

NOA Final Mock (Pol. Science - II)

PART - II

SECTION - (A)

Q. NO. 03

China's Model of Governance

Introduction

China's rapid economic rise and political stability under an authoritarian, party-led system have generated global debate about whether it offers a viable alternative to Western liberal democratic governance. Often described as "China Model" or "Beijing Consensus," this system challenges Western assumptions that political liberalization must accompany economic development. Assessing the viability of this model requires examining its governance structure, sources of legitimacy, and

inherent limitations

Core Features of the Chinese Governance Model

- Single Party rule: under Communist Chinese Party (CCP)
- Centralized authority
- Monopoly of political power
- CCP's control over state institutions
- Bureaucratic meritocracy
- Policy experimentation
- Importance to Specialized Economic Zones (SEZs)

Developmental Outcomes

One of the strongest arguments in favor of China is a viable alternative lies in its development outcomes. Since 1978, China has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty and transformed into world's largest economy. As of 2025, China has consecutively surpassed the export income of a trillion dollars for the second year.

Legitimacy Without Electoral Democracy

China derives political legitimacy primarily from performance rather than popular electoral consent. The CCP maintains legitimacy through economic

growth, nationalism, and state's social stability. Projects like BRI contribute to this at large.

Governance Through Surveillance

China's model also relies heavily on social control mechanisms, including censorship, digital surveillance, and restrictions on civil liberties. The Social Credit System and extensive use of Artificial Intelligence for monitoring dissent highlights how technology reinforces authoritarian governance.

Policy Flexibility

Unlike rigid authoritarian regimes, China demonstrates a degree of institutional

adaptability. The CCP allows limited local experimentation before scaling policies nationally, a practice described as "crossing the river by feeling the stones."

Limitations of the Chinese

Model of Governance

Despite its successes, China's model faces significant constraints. The absence of institutionalized political opposition and free media limits the accountability. It increases the risks of corruption, policy misjudgment, and elite capture. The concentration of power raises concerns about succession crisis and long term stability.

Implications for Global Political Development

China's governance model has particular appeal for developing countries facing challenges of state-building, political instability, and weak institutions. However, the transferability of this model is limited as China's characteristics cannot be easily replicated elsewhere.

China's Model Challenging Western Governance Models

While liberal democracies emphasize individual rights, rule of law and political participation, they often struggle

with governance inefficiencies. China's smooth and efficient model challenges the democracy as a prerequisite for development while protecting democratic norms in its authoritarian regime.

Conclusion

China represents a distinctive and, in some respects, efficient and effective model of political development. Despite its certain limitations for transferability to other countries, it challenges the democratic norms and values of West with its authoritarian efficiencies.

SECTION-(B)

Q. NO. 04

Democracy In India: Challenges, Strengths, and Weaknesses

Introduction

India's status as the world's largest democracy rests on its ability to sustain universal adult franchise, regular elections, and constitutional governance in a deeply diverse society. Since independence in 1947, India has maintained democratic continuity despite engrained social dilemmas. However, like any other country,

India's democracy is also marred by its strengths and weaknesses.

Features of Indian Democracy

- F I → Universal adult Franchise
- E N → Regular elections
- A D → Constitutional supremacy
- T I → Separation of powers
- U A → Federal structure
- R N → Rule of law supreme
- E → Multi-party system
- S D → Judicial Review
- M E → Freedom of speech
- M → Free media
- O O → Protection of fundamental rights
- F C → Reservation and inclusivity
- R
- A
- C
- Y

Strengths Of Indian Democracy

Robust Constitutional Framework

India has a robust constitutional framework that guarantees fundamental rights, separation of powers, and democratic governance in the country.

Electoral Resilience

The elections are regular, free, and fair, at large. It ensures peaceful transfer of powers thereby enabling smooth governance practices.

Mass Political Participation

Due to universal adult franchise, the citizens across the country are empowered. It ensures proper representation and inclusivity in a diverse community.

Independent Judiciary

Judiciary is the most sensitive institution of a country. The presence of the doctrine of separation of powers ensures independence of judiciary thereby holding the rule of law in high esteem.

Media And Freedom of Speech

The fundamental rights in

the constitution ensures free media and freedom of speech and expression. This ensures political inclusivity which is a crucial feature of democracy.

Weaknesses Of Indian Democracy

Bureaucratic Inefficiency

The bureaucracy in India is marred by hurdles like red-tapism and politicisation. This weakens governance and slows policy implementation thereby undermining democratic outcomes.

Risks Of Majoritarianism

India is home to a num-

ber of marginalized classes. It faces a rise of religious-based politics. This threatens secularism and increases class vulnerability among different groups.

