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d) Council of Common Interest:

Despite being established in 1973 constitution, CCI was mainly inactive. However, after 18th amendment, the CCI has convened 38 meetings and addressed dozens of federal-provincial issues. The 18th amendment mandated the CCI to hold quarterly meetings, establish a permanent secretariate and provide its report to both houses on regular basis.

Conclusion:

The evolution of federalism can be divided into 3 phases. In the first phase, Pakistan faced several challenges to design federalism. Two constitutions and a partition made it difficult to form a true federal state. The second phase of federal development begins with 1973 constitution. However, still the centre was strong and provinces had very little authority. With the return of democracy in 2008 the third phase started. The 18th amendment was called a major step towards politics of accommodation.

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Provisions of 18th amendment pertaining to federalism.

a) Provincial autonomy:

In the context of centre province relations, this amendment brought significant changes. many subjects were transferred to provinces except for three subjects that were put on the federal list.

b) Role of Senate:

Senate's role has been significantly as a result of 18th amendment. Any bill can originate from senate. It has the same authority as National assembly over ordinary legislation and constitutional amendments.

lacks substance and data

c) The NFC award:

The distribution of fiscal funds was always a point of conflict between centre and provinces. The 7th NFC award was considered a landmark of its time. it included the factors of poverty and inverse population density in ~~allocation~~ of funds.

percentage?

removal of concurrent list

conflict resolution etc

(12)

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~~1973~~ 1973 constitution represents
True federalism:

In comparison to previous constitutions, this not only strengthened self-rule by granting more autonomy to provinces, but it also deepened shared rule by establishing the senate, CCI with provincial representation.

18th ammendment and Federalism:

The state has seen significant centralization of power and federal interventions in provincial matters. As a result smaller units felt marginalized and alienated and demanded more autonomy.

As a result, 18th ammendment was adopted in 2010 and is considered the most significant ammendment in constitution of Pakistan because it has far reaching effects on democratic and federal stability in Pakistan.

This ammendment was a step towards inclusive federalism as it has significantly contributed to centre province relations in Pakistan.

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→ no true division of powers
 Under 1962 constitution, federation was virtually transformed into a unitary state. The centralization of powers and controlled democracy resulted in a sense of marginalization and deprivation. Despite its economic growth the regime was overthrown.

Federalism under 1973 Constitution

Following the separation of Bengal, power was handed to Bhutto. Under his regime, constitution of 1973 was devised. This constitution had following characteristics:

→ it divided powers between the federal and provinces by adopting two lists of subjects.

(a) federal legislative lists: in

(b) concurrent legislative lists

→ provinces were given residuary powers

→ bicameral legislatures

→ establishment of Council of Common

Interest (CCI), National Finance Commission

(NFC) and National Economic Council (NEC)

related to 18th Constitutional amendment
 write in paragraphs not in points

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harmony in the ~~com~~ country. This system was selected to establish the strong & Federation of Pakistan.

Quasi-Federalism under the '56 and '62 Constitution.

The constitution of 1956 featured all the traditional characteristics of a federation including a written character.

The 1956 constitution included:

- division of powers.
- dual polity
- unicameral legislature with members equally distributed between east and west Pakistan

However, this was not enough to bring political stability. Under the 1956 constitution 4 cabinets were established b/w 1956 and 1958 but all failed to implement true federalism. In 1958 Gen. Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law and abrogated the constitution.

In 1962, new constitution was adopted it had following features.

- presidential system of government was adopted.
- use of indirect elections.

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- 2) Can dismiss president of the republic
- 3) formalizing elections in Iran
- 4) Confirms the decisions of the supreme national council.
- 5) Control over special clerical courts

Q.2: Federalism in Pakistan

Introduction:

The Indian Independence not only ended British rule in India but also partitioned the country into two states: India and Pakistan. While the Indian constitution was enacted in 1949, it took 9 years for Pakistan to adopt its constitution.

To overcome the differences over the federal design, the state had to go through multiple constitutional changes, martial laws and a ~~dividing~~ ^{introduction has certain ingredients this is a non-comprehensive, short and too generic intro}

Origin of Federalism in Pakistan

At the time of establishment, Pakistan was geographically unique. It was a heterogeneous ~~state~~ society divided into a number of ethnic, linguistic and socio-cultural complexities. In such times federalism was considered as an important system to secure political

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the supreme leader. Members of the assembly are chosen by the ~~supreme leader~~ bodies whose members are appointed by the supreme leader.

