

Political Science Paper-II

Subject

Section A

Q.2

Ans A: Introduction

Global civil society play a paramount role in the politico-economic integration in any region. It happens due to the direct and indirect influence of a global society on the legislation, execution and implementation of laws in any region. Additionally, international ~~financial~~ regimes ^{support} ~~aid~~ the socio-political and political horizons of any region by aiding it financially. Particularly, they have played a significant role after the era of great depression. Hence, both global civil society and international financial regimes support the politico-economic growth of a region.

B: Understanding Global Civil Societies:

Global civil society are generally refers to the ~~non~~ governmental groups that actively highlight the concerns of society, globally.

It includes:

1) NGOs (Non governmental organization)

2) IGOs (Intergovernmental organization)

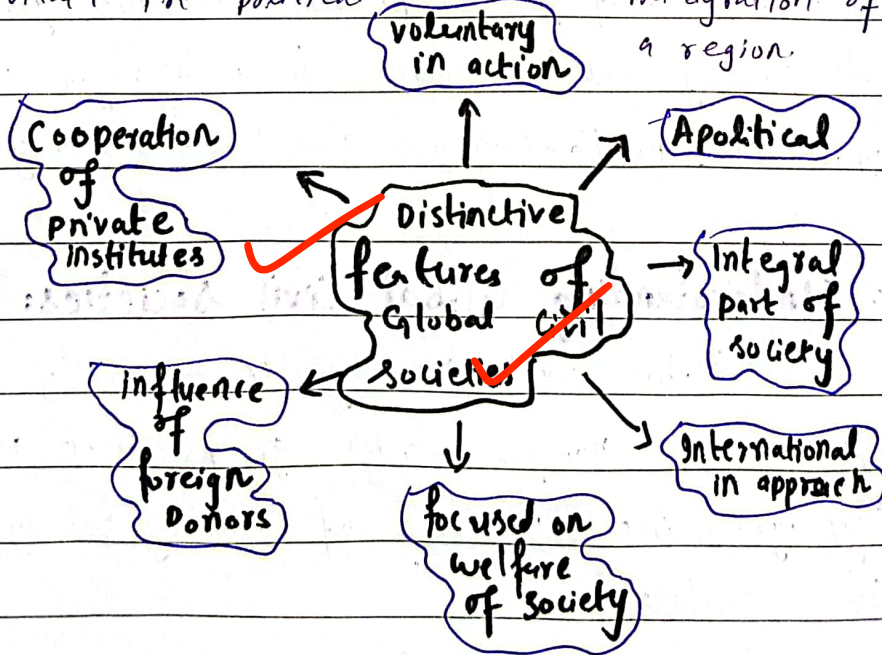
U-veed ...

"Global civil societies are non-governmental bodies concerned with highlighting the human rights issues and establish relationship between the state officials and the public."

For instance, Transparency International, Human Rights NGo,

C: Features of Global Civil Societies that make them significant in regional politico-economic integration.

