



National Officers Academy
Mock-8 for CSS-2024
January 2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

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| 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.

SUBJECTIVE PART-PART-II

SECTION-A

Q.No.2 Explain the contribution of Aristotle regarding state and governance. Examine its relevancy in the present time. (20)

Q.No.3 Is the judicial review in Pakistan clearly at the expense of parliamentary sovereignty and supremacy? Argue in favor or against. (20)

Q.No.4 Explain the Religio-political philosophy of Shah Waliullah. How it influenced the nationalism in subcontinent? (20)

Q.No.5 Do you think that populism restrict the autonomy of the state, generates domestic social conflicts, and voice to redefine social contract. Discuss the interactions between populism and domestic politics.

SECTION-B

Q.No.6 How far 18th amendment has altered the structure of existing federation in Pakistan? Critically evaluate. (20)

Q.No.7 Recent fascism generally flourishes in countries with strong nationalism and democracies. Discuss the enabling conditions for fascism with reference to Asia and Europe. (20)

Q.No.8 How far is it true to say that the state has the legitimate right to have a share from our income in the form of taxes and legitimate right to use force? Discuss critically the reasons of the phenomenon regarding the origin of state. (20)

Best of Luck for CSS-2024

Question no 4

Ans: Introduction:

Populism is not a single ideology but a set of ideas and strategies which emphasize the people against the "elite". Core features include anti-establishment rhetoric, direct appeals to the public, and simplified narratives often based on "us vs them" frames. Manifestation ranges from charismatic leaders to grassroots movements.

Varieties of populism:-

Left wing populists champion economic equality and social justice, while right wing populists focus on national identity, security, and cultural traditionalism. Authoritarian populists seek to concentrate power while democratic populists aim to empower the true people within existing democratic frameworks.

Appeal of populism:

Economic anxieties, political distrust, and perceived cultural

decline can make populist message resonate with voters seeking simple solutions and champion for their concerns

Impacts on Domestic politics

(A) Political Institutions:-

• Weakening checks and balances:

populist leaders may attack independent institutions like courts or media, undermining their role in limiting executive power. This can concentrate power and erode democratic safeguards.

• Mobilize masses

Direct democracy initiatives like referendum can be used to circumvent established political processes and empower populist leaders to bypass opposition. However, public participation may not always be informed or lead to optimal outcomes.

• Role of populist parties:

Some populist parties aim to reform the system from within, while others challenge the core principles of liberal democracy.

Their impact depends on their strategies, electoral process success and response of traditional parties and institutions.

2) Social Dynamics:

• The power of Narratives:

Populist leaders often use powerful narratives that simplify complex issues, creating clear enemies and heroes. This can exacerbate existing social divisions and fuel tensions.

• Mobilization of Identity:-

populist rhetoric often relies on shared national, ethnic or religious identities to build solidarity. This can foster social cohesion but also exclude and marginalize minority groups deemed not to belong.

• From conflict to cohesion:-

While populism can lead to fuel the societal divides, it can also mobilize collective actions towards addressing social and economic issues. The potential

for positive change depends on the direction of movement and its commitment to inclusivity.

3) Policy Landscape:

• Economic Redistribution:

Some populist governments implement policies like progressive taxation or welfare programmes to address inequality and empower working-class citizens. However, such policies may face challenges due to fiscal constraints and political resistance.

• Cultural Backlash: Populism can fuel socially conservative policies, targeting issues like immigration, abortion, or LGBTQ+ rights. This can lead to cultural clashes and restriction on the individual freedoms.

• Global dimension:-

populist governments may adopt protectionist economic policies or pursue confrontational foreign policy based on national interests. This can impact international relations and global stability.

3) Populism and the Social Contract

• Challenging the status Quo:-

Populism can question existing power structures and social inequalities, promoting redistribution of wealth and resources, or demanding greater political participation for marginalized groups.

• Inclusion or Exclusion:

The "true people" included in the new social contract defined by populists may exclude or disadvantage minority groups based on race, ethnicity, religion or other factors. This can raise concerns about discriminating and violation of basic human rights.

• The future of populism:

Whether populism leads to lasting social change or reinforce existing inequalities depends on the specific goals and strategies of populist leaders, as well as the response of civil society and democratic institutions.

Case Studies

Examining specific examples like the rise of right wing populism in Europe, the Tea party movement in US, or the Bolivarian revolution in Venezuela can provide valuable insights into diverse manifestations and consequences of populism in different contexts.

Conclusion

Weighing the potential benefits and risk of populism for domestic politics requires careful consideration of its impact on democracy, social cohesion, and economic wellbeing. Strategies to mitigate negative impacts may include strengthening democratic institutions, promoting education and critical thinking, and fostering inclusive national dialogues. Understanding the complex relationship between populism and domestic politics is crucial for navigating challenges and opportunities, thus far presents in world.