

MOCK EXAMSPAPER-IISECTION-AQUESTION NO:-2INTRODUCTION:

The US constitution (1787) established one of the world's earliest institutional frameworks based on checks and balances and separation of powers—ideas derived from Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws". The model derives authority among the legislature, executive, and judiciary to prevent concentration of power and to ensure accountability through institutional interaction rather than personal discretion. Assessing its effectiveness offers meaningful lessons for states like: Pakistan, where constitutional development has repeatedly suffered from executive dominance, weak legislatures,

and intermittent judicial dependency.

Critical Analysis of checks and Balances in The U.S System:

1. Separation of Powers with Inter-dependence:

The US constitution divides power among Congress (Article I), President (Article II) and Supreme court (Article III). Yet, each branch is made inter-dependent e.g.: The President proposes policies, Congress legislates, and Courts review constitutionality. Effectiveness: Prevents monopolization of authority; however, critics like Richard Neustadt argue it also creates separated institutions sharing powers, causing policy gridlocks.

2. Executive Checks: Veto and Appointment Powers:

The President can veto congressional

legislation, while Congress may override with a two-thirds majority. Senate confirms major executive appointments.

Effectiveness:

Prevents rash policymaking, but divided government often results in extreme partisanship and policy deadlock.

3. Congressional Oversight and Impeachment:

Congress can impeach the President, judges, or officials for "high crimes and misdemeanors"

Examples: Nixon (Watergate, 1974), Clinton (1998), Trump (2019 and 2021)

Effectiveness: Serves as the strongest institutional deterrent against executive abuse; though impeachment is highly political and rarely leads to removal.

4. Judicial Review: The Most Powerful Check:

Established through *Marbury v. Madison*, enabling courts to declare laws and executive orders unconstitutional. Judicial review ensures constitutional supremacy and protection of rights.

Effectiveness: Strong mechanism against executive misuse; however, critics like Alexander Bickel mention the "counter-majoritarian difficulty" where unelected judges can override elected branches.

5. Federalism as a Horizontal Check:

Power is shared between federal and state governments (10th Amendment). States independently manage education, policing, taxation, and welfare.

Effectiveness: prevents centralization of authority; however, it has caused conflicts e.g.: civil rights enforcement, pandemic responses, and immigration laws.

6. Limitations and Contemporaneity

Challenges:

Hyper-partisanship, lobbying, and 'party polarization' weaken the system. Government shutdowns and judicial politicization indicate structural stress. Despite problems, the system still prevents authoritarian drift due to institutional maturity and constitutional loyalty.

LESSONS FOR PAKISTAN:

1. Clear Separation of Powers:

Pakistan often faces executive dominance. U.S. model shows boundaries must be respected to avoid institutional capture.

2. Strengthening Judicial Independence:

U.S. courts enjoy life tenure and protection. Pakistan should ensure transparent appointments, tenure security, and minimal political interference.

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3. Empowering parliamentary Oversight:

U.S. Congressional committees are powerful. Pakistan's standing committees must be strengthened to question ministries effectively.

4. Effective Executive Accountability:

Judicial review and congressional checks limit the U.S. president. Pakistan must institutionalize review of the executive orders and ensure cabinet accountability.

5. Implementing Genuine Federalism:

Pakistan's 18th Amendment resembles U.S. federalism but lacks implementation. Strong balance central authority and improve governance.

6. Free Media and Civil Society:

U.S. accountability is supported by press freedom. Pakistan should protect journalists, enforce RTI laws and empower watchdogs.

7. Constitutional Patriotism:

U.S. political culture respects institutions over personalities. Pakistan must strengthen democratic norms and discourage extra-constitutional interventions.

CONCLUSION:

The US system of checks and balances remains a robust mechanism preventing abuse of power through separation of powers, judicial review, federalism, and oversight. Pakistan can learn vital lessons in judicial independence, federalism, parliamentary oversight, and executive accountability to strengthen its democratic order.

