

Thursday

Mock-Exam: 4

Date 22.08.2024

Paper-II

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Political Science:

PART-II

SECTION-I

Q No 2: Discuss the role of Global Civil Society in regional integration and international Regimes.
 economic financial

Introduction:

Global Civil Society encompasses non-state actors, including NGOs, non-governmental organization, advocacy groups and social movements, that operate across borders to influence global governance and policy. Their role in regional politico-economic integration and international financial regimes is increasingly significant as they advocate for various issues to shape public opinion, and institution accountable.

1. Advocacy for Regional Integration :

Global Civil Society groups often advocate for regional politico-economic integration by promoting cross-border cooperation and harmonization of policies. These organizations push for regional agreements that enhance economic cooperation, to reduce trade barriers and promote collective security.

A. Influence on Policy Formation :

NGOs and advocacy groups can shape the policy agendas of regional organizations such as the European Union (EU) or the African Union (AU) by highlighting issues like human rights, environmental sustainability and social justice.

For example : European NGOs have influenced the EU's approach to environmental policies and labor rights.

B. Public Awareness and Mobilization :

Civil Society plays a crucial role in raising awareness and mobilizing public support for regional integration initiatives.

2. Monitoring and Accountability:

Global Civil Society organizations often monitor the implementation of regional agreements and international financial policies to ensure they adhere to principles of transparency, fairness and accountability.

When we are transparent, we are more accountable, when we are accountable we are more "credible"
(Ben Ki-moon)

i- Transparency and Anti-Corruption:

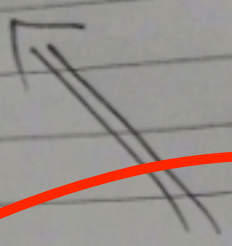
Civil Society groups monitor regional financial institutions and policies to combat corruption and promote transparency. For instance, organizations like Transparency International scrutinize regional development projects and financial transactions to prevent mismanagement and corruption.

ii- Human Rights and Social Justice:

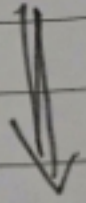
Civil Society advocates for the protection of human rights and social justice within the framework of regional integration.

"The rights of every man diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."
(John F. Kennedy)

Advocacy for Reforms



Shaping International Financial Regimes



Alternative Economic Models

3. Influence on Global Financial Policies:

Civil Society involvement in global financial policies extends to influencing major financial summits and negotiations, where they advocate for policy changes and greater accountability.

(A) Participation in Global Forums:

Civil Society organizations often participate in global financial forums such as the G20 and World Economic Forum where they advocate for policies that address global challenges like inequality and climate change.

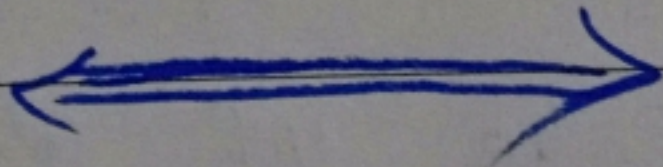
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Conclusion :

Global Civil Society plays a multifaceted role in regional and international political-economic integration and financial regimes. By advocating for regional cooperation, monitoring implementation of policies and forums, shaping financial policy, and participating in global forums.

Civil Society Organizations contribute to more inclusive and accountable governance. Their efforts help to ensure that regional and international financial systems are better aligned with principles of equity, sustainability and justice.

"The strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home"
(Confucius)



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SECTION - B

Q No 4: IMF is a tool of developed countries to be used for exploitation of developing countries. Do you agree? Give arguments.

Introduction:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established in 1944 with the mission to establish/stabilize the global economy, provide financial assistance to countries facing balance of payments issues, and foster global monetary cooperation. However, it has often been criticized for being a tool of developed countries used to exploit developing nations.

1. Influence of Development Countries on the IMF

The structure of the IMF grants more influence to developed countries, particularly the United States and European Nations, which holds the majority of voting power due to their large financial contributions.

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i- Voting Power and Decision Making:

