



## Section - A

Q 2

Answer 1-

## Introduction

'Democracy is the best form of government.'  
(- Toqueur Rousseau)

Pakistan is a democratic country. But, unfortunately, lack of balance of power in the political system of Pakistan has undermined democratic political culture. Therefore, Pakistan needs to strengthen balance of power in its democratic culture.

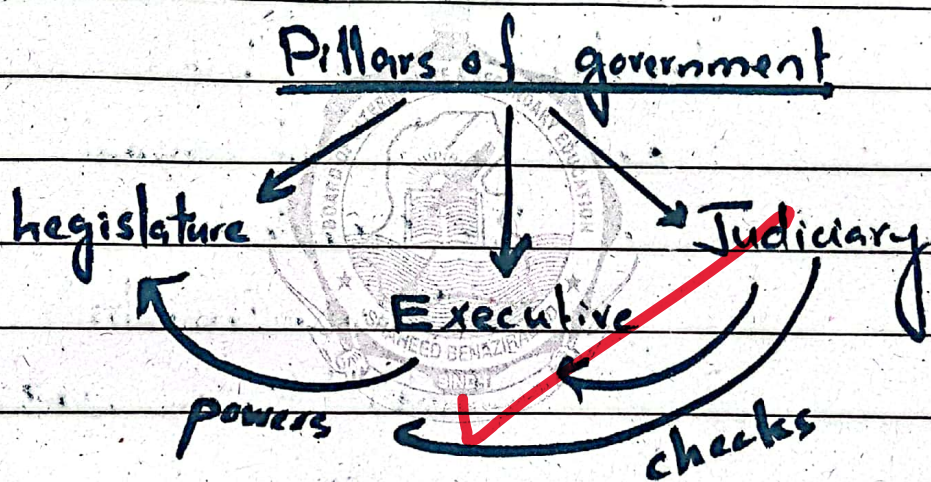
2- What does 'balance of powers' mean?

'Balance of power among forms of government is an essence of political culture.'  
(- Faisal Bari)

(- Faisal Bari)



Balance of powers refers to checks of power balancing of one branch of government over other. In fact, balance of power maintains political culture of the country. Hence, balance of power is an essence of government.



3- How political system of Pakistan lack balance of power?

Following is the description of lack of balance in political culture of Pakistan:

a) The legislative branch lacks of coordination with the executive





Head of legislature  
body is premier who also  
is head of the executive.

But, legislature authority  
depends on one of head of  
the executive, the president.

1. The Supreme Court

power and procedure

bill was passed by  
legislature twice, but  
could not get consent  
of the president.

(- Supreme Court bill,

Faisl Bari, 2023)

Hence, lack of co-ordination  
between legislature and executive  
leads to lack of balance of  
power.

b) The Executive branch: lack of  
political confidence in legislature  
Moreover, the executive





Droneh lacks confidence in the legislative. In fact, this promotes absence of balance of powers.

The president claimed that the SC has its own powers to proceed according to the Article 191, while the parliament has own authority according to the Article 67, hence legislative powers to curtail the SC powers were rejected in accordance with Article 75(1).

(- M. Ammir, 2023)

Therefore, lack of balance is driven by lack of co-ordination between the legislature and the executive.

c) The judicial branch: lack of





checks over the legislative  
and the executive

Further, judicial branch  
in political system of Pakistan  
has lack of checks over both.  
In fact, this further promotes  
lack of balance of power.

"According to the recent  
reports, Pakistan is ranked  
at 129<sup>th</sup> out of 144  
countries in the context

of balance of power."

(-The World Global Justice  
Report, 2023)

Hence, lack of balance of powers  
are deep rooted in the main  
branches of Pakistan's political  
culture.

how the culture is undermined from disturbed balance of power. talk about that as well.

4- Impacts of undermined  
democratic culture of Pakistan  
Following are impacts.



### a) Long-prevailing political instability in Pakistan

Long-prevailing political polarization is promoted due to absence of lack of balance of powers. In fact, Pakistan has been suffering from political polarization since 1947.

