

# Evaluate the concept of Provincial Autonomy under 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment

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## Introduction

The concept of provincial autonomy under 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment in Pakistan can be evaluated as a significant step towards decentralization and devolution of power to the provinces.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, passed in 2010, brought about significant changes to the country's constitution, aiming to strengthen democracy and enhance provincial autonomy.

One book provides a comprehensive analysis of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment and its impact on provincial autonomy in

Pakistan is "The 18<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment: A critical Appraisal" edited by Hamid Khan.



## 1. Devolution of Power

The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment Transferred several subjects from the federal government to the provinces, including education, health, agriculture, and local government. This shift aimed to give the provinces greater control over policymaking and implementation in these areas, allowing them to address local needs and priorities more effectively.

## 2. Financial Autonomy

The Amendment also increased the financial autonomy of the provinces by allocating them a greater share of the national resources. The National Finance Commission (NFC) Award, revised as a part of the amendment, enhanced the provinces' share in the divisible pool of resources,



allowing them to have more control over finances and expenditure.

## Removal of concurrent list

The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolished the concurrent legislative list, which had previously allowed both the federal and provincial governments to legislate on certain subjects simultaneously. The removal of concurrent list allowed the provinces to exercise their legislative powers more independently, enabling them to enact laws that were tailored to their specific needs, priorities and socio-cultural contexts.

It also reduced the chances of conflicting laws between the federal and provincial government, promoting greater clarity and coherence in the legislative framework.



4.

## Empowerment of Provincial Assemblies

The Amendment strengthened the role of and authority of provincial assemblies. It introduced changes to the composition and powerful body for intergovernmental coordination and dispute resolution.

5.

## Controversies and Challenges

While the 19th Amendment <sup>aimed</sup> ~~and~~ to enhance provincial autonomy, its but its implementation has faced some controversies and challenges. There have been debates and conflicts regarding the distribution of financial resources, especially provinces and federal government. Some argue that the amendment has led to the duplication of efforts and increased administrative complexities.



## Balancing Federal-Provincial Relations.

The concept of provincial autonomy should be evaluated in the context of maintaining a delicate balance between the federal and provincial governments. While devolving power to the provinces is crucial for fostering local governance and addressing regional disparities, it is also important to ensure the unity and cohesion of the country.

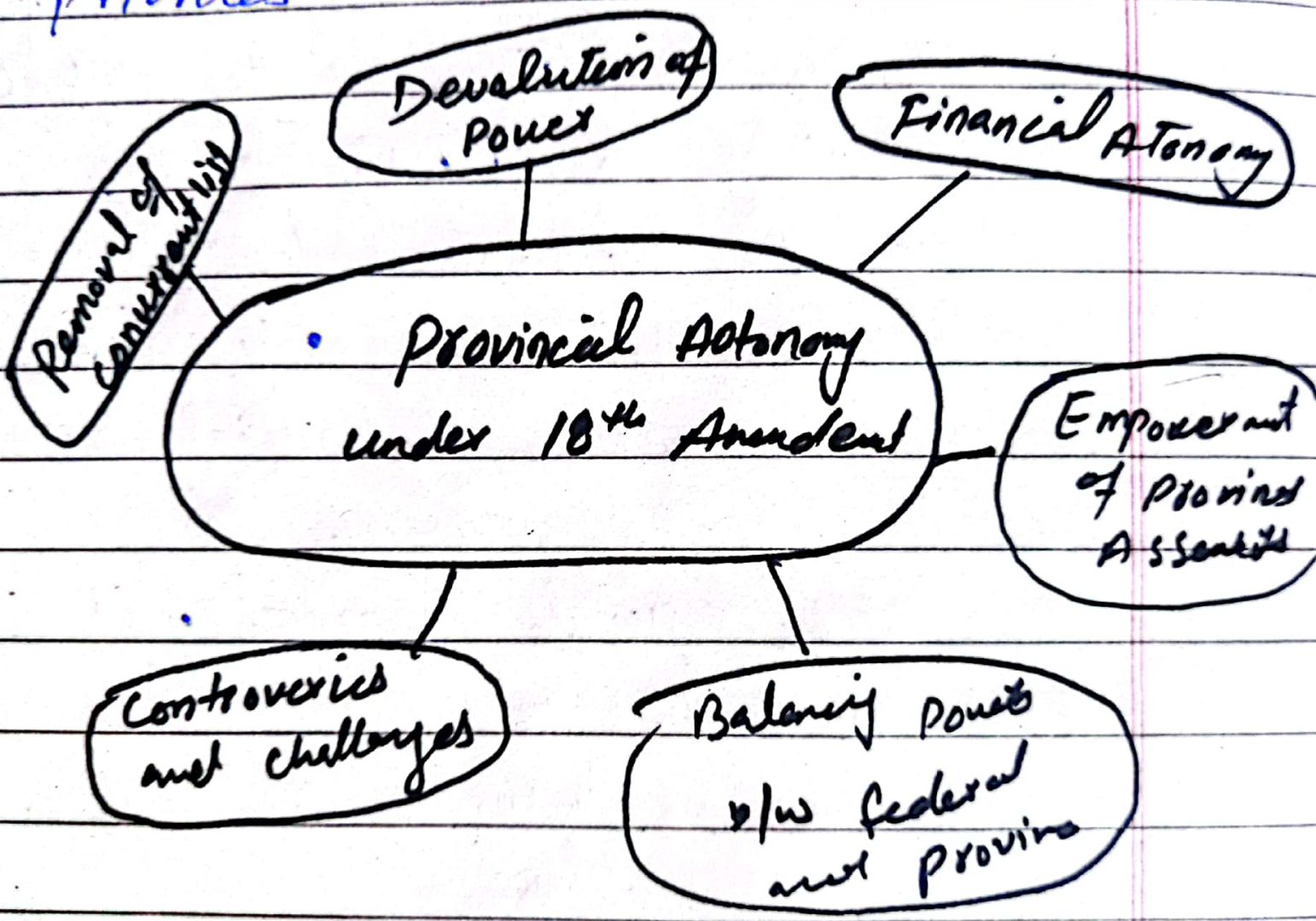
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## Conclusion