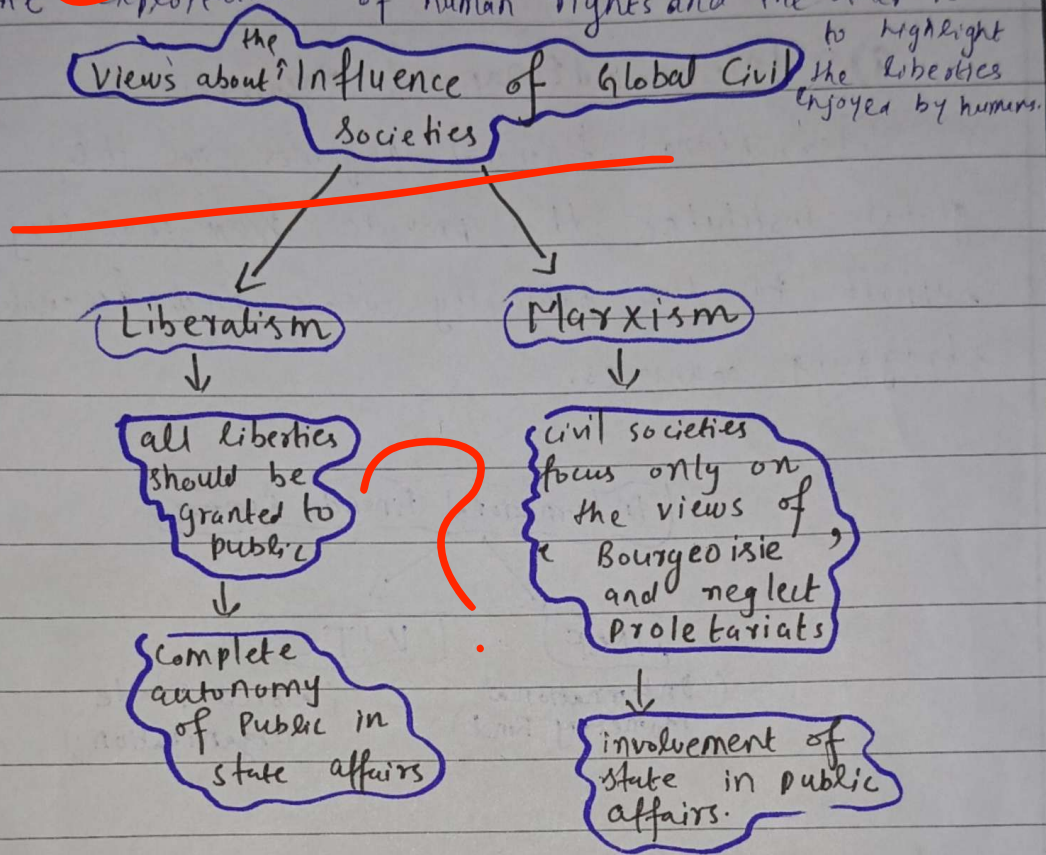
There are several distinctive features of global civil society that make it highly vital in political and economic integration of a region.



D: Role of Global Civil Societies in regional

Politico-economic integration:

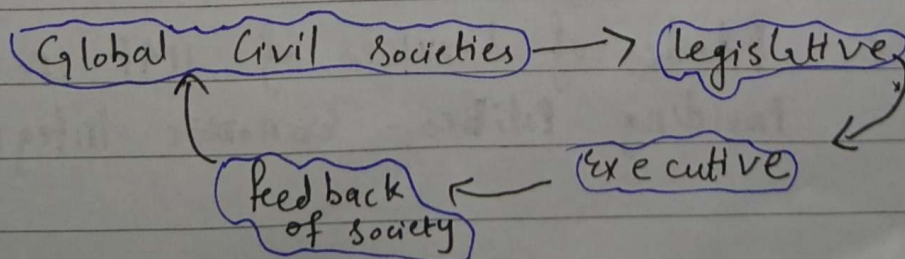
The role of the global civil societies is evident in ^{majority of} ~~two~~ ways. One way is to highlight the exploitation of human rights and the other is to highlight the liberties enjoyed by humans.



E: Influence of Global Civil Societies on political system:

Global civil society has a direct influence on the agenda-setting of any problem ^{being} ~~solved~~ ^{through} ~~policy~~ procedure.

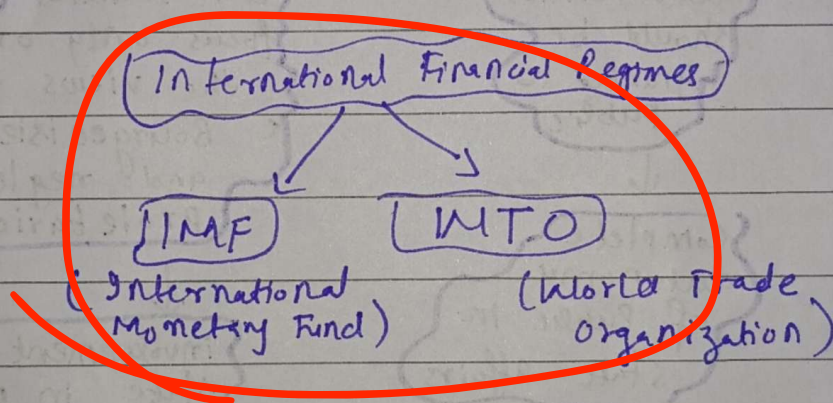
It influences ~~legislative~~ to make rights according to the needs of the people and it directs executive to take action in the need of the hour.



