

Ideal Democracy And Political Institutions

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Outline:
It shows you have to develop an analogy b/w the two

not
meaning clear
1. Introduction
- Thesis Statement: Ideal democracy and political institutions are synchronized over the same, prevalent, democratic form of the government.

2. Features of ideal democracy:
irrelevant when discussed in isolation
A. Effective participation.
B. Equality in voting.
C. Informed electorate.
D. Inclusion.

3. Features of Political institutions
A. Free, fair, and frequent elections.
B. Freedom of expression.
C. Sources of information.
D. Freedom of association.

this is the topic
4. Relation between features of ideal democracy and political institutions.
5. 'The rule of people' is desirable among the people with different political beliefs.

- To come to institutions?
6. Critics of Ideal democracy.
7. Conclusion.

'Ideal democracy' gives people a right to communicate, a right to have equal voting status, a right to gather information, a right to control the agenda; while, the realization of these features is made possible through 'Political institutions', which are broadly similar in every country. Both ideal democracy and political institutions are synchronized over the same, prevalent, democratic form of government.

An ideal democracy would have the undermentioned features: People have the right to mention with each other their views over any policy, even before it's adopted or rejected - Effective participation; The votes of people carry the equal status - equality in voting; People are given enough time to learn about policies

and to come up with their alternatives - Infor-
-med electorate; People are given the
right to choose what matter should
be placed in decision making agendas,
and everyone of the representative is
entitled to participate in the process
- Inclusion. Thus, all the members
of demos have equal rights to put
forth their views and to discuss them
with others, and all are equal in
every term.

Political institutions are broadly
similar to each other, irrespective of
their backgrounds. Everywhere all the
major policies and decisions are made
by the elected representatives. The concept
of free, fair, and frequent elections prevail
in almost every country. The citizens have
freedom of expression by which they can
hold any opinion on political matters
concerning them, without any fear of punish-
-ment. The sources of information are not
under the government, and their rights
are protected by the law. The citizens

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everywhere have the freedom of associations; they can be associated with any party or political organization of their choice.

In conclusion, all the political institutions, independent of their constitutional status, advocate similar rights.

The features of ideal democracy and the realization of their impact and extent is only possible through the political institutions. Free, fair, and frequent elections are necessary for effective participation and equality in voting; freedom of expression, sources of information, freedom of association all are necessary for informed electorate and inclusion. Hence, the features of democracy and political institutions are interrelated and interdependent of each other in relation.

Democracy is considered desirable among the people, irrespective of their political beliefs. According to the history of 20th century, democracy possesses number of features that make it a favorable

evidence with reference?

choice for the people. It helps to prevent rule of the cruel, it tends to foster human development, protects fundamental interests of people, ensures personal freedom, provides maximum opportunity for people to live under their own chosen laws, and only in it the high levels of political equality can be achieved. All the aforementioned features make it popular among the people of different political backgrounds.

Despite all the advantages, there have been critics of democracy.

The most popular view of critics is them favouring aristocracy over democracy by claiming that the undeserving and incompetent might get their way up.

This view is often pushed by the advocates of dictatorship. The critics would remain until the democracy would remain; but the decrease in these views and increase in the extent of democracy depends on the regimen and success of the democratic government.

Lack of
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