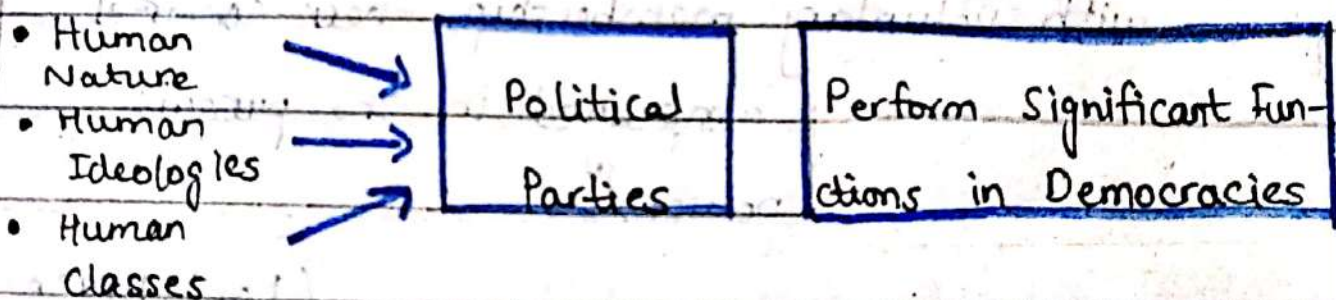


Q11. Give a brief account of the historical evolution of Political Parties with reference to theories of the origin of Parties. Also, enumerate functions of political parties. (CSS-2005)

Q. Define Political Parties and their functions. In your view, which party system is suitable for Pakistan's political system? (CSS-2013)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: THE POLITICAL PARTIES, THEIR HISTORICAL EVOLUTION, FUNCTIONS AND SUITABLE POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR PAKISTAN



A political party is an association of individuals in order to win elections, operate government and influence public policy. Political parties are complex phenomenon

and hence their evolution is explained by different theories. In the practical world, their evolution starts from Ancient Greece, Rome, Britain and US. They perform many significant functions in democratic states. Pakistan, too, is a democratic state and requires a two-party political system for its political stability.

II - THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEORIES OF THEIR ORIGIN

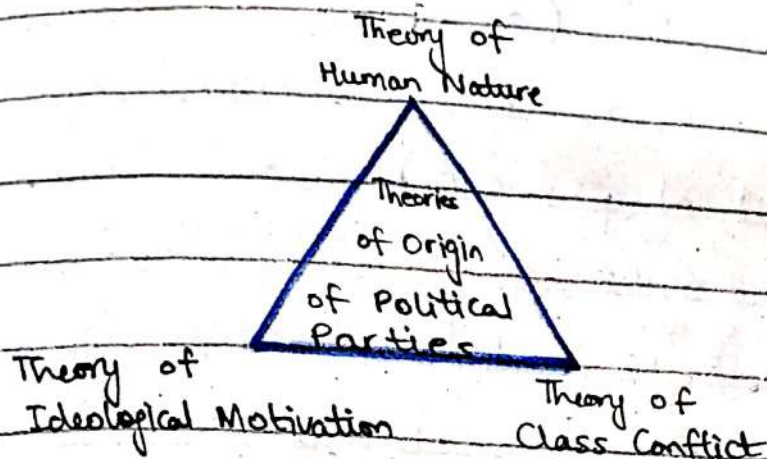
a) Definition

"Political Parties are organized bodies with voluntary membership, their concerted energy being employed in the pursuit of political power."

(Lord Bryce)

Example: The Communist Party of China (CPC), the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) of Pakistan, etc.

b) Theories of their origin



a) The Theory of Human Nature

According to this theory, parties arise because human nature is fundamentally split into two tendencies, conservatism (maintaining status quo) and progressivism (dissatisfied with status quo and wanting progressive change). These two tendencies of human nature produce two kinds of parties, the parties of the Right (Conservatives) and the Parties of the Left (Radicals).

b) The Theory of Ideological Motivation

According to this theory, political parties arise because of the different ideologies of people. In the past, religious

beliefs and dogmas divided people into different parties (as is in certain under-developed countries now), whereas in present days, political philosophies or 'isms' and social ideologies divide them (in advanced countries). Thus, a political party is an association of persons having similar ideological motivations.

c) The Theory of Class Conflict

According to this theory, parties grow up and become divided as a result of the conflict of economic interests of various groups/classes. The 'haves' form one party (conservatives) and the 'have-nots' another (radicals).

III - HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

a) In Ancient Greece

The ancient Greeks are the pioneers of democracy. They had direct democracies

and thus had no political parties.

b) In Ancient Rome

The Senate of the Rome had two groups: Patricians (nobles) and Plebeians (wealthy merchants and middle class). After the fall of Roman Empire, the people of Europe had little voice in politics.

c) In Britain

The Popish Plot resulted in the dissolution of Parliament by King Charles II, this resulted in the emergence of two groups: the Petitioners / Whigs (those against the king) and the ^{Abhorers} Tories (the supporters of the king). With the passage of time these two groups developed into organized parties i.e. the Whigs into Liberals and the Tories into Conservatives.

d) In USA

When USA got independence, there were no political parties and George Washington

also disregarded political parties. Eventually
In time, there emerged two political parties
i.e. federalists (wanting strong central government,
constitution) and anti-federalists (wanting
weak central governments and articles of
Confederation).

e) In Rest of World

Since European countries colonized
many Asian and African countries, so their
model of political system spread to these
countries and later to the rest of the world.

IV- FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

a) Identify Specific Problems and Develop a Manifesto to Solve Them

Every political party selects
those issues which are of fundamental
importance or are likely to appeal the
voters. Then ~~they~~ ^{it} develops a strategy and
manifesto in order to solve those problems.

Example: "Roti, Kapra aur Makaan" remains

the popular slogan of PPP in Pakistan.

b) Nomination of Candidates

Political parties are launching pads for new leaders. They select candidates, organize and run election campaigns to win them by winning majority of votes for their own candidates.

Example: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) nominated Narendra Modi (a tea-seller at railway station) and he became ^{the} Prime Minister of India.

c) Endeavour to Capture Government by Constitutional Methods

The primary aim of a political party is to obtain control of government. Hence, it endeavours to capture governmental power by peaceful and constitutional methods of winning elections.

~~At~~

d) Watchdog Function

The party(ies) which are returned in minority to the legislature, form the opposition who act as the watchdog of the democracy by keeping a check on the ruling party.

Example: The removal of the PTI's government by the opposition parties through ^{passing} vote of no confidence in 2022.

e) Control Members in the legislature

The political parties hold together their members in the legislature. This is particularly so in the parliamentary system, in which the majority party in the legislature also forms the cabinet. The winning political party also harmonizes ~~the~~ between the executive and legislative departments in both parliamentary and presidential systems.

Example: In order to make a bill a law, ~~agg~~ agreement of the members in legislature is required.

V- SUITABLE POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR PAKISTAN

Pakistan has a multi-ethnic population i.e. Balochs, Punjabis, Sindhis, Pathans, etc.

Thus, a democratic form of government with a bi-party system is suitable for it due to the following reasons:

1. A single-party system gives a sense of autocracy and the different ethnicities might become neglected at the hands of ruling party.

Example: The deprivation of Balochistan and KPK is due to the nepotism policies adopted by the single ruling party.

2. Bi-party system i.e. treasury and opposition facilitates the smooth functioning of government due to the watch-dog function of opposition.

3. Bi-party system prevents votes from wasting as compared to multi-party system.

Example: During elections, the votes of the people in favour of the losing parties go

wasted.

4. The historical evidence shows that the multi-party system in Pakistan creates rift among people and political instability. Example: The assassination of Benazir Bhutto (PPP), the leg-injury of Imran Khan (PTI), etc.

VI- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A political party is an association of individuals to win elections, form governments and influence public policy.

Political parties are essential parts of democratic governments, give political education to the people, make governments responsible.