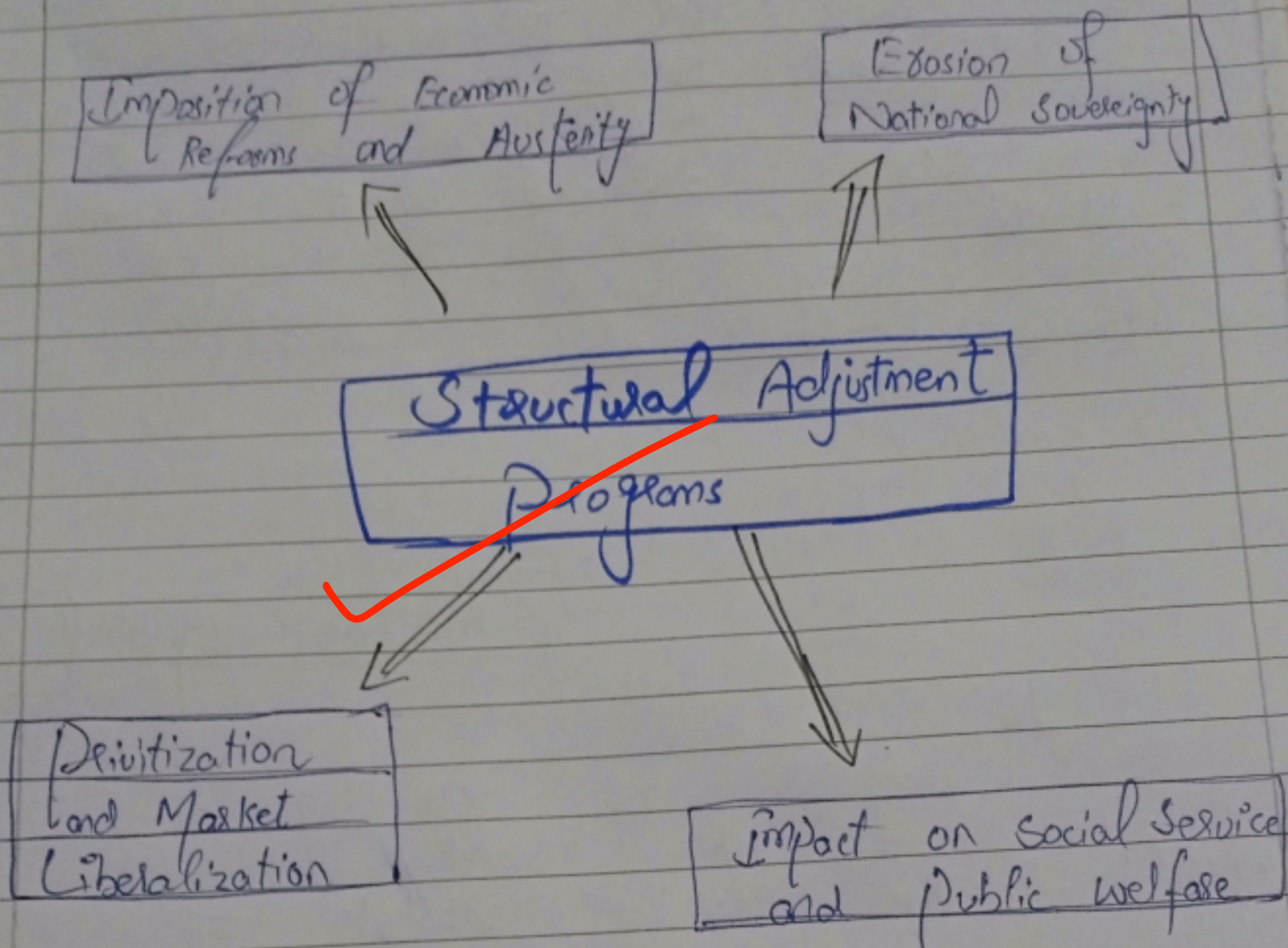
The IMF voting system is based on a quota system where each member's voting power is determined by its financial contribution. This system gives developed countries, especially the U.S. significant influence over decision.

Democracy is not merely a question of voting power, but the "informed choice"
(Michael Ignatieff)

ii- Leadership and Governance:

The tradition of appointing as European as a IMF's Managing Director reinforces the perception that the institution is controlled by the west.

This practice raises concerns about bias in policy-making that may not always consider the needs of developing countries.



2. Case-Study of IMF Involvement:

(A) Latin American in 1980s:

During the 1980s debt crisis, many Latin American countries turned to the IMF for assistance. The SAPs imposed led to economic contraction, high unemployment and increased inequality.

(B) African Experiences:

African countries that implemented IMF programs in the 1980s and 1990s experienced severe economic difficulties including poverty and lower growth rates.

3. Reforms and the Future Role of the IMF:

In response to criticism, the IMF has undertaken reforms aimed at giving developing countries a greater voice and addressing the social impacts of its policies.

a. Quota Reforms:

The IMF has made efforts to increase the representation of a developing countries through quota reforms. These changes are intended to make the institutions more inclusive and better reflect the global economy.

