

Name: 27301 Samad 325

- 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 and

Section A

Q3

Ans:

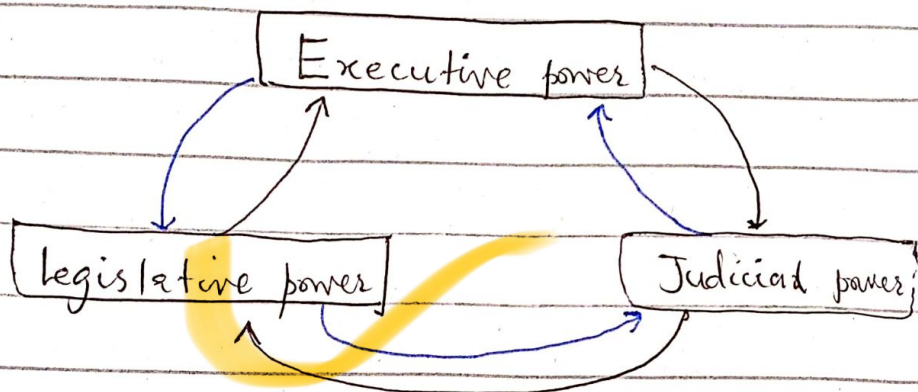
Introduction:

The system of checks and Balances works well in the trichotomy of powers: legislative, executive and judiciary. It is based on the concept of separation of powers proposed by Montesquieu. Montesquieu said, "There is growing tendency of concentration of power in single entity; therefore, powers must be separated to avoid despotism." Moreover, the system of checks and Balances are introduced to avoid concentration of power and to set redlines for all three powers to not cross them. The best example to valid this claim can be found in USA constitution. Let's take a brief view of how the system of checks and Balances works.

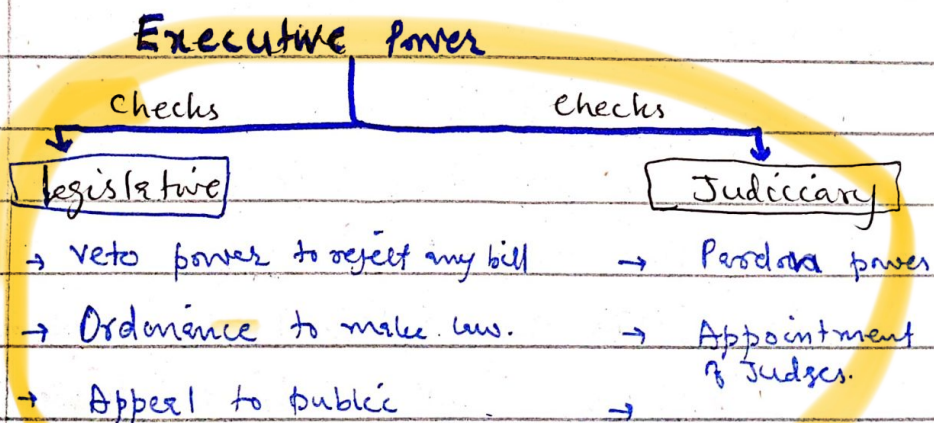
(1) How the System of checks and Balances works in trichotomy of Powers.

In trichotomy of power, one branch keeps checks and balances.

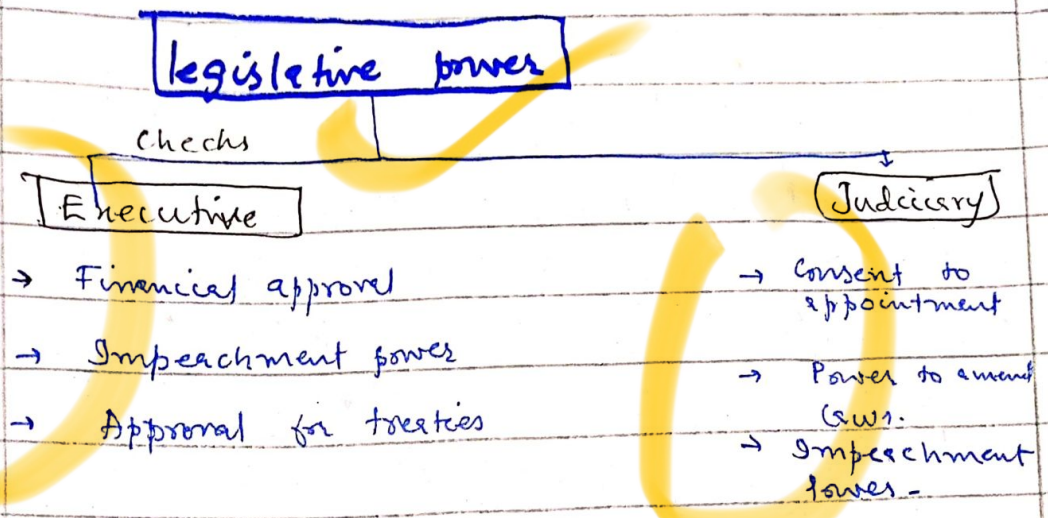
the powers of other two branches. For-
instances, legislature keeps checks on
both (executive and judiciary) and tries
to balance their power through proper
mechanism. The following graph shows
the point-



