



The real story of legislations in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

In the political-scenario of Pakistan, there is clearly an oligopoly of a few families, who have never brought the country with any positive results. This paper confirmed that deprived and dejected class has never been given the equal and fair chance of representation in the parliaments of Pakistan since the making of this country and only the elite, affluent class and few families were taken the advantage of their powers to become the part of legislations process by making them the members of legislative assemblies. Hence, the legislation process of this country are only and always governed by the elite class of the country.

Keywords: Legislations in Pakistan.

Introduction

In Pakistan, there is no political party which aims to work for all regions; because in Pakistan the political parties are strategized for winning the elections only which is perhaps the foremost reason behind the slowest economic-growth of the entire country and acute destitution of some specific areas across the country. In Pakistan elections are only conducted to entertain the rich, since a huge disparity lies between the commoners and the government-elite with regard to the distribution of rights and duties in the economic-framework of Pakistan. Therefore, all of the legislative assemblies of Pakistan are imbibing the people from rich class as their legislative members instead of the true representations of the 98% poor people of Pakistan. The emerging trends in the contemporary politics show the commoners' attitudes and behaviors toward the government are that of desperation and hopelessness; this has extended the theory of politics, where the choices of different people and their personal interest in politics with regard to the new environment brought together by media and this may make people to rethink about their political leaders (Arnot, 2002). Politics also relates to the every-day struggles of the global youth, how they cope in times of war and peace with regard to issues that of education, wealth, poverty, employment, and immigration. Due to the complexity of these issues, youth around the world face a unique struggle (Besely, 2002).

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Moreover, there exists a clear distinction between the commoners and the elites in the Pakistani society. And due to un-fair treatments towards poor and medium class by the elite class, it can be deduced that commoners have become poorer over time (Dow, 2013).

Yet since Pakistan is a democratic country, it is nevertheless a place where by de-jure “commoners govern themselves”, although most of its elected government have failed to complete their tenure. Furthermore, the politics in Pakistan is cleared dominated by a few families who primarily work for their own self-interest; there has also always been a political-war between the few political leaders and the head of army staff, for the chair of head of state. In Pakistan, there is no political party which is ready to work for all the regions, since the role of political parties is based on catering to different ethnic groups, whereby the governance-aim is never to that of nation-wide development, but is rather to generate more revenues for the party and to satisfy the specific voting communities with some benefits. Furthermore, the representations of the deprived class has never been observed in the parliaments of Pakistan thus, no one in reality lifted the voice for this deprived class and they are still remained deprived and dejected even after the six decades of the birth of Pakistan.

Literature Review

The legislature instantiates the values as commonly held by the populace and also the established philosophical knowledge, which makes up the essence of democratic-process. But a grant of power also comes with high risks, as although by virtue of independence courts are organized to keep in check these risks (Krista, 2011).

A formal power in complex societies, leads to legitimacy and responsibility which are generally located in the government boards and council. This was the old culture of politics and strength, given the growth of private-sector and the NGOs (not for profit organization), and the concerns of citizens, an upward shift in citizen representation has been identified in both Germany and Britain (Mil, 2001).

In the USA, the working class, due to not being well organized, was not much able to participate in the politics. Looking at which approaches focus on the specific scenarios related to the political participation of labor, however that could only be best explained via organizational patterns. In USA, the participation of working-class in politics was way too low; but about thirty years ago, with the rise of labor-unions, voter-count increased. The labor unions of USA were not exceptional in achieving this, as it was been observed world-wide and it relates more to the status of working-class in the political-scenario (Amber, 2004).

Clarkson (1970) studied both the capitalist-class and the working-class, which led to many results that related to the influence on politics by the two different groups and the level of taxation, public-investment, and redistribution of income and wealth. Furthermore, it has also been demonstrated that right polices lead to increased growth (Clarkson, 1970).

