

QNO2

The Local Government System is called the grass root form of democracy. Discuss.

INTRODUCTION:-

The ~~local~~ ^{local} government in Pakistan is called the grass roots democracy. Pakistan is a federal republic with three tiers of governments: national, Provincial and local. Local Government is protected by the constitution in A-32 and 140-A and each province has its own local government enabling legislation and ministries responsible for implementation. Local Government has been there before the Partition of sub-continent. The consecutive governments of Pakistan improved the local government system to develop a democratic strategy to make up new policies and framing of political and economic operations.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM:

Local Government is a system

of Public administration at a local level charged ~~by~~ with the responsibility of bringing the people at the grass roots closer to the government. The local government system is often referred to as the grassroot form of democracy. It is the system of public administration at a local level, charged with the responsibility of bringing the people at the grass root closer to the government.

The basic principles of the government are the elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases, and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher ~~level~~ of quality of life.

Pakistan inherited a modern local government system but indifference and the poor ~~the~~ performance of the successive governments did not allow this ~~the~~ institution to flourish in the country. The ~~British~~ system continued with the ~~British~~ legacy and no

Specific efforts were made in this direction - In Pakistan, the system was already working with a combination of political elements and civil military bureaucrats, the latter had the key role in decision-making and controlling the political leadership as well as institutions. It emphasizes the role of local governments in decision making processes - In this system, the power to make decisions is shifted to the lowest level of organization which is usually the local government. The local government system is administered by the central government by not holding elections and where the elections was held by bounded limitation. It is a system of public administration at a local level, charged with the responsibility of bringing the people at the grassroots closer to the government - The concept of grass roots democracy can be seen as a propensity towards designing political processes whereas much decision-making authority in practice is shifted

to the lowest level of organization.
~~The~~ The local government system is the broadest representative base which exists in any country of the world - If democracy means people's participation in running their affairs, then it is nowhere more direct and clear and significant than at the local level, where the contact between the people and their representatives between the rulers and the ruled is more constant, vigilant and manageable.

The local government system in Pakistan is called the grassroots democracy - It is a people contribution in elections, governance and decision-making.

Q No 8

Globalization and politics are not possible without Global Civil Society? Discuss.

Global Civil Society

Global Civil Society is a relatively new concept. It refers to non-governmental groups and

networks of activists and citizens that address global issues.

Globalization and politics are NOT POSSIBLE without Global Civil Society &

Globalization and politics are two intertwined concepts that have a significant impact on the world. Globalization refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, societies and cultures. on the other hand, Politics is the process of making decisions that apply to members of a group.

Global civil society: is a concept that has emerged in recent years and it refers to the collection of non-governmental organizations, social movements and other groups that work together to promote global cooperation and address global issues.

The relationship between globalization, politics, and global civil society is complex. Globalization has created new opportunities for political actors to engaged with each other

across borders, but it also created new challenges for governance and regulation. Global civil society has emerged as a response to these challenges, providing a platform for citizens and non-state actors to participate in global decision-making processes. Global civil society has played a role in shaping the global political landscape. It has provided a platform for citizens and non-state actors to participate in global decision-making process and it has helped to promote global cooperation and address global issues. Global civil society has also been instrumental in holding governments and international organizations accountable for their actions. Globalization and politics are not possible without global civil society. The emergence of global civil society has created new opportunities for citizens and non-state actors to engage in global decision

making process and address global issues. It has also created new challenges for governance and regulation, which require innovation solutions and cooperation between different actors - Global civil society has played a role in shaping the global political landscape, it will continue to be an important force in the years to come.

Globalization has led to the emergence of new actors in the global political arena, including multinational cooperation, non-governmental organization, and social movements. These actors have challenged traditional forms of governance and regulation, and have created new opportunities for political engagement and participation. Global civil society has emerged as a response to these challenges providing a platform for citizens and non-state actors to participate in global decision making process.

Global civil society has

also played a key role in promoting global cooperation and addressing global issues. Non-governmental organizations, social movements, and other groups have worked together to address issues such as poverty, inequality, human rights, and environmental degradation. These groups have also been instrumental in holding governments and international organizations accountable for their actions.

QNO 6

Electoral system and elections are the sine qua non for political socialization?

Electoral Systems

Electoral systems are a set of rules that determine how elections are conducted and how their results are determined.

The systems are used in politics to elect governments while non-political elections may take place in business, non-profit organizations and informal organizations.

An electoral system is how votes are counted and seats are allocated in a government. Different systems have different rules, goals and effects on political outcomes. Some systems are direct, where voters choose candidates. Others are indirect, where voters choose parties or electors.

Elections:

An election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual or multiple individuals to hold public office.

A general election is an election in which all or most members of a given political body are chosen. Elections can fill offices in the legislature, executive and judiciary as well as for regional and local government.

Elections and Electoral systems are the sine qua non for Political socialization:-

Electoral systems and elections play an important role in political socialization. Elections provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in the political process.

express their opinions, and hold their representatives accountable. The electoral system determines how votes are translated into seats and how political power is distributed among different groups. This can have a significant impact on the political attitudes and values of citizens, as well as the behaviour of political parties and candidates.

Political socialization is the process by which individuals acquire political attitudes, values and behaviour. It is a life long process that begins in childhood and continues throughout adulthood. Political socialization occurs through a variety of channels, including media, political institutions and family.

The relationship between electoral systems, elections and political socialization is complex and multifaceted. Elections provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in the political process and shape the political

landscape of a country. The electoral system determines how votes are translated into seats and how political power is distributed among different groups. This can have a significant impact on the political attitudes and values of citizens, as well as the behaviour of political parties and candidates.

electoral systems and elections are indeed essential for political socialization, as they provide citizens with a voice in the political process and shape the political landscape of a country. The relationship is complex and multifaceted and is influenced by a range of factors.

Q NO 5

Discuss the major issues of the balance of powers between executive, legislative and judiciary and the devolution of power in Pakistan in 1973 constitution of Pakistan?

INTRODUCTION

The balance of Power between the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of government is a critical aspect of any democratic system. The constitution of Pakistan, 1973, establish a Federal parliamentary system with a clear separation of powers between these branches of government.

Legislature:-

The constitution provides for a legislature consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate which are responsible for making laws.

Executive

The executive branch is headed by the President who is the head of state and the prime minister who is the head of the government. The president is responsible for appointing the prime minister and other members of the government cabinet, while PM is responsible for running the government and implementing policies.

Judiciary:-

The judiciary is an independent branch of government that is responsible for interpreting the constitution and ensuring that the laws passed by the legislature and the policies implemented by the executive are in compliance with the constitution. The constitution provides for a Supreme court, which is the highest court in the country, and High court in the province. The judiciary has power of judicial review, which allows it to declare any law or policy unconstitutional if it violates the constitution.

Balance of Powers:

The balance of powers between the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches is a crucial aspect of the separation of powers. The executive branch is responsible for enforcing laws, the legislative branch is responsible for interpreting laws.

The balance of powers ensures that no single branch of government becomes too

powerful and that each branch can check the power of the other branches.

The several major issues related to the balance of powers between the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches.

- One of the issues is extent of executive power. The executive branch has the power to veto legislation passed by the legislative branch, but the legislative branch can override the veto with a two-thirds majority vote.

- Another issue is the judiciary review of legislation. The judiciary branch has the power to declare laws passed by the legislative branch unconstitutional but this power is not explicitly granted in the constitution.

The balance of powers between executive, legislative and judiciary branches is a complex and dynamic issue that requires careful consideration and ongoing attention. It is essential to maintain the balance of powers to ensure