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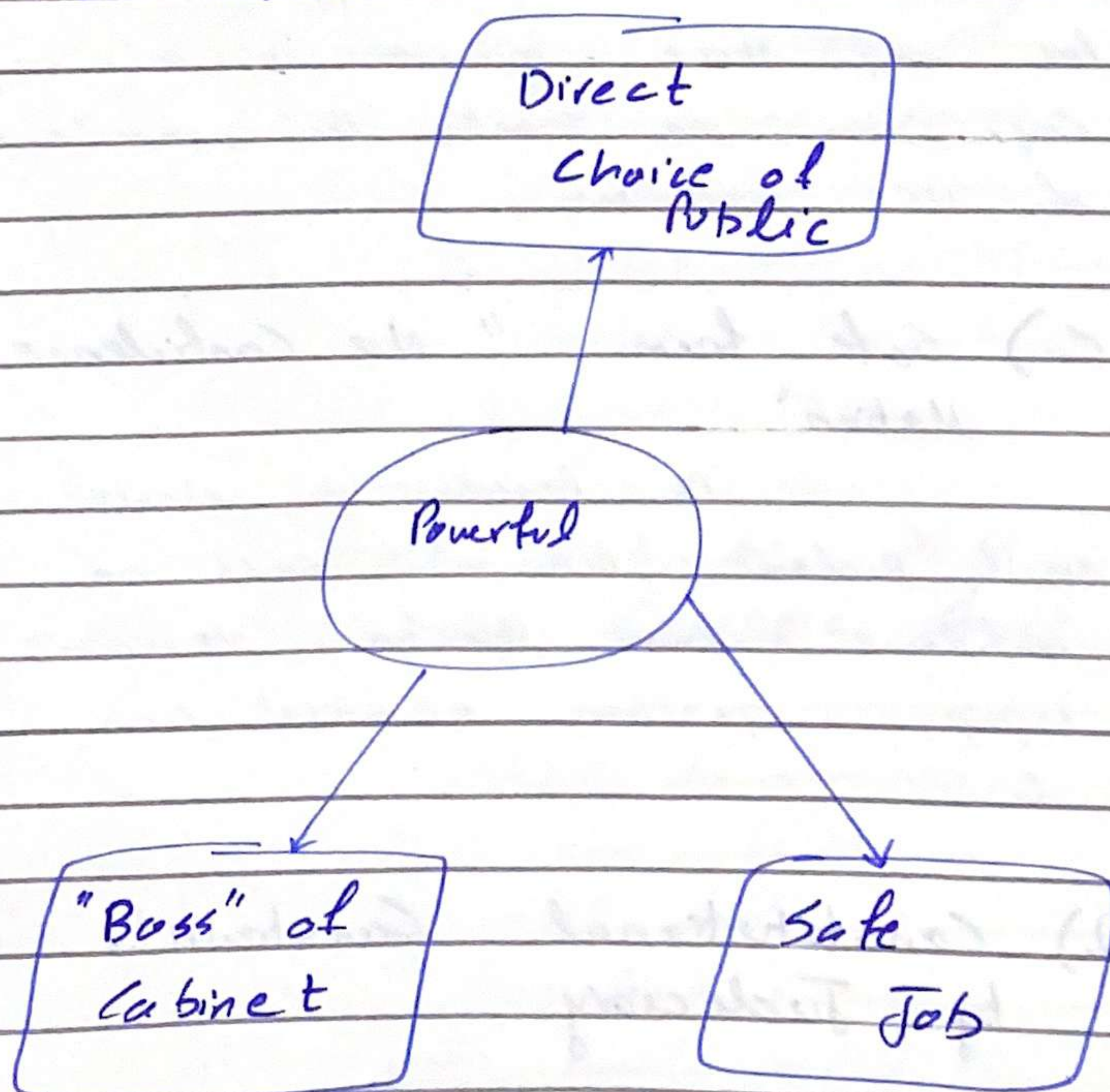
Question No. 2

US President: Most Powerful
Elected Executive in the
World Yet Constitutionally
Constrained

Introduction

US president is a direct
choice of people & appoint cabinet and
have a safe job. However, it is constrained
constitutionally by Judiciary such as limitations
on VETO power, impeachment. Similarly,
Congress has a check like foreign
affairs, can pass impeachment.

1) Powerful Elected Executive in the World



A) Direct choice of US Citizens

Public of USA directly elected the President for four years. This shows the strong positioning of President in the world as a strong candidate to run the country. This gives President ~~right~~ power to be secured legally from any opposition.

