

Mock Essay

The Consequences of Provincial-Federation Conflict

3)

Outline

1) Introduction:

- * In a federation, the relationship between provinces and centre is dynamic and depends on multiple factors
- * It is a strong determining factor of success
- * In case of conflict, it impacts the economy, politics and development of a country.

2) Provincial - Central relation in a federation:

- * Both have respective subject areas to govern
- * Amiable relations needed for country's progress
- * Mutual dialogue and removal of grievances required for success

3) Causes of conflict between provinces and the centre:

3.1 Unequal distribution of resources among provinces

3.2 NFC award

3.3 Distribution based on unequal factors

3.4 Conflict on subject area jurisdiction

3.5 Bigger provinces always receiving unfair advantages

3.6 Clash on ethnic grounds

3.7 Past grievances of provinces.

4) Consequences of Provincial-federation conflict:-

4.1 Hindrances in developmental programs

4.2 Deadlock in dialogue and agreement

4.3 Political unrest within the country

- 4.4 Rise of separatist and extremist movements
- 4.5 Constitutional deadlock due to constant disagreement
- 4.6 Federal government unable to perform due to provincial backlash
- 4.7 Fueling ethnicity and damaging spirits of nationalism
- 4.8 Bickering and name calling between government officials

5) How to resolve the Provincial-federation conflict?

- 5.1 Allocating certain amount of budget to underdeveloped provinces
- 5.2 Federation to take over areas of national interest and development
- 5.3 Removal of past grudges and undergoing bilateral dialogue
- 5.4 Provinces getting higher benefits

for the utilization of these natural resources.

6) Conclusion:

+ For a country to function smoothly, the provincial-federation relation need to be kept in check

+ It is mandatory for progress and development, otherwise the consequences ^{of conflict} can be extremely damaging

The world today is divided among federations and one unit states. Many countries have opted for federal system of government for themselves. Countries like India, Pakistan, United States have developed federal system of government, where provinces or states are given their due right of governance and legislation. In such countries, the relation between centre and the units is a strong determining factor of success. The relationship is dynamic and depends upon multiple factors. In case of conflict between the centre and the provinces, it badly impacts the economy, politics and development of the country. From creating hindrances in developmental programs to deadlocks in agreements, from

political unrest to rise of separatist movements, from constitutional deadlock to governance issues, the conflict between provinces and federation leads to these and many such deadly consequences. These are caused by many reasons such as unequal distribution of resources among provinces, NFC awards, unfair distributing factors, ethnic grounds and past grievances and clashes on subject area jurisdictions. These situations can be improved by bilateral dialogue and removal of grudges and fair allocation of resources.

In a federation, (all the) the provinces and the centre have their own areas of govt to govern. Both have their own jurisdiction based on the central and provincial list respectively. For example, defense, foreign affairs

and budget fall under the central list whereas education, health and public administration are under the provincial domains. To enter other's area of jurisdiction, permission is required and that is why amicable relations are mandatory for a country's smooth functioning. Mutual dialogue is required to cooperate with each and removal of grievances is needed, for the progress of any federation.

With two ^{and more} separate governing bodies, conflict and clash is inevitable. In federations, conflict keep on arising between the provinces and the central authorities over multiple areas and due to opposing views.

There are many causes of conflict between the provinces and federations with heavy consequences.

The first and foremost cause

of conflict among provinces and the federation is the unfair distribution of resources among the provinces and the centre. This is the biggest and most substantial reason of conflict among the two. Every province requires resources according to its need, but many face discrimination and do not receive the needed resources. In Pakistan, the provinces that produce the maximum amount of natural resources are the ones receiving the minimum benefits. Similarly the budget allocations do not take into account the deprivations and underdevelopment of certain provinces and thus unequal and inequitable of financial resources. This creates a constant conflict between the centre and the provinces.

Furthermore, the NFC awards given to provinces in Pakistan is also a bone of contention between the provinces and the centre. As provinces demand higher allocation of tax money and higher part of NFC awards, this creates a constant dialogue and disagreement between the provinces and centre. (Centres are)

The federal government is unable to allocate their portions of tax generated to the provinces and thus leads to a constant conflict between the two. Thus the allocation of budget resources is a (con) cause of conflict between the provinces and federation.

