

Consequence of Provincial - Federation Conflicts

(i) Introduction:

Provincial - Federation Conflicts not only damage social, political, and economical of a state but also affect the overall peace, stability, and sometimes even sovereignty of a country.

(ii) Why Provincial - Federation Conflicts arise:

(iii) Major Consequences of the Conflicts:

(1) Promote injustice and inequality across the country.

(2) Provincial - Federation Conflicts leads to disharmony.

(3) Prevails hate and ethnical disputes.

(4) Create political instability.

(5) It leads to unequal allocation and distribution of resources among the Units and Center.

(6) Fuels up internal riots.

(7) It weakens the institutions of the state.

(8) ~~Divide~~

(8) Activate insurgents and separatist groups.

(9) Revive terrorism and extremism.

(10) Curb mutual cooperation and coordination.

(11) Drains national economy

(12) Scare foreign investors for investment.

(13) Promote bad image of the country.

(14) Worst affects on tourism industry.

(15) Adversely affect the education sectors.

(16) Halting the growth of a country.

(iv) Measures for the control of Provincial-Federation conflicts

(v) Conclusion.

In early twentieth century, Canada faced a pivotal moment in its development when Provincial-federation conflict emerged. The tensions between Provincial rights and Powers of the government became a battleground for Political ideologies. The Provinces were demanding for more autonomy, while federal government was pushing the policies that seem overarching to Provincial leaders. The situation was out of control when the Chief of Alberta Province announced that the federal government has no right over the resources of Alberta. This announcement has further culminated the environment of a developed country. These become the situations when Provincial-federation conflict take place in a country. Such conflicts not only damage the Political, economical, and social environment of a country, but destroys the overall peace, development, and stability of a country. It also threatens the sovereignty of a state. And sometimes it becomes impossible for the center to keep a control on such an aggressive provincial government. Consequently, the center has no option lefts except ~~deterrence~~ ~~ratio~~ deterrence, which a state finally adopt against their own people.

It is very important to answer a question that why Provincial-federation conflicts emerge. There are multiple aspects behind the conflicts of a country. But as far as the internal conflicts of a country concerns, some internal sources mobilize the citizen of the provinces against the center. Sometimes they make resources as a ground, while

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sometimes they make injustices a base for the conflicts. Most of the times the bigwigs make ethical ~~conf~~ issues, while other time they mobilize the people for the ignorance from Center. In short, those who fuels Provincial-Federation Conflicts, use various tactics for that according to the situation. But one thing is obvious that the consequences of such conflicts are longlasting and steadily controllable.

The foremost consequence that arises because of Provincial-federation conflicts is promotion of inequality. Everybody thinks that the center is doing wrong to them. And there is no rule of law in ^{country} that's why injustices are prevailing. Even if the center decide something in favour of the people, they even can't accept that. Due to this thinking injustices deepen their roots in the system of the country. As a result the government also begin to ignore the concern province that fueling the internal conflict.

In the same way the injustices and disparity among the people and provinces leads to disharmony. When one province of a state is being deprived from their due rights while other unit of the same state enjoy the ~~fruits~~, then how can one expect harmony. The example of Khalistan movement is because of continuous ignoring and deprivation of Sikh community from their rights in India. While in the same India, the Hindus are enjoying these under the ~~flagship~~ of Modi. This dual behaviour cast them very highly. Despite of world's fifth greatest economy, no harmony among the classes exists.

Besides injustices and disharmony, the Provincial-federation disputes leads to ethnical conflicts as well. These ethnical disputes arises in the countries especially where the literacy rate is low. The South Asian countries, especially Pakistan and India are more vulnerable to this. In Pakistan a mutual loath exist between the provinces. Here, Punjabi Punjabis hate Pashtun, Pashtuns does not like Punjabis. Similarly, Sindhi, Balochi, Kashmiri, and even everyone considers their countrymen a foe. This is because everyone is of the view that he/she has been deprived by the other one. And if the situations remains the same, and Provincial-federation retain in the country, it will further widen the gap among the provinces.

Similarly, if an environment of mutual hate, inequality, ethnical disputes, and injustices exists in a country, it is obvious that there would be an unstable government in the country. A stable democratic government under the leadership of a honest leader is not possible somewhere, where there is political chaos everywhere.

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