

Q3 Examine the --- during this period.

Ans 1- Introduction:

Pakistan has witnessed a rotation of rule and imbalance of power between democratic and non-democratic forces since its independence. The vision of its founding father was followed for a short period of time after his death. There were different personalities and was trying to run the country according to their own will or vision even without consultation or consensus. However 1971 was the time when there was a bit consensus and power was tilted in favor of civilian. As a result Pakistan got its constitution based on wide consensus. After getting the constitution the problems however were not resolved but got complicated due to tussel among political democratic and non-democratic forces. These developments have shaped functioning and evolution of democratic institutions of Pakistan.

2- Trajectory of Democratic System of Pakistan since 1971:

The trajectory

of Pakistan's democratic system has been in doldrums since 1971 where there was a political tug of war among political forces. The rise of Bhutto Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (ZAB) after the debacle of East Pakistan in 1971 that even gained public sympathy by socialist ideas and his slogans were bought by the public easily. ZAB was somehow more inclined to USSR which was not liked by the west.

After ZAB General Zia came into power and pursued his radical Islamic policies and that left long lasting effect on Pakistan's democratic system.

Then comes the decade of 90's where there was political tug of war. In that era Article 58(2)b and formation of alliance to cause instability were major tools that lead to chaos and no major political development took place.

Military's third term under Gen. Pervez Musharraf who pursued his political agendas and his era was also called as political victimization of opponents.

3- Critical Political and Constitutional developments shaping democratic System.

Since 1971 the role of political parties which became tools of non-democratic forces to undermine the development of democratic system in Pakistan for self interest of those political parties. The formation of alliances against elected govt halted the maturity of democratic system on the pretext of vague issues.

The role of judiciary was not indifferent from political parties as the judiciary legitimized legitimized martial laws that moved the country away from the principles of democracy. The constitutional developments were politically motivated and serving their self interests.

However after all these ~~chaos~~ ^{real} developments there was a development called as "Charter of Democracy" that served some stability and growth of democratic system of Pakistan which was again disturbed and pushed the country

again in political and economic terms.

4. Influence of Political Culture on democratic institutions:

Colonial legacy and patronage culture of Pakistan influenced the functioning and evolution of its democratic institutions not in a positive manner. The unique political culture of Pakistan undermined the accountability of the institutions and democratic forces in a letter and spirit. Politics based on religion rather than issues or progress took lime light due to poor education and lack of political awareness. The unique political culture ~~but~~ did not contribute in functioning and evolution of its democratic institutions.

Conclusion:

Pakistan inherited Colonial legacy and developed ^{own} patronage culture badly affected democratic system, political and Constitutional developments. It did not ^{major} contribute in the functioning and evolution of its democratic institutions since 1971. However it can be improved by consensus based decisions.

Q2 Explain the spirit of the provinces?

Ans 1- Introduction:

The spirit of federalism is devolution of power to the units which was manifested in 1973 Constitution for the first time in Pakistan. It was developed after a long journey of centralization of power adopting a unitary style to govern the country. Pakistan has a very diverse population that needs de-centralization principle to resolve their issues at local levels. The relations between the centre and the provinces were authoritative where centre usually dictated the provinces but after 1973 constitution the provinces got some relief by providing some autonomy. The ~~big~~ big relief was provided after the 18th amendment wherein provinces got their rights. However with the passage of time and evolving new realities there is a need to revisit the said amendment with consensus for the smooth functioning of relations between the centre and the provinces.

2- Spirit of federalism as enshrined in the 1973 constitution:

In pre-1973 era Pakistan was divided into two units or wings, East and West wing, denying provincial autonomy under non-democratic regime. But after the 1973 constitution the provinces ~~are~~ got their identity and autonomy back. This is more closer to the spirit of federalism.

(i) Equal Representation in Senate:

Equality

in the representation of all provinces in the upper house of parliament further boosted the spirit of federalism and addressed the grievances of provinces.

(ii) ^{Quota} ~~Equal~~ distribution of resources:

Allocation

of resources according to their population gave provinces autonomy in managing their issues timely without delay. It provided judicial equality to the provinces in Senate to raise their voice due to equal representation that can make difficult a bill to be passed if not consensus based.

3- Required measures for smooth functioning of Centre-Province relations:

The federal issue in Pakistan rooted in the persistent crisis of Centre-Province relations. The dominance of Punjab naturally created the demand for provincial autonomy. This issue was addressed in 18th amendment, however it needs more improvements.

(i) Political appointments by Federation:

The appointments of Governors, higher courts judges and higher bureaucracy by federal govt needs to be revisit and there is a sense of grievance in provinces in this matter. It can be sort out with consensus based approach. Because these appointment may be made with the approval of the provincial govt to ensure autonomy.

(ii) Revenue Raising and Distribution Authority:

Revenue raising and distribution authorities controlled by the federal govt that need to be revised with the consultation of all provinces and the lion share of provinces leans

federal govt in a debt crisis. Provinces have the responsibility to collect and tax raise in certain areas after 18th ammendment but due to lack of capacity and political will provinces are not collecting the revenue according to their potential. So either distribution share or revenues earned by the provinces may be changed positively in order to smooth functioning of the centre and the province relation.

(iii) Lack of Political will:

There is a need for charter of democracy and economy across the political parties including the major provincial political parties. It will prove to be a building block in the resolution of all other issues and ensure the smooth functioning of Centre Province relations.

4- Conclusion:

Federalism in Pakistan has a history of forward movement under civilian rule. However federal govt often see it as to control the provinces due to political reasons which can be resolve by consensus & tolerance.