

## Section-A

Q # 02

What are the main characteristics of the United Kingdom's current Political System? Has this System been successful in creating efficient mechanisms to ensure adequate Public Participation in the affairs of state?

### 01 Introduction:

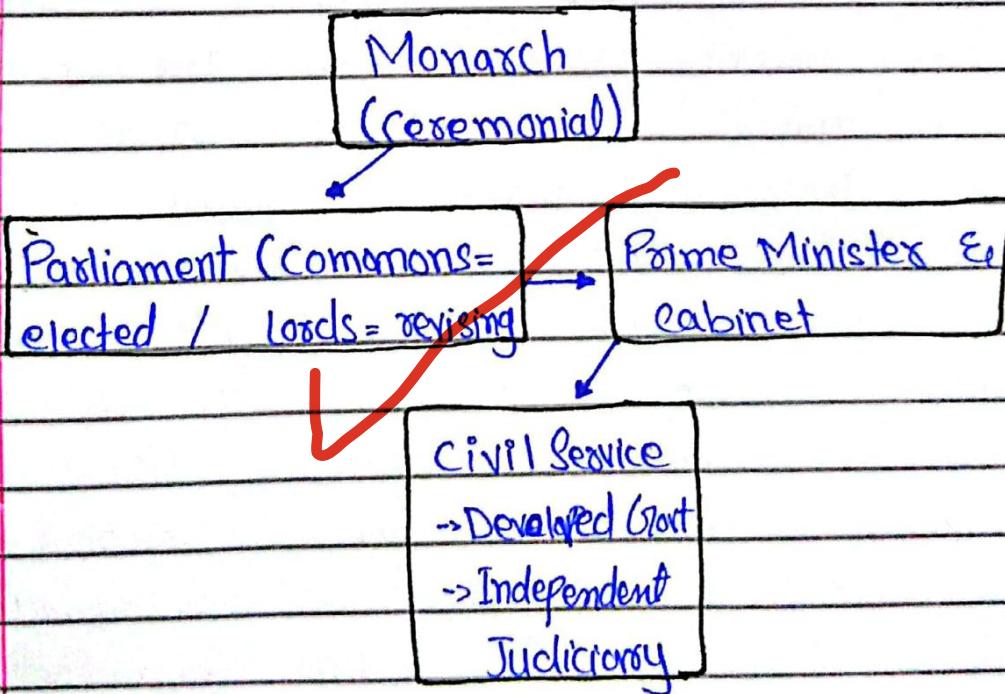
The United Kingdom follows a long-standing Parliamentary democracy where power is centred in Parliament and the government is drawn from elected representatives. The monarch remains a ceremonial figure, while real authority lies with the Prime Minister and cabinet. The system does not depend on a single written constitution but on laws, conventions, court decisions, and practices built over centuries. This gives stability and flexibility at the same time. Although the UK offers many ways for citizens to take part in political life, participation is not equal across society, and turnout

has declined in recent years, raising questions about how effectively the system engages the whole population.

02

## Diagrammatic Overview Of

# UK Political System



# 03 Characteristics Of the UK's Current Political System

## 3.1 Uncodified Constitutional Structure

The UK does not have one single constitutional document. Its system works through statutes, conventions, judicial decisions, and traditions.

This makes the constitution easy to adjust when society changes, without needing a rigid amendment process. According to S.L. Kailey that the constitution grows through historical documents and conventions.

## 3.2 Parliamentary Sovereignty Responsible Government

Parliament is the supreme law making body, and the government remains in power only if it keeps the confidence of

the House of Commons). This creates a direct connection between the people elected representatives and the executive. According to the Mazhar-ul-Haq that, responsible government depends on commons confidence.

### 3.3 Ceremonial Monarchy with Real Power in Elected Leaders

The monarchy performs symbolic duties and represents national unity, while political power is exercised by the Prime Minister and cabinet. This helps separate ceremonial authority from political decision-making. Kailey also highlights the non-political role of the monarch.

### 3.4 Fusion Of Executive and Legislature

Government ministers are members of Parliament, allowing the executive and legislature to work closely. This fusion gives the government strong control over law-making but also centralizes power in Party leadership. Mazhar-ul-Haq also highlights his Political Science book, The

fusion of Powers as a hallmark of the Westminster model.

