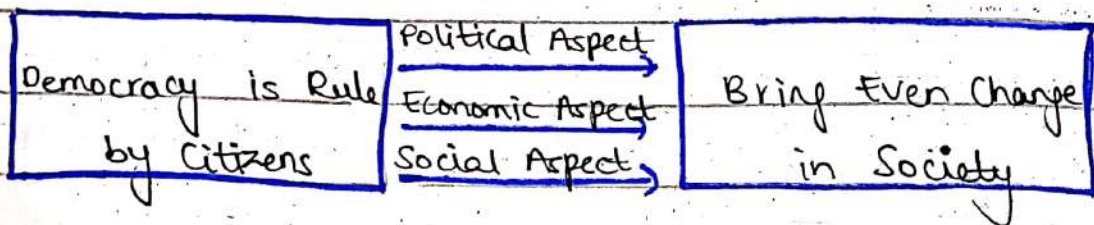


Qas. Discuss "Democratic Political System". How can it bring even change in the society? (CSS-2014)

I- INTRODUCTION: THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM AND THE INTRODUCTION OF EVEN CHANGE IN SOCIETY BY IT

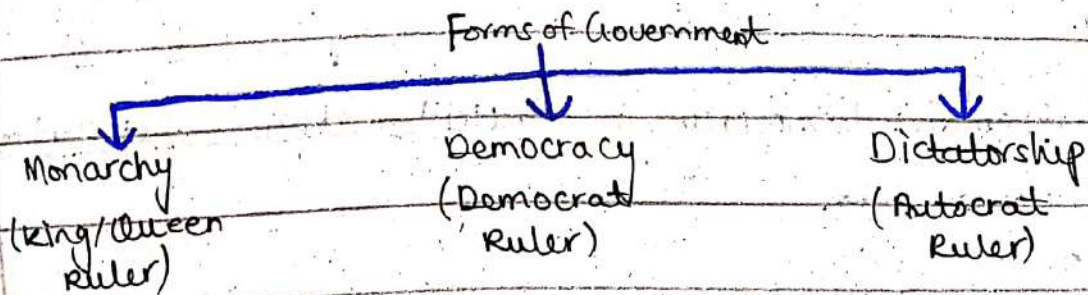


Democracy is a type of political system that is ruled by citizens. It is considered to be an ideal form of government compared to monarchy and dictatorship. It has two types: direct and indirect democracies and three aspects i.e., political, social and economic. Democracy being an ideal form of government has the potential to bring even change in society due to its features like accountability, responsiveness, equality, integration, peacefulness and its world-wide support. Thus, it is due to this reason that majority of the modern states are demo-

cratic in nature.

II - THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM

a) Forms of Government



b) Democracy

The word 'democracy' is derived from two Greek words, "demos" which means 'the people' and "kratos" which mean 'the rule'.

So, originally, democracy means the rule of the people.

"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people."

(Abraham Lincoln)

"Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share."

(Seele#)

c) Types of Democracy

i) Direct / Pure Democracy

When the people can directly express their will on public matters in a mass assembly, then it is called direct or pure democracy.

Example: Democracy in ancient-athens, Switzerland cantons, etc.

ii) Indirect / Representative Democracy

When the will of the people is formulated and expressed through a small body of persons elected by the people as their representatives to make laws and govern country, it is called indirect/representative democracy.

Example: All modern democracies are indirect.

d) Aspects of Democracy

i) Political Aspect

In its political sense, democracy means the sovereignty of the people and the enjoyment of political rights and liberty by every adult citizen.

Example: Democratic rights of people like right to vote, freedom of opinion, speech, etc.

ii) Economic Aspect

Economic democracy exists when there is no class distinction in a country, ^{and} when wealth is equally distributed in the society.

Example: Economic democracy in communist societies.

iii) Social Aspect

Social democracy is based on the principle of social justice and equality. It exists where there are no prejudices of class, caste, color, or creed.

Example: Social democracies exist in Islamic societies (along with economic distinctions).

IV- BRINGING OF EVEN CHANGE IN SOCIETY BY DEMOCRACY

Democracy brings even change in society through:

a) Accountability and Rule of law

In a democratic state Constitution and judiciary protects the law and people also have the right to select and remove their representatives. Further, media and civil society also act as watch-dogs.

b) Responsive and Efficient Governance

In a democratic state, people can rule as long as they are responsive and efficient.

