Lecture 19

HUM113 IDEOLOGY AND CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN



COMSATS University Islamabad

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Lecture 19 The Problems of Political Parties in Pakistan (Part C)

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- Lack of accountability by the elected autocratic rulers during the past decades has become the accepted feature of our national polity.
- The chasm between the poor and the rich has reached alarming proportions. By squandering public funds on dubious projects and levying ever-increasing taxes to pay for their extravagant lifestyle, rulers have totally demoralized and crippled the tax paying middle class, which is the productive segment of any developing democratic society.

• Democracy

- Democracy should start at **the grassroots level** and nothing should be imposed on the people.
- All political parties' cadres should elect their basic mohallah, ward, city, province, and national units.
- These basic units or tiers of a political party should remain in the charge of those workers who are elected under a system that allows members of the party to express their choices through ballots. These units should elect the city leaders who, in turn, form an electoral college for the election of district, provincial and national party leaders.

- There should also be a constitutional requirement for political parties to hold elections at least once in two years under the direct supervision of the independent and neutral Election Commission.
- And the commission should be empowered to disqualify a political party from contesting the national, provincial and local elections if it does not have elected office bearers.

• Accountability

- There is a need to create permanent mechanisms for continued accountability within the democratic structures of the state and the parties.
- There is also a need to look at the problem of corruption in depth and take steps to root it out because not only are the politicians corrupt but the whole of our society is steeped in corruption.

• Financial resources

- Parties are weak because they lack financial resources. Electoral candidates are relatively strong and do not depend on their respective parties for funding.
- Unless parties in Pakistan engage themselves in fund-raising activities and thereby finance their electoral and non-electoral activities like political education and training, they will continue to woo local influence for support rather than lend their support to promising individuals within their folds.
- Secondly, the country needs to debate and encourage the culture of political donations.

- Mass contacts
- Above all, political parties have to draw their strength from citizens for sustainable democracy instead of looking for behind-the-scene intrigues to grab power.
- The extended role of intelligence networks in the making and breaking of political parties could only be frustrated when citizens are made capable to vanguard their political rights through legitimate political institutions, i.e. political parties.