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Q # 1. Write a note on the following

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

Ans: Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan the president of our state has the following powers and authority:

- The set of President in Pakistan is considered to be a ceremonial position. The seat has no real authoritative powers. All such responsible lie with the prime minister.
- In the 1973 constitution it is clearly declared that the president must act in accordance with the advice of the prime minister.
- In terms of legislative powers the president has the authority to call on the House of Senate and the national Assembly in a joint session.

b. Structure of National Assembly.

Ans: The lower House also called the National Assembly, or the Aiwān-e-Zairīñ of Pakistan is a legislative power of the bi-cameral system of Pakistan. The national assembly seats are allocated on the basis of the total population of each province. It has a total of 342 seats which are divided as following:

<u>Population and Provinces</u>	Punjab (73.62 million)	K.P.K (35.53 million)	Sindh (47.98 million)	Balochistan (5.566 million)	Federal Capital (340,286)	Total seats
Women seats	33	9	14	4	-	60
Minorities (Non-Muslims) seats	-	-	-	-	-	10
Men (General) seats	141	51	61	16	3	272
Total seats	174	60	75	20	3	342

c. Judiciary of Pakistan:

Ans: The Judiciary of Pakistan is considered to be a hierarchical system. It means that it has two classes of courts: The superior judiciary and the lower judiciary. The superior judiciary is composed of the supreme court of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court and the five High courts (One for each province and the Federal Capital. The lower judiciary is composed of civil and criminal district courts and many other specialized courts. These courts are used to exercise the laws and regulation stipulated in our constitution. Those people that break certain laws are judge in these judiciary courts of Pakistan.

d. Conditions of Democracy

For any state to call itself a true democratic system it must fulfill the following necessary conditions:

- 1) All the Authoritative seats or positions must be taken through proper and fair elections.
- 2) A person cannot hold the same office in consecutive terms.
- 3) Any citizen can run for an office or position except those that require special qualification.
- 4) Jury courts must elect from all citizen indiscriminately.
- 5) People must be provided their rights as the citizen of the state i.e., the right to vote, the right to protest, and the right to free speech.

e. Powers of Election Commission

Ans: The Election Commission was formed on 23 March 1956. This commission of Pakistan is an independent and constitutional establishment. It was created as a permanent body responsible for the organization and conducting of proper elections to the state parliament, provincial legislatures, and local governments. According to the principles outlined in the Constitution of Pakistan the election commission is also responsible for the delimitation of constituencies and preparation of electoral rolls. The Commission's job is to make arrangements needed to ensure that the process of election is conducted honestly, justly, fairly, and that corrupt practices are prevented.

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

a. Which problem is being highlighted in the picture:

Ans: In the provided picture it appears to me that a mob are holding up signs and protesting in support of a criminal charged with the horrendous act of murder and the rape of a woman/man. I also observe that the “devil” (which is usually depicted as the ultimate sign of evil and corruption) is shown standing on the sidelines witnessing the whole ordeal and he is clearly disgusted by this protest. Thus, depicting that even the devil himself believes that this protest is inhuman and done right evil. Freedom of speech is a right preserved for any and all citizen of a state and these people are indeed doing no wrong in exercising their right to speak out. The problem is with the context of their protest, as trying to fight for a criminal is frowned upon in our societies.

b. Curbing mal-practice during Election:

Ans: Before I list the methods to curb the mal practices during election. I must first explain what the nature of such practices is: Electoral malpractice is considered to be the neglectful, harmful or improper practices that take place during elections. Such practices are made with the only purpose of influencing the final results of elections in favor of a particular candidate. To prevent such practices we can employ the following conditions:

- Some voters impersonate more than one person, and give additional unwarranted votes. To prevent this proper visual identification and finger prints must be taken to prevent a fake revote.
- Political officials must be denied any and all interventions during the election process, so that no influence is used to turn the elections in their favor.
- Proper security must be placed to prevent any violence, and stealing of important documents i.e. ballot papers, registration lists of voters, etc.
- Preventing the officials from pressuring the people to vote in their favor by threatening to implement oppressive policies on their area.
- To stop bribing of key authoritative figures to favor a particular participant.

