

Section II

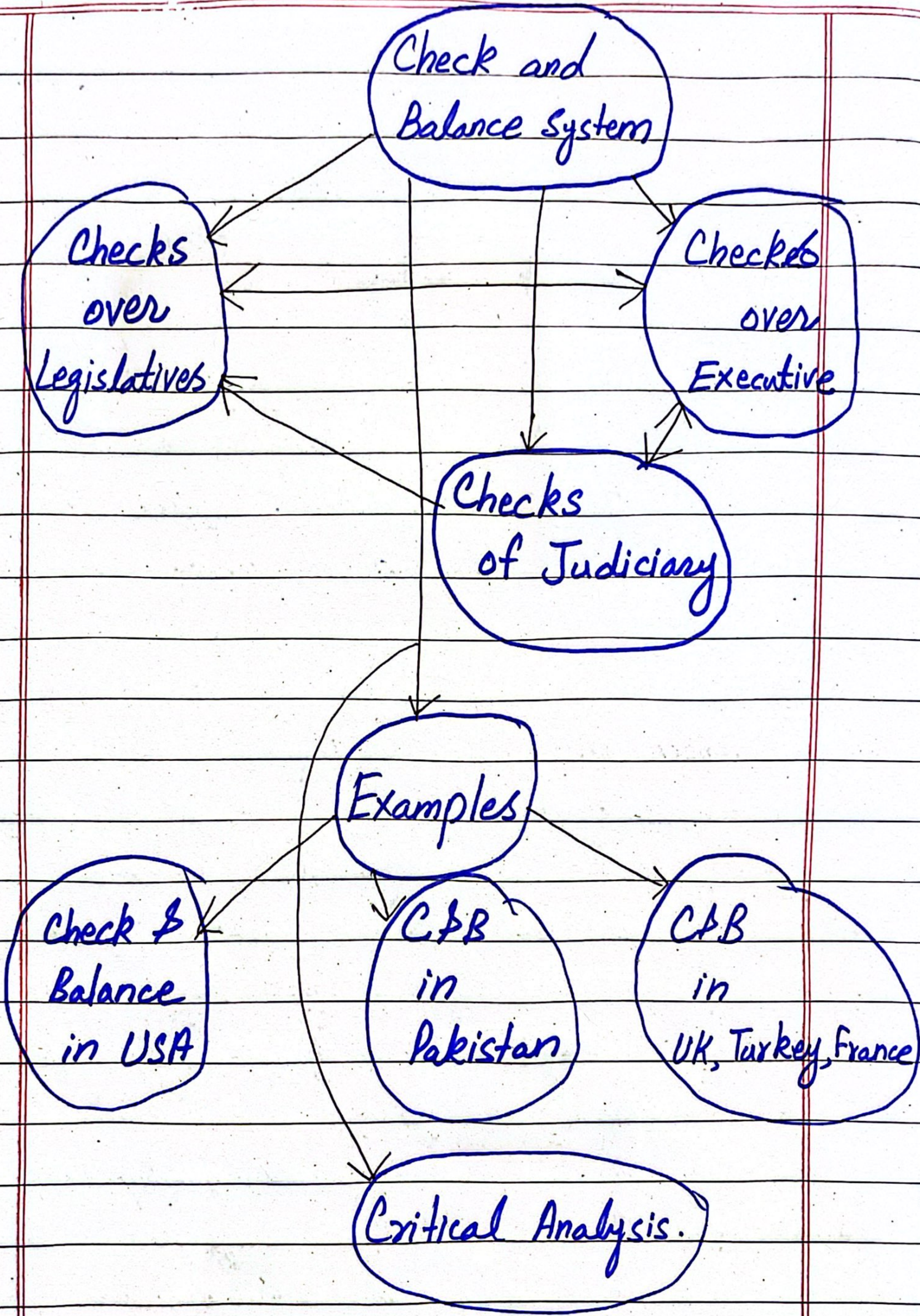
Section A

Q3

Checks and Balances Work in the Trichotomy of Powers

Introduction=

The government in any state is established for the welfare of its citizens. The main aim of any government is to give new opportunities to the citizens either politically or economically. But, due to the human nature, the man who got some power ^{and} became cruel. To control all administrative and legislative, executive branch, a proper check and balance system is introduced in which one branch has some control over others. The perfect check and balance system is applied in all democratic countries. The check and balance or power separation process is first given by **Montesquieu**.



