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BATCH: 065 (Online 6pm-9pm)

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MOCK TEST - 4

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II

SECTION - A

QUESTION NO. 1

your Introduction and conclusion are too short and myopic. It has dangling and poor structure.

You failed to answer the asked part of the question. Add more substance in your argumentation.

Please work on structure and be focused in your answers. How would various countries in the world develop in Pakistan? Discuss.

ANSWER

TWO - PARTIES SYSTEM:

The system of governance which is ruled by only two major parties is called "Two-Parties" system.

Other minor parties may be present but they do not receive the same level of recognition.

For example; In US; two major parties that are the Republicans and the Democrats control the political share.

PROS AND CONS OF "TWO-PARTIES" SYSTEM IN LIGHT OF US POLITICS:

Pros:

1) Simplification of the process of governing:
"Two-Parties System" is a winner-takes all situation - there is less confusion in this process and the results are definite. People know who they are voting for and their values and beliefs. Such a system encourages participation of the public because of its simplicity and transparency in electoral procedures; thereby winning the trust of the voters.

2) Speeds up the governing process:-

In case of an emergency, setting up of a new government is a relatively speedy and simpler process as compared to a

"Multi-Parties System".

In the US, every level of government (from center to local level) are connected to either the Republicans or Democrats, thus creating a lesser gridlock than during electoral representation than in a Multi-Parties

System.

3) Political information becomes much easier to understand:

The "Two-Party System" makes understanding political information and processes much easier. As there are only two major candidates during elections; reviewing their manifestos and plan of action ^{and political philosophy.} as well as developing a public opinion becomes much easier.

4) Majority Representation:

In case of US, a person can either opt to join the Republicans or Democrats; either way as there are only two parties, they will ^{exercise} ~~receive~~ majority representation in the government. This system creates a platform for which represents the overall will of the people.

5) Restrictions on extremist ideologies:-

The major benefit of the "Two-Party System" is that it has restricted the

presence of ~~ex~~ candidate with extremist ideologies from running ^{for} elections. This includes people who hold racist views, or fascist principles. The goal of two-party system is to select someone who best represents the majority.

In the past; Obama wasn't elected as a status quo leader; he was elected because he stood for radical change. Trump in contrast, was a standard-issue republican, pro tax cuts, deregulation, energy development. Both had clear manifestos; with the public's demands as their priorities.

Cons:-

1) Social polarization:-

One of the major drawbacks of "Two Parties" system is the extreme social polarization; this means the ~~society~~ is divided into two distinct groups on the basis of their political preferences.

In this regard, China's One party system has ~~maintain~~ successfully maintained social cohesion and economic prosperity.

2) Not having 100% authentic representation:

In this system, the choice of voter is limited to either one of two. Even if the voter's values and beliefs are not addressed completely they have no choice but to choose the least opposing party. This leaves the public to not ^{achieve} ~~rep~~ be fully representation in the government.

3) Rigid political views:

The US constitution is notorious for being a rigid constitution. Same is the case with its two major parties. Each party is well-known for its policies and political philosophy. These are rarely changed or altered. Thus people are forced to keep on voting for them even if they don't necessarily agree with the Party's policies with respect to ^{the} current affairs.

4) Exclusiveness and superiority:-

Having only two political parties

In extension to social polarization, if a person votes to a party and that party does not win, there is a chance the voter will feel excluded ~~it~~ during the tenure of the

winning party, and feel as if their vote didn't count - Voters of the winning party will exercise ~~exclusivity~~ and ~~for~~ exclusivity and superiority.

5) Voters without thought:

The foundation of "Two-Parties System" starts with the creation of a set of priorities that the party will ~~attempt~~ to accomplish during its tenure. Voters are well-aware of these priorities and usually vote without giving much thought to the candidate for election. ~~Not~~ Instead of looking for the experience and qualifications of the candidates; voters are usually obsessing over which party they represent; Republican or Democratic.

