Political Science Paper II (Mock-05)

Part II

"Section A" (any 1)

Q No: 2

Introduction: The consitition of the USA has the system of checks and Balances which is very much effective and maintain law and order. The president, congress and judiciary have their checks and balances over oneanother.
The congress can appoint members which were declared by president, impeach president, any appointment by president is confirmed by congress. Similiarly, President can veto the bill, budget approved by the president, Executive orders in emergency conditions. Similiarly, Judiciary can impeach the president and Judicial review of orders of President and congress.

Short ur intro

1. System of Checks and Balances in the United States constitution:

The system of checks and balances is a very good system to keep an eye over different organs of government such as legislative, Executive and judiciary.

1.1) Check of Congress over the president of the united states:

Congress has the authority to kap a check over the president of united states of America.

1.1.1) Congress has the power to Impeach the president:

Congress of the US had the power to Impeach the president; Impeachment is initiated by lower house and it is passed by the Senate (upper house of the US).

1.1.2) The appointments done by President is confirmed by the Congress:

Congress had the authority to confirm the appointments of any members which is done by the president is further confirmed by the US Congress.

1.1.3) Congress has the power to ratify the treaties which are done by the president:

Congress has the power to ratify the treaties which are done by the president.

1.1.4) Election of the president is done by the congress if president's Election is not done in the first round of electoral college:

If presidents Election is not done in the first round of the Electoral college then the president is appointed by the lower house of the congress, and vice president is elected by the upper house of US which is Senate.

2. Checks of president over Congress:

2.1) **veto the Bill**: A president has the authority to veto the bill. If the bill is approved in the houses of the Congress then it went to the president of US and president has the authority to veto the Bill.

2.2) Budget is prepared by the Congress but it is approved by the president:

Budget is prepared by the Congress, but it is approved and signed by the US president. Therefore, president can keep a check over the Congress.

2.3) President has the authority to Execute orders in Emergency situations:

President of the USA has the authority to Execute the orders in case of any Emergency without involving upper or lower house of the parliament.

3. Checks of president over Judiciary:

3.1) President can appoint federal judges:

A president has the authority to appoint federal judges in the federal lower of USA.

4. Checks of federal Judiciary over president:

4.1) Judicial Review: Federal Judiciary has the authority to pass judicial review; It means that any executive order of the president is reviewed by the federal judiciary.

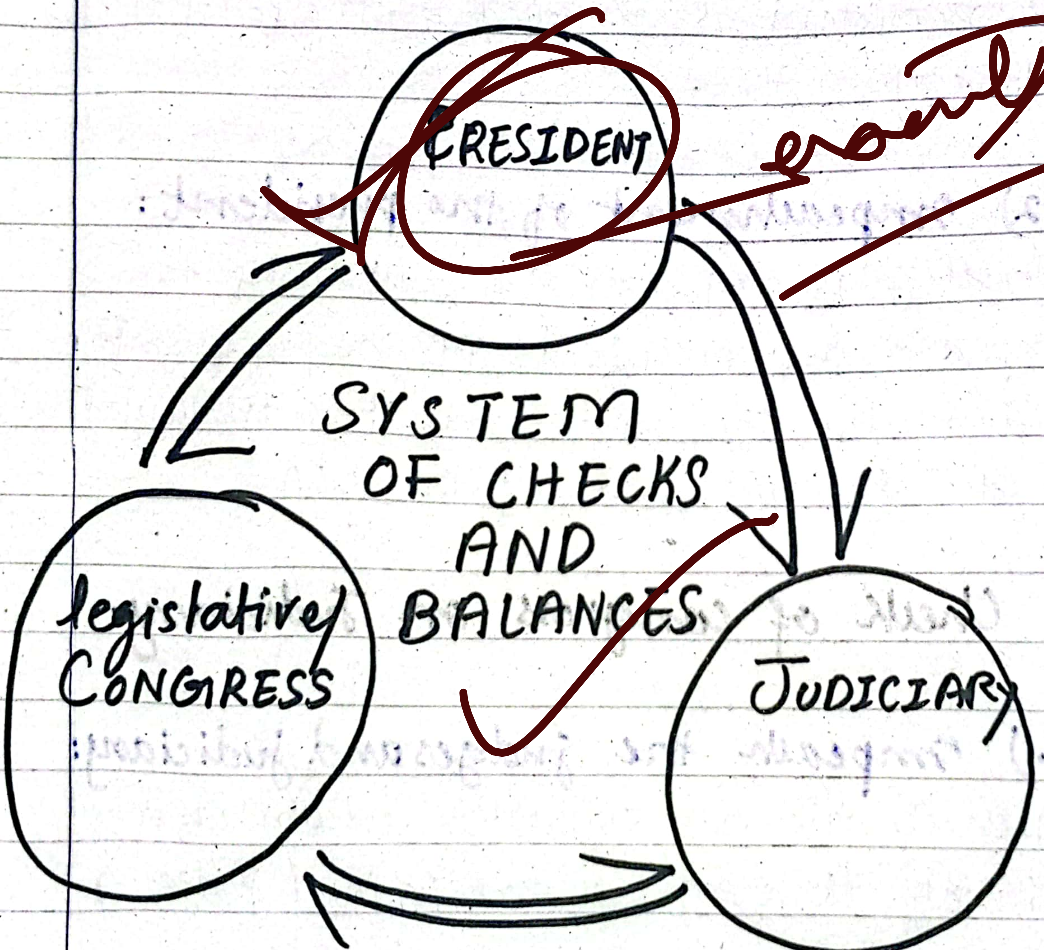
4.2) Impeachment of the president: Federal judiciary has the authority to impeach the president. The impeachment is done by the senate but it is challenged in the supreme court of the USA.

