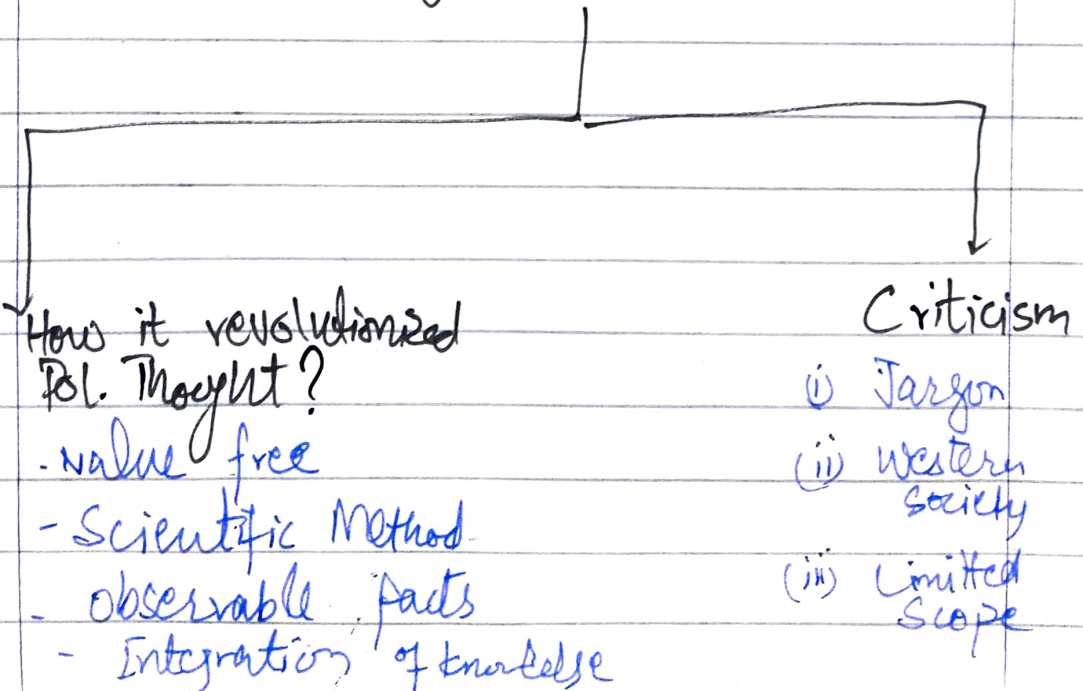


Q₁.

A: ① Introduction:

The concept of Behaviorism as given by David Easton has an important role in the history of political thought. It shifted away from a traditional value-based thinking in political science - However, there is some criticism which is levelled against this theory by various critics.

Behaviorism by David Easton



② How Behaviourism revolutionized political thought?

