

## SECTION - A

### QUESTION # 02

#### Introduction

US President is often described as the most powerful elected executive. Its one reason is the form of government. There is Presidential form of government. It ensures the separation of executive and legislature. Also, US constitution by virtue of Madison ensured check and balance. So, the President is powerful but also checked by constitution.

#### ⇒ Most Powerful Elected Executive

The President of USA is elected by a long procedure of two year election system. The tenure is fixed to 4 years and one can enjoy only two terms of Presidency. The President is powerful because of many privileges given to him including:

## 1- Power of Veto

The first power US President enjoys is power of veto. He can veto any constitutional legislature. The bill passed by legislature by simple majority moves to President for approval. President has authority to veto it at any reason. By this he is holding power over legislature.

## 2- Choice of Cabinet

The cabinet of President is not from the legislature. The one who wants to be the part of cabinet must resign from senate and house of representatives. President can include any person from outside of legislature. He has full independence in it.

## 3- Power over Judiciary

President has also power over judiciary. He nominates the names of judges. But, once a judge is appointed he will remain judge till death, without retirement age.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

#### 4- Attitude towards Cabinet

President has controlled attitude as he chooses them for service. He is not answerable to them. The cabinet of President looks after many issues of USA. The President is leading the cabinet. He is rigid towards them and holds authority.

#### 5- Accountability of President

President is not accountable to anyone. The separation of legislature and executive so, legislature can not question him. He is not accountable to legislature because he is not part of legislature neither his cabinet. The accountability lies between cabinet and President, where President selects cabinet.

#### 6- Direct Election

The President is elected by direct elections. It gave him a sense that he is true representative and public selects him directly. He is elected as President rather than part of legislature.

## ➤ US President - Constitutionally constrained

The US President is empowered by Article - II of the US constitution (1787). However, no department in US constitution is not overpowered.

They perform their duties in their limited domains. The separation of power based on teachings of 'Montesquieu' and ensured liberty by learnings of John Locke. These are the emerald in US crown. The President is powered executive but his powers are constrained by constitution.

The system of Check and Balance is constraining him.

### 1- Overridden the Veto

The law passed by legislature by simple majority moves to President for approval. The President veto but legislator passed it by  $2/3$  majority, now President obliged to sign it. The veto will be removed.

## 2. Senatorial committees

The committees of senate are created to question and they can make any one to accountable. They question Presidents and any member of government.

## 3- Impeachment of President

The President can be impeached. It shows that he is powerful but not overchecked. Many US presidents faced impeachments, including Trump twice impeached. Nixon was about to impeach because of Watergate scandal, before approval of senate, he resigned from seat.

## 4- Neutrality of legislature

In Parliamentary system, PM is from the legislature so he can politicize it and pass any law in his favour. The legislature in US is neutral and work independently.

Hence, the US president is most powerful elected executive in the world.

Even when compare with PM of UK, which is also elected. President is powerful

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.....

but constrained constitutionally and  
not over-powered.

## QUESTION # 03

### Introduction

China is emerging economy and becoming a leading state. It does not follow the western governance system of democracy. The full name of China, 'The People's Republic of China', assured democracy in China. Democracy is the legend of western governance. However, the model of governance in China is different from west in many perspectives.

### ⇒ Model of Governance

#### 1) Western Model of Governance

The West is follower of democracy. It is the part of governance. Sovereignty given to people but limited. The law is not to restrict individuals. Rather, empower them and ensure liberty and

Freedom. People is free to involve in governance affairs.

## 2) Chinese Model of Governance

Democracy also prevails in China, here people are enjoying social freedom. However, limited political freedom. In West, people demand political freedom. In contrast, China's governance is not flexible like West. The public is not free to participate in political affairs. State is holding main power.

## 3) Difference of Demands in China and West

The public in China demands, 'bread, food, cloth, home', only. China is successfully giving their demands. China is following Communism, Russia is fals following it. In Russia, this is right involved in constitution, 'Right to work/Job'. China meet the demands of public.

In comparison, the public of West has different demands. They demand for political rights. They preferred

political rights over social rights.  
West has successfully ensured these rights.

