

PART - II

Section - A.

Q. No. 2:-

Introduction:-

The Separation of Powers was coined by the 18th century by Montesquieu. He explains that, separation of powers is a model that divided the government into separate branches, each of which has separate and independent powers. The branches of the government are legislative Branch, Executive Branch and judicial branch. Thus, these independent branches will work within their limit of branch to improve the effective governance.

Montesquieu's theory of separation of Power:-

Every government there are three categories of power, i.e. legislative, executive and judiciary. The separation of powers help to prevent abuse of powers in the following way:

Legislative and Executive powers are united:-

If the legislative and executive powers are united in ~~the~~ same person or body of persons, ~~there~~ can be no liberty. As king, who is also the lawmaker, might make and enforce the laws in a tyrannical manner.

Judicial power is joined with the legislature:-

If the judicial branch and legislative joined ~~then~~ the life and liberty of the ~~subject~~ would be exposed to arbitrary control, for the judge would then be the legislator.

Judiciary join with Executive:-

If the judiciary power joined to the executive power the judge might behave with violence and oppression.

If All Power are joined, create Tyranny:-

There would be an end of everything if the man or same body, use ~~the~~ of the nobles or of the people, were to exercise those ^{three} powers, that will

create tyranny.

Checks and Balances System:-

Checks and Balances System provides each branch of government with individual powers to check the other branches and prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. For example: Congress has the power to create laws, the president has the power to veto them, and the Supreme Court may declare laws unconstitutional.

Separation of Power in Pakistan:-

The Separation of power and check and balances are not strictly followed in Pakistan. Because the Pakistan is a Parliamentary state and in Parliamentary state, the legislators, MMA, MPA, Ministers are accountable to the Parliament. They are not completely independent.

Applicability of Check and Balances in Pakistan:-

The check and balances are upholding in

working. **For example:** Parliament can not pass the laws which are against the Islamic injunction otherwise the ~~court~~ will strike it down and declare that law unconstitutional.

Executive Accountability in Pakistan:

The Executive branch of government are accountable to the Judiciary and to their Superior or head of the department. Thus creating a check and balance system. Even the Prime Minister is cabinet $\rightarrow$ accountable to the Parliament.

Independent of Judiciary:

The Judiciary of Pakistan is independent. The judiciary system is empowered to strike down the law which are not connected or with the injunction of Islamic nor upholding the constitution. However, due to misuse of suo-moto powers by the Judiciary. Now the Judge can pursue suo-moto case

If the Parliamentary committee approves it. This is also a kind of check to the judiciary.

Conclusion:-

If the Separation of power works properly, like in USA. However, in Pakistan it is not strictly applied. It leads to miscarriage of justice and causes corruption, deadlocks, inefficiency and department friction. In this way, it even destroys liberty of the individual, for which Montesquieu expounded this theory.

Section-B

Q.N.O5:-

Introduction:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan relations amid rising insurgency and foreign intervention. Pakistan's security climate during one of its most volatile years since 2015. Pakistan and Afghanistan have become engulfed in a self-reinforcing cycle

of instability where Taliban sanctuaries in Pakistan and weak governance in Afghanistan mutually fuel insurgency and terrorism.

India's Expanding Foot print:-

India's re-emergence in Afghanistan post 2001, with \$12 billion in aid and strong ties with the Northern Alliance. This has been perceived by Pakistan as strategic encirclement, exacerbating regional tensions.

Militant Consolidation:-

Pakistan's policy of sheltering Afghan militants inadvertently led to the rise of Pakistani Taliban and homegrown extremism, which now directly threaten Pakistan's internal security and state cohesion.

Rise of Transnational Militancy:-

under Taliban protection, extremist groups including Al-Qaeda, ISIS-K, the east Turkestan Islamic Movement, and Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

regained freedom to operate.

India and Afghanistan can create threat to the Pakistan:-

India which is becoming closer to the Afghanistan by giving it economic aid, which they need it. Together they can create more border tension between the Afghanistan and Pakistan. For example, recent attack on Afghan Taliban and recent war with India.

Now both the countries are agreed of it. Thus, India also use Afghan card to threat Pakistan.

Rising Border Tension:-

Disputes over Pakistan's fencing of the Durand line have caused repeated skirmishes and border closures. The Taliban refuse to recognize it as a permanent border, framing it as a mobility issue for Pashtun tribes.

Security Threat for Pakistan

Afghan Taliban's support for TTP has directly intensified insurgency in

Pakistan's Tribal belt, especially North Waziristan. Attacks increased after TTP broke a ceasefire in November 2022 and Kabul's reluctance to curb militant sanctuaries deepened mistrust.

Regional Strategy over Bilateralism:-

A durable peace in Afghanistan requires coordinated diplomatic engagement among Pakistan, India, Iran, China, and the Central Asian republics to prevent renewed proxy conflicts.

End the Sanctuary Policy:-

Pakistan must decisively eliminate Taliban safe havens within its territory to restore international trust and domestic stability.

Recalibrate Afghan Policy:-

Pakistan should adopt a security-driven diplomacy that combines counterterror operations with regional consensus-building to mitigate TTP threats emanating from Afghanistan.

