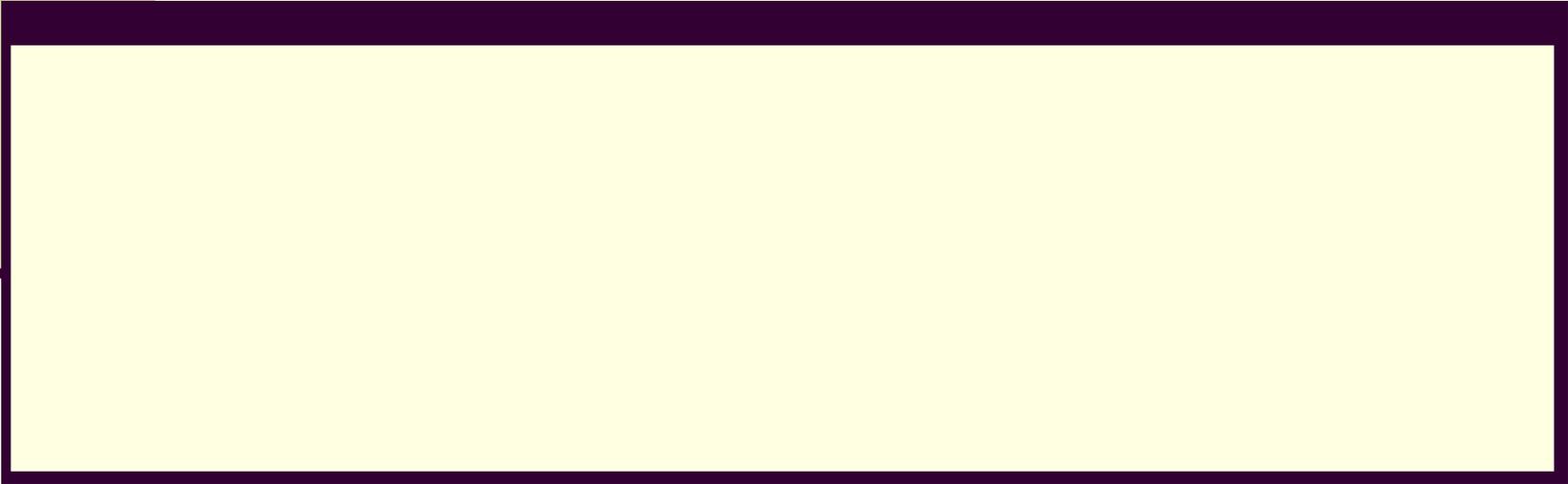
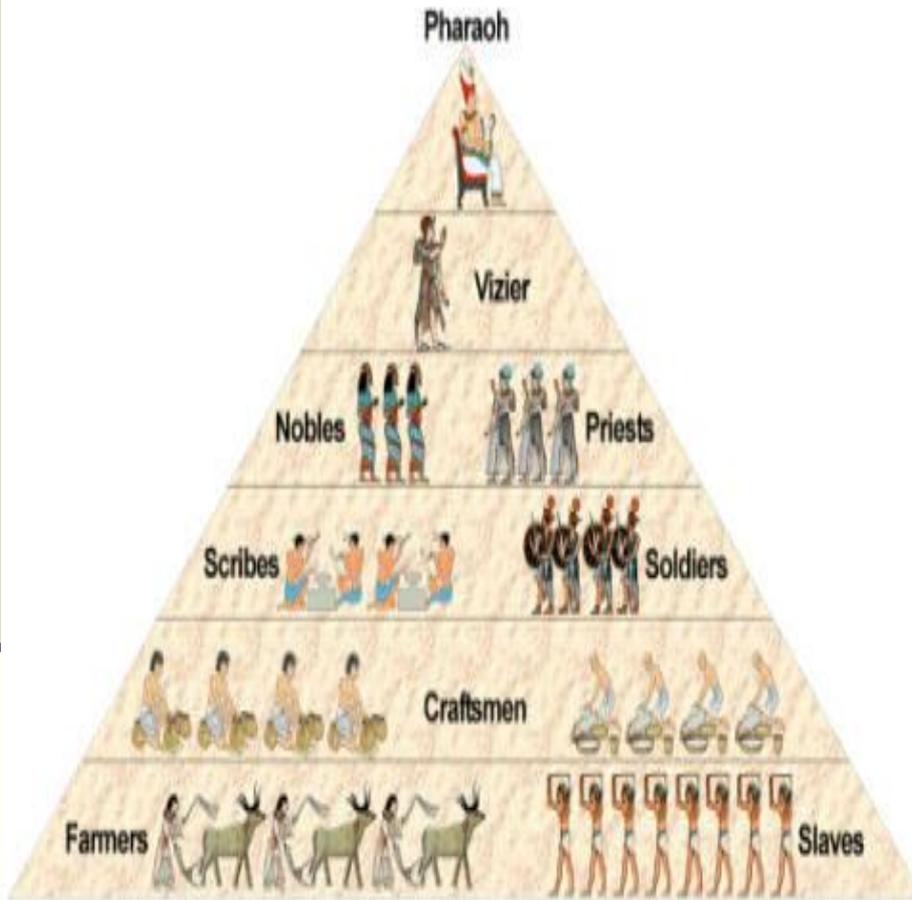