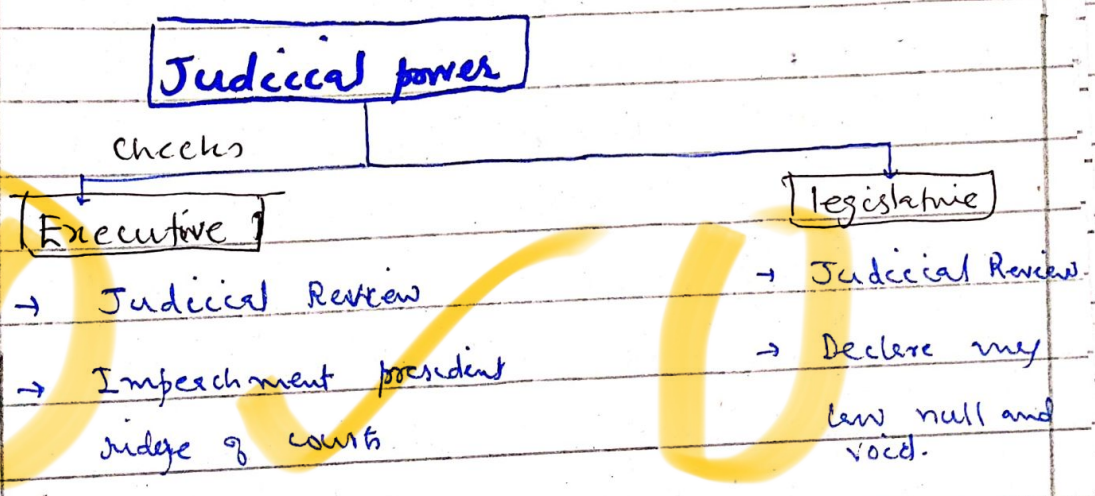
b) Executive Power: checks and
Balances on legislative and judiciary.



(ii) legislative power: Checks on Executive and Judiciary.



(iii) Judicial Power: checks on Executive and legislature



Examples of the system of checks and Balances.

The best example can be found in the constitution of USA.

(A) USA and the system of checks and Balances.

In the USA, the system of checks and Balances is a remarkable feature of its constitution. It works in the following ways.

(i) President : Executive Head checks on Congress and Supreme Court.

(a) President's checks on Congress:

USA president has a pocket veto to reject any bill passed by congress if congress is not session. Moreover, it has executive order to pass any bill.

(b) President's checks on Judiciary:

USA president has a pardon power. Mr. Trump, a former president has used to pardon 217 people. Moreover, appointment of judges is done by USA president. Mr. Joe Biden has appointed 117 judges, including brown kating, the first Black woman to supreme court.

(b) Congress : Checks on President and Supreme Court:

(a) Congress checks on President:

Congress can reject veto power if they pass the bill once again with 2/3 majority. Moreover, all financial powers rest with it, and its approval is essential to make treaties with other countries. In this way, it checks executive branch.

(b) Congress checks on Judiciary:

Approval of Congress is essential for the appointment of judges. Moreover, it has impeachment power to impeach any judicial official.

(c) Supreme Court: checks on Congress and President-

(a) Checks on Congress:

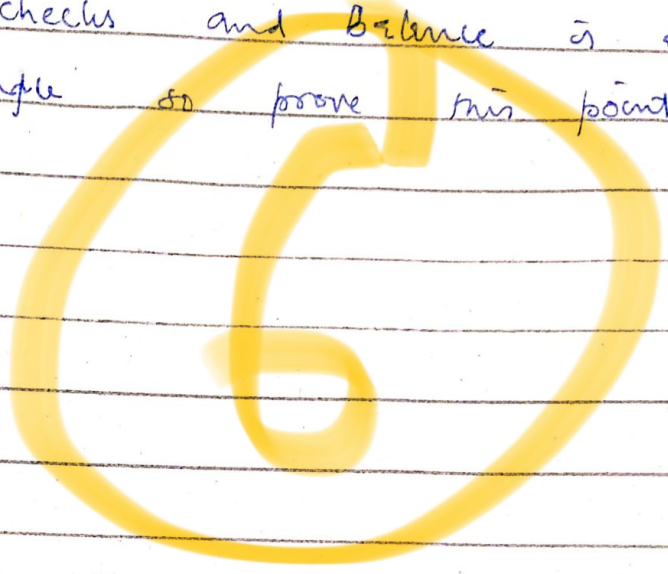
It has power to declare any law null and void ^{mostly} + It has power to impeach any member of Congress

(b) Checks on President:

It has power of judicial review if executive branch actions are not in line with constitution.

