

Federation :-

Federalism refers to the form of government combined with central and provincial government in a single political system.

In federal system center is weaker than unitary system.

Federal aspects under Constitution 1956 :-

In 1956 Constitution, it was a unicameral legislative. One-unit policy was made by M. Ali Bogra which is also called Bogra formula, all powers are centered and they were unilaterally declared to some provinces.

President is elected by an Electoral College whereas the Judiciary had the power of Judicial review. In 1956,

Constitution Urdu and Bengali are both the national languages.

Federal aspects under 1963 Constitution :-

Under 1962 constitution the constituent units are continued while the natural division was demanded in atleast four units in the west Pakistan.

Strong Center having enumerated Powers remains the same while provinces had nominal Powers. It remains the unicameral legislature no upper house and resulted into the ethno-provincial tensions between the provinces.

Under this constitution Strong Presidential System was introduced and who has the power to appoint governors and dissolve National assembly.

Federal Aspects under Constitution 1973 :

List of subjects were introduced one-unit was abolished after fall of Dhaka.

Federal list hold subjects where federal legislature could legislate.

Concurrent are those subject on which both provinces and

federal government can
legislate.

In case of dispute, federal
legislature prevailed.

Council of common interest
will resolve the disputes
of power sharing between
center and province. This
body is formed which consist
of prime minister, Chief
minister and 3 members will
be nominated by the prime
minister. It is also stated
that the council will meet
after every 90 days in
18th Amendment.

Bicameral legislature was
introduced under 1973
Constitution it consist of
Senate and National Assembly.
1973 constitution is a
parliamentary form of
government and in favor
of federalist spirit.

Question # 2

Political Culture :-

Definition:-

"Political culture is a system of beliefs upon which a large majority of people agrees."

Explanation:-

Pakistani political culture has not evolved since its independence because of various factors. The political culture is a linkage between the culture and politics of a state.

Reasons of why the political culture in Pakistan is not developed ?

There are various reasons some of them are following

- Structural inequalities
- Institutional imbalances
- Caste system
- Developing source of powers.
- Bureaucratic interference in politics
- Sectarianism

Weakness in Pakistan Political culture stems since independence due to partition there was a large influx of refugees and due to the population shift newly cities made biradari systems according to the caste systems.

At that time there were no enough resources which established the structural flaws in the political structure of Pakistan.

Institutional imbalances are also one of the major variable leading towards the political culture. due to the imbalance division of resources there is gap created between the various institution.

The Additional authority to the Bureaucratic system and their interferences in politics make them incapable of their enforcement of

rule of law, lack of access and insufficiency of resources they get involved in state's political matters which makes it difficult for the political culture to grow.

Local power elites also struggle for the domination in the political culture of Pakistan.

Pakistan faces many institutional imbalances in the past as the constitution making process, military interventions and the annulment of the 1956 and 1962 constitution.

These are some of the issues which are centralised in administration structure.

Suggestions:-

The only solution to all these problems is the impartial and independent institutions all over the state. Decentralization reduce the workload and ensures the political stability in a country.

Q # 3

Judicial Review :-

The process where by an apex court interprets a law and determines its constitutional status.

Limitations of Judicial Review in Pakistan :-

- Judges can only review law only that are challenged in court except the suo moto power in Pakistan.
- If ruling is made, Judges must rely on other branches of government to enforce them.
- The role of Court is to conduct a review of decision to assess whether it is flawed or not if so, it can be revoked.

In Pakistan, according to Article 8, no law can be made which is in conflict

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with any fundamental right.

Power of Judicial review :-

Judicial review is conferred by Constitution under Article 184 (3)

Under Practice and Procedural Bill, 2023

The Supreme Court stopped the enforcement of this bill because it cut the powers of Chief Justice to initiate suo motto under Article 184 (3)

The Act said that right to appeal, right to appoint council of chise are added.

Q#4 Role of "leader" in 1979 constitution of Iran

→ Introduction

→ Role of leader.

- Determine general policies
- Supreme leader as Commander in.
- Chief of armed forces.
- Supervision on implementation of policies.

Power to Appoint and dismiss leader of Judiciary, Guardian Council

- Sign the appointment of president
- Issuance of referendum
- Can Declare war
- Coordinate among Three Brances of government.
- Power to remove president
- Can cast vote against opponent

"Concept of "Rahbar" in Iran"

'Rahbar' → Supreme leader

- Election
- Qualification
- Removal
- Functions