The concept of provincial autonomy under the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment in Pakistan has brought significant changes to the country's governance structure. It has aimed to devolve power, enhance financial autonomy, and strengthen the role of provincial assemblies. The amendment represents an important step towards decentralization and



and empowering the provinces to addressing their local needs and priorities.





Q1. write down law-making Procedure under the American Constitution.

### Introduction

The American constitution serve as the fundamental framework for the governance of the united state. it established ~~the~~ a system of government based on separation of powers and the rule of law. one crucial aspect of the constitution is the process by which laws are made.

This process is outlined in Article I, Section 7. of the constitution, and it involves the collaboration of the legislative branch, primarily congress with occasional involvement from the executive and judicial branch.



# Reference

Book Title: American Government:  
institutions and Policies -

chapter Reference:

chapter 12 : congress: The legislative  
Branch.

## Law-Making Procedure

The legislative process begins when a member of congress introduce a bill. A bill is a proposed law that can address various issues, such as domestic policies, national security or budget matters. Bill can originate in either the House of Representatives or <sup>the</sup> Senate.



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## Committee consideration

After its introduction, the bill is referred to the appropriate committee which specializes in the subject matter of the bill. The committee carefully examines the bill, holds hearings and proposed amendments or revisions.

3.

### Subcommittee Review

In some cases, the bill is assigned to a subcommittee within a large committee for detail analysis and review. The subcommittee may hold additional hearings, gather expert testimony, and conduct research to make informed recommendations.

4.

### Mark-up and voting.

Once the committee or subcommittee completes its review, it holds a mark-up session where members suggest changes and amendments to the bill. After mark-up, the committee votes on



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whether to report the bill favorably, unfavorably, or without recommendation.

### 5. Floor Debate and voting

if committee reports the bill favorably, it moves to the chamber for debate and voting. Members of the House of Representatives or the Senate discuss the bill's merits, propose amendments and cast votes. The bill must pass both chambers in the same form before proceeding.

### 6. conference committee

in case the House and Senate pass ~~different~~ versions of the bill, a conference committee is formed to reconcile the differences. Members from both chambers work together to create a compromise version of the bill, which is then sent back for final approval.



7.

Presidential Action

once both chambers agree on a final version the bill is sent to the president. The president can sign the bill into law, veto it (sending it back to congress with objections) or take no action within a specified time frame (resulting in the bill becoming law without the president's signature).

ProcedureLaw-Making Process

under American constitution.

Comparative Perspective

with western philosophy

The process of making laws under the American constitution draws upon the wisdom of various western philosophers and political thinkers.



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## introduction of Bill under western philosophy

The process of introducing legislation aligns with the principle of John Locke, an influential western philosopher. Locke emphasized the importance of legislative bodies as representatives of the people, entrusted with the task of enacting laws that promote the common good.

## committee consideration under western philosophy

This stage echoes the concepts of Montesquieu, who advocated for the separation of powers and emphasized the significance of specialized bodies such as legislative committees in scrutinizing laws.



## Conclusion

The legislative process under the American constitution incorporates the wisdom of various western philosophers.

Drawing upon the principle of Lock, Montesquieu, Mill, Hobbes. The American system of lawmaking seeks to balance representation, separation of power, citizen participation, and executive authority. Understanding this process is crucial for both citizens and policy makers to engage effectively in the democratic governance of the United States of America.