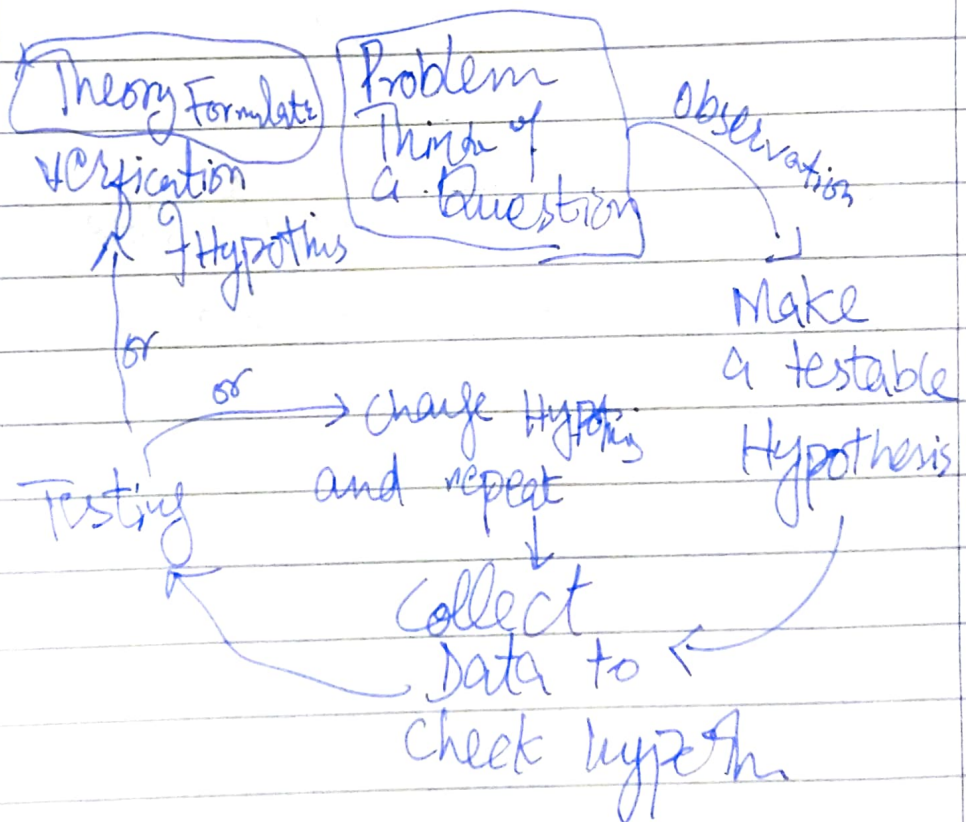
(i) value - free approach towards political science:

This model for the first time stopped value based analysis of political problems. It focuses on how the problems actually are? instead of how they ought to be? For example, it focuses on what ^{political} systems are practiced in the world instead of some ideal or impractical system. This was a big contribution to political thought.

(ii) Use of scientific method for problems of political science:

This model focussed on use of scientific

method in solving the various political problems. It involves observation, making testable Hypothesis, collecting data and verifying the hypothesis. The final theory is based on this whole process. The use of surveys in measuring public opinion is one such example.



(iii) Focus on observable

facts:

The model emphasized the need to focus on a observable facts in a systems. It was a shift away from abstract ideal and utopian thinking in politics. For example, in order to check response of people to a certain policy, this model calls for surveys and questionnaires instead of guess work.

(iv) Focus on regularities in Human Behaviour:

David Easton argued that the political system should be based on objective facts. The biggest objective fact is regularity in human behaviour. He thought that some of the necessities and needs

of humans are regular. They must be taken into account in any political analysis. For example, the system of checks and balances to avoid abuse of power is reflection of this thought. It considers that humans are power-hungry and there should be a check on them.

(v) Integration of knowledge with natural sciences and systematization.

Behaviorism was also an attempt to integrate the knowledge of political thought and with natural sciences.

and Further it called for systematization of knowledge to make political thought a complete political science. It called for further specialisation

in the subject.

③ Criticism of Behaviourism

(i) Use of Complex jargon:

Critics argue that the Behaviourism focussed too much on Complex jargon and did not do much actual work to progress political thought. They think that political science should be easily understandable to layman. so that he can make good decisions about his vote and other powers.

(ii) Limited the scope of Political thought to observable facts:

There is a criticism that the Behaviourism limited the scope of political thought. Its The concepts such as equality, justice

liberty could not be directly measured. Therefore, it is a limitation of scope of political science.

(iii) Model is based on western societies:

Marxist school of thought criticized behaviorism for being west-centric. They argued that political models are influenced by cultural realities of a region. There is a huge difference of culture in east and west. Therefore, these systems could not be generalized for the whole world.

89 Conclusion:

In short, the Behaviorism model as proposed by David Easton did a great job at

modernizing the political thought. It was a shift away from traditionalism. However, the critics call it a limited contribution because of its complex jargon and increased focus on observable facts.

Q. 5

A. ① Introduction:

National People's Congress (NPC) is the legislative body in political system of China. It has a key role in running the affairs of state. It has many legislative, executive, judicial, military and financial powers. It also plays its role in foreign policy of country. Therefore, it is a highly powerful forum.

