

2019 Paper 2 Political Science

Part 1-

Q- How the system of checks and balances works in the US political system?

Explain with examples.

Ans:- Introduction:

The US is having presidential system. The country got constitution on 3rd July. ~~1787~~ According to the constitution, there are 3 organs: Judiciary, executive and legislature. All organs perform their work by staying in their spheres, but at a same time do check and balance on other two. System of check and balance working in the U.S:-

Legislature:-

Legislature formulates laws for the state. It can amend any law. It has to pass law with a majority of 2/3rd members. It approves budget and expenditure as well. It is elected by the people of the U.S.A. It is very powerful but other two pillars have

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some checks on it.

• Executive :-

President is the executive of U.S.A. Electoral college elects him. He is representative of the country outside. His term is 4-years but can be re-elected once. He is also powerful person of the U.S.A, but other two arms of the constitution still perform checks on him.

• Judiciary:

Judiciary is the interpreter of the law. It is protector of fundamental rights of people which are added through amendment 1 in the constitution of the U.S.A.

Previously, it doesn't have judicial review power but after case *marbury v/s madison* judiciary exhibits the power.

• Check and balance:

As already discussed, there are three organs of the state. They put some

checks on
of constitution

Executive
(President)
(elects)
4-year

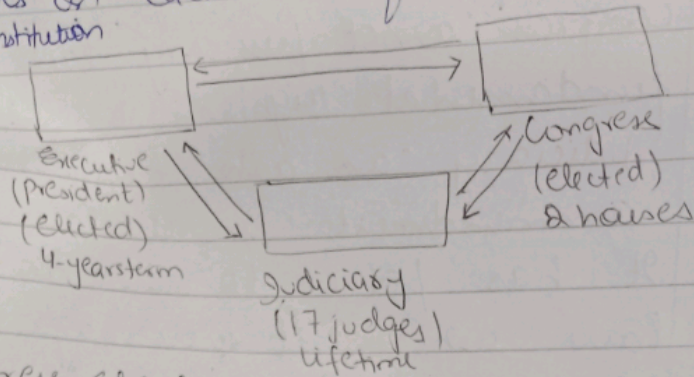
Congress

- 1- President
- 2- It can
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Congress

- 1- President
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- 2- President
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- 3- It can
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checks on each other for smooth working of constitution



Congress check on Judiciary:-

- 1- President appoints judges of Supreme Court through approval of legislature.
- 2- It can lead impeachment proceedings against any judge.

Congress check on President:

- 1- President cannot do any treaty against the decision of Congress, parliament of the U.S.A.
- 2- President has to follow decisions of the U.S.A and needs approvals of Congress for any treaty.
- 3- It can start impeachment proceeding against any President.

Judiciary check on legislature (Congress)

- 1- Congress cannot pass any law against fundamental rights.
- 2- Judiciary can ask Congress for amendments in the law.
- 3- It has power to strike down any law which it finds against Constitution or fundamental rights.

Judiciary check on president

- 1- President cannot do any decision or sign a treaty against fundamental rights. Otherwise, Judiciary will intervene and strike down a law.

President check on Congress:

- 1- President has powers of pocket veto and veto.
- 2- Congress makes/formulate ~~any~~ laws after voting but that acts needs signature of president to become a law.
- 3- Although he has powers of veto, Congress can override it. Pocket veto can^{not} be overridden in case.

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parliament is not in session. If parliament is in session and pass any law again with $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority then president must sign the bill.

President check on judiciary.

- 1- President appoints judges in judiciary with approval of congress.
- 2- He can initiate impeachment process against any judge of supreme court.

Examples of check and balance:

1- Congress check on president:-

1- League of nations:

President Wilson was proponent of League of nations. At the end, ^{the} the U.S.A ~~was~~ could not become part of the organization because congress did not approve the decision of president to become part of it.

2- 9/11 victims on the view of sue against Saudi Arabia.

President Obama was of the view that 9/11 victims should not sue against Saudi Arabia. He was of

the view that if it was allowed then relations of Saudi and U.S.A would deteriorate. The Congress with majority of 2/3rd majority ^{went} against his decision.

3- Impeachment proceedings against president :-

Congress can initiate impeachment proceedings against any president. If these allegations are found true then president has to leave its office.

President Nixon was first president who was impeached by the U.S.A and he is also the last one. Against President Donald Trump, impeachment process was initiated but did not succeed. In Congress there are two houses and voting of both houses count. He was impeached in national assembly but was saved in Senate.

Judiciary

- 1- Possession of President the power to its He and trafficking safety of found rights the de
- 2- Article

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- 3- alt can veto

Judiciary check on president / Congress: it

Possession of Gun:

President Joe Biden was against the possession of guns due to its harmful effects on citizens. He and Congress delegalised the trafficking of guns by keeping safety of citizens in view. Judiciary found it against fundamental rights and ~~overrode~~ overrode the decision.

