State	Yes
Protection of the Ideology	Yes
Welfare of the State	Yes
Development of Economy	Continue
National Development	Yes

By comparing the certain developments with the national interests of Pakistan it can be said that the country was able to serve its national interest in 21 century.

the second part of the answer is not properly answered.

### Conclusion

Foreign policy is document that establishes the relations and determines of the foreign policy very from state to state. The determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan are attached with geography, military might and tech biological development of the country. Moreover by analyzing it can be said that the country was able to serve its national interest in 21st century.