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Pol. Sci. (II)

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-! Question no. "1" :-

## Introduction

After the dawn of science in Europe post Enlightenment age, the world trend was ~~shift~~ greatly started to shift hugely from philosophy and humanities towards science. In this scenario, there was an ardent need for ~~the~~ transforming and reinterpreting political science on new basis of science. So, this feat was accomplished by an American-Canadian political scientist of 20<sup>th</sup> century, David Easton.

## Background

Events happening in the start of 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly the World War-I could not be ~~exp~~ predicted by the traditional approaches of political science on normative basis.

## Redefined Unit of Analysis:

To make Political Science compatible with pure science, its basis was changed from normative (norms, traditions) to empirical (scientific). Hence, human "behavior" was declared the new unit of analysis.

## Concept

The main features of D. Easton's concept of behaviorism are given below:

- i. **Regularization:** Human behavior is uniform with the data of science, so it is regularized by using as a basis of analysis while studying political science.
- ii. **Verifiability:** Since it can be verified as normal data of science, so it is verifiable. Because what cannot be verified cannot be a science.
- iii. **Technique:** Since human behavior is now regularized and is also

verifiable, so the same techniques can be applied on it as with other scientific data, like statistical analysis, deviation etc.

**iv. Quantification:** Data should be quantifiable, i.e., measurable and analytical.

**v. Values-free:** It should be free from the values and biases of a scientist or a researcher.

**vi. Systematization:** Research and practice of the subject should go together.

**vii. Pure Science:** Political Science is just like a pure science subject, e.g., mathematics, physics, chemistry etc.

**viii. Integrated:** Knowledge of political science is integrated with history, philosophy, sociology, and economics and thus cannot be studied in their isolation.

## Advantages

1. It can now easily predicts the happening of WW.I and like events.
2. This theory made the study of Political Science scientific and hence compatible with varying trend.
3. Political Science became easier to understand and integrate with other science subjects, disciplines.

## Criticism

- Science, that too pure science, was too much emphasized in Political Science understanding.
- Actually the human behavior is not uniform, but it is varying in different conditions and also varies person to person.
- It can never be value-free because political scientist is a researcher and must have some biases.
- It could not predict the politics of countries apart from US & Europe (i.e., 3rd world countries). Hence system and structural approach was given.

## Conclusion

Hence it was one of the greatest effort on the subject of Political Science to study it on the basis of pure science.

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∴ Question no. "2" :-

## Introduction

Different political systems have been evolved in the world. Countries adopt what suits their needs and matches with their culture and traditions. The prime manifestation of two such systems are POTUS and the PM of UK.

## A Comparative Analysis of POTUS & PM(UK)

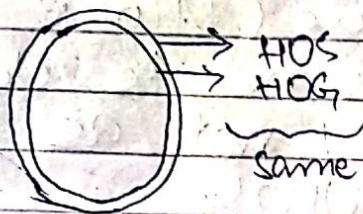
Main points of the comparison are given below.

### i. Form of Govt.

US: It has presidential form of

govt. in which HOS and HOG are the same persons, hence enjoys all executive powers.

UK: Here parliamentary form of govt exists where executive powers are divided between the HOS (<sup>the</sup> Monarch) and the HOG (PM).



Executive powers:

