

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Course Content

Government

Course Code: HUM 0222-2103

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COURSE INFORMATION

Course Name	Government
Course Code	HUM 0222-2103
Credit	03
Course Type	GEEd
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03

Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,

CLO1	Explain the fundamental concepts, purposes, and principles of government, including the role it plays in society and its significance in maintaining order and justice.	Remember Understand
CLO 2	Critically analyze the formulation, implementation, and impact of public policies in local, national, and global contexts, using theoretical frameworks and real-world examples.	Analyze
CLO 3	Evaluate the principles and practices of democracy, including elections, representation, and citizen participation, to identify challenges and opportunities in promoting good governance.	Evaluate
CLO4	Compare and contrast various forms of government (e.g., democracy, monarchy, authoritarianism) and assess their strengths and weaknesses in addressing societal needs	Create

Assessment Pattern

Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

Blooms Category	Test (Out of 45)	Assignment (15)	Quiz (15)	Co-curricular Activities (15)
Remember	05		5	Attendance 15
Understand	05			
Apply	10			
Analysis	8	7	10	
Evaluate	7	8		
Create	10			

Semester End exam (SEE 60)

Blooms Category	Final
Remember	10
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analysis	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10

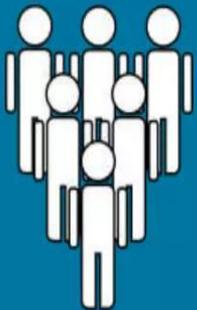
SL	Course Content	Hours	CLOs
1	Government definitions, features, functions, forms of government	4	CLO1
2	Monarchy, Parliamentary, Presidential, Democratic government system	4	CLO2
3	Socialism, Communism	3	CLO3
4	USA, UK, Russia and Indian Government system	6	CLO4

Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic facts of Government	Lecture, Oral Presentation		CLO1
1	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Functions 	Lecture Present	Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
2	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different forms of it 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO1
3	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different forms of it 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO1
4	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different forms of it 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2

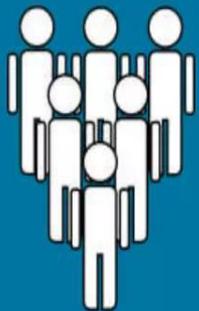
5	Monarchial Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merits • Demerits 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz Written Exam	CLO2
6	Parliamentary Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Advantages • Limitations 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
7	Presidential Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Power of President 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
8	Presidential Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with parliamentary government 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
9	Democratic Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Conditions 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
10	Socialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Nature of it • Merits & Demerits 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO3

11	Socialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types • Features • Karl Marx's 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
12	Communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Stages of it 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam Assignment	CLO4
13	Communism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Stages of it 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
14	USA Government system	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
15	UK government system	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	Indian Government system	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17	Russian Federation	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4



FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1st Week
Slide: 10-16



GOVERNMENT

-the exercise of control or authority over a group of people

- the body with the power to make and/or enforce laws to control a country, land area, people or organization.



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RULER



AUTOCRACY

ONE PERSON HAS ALL THE POWER

MONARCHY

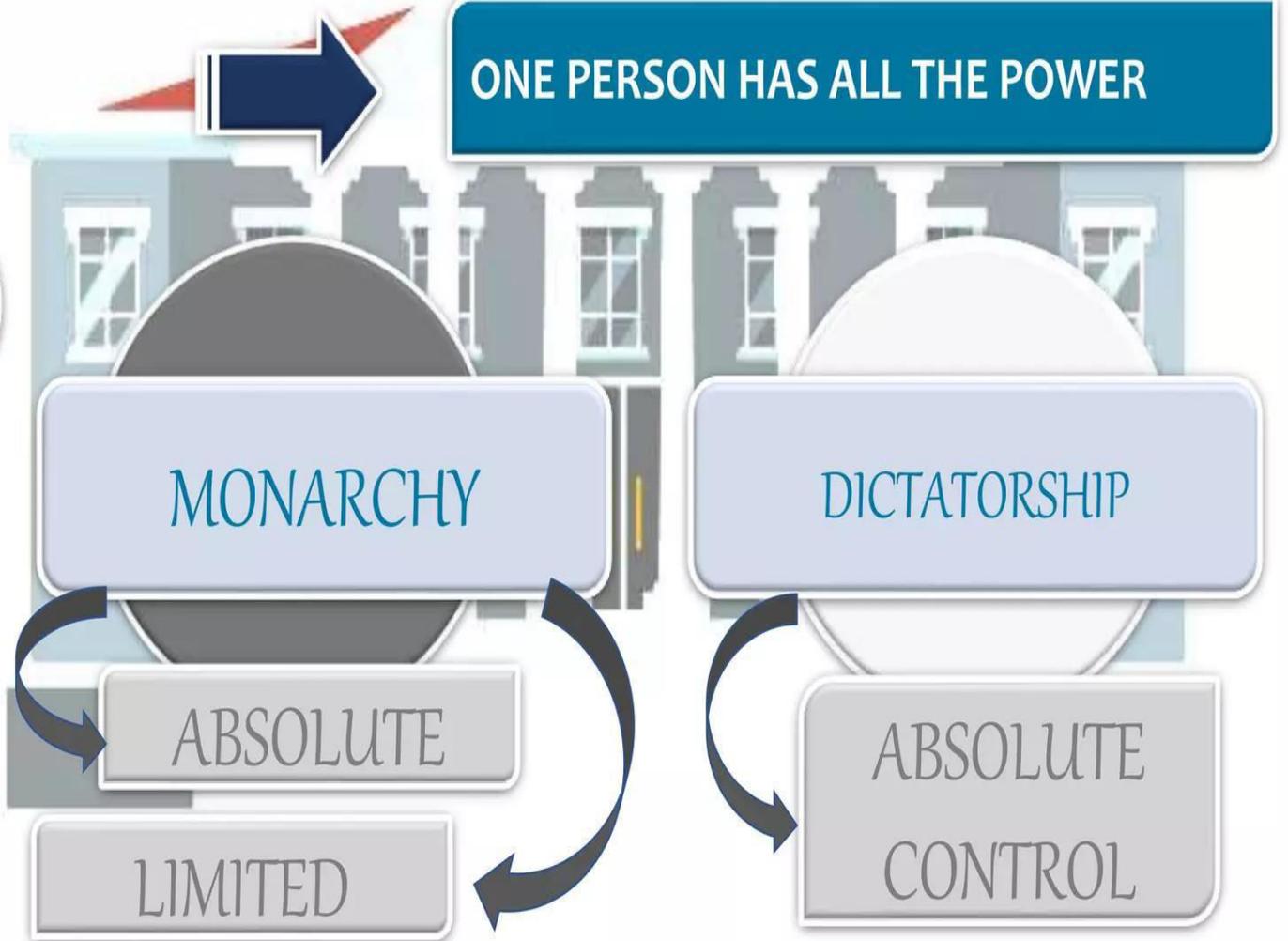
ABSOLUTE

LIMITED

Dictatorship

ABSOLUTE

CONTROL



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DEMOCRACY

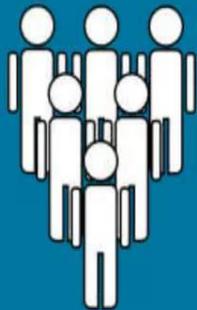
Citizens have the power

Representative

-practice by most
countries nowadays

Direct

Ex: Ancient
Greece



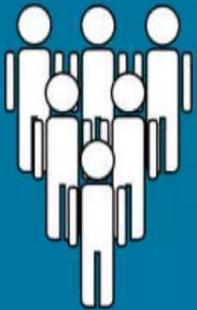
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OLIGARCHY

Small group of people (power)

Ex: JUNTA (small group of military officials take over and rule country by force)

GROUP



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GROUP



THEOCRACY

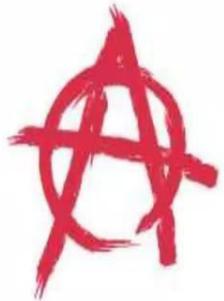


Form of government which recognizes God as the ultimate authority

Ex: VATICAN in ITALY

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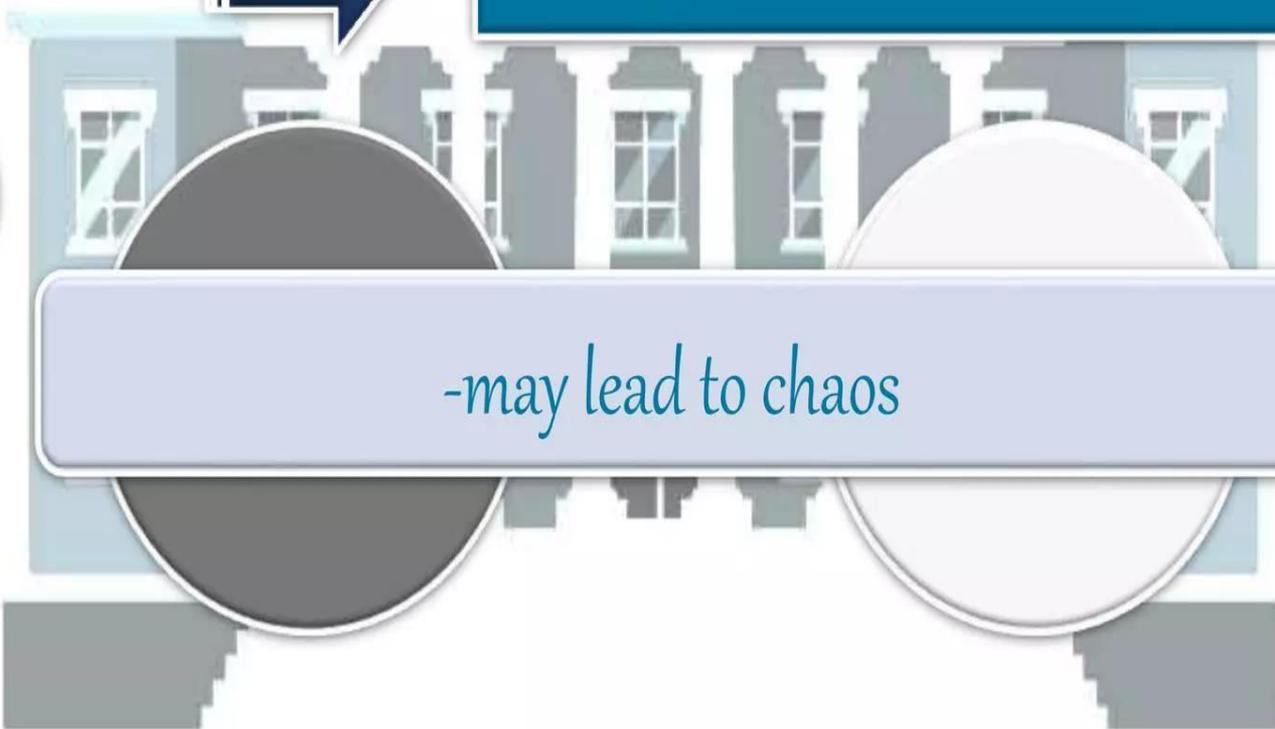
RULER



THEOCRACY



No government is in control



-may lead to chaos

Monarchy



Is a political system based upon the undivided sovereignty or rule of a single person.

e.g.- Saudi Arabia, Vatican city etc.

