

Date: _____

TEST ONE

Day: _____

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Q:

The crisis of governance in Pakistan is deeply rooted in its political culture. Do you agree? Discuss with reference to civil society, political leadership, and institutional performance.

INTRODUCTION:

Governance in Pakistan suffers from systematic weakness. While structural factors like federalism and security challenges matter, the root causes lie in the political culture. Woven in history, political culture is shaped by the collective experiences and social capital of a state. Moreover, political culture being part of the society influences the fundamental institutions like civil society, political leadership and government leading to governance crisis.

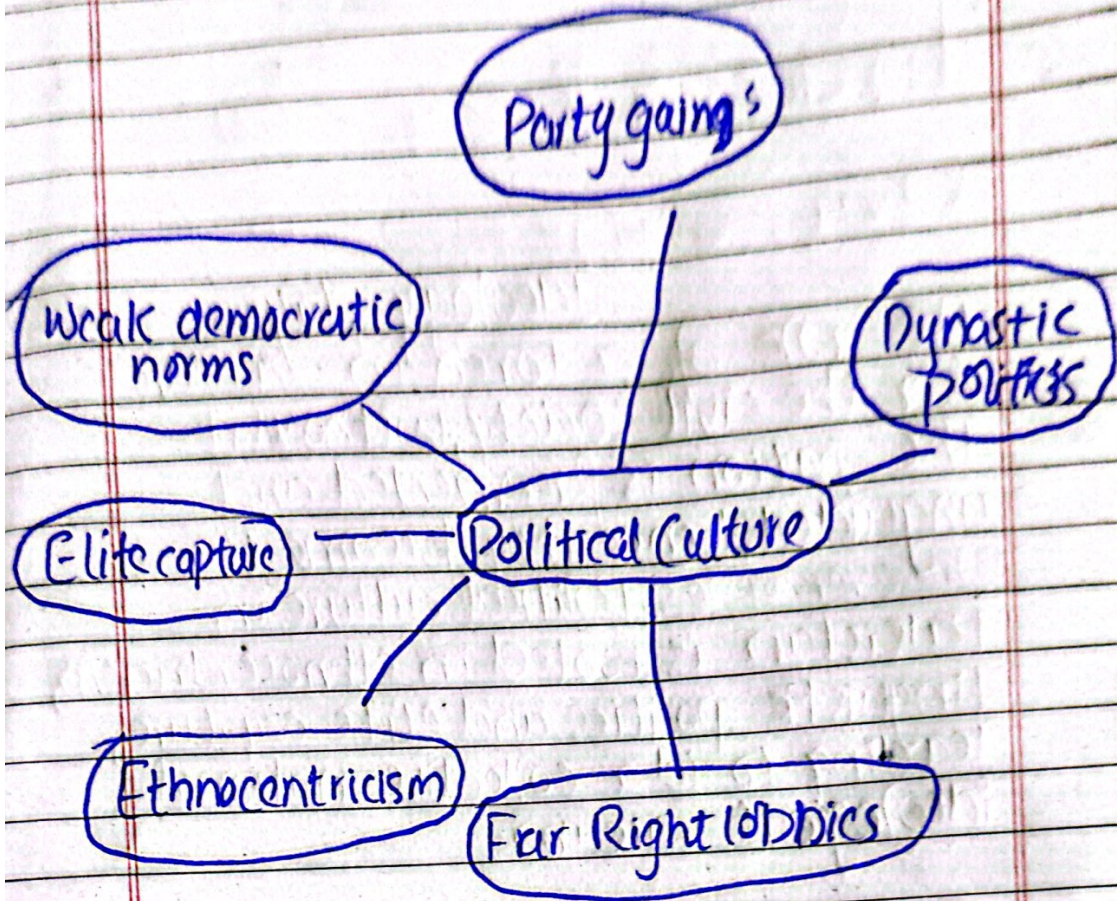
1) UNDERSTANDING GOVERNANCE:

According to UNDP:
"Governance is the system of values, policies and institutions through which society manages its economic, political, and social affairs."

2) UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL CULTURE:

"Culture of a group sharing norms, ideals and history that shapes their political ideals is known as political culture."

1) POLITICAL CULTURE OF PAKISTAN:



4) POLITICAL CULTURE CATALYSING GOVERNANCE CRISIS:

Political culture plays a fundamental role in governance. Good governance requires a safe political medium to perform effectively. Pakistan's political culture is deeply rooted in the history. Pakistan where politics is often motivated by party gains, elite capture and bureaucratic politicization; breeds governance

crisis.

a) IDEOLOGICAL VACUUM: IN CIVIL SOCIETY:

Ideology plays the role of a torch in a cave for the civil society, without it the nation is fragmented and unguided, hence they become the ungovernables. Political culture in Pakistan is rooted in ethnocentrism, linguistic politics and elite capture, leading to a collective national ideological vacuum.

b) LESS CIVIC ENGAGEMENT FUELING GOVERNANCE CRISIS:

In democracy civic engagement plays a vital role in governance, as it ensures participation and political accountability. Pakistan's governance crisis is motivated by the political culture of no civic engagement, forming a vacuum for crisis in governance.

7 ETHNOCENTRIC FRAGMENTATION:

National cohesion is the fundamental building block of governance, without it governance crisis are inevitable. Pakistan is ~~acutely~~ home to different ethnicities, each having their distinct norms, culture and values. lack of federal representation is leading to rise of ethnic and linguistic politics jeopardising national cohesion, and creating a vacuum for governance crisis.

8 POPULIST POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:

Governance is not a short term phenomena but a long term strategic planning for national prosperity. The populist drive in Pakistan is breeding short sighted policy with no long term strategic planning just plain survival from one election to another. leading to governance crisis in the long run.

9 BEAUREUCRATIC POLITICIZATION:

Beuracracy is the machinery of every state

Without impartial bureaucracy the machinery cannot work properly. Bureaucracy has long been politicized in history of Pakistan, undermining the UNDP, good governance indicators like transparency, accountability and responsiveness catalyzing governance crisis.

9 FRANCIS FUKUYAMA'S REMEDY:

Francis Fukuyama in his book "political order and political decay" portrays three pillars for a successful political order.

- 1) State-Building: Maintain security, enforce rules
- 2) Rule of law - impartial legal system applied to all equally.
- 3) Political Accountability: Check and Balance system.

10 CONCLUSION:

Governance is a collective effort rather than the responsibility of the specific institution. As

Francis Fukuyama says narrates in his book political order and political decay about the rise of political order in Accountability, rule of law and Statism, one without the other cannot survive and is pushed towards pre colonial ideas. look forward for Pakistan a collective effort to ensure rule of law is required to tackle the governance crisis.

Q Compare and contrast the Parliamentary --- between the two systems.

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan's political history is marked by the tug of war between the parliamentary and presidential form of government, each often fueled by a response towards political instability, governance crisis or military intervention. While the parliamentary system emphasizes collective leadership and accountability through legislature, the presidential form centralizes authority in a

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN:

Historical Instances	Explanation
1947-1958	Early parliamentary experiments after independence struggled due to weak political institutions, frequent political crisis, and lack of democratic culture.
1971-1977 Bhutto's era.	The parliamentary system was restored under Bhutto, emphasizing party led government, legislature, and parliamentary debate.
Post 2008	Restoration of parliamentary system after Musharraf. 18th Amendment with ensuring provincial autonomy.

LESSONS FOR PAK:

- > Over concentration of power in presidential system leads to democratic erosion.
- > Parliamentary system needs strong party system.
- > Governance structure must align with political culture.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's journey illustrates that neither system alone can work fluently. Pakistan must find a hybrid system like America or China to guarantee stability and democratic consolidation.
