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- Myopic and generic introduction
- Weak argumentation, lacks substance
- dangling and misplaced structure
- number your headings
- ensure that you are answering each part of the asked question

Alma: 33059

Mock: Pol. Sci II

## Part - II Section - A

### Question-03

How does the system of  
Checks and Balances...

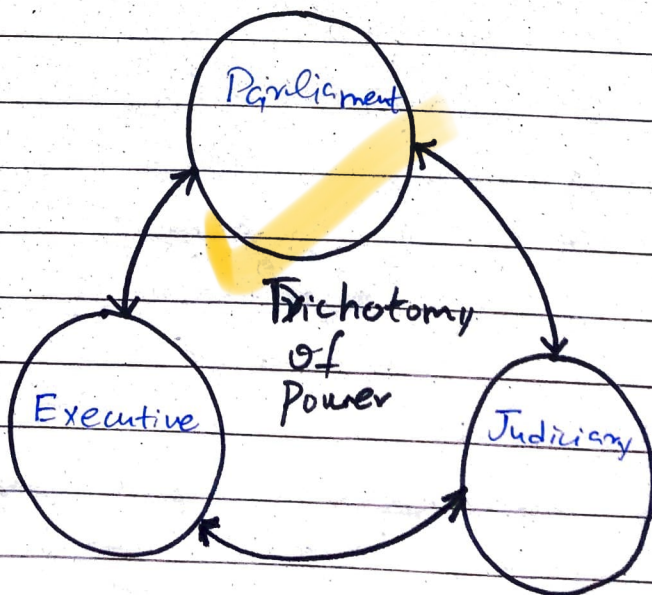
#### Introduction:

System of checks and balances as synonymous with the separation of powers is necessary to keep the power vested in an institution under control. Three pillars of government, i.e., executive, judiciary and legislature work in their spheres and keep a check on each other. The need of this system arises to control the

power in each institution so that it may not lead to the dictatorship of that powerful institution.

## 2. Trichotomy of Power and System of Checks & Balances

Trichotomy of power is the power structure of three pillars of modern government. They work in close coordination to ensure the working of state.



A system of checks and balances ensures that each institute is keeping a check on the power of the other institutes so that no one gets strong enough to create its own hegemony. Flawed power structure can lead to dictatorship of the one institution.

### 3. How Does this System Work

#### 3.1 Parliamentary Watch Over the Executive

The institution of parliament keeps a strict check on the actions of the executive, i.e., prime minister and its cabinet.

##### 3.1.1 The Debate Hour in Parliament

First hour in every session of the parliament is debate hour in which the parliamentarians ask the questions from the

executive about the policy actions being taken by them.

### 3.1.2 Vote of no-confidence

The no-confidence move in the parliament is another way to ensure the legitimacy of the executive. The house can initiate the vote of no-confidence which if gets successful sends the PM and its cabinet home.

↳ Similarly, in the US presidential system, cabinet can impeach the president if it is found of any wrongdoings.

### 3.1.3 Appointment of Cabinet members

The house can, similarly, move against a cabinet minister if it he or she loses the legitimacy of the house.

↳ For instance, the US cabinet once denied making a person

Cabinet member nominated by the president Roosevelt. The president later had to comply.

## 3.2 Control of Executive Over the Parliament

Similarly, executive wields significant control over the parliament.

### 3.2.1 PM part of parliament in Parliamentary System

Prime minister and his/her cabinet is a part of the parliament in Parliamentary government. They have a majority in the house. PM and its cabinet, therefore, can wish away any erroneous bill proposed by the opposition.

### 3.2.2 In Presidential System

Although president is not a part of legislative body in the presidential system, but still

wields power and respect in legislative spheres. For example, the US president can send recommendations about bills to congress which is much respected by the congress.

↳ Also, president can also issue presidential orders. President Roosevelt in his extended tenure issued 7000 Presidential orders.

### 3.3 - Checks & Balances by Judiciary

Judiciary ensures checks and balances on both executive and the legislature to ensure smooth working of state.

#### 3.3.1 Watch over Parliament

Judiciary, being an interpreter of the constitution and its protector ensures that no bill is passed in the parliament that is incongruous to the

Constitution.

Further, over-ruling the parliamentary decision in the light of constitution is also the prerogative of judiciary.

↳ For example, current Supreme Court of Pakistan's adamancy to hold general elections on 8th February despite senate resolution.

### 3.3.2 - Judiciary's Watch over the executive.

Judiciary ensures compliance of executive with rule of the land. Executive can be held accountable for any transgression with respect to law.

