



- It mostly deals with Pakistan's
- (1) territories, fundamental rights,
  - (2) fundamental rights & directive principles of policy,
  - (3) federation,
  - (4) Provinces & relation b/w federation & provinces,
  - (5) property,
  - (6) judiciary,
  - (7) elections,
  - (8) Islamic provisions,
  - (9) emergency provisions,
  - (10) temporary & transitional provisions
  - (11) miscellaneous & transitional provisions
  - (12) Amendment of constitution.

### The 1973 Constitution:

#### Parliamentary form of Government:

- The office of PM was made extremely powerful & the office of President was made weak, ineffective & dependent.
- President was less than a figurehead while PM was more than the sum of cabinet put together.

Use phrases only

President had 7 days to give his approval ~~on the~~ to bill, otherwise it would become a law (Bill passed by Senate)

- President cannot dissolve national assembly.

The President & Cabinet:

- Executive authority of the federation was to be exercised in the name of the President by the federal government consisting of PM & federal ministers.

- President is required to act in accordance with the advice of PM.

- PM is supposed to keep President and informed about foreign policy & internal matters.

- PM & federal ministers are responsible to the NA.

- In 1973's constitution, President was empowered to raise & maintain naval, military & airforce of Pakistan.

- Also, President was given the power to pardon, <sup>or</sup> suspend a sentence passed by any court, tribunal etc.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

- A clear distribution of powers between the national & provincial government was provided in the current constitution of Pakistan.

The Chief Justice of Pakistan was assigned to deal with settlement of disputes between federal government & provincial

government. under federal law.

- Acc to this constitution, federal legislature could make laws on any provincial matters.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATURE:

- 1973 constitution provided for a bicameral system (Senate & NA)
- From the view of checks & balances the second chamber is considered very useful.
- A person is entitled to vote for NA (as well as Provincial Assembly)
- National assembly elects its speaker & Deputy Speakers
- Senate is a permanent house, cannot be dissolved.

- Senate also has to elect its Chairman & deputy Chairman.

## Distribution of Powers & Relations b/w the Centre & Provinces:

- Administrative relations b/w centre & provinces:

• Federal government is assigned the duty to protect each province against external aggression & internal disturbances.

• While provincial governments would exercise its authority with the acts of Parliament & existing laws applying to that province.

## The Judiciary:

Supreme Court has the highest authority among all courts.

- The law which Supreme court laid down was binding on all courts in Pakistan.

- Appellate jurisdiction of SC is for both civil & criminal, over the judgments, decrees & sentences passed by High Courts.

- SC was to consist of Chief Justice & as many other judges as might be determined by an Act of Parliament.

- Judges can only be removed by President on the report of Supreme Judicial Council for which mentions his misconduct.

Attempt and upload proper questions for evaluation.