

PART-II

(SECTION-A)

QUESTION NO: 03

INTRODUCTION: TWO PARTY SYSTEM IN POLITICS.

Two party system is a political landscape where two major political parties consistently dominate the region political system.

This ~~domination~~ reflects multiple advantages in form of majority representation, speeding up the

governance process and enhanced legislation. However, it negates

pluralistic representation, and provides limited choice for voters.

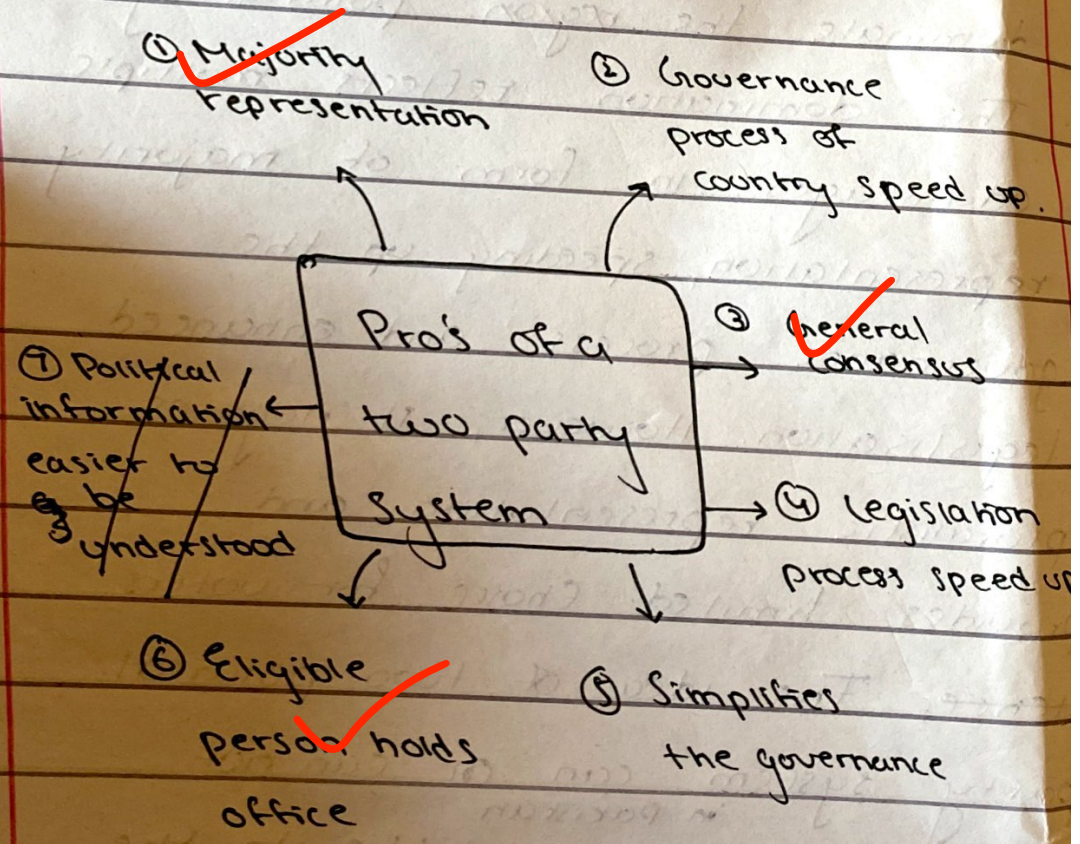
Hence, The ~~idea~~ of two political party system ~~can~~ or can not be developed ~~dowing~~ ^{in Pakistan} ~~the~~ to the

dynamics of Pakistan's political landscape. Hence, the two

party system exerts various implications in the political sector.

PRO'S OF "TWO PARTIES SYSTEM" IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES:

There are various pro's and cons present in the two party system of various states:



① Presence of majority representation in government:

Two party system allows the majority representation in the parliament with no chance of formation of the coalition government.

Example:

Two party system is prevalent in United States where third party rarely wins any seat. Teddy Roosevelt ran as a third party candidate for second term and received only 27% of the votes.

