

Q No 6

Shed light on Fascism and Nazism, also, explain the relationship and relationship of capitalism with democracy, highlighting how economics structure of influence political systems.

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Answer :-

1. Introduction

Fascism and Nazism is both political ideologies based on expansion of power, absolute state control and authority.

Making these ideologies nature of anti-socialism, capitalism and democratic structure.

Capitalism is also a political ideology where the fundamental components are private ownership of market, profit driven economy and anti-semitism inequality of the modern aspect of Democracy. Democracy uphold the rights of all people's equally in substance to vote and living resources.

Ideological Roots; Total Control and authoritarianism

Both ideologies; Fascism and nazism is rooted with the event of world war(I). where state's use nationalism, absolute control, and forced labour exercises to control or to expand the war ideologies.

a) Fascism: Footprints of Italy

The word Fascism is a political ideology and government structure influenced in Italy in the time of Benito Mussolini, where the leader and his party gained absolute control over Italy with the rise of nationalism and absolutism.

b) Nazism: Ideological witnessed by the world of War zones

Nazism is also relative ideology as Fascism but with slighter difference, Fascist were supported of industrial sector and anti-semitist in nature while Nazist were Racial in nature.

Relationship between Capitalism and democracy

Capitalism and Democracy are both political framework or state systems. The difference between the Capitalism and democracy are described as Capitalism supports private level where, Democracy uphold rights of every person equally e.g., Right to vote is a fundamental right in democratic framework.

a) Capitalism supports:

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- Profit-driven economies
 - Private Corporate Sectors
 - Profits relate with Supply and Demand
 - State Can monitor but will not have absolute control on Market

The following examples of Capitalism is a basic and important features of Capitalism political framework.

CHALLENGES OF CAPITALISM

Forced Labour
↑
Labour Exploitation

↓
Long hours, over time

Market Inequality

↓
Differentiate between
elites and lower class

Decentralized power of
state

↓
Market Managed
by Corporate Sector Lords

Powerful private lobby

↓
Risk of labour
Exploitation

↓
Profit-Margins
In Control of
lobbies

While the Democracy is different in the structure of political system and market flows

b) DEMOCRACY: State System of Modern World

Democracy is a trending and world wide applied used in modern world because democracy uphold the rights of people's and the system in following manner

Democracy promotes:

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- Equality in political structure
 - Democracy becomes the voice of every person
 - Democracy where the Market Controls by the State
 - Democracy coordinates with private lobbies
 - Democracy reduces the Gaps between elite's and the lower's.
 - People's are the policy Makers in Democracy.

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

Policy and Implementation Gaps

System Control by Elites

↑
LACK OF ENFORCEMENT

↑
RATHER EQUALITY

TO ABSOLUTISM

RESTRICTED BY RELIGIOUS

AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES



How Economic Structures Influences political system.

In every state's structure economy is lead by the economic lords pressuring the policy makers to push the legitimacy to protect the dominancy and fabrics of economic lords because these economic lords push the states economy and balance the flow of stable governments.

↓ Economic Crisis Pushes Political change

The Great Depression helped Nazis and fascists to rise in europe, because economic breakdown fuels the instability of political structure.

Conclusion

World has the points of different ideologies, changes through^{the} specific of time from the religious period towards the modern state system. philosophers criticize that every ideology and political framework is designed to protect the lux of Elite's and feudal lords.

Explain the relationship between political parties and pressure groups. How they complement and conflict each other in the policy making.

4.

ANSWER



1. Introduction

The Relationship between political parties and pressure group is very contrasting in nature where each group supports the problems and support base to another. Pressure group mostly known as unions, organizations, enterprises, associations or economic integrity or to protect the rights in unity style. These pressure groups influences and supports the political parties, where the demands and orientation are promised to fulfil by parties.

2. Types of Pressure Groups

Pressure groups consists of multi subjects from labour to professionals.