Role of International Financial Regimes in Politico-Economic Integration:

a) International Financial Regimes:

International financial regimes are the global institutes that provide ~~from~~ monetary support to the politically weak and financially struggling countries.



b) Role of IMF in Politico-Economic Integration:

IMF is an international financial institute that came into existence in 1944 following the era of great depression. The sole purpose of IMF is to provide economic assistance to the countries worldwide.

c) Mode of services of IMF in Providing Politico-Economic Integration

IMF provides financial assistance to the weak nations in three ways;

1- Financial Assistance:

IMF provides direct financial assistance to the economically struggling countries in the form of conditioned loans.

2- Policy Advice to Support Politico-

Economic Conditions of Countries:

IMF shows policy concern ^{regarding} to the feeble financial policies of the countries.

For instance, the monetary and fiscal policies of Pakistan are guided by the advice of IMF.

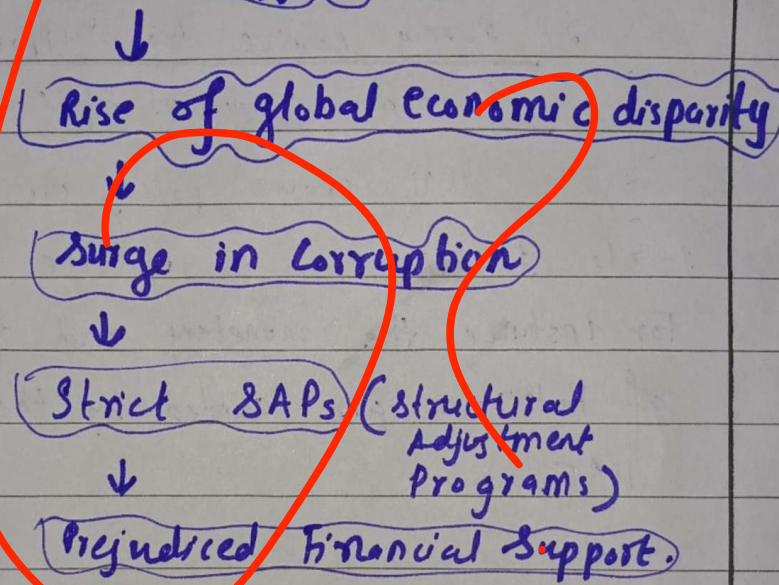
3- Economic Development Programs:

The international financial regimes influence the politico-economic scenario of the countries through the initiation of economic development programs.

Q: Influence of the Role of International Financial Regimes on Weak Countries:

Although the IMF and WTO are devoted to ensure economic stability to the struggling nation but they have impacted the politics and economy of such countries in a negative way.

Negative Impacts of International Financial Regimes on Struggling Nations:



H: Conclusion:

It is concluded that both global civil society and international financial regimes play a significant role in uplifting the politico-economic situation of the weak nations. Global ^{civil} societies highlight the issues of human rights and form legislative reforms. Furthermore, they highlight

the necessity of execution in improving the politico-economic situation of the regions. The international financial regimes provide fiscal and policy support to the nations ^{that} are facing politico-economic crisis.

SECTION - B

Q.5

Ans Introduction.

Leadership holds a paramount significance in uplifting the states of nations. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam are among those leaders who are celebrated by Muslims of Sub-continent due to their contribution in the political awakening and rise of Muslim Nationalism. Their efforts were based solely on the welfare of the Muslims and after a long struggle, Muslims were able to gain a nation of their due to their Nationalism and used by great leaders.

B: Rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia

Invasion of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim 712 A.D.



Establishment of Delhi Sultanate 1206-1526



Long era of Mughal rule



Emergence of Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867



Annulment of Partition of Bengal 1911



Biasedness of Congress



Congress ministries

1937-1939

C: Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the pioneer who induced a strong sense of nationalism in the Muslims of subcontinent.

Contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan;

1 - Educational Contributions.

- a) ~~Madrassah Muradabad~~
- b) Ahmadabad School
- c) Scientific Society
- d) MAO college - University

2 - Literary Efforts.

