

Mock Exam CSS-2026
Political Science (Paper-II)
Batch: 405 LMS ID: 40389

Section-A
Question No. 2

• Checks and Balances in U.S. Constitution:

• Introduction:

The U.S. Constitution established since 1787 a federal system based on separation of powers ensuring independence and accountability of legislative, executive, and judiciary. The system of checks and balances prevents usurpation of power, protects individual liberty and ensures rule of law. It is a bicameral legislature and presidential system with president as head of congress and state as well.

Article 1 guarantees separation of powers with executive to execute laws passed by Congress and Supreme Court to deal with interpretation of laws in Articles 2 and 3.

1) Check of Executive over legislative:

President has "Veto" power and can reject any law passed by Congress. Afterwards, two-third majority of Congress is necessary to pass the bill. Also, the Executive has authority to nominate the 9 judges of Supreme Court. It also has the powers regarding foreign policy matters and all treaties must be ratified by Senate or else they are not approved.

2) Check of Legislature over Executive:

If a law passed by congress has two-third majority then presidential veto can be overridden. Also, it approves treaties and controls budget. The House of Representatives can also impeach in case of gross conduct. Also, President cannot dissolve the congress as well. It has the power to investigate executive actions as well.

3) Check of Judiciary over both:

If a law is violated by the constitution or fundamental human rights, then Supreme Court has authority to reject it by declaring it as Ultra Vires. There is independence of judiciary and it cannot be subordinated to political intervention. Moreover, the judges have a lifetime tenure giving them ultimate powers.

• Checks and Balances preventing Abuse of Power:

① Separation of Powers:

It has distribution of powers so that no single institution is subservient to other and each has check on other but no dominance. This ensures smooth functioning and prevents abuse of power as excessive dominance of single institution is lacking.

② Power of Veto and Review:

The president has authority to veto to ensure

rejection of any wrong law. Also, judiciary has powers to protect the constitution and human rights and the legislature can do no wrongful acts leading to restrictive abuse of power.

③ Accountability methods:

The president can be impeached in regard of any grossful conduct. Moreover, if the executive has authority to reject any law passed by Congress lacking two-third majority then the Congress also has powers to pass any law with two-third majority without presidential assent. It means both are accountable and their actions must be aligned with rule of law.

Lessons for Pakistan:

① Separation of Powers:

Pakistan can learn from their separation of powers where each is accountable to other and they operate independently. There is minimal political interference. Pakistan can also deduce such a model where all three major institutions are separated and answerable before one another.

② Judicial Independence:

With powers of Judicial review, Pakistan can also implement constitutional check over laws passed by the legislature and executive. The security

of tenure also provides judges an immunity and they can restrain the judiciary from political intervention. It encourages a system of checks and balance and political misuse of powers can be reduced.

③ Executive accountability:

The President can be impeached for gross conduct, meanwhile Pakistan can also adopt such checks for its executive and they can also be made accountable. It can also protect the constitution because executive can be treated with judicial review.

Conclusion:

The US System of checks and balances provides a robust framework to prevent abuse of power, safeguard human and constitutional rights and maintain independent judiciary with executive accountability. Pakistan can learn valuable lessons by strengthening separation of powers, protect judicial independence and apply checks on all of its institutions. It can also be ensured that no branch of state or a single individual can dominate or violate the constitution or misuse power in their own interests thus neglecting national interest and welfare of people.

Question No. → 4

• Lok Sabha in India:

Introduction:

Lok Sabha is the lower house of Indian Parliament, and is the principal law-making body. However, contemporary Indian politics has increasingly shaped religious nationalism after rise of BJP under Hindutva ideology. This has shifted India's constitutional secularism and affected parliament and legislative processes.

• Structure :

Tenure: 5 years

Composition: 552 in total with direct elections

• Powers and Functions:

Legislature has the primary role of law making and the executive is responsible to Lok Sabha. It can remove the Prime Minister with no-confidence motion. Also, parliamentary committees ensure ministerial accountability. Money bills are also originated in Lok Sabha only and other budget approvals and taxations too.

Because Rajya Sabha can only recommend changes, it has less control as it cannot block a financial bill. It also participates in election of President and Prime Minister.

→ Challenges by Religious Politics:

The last decade in India has ~~foregone~~ through a shift from secularism to nationalism..

A) Hindutva Ideology:

It is promoted by BJP and its alliances which frames Indian Identity and dominates Hindu cultural supremacy. The political campaigns and its narratives are of extreme Hindutva ideology.

B) Party system:

BJP has dominated and other political secular parties have lost their dominance. The powers are now concentrated within one party and other secular parties are going into decline which is eroding democracy and moving India into a conservative state.

→ Decline of Secular principles in recent legislative processes:

With recent revocation of Article 370 in 2019, it has strongly affected the muslim population and ignited grievances in them. Moreover Anti-conversion laws in BJP-led states are also cornered around extreme Hindutva ideologies that lead to forced conversions thus eradicating a sense of freedom and secularism. Muslims have been declined representation in Lok Sabha as well and other minorities are also marginalised.