Check of Legislative over Executive

The check and balance is currently applied in all democratic system. The executives are those who implement the laws that are made by the parliament. In many countries, it can be control from legislative because mostly executive are from legislative assembly. In Presidential governmental structural, the executive can be impeach through the legislatures. The legislatures have the power to out the PM from his office.

Check of Executive over Legislative =

The checks of executive over legislative are also give by Montesquieu. It is very commonly in all forms of government because legislative are directly under the executive control. In parliamentary forms of government, the legislatures are directly under the control of executive. The laws are passed only with the wish and under executive in the parliamentary form of government. The executive has the power to dissolve the assemblies in many parliamentary forms of government.

Check of Judiciary over Legislative & Executive =

In all form of government, judiciary has full control over legislative and executive. In Pakistan and even in the USA, Judiciary activism is fully participate

in the the check of legislative and executive.
 In presidential as well as in Presidential^x parliamentary form of government, Judiciary is fully active.

Countries which are no check and Balance System

All monarchy, dictatorship, cleric etc forms of government have no check and balance system because of one man-army. This system is widely seen in North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran and in kingship countries. In such countries, no check and power balance because one man has full control over all.

Check and Balance System in USA

In USA, the check and balance system is totally depends on the philosophy of Montesquieu. Although, the government form in the USA is presidential form still no institutions escape its jurisdiction.

Similarly, the legislative have check on the president because House of Senate and lower house can start the impeachment process against the president if he/she does some illegal. On the other hand, the president has check on legislative. If a bill passed

from congress with simple majority, then the President of America can veto it and after veto bill must be passed with $\frac{2}{3}$ majority from both houses. Similarly, Judiciary has full check on legislative as well as on President. If any law violate the constitution then Judiciary can null and void that law. Same checks over the president.

Check and Balance System in Pakistan:-

In Pakistan, the check and balance system is strongly held. Executives have the power to dissolve the National Assembly by using Article 58 2(B) of the constitution of Pakistan after 18th Amendment. Similarly, the executive will lose its office because all executives are from legislative assembly. On the other hand, legislatures have the power to bring no-confidence motion against the executive under Article 95. But after no-confidence motion, new government must be established. Similarly, Judiciary has full participation in protection of law. Judiciary has full check on both legislative and executive as seen in many case. The re-opening of National Assembly after no-confidence motion passed in 2024 is the strong example cotted on judiciary role in check and balance system.

Check and Balance System in France and Turkey

In both countries, the role of judiciary is not active because of more institutions to check the legislative and executive. In both countries, the executive can dissolve the legislative assembly but in Turkey, the President of Turkey, also lose its house. It is because according to 2017 Referendum, the parliament and the president election must be held on same day. But in France, the president does not lose its office. After first dissolution, the President of France must dissolve the new assembly within one year. On the other hand, in both countries; the legislatures do not move the no-confidence motion. But, in both countries, the impeachment process can be started by the parliament.

Check and Balance System in UK =

The check and balance system in UK is similar with check and balance system in Pakistan. In UK, PM is most powerful and it can dissolve the House of Commons, but it also lose its office.

Similarly, the legislatures also moves the no-confidence motion in the House of Commons and if it is passed against one executive then whole cabinet will be out of office.

Critical Analysis=

The check and balance system is necessary in all form of government because no check and balance system leads to dictatorship, facism etc. In Germany, no check and balance system made Hittle which was the main character of World War 2. On the other hand, check and balance system protect all department from interference in each other jurisdiction.

Conclusion=

The philosopher Montesquieu separation of power in other words check and balance system restrict all departments of state in their jurisdiction. Although PM or Presidents has full access to power, but, still he/she can not exercise because of check and balance system. The beauty of this system is easily shown in USA, UK, Pakistan, Turkey etc.

Section B

Q7

Importance of National Interests in Shaping of Pakistan Foreign Policy

Introduction=

The foreign policy is the policy that one country makes in order to protect its national interest and for sustainable development of the country. The foreign policy of Pakistan is totally rotates along its national interests. Pakistan always makes its foreign policy to protect its national interest and economic prosperity. There are many faces, the foreign policy of Pakistan changes. From its formation period (1947-1958) till its Strategic and Economic interest (2013-2023), all the policy revolves around national interest.