- a) ~~Risala Tarzib ul Akhlag~~
- b) Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
- c) Asaar-e-Sanadeed.
- d)

3 - Political Efforts:

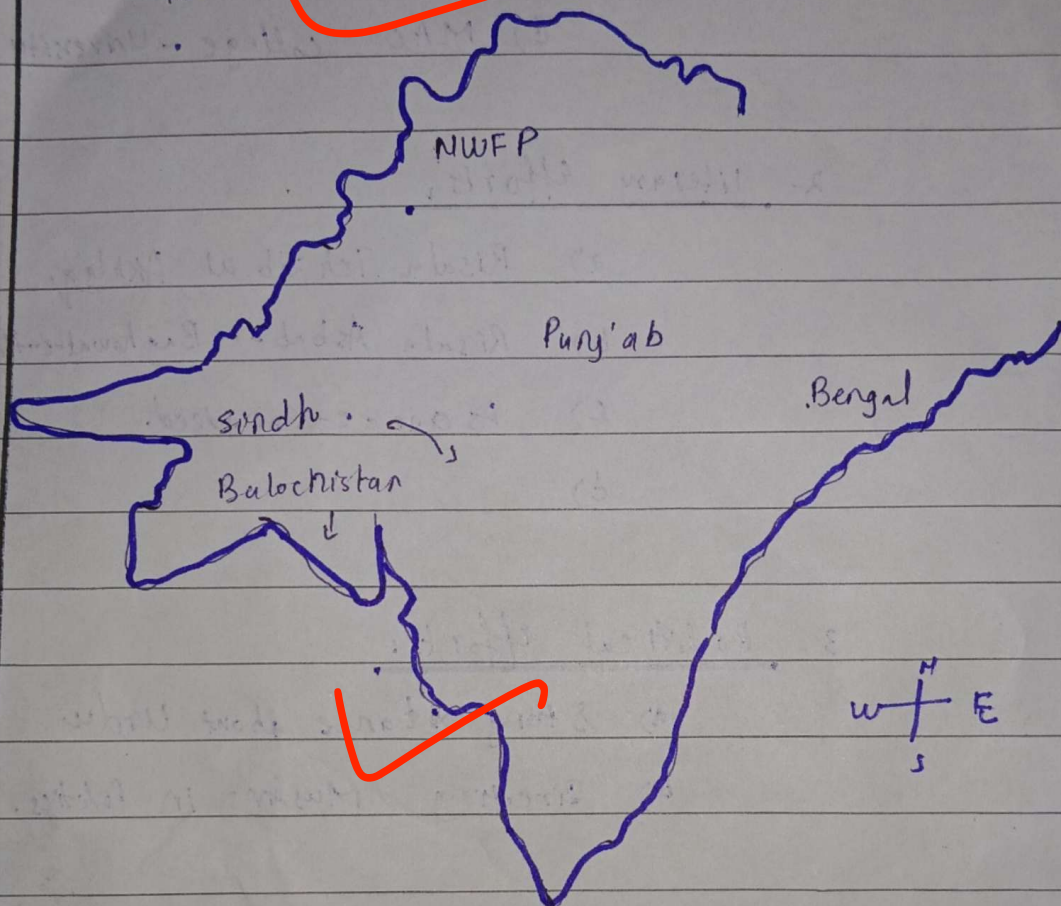
- a) Strong stance about Urdu
- b) Directing Muslims in Politics.

These diverse and multiple efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan evolved Muslim Nationalism in subcontinent. It is so because the Muslims realized their lingual, ethnic and political status owing to the uncountable efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

P: Role of Allama Iqbal in the promotion of Muslim in South Asia:

POLITICAL EFFORTS:

Allama Iqbal addressed the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1930 and demanded separate land for Muslims to give satisfy ^{the demand of} Muslim Nationalism.



"I want to see NWFP, Punjab Sindh Balochistan and Bengal as independent state." Allama Iqbal.

LITERARY EFFORTS:

Allama Iqbal highlighted the need of Muslim nationalism in his literary works. His poetic verses induced a sense of

nationalist patriotism in the Muslims of subcontinent.

ایک میل مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لئے
نیل کے ساحل سے لے کر تاجاں کا شہر

Translation: Muslims should write from the shore of River Nile to the Kasghar for the protection of Kaaba.

D: QUMD-ε-AZAM'S Role in the Rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia:

Jinnah is widely acknowledged for his ~~political~~ political efforts & in order to uplift the Muslim nationalism.

“A journey from Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity to the representatives of Muslims”

QUMD ACKNOWLEDGED THE RELIGIOUS IDENTITY OF MUSLIMS.

Like all political and religious reformists, Qum-d-e-Azam acknowledged that nationalism is the product of Islam in South Asia.