2nd 3rd & 4th Week
Slide: 17-41

Aristocracy



Aristocracy is a form of government where ruling lays in the hands of few people, and these were usually considered to be the best-qualified people in the particular society. The term derives from the Greek: Aristokratia, meaning 'rule of the best'.

The Brahman caste in India, the Spartiates in Sparta, the eupatridae in Athens, the patricians or Optimates in Rome, and the medieval nobility in Europe

OLIGARCHY



Is the rule of the chosen few and these chosen few happen to be the rich and privileged in Oligarchy.

Democracy



It is a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in decisions that affect their lives.

The word democracy comes from the Greek words "demos", meaning people, and "kratos" meaning power.



GOVERNMENT

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graph TD; A[GOVERNMENT] --> B[THE PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM]; A --> C[THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM];
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THE
PRESIDENTIAL
SYSTEM

THE
PARLIAMENTARY
SYSTEM

Structure of Government

IDEAL FRAMEWORK OF A GOVERNMENT

- A COMMUNISTIC STATE IS A CLASSLESS SOCIETY IN WHICH THERE IS AN EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC GOODS.

- A SOCIALISTIC STATE IS ONE WHERE GOODS ARE PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED BY SOCIETY OR THE COMMUNITY BUT NOT BY INDIVIDUAL.

- A DEMOCRACY IS A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE PEOPLE HOLD THE RULING POWER EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

Unitary Government

In this kind of government, the control of a national and local affairs exercised by central or national government.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an example of a unitary state.

Federal Government

- this is the one in which the powers of the Government are divided into two sets of organs, one for local affairs, and the other for local affairs.

Constitutional Government

A constitutional government is a government that is structured according to a written document called a **constitution**. In a constitutional government, the constitution is the supreme law of the land.

Nothing can contradict it.

The United States is one of the oldest constitutional governments in the world and The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the World.

De jure government

This is a government which is founded on existing constitutional laws of the state and has the general support of the people.

De facto government

This is the government which is not founded on existing constitutional laws of the state and is maintained against the rightful authority of an established and Lawful government.

Taliban is an example of de facto government.

Anarchy

- *A condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority.*

Example

- *Haiti after the 2010 Earthquake*



<http://wyclefjean.wordpress.com/2010/01/15/yele-launches-haiti-earthquake-alliance/>

Dictatorship

- *A form of government in which a ruler or small clique has absolute power*
- *There is no restriction by a constitution or laws*
- *The citizens do not possess the right to choose their own leaders*

Example

- *Hitler's Germany*



<http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/AdolfHitler>

- *North Korea*



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Korea

Communism

- *The state plans and controls the economy and a single - often authoritarian - party holds power*
- *State controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital*
- *Claim all are equal (i.e., a classless society), all needs taken care of (education/Health Care)*
- *In a communist society everyone is, theoretically, treated equally.*

Communism



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Cuba

Example

- Cuba



<http://particularcuba.wordpress.com/tag/fidel-castro/>

Monarchy

- *The supreme power is in the hands of a monarch (e.g., king, queen, prince, duke, etc.)*
- *The power is inherited or passed down from family members and the monarch is usually in power for life*

Example

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



<http://generalcomtech.com/kabah/eng-php/kabah-kingdom-brieft.php>

Example

Constitutional Monarchy

- A system of government where a monarch acts as a head of state
- In modern times this is more of a tradition and the monarch has no real power



http://canflag.com/gallery.php?folder=canflag_photos

Republic

- *A representative democracy in which the Head of State is elected into office (typically called a "president")*
- *People's elected deputies (representatives), not the people themselves, vote on legislation.*

Example

- United States of America



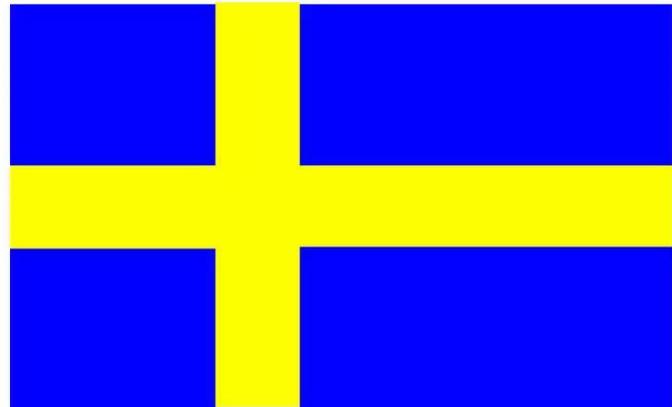
<http://www.fanpop.com/spots/barack-obama/images/738862/title/barack-obama-wallpaper>

Socialism

- A central government is the means of planning, producing and distributing goods
- The government wants a just and equitable distribution of property and labor

Example

- Sweden



Democracy

- *The government power is “rule by the people”*
- *There are two forms of democracy*
 1. *Direct Democracy – people vote on all the issues*
 2. *Indirect Democracy – people elect representatives and give them the power to vote on issues*

Example

- *Based on your knowledge of democracy, what are some examples of democratic countries?*

MONARCHY



5th Week
Slide: 42-50



MEANING

- **Monarchy is a form of government where the ruler is a monarch who comes from the royal family having the paramount power of the state.**

MONARCHY: CLASSIFICATION.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

LIMITED MONARCHY

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

-  In this type of monarchical government, the monarch exercises absolute powers.

CHARACTERISTICS

In absolute monarchy, the monarch:

- Wields executive, legislative, and judicial power;**
- Rules with an iron hand; and**
- Holds the throne by hereditary right.**

LIMITED MONARCHY

-  In this type of monarchical government, the monarch is willing to part with some of his powers and delegates them to some government agencies.

CHARACTERISTICS

In a limited monarchy, the monarch is:

- **The ceremonial head of the state;**
- **A titular leader who symbolises the unity of their people; and**
- **Supported by a royal family that usually radiates inspiration through civic works to the people, and in preserving tradition**

Advantages of monarchy

- Immediate corruption is reduced within a monarchy.
- Rulers are trained from birth for their position.
- Decision are made with more speed within a monarchy.
- It is a form of government which still allows for balance.

Disadvantages of monarchy

- Single ruler who remains in power for Life.
- Ruler may have absolute power.
- No citizen participation or influence in government.
- Decision making is made in the interest of the monarch not generally in the interest of the people.



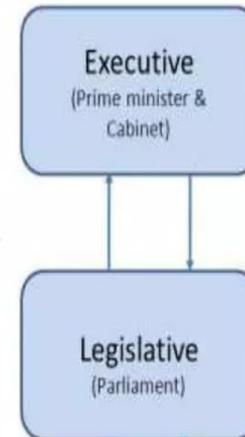
Parliamentary Government

6th Week
Slide: 51-58

Definition

- Primary function of government is to make law
- Divide into two parts
- Close collaboration between them
- Executive is accountable to legislature and legislature is accountable to public

What is parliamentary government?



Features

❑ Role of the head of the state

1. Ceremonial function
2. Executive role



❑ Relation with legislature

1. Cabinet is the part of legislature in parliamentary government and all ministers are the members of parliament.

❑ Formation of cabinet

1. Made by leader of the majority e-g PMLN (Nawaz shareef)
2. 1st session
3. Various ministries (ministry of interior, exterior, finance etc)

❑ Political homogeneity

1. Cabinet work as team .
2. All the differences of opinion are resolved within the cabinet meeting and not let known outside,
3. If any one disagrees then he may resign



❑ Ascendency of prime minister

1. All members consider equal under PM.
2. Plays important role being head of house.
3. Policies defined by him, prepares agenda of government.

❑ Limited separation of power (SOP)

Powers given to members for law making

For effective control of the government and cabinet

❑ Political responsibility

1. Members responsible to their duties
2. Accountable to the parliament.
3. Welfare of the public
4. Law making procedure in favor of general public

❑ Collective responsibility

1. Party in ruling government responsible for the policies
2. They work as a team so irrelevant of the ministry all will be liable

Merits

- ❖ Coordination among political parties
- ❖ Flexibility and elasticity of the government
- ❖ Responsibility of the government
- ❖ Accountability of the government
- ❖ Political stability

Demerits

- ❖ Un Stability of the government
- ❖ favoring own party members
- ❖ Talent destruction
- ❖ Efficiency (small parties under pressure always)
- ❖ Party politics
- ❖ Separation of powers (SOP)

Parliamentary System And Presidential System

7th & 8th Week
Slide: 59-81



INTRODUCTION

- A parliamentary form of government system, in which the executive is taken from the legislature
- The reason why it is called Parliamentary form of government because the government powers. The parliament performs legislative and financial functions and is also concerned with the executive functions of the government.
- Parliamentary government is a democratic form of government in which the political party that wins the most seats in the legislature or parliament during the federal election forms the government.

Parliamentary System

Origin Of Parliamentary System

- Kingdom of Great Britain between 1707 and 1800.
- In Sweden between 1721 and 1772.
- In Pakistan 1956 constitution.
- Canada (1867), Italy (2 June 1946), Japan(1889), Latvia(**5–6 June 1993**), the Netherlands(1865), and New Zealand(1854).

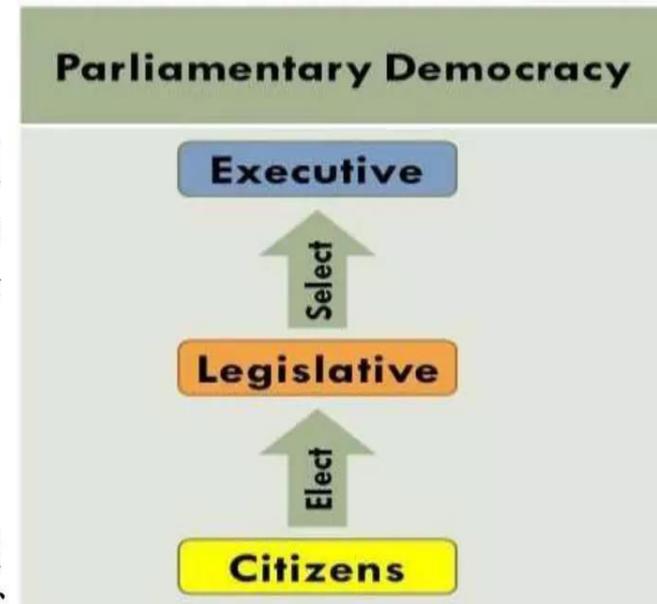


Origin Of Parliamentary System

- Parliamentary systems fall into two categories: bicameral and unicameral. Out of 193 countries in the world, 79 are bicameral and 113 are unicameral.
- It is a bicameral federal legislature that consists of the Senate as the upper house and the National Assembly as the lower house. According to the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the President of Pakistan is also a component of the Parliament.

