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Mock Exam for - CSS - 2025
22 - August - 2024 (Mock - 9)
Batch # 059 (Online)
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Political Science Paper - II

Q2: Discuss the role of Global Civil Society in regional politico-economic integration and international financial regimes?

Ans: Global Civil Society (GCS) plays a crucial role in regional politico-economic integration and international financial regimes:

Role in Regional Politico-Economic integration:

1- Promoting Regional Cooperation:

GCS fosters regional cooperation by bringing together diverse stakeholders to address common challenges.

2- Advocating for Inclusive Policies:-

GCS advocates for policies that benefit all members of the region, ensuring inclusive economic growth.

3- Building Capacity and Networks:

GCS helps build capacity and networks among regional organizations enhancing their effectiveness.

4- Encouraging People-Centered integration:-

GCS helps people-centered integration, prioritizing human rights, social justice, and environmental

Sustainability.

Role in international financial regimes:

- 1- Influencing Global Economic Governance: GCS influence global economic governance by advocating for reforms that benefit marginalized communities.
- 2- Promoting Financial Inclusion: GCS promotes financial inclusion, ensuring access to financial services for all, particularly the underserved.
- 3- Advocating for Debt Relief and Restructuring: GCS advocates for debt relief and restructuring, reducing the burden on developing countries.
- 4- Encouraging Responsible Investment: GCS encourage responsible investment practices, considering social and environmental impacts.

GCS achieves its goals through:-

- 1- Advocacy and Lobbying:- GCS engages in advocacy and lobbying to influence policy decisions.
- 2- Research and Analysis:- GCS conducts research and analysis to inform policy debate.

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3- Capacity Building and Training:-
GCS builds Capacity and provides training for regional organizations and stakeholders.

4. Networking and partnerships:-
GCS fosters networking and Partnerships among diverse stakeholders.


Challenges and limitations:

1- Funding Constraints:-
GCS faces funding constraints limiting its scope and impact.

2- Diverse interests:-
GCS must navigate diverse interests among stakeholders, potentially leading to conflicts.

3- Global power Dynamics:-
GCS must contend with global power dynamics, where powerful actors may resist changes to the status quo.

Question no: 4

Q4: IMF is a tool of developed countries to be used for exploitation of developing countries to exploit developing countries. Here are some arguments for and against this 

Do you agree? Give arguments.

Ans: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been criticized for being a tool of developed countries to exploit developing countries. Here are some arguments for and against this statement.

Arguments for:

1. Conditionality:-

IMF loans often come with strict conditionality, requiring developing countries to implement policies that benefit developed countries, such as opening up markets, reducing trade barriers, and privatizing state-owned enterprises.

2. Structural Adjustment Programs:-

IMF's Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) have been criticized for promoting neoliberal policies that benefit developed countries at the expense of developing countries, such as reducing government spending, increasing interest rates, and liberalizing trade.

3- Debt Trap:-

IMF loans can lead to a debt trap, where developing countries become heavily indebted and are forced to implement policies that benefit developed countries to service their debt.

24:- Lack of Representation
Developing Countries

Do you agree? Give arguments.

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Arguments for:

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have limited representation and voting power within the IMF, giving developed countries disproportionate influence over decision-making.

- Argument against:

1- Poverty Reduction:-

IMF Programs aim to reduce poverty and promote economic growth in developing countries.

2- Financial Stability:-

IMF provides financial stability and support to developing countries during times of economic institutions.

3- Technical Assistance:-

IMF provides technical assistance and capacity-building programs to help developing countries build strong economic institutions.

4- Reforms:-

IMF has implemented reforms to increase transparency, accountability and representation of developing countries.

Question no: 7
Q7: The Prevalence of dynastic Politics and interest groups in Political

Parties have weakened the Polity in Pakistan. Discuss.

ans:

The prevalence of dynastic politics and interest groups in political parties has indeed weakened the polity in Pakistan. Here's a detailed discussion:

Dynastic Politics :-

1- Concentration of power :-

Dynastic politics leads to the concentration of power in a few families limiting opportunities for new leaders and fresh ideas.

2- Lack of meritocracy :-

It undermines meritocracy, as candidates are selected based on family ties rather than qualifications or performance.

3- Nepotism and favoritism :-

Dynastic politics fosters nepotism and favoritism, leading to corruption and unfair distribution of resources.

Interest Groups :

1- Influence peddling :-

Interest groups exert significant influence on policy decisions, often prioritizing their own interest over the public good.

Public Undue influence
They can exert undue influence of interest and corruption.

- 3- Fragmentation :-
Interest groups can fragment political parties, creating divisions and weakening their overall effectiveness.

WEAKENING OF POLICY.

- 1- Undermining Democracy :-
Dynastic politics and interest groups undermine democratic principles such as equal representation and accountability.
- 2- Erosion of Trust :-
They erode trust in political institutions and leaders, leading to disillusionment and disengagement among citizens.
- 3- Ineffective Governance :-
The prevalence of dynastic politics and interest groups leads to ineffective governance, as decisions are made in their interests rather than the public good.

Question no: 5:

Q:5 Discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah in the rise

of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Iqbal, and Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah played significant roles in the rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia:

1- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898):

- **Modernization and Education:** Sir Syed advocated for modern education and social reform among Muslims, laying the groundwork for Muslim nationalism.
- **Muslim Identity:** He emphasized the importance of Muslims' identity and unity, distinguishing Muslims from Hindus.

2- Iqbal (1877-1938):

- **Poetry and Philosophy:** Iqbal's poetry and philosophy inspired Muslims to strive for spiritual and cultural revival.
- **Muslim Unity:** He emphasized the need for Muslim unity and solidarity, transcending regional and linguistic differences.

3- Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948):

- **Leadership and Vision:** Jinnah provided leadership and vision for the Muslim League, guiding the movement for a separate Muslim state.
- **Two-Nation Theory:** He advocated for the two-nation theory, asserting

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that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations with different cultures and interests.

- Pakistan movement: Jinnah led the Pakistan movement, mobilizing Muslims across India to demand a separate homeland.