② Powers and Functions of NPC State Council of China

(i) Legislative Powers

(a) Law Making and Amendment

The china's national people's congress has the power to make laws which govern the country. It includes laws on running of the affairs of state as well as rights of people. Further, it can also amend and repeal old laws.

(b) Role in

Amendment in Constitution

National people's congress has a very important role in amendment of constitution. For any amendment, the Bill is presented in national people's congress for voting. After the voting, the body can amend

the constitution.

(ii) Executive Powers of National People's Congress

(a) Plays Role in Election of President

The NPC has an important role in election of president of P.R. China. The congress members vote for the election of president. Along with other electors, they collectively elect the president of China.

(b) Election of Premier and Vice Premier and State Council
National People's Congress directly elects the premier of China. Premier then nominates vice premier and state council. Premier is the head of government of China. It runs all the day to day affairs

of government.

(c) Role in policy making and appointments of Executive

NPC also plays its role in policy making process. For this effort, the Congress is assisted by the executive and oversees the policies of executive. It also plays role in appointments of executive officials and Bureaucrats.

(iii) Judicial power of National People's Congress

National People's Congress plays its role in the appointment of members of national people's Court of China. It directly nominates judges and oversees their functioning. It can change a judge. Further, it also controls the perks and duty functions of court judges.

(iv) Financial Powers of NPC.

(a) Annual Budget proposal and approval

National people's congress plays an important role in managing budget of the country. The budget is proposed and presented in the congress. The members discuss the budget and then finally approve it. This is then implemented in next whole year. This is usually done in the month of March onwards.

(b) Legislation on financial and property laws.

NPC has the power to make laws on property of finance which govern the socialist system of China. The financial laws should not go against

the principles of Communism and Socialism.

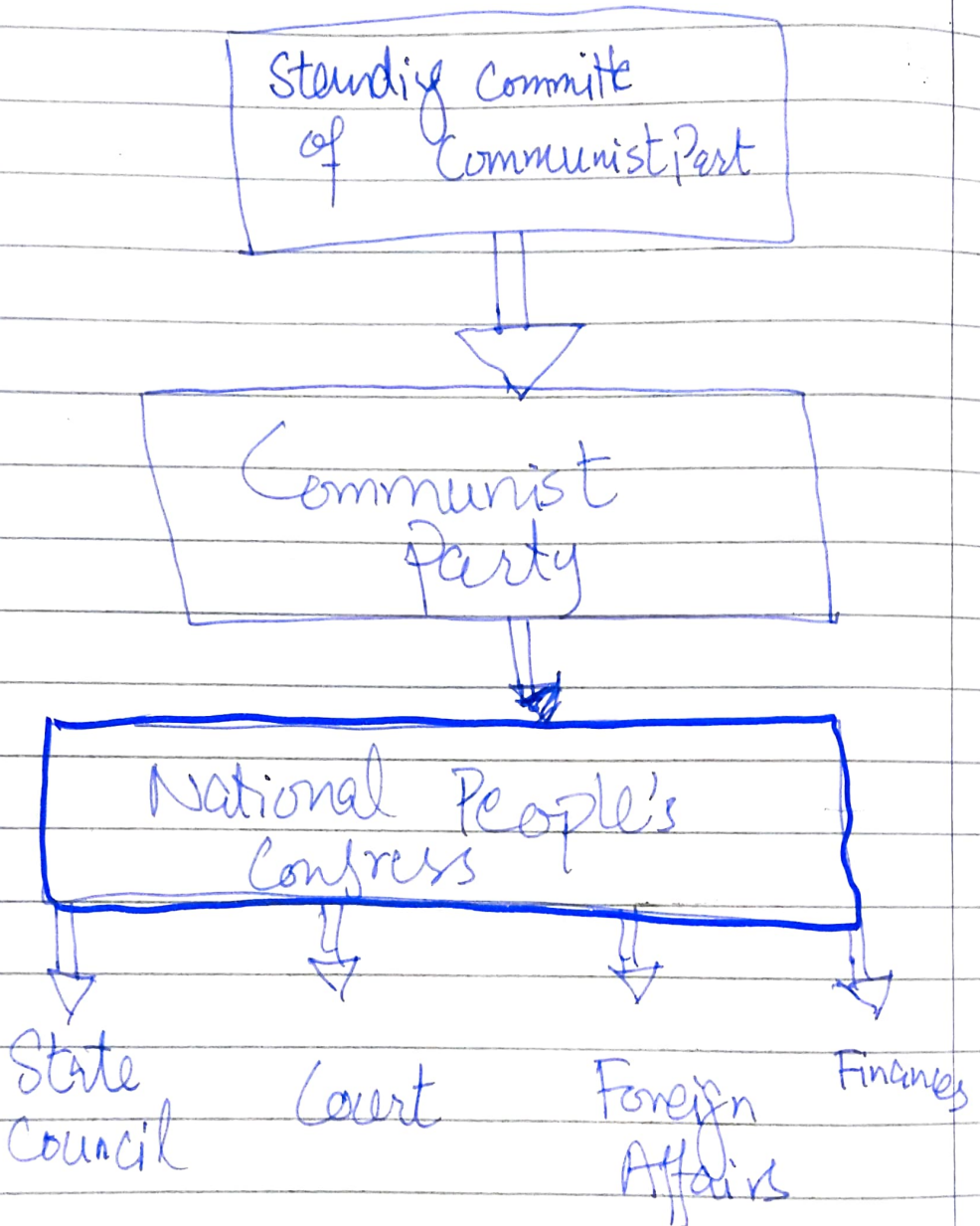
(v) Military Powers and functions of NPC

