



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams for CSS-2026
January 2026(Final Mock)
POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

PART-II
SECTION-A

- Q2.** Critically examine Machiavelli's concept of power, and analyze its relevance and applicability in contemporary statecraft and international politics.
- Q3.** Discuss Locke's theory of natural rights and consent, and critically evaluate the democratic elements embedded in his political philosophy.
- Q4.** "Aristotle was a great but not a grateful student of Plato". Explain by referring to their views on various concepts?
- Q5.** Critically analyze Ibn Khaldun's concepts of 'Asabiyyah' and economic factors, and explain how they contribute to the rise, stability, and decline of political authority.

SECTION-B

- Q6.** Critically examine the role of propaganda and pressure groups in contemporary political systems, highlighting their impact on public opinion, policy-making and democratic governance.
- Q7.** Compare and contrast Hegel's idealist conception of the state with Marx's materialist theory, focusing on their views regarding power, class and the role of the state in society?
- Q8.** Discuss the concept and evolution of sovereignty, and critically examine the major theories regarding the origin of the state.

Best of Luck for CSS-2026

- Use Only BLACK OR BLUE COLOR
- Start New Question from the end of Earlier Answer.
- Extra Attempted Questions, Wrong Stapled Paper, Paper without Candidates Details, or any Comment/Objection, Invigilator wouldn't be entertained for checking



Start From Here

Q4

Answer -

Introduction -

Aristotle was a western greek philosopher. Aristotle known as Father of political science. He was a student of Plato. He was a teacher of Alexander The Great. He studied the 158 Constitution of different states. Aristotle was a realistic philosopher. Aristotle was inspired by Plato but he criticized Plato due to his idealistic philosophy. Plato's philosophy is based on idealism but Aristotle's philosophy is based on realism.

Views on Justice :

~~Plato theory Justice views~~ - Plato's Theory of Justice is based upon idealism. In the book of Plato

"The Republic" harmony of classes performing their function. He writes, justice is everyone perform his own duty that is justice. If everyone perform his own duty than justice will achieve.

5) Criticism

6) Aristotle's view on Justice :

Aristotle define justice in his book "Politics" justice has different kinds of in nature. The first is universal justice. Justice is when everyone has the basic rights. The second is particular justice. Mean give the facility on the base of need to particular one. Like give the extra class to weak student. The other is collaborative justice mean give the facility to group of people. It is base on need.

Criticism - Aristotle was a student of plato but not great student. Because he was not agree on plato views. He gives the view on justice, justice is not mean everyone doing his own work. Justice is depend on condition. Justice give on the base of need. And each class of society need different Justice.

Communism of family :

Plato views: Plato concept on communism of family is guardian class can not make a family. All citizen is the part of state and they work collaboratively then society grow.

Aristotle views: Aristotle views on plato communism of family was it is totally against on human nature. Aristotle reject plato view. He sayed sex and to make a family is the basic need of human.

Communism of property :

Plato views: plato's views on communism of property was guardian class can not own property. His view was if a person buy or own private property than greed grow.

Aristotle view: Aristotle reject plato communism of property. He sayed if a person buy or own private property than satisfaction comes. And when people satisfy they can work better. It is basic human need to get the satisfaction.

Theory of education.

Plato views on education. Plato give the theory of education. It consist on Four stages. The first stage was Age 1-18. In this stage student get basic education and get Physical Training. like gymnastic. If he pass, he will go next phase otherwise he will become the part of labor force. In the secon phase 18-21, he will get militray training. If he pass go in next phase otherwise will become the part of boundary force. In third stage age 22-35 if he pass go next phase other become the part of establishment of military. In last phase age 35-50 he will work in society if he pass become the philosopher king other wise become the part of King cabinet.

Aristole views: Aristole reject his theory of education because it was idealistic theory and impractiable. Athen not get one Philosopher king. Aristole theory of education start age 1-21 in three stages. His theory was short and Practicle.

Conclusion: Of converge the whole debate Aristole was great but not a great student of plato because he sejected plato idealistic theories. Aristole was a realistic philospher. He belived only that philospher can give benift if is practicle. Aristole seject many theories of plato in which include Theory of education, communism of famil and property and theory of Justic is included.

Q3

Answer:

Introduction:

John Locke was a western political philosopher. Locke gave views on natural right and consent. He gave the view on rights about life, property and liberty. He gave the view on government system. And explain how government can run and society can achieve harmony. he proposed the responsibility government to protect the citizen from external aggression.

Locke views on Natural Right.

Locke gives the concept of modern politics. He sayed everyone has the right to achieve Natural right in which include:

- i - Right of Life.
- ii - Right of property.
- iii - Right of Liberty.