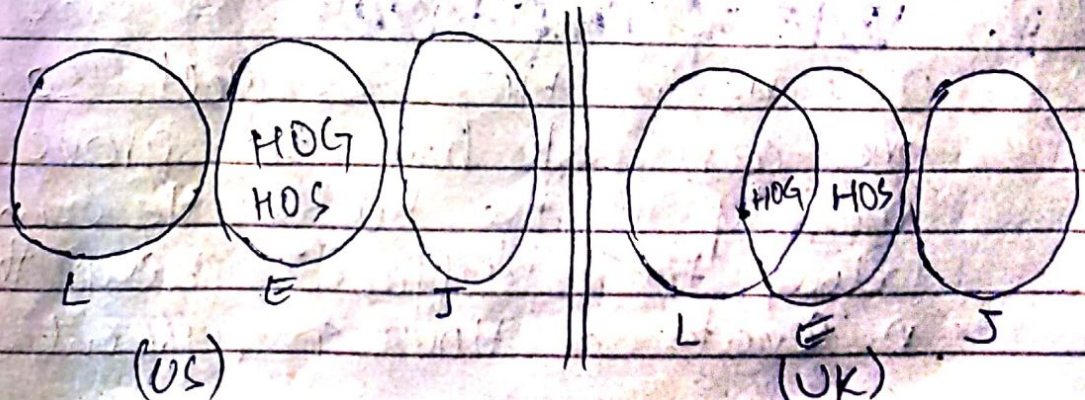


Executive powers

## ii. Legislature - Executive Relation

US: In view of separation of powers, POTUS <sup>+ his cabinet</sup> is entirely separated from the legislature branch.

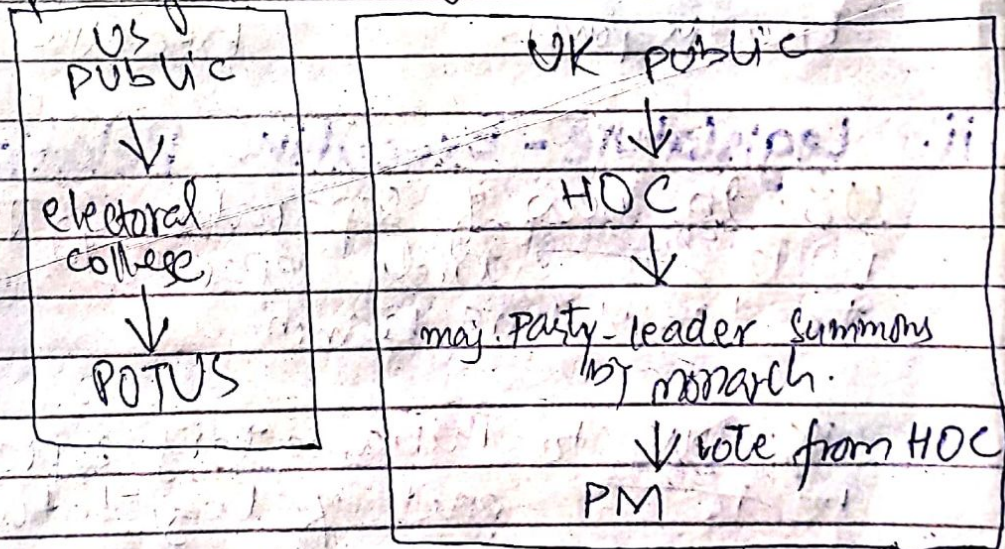
UK: Due to Parliamentary supremacy, he <sup>+ his cabinet</sup> is a part of legislature and hence cannot deviate from their views at a certain extent.



### iii. Elections

US: Elected indirectly by the public. No one appoints him.

UK: HOS (the monarch) calls the leader of majority-party ~~leader~~ to form the govt and then he get the vote of confidence by the legislature (House of Commons). Means he is elected cum appointed, not as powerful as POTUS.



### iv. Vote of Confidence

US: He is HOS as well so no one can ask him to prove his majority in the house. He can belong to a different party than in senate or House of Representatives.

UK: Monarch can direct the PM to prove his majority and if he cannot, he is dismissed by the vote of No Confidence Movement (NCM) along with his cabinet, known as the principle of "Collective Responsibility? They sink, and they sink together."

#### V. VETO Power

US: POTUS can exercise ordinary VETO or Pocket VETO to block a certain legislation.

UK: Being HOG only, PM ~~cannot~~<sup>do</sup> not have any veto power.

#### vi. Ordinance Power

US: Being HOS, POTUS can issue an ordinance, which bears the same power as an Act, under certain conditions.

UK: He is HOG only hence doesn't have any kind of such power.

#### vii. Declaring War

US: Congress has delegated POTUS with the power to declare a



war for upto 90 days.

UK: It is the power of legislature only, hence he cannot declare a war.

### viii. Control over legislature

US: POTUS has significant control over Senate since the Vice POTUS acts as its Chairman and can vote in case of a tie.