"Failure of political groups led to nationwide

protest in 2022, May 26, in which political culture got injury."

(- Toqeer Hussain, Political chaos, 2023)

Hence, political polarization is a negative impact of lack of balance of power.

### b) Collapse of Administrative structure in Pakistan



Further, collapse of administrative structure is also another impact. Failure of administration further weakens democratic norms.

"Head of bureaucrats counsel to ~~the~~ president and premier that collapses its hierarchy."

(/- M. Ammir, 2020)

Hence, collapse of administration comes under elites.

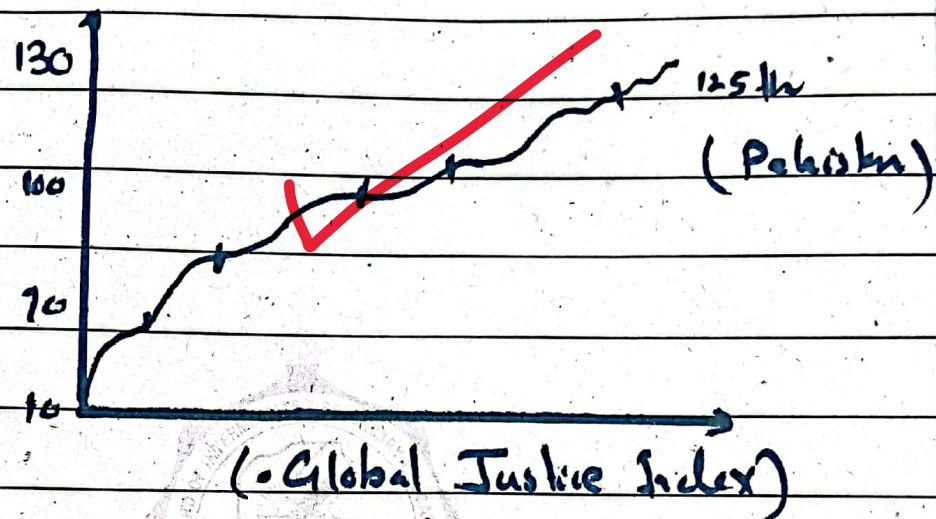
c) Violation of fundamental right: leads to social turbulence

Moreover, fundamental rights are neglected due to undemocratic system. In fact, fundamental rights violation leads to social chaos.

"Pakistan has rank at 125th out of 144"



countries in fundamental rights protection." (- The Global Justice Report, 2023)



Hence, weak democratic system has impacts on fundamental rights.

5- Suggestive Measures to empower balance of powers in political culture of Pakistan

Following are measures:

a) Ensure Supremacy of law  
Pakistan should ensure supremacy of law. Obviously, none





is above law.

"Pakistan should form  
commission to empower  
rule of law by  
certain amendments."

(-Micheal hodli, 2022)

Hence, Pakistan ensure supremacy  
of law.

b) Empower role of judiciary

Moreover, empower of  
judiciary will help in harmony  
between branches of government.  
Pakistan should make judiciary  
sovereign and empower.

"The 18th amendment

provided way for judicial  
autonomy."

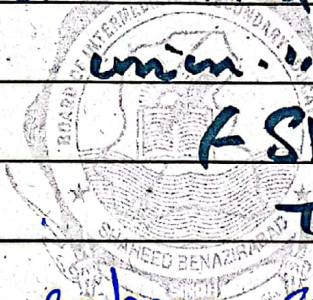
(-Raza Rabbani)

Therefore, Pakistan needs to  
empower judiciary.



c) Enhance self-awareness and students' union among public  
 Further, enhancement of awareness will improve democratic norms. In fact, students' union has always played a vital role in political culture.

In 9th February, 1984,  
 Zia banned students'



Students' Union,

Quetta University, 2003

Hence, enhance self-awareness through students' union.

## 6. Criticism

"The scenario changed,  
 but story remains the same."

(- Toqeer Hussain)

Pakistan has been taking





certain measures, but, unfortunately these are just paper based. Hence, there is no reform in democratic norms. Therefore, turn paper based policies real-based policies.

