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Political Science Paper II

Q# 3 comparative analysis between United States President and the Prime Minister of United Kingdom?

1. There are some different things between US President and UK PM.

Elections :-

UK Prime minister is directly elected by the voters and is head of majority party. Queen invites him to form government, whereas American President electoral college elects him but practically people elect him.

(2) Powers :-

He is superior from British Prime minister in two ways.

(i) Nobody can dismiss him and his tenure is fixed.

(ii) He is not answerable before his cabinet. But British PM holds power till parliament supports him. Cabinet members are powerful and UK PM share his power with them.

(3) Head of state :-

American President is head of state and Government. Caskey says, The president is more or less a king. He is also more or less a prime minister. UK PM is not head of state but is head of government. Queen or King is head of UK state.

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(4) control over legislature

The President of US has no legislative powers but he effects the legislation very much and gets his laws approved. He cannot dismiss any member of Congress.

On the other hand, UK Prime Minister can control the legislature because of his powers of dismissal of House of Commons.

(5) posts

US Presidential post is constitutional which has specific powers and duties. Whereas UK Parliament Prime Minister post is conventional and traditional. His UK Prime Minister's powers are not in the constitution in written form. He rules in the name of Queen.

(6) US President is not member of Congress but UK Prime Minister is member of Parliament.

Conclusion:-

It is shown from the above that American President is more powerful than Prime Minister of Britain in powers and in his post.

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Q# 6 Comparative analysis of the constitution of 1956 and amended constitution of Pakistan 1973?

Following are the main points of difference between the constitutions of 1956 and 1973:-

(i) written constitution:- The constitution of 1956 was a written document. It consisted of 234 articles, 13 parts and 6 schedules.

The constitution of 1973 a written constitution document. It consisted of 280 Article 12 parts and 7 schedules.

2:- Preamble of the 1956 constitution was based on objective resolution

Preamble of the 1973 constitution also based on objective resolution.

3:- Name of Country:-

The constitution of 1956 declared that name of country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The constitution of 1973 declared that Pakistan shall be a federal republic to be known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

4:- Form of Government:-

The constitution of 1956 provided a parliamentary form of Government.

The constitution of 1973 also provide this thing.

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5. Federal constitution. The constitution of 1956 was federal in structure. The 1973 constitution also federal structure.

6. Directive principle policy. The 1956, 1973 constitution both provided certain directive principles of policy.

7. Nature of legislature. The constitution of 1956 provided unicameral legislature i.e. national assembly. The constitution of 1973 provides bicameral legislature. Its upper house is called senate and lower house is called national assembly.

8. Basic rights.

The constitution of 1956 provided

fundamental rights.

1973 constitution also provides a set of basic rights.

9. Emergency provisions.

The constitution of 1956

provided emergency provisions.

The constitution of 1973 also provided emergency provisions.

10. Rule of law.

The constitution of 1956 provided principle rule of law ^{which} says that no person will

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be deprived of his life save in accordance with law and all persons shall have equal protection of law.

The constitution of 1973 also provided's principle of rule of law.

118- write Jurisdiction:-

write Jurisdiction was provided of High Court under the Article 170 of the 1956 const- write Jurisdiction is provided to High courts under Article 199 of the 1973 constitution.

125 National Languages:-

1956 constitution declared that Urdu and Bengali will be national languages of the country.

The constitution of 1973 declares that Urdu will be national language of the country.

138 single citizenship:-

The 1956 constitution provided single citizenship to all the citizen of Pakistan. single citizenship is also provided to all the citizen of Pakistan under the 1973 constitution.

148- mode of Election :-

The constitution of 1956 provided direct mode of election. whereas The constitution of 1973 provides direct mode of election for the members of National and provincial assemblies and indirect mode of election for the members of senate.