NPC has power to declare war or cease fire. It performs the function of appointment of military officials. It also has role in military powers of army. It can propose several measures for security of state from internal and external threats.

(vi) Role in Diplomacy and foreign affairs of China

NPC also plays a key role in appointments of Diplomats. The foreign policy of country is also debated in the this forum and certain policy

Changes could be proposed.



③ Conclusion:

In short, National People's Congress is a lawmaking body of China. It is

committed to the principles of Communism. It has secured executive, legislative and judicial powers. It also performs various financial and diplomatic functions as well.

Q.6

Ans: ① Introduction:

The constitution of 1956 was enforced on 23rd March 1956. It was semi-federal system with unicameral legislature. The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14th August 1973. It has been amended for more than 20 times. The constitution of Pakistan is of written character which tells about the affairs and nature of the state.

(the princ)

② Comparative Analysis of Constitution of 1956 and 1973

(i) Nature of legislature

(a) 1956 Constitution and Unicameral legislature

In 1956 constitution of Pakistan, legislature was composed of single House, called National Assembly. There were total 300 seats in the assembly. 150 was awarded to East Pakistan and 150 to west Pakistan.

(b) 1973 Constitution: Bicameral legislature

In 1973, the country has a bicameral legislature. The lower house called National

Assembly and upper house
is called senate.

The lower house had total 342 seats (336 after FATA merger) and Senate is composed of 104 members (96 after FATA merger). The 25th amendment changed the number of house of both seats which will be implemented on upcoming election of each house.

(ii) Federating units and Level of Autonomy

(a) 1956 Constitution: One Unit Formula

In 1956, the country was divided into two federating units: East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan was Bengal (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan was comprised of all

the federating units and territories of the present day. There was a federal list, a provincial list. The residuary powers were resting with the centre.

(b) 1973 Constitution:

In 1973, Constitution, the country is divided into four federating units and a centre. The powers of provinces have been enhanced after 18th amendment in Constitution.

New other than the subjects of Federal Legislative lists, the provinces are autonomous to make all the policies in remaining subjects.

(iii) Islamic Provisions.

(a) 1956 Constitution

Islamic provisions of 1956 Constitution included Head of State to be Muslim; laws should be in line with principles of Islam, Islam as the religion - and Islamic way of life for individuals

(b) 1973 Constitution:

Islamic provisions in 1973 are further strengthened. It includes most of the provisions of 1956. Further, it also considered Islam as official state religion. It focussed on definition of Muslim and Head of member of national Assembly to be Honest and Trustworthy (Article 62, 63).