QUESTION NO:-4

INTRODUCTION:

The Lok Sabha - the lower house of India's parliament - forms the core of the country's representative democracy. Established under Articles 79-110 of the Indian constitution, it embodies the principle of popular sovereignty. However, while India was constitutionally founded on secularism, contemporary legislative, and electoral developments reveal increasing religious polarization.

1. STRUCTURE OF THE LOK SABHA:

1) Composition (Art. 81):

- Maximum Strength = 552 members, 530 elected from States, 20 from UTs; 2 nominated from Anglo-Indian community (abolished via 104th Constitutional Amendment, 2019). Members are

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elected through First - Post - The -
Post (FPTP) system.

2. Tenure:

5-year term; can be dissolved earlier by the president on the advice of Prime minister. During national emergency, term can be extended for one year at a time.

3. Speaker and Parliamentary Officers:

The Speaker presides over proceedings, maintains order, and decides questions of privilege and admissibility. The Speaker is crucial in anti-defection decisions under the Tenth Schedule (1985).

II. FUNCTIONS OF LOK SABHA:

1. Legislative Functions:

Initiates, debates, amends, and passes

ordinary, constitutional, and money bills.

Money bills can only originate in Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha can only delay money bills by 14 days.

2. Control over Executive:

Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. Examples:

1979 fall of Morarji Desai government;
1999 Vajpayee government fell by 1 vote.

3. Financial Powers:

Lok Sabha enjoys supremacy: Budget, Appropriation Bills, and Finance Bills must be passed by it. Without Lok Sabha's approval, the executive can't spend public money.

4. Constituent Powers:

Participates in constitutional amendments

under Article 368. Lok Sabha has played key roles in amendments like: 73rd-74th (local government) and 86th (right to education).

5. Judicial Functions:

Can impeach the President (Art. 61) and remove judges of the Supreme court/ High Courts.

III. Challenges posed by Religious Politics and Decline of Secular Principles:

1. Rise of Majoritarian politics:

Political science scholars such as Christophe Jaffrelot argue that majoritarian Hindu nationalism influences legislative priorities. Laws like: Citizenship Amendment Act (2019) openly provide religion-based classification, challenging constitutional Secularism.

2. Communal polarization during elections:

Electoral campaigns increasingly use temple politics, religious symbolism, and identity appeals.

Example: Ayodhya/Ram Mandir issue dominating campaigns since the 1990s, intensified after 2014 and 2019 elections. Violates the Representation of People Act (RPA) sections 123(3) which prohibits appeal to religion.

3. Misuse of State Machinery and Institutions:

political analyst highlight declining autonomy of institutions such as the Election Commission, which is crucial for secular and neutral conduct of elections. Concerns over selective enforcement of model code of conduct against opposition parties.

4. Marginalization of Minority Voices in Legislation:

Lok Sabha debate shows decreasing representation and participation of religious minorities. Key bills like Triple Talaq Act (2019) and CAA passed despite widespread minority concerns; critics argue they were used to consolidate majoritarian sentiment.

5. Weakening of Secular Constitutional Ethos:

Constitutional Secularism - equal respect for all religions - is being replaced by cultural nationalism. School curricula, public discourse, legislative debates increasingly promote majoritarian historical narratives.

6. Anti-Conversion and Cow-Protection Laws:

Several states backed by central majority in Lok Sabha have expanded anti-conversion and cow-protection laws. These laws target specific communities and undermines Articles 25-26 (freedom of Religion)

7. Decline of Pluralistic Parliamentary Debates:

Parliamentary debates increasingly reflect polarization; walkouts and disruptions replace consensus building. Reflects what political theorist Zoya Hassan calls the 'shrinking space for dissent'.