“Pakistan was created the day first Indian national entered the field of Islam.”

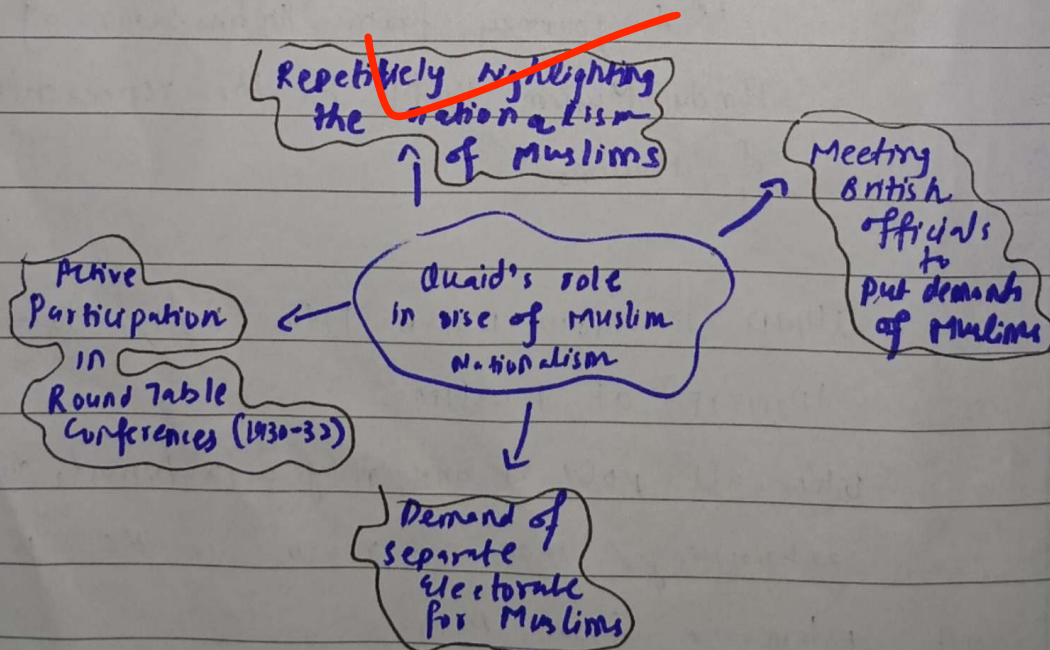
DEFINING NATION ACCORDING TO QUAID.

Jinnah ~~clearly~~ accepted that Muslims are different from Hindus and their identity is not synonymous to ~~Hindu~~ them.

“By ~~concerns~~ concerns of politics, we are a separate Nation.”

Quaid-e-Azam.

POLITICAL EFFORTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM TO RISE MUSLIM NATIONALISM.



Conclusion:

It is concluded that the leaders of the subcontinent were the greatest political figures as they were ^{among} those who ~~raised~~ ^{raised} Nationalism in the Muslims of subcontinent. The political, literary and religious efforts of Qasim-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan stimulated the passion of nationalism among Muslims. And under the guidance of these leaders, Muslims were able to secure a piece of land for themselves where they can live according to the national beliefs and customs.

Q.4 Introduction:

IMF is a tool of exploitation by developed nations to ~~exploit~~ ^{exploit} target the feebling economy of weak nations. The rigid structural adjustment programs (SAPs) of IMF are a direct blow to the struggling economy of developing countries. Moreover, the fiscal policies and budget of developing countries are

guided by IMF which impose a heavy bar to the economic development. The policies of IMF are just a trap that allure the developing countries. But least ^{do} they know that the sugar coated package of IMF is a curse instead of blessing.

B: IMF as an explicit tool of exploitation of developing economies:

Certainly, the IMF packages is an aid for the ~~with~~ weak economies but these packages are ^{sword} hanging on the fiscal and monetary policies of the developing countries. It is said so on the basis of following arguments.

a) Bailout Packages - ~~A trap for~~ developing nations:

The bailout packages are a honey trap that seize the economical growth and development of the developing countries. For instance, African countries are unable to develop despite of several IMF packages.

b) Rise in unemployment and Inflation:

There is a significant rise in the ratio of unemployment and inflation in the developing countries due to the strict conditions of IMF aids. The bailout packages overpower the economy and the buying ability of people is affected adversely.

