

Federalism

It is the system of government in which the same territory is controlled by two levels of government.

National Government → Responsible for broader governance of large territorial areas.

Smaller Subdivisions,
States & Cities → Govern the issues
of local concern.

Federalists are
→ Nationalist
→ Elitist

Date

Government of Pakistan constitutionally known as Federal Government, which is the National authority of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Federalism → Decentralization
→ Republicanism

- ↳ provides for multiple levels of government action.
- ↳ accommodates a diversity of opinions.

Powers

- to lay & collect taxes
- pay debts & borrow money
- establish post offices
- protect patents & copyrights
- declare war
- Support an army & navy.

Date

Types of Federalism.

Identity → Give more power to states to reflect their unique identities.
due

cultural linguistic historical

example

India's federal system where state have authority over cultural and language policies

Efficiency → Focuses on maximizing efficiency in governance, to ensure productivity and effectiveness.

example

Germany's federal system where the power of balance b/w national and states government
(balance power)

Date

Parliamentary Forms of Government

Found in most countries where people vote only for parliament members. Executive is chosen and set up through the parliament.

Executive Composition & Stability

- Consists of a cabinet selected by parliament taking on both executive powers and legislative responsibilities, usually from majority party.
- A vote of no confidence can trigger a new election
- Members remain in position only while they have majority's "confidence" in Parliament.

Executive Leader

The executive leader can dissolve parliament just as parliament can remove the executive.

The president serves a purely ceremonial role as "Head of State"

Selection of leaders

Leaders are chosen by a majority party or through a coalition in the absence of a clear majority.

A clear differentiation exists between Head of Government and ceremonial Head of State.

→ Characterized by a fusion of powers and a lack of clear separation between executive and legislative branches, leading to a unique set of checks and balances.

Prime Ministers as Chief Executive

Prime minister, leader of majority party appoints "Cabinet Minister" and may be elected just like any other member of legislature.

→ Cabinet serves as long as it retains the parliamentary confidence.

A "Vote of No Confidence" can be called at any time, and a majority vote can unseat the existing cabinet "Government falling" and call for a new one to be formed.

Example UK Parliamentary System

In UK public votes for House of Commons members, showing parliamentary democracy. Prime Minister leads chosen from majority party in commons, blending executive and legislative powers. Act as a ceremonial Head with real power held by Prime Minister.

Date

Presidential Form of Government

It is a system of government where an executive branch exists and governs separately from the legislature to which it is not accountable and which can not, in many normal circumstances, dismiss.

Presidential Roles

The President serves as both the chief executive and symbolic head of government, is elected separately from the legislature (advice and consent.) and appoints their cabinet.

→ President then appoints his/her cabinet of ministers.

Ministerial Roles

Ministers or Secretaries are usually not members of legislature, through their appointment might require legislative consent and advice.

Separation of Powers

Clear separation of powers, with the executive and legislative branches operating independently

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Unlike parliamentary's system where the chief executive team is linked with legislature's team, in presidential systems teams are not linked.

Example

U.S Presidential System

US follows this system, President as both head of state and head of Government, distinct from Congress.

→ Presidents are elected via electoral college, making a clear separation of powers.

→ President appoints officials, not from Congress, approved by Senate and further dividing powers.

Date

Political System of Pakistan

- Pakistan is a mix of democracy and federalism
- PM runs day-to-day affairs, chosen from the majority party in national assembly. President is more ceremonial.
- Two main groups that make laws.
 - National Assembly
 - Senate
- Supreme court is the highest court, ensuring laws follow the Constitution
- Provinces has their own governments for local issues like education and healthcare
- Diff parties compete for power
- While civilians mostly control the government, military has a big say in security matters.

Democracy

Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Adult Franchise → One person one vote

Limited Franchise → When you place the limit on right to vote.

Freedom of expression → You can criticise government, you have the right to decide your own with limits like you can not abuse people.