Status of Supreme Leader:

The Supreme leader of Iran is elected by the Assembly of Experts. Supreme leader is the commander in chief of the armed forces and the provisional head of three branches of state. He is the political and religious authority and also the Head of State.

Duties of Leader:

~~leader~~ Appoints all

Power to appoint executive and judiciary is given to leader by constitutions.

further duties include:

- 1) Supervision over proper execution of policies of system
- 2) resolving conflicts between 3 branches
- 3) Supreme command over armed forces
- 4) Ability to veto passed laws
- 5) Issuing decrees of national referendum.
- 6) Reinstate and dismiss ministers.

your answer is not structured properly
you cant write in points

DATE: / /

Q.7 Role of Supreme Leader in Constitution of Iran:

Introduction:

After the Iranian revolution of 1979, Supreme leader became the sovereign leader of Iran and toppled monarchy. Imam Khomeini started a new form of government run by a religious leader. too short ?

Role of leader according to the Constitution:

The office of the supreme leader was established by the constitution of Iran in 1979. Originally the constitution required the leader to be the highest-ranking cleric. In 1989, however, the constitution was amended. As a guide jurist, now the supreme leader guides the country, protecting it from heresy and imperialism.

The commonly used term for leader is Rahbar-e-Moazam.

According to constitution, the assembly experts are tasked to elect or dismiss the leader. But in reality no. Assembly has ever challenged.

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Role of Political System in development:-

The task of Chinese government can be seen in the protection of its people and in maximizing the quality of living of the Chinese people.

Economic Factor:-

The Chinese government proved to be very forward regarding the transition of the Chinese economy. By developing the private markets and opening the economy to international trade, the Chinese government accomplished an extensive transition.

Nationalism:-

The controlling tactics of Chinese government also promoted Nationalism. The state controlled media ~~and~~ constantly feed nationalism narratives to ~~young~~ people.

This also promotes a single ideology across all the country.

Control over Country:-

The single party system ensures a strict control over a vast territory which proves a tool for good governance.

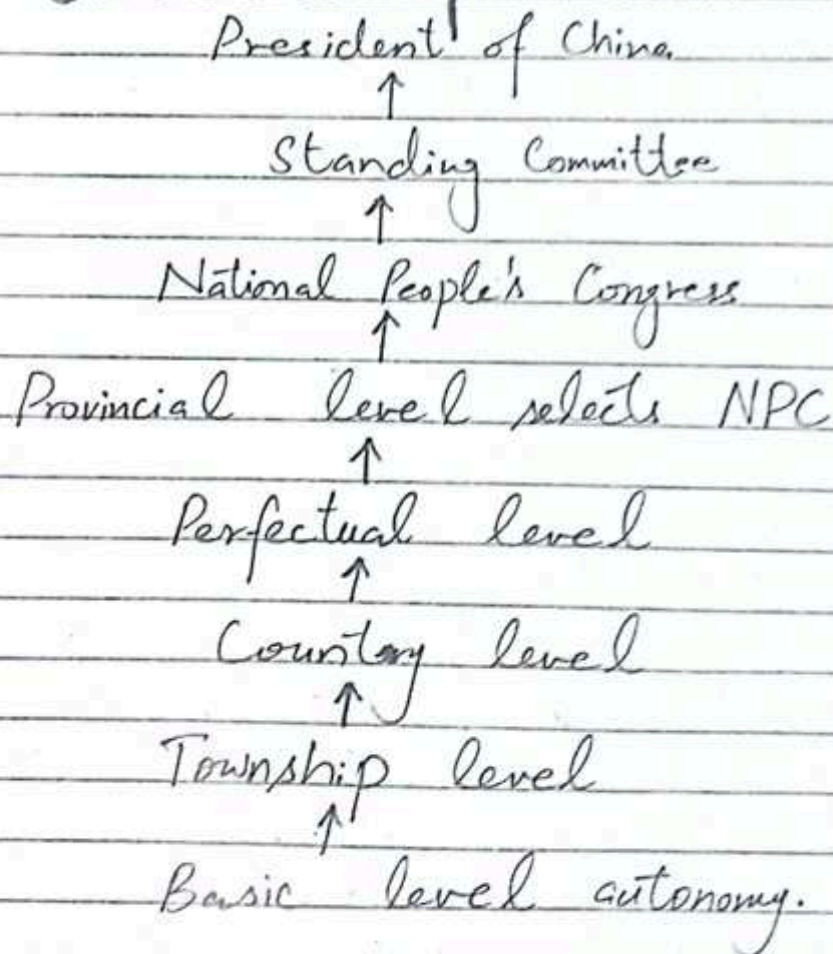
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from legislature.

