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Section no #0A

Question no #02

## 1 Introduction

The system of checks and balance plays a major role in the US constitution, providing overall stability to the political system. This system was build by Montesquie. The system ensures that every organ works in its own sphere so that overall stability of the system can be ensured. For instance, executive can veto parliament laws, legislative makes laws and judiciary provides over-sight.

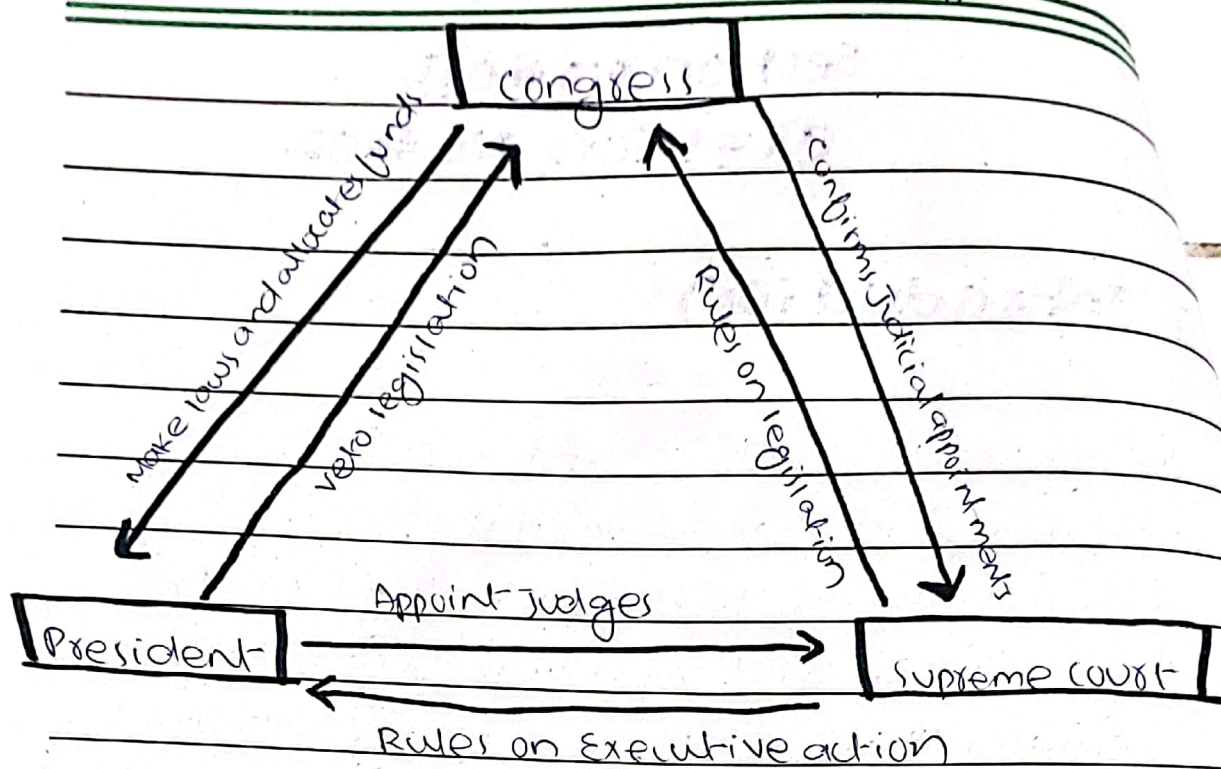
## 2) What is the system of check and balance?

The system of check and balance was developed by political scientist "Montesquieu". He said, **"If the legislative and executive authorities are one institution, there will be no freedom"**. The system was adopted by American forefathers, providing political stability to the country.

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3) How it works in the trichotomy of powers?

3-1) The legislative branch has the power to oversee and investigate the actions of the executive branch

The legislative branch has the power of to oversee and investigate the actions of the executive branch. For instance, Congressional committees such as the House Oversight and Reform committee, conduct investigations into executive actions and presidential appointments.

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3-2) The executive branch can veto legislation passed by the legislative branch.

The executive branch can veto legislation passed by the legislative branch. After that legislation requires a two-third majority to override the presidential veto. The US Constitution

Article 1, section 7 talks about

President-veto powers. Thus, president holds the power of veto.

3-3) The senate must confirm key executive appointments, including federal judges and members of the president's cabinet.

The senate must confirm key executive appointments, including federal judges, members of the president's cabinet, and foreign diplomats. The system provides power to senate to appoint supreme judicial judges and executive members. It provides check on executive power of appointments.