## 7- Conclusion

"Democracy safeguards the state"

(- Malachi Hordley)

Pakistan is a democratic country. But, unfortunately democracy is undermined due to lack of balance of powers in political culture of Pakistan.

Therefore, some positive steps be adopted to curtail negative outcomes of lack of balance of powers, in order to, ensure democratic norms.

one aspect is missing in the answer.



Q 6

Answer:-

Introduction

'Federation is the best form of government in diverse culture''

(-Toqeer Hussain)

Pakistan is federation.

In fact, multi-cultural people live and federation is a good form in Pakistan. However, certain issues of federation are yet prevailing even after the 18th amendment. Therefore, some steps be adopted to overcome issues of federation in Pakistan.

2. What does federation refers to?

'Federation is a devolution of power between federal and provincial units''

(-Roz, Rebbani)



Federation is the name of division of powers between center and provinces. In Pakistan powers are distributed between center and provinces.

According to the Article 90, center has powers in federal territory, while in accordance with the article 105, provinces have own powers in federal units. "

(- the 18th Amendment, 2010)

Therefore, federation is all about distribution of powers.

3- Issues and problems of federation in Pakistan after the 18th amendment

Following are issues and problems:





a) Uneven distribution of resources between center and provinces

After 18th amendment, federation has a major issue of resource share. In fact, provinces have own preferences of unequal share of resources.

• Sindh provinces have

grip over NFC formula percentage of revenue generated. "

(- Census Controversy

Ishtiaq Hussain (2012)

Hence, federation is challenged by uneven distribution of resources.

b) Disharmony between center and provinces

Moreover, Disharmony is another issue of federation.



In fact, center and provinces have dispute over curriculum policy.

"The former government's policy of the SNC was rejected by Israeli government according to the 18th amendment."

(Raz & Rebbani,

Curriculum Controversy, 2021)

Thus, disharmony is also a problem of federation.

c) Centralized provincial autonomy: restriction in center's policies

Moreover, centralized autonomy has also become a problem of federation. In fact, provinces have willing in own part of politics.

Single claim on own curriculum impacts





national policy of center."

(- Rizka Rabbani,

Curriculum Center Yogyakarta)

Hence centralized provincial autonomy is also a problem of federalism.

d) lack of quality of education

Further, Pakistan is

deprived of quality of education.

In fact, absence of the 18th amendment has impacted national education policy.

"Pakistan lacks of

quality of education

in its schools."

not relevant.

(- THE UNICEF, 2022)

Therefore lack of quality of education is an issue of federalism.

e) Deep-rooted ethnicity in Pakistan



Moreover, deep-rooted ethnicity is also a major problem of federation. In fact, cultural diversification impacts national unity.

“Pakistan's crisis are under deep-rooted ethnicity.”

(-Raza Rabbani)

Therefore, deep rooted ethnicity is also a major issue of federation.

add more arguments in this part.

Issues of federation

resources share controversy

~~Dis harmony~~

Centralized provincial autonomy

lack of quality education

≡ ethnicity





4-

Suggestive Measures to overcome  
issues of federation

The following are  
measures:

a)

Reverse the NFC formula

Pakistan should amend  
the ~~current~~ NFC formula. In fact,  
formula share will be revised  
on certain factors.

"82.2% of NFE share  
is on the basis of  
population."

(- NFC: Article 160)

Therefore, cohesion amendment  
must be done on NFC share.

b)

Reverse educational policy  
and authority

Moreover, Pakistan  
needs to revise educational  
policy according to the issues  
prevailing. Pakistan has been





facing curriculum problem that weakens federation.

(Pluralism) vision on policy of education must be amended."

(-Raza Rabbani)

Therefore, Pakistan needs to solve educational right effectively.

c) Ensure supreme authority of judiciary

Role of empower judiciary has essence in political culture.

Moreover, judiciary will play an important role in resolving conflicts of federation in supremacy.

According to the Article 184(1), judicial original powers are supreme over center-provinces conflict."