Judiciary

The people's supreme court does not have the power of constitutional judiciary review over NPC. The only dispensation of it is the dispensation of justice to people.

Elections of China



Functions :-

1. The NPC also remove or elect the president.
2. ~~NPC does legislation on behalf of~~ Supervise the enforcement of constitution.
3. NPC decides on the questions of war and peace.
4. Standing committee supervises the Central Military Commission which controls People's armed forces and people's liberation army.

Executive

The central people's government or the state council is called executive. President is the head of state.

Presidential duties :

President represents country. He appoints the Premier of state council on the advice of Politburo.

President appoints ambassadors, chairman of central committee.

State Council and Premier :

State council comprises of several ministers and led by the chinese premier. All executive powers are exercised by premier and his council. Members of council are not.

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The first level of political system is the National Congress of the CCP which is elected by official members of CCP and appointed members.

National Congress of CCP elects Central Committee of 205 members. The standing committee then selects a Politburo of 25 members. This Politburo elects the most influential ~~group~~ Standing Committee of 125 members. Party Chairman is then elected by Standing Committee.

National People's Congress

NPC has 2980 deputies selected by indirect elections. It is the strongest aspect of the national government. It creates and enforces the dictates of the constitution.

NPC elects the Standing Committee which performs following functions:

- 1) can convene session of NPC
- 2) can convene session if 20% members propose it.

3) works on behalf of NPC

4) amendments in constitution with 66% majority.

NPC is a sovereign body. Judiciary does not have the power of constitutional review over NPC.

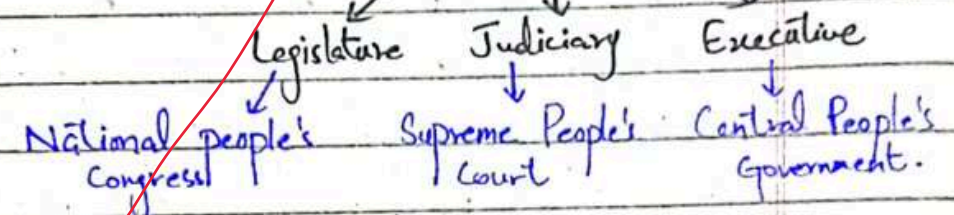
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Chinese political system is a unique political system with a mixture of communism and democratic institutions.

2 elements of Political System

The communist Party
de facto power.

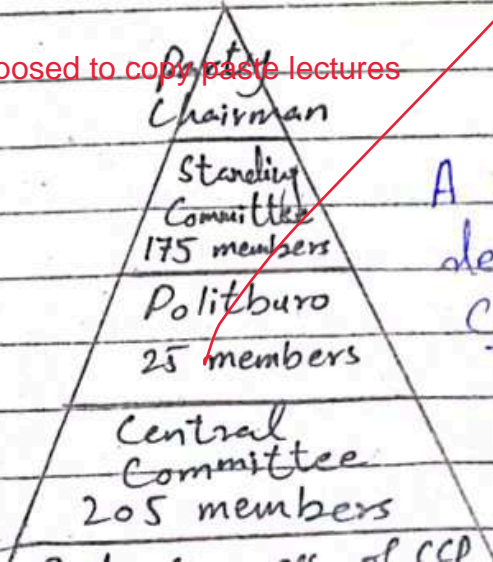
State Organs
de jure power.



Electoral System

The nature of elections is highly constrained by the CCP's monopoly on power in China, censorship and party control. The CCP controls the nomination and election processes at every level

you are not supposed to copy/paste lectures



A system of democratic centralism

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Q. 5: Characteristics of Chinese political system.

Introduction:

The politics of the People's Republic of China takes place in a framework of one-party social state under Chinese Communist party.

The Chinese system is an authoritarian system. There are no freely elected national leaders, political opposition is suppressed, all religious activity is controlled by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Direct elections occur only at local level, not the national, with all candidates nomination controlled by CCP.

Political System

It is a single party system where state power is exercised by CCP, the state council and its provincial and local representation.

The CCP was founded by Mao Zedong in 1921. As of 2021, 95 million members are present, which comprises of 6% of Chinese population. CCP has its own armed wing.