The Pillars of National Interests that Influence the Foreign Policy of Pakistan

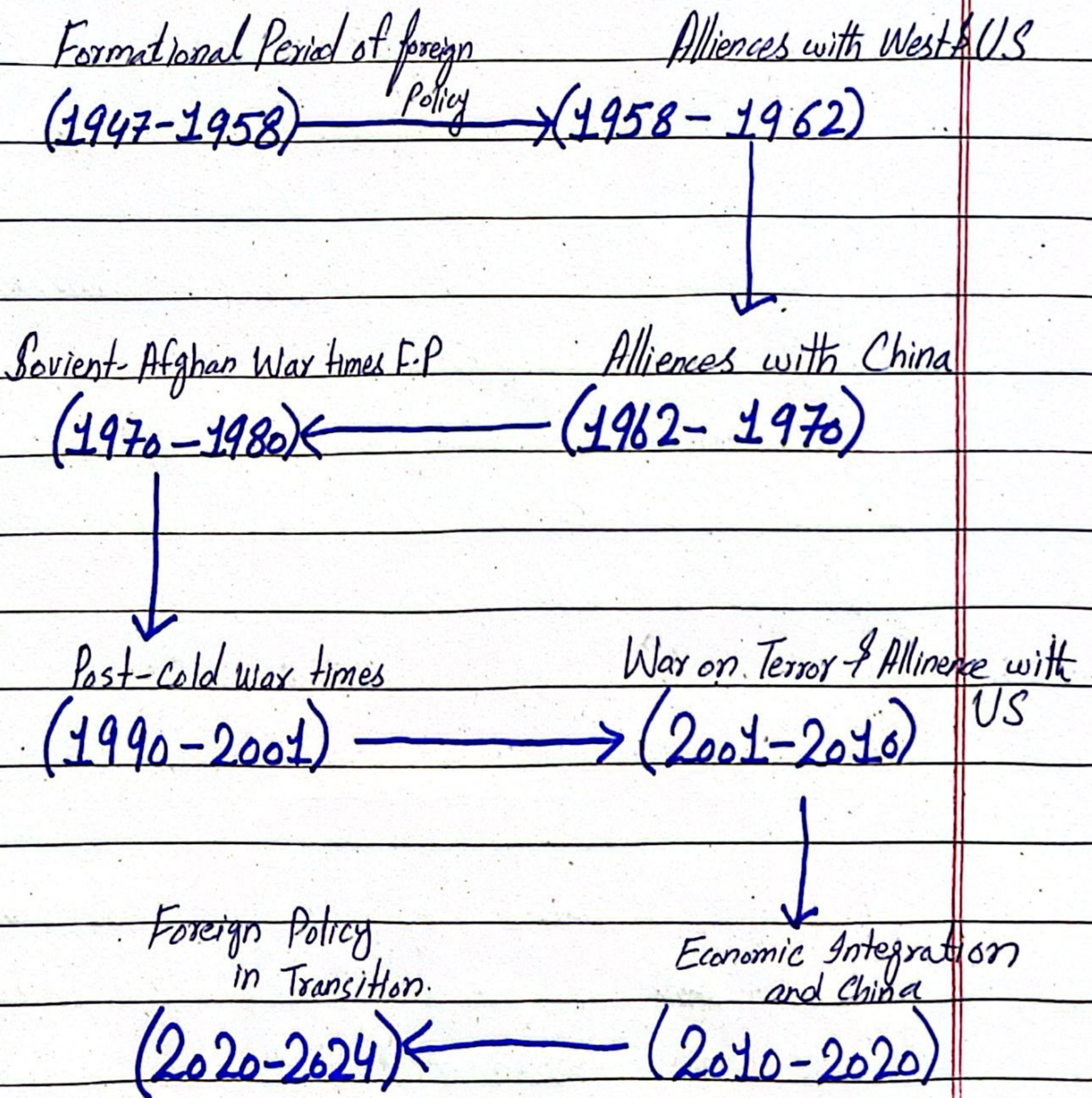
The Pakistan foreign policy is around some pillars which are the national interest. First pillar is the security concerns. From 1947 till 2024 and onward, Pakistan faced and faces the existential threat from India. That's why, the main aim of Pakistan foreign policy is to make alliances according to its hostile nature and counter it on all forms. The second pillar is economic development. That's why, Pakistan has soft policy towards KSA and hard for Afghanistan because of economic supports. Third pillar is strategic and fourth pillar is balance of power act. The whole foreign policy revolves around four national interest.