(Article 184(1), Original Jurisdiction, 2010)





Therefore, Pakistan needs to  
empower role of judiciary.

short answer. a 20 marks qs should have around 15 arguments/subheadings

## 5- Conclusion

'18th Amendment is  
an essence of the  
constitution of  
Pakistan.'

(Raza Raza)

Pakistan is federation. In fact,  
18th amendment is an essence  
of the constitution of Pakistan.  
Unfortunately, some issues are  
still in federation even after  
the 18th amendment. Therefore,  
some constitutional amendments require  
to curtail issues of federation  
in Pakistan.





Q7

Answer 1.

## Introduction

"Foreign policy is a tool  
of interconnectedness  
of global world."  
(Sobhat Hussain)

Pakistan is also pursuing  
its interests through its foreign  
policy. To feel, Pakistan has  
got its national interests through  
its FP in the 21st century.  
However, it needs some  
strengths. Thus, Pakistan's  
foreign policy is very clear  
about its national interests.

2.

## Definition of foreign policy

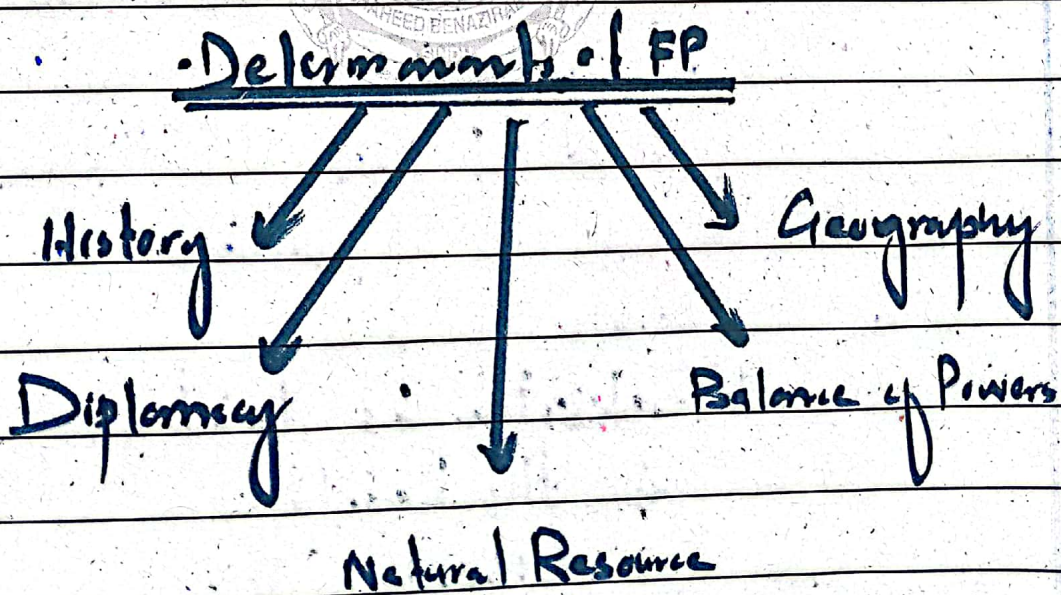
"Foreign policy is about  
national interests in  
an international  
environment."

(M. Ammir, 2016)



Foreign policy is a policy or documents of attaining national interests. Moreover, FP is a set of policies through one country is connected to another country. Hence, FP is a set of national interest.

3- What are major determinants of Foreign policy of Pakistan?  
 Following are major determinants:



a) Historical aspect of FP of Pakistan





History has an important  
 perspective on FP of Pakistan.  
 In fact, history reveals steps  
 of profits and unprofits  
 • Historic relations of  
 Pakistan and India guide  
 Pakistan for consciousness.  
 (-Raza Rabbani)

Therefore, Pakistan has a very  
 important on history of FP

b) Geographic tool of FP

Moreover, Pakistan  
 has kept geography as a vital  
 tool of FP. In fact, Pakistan  
 can get its interests by  
 its geographic concern.

"Pakistan is located  
 in the heart of  
 Asia."