② Governance process of the country is speed accelerated:

The governance process of a country picks up speed with help of two party system as it ensures less amount of intervention by third party.

system. Moreover, any third party candidates present in the government are asked to make to work under majority in case of any emergency.

Example:

Two party system makes it compulsory for the two parties Republican and Democrats to sit in the session of congress, although congress receives low approval ratings.

① **General Consensus among voters:**

The two party system attracts more number of voters in electoral process through clear demarcation of their ideologies.

Example:

Zimbabwe's governing

Zanu-PF party wins two-third majority due to increase amount of voter turnout

④ Legislation process speed

up:

Two party system speeds up the legislative process to a great extent while circumventing the possibilities of gridlock

Example:

Congress in US has enacted approximately more than 200-600 Statutes during its biennial terms

⑤ Simplifies the governance process:

With providing less amount of choices, two party system allows voters to easily choose and comprehend the political manifesto of the two parties.

Example:

The two main political parties of South Korea "Together Democratic Party" and "United Front Party" are known as the liberalist and conservatist respectively.

This clear demarcation makes it easy for voters to comprehend

⑥ Eligible person to hold the office:

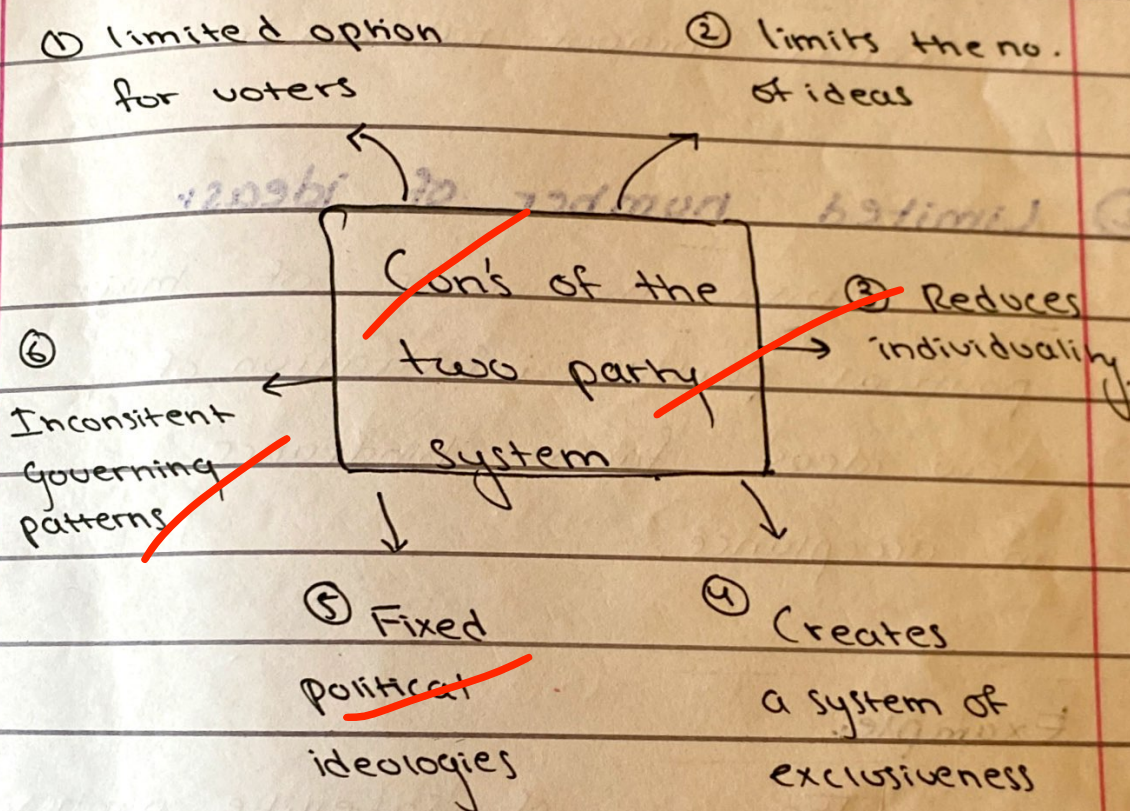
Two party system electoral process clearly reflects the decision of the majority and makes the deserving person to hold the office.

