

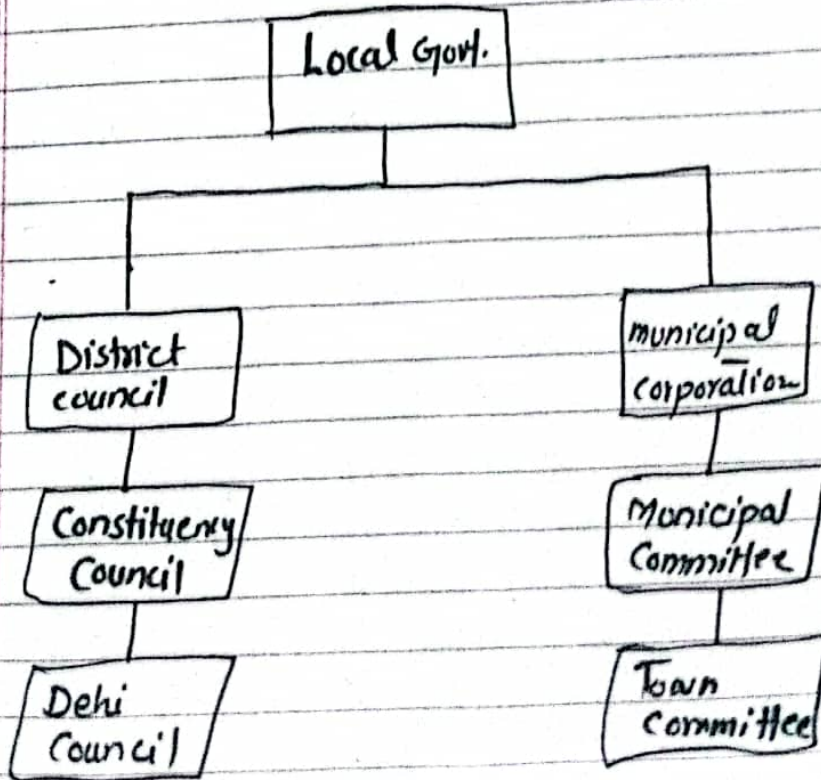
Q.No.2

The Local government system is called the grass root form of democracy. Discuss.

**Introduction:-**

The term "grassroot" democracy refers to a local government system where decision-making authority is centralized and allowing communities to participate directly in governance. This form of democracy emphasizes on bottom-up processes with citizens actively engaging in local issues and decision making. This approach is significant for the people to become closer to the government.

**Local government system:-**  
structure of local government.



## Local Govt. Councils:-

Local government council is a body of government at grassroot level. Local government councils are administrative units responsible for local governance. These councils play a crucial role in decentralising governance, addressing community specified needs and fostering citizen participation. Local government councils are divided into District Councils, Halqa or constituency councils and Union or Dehi councils.

## Local Govt. Committees:-

To administrate the local body units like districts, constituency and union council, different local government committees are very crucial to constitute.

For district administration, municipal corporation work at grass root level. Likewise, municipal committee for constituency also formulates the policies and implementation process is done by that committee for the wellbeing of the constituency or Halqa. Town committee work for the welfare of village or town of a district.

## Functions of Local governments:-



### 1. Grassroot Governance:-

The main function of local government system is administrative society in bottom-up approach. Local government is necessary to adopt at grassroot level because individuals who do not have political background cannot approach the government policies and they suffered from the policy making which favors elite class of the society. The purpose of establishment of local government is to approach the needs of individuals at grassroot level.

## 2. Development of Infrastructure :-

The local government is established to develop the infrastructure of schools, hospitals, roads and other community based improvement and maintenance of infrastructure.

The local government is also responsible to maintain the existing infrastructure of the community.

## 3. Development of schools and provision to access education :-

Local government is responsible to improve the infrastructure of the schools. Moreover, local govt is also responsible to provide the access to the children for education by addressing the issues which create hindrance in improving the educational level.

## 4. Land use planning :-

Local government is responsible to use local land belonging to the government for the development of different institutes and to provide the facilities of life to the community and use the government property for positive developments in the specific community.

### 3. Public safety:-

Local government is responsible to ensure the security and safety of every individual in the community. The local govt. is responsible to solve the issues of public at grassroot level.

### 6. Community Development:-

Local government is responsible to develop the community through the launch of development programs like water sanitation, healthcare facilities and improvement in education.

