

Part - II:

Section-A

Q. No. 3

Introduction:

China presents a distinct model of governance that challenges western Governance system given its long-term implementation capacity and state-led capitalism. China presents an alternative model of political development to the western model as it combines democracy with meritocracy, better enforcement mechanisms, long-term planning, preventing hijack of political system and people-centric governance model. However, some critics claim that Chinese political development is not alternative to western model as it restricts upward mobility and extractive political institutions which is unsubstantiated.

Chinese Model of Governance, vs western Model of Governance.

Long-term implementation capacity

(Single party system)

Communist Party of China (CPC)

cyclical democracy of west

Government changes after 5 years.

Chinese state
capitalism.

↓
70% Private sector.
30% Government-owned
enterprises.

Unchecked
capitalism

↓
• competition
• private
property.

China presents an viable
alternative model of
political development
as compared to Western
Model.

(i) Chinese political system
combines meritocracy with
democracy providing excellent
form of governance.

In Chinese political system,
National People's Congress (NPC)
acts as democratic parliament of
China. However, its deputies are
elected by communist party of
China who are selected on their
expertise. It is contradictory to
western model where everyone can
elect parliament regardless of his/
her expertise.

(ii) Chinese political model
provides good governance
due to better enforcement
than west:

According to Francis Fukuyama,
good governance starts with the

ability of state to enforce decisions. In west, enforcement is sidelined due to political deadlock and bureaucratic constraints. In China, President with State council rapidly enforce measures without fear of losing majority that results in good governance.

(iii) Chinese model of political development provides long-term planning which is absent in western models:

Western political models are characterised by short-term development plans that builds a party's political capital. On the other hand, Chinese political model can serve long-term planning as the same ideology rules for the long time.

Example:

National Reform and Development Commission of China is among the best long planning commissions.

(iv) Chinese political model provides good governance as it prevents hijack of the system by capital class.

In western capitalist models, bourgeoisie influences the elections through funding to the parties. According to Oxfam Report 2024, 1%.

of capitalist holds over 90% of the global wealth as a result of unchecked capitalism. On the other hand, Chinese political control gives powers to 2.5 million people of CPC which checks 70% capitalism of in China.

(v) China prefers people's centric-governance model of political development rather than western model of extractive development.

In western political model, billions of subsidies are provided to private sector which implements development in the areas. On the other hand, China prefers people's welfare over capitalist subordination. This political development model enhances the performance of state-owned enterprises to prevent against ills of capitalism.

(vi) Chinese political model balances autonomy with enforcement as compared to western models.

According to Constitution of People's Republic of China 1982, there is one China Two state system. Macau, Hong Kong and Tibet have limited autonomy to make rules in line with communism. On the other hand, extreme autonomy cripple western states to maintain enforcement.

Arguments that Chinese model is not an alternative to political development model of the west:

(i) Chinese political model restricts upward mobility unlike western political models which hampers good governance:

Good governance depends on political rights of people. As Chinese political system restricts upward mobility of people with different ideologies, it is inimical to good governance.

(ii) Chinese extractive political institutions cannot sustain long-term development:

Chinese political institutions are extractive which hinders the penetration of foreign companies in the market. This extractive system cannot sustain long-term growth.

(Why Nations Fail: Acemoglu and Robinson).

Assesment:

In "Why Nations Fail?", authors also argue that China has unique system where political institutions provide enforcement while inclusive economic institutions

favour growth. It is the reason Chinese governance model is surpassing West in terms of per capita income and economic growth.

Conclusion.

Chinese political system is based upon people-centric approach. Thus, it offers good alternative for governance to that of western democracy.

Section - B

Q. No. 4.

Introduction:

~~major~~ In the light of largest democracy and persistent governance challenges, Indian democracy has numerous strengths and weaknesses. The strength of Indian democracy includes that it has constitution that is product of borrowed wisdom and reflects multiethnic federation of India. Moreover, Indian democracy has a powerful lower house (Lok Sabha) which can check the arbitrary powers of Prime Minister. Furthermore, Indian election commission has multi-partisan legitimacy and Indian democracy ^{possesses} ~~has~~ limited separation of powers. However, given governance challenges, Indian democracy is marked by Hindutva extremism, legislative discrimination,

caste-based political system, limited powers of supreme court and limited check on populism.