Government Systems



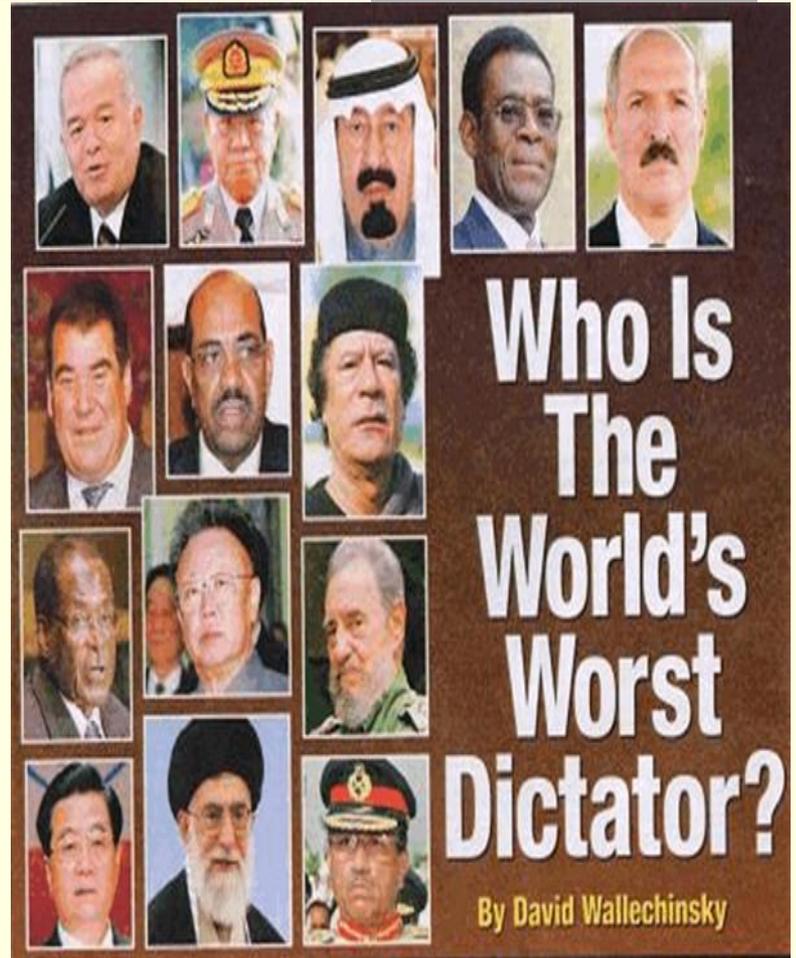
Theocracy



- Theo means religion
- Cracy means rule

THEOCRACY means
'Rule of Religion'

Autocracy _ Dictatorship



Monarchy



- Rule belong to one family.
- Hereditary leadership

Martial Law

- Martial law means rule of Army



Democracy



Democracy

- The term is derived from the Greek:
δημοκρατία - (*dēmokratía*) "rule of the people",
- which was coined from δῆμος (*dêmos*) "people" and κράτος (*krátos*) "power"

Democracy

- Democratic government is accomplished by *majority rule*. Therefore, pure democracy is a form of government in which every citizen participates directly and representative democracy is a form of government that consists of representatives elected by the people.