"Quota reforms are about ensuring fairness and equity in global decision making"

(Ban Ki-Moon)

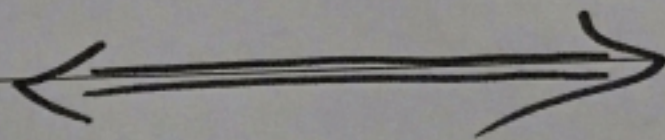
b. Focus on Poverty Reduction:

The IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) provides concessional financing to low-income countries, with a focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Conclusion :

The argument that the IMF is a tool of developed countries used for the exploitation of developing nations is supported by evidence of disproportionate influence, the imposition of harsh conditions, and adverse outcomes in the several countries.

However, the IMF's defence argue that its role in promoting economic stability is essential and reforms have made the institution more responsive to the needs of developing countries.



Q no 5: Discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia:

Introduction:

Muslim nationalism in South Asia emerged as a powerful force during the late of 19th and early 20th centuries, culminating in the creation of Pakistan in 1947. These are three key figures - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, - played pivotal roles in this movement. Each contributing in distinct ways to the evolving evolution of the Muslim identity and political aspiration in the region.

1) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) was a visionary who laid the intellectual and educational foundation of Muslim nationalism in South Asia. In the aftermath of the 1857 rebellion, he recognized the need for Muslims to adapt to the changing political and social landscape under British rule.

i- Educational Reforms and Aligarh Movement:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh in 1875, which later became the Aligarh University. He focuses on modern education aimed to equip Muslims with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete with other communities and secure their socio-economic future.

"Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom"
(George Washington)

ii- Promotion of Muslim Identity:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized the distinct identity of Muslims in India, advocating for a separate political and cultural identity. He urged Muslims to learn English and modern sciences to avoid being marginalized in the colonial administration.

iii- Loyalty to British and Political Realism:

He encouraged Muslims to remain loyal to the British government, arguing that this would safeguard their interests in a predominantly Hindu society.

2) Allama Iqbal: The Philosopher of Muslim Nationalism:

Allama Iqbal (1877-1938) was a philosopher, poet and politician who provided the ideological basis for Muslim Nationalism. His vision of a separate homeland for Muslims profoundly influenced the course of his history in South Asia.

Nations are born in the hearts of poets;
They prosper and die in the hands
of politicians" (Allama - Iqbal)

A) Concept of a Separate Muslim State:

Iqbal is credited with articulation of the idea of a separate Muslim State in his famous 1930 addresses at the Allahabad Session of All India Muslim League.

"India is not a nation, nor a country,
It is a subcontinent of a nation states"
(Quaid-e-Azam)

(B) Philosophy and Poetry:

Through his poetry and philosophical writings, he inspired them to embrace their cultural heritage and resist assimilation into the broader Indian nationalist movements dominating by Hindus.

(C) Spiritual and Intellectual Awakening:

Iqbal emphasized the revival of Islamic principles and values as a means to empower Muslims in their struggle for self-determination. His ideas laid the intellectual foundation for the demand for Pakistan.

Iqbal emphasized the "Concept of Khudi" (Selfhood) and spiritual empowerment, leading to a renewed interest in Islamic philosophy and identity among the educated Muslim youth.

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3) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: The Architects of Pakistan:

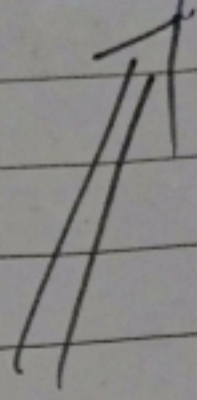
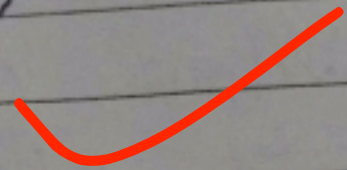
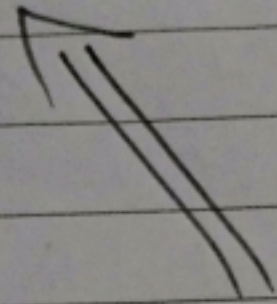
Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) known as Quaid-i-Azam (Great Leader), was the political leader who transformed the vision of Muslim nationalism into reality. His leadership of the All India Muslim League was instrumental in the creation of Pakistan.