Similarly, the unfair distribution factor is also an area of conflict between the

provinces and federal governments. In Pakistan, the resources and NFC award was distributed based on the population of provinces. This does not take into account the underdevelopment and severe damages to the local economy due to terrorism and extremist activities. So the provinces do not receive fair share of resources and the provinces with larger populations receive major shares. This leads to a constant clash between the provincial and federal governments of any country.

Moving forward, the bigger provinces in terms of population and development are always prioritized over the smaller ones as they are considered more in need of the resources due to

more increased mobilization of
huge populations in these areas
and due to demand of
advanced technology and infrastructure
Thus these provinces takeover
the due share of other
provinces and create feelings of
hatred and grievances among
the people of that area.
This is a great reason of
conflict between the provinces
and federations.

Furthermore, the provinces and
federation are under conflict over
jurisdiction areas and the subjects
under it. As federations require
permission to act on the areas
under provincial authority, there
is a long process that takes
place for any developmental program
to finalize and come into
action. This can create developmental

delays. As provinces, many a times do not agree to the federal plans and actions, they create hindrances in the ^{implementation} success of such plans, thus leading to a backlash from the federal authorities and a constant state of conflict between the provinces and the state.

Lastly, many provinces have their past grievances against the federal governments and carry forward their sentiments to the present.

This (create) leads to further clash and conflict between the provinces and the centre as it has its ^{negative} spillover effect on dialogue, agreements, plans and mutual benefits.

The grudge between the provinces and the centre leads to many bad consequences that

leave damaging impacts on the functioning of the country.

All of the above causes create severe consequences on the development of the country.

First and foremost consequence of the conflict between the province and the federation is the negative impact on the developmental programs run by both the federation and the provinces. The conflict leads to hindrances in the infrastructure programs and many programs that fall under the domain of provincial jurisdiction. In Pakistan, many dams have not been able to be constructed even after 10-15 years of inauguration because of the clash between the local governments and the centre. As the developmental

Programs require the approval of all stakeholders. The disapproval of any one leads to a dead end. Many such plans have been sacrificed due to the conflict between provinces and the centre. Thus leading to a slow, tedious and unfruitful developmental work in the country.

Moreover, the conflict among the provinces and federation can lead to a deadlock ⁱⁿ dialogue and agreement among the governing bodies. Due to past grudges and bad experiences, the centre and provinces do not engage in friendly dialogue and leads to no conclusive agreements. A country can not function smoothly when the local and federal governments are not

do not practice friendly relations
No mutual plans, talks and
discussions about the progress
and uplifting of the local
people are undertaken. Thus
further deteriorating the condition
of the country. So, the
conflict leads to a dead
end in dialogue and agreement
between the provinces and the
federation.

Furthermore, the conflict between
the federal and provincial
government leads to the political
unrest within the country. As
the governing bodies oppose each
other and lose tolerance against
each other and their actions.

This creates havoc and political
unrest in the country with
riots and protests. Many a times,
provincial governments call for protests

against federal governments and leading to mass mobilisation that destroys the public property and sometimes proves fatal for both the government and the people. The conflict between the provinces and government can take a sharp deadly turn if not kept checked. The clash and conflict can lead to open opposition and rebellion against the federation. Thus the conflict can lead to severe political damages to the country, badly impacting the economy simultaneously.

Similarly, the clash between the federation and the provinces lead to the rise of separatist and extremist movements among the provinces. As provinces believe that their rights are violated

and they are treated unfairly,
this fuels the tensions among
federation and provinces, leading
to the demand of separation
from the federation. The extremist
organizations take advantages of
such treated situation and
further fuels them with more
and unfair advances and demands.
If the situation is not
controlled, it can give lead to
irreparable damages for the
country. Thus the conflict between
provinces and federation can lead
to deadly consequences for
the sovereignty of the federation.

Moving forward, the provincial-
federation government can also lead
to a constitutional deadlock.