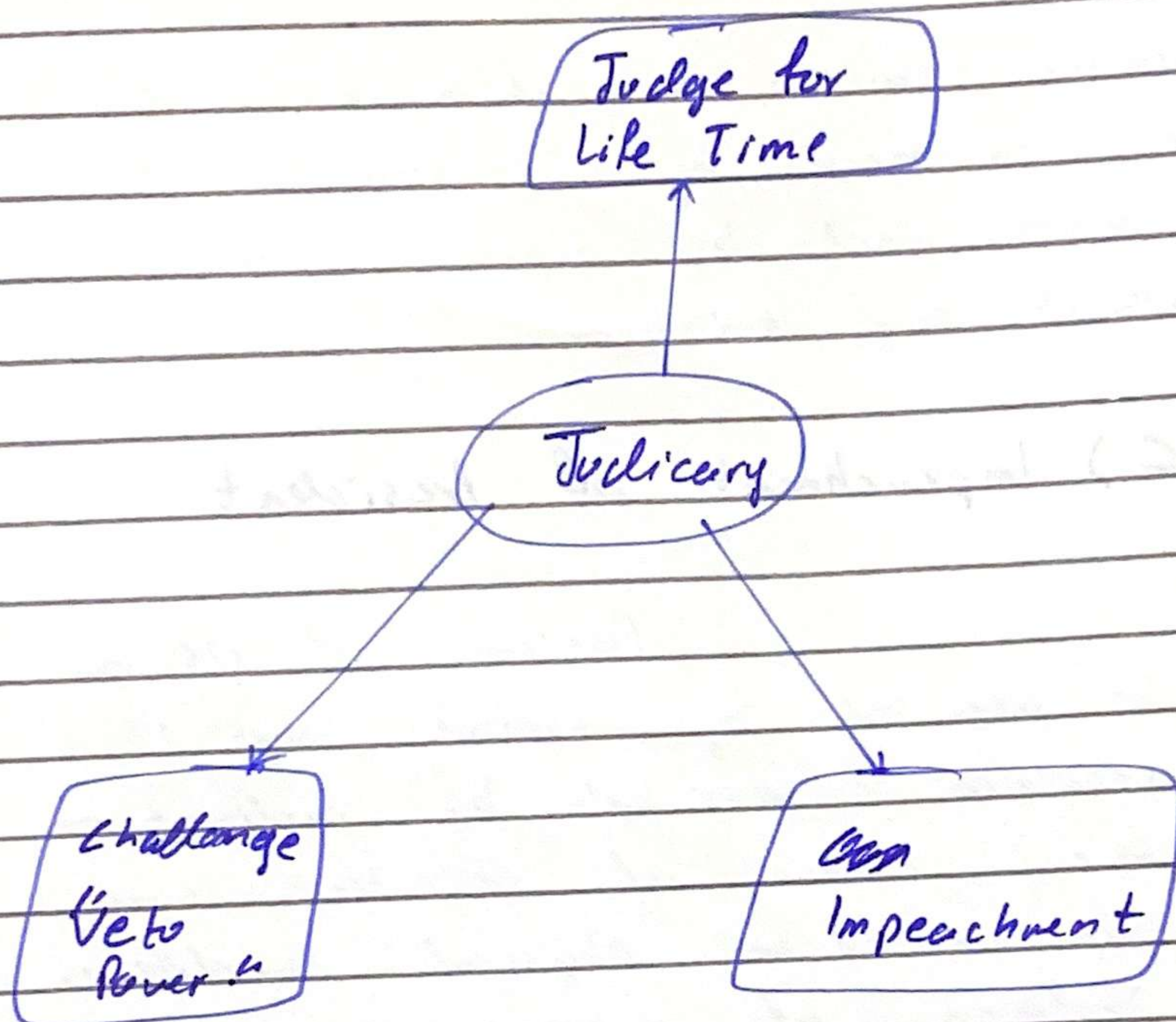
B) Appoint Cabinet of his own choice

President, unlike ~~for~~ UK parliamentary system, appoints any ministers of his own choice. President of US can appoint and fire any three ministers in a day. Cabinet ~~do~~ exactly the commands of US president.

C) Safe from "No Confidence Motion"

As President is elected directly, Parliament cannot pass no confidence movement. Therefore President enjoys a position secured and safe.

2) Constitutional Constraints by Judiciary



A) Once Appointed Judges of Supreme Court serve for Life Time.

President, despite having the power to appoint judges of Supreme Court of his own choice, can not remove the judge. Judges are allowed to serve as judge for lifetime. This empowers them to even question the President.

B) Veto Power can be Null and Void by Supreme Court

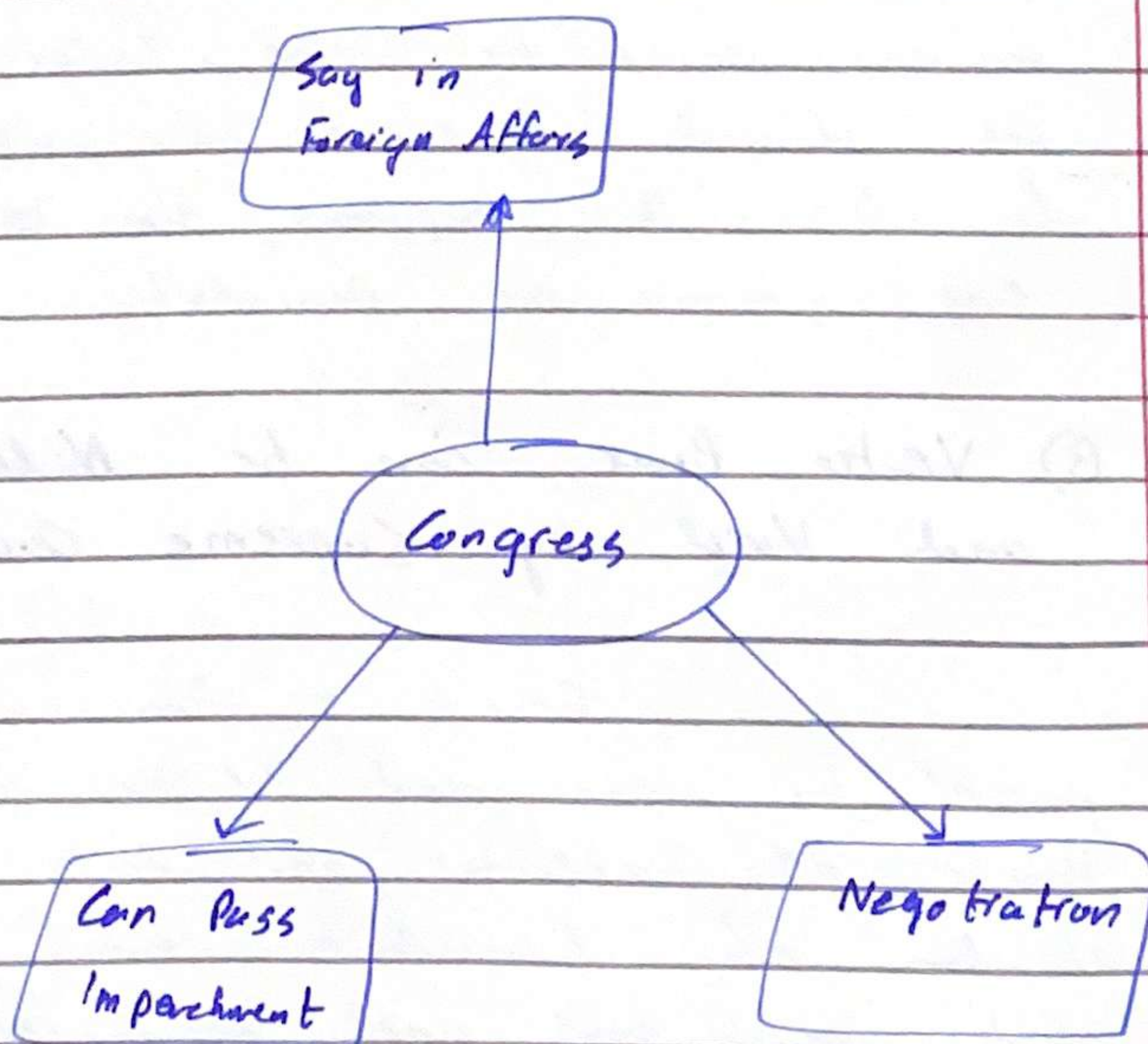
Despite a law is passed by Lower and Upper House of Parliament and no objection of President, can still be null and void by

Supreme Court. His veto power can be countered by 2/3 majority of Congress and by Supreme Court judges without any limitations.

C) Impeachment of President

President of US can be impeached by Supreme Court. If a resolution is passed by parliament on the condition of President such as mental and physical conditions. Judges of Supreme Court can send President home and can declare him unfit to run the office.

3) Constitutionally Constrained by Congress



A) Peace and War Treat with other Countries on Advice of Congress

Congress has a strong say in foreign affairs with President in US constitution. Any war or other country or any peace treaty cannot be implemented without Congress permission. President can enjoy the power to make policy but need approval from Congress.

B) Congress Can Pass Resolutions to Impeach President from Office

Congress can initiate a resolution of impeachment against President. It starts from lower house and if passed by both houses by $2/3$ majority then taken to Supreme Court. It can send President home.

C) Negotiation between Senators and President

Senators use their power to negotiate with President appointment of their choice in cabinet, and other appointments such as Judges. President, for approving any bill from Senate, can be pressurized by senators for appointments.

Conclusion:-

US President is the most powerful job in the world elected by public. However, it is constitutionally restricted by judicial and legislative limitations. Main constraints are impeachment, check on foreign policy and check on veto power.