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3.4) The judiciary has the power of judicial review to determine the constitutionality of laws.

The judiciary has the power of judicial review to determine the constitutionality of laws.

For instance, the landmark case *Marbury vs Madison* (1803) established the principle of judicial review, empowering the courts to declare laws unconstitutional.

Thus, judiciary enjoys the power of judicial review.

3.5) Congress has the power to impeach and remove the president, federal judges and other high officials.

Congress has the power to impeach and remove the president, federal judges and other high officials. For example, the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson, Bill Clinton, and Donald

Trump exemplify the use of this constitutional power. Hence, Congress can impeach the president.

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3-6) The president has the authority to grant pardons and reprieves.

The president has the authority to grant pardons and reprieves. For instance, President Gerald Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon after the water gate scandal showcased the executive's use of the pardon power.

3-7) The power of the purse rests with the legislative branch, allowing it to control government spending.

The power of the purse rests with the legislative branch, allowing it to control government spending. The budget is approved by the senate. It provides financial powers to the senate. The annual budget process in congress involves the allocation of funds and serves as a powerful check on executive spending priorities. Thus, congress controls the budget allocation, providing financial stability to the country.

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3.8) The judiciary is independent and serves as a check on the actions of other two branches

The judiciary is independent and serves as a check and on the actions of other two branches. For example, courts can issue injunctions or ruling against government actions of both legislative and executive branches. As seen in cases related to immigration policies.

3.9) Congress can override a presidential veto with a two-third majority in both houses

Congress can override a presidential veto with a two-third majority in both houses.

For instance, the Child ~~act~~ Rights act of 1964 was passed despite President Lyndon B. Johnson's initial veto, demonstrating the legislative override mechanism.

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3-10) The judiciary can review and strike down executive orders that exceed the president's constitutional authority.

The judiciary can review and strike down executive orders that exceed the presidential<sup>is</sup> constitutional authority. For instance, The US Supreme Court's decisions in cases like *Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. v. Sawyer* (1952) clarify the limits of executive power.

#### 4) Conclusion

To conclude, the check and balance system plays a major role in providing overall smooth working of the US political system. It rejects and restricts interference in other domains, providing clear guidelines about the usage of and functions of different branches.

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## Section - B

### Question No # 04

#### 1 Introduction

The robust political system is essential for the strong economy. It is because it provides consistency in economic policies and political stability. Moreover, democracy cannot function without capitalism because capitalism provides economic empowerment and reduction of poverty which is essential for the democratic principles. However, some analysts believe that capitalism destroys democracy.

#### 2) what is political system

A political system is a set of institutions, structures, and rules that define how a society makes collective decisions and exercises political authority. It establishes the framework for the distribution of power, the role of government, and the relationship between various political entities within a nation.

Example: Monarchy, parliamentary democracy, Dictatorship, Presidential system.

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3) What is strong economic?

There are various economic systems, but the prevailing and strong economic system is the capitalism.

4) Why strong political system is necessary for strong economic system

4-1) Political stability is essential for sustained economic growth

Political stability is essential for sustained economic growth. It is because without robust political stability, no country can achieve economic growth. For instance, Singapore has achieved remarkable economic growth due to its stable political environment.

4-2) A strong political system ensures consistency in economic policies

A strong political system ensures consistency in economic policies, leading to economic prosperity of country. For instance, Germany's stable political system has

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contributed to its policy reputation for policy consistency & supporting the strength of its economy.

### 4-3) A strong political system facilitates effective governance and the development of essential infrastructure

A strong political system facilitates effective governance and the development of essential infrastructure. For instance, China's economic success is attributed, in part, to its government ability to plan and execute infrastructure projects like five years plans.

### 4-4) A robust legal framework and rule of law attract foreign investment and build investor confidence

A robust legal framework and rule of law attract foreign investment and build investors confidence. For instance, the United State's political system, with its strong adherence to the rule of law, has attracted significant foreign investment.

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#### 4-5) A strong political system can control corruption, promoting economic efficiency

A strong political system can control corruption, promoting economic efficiency. For instance, the anti-corruption measures implemented in Hong-kong have contributed to its economic progress.

(Hong-kong)

#### 4-6) Political stability fosters social stability, which is conducive to higher economic productivity

Political stability fosters social stability, which is conducive to higher economic productivity. **Case Study: Norway's** political stability and strong social policies have contributed to its high level of economic productivity. Thus, political stability fosters social stability which lead to economic productivity.

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5) why democracy can't work without capitalism.

