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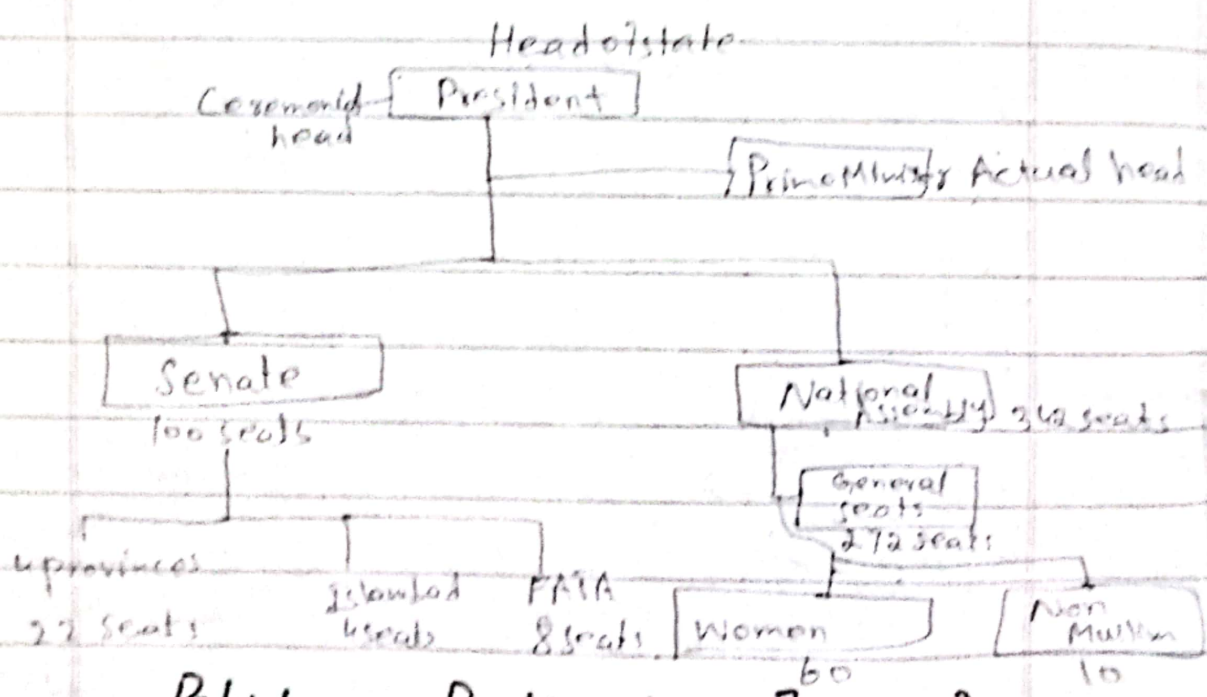
Q Political System of Pakistan?

Which form of govt is suitable for to make country politically stable?

Introduction:

Pakistan is the 2nd Muslim largest country in term of population in the world. It has nuclear power. It is an active member of UN and an important member of OIC. The politics in Pakistan take place within the framework under which the country is established by constitution. Pakistan has Federal parliamentary constitutional with Islam type of political system. In this form of govt PM leads the executive govt which is independent of the state parliament. Pakistan has bicameral legislature which is consisted on National Assembly and parliament. The president is the nominal head of the state like British king.

Pakistan is subdivided into 4 provinces, 2 territories and 1 capital territory. Each province has provincial Assembly. Members are elected for five years term. Each Assembly elects a chief minister who then selects two ministers of his or her cabinet.



Pakistan Parliamentary Form of Govt

Parliamentary
 The parliamentary system of govt in which one there exist a harmonious

Presidential
 Three organs of govt work independently of each other.

②

Date: / / 20

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

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relation between the legis-
lative and executive body
which judiciary work
independently.

→ Parliament divides into two
parts that is the
head of state (president)
the head of govt (PM)

President is the
representative of
both the head
of stat and head
of govt.

Executive body :-

→ the council of ministers
is accountable to the
parliament for its ac

there is no such
accountability
to the parliament
for its acts

Fussion of power

Powers are
seperated in
presidential

In Parlimentry form

only those persons
appointed as ministers
in the executive body
who are the members
of parliament.

Persons other than
those working in the
legislature can be
appointed as secretaris

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parliament
In 1970
election
till 2018
period

Date: / / 20

→ PM can dissolve the Lower house before the completion of its tenure.

→ Tenure of executive is not fixed as if a no confidence motion is passed in the parliament, the council ministers is dismissed

President cannot dissolve the Lower House in

The executive has a fixed term in presidential ^{govt}

Suitable Government system for Pakistan:

Different states in the globe having different types of govt. like USA adopts presidential form, UK parliamentary and Pakistan also has parliamentary form of govt. Some ^{critics} argue that the presidential form of govt is crucial for Pakistan. Whereas there are many advantages of parliamentary form of govt in Pakistan. There are certain reasonsⁱⁿ which critics claim that parliamentary form of government is suitable for Pakistan.