Constitutional law and democratic law might be stuck in the real world contexts of institutionalization. Whereas, the neo-republication model supports the values of: participation, equability and accountability, right to privacy and private property, public-voice, and constitutionalism in the political-process (Lee, 2013).

Comparative administration is also an important method and tool for comparative politics, considering two types of conceptual models: Political culture, and general system model. General system model is an operational model for the macro-aspects of organizations and accounts for related to political environment. The second model is that of political-cultural model, which relates to the many classes of politics and is easily operational. Both models have been very useful for the analysis of comparative administration (Tabellini, 2000).

Furthermore, when the regional population had been low enough, there was no inequality in the society, since the universal open-access to homesteading prevailed; but as the regional population grew inside out, inequality emerged. Firstly, inequality was instilled by the commoners themselves, as it can be observed that with an increasing population growth-rate, the rise in the gap of Gini-coefficient also followed. In any society with a large gap between the elite-commoners, the rate of Gini-coefficient has been observed to be roughly equal to the output that was attributed to the landowners (Stangor, 1991).

Most of the societies used to be hunting-gathering and were thus relatively egalitarian, although some nevertheless experienced substantial inequalities. Societies that came to develop several complex characteristics as that of: highly valuable natural resources, high population densities, large defense perimeters, large-size settlements, and tightly-controlled ownership of resources, also came to have classical hierarchical structures hierarchies and social-classes (as determined by one's descent). In the hunting-gathering societies, the main cause of inequality was perhaps that of growth in population-densities, technological deficits, and Sedentariness (Kelly, 1995).

Inequality was a result of the increased population and productivity combined with the factor of social cohesion. Societies where thousands of the individuals lived in small spaces were more prone to regular conflicts; whereby the resolution of conflicts could no longer be carried out informally and required, for the sake of social-cohesion, that power must be transferred to a chief who can control, judge, and resolve both conflicts and matters of unfairness (Diamond, 1998).

Co-evolution of the property-rights and agriculture also occurred due to the fact that foraging bands previously communally exercised and also held control over the land; as before agriculture, individual-property-rights were brushed aside due to livestock grazing and the utilization of most other resources for the band. The onset of Holocene however led to the realization of lucrative agricultural practices, and decreased the uncertainty of possession/resource holdings. Under the reinforced agricultural-system, individual rights of property came to thrive for the first time (Bowles, 2011).

Moreover, in the current era, empirical implications have been modeled to make connections to the different types of regimes and their resulting distributions of the wealth and growth. According to the model, inequality in distribution of wealth in a democracy exhibits a low economic growth, as when compared to a democracy where the distribution of wealth was more equal. Since the later leads to long lasting benefits especially for the working-class, who have little to no capital, they hold an incentive in voting for higher taxes for the big capital-owners. On other hand, non-democratic governments experienced a low growth and their implemented redistribution programs worked in reverse by taking from the worker-class and giving it to the capitalist-class. Thus with comparison, the results of the empirical model show that democracies held lower wealth-gap and also grew at a much faster rates. If only wealth as held by the rich is redistributed, more beneficial results can come about not only for the middle class, but also for the economy as a whole since the economic growth of middle-class leads to an enhanced nation-wide growth (Dani, 2007).

Moreover, the process of political-lobbying is also of great importance, since it raises two main broad-economic concerns. First being the effects of lobbying on the policy-making, while the second one being about the effects of lobbying on the social-welfare. Many analyses contend that lobbying has little to no effect on the policy-making, and also claim that lobbying was a waste of resources. There is however a link between the lobbying and policy-outcomes, and also between lobbying and social-welfare.. To study how lobbying impacts the policy outcomes in a representative democracy, there are three main set-insights. First being, that it is important to identify those circumstances where policy-outcomes are not unaffected by lobbying efforts, since any bias in policy-making is identified by the model of

lobbying, which leads to conclusion that there is no effect found on the policy-outcomes or the policy-making process itself. Second is with regard to how to dissipation of rent may be prevented, as when the candidates have different positions with regard to a policy. Third being, the failure to show coordination in the lobbying-process may affect the results and may leave us with the conclusion of lobbying being ineffective (John, 2011).