Freedom of association → You can associate with anyone like political party.

Accountability → when it comes to accountability people democracy is more important, you that with your vote.

Background Stages → Aristotle gave it three names

- Democracy → People
- Oligarchy → Few people } government
- Monarchy → one people }

Plato says we need a philosopher who can make rational decisions on reality grounds.

Date

Stages

- 1- Classical Democracy → citizens directly participate in decision making
e.g → Ancient Athens times.
- 2- Protective Democracy → Focuses on individual rights and constitutional safeguards.
e.g → Modern liberal democracy such as United States where Bill of Rights protect freedom of speech, religion etc.
- 3- Development Democracy → Combines democracy with economic growth.
e.g → South Korea (authoritarian rule to democracy)
- 4- People Democracy → Centralized control, limited political pluralism
e.g → Soviet Union and Modern Day China where communist Party maintains authority.

Types

- 1- Representative → People / citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf
e.g United Kingdom parliamentary system.
- 2- Participating → Direct citizen involvement in decision-making processes.
e.g Switzerland System of citizen initiatives.

Date _____

3- liberal → it promises freedom of expression, all types of human rights but not talk about economic, it is also the promise of enlightenment.

Alternative → Social Democracy

Example: Canada with its Charter of rights and Freedoms ensuring fundamental rights for all citizens.

allows ↗ diversity of → opinions
→ beliefs
→ lifestyles with society.

Democratic Culture

Democracy is not only politics rather it is a lifestyle which call is democratic culture. The real democracy begins from society individuals.

Majoritism → It means when someone or one political party is in majority, then they don't give rights to minorities

e.g. BGP Party in India, they put tyranny on minorities!

We can not make democratic state with democratic culture and individual.

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Characteristics

- Respect for individual rights and freedom
- Openness to diverse viewpoints & opinions
- Protection against discrimination
- Promotion of transparency & accountability
- Commitment to equality and fairness for all citizens

Subaltern Theory (fragment of Post Modernism)

They started history of marginal civilization, those who don't get space in history or books. So, he went to small towns & villages. So, he claimed subaltern's can also speak, they should have equal rights.

Party System

→ how political parties operate within a country's politics.

1- One party → only one party is allowed controlling all aspects of government.

e.g. In China, Communist Party is the only legal permitted party

2- Two party → Two main parties dominates elections, alternating in power.

e.g. US (Democrats and Republicans)

3- Multiparty → Several parties compete for power, with no single party holding the majority.

e.g. Germany (CDU, Greens, SPD etc)

4- Dominant → Multiple parties exist but one holds significant advantage, often staying in power for long periods.

e.g. Japan (Liberal Democratic Party).

Political Parties

→ formed through the constitution point - of - view which is freedom of association.

→ link b/w people and government

→ political parties have

→ diff ideology

→ diff interests.

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People choose them on the basis of interests, patronage and ideology. They engage in activities like campaigning, fundraising and voter outreach to support candidates.

Types

1- Codre Vs Mass

Codre is the political party which have strong and tough criteria to be the member of party. They have strong organizational structure

Codre are not likely to win elections

Mass political party is open to everyone, you can easily be its member, flexible criteria and do not have strong organizational structure.

Mass are likely to win elections but when comes to form gov. they broke (no unity).

2- Representative Vs Integrative

Representative is a party which is reactive.

e.g

You speak for the people, you raise your voice for public like US Republican Party is considered in this.

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Integrative party tends to educate.

e.g If something wrong in society, they try to educate people and resolve issue like INC Party which have diverse interests and groups in a country.

3- Constitutional vs Revolutionary

Constitutional party works under the constitution, their interests, principles all totally work under constitution

e.g Democratic Party in US.

Revolutionary party wants to bring revolution from their own system, they go beyond the principles of constitution, they do not believe in electoral process

e.g Bolshevik Party in Russia.