CHARACTERISTICS

- **Heads of the state and government:**
 - In the parliamentary system, two different people hold two positions. Prime Minister is head of the Government, and the President is head of State.
- **Election:**
 - In a parliamentary system, people elect all members of the provincial assembly and national assembly by voting to their respective candidates. These MA's then chose the prime minister of the country who is also the leader of the parliament, by casting votes.
- **Term of Office:**
 - In parliamentary form, the prime minister has to leave his office and resign in the case of a vote of no confidence from the majority of parliamentarians. The new prime ministers elected through voting by members of the assembly . The courts have the power to disqualify him on some particular offense like corruption charges or contempt of court



A black silhouette of a pair of scales of justice, positioned on the left side of the slide. The scales are balanced, with two pans hanging from a central horizontal beam. The background is a solid black triangle that points upwards from the bottom left corner.

Presidential system

- It is also known as Single Executive System.
- A democratic system of government is characterized by a separation of powers between the executive and legislative.
- In the presidential government, voters elect the president and the congress separately for fixed terms.
- The president cannot dissolve the congress, and the congress cannot dismiss the president unless impeachment is used.
- President is the head of state government, is elected directly by the people, and is responsible to them, not to the congress.

CHARACTERISTICS

- The separation of powers is among three organs, executive , legislature, and Judiciary.
- All the three organs of the government is separated from each other but all are checking each other and restraining each other.
- Superior position of President because all the power of the government are concentrated with him.
- Political homogeneity is not necessary that all cabinet should belong to same political party.

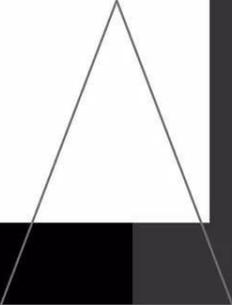
Responsibilities Of The President

Chief of State who either sign or veto legislation presented to him.

Chief Executive appoints the heads of the government departments

President as **Legislative Power** either sign legislation into law or veto bills enacted by Congress.

Chief Diplomat establishes and implements foreign policies and conducts international negotiations.



Responsibilities Of The President

Commander in Chief authorize direct movement of naval and military forces placed by law at his command.

Chief of Party acts as the leader of their political party and supports other governmental candidates who support the same policies.

Guardian of the Economy monitors the economy of the country and help to run it smoothly.

COMPARISON

Parliamentary system

- In Parliamentary system the legislative and executive body of government are closely related, while the judiciary is independent of the other two bodies of government.
- In parliamentary systems, the head of government usually know as prime minister.
- Executive is taken from the legislature
- It is based on principles of **collective leadership**.

Presidential system

- In Presidential system, the legislative, executive and judiciary body of the government are independent of each other.
- The president is the head of government and the head of state.
- The president is separate from the legislative group.
- Presidential System is based on **single executive**

COMPARISON

Parliamentary system

- Double membership
- Members of parliament elected by single elections
- Parliament selects the prime minister
- responsible to make the decisions and laws for the state

Presidential system

- Single membership
- Members of congress are elected during separate elections
- President does not make laws
- responsible for performing judicial duties.

COMPARISON

Parliamentary system

- Prime Minister can dissolve the lower house before the expiry of its term.
- directly answerable to the people
- No separation of powers
- He is accountable to the legislature.
- Tenure of executive does not fixed

Presidential system

- President cannot dissolve lower house.
- The President is elected directly by the people and is answerable to the voters.
- Separation of powers
- He is not accountable to the legislature
- President have a fixed tenure.

FEATURES



Parliamentary system

- *Election of chief Executive:*

Two types of executive i.e. titular executive and real executive.

- *Tenure:*

The Prime Minister has no official term length. Thus, so long as Parliament is satisfied, the Prime Minister remains in position.

- *Separation of Powers:*

Separation of powers recognizes three separate and distinct branches; legislative, executive, judicial.

Parliamentary system

- *Position of ministers:*

the prime minister plays a significant and highly crucial role in the functioning of the government.

- *Checks and balances:*

A system of checks and balances ensures that each power exercises control over the others.

Presidential System

- *Role of the head of the state:*

The head of government is performed by chief executive officially known as president.

- *Relation with the legislature:*

The executive is not responsible to legislature.

- *Formation of cabinet:*

The president has the power to choose the members of his cabinet.

- *Political homogeneity:*

The president has the right to appoint any person, whom he considers fit to head any government department.

Parliamentary System

- *Limited Separation of Powers:*

Typically with the title of president, leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch in systems that use separation of powers.

- *Political Responsibility:*

There is less influence of political parties in the decision-making process.

- *Collective Responsibility:*

Which states that ministers are responsible for the running of their departments, and therefore culpable for the departments' mistakes



Advantages
And
Disadvantages



PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

Advantages	disadvantages
Always stable government	The government becomes unstable if the ruling party does not focus minority people.
Greater party discipline	This system is against the theory of separation of power
Responsible government	Much of the time is wasted in discussion during war and emergency
like to become dictatorship	Sometimes national interest is sacrificed for party interest
Less expensive	Expensive to Operate
People's loyalty to the state	This system leads to perpetual conflict

Reduce work load	Minimal amount of check and balance
management between Legislature and Executive	Conflict Between the Head of State and Head of Government.
friendly relationship between the executive and legislative	Struggles Between the Ruling Party and the Opposition.
Faster and quicker decision making	Formation of government becomes difficult in multiparty
More adjustable according to changing circumstances	Frequency in change of government leads to uncertainty
Head of the state is impartial	Minister pay more attention to the politics than administration
It is accountable to public opinion	Minority rights get washed away

PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

Advantages	Disadvantages
Fixed tenure of office of the president	Lack of flexibility in Tenure of Office
Full control of the executive arm	It may lead to dictatorship
Quick in Decision-making	Absence of Party Discipline
Direct Elections	Lack of control and balance
Stability in politics	Inflexibility

Absence of collective responsibility

Expensive to run the system.

Separation of powers

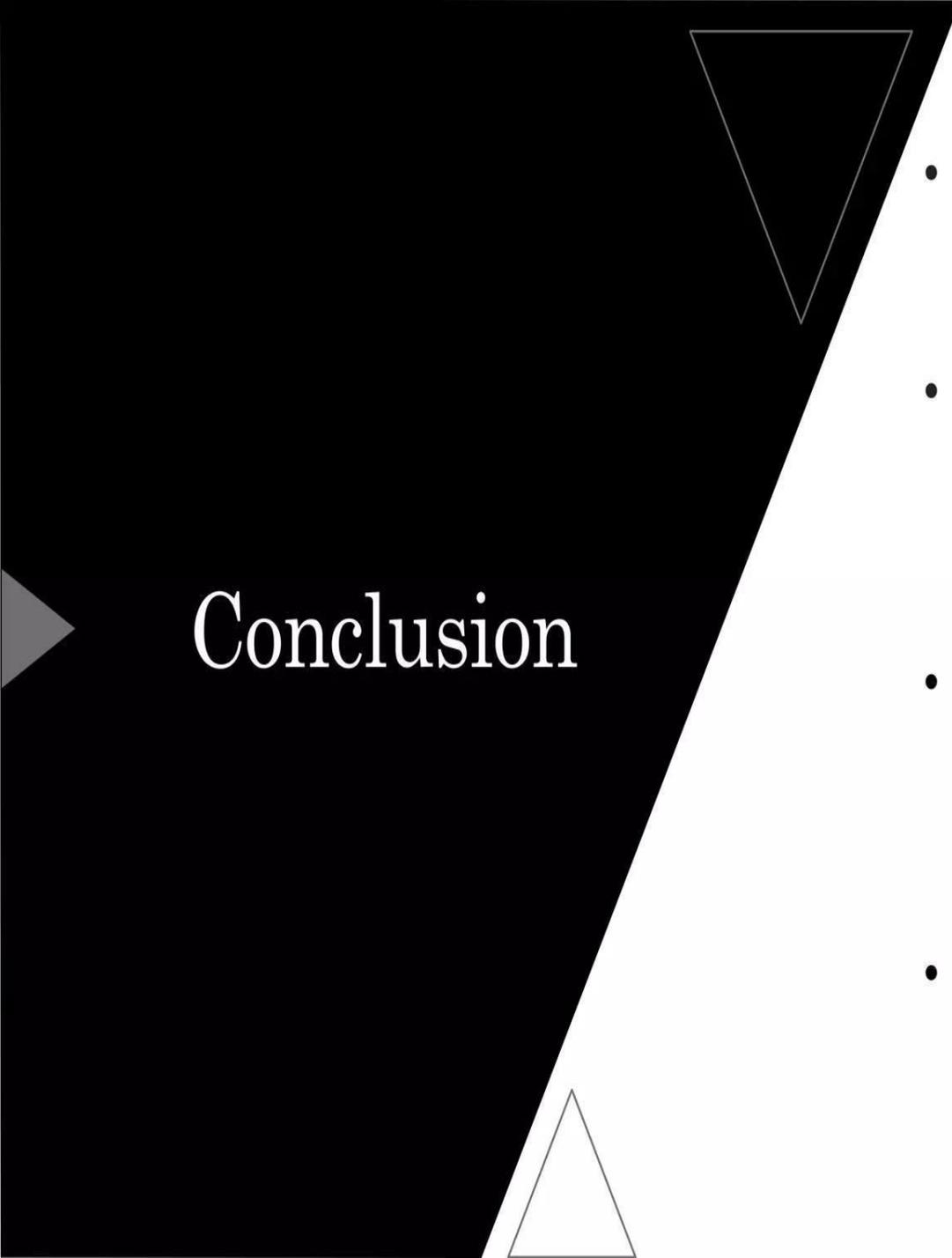
Friction between the executive and the legislature

The system allows a strong president to achieve all his objectives.

It leads to high rate of corruption

It encourages good policy making

Decisions can take longer if executive and legislative do not agree



Conclusion

- In some countries, government adopted a mixture of both these types of system as well.
- These systems have multiple differences based on separation of powers, accountability, executives etc.
- It is upon the government of a particular country to decide the system which will be most suited for their country.
- The concentration of power in a single hand will lead to abuse of power which is very dangerous to our democracy

The background of the slide is a light blue gradient. It is decorated with intricate, stylized floral and scrollwork patterns in a darker blue color. The patterns include large five-petaled flowers, smaller blossoms, and elegant, swirling lines. There are also small butterfly silhouettes scattered throughout the design.