(-M. Ammir, 2017)

Hence, geography is also a





is a major determinants of FP.

c) **Quality of diplomacy: a major tool of FP.**

Further, quality of diplomacy is a major tool of FP. In fact, Pakistan has focused on diplomacy to maintain cordial relations with global world.

"Diplomacy is an essence of international relations."

(- Miteche Kodli)

Therefore, quality of diplomacy is another tool of FP.

d) **Natural Resources leads to economic growth.**

Furthermore, Pakistan uses its natural resources as a major tool of FP. By





exporting natural resources, Pakistan can improve its relations with the world.

“Natural Resources are silent willers of rise of economy.”  
- Hina Siddiqui, 2023

Therefore, Pakistan uses its natural resources to achieve its national interests.

e) Balance of Powers: deterrence to external threats

Moreover, Pakistan has a 'balance of powers' as a tool of FP. Due to 'balance of powers', Pakistan maintains its security level.

“Reaction of the state are responded by balance of powers.”  
- M. Amir, 2023

add more arguments.





Therefore, 'balance of powers' is a major tool of FP of Pakistan.

4- How Pakistan was able to protect its national interests through these in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?

Pakistan saved its national interests as below:

a) National Interests through history  
Pakistan achieved its national interests through historic lessons. In fact, history made conscious to be careful about its national interests.

"India's G-20 Summit was strongly discouraged by Pakistan and other Islamic world."

(G-20 Summit)

Future of Kashmir (2023)





Therefore, Pakistan got national image and global support.

b) Geographic interests led to economic growth

Pakistan has achieved its national interests through its geographic location. In fact, Pakistan is located in the center of Asia provides routes to countries.

"Pakistan can earn \$200 billion by developing CPEC - Corridor Part."

(- Revival of APEC/2012)

Therefore, Pakistan has achieved its national interests through its geographic position.

c) International Image: Quality of Diplomacy





Moreover, Pakistan has friendly image at international level due to its diplomacy. In fact Pakistan has always supported the world order.

- Pakistan remained abstain from Russia-Ukraine conflict in UNCA to keep way from others affairs.

(-Munir Akbar, 2023)

Therefore, Pakistan got its friendly relations with Russia continue.

d) Natural Resource led to economic growth

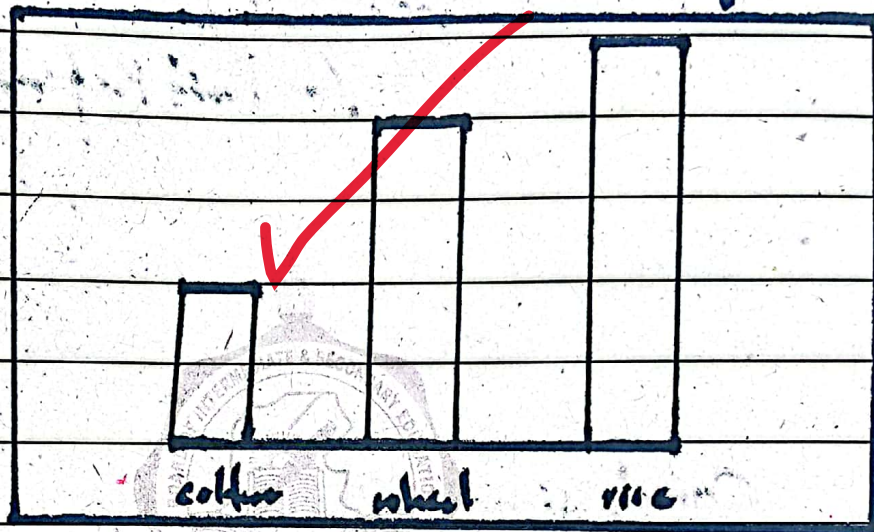
Further, Pakistan has achieved its economy through its natural resources. In fact, Pakistan is an agrarian country.





"Pakistan has reported  
rise in high at  
global level  
in 2021."

(- Economic Survey, 2022)



(Economic Survey - 2021)

Hence, Pakistan has increased  
its economic growth.

e.d) Balance of payments: Response to  
violence

Furthermore, Pakistan  
has responded to violence.