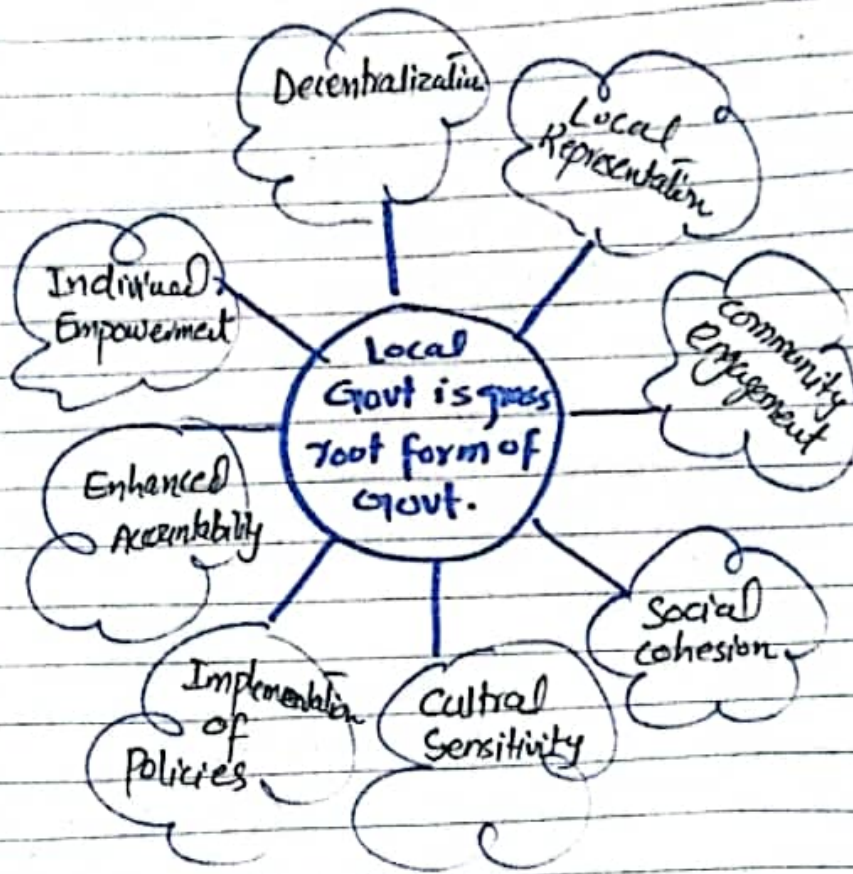
### 7. Providing social services:-

Local government is responsible to provide the social services to the community through various reforms like the creating the local committees to address the needs and requirements of the people.

### 8. Taxation and Finance:-

Local government is responsible to collect taxes and generate ~~revenue~~ revenue. This revenue is used for the development and prosperity of the community.

## Grass root democracy; Local Government:-



### 1. Decentralization:-

Grassroot democracy involves decentralizing power, allowing local government to have indirect role in decision-making. Local govt play crucial role in welfare of people.

### 2. Local representation:-

Elected representatives at the local level are crucial, serving as bridge between the community and higher levels of govt.

### 3. Community engagement:-

Emphasize on active participation of citizens in local governance, fostering a sense of community ownership and responsibility.

The core issues of the community are analysed by local government presented at the time of policymaking.

### 4. Social cohesion:-

By encouraging community members to work together in decision making, grass root democracy can enhance social cohesion and solidarity. Hence, local government is helpful in promoting social cohesion.

### 5. Cultural sensitivity:-

Local government is helpful to incorporate the local cultural values and traditions in decision making. Likewise, local government is responsible to organize cultural festivals and events.

### 6. Implementation of Policies:-

Policies are mostly made at higher level of government which are mostly made in favour of elite are not implemented in grass root level local govt help to resolve this issue.

### 7. Enhanced Accountability:-

The policies are made at higher level of government. Hundreds of schemes are launched in every financial year but these are not implemented but the involvement of local government policies are implemented and accountability enhanced.

### 8. Individual empowerment:-

Grassroot democracy aims to empower individuals by giving them access to elected representatives who address the problems and issues of citizens and provides assistance to solve them.

### 9. Low corruption:-

By the involvement of local representative into the policy and implementation process. The ill of corruption is reduced in the country.

### 10. Less influence of elite in policy govt.

The involvement of local govt empowers individuals at grass root level and result into the less influence of elite in policy making.



