

Presidential Vs Parliamentary system; which system is best for Pakistan:-

1- Introduction:-

The parliamentary and presidential form of government are two distinct systems of democratic governance, each with its own characteristics and mechanisms for exercising executive authority. Each system has its own advantages and disadvantages. As parliamentary system often prioritize flexibility, accountability and consensus-building, while presidential systems emphasize separation of powers, stability, and clear lines of authority.

2 - Difference b/w Parliamentary and Presidential system

Presidential System + Parliamentary System

1- Tenure

4 years Rule

5 years Rule

2- security of position:-

This system is
constitutionally secured
unless impeached by
someone.

◦ single executive

It depends on
the term of
office.

◦ dual executive

3- Method of Electron

It is directly
done by the
people.

It is chosen
by the British
monarch.

4) Head

President is Head of
state and Government

PM is head
of Government

5- Accountability

Executive is ^{not} accountable for policies to the legislature

Head of govt and Head of house of common who have more votes is accountable for his Act.

6- Boss of Cabinet

He makes decisions by discussion with cabinet and have few advisors.

Head of Govt takes advice. He cannot ignore advices.

7- power of Appointments

President has to share everything with senate

All High appointments are made by Pm.

8- Derivation of powers:-

powers are derived from constitution.

Powers are derived from conventions but these vary from time to time

_____ is the boss of

9- Executive structure

Presidential system has dual power. A single individual the president serves as both head of state and government.

It includes nominal executive (the president) and a real executive (The Prime Minister)

10- Powers and Independence

The three branches executive, legislative and judiciary operate independently.

The executive and legislative branches are closely related

° Ministers can be from outside the legislature

only members of parliament can become ministers

° powers are divided

powers are concentrated

Presidential System

11 - Dissolution of lower house

President cannot dissolve lower house

12 - Tenure of Executive

Fixed

Parliamentary system

PM can dissolve the lower house before the expiry of its term

✓ Not fixed.

• Comparative Analysis :-

International status of both the president and PM is of great importance, as both of them play an important role in the global politics and issues. But the difference b/w the powers is as in **presidential system** Head is sovereign as he is dual executive, he is the boss of

cabinet; no accountability to legislature, and all powers derived from constitution; whereas in **parliamentary system**, PM is head of government, legislation is passed from the parliament, all high appointment made by PM, 80% of the powers in the hands of PM.

3. Parliamentary system is considered good for Pakistan: Justification

3.1- Flexibility and adaptability

In Pakistan, whose political instability and rapid shifts in power dynamics have been common, a parliamentary system can adapt more readily to emerging challenges without the need for drastic constitutional

changes.

3.2- Accountability and Oversight

In parliamentary system, the executive branch is directly accountable to legislature, which enhances transparency and oversight. Ministers are drawn from the elected members of parliament, ensuring that they remain accountable to the people through legislature. This accountability mechanism can help curb corruption and promote good governance.

3.3- Consensus building and Inclusivity

parliamentary system encourage coalition-building and consensus among diverse political parties. In Pakistan's multiethnic and

and multicultural society, a parliamentary government can better represent the interests of various regions and communities. By fostering cooperation, rather than confrontation, a parliamentary system can mitigate political polarization and promote national unity.

3.4- Efficiency in Decision Making

The parliamentary system facilitates swift decision-making processes compared to presidential systems, where executive-legislative gridlock is more common.

In Pakistan, where urgent socio-economic challenges require proactive governance, a parliamentary government can enact reforms and policies more efficiently.

3.5- Preservation of Federalism

Pakistan's diverse regional identities and aspirations necessitate a governance framework that respects and accommodates subnational autonomy. This system can accommodate devolution of powers and representation of provinces in the federal legislature. This can help address grievances related to resource distribution and political representation.

