

MOCK EXAM

PART-II

SECTION - A

QUESTION NO:-3

1. INTRODUCTION:

China presents a governance model distinct from the liberal democratic system prevalent in the West, characterized by **authoritarianism, one-party rule, centralized planning, and meritocratic bureaucracy**. China has achieved remarkable economic growth, social stability, and global influence. This raises the question of whether the Chinese model represents a viable alternative path of political development.

2. Key Features of the Chinese Governance Model:

2.1 One-party Rule:

The Communist Party of China monopolizes political authority. No competitive electoral politics, legitimacy derives from **performance based governance** rather than popular elections.

2.2 Meritocratic Bureaucracy:

Governance relies on merit-based recruitment through the **civil service examination system**, adapted to modern party-state bureaucracy. Technocrats occupy key positions, ensuring **political continuity and competence**.

2.3 Centralized Decision-Making:

Strategic decisions are centralized in the Politburo and **Central Committee**. It enables long-term planning, exemplified by **Five-year plans** and infrastructure projects like **Belt and Road Initiative**.

2.4 Authoritarian Stability:

Strong state control over media, civil society, and digital spaces ensure **political stability**. This comes at the

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cost of freedom of expression and political pluralism.

3. Strengths of the Chinese Model:

3.1 Economic Growth and Development:

Average GDP growth of 6-10% per annum over decades lifted millions out of poverty. Efficient **state-led capitalism** combines market mechanisms with strategic state intervention.

3.2 Policy Continuity and long-Term Planning:

Unlike Western democracies, China avoids **short-term electoral cycles** that hinder strategic development. Examples include: **Made in China 2025** and environmental policies.

3.3 Social Stability:

High level of social order and low incidence of civil unrest, compared to fragmented democracies. Thus, strong surveillance and **social management systems** enforce rule of law.

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4. Criticisms and Limitations:

4.1 Lack of Political Freedoms:

There's absence of political pluralism, freedom of speech and independent judiciary. There's also human rights concerns, especially in Xinjiang and Hong Kong thus challenge global acceptance.

4.2 Overreliance on the Party:

Governance legitimacy depends heavily on party performance. There's a potential risk if economic growth slows or social discontent rises.

4.3 Limited Transferability:

China's model is tightly linked to historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors. Thus, it may not be replicable in states with strong demands for political participation or heterogeneous societies.

5. China as a Model for Political

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Development:

5.1 Selective Appeal:

Attractive to developing countries prioritizing economic growth over liberal democracy. Countries in Africa and South-east Asia have shown interest in adopting aspects of state-led development and governance efficiency.

5.2 Alternative to Western Liberalism:

Challenges the liberal democratic paradigm that links economic development with political freedoms. It suggests a performance-based legitimacy model, emphasizing growth and stability over electoral competition.

5.3 Pragmatic Adaptation:

China's model is flexible, allows experimentation at local levels before national implementation, known as, "crossing the river by feeling the stones".

6. Conclusion:

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China represents a viable alternative model of political development, particularly for countries seeking rapid economic growth, social stability, and strong centralized governance. However, it comes at the cost of political freedoms and human rights, and its applicability outside the Chinese context is limited. While the Western liberal model emphasizes participation and individual rights, China emphasizes performance, meritocracy, and state control. Ultimately, China challenges the universality of the Western model and provides a distinct, thorough context-dependent path to development.

SECTION-13

QUESTION NO:-4

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1. INTRODUCTION:

India, hailed as the world's largest democracy, operates a Parliamentary system with a federal structure.

Since independence in 1947, it has upheld regular elections, universal suffrage, and constitutional governance, despite immense diversity in culture, language, religion, and socio-economic conditions.

While Indian democracy has many strengths, it also faces government challenges.

2. Strengths of Indian Democracy:

2.1 Electoral Legitimacy and Regular Elections:

India conducts free and fair elections at national and state levels. The Universal adult franchise ensures participation of over 900 million voters.

2.2 Constitutional Supremacy:

The Indian Constitution (1950) is the backbone of democratic governance, ensuring fundamental rights, separation of powers, and rule of law. The

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Independent judiciary protects constitutionalism and civil liberties.

2.3 Pluralism and Diversity Accommodation:

Democracy in India accommodates multiple languages, religions, and ethnicities. Use of reservation policies and decentralized governance fosters inclusion of marginalized groups.

