

Political Science Paper 2

Section A

Part II

Q.No. 2

Introduction: "The power is a check on power in the United States Constitution"

~ The Spirit of laws

The United States president is often described as the most elected executive in the world yet constitutionally constrained due to the fact that in the United States there is a system called checks and balance system.

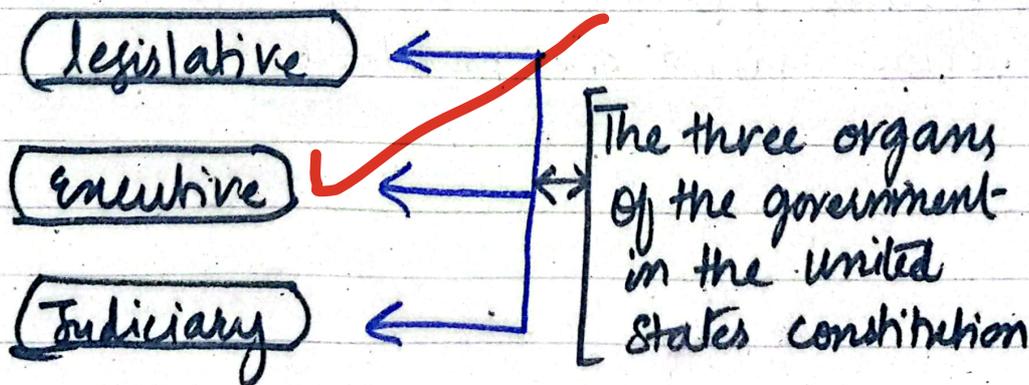
The legislature has a check on the president by passing impeachment, ratify the treaties that are signed by the president, and can elect the president. The Judiciary has the authority to pass impeachment against president and to pass judicial review against the president.

1. The United State president is often described as the most elected executive in the world yet constitutionally constrained:

The United State president is often described as the most elected executive in the world yet constitutionally constrained due to "The Checks and Balance System" in the United States.

1.1) The three organs of the government in the United States constitution:

The three organs of the government in the United States constitution are: legislature, executive and the Judiciary. These three organs have distinct functions and powers.



1.2) The Systems of checks and Balance in the united states constitution:

There is a system in the united states constitution known as the system of checks and Balances. Through, this system one organ of the government has a check on the other organ of the government.

3) The united state president is often described as the most elected executive in the world yet constitutionally constrained due to the system of checks and Balances:

The system of checks and Balances in the united states constitution is:

2.1) Check of president by congress:

Congress has the authority to check the president through:

2.1.1) Impeachment:

Congress can impeach the orders of the president if it is against the constitution of united States.

2.1.2) Ratify the Bills passed by the president.

Congress has the authority to ratify the bills that are passed by the president. Congress can also ratify the treaties that are signed by the president.

2.1.3) Congress can elect the president if it is not elected by Electoral College:

Congress has the authority to elect the president, if the president is not elected during electoral college then president and vice president both are elected by the Congress.

