

(5)

## Threats to Liberal Democracy:

Threats come from militant groups and societies and ideologies:

Fascism, Communism, Socialism, Nationalism of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Threats may be ideas, freedom of speech, freedom of press, separation of church and state, equality, and the issues of liberal

It emphasizes rule of law and liberalism. In the capitalism the labour community was weak. The capitalist would be in power. They sold their labour. Labour is a commodity, labour power convert into surplus value - creating conflict b/w workers and master. Capitalists use its ruling power.

In socialism the ownership of property and resources are public rather than private ownership. It values cooperation over competition in economy. Example the living wage free higher education and health facilities.

In Communism the the ownership of property and resources along with production of goods and services - divided people because of Communism.

# Absolute sovereignty :

This idea given by Thomas Hobbes  
2 - kind,

Common wealth by Institution

Common wealth by acquisition

Fear is common in both

People fear of each others and  
of sovereign. Man is sovereign in  
authority in order to achieve  
security

Man is prudent and support  
absolute sovereignty, obey law  
for the sake of peace in state  
Powers of sovereign are Legislature  
to make laws, executive to implement  
laws and judicial to interpret  
laws. The sole authority to  
choose his ministers and control  
laws and order

According to Hobbes sovereignty power  
is not divided not existed mix  
state. Three possible forms of  
Common wealth are monarchy, aristocracy  
and anarchy. Power system have  
property like to cast down the  
opposition, provide security, preserve  
peace in state

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## Muslim Nationalism

The loyalty of nation divided into two categories, Nationalist Muslims and Muslim Nationalist who want partition of country subcontinent. AIML represented Muslim Nationalist, AIAM Congress represent Nationalist Muslim.

This ideology attributed to the first Muslim of India who accepted Islam. 1857 war was the crushing moment of Muslims.

- Arab leaders introduced Religion Islam in subcontinent India
- Muhammad bin Qasim first conqueror who conquered Sindh
- Muhammad Ghaznavi launched seventeen attacks and provided Gate way of spread of Islam
- Qutubuddin Aibak established Muslim reign in India and concept of Alkhilafah
- \* Cultural issues, political issues paved the way for ideology that Hindus are not friendly to Muslims having different life practices
- \* Congress Rule  
It was the Hinduist party organization supported only Hindus in every field of life.

\* Difference in language also created conflict of difference b/w Hindus and muslims - They supported Hindi while muslim supported Urdu

\* Religious difference also there

\* Unfair partition of Bengal

\* Economy difference lag between muslims & Hindu.

All these factors fuel the rise of muslim nationalism in subcontinent

Answer No: 6

Political Parties:

An organization that seek and maintain political orders/powers within government usually by political campaigns. These represented ideologies, vision, specific goals, interests

Functions

They educate the masses through meetings, propaganda,

Aware masses about problems of the country.

Help in formation of public opinion

Fight elections by candidates

Come in power by passing by majority

They serve a link b/w government and public

Serve a link b/w legislature & executive.

Pressure groups

Seeks to influence government policy in particular directions

Loosely organized not seek to government policy and

their function

Formed by people having similar opinions, objectives

Function

Non-partisan group

Influence in elections in indirect way

Influence in selection of candidates in political party

## Lobby

An official of executive or legislative branch of state government for ultimate purposes of influencing executive, legislative, administrative. It is also called advocacy in Parliament.

## Functions

Representation in Parliament  
Political Participation

## Education

Policy Formulation "Legislation"  
Policy Implementation "Execution"  
Regulate environment in which they operate.

Policy makers, marketing

## 8 Nationality

Legal status represent the country  
Status is required by birth

Inheritance, naturalization

(through different policies)  
through a legal process

On the basis of constitutional provisions  
Every state set criteria  
which determines who can be the  
national of the country.

Based on int. Conventions, Every  
state is entitled to determine  
its nationals as per laws

The person who are nationals  
but are not granted full right  
of the country,  
called second class citizens

(UN Charter - 1948 - every one has the  
right to nationality)

No one should arbitrary deprived  
of his nationality  
Nationality is of cardinal importance

## Citizenship :

Registered member of the state by satisfying the legal requirements of respective country.

Citizen have the right of vote, work, reside, pay taxes

Where He/she born a citizen of that country.

To become a citizen of other country one need to apply for it

Nationality	Citizenship
Individual membership	Political status
Shows a person relationship with the state	Recognition of the country
Eligible / racial concept	Legal or Juristic concept
Represent country where He/she born	Register as citizen
Birth & inheritance	Acquired Birth, inheritance, naturalization, marriage
cannot changed	Change
Innate nationality	can be reversed
Can only be one	can be more than one