In strengths of the largest Democracy of India.

(i) Indian democracy is the largest democracy as it has a constitution of borrowed wisdom:

Indian democracy is the largest democracy as it has the largest and diverse constitution of the world. It has 395 constitutional articles borrowed from 1935 Indian Government Act, US constitution and other constitutions of the world.

(ii) Indian federation reflects the multiethnicity which makes it the largest democracy:

In Indian Constitution, proportional representation is provided to all the union territories and federal units. In Raj Sabha, the equal proportion of minorities and classes makes it the largest democracy.

(iii) Powerful lower house (Lok Sabha) is the basis of Indian consolidated democracy. Indian lower house is the largest

and powerful lower house in the world. Lok Sabha controls appointment of Prime Minister and his removal through No confidence. Moreover, it can summon the ministers and hold authority over federal consolidated fund. That is testament of democratic culture in India.

iv) Lok Sabha is powerful enough to check arbitrary powers of Prime Minister:

Lok Sabha can control Prime Minister by vote of No confidence. If 20% of parliamentarians pass the motion, voting takes place after 3-7 days. In case of 2nd majority in favour of motion, Prime Minister is removed.

v) Indian Election Commission has multipartisan legitimacy which makes it the largest democracy of the world:

Despite years of state and central elections, there is absence of cases of election rigging by opposition parties. In multi-party system of India, it reflects legitimacy of world's largest democracy.

vi) Indian democracy is characterised by limited separation of powers:

In India, Lok Sabha is powerful to pass any legislation. Prime

Minister enforces orders. Supreme Court is independent to interpret the constitution, indicating true separation of powers in Indian Democracy.

Persistent governance Challenges and weakness of Indian democracy.

(i) Indian democracy is weakened by Hinduva extremism that creates governance challenges.

Article 42 of Indian Constitution incorporates secularism into pre-ambule of constitution. However, votes are mobilised by domination of Hindus which creates the challenge of equitable governance.

(ii) Indian democracy is weakened by legislative discrimination which is inimical to good governance:

In Indian Corporate, Article 25 provides secular framework. However, Hindus marriage Act 1955 is also applied to Sikhs, Jainism and other religious communities. It indicates legislative discrimination of minorities in India.

(iii) Indian democracy is constrained by caste-based political system creating governance challenges.

In India, Scheduled castes Act 1970, favours are mostly given to Hindu castes. Moreover, in administrative services, more than 70% IPS officers are Brahmins indicating bad governance due to caste-based political system.

(Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: Ayesha Jalal).

(iv) Indian democracy is characterised by covert authoritarianism which is against good governance.

In Indian political system, central Government maintain its monopoly through centralised superior services. It indicates a covert authoritarianism in India which weakens democracy and creates governance challenges.

(Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: Ayesha Jalal).

(v) Indian Supreme court not is powerful as that of USA Supreme court creating governance

Problems:

In 2019, Supreme Court of India declared Article 370 and 35A of related to A occupied Kashmir as null and void due to internal pressure. It is because the judges are appointed and removed by President on request of Prime Minister. Thus, limited powers of Supreme Court creates governance issues in India.

(vi) Indian democracy has weak checks on populism creating persistent governance challenges:

In Indian democracy, populist tendencies are on the rise. This far-right populism weakens Indian democracy creating persistent challenges.

