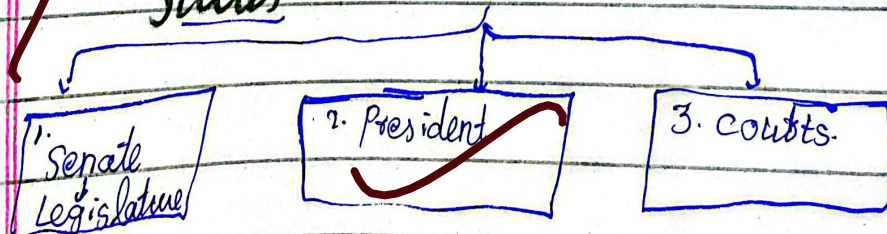


Q. No. 2

Introduction

After the critical analysis of system of checks and balances in the United States, it is revealed that separation of powers between congress, Presidential office and judiciary can prevent abuse of powers. The system of checks and balance prevent the President from becoming despotic, from legislature from becoming too much unitary, the institutions from being drawn into political battles and the judiciary maintain its independence. Pakistan's parliamentary system can learn to eradicate the role of over developed state structure to maintain separation of powers, reinstating the seniority principle to ensure judicial independence and giving investigative powers to senate to ensure executive accountability.

System of checks and Balance in the United States



(i) Senate can check the executive through its investigative committees:

According to Article I of United States (US) constitution, senate is a powerful body. Through its ^{investigative} ~~executive~~ committee, on finance, defence and foreign policy, it can summon executive for misuse of their power.

(ii) ~~Senate~~ ^{Congress} can check the President through its power of impeachment:

Congress, including Senate and House of Representatives, can check the powers of President. If a President is convicted of genocide or high treason, ^{Congress} Senate can initiate impeachment through 2/3 vote. On $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority in the senate, President is removed from office.

(iii) Executive can balance the power of Congress through the veto power on bills:

When a bill is passed from the Congress, it goes to President for assent. If President does not sign the

bill, it is called pocket veto. If President suspends the bill, it is called suspension veto. This veto power can balance executive with parliament.

(iii) Congress checks the powers of judiciary through investigative committees on their conduct.

Congress, consisting of House of Representatives and Senate, can try judges for their conduct. They can summon the judges through investigative committees.

(iv) ~~Judiciary~~ Executive checks the powers of ~~Executive~~ Judiciary by the authority to appoint judges.

President has the authority to remove or appoint judges. Through this power, President can control the judicial activism.

(v) Judiciary can annul any law or order to balance the powers of executive and Congress.

According to Article 3 of constitution of the United States, judiciary

can annul any order of executive or bill of congress if it contravenes constitution. More than 150 bills and orders so far have been struck down by judiciary to maintain balance.

The utility of checks and balance to prevent abuse of power:

(i) Judicial independence prevents abuse of power in the United States of America:

Judiciary can strike down the orders of executive and bills of legislature. According to Hamilton, judiciary is independent to prevent abuse of power.

(ii) Checks and balance maintain constitutional supremacy in the United States of America:

In USA, this concept of separation of powers provides check and balance. Each pillar of state can check the extra-constitutional steps of

the other to maintain constitutional supremacy and prevent abuse of power.

(iii) Checks and balance prevent the institutions from being drawn into political battles to prevent abuse of power::

Through checks and balance, President cannot use ministries for his personal benefits. In the same way, Congress cannot pass a law to curb powers of ministries because President has veto power. In this way, abuse of power is prevented in United States of America.

(iv) Checks and balance prevent President from being ~~dispositive~~ and Congress from being unitary that prevents abuse of power:

In USA, if President tries to accumulate power, ~~judiciary~~ can struck down his orders. Similarly, if Congress becomes unitary, judiciary and President can balance

the powers through executive orders and rulings. Thus, abuse of powers is not an option in political system of USA.

Lessons for Pakistan's political system:

(i) Pakistan's parliamentary system can eradicate the role of overdeveloped structure to maintain separation of powers:

According to an Indian political scientist, there is an indigenous bourgeoisie behind the scene in Pakistan and Bangladesh that concentrates the power. In Pakistan, that is military-oligarchic elite which must be eradicated to maintain true separation of powers.