2. ~~Abortion~~ of rights of abortion:

The U.S.A has legalised abortion in the past. It is worth mentioning that Judiciary had given its citizens the right of abortion. But, recently against the will of Joe Biden and Congress it ^{with-} drew the abortion right. According to Joe Biden, the decision of supreme court has pushed the U.S.A 50 years backward. The statement of president clearly indicates that

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it is against his decisions. The U.S.A contains 50 states. According to the latest decision of Supreme court, states are responsible to provide its citizens a right ^{of abortion.} ~~etc not~~ In 30 states, abortion is legal but in remaining it is not legal. The Supreme court has ^{transferred} ~~given~~ right of abortion to states.

(*) Montesquie gave the concept of seperation of power. The U.S.A had ammended his concept and utilized in ~~his~~ its Constitution.

Conclusion:-

In the light of above discussion, the U.S.A has check and balance system. The congress needs approval of other two domains, and same goes for other two pillars. It is lengthy but ensures distribution of powers because concentration of power in one place is lead for the whole country.

Part 2

Q. Critically analyze the role of military in the Turkish politics?

Ans. Introduction:-

Turkey has strong military. In the past, Turkey thought that it was strong and no one was able to defeat them. But it was defeated by its enemy once. After that being tried its best to strengthen its military. It became strong enough to dominate over monarchy or civilians after monarchy overthrown. Two kings were overthrown or abdicated when they tried to demolish military. Keeping the view in mind, one can say that military has very strong hold in Turkey. Due to its power, it dominates politics also.

Role of military in Turkish politics:-

The Ottoman Empire was dismembered due to its defeat in the world war 2. The west

decided to disintegrate the empire. Turkey after disintegration came into existence. It was weak in the past to keep its body and soul together. Kamal Atatürk became the voice of Turkey and did steps for revival of Turkey once again in the world. He implemented his ideology in the country which include Republicanism, secularism, statism. He declared Turkey as a secular state which had no relation with religion. It means everyone is free to follow his/her religion, but state has no concern with it. He further preferred nationalism over religion. Azans in Turkey was in Turkish language due to his set-principles.

(*) Constitution of 1962:-

Constitution of 1962 declared military as the guardian of

state.

(*) Martial Law in Turkey

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- (1) 1960-
 - (2) 1972
 - (3) 1980

(*) Before 1960 President

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→ Martial law in Turkey:
Turkey had faced three martial
laws in its history:

(1) 1960-1965

(2) 1972-1973

(3) 1980-1983

→ Before 1960:-

President went against Atatürk
ideology. According to a scholar,
ideology is interpretation of past,
analysis of present and set principles
of future. Government went against
the founder's ideology. Atatürk was
from military background and
constitution, that time, also declared
military as guardian. Military
intervened and overturned
Turkish government. It was
first military martial law.

It was lifted in 1965. The
country had elections in 1965
and civilian government took
the control.

2- martial law of 1972:

Turkey's economic conditions was not good. People protested and there was political deadlock. Therefore, military found an opportunity to overturn elected government and ~~lifted~~ posed martial law. It was lifted in 1973.

3- martial law of 1980:

Due to previous martial laws, economy of Turkey was declining rapidly. Citizens faced inflation in the country and Turkey ~~seen~~ saw another political unrest. Military intervened in politics again. After stabilising and strengthening economy, martial law was lifted in 1983.

• 1) Coup in 2016:-

military coup initiated in 2016. Tayyip Erdogan overcame

the coup with his charisma in the citizens of Turkey.

- Implications of involvement of military for Turkey.

The membership of European Union is pending. The west ~~see~~ sees these military interventions unconstitutional and undemocratic. They asked Turkey to control military and ensure civilian supremacy over its organisation. This will ensure democracy in the country. After taking the step, Turkey will get E.U membership.

Conclusion:-

In the light of above discussion, one can say that the country had very strong position in politics previously. With increasing time, role of military is becoming less in politics because coup in 2016 was failed. Turkey's membership is

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highly dependent on curtailment of military's role in politics.

Q6 What factors contributed to the delay of constitution making process in the early 1st years of Pakistan? (20)

Ans:

Introduction:-

The country does its business according to constitution. Constitution defines the path of state. It has written rules and regulations which guides the country in every situation. Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947. But the country was without any constitution till 1956. The country got its first constitution in 1956 but it was also abrogated in 1963. The constitution of 1963 was also for a short period of time and it was repealed in 1972. The country got its final constitution in 1973 and it is operational till now.

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Factors contributed to the delay of constitution:

1- Death of founding father:

Quaid-Azam was founding father of Pakistan. He was ill before independence but he ~~did~~ hide his sickness from people especially from Britishers and Hindus. He thought that if they had ^{knew} known about his illness then they had not taken Muslims seriously. His concerns were true. ~~to some~~ Even Muslims were not able to get separate land if his death was already known. According to a scholar, the conditions of Pakistan were very much changed if he lived more.