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.

Role and responsibilities of speakers and duty speakers of Pakistan.

Speaker: The speaker is the chief official of the lower House or the national assembly of Pakistan. The speaker occupies fourth position in the Warrant of Precedence, after the President, the Prime Minister, and the Chairman of Senate. The speaker of the national assembly is a position of leadership and usually he/she does not personally preside over debates, and instead the speaker delegates this duty to the members of the House. The Speaker also does not usually participate in any debate and rarely votes in any matter.

Deputy Speaker: The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan presides over the national assembly whenever the current speaker is absent or unable to perform his or her duties.

Now following are all the people who have remained as Speakers and deputies speakers of Pakistan.

Order	Speaker	Duration	Party	Province
1	Ali Jinnah	11 August 1947 – 11 September 1948	Muslim League	Sindh
2	Tamizuddin Khan	14 December 1948 – 24 October 1954	Muslim League	East-Bengal
3	Abdul Wahab Khan	12 August 1955 – 7 October 1958	Muslim League	East-Bengal
4	Tamizuddin Khan	11 June 1962 – 19 August 1963	Muslim League	East-Bengal
5	Fazlul Chaudhry	29 November 1963 – 12 June 1965	CML (convention muslim league)	East-Bengal
6	Abdul Jabbar Khan	12 June 1965 to 25 March 1969	CLM (Convention Muslim League)	East-Bengal

7	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	14 April 1972 – 12 April 1973	Pakistan People Party	Punjab
8	Fazal Ilahi	15 August 1972 – 9 August 1973	Pakistan People's party	Punjab
9	Farooq Ali	9 August 1973 – 27 March 1977	P.P.P	Punjab
10	Malik Meraj Khalid	27 March 1977 – 5 July 1977	P.P.P	Punjab
11	Fakhar Imam	22 March 1985 – 26 May 1986	P.M.L	Punjab
12	Hamid Nasir	31 May 1986 – 3 December 1988	P.M.L	Punjab
13	Malik Meraj Khalid	3 December 1988 – 4 November 1990	P.P.P	Punjab
14	Gohar Ayub	4 November 1990 – 17 October 1993	P.M.L.n	K.P.K
15	Yousaf Raza Gillani	17 October 1993 – 16 February 1997	P.P.P	Punjab
16	Elahi Bux Soomro	16 February 1997 – 20 August 2001	P.M.L.n	Sindh
17	Amir Hussain	19 November 2002 – 19 March 2008	P.M.L.Q	Punjab
18	Fahmida Mirza	19 March 2008 – 3 June 2013	P.M.L.n	Punjab
19	Ayaz Sadiq	3 June 2013 – 22 August 2015	P.M.L.n	K.P.K
20	Ayaz Sadiq	9 November 2015 – 15 August 2018	P.M.L.n	Punjab

21	Asad Qaiser	15 August 2018 – present	Pakistan Tehreek-e-insaf	K.P.K
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Number	Deputy Speaker	Duration	Party
1	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	23 February 1948 – 13 December 1948	P.M.L
2	Muhammad Hashim Gazdar	28 March 1953 – 24 October 1954	P.M.L
3	Cecil Edward Gibbon	12 August 1955 – 7 October 1958	P.M.L
4	Mohammad Afzal Cheema	11 June 1962 – 12 January 1965	P.M.L
5	Abdul Kasem	11 June 1962 – 12 January 1965	P.M.L
6	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry	12 January 1965 – 25 March 1969	P.M.L
7	A. T. M. Abdul Mateen	12 January 1965 – 25 March 1969	P.M.L
8	Mohammad Haneef Khan	15 August 1972 – 10 August 1973	P.P.P
9	Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	11 August 1973 – 10 January 1977	P.P.P
10	Abdul Fateh	27 March 1977 – 5 July 1977	P.P.P
11	Wazir Ahmed Jomezai	23 March 1985 To 29 May 1988	P.M.L
12	Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	3 December 1988 – 6 August 1990	P.P.P
13	Mohammad Nawaz Khokhar	4 November 1990 – 18 July 1993	P.M.L.N
14	Syed Zafar Ali Shah	17 October 1993 – 5 November 1996	P.P.P
15	Chaudhry Jaffar Iqbal	16 February 1997 – 20 August 2001	P.M.L.N
16	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob	19 November 2002 – 15 November 2007	P.M.L.Q
17	Faisal Karim Kundi	19 March 2008 To 16 March 2013	P.P.P
18	Murtaza Javed	3 June 2013 – 31	P.M.L.N