China and West both used different governance approaches, but it is according to demands of public.

### 4) Political Parties

In Western political system, there are number of political parties. In UK, there is 'Liberals' and 'Conservatives'.

In USA, there is 'Democrats' and 'Republicans'.

In China, there is only one party system. Every year election held and people give vote to same party. China claims that multi party politics can bring divisions in society. In USA, major reason of divorce is also clash of Republicans and Democrats. So, China not want to save and unite its population from disparties.

### 5) Economic Governance

In West, government has no concern

in politics. The economy of individual is personal affair. The law gave them right of choice, own property, business.

In China, the major economy is controlled by state. The public can not buy 'land' and 'Banks'. The threat to preserve the sovereignty.

In subcontinent, East India Company captured continent by controlling land and banks. So, China is saving its sovereignty.

## ⇒ Alternative Model of Political Development

### 1) Criticism on Economic System

Many critics argued the world believe China is following model of socialism. But, no, in China there is controlled Capitalism. They are emerging economy and second biggest after USA. China's success in economic field is suggesting the success of the system. The public can own everything except two and that is also for preserving sovereignty.

## 2) Inclusive or Extractive Institutions

China is politically conscious about their culture but they also ensure well-being of public. They are politically exclusive but economically inclusive.

## 3) Condition of Democracy

China claims democracy but critics counter it that

Democracy without opposition is mere performance.

So, the world barely believe that China is a true democracy.

## 4) Views of Fukuyama

After the writing, 'The End of History and the Last Man', critics question him that you claim liberal democracy is end of history so what about China.

In response, Fukuyama claimed that China is exceptional and there will be time, that when people demand political rights along with social rights.

## Conclusion

China's model challenges Western governance. No doubt, China is an exceptional case. China is ideal but not alternative for Western governance. Neither can replace any. The rise of China is economically and ensuring well being of public. The strong democracy in West ensure public well being. The pathways are differed but goal is 'state'. The social and political freedom both are important so one can not replace other.

## QUESTION # 05

### Introduction

Pakistan has been facing security threats since her existence. Pakistan suffered a war of Independence and then war in 1947 on Kashmir issue, when Pakistan was so fragile economically and politically. The security driven approach resulted in strong security present today. However, weak economy because

because it had never been a priority. Pakistan shifted from security driven to economic driven approach in last National Security Policy.

## ↳ Drivers of Foreign Policy

There are many reasons behind such foreign policy of Pakistan.

### 1) Issues after Independence

Pakistan faced three major wars in a long run with eastern neighbour. The low payment of revenue during independence, weakened the economy of new state. However, most of the Muslims were part of British military so, they were enough to develop good security force. Also, General Ghasseer played role. Whereas, no well structured economic frameworks.

Pakistan chose USA block instead of Russia USSR, because of threat of India and Pakistan want strong (partner) partner. Soon after independence Pakistan started relying on loans. Significantly, during martial

laws, economy was running because of loans

## 2) External Threats

The situation in Afghanistan also not let Pakistan to focus on economy. After wars of independence with India from 1965, to 1999 Kargil, Pakistan participated in Afghan Jihad on behalf of USA. It resulted in militancy in Pakistan. Moreover, the insurgency from Iran also nourished already fragile security. Pakistan faced threats from all neighbours. India wants to occupy Kashmir. Afghanistan wants to help Pashtunistan movement and highlights the issue of Durand Line.

The region can not achieve piece if India and Pakistan remain trapped in hostility. -Malecha Lodhi

The insecurity in region demanded strong security methods. As after US withdrawal in Aug 2021, resulted 120 attacks in 2022.

## 3) Extremism and Militancy

The internal unrest in Pakistan is also at peak. Insurgency in KPK and Baloch

istan. Sindi movement in Sindh. The rise of TTP, BLA, BLF creates vulnerabilities for state. These all also demand strong security for survival of state.