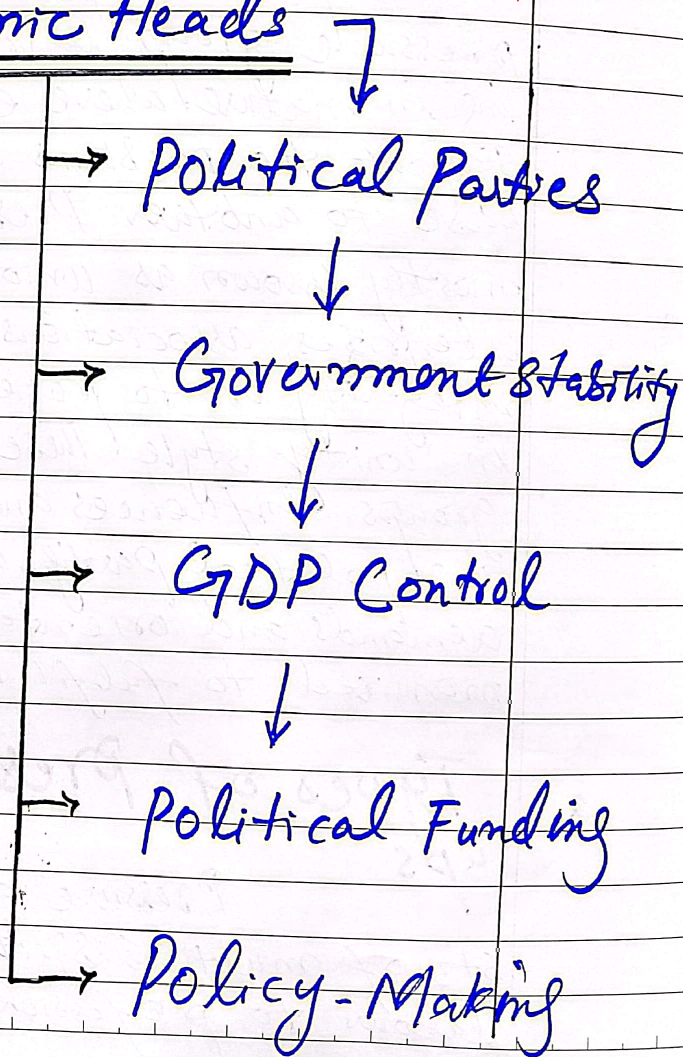
1. Business and economic pressure groups

Market and Industrial heads unite in term of merchant association, union of Industries, or Supportive exclusive chaitels. They use the terminologies like striking, restricting services, decline in projections to pressure the political system and endorse their desires.



Economic Heads

STABILIZE



a. Labour Association and Union for rights and exploitation

Labour associations and unions are also called as the pressure groups, resulting in major differences from economic pressure groups because economic pressure groups are financial structure but the labour associations are mainly united for exploitation of labors, low wages, forced labour and over time work load.

Labour Pressure Groups

- Strikes
- Decline for services
- Creates instability
- Some time violence

Labour groups supports those parties who fulfil their required demands.

E.g., Pakistan's Peoples Party known as labour oriented party.



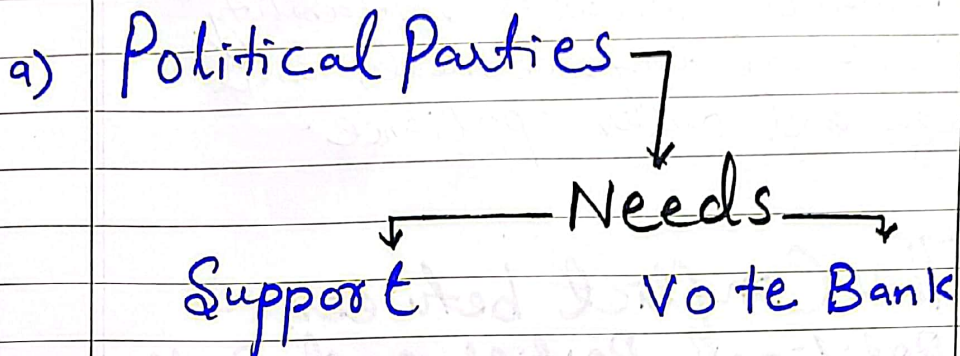
3. Media: as Indirect pressure groups

Developed and developing countries like Pakistan and USA or any other country, the media and the union of journalists plays a strong role on political parties. The role of Media as Indirect group is different from labour and economic groups because they unite of exploitation and economic favoritism but the media uphold the check and balances on the political parties and pressurized for accountability.

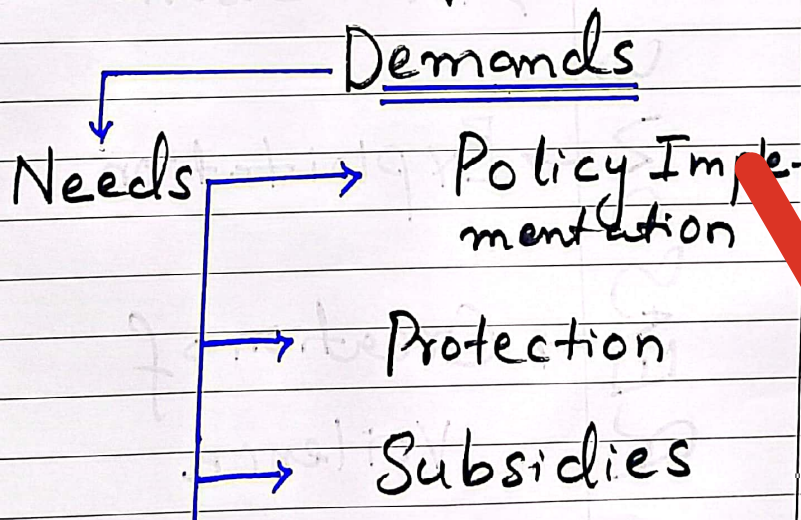
4. Professionals and Corporate pressure groups

Professional like Doctors, Engineers and Corporate officers; Managers, working staff and office head unite and pressure on political parties for exploitation, demands, and policy implementation. E.g., the Teachers and Engineers strikes in Sindh for exploitation and low wages.

