

Instructions

MOCK EXAM CSS-2026

Governance and Public Policy

Part-II

Batch 405 LMS ID: 40389

1. Give numbering to headings.

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

I Political vs. Judicial Accountability: Introduction

Political and Judicial accountability are of utmost

importance for effective and efficient governance in any state. There must be a striking balance between

both for ensuring good governance. For political

accountability, various institutions are created to have

a check on activities of politicians and executive

members. Moreover, the records of all parliament

members are checked by institutions such as

NAB. For Judicial accountability, Supreme Courts and

High Courts members are held accountable before law.

9. Manage time well.

Introduction is missing.

II Political Accountability:

The executive are held accountable through

mechanisms such as Parliamentary oversight or

by passing vote of no-confidence. The representatives

of people are assessed and checked whether

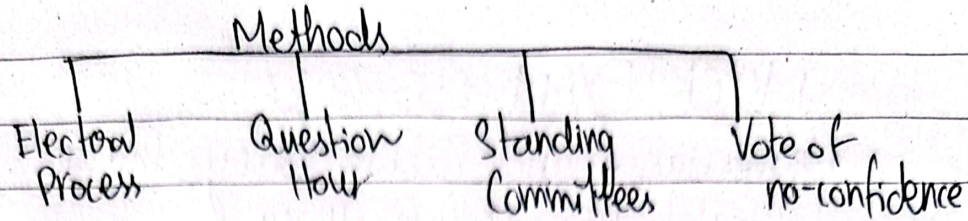
they are involved in illegitimate or corruption

practices. Thus, they are held answerable to

electorate and Parliament for all of their actions.

Also, Question hour and Standing Committees

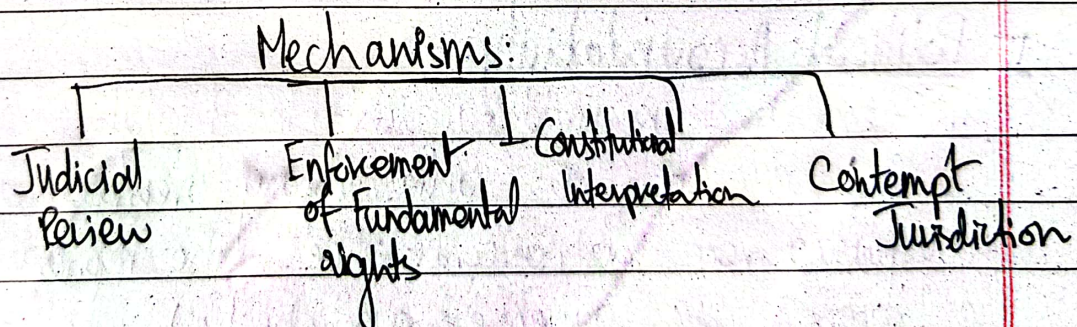
play their role in Political accountability as well.



Hence, the nature of political institutions are democratic so its accountability is also shaped by public opinions and decisions. Few of the shortcomings in Pakistan are weak parliamentary oversight, party discipline or less effectiveness of opposition that hinders political accountability.

III. Judicial Accountability:

It involves the scrutiny of the state actions by courts to ensure conformity with law and the constitution. It is an important ~~or~~ check and balance system and ensures supremacy of law and constitution. It is rule-based and retrospective in nature, and more structured than political accountability. It restricts the usurpation of power.



• Key Differences:

The nature is democratic vs legal and political accountability is more focused on electoral oversight and political consequences whereas judicial one focuses on courts and constitutions and have

legal repercussions with especially judicial review.

II. Role of Supreme Court and High Courts in Pakistan:

A) Guardian of Constitution:

The Supreme court now ensures the supremacy of constitution and checks any parliamentary authority violating it. Moreover, it checks the compliance of executive and legislative with Constitutional and ensures that it is rightly interpreted and implemented.

B) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights:

Supreme and High court acts as guardian of state citizens' rights against state excesses. It ensures that the rights mentioned in the constitution are granted to the citizens.

C) Balancing Judicial Activism and restraint:

The court's role has become more structured and procedural. It seeks to restore institutional equilibrium among all state organs. Supreme and High court are the essential state institutions that ensure accountability of legislative and executive and restricts abuse of power.

DAY: ___/___/___

(v) Impact of Recent Constitutional Amendments:

→ Post-27th Amendment Scenario:

The amendment seeks to rationalise judicial power rather than weaken judicial independence. It has limited the courts jurisdiction to substitute elected institutions, their ambit is now confined within just correcting constitutional deviations. With the inception of JFC, the powers of SC have been shifted.

