

PART - II
Section - A

Q3:

System of checks & balances

The system of Checks and Balances is a crucial aspect of the trichotomy of powers, which refers to the division of government powers into three branches: the legislative, executive and judicial branches. The goal of this system is to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful and to ensure that each branch operates within its designated constitutional limits. Checks and Balances allow each branch to monitor and limit the actions of other branches, thereby maintaining a system of accountability and preventing the abuse of power.

Here's an explanation of how Checks and Balances work with the example of US Government

Legislative Branch: (Congress)

US constitution lays out the legislature in the greatest detail, it also gives the legislature greatest number of checks on the other branches.

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→ checks on the executive

The framers of the constitution were concerned about the President becoming a tyrannical figure like King George III. Hence constitution gives legislative a lot of powers over the executive.

→ The House of Representatives can impeach the President

→ The senate can remove president from office but only with $\frac{2}{3}$ majority

→ The senate can also check the President's appointment of judges and officials by rejecting them.

This is known as **ADVICE AND CONSENT**

→ Either branch of Congress can investigate executive activities and officers.

→ If president vetoes a law, congress with a two-thirds vote in both Houses can override the veto

→ congress can also refuse to pass laws that the executive wants.

→ They can refuse to appropriate funds for executive programs.

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→ checks over Judiciary

- Congress can impeach and remove Judges as it can do with the president
- senate can reject judicial nominees which is a check on Judges before they even get there.
- congress can change the federal court system by adding or taking away courts like it says it in Article III
- it can also change the jurisdiction of federal courts.
- Congress can pass laws that override Supreme Court decisions as long as the decisions aren't based on the constitution.
- congress can propose amendments to the Constitution as it did with the 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments overruling the Dred Scott Decision

Executive branch

→ checks over legislature

- President can veto congress' laws.
- President can call congress into a special session but he can't make them pass new laws.
- Vice President is given power to break ties with Senate.

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→ checks over ~~oversight~~ Judiciary

- The president nominates supreme court judges, it can change the way courts work.
- He also nominates Federal court judges and this shapes the entire court system.
- The president can pardon people convicted by the courts which cancels out their judgement
- can refuse to carry out court decisions

The executive branch is however weaker than the legislation

Judiciary Branch:

→ checks over legislative & executive

Being the weakest branch, it also has fewest checks on the other two branches.

- The judiciary checks the legislature by declaring its laws unconstitutional.
- Chief Justice presides over impeachment trials.
- The judiciary checks the executive branch by declaring executive actions unconstitutional.

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A famous example of this check is the Youngstown

Sheet and Tube Company
vs.

Sawyer

"the steel seizure case held that the President did not have the authority to seize private property without specifically being granted authority by Congress."

→ The court also issues warrants over federal crime cases and presides over impeachment trials in the Senate.

→ Courts have the power to invalidate laws and executive actions.

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Q7

FOREIGN POLICY

History:

Initially, Pakistan's national interest focused on security establishment and economic survival. At the time of cold war in South Asia and US's search for allies, all perfectly fit together. America's assistance established a balance of power in the region, ~~securing~~ securing Pakistan's survival.

US connection strengthened the elite based ruling establishment, particularly the army. Therefore, army became a predominant player in the country's politics. The army's services, geopolitical location, and its islamisation made it an attractive partner for different reasons, to china, the US and KSA, who became its principal benefactors.

Pak-china friendship is a success of the country's foreign relations. Pakistan has stood up well to India's hegemony and its nuclear capability for which both the civilian and military leaderships are to be credited.

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It has not only been good for the country's security but also for peace in the region. Pakistan has also enjoyed a high profile in multilateral diplomacy and has had excellent relations with Muslim World.

Present:

Now the policy has increasingly been made less out of concern for national interest and more by the leadership's own priorities and pursuit of political power.

The rise of extremist outfits, born out of Pakistan's strategic ambitions and Washington's ill conceived wars, have come to threaten our internal stability and economic future. Instability thrives when a state is too weak and ambivalent to act.

The ruling establishment's response to the deepening crisis a few years ago was to make a rhetorical switch to geo-economics - economic policies pursued on the basis of global economic and geopolitical considerations.

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Geo-economics largely remains a slogan as Pakistan fails to make necessary shifts. The underlying structural economic weaknesses, poor governance and lack of political stability do not make Pakistan a good partner or an attractive market for foreign investors.

Future:

There are several middle and aspiring powers multi-aligning and networking through miniforms, adhoc groupings and shifting coalitions at the global and regional levels with or without getting involved in the US-China Rivalry. It is already apparent how multialignment is enhancing country's bargaining power individually or as groups. This can create a whole new set of opportunities for wider circle of small and middle powers.

To enhance economic benefits countries are strengthening or loosening traditional ties and seeking new friendships.

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Dependency Syndrome with China

The dependency syndrome, anti-Americanism and a warped view of 'independent' foreign policy has led to the perception that with China at its back, Pakistan does not need ~~to diplomatis~~ other ~~relationships~~ relationships - ~~provides a~~ ~~of~~ ~~major~~

To develop relations with China and US, Pakistan's diplomacy needs to be flexible. Ties with China maybe ~~under~~ indispensable but with America, ties are necessary.

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Q4.

The relationship between strong political system and a strong economy is complex. However, a strong ~~enacted~~ political system can create an environment for economic prosperity.

Necessity of a strong political system for a strong economy

1. Rule of law and stability

A strong political system establishes and enforces the rule of law, providing a stable environment for economic activities. Businesses and investors thrive in an environment where property rights are protected, contracts are enforced and there is a predictable legal framework.

~~2. Political~~

2. Policy Consistency and Predictability

Political stability contributes to consistent economic policies. Frequent changes in government or policy uncertainty can create an unstable business environment, making it difficult for businesses to plan for the long-term.

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3. Infrastructure and Public Services

A robust political system is essential for planning and implementing critical infrastructure projects and public services.

Efficient infrastructure, education and healthcare systems, which are often overseen by the government are crucial for economic development.

4. Corruption and Governance

A strong political system can help combat corruption,

~~and~~ fostering trust and

transparency. Low levels of corruption contribute to a fair

business environment and ensure that resources are allocated

efficiently.