3. Complement of Political Parties with pressure Groups



b) Labours, Professionals, Corporate lobbies, Economic Heads

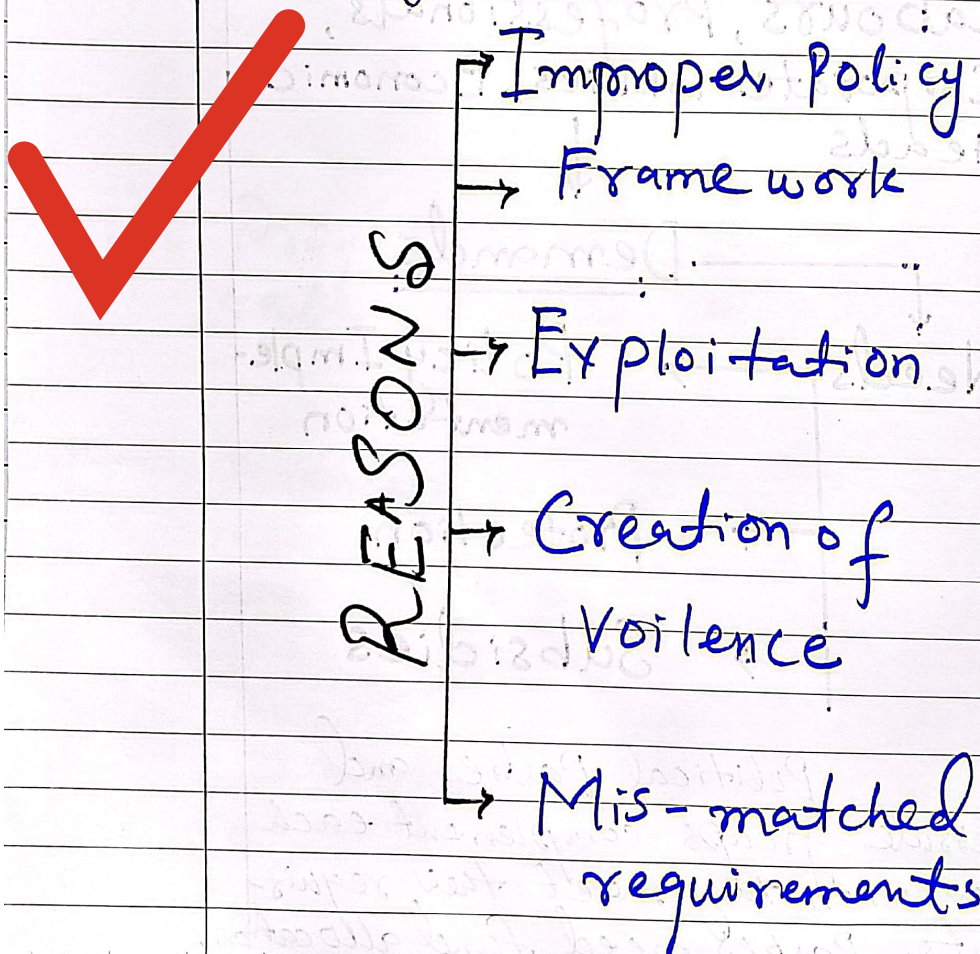


Political Parties and pressure groups complement each other when they meet their requirements. Parties need fund allocation,

Vote bank support and stability in political manner. While pressure groups demand for their objectives mainly positive but sometime it carries negative. Negative demands creates instability. Political enforcement, and law and order appliance.

4. The Conflict between - Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Why conflict arise:



The conflict between pressure group and political parties arise when they both dis-satisfy on the requirements or the requirement fall in negative implication, the political parties and pressure group often collide on the situations and requirements.

5. Conclusion

Pressure Groups are key figures in every political systems. It classifies both Beneficial and hazardous impact to state and ruling parties. Political parties demands for support when the party is in opposition to get the political power by stating the vast demands of these pressure groups in their political manifestos. but when it seems a negative impact or threat to economic fertility or stability of state, the collision between political parties and pressure groups tempers. enhance.