DEMOCRACY

9th Week
Slide: 82-88

INTRODUCTION

- The word “democracy” consist of two Greek words i-e Demos and kratia, means people and government
- It refers to government of the people.
- It is a political system in which people are given political participation.



Democracy

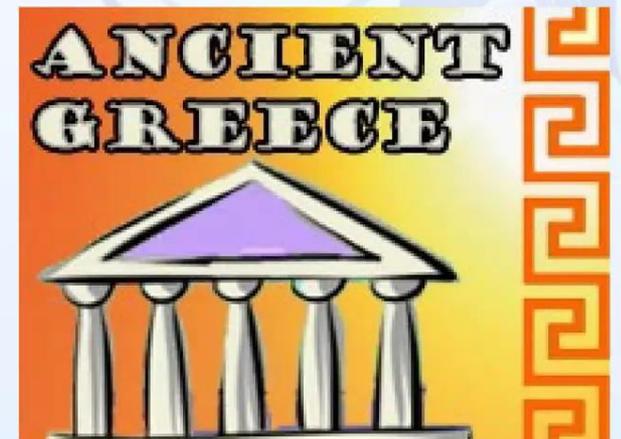


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- According to Abraham Lincoln:
“Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people”
- According to Prof. Seeley:
- Democracy provides a form of government in which every citizen participates in governmental affairs.

HISTORY

- Ancient Greece is viewed as the “**origin of democracy**”
- It was a form of governance where the mastership of the people is an absolute authority.
- And this authority consists in the people's right to choose their leaders and legislate whatever laws they want.



Types Of Democracy

- There are two types of democracy:
 - 1. Direct Democracy:** Citizens have direct political participation and it practices in states with limited population
 - 2. Indirect Democracy:** citizens elect their representatives and then representative elects the head of government or state.



ADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY

- **Popular Government:**

It ensures the protection of public interest and rights, people participate in decision making.

- **Political Accountability:**

In democratic system government is answerable to people in all the aspects

- **Freedom of Expression:**

Freedom of expression is the backbone of democratic system, people can raise voice for their rights as well as criticize the government policies.

DISADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY

- **Intricate System:**

In democratic system people have higher responsibility while casting vote, there is more expectations from people but they do not come up with required standards.

- **Autocracy of Majority:**

In democratic system decisions are made on the basis of majority vote, that may endanger the rights and interests of minority.

- **Economic Injustice:**

It is said that democracy supports the interest of capitalist class it resulted unfair distribution of wealth.

SOCIALISM

**10th & 11th Week
Slide: 89-110**





Presentation Outline

I. INTRODUCTION

III. CHARACTERISTIC

III. SUMMARIZATION

IV. APPLICATION

HISTORY:

- Rose in the mid-19th century, the industrial revolution,
- A reaction to the injustices of early capitalism.
- One of the first people to advocate socialism was Robert Owen.
- But Owen's ideas failed but did not die. Instead, Karl Marx gave rise to trade unions by his writings.
- Marx used systematic analysis to show shortcomings of capitalism.

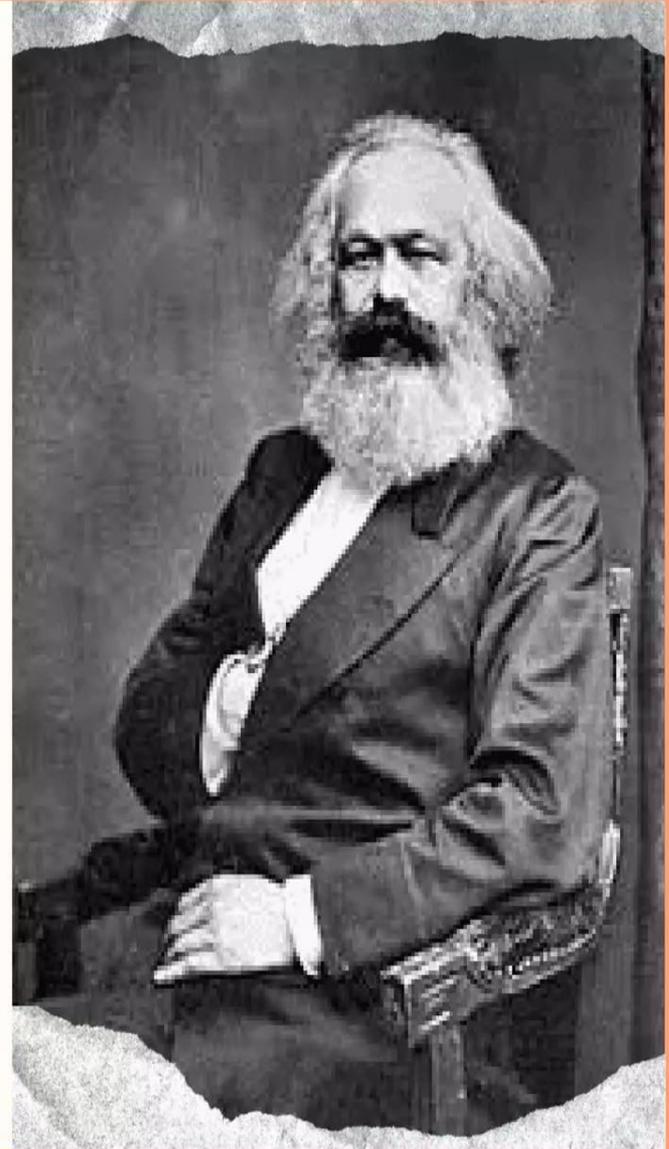


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“Workers were the source of wealth, yet through capitalism, this wealth went to hands of a few instead of trickling back to workers.”

KARL MARX



SOCIALISM



- It is an ideology that stands in opposition to capitalism and proposes an alternative which is more humane and equitable.
- The goal of socialism is to abolish or minimize class divisions.
- Socialists view human beings as social creatures who are bounded by common humanity.

SOCIALISM

YES TO COOPERATION
NO TO COMPETITION
YES TO COLLECTIVISM
NO TO INDIVIDUALISM



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS



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1. PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

- ALSO KNOWN AS COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP, WHEREBY ALL MEANS ARE OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE STATE.

2. PLANNED ECONOMY

- STATE IS RESPONSIBLE TO PLAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.
- THE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE PROSPERS.

3. CLASSLESS OF SOCIETY

- UNLIKE CAPITALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT HAS DIFFERENT LIVING STANDARDS, SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM HAS EQUALITY IN ECONOMIC STATUS.

4. STATE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE

- BASIC NEEDS ARE GIVEN WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

5. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ALL

- MAY NOT GUARANTEE INCOME EQUALITY BUT GUARANTEES OPPORTUNITY EQUALITY.
- ECONOMIC RIGHTS ARE EQUAL.

6. NON-EXISTENCE OF COMPETITION AND LIMITED CHOICE OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS

- ABSENCE OF COMPETITION IN MARKET.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIALISM



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ELEMENTS OF SOCIALISM

COMMUNITY

FRATERNITY

SOCIAL EQUALITY

NEED

SOCIAL CLASS

COMMON OWNERSHIP



TYPES OF SOCIALISM



ETHICAL SOCIALISM

Promotes moral critique of capitalism. Portrays morally superior to capitalism.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM

Socialism can only triumph if the existing political and social system is overthrown by revolution.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

There is an analysis and social development in scientific socialism.

REFORMIST SOCIALISM

State recognizes that all government authority emanates the people.

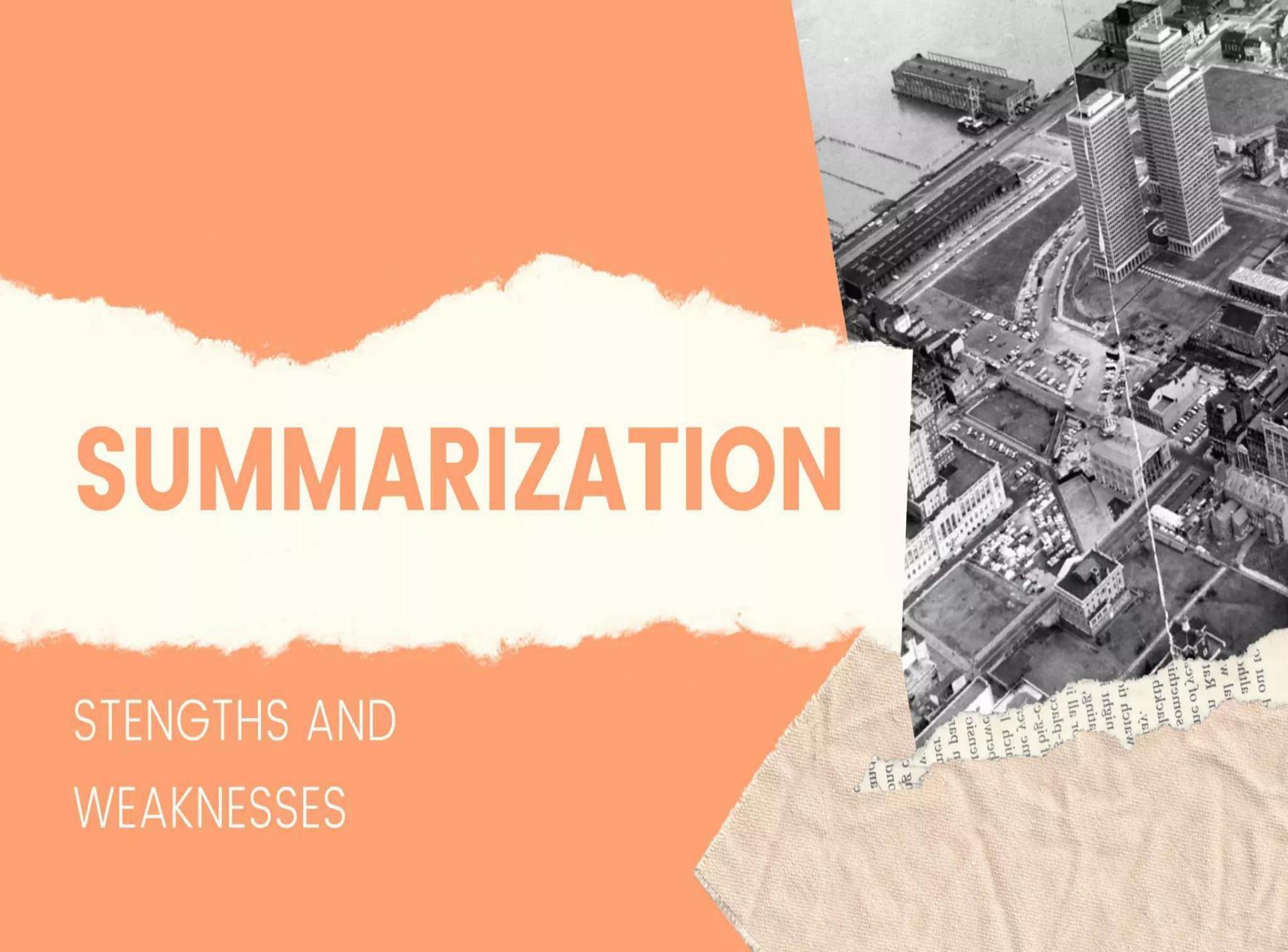


FUNDAMENTALIST SOCIALISM

Replacement of the capitalist system with socialism.
Capitalism is inferior.

