



**National Officers Academy**  
**Mock Exams Special CSS & CSS-2024**  
**July 2023(Mock-4)**  
**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III**  
**(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- ii. Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- v. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

**PART-II**

**Q.2** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed in "Trinity of ideas" i.e loyalty, devotion and aloofness". Discuss it in perspective of Aligrah movement.

**Q.3** What are the traditional and non-traditional security concerns of Pakistan? Suggest measures by revisiting the foreign policy of Pakistan.

**Q.4** Overpopulation is a root cause of all the environmental issues. If you can control the population, you can control almost anything. Discuss the statement with reference to Pakistan.

**Q.5** Pakistan is experiencing severe economic challenges reflecting long-standing structural weaknesses, low confidence, protracted policy and political uncertainty. Explain.

**Q.6** Pakistan has important strategic endowments and development potential. The increasing proportion of Pakistan's youth provides the country with a potential demographic dividend and a challenge to provide adequate services and employment. Discuss.

**Q.7** Pakistan has been reeling from a deadly phase of extremism in the past. Trace the genesis of recent wave of terrorism in Pakistan indicating its causes and measures to adopt.

**Q.8** What is federal structure of Pakistan? Can this federal structure of Pakistan survive with a weak center? Argue in favor or against it.

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***Best of Luck for Special CSS & CSS-2024***

# Federalism in Pakistan.

## Introduction:

There is a federal form of government in Pakistan. There are certain components and features of federal structure in Pakistan with weak centre, the federal structure could survive effectively. It will result in early management of issues at provincial level. Furthermore, it would enable the centre to allocate its resources for a broader aspect of national interest. Thus, the federal structure of Pakistan with a weak centre could survive.

## Federal Structure of Pakistan.

The federal structure of Pakistan is derived from the British federal system of India. It has certain components and features. The components are,

## A Constitution:

The Federal structure of Pakistan has fundamental component called the Constitution of Pakistan. A Constitution is a codified law of a land. The Constitution of Pakistan is the 1973 Constitution.

## A Government:

There is a government to execute the constitutional laws. The government in the Federal structure of Pakistan has two parts - a federal government and a provincial government for each federating unit.

### (i) Federal Government:

This government is headed by a prime minister and his cabinet. All these persons are members of the parliament.

### (ii) Provincial Government:

It is present in each province and is headed.

by a chief minister and his cabinet. All these are members of their respective provincial assembly.

### The President:

A president in the federal structure of Pakistan is the head of the government. He is the ceremonial head of Pakistan.

### The legislature:

Pakistan has a bicameral legislature. It means it has two houses, the national assembly and the senate; collectively known as 'Majlis-i-Shora'. Besides, there is a unicameral legislature for each province.

### The Judiciary

The judiciary is another important element of the federal structure of Pakistan. The largest court is the Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition there are high courts at provincial level and

Other smaller courts at local level in Pakistan.

⇒ The features of the federal structure of Pakistan are,

A written and rigid constitution.

The constitution of Pakistan is codified in written form. It is rigid in nature. That means, it requires two-third majority ~~of~~ votes for its amendment.

Proportional representation of provinces.

Provinces part in proportional representation in Senate. There is equal distribution of Senate seats. Each province has 23 Senate seats.

Separation of powers.

The federal structure of Pakistan is based upon the Montesquieu's concept - separation of powers. It implies that each pillar of state has its

- Own powers and functions. Like
- i) legislature: to make and amend the laws.
  - ii) Executive: to execute the laws.
  - iii) Judiciary: to interpret the law.

Thus, each organ of state perform its duties in a fixed limit and boundaries

## Survival of the Federal Structure.

It is possible that federal system of Pakistan would survive even with a weak centre.

### 1. Provincial Autonomy:

The federal structure of Pakistan encourages the provincial autonomy. The introduction of the 18th amendment has further enhanced the role of provinces. It is associated with the weak centre. It was the positive move because through provincial autonomy provinces carry out their responsibilities that results in betterment and satisfaction of masses.

In developed states, there is a weak centre too. This makes their federal structure more strong in functions. Hence, the weak centre coupled with provincial autonomy could ~~make~~ strengthen the federalism in Pakistan.

## 2. Increased focus of Centre on vital national issues.

Following the subsidiary functions to be performed by provinces, Centre would have more capacity to shift its focus upon issues of national interest foreign policy, defence, economy, terrorism and other relevant matters would be observed more efficiently. Hence, the weak centre possess more capacity for the survival of federalism in Pakistan.

## 3. The Council of Common Interests.

There is an institution, The Council of Common Interests (CCI) in Pakistan. This institution is primarily based upon



Resolving the problems of federalism in Pakistan. It also oversees upon provincial disputes. The Centre has a sufficient role in the CCI. Its membership in the CCI enables its to play role in the provincial matters. Thus, the CCI is a bridge between the weak Centre and provinces, making the federal structure of Pakistan strong.

### Conclusion:

The federal structure of Pakistan has characteristics of federalism. It has institutions which are performing these functions efficiently. Nevertheless this structure with a weak Centre would survive through various possible interventions.