UK: PM is usually the leader of Maj. Party in the house, but has no control over the upper house (House of Lords) where POTUS has no control.

### ix. Judicial Control

US: He appoints judges of the judiciary, subject to confirmation by Senate.

UK: No such control.

### x. Official Appointments

US: He makes all official appointments, subjected to the

approval by Congress.

UK: monarch makes these, being HOS.

### **xi. Foreign Relations**

US: POTUS maintains foreign relations, receives and sends diplomats, sign treaties (subjected to Congress approval).

UK: Being HOS, it is performed by the monarch.

### **xii. Granting Relief to Convicts**

US: POTUS can issue pardon, clemency and reprieval etc. to the courts' convicts.

UK: This duty is performed by the monarch (head of state).

### **xiii. Summoning House**

US: POTUS can summon or adjourn both the houses.

UK: No such power by HOG.

### **xiv. Gerrymandering**

US: POTUS can change the

delimitations of electoral districts to favor his party in elections.

UK: No such tradition in the UK.

## Conclusion

Hence we have explored by different means that a POTUS is way too powerful than a UK PM.

## —: "Question no. 6" :-

### Introduction:

Since Pakistan's independence, it has three constitutions, namely 1956, 1962, and 1973. Currently 1973 CoP is in practice with 26 amendments (last one in May 2019). Their comparison is given below.

### Comparison of 1956 & 1973 CoPs

1. State and Govt.  
- Form of State: Federation in both.

- Form of govt.: Parliamentary in both.
- Nature of Federation: Weaker in 1956, while relatively stronger in 1973 after 18th Constitutional Amendment Act (2010).
- Federating Units or Provinces: Two in 1956 (East Bengal and West Pakistan) while four in 1973 (Punjab, Sindh, KP, and Balochistan).
- Legislative lists: Three (Federal, provincial, and Concurrent) in 1956 while two (Federal Legislative List I & II) in 1973 after 18th Amendment.
- Length: ~~228~~ 234 articles in 1956 and 280 articles in 1973.
- Principles of Policy: Absent in 1956 while present in 1973 (Articles 29-40).
- Basic Human Rights: Present in both. 1973 constitution has these from Articles 8 to 28.
- Republic: Head of state elected in both.

**Legislature**

- Houses: Unicameral (House of People) in 1956 while bicameral (Parliament) in 1973. Parliament has upper house as Senate while lower house as National Assembly.
- Seats (Total): 310 in 1956 while 342 in 1973 constitution for lower, ~~200~~<sup>100</sup> for upper (96 from 2019).
- Distribution of seats: Parity basis in 1956 ~~general~~ while parity for upper house and population for lower house in 1973.

			(A great drawback)	
Province	General	Women	Province	Population Representat <sup>n</sup>
East Bengal	150	5	E. Bengal	55% - 50%
West Pak.	150	5	W. Pakistan	45% - 50%

(1956 seats)

1973 offers seats for women, minorities, and general in lower while technocrats as well in upper house.

National Assembly (1973)	
General	272 <del>272</del>
Women	60
Minorities	10
Total: 342	

Senate (1973) post 2024	
Punjab	24
Sindh	24
KP	24
Balochistan	24
= 96	

## Executive

Since govt. was Parliamentary in both, the executive powers were divided between the President (being the Head of State) and the Prime Minister (being the Head of Govt.).

## Judiciary

Same structure of judiciary (Supreme Court in federal while High Courts in each provinces) in both the constitutions.

## Responsibilities and High Treason

Responsibilities: No declared responsibility in 1956 while in article 5 of 1973, these are (1) loyalty to the state, (2) obedience to republic.

High Treason: None in 1956 CoP while given in Article 6 of 1973 CoP as an act of abrogating the constitution.