REVISIONIST SOCIALISM

Does not advocate force to achieve a socialist society but gradual reforms to capitalist system.



SUMMARIZATION

STRENGTHS AND
WEAKNESSES



STRENGTHS



There is a balance
between health and
earnings



There is equal access to
health care and education



It breaks down social
barriers



Rapid Economic
Development



Economic Stability

STRENGTHS



It runs on bureaucracy



People are not motivated to develop entrepreneurial skills



The government has too much control

WEAKNESSES



Lack of consumer freedom



Lack of economic freedom

WEAKNESSES

APPLICATION





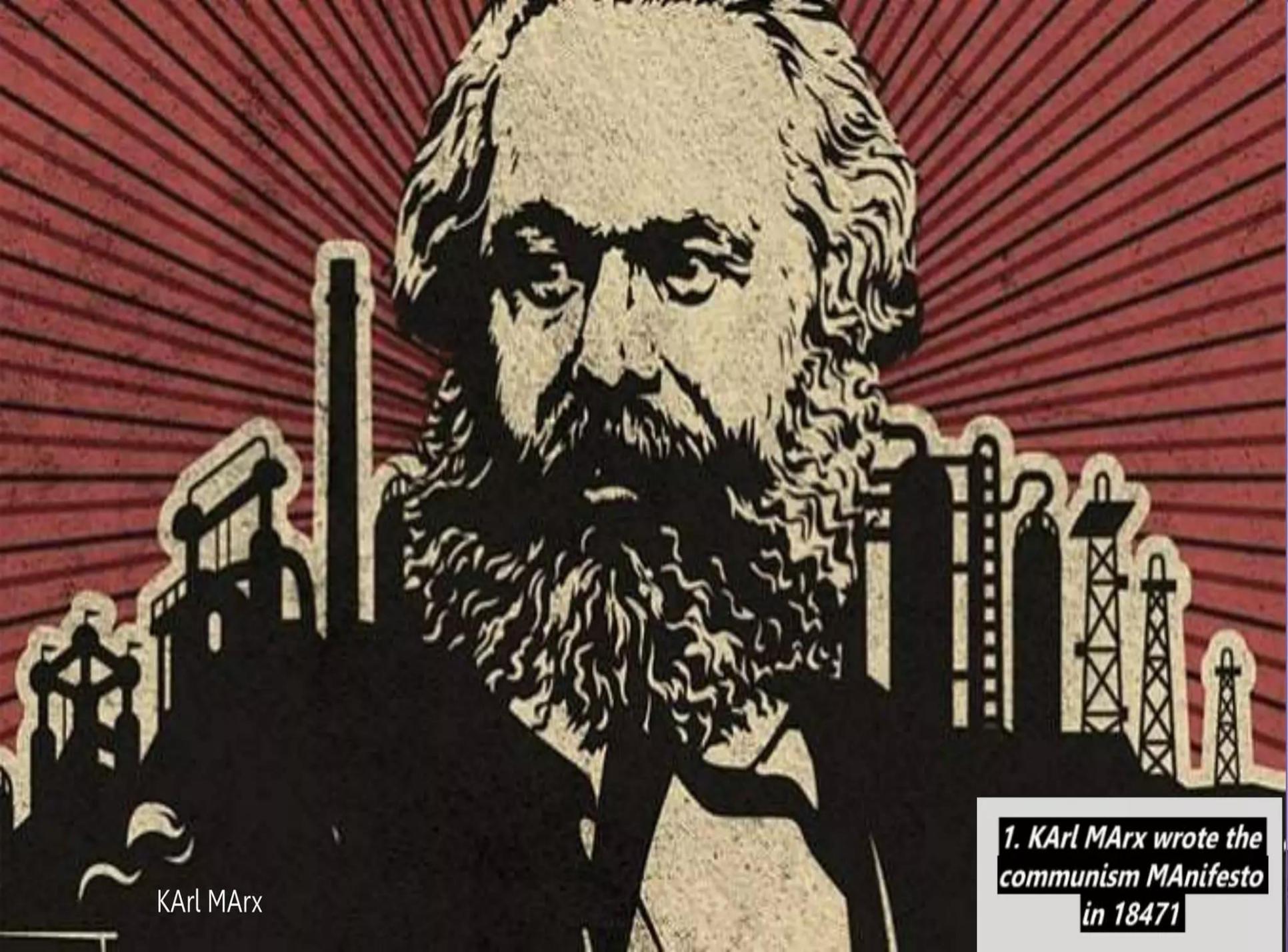
SOCIALISM IN EVERYDAY LIFE

1. Socialism at home.
 2. Socialism at school.
 3. Socialism at the
community.
- 

COMMUNISM

12th & 13th Week
Slide: 111-130





KARL MARX

**1. KARL MARX wrote the
communism MANIFESTO
in 1847**

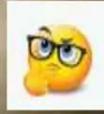
A black and white photograph of a large crowd of people, many holding rifles, suggesting a military or revolutionary gathering. A banner in the upper right corner reads "ДОЛОЙ МОНОРХІЮ" (Down with Monarchy). The text "Presentation title" is in the top left, and the number "3" is in the top left. The main text "Communism is our future" is overlaid in the center.

‘Communism is
our future’

Communism is a system whereby all the land and resources are share equally among people living in a country.

PresentAtion title

Why Communism?





NO SOCIAL CLASS DIVISIONS

COMMUNISM WORD

Communism comes from the Latin word "communis," which means "common".

DEFINITION

- "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs"

*From each
according to his abilities,
to each according to
his needs*



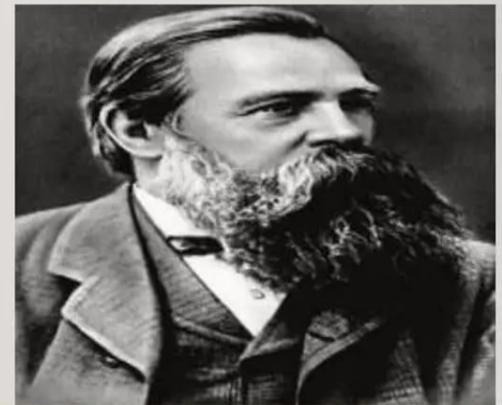
SYMBOL

- The hammer and sickle is a symbol of communism. hammer representing workers and the sickle representing the peasants.



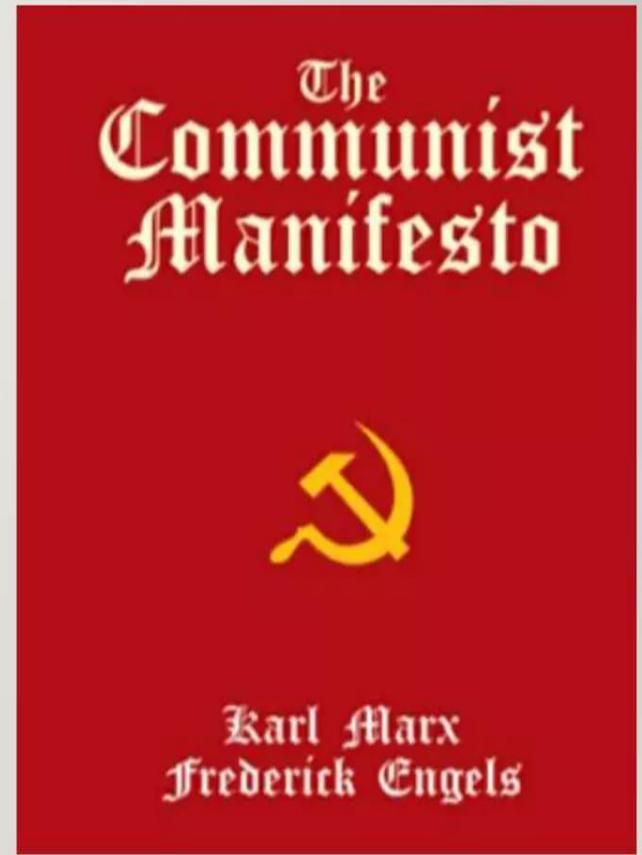
BACKGROUND

- The Communist theory was founded by German political philosophers and economists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the second half of the 19th century.



COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

- In 1848, the pair wrote and published "The Communist Manifesto," a detailed outline of communist principles.



CLASS DISCRIMINATION

According to communist manifesto the communist society they are won't be any class discrimination between rich are poor and on the basis of race, religion. free education and health care would be provided .



INHERITED WEALTH

If someone is rich then that does not mean that all his future generation too would be rich .No concept to inherited wealth.



PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

There will be no concept of private ownership no person can say that this farm is mine or this land is mine everyone will own all the land and all the factories. There will be even distribution of wealth there won't rich or poor .There will be equality and everyone will be the owners of everything.



STAGES OF
COMMUNISM

MATERIALISTIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

• Have's

Have's not

Slaves masters

slaves

Feudal Lords

Tenants

Capitalist class

working class

CLASS CONFLICT

- Marx predicted that a time will come when the wageswage-earners will become politically conscious they will revolt against the capitalist class

ERADICATION CAPITALISM

As with the passage of the time the capitalism will shrink while working class will expand.

When the exploitation of working class at the hand of capitalist class reached to its extreme point and the working class are not able to tolerate this economic exploitation they will revolt and will destroy the capitalist system

Dictatorship of Proletariat

All the means of production owned by the society in common each and every thing will be in the control of working class , this is called the dictatorship of proletariat

CREATION OF CLASSLESS SOCIETY

Karl Marx says that once the working class will take the control of all means of production and government and once they create a society where all are equal and have equal share in means of production and industry and where the classes in society come to an end then there is no need of the institution of state thus in this last stage the state will be ceased and a stateless society will be created.

