

Q4:

Ans:

Introduction:

In the formation of political system there was a need of consent among rulers and people. Therefore, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau form the framework of social contracts. Each one has different type of social contract, but the connecting points are almost same, including people which are ruled by rulers, on the other hand rulers who rule over public. Moreover, Each one's concept provides different dynamic for modern states.

Concept of social contract:

It is the combination of two nodes on one side there is ruler and on other there is governed people. Both will do agreement and create a framework for governance of people having different characteristics.

Social contract by Thomas Hobbes

Hobbes proposed the mechanism for governance. He argued that humans are inherently greedy selfish and have

desires. Therefore, for effective governance of the people. There is a need of strong centralized system with effective social contract, where the sovereignty have been given by people to sovereign ruler, in the exchange of security and order.

→ The ruler will absolute sovereign without check and balances who govern people and protect them, and the individuals rights are subordinated for the collective good of maximum people.

Social contract of John Locke

According to Locke humans are inherently rational and capable to co-operate, the social contract is the need of the protection of their rights and their guidance.

→ Therefore, the efficient social contract is beneficent for ruler and governed.

→ The social contract is based on mutual consent, both Government and individuals agree on a single point

where, people consider Government as a sovereign authority and the responsibility of government is to protect the life, liberty and property along with their basic rights. In sight of check and Balance.

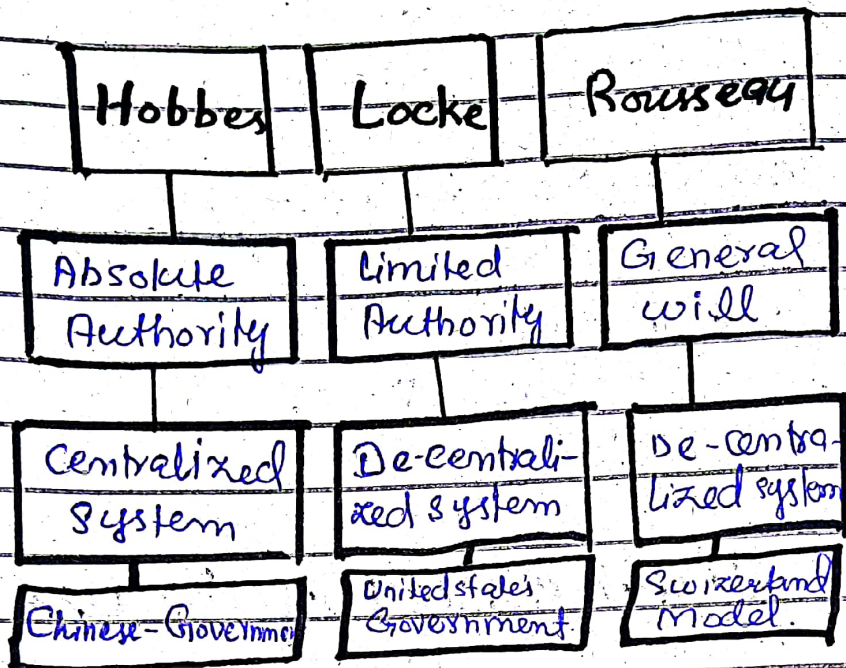
→ The individuals are allowed to step down the ruler when he cannot protect the rights of people.

Social contract of Rousseau

According to Rousseau, humans are naturally good but the desire of private property makes him of different nature.

Therefore, for the effective governance there is a need of social contract between the government and individuals which will be based on general will of people.

→ The people will agree on general will for greater good regardless of their personal freedom. It promotes equality, sovereignty of people and it creates a way for public to participate in policy making directly.



Critically evaluation of Social contracts:

Hobbes's: The social contract by Hobbes is promoting the symptoms of Dictatorship or autocracy by giving absolute sovereignty to ruler with Check and balances, It may leads the discrimination of society and create bad governance.

Locke's: The limited Authority concept given by John Locke is quite notting, he argued for

limited sovereignty to rulers and accountable them with right of check and balances. he included the power to allow people to revolt when the ruler is not capable of doing good governance.

Rousseau:

The general will concept given by him promote more participation of public directly in policy making, whereas the majority will may discriminate the rights of minorities and there is no notable freedom for individual.

The most practical and relevant framework for understanding the legitimacy of political authority in modern days :-

The most practical and relevant framework is the social contract of "John Locke" with "limited sovereignty" to government. It clearly demonstrate the idea of check and balances to hold power accountable and for transparent government. In his contract the political

authority has minimum sovereignty over the power of people, who can impeached any time ^{sue} by ineffective of governance and non fulfillment of individuals right.

Conclusion:

The above mentioned theory of social contract proposed by Rousseau, Locke and Hobbes to govern people on different rules and regulation, having different level of sovereignty, and the most practical and relevant for the understanding of political legitimacy is the contract of Lock which provide comprehensive mechanism with equality of power between governed and ruler.

Q5: Evaluating the role of political parties and party systems in shaping democratic governance.

Ans:

Introduction:

The political parties are the cornerstone of democratic governance, they shape the whole governance structure. They recruit the members from diverse areas of the country to represent their area at national level by election. The political parties often create a culture of democratic government, where people participate in policy formation and aware them to accountability of rulers.

Role of political parties

1- formation of states:

The effects of political parties for the creation of separate homeland for Muslims like Pakistan, where the All India Muslim League played a crucial role to create democratic country.

2- Policy formulation:

Political parties struggle for the

formation of policies, for that are elected and represent the opinion of ~~his~~^{their} people of higher authority. The doctrine, which demonstrates agenda of political parties and their voters. It create the scene of debate and a form of democratic norms.