Conclusion

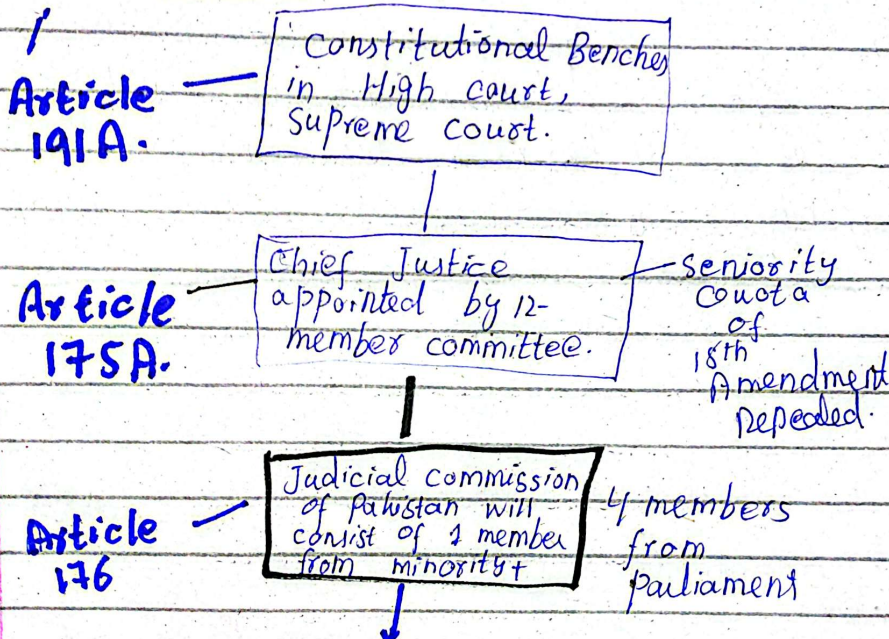
Indian democracy is powerful in theory but weak in practice. It is constrained by Hindutva majoritarianism and covert malgovernance.

Q. 7.

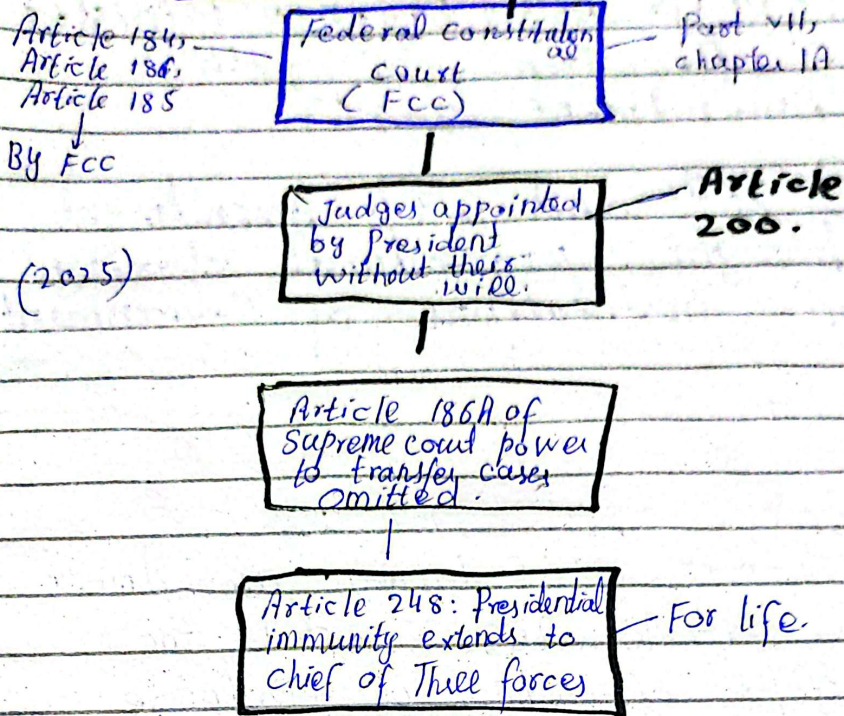
Introduction:

26th and 27th Amendment to Constitution of Pakistan 1973. has created true separation of powers and brought procedural clarity in constitution. However, ~~it has~~ these amendments have undermined judicial independence, strengthened over-developed state structures, created an environment of fear and, ~~or~~ brought a culture of elite impunity, which has weakened parliament, glorified super-executive and destroyed democratic consolidation in Pakistan.