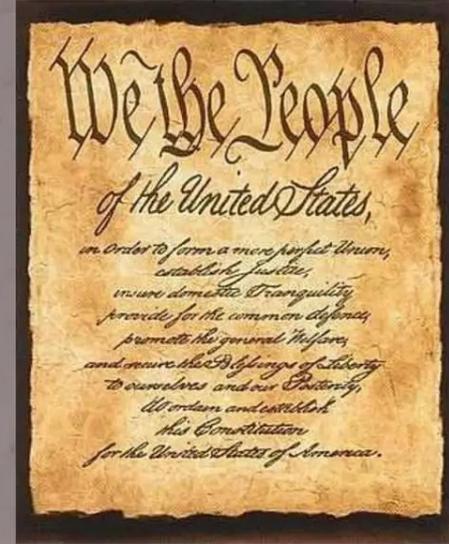
UK and US

GOVERNMENT

14th Week
Slide: 131-143

United States

Federal
constitutional
Republic



- Defines and limits the power of the national government,
- Defines the relationship between the national government and individual state governments, and
- Guarantees the rights of the citizens of the United States.

The constitution is the supreme law of the land.



Separation of powers

```
graph TD; A[Separation of powers] --> B[Executive]; A --> C[Legislature]; A --> D[Judicial]
```

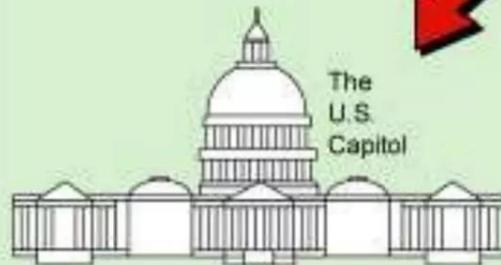
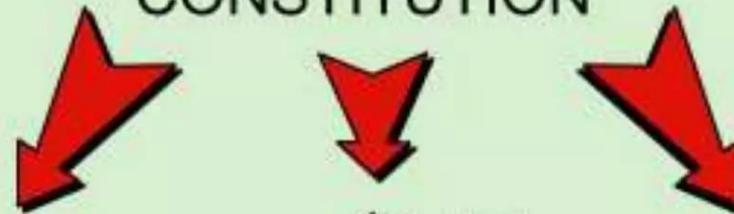
Executive

Legislature

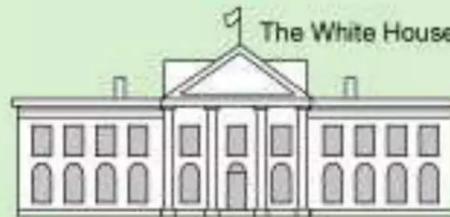
Judicial

None of these institutions has too much power to rule alone and no individual can be a member of more than one institution.

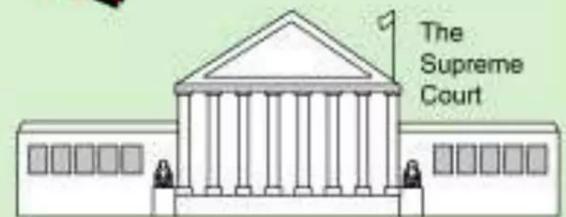
CONSTITUTION



The U.S. Capitol



The White House



The Supreme Court

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

↓
CONGRESS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



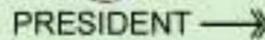
SENATE



PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT



SUPREME COURT

CONGRESS

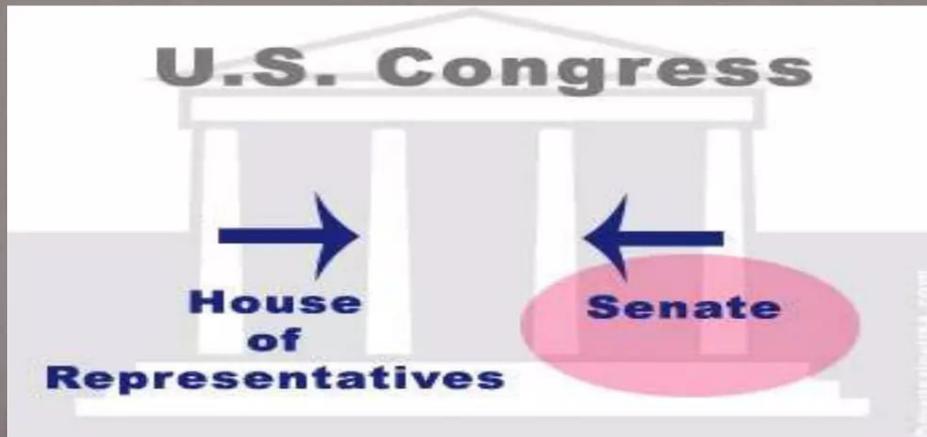


THE SENATE

It's the upper chamber in the bicameral legislature known collectively as Congress, it has been the dominant chamber. They serve for a period of 6 years.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is the lower chamber in the bicameral legislature known collectively as Congress. They serve for a period of 2 years.



Legislative (Congress)



- Has sole power of impeachment (House of Representatives) and trial of impeachments (Senate); can remove federal executive and judicial officers from office for high crimes and misdemeanors.

- Controls the federal budget; has power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.
- Has the power to declare war, as well as to raise, support, and regulate the military.
- Oversees, investigates, and makes the rules for the government and its officers.
- Ratification of treaties signed by the President and gives advice and consent to presidential appointments to the federal judiciary, federal executive departments, and other posts (Senate only)
- Defines by law the jurisdiction of the federal judiciary in cases not specified by the Constitution

- It's the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- Executes the instructions of Congress.
- May veto bills passed by Congress
- Executes the spending authorized by Congress.
- Declares states of emergency and publishes regulations and executive orders.
- Makes appointments to the federal judiciary, federal executive departments, and other posts with the advice and consent of the Senate. Has power to make temporary appointment during the recess of the Senate
- Has the power to grant "reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Executive (President)

The President is elected for a fixed term of four years and may serve a maximum of two terms.



- Determines which laws Congress intended to apply to any given case.

- Determines how a law acts to determine the disposition of prisoners.

- Exercises judicial review, reviewing the constitutionality of laws.



Judicial (Supreme Court)



- Federal judges serve for life.

- Determines how laws should be interpreted to assure uniform policies.

The first United States President was George Washington, who served from 1789-1797.



President Barack Obama is the 44th to hold the office.



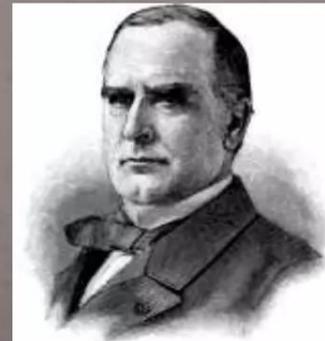
Abraham Lincoln,
1865.



James A. Garfield,
1881.



William
McKinley,
1901



John F. Kennedy
1963



United Kingdom

Britain is a parliamentary democracy
with a constitutional Monarch

British Parliament



British Monarchy



Political Division

EXECUTIVE

The monarch is the chief of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

Also called "**the government**"

Enforcing laws, maintaining the military and running the vast government bureaucracy.

LEGISLATIVE

House of Lords

House of Commons

JUDICIAL

Each of the separate legal systems in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland has their own judiciary.

Parliament and government both play a part in forming the laws of the United Kingdom. They are separate institutions that work closely together.



QUEEN
Elizabeth II

She is the constitutional Head of State and carries out ceremonial duties. She has few powers, and those she has she uses sparingly and only on the advice of the prime minister.

To make laws, legislation must pass through the House of Commons and the House of Lords and then be approved by the monarch.

EXECUTIVE

David Cameron



PRIME MINISTER

He is chosen by the majority party and is the leader of that party in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister then appoints his Ministers and junior Ministers from his elected colleagues. He is the head of the UK Government and is ultimately responsible for the policy and decisions of the Government.

Oversees the operation of the Civil Service and government agencies, appoints members of the Cabinet, and is the principal government figure in the House of Commons.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

House of Lords

The House of Lords is the second chamber of the UK Parliament. It is independent from, and complements the work of, the elected House of Commons. The Lords shares the task of making and shaping laws and checking and challenging the work of the government.

They have three main roles:

- Making laws
- In-depth consideration of public policy
- Holding government to account.

House of Commons

The UK public elects 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) to represent their interests and concerns in the House of Commons. MPs consider and propose new laws, and can scrutinize government policies by asking ministers questions about current issues either in the Commons Chamber or in Committees.

Its main roles are:

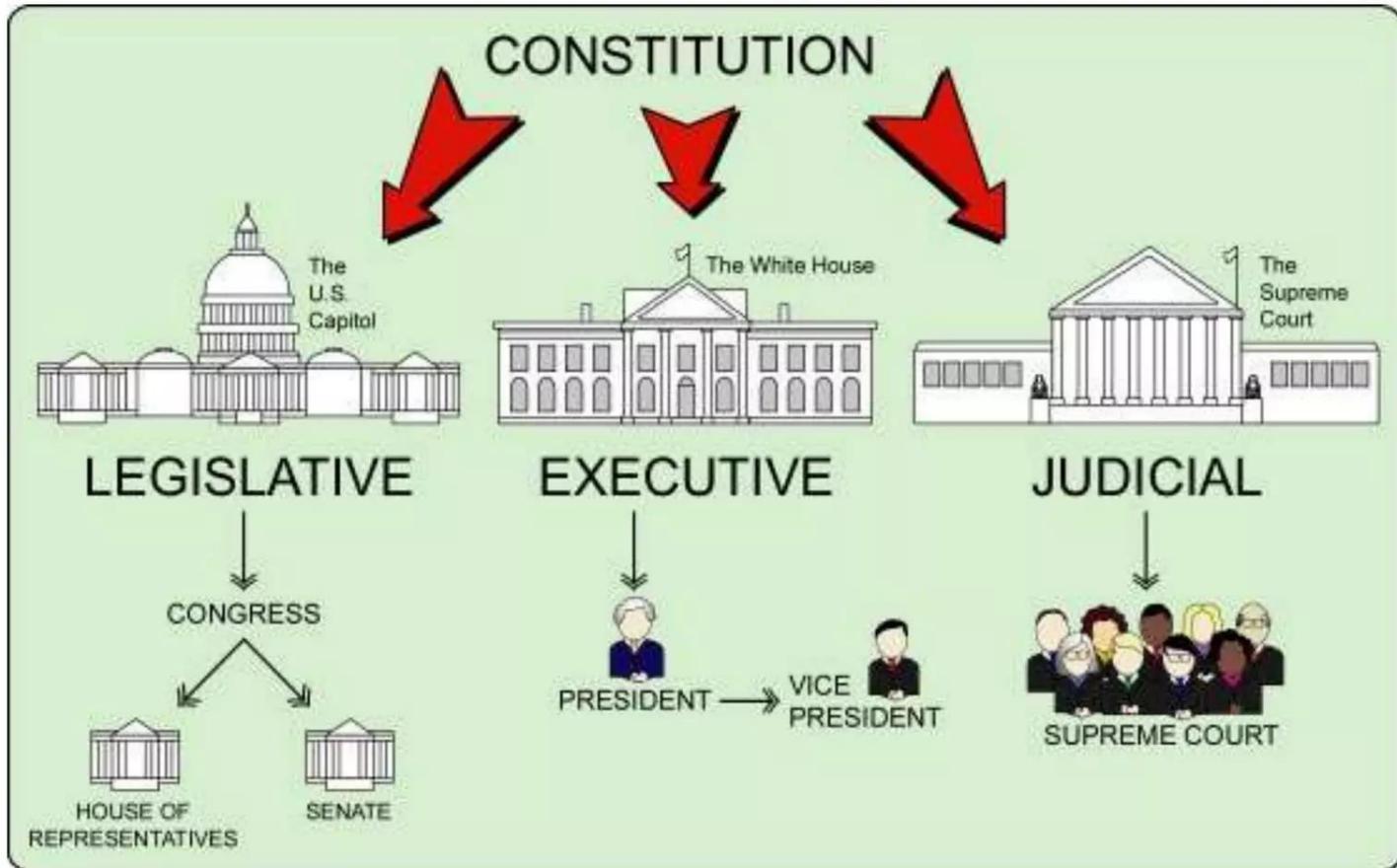
- Examining and challenging the work of the government (scrutiny)
- Debating and passing all laws (legislation)
- Enabling the government to raise taxes.