CONCLUSION:-

The Lok Sabha, as India's supreme representative body, performs vital legislative, financial, and oversight functions. Constitutionally, it stands as a symbol of democratic pluralism and secularism. However, the rise of religious nationalism, declining institutional neutrality, and

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legislative actions framed by majoritarian
interests have weakened secular principles.
These challenges indicate a shift from
the inclusive democratic vision of the
Constitution toward identity-driven politics.

SECTION-B

QUESTION NO:- 7

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan's economy is a mixed, developing economy characterized by a large public sector, significant role of agriculture, rising services sector, and heavy reliance on imports for energy and intermediate goods. Since FY 2022, Pakistan has been under a prolonged adjustment process with the IMF and other lenders to restore macro-stability after currency pressures, high inflation, and balance-of-payment stress. Recent policy actions have moderated immediate crisis, but structural weakness - persistent fiscal deficits, rising public debt, trade imbalances continue to constrain sustainable growth.

Economic Challenges:

1. Inflation:

After hyper-inflationary episodes in 2023-2024, headline CPI markedly slowed in 2025 (single digit by late-2025) but food and energy price volatility and supply shocks keep inflationary risks high-harming real incomes and poverty reduction. Persistent inflation expectations raise wage-price pressures.

2. Fiscal deficit:

Fiscal consolidation has reduced headline deficits from crisis peaks, and recent budgets recorded lower deficits in some reporting periods; but revenues as percent of GDP remains low and recurrent subsidies and public sector enterprise losses sustain financing needs.

This creates a circular debt.

3. Rising public debt Stock:

The public debt has risen (FY 25 public debt up $\sim 13\%$ to large rupee amounts), with $\sim$ two-thirds domestic; debt servicing burdens constrain fiscal space and increase vulnerability to interest-rate and rollover shocks.

4. Chronic Trade deficit and weak export performance:

Merchandise Trade deficit widened in **FY-25** reflecting weak export diversification, low value-added exports, and high import bill for energy and capital goods - pressuring reserves and the current account.

5. External financing dependence and vulnerability:

Pakistan relies on IMF programs, multilateral disbursements and short-term borrowing to rebuild reserves. While recent IMF reviews disbursed tranches, conditionality and market sentiment remain determinants of near-term stability.

6. Monetary Fiscal policy coordination and monetary tightening costs:

Central bank tightening helped disinflation but raised **debt-service-costs** on floating rate domestic debt and slowed growth.

Incomplete coordination or unclear exit strategies risk stagflationary outcomes

7. Social and Distributional pressures:

Even as headline indicators improve, unemployment, underemployment and real wage erosion risk social unrest; subsidy removal or tariffs adjustments without compensatory

Safety nets can be politically costly.

II. Policy measures for Economic Stability and Sustainable Growth:

1) Strengthen Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Reforms:

Broaden tax base, reduce exemptions, digitize FBR, and shift from indirect to direct taxes. Implement medium-term fiscal framework to ensure discipline.

2) Reform Energy Sector and Public Enterprises:

Rationalize tariffs, reduce circular debt through targeted subsidies, privatize or corporatize loss making SOEs. Improve governance of distribution companies and invest in renewable energy to reduce import dependence.

3) Promote Export Diversification and

Industrial Competitiveness:

Shift exports from low-value-Textiles to engineering goods, IT Services, pharmaceuticals, and agro-processing. Offer export linked incentives, simplify regulations, and modernize quality standards. Strengthen SEZ's under CPEC for technology transfer.

4) Improve Debt Management and Reduce Reliance on External Financing:

Increase use of domestic capital markets, and prioritize concessional loans. Ensure external borrowing is tied to productive, foreign-exchange earning projects.

5) Support Monetary Stability and Predictable policy:

Maintain inflation-targeting credibility.

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avoid political interference in SBPs,
and gradually ease rates once inflation
stabilizes. Clear communication anchors
expectations and supports investor confidence.

6. Improve Governance and Ease of Doing Business:

Simplify regulatory procedures, digitize
government services, and strengthen
anti-corruption enforcement. Fast-track
commercial courts for dispute resolution.

