

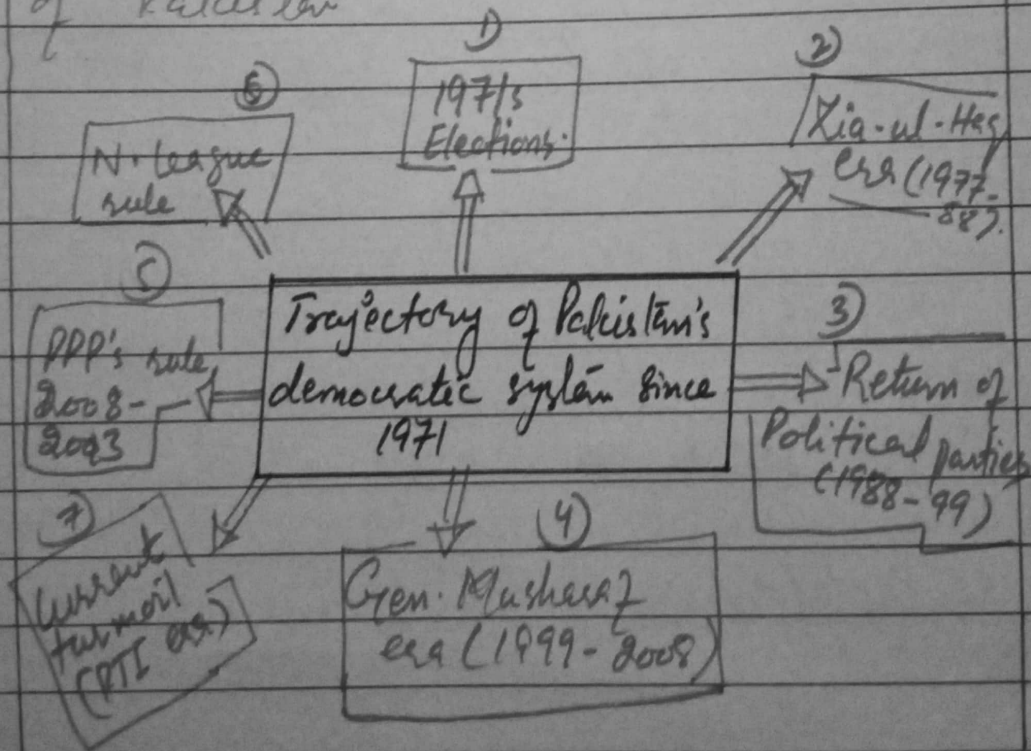
Date: 19-01-2024

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Q.No: Trajectory of Pakistan's democratic system since 1971 - critical political and constitutional developments that have shaped it. Evaluate Pakistan's unique political culture that influenced its democratic institutions.

Ans: Introduction:

Pakistan's democratic system since 1971 has faced many ups and down due to its political culture. There were many dictatorships and rapidly changing political rules. Although, in such critical circumstances only affected the democratic institutions of Pakistan.



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(1) Elections of 1971:

In 1971, Gen. Yahya gave up dictatorship and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came into power. The tussel between Mr. Bhutto and Mujib-ur-Rehman became the cause of "Fall of Dhaka". Pakistan lost its integral part.

(2) Zia-ul-Haq ERA (1977-88):

After six years, Zia-ul-Haq removed the Premier Zulfiqar Bhutto and claimed to be new ruler of the Pakistan. It brought end of democracy along with many constitution violations.

(3) Return of Political Parties (1988-99):

Almost after a decade, the return of political parties seemed fruitful but the swift rule changes such as PPP ruled in 1988, N-League in 1990, PPP in 1993, N-League in 1997. In the end, not a single party completed its tenure.

(4) Dictatorships of Gen. Musharraf (1999-2008):

Gen. Musharraf exiled Premier Nawaz

Sharif and came into power. He ruled for years and crushed the democracy under his feet. The decisions of era specially of 9/11 incidents pushed the country badly.

(5) Rule of Pakistan People's Party (2008 - 2013) :-

Ms. Benazir Bhutto came Pakistan in 2007 and martyred soon after arrival. In 2008, elections were made and democracy was revived. Although, the constitutional amendments were taken place and it threw immense specially, 18th Amendments.

(6) N-League rule (2013 - 2018) :-

In the year 2013, Mr. Nawaz Sharif came into power, he tried his best to resolve the issues none the less his efforts failed to resolve domestic issues and Pakistan was put in grey list of FATF.

(7) Current Political turmoil in the ruling time of PTI :-

Since, 2021, March, Pakistan is facing severe political turmoil. The vote of

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no confidence against the Premier Imran Khan was made first time in the history of Pakistan. Several protests special 9th May, 2022 was devastating.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan is one of the country which is continuously involved not only in the political disturbance but also democratic and constitutional debates. The country's current political situation is also affecting the democratic institutions. Uncertainty is prevailing around the state. Although, the hope is only the upcoming elections are.

Q. No.:

Federalism enshrined in the 1973 Constitution. Required measures for the smooth functioning of relations between the center and provinces.

Ans: (1) Introduction:

In 1973's Constitution, Pakistan adopted the bicameral system of governance which gives the Lower House (National Assembly) and upper House (Senate). Although, in recent times, there is need of some measures to functional smoothly of relations between the center and provinces. Plans reduction in NFC 7th Award, decentralization of powers, fair and timely elections are required in this regard.

(2) Federalism enshrined in the 1973's Constitution is

The Federal system of Pakistan is consists of the center and provinces along with the National Assembly and Senate. Although the President is entitled as Head of the state and Prime Minister is Head

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Head of the Government

Measures Required For The Smooth Functioning of Relations Between The Center And Provinces :-

(1) Reduce Flaws of 7th Award NFC :-

National Finance Commission Award means the total revenue earned by the state and its decentralization or division. The NFC 7th Award is based on population where it needs to be on the basis of equity. Such as the population of Punjab is huge but it is the hub of revenue and Balochistan has less population and can not earn enough. So, the disparity is increasing due to the population based distribution of resources.

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(2) Decentralization of powers must be ensured.

The decentralization of powers represents the certain authorities which should only remain in the hands of Center such as foreign policy, defense and military, and some powers only belong to the provinces, like local security, resource distribution, customs and many more. So, It must be ensure to the decentralization of powers.

(3) Autonomy should be given to the provinces.

Health, education, tax collection and some other subjects must be given to the provinces. For instance Single National Curriculum not not be imposed on the provinces.

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Conclusion:

Pakistan is a bicameral system state and it requires some measures to ensure the smooth work of center and provinces.

Such as 7th NFC Award amendment, autonomy of provinces and decentralization of powers.