



**National Officers Academy**  
**Final Mock Exams Special CSS & Mock-6 for CSS-2024**  
**September 2023**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I**

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

**NOTE:**

- i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- ii. Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **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.

**SUBJECTIVE PART-PART-II**

**SECTION-A**

**Q. No.2.** According to Marx if it is the mode of production in material life or the class struggle determines the general character of social, political and spiritual process in life? Explain. (20)

**Q. No 3.** What is the upward and downward development of state, rulers and ruled in the socio political thought of Ibn e Khaldun. Explain in the context of rise and fall of nations in 20th Century. (20)

**Q. No.4.** Discuss the evolution of Muslim Nationalism in sub-continent. How it affected the political history of subcontinent? (20)

**Q. No.5.** Write short note on the following: (10 each)

- (a) Existential threats to Liberal Democracies      (b) Absolute Sovereignty

**SECTION-B**

**Q. No.6.** Explain the role of Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Lobbies in Political Change and Revolution in a state. (20)

**Q. No.7.** Democratic Political System cannot function successfully without free and fair elections. Discuss. (20)

**Q. No.8.** Compare and Contrast the concept of Nationality and Citizenship. Can the basic right be restricted to any of them? Discuss. (20)

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

Section no A

Q No 5

a)

Introduction

Existentialism, as a philosophical movement, is not a <sup>inherently</sup> threat to liberal democracy. Existentialism primarily focuses on individual freedom, choice and responsibility, which aligns with some aspects of liberal democratic principles, such as individual rights and autonomy.

If it ~~were~~<sup>is</sup> taken to extreme, it emphasises ~~extreme~~ absolute individualism without regard for common good it could clash with collective decision-making processes of liberal democracy. So, its interpretation and application can influence how it interacts with the democratic principles.

Threats to Liberal Democracy

## Emphasis on the 1) Radical individualism

Existentialism often highlights the radical freedom and individual choice. When taken to extreme, this emphasis on absolute individualism, which can undermine the idea of collective interests.

## 2) Skepticism of authorities

It includes skepticism towards traditional authorities and institutions. While an excessive distrust in institutions can erode trust in democratic processes and hinder effective governance.

## 3) Political activism and Dissent

It can inspire political activism and dissent, which can be positive for democracy by promoting social change. However, when taken to an extreme, it can lead to the radical and disruptive forms of ~~present~~ protests that might

destabilize the democratic institutions.

## 4) Rejection of Universal Truth.

It can reject the idea of universal truth or objective reality.

In a liberal democracy, a shared understanding of facts and truths is essential for informed decision making. If existentialism's ideas contribute to a widespread rejection of objective reality, it can undermine the integrity of democratic processes.

## Conclusion

When existentialism ideas are taken to extremes or misinterpreted, they can potentially challenge the stability and functioning of liberal democracy. Balancing the individualism with collective responsibility and ensuring a shared commitment to democratic principles is a key

to addressing these potential threats.

b)

## Absolute Sovereignty

Absolute Sovereignty means power of authority of state is absolutely supreme and unlimited over all persons and associations within its territory and against all powers and authorities outside its frontiers.

### Explanation

The state in absolute sovereignty is internally and externally supreme. It is omnipotent and omni-competent. It is <sup>cannot be</sup> restricted, for the power that it imposes, restrictions would then itself become sovereign. It is supreme.

Therefore when a state is not a Supreme, it is not a sovereign, and when it is not sovereign, it is not a state. Certain restrictions on the supreme power of state are pointed out by writers and philosophers, but they are self-assumed by the sovereign.

Although morality, religion, international law and treaties, prudence, expediency or considerations of policy may make a sovereign to refrain from a course of action, yet his power is legally unrestricted and unlimited.

### Contro Criticism:-

Moreover, it is also a controversial feature of monistic Theory of Sovereignty. It is contended that sovereignty is not absolute, that there are certain limitations

## Question no 6

Ans

### Pressure Group

A pressure group may be defined as a group of individuals organised for promoting their special economic or some other interests by influencing the government or the public officer.

### How do pressure Groupwork?

The pressure groups put pressure on the following institutions in order to further their interests or causes.

- a) Legislature
- b) political parties
- c) The executive
- d) The public
- e) Public at election times.

Pressure groups may be exclusive or partial groups. A pressure group is exclusive if it is only concerned

to act in the political field to intervene with public authorities e.g. the lobbies.

A pressure group is a partial group if political pressure is only a part of its activities, while it has also other objects and means of actions e.g. a trade union, which is mainly concerned with the welfare of its members, and only act politically in times of strikes or the like.

## Role in Revolution

Through various way these pressure groups bring pressure on the government. Some are as there:

### a) Refusal to co-operation with the government.

Business groups may refuse to cooperate with or to continue rendering assistance and advice to the government.



department. This technique was applied by Iron and steel industry in Great Britain against the nationalism policy of the British Labour party just after the World War II.

## 2) Strike:

Strikes are often resorted to by labour and professional associations consisting of members of the same trade professional or enterprise for purposes of wage increase, etc.

## 3) Electroneering:

Pressure groups often undertake nation-wide public campaigns. They participated in elections by supporting candidates favourable to their interests.

## 4) National publicity Campaigns:

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Pressure groups often undertake nation wide publicity campaigns in order to cultivate a favourable climate of opinion among the people for their aims and thereby bring pressure on the government. These campaigns may be organised by public relations firms, which specialise in public relations. Moreover, public meetings are held to oppose a governmental policy.

### 5) Formation of political party:

In multiple party countries the pressure groups may form political parties of their own in order to put pressure on the government. This technique cannot be easily employed in the countries which have only two party system.

SHAGI NOTES

## Lobby:

Lobby is a pressure group which works in a legislature to influence the legislators to make law in interest of group.

Thus a lobby consisting of men, who knowing all about the inner workings of legislature, use means, fair or foul, to induce the legislators to use public treasury in the interest of its members. In U.S.A every important sector of national economy has its lobby in the congress. Thus these are farmers lobby, the rail road lobby, school lobbies etc.

## Political Party

MacIver defines a political party, as "an association organised

in support of some principle of policy which by constitutional means it endeavours to make the determinant of government.

## Role in Revolution

### 1) Political parties formulate opinions

The problems facing the modern state are many and complex.

People have ordinarily all sorts of opinions and views about one and the same issue. The first function of political parties is to organise the opinion by educating the people. Every party selects those issues which are of fundamental importance or likely to appeal the voters. It then formulates its own views, policy and programmes about it and popularise its propaganda. Thus it explains these problems to the people.

### 3) Political parties endeavour to capture government by constitutional means

The primary aim of political party is to obtain control of government. Hence, political parties endeavour to capture government power by peaceful and constitutional methods of winning elections. In modern politics ballots has replaced bullets, and heads are counted, not broken.

For this purpose the parties announce their party program on the event of general elections, launch campaigns. They keep the nation awake.

### 3) They encourage bossism, factionalism and adventurism:

Party system gives an opportunity to self seeking

adventurers to exploit the masses for evil designs. and personal designs. If they find no party, they set up one for <sup>their</sup> own purpose.

This led to growth of many political parties. which divide the nation into factions and groups. as it happened in Pakistan, India etc. Parties ~~are~~ which arrange matters to suit themselves."