"The spending capacity of the salaried class has lessened up to 40% in the recent years due to the inflation."

c) Hike in Energy Tariffs:

Moreover, IMF Packages are the main reason of the hiking energy tariffs in the developing countries. Thus, IMF is exploiting every sector of the developing countries.

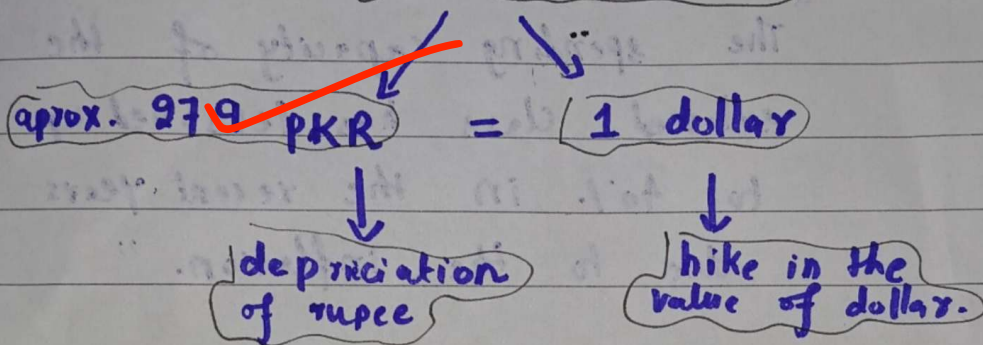
For instance, Pakistani, a recipient of IMF's bailout package, has witnessed great hike in energy costs services.

d) Devaluing the National Economy of the Developing Countries:

IMF is the exploiter of the economy

of the developing because it is involved in the devaluing of the country's economy. The aid in dollars is a or attack on the national economy of the country.

Impact of IMF's Packages on Economy of Developing Countries (i-e Pakistan)



e) IMF is an exploiter of the Developing Nations because it rules the budget of such countries.

The budget of the developing countries is set according to the demands, terms and conditions of IMF. Resultantly, the policies after budget are not in the favour of the public.

The recent budget of FY 2024-25 was declared as 'anti-economy' and 'anti-state' because of IMF

guided policies."

f) the dependence on Foreign Donors

increases due to IMF's exploitation:

Globally, IMF is acknowledged for its role of providing financial assistance to the struggling countries. But in reality, IMF is responsible for increasing the reliance of country on donors. It is so because the developing country is caught in the realm of debt so it seeks loans from other donors.

h) IMF disturbs the taxation patterns of Developing Country:

The exploitation of IMF developing countries by IMF is evident from the tendency of heavy taxation off adopted by developing countries after getting loan from IMF, therefore, IMF is responsible for demanding more reserves which is done by sudden induction of new tax.

"After the 24th bailout package of IMF the tax net in Pakistan is more deepened, instead of widening it."

i) IMF exploits the proletariat class by protecting the sacred cows:

The dollar adorned packages of IMF are awarded by the leaders of the developing countries in order to fulfil their lavish desires and high profile spending. In this way, the working class suffers while the elite is spared.

Negative Implications of IMF loans on the Developing Countries

Hike in Fuel Prices

Hike in energy tariffs

Nation wise protest and unrest

Surge in inflation

High unemployment ratio

Brain drain

Promotion of elitism

Conclusion:

It is evident that IMF is the well wisher of the developing countries because it is involved in direct exploitation of these countries. IMF traps the developing nations by giving them a handsome amount in the strong currency. But the heavy amount is the investment of IMF which brings it a lot of ~~profit~~ profit. The structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), hike in the prices of the daily commodities, brain drain etc reflect the negative effects of IMF and also shows that IMF is exploiting the developing countries.