### Critical Analysis:-

Local government is crucial to enhance the accountability of government through the empowerment of the local community into the system whereas in case of Pakistan, local government is still very weak owing to the challenges faced by local government like financial and political instability of the country. More over, corruption and mismanagement also impacts local govt. However, policy to improve the local govt can be enforced.

### Conclusion:-

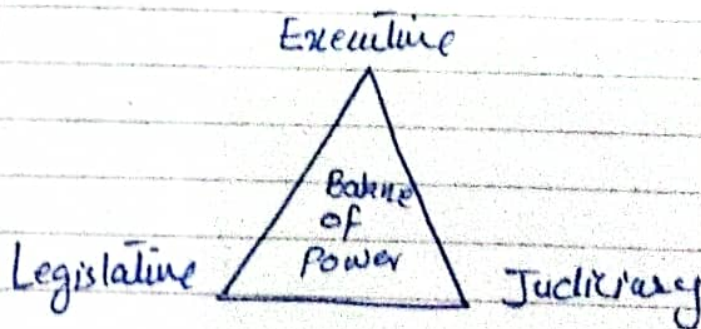
In a nutshell, where local government is very crucial for the development from the bottom of society to the higher level, there are also some challenges which are hindering to promote the grass root democracy through government interference, lack of awareness of people, corruption, lobbying and many more. However, there are also strategic measures which can be used to improve the local government.

Q. Discuss the major issues of the balance of powers between executive, legislative and judiciary and the devolution of powers in Pakistan in 1973 constitution of Pakistan.

### Introduction:-

The balance of power in Pakistan refers to the distribution and equilibrium of authority among various institutions within the country, primarily focusing on the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. On the other hand, Pakistan faces the issues of devolution of power, which refers to the transfer of authority or responsibilities from centre to the regional units.

### Balance of Power in Pakistan:-



### 1. Executive Branch:-

The executive branch is headed by the President, who is the ceremonial head of the state, and the Prime Minister who is the head of the government. Historically, Pakistan also governed by military executive.

### 5. Executive Legislation:-

There have been instances where the executive branch has been involved in legislating through ordinances, potentially bypassing the normal legislative process.

### 6. Political Patronage:-

The influence of political patronage networks and party loyalty can sometimes undermine the separation of powers, with individuals holding key positions based on political allegiance rather than merit.

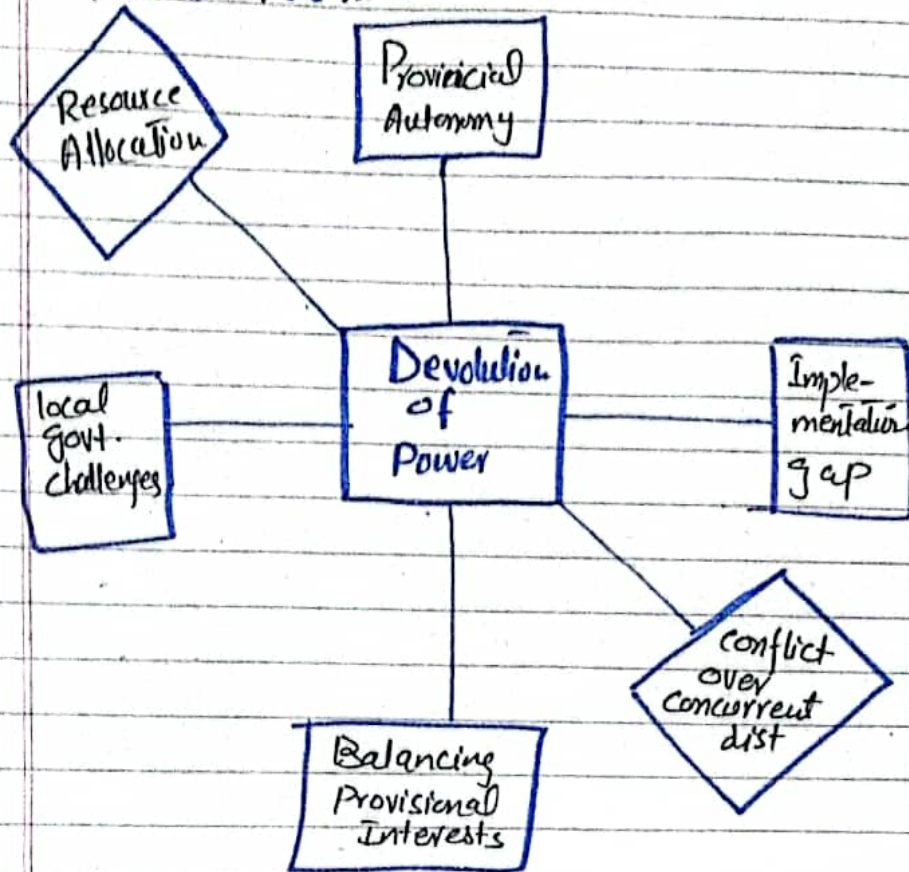
### 7. Inadequate checks on emergency Powers:-