"TWO-PARTIES SYSTEM" IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is an ethnically and linguistically diverse country with a history of tracing back to at least ~~9000~~ nine thousand years. In addition, the creation of Pakistan was on the basis of religion; ~~Islam~~ thus Islam plays a major role

in the government process of the country, US, on the other hand; eventhough it has ethnic diversity; there is an ever looming tinge of white supremacy etched in its history; ~~and~~ another major aspect is the ~~sovereign~~ supremacy of state. These two aspects have make it possible for us to adopt "Two-Parties system" flawlessly and ~~make it~~ make use of it efficiently.

This might not be the case for Pakistan.

In Pakistan's multi-parties system debate and diverse views are encouraged, because coalitions are formed by stronger and weaker parties.

Representation is maximum which ^{enriches} ~~gives~~ the common man with a sense of responsibility and participation towards their local and federal government. Voices are heard ~~and opposing~~ and ~~people are a~~ government for the people is created.

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QUESTION NO. 6 :

The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands whether, one, a few or many and whether hereditary, self-appointed or elective may justly be pronounced, "A Tyranny". Elaborate.

ANSWER:.

In a modern state, the legislative department shall not exercise the powers of the executive or judiciary, the executive shall never exercise the power of the legislature or judiciary, the judiciary shall never exercise the powers of the executive or the legislature. But why ^{is} does the accumulation of power with any one branch of government declared a Tyranny by James Madison?

SQUARE ONE - ARISTOTLE

Aristotle, a greek philosopher of the 4th century B.C. ^{his} greatest contribution to political science was the classification of government that is known today as the Aristotelian Classification.

ARISTOTLEAN CLASSIFICATION:

Under his classification, if a state is ruled by a single leader then there can be only two possible outcomes; a good form of government, called monarchy; or a bad form of government called Tyranny; ruled by an oppressive leader for personal gains.

Now it does not matter if the ruler is a single person; a few people or many; if this group exercises all the powers of the state it will still be ^{called} a tyranny.

If many people rule a state; and a polity is established; according to Aristotle; there are two major forces in this state; Quality; ~~the~~ and Quantity. ~~According to Aristotle~~; giving power to only one force of society will result in Tyranny and there should be a balance of power to equipoise both extremes. This resulted in the creation of a third force called the middle class.

BALANCE OF POWERS - MIDDLE CLASS

Middle Quantity are regarded as the Poor members of society and are defined by their massive numbers and lawlessness whereas, Quality are the Elites and are defined by their class and status. Quality have a tendency to exert authoritarianism whereas Quantity are characterized by disorder and chaos.

A third category was introduced by Aristotle called middle class - This class of people were to keep the checks and balance between the two extremes of Quality and Quantity; creating the best form of Government Polity.

MONTESQUIEU - ARISTOTLE OF THE 18th CENTURY

Montesquieu; a French philosopher, further developed Aristotle's theory on balance of powers and developed his theory "Separation of powers" which to this day is implemented in many constitutions around the world.

AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LIBERTY OF INDIVIDUAL:

According to Montesquieu; Authority of state and liberty of an individual are inversely proportional. Increasing authority of the state will sever the liberty of the individual; and increasing the liberty of the individual will decrease the Authority of the state. There must be a balance of between the two.

Actual liberty is freedom exercised under some laws. These laws must be of good form. Only a moderate government can create good laws.

MODERATE GOVERNMENT AND SEPARATION OF POWERS:

A moderate government is one in which, first you separate power and then power is checked with power, thus a system of checks and balances is devised.

Powers that were supposed to be separated and kept under check were the legislative, executive and judiciary.

If the same body makes laws, implements laws and interprets them then such a government can never be moderate.

Thus, the legislature, executive and judiciary must be free to exercise their separate powers under checks and balance of the other two. Allowing only one institute to exercise all the powers regardless of the fact that how the institute came into power will always result in tyranny; oppression of the individuals and ultimate revolt against the system.

President James Madison, believed that the best way to control power hungry factions was to pit one against the other and ease any mischief by prevent any one group from dominating in power.