2- Injustices of Britishers:

Britishers did injustices with Muslims. Many Muslim states were given to Hindus. Water

headways were given to Britishers. This gave birth to water conflicts in Pakistan as well. Britishers had 921 industrial economic units. The country only got 4 out of 921 units. Therefore, Pakistan suffered a lot due to injustices of Britishers.

3. Economic Crises:

Pakistan also faced financial crises. It got very less than its due share. All the injustices were done to make Pakistan weak. People were of the view that Pakistan would not stand on its own and would become part of India once again.

4. Political Instability:-

Quaid-i-Azam was governor general of Pakistan. He died on 11 September, 1948 due to his illness. Liaquat Ali Khan was prime minister of Pakistan.

Assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan:-

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Liaqat Ali Khan was also assassinated in 1951. Pakistan saw a political deadlock in its history.

Khawaja Nazim-ud-din became prime minister of Pakistan after Liaqat Ali Khan. He was previously governor general after the death of Quaid-e-Azam. The country got its first constitution in 1956 finally.

Conclusion:-

To cap it all, Pakistan saw a political upheaval in its history. It had financial crises and economic crises. On the top of it, death of founding father also jolted Pakistan. All the mentioned factors have pushed Pakistan into a quagmire from which it never came.

Q) write down the major determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan

Introduction:

Foreign policy of any country defines its path with other countries. No country on earth can live on its own. It has to develop relations with other countries. It is the foreign policy that guides the country in every situation. Foreign policy is not same with all countries. It varies from country to country.

(i) major determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan:

The country tackles differently with other countries. For example: Pakistan cannot act in a same ~~same~~ same manner with ~~the~~ China and India. With one country it has strong relations. While with other it

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has hostile relations. Therefore, the country deals ~~with~~ differently with other countries according to circumstances.

1- Internal Determinants:

1- Religion clergy

Pakistan cannot move against ideology of Islam. The country got independence on the basis of two nation theory whose main concentration or focus is on Islam. For instance, the country cannot accept Israel due to this reason. Many countries have accepted Israel. Even muslim states show friendly behaviour with Israel. Pakistan cannot accept due to the reason of religion clergy. Government rules the country and religion clergy rules streets of country.

2- Pressure groups

Pakistan cannot make any ~~law~~ ~~the~~ against Pressure groups also affects Foreign policy. Pakistan cannot move into any.

~~narrative~~

treaty that is against narrative of pressure groups residing in Pakistan.

3- Will of citizens

Parliament represents will of citizens. Because, it is elected by people. There will be political deadlock if government tries to go against will of citizens.

4- Tink Tanks

Pakistan has to consider opinions of Tink Tanks. For example: according to latest conferences on climate change, no country can do ^{new} project based on coal. Pakistan has to follow it and cannot ~~start~~ ^{build} any new project based on coal.

External determinants:-

1- Foreign Diaspora:

Pakistan cannot move against countries wherein many expatriants ~~of~~ ^{live}. ~~Many~~ ^{major} foreign diaspora Saudi Arabia contains majority of

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Pakistani foreign diaspora. The factor influences decisions of government especially in foreign policy. For example: Pakistan tried once went against decision of Saudi Arabia. They threatened the country to send their diaspora back. After the announcement of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan had to take neutral position in that decision.

2- International Financial Institutions:

Pakistan always suffers from economic crises. In order to stabilise its economy it has to go to International Monetary Fund (IMF). According to website of IMF, it is lender of last resort. Pakistan cannot move against the IMF and other financial institutions like World Bank. The U.S.A has major chunk in IMF. If country took any step against the U.S.A then it has to suffer a lot in terms of finances.

3- Trade relations:

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* The country cannot make any ~~steps~~ negative step~~ing~~ against the country to which it has trade relations.

For example: Pakistan has strong relations with the U.S.A. The biggest export market of Pakistan is U.S.A. If in foreign policy it moves against the U.S.A then there will be a huge effect on trade.

4- Foreign Direct Investment:-

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also influence foreign policy. For example: Pakistan has good relations with china in terms of FDI. China is doing a mega infrastructure project of century in Pakistan that is China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). moreover, importing & market of Pakistan is also china. All these factors also influence foreign policy.

Relations with muslim world:

Pakistan cannot make any policy against any muslim country. It is included in ~~all~~ Pakistan's foreign policy to have friendly relations with muslim countries which is set by founding leader, ~~the~~ Quaid-i-Azam.

muslim countries help ~~in~~ Pakistan in any crises. These countries also provide ^{loans} deferred payments. For example: Tapi project of gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Pakistan via Afghanistan is a real example of ~~the~~ Pakistan's relations with muslim world. If country doesnot have strong relations with the muslim world then it cannot take leverage from these countries.

Conclusion:- In order to conclude, one can say that there are internal factors also external determinants that affects foreign policy of any

Country. Pakistan has strong relations with the U.S.A, China and ~~other~~ muslim world.

It has to be neutral if any conflict arise between other two countries.

It cannot afford to have strain relations with any other states.

Member of guardian Council:-