On the other hand, they also create disharmony, disruption, moral corruption, nepotism and other issues. Thus, in order to minimize

the negative impacts of political parties, a country needs to adopt a bi-party system

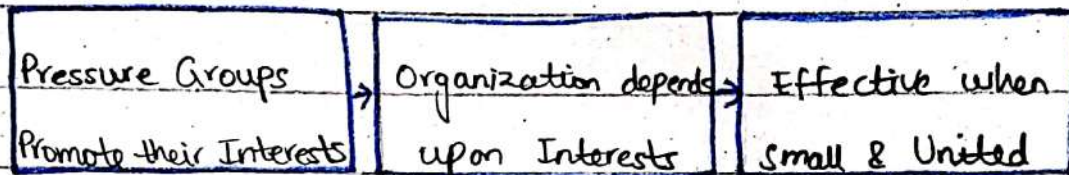
in which opposition party forces the smooth functioning of government in power.

VII - CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, political parties are organized bodies with voluntary membership, to achieve the political power. Various theories explain their origin due to their complex nature. In the present world, the political parties are based on the European models because many countries decolonized from them. These parties are the essential components of democracy and perform numerous significant functions. ~~The~~ Pakistan, a democratic country also needs to implement a bi-party political system in order to achieve political stability and prosperity.

Q12. Discuss organization and functions of pressure groups. Point out indicators of its effectiveness also. (CSS-2009)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF PRESSURE GROUPS AND THE INDICATORS OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS



Pressure groups are groups of individuals organized for promoting their interests by influencing the government. Each pressure group's organization varies according to its interests, purpose and sphere of operation. They perform several functions such as lobbying government, educating public, representation, etc. Certain conditions are imposed on their effectiveness as their size, unity, leadership, contributions, strength of the political parties. Thus, pressure groups have existed in all states and will continue to

exist.

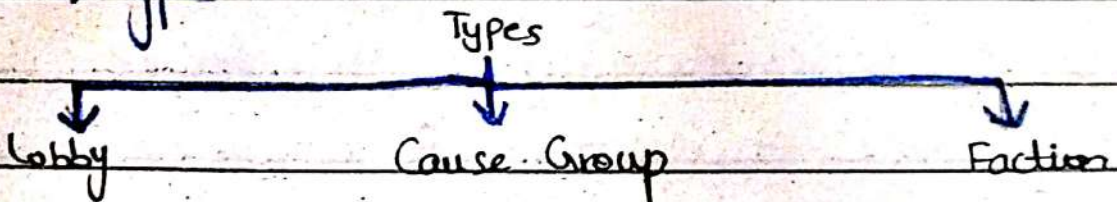
II - PRESSURE GROUPS, THEIR TYPES AND ORGANIZATION

a) Pressure Groups / Interest Groups

A pressure group is a group of individuals organized for promoting their special economic or some other interest by influencing the government or a public officer.

Example: Trade unions, farm organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.

b) Types



i) Lobby

A pressure group that works in a legislature.

Example: Farmer's lobby, labour lobby, etc, in U.S. Congress.

ii) Cause Group

A pressure group which seeks to promote some cause for the general benefit of all.

Example: Greenpeace, the American Civil Liberties Union, etc.

iii) Faction

A pressure group which works in a political party is called a faction.

Example: The Hong Kong Anti-China Protestors, etc.

c) Organizations

The organization of each pressure group varies according to its interest, purpose and sphere of operation. Some consist of few members, while others of many. Some are well organized, while others are loosely so.

However, every pressure group tries to be well-organized so as to influence the government and the public.

Example: The Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) is an organized pressure group in Pakistan.

whereas in other provinces, ~~they~~ the terrorists are mostly unorganized.

III - FUNCTIONS OF PRESSURE GROUPS

The interest groups perform the following functions:

a) Representation

Pressure groups provide a mouth-piece for groups and interests that are not adequately represented through the electoral process / by political parties.

b) Lobbying Government

They have become an increasingly important agent of lobbying government.