5. Check of congress on Judiciary:

5.1) Impeach the judges and judiciary: congress is the only institution which has an authority to impeach the federal judges of the USA.

6. Judiciary's check on congress:

6.1) Judicial Review: ~~congress has~~ Judiciary in the US has the authority to do judicial review for the orders of the congress or the bills which are passed by the USA.



Conclusion: The system of checks and balance in the united States is very well to maintain the law and order. The congress has the authority to check over the appointments done by the president, impeach the president, ratify the treaties, similarly, President can check the bills passed by the Congress, Budget is checked by the President, President has the authority to execute orders in Emergency situations. President can appoint judges. Judges can impeach the president and judicial review of the treaties done by the president.

Section "B" (any 3)

Q No: 5 :

Introduction: The recent conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan has strained their foreign policy. The clash between both the countries occured in the month of October 2025. In which Afghan talibans have attacked on pakistani military personnels. It caused closure of Torkham and Chaman border which had affected trade. Civilians and military personnels were killed and injured. These clashes can further fuels talibans that can cause insurgencies in Pakistan.

> The shared history between Pakistan and Afghanistan binds them in such a way that no border can truly seperate.

1. Pakistan's foreign policy towards Afghanistan in the context of recent developments following the visit of Afghan foreign minister to India:

Afghanistan's foreign ministers recent visit to India and the recent clash between Afghanistan talibans with pakistan has changed pakistan's foreign policy towards Afghanistan and Afghanistan's towards pakistan.

1.1) Recent clashes between Afghan Taliban and pakistani Security personnels had disrupted relations between pakistan and Afghanistan and had drastic effect over the foreign policy of both the countries:

The recent clashes between Afghanistan and pakistan had disrupted the foreign policy of both the countries. Not only pakistan's Security personnels had died during clashes but also Afghanistan's talibans.

> The clashes in the month of october 2025 between Afghanistan and pakistan had killed 58 army persons of pakistan and 1200 talibans in Afghanistan. ~ Aljazeera

Recent Clashes between Afghanistan and Pakistanin october 2025 ⟹ **[Many civilians and military Personnels were died.]**

2.2) In the recent clashes between Afghanistan and pakistan; the borders of TorKham and Chaman were closed and the trade was disrupted:

The recent clashes had closed the borders of TorKham and Chaman which were responsible for the trade between both the Countries. The trade between both the countries reach $3 billion annually.

2.3) Attacks of Terrorist over pakistani military persons had fuel the relations further; It tensed the relations:

The attack was initiated by Afghan Talibans over the military persons of pakistan. Soldiers.. and military persons of pakistan were Injured which further tensed the relations.

3. The Recent clashes between Afghanistan and pakistan had badly affected their foreign policy:

3.1) Trade was disrupted as the borders become closed:

The trade between the two countries were disrupted heavily; due to the closure of Torkham and chaman borders.

3.2) Sending of all refugees back to Afghanistan after clashes between Afghanistan and pakistan:

> According to united nations; there are 3.5 million total afghan refugees out of which 1.5 million refugees are illegal.
>
> ~united Nations

3.3) These clashes had further fueled terrorism in pakistan; the militant groups become active:

The militant groups in Afghanistan after clashes had become more active. The ISKP (Islamic State Khorasan province) and TTP (Tehreek-i-Taliban pakistan were become more active and there are likeli-hood chances that they can cause insurgencies in pakistan which can badly affect the foreign policy between both the countries.