### 3.5 Bicameral Parliament with Unequal Powers

The House of Commons holds real authority, while the House of Lords mainly revises legislation and provides expert scrutiny. The Lords cannot stop major laws but can improve them. Kailey states that the Lords is a revising chamber with limited powers.

### 3.6 Electoral System Supporting Strong Governments

The first-past-the-post system usually produces majority governments. This supports political stability but does not always give fair representation to smaller parties. Kailey notes that strong majorities come at the cost of representational fairness.

### 3.7 Devolution & Regional Political Arenas

Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have their own legislatures, gives more chances for Political Participation at regional levels. However, Powers differ among them.

### 3.8 Independent Judiciary and Rule of Law

Courts act independently and can review government actions to protect rights and ensure legal accountability. Mazhar ul-Haq also highlights his Political Science book, judicial independence as a key constitutional element.

## 04. Has the System Ensured Adequate Public Participation?

4.1 formal Channels Exist but Participation is Uneven

The UK offers elections, parliamentary petitions, constituency contact, and committee hearings. These provide many ways for citizens to engage but not everyone uses them equally.

Mazhar-ul-Haq confirms that the UK has broad representative structures.

#### 4.2 Declining Voter Turnout Reduces Effectiveness

Although the system is open, many citizens especially young people and low income groups do not vote regularly. This weakens democratic inclusiveness. Keeley also mentions his "World Constitutions" book declining turnout as a major concern.

#### 4.3 Electoral System Discourages Some Voters

In many areas, the same Party wins repeatedly, making people feel their votes do not matter. This reduces political motivation. According to Mazhar-ul-Haq FPTP for creating "safe seats".

## 4.4 Local & Devolved Participation is still limited

Even through local councils and devolved Parliaments offer more access, turnout here is generally lower than national elections.

S.L Kaeley ~~highlight~~ his world constitution book *Uneven Participation in local Politics*.

## 4.5 Consultations and Committees Help Experts More than Ordinary People

Public consultations and Parliamentary committees gather information, but these mechanisms are mostly used by organised groups, not by ordinary citizens.

*add a few more arguments in this part.....*

## 5. Conclusion:

The UK Political system is stable, flexible, and historically well-developed. It provides many formal channels for public involvement, but actual participation remains uneven because of turnout gaps, safe seats, and unequal access to political processes. To strengthen democracy, the system needs reforms that encourage wider, fairer, and more active participation.

## Section-B

Q# 04

Bilateral relations with China are a Pivotal component of Pakistan's foreign Policy. What are the Primary driving factors in this relationship?

### 1 Introduction:

Pakistan's Partnership with China has become one of the most stable and strategic elements of its foreign Policy. Both states depend on each other for security, economic growth, diplomatic support, and regional stability. Over time, their relationship has expanded from defence cooperation to economic connectivity and long term geopolitical coordination. Makhru ul-Haq explains that Pakistan foreign relations are shaped by security needs and dependable alliances.

02

## Structural Flow Of

## PAK-China Relations

Pakistan Needs Security

China's Search for  
Reliable Regional Partner

Defence and Strategic  
Cooperation

Economic Partnership  
& CPEC Connectivity

Diplomatic Coordination  
& Regional Balancing

Social, Technological, &  
Developmental Linkage

03

## Primary Driving Factors

### in Relationship

#### 3.1 Strategic & Defence Cooperation:

Security cooperation is the strongest foundation of Pakistan - China relation. Pakistan relies on China for defence equipment, military training, and strategic support. China values Pakistan as a stable and

trusted partners in South Asia. Both states share concerns about regional competition, which makes their defence partnership deep and durable. Burke and Ziring emphasize that China became Pakistan's most reliable defence partner after the 1965 and 1971 wars.

### 3.2 Economic Interdependence of CPEC

Economic cooperation has expanded rapidly, especially after the launch of the China-Pakistan economic corridor. Pakistan depends on Chinese investment to build infrastructure, improve energy production, and support industrial growth, for China, Pakistan provides direct access to the Arabian Sea and reform a central route of the Belt and Road initiative. Ziring argues that Pakistan has historically relied on external partnerships of economic stability, and China now plays this central role.