"No power on earth can undo Pakistan" (Quaid-i-Azam)

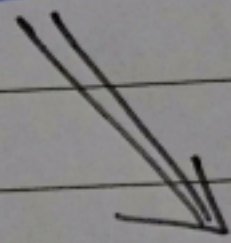
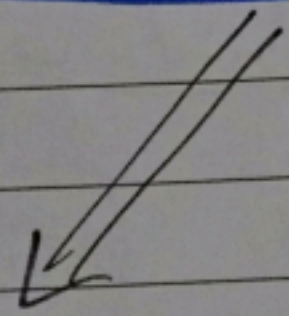
"I do not believe in taking the right decision, I take a decision and make it right" (Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

Indian Nationalism to
Muslim Nationalism

Two-Nation
Theory



Key Points of
Quaid-i-Azam



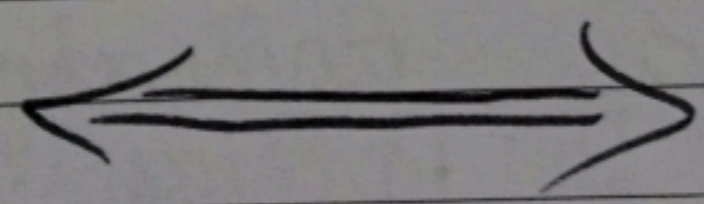
Political Strategy
and Lahore Resolution

Great Leadership
in Final Years

Conclusion:

The rise of Muslim nationalism in both Asia was a complex process shaped by the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Chaudhry Iqbal Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Sir Syed laid the educational and intellectual groundwork, Iqbal provided the ideological vision, and Chaudhry Iqbal translated that vision into a political reality.

Together their efforts led to the creation of Pakistan, a separate nation for Muslims, and left a lasting impact on the history and politics of the region.



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Qno 7: The prevalence of dynastic politics and interest groups in political parties have weakened the polity in Pakistan - Discuss

Introduction:

Dynastic politics and the influence of interest groups have long been dominant features of Pakistan's political landscape. These factors have significantly weakened the country's polity by undermining democratic principles, promoting corruption and stifling political development.

1. The Rise of Entrenchment of Dynastic Politics:

Dynastic politics refers to the dominance of certain families within political parties, where leadership positions are passed down from one generation to the next.

In Pakistan, political dynasties have been rooted in the feudal and tribal systems, where power is concentrated in the hands of few elite families. This system perpetuates the concentration of power within a small segment of society.

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i- Lack of Meritocracy:

Dynastic politics often sidelines capable and qualified individuals, as leadership roles are reserved for family members regardless of their qualifications or abilities.

ii- Political Monopoly:

Families such as Bhuttos and Sharifs have dominated Pakistan's political scene for several decades, creating a monopoly that stifles political competition and limits the diversity of representation of political system.

"In a democracy, the worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal"

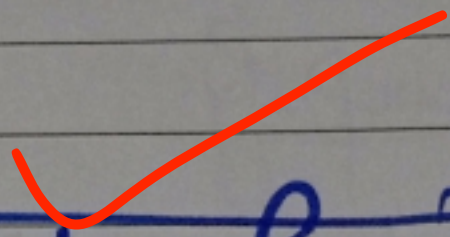
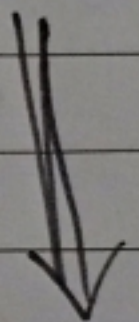
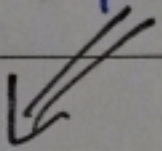
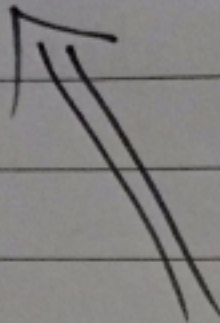
(Aristotle)

Undermining Democratic
Ideals

Impact of Democratic
Processes

Weak Institutional
Development

Voter Disillusionment



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2. Influence of Interest Groups in Pakistan:

Interest groups wield significant influence in Pakistan's political landscape, often shaping policies to benefit specific elites. For instance, business interest groups contribute nearly 80% of campaign finances in key elections, leading to legislation that favours corporate sectors over public welfare. Religious functions representing 10-15% of the population exist outside Pakistan by aligning with ideological agendas.

Additionally, the military dominance has historically skewed civil military relations, with nearly 33% of Pakistan's history under direct military rule, undermining democratic governance.

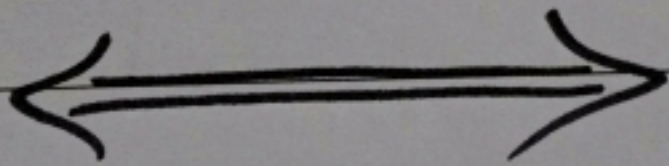
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Conclusion:

The dominance of dynastic politics and powerful interests groups has seriously weakened Pakistan's political system. It has undermined democracy, led to the widespread corruption and blocked political and social progress. To improve Pakistan's political system, the focus should be on promoting merit-based leadership, to strengthening institution and breaking down the power held by a few families and groups. By tackling these problems, Pakistan can move towards a more inclusive and effective democracy.



THE END