Conclusion:

The system of checks and balances works very well in distributing of powers: legislative, executive and judiciary. legislative power checks executive and judiciary. Similarly, executive checks legislative and judiciary. USA's system of checks and balance is a good example to prove this point.



Section B.

Q5

Ans

Introduction:

There is no denying the fact that strong political system paves the way for a strong economy. Take the USA's example. It has strong political which breeds fertile ground for its strong economy. To put differently, in the barren land of political instability, the seed of strong economy can not thrive. Therefore, having a strong political system is the need of hours. Moreover, the strong political system is characterized by strong institution, Robust rule of law and Effective accountability which are essential for economic growth.

Q) How strong political system is essential for strong economy:

Having strong political system can boost economic growth manifold. Some of its ways are given below-

- (i) Strong and empowered institutions. The first and foremost

characteristic of strong political system is strong and empowered institutions. The author of Book, "Why Nations Fail", writes that USA is rich state because of its inclusive institutions, while Mexico is a poor state because of extractive institution, extracting taxes from masses."

(ii) Strong Rule of law.

Another feature of ^{strong} political system is the robust rule of law, which in turn protects investors and increases economic growth. Zaid Husain Daw N Columnist, "writes, "Pakistan's weak economy is the product of poor rule of law". This shows that Rule of law is essential for strong economy.

(iii) Proper framework of good governance:

Good governance is the mark of strong political system. It is essential ingredient of strong economy. Dr. Ishaq Hussain, in his book, "Governing the ungovernable" writes that governance of a country can

enhance economy multiple time". Thus, good governance which is the feature of strong political order can increase economic growth of a country.

(IV) Political stability:

Another feature of strong political system is the constant political stability. The more the political stability, the greater the economic growth - Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore has achieved higher GDP (on average 6 to 7% (report by World Bank) due to their political stability which attracts foreign investors -

(V) Proper accountability system:

Effective accountability is essential for economic growth. In the absence of accountability, corruption would take deeper roots and reduce economic growth. Norway has robust accountability system - Therefore, it has ranked robust democracy of the world by Economists ranking 10 countries -

(Q) Democracy and Capitalism

Yes, democracy can function without capitalism. In this regard, Islamic economic model is more compatible with democracy as it is welfare based program and allows for private property. Moreover, it is not based on interests which hurting the poor people. Therefore, it is right to say that democracy can function well without capitalism. Capitalism is neither the requirement nor an essential part of democracy.

Conclusion :

It can be argued that strong political system is essential for strong economy. The fact is that strong political system creates fertile ground for economy to grow through strong institutions, robust rule of law and effective accountability.

Without these, strong economic growth would be a pipe dream. Stephen Cohen writes, "You can not correct economic part of country if political part is not corrected first?"

Q6

Ans:

Introduction:

There is no doubt that electoral system and elections are essential ingredient of political socialization. It increases mobilization of voters, helps to understand the manifesto of parties, helps to select suitable candidates and can be the source of aggregation of interests. Therefore, elections and electoral system, are at the core of political socialization. Without them, people / masses will never see the significance of their voting rights and the power they hold in their hands. Before discussing how elections and electoral system are the source of political socialization let us take a brief view of political socialization.

(b) Understanding political socialization:

The term "socialization" refers to knowing of social norms through interaction with people. In

Some view political socialization implies the knowing of political aspirations, political culture and other aspects of political system. This is only possible when elections are conducted

(a) Electoral system and Elections as the source of political socialization.

Electoral system and elections can be an effective tool for socialization of masses in political system. Some of its ways are given below -

(i) Mobilization of voters:

During election, almost parties try to reach maximum number of masses so as to secure majority in election. In this process, people understand regarding the aspirations of parties.

(ii) Awareness of political manifesto of parties:

Political manifesto are declared by every party so as to showcase their interests

and aspiration for countries - In this way, masses could know what are the main motives of any particular party or group. In this regard, it increases their political awareness.

(iii) Awareness of party system and their internal politics.

During elections, parties arrange more public gathering in every city. This helps people to know about parties members and their internal political system.

(iv) Aggregation of political interests:

During election days, masses come to know about the aggregation political interests - what politicians are trying to accomplish - what they are main motivating factors and many more. Moreover, the interests of masses can be aggregated regarding a particular

issue during the political socialization

(v) Awareness about political culture of a country.