2.2) Check of President by Judiciary,

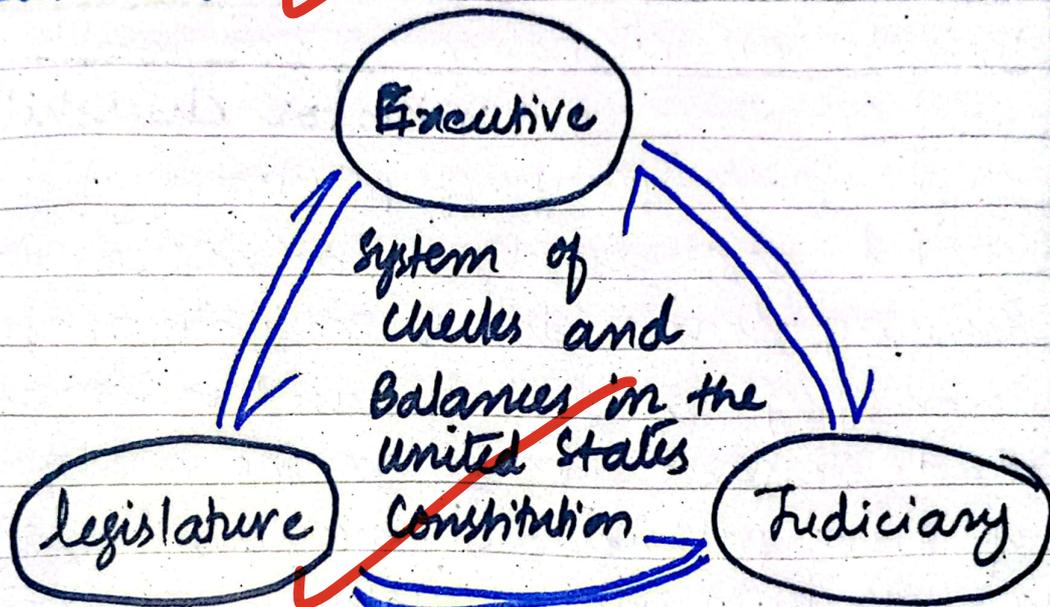
Judiciary has the power to check the president by:

2.2.1) Impeachment: Judiciary has the authority to impeach the orders of the president.

2.2.2) Judicial review:

Judiciary has the authority to grant judicial review if the bills or treaties are against the constitution.

- **Case in point:** Judicial review is passed against Donald Trump to ban six muslim countries.



add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Conclusion: In the United States Constitution, President is often described as the most elected executive in the world yet constitutionally constrained due to the fact that there are checks and balance system in the US Constitution. The congress can pass impeachment, ratify the treaties and can elect the president. The Judiciary can pass impeachment and Judiciary review against the president.

Section B

Q No: 5

Introduction: "Pakistan's foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world."

~ Winston Churchill

The foreign policy of Pakistan is often described as a security driven rather than economy driven due to the fact that insurgency in Balochistan has been increased, Terrorist attacks over the developers of China Pakistan Economic Corridor, September attacks of Afghan Taliban, sectarian attacks in Pakistan, TIP attacks. These must be mitigated through policy reforms, increasing the security at the side of CPEC developers, negotiations with sectarian based groups.

1. Pakistan's foreign policy is often described as the security driven rather than economy driven due to:

The foreign policy of Pakistan is often described as the security driven rather than economy driven due to multiple reasons, some of the reasons are:

1.1) Insurgency in Balochistan:

The different separatist groups in Balochistan are giving tough times to Pakistan such as Balochistan liberation army, Balochistan liberation front, Balochistan Republican army and Majed Brigade.

These separatist organizations are operating in the soil of Balochistan and causing insurgency in North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Swat, Makran district.

1.2) Terrorist attacks over the developers of China Pakistan Economic Corridor:

The multiple attacks of terrorists over the developers of China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a major threat to the foreign policy of Pakistan.

• case in point: 2014 and 2018 attacks of terrorists in Karachi and Hydel projects has killed several developers of China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Several Chinese were killed in this attack.

1.3) September attacks of Afghanistan Taliban on Pakistani soldiers:

In September 2025, the various attacks of Taliban over Pakistan soldiers, has killed various civilians and soldiers.