The constitution allows for the declaration of a state of emergency, granting the executive certain extraordinary powers. The potential misuse or unchecked exercise of emergency powers upset balances.

### 8. Delay in judicial Proceedings.

Backlogs and delays in the judicial system can impact the timely resolution of legal matters. This delay may affect the judiciary.

## Devolution of Powers in 1973 Constitution of Pakistan :-



### 1. Provisional Autonomy:-

The 1973 constitution aimed to devolve powers to provinces. However, there have been periods where centralization occurred,

limiting the autonomy of provinces.

### 2. Implementation gap:-

While the constitution outlines devolution principles, the actual implementation has faced challenges.

### 3. Resource allocation:-

Issues arise in the equitable distribution of resources among provinces. Struggles over control of resources can strain inter-provincial relations and hinder the intended benefits of devolution.

### 4. Balancing Provincial interests:-

Despite efforts to empower local governments, provincial interests there are still there are challenges. Balancing the interest of different provinces is crucial for national unity. Failure to address concerns of all provinces lead to regional disparities.

### 5. Local government challenges:-

Despite efforts to empower local governments, challenging persist in ensuring their effective functioning. Issues like political interference and inadequate resources can impede grassroots governance.

## 6. Conflict over concurrent list:-

The concurrent legislative list has been a source of contention.

Striking the right balance between federal and provincial authority on these matters remains an ongoing challenge.

## 7. Inconsistent Policy Implementation:-

The consistent implementation of devolution policies across various governments has been inconsistent, impacting the sustainability of decentralized governance.

## • Critical analysis:-

The 1973 constitution of Pakistan grapples with challenges in maintaining the balance of power between executive, legislative and judiciary branch. After passing the five decade of constitution country still faced interference in judiciary, executive dominance and weak legislation.

### Conclusion:-

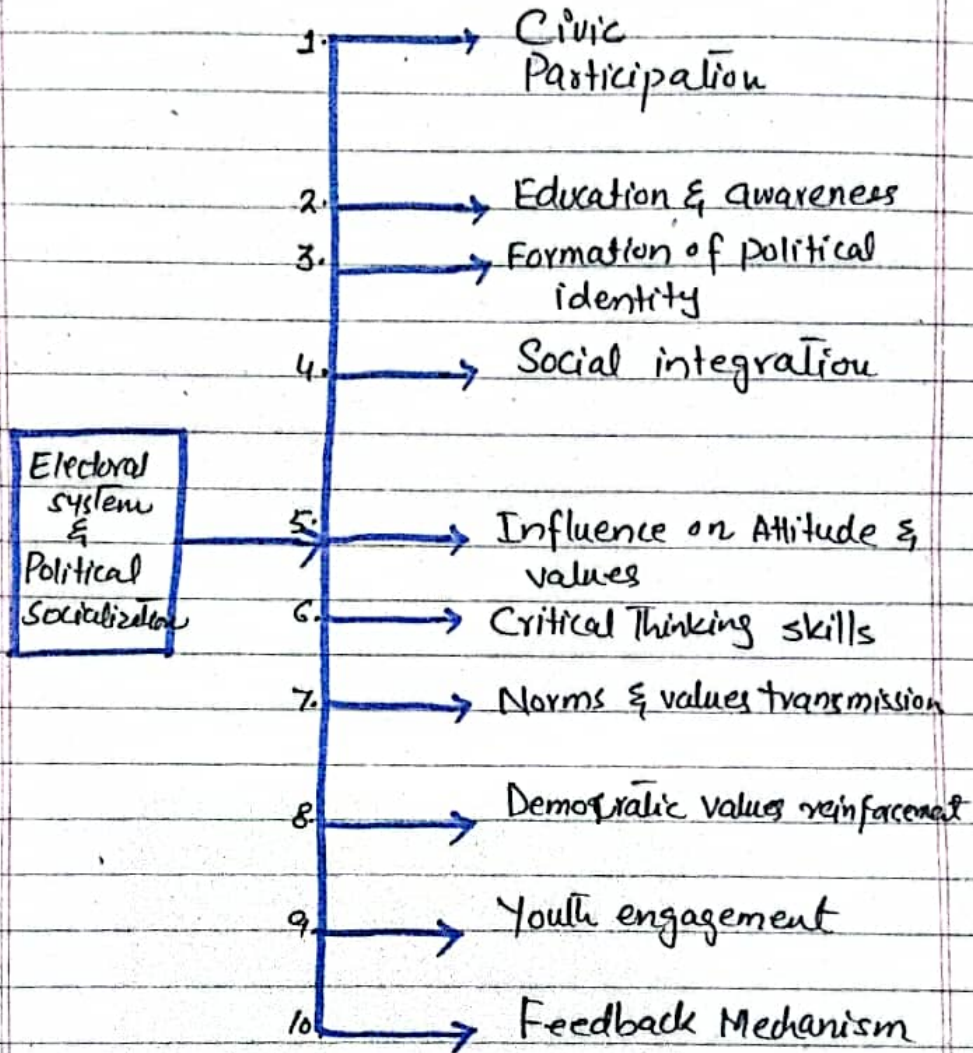
In summary, the 19-13 Constitution of Pakistan outlines a robust framework for the balance of powers. Pakistan is a complex interplay among the executive, legislative and judicial branches, influenced by historical factors, military involvement and efforts to strengthen democratic governance.