In fact, Indian attack on  
Balakot compelled Pakistan





to use 'balance of power' to  
achieve its FP interest.

• 27th February, 2019,  
Pakistan filed 'Swift  
Retort' against Indian  
violence.

(- Swift Retort Operation  
, 2019)

Therefore, Pakistan balanced powers  
with retention of India.

5- Conclusion

'FP is a world  
leading documentary'

(- Israel Huhina)

9  
FP of Pakistan is composed  
of major determinants. In fact,  
Pakistan has achieved its interests  
through these tools in the 21st  
century. Therefore, FP of Pakistan  
is very clear.





Q 8a)

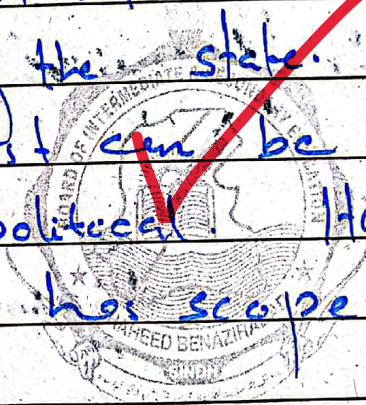
Answer

### Introduction

• National interest is the first priority of the state.

N. (- Razi Rabbani)

National interest is the first priority of the state. In fact, national interest strengthens the writ of the state. National interest can be economic and political. Hence, national interest has scope for the state.



2. What does national interest refers to?

• National interest is a symbol of prosperity of the nation.

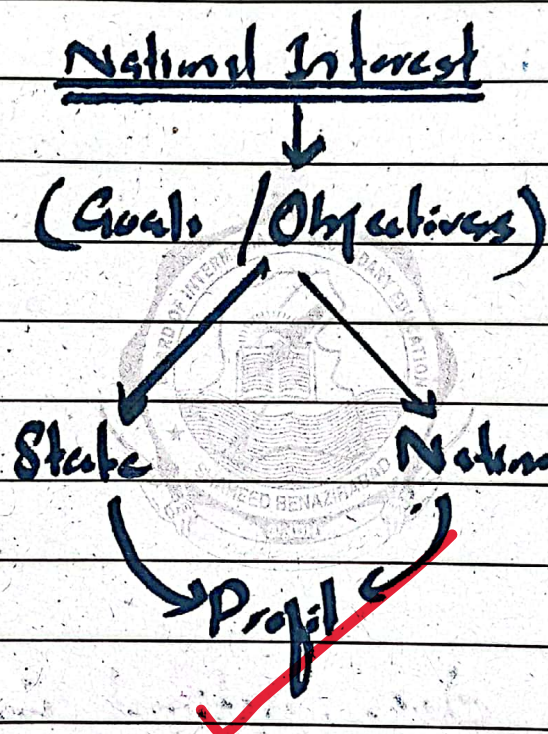
(- BBC 245)

National interest are goals





and objectives of the state.  
 In fact, national interests  
 are for the welfare of the  
 nation. Therefore, national  
 interests are means of the  
 state and its people.



3. Explanation of National Interest  
 Following is description  
 of national interests:

1) Economic National Interest  
 Economic National





interests are interests of economic  
rise. In fact, nations are  
governing its economy.

" Trump's national policy  
of 'America first'  
led to reversal of  
its economy."  
(CNN-2020)

Therefore, national interest can be  
economic

b) Diplomatic / Political National Interest

Diplomatic policy can  
also have impact on its  
national interests. National interests  
can be achieved through diplom-  
acy.

" China - India diplomatic  
led to strong  
economic ties."

(- India - China Strategic  
Deal, 2022)





Hence, national interest can be achieved through diplomacy.

### c) Security concern of national interest

Moreover, security is the most important national interest for the protection of public. In part 1, Pakistan has maintained civilians safety through its security.

Intelligence-led operations in Balochistan killed 3 terrorists.

1- Pak Sec and Security Measures, 2023

Hence, Pakistan has also got its security-related interest.

### 4- Conclusion

National interests led





to peace and prosperous nations."