### 3.3 Regional Balance of Power

The Partnership also functions as a balancing tool of regional support to Pakistan uses China's pressures in managing strategic China uses South Asia, while China uses Pakistan to maintain regional stability and prevent dominance by rival powers. This balancing purpose strengthens political alignment. According to the rising China as Pakistan's "balance" in the regional system.

### 3.4 Diplomatic Coordination and Mutual Support

Pakistan and China supports each other in international organisations. China backs Pakistan on issues such as Kashmir and global economic forums, while Pakistan supports China's positions on Taiwan, Xinjiang, and the South China Sea. This mutual diplomatic assistance builds strong political trust. According to the S.M Burke, China's repeated support for Pakistan in the UN.

### 3.5 Technological, Nuclear, and Cooperation

China assists Pakistan in nuclear energy development, technological advancement, and industrial growth.

This cooperation increases Pakistan's long-term economic and strategic capacity. Hilali and Cloughley note that civilian nuclear and technological cooperation has remained central to bilateral trust.

### 3.6 Energy Security and Power Sector Cooperation

Pakistan's growing energy demand makes Chinese assistance extremely important. China invests in power plants, electricity transmission lines, and renewable energy projects. This support helps Pakistan reduce power shortages and stabilize its economy. China also gains strategic influence by becoming Pakistan's major energy development partner.

3.7

## Geo-Economic of Gwadar Importance Port

Gwadar is a strategic asset for both countries. For Pakistan, it brings trade opportunities and economic growth. For China, Gwadar provides a shorter route to Middle Eastern markets and secures China's sea lanes away from vulnerable routes like Malacca strait. The port strengthens long-term economic and naval cooperation.

3.8

## Counter-Terrorism and Internal Security cooperation

Both states work together to counter terrorism and maintain regional stability. Pakistan assists China in preventing cross border militancy that can affect western China. China supports Pakistan in internal stabilization through intelligence sharing and security training. This cooperation strengthens mutual trust.

### 3.9 Stable Public Opinion & Civil-Military Cooperation Consensus

The relationship is supported by strong public approval within both states. In Pakistan, China is viewed as a dependable and friendly power. Both the civilian government and military leadership share a unified policy toward deepening ties with China. This rare consensus makes the relationship stable and long-lasting. According to the Mazhar-ul-Haq, that public support strengthens for the foreign policy continuity.

### ~~Stable Public Opinion~~ ~~and Civil-Military Consensus~~

### 10 Long-term Historical Trust & Non-Interference Policy

A strong factor behind this partnership is historical trust. China does not interfere in Pakistan's internal politics, and Pakistan respects China's domestic

Policies. This principle of mutual respect makes the partnership predictable and free from major political tensions.

#### 04. Conclusion

The Pakistan-China Partnership is shaped by defence cooperation, economic connectivity, regional balancing, diplomatic alignment, and technological development. These factors make the relationship an integral and essential component of Pakistan's foreign policy. Scholars widely agree that this partnership has evolved into a comprehensive strategic bond that supports both states' long term national interests.