In right of Life he explained every citizen that is

living in society deserve the right of life. No one can harm to his life. State responsibility is to protect it from brutality.

Everyone that is living in state has the right to keep a private property. It is the basic need and provide the satisfaction of shelter. It is the responsibility of state to protect his property. No one can get the other property through unfair mean.

people that are living in society have the right of liberty. They move freely in society and to do anything with in state until it is not giving the harm. It is the responsibility of state to provide the liberty of citizen as they can enjoy the liberty. It is obligation of state to ensure it.

Locke view on democratic element and consent.

Locke was in the favor of democracy but he described democracy is not suitable for non western state. He gives the concept of popular sovereignty. He believe the power hold by people. And he give the view, that is state responsibility to protect the citizen from external and internal threat.

The Consent of a vote to the people, they have the right to choose the representative. And people have the real power. They can remove the people and can change the system. His view gives the inspiration for revolution. Lock's view inspired, and French revolution came. His view on legislature, legislature has the right to make the law and work for people. The government is fully authorized and have the full power.

Conclusion:

~~It converge the whole debate~~, Locke philosophy based on modern politics. Locke was in favor of democracy and he gives the concept of popular sovereignty. According to his view, democracy is not relevant for non western state. He talked about Liberty, life, property. He was in favor to give the basic right to the people. And people has real absolute power. people can elect the representative and can change the representative. He tell power belong to the people. This is the concept of popular sovereignty, in which people opinion is supreme in state.



Q8

Answer-

Introduction:

Sovereignty means supreme and ultimate power of state hold and govern without any external and internal involvement of power. Sovereignty is state or person or individual are free to do anything & no force is pulling on it. Sovereignty has different types in which it discussed. Sovereign state means no external and internal force not controlling to the state and state is sovereign in his decision.

1- Popular Sovereignty -

Popular sovereignty mean all power belong to the people. people are sovereign, they can make the government, they can change and they can introduce the revolution. This is the modern concept and many developed countries adopt it.

E.g. - US constitution start with "We the People" it mean people hold the real power.

2-Internal Sovereignty-

Internal sovereignty means state is sovereign to take and implement the decision. No internal power of state cross the state decision.

E.g - Rule of Law - No one is suprem, state is supreme.

3-External Sovereignty -

External sovereignty means no external power holding the decision of state. State is sovereign in his decision.

E.g - State can make policies.

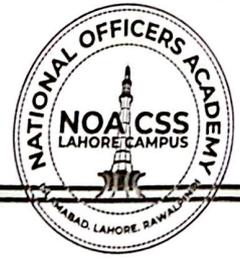
4-Legal Sovereignty -

State is sovereign in legal matters. State can make laws and change it as well.

e.g - 18th Amendent in Pakistan Constitution.

5-Political Sovereignty -

Political sovereignty means people has the right to participate in politics, give the vote and they are politically sovereign in his matters.



6- National Sovereignty -

Nation sovereignty means national unity for self determination. No one can break this unity of state.

7- Parliamentary sovereignty -

Parliamentary sovereignty mean parliament sovereign in matters, parliament can do legislation independently.

8- De jure and De facto sovereignty.

De Jure sovereignty means by law state is sovereign in matters. Like US Constitution give the right to state to make decision.

De facto sovereignty means power hold by real form does not matter what's written in law.

e.g. In Afghanistan the power hold by Taliban.

9- Indivisibility of sovereignty.

Indivisibility of sovereignty mean if power is divided but does not mean power will be divide'd. Sovereignty can not be divided.

10 - Inalienability of sovereignty :

Sovereignty of state can not be alien with other state.

e.g - No state can give ~~to~~ land to another state for permanently.

11 - Inscriptibility of Sovereignty -

Sovereignty of state can not be end or expired if it not use for long time.

E.g - Hongkong was on leased for 99 years but its sovereignty not end, when it free it can exercise the sovereignty.

Conclusion -

~~If converge the whole debate~~, Sovereignty is the basic element of state. It is the soul of the state. No state can survive without the sovereignty. Sovereignty work in a state like oxygen or blood. It enable to state to make the policy and implement in the state.

Q6

Ans:-

Introduction -

Many factors affect on political system. political system is the process in which people participate in politics and have the right to vote. people elect the representative. The representative run the governance. The propaganda base on different issue and float in society through internal and external factor. The pressure groups are the tool to float the propogand in society. And it leave the prints on policy making and on public opinion.

Role of propaganda and pressure groups.

Any propaganda spread in society through different sources. Sometime the purpose is ~~revolution~~ and sometime is rebellion. For the spread of propaganda, external or internal factor may be involved.

The pressure group mostly use for as a tool to achieve some results. propaganda if spread through any pressure group it give results. Because pressure group always have the reasonable of followers.