	Abbasi	May 2018	
19	Qasim Suri	15 August 2018 – present	P.T.I

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

The Evolution of State from primitive to modern times.

- 1) **The tribal stage:** The development of Human states and societies was a gradual process and not a priority of the early man. From archeological studies of different locations around the world it has been concluded the first signs of a proper hierarchal structure was established in the early 10,000-5,000 B.C. In this tribal system one or many small migrating tribes would establish a single family as the ruling class. And only their descendants would be allowed to rule, unless the current family was removed from

power. This was a simple and primitive method of assigning roles to each individual within such a hierarchy and in those days brute strength was favored over intelligence. Then after a few thousand years when people started to create permanent cities and hubs came the next part of human state evolution.

- 2) **The oriental Empires:** Almost all major states began next to a large river or sea. This is because the rivers would not only provide water for their crops but for the fodder growth for their livestock. Thus, these empires were ruled by a singular authoritative figure that had divine right to rule the people. In this system the idea of aristocracy was introduced. In which a small group of people held all the power, and the common citizen was not allowed any rights or privilege as the citizen of the state. This was one of the earliest large scale states, but lacked many crucial and fundamental elements.
- 3) **The city-states of Greek:** Greece is a country considered to be the cradle of all the great philosophers, philanthropists, and political scientists. It is here that the small self-sufficient states of Greece gave rise to many political experiments such as the idea of a democratic system. In such a system the power lied with the people to elect their own representatives, but the shape of democracy was far from perfect. Because in those days slaves, women, and children under certain age were not allowed to cast their own votes in political matters. Greece could have been a completely democratic country but due to many in fighting and foreign invasions was left too weak. At this time a new power was emerging spreading from across the world.
- 4) **The Roman Empire:** Just like the Greek city-states the Roman Empire too came into being in the form of a proper city state. But unlike the Greeks who were unwilling to unite under a single banner against a common enemy. The Romans rallied under a single banner. The Empire in its infancy started out as a Monarchy with the common people called the Plebeians getting no rights or privileges. But this system was replaced with a republic system. In this system the power was taken from the magistrates, and Aristocrats, instead the power was given to the people. It was at this stage that the Empire rapidly extended its reach across the world and with such an expansion came the need to establish new Laws and regulations, and to revise old ones. But before the Republic of Rome could enjoy the fruits of such a system wars broke out. Which led to the decline of liberal system and was again replaced with the central power system of aristocracy and kings.
- 5) **The Feudal State:** After the inevitable downfall of the Roman Empire a new form of state system emerged. It was later called the Feudal state system. In such a system the main power resided with a single individual. This individual which would be a powerful emperor create vassals kings. These kings would act to gain favor of their Emperor. These kings would then usually grant lands to their loyal subordinates in return for tributes, and devotion. These lords would then lend their lands to the common peasants to grow their crops and vegetables. The Lords of these lands would not allow a common person to purchase land from him, and would seasonally take tributes from his/her

subjects. These tributes could be food, crops, or money. This fractured state system was not considered to be a true state if we speak in the strict and usual sense. It is considered more of a stepping stone for the more modern and complex political system of these days.

- 6) **Modern state-systems:** Between the 17th and 19th century many great wars took place. These wars led to the first official maps of a state. In these proper boundaries and limitations were introduced. Instead of using natural rivers and mountains proper border walls were erected. After the two world wars many empires were destroyed and many new states established. With a new era of peace and prosperity the field of political science boomed with new and innovated ideas were introduced. The definition of a state and what makes a state a state were introduced. New international laws and regulation and a dynamic political system. All of these came to light in the recent years.