(ii) Pakistan should reinstate seniority principle to maintain judicial independence.

In US, President appoints the judges but it is done on the basis of experience and knowledge.

After 26th and 27th Amendment to constitution of Pakistan, seniority principle of Chief Justice of Pakistan was repealed. Thus, Pakistan should reinstate that principle to maintain judicial independence.

(iii) Investigative powers should be given to senate to ensure executive accountability.

Like United States of America, senate of Pakistan should be given powers to try judges, military and ministers. As senate maintains equal representation of provinces, it can easily hold executive accountable.

Conclusion

USA has effective system of checks and balance. This system prevents abuse of powers and have valuable lessons to be learnt for Pakistan.

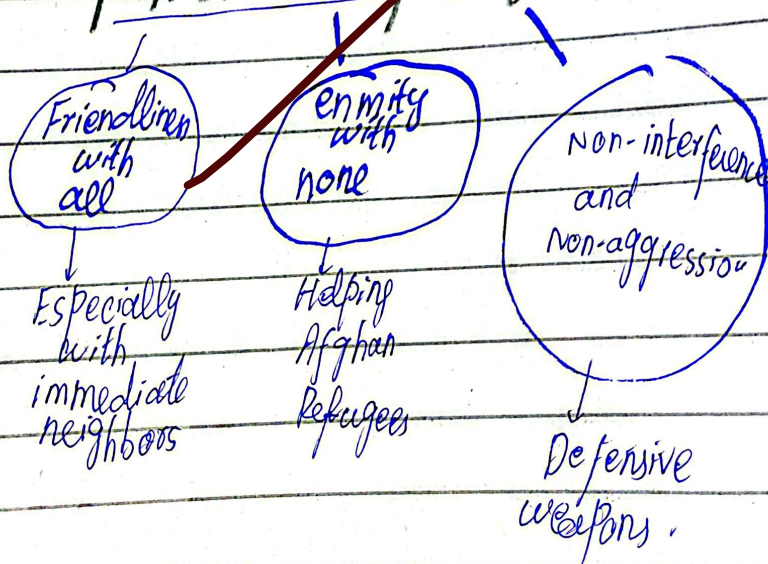
Section-B

Q. 5.

Introduction:

A new Indo-Afghan axis is shifting Pakistan's foreign policy to its border security, terrorism, protection of China Pakistan Economic corridor and regional game to secure its national interest. Border security concerns and terrorist attacks are shifting Pakistan's strategic responses from limited coercive diplomacy, crackdown on illegal Afghan immigrants and involvement in Afghan affairs to adjust regional diplomatic dynamics to its interests.

Guiding principles of Pakistan's foreign policy.



Pakistan's foreign policy towards Afghanistan after visit of Haneef Muttqaqi to India:

(i) New Indo-Afghan axis is a matter of concern for Pakistan's foreign policy:

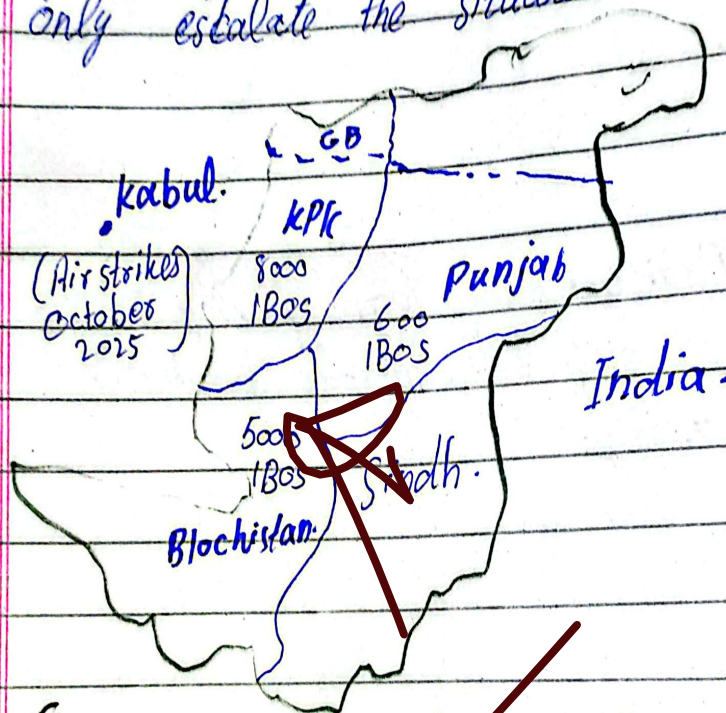
In 2025, Zabehullah Mujahid and Haneef Muttqaqi from reached New Delhi. Given its guiding principles, Pakistan respects sovereignty of Afghanistan. However, provocation of Afghan ministers through anti-Pakistan rhetoric is omen of Indo-Afghan axis that is matter of concern for Islamabad.