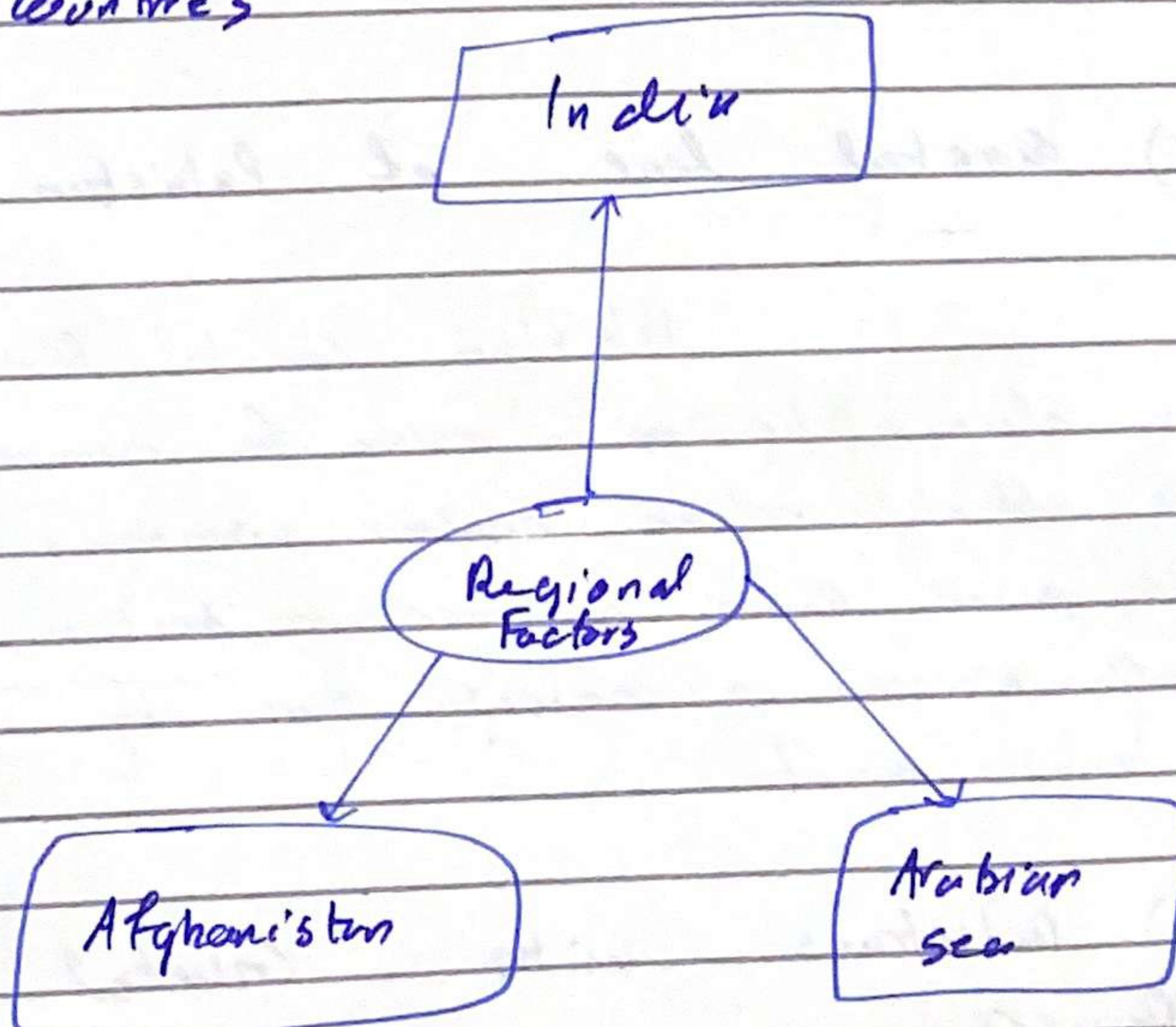
Question No. 5

Pakistan Foreign Policy
Described as Security
Driven rather than Economy
Driven.

Introduction

Pakistan foreign policy
is described as security driven rather
than economy driven due to regional
global economic condition factors. Pakistan
fought major wars such as
Afghan War and War on Terror.
These wars create Pakistan foreign
policy as security driven with US, Russia,
China, Afghanistan, India and internal
security issues.

1) Relations with Regional Countries



A) Tense Relations with Afghanistan

Due to relative ~~base~~^{tense} relations with Afghanistan in the past on the issue of Durand Line and Pakistan issue, Pakistan derived its foreign policy based on security and defense of national interest rather than economic ~~and~~ cooperation.

B) Wars with India and its Implications

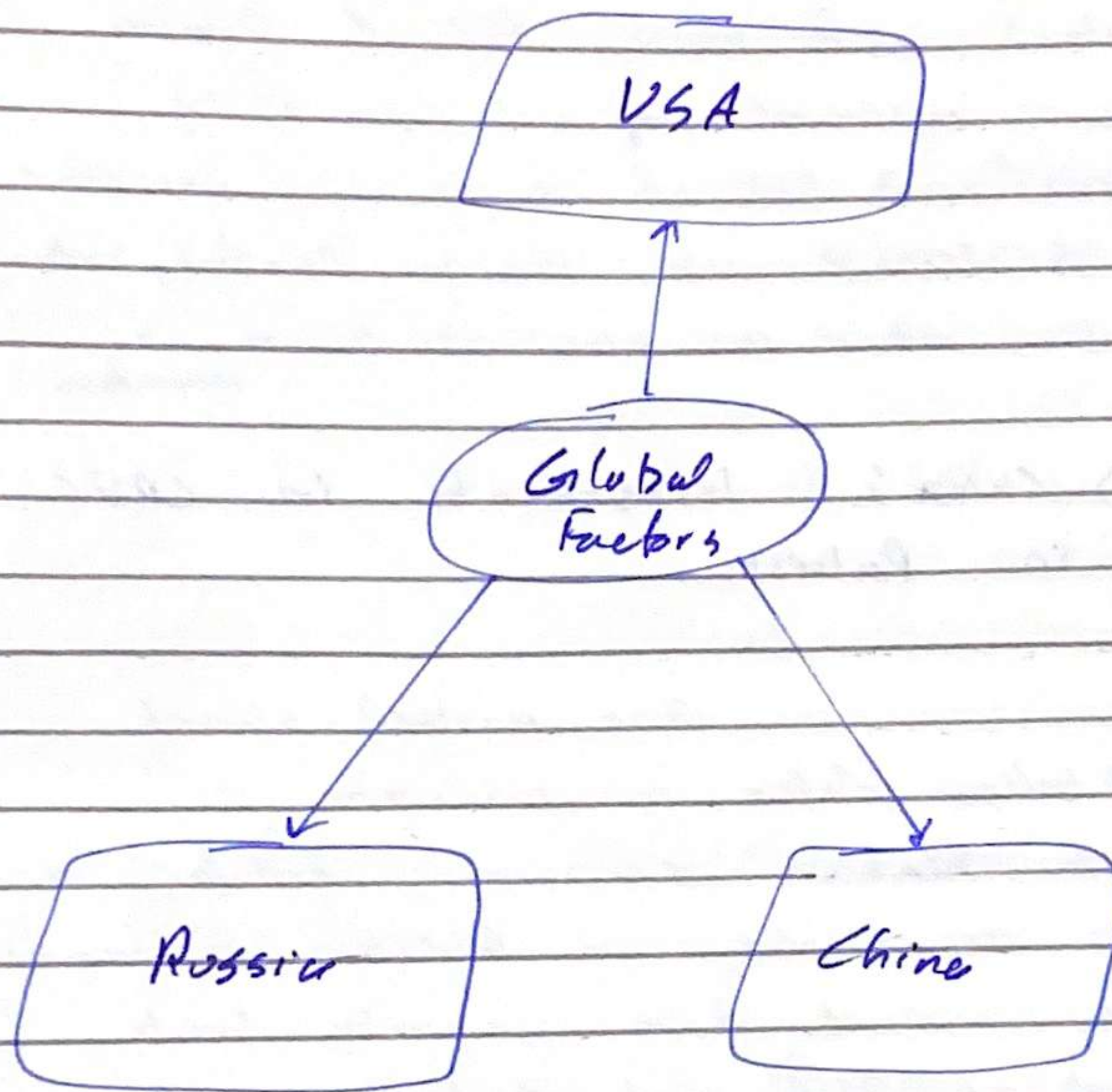
Due to war of 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999 and 2025 - Pakistan put back foot on economy cooperation due to Kashmir issue. Therefore, Pakistan foreign policy with India is security driven due to aggression threat from India continuously by false flag operations.