The background of the slide is a large, vibrant American flag. The stars are a bright blue, and the stripes are a deep red and white. In the lower-left foreground, the Statue of Liberty is visible, showing her green patina, crown, and the torch she holds aloft. The overall composition is patriotic and symbolic of the United States.

USA GOVERNMENT

15th Week
Slide: 144-159

Branches of Government



The Executive Branch



- Makes sure that the laws of the United States are obeyed.
- **President:** Leader of the country and commands the military.
- **Vice President:** President of the Senate and becomes President if the President can no longer do the job.
- **Departments:** Department heads advise the President on issues and help carry out policies.
- **Independent Agencies:** Help carry out policy or provide special services.

The President of the United States

- The head of the executive branch
- Chief of the Government
- Official head of the U.S. military
- Approves laws from Congress
- Veto right
- Must be over 35 and US citizen
- 2 terms (tot. 8 years)



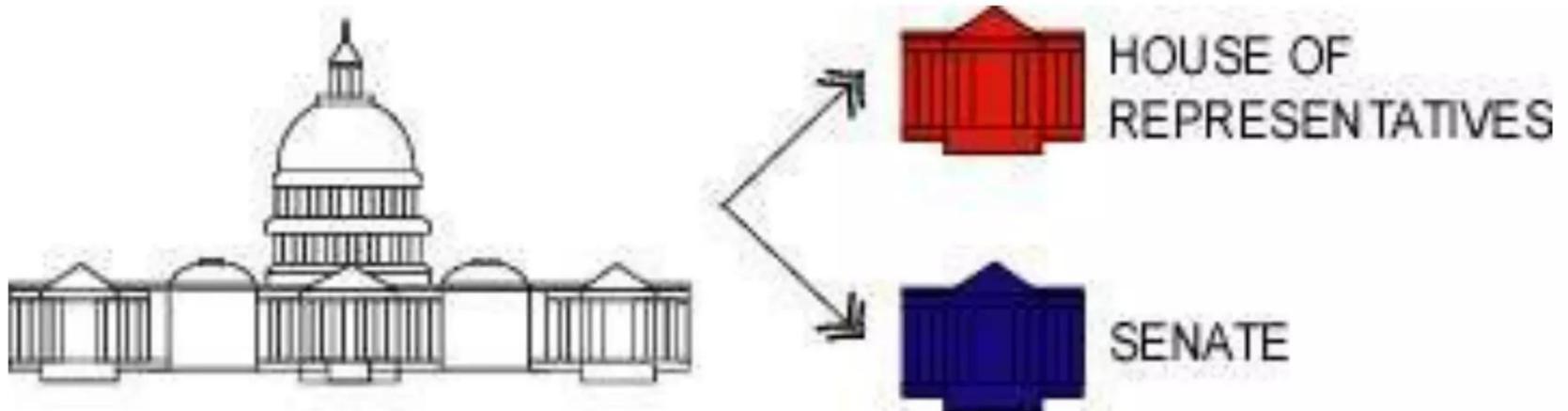
The President's Cabinet

The Cabinet = Vice President + the heads of 15 executive branch departments, and other Government officials chosen by the President.



- Meets at least once a week.
- Nominated by president, but must be approved by majority of Senate
- Serve as long as president is in office.

The Legislative Branch

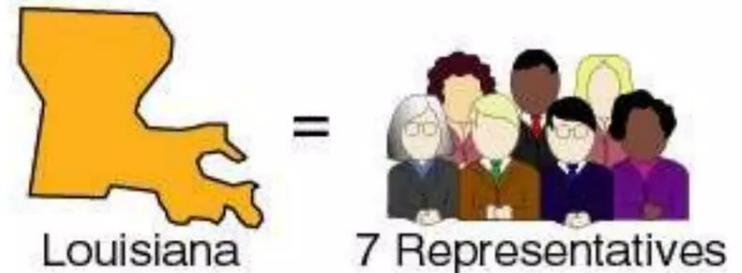


- Write, debate, and pass bills > passed on to the President for approval.
- **Other Powers of Congress**
- Makes laws controlling trade.
- Makes laws about taxes and borrowing money.
- Approves the making of money.
- Can declare war on other countries.

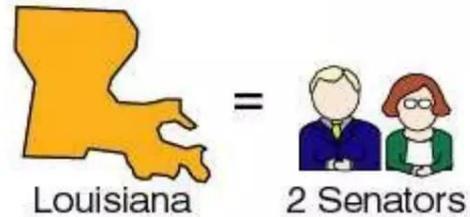
- Two year term.
- Meets once every year (from January 3rd to July 31st)

The House of Representatives

- Representation based on number of people living in each state
- 435 representatives
- **Representatives must:**
 - Be at least 25 years old.
 - Be a U.S. citizen for the past 7 years.
 - Live in the state they represent.
- Unlimited terms of 2 years



The Senate



- Each state sends 2 people to the Senate, (total of 100 senators)
- **Senators must:**
 - Be at least 30 years old.
 - Be a U.S. citizen for the past 9 years.
 - Live in the state they represent.
- Unlimited terms of 6 years.

The Judicial Branch

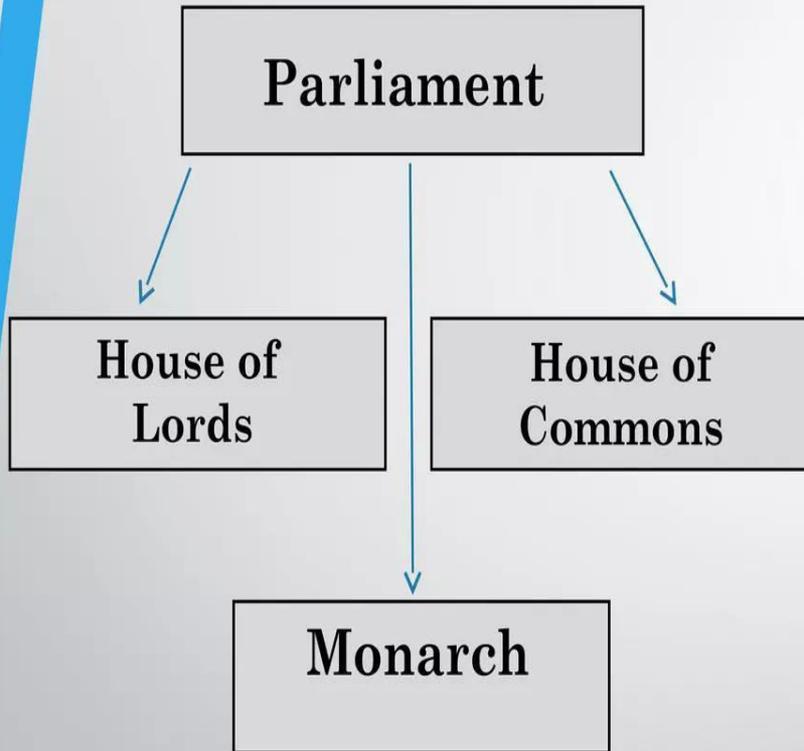
- The judicial branch of government is made up of the court system
- The Supreme Court = highest court in the United States.
- 8 justices + 1 chief justice
- Appointed by president – approved by senate
- Life



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.



- Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.
- Parliament is the most important authority in Britain.
- Technically Parliament is made up of three parts



In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.



The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.



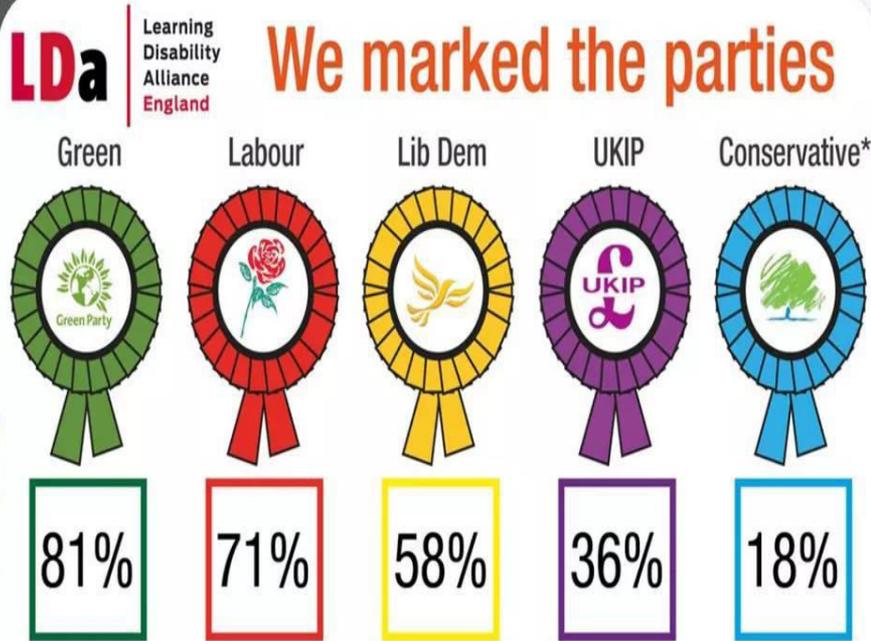
The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote. But voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only persons convicted of corrupt and certain mentally ill patients don't take part in voting.



There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance. Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.



*The Conservative Party refused to send anyone to LDA England's Citizen Jury - so were marked on the information available.

bit.ly/LDA-jury



House of Commons

- The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities.
- The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.
- The Speaker is appointed by the Government.
- It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated.
- If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated.