5.1) Capitalism can drive economic growth, providing resources for public services

Capitalism can drive economic growth, providing resources for public service. All capitalist countries follow democratic model of governance and allocate resources for public services like health, education, and sanitary. (Adam Smith wealth of nations)

5.2) Capitalism is often associated with individual liberties and economic freedom, aligning with democratic principles of personal choice

Capitalism is often associated with individual liberties and economic freedom, aligning with democratic principles of personal choice. Capitalism promotes freedom which is the essential character of democracy.

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5.3) Capitalism provides innovations and entrepreneurship, contributing to economic development and societal progress.

Capitalism provides innovations and entrepreneurship, contributing to economic development and societal progress. When innovations and new startups are built, it creates new employment opportunities, producing economic development.

5.4) Capitalism has the potential to create wealth and reduce poverty, aligning with democratic goals and of improving the well-being of citizens.

Capitalism has the potential to create wealth and reduce poverty, aligning with democratic goals of improving the living standard of their citizens. All western countries are capitalist and follow democratic form of governance. These countries holds higher per capita compared to other countries.

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5-5) Capitalism allows for decentralized decision-making through market mechanisms, aligning with democratic principles of distributed power.

Capitalism allows for decentralization, aligning with democratic principles of distributed power. The decentralization plays a major role in providing effective governance. Therefore, capitalism promotes decentralization and good governance which lead to democratic society.

6) However, many analysts believe democracy can't function with capitalism.

However, many analysts believe that democracy can't function with capitalism. It is because capitalism perpetuates inequality in society which is against the basic democratic norms. Moreover, capitalism has created a powerful corporations which influence government policies, eroding democratic principles. Therefore,

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many analysts believe that capitalism should be replaced by socialism, where government holds power to prevent corporate monopolies and distribute resources efficiently. In this regard, the world should learn from **Scandinavian countries** that follow socialist principles.

## 7) Conclusion

To conclude, capitalism and democracy are two inter-wined subjects, but modern capitalism has increased inequality in society. Therefore, many countries are shifting towards secularism. Moreover, a robust political system plays a major role in strong economy. Without efficient political system, no country can achieve economic prosperity.

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## Question No # 8

### 1 Introduction

Indeed, without global society there cannot be globalization and politics. It is because global civil society plays a crucial role for advocacy of human rights, environmental activism, peacebuilding and conflict resolution, health advocacy, and many more. Therefore, it is argued that global society and globalization, and politics are intertwined.

### 2) What is Globalization

Global civil society refers to the vast networks of non-governmental organization

Globalization refers to the "global village" in which every thing is connected through politics, economy, and culture, and technology. Globalization has increased global dependency on countries with each other.

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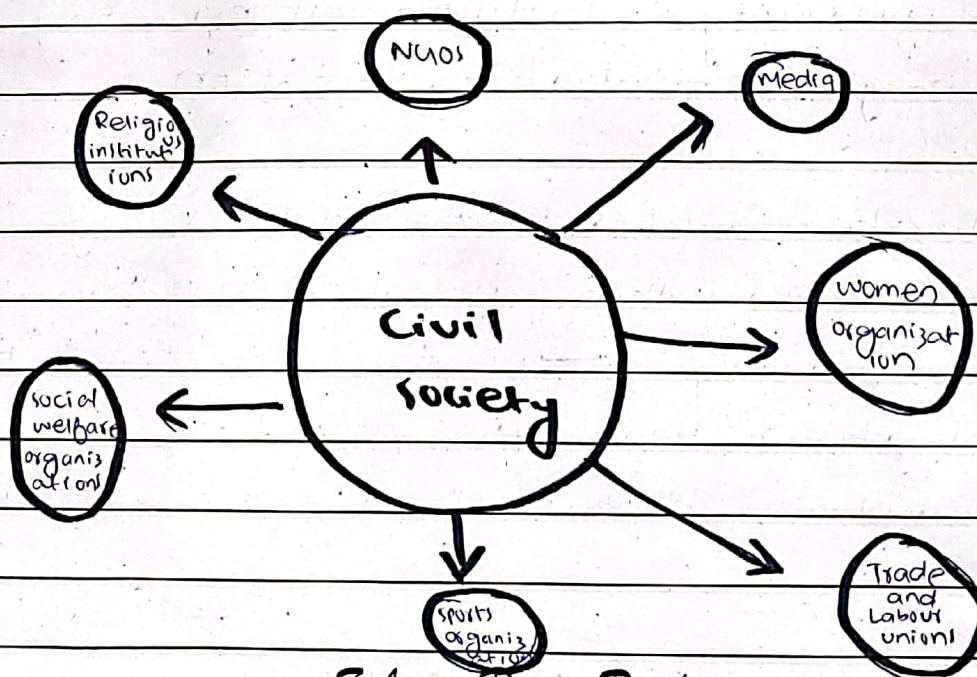


### 3) what is politics

Politics refers to the discourse and participation in electoral process to achieve common goals. Politicians involve in politics so that they can achieve political power through elections and form government in the center or states.

