

Outline

Elaborate threats, challenges and in Pakistan. faced by federalism

① Introduction

Thesis Statement: Pakistan is constitutionally a federation, but this federation has remained prone to threats and challenges throughout its history. Sometimes from centralization and in others from tearing away. Hence adequate steps are required to put it on path.

② Understanding federalism in context of Pakistan

③ Challenges and threats to Federalism in Pakistan.

Ⓐ Unsurmountable difference between provinces

Ⓑ Problem of equitable distribution of resources

Ⓒ Threat of Centralization

Ⓓ Efforts from hostile powers to tear away any part of state

Ⓔ Poor economic situation of state.

Ⓕ Historical role of military, sommeled by controversies

Ⓖ Terrorism leading to trust deficit.

Ⓗ Feelings of regionalism

Ⓘ Weak institutions

Ⓙ lack of political will

④ Suggestions to counter threats

Ⓐ Equitable distribution of resources

Increasing inclusiveness in governance
Provision of peace along with economic
opportunities.

Outline

Explain the Political System of former USSR.

① Introduction.

Thesis Statement: USSR was formed on the basis of Leninist-Marxist philosophy. It was centrally planned totalitarian Federalist state. It remained influential in 20th century, but collapsed in 1991.

② Main features of Soviet Political System.

- Communist party as only legal party.
- Democratic Centralism: Disciplined structure from top to bottom
- Federalism: 15 republics
- Very less autonomy to republics
- Houses of Parliament (Supreme Soviet)

① House of [Soviet of Unions]
↳ Based on Universal Suffrage.

②

[Soviet of Nationalities]
↳ Representatives from various ethnic groups

Supreme Soviet

③ Structure of Executive

↓
Presidium

↓
Chairman = Head of State

g) Structure of ruling party.

Party Congress



Central Committee



Polit Bureau: Consist of
Senior members



General Secretary: most
powerful figure in USSR

h) State ownership - State Capitalism

i) Bar on freedoms

j) Conclusion.

Outline

2. The American Senate is most powerful legislative body in the world Explain.

① Introduction

Thesis Statement: American senate is most powerful legislative body with having most extended powers in the world. It has legislative and administrative powers and often enjoys impact over judiciary.

② Powers of American Senate

a) Power to remove President through impeachment

b) Direct Executive Powers

- Foreign Policy
- Appointments

c) Small membership and long tenure.

d) Influence over judiciary ~ can influence their appointments

e) Equal legislative powers in financial bills

f) Choice of all seasoned politicians

g) Committees of Senate: Right to call and investigate.

h) Solidarity of Senate

i) stood against F.D. Roosevelt when he tried to bypass Courtesy of Senate in 1938

③ Comparison with House of Representatives

	Senate	HoR
Term	6 years	2 years
Representation	State (2 from each)	Population based (55 from California)
Powers	Executive + Legislative	Legislative
Membership	100	535

Comparison with other countries' upper house

US Senate

- Equal powers in finance bills
- Direct election
- Direct executive Powers

- don't have equal powers in finance bills
- Indirect elections
- Don't (or either very weak) executive Powers.

④ Conclusion.

Outline

Do you agree that sovereignty of the Parliament is dominant characteristic of British political system. Explain in detail the role of British Parliament.

① Introduction

Thesis Statement: Parliament of Britain is overwhelmingly powerful. It enjoys extensive legislative and executive powers with almost no interference from outside.

② Understanding British Parliament.

House of Commons

↓
Elected

House of Lords

↓
Appointed +
Hereditary + Bishops
etc.

③ How sovereignty of British Parliament is dominant characteristic of its political system.

a) Requirement of simple majority to pass any law.

b) Full executive control of Parliament

c) Responsibility of Government to Parliament.

d) Lack of any concept of judicial

review.

- Ⓐ No vertical division of Power with any other house: Unitary System
- Ⓕ Power to dissolve government through 'no confidence motion'
- Ⓖ Judicial Appointments
- Ⓗ Other extensive Powers
 - Ⓘ Foreign Policy
 - Ⓚ War and Peace
 - Ⓛ Financial Powers: Taxation & Budget
 - Ⓜ Controller of Civil Services.

④ Conclusion.