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start with the introduction of the question.

short and incomplete answer. a 10 marks qs should have around 8 subheadings and be on 5-6 pages

Threats to Liberal Democracy:

work on the structure, length and arguments.

Threats come from militant groups and societies and ideologies:

Fascism, Communism, Socialism, Nationalism of the 19th 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 between 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.

01

10

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 state. Three possible forms of
commonwealth are monarchy, aristocracy
and anarchy. These power systems have
prosperity like to cast down the
opposition, provide security, preserve
peace in state

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start with the introduction of the question.

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

attempt by giving headings and subheadings.

- Arab leaders introduced Religion Islam in subcontinent India
- Muhammad bin Qasim first conqueror who conquered Sindh
- Muhammad Ghauri 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 Hindu while muslim supported Urdu

* Religious difference also there

* Unfair partition of Bengal

* Economy difference b/w muslims & Hindu

All these factors fuel the use of muslim nationalism in subcontinent

short and incomplete answer. discuss in detail on 8-9 pages by giving headings and subheadings.

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 legislative & executive.

Pressure groups

Seeks to influence government policy in particular directions

Loosely organized not seek to government policy and

Main 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