Judicial Delays

According to the legal maxim "Justice delayed is justice denied." India is home to a diverse population and its judiciary suffers from structural and procedural delays. This compromises the fundamental rights of the citizens and diminishes the rule of law.

Conclusion

The Indian democracy demonstrates remarkable strengths in institutional ~~continuity~~ continuity.

electoral legitimacy, and political participation. However, persistent challenges ranging from judicial delays to red-tapism in bureaucracy remain. This undermines the democratic values in the country and increases the prospects of social inequalities.

Q. NO. 05

The Security Driven Foreign Policy Of Pakistan Avoiding 'Camp Politics' Stance

Introduction

Pakistan's foreign policy has historically been security driven, shaped by persistent

external threats, regional instability, and internal vulnerabilities. Unlike many post-colonial states that aligned rigidly with superpower blocs during the Cold War, Pakistan formally rejects the "camp politics" narrative.

Conceptualizing 'Camp Politics'

Camp politics refers to the rigid alignment of states with a major power bloc or ideological camp, typically during the Cold War. Such as the Western capitalist bloc led by the USA or Eastern socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union. Pakistan officially rejects this model.

Origin Of A Security Centric Outlook

Pakistan's security-driven foreign policy emerged from acute external threats, particularly territorial disputes with India, military asymmetry, and fragile state institutions. Defense imperatives dominated diplomatic priorities, overshadowing trade-led policies.

Strategic Flexibility

Pakistan tried to stay flexible and independent. Its strong relationship with China, while also engaging with the USA and the Middle Eastern countries, shows

Pakistan's attempt to balance interests without fully committing to one side. This reflects its non-camp politics stance.

Economic Trade-Offs

Focusing on security limited Pakistan's growth. Aid and military assistance often came with conditions, and regional conflicts blocked trade opportunities.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

Pakistan has shifted its foreign policy to economy-base policies while balancing it with security concerns. The projects like CPEC, CASA-1000,

and TAPI show Pakistan's transitioning focus from traditionally security-driven to trade-led foreign policies.

Increasing Partnerships Throughout the Globe

Pakistan has started focusing on economic growth along-side its security concerns. It has been evident through projects like mineral partnership with the USA, CPEC-phase II, and Pak-KSA defence pact.

Post Cold War Challenges

Pakistan's foreign policy has been greatly inclined

towards security-based alliances. It was due to major drawbacks and implications of the cold war. Crisis like war on Terror, nuclear arms race, and regional conflicts surrounded the country's foreign framework.

Conclusion

Pakistan's foreign policy has been mainly security-driven, though it formally avoided strict camp politics; while selective alliances allowed some flexibility, economic development often suffered. For a stronger and more independent foreign policy, Pakistan needs to balance security with economic growth and regional cooperation.

Q.NO. 08

The Current Economic Conditions Of Pakistan

Introduction

Pakistan is facing a serious economic crisis marked by slow growth, high inflation, rising debt, and heavy reliance on foreign assistance. These economic problems are not only technical, but also deeply political, affecting governance, public trust, and policy choices.

Economic Growth Situation

Pakistan's economic growth remains weak. GDP growth has stayed around 2-3%, which

is barely enough to match population growth. This is because of a number of issues.

- Lack of literacy (60%)
- Heavy population growth (3%)
- Brain drain (4% skilled)

Increase in Inflation

Inflation is one of the most serious challenges with respect to economy in Pakistan. Consumer Price inflation remains above 20% with food inflation approximately 30%. This has significantly raised the cost of living thereby exacerbating poverty and social inequalities in the country.

Fiscal Deficit Of Pakistan

Pakistan faces chronic fiscal deficit due to low tax collection and high expenditures. The tax-to-GDP ratio remains around 9-10%. According to FBR, only 15% of the total population were in the active^{tax} payer list as of 2025. FBR also reported a budget shortfall of 335 Billion PKR by the end of 2025.

Debt Management Crisis

Pakistan's public debt exceeds 75% of its GDP. The large portion of revenue is spent on debt repayments. External debts have increased due to continuous balance of payment crisis and currency depreciation.

Role of Foreign Assistance In Pakistan's Economy

Foreign assistance plays a crucial role in stabilizing the economy of Pakistan. IMF programmes provide short-term relief by supporting foreign exchange reserves. China (CPEC), Saudiya, and UAE also assist Pakistan in its economy.

Impact On Political Stability

Economic hardships have directly affected political stability in Pakistan. High inflation, unemployment, and energy costs weaken public confidence in elected governments. This leads to social and political unrest in the country.

Conclusion

Low economic growth, high inflation, rising debt, and heavy reliance on foreign aid mark the current economic conditions of Pakistan. Without structural reforms, improved tax collection and political consensus on economic policies, economic crises will continue to undermine the governance and public trust in the country.