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① Question NO # 02

1 INTRODUCTION

"When legislative and executive powers are united in the same body, there can be no liberty"
(Montesquieu)

The separation of power theory was given by Montesquieu. He was the founder of that theory. He proposed separation of power and said that government's administrative should be divided into three branches. The legislative is responsible for constituting and amending laws. The executive branch is responsible for enforcing the laws and the judiciary is responsible for interpreting laws. When these three powers work separately then there will be peace.

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2) Executive check on the Judiciary and legislature

3)

2.1) ~~But~~ President can veto laws of legislature

3.

The US Executive branch, which is headed by the president, has the check on congress. The US president can veto laws of parliament which is congress.

add examples from the history of US.

2.2) President appoints Judges

3

The U.S. Executive branch has also check on judiciary branch. The president of the United State of America appoint the judges of supreme who are the guardian of fundamental rights.

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3) Legislature check on Executive and Judiciary.

3.1) Congress can pass law's over president's veto and controls budget

Congress has also check on the Executive and Judiciary branch.

The p congress, which is house of representative and senate, can pass laws over president's veto through $2/3$ majority.

3.2) Senate approves president's court appointments and can remove judges

Senate has also check on the judiciary that senate has to approve the names of judges forwarded by president. Thus, congress has check over p Executive and Judiciary.

there are more arguments as well.

4) Judiciary check on congress and president

4.1) Court can declare laws unconstitutional

Similarly, courts have also check on congress and president.

Courts can declare laws passed by congress unconstitutional if they violate the fundamental rights of American constitution.

4.2) Courts can declare acts by president- unconstitutional

Courts have also power over executive. The Supreme court of the USA can declare president executive unconstitutional.

Thus, American constitution supports independence of judiciary.

5) SUMMARY OF SEPERATION OF POWER.

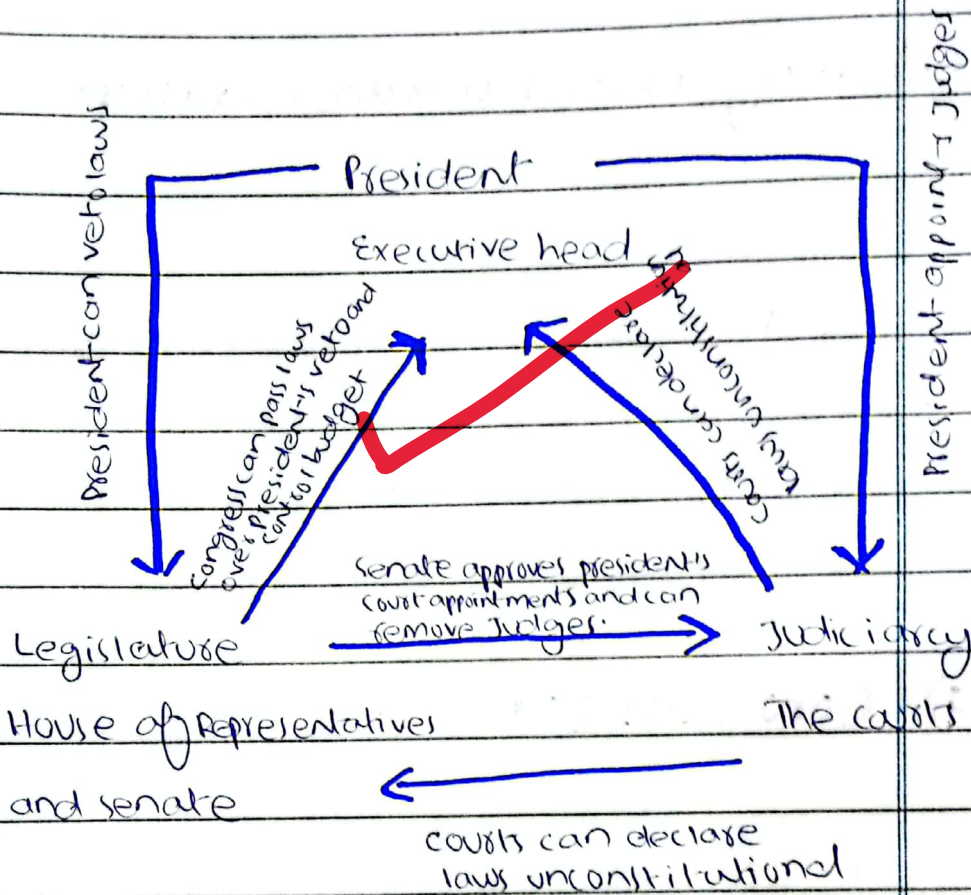


Figure Seperation of Power.