Example:

In 2016 US elections, only 5.6% votes were given to third party, making it difficult to form coalition and

resulting in the ~~perist~~ prevalence
of first past the post

CON'S OF TWO PARTY SYSTEM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES:



① Limited option for voters to explore from:

Two party system
presents: ~~limited~~ amount of
options for voters to explore
from and sometimes the voters

refrain from both political ideologies.

Example:

United Kingdom with two major parties Conservatives and liberals saw a sharp decline in voters turnout rate in 2014.

② Limited number of ideas

(with dominance of major political parties, infiltration of new ideas faces hindrance in acceptance.)

Example:

The rise of satellite parties in South Korea is facing resistance from major two parties.

③ Reduces individuality:

Two party system reduces the presence of

individuals in the political arena
and culminates it into two
major ~~parties~~ ~~systems~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~by~~ ~~1954~~ ~~1957~~ (2)

Example:

Bernie Sanders during 2016
presidential campaign has admitted
that he is obliged to run ~~in~~
under the patronage of Democrats
otherwise it would be difficult
to raise funds for campaigns

(3) **Creates a system of
exclusiveness:**

This political structure
brushes aside the possibility
of the rise of individual

Candidates ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~by~~ ~~1954~~ ~~1957~~ (2)

Example: ✓

Over 17,000 candidates
filed for candidacy and only
six made it to more than
15% in general ballots of 2016

Day: _____

US elections.

⑤ Fixed political ideologies:

The intervention of new political ideology is not accepted by the two party system.

Example:

In UK general elections, Nigel Farage's Reform UK party hardly found recognition of its reformist strategies. However, it was not able to win due to dominance of the conservatives and liberals.

⑥ Inconsistent governing policies:

The polarisation among the two parties makes it difficult to find a middle ground and each regime change results in inconsistent

governing policies

Example:

A see saw effect with 2 year cycle is seen in the constitutional Amendments of US.

Development of two party system in Pakistan:

Pakistan has low chances for development of two party system in Pakistani political system, due to following number of reasons:

① Pluralistic Society presence:

Society of Pakistan is pluralistic in nature with diverse views that makes it difficult for the two party system to be established.

② Presence of dynastic

politics:

Pakistan's political landscape is saturated with presence of multiple dynastic political parties making it difficult for the two party system to rise.

③ Changing manifesto of the party:

Political Party of Pakistan shows changing manifestoes of the political party's, making it difficult for the two party system to develop.

④ Political polarisation in the federating units:

Political polarisation is high and ~~are~~ evidently seen among the federating units, therefore the rise

of multiple parties is seen
in Pakistan

CONCLUSION:

Two party system is seen across the world including US, UK, South Korea and other countries. It displays pros and cons in form of increase no. of voters while restricting number of opportunities for a change. However, owing to the pluralistic society of Pakistan it is has meagre chances of development of two party system. Thus, the existence of two party system reflects both pros and cons.

SECTION-B

QUESTION NO: 04

INTRODUCTION; IMF'S ROLE IN TODAY'S TIME

International Monetary Fund, owing its presence to Washington Consensus, has emerged as a prominent financial institution in today's time. However, IMF is marked as a tool for exploitation of developing countries due to strict implementation of Structural Adjustment Policies, paving way for dependency on foreign aid and maintaining continuous influence of assistance. Hence, IMF is used to exert yoke of neo-imperialism in contemporary times.

IMF AS A TOOL FOR EXPLOITATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES::

① Continuous dependency on aid / loan

② Increasing interest rate

④ SAP/ policies

③ Privatization

⑧ Decrease in social protection

⑤ pressure

Tool of exploitation

④ Removal

⑦ Moral hazards

of overflow

of capital

⑥ Democracy weakening

⑤ not handling

⑤ balance of payment crisis

⑤ balance of payment crisis

① Results in continuous dependency on loan::

As according to Immanuel Wallerstein, developed countries exploit peripheral countries with dependency on incentives such as loan.