(- M. Ammir, 2021)

4 National interests are well-favourable to the state and the nation. In fact, national interests led to economic growth, security, peace, etc. Hence, national interests are well-favourable to the state.

short answer. more arguments are required,

Q 86)

Answer

Introduction

"Non-traditional security threats are become silent killers."

(- M. Ammir, 2023)

Non-traditional security threats are more irrational. In fact, non-traditional security threats are more serious today. Therefore, non-traditional





Security threats are silent  
warriors.

2- What are non-traditional  
security threats?

"Non-traditional security  
threats are more

irreducible and dangerous  
to the world."

(- Bebe Kled, 2023)

Non-traditional security  
threats are more dangerous  
as these are not-conventional.

In fact, non-traditional security  
threats are led by climate  
crisis, floods, natural hazards,  
food and water crisis etc.

Therefore, non-traditional  
security threats are more harmful.

3- Explanation of Non-Traditional  
Security Threats



A brief description is  
as below:

a) Refugee problem as a non-traditional security threats

Refugee problem is becoming a growing non-traditional threat to the state. In fact, Pakistan has been facing refugee problem for more than 20 years.

"Pakistan has about more than 3.1 million refugee problem since 'Wu in Terror'."

(Economic Survey, 2002)

Thus, refugee problem is a serious non-traditional security threat.

b) Climate crisis and vulnerable trade

Moreover, climate crisis is also one of non-traditional



security threats. Pakistan is  
the worst affected by it.

• Pakistan is the 4th  
most affected country  
of climate change,  
despite of low climate  
emissions problem."

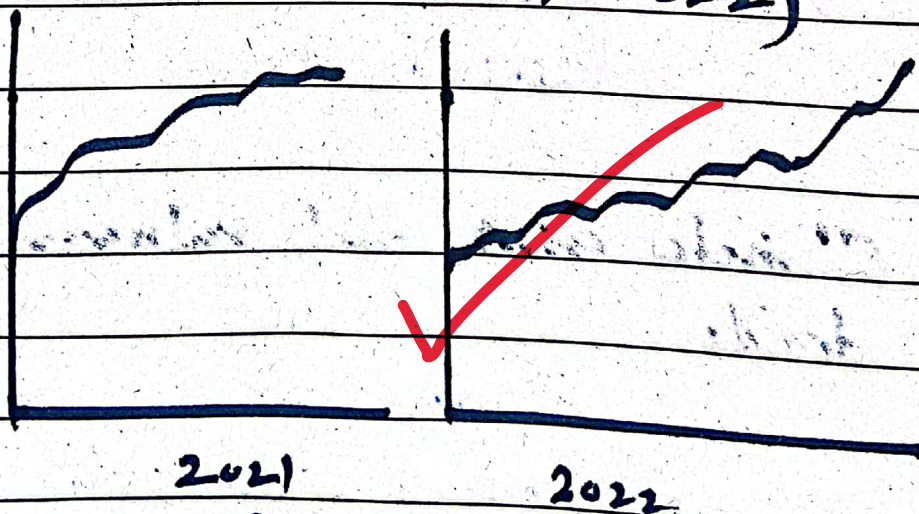
(The World For

Climate Report 2022)

Therefore, climate crisis leads  
to trade crisis for Pakistan.

• Trade of Pakistan is  
decreased by 17pc  
of wheat by 2022."

(Sensitive Price Index  
w/ 2022)



(Shrink export of rice)





Hence, non traditional security threats are also come from climate change.

### c) Water and food insecurity

Further, water and food insecurity are also other threats. In fact, Pakistan has been facing crisis of food and water.

"Pakistan is become a critical water insecure country."

(-The World Bank, 2012)

Hence, Pakistan is vulnerable to food and water insecurity.

### 4 Conclusion

"Non traditional security threats are more common today."  
(-Fairclough)



Pakistan is vulnerable  
to non-traditional security threats.  
In fact, non-traditional  
security threats are provoked  
by certain factors like  
climate, food and water crisis  
and refugee problem as well.  
Hence, non-traditional security  
threats are more dangerous  
today.

3

10