6) CRITICISM ON SEPERATION OF POWER

6.1) Prof Charles Gardner criticism

Prof Charles Gardner has criticized the Montesquieu separation of powers that it is not the separation of powers, but it is a separation of function.

08

7) CONCLUSION

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To conclude, separation of powers in the US constitution plays an important role. It is because it provides stability in the society by defining the limited functions of every organ check on them.

improve the structure of the answer. add more arguments in the 1st part.

include a=examples against the checks.

SECTION B

Question NO # 5

INTRODUCTION

TURKEY'S political history is the manifestation of many ups and down. The role of military in TURKEY'S politics, as a guardian of the constitution, has resulted in three military coups. However, after the rise of Erdogan party, the role of military in politics has substantially decreased. Turkey has adopted semi-presidential constitution in 2017 which gives supreme power to the president. Thus, TURKEY'S political history has transformed itself from hybrid model to presidential system.

2) POLITICAL CONTEXT OR HISTORY

After the fall of Ottoman empire, in 1924, nationalist leader Kamal Atatürk laid the foundation of secular Turkey. He made military of Turkey as a saviour of secular constitution. Therefore Turkey faced three military take overs in 1960s followed by 1970s, and 1980. However, after the rise of Erdogan, Turkish military presence in the politics has declined. In 2017, under the leadership of Erdogan, Turkish adopted presidential system in which president enjoy supreme powers.

3) TURKEY'S MILITARY PRESENCE IN CONSTITUTION

3.1) Military as a guardian of the constitution: 1960, 70, 80
Military take overs

In the past, military was the guardian of Turkey secularism. Therefore, the country faced three martial law ^{the} in 20th century.

3.2) National security council (highest governing body) headed by military general.

In the past, National security council was headed by military general. It ^{is} ~~was~~ the highest governing ~~body~~ of the country. currently, it is headed by president.

3.3) Military personals (officers) appointments in top civilian institutions

Military officers were appointed on top civilian institutions. It manifested that military was powerful in Turkey.

defence

3.4) No Budget- auditing

There was no defence budget auditing in Turkey. Defence budget was exempted from taxes.

3.5) 2 years military training for legislators

It was compulsory for a legislator to have a 2 year military training which depicts military influence.

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TURKEY'S POLITICAL SYSTEM HAS CHANGED AFTER 2017.

4.1) Turkey has adopted presidential system

Turkey has adopted presidential system in 2017. After that military influence in the country has substantially reduced. The presidential system has given immense power to president.

4.2) Less influence of military in Turkey politics

Influence of military politics has reduced. Military play no role as a guardian of constitution and defence cutting has started. They do not enjoy civilian appointments.

4.3) President can dissolve parliament
but it will also lose his^{her} presidency

In Turkish constitution, president
has a power to dissolve the
parliament but he will also
lose his/her presidency. It provides
check on dictatorial power of
president.

4.4) Role of constitutional council

Constitutional council is the
highest apex body in Turkey.
Its decision is binding on
both the parliament and Executive.
Its responsibility is to interpret
the constitution and protect
fundamental rights of Turkish
people mentioned in their constitution.

add more arguments in this part.

add

add

5) How it is workable in other democracies

5.1) Turkey has adopted French presidential system

After 2017 referendum, Turkey has adopted French semi-presidential system in which president elected through popular vote and he has to get simple majority if he fails then second round will be initiated.

5.2) Turkey's presidential system has voting power same as the US president.

Turkey's president can veto laws passing through legislation. He has the power to null and void the bill or sent back to parliament for further negotiation with recommendations.

6) CONCLUSION

To conclude, Turkish political history faced multiple ups and downs, but they have successfully reduced the role of military by adopting presidential system.