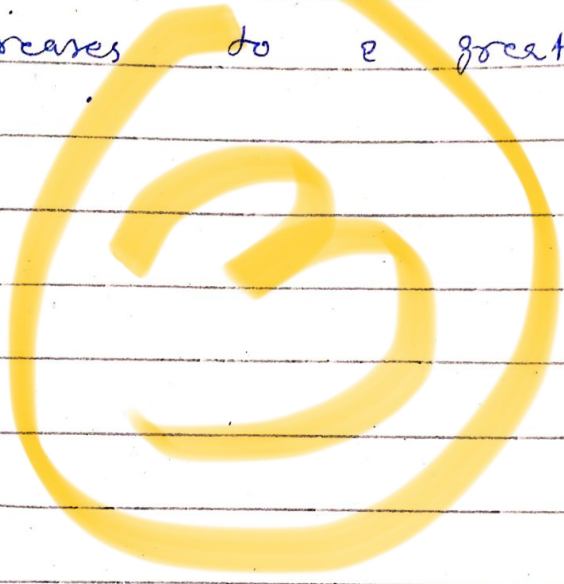
Elections can be a key source to know the political culture of a country. In participatory culture, like USA, all masses take part in elections. In subject culture, masses take part but are not active. While in parochial, masses take no part in elections. Such as in Pakistan. Therefore, elections are the main source of knowing the culture of any countries.

(vi) Selection of a suitable candidate.

Elections and electoral system are the best way to select the best candidate. When elections are around the corner, candidates approach masses directly, people can know these candidates in better way. This helps them to make a proper choice to select a best candidate.

Conclusion:

There are no two opinions that elections and the electoral system are the essence of political socialization. Elections helps to understand the manifesto of parties, their candidates, mobilization of masses and what not. In this way, political awareness of masses increases to a great extent.



Q 7

Ans.

Introduction:

Foreign policy of a country is a mirror which reflects how country is going to conduct its relation with other countries. Pakistan's foreign policy is the reflection of goals and aspirations which country aims to achieve in the future. No doubt, national interest has been at the centre of ^{foreign} policy of Pakistan. In phases of foreign policy, Pakistan has prioritized its national interests, be it the phase alliance, bilateralism or neutrality. Therefore, it is right to say that the national interest has been the main determinants of foreign policy of Pakistan.

(1) National Interest as the main determinant of Foreign Policy of Pakistan in different Phases.

It is often said that 'Nothing is permanent in international relations except interests'. Therefore Pakistan's

foreign policy is inspired by national interest. National interest can be in different spheres: security, economy & technological development. Security and economic development have been the top-level priority of Pakistan and the key parts of its national interests. Let's take a brief view of each phase and national interests-

Phases of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

- Phase I: Alliance
- Phase II: Bilateralism
- Phase III: Neutrality
- Phase IV: Non-alignment
- Phase V: Post-war terrorism
- Phase VI: Shift to geo-economic

Phase I: Alliance :

During this phase, Pakistan's foreign policy was based on alliance. It joined SEATO (1954) and CENTO (1955)

Dr. Abdul Sattar, in his book "Foreign Policy of Pakistan", "the main motive was to defeat USSR and secure Pakistan in case of attack". During this phase, main national interest was the security of Pakistan.

(ii) Phase II: Bilateralism:

During this phase, Pakistan focused on bilateral relations with other countries and build robust relation with USA and USSR. Dr. Hassan Askari write in Article ^{in Rdate} "Foreign Policy of Pakistan" that during bilateralism, Pakistan focused more on its economic security. Thus, national interest of Pakistan was the economy of Pakistan.

(iii) Phase III: Neutrality:

After failure of USA to secure it during 1971, Pakistan adopted policy of neutrality because Pakistan came to know that all states are interested in furthering their own interests -

Phase IV: Non-Alliance:

During this phase, Pakistan along with other its joined non-alliance phase during cold war. Because it would cost Pakistan to show its nuclear program if it alliance with any specific player.

Phase V: Post-War on Terror:

During this phase, Pakistan was facing economic sanctions therefore, it joined war on terror in 2002. This phase was guided by national interests like economy and security. Therefore, it is right to say that national interest has been the main determinant of foreign

Phase VI: Shift to economic diplomacy:

During this phase, Pakistan has shifted its focus to geo-economic and economic

diplomacy. As Pakistan is facing economic melt down, the shift to geo economic is regarded as a suitable choice - The first national security Policy was put great emphasis on geo-economic policy of the country :

Conclusion:

It is true that Pakistan's foreign policy is driven by national interest - Although national interest might have changed in each phases, the primary motive remain the same: security of the state - In the phase, Pakistan was focused on its security - In phase II, it was more focused on its economy and the last phase, it has shift its national interest to economic diplomacy - Thus, national interest has been at the core of foreign policy of Pakistan -