These pressure groups give the condition and demand for the state to accept it by the hook and crook.

Impact on public opinion - Because these pressure group has the reasonable follower. So, it change the public thought. And if the pressure group demanding something wrong it can be harmful for society and government as well.

Impact on Policy making - The policy maker are the basicly representative of people and civil servant. when large number of people are affecting than policy maker will be vulnerable while making the policy but policy maker never compromise on sovereignty of state.

Democratic governance - The pressure group become threat for democratic and governance and try to change or stop the function of state.

Conclusion - If converge the whole debate, pressure groups are become the threat for state, these groups want to fullfill the wrong demand. And these things impset on policy making and change the public opinion. But state need to never compromise the sovereignty of state.



Final Mock for CSS-2026
January 2026
POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

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NOTE: i. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . ii. Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II , by selecting ONE question from SECTION-A and THREE questions from SECTION-B . 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.		

PART-II
SECTION-A

Q.No.2 The US President is often described as the most powerful elected executive in the world, yet constitutionally constrained.

Q.No.3 China presents a distinct model of governance that challenges Western governance system. Assess whether China represents a viable alternative model of political development.

SECTION-B

Q.No.4 India is the world's largest democracy but faces persistent governance challenges. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy.

Q.No.5 Pakistan's foreign policy has often been described as security-driven rather than economy-driven. Critically examine in the context of Pakistan not subscribing to "Camp politics" stance.

Q.No.6 The Global south organization like (BRICS) serve as a challenge to United Nations and IMF? Explain with reference to various initiatives by BRICS?

Q.No.7 Critically examine the recent key amendments (26th, 27th), highlighting their impact on parliamentary powers, and democratic consolidation.

Q.No.8 Analyze the current economic conditions of Pakistan, with reference to growth, inflation, debt management, and the role of foreign assistance, and discuss their political implications.

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Start From Here

26 A

Q7

Answer-

Introduction :

The amendment in Constitution is legal procedure that practice by representative of people that is in sitting in parliament. For the amendment need the consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of both houses. The 26 Amendment and 27 amendment has the significant impact in the constitution of Pakistan. In 26 Amendment FATA merged in KPK. And Change the structure of suo moto notice. In 27 Amendment, eliminate the power of suo moto notice and delete the article 184, 186. Furthermore; Change the structure of Judicial Commission of Pakistan and transfer of high court judges. Create the new position of Chief of the Defense and abolished the CJCSOC.

26 Amendment -

In 26 Amendment merged the FATA in KPK. Demolish the status of FATA under the Article 246 and 247. Expand the representation of FATA in provincial Assembly.

And Change the structure of suo moto power. Chief justice can not take suo moto notice individually under the Article 184(3). For the suo moto notice, bench of Judges of Supreme court include the Chief Justice have the power can take the notice.

27 Amendment -

Article 175-A - Judicial commission restructure

Article 200 - Power of Transfer High court Judges.

Article 243 - Defense structure & Appointment.

Article 248 - Immunity of president and officers.

Change the structure of Judicial commission of Pakistan.

In Commission now will include Chief Justice of both court, one former Chief Justice or Judge of supreme court, one senior Advocate of Supreme court nominate by Pakistan bar council, Minister of Law & Justice and Attorney general of Pakistan will be included. This procedure done under the Article 175-A.

Federal Constitution court will be established. That deal the Constitution disputes between government and deal the case regarding fundamental Rights.

Under the Article 200 president will transfer of Judges of High court on the recommendation of Judicial Commission of Pakistan. No Judge consider senior due to transfer.

The seniority of Judge consider from appointment of Judge. If Judge refuse to transfer it consider retire.

In FCC, Judges will appoint from each province. And Chief justice tenure is 3 years and age is 68 years.

Under Article 243, new position create Chief of army staff consider as new Chief of Defense of forces.

Demolished the CJCOSC since 27 november 2025 and Chief of defense of forces power will be supremed in security all matter. PM appoint the Commander of National Strategic Command on the recommendation of Chief of the defense of Forces.

And under Article 248, president immunity is extended to these officers. President will set the salaries and privilege on the recommendation of parliament. It is supreme authority in defense matters.

Impact on Parliament Powers and democratic Consolidation -

In the both Amendments, 26 and 27 Amendment the purpose is to strengthen the institution. The power of parliament are extended in Article 243, parliament will decided the salary and privilege and after the parliament approval president will granted.

And through the parliamentary approval, transfer of Judges make it easy for the maximum delivery of service in remote areas. For approval of parliament FCC

establish that solve the constitution dispute between government and FCC only deal constitution case and fundamental right case. This step strengthen the

Democracy and parliament and parliament can easily done legislation. Furthermore, by approval of parliament Fata merged the in KPK. In these procedure parliament and democracy more strengthen as well as institution can work effectively.