3- Political parties create tradition of ruling and opposition side:

In the democratic system the ruling and the opposition parties in National Assembly create a framework of democracy where the opposition always criticize the rulers irrelevant policies and lack of pragmatic measures to create a norm of democracy called accountability.

4- Party elections:

The elections in political parties create an environment of democratic government. It fosters the interest of common people to serve the nation by joining other political party and acquiring high position.

through party election.

Role of Party system in shaping democratic governance:

1. Party system enable environment for people to join and serve the nation:

With party people get ticket and become contestant for national or provincial Assembly, where they elaborate the demands of local people of his/her area and maintain mediator role between Government and public which is a basic demand of democratic governance.

2. Party system equality:

In political party every people can join who have capability to serve the people there is no discrimination regarding joining because party wants vote from any ethnic group or any area. Therefore, party promote joining from diverse area to govern larger number of people.

Conclusion:

The political parties and party system highly promote democratic norms across the world in their respective countries. From election to representation and from National to local level political parties serve people with their effective mechanism of membership and party elections.

Section - B

Q6:

Ans:

Introduction:

The democracy create a mechanism of election, where people elected and serve in their respective region, along with election democracy promote direct and indirect form. Having different mechanism of political accountability and citizen participation.

direct democracy

It is a form of modern democracy ~~that~~ ^{that} exist in many

countries like "United states" and "Switzerland" where the people represent the party in different states for the election of one single ruler like - Recently Donald Trump has been elected on the platform of Republican which is a party of United states, after election he appoints different people on different positions.

Indirect democracy:

It is one of the most strongest form of democracy. It contains representation of people where people elect directly to their ruler who will continuously represent them on national or provincial stages. Like "Pakistan and India" where the different people get elected and serve directly to people.

Philosophical and practical differences between direct and indirect democracy

1. Philosophical and practical framework of direct democracy.

↳ It creates direct election of a ruler regardless of any representative. It belongs to the idea of Rousseau's "General

with
council" where people elect their ruler
direct participation and impeach him
with direct actions.

Its practical implementations are
like vote for a policy like any
referendum for greater number of
people, which allow them to show
the stance on particular issue.

2 - Philosophical and practical frame- work of representative democracy.

It create a effective mechanism of
representation of some people by election
to be eligible for become parliamentarian
and address the issue of
people directly without disturbing
higher ruler. It is the direct indication
of "John Locke's - limited sovereignty"
where ruler is accountable for
its practice.

Its implementation on practical
level is like provincial assembly
member or National Assembly member
elected by their respective area via
voting.

The representative democracy offers more effective means of ensuring political accountability and citizen participation:

The indirect democracy (representative democracy) ensure accountability measure more effectively, because local people elect the person and who is also from local area. Therefore, who will be easily accountable through short meetings in local areas and address problems more effectively, because local people knows what are the basic and fundamental needs of our communities.

In representative democracy people participate in comparatively lower than direct democracy, because the representative join policy formation session on the behalf of their people.

Citizen participation more in direct democracy:

The indirect democracy ensure more participation of citizen, like frequently seen in United states where public sessions are conducted in front of president on open discussions for a particular matter.

The essence of democracy is the representative nature; it is the people's voice through the filter of reason and expertise." - J.S Mill.

Conclusion

The direct and indirect democracy have specific mechanism through that people hold power accountable and participate in political affairs. The direct democracy refers to the will of individual which eventually become general will to elect a person who will protect the rights of their supporters. Whereas indirect democracy shows the mediator between people and government who will be accountable for effective representation of people.

Q: Examine the relationship between democracy and capitalism ^{is capitalism} inherently supportive of democracy, or vice versa?

Ans:

Introduction:

"Democracy supports capitalism by protecting the right to enterprise, ensuring that power rests not only

with the state but also with the people and markets"-Friedrich Hayek

Democracy is the name of "government of the people by the people for the people"- It demonstrate that democracy supports capitalism in general form due to its characteristics are perfectly matching with the requirements of capitalism. The inherent support for democracy by capitalists has been seen through out the decades, which emerge after the fall of Soviet Union which was staunch supporter of communism and socialism.

Relation Between democracy and capitalism:

→ Democracy VS Capitalism

- The democratic governments often support investment by private business in the country, they just take tax. It means democracy supports private property which is other name of capitalism.
- On the other side, capitalism is only thrive effectively where democratic norms are working effectively, like

United States of America where the capitalism enhancing their roots deeply day by day and staunch supporter of American democracy.

Capitalism wants the right to investment and ease of doing business which is in characteristics of democracy. Therefore, democracy and capitalism are deeply rooted with a single stem and supporter of each other.

Challenges for democracy to support capitalism:

The capitalist often intervene in governance setup and having high influence over the decision making because they are paying tax in massive amount which help the government to run and maintain the economic body of the country. Therefore, highly supporting to capitalism by democracy creates discrimination and undermine rule of law, and policies will be formulated on the suggestions of Business tycoon.

Democracy inherently supported by Capitalism:

When the democracy emerge after the 30 year cold war between USA and USSR the declined capitalist economies also got support due to alignment of interests. The democratic ~~countries~~ government setup emerge due to their capitalist support, most of the democratic countries are world powers because their economic ideology and political setup pushing each towards light. In current time there more than 70% countries have democratic governance.

Conclusion:

Therefore, democracy and capitalism have deep relation since they established and supporting each other because their core ideology is support people for private property and help country by finance. Moreover, All the characteristics are mostly overlapping with democracy. Hence, Capitalism inherently supports democracy.