The democratic process consists of political-leaders as being elected by the commoners, these leaders serve as candidates for the public-office. The system has some really good features: First being that it's conceptualized as a pure democratic representation of the people, while the second feature is that it leads to answers for the normative questions; and third that democratic processes can be put into an analytically tractable model that is able to handle the multidimensional issues (Coate, 1997).

Taylor (1975) considered distorting and narrowing the effects, since the main focus of these effects is on the elections rather than efficiency or the work-done by the representatives, whereby the main purpose of the elections was also identified as to entertaining the rich and creating an illusion of participation for the larger public. Taylor (1975) further added that people collectively support the efficacy, and agree on many things: good public service and accountability are considered as important democratic goals. Democracy is nevertheless important since elections and policies do, to some extent, reflect the median-preferences of the voters (Taylor, 1975).

Moreover, labor market declined during the period of great recession although it was doing great in early 1980s, because of the recession however the labor market was highly effected and it was not different for the varying groups of demographics. Hispanics, youth, and black -men who were already with a lower level of education and experience, had a lower level of income, were more poor and experienced a higher unemployment rate as when compared to white-men, women, and prime-age workers, since they generally comprised of those who had higher level of education. However these dramatic differences in cyclicity across the different demographic groups was remarkable, and was stable since the late 1970s and also across the expansionary period; as versus the recessionary period, these periods changed labor market dramatically over the past thirty years (Hoyness, 2012).

These issues been have so far discussed theoretically, which includes, understanding of the relationship between the political stance and personal experience. Activities of strategic dilemmas are faced when an identity's movement is organized for the purpose of oppression; as when the identities are portrayed and understood as socially constructed or essentialist. Through the political strategy of catering to the identity-needs, making connections with collective-action specific notions of power is expected, which further defines the goals of politics and culture in general (Bernstein, 2009).

Trounstine, (2009) raised the arguments on the matter of representations of people in the legislative assemblies and parliaments.

With the notion of the public-issues, an auxiliary concept was developed in order to define the behaviors of the public and their attitudes in its variability. It also extends this theoretical-notion in the context of the political-life: a term that relates to public choice, as to what leads people to pursue interest in politics, in their day to day lives. It also consists of the people, who have pluralistic views, and consider that the specific problems that are not only personally important but also relate to the self-interest, values, and the collective-identity. Furthermore, Dimant (2007) has developed a digital-medium which is characterized by the new environment of media and also adopts to provide personalized media, and contributes significantly by facilitating public-issues and politics with attention. Furthermore, the micro-political-foundations model was founded in different regime of politics. Which when compared to a parliamentary regime gave rise to lesser benefits for the social-cohesion while the separation of power was immense; the said differences are reflected by the size and the

structure of the government-spending. A regime that is parliamentary leads to less procurement of public products and leans more towards leasing the politicians; finally the analysis defines the question that is difficult but is fascinating at the same time since it relates to the institutions of politics and its redesign. It includes the question that is related to the optimal choice of the political-system and also question s as to how the political reforms could be observed positively (Danny, 1991).

The advantages directly represent that both the legislation and the setting of the voters are uncertain; both are likely consequences of the difference in policy decisions and the respected preferences of the citizens. The results as to the discretion of the power however lead to: acquired endogenously competence, issue- management, and specialization in the formation of policies. Policies which are determined by the democratic representatives are better tailored to contingencies, which all the while could be relevant but are less of a preference of the majority, of those who determine of the popularity in terms of ballots. Moreover, it is also observed that the deprived and elite class are not given the equal chance of representations in the parliament of the world for several reasons (Kessler, 2005).