> Around 1200+ casualities were reported in pakistan during 2024 due to TTP attacks.
> ~ **Pakistan Institute of peace**

Conclusion: The clashes between Afghanistan and pakistan had drastic effects over their foreign policy; It caused the closure of Torkham and Chaman border which had disrupted trade. The acceleration in the refugees back to Afghanistan; Killing of many civilians and military personnels had further strained the relations.

Q NO: 6

Introduction: The shanghai cooperation organization aims to expand trade, counter terrorism, Intelligence sharing, promote regional stability and Energy security and provision between member countries. The recent summit of SCO 2025 that was held in Tiajin. Many Heads, ministers and International organization members had attended summit in which, Terrorist Attacks in pakistan were condemned and ~~and~~ It was declared that trade should be increased, Counter terrorism measures should be taken and regional stability should be promoted.

1. Historical Background of the Shanghai cooperation organization:

Shanghai cooperation organization is an Intergovernmental Organization that came into force in 2001. It facilitates trade, peace in the region and multilateral organization that connects central Asia, South Asia and middle East.

1.1) Members of SCO organization:

The members of the SCO organization are:

India
Tajikistan
Russia
Uzbekistan
China.
Kazakhstan
Kyrgystan
Pakistan

Members of SCO organization

1.2) The motto of SCO is to boost Economic growth:

The motto of SCO is to boost economic growth of members countries by cooperating together with different projects. **2018 Uzbekistan and pakistan** has signed an agreement under SCO.

1.3) Energy Security and Energy provision to member countries:

To provide member countries with Energy and other Energy security provisions.
Turkeministan Afghanistan pakistan India pipeline.

1.4) Counter terrorism and counter Intelligence provision of member countries:

The member countries are encouraged to cooperate in the counter intelligence operations and to share intelligence to counter terrorism. **operation zarb-e-Azb,** in which member countries cooperated with pakistan.

objectives of Shanghai cooperation organization

- Boost Economic Growth by increasing trade
- Energy security and provision of Energy to member countries
- counter terrorism and counter intellinge sharing between member Countries.

2) The Recent Summit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization 2025 in Tianjin:

The recent Summit of Shanghai cooperation organization was held in Tiajin and It was hosted by **Xi Jiping**.

2.1). Heads of State Summit, foreign Ministers' meeting and Defense Ministers Meeting:

> There were around 20+ foreign leaders, 10+ international organizations had attended the recent summit of SCO. ~ **Xi Jinping**

The Summit was attended by many heads of the state, foreign Ministers and defense minister who showed their presence in the meeting by increasing their promise of connectivity together under the platform of Shanghai cooperation organization.

2.2) The rise of Global South and pakistan's positioning:

2.2.1) Tianjin Declaration condemned the terrorist attacks in pakistan:

In Tiajin declaration, Xi Jiping had condemned the terrorist attacks in pakistan such as **Pahalgam attack, Jaffer express and Khuzdar attacks.**

2.2.2) Tianjin declaration had Condemned the west double standards in the Israel war with palestine:

Tianjin declaration, Xi Jinping had ~~condemned~~ criticized the west double standards. In which **USA** is supporting Israel so much that palestinian peoples sufferings are Ignorning. It means that west supports it allies so badly. Therefore, It was criticized by XiJinping during SCO summit.

3) Implications for regional Stability, trade and counter terrorism:

3.1) Member countries must cooperate together to boost economy:

To boost the economic growth of member countries It was declared by Xi Jinping that member countries must cooperate with each other inorder to increase the economic growth.

3.2) To counter terrorism; every member country must share their intelligence and cooperate:

It was declared by Xi Jinping during the SCO Summit that member countries must cooperate with each other in terms of counter intelligence sharing, counter terrorism.

3.3) For regional Stability a loan was approved by Xi Jinping in SCO summit:

For Regional stability; a loan was approved by Xi Jinping for member countries.

Conclusion: The recent summit of SCO held in Tianjin. Xi Jinping had talked about many points in which pakistan's recent terror attacks were condemned and it was said by ~~the~~ Xi Jinping that economic trade of the member countries should be increased, counter terrorism measures should be taken, and regional stability should be promoted.

