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**Dempartment : Media and mass Communication**

**Paper : Political science**

**Semster : 1<sup>st</sup>**

## Department of Media Studies and Mass Communication

**Date: 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020**

**Time: 9am-3pm**

**Subject: Political Science**

**Semester: 1<sup>st</sup>, Fall 2019**

**Total Marks: 100**

**Mid-Term: 30**

**Assignments: 20**

**Final: 50**

**NOTE:** Attempt all Questions. Write according to the marks mentioned (on the end of Each Question). No unnecessary material required. Plagiarism will be strictly checked. Kindly submit your paper online on SIC in the given time.

**Q # 1.** Write a note on the following

- a. Powers of President of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1973.
- b. Structure of National Assembly.
- c. Judiciary of Pakistan.
- d. Conditions of Democracy
- e. Powers of Election Commission

**Marks: 10**

**Q # 2.** View the cartoon carefully and answer the questions:

- a. Which problem is being highlighted in the picture
- b. Suggest any four reforms to curb mal practices during elections in Pakistan.

**Marks: 10**



**Q # 3.** List the names of speakers and deputy speakers of National Assembly from 1947-2020. Mention the dates of Election after which they are selected as the speaker and deputy speaker. Also describe their roles and responsibilities in National Assembly.

**Marks: 15**

**Q # 4.** Compare in your own words the process of evolution of the State from the primitive times to the modern Nation State.

**Marks: 15**

Q # 1. Write a note on the following

**a. Powers of President of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1973.**

## **President**

The President of Pakistan is a ceremonial figurehead, a ceremonial head of state representing the unity of the country.

President of Pakistan is a position held by the candidate of the party which along with its allies holds majority in all the provincial assemblies and parliament: National Assembly and Senate. President is the head of state and in accordance to 1973 constitution of Pakistan he is the civilian Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Armed Forces. Prime Minister who is the head of the government is under responsibility to keep the president informed about the national and international affairs, also the policies and bills formed or under consideration. President is required to make consultation with the prime minister when it comes to important matters like foreign policy, military etc. However, the president is not supposed to exceed from his authority. Therefore, it is evident that president cannot run the affairs of the government. can address the National Assembly to give a direction to the national policies. It is the president who draws the judicial policies so that the functions of judiciary could remain on the right track. The interesting thing about the Constitution of Pakistan is that it gives absolute immunity to the president from criminal and civil proceedings.

### **B. Structure of National Assembly.**

The National Assembly and the Senate both convene at Parliament House in Islamabad.

National Assembly Members are elected through the universal age suffrage. The National Assembly is a democratically elected body consisting of a total of 336 members, before 25th amendment they used to be 342 who are referred to as Members of the National Assembly (MNAs), of which 272 are directly elected members and 70 reserved seats for women and religious minorities. A political party must secure 137 seats to obtain and preserve a majority. National assembly is formed for Five Year Through parliamentary Term. Start from the date of first sitting. Members remove from the assembly when they die or resign. Currently the National Assembly can not be dissolved by the President of Pakistan; it is dissolved by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. After a general election, the National Assembly shall, elect from amongst its members a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall elect another member as Speaker or, as the case may be, Deputy Speaker.

### **C. Judiciary of Pakistan.**

Judiciary is main clause of Pakistan court superior judiciary is composed of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Federal Shariat Court and five High Courts, with the Supreme Court at the apex. District & sessions Courts, Civil and Magistrate courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction Some federal and provincial courts and tribunals such as Services court, Income tax & excise court, Banking court and Boards of Revenue's Tribunals are as well established in all provinces. There is a High Court for each of the four provinces as well as a High Court for the Islamabad Capital Territory.

### **D. Conditions of Democracy**

'The conditions of democracy' looks at the features of democracy and its relative strengths and weaknesses compared to alternative systems. Participation in democracy is voluntary and social mobility is held to be a good. The rule of law is upheld and dissent tolerated. Information and knowledge are essential to informing this participation. Democracy is strengthened by the truth, where autocracy is weakened. Government action is restrained by the knowledge that the people know what government is doing. Democracy provides the population with trust and initiative to further the interests of the state as a whole.

### **E. Powers of Election Commission**

The **Election Commission of Pakistan** is an independent, autonomous, permanent and constitutionally established federal body responsible for organizing and conducting elections to state parliament, provincial legislatures, local governments, and the office of President of Pakistan, as well as the delimitation of constituencies and preparation of electoral rolls. The ECP has power to issue such directions as may be necessary for the performance of its functions, and these directions are enforceable throughout Pakistan as if they had been issued by a High Court. The ECP can seek assistance from any person or authority. It can delegate its powers to any member or to any officer. It has power to requisition property. It has powers to pass whatever orders may be necessary to ensure fair elections and to declare a poll void on account of grave illegalities. It has also power to punish for contempt as per provisions of the Contempt of Courts Ordinance 2003

**Q # 2.** View the cartoon carefully and answer the questions:

- a. Which problem is being highlighted in the picture

In this picture we see that people was supporting the muder and repest but this now a day we face this type of situation . when we see the person who was rape and murder acosed so peoplw was suopperted hem without any evidence or proof . in this picture show also the balck side of pakistan in which not give

any punishment to murder or rupest .therefore increse cases everyday its for all . we need to apply rules for all and give justice for everone .