As the legislative procedures
require the mutual agreement
and the vote of the majority,

in case of constant conflict and negative dialogue between the centre and the provinces, no constitutional amendment or bill can be passed for the benefit of the people and the country, leading to a legislative dead end. The constant disagreement between the centre and the province has the potential to damage the democratic system of the country with no respect and tolerance for the opposing views. Thus the provincial-federation conflict is leading to severe consequences on the legislative and democratic procedures within a country.

Similarly, the conflict between the federation and provinces restricts the working of federal

governments as they it is dependent on provinces for smooth working of federal government. The provinces creating hindrances and giving backlash to the federal government hinders the working of the federal government itself. Federal government is dependent on provincial governments to implement federal plans across the country which cannot be achieved without the support of provinces. The conflict between the two can also hinder the federal practices of the government, thus impacting the federal system of the country altogether. The conflict between provinces and federation can lead to major scale damages to the working of the federal government.

Furthermore, the conflict between provinces and federation also fuels the ethnic basis of the people and damages the spirits of nationalism. The unity of a country suffers and provinces begin to act, think and feel as an individual from the country and not an integral part of it. The ethnic grounds are used to further deteriorate the situation. The provinces begin to work in silos for their individual benefits rather than the benefit of the state altogether. This leads to separatist movements and severely damages the unity, integrity and nationalism of a country. Thus the provincial-federation can lead to deadly consequences to the

national integrity of a country.
Lastly, the provincial-federation
conflict also leads to bickering
and name-calling. It creates
a blame game. The provinces
blame federation for their
failures and non-implementation
of its plans and programs
and vice-versa. This atmosphere
creates bigotry, intolerance
among government officials
and among the citizens of
all the provinces towards
each other. This fuels all
sorts of evil from separatism,
to embitterment to hatred towards
fellow citizens and provinces and
to corruption. The conflict between
provinces and federation can
create all such evils and
can lead to unacceptable
political and social atmosphere

that can prove deadly for any country's survival.

There are a number of ways to curb this deadly situation and to resolve the conflict between the provinces and the federation.

Firstly, by allocating a fixed amount of budget to the underdeveloped provinces. The biggest bone of contention has been the unfair distribution of resources. With this initiative of bringing certain tax budget and other resources, the conflict can surely be defused. As provinces would receive their due share of resources, it will improve their economy and the living conditions of the province. By undergoing developmental plans to uplift the local economies of these provinces the situation can certainly

improve for the better. Thus the conflict between provinces and federation can take a improve.

Similarly, to improve the situation between provinces and the federation, the provinces with more production of natural resources need to get higher share of benefits incurred by the utilization of these natural resources. In this way, every ^{province} country will be able to receive fair benefits and equal payments for the utilization of their resources. It will create a sense of trust among the provinces and federation and promote mutual decision making between the two for the benefit of all. In this way the provinces - federation conflict ^{as can be imp} and its consequences can be lessened. Furthermore, to resolve the conflict

even more, the federal government should take over the subject matters that involve national interest and development. Federation should have authority over the developmental plans to be implemented across the state, so that provinces can not create hindrances in the way. The lists of both states, provinces and federation should be clearly divided and with no overlapping authorities, with federation having authority in cases that are necessary for national interest and development. Thus in this way, the conflict between provinces and federation can be resolved.

Last but not the least, everyone needs to let go of the past grudges to resolve the ongoing and constant state of

conflict between the provinces and the government. By removing past grievances and agreeing on bilateral dialogue, both provinces and federation will be able to do more and do better for themselves and for the state. The conditions of deadlock in dialogue and constant disagreement can not lead to anything and is not a way out for anything. By adopting tolerance, open mindedness and acceptability for dialogue, the consequences of conflict can be dealt with and further deterioration of situation can be stopped. Thus, it is one of the way outs for the in the conflict between provinces and federation.

In conclusion, the provincial-

Federation relations are an essential element for the smooth working of a federation. For a country to function effectively and efficiently, provincial-federation relations need to be kept in check of any violation of rights by any ^{one} party. As the amiable relations between centre and provinces is mandatory for the progress and development of a country, otherwise the conflict can lead to ~~damages~~ ^{irreversible} consequences and ^{extremely} damaging results.