Example: In Balochistan, the Governor-Raj was implemented in 2013 because its ^{then-}Chief Minister was inefficient.

c) Better Decision-Making

In contrast to monarchy and dictatorship, democracy has parliaments whose members are elected by people, so democracy establishes a more inclusive government.

Example: UK (monarchy) adopted a parliamentary system in order to establish a participatory government.

d) Equitable Distribution of Wealth and Resources

Due to incentive of increasing the vote bank in democracy, there is generally an equitable distribution of wealth and resources. In contrast, monarchs and dictators lack this incentive and they also might support their own groups / ethnicity / area.

e) Greater National Integration and Cohesion

Since democracy operates by the ^{collective} ~~mutual~~ cooperation of every citizen, it unites the people at all the times, unlike monarchy and dictatorship in which people are subservient to them (the rulers).

Example: In democracies, people unite during election, during overthrowing a government, etc.

f) Less Prone to Wars

The Democratic Peace Theory or Mutual Democratic Pacifism states that democracies are less prone to wars for many

reasons such as in democracies people are the ruler, so they do not prefer wars. However, the dictators might declare war in order to prolong his rule.

g) Greater Support from International Community

Democracies have a good global image, unlike dictatorships, and as such democracies receive greater assistance from Bretton Woods institutions and inter-national communities like USA, IMF, WB, etc.

V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Democracy means people's participation in decision-making process (either directly or indirectly). It is regarded as the best form of government due to its inclusion of people's consent, greater accountability and responsibility (of both public and government). However, it also bears certain demerits such as it focuses

or quantity rather than quality, it creates political instability due to change of governments, it creates a competition for power and hence morally corrupts the individuals. It is also due to failure of democracies that countries face military coup and civil wars ~~like~~ such as Pakistan, Nepal, Syria, etc. Thus, for a successful democracy, people and government both need to be responsible.

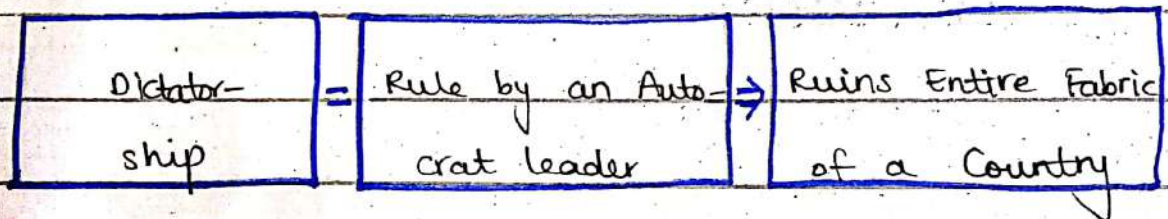
VI - CONCLUSION

To summarize, a democratic political system is the one that is ruled by citizens. Its two types: direct or ~~indirect~~ indirect create a participatory government and pacifies the people's grievances. Its three aspects i.e. political, economic and social contribute ~~an~~ also contribute in bringing and even change in society through increased accountability, responsiveness, equality, integration, and cooperation. Thus, it is considered to

be an ideal form of government.

Q26. Would you agree if it is stated that dictatorship is the only remedy for social, political and economic instability in a developing country? (CSS-2010)

Ans. I-INTRODUCTION: IS DICTATORSHIP THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY?



Dictatorship is the rule of one man/group who exercises absolute power in the state. Dictators come to power when the political parties and the government fail to effectively run the administration. Dictators, instead of bringing stability to the country ruins the entire political, social and economic fabric of the state. This is because dictatorship bans

the political parties and the legitimate means of addressing people's grievances, marginalizes certain sections of society and discourages investor's confidence. Thus, dictatorship is not the only remedy for social, political and economic instability in a developing country.

II - THE STANCE AND THE DICTATORSHIP

a) The Stance

Dictatorship ruins the entire social, political and economic structure of a country.

b) Dictatorship

Dictatorship is a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.

Example:

1. Major General Iskandar Mirza, General Ayub, General Zia, and General Musharraf introduced military dictatorships in Pakistan.

2. Egyptian Army Chief, General al-Sisi, introduced military rule in Egypt.

III - PROOF OF THE STANCE AT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LEVELS

a) At Social level

i) Dictatorship is Against Natural Human Tendency

"Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains."

(J.J. Rousseau)

Dictatorship is against the natural tendency of social animals (humans aspire for freedom).

ii) It may Create Marginalization of Certain Sects

Since modern societies of developing countries are multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-sectarian and dictators hail from a particular section, so there is

a tendency the he/she marginalize others
Example: Hitler's implementation of Eugenic methods in favor of generating superior breeds.

iii) It Results in Poor Administration

Dictators follow centralization of power model, thus peripheral areas are outcasted from government's priorities.

