

Answer of Q. No.2

Introduction

The US Constitution (1787) is one of the world's most admirable systems of check and balance.

It describes powers among three equal branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

The system is designed to prevent any single branch from dominating the state.

The system aimed to ensure accountability, protect and individuals liberties.

Pakistan Constitutional Journey in contrast, has been marked a repeated deviation from democratic norms,

civil-military imbalance

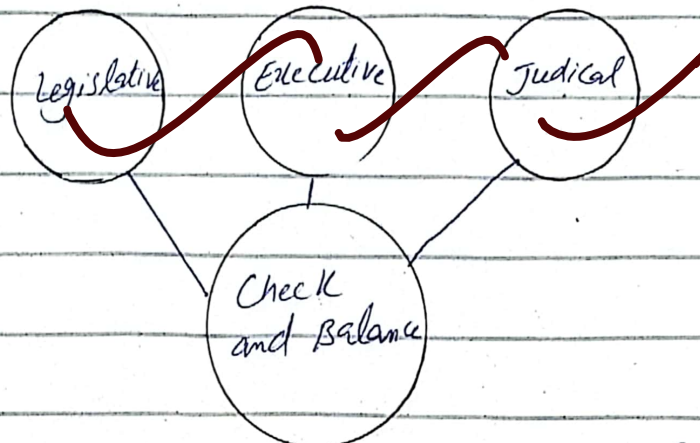
Judicial disputes, and

weak parliamentary system.

Therefore studying the US model provides important lesson

for the Pakistan institutional
Strengthening.

2- Concept of Check and Balance



US system based on two fundamental
principles:

(a) Separation of power

- Congress makes law
- President executes law
- Supreme Court interprets law

(b) Check and Balance

Each branch can limit the
power of other.

2.1- Legislative Checks

- Congress can impeach the
President into Federal Judges.
- Override the Presidential veto with

two third majority. Control budget.

2.2 Executive checks

- President can veto legislation.
- Appoint federal Judges.
- Commander in Chief of Army.

2.3 - Judicial checks

- Court can declare the law or executive actions unconstitutional.
- Life time tenure ensure independence.

3. Effectiveness of US system

1. Strengths

3.1 Durability Institutional stability

For over two centuries, the

US has avoided military coups and constitutional breakdowns.

Success largely attributed to institutional restraints.

3.2- Judicial Review as a powerful safeguard

Marbury v Madison (1803) empowered Courts to restrict unconstitutional action of Congress or The president.

3.3- Strong Congressional oversight

Congressional hearings, investigations and budget control have kept executive accountable.

3.4- Media and Civil support

The system is complemented by a free press and strong civil rights movements.

4- Limitation and criticism

4.1 Gridlock and policy

Excessive Checks can lead to government shutdown and slow policy making.

4.2- Political polarization

Partisan politics weaken the system. Court must be

free from individuality.

4.3. Growing executive power
modern president use more
executive orders which
can weaken balance.

5- Lessons for Pakistan

5.1- Strengthening Separation of Power

Pakistan Constitutional history
shows frequently:

- Military intervention
- Executive dominance
- Judicial disruptions
- Parliamentary weakness

Pakistan need to avoid strict
Policies of future.

5.2- Strong independent Policy and Judiciary.

policies should be independent
and without any pressure. Court
also free from

- pressure
- military pressure

• Political influence.

5.3 Strong Parliament

Parliament should:

- Question The executive
- Review Budget
- Hold institution

5.4. Respect for Constitution

All institutions must follow the Constitution, not personalities or power centers.

5.5- Controlling power

Pakistan must avoid:

- Executive dominance
- Judicial overreach
- Unchecked influence of any institution.

6. Conclusion.

The US system of check and balance is successful because it divides power and ensures accountability. Though it creates delay, it protects democracy and prevent misuse.

India can learn from this model by

- Strengthening institutions
- Strengthening judicial system
- Improve parliament
- Ensuring rule of law

Answer of Q- No. 4

Introduction.

The Lok Sabha, also known as the house of the people, is the lower but more powerful chamber of India's parliament. As the direct representative of India's electors, it plays a decisive role in law making, financial control, and executive accountability. However, in recent decades, the rise of religious nationalism

majoritarian, and politicization of identity has raised questions about the health of India's secular democracy and the neutrality of its legislative process.

2- Structure of Lok Sabha

2.1- Composition

- Maximum strength: 522 members
 - 530 from states
 - 20 from Union territories
 - 2 nominated Anglo-Indian members -
- Members elected through direct elections based on universal-adult suffrage

2.2- Tenure

- Normal tenure: 5 years
- Can be dissolved earlier by the President on PM advice.

2.3- Leadership

- Speaker: Custodian of house ensure the order.
- Deputy Speaker: He is assistant of Speaker.
- Leader of House: He is usually prime minister
- Leader of opposition. He represents minority voice.

3- Power and Functions

3.1- Legislative Powers

- Can make laws on:
 - Union list
 - Concurrent list
- Can pass ordinary, constitutional and financial laws.
- In conflict Lok Sabha prevails

3.2- Financial Powers

- The Lok Sabha has complete supremacy in financial system.
- Money bill controlled by Lok Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha can only recommendations.

- The Annual Budget approved by Lok Sabha

3.3- Executive Oversight

- The Council of ministers is collectively responsible of The Lok Sabha.
- Key instruments of accountability
 - Question hour
 - Zero hour
 - Debate
 - Parliamentary Committees.