QNo. Electoral system and elections are sine qua non for political socialization. Discuss.

### Introduction:-

The electoral system plays a significant role in the process of political socialization by influencing how individuals learn about, engage with and form opinion about politics. The selection of an electoral system has far-reaching consequences, shaping the dynamics of political competition, representation and overall functioning of a democratic system.

# Electoral system and political socialization:-



## 1. Civic Participation:-

Elections serve as a fundamental mechanism for citizens to participate in the political process. Through voting, individuals engage in civic duties, contributing to



## 2. Education and awareness:-

Elections provide a platform for political education. Campaigns, debates, and discussions during electoral periods help inform citizens about political issues, candidates, and various perspectives, fostering political awareness.

## 3. Formation of Political identity:-

Participation in elections plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's political identity. Voting patterns and affiliations contribute to the development of one's political beliefs, values, and party preferences.

## 4. Social Integration:-

Elections bring people together, fostering a sense of community and shared responsibility. Citizens from diverse backgrounds participate in the electoral process, contributing to shared national identity and sense of belonging.

### 5. Influence on attitudes and values:-

Exposure to electoral campaigns and political discourse can shape citizens' attitudes and values. Political parties often represent specific ideologies and voters align with parties for benefits.

### 6. Critical Thinking skills:-

Participation in the electoral process encourages the development of critical thinking skills.

Citizens assess candidate platforms, policies, and campaign promises, fostering an analytical approach to political decision-making.

### 7. Norms and values transmission:-

Elections serve as a platform for the transmission of societal norms and values. Through the electoral process, individuals learn

about the principles that underpin their political system and society at large.

### 8. Democratic values reinforcement

Elections reinforce democratic values such as accountability, representation and the peaceful transfer of power. Experiencing these principles firsthand contributes to the internalization of democratic norms.

### 9. Youth engagement.

Elections are particularly impactful in political socialization among the youth. The first voting experience can shape long-term political attitudes and behavior, influencing the future trajectory of political engagement.

### 10. Feedback Mechanism:-

Elections provide a feedback mechanism for citizens to express satisfaction or discontent with the government's performance. The ongoing dialogue between the electorate and the government is essential for the continuous evolution of political norms & values.

## Critical analysis:-

While elections are electoral systems are vital components of political socialization. Social political socialization involves multifaceted influences, including media, education, family and socio-economic factors. Therefore, elections are undeniably significant for political socialization.

## Conclusion:-

In a conclusion, elections play a fundamental role in political socialization, serving as key moments for citizens to engage with the democratic process. Elections provide a platform for the expression of political preferences, allowing citizens to align with candidates or parties that resonate with their values. Overall, elections are significant catalysts for political polarization, shaping citizen attitudes and values in a democratic system.