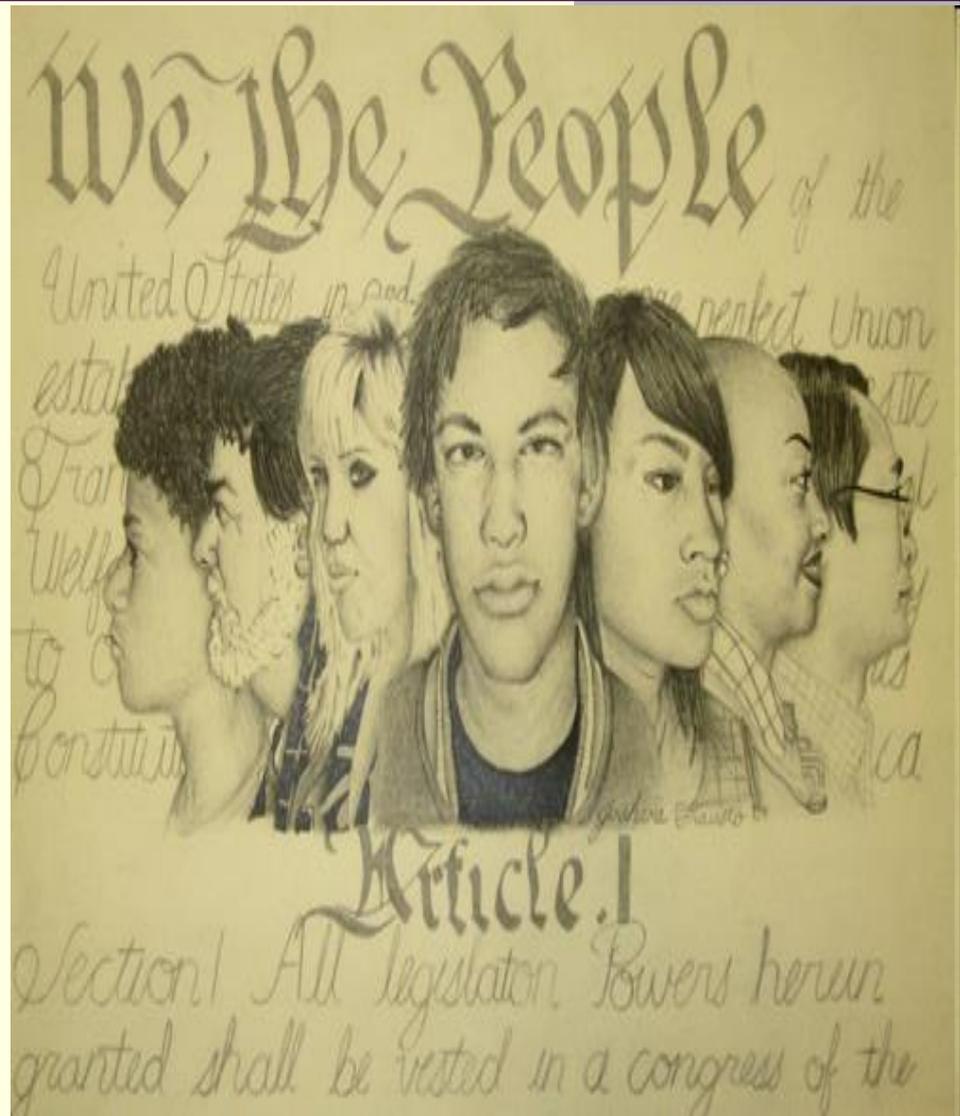
Other major Characteristics of Democracy

- majority rule with protection of minority rights,
- the rule of law,
- freedom of expression,
- respect for the essential dignity and worth of the human individual with
- equal opportunity for each to develop freely in a cooperative community.

Democracy

- Abraham Lincoln states that Democracy is

Of the people
By the people
For the people



■ **Of the people**

People participation in the election and casting their votes in electing their representative for the National assembly

■ **By the people**

elected representative of people run the government

■ **For the people**

elected representative make laws for the people of the country.

PUNJAB

Pop: 81.85 mil

Languages: Punjabi, Siraiki

Ethnicities: Punjabi, Siraiki

Ethnicities: Baloch, Pashtun

PASHTUNKHWA (NWFP)

Pop: 20.22 mil

Languages: Pashto, Hazara,

Ethnicities: Pashtun, Hazara, Tribal

Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA)