## Islamic Provisions:

- Name (official): Islamic Republic of Pakistan in both.
- Objective Resolution: Present in both, while made a substantial part of 1973 COP vide 8th Amd (1985) in its article 2A
- An Islamic Council: Present in both, to bring the existing laws in conformity with Islam (non-binding role). Renamed as CCI Council of Islamic Ideology

### Exclusively in 1973

- word "Muslim" defined in article 260(A) as believing in Prophet (PBUH) finality as well.
- Ahmadis & Lahore declared non muslims under article 260(B) via 2nd Amd. (1974).
- State religion is Islam in Art. 2.
- Art 62, 63 for the character of parliamentarism and MPAs.
- Federal Shariat Court, can strike down existing laws if repugnant to Islam.
- Non-muslim cannot be a muslim. PM.
- Other provisions as prohibition of riba, alcohol, facilitating citizens towards understanding Islam, consumption of Alcohol etc.

### Center - Province Conflicts:

Different bodies formed as Council of Common Interest (CCI), NEC, NFC etc.

### Conclusion

Hence we have seen the different aspects of both the COP of Pakistan; 1956 & 1973.

-: Question no. "4" :-

## Introduction

Turkey is an Asian country aligned on the modern. It is a rather unique <sup>trait</sup> of the country that its military is tasked with preserving the secular nature of the state.

## Origin of Role

1. In the ~~the~~ fifth and the current constitution of Turkey (1982), the first 3 articles are declared entrenched or unamendable clauses and the military is tasked to protect these. These are:

Article #1: State of Turkey shall be republic.

Article #2: Turkey shall be democratic, social, secular, and kemalist.

Article #3: Territory, flag, language, and the capital (Ankara).

Hence this responsibility is given by the current as well as the previous constitutions to the military to protect its basic nature.

- 2 Under article #148 of Turkey's military rules.

## Reasons

Different reasons can be attributed as to why its military is entrusted with this responsibility:

1. To retain the secular nature of Turkey as envisaged by its founding father.
2. Weaker position of political parties in Turkey in the past.
3. The founding father (Atatürk, "father of the Turks") was himself a military figure.

### Usage

There have been 5 successful attempts by military in this regard (such as 1960, 1981, 1997 etc.) via coups ~~or~~ <sup>and</sup> military memorandums.

There was also a failed coup attempt against Tayyip Erdogan in 2016.

### Advantages

- It has kept a check that power doesn't go into the hands of hardcore leaders, in form of reactionary leadership to resurrect their forgotten glory of Ottoman Empire.
- It keeps a check on govt to stay on the right path as envisaged by the founder.

### Criticism

- The motive and stance of the military is highly objectionable. During 1960 coup, it sided with the liberal elements while it was with islamists during 1981 coup. In 1997, it only issued a military memorandum.



- It is utterly contrary to the democracy and popular sovereignty.
- It conveys a hostile image & traditional picture of the country to the world.

## Conclusion

Hence thru its constitution and the history, we have discussed the role of military in Turkish politics.

