

# Mock Pol Sci I

## Section B

### QUESTION 8

#### (a) Public Opinion:-

Public opinion means the opinion held by majority of the people in the state or society.

The overall opinion of the masses i.e. the public is called the Public opinion.

\* The public opinion is formed naturally or can be influenced through different means of communication.

\* It is the overall ideas and perspectives held by the majority of the people related to any specific (method)\* matter.

\* Public opinions hold great importance as they are able to create pressure and are able

to influence decision making in the society. It influences politicians and governments to act according to the opinions of people.

\* It is an influential way of demanding their rights and for essential policy making.

\* Public opinion holds the government officials accountable for their actions.

\* It is a positive influential force that creates a positive impact on the actions of the government officials and their policy making.

\* As it is a natural phenomenon, without any external pressures or influence, public opinions are usually the raw feelings, emotions and demands of people.

\* The Public opinion is prone to changes by external factors, and

can be shifted from one opinion to another to benefit own cause

- Governments many a times rely on this tactic of constantly influencing and portraying a liberal, open, positive and collaborative approach to influence the public opinion in their own favour.

### Example:

The example of Public opinion would ~~the~~ be

this is a difference qs. discuss the arguments side by side.

### Propaganda:-

Propaganda is the opposite of public opinion. It is the influenced public opinion that leads to anarchy and chaos in the society. It holds negative connotation as it has negative

repercussions.

\* Propaganda is adopted by many political parties against other popular ones.

\* It is a way to derail the popularity of a strong opposing group by spreading false and fake information against them to decrease their popularity.

\* Propaganda is not natural like public opinion and is created intentionally with harmful or negative intentions.

\* It is the shift in the public opinion held by the majority ~~top~~ due to exterior influences.

\* Propaganda is a tool to demote one party and promote another to change the popularity levels among the eyes of the masses.

\* Propaganda is also a way of

demanding for unfair rights and seeking inappropriate and unreasonable demands by pressurizing the government and officials.

Example:

The example of propaganda would be false images, videos, audios released against an opposing party leader to defame that specific party.

b) Political Parties:

Political parties are a group of people that have come together under one uniform ideology. A political party is a group of individuals that have some political ideas, thoughts, agenda and some

together under uniform political group with similar manifestos and political agendas.

\* Political parties are essential part of politics in any country or society as they represent groups of people belonging to opposing political ideologies and agendas.

\* A political party is a structured group with a leader and party manifesto. It has rules and regulations that need to be followed.

\* It is a registered group under the election commission and can run and take part in national / federal elections.

\* It is an organized group and is structured.

\* Political parties undergo their own party elections to perform

be democratic procedures among themselves

\* They are organized for long term and are not short lived like pressure groups or other groups with short term agendas

\* They have a political sign and a uniform political image that is adopted and practiced by all party leaders

## Examples.

Political parties like Pakistan People's party, <sup>(PPP)</sup> Pakistan Tehreek Insaf (PTI) in Pakistan

\* Similarly, the liberals and democrats and the republicans are two different parties in U.S.

## Pressure Groups:

A pressure group is a group of individuals that takes the form of a group ~~when~~ to exert pressure on an individual / group or on government.

\* Pressure groups are formed temporarily to exert pressure on governments or executives of corporations.

\* It is a way to demand for their rights and to seek their agendas.

\* Pressure groups promote a certain agenda of one specific party and exert extreme pressure on the other.

\* They are dismantled once the goals are achieved.

\* Pressure groups adopt propaganda and many such negative ways to



reach their goals.

Example:

Pressure groups are formed against the political party running the government.

\* Pressure group formed by Union Labour to demands for their increase in wages against the Corporation.

QUESTION 7:-

Introduction:

A state functions effectively when all the elements of its statehood are upheld and adopted.

A state needs to practice many essential elements to function at its best. Sovereignty is one of the most essential elements

of statehood.

## Sovereignty, essential element of statehood:-

Sovereignty is the most essential element of statehood. It is the basis of the functioning of the state. A state cannot function without upholding its sovereignty.

In a state, sovereignty can belong to either the people or the crown depending on the type of government adopted by the state. All different types of sovereignties have their own pros and cons and act differently. Such sovereign states function very differently from each other.

## Sovereignty belonging to the people:

In a state when sovereignty belongs to the people, in such states people have the right to adopt their own ways and the ultimate authority belongs to people.

### Pros:

- \* High level of accountability of the people elected by the public
- \* Public opinions are promoted and adopted as government policies
- \* People can take over and topple the government when the demands are not met as the sovereignty belongs to them.

add and highlight references against these arguments.

### Cons:

- \* The elected members do not have their own say and are only act according to the wishes of people.

\* Public opinion forms the government policies which ~~not~~ might not necessarily be the right ones due to the lack of information and knowledge.

\* Protests and riots erupt very commonly when demands are not met.

## Sovereignty belonging to the Parliament:

When sovereignty belongs to a parliament, the state is following a democracy and the elected members of the parliament i.e. the executives are the true sovereigns of the state.

### Pros:-

\* Democracy prevails in the country and every area has their specific

representative that meet promotes their demands

\* The elected members have their own say and inform policies beneficial to the major masses.

\* A systematic procedure is followed in formulating policies and laws for the country.

\* People have say in the constitutional process but indirectly.

## Cons

\* Low level of accountability of the elected members of the parliament

\* Minimum transparency in their actions by the electoral body

\* People have minimum authority and say once the election is over and people executives are elected.

\* Minimum check and balance

over the parliamentarians and their doing,

\* Personal agendas and motives are promoted over public benefit.

## Sovereignty belonging to the Crown:

The sovereignty belonging to the crown means that monarchy is established in the state.

With the ultimate sovereignty with the Queen/King, the monarchic government is followed in the state.

### Pros:

\* Complete hold and command over the electoral procedure and in implementing decisions/policies

\* All mandatory essential decisions are made by the monarch without

the democratic delay and  
bureaucratic procedures in other  
forms of sovereignty

- \* Division of power creates more  
conflicts and division of  
responsibilities and duties create  
inconsistency. The monarch with  
the ultimate sovereignty holds the  
ultimate power, reducing the  
chances of conflict, protests, riots  
and opposition

### Cons:

- \* Zero level of accountability  
and transparency of the monarch  
by the people or the judiciary
- \* Ultimate power corrupts people,  
this can lead to extreme  
and unfair decision making
- \* Overreliance on the abilities of  
a particular individual
- \* No practice of consensus and

no respect for the majority  
vote and public opinions. opinions

## Conclusion ..

Sovereignty and the ultimate  
power belonging to different  
groups, people or individuals  
creates varied kind of a state  
with each having its own  
advantages and disadvantages  
respectively.

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