7. Build Foreign Exchange Buffers:

promotes remittances through formal
channels, attract FDI by streamlining
regulations, and maintain a flexible
exchange rate to prevent artificial
overvaluation.

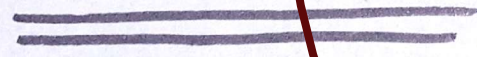
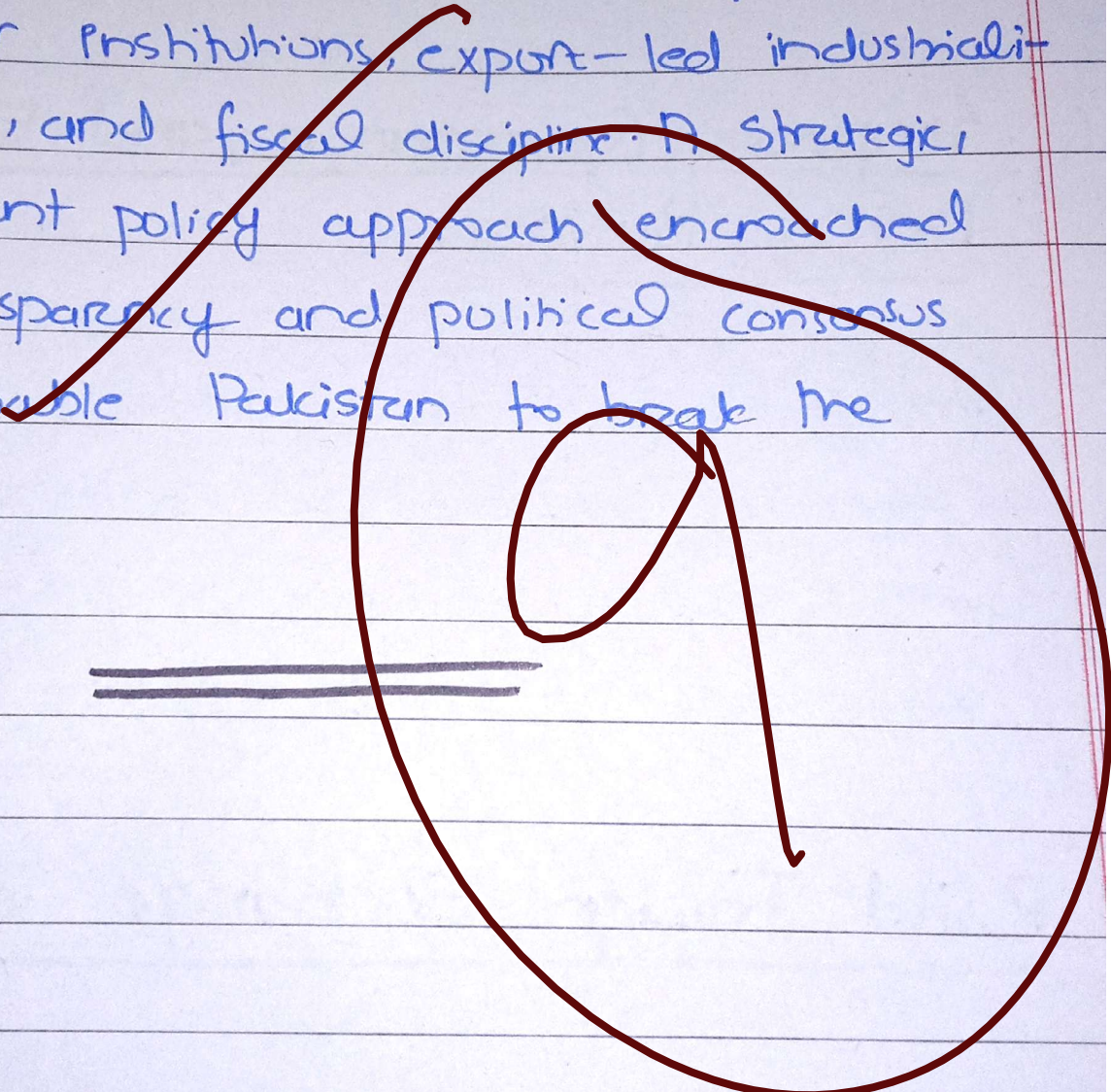
CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's economic challenges - reflect