Date: ___/___/20___

Amendment in Constitution:

Our constitution is based on parliamentary form of govt. If Pakistan ^{will} adopt presidential form of govt then it will bring some amendment in the constitution. This amendment need 2/3 majority but this majority is not available on in parliament in this issue.

Reaction of Political Parties:

Most ^{of the} political parties like the parliamentary system. If an ins legislature adopt this set up then political ~~changes~~ ^{will} ~~raise~~ which are will uncontrollable.

Historical Experience

In history we observe that Pakistan adopted pres parliamentary form of govt after independence. The first constitution: it was based on parliamentary in nature however president was also given executive power, under the 1st constitution. Nevertheless

to some extent Pakistan was a part of a parliamentary system. Ayub Khan, martial law administrative later on formed a commission for the identification of shortcomings associated with the parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.

The commission informed that parliamentary system is not suitable for the dynamics of Pakistan.

First Presidential system in Pakistan

In 1962 presidential form of govt was introduced. The president was so powerful.

Consequences of Presidential Form of govt in Pakistan

This system separation of powers and check and balances was undermined in 1962.

Misuse of power:

Misuse of power It can be observed that president misused his power after getting supreme authority.

①

Date: / / 20

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

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Grievances among provinces

Grievances raised among little provinces like Balochistan and Interior Sindh.

Separation of East Pakistani

Separation of East Pakistan is the outcome of this system. East Pakistan demanded parliamentary form of govt.

Zia and Musharraf era: Zia adopted Islamisation and Musharraf's presidential era showed a very bad experience for public in which public could not speak for their own rights.

Territorial Security: Presidential form of govt had played a role in dismemberment of Pakistan. This is the threat for the territorial security.

Federal Structure: Pakistan is based on federal structure. It is impossible to fit presidential form of govt in this structure.

Unequal distribution of population:

Date: / / 20

(8)

Punjab is most populous region whereas Balochistan has low population. In presidential form no matter whether the voting of executive is carried out directly or indirectly the majority province will have a defining weight in the ultimate election of the Chief executive.

In this way the probability of a person to be elected from Balochistan, Interior Sindh and KPK will be so minimal.

Grievances among Provinces:

Unequal distribution of resources become has the major issue among provinces. After introducing this set-up the provinces may collapse and anarchy will become the part of Pakistan.

Lack of Threat to Regional Parties:

Role of Regional Party: Pakistan has many regional parties. If the presidential system is implemented, the role of regional and multiple parties will

9

Date: ___/___/20___

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



get limited only. In other words the regional parties will no longer have any representation in the executive. In the cabinet, the ^{regional} parties will be wiped out completely. In smaller provinces those regional parties are the only source of the political ventilation for the grievances of the people of those provinces. If those people are denied representation in the presidential system, then it can lead to fragmentation and national disintegration of Pakistan.

Immature political parties are unfit for Presidential system:

Through history the parliament remained in a hung state. In 1970 Pakistan had its first general election. Throughout this time period till 2018 there were only two time periods, there when such a govt was formed when any such party attained absolute majority. In 1997 and 2013 PML(N) govt got the absolute



Date: / / 20

12

majority in the parliament. Thus for most of history there was a hung parliament in which a majority party along with a coalition of smaller parties forms the government. This makes the law making process easier.

Hung parliament and heterogeneous society.

A parliament is a form of ^{govt} in which a govt which is made up of mixture of large and small regional parties is called hung parliament. These regional parties play an essential role in legislation. Smaller parties can legislate for their areas or constituencies along with the majority party. Secondly smaller parties get a share in cabinet. These turn the focus of executive to their areas. It eliminates the disparity between the smaller provinces because they get the share of government while in Presidential form of govt president will keep focus on the larger constituencies from which their electoral strength comes. Thus there will be a massive sense of

deprivation and disparity will grow further. The smaller provinces will feel alienated and this will be harmful to national integration.

Hung Parliament and law making:

In Presidential form of govt Political parties make laws by consensus for the sake of national interest. In the case of Pakistan this consensus for the sake of national interest is usually absent among the political parties and there is no political maturity at most time. In spite of all these fault critics suggest that parliamentary system is better than presidential system for Pakistan.

Economic development.

This system provides economic development in the whole country. The budget allocates to all provincial govt. This system ensures the development in all part of the country.

13

Date: ___/___/20__

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



Imran Khan views:

A person asked to former Prime Minister about the implementation of the presidential system in Pakistan. Imran responded that the parliamentary system is successful only in those countries where there is moral maturity.

When there is no moral maturity in the political representation of the country.

Parliamentary system is a failure unless the government has a 2/3 majority with the morally mature politicians.

Thus the presidential system is a good alternative to address such issues if implemented with proper checks and balances.

Conclusion: Parliamentary system is suitable for Pakistan. We should ^{bring} reforms in this system instead of implementing new system.

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