

Q.No.1Answer:Introduction:

amendments play a very important role in shaping the nation's legal and political structure. These amendments serve as critical tools for adapting the constitution to an evolving society's needs.

Over the years, amendments have addressed issues like government structures, fundamental rights, and provincial autonomy. Each modification reflects

the nation's journey towards a more inclusive and democratic society.

Each amendment signifies a concerted effort to adapt the constitution to the changing socio-political dynamics, constitutional government, and the pursuit of a more responsive legal framework.

Significance of major Constitutional amendments in Pakistan Political History:

××× The First Constitution (1956) establishing a Democratic framework:

Pakistan first constitution in 1956 marked a crucial milestone formalizing the country's transition to a republic. It outlined the principles of parliamentary democracy but political instability led to its abrogation in 1958.

Federalism and Islamic Provisions: (1973)

Pakistan Federal structure decided in 1973 constitution defining powers between the center and provinces. It introduced Islamic provisions, seeking to balance religious principles with democratic governance providing a framework that has changed with amendments.

Thirteenth Amendment: Empowering Local Governments:

Focused on enhancing grassroots democracy, the Thirteenth Amendment basically to empower local government. It aimed to promote greater participation of citizens in decision making processes and improve the delivery of public services at the local level.

("Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan" by Hamid Khan.)

Seventeen Amendment (2003) Balancing Civil Military Relation:

This amendment aimed to address concern related to the balance of power between civilian and military institution. It introduced changes to the appointment and removal of chief of Army staff.

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18 Amendment (2010) Devolution of Powers To Provinces:

The 18th amendment aimed at strengthening provincial autonomy by transferring various powers from the federal to the provinces. This significant shift in power dynamics aimed to balanced distribution of resources and authority.

("The Politics of Constitutional Amendment in Pakistan" By Ayesha Jalal)

How Amendments shaped The country's legal and political framework:

Constitutional Amendment on Executive Power:

Amendments related to the distribution and limitations of executive authority have been crucial in shaping Pakistan's political landscape. This aimed at addressing regional imbalance and making an inclusive government structure.

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Electoral: Reforms and Political

Representation:

Various amendments have focused on refining the electoral system and ensuring fair political representation. Like the 20th have aimed to strengthen the electoral process introducing measures to enhance transparency and accountability.

("Pakistan constitutional challenges"
by Hamid Khan)

Judicial Independence and accountability:

Constitutional Amendments have played a significant role in shaping the judiciary and independence. For example, the 19th Amendment established the National Judicial Accountability and Transparency.

Social and Human Rights Reforms:

Amendments addressing social issues

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and human rights have been important in shaping the legal framework. The 21st Amendment focused on establishing security concerns and individual rights.

Conclusion:

Pakistan constitutional Amendments have played important role in shaping its legal and political framework. The 1973 constitution Amendments reflect the nation evolving priorities addressing issues such as presidential powers provincial autonomy and minorities rights. These amendment have promoted democracy creating a more inclusive and representative political system. They underscore Pakistan commitment to adapting its legal framework to meet the demands of a dynamic society.

certain imp ammendemets are missing. overall analysis on the impact of the ammendment is weak in a way that their impacts have not been discussed with better knowledge, you can write well

Answer:

Q.No.2

Introduction:

The 1973 constitution of Pakistan reflects the spirit of federalism by establishing a parliamentary system and dividing powers between the central government and provinces. It emphasizes autonomy for provinces ensuring a balance between unity and diversity. To foster smooth relations effective intergovernmental communication and cooperation are important.

Transparent arrangements of resources distribution and a fair representation system promote harmony and it's played very important role for the development and progress of country.

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The spirit of federalism as enshrined in the 1973 constitution:

Division of Powers:

The spirit of federalism in the 1973 constitution is exemplified by the clear division of powers between the central and provincial government.

For instance, matters of national importance such as defense and foreign affairs fall under the supervision of federal government while provinces retain authority over local issues like education and health.

Autonomy of provinces:

Federalism in the 1973 constitution emphasizes the autonomy of provinces granting them significant legislative and administrative powers. Each province has its own legislature and executive

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 allowing for the formulation of
 policies according to local needs.

"The 1973 constitution of Pakistan:
 A commentary" By Shaukat Mahmood

Inter-Governmental Relations:

The spirit of federalism is further manifested in the provinces for inter-governmental relations within the 1973 constitution. This ensures functioning of the overall governance system preventing conflicts and promoting collaboration.

Measures for smooth functioning of relations between center and provinces:

Effective coordination Mechanisms:

Implementation of effective

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Coordination machines is essential for smooth relation. Regular forums joint committees between the center and province ensure that information is shared, enabling decision making and policy implementation.

("Pakistan: Beyond The Crisis State" by Maleeha Lodhi")

Effective Dispute Resolution System:

Develop effective mechanism for the resolution of disputes between the center and provinces ensuring timely and fair resolution of conflicts.

Regular consultation:

Encourage regular consultation and dialogues between federal and provincial

authorities to understanding and
collaboration on policy matters.

Capacity Building:

Invest in
capacity building programs
for provincial governments to
enhance their ability to
execute responsibility effectively
and efficiently.

Conclusion:

The spirit of
federalism in Pakistan 1973 constitution
emphasizes a clear division of
powers autonomy for provinces
and mechanisms for inter-governmental
collaboration to ensure smooth
relations between the center
and province. essential measures
include a transparent legislative
framework regular constitution etc,
for the country and societal
growth.

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there is no mention of
any article that supported
the idea of federation
again analysis is weak