26th Amendment to Constitution of Pakistan 1973:



27th Amendment to Constitution of Pakistan.



Proponents of 26th and 27th Amendment:

(i) 26th and 27th Amendment has created true separation of powers giving powers to parliament and democratic consolidation:

26th Amendment 2024 has given powers to parliament which was ousted by hyper-extended judicial set up. Moreover, 27th Amendment has defined the true powers of judiciary, executive and parliament.

"We are empowering parliament as agreed in

Charter of Democracy 2006"

(Khawaja Asif: Defence Minister of Pakistan on 26th Amendment 2016).

(ii) 26th and 27th Amendment brought procedural clarity in institutions of Government:

In 26th Amendment, procedure for Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) appointment was decided by amendment in article 215. Similarly, 27th Amendment 2015 through amendment in article 243 created the portfolio of Chief of Defence Forces and brought procedural clarity in Pakistan's institutions.

Critics of 26th and 27th Amendment to Constitution of Pakistan 1973:

(i) 26th and 27th Amendment has undermined judicial independence, undermining democratic consolidation:

According to International Committee of Jurists (ICJ), 26th Amendment was strongest blow to judicial independence and rule of law in Pakistan. Similarly, 27th Amendment weakened democracy by creating a

court which will be appointed by parliament.

(International Committee of Jurists: Opinion on 27th Amendment).

(ii) 26th and 27th amendment is assault on democratic consolidation and parliamentary power given environment of fear.

In 26th Amendment 2024, evaluation of judges was handed over to Judicial Commission of Pakistan (JCP) dominated by ministers.

Similarly, amendment to article 200 in 27th Amendment 2025 empowered the President to transfer judges without their consent. It indicates if judges favour opposition, they will be transferred which weakens parliament and democracy.

(iii) 26th & 27th Amendment has weakened parliament by strengthening over-developed State Structure.

According to Hamza Alvi, a military-oligarchic elite governs Pakistan through political intervention.

In 27th Amendment, impunity has been extended to Chief of Defense Forces (CDF) and other military officers. It is further solidifying military-oligarchic elite by which is weakening parliamentary power.

(iv) 26th and 27th Amendment has further concentrated powers in executive undermining parliamentary power and democratic consolidation.

In 26th Amendment, parliamentary committee to select chief Justice was dominated by majority political party, concentrating parliamentary powers in executive. Similarly, 27th Amendment concentrated judicial powers to executive creating a super-powered executive.

According to Montesquieu Theory of Separation of Powers, concentration of all powers in executive creates totalitarian rule.

(v) 26th and 27th Amendment has converted Pakistan into undemocratic nation:

After 26th Amendment 2024, Economic Intelligence Unit decreased the index of Pakistan from hybrid to authoritarian democracy. Similarly, 27th amendment has decreased the chances of accountability in Pakistan.

"Democracy does not exist where culture of elite impunity is prevalent"

(Al-Jazeera report on 27th Amendment: 2025)

Critical Analysis:

Through 26th Amendment 2024 and 27th Amendment 2025, democratic consolidation has crumbled and parliamentary power is clipped.

According to **Maleeha Lodhi**, these amendments are "sliding into Authoritarianism"

Conclusion:

26th and 27th Amendments to Constitution of Pakistan ^{are} not only blow to judicial independence but also to democracy of Pakistan. Thus, 18th Amendment must be restored to ~~re~~ recreate democracy in the country.

Q. 6.

Introduction

RA

Fr

N.A

Comm.

2019

G-7

Samana

UN

mutual

MF.