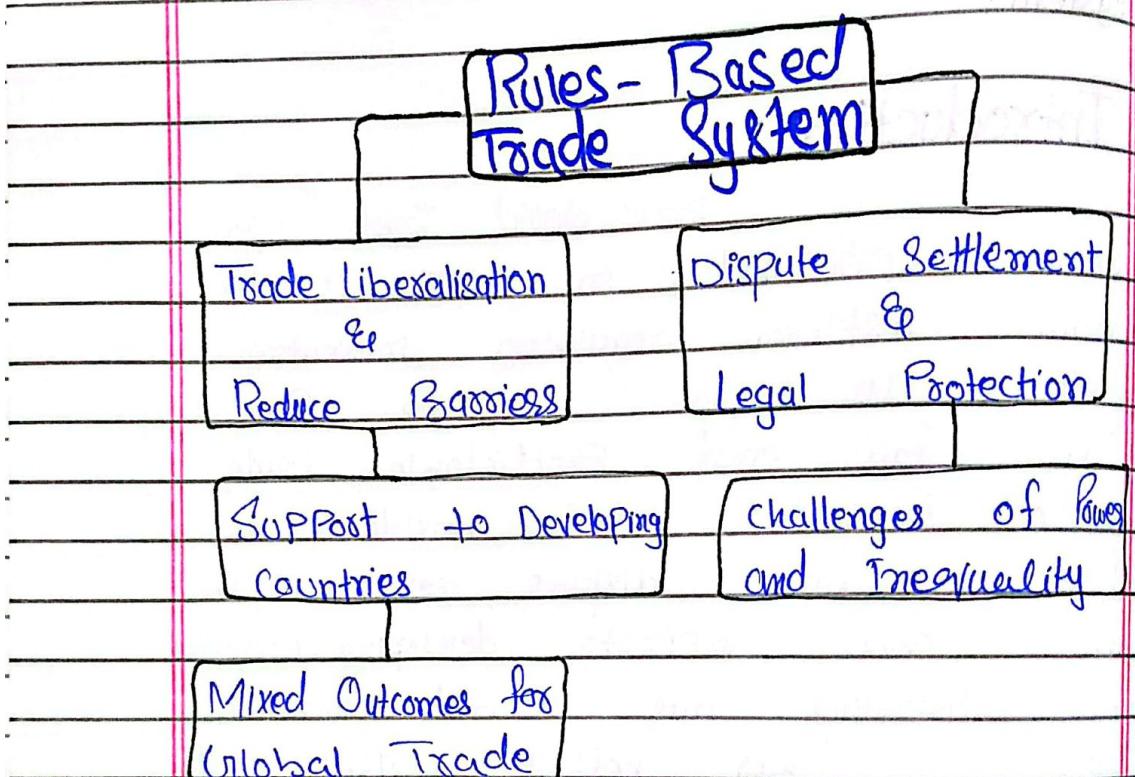
## Q# 06

Has the World Trade Organization been successful in ensuring that global trade remains beneficial to most states / units in the international system?

### 1 Introduction:

The World Trade Organization established in 1995, is the main institution regulating international trade. Its goal is to Promote free, fair and Predictable trade, reduce barriers, and Provides a Platform for dispute resolution. The WTO also supports developing countries in integrating into global markets. While it has helped expand trade and strengthen legal frameworks, criticism remains about unequal benefits and the influence of powerful states.

## 02 WTO's Role in Global Trade



## 03 Assessment of WTO's Success

### 3.1 Growth of Global Trade

The WTO has helped countries trade more by reducing tariffs and making

trade rules clear. Many countries especially, those exporting goods, have grown their economies and joined world markets. Kelly notes that, trade liberalisation benefited many developing countries.

### 3.2 Dispute Settlement System

The WTO allows even small countries to challenge bigger countries if trade rules are broken. This helps make trade fair and reduces conflict between states. Mazhar-ul-Haq adds that it reduces power politics in trade.

### 3.3 Voice for Developing Countries

Developing countries have a chance to speak in WTO meetings and protect their interests. However, big countries still have more influence over decisions. S.L. Kelly says WTO gives small countries a platform.

## 3.4 Transparency & Predictability

The WTO makes sure all countries follow rules and treat others fairly. The most favoured nation rule stops discrimination and helps countries plan their trade. Jackson says MFN reduces unfair treatment.

## 3.5 Technical Assistance

The WTO helps weaker countries learn how to trade, make policies, and follow rules. This helps them join the world market more effectively. WTO reports cited by Kelly show that training and technical help improved trade governance in many developing nations.

## 4. Limitations Of WTO

### Success

#### 4.1 Power Imbalance

Big and rich countries have more control over trade rules. Small countries can not easily influence

decisions, so benefits are not equal. According to the Mazhar, W-Han often reflect that global institutions reflect existing power.

## 2 Slow Progress in Negotiations

The WTO talks like the Doha Round have failed. Countries could not agree on issues like agriculture and market access. This slows reforms and reduces trust.

## 3 Regional & Preferential Agreement

Many countries now make trade deals outside the WTO. Regional agreements are faster and more flexible, so the WTO loses some importance. Oatley argues that regional trade agreements are growing faster than WTO negotiations, weakening the multilateral system.

## 4.4 Unequal Benefit of Trade

Even with WTO rules, richer countries get more advantages from trade. Poorer countries often cannot compete well and face trade disadvantages. According to the Kalle Ky, that, WTO rules have not fully balanced benefits between rich and poor countries.

## 4.5 Challenges in Enforcement

Sometimes WTO cannot force powerful countries to follow rules. Even if a small country wins a dispute, enforcing it can be difficult. Nazhar-ul-Haq highlighted enforcement as a major limitation.

