1. **What does the authoritarian government mean? Mention a country which you consider as an authoritarian government and explain why.**

According to Oxford dictionary, authoritarian means enforcing strict obedience to authority at the expense of a personal freedom. Encyclopedia Britannica also defines authoritarianism as principles of blind submission to authority. Authoritarianism is a form of government, in which power is only exercised by a small group of people who isn’t constitutionally responsible to its people. Authoritarian government often exercise power out any existing bodies of law. Authoritarian govt oppose the individual freedom of thought and action as well as political freedom. Citizens can’t exercise their voting rights and can’t raise questions about the actions of authoritarian government. Authoritarian govt also impose strict controls on political institutions and groups such as political parties, legislature and other interest groups. We can use China as an example of authoritarian government. China’s political model fits all the criteria of authoritarian government. Firstly, there is no freedom of thought and action in China. Liu Xiaobo, a political activist has been imprisoned since 2009, because he has been a vocal critic of Chinese regime for a long time. Tiananmen Square Tragedy is also a great of how Chinese government is desperate to oppose freedom of thought and action. Secondly, Chinese people can’t choose the higher-level leadership of their government by fair election. They have only voting rights at the lower levels of government. They have no control over the decisions and actions of government. These features of Chinese government fits the criteria of an authoritarian government, that’s why we can give China as an example of authoritarian government.

1. **What countries have a constitutional monarchy in the present time?**

Constitutional monarchy is a form of government n which a monarch acts as the head of the state and constitutionally responsible. Now constitutional monarchy exists in United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Luxemburg, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Sweden, Japan, Thailand. In constitutional monarchy, prime minister holds the power of day to day governance, while the king, queen or other monarchs only retains residual powers. Monarch’s power varies from nation to nation. In Belgium, Denmark, Netherland, after election Monarch family appoint a representative to preside over the formation of coalition government. In Norway, King can attend in every special meeting of the cabinet. In Japan and Sweden monarch has no influence over in any kinds of decision and action.

1. **What is ‘administrative law’?**

Administrative law is the body of law, that governs the administration and regulation of government agencies. Administrative law mainly focusses on the power, procedures and acts of public administration. Administrative laws concerned with the power and functions of the executive branch of the government, this branch of government, which is known as administrative agencies mainly do the government’s work in a simpler and direct way. During the time of great depression, when raisin price dropped by 80% congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act 1937. This law allows Agricultural department to issue marketing order. By using this law, U.S agricultural department issued an order, that required raisin farmers to withhold a portion of raisin from the market. In this case, congress passed the law, but they used the help of administrative agency U. S agricultural department to determine how the law will be enforced and implemented. These administrative agencies also pass additional detailed rules and regulations to achieve the congress goals.

1. **Describe the presidential system of government**.

Presidential system of government is a form of government, in which president’s powers are constitutionally separated from legislature. Presidential system mainly share power among legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. U.S is the originator and primary example of presidential form of government. In presidential system, government has independent chief executive who has extensive power over internal affair and foreign policy. President’s power is constitutionally separated from legislature, because he is directly accountable to people who elected, not the legislature. In presidential system, president is the chief executive of government and state. He oversees the executive branch of government, cabinet and other government agencies. He is also responsible for defense of the country in case of any foreign attack and can command the armed forces. Independent judicial and legislative council can prevent the executive authority from becoming excessive or abusive. Despite being unpopular and facing hostile congress, still president can exercise his presidential power in presidential system of government.

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of presidential democracy?**

Disadvantages of presidential democracy-

* **Tendency towards authoritarianism:** According to some political scientists, presidential democracy may lead to authoritarianism. As president’s power is separated from legislative power, conflict may arise between these branches of government, which might not be reconciled. In that case, executive council may impose extra constitutional power in favor of president, as he is the head of the state and government. That’s what we have been observing in U.S for the last 4 years. Trump has been abusing his power and trying to make U.S a authoritarian country.
* **Impediments to leadership change:** In presidential democracy, it is difficult to remove president from his office, if he takes any wrong decisions. Even if the president is unpopular, inefficient and even if his decisions aren’t accepted by majority, he/she can maintain his/her presidency till the last moment. For example, we can use Donald Trump. After all bad decisions he made, still he is the president of U.S.
* **Political Gridlock:** Separation of power among president and legislature may create a political gridlock, when president and legislative majority are from different political party. This political gridlock reduces accountability as president and legislative blame each other to avoid the accountability.

Advantages of presidential democracy:

* **Direct Election:** In presidential election, a president is directly elected by people, which makes him more legitimate leader than the leader appointed indirectly.
* **Separation of Power:** In presidential democracy, legislative power is separated from presidential power. That power separation is effective to prevent any kinds of power abuse.
* **Stability:** As in presidential democracy, it is difficult to remove a president from office, which is effective to create a stable political environment and give him time to bring changes he intended to.

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