

QUESTION NO.1

Democracy and Pakistan:-

Introduction :-

Democracy is literally defined as 'rule of people' or 'rule by people'. Independence, and decentralization of power is the main purpose of democracy. Pakistan is a democratic state.

Democracy in Pakistan was challenged and weak at times in history. Evolution of democracy since Pakistan's independence includes external interventions, weak institutions and amendments based on authoritarianism.

Government of Pakistan introduced democratic norms, but political culture of Pakistan had deep influence on the system. In short, Pakistan's democracy ~~is~~ evolved and is influenced by political culture.

Democracy Evolution in Pakistan :-

After independence in 1947, Pakistan faced leadership void. This had an

intensified impact on constitution of Pakistan, and hence the democracy of Pakistan.

Constitution : A Component of Democracy:-

Li'qat Ali Khan gave made Objective Resolution in 1949. In 1952, Khawaja Nazmul Din presented a report for constitution making, which was not accepted. In following years, Bogyra formula was presented. But, the constitutional assembly was dissolved right before the constitution's official announcement in 1954 by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad. This led to the judicial term of Doctrine of Necessity. This was against the democratic norms, yet used widely in Pakistan. In 1956, first constitution was made. In the following years, this constitution was abrogated by Ayub Khan as he martial law was imposed. Constitution of 1962 was made by Ayub Khan and soon was abrogated. Finally, Pakistan got its first constitution

with consensus of all leaders in 1973 under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ~~Zia-ul-Haq's~~ government.

This long void in constitution led to weak democracy in Pakistan.

Martial Law : Questions on Democracy:-

Pakistan has faced martial law for 33 years by 4 Army Generals. Ayub Khan in 1958 imposed martial law followed by General Yahya Khan in 1969. In 1978, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law. In 1985, General Zia passed 8th Amendment, changing the government from Parliamentary to Semi-Presidential by addition of article 58-2b. In 1997, this article was removed as 13th Amendment under governance of PM Nawaz Sharif. Fourth and final martial law was imposed by General Musharraf in 2001. Under 17th amendment, General Musharraf reversed the 13th Amendment, again implementing semi-presidential system in Pakistan. This created a gap between the democracy of Pakistan.

18th Amendment : Democratic Pakistan :-

Under 18th amendment in 2010, 17th amendment was removed. This amendment included articles that empowered democracy and federation in Pakistan. Institutionalization was strengthened by the President of Pakistan. This amendment led to more democratic environment in Pakistan.

26th and 27th Amendment : Weak Democracy :-

In 26th and 27th amendment, judicial system's independence is decreased and weakened. Main component of democracy is independent judiciary which is weakened in these amendments under multiple articles. Formation of Federal Constitutional Court has weakened the responsibilities and independence of supreme court of Pakistan. These amendments reflect weak democracy in judiciary of Pakistan.

Democratic Norms and Political Culture :-

Pakistan is a liberal democracy where democratic norms were introduced and implemented in various areas. Yet, these norms are not seen in the system of Pakistan as required. Although, Pakistan was introduced by these norms, political culture had a greater influence on the government system of Pakistan. This is seen in the military intervention ~~of~~ in ~~the~~ government, authoritarianism, weak local governance, weak political parties, lack of rule of law (patron-client politics) and attitude of masses and elites.

1) Military - Intervention : Political Culture :-

As in history, Pakistan's leadership includes military Generals. Martial laws imposed in 1958, '69, '78 and 2001 are examples of military intervention. As the political culture in the region is influenced by Generals and military officials. So, after having democratic norms,

the democracy of Pakistan was evolved by political culture.

2) Weak Local Government :-

In Pakistan's political culture, local governments are weak despite having democratic norms and constitutional amendments. This remains a grave issue as democracy does not seem to be implemented. The main authority still remains with the provincial and federal government of Pakistan.

3) Weak Institutions lead to weak Democracy:-

Democracy is build on legislation, executive and judiciary. The institutes of democracy are weak and this ultimately leads to weak democracy. Political culture in Pakistan has highly influenced the system by elite authorities, authoritarianism, arbitrary system and ethnic identities. Judicial system is weak and less independent which is leading to weak democracy.

4) Patron-Client Politics and Political Culture:-

In remote areas, the electoral system is patron-client based. Political parties provide weak members of society with necessities in exchange of votes, influencing the freedom and political culture in remote areas of Pakistan.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan is a liberal democracy which faced multiple interventions and challenges in process of evolution. The evolution of democracy in Pakistan is defined by political norms and culture in Pakistan.

QUESTION NO. 2

Case of New Provinces :-

Introduction :-

Pakistan is one of the most populous country in the world. When compared

with nations of same geographical size, this is interpreted that Pakistan is in need of new provinces. In the process, Pakistan may face multiple hurdles related to economy, ethnic identities, constitutional issues. But, Pakistan will have better local governance, population management, infrastructure, development and disaster management.

Why New Provinces?

Pakistan need new provinces because of current disparity in size, population and development. Punjab is the most populated province, contributing more than 50% in population. On other hand, Balochistan is 3 times bigger than Punjab, contributing only 6.1% in population of Pakistan. The disparity is also economic and infrastructural. To reduce and minimize the disparity, Pakistan need new provinces for management and development.

Hopes in New Province :-

By making new province, Pakistan can mitigate the risks associated with disparity among provinces.

1) Population Management :-

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan. This concentration has led to many difficulties within the province.

By making new province, population can be managed easily by providing them with same facilities as in developed provinces.

2) Infrastructural Development :-

Due to large size of provinces, many areas are left underdeveloped.

For instance, Punjab is most developed province, yet Southern Punjab is underdeveloped. This is because the area is further away from center. So, for development in remote areas, Pakistan need new province. When the center will be

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accessible to people of rural areas, it will lead to infrastructural development in that area.

3) Institutions in Underdeveloped Areas :-

When new provinces will be made, institutions which are currently not accessible to people from remote areas, will become accessible. Every new province will need a new centre and development around that center. Institutions are necessary for that development. So, new provinces will lead to accessibility of population to institutes.

4) Disaster Management System Development :-

Pakistan is facing climate change induced disasters. Due to big size of the current provinces, disaster management is difficult and not diverse. Areas farther away from center are left unaddressed leading to economic loss. By making new provinces, disaster management will become easy and more coordinated.

Hurdles in Making New Provinces :-

New provinces are required by Pakistan, but there are multiple hurdles which contribute in the delay of new provinces. Following are the hurdles in delay of new provinces :-

1) Financial Constraints in New Provinces :-

Pakistan is currently facing economic constraints, circular debt, IMF conditions and hurdles in revenue collection. Making of new province require high financial cost. Under current financial and economic condition, Pakistan cannot make new provinces.

2) Demand for Ethnic Identities :-

Pakistan was made ^{by} 4 provinces and 10 princely states. These princely states were later made a part of Pakistan. Making of new province can rise the demand of ~~new~~ more provinces based on ethnic identity. This

remains one of the hurdles in way of making new provinces.

3) Lack of Consensus :-

Political parties in Pakistan are not agreed to make new provinces in Pakistan. Lack of agreement would not make new province as to pass the bill in parliament, $2/3$ majority votes are required. So, lack of consensus is a hurdle in making of new provinces.

Conclusion :-

Pakistan is a 5th most populous country with 4 provinces. For better management and development, new provinces are required. It would lead to prosperous economy and decrease disparity. But, Pakistan face multiple hurdles in process of making new provinces.