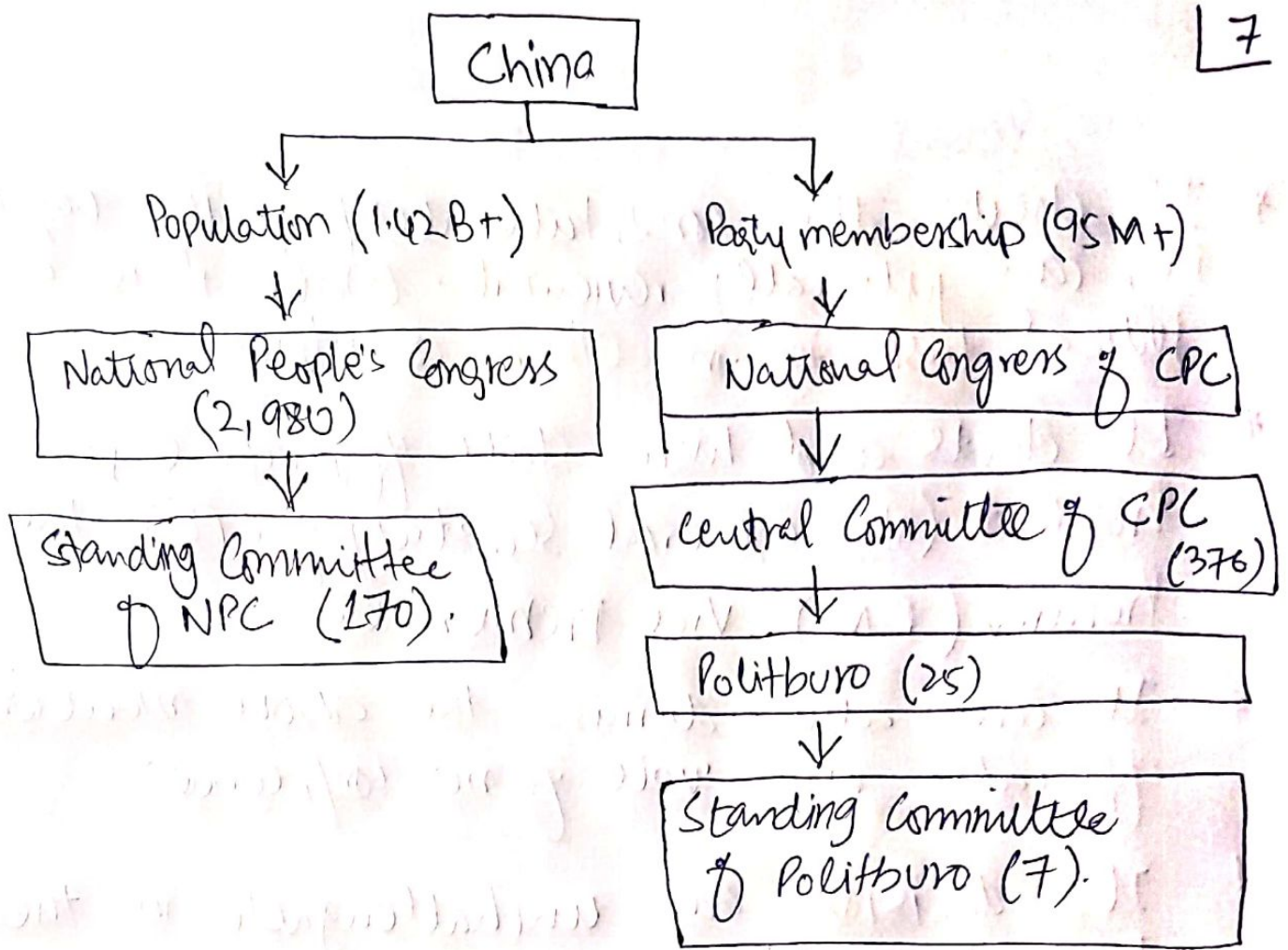
## "Question # 5"

### Introduction

China, or People's Republic of China (PRC), is a country in Asia which is among those having seen a ~~communist~~ communist revolution.

### Political system of China

China possesses some of the unique features w.r.t its political system. It has a single party system, and that runs parallel to its legislature. Its single party is world's second largest political party (after India's BJP). Its legislature and party-system is shown as: It also has 6 organs of govt instead of 3.



## Powers & Functions

- \* It's the central law-making body of PRC (legislature).
- \* It carries out legislations, legislative amendments, and constitutional amendments as recommended by the State Council or the National Congress of CPC (which gathers every 5 years after the elections for this purpose).
- \* It's the unicameral legislature of PRC and is indirectly elected.
- \* It controls the budgeting, finances, and taxes of PRC.
- \* All the ministers etc. are answerable to it.

## Unique Powers & Functions

- \* It checks the constitutionality of the legislation, i.e., can judicially review it. While it is a judicial task in other countries.
- \* It elects ~~and~~ high state officials e.g. President (also General-Secretary of CPC), the Premier (P.M.), Vice Premiers etc.
- \* It can also dismiss the above mentioned officials via vote of no confidence?
- \* Its decisions are unchallengeable in the highest court.

## Standing Committee of NPC

It has delegated responsibilities from NPC and works when NPC is not in session. Its strength is 170 members. It can:

- Interpret law (judicial).
- Summon Congress' session (executive task).
- Supervise the functioning of State Council and courts etc.
- Control Army thru CMC.

## Conclusion

Hence we have seen the unique powers of China's National Congress (legislature).