(ii) Pakistan's foreign policy has been shifted towards border security:

In New Delhi, certain Afghan Ministers pointed towards the problem of Durand Line. Afghan ministers reiterated their claim over Pakistan's KPK to Attack. This illegitimate claim shifts Pakistan's foreign policy to secure its borders.

(iii) Pakistan's anti-terrorism policy is in full swing given visit of Haneef Muttazi to New Delhi:

Pakistan is trying to uproot terrorism through Intelligence-Based operations in LfP and Balochistan. Moreover, through military means, it is trying to dismantle terrorist networks in Afghanistan. The visit of Haneef Muttazi to New Delhi will only escalate the situation.



[Source: Pakistan Anti-terrorist operations, 2025: ISPR]

(iv) Pakistan's foreign policy is focused on securing CPEC to avoid Kabul-Delhi design.

CPEC is a crown in the jewel of Pakistan regarding shift towards Geo-economics. However, Indian sponsored Fitna-Al-Khawaraj and proscribed militias are trying to destabilise it. In new designs, Pakistan's foreign is shifting to provide additional protection to CPEC.

(CPEC: A Hostage of violence:
Dr. Mehmood Ul Hassan).

Box Trajectory of Pakistan's strategic responses:

(i) Border security concerns and terrorist attacks are shifting Islamabad responses towards coercive diplomacy.

Due to terrorist attacks from Afghanistan, Pakistan is shifting strategic response from constructive diplomacy to coercive diplomacy.
In October 2025, Pakistan

conducted aerial strikes
on Kabul. In ^{December} April 2024,

Pakistan conducted aerial strikes
on BHA hideouts in Paktika,
Afghanistan, indicating waning patience
of Islamabad.

ii) Pakistan is shifting strategic
response to deport illegal
immigrants to stop providing
safe haven to terrorists.

To secure its borders and
limiting access to terrorists, Pakistan
is deporting illegal immigrants of
Afghanistan. This move aims
to pressure Kabul to
stop terrorism from its
soil.

iii) Pakistan's regional
diplomacy is concentrated
on gaining legitimacy to act
against Indo-Afghan axis:

Regarding regional diplomacy, Pakistan
is using multilateral forums to
legitimize its interventions in
Afghanistan. In Qatar-mediated

Indo-Pak-Afghan talks, Pakistan provided evidence of Indian involvement to destabilize Pakistan.

In Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit

2025, attack on Jaffer Express was condemned which define strategic responses of Pakistan in Afghan issue.

iv) Strategic response of Pakistan is to secure its water in the regional diplomatic dynamics:

In 2021, India started constructing dam on Shahtoot River, coming from Afghanistan. Under new scheme, India has held Indus Water Treaty in abeyance. If indo-Afghan nexus resume the Shahtoot River dam, Pakistan may utilize every mean to secure its water in regional hydro-politics.

Conclusion:

Pakistan and Afghanistan relations are based on Islamic solidarity. Therefore, involvement of India in Kabul against Pakistan may trigger regional escalation.

Q. No. 6. Introduction:

In the Heads of state summit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) 2025, Pakistan played a powerful role to integrate regional organizations. In the SCO foreign ministers meeting 2025, Pakistan mainly focused on counter-terrorism effort and its importance for the region. In the SCO summit 2025, Pakistan criticized all designs of hegemony. In these summits, Pakistan focused on south-south development model through connectivity initiatives. Moreover, Pakistan engaged multiple countries for regional stability, promote trade and involvement in counter terrorism efforts.