3.4- Election Function

participating in electing president

- Vice president
- also Control The Constitution.

3.5- Constitutional Function

Approve Constitution Amendments
It can initiate impeachment of President or Judge.

4. Rise of Religious Politics

India's Constitution envisions secularism but political shifts have changed it.

4.1 - Politicization

It is increasing use of religious slogans and majoritarian narratives, also marginalization of political rhetoric debate.

4.2. Electoral Polarization

Religious appeals during campaigns have intensified communal divided — ?

communal narratives overshadow developmental issues.

4.3 - Decline of minority

Sharp decline in muslim representative in Lok Sabha.

majority of parties avoid fielding minority due to the fear of loss.

5- Legislative practice

5.1- Citizen Amendment Act

First law in india's history that introduces religion as criterion. It was criticized as violating constitution

5.2- Abrogation of Article 370

Shift from federalism to centralized majoritarian decision. perceived as political motive.

6- Challenges to Secularism

- 1- Weakening of Constitution
- 2- Pressure on opposition
- 3- Media influence
- 4- Delay in Justice

7- Conclusion

The Lok Sabha is a powerful and central part of india's democracy. It makes law, control finances and keep the government accountable

But Religious politics, majoritarianism
declining secularism are
weakening its role. To protect
India's democracy, the Lok
Sabha must return to the
constitutional secularism.

Q. No. 5

Answer.

Introduction

Pakistan's foreign policy toward
Afghanistan has always been
shaped by geography, shared
borders, ethnic links, trade

center politics and security

Challenges. After the Taliban

take over in 2021 Pakistan

expected better cooperation, but

situation became more

complex during the recent

terrorist attack, border

tension and involvement

of regional players. The recent Afghan foreign minister visit to India has changed the diplomatic landscape.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy Toward Afghanistan

Pakistan's main goals regarding Afghanistan include:

1. Ensuring Border Stability

Pakistan wants to increase peaceful and stable border and development. A calm border reduces the burden on Pakistan's military.

2. Preventing Terrorism

The biggest concern is the presence of peace destroying factor TTP. Pakistan expects Kabul to stop TTP fighters.

3- Supporting Region

- Pakistan promotes trade as
- Pak-Afghan transit trade
- CPEC
- Linking Gwadar with Central Asia

4- Maintaining development

Historically, Pakistan played important role in Afghan Affairs. Islamabad wants to stable ties with Kabul.

Impact of Afghan FM's visit

The visit of Amir Khan Muttasqi to India sent strong diplomacy signals:

1- Symbolic Recognition.

The Afghan Taliban are signaling openness to engage India. This reduce Pakistan exclusive influence over Kabul.

2. Growing India Footprint

India used these relations for:

- Rebuild its power
- Counter Pakistan activities
- Enhance security

3. Pressure on Pakistan

Pakistan must now compete with India for influence in Kabul. Islamabad is also forced to review its assumptions.

Border Security Concerns.

Border tensions have intensified in recent years.

1. Facing Disputes

Kabul does not officially recognize the Durand Line. Taliban forces have damaged border fencing.

2. Cross Border Movement

Smuggling, illegal crossing, and movement of militants increased.

new
bullet
heads

3- Pak- Response

- Deployment of more troops
- Stricture of border control
- Increased operations

Increased in Terrorist Attacks

Terrorism is biggest factor shaping Pakistan's policy.

1. TTP Resurgence

- Many attack in KP of TTP
- TTA not taken strong action.

2- Pak strategic shift

Pak has adopted

- Targeted border operations
- Diplomatic pressure on Kabul
- Strict visa

Regional Diplomatic Dynamics

Pakistan policy also effected by larger regional picture.

1. India Re-Entry

India outreach Challenges

Pakistan traditional influence
Kabul may not balance between
Pak and India

2- Role of China

China ~~support~~ Pakistan.
and it want to join regional
lead

3- Iran Role

Iran seek more influence
in Western Afghanistan. It
also want peace and good
relation.

Pakistan Strategic Response

1- Diplomacy with pressure.

Pak keeps communication open
with Kabul but adds conditions

2- Security operation

More military operation in
KP and Balochistan.

3- Economic leverage

Afghanistan depends on
Pakistan. Pak use this tool

to push Kabul toward cooperation

Conclusion.

Pakistan foreign policy towards Afghanistan is passing through a difficult phase. The rise of terrorism, border clashes and Afghan FM visit to India made complexity among both countries. Pakistan now faces challenging of diplomacy, regional partnership. A realistic foreign policy is essential need of time.

Q. No. 8

Introduction.

The Constitution of Pakistan work on the idea of separation of power. Parliament makes laws, the government runs the country, and the courts Justice. But in Pakistan, these roles are oftenly overlap. The debate on 26th and 27th Constitutional amendments shows how Constitutional changes can either strengthen democracy or weaken it.

26 Amendment

- Relet Reform after FATA - KP merger
- Adjustment in Judiciary
- Terrorism trial

27 Amendment

- Appointment of Judges.
- Judicial review power
- Judicial independence weaken

military Dictatorship

Pakistan has history of

- military Coups
- Strong Army role in security

- Erosion of Judicial norms

- Impact on governance

- Impact on institutional autonomy

- Balance of power

- Conclusion.

These amendments raised serious concern. They could weaken state. Pakistan needs reforms.