→ Decline of Secular Principles in Electoral Practices:

With BJP and its narratives, secularism is also undermined as the election campaigns are of extreme Hinduva motives. The other minorities and journalists are also regarded as anti-national if they have secular perceptions. This state undermines collective inclusion and just focuses on conservative religious movements.

→ Implications and Critical Analysis:

It has eroded the sense of pluralism as secularism has been replaced by religious narratives and which is affecting minorities badly. The main problem is with the ideological shift in Lok Sabha that has affected its legislative and electoral processes. The decline of secularism is the result of identity politics, institutional weaknesses and populist leadership that has eroded pluralism and giving rise to dominance of one religious extreme governments.

→ Conclusion:

Lok Sabha is the basic model of parliament with essential functions but with rise of religious politics and erosion of secular ideals it has affected the legislative and electoral processes badly. Moreover, Indian democratic stability depends on pluralism and it must be empowered with secularism.

Section - B

Question - 7

• Economic Situation of Pakistan:

The current situation of Pakistan is gripped with various economic challenges that has put Pakistan at the edge of chaos. It includes many challenges which are inflation, fiscal deficit, foreign debt and trade imbalance.

→ Rising Inflation:

The rise in inflation has affected the supply and demand chain and resource management of Pakistan. Pakistan is facing currency devaluation with rise of dollar. The trade deficit has also given rise to inflation as exports have decline and with more and more imports, the country's inflation has spiked up.

→ Fiscal deficit:

Pakistan is undergoing in through fiscal deficit due to vicious cycle of debts and poor taxation reforms. Taxes are not collected properly which leads to more and more debt-seeking and Pakistan is going in financial decline. Furthermore, the GDP growth has also suffered badly with rise in economic challenges.

→ Foreign debt :

With 3 million \$ debt taken very recently from IMF, Pakistan is trapped within debt cycle. Also, instead of spending for welfare of country, the newly taken debt is instead spent on returning the previous one.

→ Trade Imbalance:

Pakistan has a surplus of imports especially the recent wheat and rice import, Pakistan faces severe decline in exports. The export quality is not also per the standard of the international products, so that's why there is a huge gap in trade.

→ Policy measures to achieve economic stability and growth:

① Tax reforms and better collection.

There should be proper collection of taxes as from 250 million population, only 4 million are tax payers. Tax should be collected at local levels and uplift elites and privileged ones.

② Improving exports quality to counter trade imbalance.

The trading policies should also be improved with more focus on quality. Also, diversification of exports should be ensured. In such ways, the imports can also be reduced as the local products should be given more and more importance.

③ Privatisation for effective management of SOEs:

The state-owned enterprises can be owned by private companies and owners for effective functionality and economic conditions could be improved. The burden upon state would be reduced by this process.

④ Renewable energy reforms:

Pakistan can move towards renewable energy and also energy deals with IPPs and others can be negotiated for better economic stability.

⑤ Critical Analysis:

Pakistan's economic conditions are diminishing badly and there is a dire need of more and more reforms. With increasing debt, Pakistan is trapped in a vicious debt-cycle. Not just policy-making, but implementation is also necessary.

⑥ Conclusion:

Pakistan has faced various economic challenges like inflation, poverty, fiscal deficits, decline in GDP and trade deficits. Owing to all such problems, there is a dire need of reforms like energy sector and tax reforms. Moreover, diversification of quality exports is also essential for effective and stability of economy of Pakistan. Lastly, country is trapped in a vicious cycle but this cycle can be broken by more and more implementation of good and structured policies.

Question - 8

Constitutional Amendments of Pakistan: 26th and 27th

The 26th and 27th amendment of Pakistan Constitution has affected the judicial and military sphere with merger of FATA with KP as well. The military structure has been shifted and lifetime impunity immunity has been granted to Field Marshal. Moreover, the Supreme Court has been made subordinate to the new Federal Constitutional Court—undermining its judicial supremacy and interdependence.

① Military Domination:

The amendment has indirectly legitimise military oversight and undermined civilian supremacy by formalising military's role in policy-making through constitutional channels. It has also increased military oversight in terrorism cases. With lifetime immunity given to military head, it has undermined the basic principle of accountability and Pakistan has been given more intransparent structure.

② Judicial independence eroded:

The Apex Supreme court powers has been transferred now to the newly made Federal Constitutional court and binding decisions of SC has been eroded too. With powers like Judicial review of constitutional matter been confiscated, the judiciary has lost its significance now.

Affected governance, institutional autonomy and Balance of Powers:

The politicisation of judiciary has eroded the checks and balances on executive. Moreover, it has diminished the balance of power with military granted lifetime immunity.

Pakistan is also criticised by UN representatives as it has shattered the global image of Pakistan with more criticism towards 27th amendment, and it has undermined the transparency and accountability of once democratic state.