## 4. Conclusion

In a nutshell, the system of checks of balances is a necessary set of powers vested in institutions to ensure the rightful working of other institutions.

## Section - B

### Question-04

What is the necessity of strong political system. --- Explain

#### Introduction:-

Strong political system is necessary for a strong economy. A strong political system can easily shut down the loopholes that can impact economy adversely. For instances with a strong political system tax evasions can be averted, institutional forbearance can be induced; continuity of policy and striking down the despot are some other factors. In the second part of question, democracy does not need capitalism to function. Noam Chomsky has a very strict stance on it as



discussed ahead.

## 2. Necessity of a Strong Political System for a Very Strong Economy

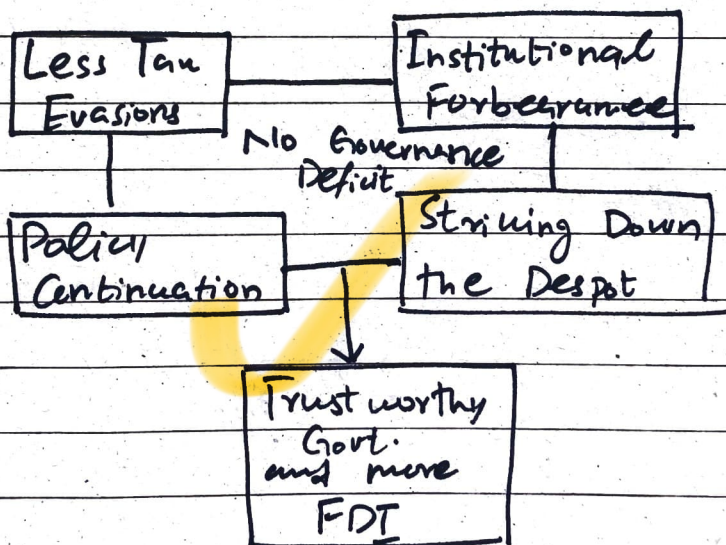
### 2.1 Easily averting the tax evasions

A strong political system helps reducing tax evasions. Stronger institutions can lead to better functioning in terms of tax collection. While weak political economy is stained by loopholes in tax collection mechanism. For instance, Pakistan collected only 9 percent tax of its total GDP in fiscal year 2023. This year's target was 17 percent as defined by IMF but this does not being realised as well.

### 2.2 Institutional Forbearance

A country with strong political

System will have strong institutions which will not be exploited by anyone in power. In the book, "How Democracies Die" author argues that weaker institutions being exploited by those in power are leading reasons for the death of democracy.



### 2.3 Policy Continuation

A strong political system will have a stable and welfare-oriented policy which will be

continued even if government changes. This cause no change in policy shifts and gradually leads economy to an upsurge.

## 2.4 Dealing with Despotic Tendencies

A strong political system can wish away the despotic tendencies in the governance structures which lead to further strengthening of system and policies.

## 2.5 Doing Away with Governance Deficit

These measures of strong political economy cause a strong governance. Fast decisions can be taken.

“Pakistan's only two problems that are inter-related as well— economy, and governance deficit.”  
 ~ Governing the Ungovernable.

## 2.5 Trustworthy Govt. & Increased FDI.

Strong political system induces stability in the policies and projects which wins the trust of investor, and foreign direct investment is increased ultimately. For instance, China, in 2023, invested \$92 billion in Singapore while only \$2 billion in Pakistan.

## 3. Democracy can Function without Capitalism, surely.

### 3.1 Noam Chomsky on democracy and Capitalism

Noam Chomsky has a vivid insight on the international relations, democracy of the world and its economies. He, in an interview said:-

"Democracy, if this is what we still call it today, has been marred

by Capitalism which is obviously not according to the equality of people.

Hence, democracy being a system of equal representation and rights has not benefited from capitalism, in fact, it has been deteriorated by it.

### 3.2 Democracy is older than Capitalism

Democracy is a centuries old concept since people started asking for representation in the political and economic spheres.

While, Capitalism is hardly two centuries old and found its roots in Laissez-faire economy and free-market structure.

### 3.3 Democracies Without Capitalism

In the world, there are

democracies which exist without capitalism. One notable example is Switzerland, and Norway. These countries call them as socialist ones, and they are doing far better than many capitalist-driven democracies. Also, Bernie Sanders call himself a socialist while running for the seat of president of the country which is the greatest advocate of capitalism. Hence democracy does not need capitalism to function.