Example: Due to poor administration and in order to legitimize his regime, General Musharraf introduced the "Devolution of Power Plan" in 2000.

b) At Political Level

i) It Bans Political Activities

Political parties are the legitimate avenues for people to raise their voices. But dictatorship bans such parties.

ii) Dictatorship Creates Political Instability and Mass Protests

Lack of consensus-building creates unsustainable political framework

Example: Recurring violent protests against President Al-Sisi's dictatorship in Egypt.

iii) It Gives Rise to Social Tensions

Suppression of dissent and absence of civil rights disenfranchise citizens. Resultantly, their social tensions and grievances increase.

Example: Social tensions in Arab i.e., Arab Spring

IV - PROOF OF THE STANCE AT ECONOMIC LEVEL

In the short run, the dictator might bring economic prosperity (in order to legitimize his regime). However, in the longer run, he ruins the entire economy of that country.

a) In the Short-Run

i) Dictator Performs Better by Appointing Experts

The dictators appoint economic

experts to guide them. Thus, they strive for new economic initiatives.

ii) Dictators might Enjoy Investor's Confidence

Due to relative economic stability brought to the country, dictator can sometimes enjoy investor's confidence.

Example: Pakistan achieved relatively high GDP growth rates during ^{the} three military regimes.

b) In the Long Run

i) It Lacks International Economic Assistance

It is because the international community and Bretton Woods institutions support democracies and they avoid giving assistance to dictatorships.

Example: US-aid, IMF bailout packages are mainly for democracies.

x

ii) It Creates Unequal Economic Growth

Dictatorship creates unequal economic growth due to centralization of political power and it neglects the peripheral areas.

iii) It Promotes Military Expenditure

Dictators increase military spending at the cost of societal welfare.
Example: Garrison State Syndrome.

V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Dictatorship refers to the authoritarian rule by a person or a group when the civilian government fails to handle the administration effectively. Dictators initially get support of the public who are disappointed by social, political and economic structures. The dictatorial leadership style reduces the mistakes, improves short-term productivity, produces better, fast decisions and consis-

lent results. However, it effects long-term morale, discourages innovation, promotes rebels and goes against natural human tendencies. It is due to this reason that all dictatorships of history have collapsed either through a revolution or through a coup. Thus, dictatorship is not the permanent solution.

VI- CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, dictatorship is a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations. Dictators come to power in order to stabilize the social, political and economic sectors of a country, but in actual, they tear down the entire administration fabric and result in chaos and revolutions. Thus, dictatorship is not an effective remedy for a country.

Q27. What is capitalism and what is its relations with democracy? (CSS - 2021)

I-INTRODUCTION: CAPITALISM AND ITS RELATIONS WITH DEMOCRACY

Capitalism is
Economic System

Democracy is
Political System

Have Direct &
Indirect Relations

Capitalism is an economic system in which private individuals or businesses own capital goods. Democracy is a form of government in which people have the power to participate in decision-making. It is to be noted that capitalism and democracy perpetuate and promote each other although they belong to two different domains and having different aims. Thus, capitalism and democracy have both direct and indirect relationships with each other.

II - CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY

Capitalism: An Economic System
Promoting Private Ownership

Democracy: A Form of Gov-
ernment (by Citizens)

a) Capitalism

i) Definition

Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production (land, labor, capital) and their operation for profit. Capitalism is also known as "Free market economy."

Example: United States, Pakistan, United Kingdom, etc., all follow capitalism.

ii) Government in Capitalism

Government, in capitalism perspective, is often described as responsible for peace, justice, and tolerable taxes.

iii) Types of Capitalism

iii.i) Agrarian Capitalism

In agrarian capitalism, cultivating the land is the primary source

of wealth.

Example: Capitalism during 16th century.

iii. ii) Industrial Capitalism

A type of capitalism in which industrial production (small, medium, large) is the primary source of wealth.

Example: Capitalism that began during 18th century.

iii. iii) Technological Capitalism

A type of capitalism in which technological production (semi-conductors, silicon chips, electronic tools) is the primary source of wealth.

Example: Capitalism that began during 19th century (Japan, China, Taiwan, etc. ^{promote} are capitalisms based on technology).

iv) Features of Capitalism

Following are the major features of capitalism:

1. Capital accumulation
2. Competitive markets

3. Private Property
4. Wage labor (fixed salary)
5. Price system
6. Property rights recognition.

b) Democracy

"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people."