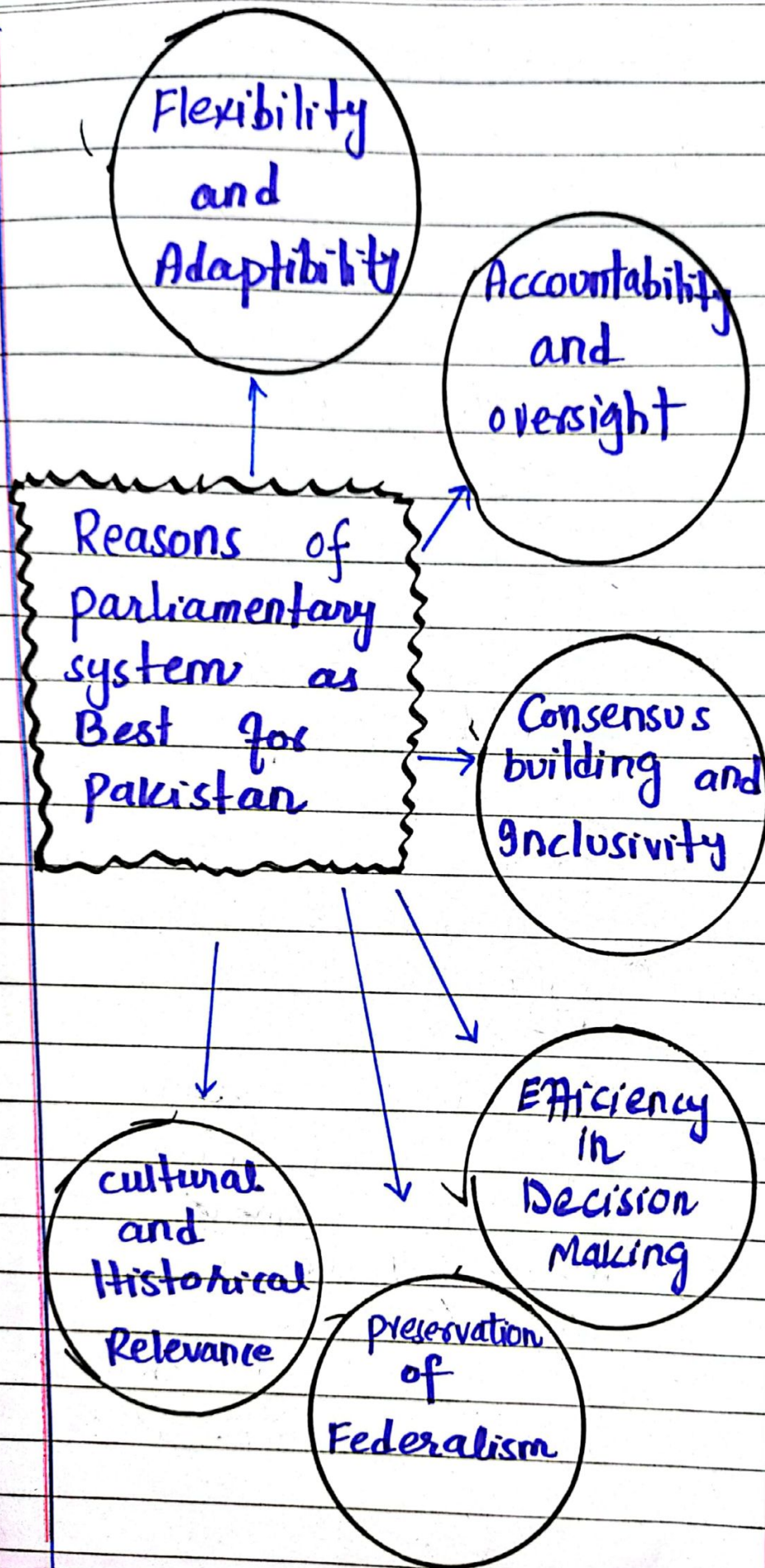
3.6- Political Stability

Parliamentary system often provide greater stability by promoting power-sharing and consensus-building among political parties. In Pakistan, where military interventions and abrupt changes in government have historically destabilized the political landscape,

a parliamentary government can offer a more stable foundation for democratic governance, reducing the likelihood of coups or authoritarian rule.

3.7- Cultural and Historical Relevance

The parliamentary system has historical precedents in Pakistan, as it closely resembles the governance structure during the British colonial period and the early years of independence. This familiarity with parliamentary norms and procedures can facilitate a smoother transition to democratic governance and strengthen public trust in political institutions.



9- Conclusion:

Conclusively, the parliamentary form of government offers several advantages that align with Pakistan's democratic aspirations, socio-political dynamics, and governance needs. By prioritizing accountability, inclusivity and efficiency, a parliamentary system can contribute to the consolidation of democracy and the promotion of stability and development in Pakistan.