Pop: 1.8 mil

Languages: Pashto/ Hazara

Ethnicities: Ismaeli, Pashtun/Hazara

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Pop: 5.6 mil

Languages: Pashto, Hazara

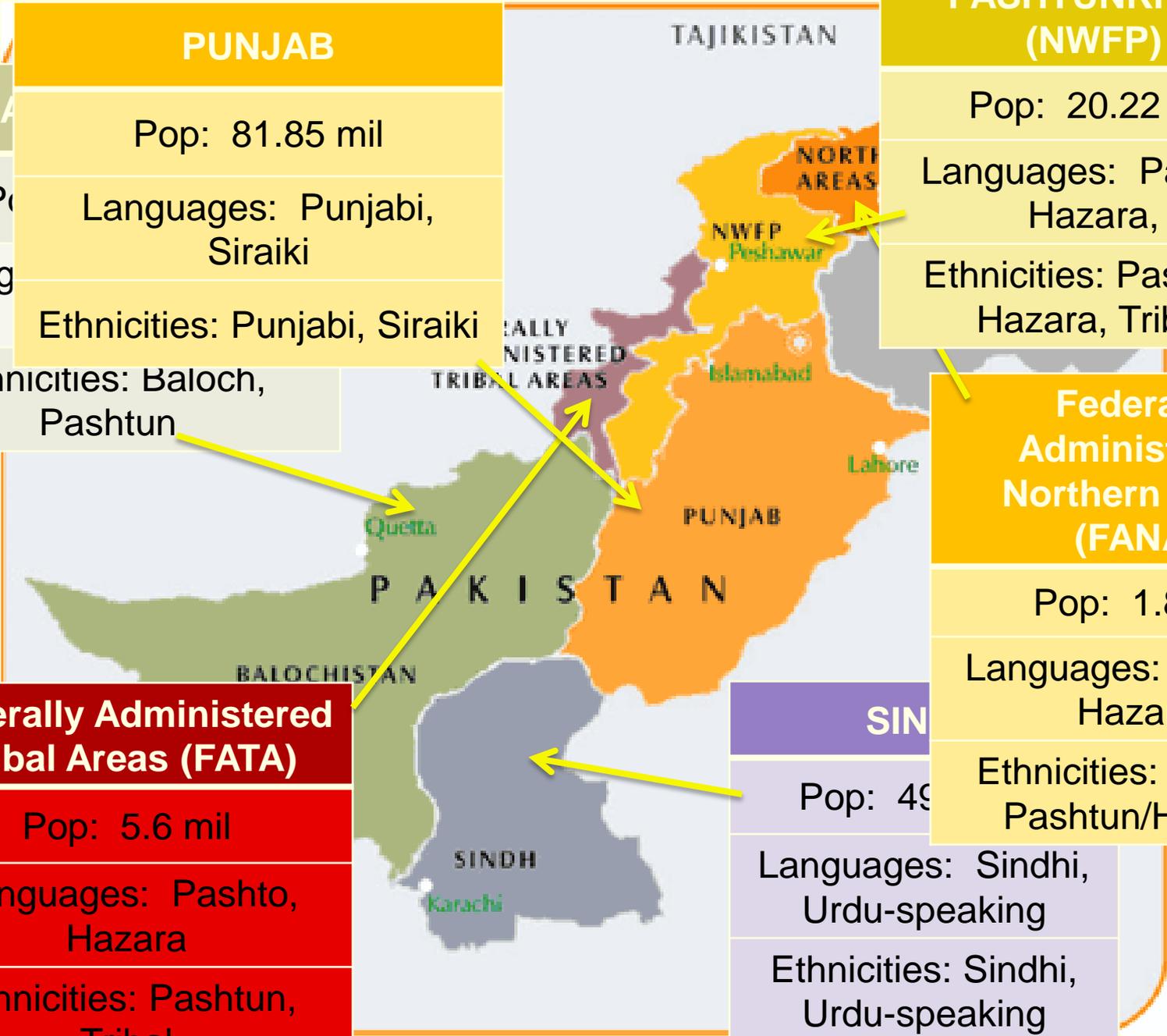
Ethnicities: Pashtun, Tribal

SINDH

Pop: 49 mil

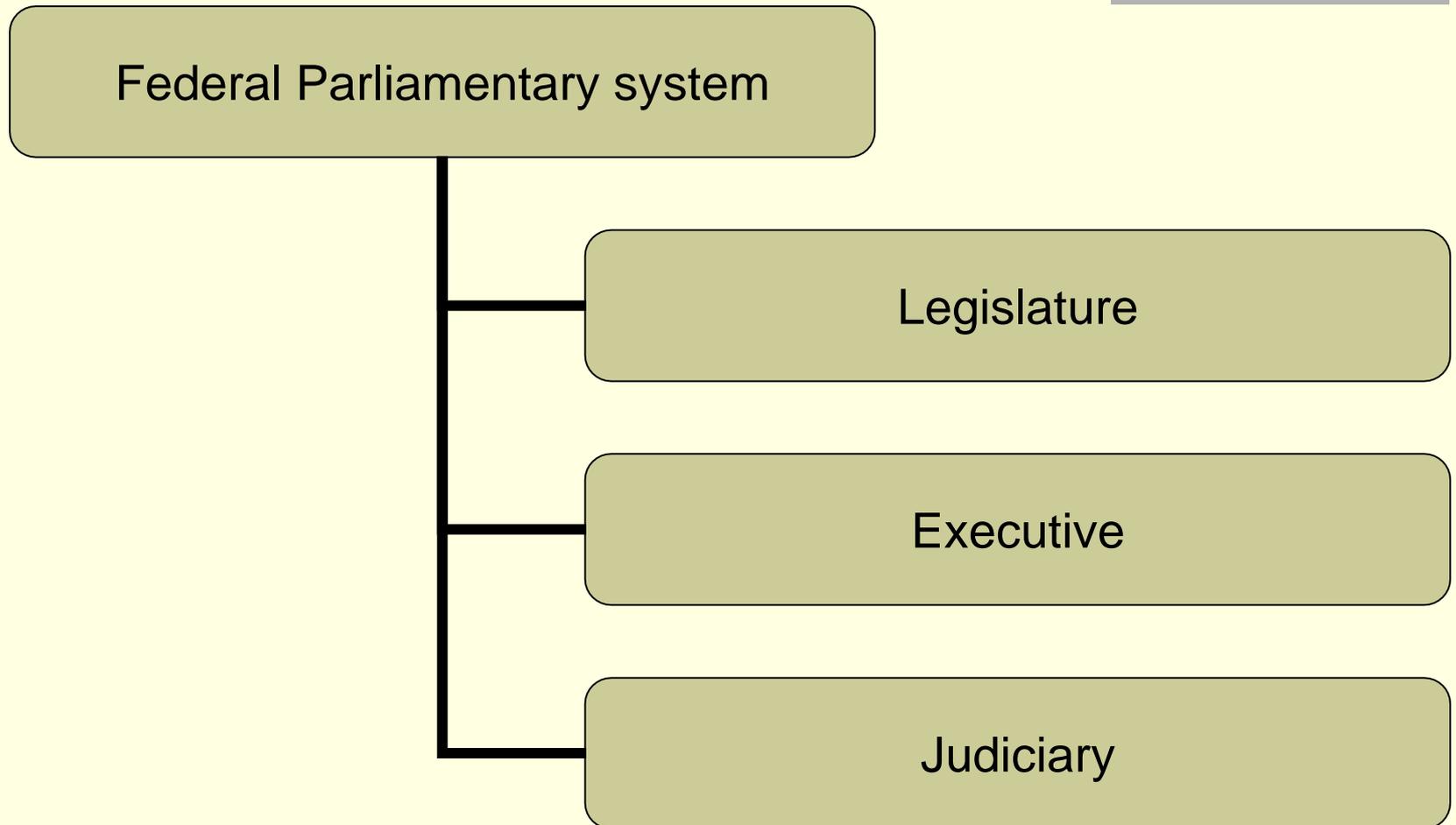
Languages: Sindhi, Urdu-speaking

Ethnicities: Sindhi, Urdu-speaking



Government of Pakistan

Three Pillars of Federal parliamentary system



Functions of Parliament

- **Legislation**
- **Representation**
- **Scrutiny and Oversight**
- **Legitimacy**

Government of Pakistan

President

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graph TD; President[President] --- PM[Prime Minister]; PM --- Senate[Senate]; PM --- NationalAssembly[National Assembly];
```

Prime
Minister

Senate

National
Assembly

Government of Pakistan

Senate

100 seats

4 Provinces
22 seats (ea)

Islamabad
4 seats

Fed. Administered Tribal
Areas
8 seats

National Assembly

342 seats

General
272 seats

Women
60 seats

Non-Muslim
10 seats

-
- Pakistan has a bicameral Parliament which consists of the
 - **National Assembly** (5 years)
 - **Senate** (6 years)

 - Head of the State is the President
 - Head of Government is the Prime Minister
 - Cabinet

Executive

- Political executive (politicians)
- Bureaucratic executive (civil servants)

The Judiciary:

- the judiciary is the branch of government that decides legal disputes. The central function of judges is therefore to adjudicate (interpret or construct) the meaning of the law.
- **judiciary consists of**
- Supreme Court and a High Court in each province
- lower courts (Court of District Judge, Special Courts, and Criminal Courts).

Activity

- How a bill becomes a law?

Process of becoming a Bill into an Act

- First a draft bill is presented by member of Parliament in the assembly
- There would be a debate on it in which representatives of ruling party and opposition parties take part.
- Then there is voting on passing that bill if 2/3 majority votes cast in favour of it, it will consider approved/passed from the assembly then it will send to Senate for further discussion if it is approved by senate then for final signature it will send to president of Pakistan
- Finally the bill become an Act and part of constitution.