(Abraham Lincoln)

"Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share."

(Seeley)

Example: United States, China, Pakistan, India, etc., are democracies (Republics).

III - RELATIONSHIP OF CAPITALISM WITH DEMOCRACY

a) Direct Relationships

i) Capitalism is Brought by Democracy

As the modern democracies

strife for economic power, so their governments prefer to open their economies.

Example: Most governments measure their economic stability in relation to world stock exchange and free market provisions.

ii) Capitalism is Promoted by Democracy

The capitalist values, such as the rights of workers, freedom of speech/movement, right to establish a business can only be promoted by a responsible democratic leader.

iii) Capitalist lobbies Exist in Democratic Systems

Democratic parliaments have capitalist lobbies in order to ~~promote~~ help in the legislation of strengthening and promoting economy. Example: Farmer's lobby, labour's lobby, etc., in the US Congress.

iv) They Both are Signs of Success

In the modern world, both capitalism and democracy are signs of success

Throughout the past two centuries, capitalism and democracy have proven themselves as most powerful and successful systems.

b) Indirect Relationships

i) Capitalism and Democracy Follow Different Logics

Capitalism is related to economy and its promotion while democracy is related to governance and politics.

ii) Capitalism Promotes Inequality Democracy Promotes Equality

Capitalism is based on private ownership and generates class inequalities while democracy is based on good governance and promotes welfare of all.

Example: In capitalist societies, there exists high, middle and low classes, whereas in democracy there is a concept of equality of all.

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Capitalism is an economic system which promotes privatization of means of production while democracy is a form of government i.e. government by citizens. Democracy and Capitalism are considered as symbols of success because one brings political prosperity and the other brings economic prosperity. However, the opponents of Capitalism, such as, Karl Marx argues that Capitalism alienates the worker from the product of labor, process of labor, self and other workers and hence Capitalism results in the exploitation of proletariat (workers) at the hands of Capitalist bourgeoisie (capitalists). And democracy is criticized for its continuous change of governments, creation of a competition for power, etc. Thus, the governments need to strike a balance between their merits and demerits in order to bring real prosperity.

V- CONCLUSION

To summarize, capitalism is an economic system based on privatization of assets and democracy is a form of government based on people's participation. These two concepts, even though, being drastically different also promote and strengthen each other and are considered as symbols of success in modern times.

Ques. "Democratic Political System cannot function successfully without organized Political Parties." Discuss. (CSS-2016)

Ans. I- INTRODUCTION: DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM CANNOT FUNCTION SUCCESSFULLY WITHOUT ORGANIZED POLITICAL PARTIES

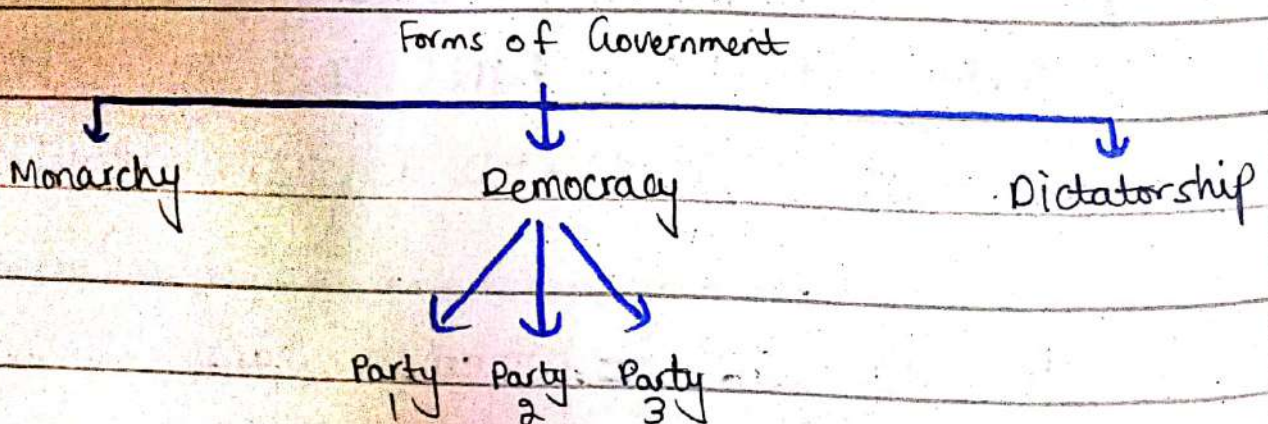
Political
Parties

=

Foremost Part of
any Political System

Democracy is a type of political system that is ruled by citizens. In a democratic state, every citizen has political rights. A political party is a group of individuals whose aim is to win elections, operate government and influence public policy. Political parties are the foremost part of democracies because they exist in democracies. They educate the people, act as watch-dog on administration, identify and solve problems. Thus, without political parties, the complex and modern democracies could not survive.

II - DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM AND POLITICAL PARTIES



a) Democratic Political System

"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people."

(Abraham Lincoln)

"Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share."

(Seeley)

Democracy has two types:

1. Direct / pure democracy (people decide on policy initiatives directly) — Ancient Athens, Switzerland cantons.
2. Indirect / representative democracy (citizens vote for government representatives to rule on their behalf) — All republics of the world.

b) 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), etc.

III - WHY DEMOCRACY CANNOT FUNCTION WITHOUT POLITICAL PARTIES?

No political parties mean:

a) Monarchy or Dictatorship

Political parties exist only in democracies because in monarchies the aim of political parties (to strive for power) does not exist. Further, in dictatorships, parties are banned.

b) Every Candidate is Independent Candidate

Without political parties, every candidate in the election would be an independent candidate (who does not have the efficiency to promise any major policy change to the people).

Example: Mostly in elections, independent candidates lose and also waste the votes.

c) No One Will be Accountable to Run the Country

Without political parties, elected representatives ^{would} ~~will~~ be accountable to their constituency for their actions in locality, but no one ^{would} ~~will~~ be responsible for the running of country.

d) Need of the Complex Society is Neglected

As societies become large and complex, they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

Example: In modern times, it is not possible to gather all the people at one point (like in direct democracies).

e) No Watchdog on Government

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

party

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

f) No one to Identify and Solve Problems

Every political party selects those issues which are of fundamental importance. Then, it develops a strategy to and manifesto in order to solve those problems.

Example: "Roti, Kapra aur Makaan" remains the popular slogan of PPP in Pakistan.

g) Failure of Parliamentary System

No political parties mean failure of parliamentary system because in parliament any system the winning political party in the legislature also forms the cabinet and the executive.

h) Collapse of Entire System

As political parties are the legitimate means for people to raise their concerns.

Thus, no political parties means collapse of dictatorships or revolutionization of monarchies.

Example: The democratization of Egypt, the Revolution of Iran (1979).

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Democracy is a government by citizens. Political parties are groups of individuals who strive for power in democracies. Democracy is considered to be an ideal form of government due to its inclusion of people's consent, greater accountability and responsibility (of both government and public), competition among its political parties, etc. However, democracy and its party system also bear demerits such as ~~it~~ ^{they} create instability due to change of governments ^{and} leg-pulling of political parties, morally corrupt individuals (to acquire power), focus more on quantity rather than on quality, etc. Thus, the governments in order to attain benefits of democracy

and political parties ~~but~~ must strive to attain a balance between their merits and demerits.

V- CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, democratic political system is a system in which citizens have the decision-making power. ~~Political~~ In democracies, people organize themselves into political parties and strive for gaining power. Modern democracies cannot function successfully without parties which act as watchdog, legitimate means to address grievances, to ~~solve~~ identify and solve problems, and organization of scattered candidates. Thus, political parties are essential parts of democracies.

Q.99. Compare and contrast between democracy and dictatorship.
(CSS-2003)

Ans. I-INTRODUCTION: COMPARISON AND CONTRAST BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP

Democracy: Government by Citizens

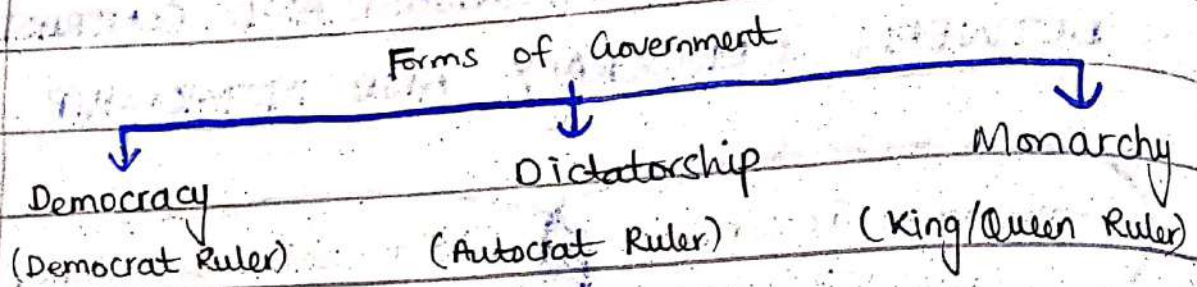
Dictatorship: Government by an Authoritarian Ruler

Democracy and dictatorship are both two form of government. Democracy is a type of political system that is ruled by citizens whereas dictatorship is a government or situation where one person concentrates power.