**B. Suggest any four reforms to curb mal practices during elections in Pakistan.**

1. Reliable inclusive electoral roll The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) immediately establishes an accessible and reliable mechanism for updating and maintaining the electoral roll, in order to provide for universal suffrage.
2. Transparency in the process The ECP establish working transparency mechanisms, including full access of observers to results aggregations and immediate publication of all polling station results (at the polling station and on the ECP website).
3. Effective system for election dispute resolution The law be amended to broaden the category of those permitted to file election petitions, to establish the independence of the work of the tribunals, and to set meaningful time limits for the completion of cases. The ECP and judiciary take all possible measures to establish a clear and efficient system for complaints and appeals, with due preparation time and allocation of resources.
4. Participation of women voters The ECP immediately provide full genderdisaggregated data, recruit and train female polling staff, and respond to instances of women’s nonparticipation including by declaring results void. An inclusive process takes place to reach agreement on a suitable minimum level of female voter participation at polling stations and in constituencies.

**Q # 3.** List the names of speakers and deputy speakers of National Assembly from 1947-2020. Mention the dates of Election after which they are selected as the speaker and deputy speaker. Also describe their roles and responsibilities in National Assembly.

Order	Speaker	Time Duration
1	<u>Muhammad Ali Jinnah</u>	11 August 1947 – 11 September 1948
2	<u>Tamizuddin Khan</u>	14 December 1948 – 24 October 1954

3	<u>Abdul Wahab Khan</u>	12 August 1955 – 7 October 1958
4	<u>Tamizuddin Khan</u>	11 June 1962 – 19 August 1963
5	<u>Fazlul Chaudhry</u>	29 November 1963 – 12 June 1965
6	<u>Abdul Jabbar Khan</u>	12 June 1965 to 25 March 1969
7	<u>Zulfikar Ali Bhutto</u>	14 April 1972 – 12 April 1973
8	<u>Fazal Ilahi</u>	15 August 1972 – 9 August 1973
9	<u>Farooq Ali</u>	9 August 1973 – 27 March 1977
10	<u>Malik Meraj Khalid</u>	27 March 1977 – 5 July 1977
11	<u>Fakhar Imam</u>	22 March 1985 – 26 May 1986
12	<u>Hamid Nasir</u>	31 May 1986 – 3 December 1988
13	<u>Malik Meraj Khalid</u>	3 December 1988 – 4 November 1990
14	<u>Gohar Ayub</u>	4 November 1990 – 17 October 1993
15	<u>Yousaf Raza Gillani</u>	17 October 1993 – 16 February 1997
16	<u>Elahi Bux Soomro</u>	16 February 1997 – 20 August 2001
17	<u>Amir Hussain</u>	19 November 2002 – 19 March 2008
18	<u>Fahmida Mirza</u>	19 March 2008 – 3 June 2013
19	<u>Ayaz Sadiq</u>	3 June 2013 – 22 August 2015

-	<u>Murtaza Javed Abbasi (Acting)</u>	24 August 2015 – 9 November 2015
20	<u>Ayaz Sadiq</u>	9 November 2015 – 15 August 2018
21	<u>Asad Qaiser</u>	15 August 2018

## **Deputy Speaker**

<b>Order</b>	<b>Deputy Speaker</b>	<b>Time Duration</b>
1	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	23 February 1948 – 13 December 1948
2	Muhammad Hashim Gazdar	28 March 1953 – 24 October 1954
3	Cecil Edward Gibbon	12 August 1955 – 7 October 1958
4	Mohammad Afzal Cheema	11 June 1962 – 12 January 1965
5	Abdul Kasem	11 June 1962 – 12 January 1965
6	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry	12 January 1965 – 25 March 1969
7	A. T. M. Abdul Mateen	12 January 1965 – 25 March 1969
8	Mohammad Haneef Khan	15 August 1972 – 10 August 1973
9	Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	11 August 1973 – 10 January 1977
10	Abdul Fateh	27 March 1977 – 5 July 1977

11	Wazir Ahmed Jogezi	23 March 1985 To 29 May 1988
12	Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	3 December 1988 – 6 August 1990
13	Mohammad Nawaz Khokhar	4 November 1990 – 18 July 1993
14	Syed Zafar Ali Shah	17 October 1993 – 5 November 1996
15	Chaudhry Jaffar Iqbal	16 February 1997 – 20 August 2001
16	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob	19 November 2002 – 15 November 2007
17	Faisal Karim Kundi	19 March 2008 To 16 March 2013
18	Murtaza Javed Abbasi	3 June 2013 – 31 May 2018
19	Qasim Suri	15 August 2018 – present

### **Speaker and dupty speaker roles and responsibiltes**

The **speaker's** official **role** is to moderate debate, make rulings on procedure, announce the results of votes, and the like. The **speaker** decides who may speak and has the powers to discipline members who break the procedures of the chamber or house. The Deputy Speaker acts as Speaker on occasions when the Speaker is unable to do so. If both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are unable to fulfil the role, another person is appointed to temporarily act as Speaker. its work national assembly listen the membare problem further produce them to work on it .

### **Q # 4. Compare in your own words the process of evolution of the State from the primitive times to the modern Nation State.**

the Tigris where Nature was bountiful and primitive people could get food for themselves and fodder for their animals.

Peru and Mexico were the seats of empires in the western hemisphere. The warm and fertile plains of those regions watered by great rivers were the seats of ancient civilizations and earlier states. Production in these regions was plentiful and required very little exertion. The modern

state implies the establishment of an integrated territory of the State with a unified central control. The people are to be loyal to the central authority, a king or parliament.

Hierarchical division of authority of the feudal order has to be dispensed with. People are imbued with the spirit of nationalism. The growth of nation-states in modern era is attributable directly to the emergence of commercialism and industrialism in the womb of feudalism.

Although the development of the nation-states is attributable to a variety of factors, yet the emergence of Industrial Capitalism is the motive force behind its evolution. Feudal economy was a great obstacle in the way of the redevelopment of capitalism.

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