#### 4) Social unrest - Economic backlash

The social unrest by unemployment, poverty, insecurity all strained the economic wellbeing. The terrorism is a threat to CPEC which is a hope for economic rise. The loss of infrastructure, ~~econo~~ humanitarian crises and agricultural disasters by natural disasters. The social unrest make these events more vulnerable. The poor governance along with social unrest erode the economic structures

#### 5) Shift from security to economic driven Foreign Policy

Pakistan always aligned Foreign policy for security and became a puppet for USA. However, it provided both security

by giving military equipments and loans.

But loans are not solution. Pakistan's foreign policy was emotional.

In recent time, Pakistan is shifting for economic growth. The foreign policy is more rational now. Pakistan declared ETIM (East Turkemanistan Islamic movement) terrorist for China. China is major investor in Pakistan and believes in collective economic growth.

Pakistan also faced the campaign for, 'withdrawal of France ambassador', 'Fairabad Pharma'. Pakistan took a rational step to maintain GSP plus status.

Pakistan not subscribed to 'Camp politics' due to many reasons. Pakistan is trapped in many issues internally and externally. The weak governance and political crisis shattered its economy, politics and society in past. Pakistan is behaving more rational and remain neutral. The vice can not be achieved by indulging in unnecessary politics.

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## QUESTION # 07

### Introduction

Pakistan has witnessed three constitutions in history 1958, 1962, 1973 and 27 amendments. The constitution has been abrogated and suspended. The loopholes always remain and exploited by powerful community. Recently, two amendments ~~also~~ <sup>panel</sup> 26, and 27 and they bring significant impacts on parliamentary politics and democratic consolidation.

discuss the 1st part of the answer in detail as well.....

### ⇒ Impacts of 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> amendments

#### 1) Purpose of Parliamentary power and democracy

There are two systems under democracy for government. One is Parliamentary and other is Presidential system.

Parliamentary system is present in Pakistan and ~~Presidential~~ system is present in USA. The purpose of both is to ensure

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and strengthen democracy. While the recent amendments constrained the democracy. The constitutional legislature demands two-third majority, which passed the amendments. They claimed it strengthen democracy.

### 2) Three Tiers of Democracy

Montesquieu flourished democracy by separation of power. The one tier can not over power at cost of other. The three tiers include: executive, legislature and judiciary. The legislature can not pass any such bill which weaken the other tier. In 26, 27 amendment, legislature which is parliament, it passed these amendments and weaken judiciary.

### 3) Weakening of Judiciary

Democracy can not be ensured without independence of Judiciary. Critics argued that in this way legislature become over-powered. The C. Judicial commission

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in 26<sup>th</sup> amendment and Federal constitutional court. in 27<sup>th</sup> amendment.

They weaken Supreme Court in Pakistan by taking the subject of constitutional cases from ~~trans. vit.~~

#### 4) Parliamentary committee and 26<sup>th</sup> amendment

Parliamentary committees were devised to solve the issue of judicial appointment. It bring institutionalisation of judicial appointment. The committee consisted of members from both government and opposition. It strength democracy by empowering opposition. However, 26 amendment removed this and bring Judicial commission. It will keep check on Judiciary.

#### 5) Consolidation under Democracy

Democratic rules demand parliament but politicization is a virus which

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erode them. They weaken democracy by very democratic procedures. In How Democracy Dies, Levitsky and Ziblatt argued that now no dictators came to end democracy. Meanwhile, the democratic leaders themselves end democracy. The consolidation of power is not the feature of democracy. Democracy is equal share of power.

The enduring struggle between military authority and civilian power has stymied the diplomatic development and governance.

— Malocha Lodhi

Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State

6) Withdrawal of Suo Moto and emergence of impunity

The judicial independence is curtailed by legislation, without judiciary independence, the chaos will only multiplied.

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The end of *suo moto* jurisdiction limits the judiciary power. Judiciary is third component of democracy, it must work for transparency and ensure accountability.

The impunity ~~is~~ given to President and Army Chief. Many religious scholars are claiming that it is not according to Islam.

In liberal democracy, the impeachment of leaders like, Trump, Nixon are examples. Being a muslim country, we must also adhere to Islam, as Quran mentions

Everyone of you is a spherad  
and will be responsible for his  
Hock.

Hence, the division of power among the three organs of state along with check and balance. Moreover, there must be no consolidation of power in democratic procedures and by using democratic methods.