Similarly IMF attracts a developing country into trap of dependency.

Example:

Pakistan is entering 3rd IMF programme in 2024

② Austerity policy of increasing interest rate:

IMF results in increasing of interest rates while extending loans.

Example:

Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 is marked with the spike in interest rate. IMF loan

③ Pressurizing privatisation of public sector:

IMF's austere policies forces the state owned

enterprises to be privatised
for enhancing competition

Example:

Pakistan is facing
budget deficit due to presence
of an increase amount of
Independent power producers
that has to be paid
capacity charges.

⑨ Removal of overflow of
capital creates opportunity
for corruption:

Removal of overflow
of capital allows a disguise
for conduct of corruption

Example:

This was evidently
seen in Goldenberg Scandal
of Kenya.

⑤ Fails to cater balance of payment of developing

States:

IMF does not equip developing states to distinguish between external or internal cause of balance of payment crisis.

Example:

Low development countries faced oil crisis in 1973 due to failure of catering balance of payment crisis.

⑥ Weakening of democratic indicators:

IMF deals control the political regime of the developing countries and sometimes stir unrest due to weakening of democratic indicators.

Example:

Social unrest in Turkey
due to IMF deal led to
military takeover in 1980.

⑦ **Developing countries
leverage to incline
towards moral hazards:**

Dependency on aid leads
to the inclination of the
developing countries toward
adopting moral hazards

Example:

The Russian experience
of IMF displayed abandonment
of commitments, devalued
debts and default

⑧ **Decreasing amount of
social protection
programmes:**

The policies of
IMF discourages the

presence of social protection programmes to save government funds

Example:

IMF discourages the operationalisation of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE IMF PROGRAM'S LOAN EXTENSION:

The IMF's exploitation of the developing countries can be reduced due to following reasons: recommendations:

① Change the one size fits all policy.

② Change the capitalistic voting control determined by the amount of Single Drawing Rights (SDR).

③ Exclusion of IMF policies from the microeconomic system.

④ Strengthening of economic crisis of warning system.

CONCLUSION:

IMF through its austere policies is being used by the developed countries to exploit the developing countries in form of increase privatisation, accumulating interest rate and exploitation of the economic system. Hence, the reforms should be implemented to neutralise the controlling tool of IMF.

QUESTION NO:05

INTRODUCTION: THE RISE OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

The rise of Muslim nationalism in subcontinent owes its presence to the devotion of Sir Syed, Allama Iqbal and Quid's efforts with establishment of the Aligarh movement, Iqbal's revolutionising vision and Quid's determination to lead the Muslim party, the rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia. Hence the role of three leaders is prominent in evoking a sense of belief among Muslims of Subcontinent.

ROLE OF SIR SYED AHMED KHAN IN MUSLIM NATIONALISM:

① Providing a concept of separate nation:

Aligarh movement made Muslims realise about their need of separate nation through education and making them understand about the surroundings.

② Supply of political leadership:

Education on basis of Aligarh movement allowed development of political leadership to face Hindus and Britishers of sub-continent.

③ Providing a Muslim identity:

Through numerous

publications and translation
of education scripture, Sir

Syed was able to instill
Muslim identity that led

to the development of
Khilafat movement

ROLE OF IQBAL IN MUSLIM NATIONALISM

① Providing concept of two nation theory:

Iqbal provided the
concept of two nation theory
in his famous Allahabad
address.

② Addressed the communal problem:

Iqbal asked to abolish
Central Legislative Assembly
and advocated for federal
States, to have equal
participation of Muslims.

③ Preservation of Islamic values:

Iqbal urged Muslims to have a separate nation with Islamic values

ROLE OF QUAID IN MUSLIM NATIONALISM.

- ① As a political leader of All-India Muslim League
- ② Rejecting the reformist agenda of Britishers
- ③ Shunning the Hindu extremist rule of Congress ministries

CONCLUSION:

The role of all three leaders is displayed in invoking Muslim Nationalism in South Asia which led to development of a separate nation