Q No: 6

Introduction: The dismal status of the economy is due to different causes such as inflation, fiscal deficit, foreign debt and trade imbalance. It should be revamped by creating job opportunities, and increasing employment opportunities, increasing the collection of tax, decreasing expenditures of country, increasing exports and decreasing imports. "The country is facing grave economic challenges and it should be reformed"

write better introduction

1. The current economic situation of pakistan: Dismal status of Economy of Pakistan:

The current status of the economy of the pakistan is dismal; due to inflation, fiscal deficit, foreign debt and trade imbalance.

1.1) Inflation in pakistan is increasing; more probably after recent floods in the region:

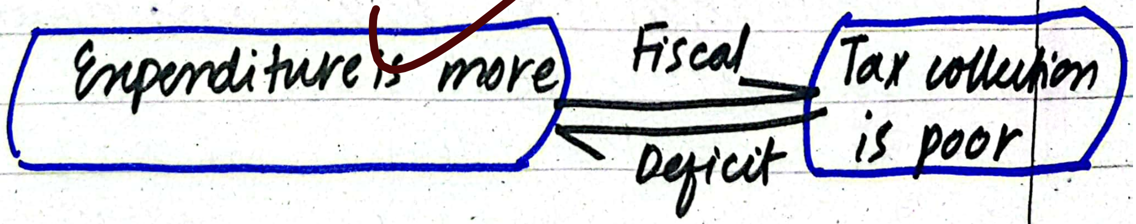
Inflation has been increased during several months; mostly after the recent floods in different areas of pakistan.

- **Case Study: Recent floods in Bannu, KP and heavy monsoon rains in Sindh had increased crop prices:**

The recent floods in Bannu, KP and Sindh due to heavy monsoon rains, Cloud burst and Jhelum, Chenab river overflow had further disrupted agricultures, Crops. It ultimately increased crop prices. Hence, Inflation had increased very much after floods.

2.2) Fiscal deficit:

In the economy of pakistan fiscal deficit has become a great challenge. The expenses are more and the tax collection is poor. It ultimately causes fiscal deficit hence; It becomes a burden on an economy.



• **Case Study: Budget's of 2023, 2024 and 2025 consumption is more and tax collection is poor:** Budgets of 2023, 2024 and 2025 had clearly eleborates that country expenditure is more and tax collection is poor. Hence, it creates fiscal deficit.

1.3) Accumulation of foreign debt:

Foreign debt accumulation has become increased. Pakistan's heavily reliance on International monetary fund, world Bank, China, Saudi Arabia's loans are accumulating and it is causing a burden over the economy of the pakistan.

• **Case Study: IMF loan's, WB loan's causing increase of debt accumulation over pakistan's economy:** The loans are increasing every year. Pakistan is getting loans from world Bank or the international monetary fund which is causing debt accumulation.

2.4) Trade Imbalance:

Trade Imbalance is another major issue which is faced by pakistan's economy. The country's Exports are very less and Imports are more. Therefore; It is causing Trade Imbalance.

- **Case study: Country's reliance over fossil fuel consumption and import from other countries:** Country's reliance over foreign countries for the import of fossil fuel for the generation of electricity. Though, the exports of fossil fuels are decreased and imports are more. Therefore, It causes trade imbalances.

Exports of any country very less

↓

Imports of any country is much

↓

Trade Imbalance

2. Viable policy measures to achieve Economic stability and sustainable growth in the near future:

The viable policy measures to achieve Economic stability and sustainability growth in the near future are:

2.1) Inflation can be decreased by creating jobs engaging population which is unemployed so that they can contribute in the country's GDP:

Inflation can be decreased; by increasing Employement opportunities. As the population of pakistan is increasing and majority of the peoples are unemployed. Employement opportunities if be given to them and jobs can be created they can contribute to country's GDP. Hence, the economy of the country will be flourished.

2.2) **Increasing the collection of tax can decrease fiscal deficit.**

Tax collection would be revamped and it should be accelerated. There should be some kind of policies created in which tax collection should be increased. In this way, country's economy shall grow.

2.3) **Decrease foreign debts by decreasing country's expenditures and rely heavily on country's own resources:**

Foreign debts should be decreased by decreasing country's expenditures. If country's expenditures would be decreased. The reliance on foreign debt should also be decreased. Hence; country's economy shall become stabilized.

2.4) **Increasing exports and decreasing imports; Trade imbalance should be tackled:**

country's exports should be increased and imports should be decreased. The value of goods should be decreased so that foreign can invest and foreign direct investments should be increased. In this way, the exports of the country will be increased.

Conclusion: Pakistan is facing many economic challenges such as fiscal deficit, foreign debt, inflation and trade imbalance. These issues must be tackled through increasing job opportunities, decreasing foreign debt, increasing exports of a country and increasing the collection of tax.