“Approximately 58 soldiers and civilians were killed in September 2025 attack.” ~ Al Jazeera

1.4) Sectarian based attacks of different sectarian organizations throughout Pakistan:

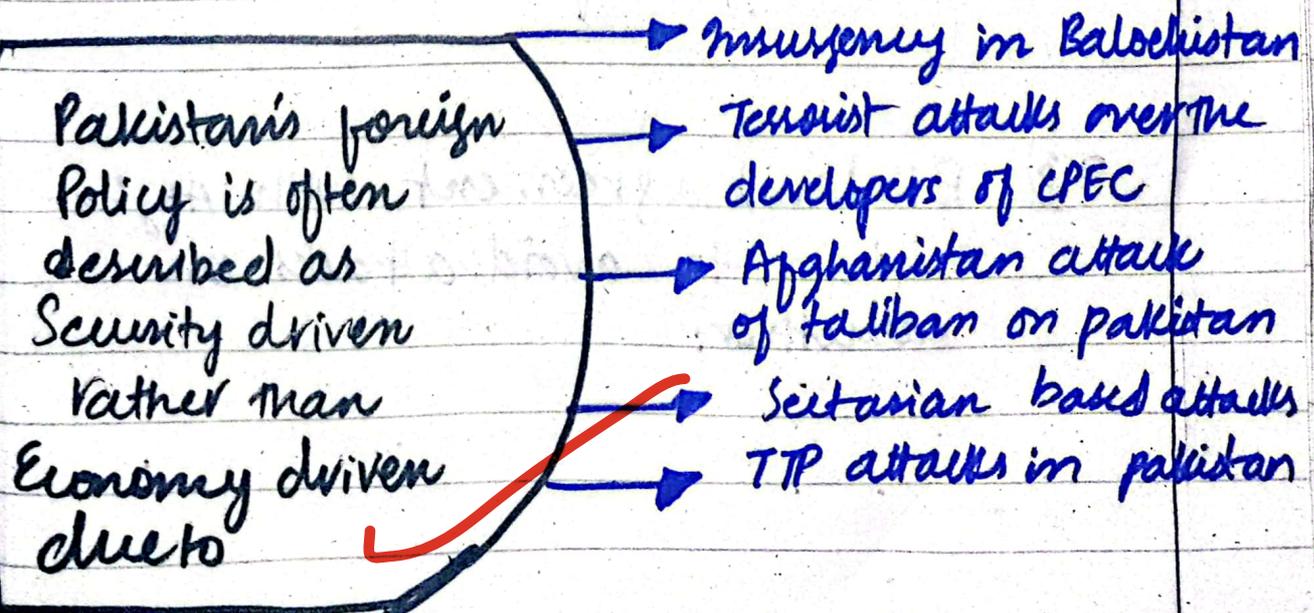
The various attacks of sectarian based organizations such as Sipah-e-Sahaba, Sipah-e-Muhammad operating in Afghanistan but they are targeting different Sunni and Shia groups in Pakistan. Therefore, sectarian groups are a major security threat for the foreign policy of Pakistan.

1.5) Tehreek-i-Taliban using religion as a name for justifying their terrorist attacks across Pakistan:

TTP (Tehreek-i-Taliban) is using religion as a name for justifying their terrorist attacks across Pakistan.

Approximately 1200 terrorist attacks occurred in 2021 throughout Pakistan.

~ Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies



2. Solutions for the Pakistan's foreign policy to mitigate with the security related issues:

2.1) Policy reforms and policing in Balochistan:

There should be policy reforms carried by the government to deal with the Baloch resurgent groups and to increase the policing in Balochistan.

2.2) Number of police officials and security persons should be increased over the developing sides of China Pakistan Economic corridors

The number of security persons should be increased over the sides of China Pakistan Economic corridor so that the attacks over the developer of the CPECs can be reduced.

2.3) Bilateral agreement with Afghanistan to avoid attacks on each other.

Bilateral agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan should be created so that no any attack occurred and no any harm is carried.

2.4) Negotiations with Sectarian based militant organization:

There should be the negotiations of government with sectarian based militant groups to avoid any further attacks in Pakistan-

2.5) Tehreek-i-Taliban militant groups should be banned:

Tehreek-i-Taliban militant group in Pakistan should be banned throughout Pakistan.