Counter
Terror
Druzbann
Trade
Russia &
China
Regional
Security
Economic
Cooperation

Pakistan's role in Heads of State SCO Summit 2025.

Held in: China.

i) In heads of state summit 2025, Pakistan focused on regional integration for prosperity.

In heads of state summit held in China, Pakistan played a powerful role to integrate all regional organization. Pakistan helped ECO (Economic cooperation organization) to participate in SCO heads of state summit to integrate all connectivity projects.

Pakistan's role in SCO foreign ministers meeting.

In SCO 2025, Pakistan highlighted the looming sword of terrorism for SCO nations. Pakistan also called for ending state-sponsored support to uproot terrorism.

In the joint Declaration of SCO-2025, Pehlgaam attack and militants hijacking of Jaffer Express were unanimously condemned.

Pakistan's role in SCO Defence ministers meeting.

Held in : China.

In the summit, Pakistan's Defence minister condemned all hegemonic designs. He Khawaja Asif invoked the articles of SCO to maintain the respect for sovereignty of any country. In this way, Pakistan drew support against Indian unprovoked attack on Pakistan in May 2025.

The rise of Global South, SCO and Pakistan's positioning.

(i) Pakistan advocated for South-South development model in SCO summits 2025:

Through SCO summits, Pakistan emerged as major proponent of South-South development model.

Through China Pakistan Economic corridor, Pakistan emerged as powerful epitome of global south as engine of prosperity.

(ii) Innoprom in SCO is proportional to rise of global South and Pakistan as its primary model:

Industrial promotion programme was signed in Islamabad SCO summit 2024. Through SCO 2025, Pakistan aims to attract investments for boosting its industries and exports.

Implications for regional stability

(i) Pakistan is playing pivotal role in regional stability through SCO's multilateral collaboration. In 2024, SCO summit Pak-China bilateral trade surged to 14%. Pakistan and Iran are also pondering over using Chinese developed transaction system CIPs to avoid sanctions.

Implications of SCO summit for regional trade and Pakistan's role:

SCO accounts for 30% of Global GDP indicating the strong potential for regional trade. Through SCO forum, Pakistan and

build mercantile exchange
forum in 2025 to maintain
regional trade

SCO and
implications for
regional counter-terrorism

From Afghanistan, East Turkmenistan
Islamic Movement is a threat
to Russia, China and Central Asian
Republics. Similarly, Afghan-based
TTP is a threat to sovereignty
of Pakistan. It emphasizes the
capacity building of Regional
Anti-terrorist organization of
SCO (RATs) to eradicate
terrorism.

Q. No. 7.

Introduction:

Pakistan is undergoing through
enormous economic crisis including
inflation, fiscal deficit, foreign
debt, and trade imbalance. In
order to achieve economic stability,
Pakistan needs political stability.
Moreover, Pakistan needs taxation justice

and privatisation. In the near future, Pakistan should focus on export-based economic model, industrial and agriculture growth for sustainable growth.

Current Economic Situation of Pakistan

(i) Inflation in Pakistan is responsible for current economic crisis:

According to digits provided by government, inflation is around 7.2% which has drastically decreased.

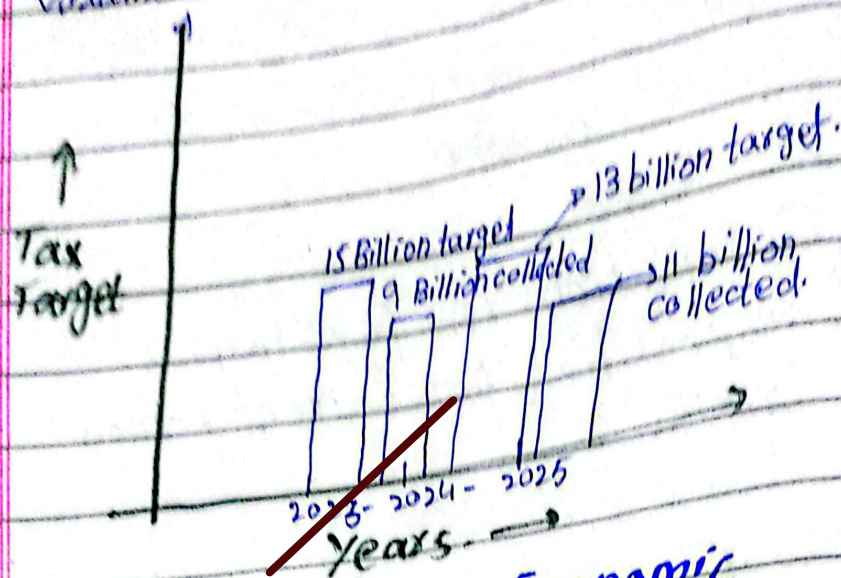
However, in reality, prices of goods are skyrocketing decreasing the purchasing powers of Pakistani consumers.