2.4 Vibrant Civil Society and Media:

Free press and active civil society play a watchdog role, ensuring accountability. NGOs, activists, and independent media contribute to transparency.

2.5 Decentralization and Federalism:

Panchayati Raj institutions empower local governance and participatory democracy. Federal structure balances power between center and states.

2.6 Political Competition and Choice:

Multiparty system provides electoral competition, giving citizens meaningful choices. This encourages policy innovation and debate.

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3. Weaknesses of Indian Democracy:

3.1 Corruption and Governance Deficits:

Widespread **bureaucratic inefficiency** and corruption undermine service delivery. For example: Public distribution system and infrastructure projects face leakage and delays.

3.2 Electoral Malpractices and Money Power:

There's **influence of money and muscle power** in elections, distorts representation. Political dynasties reduce **competitiveness and accountability**.

3.3 Communalism and Identity Politics:

Religious, caste, and linguistic politics often **polarize society**, undermining national cohesion.

3.4 Weak Implementation of Policies:

Despite progressive laws and programs, implementation is hampered by **administrative inefficiency and corruption**.

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3.5 Political Instability at Times:

Coalition politics sometimes lead to **policy paralysis** and short-term governance focus. Frequent changes in leadership at state or central level hinder long-term planning.

3.6 Social Inequality and Regional Disparities:

Economic and social inequalities, especially in rural areas, limit the **effectiveness of democratic governance**.

Disparities in literacy, health care, and infrastructure remain persistent.

4. CONCLUSION:

Indian democracy represents a remarkable achievement in governance for a highly diverse nation, with strengths including **constitutionalism, pluralism, electoral legitimacy, and decentralization**. However, it faces serious challenges like corruption, identity politics, weak implementation, and social inequality, which hinder the full realization of democratic ideals. The resilience of Indian democracy

lies in its ability to accommodate diversity, encourage political participation, and sustain democratic institutions, but continuous reforms are essential to strengthen governance and policy effectiveness.

QUESTION NO:-5

1. INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan's foreign policy has historically been characterized as **Security-centric**, largely shaped by geopolitical vulnerabilities, regional conflicts, and perceived existential threats. Despite officially advocating **non-alignment and avoidance of rigid camp politics**, Pakistan's external engagements have often reflected security compulsions rather than economic priorities.

2. Security-Driven vs Economy-Driven Foreign Policy:

Security-driven policy prioritizes military alliances, strategic **defence**, and **threat perception**. The Economy-driven policy emphasizes **trade, investment, connectivity**, and **geo-economics**.

3. Non-Camp (Non-Aligned) Politics:

Non-camp politics implies **strategic autonomy**, avoiding rigid alignment with power blocs. Pakistan officially endorses "**no camp politics**" but practices **selective alignments**.

4. Historical Evolution of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

4.1 Early Security Orientation:

Post-Independence, immediate security concerns vis-a-vis **India** and **Kashmir** shaped foreign policy. Alignment with **US-led alliances (SEATO, CENTO)** contradicted non-alignment. The economic gains were secondary to military assistance. Pakistan's early foreign policy choices institutionalized **security primacy** over economic diplom

4.2 Cold War and Post-Cold War Period:

4.2.1 Strategic Alignments Despite Non-Camp Rhetoric:

During the Cold War, Pakistan remained firmly in the **Western Camp**. Post-9/11 alliance with the US in the **War on Terror** further reinforced security dependence.

4.3 Costs of Security-Centric Foreign Policy:

Economic Sanctions (1998 nuclear tests), trade under diversification and over-reliance on aid were the costs paid as security centric foreign policy.

4.4 China-Centric Strategic Partnership:

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) symbolizes potential **geo-economic shift**. However, CPEC remains embedded in **strategic logic**, not broad based economic integration.

4.5 Balancing Major Powers without Camp Politics:

Pakistan claims neutrality in **US-China rivalry**, **Ukraine war**, and **Middle East rivalries**. However, reliance on China and Gulf states indicates **asymmetric dependence**. Thus, Pakistan practices **"soft alignment"** rather than true non-alignment.

4.6 Persistent Regional Security Threats:

This includes the unresolved **Kashmir dispute**, India's conventional superiority and strategic partnerships, Afghan instability and cross-border terrorism, are all pertinent regional security threats.