C) Coastal Line of Pakistan

Pakistan coastal line is always be ~~as~~ a option for enemies to attack. Indian nuclear submarines, US and Russia presence in Arabian Sea craft Pakistan to security from any internal threat.

2) Relations with Global Powers

(3)



A) Allies of USA in Great Wars

Pakistan participated in Afghan war and was an ally for US. However, lack of trust from US to Pakistan & defines Pakistan foreign policy to be security driven as US supplied F16 and other war weapons in wars. Therefore, relation b/w both countries crafted as such.

B) War against USSR in Afghan War.

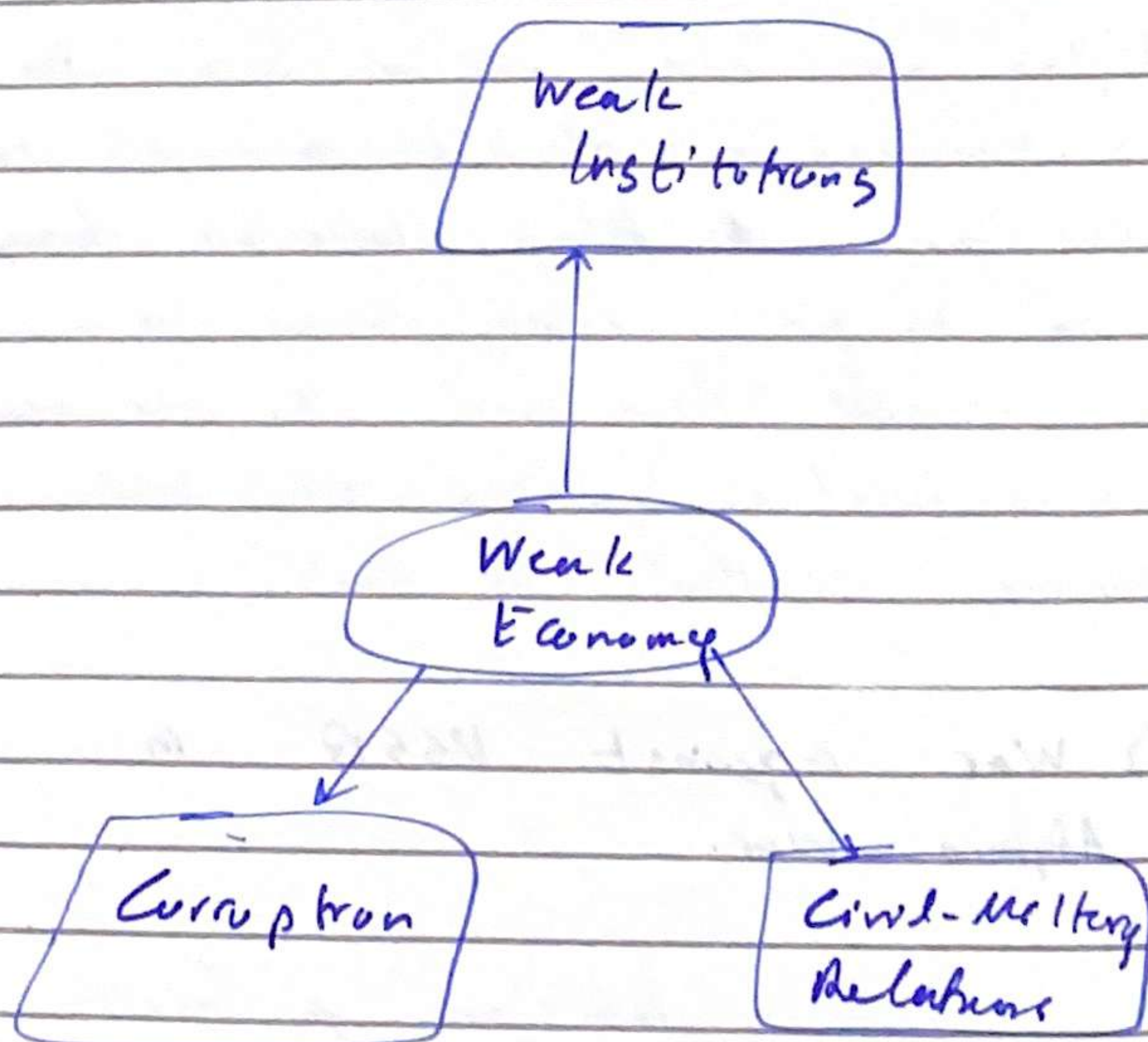
Pakistan fought against USSR invasion in 1979 till 1989, which deteriorates Pakistan

relation with Russia. Fall of Dhawla
was celebrated by and supported by
Russia. and Fall of Soviet Union was due
by US alliance with Pakistan. Therefore, both
countries defend their interest rather than economic
cooperation.

C) China's Investment in CPFC in Pakistan

China invested almost
62 billion dollar in Pakistan in
China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. This
put responsibility on Pakistan to secure
the investment from security threats
such as TTP and BLA. This made
Pakistan to provide security assurance to China.

3) Weak Economic Indicators



1) Weak Civil Institutions in Pakistan

With the creation of Pakistan, poor leadership and poor administrative system resulted in weak institutions in Pakistan. Most State Run Enterprises faces losses continuously for ~~last~~ decades. This ignored the economic sector, and foreign policy resulted in security sector.