How Foreign Policy is constructed?

Foreign policy is making using four types analysis and all foreign policy is making using these analysis. First is what is the situation at time of making foreign policy. Second is at that time, either state has compulsive choice or not. Third, at time of making, state has

free will or not. The last and the important is the calculation of national interests Using these analysis. The main national interests are survival, stability and sustainability and all these are calculating at last and final stages.

Various Phases of Foreign Policy of Pakistan



Formation Phase (1947-1958)=

From 1947 to 1958, Pakistan foreign policy was in formation phase because of security threat, Kashmir issue, and weak economic conditions. During these period, Pakistan did not join any alliance and only focus on national integrity and economic welfare. The main theme in this period was to make good relations with all east and west countries.

Alliances with West and USA=

In (1958-1962) Pakistan faced many threats related to security and India also joined the USSR group for security purpose. In this context, Pakistan made alliances with west and especially joined the USA block. In this phase, Pakistan join SEATO and CENTO alliance. All these alliances were to counter Indian balance of power doctrine.

Alliances with China and USSR=

In 1962, India-Sino war, moved Pakistan from west and USA alliance to China and USSR. In 1963, General Ayub Khan visit USSR and build strong relations with because USA supported India in war against China. The relationship with China served strategic and security interests, especially in Indo-Pak war 1965.

Soviet-Afghan War and Pakistan Foreign Policy

In (1980 to 1990), the aggression of USSR in Afghanistan moved Pakistan toward the USA. In this period, Pakistan trained Pakistan Taliban with the help of USA and KSA against USSR. The national interest was to protect its 2640km long border with Afghanistan.

Post cold war (1990-2001):

During 1990-2001, Pakistan foreign policy revolved around security challenges and regional stability. In this period, Pakistan faced hard time due to Nuclear explosion. Although, it was done due to Indian explosion but very hard and strict sanctions were faced but came out within one year in 2000.

War on Terror & Alliances with USA

After 9/11 incident, Pakistan make alliance with the USA in War on Terror. During 2001-2010, Pakistan main national interest was to secure country from terrorism and war against terrorism with the USA and west. During this period, the presidential system was in Pakistan and main national interest was promotion of liberalism in Pakistan in economic and other departments.

Economic integration Era (2010-2020) =

In (2010-2020), the main national interest was economic integration. The CPEC was the result of good foreign policy in this phase. Strengthening ties with China has become a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy, driven by economic cooperation, investment, and shared strategic interest and counter India in making alliance with west & USA.