Description of variables, data, sample and statistical test

Presence of individuals in % in the assemblies with per capita income less than 200\$ was taken as a proxy for representing the Presence of people in assemblies from middle and lower middle class. While, Presence of individuals in % in the assemblies with per capita income more than 1000\$ was taken as a proxy for representing the Presence of people in assemblies from the upper class. The data for the mentioned proxies were collected through the CIA fact book from the period of 1949 to 2013. While descriptive statistics were used to find out the relative values of the selected proxies in comparison in order to evaluate the proposition of the study.

Findings and results

Table 1:

National and Provincial Assemblies	Presence of individuals in % with per capita income less than 200\$ in the assemblies	Presence of individuals in % with per capita income more than 1000\$ in the assemblies
1 st (1949-1954)	58.20%	42.80%
2 nd (1955-1958)	32.88%	67.12%
3 rd (1962)	27.74%	72.26%
4 th (1970- 1973)	18.59%	81.41%
5 th (1977)	4.99%	95.01%
6 th (1981-1984)	1.84%	98.16%
7 th (1985-1988)	1.38%	98.62%

National and Provincial Assemblies	Presence of individuals in % with per capita income less than 200\$ in the assemblies	Presence of individuals in % with per capita income more than 1000\$ in the assemblies
8 th (1988-1990)	14.77%	85.23%
9 th (1990-1993)	17.08%	82.92%
10 th (1993-1996)	19.11%	80.89%
11 th (1997-1999)	20.18%	79.82%
12 th (2002-2008)	24.94%	75.06%
13 th (2008-2013)	25.71%	74.29%
14 th (2013-2018)	34.67%	65.33%

The findings of this paper portray a very interesting story of involvements of the people of Pakistan in the assemblies of Pakistan since its birth at both the national and provincial levels as shown in table 1. Finding confirmed that the first legislative assembly of Pakistan observed the presence of common men more than the affluent ones in the assembly as 58.20% people from middle and lower middle class were in the assemblies for the representation of people of Pakistan. The involvement of middle and the lower middle class were went down i.e. 32.88% in the 2nd legislative assembly which was showing the downward trend of such representations while it further went down in the 3rd and 4th legislative assemblies i.e. 27.74% and 18.59% respectively and confirming the further declining trend of representations of commoners in the Pakistani assemblies. During the formation of 5th legislative assemblies of Pakistan the stated representation shockingly and drastically dripped down and was observed merely 4.99%. and the further hopes of commoners to gain some fruits from the democracy got demised when the two further forthcoming legislative assemblies including 6th and 7th ones, have observed the ironical figures of middle and lower middle class people's presence in the assemblies in percentage with a meager proportions (i.e. 1.84% and 1.38%). Hence the trend of involvement of stated class to represent the 98% poor of Pakistan was found not appreciable.

In the elections for 8th legislative assemblies people of Pakistan participated in the elections with the hopes and with the lights of good manifestations and this assembly after a very long haul observed the fair representations of middle and lower middle class in the assemblies for lifting the voice of the poor and the commoners, as the proportion of stated involvement was found 14.77% in this assembly. This mentioned representations in the Pakistani assemblies kept on growing in the further assemblies of approximately three decades, i.e. 8th (1988-1990); 9th (1990-1993); 10th (1993-1996); 11th (1997-1999); 12th (2002-2008); 13th (2008-2013); 14th (2013-2018). As the participations in percentage of middle and lower middle class people were observed 14.77%, 17.08%, 19.11%, 20.18%, 24.94%, 25.71% and 34.67% respectively in these seven assemblies.

Discussions & Conclusion

As reported by Kessler (2005) that the deprived and elite class are not given the equal chance of representations in the parliament of the world for several reasons which include inhumanity, seeking personal benefits by elite ones, agenda to deprive the deprived ones, This paper also confirmed that deprived and dejected class has never been given the equal and fair chance of representation in the parliaments of Pakistan since the making of this country and only the elite and affluent class were taken the advantage of their powers to become the part of legislations process by making them the members of legislative assemblies of this country hence, the legislation process of this country are only and always governed by the elite class of the country.

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