

“ Political Science ”

Mock

“ PART - II ”

“ SECTION - A ”

Q No 3 :-

Two- Parties System
of political governance

Introduction

Two-Parties' system has been the system of political governance in various countries. Both of the parties exert significant influence on the polity of countries. However, there are various cons and pros associated with the two-party system. Some cons like strong hold of government in provinces/states, systematic implementation of policies and minimum hurdles in implementation are observed. Excesses, no diversity, dictatorship of one party and chances of erosion of democracy are the cons associated

with the two-party system.

Pros of Two-Party system:-

① Winner takes all principle:-

In countries like USA, where two prominent parties, that is, Democrat and Republic work on the principle of 'winner takes all'. It implies that all the seats of a particular ^{party} will be occupied in the provinces by a same party. For instance if a candidate from Republic wins in a particular province, it will also win in all other (50 states) of USA. Thus, this principle benefits a particular political party in ^{a whole} ~~all the~~ country.

② Strong hold of government in provinces:-

The strong hold of government in provinces ^{is} ~~are~~ a plus point of two-party system. It is because a particular party will smoothly implement policies in the

provinces without any opposition. This is advantageous for the winner party to take independent decisions in the provinces but with the consultation of congress or parliament. Thus, the strong hold of government in provinces are a significant pros of two-party system.

③ No hurdles in implementation of policies:-

The other pros of two-party system is implementation of policies without facing provincial hurdles. The government in provinces is bound to implement the policies with consultation. In other words, the appointment of talented members in cabinet by the president will ensure the implementation of policies of president without creating any fuss.

Cons of 'Two-Party' system :-

① A loser takes nothing principle :-

In two party system, the one who loses the election are out of the game. It cannot form a single government in any state or province. Thus, it leads to the complete ouster of that political party, which is sometimes ~~not~~ not fair, as it is against the will of those who have voted for that party. Thus a loser takes nothing principle is a significant con of the two-party system.

② No diversity in politics :-

The rule of a single political party over entire country leaves no space for the inclusion of diversity in politics. The absence of diversity hurts the sentiments of those who want recognition in politics and want to advance interests of some

suppressed groups of society. Thus, the absence of diversity in these countries are the loopholes of this ~~two~~ flawed two party system.

③ Dictatorship of a single party:-

The other con of two party system is the coercion of the power of a single party. It is often translated in autocratic and authoritarian practices of one party ~~over~~ in the state. In case of USA, the donald trump ~~is~~ has adopted trade protectionism policy and implemented in all states without considering the concerns of republicans and liberals. Thus, dictatorship of a single party is the imminent threat of two-party system.

Two-Party System in Pakistan:-
(What would happen if this system develops)

~~Pros~~ of two-party in Pakistan:-
Cons

1) Prospect of Dynastic Politics :-

One of the significant phenomenon seen in Pakistan would be development of dynastic politics, where few ^{family members} people of the political party would occupy the cabinet of President / Prime Minister.

Thus, the dynastic politics would emanate from the two-party system.

2) Grievances of people in provinces may exacerbate :

The grievances of people may exacerbate due to strong centralization of government. People may feel sense of deprivation and alienation towards the fulfillment of their rights. This growing alienation may lead to dissatisfaction of people with the government. Thus, the two-party system may not be the good idea for the Pakistani politics.

Two

Pros of ~~multi~~ party system in Pakistan:-

- ① Bridging of the Ethnic Division on the basis of multiple political parties:-

In Pakistan, the dilemma of ethnic division haunts the political systems. This political divisions on the basis of ethnicity creates causes polarization in politics and society. Thus, the idea of ^{Two} ~~single~~ party-system may bridge this gap.

- ② Sense of unity may prevail:-

The sense of unity may prevail, causing nationalism in the people. People of Pakistan are divided into several factions on the basis of parties-system. If a single party wins and the government of a single party establishes it both center and provinces, the chances of unity among the people may prevail.

Conclusion:-

To conclude, the two parties system for Pakistan may not be a good choice as it will compromise the diversity in politics. Moreover, authoritarian practices of a single political party may also threaten the democratic norms of a country. Thus, the ↑ polarized culture in politics, governance and society ^{can} ~~may~~ exacerbate.

Section - B

Qno 4:-

IMF a tool of developed

Introduction

After the devastations of World War-II, the establishment of IMF and World Bank were the great need of time. However,

with the passage of time, the role of IMF instead of becoming a stabilizing force for the developing countries took the form of destabilizing force. It has created a vicious cycle of debts and repayments for the developing nations and thus, has broken the back of countries with exorbitating debts.

Reasons of IMF being tool of Exploitation:-

① Compromised sovereignty of a country:-

IMF has compromised the sovereignty of states by imposing strict ~~condition~~ conditionalities for the debt acquisition.

The excessive interventions of IMF in the internal decisions, policy making and implementation processes of states have undermined the sovereignty of ^{developing} countries.

② Stabilization policy of IMF are more like de-stabilizing:-

The fiscal and monetary pressures of IMF on increasing the interest rates and decreasing the economic activities have put a strain on the economy of developing countries. The countries like Sri Lanka and Pakistan have experienced exacerbated inflation rates as a result. Thus, the ^{so called} stabilization policy is translated into disasters for developing countries.

③ Creates a cycle of dependency trap:-

IMF creates a cycle of dependency trap by making developing countries rely on the policies/fulfillment of conditions of IMF. Pakistan is one of the prominent example of this trap, which is about to take 24th tranche of IMF Programme. Since 1958, Pakistan has been to IMF for 24th time and chances of

future agreements also prevail. Thus, the IMF exploits developing countries by creating a dependency trap.

② Implications of Structural adjustment Programmes :-

The structural adjustment programmes by IMF includes privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), cutting expenditures of Govt by firing the employees in government sector and reducing the pensions of the people from public sector. Thus, these structural adjustment programmes have a huge impact on the ~~economic~~ conditions of ~~a~~ country society, which can push the people into a pit of poverty. Thus, the implication of structural adjustment programmes are wide-ranging that exploits developing countries by ~~the~~ IMF.

⑤ Forces government to give up on welfare and developmental projects:-

The core objective of IMF is to install a ~~revenue generation~~ ^{amount} system, where the maximum ~~amount~~ of finances are saved. Therefore, it forces government to reduce its expenditure by reducing the number of welfare and developmental projects. This, in turn, causes the excessive exploitation of developing country by the IMF.

⑥ Fall in the human development index:-

Due to the exploitative policies of IMF, the people of developing countries faces poor service delivery, welfare and developmental projects. The access to education, healthcare and standards of living become a distant dream due to which human development index falls intermittently. The evidence is evident in HDI of Pak i.e. $\frac{161}{192}$. Thus, the

fall in the human development index is
one of the cause of exploitative policies of
IMF.

Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, IMF has caused
immense exploitation in developing countries
by creating a ^{system of} debt trap and repayments.
Moreover, the sovereignty of a country also
erodes after engaging with IMF. These ^{long} list of
exploitations caused by IMF and its repercussions
on developing countries are a sign that
international financial institutions have failed
developing countries and exacerbated the
divide between global north and global south.