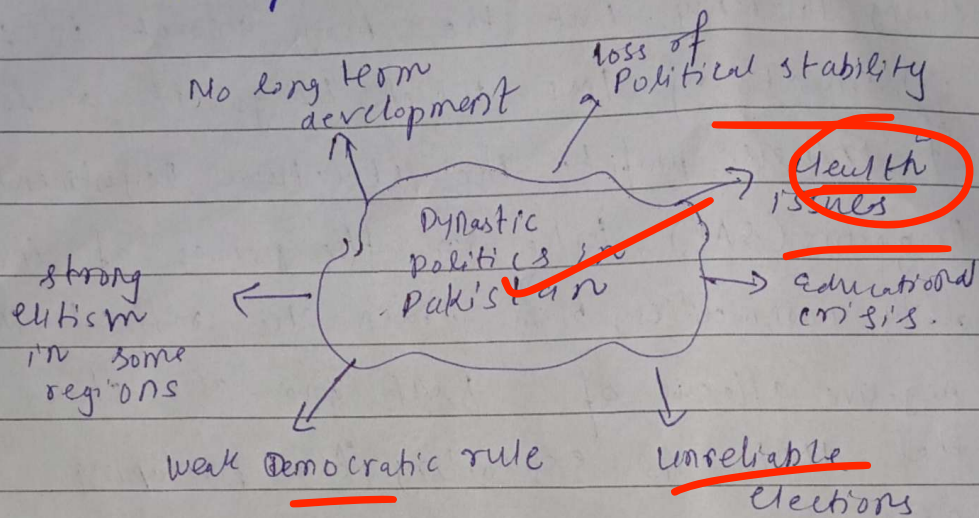
d.

A: Introduction:

The politics of dynasty and the overwhelming strong of interest group have weakened the economy of Pakistan because it is unable to evolve under a true democratic spirit. The dynastic rulers are only worried about the transfer of power from their hands to their successors so they the elite rule

may prosper forever. Moreover, the presence of the interest group in the politics of Pakistan has diminished the actual problems and only self-centered politics is being practised.

B: The strong Grip of Dynastic Politics and Weakening of Polity in Pakistan:



C: What is the enigma of Dynastic Politics?

The concept of Dynastic politics refer to the ~~process~~ in which one or two families have a firm hold on the political system of the country. This practice is not advocated by the modern political thinkers as dynastic politics is harmful to the country in the long run.

D: Understanding Interest Groups in Political system of Pakistan:

Interest In the political system of Pakistan, Groups are referred to those collective groups that promote their individual concern and neglect the overall holistic development of the public and state.

"Interest groups promote regionalism and harm the essence of mutual existence of all parties on one page."

E: How Dynastic politics and Politics of Interest are damaging the Polity of Pakistan.

a) Rigidity of ^{Dynastic} Political system

The Dynastic political system is rigid as it provides no room for reforming the party internally.

The mere continuation of the dynastic politics has provided impunity to the ^{few} favorites.

b) Weak Concept of Accountability

In a polity, where dynastic rule and self interest of political parties are necessary but as ^{like} another ^{action} Pakistan has lost the concept of ~~mutual~~ mutual consensus and accountability. The nation without any accountability ends in the loss of integrity of Pakistan in at Karachi.

c) Coalition governments to support the individual cause instead of collective concern.

It is evident that in order to stay on the post, coalition government is formed the ~~dynastic~~ political parties agree on giving a gesture not to do in front of all.

d) Sluggish progress of Economy:

The pace of a government is directly linked to the pace of development. Regrettably, in ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan the dynastic politics has caused a great loss to the inhabitants of the country. The slow pace of economy always keep the rulers more powerful.

e) Promotion of Corruption.

The succession of rulers from the same political background and family promotes political deterioration. As a result, the transparency is lost and corruption becomes the order of the day.

“As per the standings of Transparency International, Pakistan is 133rd most transparent country in the world”

~~transparency~~
This standing is alarming as they show the negative impacts of Pakistani dynastic politics and promotion of self interest.

f) No focus on the Development of ~~HDI~~ (Human Development Index)

Additionally, the urge to stay in power has caused a ~~serious~~ decline in the development of Human Index.

“The growth of educational and health services in Pakistan is low due to the no kinetic steps taken by dynastic leaders”

g) Lack of Transparency:

lastly, dynastic politics and the involvement of interest in the politics of Pakistan have given rise to corruption. The transparent spirit of democracy including opinions of all is lost. There are multiple forms of corruption.

Bribery

nepotism

Forgery

Fraud

Kickbacks

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the polity of Pakistan is weakened miserably due to the dynastic politics and prevalence of interest groups. These tendencies have impacted the performance of government that has become sluggish, corrupt and devoid of accountability. The opinion of public and conscience of the leaders are not seen in the polity of Pakistan. Therefore, there is a dire need to

curb the anti democratic tendencies
of ^{dynastic} politics and the obsession
of following the interest of the group.