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deeper structural weakness. While short term stabilization measures have prevented collapse, sustainable growth requires credible structural reforms, stronger institutions, export-led industrialization, and fiscal discipline. A strategic, consistent policy approach enmeshed in transparency and political consensus can enable Pakistan to break the cycle.



QUESTION NO-6

Pakistan's role in 2025 SCO Summit

INTRODUCTION:

The 2025 SCO—comprising the council of head of state (CHS), council of foreign ministers (CFM) meetings and the Defence Ministers meeting—took place amid accelerating geopolitical realignment and the rise of Global South. Pakistan used the platform to advance connectivity CPEC-2.0, secure Chinese investment, assert counter-terror cooperation and position itself as a bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, and the Islamic world.

Pakistan's Engagement at 2025 SCO Summit:

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(1) Strengthening Regional Diplomacy at the Heads of State Summit:

Pakistan used HoS Summit to reaffirm its support for a multipolar, rules based Eurasian order. It highlighted concerns regarding Afghan instability, cross-border terrorism, and the need for inclusive regional connectivity.

(2) Foreign Ministers Meeting: Emphasis on Connectivity and Economic Revival:

Pakistan's Foreign Minister stressed trans-regional trade corridors & CPEC's expansion and energy cooperation with Central Asia; (TAPI / CASA-1000). While Pakistan projected itself as a bridge between South, west and Central Asia, internal economic fragility limited its ability to convert commitments into concrete projects.

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(3) Defense Ministers' Meeting: Counter-terrorism and Security Cooperation

Pakistan strongly supported Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) surging coordinated intelligence sharing, border controls, and action against IS-K and TTP networks originating from Afghan Soil. Yet, geopolitical cleavages—especially China-India rivalry—constrained the development of collective security frameworks.

(4) Navigating The Rise of The Global South:

With BRICS+ expansion, African engagement and new development banks, the Global South has revived multipolar bargaining power. Pakistan aligned itself with China, Central Asia, Iran, and Russia on issues of development finance, energy security, and

IMF restructuring.

5. Geoeconomic positioning:

Pakistan highlighted its location as a gateway for Eurasian trade through Gwadar and CPEC. However, border management issues, inconsistent economic policies, and a credibility deficit hindered investor confidence.

6. Implications for Regional Stability:

Pakistan used the platform to raise concerns about Afghan governance failures, refugee flow, and terrorism sanctuaries. The SCO communique stressed peaceful engagement with Afghanistan.

7. Implications for Trade and Connectivity:

SCO provides Pakistan access to a

40% global population market. The 2025 Summit stressed digital trade, transport corridors, and regional energy links. Yet, sanctions on Iran, political tensions with India, and weak infrastructure persist Pakistan's ability to capitalize fully.

8. Implications for counterterrorism:

Pakistan's stance on joint counterterrorism through RATS was broadly accepted. Cooperation with China, Russia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan enhanced intelligence coordination. However lack of trust between Pakistan and India and divergent perceptions of "Terror Threats" limit the comprehensiveness of regional CT frameworks.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's participation in the 2025 SCO Summit enabled it to reaffirm

its commitment to Eurasian connectivity, multipolarity, and regional counterterrorism. It gained diplomatic space amid the rise of Global South. However, internal economic fragility unresolved Pak-India tensions, and the limited institutional capacity of SCO constrained Pakistan's influence. In the long run, Pakistan must stabilize its economy, deepen CPEC reforms, and improve regional trust to convert SCO opportunities into tangible strategic gains.