(iv) Directive Principles of Policy and objective

Resolution:

(a) 1956 Constitution:

It included directive principles of policy. These were guiding principles to make any policy. However they are not legally binding. Further, Objective resolution was set as Preamble of Constitution of 1956.

(b) 1973 Constitution:

The principles of policy are retained. They include Islamic injunctions towards principles. Objective resolution has been made part of 1973 Constitution.

(v) National Language:

(i) 1956 Constitution: Urdu and Bengali

It included both Urdu and Bengali as national

language. These Earlier there was a conflict and resentment in East Pakistan. The inclusion of Bengali as national language pacified the resentment to some extent.

(b) 1973 Constitution

It was formed after the tragic event of separation of East Pakistan in 1971. It only include Urdu as national language. However, this has not been completely implemented in letter and spirit.

③ Conclusion:

In short, the constitutions of 1956 and 1973 have several similarities as well as differences. The 1973 Constitution made the

country, a true federation after its 18th Amendment. Most of the Islamic provisions in both the constitutions were similar.

Q. 3.

A: ① Introduction:

The system of checks and balances in political system of USA is a system of accountability. It is a practical demonstration of how separation of powers is truly enforced.

The organs of state i.e. Congress, judiciary and the executive all have checks on each other to avoid overstepping and abuse of powers.

② How Checks and Balances work in United States of America USA

(i) Checks of Congress on judiciary and Executive

(a) Impeachment of president and judges:

The congress which is legislative body of USA has a power to impeach president as well judges with absolute majority.

The process has to be done by both the houses i.e. Senate as well as House of Representatives (HOP). The impeachment attempt of president Trump is such example.

(b) Appointment of judges

Congress plays a critical role in appointment of judges of USA courts. The committees of Senate

are responsible forums. In this way, they keep a check on overstepping of judiciary.

(c) Salaries and Service perks of judges:

Congress has the power to legislate on the matters of service of judges. They can increase or decrease their salaries and service duration. Similarly, they can keep a check on their service perks.

(d) Questions to the Executive officials:

The congress has the power to ask questions from executive officials on different policies. They can criticize the policies of executive. They can also recommend them a change on a policy.

(e) Confirmation of presidential appointments:

The upper house of Congress, i.e. Senate has the authority of confirmation of presidential appointments.

The president make certain appoints to executive posts. These appoints do not come into effect without confirmation of senate. Hence, it's check on powers of president

(ii) Executive checks on Congress and judiciary:

(a) veto a Bill passed by Congress

The president also maintains checks on the powers of congress. Veto on Bill is one such example. When a bill is passed by both the houses of legislature, it can not become law before the signature of president

The president has power to either pass or resent for amendment or completely reject a bill.

(b) Send Messages to the Congress

This is second most important check of executive on legislature. The president, through his party representatives in Congress, can send messages to legislate on a certain issue. This could later be translated into law.

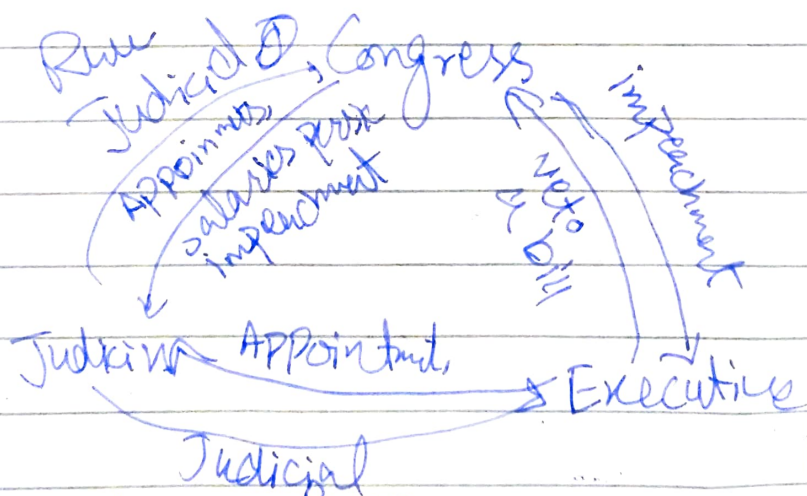
(c) Executive play role in appointment of judges

The president has a key role in appointment of judges. The names which are finalized by the congress needs ratification of president. In this way

president keeps a check on judiciary.