2) Corruption by Individuals and Institutions

Corruption in Pakistan led international states to think Pakistan as unsuitable for economic investment. This damages Pakistan image in international arena and economy suffers.

3) Disturbed Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan.

Long war on dominance between Pakistan Military structure and civil institutions resulted in unstable economic condition. Pakistan too is lacking for economic stability which increases the burden on economy.

Conclusion:

Pakistan foreign policy is security driven rather than economy driven. However by strengthening government institutions, dialogues and diplomacy with countries like US, India and Afghanistan, Pakistan economy can progress at fast track.

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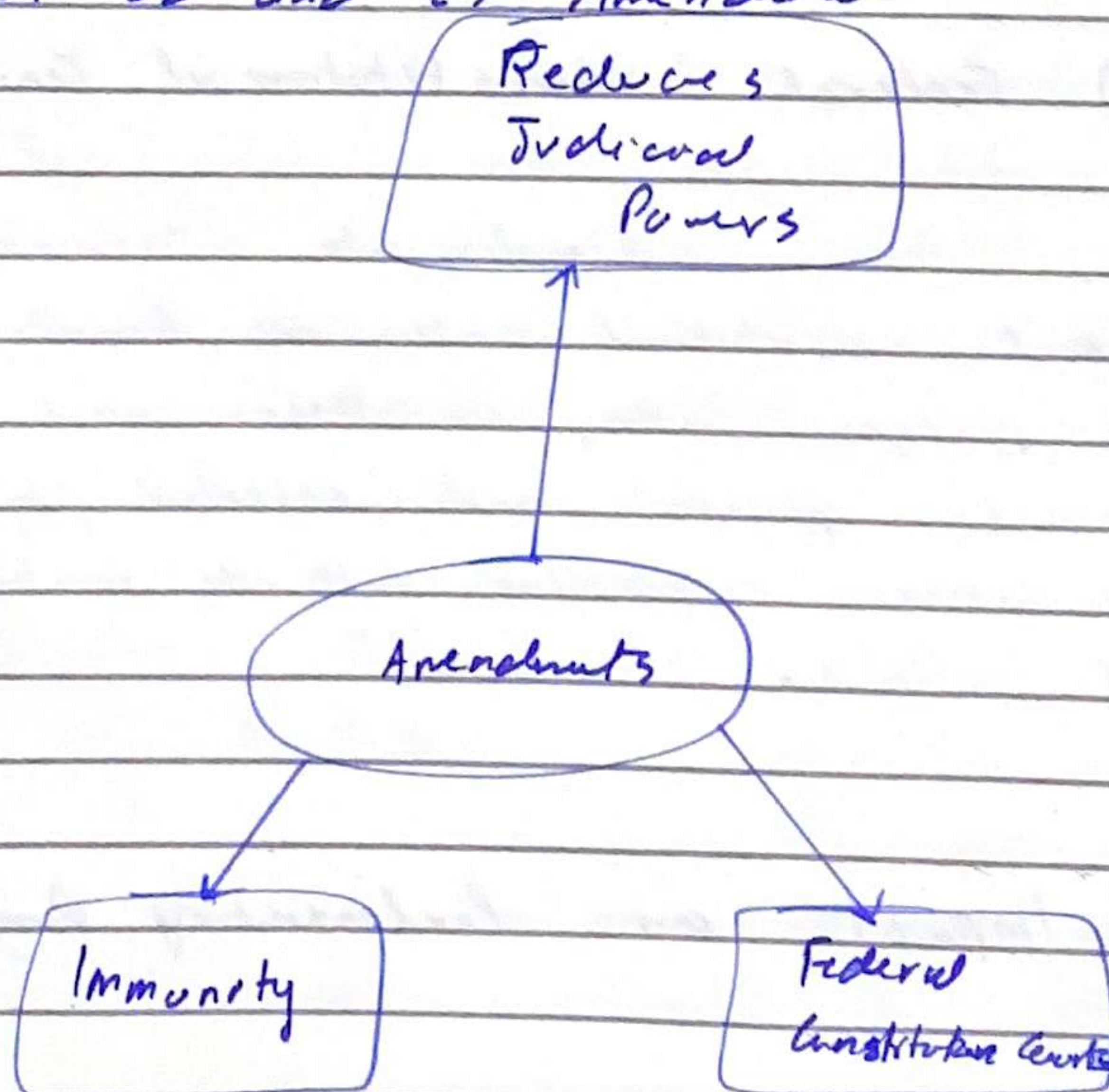
Question No 7

Amendments (26th, 27th)
their Impacts on Parliamentary
Powers, and Democratic
Consolidation

Introduction:-

Major amendment in Constitution of Pakistan, 26th and 27th, in 2024 and 2025 changed major power structures in Pakistan. That includes judicial independence, immunity and federal constitution courts. These amendments has positive and negative impacts on Parliamentary powers and democratic consolidation such as weak checks and strong legislation.

1) Major Changes in Constitution under 26 and 27 Amendment



A) Reduces Judicial Power and Independence

Supreme Court of Pakistan is limited to take any suo-moto action against any constitutional and civil laws. Supreme Court's job is reduced to handle ~~internal~~ cases that are less impactful.

