

Consequence of Provincial - Federation Conflicts

(i) Introduction: **Sentence structure**

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) Creates 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) ~~Disrupt~~

(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 ^{Epression} ~~hassan~~ image of the country.

(14) ✓ Worst affects on tourism industry.

(15) ✓ Adversely affect the ^{Generic} ~~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 become 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 situations were 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, 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 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

Short intro, no proper overview of the topic. No distinct thesis statement

Intro should be 200-250 words.

Don't start a sentence with "but" or "and"

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No argumentation, it does not give a thorough overview of why these conflicts arise, No academic references either.

Sometimes they make injustices a base for the conflicts. Most of the times the bigwigs make ethnic issues, while other times 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.

Expression

The foremost consequence that arises because of Provincial-federation conflicts is the promotion of inequality. Everybody thinks that the center is doing wrong to them. And there is no rule of law in the country that's why injustices are prevailing. Even if the center decide something in favor 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.

No argumentation and explanation of the consequences. You are writing what people perceive not what happens that increases inequality.

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 rights, 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.

Cause not impact

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 5th greatest economy, no harmony among the classes exists.

What everyone thinks is irrelevant. Discuss what is the actual effect of it.

No example

Your argument is not separatism

Besides injustices and disharmony, the Provincial-federation disputes leads to ethnic conflicts as well. These ethnic 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, ~~Punjabis hate Pashtun, Pashtuns does not like Punjabis. Similarly, Sindhis, 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, ~~ethnic~~ 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.