4.7 Civil-Military Imbalance:

It is said that there's military's dominant role in **foreign and security policy** formulation. The economic diplomacy lacks institutional ownership.

4.8 Limited Trade Integration:

Minimal trade with India and regional neighbors. Weak utilization of **SAARC and ECO frameworks**, in contrast with ASEAN's economic

diplomacy success.

4.4 Aid Dependence over Trade Orientation

There is preference for strategic rents over export competitiveness. Foreign policy leveraged for **short-term financial bailouts**, not sustainable growth according to World Bank.

4.10 Geo-Economics as Policy Narrative:

The Recent emphasis is on **geo-economics over geo-politics**. This transformation is hindered by structural constraints, security tensions and **domestic instability**.

5. CONCLUSION:

Pakistan's foreign policy has largely remained **Security-driven**, shaped by regional threats, military dominance, and strategic alliances, despite official claims of avoiding camp politics. While recent rhetoric emphasizes **geo-economics and strategic autonomy**, practical outcomes continue to reflect selective

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alignments and security priorities. A genuine shift toward an economy-driven, non-camp foreign policy requires **regional conflict resolution, institutional rebalancing, trade diversification, and economic resilience**. Until then, Pakistan's foreign policy will remain security-first with economic aspirations rather than a fully transformed geo-economic strategy.

QUESTION NO:-6

1. INTRODUCTION:

The post world war II global governance architecture—dominated by the **United Nation (UN)** and **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**—largely reflects Western political and economic dominance. In recent decades, Global South groupings such as **BRICS** (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) have emerged, advocating multipolarity, reform of global institutions, and alternative

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development finance. This has raised debate over whether BRICS poses a systemic challenge to existing institutions or merely seeks reform within them.

2. Challenge to Western Institutional Dominance:

BRICS questions US-EU dominance in decision making within IMF and World Bank. IMF quota and voting power remain skewed toward developed states. BRICS demands greater representation of emerging economies.

3. Creation of The New Development Bank (NDB):

Establishment of The New Development Bank (2014) provides alternative development financing. NDB offers loans with fewer political conditionalities than IMF. This is a direct challenge to IMF-World Bank monopoly over development finance.

4. Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA):

CRA provides a \$100 billion liquidity

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mechanism to member states. Reduces reliance on IMF bailouts during balance of payments crises. Symbolic erosion of IMF's lender-of-last resort role.

5. Promotion of Multipolar World order

BRICS explicitly supports multipolarity over unipolar or Western-centric governance. The challenge includes UN Security Council dominance by P5. This advocates reform of UNSC, including permanent seats for developing states.

6. De-dollarization Efforts:

BRICS promote local currency trades, reducing dependency on the US-dollar. This weakens IMF leverage, which is deeply tied to the dollar-centric system. China-Russia and India-Russia trade has been increasingly conducted in local currencies.

7. South-South Cooperation Model:

BRICS emphasizes mutual development

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without political interference. This contrasts with **IMF conditionality** related to austerity, governance, and privatization. Thus appeals strongly to **African, Asian and Latin American States**.

8. Parallel Norm-Setting Institutions:

BRICS summit produce **joint declarations** on development, security, and global governance. This gradually creates **alternative norms to UN-led western frameworks**. However, lacks enforcement mechanisms comparable to UN.

9. Expansion of BRICS Membership:

Inclusion of new members (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Ethiopia) increases **influence**. This expands **Global South representation** outside Western-led institutions, and strengthens collective bargaining power vis-a-vis IMF and UN.

10. Reformist- Rather than Revolutionary challenge:

BRICS doesn't seek dismantling of UN or IMF. Most BRICS members remain **active participants** in these institutions. Objective is rebalancing and reform, not replacement.

II. CONCLUSION:

BRICS represents a **significant functional and normative challenge** to the UN and IMF by creating alternative financial mechanisms, advocating **multi-polarity**, and amplifying **Global South voices**. However, it doesn't constitute a complete institutional replacement. Instead, BRICS acts as a **reformist counterweight**, pressuring existing global institutions to adapt to shifting power realities. Its success as a challenger depends on **institutional coherence**, **internal unity**, and **sustained economic performance**.