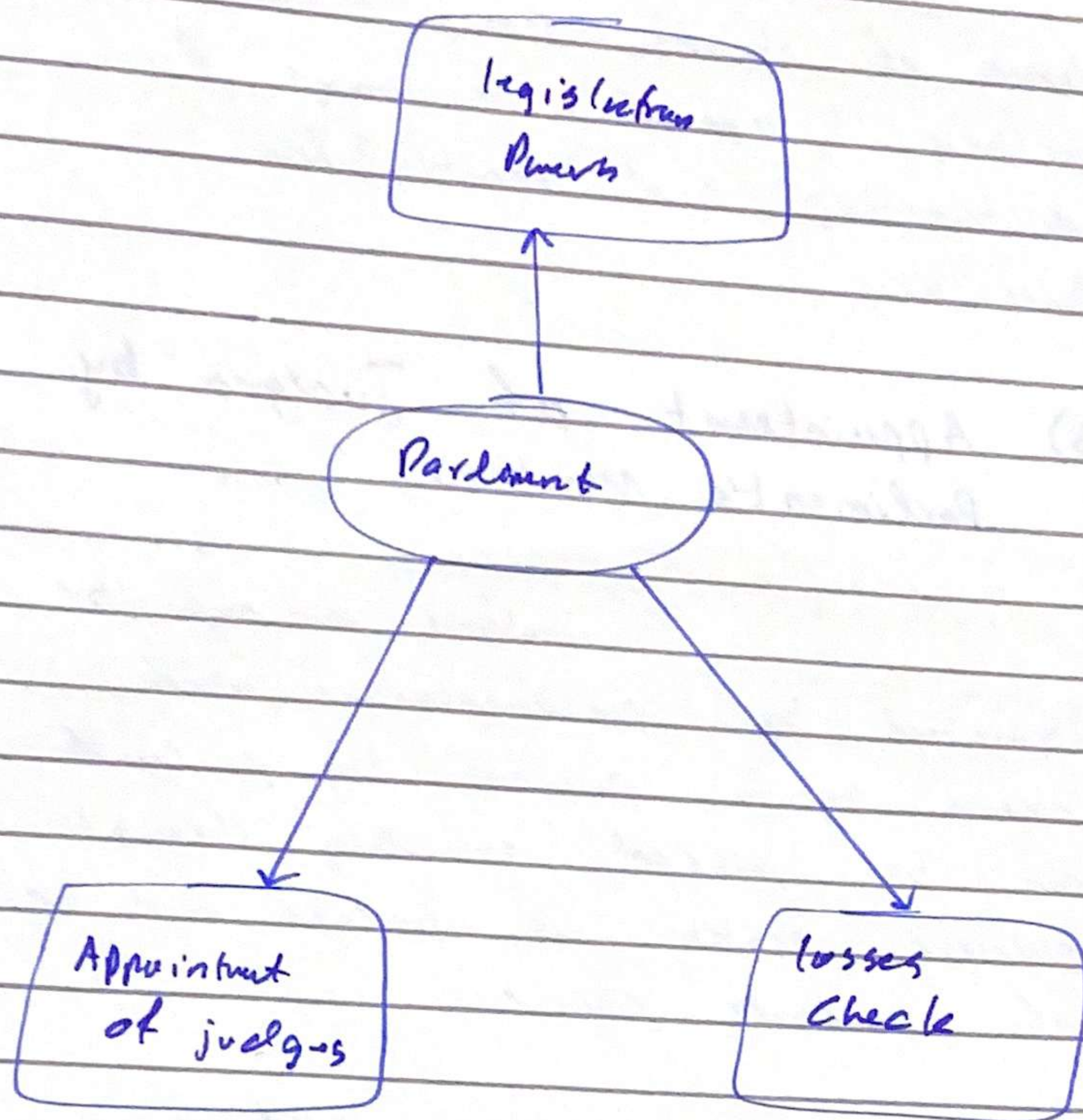
B) Immunity and Protection to Offices

According to 27th Amendment in constitution of Pakistan, Pakistan Chief of Army Staff ^{got} immunity for life-time. In other words, CofA's office is constitutionally protected and no case or impeachment can be passed against the office.

C) Federal Constitutional Courts

According to 27th constitution, federal constitutional courts are formed. The judges sitting in these courts will be appointed and selected by committee established with the members of parliament.

2) Impact on Parliamentary Powers



A) Strong Legislature Powers

Parliament got more legislative power in amendment 27th. Any law or bill passed by parliament upper and lower house cannot be nullified by Supreme court. This gives parliament to pass law smoothly without any fear of judicial review.

2) losses Check on Executive and Military.

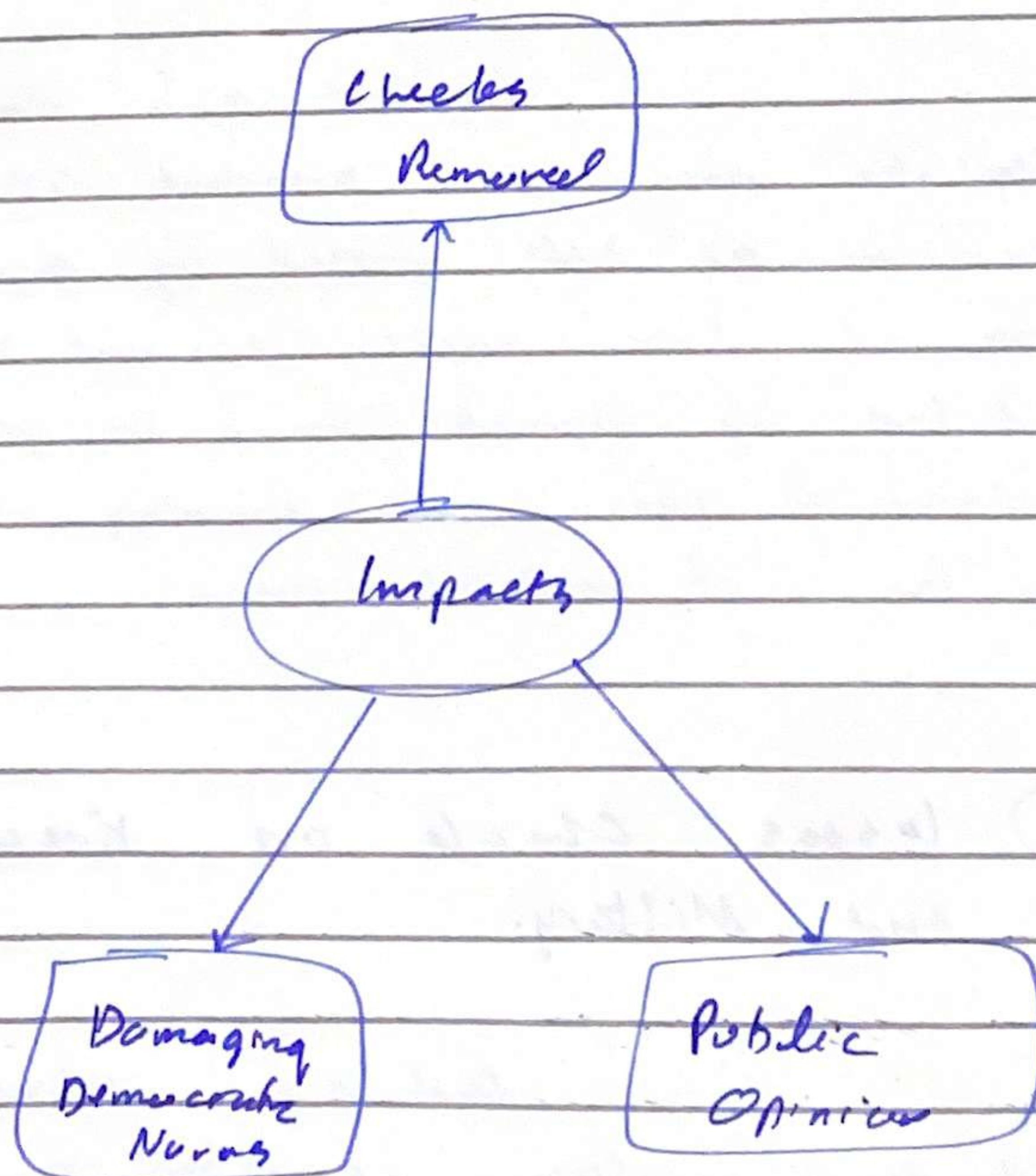
Reducing judicial independence also resulted in

losses of checks on executives and military. It opened the way for dictatorship and martial law in Bal's turn.

3) Appointment of Judges by Parliament's Members

Judges can now be appointed by parliamentarians which means any law passed by parliament can be passed smoothly through judicial system as judges will be of parliament's choice.

3) Impacts on Democratic Consolidation



A) Checks Removed for ensuring Democratic Values

Reducing power and independence of judicial resulted in ~~very~~ weakening democratic checks. As Parliaments and executives can pass any law which may not represent public ~~and~~ but serve small group.