TRICS

river

ft power

BRICS+ (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa + other members) is the collective voice of Global South. It holds GDP of the world greater than G-7 countries that challenge trade dominance of IMF. Similarly, BRICS created alternative funding process to challenge IMF-led debt trap. BRICS tried to engage Venezuela in global trade whose sovereignty is violated in presence of UN. Moreover, mutual currencies forum by BRICS is challenge to IMF-dollar trap. BRICS have created its

• sustainable develop

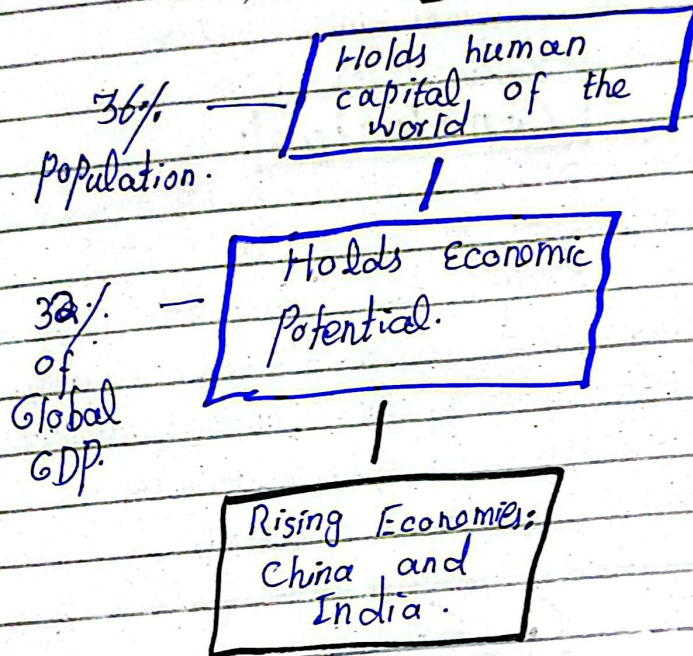
• Expansion

• consensus

(UNSG.)

bank, a challenge to UN-led world Bank and IMF. Similarly, BRICS expansion poses threat to UN dominance in the world.

BRICS: An overview.



BRICS: A challenge to United Nations (UN) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

① Contingent Reserve agreement is challenge by BRICS to IMF:

International Monetary Fund (IMF) hold 52% of global debt. However, BRICS is challenging this dominance because its contingent Reserve Fund provides loans on easier and flexible terms than IMF.

(ii) BRICS is a challenge to UN as it represents the underrepresented countries:

In UN security council, five global powers hold veto power. Rising Economies of India and South Africa call for reformation in this framework. Thus, BRICS fill this gap by providing voice to India, South Africa at par with global powers like Russia and China which is challenge to UN.

(iii) New Development Bank of BRICS is challenge to UN and IMF:

New Development Bank, launched in Kazan Summit 2024, is a big challenge to UN as its aid capacity is declining due to withdrawal of USA. Secondly, IMF and world Bank debt policy is being replaced by New Development Bank.

(Kazan Declaration: 2024).

(iv) BRICS expansion poses a great threat to reduction of UN:

As America is withdrawing from UN-led agencies, Russia

China are pooling resources to expand its footprints.

In 2024, BRICS expanded to Egypt. In 2025, it included Indonesia, indicating growing trust of countries on BRICS.

(iv) **BRICS is challenging UN via the principle of Sovereignty.**

In 2025, USA violated Article 2) Sovereignty principle of UN to attack Venezuela. On the other hand, BRICS offered constructive engagement with Venezuela in 2024 on the principle of mutual sovereignty. Thus, BRICS is offering inclusive sovereignty rather than US-dominated variant of sovereignty in UN.

(v) **Mutual currencies agreement is challenging dollar-dominated IMF.**

In 2024, BRICS BRAZIL offered BRICS ^{common} mutual currency. However, in 2025, BRICS nations decided to evade dollar dominance through trade in mutual currencies.

China has mutual trade and currency agreements with 40 countries while Russia has agreements in Ruble.

with central South Asian countries. This diversification of trade reduce influence of dollar; a major challenge to IMF.

(vi) BRICS university is challenge to "soft power" of IMF and UN:

In BRICS summit 2025, joint declaration announced BRICS University to promote scientific cooperation among global South. Through this practice, soft power initiatives by UN and IMF funded can face a severe backflow.

Conclusion

BRICS through its recent initiatives is challenging the UN and IMF. Its regional and global footprints are gradually exceeding which may surpass UN if they ~~do~~ not cater to emerging realities.