Question no # 6

1 INTRODUCTION

China's National people congress enjoy multiple powers. It is the largest parliament of the world, including 3000 members. It can legislate and amend laws. It appoint and remove president. It controls budget and ratify treatise with foreign countries and many more. Therefore, it is different from Iran's guardian council.

add more arguments in this part.

2) THE POWER AND FUNCTIONS OF CHINA'S NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

2.1) Framing Legislation

National People's Congress (NPC) can frame the legislation. It is responsible for framing civil laws and constitutional laws.

2.2) Constitutional Amendments

NPC is also responsible for amending the constitutions. It has the power to re-write constitution.

2.3) Appointment or selection of president

NPC has power to appoint the president through 2/3 majority. A president can appoint.

2.4) Removal of President :

NPC has also power to remove the president from his office.

NPC requires $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to remove the president. However, in China political history, no president had been removed from power.

2.5) Appointment of key officials

NPC is responsible for the appointments of key officials but with the agreement of president and premier.

2.6) Budget Approval

NPC control overall budget allocation. The budget is passed through its annual meeting.

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2.8) Supervision of Budget Resources

NPC also supervise budgetary allocation. It is responsible for accountability of Executive branch over budget allocations.

2.9) Special Administrative Regions (SARs)

NPC also control special Administrative regions like Hongkong. ~~But~~ It supervise their administration.

Although Hongkong has separate legislative body, ~~they~~ it is controlled by NPC.

2.10) Legislative interpretation.

NPC ~~is~~ also responsible for the interpretation of legislative or constitution.

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3) HOW IT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE GUARDIAN COUNCIL.

3.1) ON THE BASIS OF ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT-

NPC is different from the guardian council because the guardian council is appointed while NPC is elected through district council. Therefore, former is more democratic than latter.

3.2) ON THE BASIS OF FUNCTION.

NPC has variety of functions. It is basically a parliament of china. However, guardian council has limited function. For instance, it can act as election commission, appoint supreme leader, and interpret or violate laws but it cannot make laws.

add more arguments in this part.

4) CONCLUSION:-

08
To conclude, China's national people's congress plays an important role. Although China has not western type democratic system, their NPC protect China from complete authoritarianism.

Question No# 4

1 INTRODUCTION

"Modern financial institutions programs have generally been associated with an increase in poverty and inequality"
(Joseph Stiglitz)

The above quotation from the renowned American economist, former IMF director, proved that modern financial institutions policies support developed countries. It is because western countries enjoy hegemony in these institutions.

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2) HOW INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE TOOLS OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES .

2.1) How IMF organization ruined the developing economies financial position

i) Case study of Greece

IMF policies have ~~destroyed~~ multiple countries ~~economies~~ the prominent example is Greece .

ii) Case study of Argentina

Similarly, in 2015[?], when Argentina needed a financial assistance then IMF conditionalities increased inflation, instability in Argentina. Now, Argentina is the largest debt holder of IMF .

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iii) Case study of Pakistan.

Pakistan has signed more than 22 programs with IMF, but its economy is rather improving, perform worst.

2.2 How world trade organization laissez faire economic policies favour developed world.

i) Developed world has advanced technology; therefore, they have upper age in ~~the~~ trade.

world Trade organization laissez-faire economic policies favour developed countries more. It is because they have ~~the~~ industry and technology. The hypocrisy of western nation can be seen when China achieve a status of world's largest exporter, they started talking about changing in free-trade policies.

curse

ii) Resource theory proved developed economies success grow WTO Policies

The resource curse theory state that developed economies extract resources from poor countries ^{on minimum price} and sell them their high product in higher price.

2.3) How world-Bank and other Asian Bank have increased debt of developing economies

i) Developing economies are paying higher resources for interest payments

According to the world Bank 2023 report, developing economies are paying more than 100 billion dollar in interest. consequently, their debt to GDP ratio has increased substantially.

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ii) Developing economies have to pay extra resources for development projects which are completed through loans

Developing economies have to pay higher resources for the development project because they need financing and expertise which demands higher payment.

3) CONCLUSION:-

To sum up, global or regional organizations have increased poverty across the world because these organizations fulfill the interest of elite economies rather than assisting developing economies to achieve economic growth.

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