Enhance Border Management:-

Continue fencing and fortifying the Durand line with technological surveillance while coordinating with Kabul for legitimate cross-border trade and tribal movement.

Rebuilding Afghan Engagement:-

Created structured, long-term dialogue with the Taliban-led government covering security, border management, refugee repatriation, and trade rather than relying solely on military interactions.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan caught in a rapidly worsening insurgency fueled by Afghanistan's militant ecosystem and internal policy disconnects. The Taliban regime's tolerance of the TTP, coupled with Pakistan's militarized border approach, has deepened mistrust and triggered a new wave of cross-border terrorism. The de-securitizing bilateral policy empowering civilian governance, investing in community

-led peacebuilding, and forging a regional framework for stability.

Q. No. 7

Introduction:-

Pakistan's economy is portrayed as being in a war-like collapse due to 50 years of policy mistakes, excessive bureaucratic control, imports dependence (especially in energy), chronic political instability, and repeated IMF programs, and the experts argues that only a bold, long-term transformation led by visionary leadership and a national economic vision can enable Pakistan to growth economically.

Core Economic crisis:-

The challenges of Pakistan economy are high external debt, inflation, unemployment, a weak currency, energy shortages, supply-chain disruption and disconnection from global market.

Short term Policies:-

The experts argue the decades of politically driven, short-term decision making, repeated but incomplete IMF-supported reforms and a highly bureaucratized inward-looking economy dependent on external debt, imported food, fuel, and raw materials.

Political Stability:-

political instability, including the regime changes, has destroyed investor confidence, cut access to international capital markets and pushed sovereign risk to extreme levels, bringing Pakistan close to default.

outdated FDI Growth led Model:-

Integrate into global and regional value chains, exploit new opportunities from shifting supply chains. For example, looking towards the Chinese relocation and aggressively grow both goods and services exports.

Sectoral Development:

Rural transformation, urban upgrading, and integrated value-chain development (i.e. agriculture, industry, services, IT) are seen as essential to turn high urbanization and a large youth population, into an opportunity rather than a crisis.

National vision and political mandate:

Secure a strong political mandate (ideally a two-thirds parliamentary) majority for any government seeking to drive a 25-year economic transformation.

Energy and power-sector reform:

Shift the power mix away from expensive, import-dependent thermal generation towards domestic Thorcoal, hydro, solar and other renewables to achieve energy security and lower costs.

Macroeconomic and debt strategy:-

Implement a credible strategy to escape the current debt trap, including better public finance management, prioritization of developing spending, and strict alignment of budgets with transformation goals.

Export-Promotion and FDI policy:-

Target total exports of goods and services of around 60 billion dollars in five years, with faster relative growth in IT and IT-enabled services. Use SEZs and FTAs (especially with China under CPEC and potentially ASEAN) to attract export oriented FDI and joint ventures.

Conclusion:-

To tackle the economic issue of Pakistan, Pakistan should enhance its tax system, export oriented growth, enhance the long term fiscal policies, balance the payment of debt and reduced to external debt by enhancing the sectoral reform i.e agricultural,

Sector, live stock, industrial sector and service sector, in this way the economic get into growth position and the unemployment and inflation will be reduced.

Q.N. 8.

Introduction:-

The 26th and 27th amendment are connected with each other. The 26th amendment was established the federal constitutional court in theory and curtail the sumo power of High and Supreme Court. While 27th amendment established the federal constitutional court and the change of Army bureaucracy. However, both these amendment changed the structure of Governance in judiciary and in Military.

26th Amendment curtail the judicial independency:-

The 26th amendment curtail the judicial independency by curtailed the

Suo moto power and Selecting process of the judges of the High and Supreme Court. For example, before the 26th amendment the chief justice was selected by seniority matters while 26th amendment changed this and now parliament committee alone with Judicial Commission send 3 names of senior judges and from them one will be selected for Chief Justice of Pakistan and chief justice of provinces.

26th amendment, No suo moto power:-

The 26th amendment curtail the High court and Supreme courts suo moto powers. For example, In previous time courts, take up a matter on its own by in 26th amendment, the matter goes to the Parliamentary committee to approve it, then it can be heard in suo moto.

27th amendment and FCC:-

In the 27th amendment the FCC was established. This FCC will only look the constitutional matters and cases. So for now and in future, the FCC will look constitutional matters. However, this will less the power of Supreme Court and also less the burden of Supreme Court cases.

27th amendment and Armed Bureaucracy:-

27th amendment created a different structure of armed bureaucracy but creating a new structural institution named as Chief of Defence force (CDF) which replaced the CISC to better the military coordination.

27th amendment transfer of Judge as well as cases:-

In the 27th amendment the cases and judges both can be transferred from one high court and to another high court. However, this

can be difficult to implement this.

This can create favourable decision in the cases.

27th, 26th amendment and Governance

The both amendment changed the governance structure in Judiciary especially. While the armed bureaucracy get more institutional in this amendment.

However the judiciary independently > some have curtailed due to these amendment.

Conclusion:

Both amendment 26th & 27th are changed the structure of Judicial Governance and armed bureaucracy. The CDF play an very important role i.e. a advisory role in war and to get prepared for war in this 21st century. While the constitutional matters now will be heard in the FCC and Supreme Court will no more allow to use such motto and independent of judiciary > curtailed.