(Growth and Stability: Express Tribune: 2025).

(ii) Fiscal deficit in Pakistan is widening creating little space to improve economic situation:

In Pakistan, tax targets is always run short. Thus, government is left with little revenues to provide to provinces and run

its affairs leading to current volatile economic situation.



(Source: Pakistan Economic Survey: 2023-24, 2024-25).

(iii) Burgeoning foreign debt is compromising economic sovereignty of Pakistan.

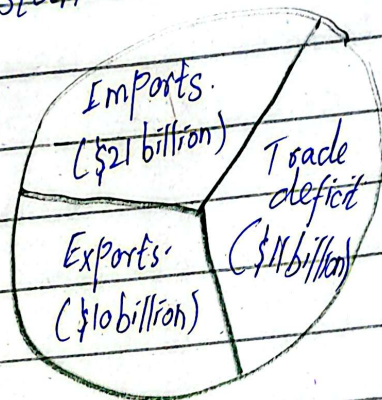
In Pakistan, every government plugs the plagued economy through IMF-provided debt and aid. In return, IMF dictates the decision-making and market forces of Pakistan.

In 2006, Pakistan's foreign debt was \$6 trillion. In 2025, it has increased to \$76 trillion according to report by Auditor General.

of Pakistan.

iv) Trade imbalance is reducing national wealth in Pakistan leading to strain on national exchequer.

In Pakistan, every year imports exceed the exports. Thus, balance of payment is strictly favoured in the outflow of dollars reducing reserves in the state bank of Pakistan.



(Source: State Bank of Pakistan: 2025).

viable policy measures to achieve economic stability.

i) Pakistan needs political stability to achieve economic stability.

In Pakistan, no Prime Minister was able to complete his/her tenure.

This situation deters investors from Pakistan's political economy.

In 2014, in joint statement with Prime Minister Shehbaz

Sharif, Chinese investors voiced concerns over political instability in Pakistan. Thus, five year constitutional tenure is mandatory for economic stability.

ii) Pakistan should ensure taxation justice to ensure economic stability.

In Pakistan, 85% of tax is collected from salaried individuals and manufacturing sector. Federal Board of Revenue must bring real estate and Agriculture into tax net in order to correct fiscal imbalance and ensure economic stability.

iii) Privatisation can generate short-term revenue for state and get rid of loss-making enterprises.

State-owned enterprises (PTA, Pakistan

steel Mills) must be privatised as they are making billions of loss to GDP. It will generate revenues for the state and attract investment in Pakistan. viable measures to achieve sustainable growth.

i) After achieving stability, Pakistan should diversify its exports:

Pakistan's exports revolve around outdated textile and raw materials which are generating trade imbalance.

Through diversification exports to technologies and minerals, per capita income can be increased resulting in sustainable growth.

ii) Industry and Agriculture are the keys to achieve sustainable growth:

From small-scale and medium-sized industries, Pakistan should strive to be an industrial hub. Under CPEC, Relocation of Industries

can generate decent jobs for the people. Secondly, agriculture can provide sustainable income to ~~38~~ 62% of labour force attached to it. though Drone technology and new land Revenue management system.

Conclusion:

Pakistan is undergoing volatile economic situation. However, steadfast commitment to industry, agriculture and political stability can make Pakistan a region of prosperity.