4- Left wing vs Right wing

communist
socialist parties/
people's need

conservative parties/
Religious ideoms.

e.g Labour Party UK

e.g Conservative Party UK.

Date

Political Parties in Pakistan.

PTI → led by Prime Minister Imran Khan, advocates for anti-corruption measures and social justice

PMLN → led by former PM Nawaz Sharif, focus on economic development and conservative values.

PPP → led by Bilawal Bhutto, for social policies and rights based governance.

JUI-F → Islamic party Led by Maulana Fazalur Rahman promotes Islamic values, Sharia law and traditional social structures.

Colonialism

→ Refers to modernity, invade other states and work for their betterment

e.g economic purpose, invade other states to flourish their business, or they need raw materials for their business.

History

French, European countries like dutch started to colonize the world.

Started and exploring new lands, they found places like America, Africa, Asia, when they saw the wealth and resources in these places, they decided to take control over them.

They set up colonies and often forced the people to work for them and taxed them heavily.

In 19th and 20th centuries, many countries fought to get their independence from these colonial rulers, called decolonization. After gaining independence, many countries face challenges like poverty, political instability etc.

Ended in 1940's but structure is still living.

Date

When previous kings do invasion, they just loot their land and leave area, their mind was not rich like British. British built infrastructure of railway tracks, education, tried to localize the people.

Economy → Appologists

they claim British come to modernize the local economy, they brought industrial revolution, sub-continent was poor, they made it rich by education.

Nationalists → Sub-continent was not poor, it was full of resources, as different companies came here for trade. They say their GDP was 27% of world's share but when British rule came they declined to 2.7%.

Railways & Colonial System.

Nationalists

The railways was not for local people, they built for themselves for max extraction bcz if they used animal carts to travel, it take weeks and months.

Appologists

They brought system which helped the people.

Railways built for local treasury

→ contracts to British at very high price

→ in 1912, they crushed local people, paid employees salary from local treasury.

Date

Colonial System

Appologists → They have best colonial system because of British.

Nationalists → They purchased land from local people to maximize the production of food. It wasn't for local people, it for Manchester.

Colonialism did not vanished from world, however, it have adapted a new shape.

e.g if we consider FAFF

FATF and UNO → only for poor countries not for whole world.

No equality in these organizations.

Date

Constitution

- It is like a rulebook for a country, it lays out how government works, what powers it has, and what rights and freedoms its citizens have.
- by which the state is governed.

History

have been around for a long time, but evolved over the years. One of the earlier known written constitutions is Constitution of US written in 1787. However, ever before that, societies had informal rules and agreements that governed how they were run.

What's in constitution?

- government structure
 - executive
 - legislative
 - judiciary
- Rights & Freedoms
 - freedom of speech
- Powers & Limitations
- Amendment Process → constitution can adapt to changing times and needs.

Date

Constitution is crucial because they provide

- stability
- protect rights
- ensure accountability.

Constitution and Society

Plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship b/w government and society.

- Promoting social justice
- Protecting individual rights
- Fostering stability and progress.

Constitution shapes society, in turn society shapes constitution, creating a symbiotic relationship that ensures continued relevance and effectiveness.

It reflects the values, beliefs and aspirations of people within the society, establish framework

- how power is distributed
- laws are made
- rights are protected

Societies change over time, and so do constitutions. Through processes like amendments constitution can adapt to reflect evolving social norms, values & changes.

Types

Procedural → focuses primarily on the structure and procedures of government rather than specific rights or policies.

example

US establish the framework for federal government, outline the separation of powers b/w legislative, executive and judicial branches as well as processes for enforcing laws, amending constitution.

Perspective → goes beyond procedural matters and includes detailed provisions regarding specific rights, principles and policies.

→ not only structure the gov, also lays out the fundamental principles and values that guide governance and protect individual liberties.

example

South Africa not only establish the structure but also includes extensive Bill of Rights protecting economic, civil & social rights.