Conclusion: Pakistan's foreign policy has often been described as security driven rather than economy driven due to the fact that multiple sectarian attacks, TTP attacks, insurgency in Balochistan. These must be tackled through policy reforms, increasing security personnels, negotiations with militant groups-

Q NO: 6

Introduction: The Global South BRICS serves as a challenge to United Nations and IMF due to multiple reasons: BRICS is promoting local currency in international market instead of dollar currency, BRICS is giving more say to newly joined members, BRICS is increasing security measures through sharing intelligence across member countries. Therefore, BRICS is a threat for the Global South especially UN and IMF.

1. The Global South organizations BRICS: An overview:

BRICS is an organization that connects Central Asia, East Asia and Europe-

1.1) Members of BRICS organization:

Brazil, Russia, India and China were the founding members.

Vietnam and Indonesia had recently joined in 2025.

1.2) Summits of organization:

The various summits of the organization are:

- 2005 → unofficial summit at G8 platform
- 2009 → first summit in Russia
- 2010 → South Asia joined
- 2011 → first summit with Russia
- 2014 → Fortaleza declaration
- 2019 → Ufa declaration
- 2020 → Summit chaired by India
- 2025 → Summit at Rio de Janeiro

↑ _____ ↑
[Timeline of various
Summits of BRICS]

2. BRICS serve as a challenge to United Nations and International Monetary Fund due to:

The different reasons through which BRICS serves as a challenge to United Nations and International Monetary Fund are:

2.1) Promotion of local currency in international market instead of Dollar currency:

During the recent summit of BRICS at Rio-de-Janeiro it was declared that the local currency should be promoted in the international arena instead of Dollar diplomacy. This is a challenge to UN and IMF.

2.2) Giving a more say to new partners which have joined BRICS:

Through the platform of BRICS it was concluded that there should be more chance of say to giving to new joined countries

to BRICS such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Ethiopia, UAE.

2.3) Investment in Information Technology sector:

In recent summit of BRICS it was concluded that the investment should be increased in the information sector of Technology in member countries.

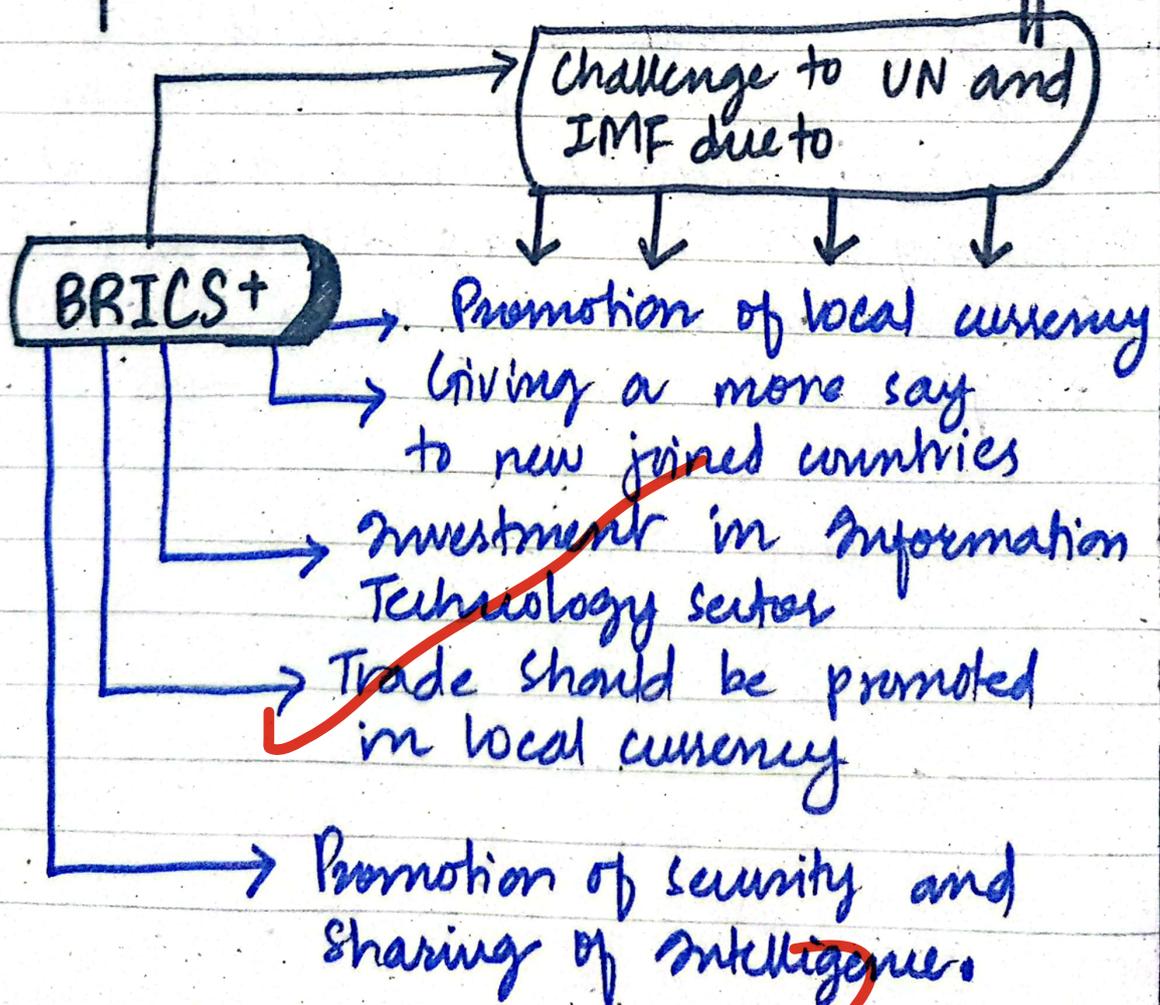
2.4) Local currency should be promoted; the trade should be occurred in the local currency:

Through the platform of BRICS it was declared that the trade of member countries should be occurred through the local currency. In this way dollar values is decreased and the local currency is promoted.

2.5) promotion of security and sharing of intelligence through member countries:

Brics shall provide platform for the promotion of security and the sharing of intelligence with member countries to cope up with terrorist and militant attacks.

Around 49.5% of the world population, around 45% of the global Gross domestic products of BRICS countries.



Conclusion: The Global South that is United Nations and International Monetary Fund are ^{facing} a threat ^{due to} BRICS. There are multiple reasons such as promotion of local currency, giving a more say to newly joined countries, increasing security and intelligence sharing with member countries. Therefore, BRICS is emerging as a threat for the UN and IMF.

Q.No: 8

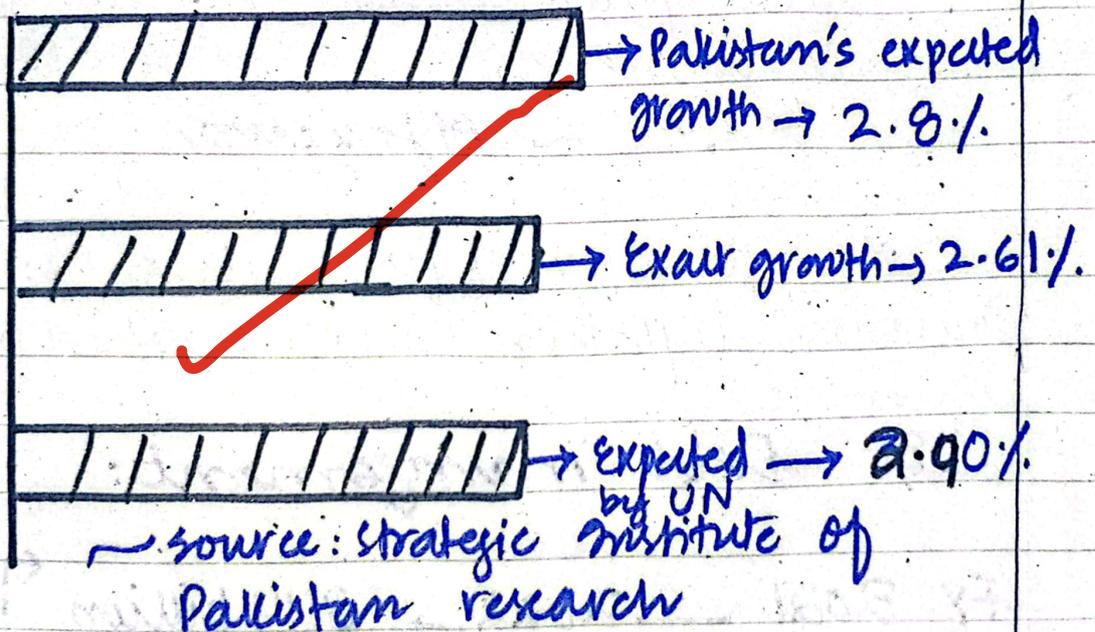
Introduction: "The economic sector of Pakistan is facing grave challenges; it must be addressed quickly" ~ Dawn