## Conclusion

A strong political system is absolutely necessary for a strong economy. Only a country with a strong political infrastructure, institutions and powerful governance can be a strong economy. Lastly, the later part has discussed that democracy can exist without capitalism

## Question-07

Has international interest been the major determinant. ———

### Introduction:-

Like all other countries, national interest has been the cornerstone of Pakistan's relations with all other countries.

Pakistan, throughout its checkered history, has seen various transitions in its foreign policy. From having oriented one block to the other, Pakistan has always valued its national interest.

A thorough picture of Pakistan foreign policy is detailed as follows:-

## 2. National Interest: the major determinant

Ever since the establishment of Pakistan, Pakistan has valued

mutual benefit and national interest are the foremost priorities in relations.

Laski:-

"In foreign policy, there are no friends or foes; only national interests."

Strategy of Pakistan has always been the same

Stanely Wolpert quotes Quid-e-Azam when he was talking with the then minister of Sindh.

"We have established, now our only goal is to make friendly relations with countries."

There has been a significant shifts in Pakistan's foreign policy. A detailed overview is given ahead.



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### 3. Phases of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

#### 3.1 - Security-oriented policy (1947-58)

In the beginning, Pakistan's policy was more focused on security because there was a consistent threat of India's domination. So, Pakistan's policy was America-oriented:-

↳ Joined SEATO and CENTO for this purpose.

#### 3.2 - Sino-Indian Conflict and end to SEATO and CENTO

Pakistan had established cordial relations with China, and in early 1960s Sino-Indian escalation the US supported India. This caused a shift in policy.

#### 3.3 East Oriented (1965-1970)

After 1965 war, and later sanctions on Pakistan through Pressler Amendment shifted Pakistan's interest towards Russia and China.

### 3.4 Soviet-Afghan War (1979-89)

In Soviet-Afghan war, Pakistan became a key player, and again took the shot for its interest.

"Pakistan has become the US's  
the most allied ally."

~Then US President~

↳ FDI showed up and a trust relationship started to boom.

### 3.5 A new Century and War on Terror

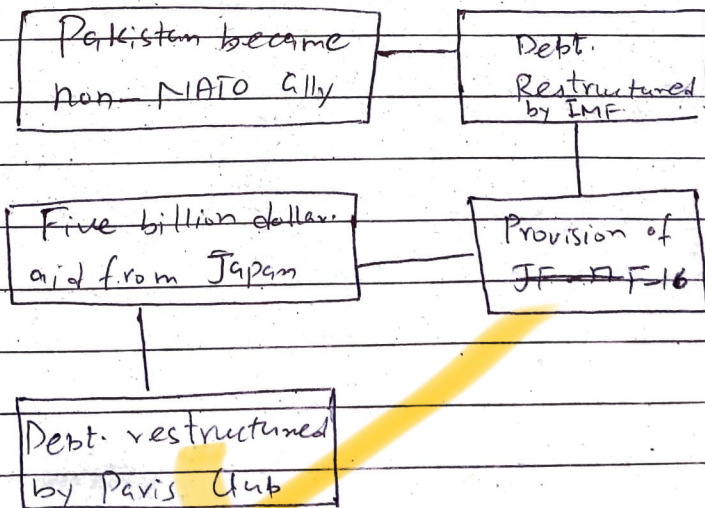
Pakistan played a decisive role in War on Terror. It was

a key player, so much so that the then secretary of state said to Musherraf:-

"You are either with us, or against us."  
 ~ Collin Powell

### 3.6 Rewards of War on Terror

Pakistan's national interest fostered in the early years of Wot.



Source: Foreign Policy of Pakistan by Abdul Sattar

### 3.7 - Deterioration of relations with the US and China factor

Relations with the US started deteriorating, with China and China shifted its policy towards Pakistan.

↳ BRI in 2013

↳ Foreign Direct Investment

### 3.8 - In India-Pakistan Conflict, emotions win

Pakistan has directed its policy towards the ~~ease~~ of ties between Pakistan and India, with Pakistan most coveted interest of Kashmir, but these talks were always sabotaged one way or another.

↳ 1990-1994 → Seven secretary level talks

↳ Lahore Summit

Also, Pakistan India relations always have been mired by

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emotions.

For instance, Pakistan cut off trade and sent Indian ambassador back home after Indian annexation of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

## Conclusion

Foreign policy is supposed to be interest centric. Countries make and advance relations on the basis of national interests. It may be geographic, economic or diplomatic. Pakistan's relations with other countries have been interest-based likewise. And, this is the wise approach to follow in this regard.