



National Officers Academy

Mock-8 for CSS-2024

January 2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

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**, 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 local government system is called the gross root form of democracy. Discuss. (20)

Q.No.3 How does the system of Checks and Balances work in the trichotomy of powers? Explain with examples. (20)

SECTION-B

Q.No.4 What is the necessity of a strong political system for a very strong economy? Do you think that the democracy can't function without capitalism? Explain. (20)

Q.No.5 Discuss the major issues of the balance of powers between executive, legislative and judiciary and the devolution of power in Pakistan in 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. (20)

Q.No.6 Electoral System and Elections are the sine qua non for Political Socialization. Discuss. (20)

Q.No.7 Has national interest been the major determinant of the foreign policy of Pakistan? Explain in the light of various phases of foreign policy of Pakistan. (20)

Q.No.8 Globalization and Politics are not possible without Global Civil Society. Discuss. (20)

Best of Luck for CSS-2024

Question

Ans. Introduction:

1973 constitution stands as a cornerstone of nation's political landscape. Yet, within its intricate framework lies a balancing act of power, often precarious and fraught with challenges. It involves the critical issues surrounding the balance of power between executive, legislative and judiciary, along with the ongoing quest for effective devolution of power to provinces. Examining these issues is crucial to understanding the country's current state of Pakistani democracy and its future trajectory.

1) Examining Executive Dominance:

While the constitution outlines a parliamentary system, the prime minister and their party often wield excessive power due to control over patronage, security forces, and legislative agenda. This can lead to weak legislatures and judicial pronouncements being undermined.

Judicial Activism Vs parliamentary supremacy:

The supreme court's 'Judicial review powers and suo moto actions' have been praised for upholding the fundamental rights. However, critics argue it encroaches on legislative domain and creates tensions with the elected government.

Military's influence:

The military's indirect or direct participation in politics disrupts the balance of power, create an extra-constitutional centre of influence that can pressure other branches.

Devolution of power:

Limited provincial Autonomy:

Despite provisions for provincial legislatures and executive powers, control over key resources like finances and security remains largely with the federal government, limiting genuine devolution.

Concurrent List Issues:

Concurrent list, where both federal and provincial government

hold jurisdiction often leads to conflict and confusion over implementation, hindering effective governance.

Weak Local Governments :

Local governments lack the adequate resources and functions, impeding the effective devolution and citizen participation at the grassroots level.

Politicization of Judiciary:

Concerns about political affiliations or appointments influence judicial decisions which further can undermine faith in its impartiality.

Electoral system:

First-past the post system can lead to overrepresentation of majority parties, which hinders the effective checks and balances and representation of minority groups.

Weak constitutionalism:

Frequent amendments and inconsistencies in upholding constitutional principles can weaken its authority and make it vulnerable to manipulation.

★ Possible Solutions ★

- Strengthening legislative oversight and public participation to counter executive dominance can overcome it.
- Reforms should be implemented to enhance judicial independence and transparency.
- While resolving the concurrent list issues devolve greater financial and administrative authority to provinces.
- Empower the local governments and promote the participatory democracy.
- Address electoral system flaws to ensure fairer representation.
- Uphold and refine constitutional principles to promote political stability and rule of law.