## 5. Conclusion:

The WTO has helped global trade grow, provided fair rules, allowed small countries a voice, and supported developing nations. But not all countries equally, and there is still a need for reforms to make trade more fair for everyone.

Q # 07

Provide

e- Azam  
Political  
legitimate  
creation

an assessment of how Quaid-i-Azam (Muhammad Ali Jinnah) employed legalism to strengthen and the drive towards the creation of Pakistan.

## 1. Introduction:

Pakistan Struggle: The movement for was not only a Political and Constitutional effort led by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He believed that the rights of Muslims could be protected by using laws, constitutional arguments, court-like reasoning, and Parliamentary Procedures. Instead of using violence or emotional appeals, he used legal methods to prove that Muslims needed a separate homeland. This strategy gave the Pakistan movement credibility, discipline, and international respect. It also helped convince both the British government and the Indian leaders that the demand for Pakistan was constitutional and legitimate.

02

# Assessment Of How

## Jinnah Employed

### Political Legalism

2.1

Using acts to British Constitution to defend Muslim rights

Jinnah read every British constitutional document, such as the Government of India Acts and used them to prove that Muslims were a separate political community with legal rights. He argued that these laws already recognized Muslim identity, so Muslims deserved constitutional safeguards. Mazar-ul-Haq says Jinnah always used constitutional law as his main tool.

2.2

Turning Political Claims into Constitutional Claims

Jinnah converted Muslim political demands into legal and constitutional

demands. He framed issues like representation, autonomy and safe-guards in the legal wording. This made the Muslim League look serious and professional. R.J. Mazaar notes Jinnah's legal approach separated him from other leaders.

## 14 Points Reply to the Nehru Report as a legal

When the Nehru report ignored Muslim concerns, Jinnah responded with the 14 Points. These Points looked like legal articles of a future constitution. They demanded safeguards, separate electorates and Provincial autonomy. According to Mazarul Haq, that the 14 Points were a structured legal list.

## Using Elections to Gain Legal Legitimacy for the Muslims League

Jinnah believed that winning elections was the best legal proof that Muslims supported the League. When the League won heavily in the 1946 elections, he told the British that this result made the League

the only legal representative of Muslims. Ayesha Jalal States that, the 1946 election victory gave Jinnah a "constitutional mandate."

## 2.5 Lahore Resolution framed in legal language

The Lahore Resolution of 1940's used legal terms like "autonomous", "sovereign", and "contiguous units". Jinnah wanted the Resolution to look like a constitutional proposal that could fit into British legal thinking.

## 2.6 Accepting and Rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan on legal grounds

Jinnah first accepted the Plan because it protected Muslim autonomy through groupings. When Congress refused these safeguards, Jinnah legally justified withdrawing. He explained that Pakistan was demanded only after legal options failed.

## 2.7 USING legal reasoning to oppose majoritarianism congress

Jinnah argued that a Hindu-majority government would crush rights. He used constitutional logic to show that large diverse societies need power-sharing and safeguards. According to Ayesha Jalal that Jinnah saw law as protection against majoritarian dominance.

## 2.8 Running Provincial Governments to Prove legal capacity

where the Muslim League formed ministries, they followed constitutional procedures, legal budgets and administrative rules. Jinnah used these ministries as evidence that Muslims could rule lawfully and responsibly. According to Ian Talbot that Muslim ministries helped show administrative capacity.

## 2.9 USING the international Principle of Self-determination

Jinnah argued that Muslim were a nation and had the right to decide their political future under the principle of self-determination. This linked the Pakistan demand with global legal norms. Wolpert explains Jinnah's use of the self-determination argument

## 2.10 Final Constitutional Steps leading to the Pakistan Act

By 1947, the Muslim League insisted on clear legal transfer of power, defined boundaries and formal recognition. Jinnah's legal strategy ensured that Partition occurred through a recognized legal process. Mawdudi's "Transfer of Power" volumes record the legal negotiations

### 03 Conclusion:

Jinnah's Political legalism was central to the Pakistan Movement. He used Jane's constitutional arguments, elections, legal documents and peaceful negotiations to give the Pakistan demand legitimacy. His method convinced not only the Muslim community but also the British and the international world that Pakistan was a lawful and necessary solution. His constitutional style transformed political desire into a legally accepted state.