The current economic conditions are showing moderate conditions of the economy of Pakistan. The growth is projected to 2.6%, Inflation has risen due to recent floods of 2025, and debt is circulating which has been a burden on the economy of Pakistan. It can be managed through certain measures such as: Growth sector can be enhanced through increasing loan and giving loan to small business that can contribute in the economy of Pakistan, Adopting new techniques in the agricultural sector of Pakistan and economy should be made as trade based, It means exporting more and importing less.

The 1. Current Economic conditions of Pakistan:

The current economy of Pakistan is facing multiple challenges such as:

1.1) Growth in the economy of Pakistan



The growth of Pakistan in the fiscal year FY 2024 to FY 2025 reached to 2.61% while Pakistan's expected growth was 2.8%. However, United Nations projection of growth for Pakistan was approximately 2.90%.

1.2) Inflation rate:

The inflation in the month of April to July was decreased to 2.6%. However, after the recent floods of 2025. The inflation has increased.

• case in point: 2025 floods:

“During 2025 floods Pakistan has faced several infrastructural, civilians and agricultural loss.” ~ Aljazeera

The damages of 2025 floods have further increased inflation across Pakistan.

1.3) Debt management:

FY 2021	— 2022	→	\$44 billion] Fiscal deficit]
FY 2022	— 2023	→	\$22 billion	
FY 2023	— 2024	→	\$31 billion	
FY 2024	— 2025	→	\$21 billion	

Pakistan has been relying on international bodies for debt because Pakistan's tax collection is less than its consumption. Debt management is putting further strain on the economy of Pakistan.

2. Solutions to mitigate with challenges faced by the economy of Pakistan:

The different solutions to mitigate with the challenges faced by the economy of Pakistan are:

2.1) Increase the growth in the economy of Pakistan by giving loans to small businesses and decrease tax so that foreign direct investments be increased.

The growth in the economy of Pakistan can be increased through certain measures such as:

- 1) Giving loans to small businesses
- 2) Increasing foreign direct investment through decreasing taxes.

2.2) Inflation can be decreased by adopting newly emerged techniques in agriculture:

The newly emerged techniques can be adopted in the agricultural sector of Pakistan to decrease the inflation rate such as:

- Drip method
- Sprinkler method
- Drought resistant crops
- Research and Technology

2.3) Debt management can be reduced by investing in the Domestic sector; importing less and exporting more:

The management of debt can be controlled through various methods such as:

- Trade based economy: Increasing exports and decreasing imports by reducing energy tariffs in the industrial sector of Pakistan.

Conclusion: The economy of Pakistan is facing multiple challenges such as inflation, growth and debt management. It can be mitigated through various measures such as growth can be increased by promoting small businesses, inflation can be reduced by adopting new methods in the agricultural sector and debt management could be tackled through importing less and exporting more.