### 4) what is global civil society.

Global society refers to the vast network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), advocacy groups, social movements, and individuals that operate on an international scale, engaging with global issues and influencing political processes.



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5) How globalization and politics are not possible without global civil society.

5.1) Global civil society plays a vital role in advocating for human rights on a global scale.

Global civil society plays a vital role in advocating for human rights on a global scale. For instance Amnesty international and Human rights watch are prominent NGOs that mobilize global civil society to address human rights issues.

5.2) Global civil society is instrumental in environmental activism and addressing environmental challenges.

Global civil society is instrumental in environmental activism and addressing environmental challenges. Greenpeace and Sierra Club are examples of NGOs mobilizing global civil society to address environmental issues.

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3.3) Global civil society contributes to peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts world wide.

Global civil societies contributes to peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts worldwide.

**The International crises group and**

**Peace direct** exemplify organizations engaged

in the global civil society initiatives for

conflict resolution and peace building

mechanisms. Thus, global civil society plays

a major role in peace process.

3.4) Global civil society is essential in addressing global health issues and advocating for health access.

Global civil society is essential in addressing global health issues and advocating for

health access. **Doctors without Borders,**

**Red crescent** operates globally, addressing

health crises and advocating for health access.

Thus, global civil society is providing health

insurances to the globe.

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### 3-5) Global civil society advocates for economic justice and fair trade practices

Global civil society advocates for economic justice and fair trade practices. **International**

**Court of Justice** and **oxfam** work

with global society to promote economic justice and fair trade. Moreover, **World**

**Trade organization** promote fair trade policy in the world.

### 3-6) Global civil society plays a key role in advancing gender equality and women's rights

Global civil society plays a key role in advancing gender equality and women's rights. **NUOs** like **UN Women** and

**women's international League for peace and freedom** work with global

civil society to address gender issues.

Thus, global civil society also plays a key role in addressing gender equality

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3.7) Global civil society engages in advocacy for the rights of migrant and refugees.

Global civil society engages in advocacy for the rights of migrant and refugees.

The International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

work to address migration issues across the globe.

(UNHCR)

3.8) Global civil society promotes media and information access as a means of bolstering informal global citizenship.

Global civil society promotes media and information access as a means of bolstering informal global citizenship.

NGOs like Reporters Without Borders work to defend press freedom globally.

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3-9) Global civil society engages in discussions around internet governance and advocates for digital rights

Global civil society engages in discussion around internet government and advocates for digital rights. Organizations like digital internet society contribute to global civil society efforts in protecting digital rights.  
(De Nardis)

3-10) Global civil society is instrumental in promoting education and advocating for sustainable development

Global civil society is instrumental in promoting education and advocating for sustainable development. International IDEA (Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance) works globally to advance democratic governance (Diamond and Morlino, "The Quality of Democracy")

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### 3.11) Global civil society contributes to democracy promotion and the protection of democratic values

Global civil society contributes to democracy promotion and the protection of democratic values. The Economist Unit, promotes democratic values and releases democracy condition across the globe. It releases annual report in which it argues about democratic condition across the globe.

### 4) Conclusion

To conclude, global civil society plays a major role because it promotes economic justice, human rights, democratic principles, health advocacy, and many more. So, global society is interlinked with globalization and politics.

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## Question no # 7

### 1 Introduction

Pakistan's foreign policy has been facing multiple challenges since its inception. When the country got independence, the major national interests were the security and territorial integrity, Kashmir issue and economic prosperity. However, the country faced breakdown of its East Pakistan, but that was caused due to domestic issues rather than foreign policy failures. Foreign policy has <sup>been</sup> <sup>ing</sup> achieved its national interest since inception.

### 2) What are the national interests of Pakistan?

National interest is the interest of a country on which broader consensus of the country is developed. National interests are the prime objectives which a country want to achieve in its foreign policy. For instance, Pakistan's foreign policy objectives, which are national interests, are Kashmir issue, security and territorial integrity, climate financing, and economic development.

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3) How national interest has been the major determinant of the foreign policy of Pakistan?