Moreover, it has also prevented arbitrary or personalised judicial intervention. The collective institutional decision-making has been empowered.

Conclusion:

Political and judicial accountability are complementary pillars of Pakistan's constitutional framework. It ensures democratic responsiveness and safeguards constitutional rights. In post-27th amendment context, SC and HC continue to play decisive role in maintaining accountability over Executive and legislature but with more regulated and institutionalised framework. Effective government ensures that all state organs balance the power of one another and none is dominant.

Question - 3 Part (a)

→ Woodrow Wilson's Contribution to Public Administration:

Introduction:

Woodrow Wilson is considered the father of modern public Administration and his essay "The Study of Administration" also distinguished the field of politics as separate from Administration.

→ Major Contributions:

1) Politics - Administration Dichotomy:

It separates politics which is policy-making institute from administration that is responsible for implementing policies impartially and unbiasedly.

2) Professional Civil Services:

Civil Services should be apolitical and non-partisan organ of state. They must be promoted on merit and any political intervention must be strictly denied.

3) Administrative Efficiency

Government must be like a **Business model** and the rules and regulations must be strict and binding. It appreciates the professional business atmosphere of administration.

4) Scientific Approach:

There should be modern and systematic study of all state institutions particularly Civil Services. Reforms and adoption of business strategies in administration. Scientific research and progress must be integrated with Public Administration.

• Criticism of this model:

It is a rigid and extremely structured model of administration where often stringent rules that hinder the efficiency of institutes leading to red tapism. Moreover, it is criticised by developing countries as it would be hard for such weak institutions to comply with these regulations. The capacity needs to be increased and which is a long-term method!

Conclusion:

Woodrow Wilson model of public administration reflects upon the idea of stringent rules and adopting the hierarchical order and strategies of a business model. It debates on idea of Civil Services reforms and depoliticization of administrative units. Furthermore, the administrative institutions should be politically unbiased and they should only work for the best interest of people and the state.

Question-3 cont... Part (c)

• Introduction: Federal and Province

"Intergovernmental Relations in Pakistan"
Pakistan is a federal state under the constitution of 1973. The relations between federal and provinces are of great importance to co-ordinate

on policy-making and implementation, as well as resource management matters.

II → Essential Models for Relations:

1) Council of Common Interests (CCI)

After 18th amendment, with powers devolved to provinces, CCI was created to negotiate between matters of provincial and federal disputes or misinterpretations. It coordinates with issues of economy, energy or state-level policies.

2) National Finance Commission Award (NFC):

It ensures smooth distribution of resources among the Centre and its federating units. With 7th NFC in 2009, massive share was given to provinces. It reduces provincial grievances over central control and balances the power.

3) Inter-ministerial Coordination:

There are also committees between federal and centre that regulate various processes and policies.

→ Challenges:

Often there are centre-province trust deficit with regard to resources and policies. There are various resource allocation disputes like that on Rekdik or on creation of new dams or giving more share

to centre with regard to it being trapped in debt cycle. There are also political conflicts between ministers as well.

Conclusion:

Proper inter-governmental relations are key for effective and efficient governance model. Pakistan should focus on improving it through empowering CCI and depoliticising it with giving more emphasis to NFC. Then it should curb out any delays and conflicts as it disrupts the overall state institution performance too. Pakistan being a federal state must also work on empowering its federating units and all internal grievances must be resolved.

Question - 6

E-Governance : Pre-requisite for Modern Statecraft

Introduction:

E-governance refers to use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to deliver government services, facilitate decision-making and improve transparency and accountability.

Efficient governance depends on digital platforms like E-services, Online Registrations for government job recruitments, online licensing and digital procurement.

Prospects in Pakistan:

A) Improved Efficiency :

With the advancement of technology and automation, there is minimal chance of error with less human involvement which contributes to efficiency in service.

NADRA Registration System or Online visa and passport services.

B) Citizen-Centric Services.

It improves access to online platforms for payments, complaints and information.

It also promotes participatory governance.

c) Policy and Decision Support:
E-governance helps in better planning and implementation of policy with analysis and research.

Challenges to E-governance:

1) Digital Divide: Urban vs Rural

Unequal access to technology is prevalent in rural areas where there is low internet penetration and literacy constraint.

2) Capacity and Skill Gaps:

Government officials lack adequate ICT training which causes a resistance for them to change among traditional bureaucracy.

3) Cybercrime and its risks:

Huge cost of implementation also comes up with increased risk of breach of privacy, hacking and identity theft. Weak legal framework also hinders the process of cyber security assurance.

4) Examples:

- Online Tax Filing (FBR)
- Digital Pakistan Mission (2019)
- NADRA → Citizen online registration
- HEE online Certificate attestation services.