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Political science P I

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Attempt any five questions

Q# 6 Define the term Democracy and discuss its pre-requisites.

Democracy

Democracy is the most difficult system of government because it demands from the people many qualities. That is why it is the most difficult system. This word has been taken from Greek word composed of *Krates* and *Demo*. "*Demo*" means "people" and *Krates* means power. So, if combined the words means power of people.

Definitions of Democracy

The present states most favoured system of rule is democracy. Different political people have different democracy in their own words.

I Aristotle:-

In democracy, the rule and sovereignty is in the hands of a group of people.

(2) Lord Bryce:-

This system is of majority and there is no power in the hands of a special group.

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Iqbal:

Democracy is such a system of government where men are counted not weighed.

Professor Seeley:

Democracy is a system of rule in which everybody takes part.

Abraham Lincoln:-

Democracy is such a system of rule which is by the people for the people and of the people.

-> Kinds of Democracies-

There are two types of Democracy-

1 Direct Democracy

2 Indirect Democracy

Direct Democracy:-

In this kind of democracy, the public directly take part in legislation. In Greece ancient, this was the system of Government. All the people assembled at a place and settled political matters. It is possible in small towns but a modern state is very big and therefore it is not possible.

Indirect Democracy:-

In a modern state, people send their representatives in the legislative assembly who run government and are answerable to public for their wrongs.

-> Pre-requisites of Democracy-

In modern state, democracy is the most favourite system of government. The system demands

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much from Public. A complete democratic system has the following characteristics:

- 1 Fundamental rights
- 2 Political parties
- 3 Election
- 4 Govt of majority
- 5 Freedom and opinion
- 6 Independent judiciary
- 7 Transfer of power
- 8 Rules of law
- 9 Accountability
- 10 Honest leadership

### Fundamental rights

People have their basic rights in this system. Basic rights means freedom of speech, thinking, and assembling. No state can grab these rights of the people otherwise there will be a dictatorship.

### Political Parties

In this system there are always two or more than parties. The party in power is criticized by another party in opposition.

These parties also train people political. No democracy is possible without political parties.

### Elections

Elections are a prime need of democracy because this is the only source of sending members elected by people to do the work of legislation and to elect government with their own ring.

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## Govt of majority's

Democracy is called the government of the majority. The party gets more vote, sovereignty is transferred to that party.

## Freedom and opinions

Freedom and public opinion is more important in Democracy. Freedom of speech is the prime quality of a democratic system of govt, because it is necessary for the stability and development of this system.

## Independent Judiciary's

Judiciary is free in this system. Judges are given protection of their service. In Britain and America Judiciary has been given high powers. In Pakistan, Judiciary has given fairly free for the last few years.

## Transfer of powers

After election, the majority party comes into power by a peaceful system.

In a democratic <sup>state</sup> system, people are such a power to dismiss an irresponsible government whenever they want.

## Rules of Law's

Democratic system ensure rule of law. No person can be imprisoned or punished without any reason and all are equal in the eyes of law.

## Accountability's

Govt is accountable before public.

In From 1988 to 1997, people of Pak have been

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having this right to reject the candidates who had neglected the problems of the public.

Honest leadership:

Honesty is a quality which makes it possible to run the matters of a state in a serious manner. Only honesty can control all of problems and vices. Honest leader is more important in democracy.

Q#8 write short note on any two of the following.

(a) Ibn-e-Khaldun's concept of Asbiyah:

Abu zayd, Abu-al-Rehman Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in Tunis in 732AH/1332 AD. He was the father of sociology, Economics and history sciences, mathematician, philosophy and so on. He died in Cairo in 808AH (1406AD).

Ibn-e-Khaldun introduced the rule of Asbiyah. Asbiyah is a foundation of human society and the basic motive factor of history. Asbiyah in other words is "cohesiveness" or "solidarity" among group of people. Asbiyah according to Khaldun was stronger among rural society or Bedouins when compared to the people who lived in urban areas. Asbiyah was stronger among rural societies because they are dependent on one another to satisfy their needs. In other words they were more emotionally attached with one another. Ibn-Khaldun argued that asabiya is cyclical and directly relevant to the rise

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and fall of civilization. It is strongest at the start  
a civilization, declines as the civilization advances,  
and then another more compelling *usbiyah* eventually  
takes its place to help establish a different  
civilization. Solidarity is completely relaxed and  
the art of defending oneself and of attacking  
the enemy are forgotten, see they are no match  
for conquering nomads.

(b) Marx' theory of class struggle:- Karl Marx (1818-1883)

was a German philosopher, social and economic  
theorist, founder of modern socialism. Marx and Friedrich  
Engels published the "Communist Manifesto" which  
established the theoretical basis for a socialist  
movement based on class struggle and sociological  
analysis rather than moral appeals to natural  
rights.

Karl Marx developed a theory for  
labour class, named "surplus-value". He predicted  
that the working class would grow in numbers and  
power and would finally overthrow capitalism and  
establish socialism. Marx held that 19th century  
industrial capitalism, the latest stage of the  
historical process, had arisen from feudalism by  
class struggle between the aristocracy and the  
rising bourgeois capitalist class. Dialectical materialism  
predicted conflict between these capitalists and  
the working class or proletariat, on which the  
new industrialism depended. The fact that the  
capitalist owns the means of production makes

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makes this exploitation possible. It means that the worker cannot own the product of his labour and thus suffers alienation from part of his own humanity and social system. Marx believed capitalism would be swept away by the last of a catastrophic series of crises.

Q# 3 Explain "Presidential form of Government" How it is different from Parliamentary system of government.

Presidential systems

In this system all powers are with the president. He is head of the executive, and can appoint different people in different departments. He is not answerable to any parliament. He has unlimited powers.

Characteristics :-

There are some characteristics of Presidential system of government.

Status of President

The president is fully empowered in this system. This system is called Congress or irresponsible system also. President is not answerable to any one and any parliament.

Separation of powers :-

The powers between

executive and legislature are separate and these work within their spheres freely. None affects each other.

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Check and Balance :-

separation of powers between legislature and executive keeps a check and balance and this system is most successful in America, because this check and balance is best seen there.

Presidential cabinets :-

Presidential cabinet, President makes his cabinet with his own choice. He is not answerable to this cabinet and cabinet is not answerable to legislature. He appoints his ministers, judges and ambassadors - He can also dismiss them.

Period of Designations :-

After a specific period, he is also capable of being elected again but in America there are only two chances of being President.

Parliament system :-

(1) President head of state, but in parliamentary system, Prime Minister is head of government who has all powers.

(2) President is not answerable before his cabinet but whereas Prime Minister is head of parliament. He and his ministers are answerable before parliament.

(3) In Parliamentary system, Prime Minister cannot make decisions.



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(4) Parliament system, Prime minister and his cabinet consist of directly elected representative of people.

(5) There is no political system bargaining in presidential system but it is present in parliamentary system because the prime minister has to do this to complete his tenure.

(6) President is not in under pressure and he does not care for anyone's recommendations whereas the prime minister to get support of his cabinet and other members of parliament.

(7) In Parliamentary system, the prime minister consults his cabinet for appointing able people at all posts.

(8) President cabinet consist of people nominated by the president himself whereas in parliamentary system the prime minister consults his cabinet for making such appointments.

President and Parliament has many differences. President has all powers and ~~is~~ but parliament system can use their powers without the his cabinets.