These two concepts bear significant differences such as, democracy supports fair elections, accountability, political parties, freedom, decentralization and independent judiciary whereas dictatorship puts restriction or limit on all such aspects. However, despite bearing significant differences, democracy and dictatorship also ~~be~~ have commonalities like they both are powerful, run by a leader and have

prosperity for war

II - DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP



a) Democracy

"Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share."

(Seeley)

Democracy, thus, has two types:

1. Direct/pure democracy (people decide on policy initiatives directly) - ancient Athens, Switzerland cantons.
2. Indirect/representative democracy (citizens vote for government representatives to rule on their behalf) - all republics of the world

b) Dictatorship

Dictatorship is a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power, without effective constitutional limitations.

Example:

1. Major General Iskandar Mirza, General Ayub, General Zia and General Pervez introduced military dictatorships in Pakistan.
2. Egyptian Army Chief, General al-Sisi, introduced military rule in Egypt.

III - DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP - COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

Democracy

Contrast

1. Democracy is based on free and fair elections.

2. In a democratic system, government is accountable to

Comparison

1. Democracy and dictatorship are both powerful.

Example: USA,

Dictatorship

Contrast

Dictatorship is based on military coup and coercion.

A dictator is virtually not accountable to

opposition and wider public

Example: Australian PM, Malcolm Fraser, and Pakistani PM, Imran Khan, were

ousted through vote of no-confidence by opposition parties.

3 Democracy supports

political parties which ~~differe~~ represent different ideologies.

4 Democracy ensures freedom of press, association and other fundamental rights.

Examples Print, electronic, social media connect government to public and vice-versa.

5 Democratic systems

China, India; anyone etc., are demo-

cracies and global economic powers. Similarly,

Hitler, al-Sisi, and other dictators were very powerful.

2 Democracy and dictatorship are governments run by a leader. Example: Democracies have President/Prime Minister

In dictatorship, all civil and political rights are curtailed.

Example: In 2013, Egypt's dictator, al-Sisi, murdered 800 civilians on a

single day. In dictatorship,

the powerful dictator General Zia introduced the 8th amendment to the constitution-

the power of the president to dissolve the parliament

usually Dictatorship outlaws political parties ^{or} ~~and~~ institutes a single party system.

In dictatorship, all civil and political rights are curtailed.

Example: In 2013, Egypt's dictator, al-Sisi, murdered 800 civilians on a

single day. In dictatorship,

have independent military dictators. judiciary is subservient to the dictator.

Example: Historically,

3. The opponents of the judiciary of Democratic Pakistan has validated Pacifist Theory, Martial laws and argues that military coups via both systems doctrine of necessity.

6. Democracy supports de-centralization of power. Dictators support centralization of power. Democracy possesses propensity for war based on their national interests.

Example: In democracies, local and provincial governments entered into Global War on Terror. Example: In dictatorship, USA there exists only a central government. Provincial governments have powers granted by center.

Similarly,

Pakistan

entered into

Kargil war

under Gen-

eral Pervez.

IV - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Democracy is a government by citizens and dictatorship is government by an authoritarian ruler. Each of these systems bear its own pros and cons. Democracy involves inclusion of people's consent, greater accountability and responsibility (of both public and government), but it also focuses on quantity rather than on quality, it creates political instability due to change of governments and creates a lust for power. Similarly, dictatorship reduces the mistakes, improves short term productivity and produces better, fast and consistent results, but it also discourages innovation, promotes rebels, and goes against natural human tendencies and casts a negative image of the country. However, as:

"The ballot is stronger than the bullet."

(Abraham Lincoln)

suitable form of government as it involves a participatory government.

V- CONCLUSION

To conclude, democracy and dictatorship are forms of government. Democracy involves people's consent in their ruling, whereas dictatorship usually does not involve people's consent. These two systems, despite being drastically different and at opposite poles also bear certain similarities in the context of their ruling style, strength and stability.