B) Powers Beyond Democratic Limitations

Immunity provided to CJs damages the core of democratic norms. As now person is above law in democracy, this can open ways for martial law and dictatorship.

C) Loss of Public Trust in Institutions.

Sudden passing of ~~parliamentary~~ amendments surprised public. They ~~lessen~~ trust in institutions as laws that are not in general public trust but some influential politicians are passed.

Conclusive-

These amendments started
different discussions in Pakistan. However,
with strong legislation, Pakistan constitution
will be strengthened and rule and law
will prevail without unnecessary hurdles.
This allows Parliament to mold
constitution according to national interest
and needs.

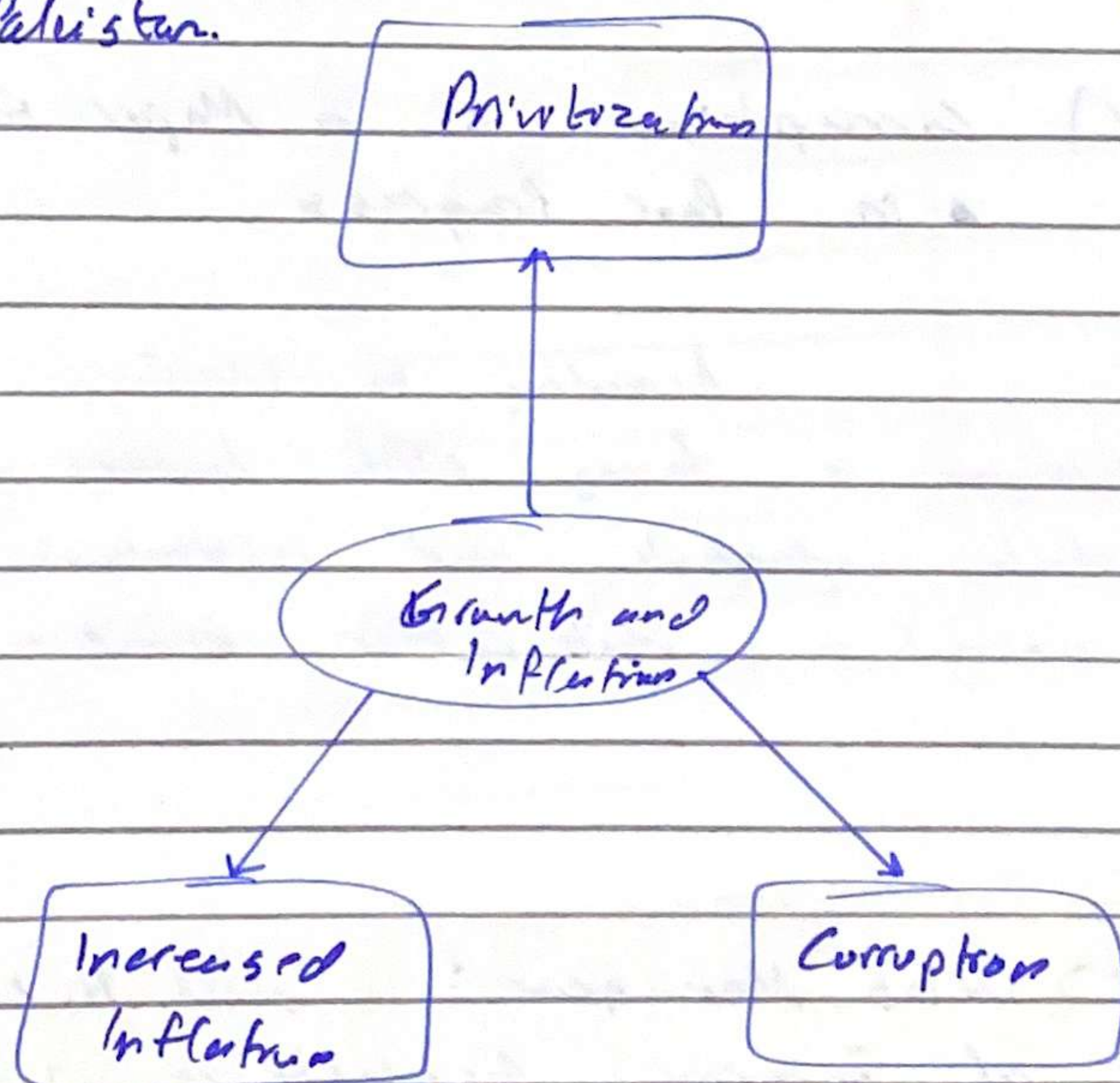
Question No 8

Economic Condition of
Pakistan and its Grants,
Inflation, Debt Management,
Role of Foreign Assistance
and Political Implications.

Introduction:-

Pakistan's current economic condition is facing turbulence as different recovery measures as well as global inflation is affecting it. International loans, debt management in budget has long term political implications on Pakistan. Interference in public policy by international organization weakens integration.

1) Grants and Inflation in Economy of Pakistan.



A) Privatization of State Owned Enterprises

Privatization of govt. owned enterprises such as recent creation of PIA set Pakistan economy on a betterment. Strong democracies and international investment will boost Pakistan economy and GDP of Pakistan.

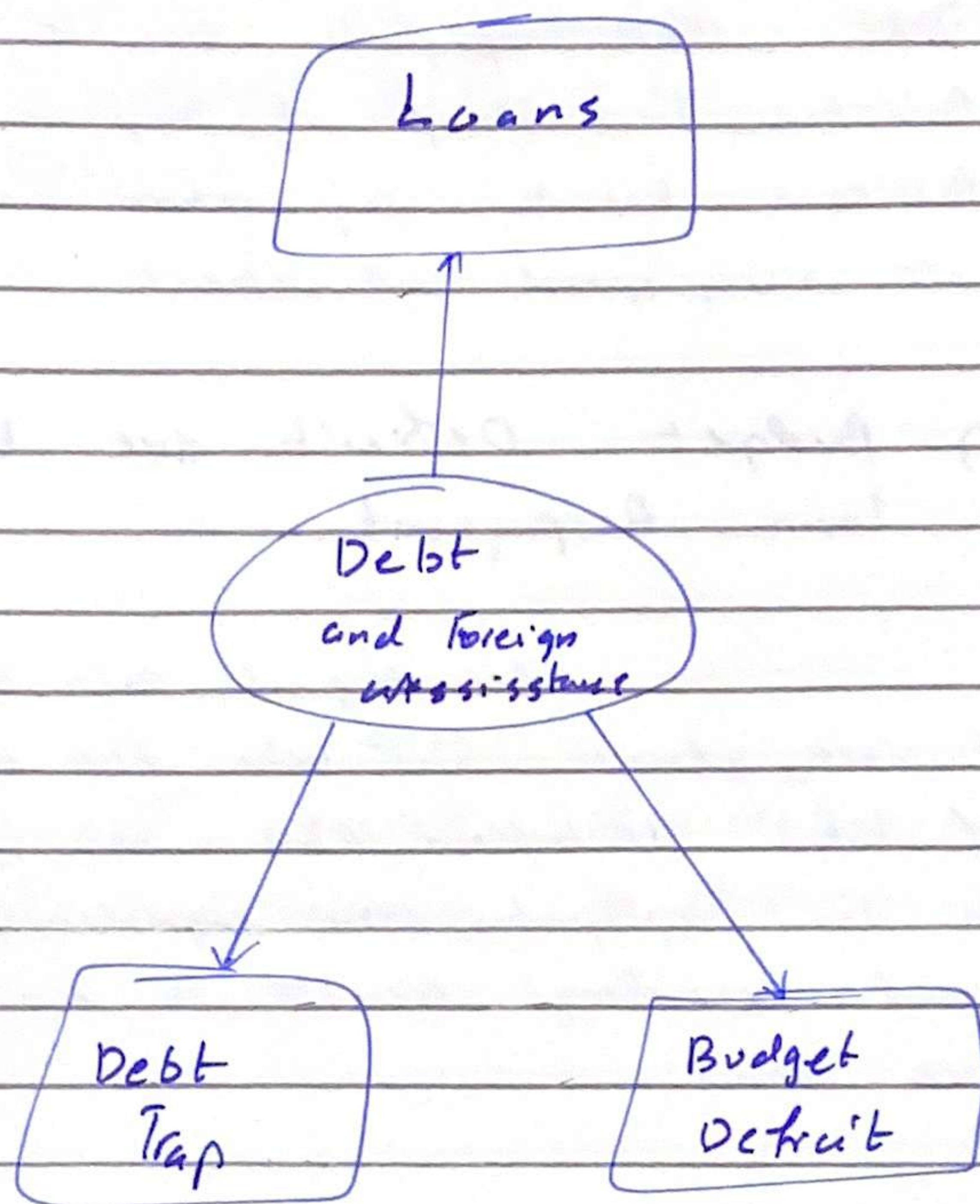
B) Increased Inflation in current Economy