Conclusion :

If converge the whole debate, both amendment make the strong institution, parliament and democracy. As well the structure of defense change and make the defense mechanism more strong due to one force directly. Chief of defense of the forces in the situation of external attack.

Q8

Answer:-

Introduction -

Economy is the backbone of Pakistan. The economy is going toward growth but still Pakistan facing some challenge. Pakistan is facing the twin deficit problems. It is mean trade deficit and budget deficit. But Pakistan inflation rate drop if compare the last two year inflation rate. Pakistan need to reform in different sectors for instant growth.

Economic condition of Pakistan -

Tax to GDP ratio: According to the economic survey of Pakistan FY-2025 the tax collection is 9.2% in Pakistan. This figure is extremely low, if we compare to neighbour countries like India 16%, Bangladesh 12%.

Inflation Rate: According to the economic survey of Pakistan FY-25 Pakistan is growing. If compare the inflation rate 2022 was 29%. but now according to the SBP report in 2025 inflation is 4.6%. The standard inflation rate is 5%. Now Pakistan inflation rate is stable.

GDP - Now according to the economic survey of Pakistan is 2.7%. And it is growing rapidly from the last past years.

Import and Export.

Pakistan is facing the trade deficit. According to the economic survey of Pakistan FY-2025 its export only 21 billion of Dollar, And import is 27.6 billion dollar. The trade volume is around 48.3 billion dollar.

Debt Management -

The major part of budget spent on debt payment. Every year around 80 billion of rupee gone on account of debt payment. Pakistan need to reform the debt payment structure and can save lot of money every year.

Political implication and way forward to improve economy of Pakistan.

The political implication is, its working on reforms. In past, 22 December Pakistan sell the PIA in 135 billion of rupee to Arif Habib Group of 75% of Shares. Because this SOE was going in loss and

become the burden on state instead of asset. So, Pakistan need to privatize the loss making SOE and can save 2000 Million every years and can earn one time huge amount. And that amount state can invest in other project. Pakistan need to reform in non development expense. Like reforms in pension, in debt restructuring. And merge the different department.

The Tax collection is very low, Pakistan need to enhance the Role of FBR. To convert the Traditional system into Digital system. Mostly economy in Pakistan is informal. For the regulation Pakistan need to digitalization.

And Pakistan export is low, and we are exporting the low value item. Pakistan need to focus on export and expand the IT industry. Mostly import of Pakistan is fuel. So Pakistan need to shift on Renewable source of energy.

Conclusion - If converge the whole debate, the condition of Pakistan economy is satisfactory but for the development Pakistan need to reform, and reduce the budget deficit and increase the tax collection and exports. Mostly economy is informal, for to make it formal Pakistan need to shift on digitalization.

Initiative by BRICS :

For to counter the west ,
BRICS ~~is~~ introduce own payment method that is
SWIFT . And the other step that is under observation
is to trade in local currency not the dollar . If
this happen than dollar will be devalued . And
the economy of west will be affected .

The other step is to enhance the trade between
South Asia and become the independent state .
problem , issues and even trade would be in own
region and solve the problem through regional organization .
These ~~to~~ five countries has the potential to change the
world world order . But for this need the regional
more cooperation to make it full functional .

Conclusion :

If converge the whole ⁶ debate , BRICS is
working to change the world order . These countries
have the maximum potential in different sector like
China and India two big exporter and Russia is
the world largest cheap fuel exporter and Brazil
has the world largest gold reserves . But ~~the~~
~~BRICS~~ BRICS is facing the internal and external
challenge . And external challenge produce by west
to stop the functionality of BRICS .

Q2

Introduction:

In United State, President is most powerful because in US presidential system is implemented. The presidential system implemented in US through constitution since 1787. The power are divided in three phases legislature, judiciary and executive. President has power to make treaties and no system against president of vote of no confidence. President is not answerable to congress in governance matter.

i - Form of Government -

The Form of government is presidential. President is the head of state and head of Government.

ii - Executive Branch -

President is the head of executive branch. He comes indirect through electoral college for the 4 years.

iii - Legislature Branch -

The legislature branch include Congress and House of representative. Congress can impeach the president.

iv - Judicial Branch -

Judicial branch interpret the law. Judicial Branch is guardian of constitution.

v - power of president -

There is no system of no of confidence against the president. President can make treaties. president can veto laws. President has the supreme power of the state in US.

vi - Political Parties -

The two political parties, The Democratic and the The Republic exist.

Conclusion -

The US President is the most powerful elected executive in the world because president has the ultimate power, president can veto laws, president can impose sanction and has the autonomy in decision.