3.1) Early years (1947-1950s): searching for new alliances for security and territorial integrity

During the early phase, Pakistan's prime national interest was security and territorial integrity, and Kashmir. Pakistan was facing existential crises due to Indian aggression. Therefore, it was looking for alliances which provide it economic and military aid.

3.2) Alignment with the US (1950-1960s)  
SEATO and CENTO agreements for military advancement and support for Kashmir cause

After the early phase, Pakistan entered into alliances with the US. It was in the interest of Pakistan to signed an alignment with the US because India had joined the USSR camp. The US provided economic and military aid to Pakistan that helped Pakistan to modernize its military.

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### 3.3) Non-alignment period (1970s-1980): Exploring new bloc with the Arab world and China: OTC and shuttle diplomacy for China.

After the fall of Dhaka, Pakistan major national interest was to diversify its alliances. It had learned that only dependency on the US would lead to fall Dhaka. Therefore, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with other Muslim nations created OTC. Moreover, Pakistan also played a major role in providing shuttle diplomacy between China and the USA.

### 3.4) Realignment Period: Afghan war and trap Bear trap in Afghanistan

When Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, Pakistan's security threat increased because no country wants super power in backyard which is enemy. Therefore, Pakistan need the US help to defeat bears in Afghanistan. Thereby, the Pakistan became a major non-NATO ally. Although Pakistan is still facing the repercussions of the war, that war was never started from Pakistan.

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3.5) Post-cold war realignment: Looking beyond the sphere of the US and building new partnerships with Russia and China

After the cold war, the world became the uni-polar led by the USA. When the Soviet Union collapsed, America started sanctioning Pakistan due to its nuclear program. Therefore, Pakistan's prime national interest was to build a nuclear power for defence and deterrence purposes. So, Pakistan was looking other major powers which would help Pakistan.

3.6) Post 9/11 Alliances: Alignment with the US to provide military and economic assistance

After the 9/11, the US needed Pakistan to invade Afghanistan. At that time, Pakistan's national interest was to stay neutral, but Pakistan would not face the external pressure of the US and <sup>entered</sup> took alliance with the US. That was a time when Pakistan took a wrong approach in which its 70,000 were killed and more than hundred billions dollars were lost.

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### 3-7) Shift towards Regional cooperation (2010s) = CPEC and close relations with Russia

With the rise of east, the world is heading towards the multi-polar world. Therefore, Pakistan main objective in the multi-polar is to diversify its relations. In this regard, Pakistan is engaging with Russia. It has maintained healthy relations with china and the western powers including the US.

### 3-8) Shift from Geo-strategic to Geo-economics (2020s): A more balanced approach towards Multi-polar world.

After the failure of geo-strategic policy, Pakistan is moving towards geo-economic policy. The policy was first launched in 2020 by the national security advisor Moeed Yusuf. The policy aims that Pakistan will utilize its location for geo-economic purposes. It will provide a way for transit trade because it provides access to Middle-East, Eastern Asia, and 3 billion people population market.

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### 3.9) Shift in policy towards regional alignment: Afghanistan and India.

Pakistan, owing to its geo-economic policy, wants ~~close~~ friendly relations with its neighbours including India. Former Prime Minister Imran Khan returned Indian pilot in the goodwill gesture to reduce escalation with India.

Multiple times Pakistan's civilian and military establishment establish that it wants good relations with India.

### 3.10) De-escalation tensions with the regional borders and shift towards trade and connectivity in the region

Pakistan do not want escalation in its borders.

Therefore, it ~~has~~ started peace talks with the

TTP. This terrorist organization is responsible

for thousands killings of innocent Pakistani

people including APS attacks of 2014. However,

Pakistan's goodwill gesture with Taliban government

and peace talk with Afghanistan is not giving

any fruitful outcomes. Therefore, Pakistan is now

using strict measures so that it convey a message to

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Kabul that it is serious about terrorism.

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#### 4) Critical Analysis of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

Pakistan's foreign policy has been facing many ups and downs. However, Pakistan has been successful in achieving its national interest except full of Dhaka. It has maintained its territorial integrity and has become a nuclear power. Although it is facing multifaceted challenges, one cannot ignore its performances in one of the roughest times.

#### 5) Conclusion

To conclude, the foreign policy of Pakistan has been trying to achieve its national interest. Some of the national interest are being pursued excellently, but lacks the clarity and efficiency. However, one cannot neglect the vision of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah that no force can undo Pakistan. And with the exceptional period of 1971, Pakistan has <sup>been</sup> successfully achieved <sup>ing</sup> its territorial integrity since its inception.

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