Example: Many governmental policies and laws in America are adopted by the governments under the influence of pressure groups.

c) Educating Public

Interest groups work hard to

educate the public at large via TV advertisements, social media, etc.

Example: The acceptance of some unfortunate incidents by the terrorist organizations especially via phone calls, newspapers, etc. in order to inform people about their presence.

d) Mobilising Public

The pressure groups sometimes draw the general masses into agitational and protest politics.

Example: The every-now-and-then incidents of protests and road-blockings (common in Pakistan).

e) Watch-dog Over Administration

At the times when the people can exercise little or no influence on the government (in between two elections) pressure groups act as watchdogs over public policy and administration.

Example: The watch-dog function of pressure groups who reveal the scandals/corruption.

of public office holders, such as the corruption case of former finance secretary, Balochistan Mushtaq Raisani.

IV- INDICATORS OF PRESSURE GROUP'S EFFECTIVENESS

Following indicators are used to measure the success or failure of pressure groups:

a) Size

Large pressure groups are usually more successful as they have greater financial resources. But too large groups often threaten the success and stability of such groups.

Example: The large size of Daesh group has resulted in the imprisonment of some of its members.

b) Unity

The unity of pressure groups

is proportional to their success. Unity is stronger in limited size groups than extra large size group.

c) Leadership

Leadership provides energy and enterprise which will make the group successful or destroy it.

Example: The able leadership of Jinnah in pre-partitioned Pakistan exerted pressure on the British to partition India.

d) Strength of the Political Parties

The success of the pressure groups much depends upon the weakness of the party system.

Example: In Great Britain, the pressure groups are weak as the two parties are strong whereas in the US, they are strong due to the weakness of parties.

c) Contribution to the Economy

The effectiveness of the pressure

groups depend on the extent to which they can convince the people that they can play important role in the national economy.

Example: In the US, every important sector of the national economy has its lobby in the Congress.

V- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Pressure groups are the interest groups who exert pressure on the government and influence its policies. These groups are present in all states (sometimes dormant). They play significant roles especially when people have less control over the government. It so happens in developing countries that after capturing politics, the politicians neglect the public, then at such times, these groups become a power of the public.

However, the pressure groups also threaten the peace as they are agitated and often carry ^{at} disruptive activities. Thus, for state stability, the state constitution should effectively ~~check~~

put a check on both the politicians' and pressure group's activities.

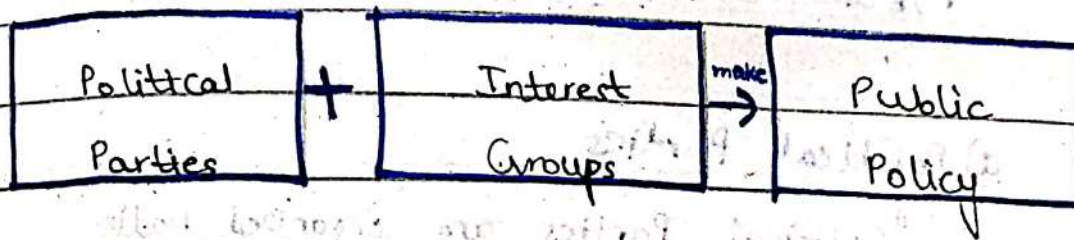
VI- CONCLUSION

To summarize, the pressure groups are groups of individuals who exert pressure on the government to influence its policies. Their organization depends upon their interests. They perform numerous functions by combining with the public (mostly) to influence the government.

Several indicators play significant roles in their success such as size, unity, leadership, etc. Thus, pressure groups are existent in all states.

Q12. Compare and contrast the differing roles played by political parties and interest groups in making public policy. (CSS-2017)

Ans. I-INTRODUCTION: COMPARISON AND CONTRAST OF THE DIFFERING ROLES PLAYED BY POLITICAL PARTIES AND INTEREST GROUPS IN MAKING PUBLIC POLICY



Political parties are groups of people who aim to achieve political power and interest groups are the groups of individuals who promote their interests by influencing the government members. Political parties and interest groups are present in almost all states and they both make public policy. The strength of these ^{two} groups in making public policy is inversely proportional. These groups have certain convergent activities such as making public policy, educating people, mobilizing public, etc. They also have dissimilar activities as political parties aim to achieve political power while interest groups do not, political parties are accountable to people while pressure groups are

not, etc. Thus, both these associations are necessary for a state.