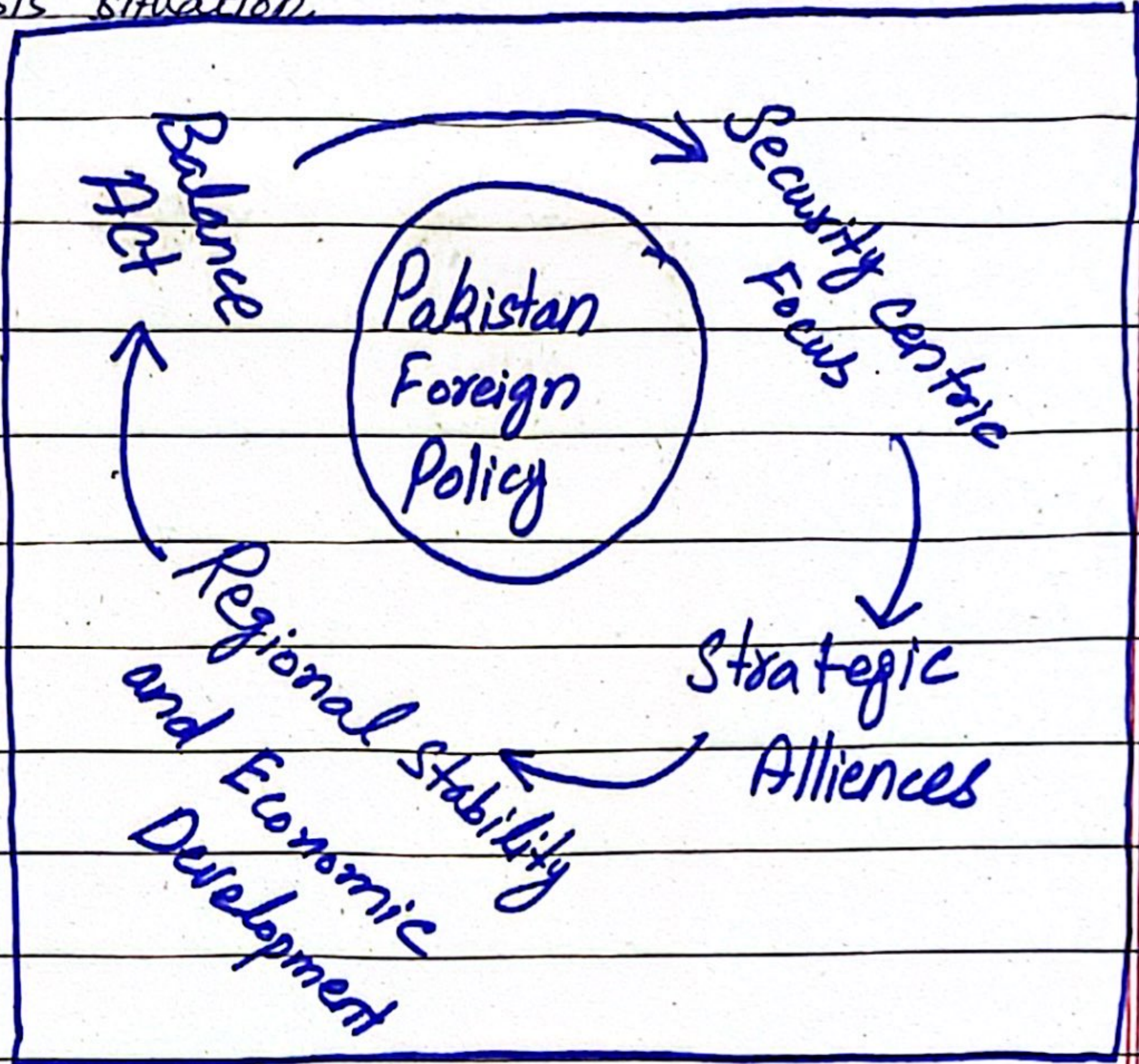
Foreign Policy in Transition (2020-2024) =

In 2020, the foreign policy was moving towards Russia and China block but after no-confidence motion, the foreign policy is in transition stage. Next election decide, whether it moved towards China, Russia block to counter Indian's alliance or against other way.

Critical Analysis =

Pakistan foreign policy is revolved around the security-centric focus, Strategic Alliance, Regional stability and economic development, and balance act. From 1947 till Now, the main national interest is to protect the state from Indian Expansionism policy. That's why, Pakistan foreign policy changes

with time to time, from security concern to economic integration, the foreign policy gives paradigm shift and KSA is strong Pakistan economic helper in crisis situation.



Conclusion=

In conclusion, the whole foreign policy phases are according to achieving national interest at that time. Overall Pakistan foreign policy is security-centric and economic integration. Although Pakistan faces hard time while it strait it to achieve its national interests as more as possible.

Q 4Strong Political System
For a very Strong
EconomyIntroduction:

The economy of any house or any state is linked with the stability and stability is linked with the political system. The country which has strong political system has strong economy as compared to other. The strong political system brings stability, continuity and long term policy making and supporting capacity.

Strong Political System leads to strong
Economy: USA

The USA is the world largest and strongest political system. Due to its strong political system, it has the world strong economy. The long term policy and continuity of last government approved projects bring USA at that level. Even other countries try to become, but faces political

Instability and its dents country economy.

Necessity of a Strong Political System for a Very Strong Economy

Political Stability and Predictability =

A strong political system provides stability and predictability. It gives confidence to the investor because of long term policy and no security or anarchy threat. It allows investor for long term planning.

Role of Law and Property Rights =

Strong political system brings role of law in the state that is necessary for the strong economy. Moreover, more strict role of law is required for the property rights maintenance that gives confidence to investor & businessman.

Sound Fiscal and Monetary Policy =

The strong political system makes efficient and long term fiscal and monetary policy. When both policy are long term base, then investor thinks about investment. The main example is no fluctuation in the interest rate and availability of loan with easy and flexible conditions are the fruits of strong political system.