(iii) Judiciary check on Executive and legislature

The judiciary also has checks on powers of president and legislature. The most prominent is judicial review of bills passed by congress and president. It can suggest amendments. Similarly it can also suggest legislation on certain issues.



(3) Conclusion

In short, the system of checks and

balances of USA is a very effective way of avoiding overstepping and abuse of powers. All three organs of the state have some checks on each other in one way or the other.

Q. 7.

A: (i) Introduction:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were among the top political leadership of Pakistan movement. Both the leaders worked hard for the Muslims of subcontinent and finally helped them achieve a separate homeland for themselves. They rendered many political, social and economic services to Muslims.

② Community Services of Allama Muhammad Iqbal for the Muslims.

(i) Two-Nation theory and separate identity.

Iqbal was the first to formally document the existing idea of two nation theory. He argued that Muslims are a separate nation and they should be allowed to have a separate state. His address at Allahabad in 1930 was one such example.

(ii) Presented the idea of Islamic nationalism for unity of Muslims:

Iqbal opposed the idea of territorial nationalism and gave his theory of Pan-Islamism or Islam nationalism. According to which Muslims are a nation. Their religion is

uniting force among despite
all the territorial differences
He says.

ابنی ملت پر فیکاس اقوام ضرب سے نہ
حاصل ہے ترکیب و تقویم رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی

Therefore, he united Muslims
to struggle for separate
Islamic state.

(iii) He awakened Muslim
consciousness through his
poetry:

Iqbal presented
his ideas by way of his
poetry. He struggled to
awake Muslim consciousness
and specially addressed
to the Muslim youth.

He says:

خودت کم پزل کا دست قدرت تو زبان تو ہے

Therefore, he made them
realize their status and asked
to struggle for a separate
homeland.

(iv) Political services of Iqbal for Muslims.

Iqbal gave rendered many direct political services for the Muslims. He gave the idea of union of Muslim majority areas to form Pakistan. He set guidelines for Quaid-e-Azam and helped him in Pakistan movement. Quaid-e-Azam himself accepted in his speeches about the role of Iqbal in Pakistan movement.

③ Role ^{services} of Quaid-e-Azam in Success of Muslims:

(i) Quaid-e-Azam gave his 14 points: a road map for political emancipation.

As soon as Quaid-e-Azam realized the brutalities of Hindus, he began changed his idea

from Hindu-Muslim unity to separate state for Muslims. His fourteen points were the road map for political emancipation of Muslims. It became a basis for upcoming struggle and Muslims succeeded in creation of a separate homeland.

(ii) Quaid Mobilized masses and participated in political process for creation of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam toured many parts of India and made many speeches to mobilize Muslim masses. The people listened to Quaid and upon his call, they supported Muslim League. Therefore AIML finally won 90% of Muslims seats in 1945-6 elections. This set the foundation for demand of separate homeland.

(iii) Quaid-e-Azam led the Muslim political leadership and All India Muslim League (AIML)

Quaid-e-Azam participated in politics and united all the Muslim leadership to move forward. ~~Then~~ Earlier there were different splits and factions of Muslims who were struggling independently. Quaid-e-Azam They all united under leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and ~~and~~ struggled together to achieve Pakistan.

④ Conclusion:

In short, Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the philosophical and conceptual foundation for Pakistan. He awakened Muslim consciousness through his poetry. Muslims

of subcontinent then
under the leadership of
Quaid-e-Azam struggled
for a separate homeland.
As a result, they
established a separate
homeland in the name
of Islam.