According to Economic Survey of Pakistan of 2024-2025, inflation is increased in Pakistan which shows more burden on Pakistan economy.

C) Corruption as a Major Factor in Poor Progress

According to IMF, Pakistan is facing elite capture in which individuals and institutions are involved in white collar crime.

2) Debt Management and Role of Foreign Assistance in the Economy of Pakistan



A) International Loans and Their Role in Economy of Pakistan

Pakistan had taken 23 loans from IMF since 1958. This resulted in more burden on already poor performing economy. Due to interest on loans, Pakistan faced major drawbacks of loans on economy.

B) China's Debt Trap.

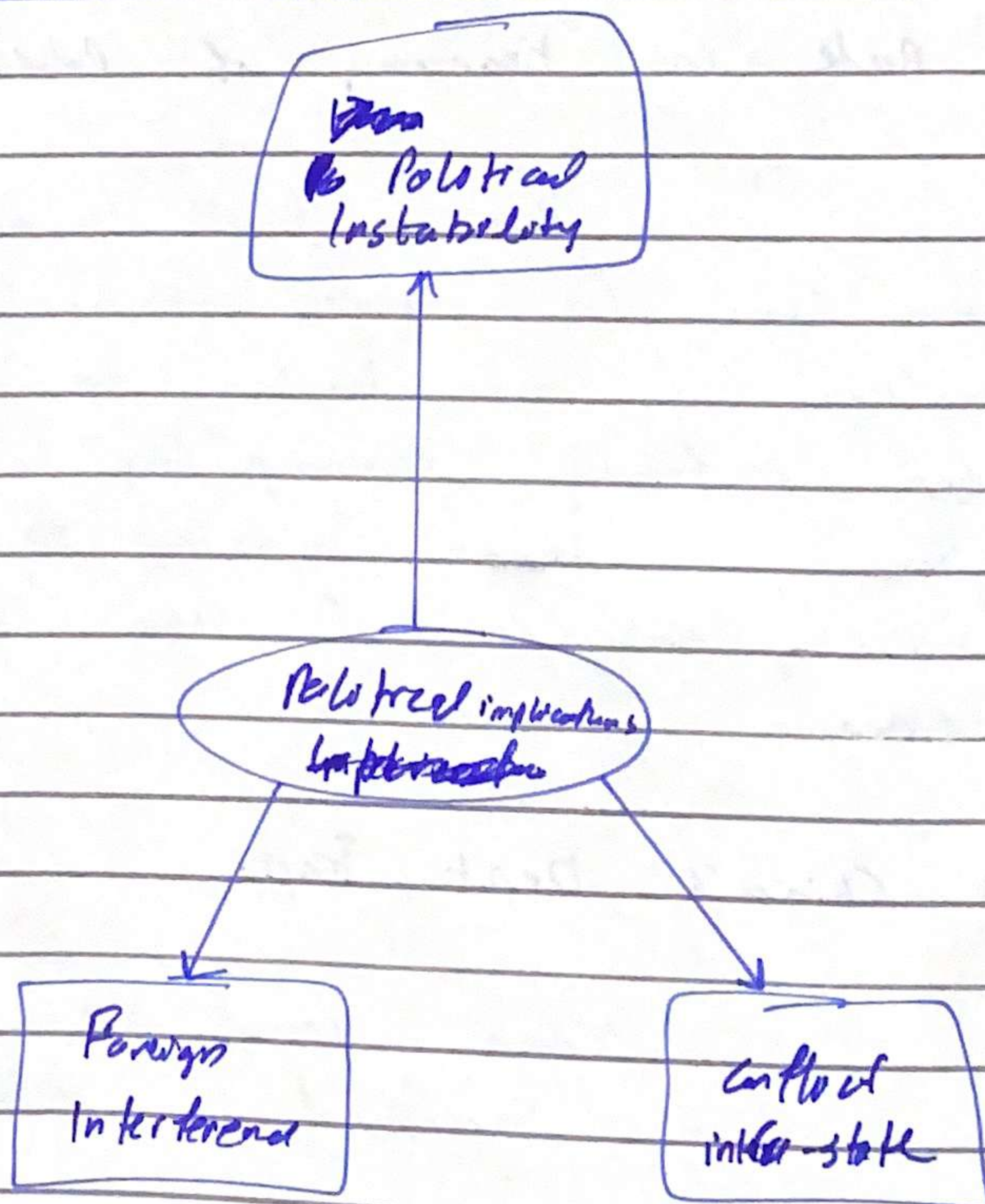
China spend \$2 billion instantly in projects in Pakistan.

These loan repayment can trap
Pakistan in loop of trap as
Pakistan has to pay return back
all money spend with interest

↳ Budget Deficit due to loan Re payment

According to 2024-2025
budget, almost 5.5 trillion PKR out
of total 18 trillion PKR was spend
on loan repayment. Other expenditures
and spending results in requiring
more loans

3) Political Implications of Economic Conditions of Pakistan



A) Economic Instability leads
to Political Instability

B) Increased Foreign intervention
by Conditioning ~~the~~ Policies

C) Conflict Between Provinces
on Resources.

Conclusion

Pakistan current economic conditions don't show very stable results. However, recent developments like privatization of state owned enterprises and control over corruption guarantees betterment in economy in future. Pakistan economy has a potential because of geography of Pakistan and natural resources.