II - POLITICAL PARTIES, INTEREST GROUPS AND PUBLIC POLICY

a) Political Parties

"Political Parties are organized bodies with voluntary membership, their concerted energy being employed in the pursuit of political power."

(Lord Bryce)

Example: The Communist Party of China (CPC), the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) of Pakistan, etc.

b) Interest Groups

A interest group or pressure group is a group of individuals organized for promoting their special economic or some other interest by influencing the government or a public officer.

Example: Trade Unions, farm organizations,

chambers of commerce, etc.

C) Public Policy

Public policy is a collection of laws and regulations used to maintain order or solve a social problem.

Example: Informing the public about any prevalent issue and taking remedial measures to solve them, etc.

III - COMPARISON AND CONTRAST OF THEIR ROLES IN MAKING PUBLIC POLICY

a) Similarities of their Roles

1. Both political parties and interest groups have always existed and will continue to exist in order to make public policies.
2. They act as intermediaries between the people and the government and promote personal and national interests by concerning themselves with the government.

Example: In the USA, every important sector of the national economy has its lobby in

the Congress along with the legislative members

3. Political parties and interest groups form public opinion by educating them and they collectively demand for the imple^{te} adoption and implementation of a specific policy.

Example: Political parties form public opinion via election campaigns while interest groups perform the role via radio, newspapers, media, etc.

4. Both the associations act as watchdog over public policy and administration.

Example: Political parties in the form of ^{an} opposition act as pressure groups and also overthrow the government.

5. Both political parties and pressure groups mobilize the g. public in order to promote their interests by the government.

Example: The PPP, PML-N political parties along with pressure groups overthrew the PTI government in Pakistan in 2022 by gaining public support.

b) Dissimilarities of their Roles

Political Parties

Interest Groups

1. Political parties operate openly and contest in elections in order to make public policy.

Pressure groups may or may not operate openly and generally do not contest in elections for gaining control over public policy.

Example: In USA many laws/policies are adopted by government under the influence of interest groups.

2. Members of the political parties form the cabinet in parliamentary systems and are authorized to make laws/policies.

Example: In the Great Britain, political parties are stronger than pressure groups in law making.

Their members do not form the cabinet in parliament, and are formally unauthorized to make laws/policies.

3. They are large in size generally and hence

They are usually small in size and hence

have greater control over policies.

have lesser control over policies.

4. They are accountable to public for the adoption of their policies.

They are not accountable to public in any matter.

Example: A parliament cannot make a law that violates minority rights, because of their accountability.

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Political parties are the formally authorized contributors of public policies while pressure groups are not formally authorized in this regard. Pressure groups become the strength of the people when the political parties gain power and neglect the public, especially in developing countries. However, these groups are also a burden for the political parties as they act as watchdog on them and limit their powers in the legislature by gaining public

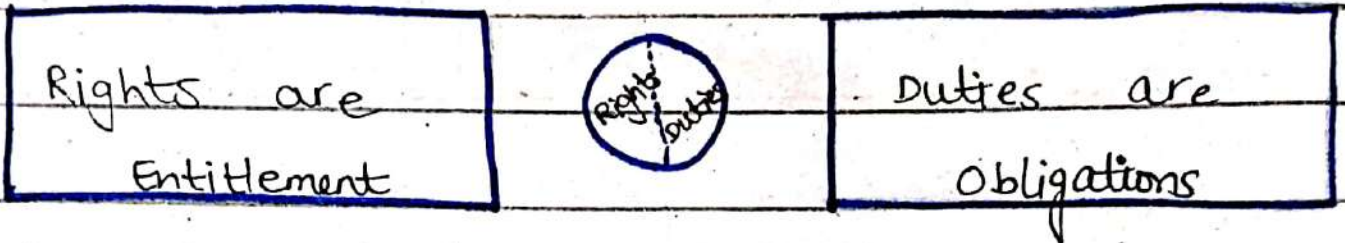
support. Thus, for a state stability, the state constitution should put a check on both the politicians and pressure group's activities and powers.

V - CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, political parties and interest groups are groups of individuals who promote personal and national interests by concerning themselves with the government. The political parties play certain similar and dissimilar roles in making public policies, the main difference being that pressure groups put a pressure on the formal authorities of policy-making.

Q15. Rights and duties are facets of the same coin. (Short note CSS-2011)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: RIGHTS AND DUTIES



a) Rights

"Those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best."

(Harold Laski)

Example: Right to life, liberty, freedom of movement, expression, etc.

b) Duties

A duty is a work that one is obliged to perform for moral or legal reasons.
Example: Obeying laws, paying taxes, etc.

II - RIGHTS AND DUTIES ARE FACETS OF THE SAME COIN — JUSTIFICATION

"Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin. one does not exist without the other."

Rights and duties are complimentary and inseparable. If you discharge your duties well, you will automatically get the rights. The right of one is duty of the other and vice versa. Following examples will provide a justification of the claim:

a) Creator and the Creature

The Creator has blessed the creatures (especially humans) with eyes, hands, feet, etc. (human rights) which in turn binds them not to misuse these organs like seeing evils, beating others, etc.

b) State and Citizen

The rights of citizens such as health care, security, jobs, etc., are the duties of the state which in turn enforces upon citizens to remain loyal and obedient to the state.

c) Parents and Children

The rights of children such as nourishment, education, security, etc., are the responsibilities of parents. The securing of these rights by children obliges them to remain obedient and respectful to their parents.

d) Teacher and Student

The rights of the students i.e. to acquire understandable and uninterrupted knowledge, are the responsibilities of teachers which in turn compels students to bring good results.

e) Company and Employee

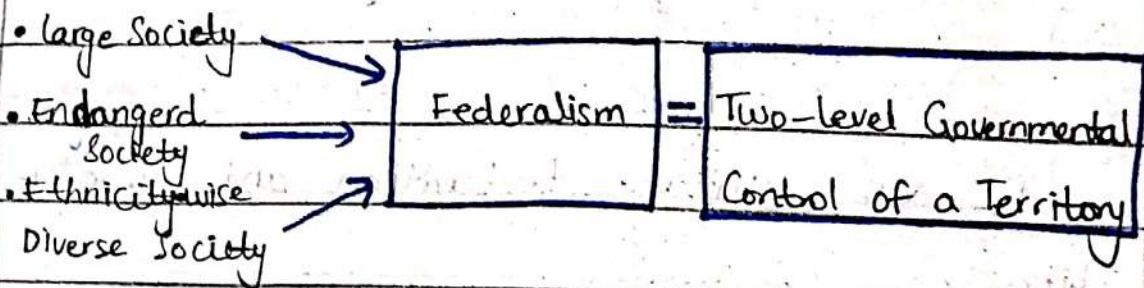
The rights of the employees i.e.

conducive workplace environment, promotion, facilities/benefits, etc., are the responsibilities of a company which forces the ~~etc~~ employees to contribute to the growth of the firm.

Q15. What characteristic of society leads to adoption of federal form of government? How it can function successfully? (CSS-2017)

Q. What are the essential pre-requisites for successful federal system? (CSS-2007)

Ans. I- INTRODUCTION: CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIETY
FOR ADOPTION OF FEDERAL FORM OF
GOVERNMENT AND THE PRE-REQUISITIES
OF SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONING OF FEDERALISM



The distribution of power determines the system of government of a state. Federalism is a ^{system} form of government in which the same territory is controlled by two levels of government. The vastness of a territory, the degree of its security and ethnic diversity are the conducive characteristics of a society for its adoption. Federalism also requires certain pre-requisites for its smooth functioning as: democracy, geographic proximity, willingness of citizens, codified constitution, etc. Thus, federalism is the most favoured system of government in the world.

II- FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

a) System of Government

The amount of power held by the central government in relation to the provincial/state governments determines the system of government. There are three systems of governments viz. unitary, federation and confederation.

b) Federal System

A federal system is a union of partially self-governing constituent units under a central government. A federation has coordinated powers between the central and state's governments.

c) Supporter Countries

United States (oldest), United Arab Emirates (Federal Absolute Monarchy), Nepal (Newest), Pakistan, India, etc.

III - CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIETY FOR ADOPTION OF FEDERATION

a) Large Territory / Population of a Country

A unitary state which is usually too large to be administered conveniently from a single governmental centre mostly becomes a federation. This factor acts as a centrifugal force.

^{Formation of}
Example: Federations of Soviet Union, Bharat, etc.

b) Fear of Foreign Aggression of Societies

Sovereign states in view of a common foreign danger of aggression, common defence or some other benefits unite together into a single federal state (voluntarily).

It acts as a centripetal force.

Example: Formation of the federations of USA, Switzerland, etc.

c) Ethnic Division of Society

The ethnic diversity of society in terms of language, culture, common inter-

ests, etc. often result in the adoption of federation. This factor also acts as a centrifugal force.
Example: Formation of Pakistan's, Bharat's federations.

IV - PRE-REQUISITIES FOR SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONING OF FEDERALISM

a) Democracy

Democracy strengthens the federation as democracy devolves the authority, whereas in monarchy there is a concentration of power. It is due to this reason that all federations are democracies except the federal absolute monarchy of UAE.

b) Desire for Union

Federations become effective, if the diverse constituent/sovereign units are willing to form a federation. ^{Collective consciousness and tolerance} are the key to success of federation.

Example: The constituent units of the former Soviet Union ~~lacked~~ developed the incompatibilities with the center, which resulted

in USSR's disintegration.

c) Geographic Proximity

Geographical contiguity is a necessary condition for the success of a federation. It hinders the issues of communication, defense, and cooperation among constituent units.

Example: The British Commonwealth ~~Commonwealth~~ Commonwealth cannot become a federation due to this reason. Pakistan also lost its eastern wing in 1971 due to the presence of India as a buffer state in between.

d) Capacity and Resources of Constituent Units to Self-Govern

The constituent units in order to become semi-autonomous need to have sufficient capacity and resources.

Example: The 18th amendment granted provincial autonomy over women development, local government, zakat, etc., which is a good initiative for strengthening Pakistan's federation.

e) Equality among Constituent Units

A successful federation is one in which the constituent units are equally treated.

Example: The deprivation of Balochs and Pashtoon provinces of Balochistan has raised their agitation against the developed provinces. This in turn poses security threats to Pakistan.

f) Codified and Rigid Constitution

A codified constitution removes the ambiguities of center and provinces regarding their powers whereas a rigid constitution cannot be set into motion by any of the benefited party.

g) Independent Judiciary

An independent judiciary is the guardian of the constitution. It also acts as a neutral arbitrator in settling the disputes between center and states.

Example: In the Maulvi Tamizuddin case, the judiciary resolved the issue by

declaring the executive superior over any assembly

V- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Federation is a system of government in which there are two-level governmental control of a territory — central and provincial. Today, around 30 of the total 195 countries are federations and most of them are the great nations of the world. Federation combines merits of unity in diversity, strengthens the constituent units, is more suitable in modern times and is the only way to unite the world into a single state. However, federation is expensive and uneconomic, exposed to danger of secession, and is a source of weakening the state (due to duplicity of systems). Thus, federation is a trade-off and the states must compromise its negative effects while striving for its success.

VI- CONCLUSION

To summarize, a federal system is a union of partially self-governing constituent units under a central government. It is suitable for vast, ~~and~~ multi-ethnic societies conscious about their matters especially security. However, federations have certain conditions which must be satisfied in order for it to become successful.