House of Lords

- The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers.
- It is presided by the Lord Chancellor.
- The House of Lords has no real power.
- It acts rather as an advisory council.
- The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.
- But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it.

And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law. Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

*Thanks for your
attention!*





Indian Government system

16th Week
Slide: 160-170

contents

1. Introduction
2. 3 pillars of government
3. Legislature
4. Executive
5. Judiciary
6. Elections & voting
7. State & local Government
8. conclusion



INTRODUCTION

- India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Federal Democratic Republic
- Takes place in framework of Indian constitution
- Follows Westminster system of Governance
- State Head – president of India
- Head of union Government - Prime Minister of India
- India is a union of 29 states and 7 union territories



3 Pillars of Indian Government



legislature

Executive

Judiciary

Legislature

- One who enacts law
- Exercised by Parliament and state Legislature
- Parliament has 2 houses

Rajya sabha(Upper house) & Lok sabha(Lower house)

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Temporary house	Permanent house
Members elected by people having a term of 5 years	Members elected by members of state legislatures
Seats -245	Seats-543
Leader- speaker	Leader -chairman



Executive

- one that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy.
- executive power is vested mainly in the President
- president act accordance with decision of central cabinet, advised by the Cabinet Secretary
- Indian Prime Minster is the head of cabinet

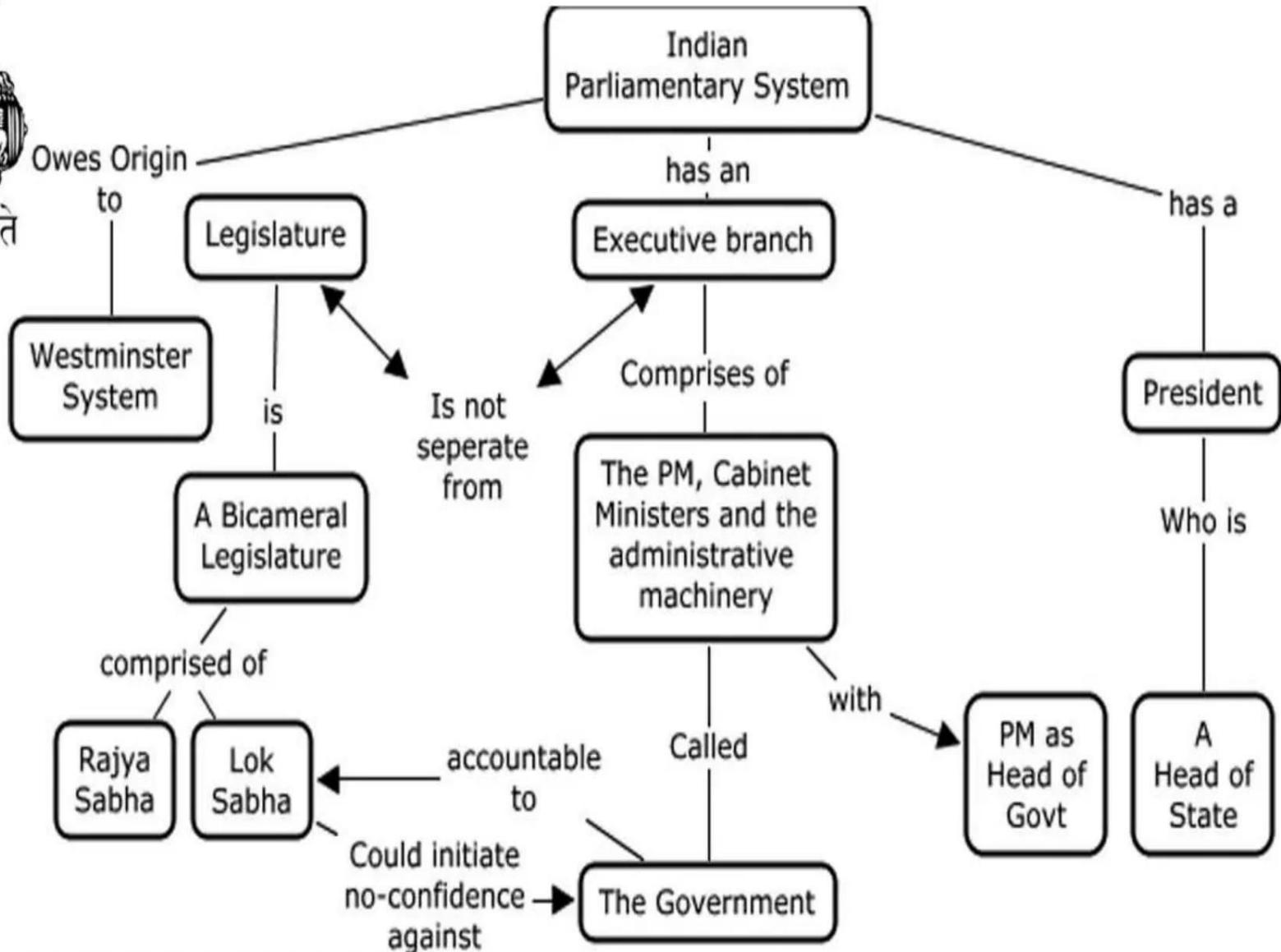


Judiciary

- One who upholds the law
- is lead by India's Supreme Court and it includes 25 High Courts, and numerous civil, criminal and family courts at the district level.
- The primary civil and criminal laws that govern India are written in the legislation of the Parliament.
- Indian Civil Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure Code are examples of these.
- **Supreme court-final court of appeal of the country having 25 judges**



INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM



Elections and voting

- The members of the Lok Sabha elected for a term of five years by universal adult suffrage
- Through first past the post
- around 834 million eligible voters in India
- Election Commission - responsible for administering election processes
- Which Is an autonomous constitutional authority
- Current chief electoral officer- Sunil Arora

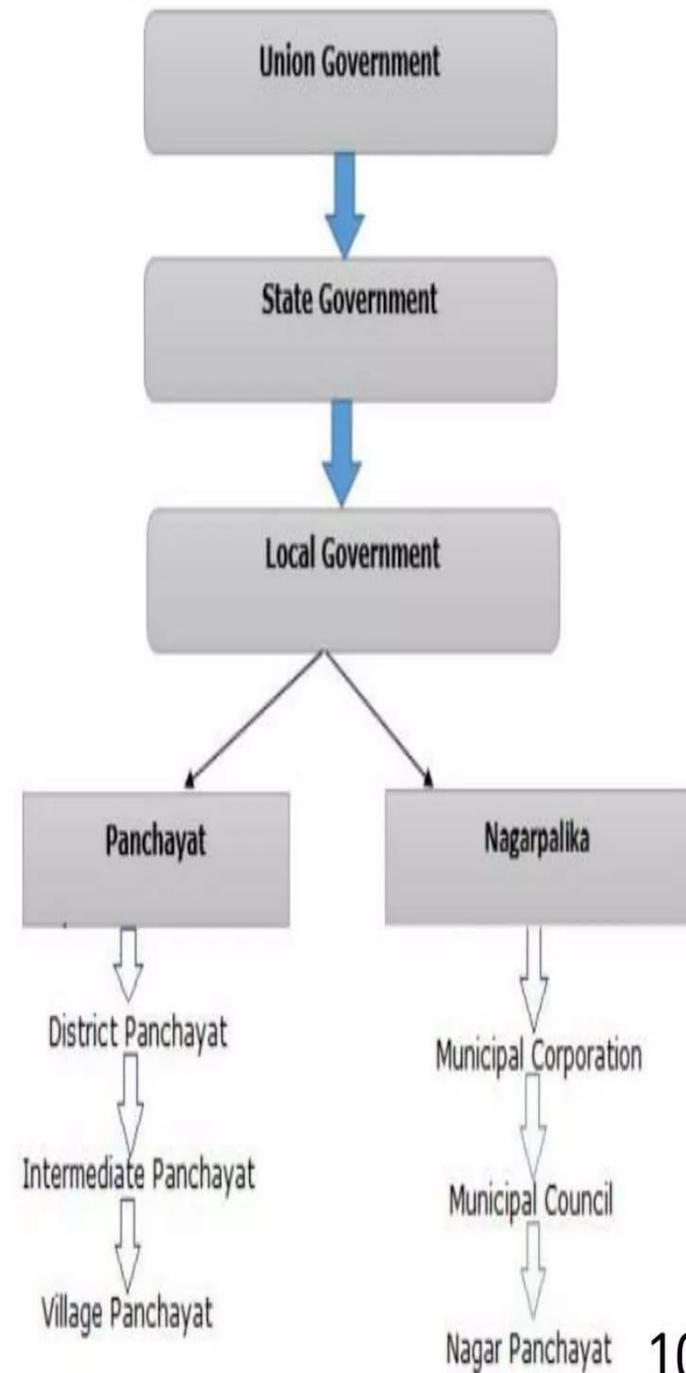


निर्वाचन स्थल
NIRVAACHAN SADAN
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
ELECTION COMMISSION
OF
INDIA

State and local governments

As in the Centre 3 pillars are there in state level to

- Legislature-legislative assembly
- Executive wing – chief minister ,cabinet &bureaucrats
- Judiciary-High Court & other district courts
- Local government function at the basic level
- Local level follows 3 tier panchayath Raj



Conclusion

legislature make laws , Executive implement them, Judiciary review and make changes to them, and implement the revised laws. Rinse and repeat, and infinitum.

But the entire mechanism only gets activated when we get really angry and worked up and start outraged about something. Our anger is amplified by the fourth pillar: the media

The Russian Federation

Российская Федерация

17th Week
Slide: 171-186

Overview



- Government structure in the Russian Federation.
 - Democratic consolidation: the Russian Experience.
 - Characteristics of Russian Political Culture
 - Assessment of Russian Economic Reform
- 

At-a-Glance



- Official Name: The Russian Federation
- Russia is easily the world's largest nation in terms of territory.
- Russia is a country in transition along two fronts: politically (its transition to democracy) and economically (its transition to a market economy).

Russia is a partial democracy under a strong presidency.

It is federal in structure, with a bicameral legislature, and multiparty legislative elections within the context of a parallel electoral system.

On the Fall of the USSR

На падении СССР

- The implosion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was preceded by two initiatives to salvage the existing political-economic system:
 - Perestroika (Перестро́йка)
 - Refers specifically to economic restructuring undertaken that entailed greater marketization and decentralization within the context of a planned economy.
 - Glasnost (Гла́сность)
 - Pertains to political openness to allow greater room for discourse and criticism of policy, with the end in mind of fine-tuning economic policy.



The Structure of Russian Government

структура правительства России



Seal of the Russian Federation
Уплотнение Российская Федерация

President
Президент

**Prime Minister
and Cabinet**

Duma
Дума

Federal Council
Федеральный Совет

Judicial System
Судебная Система

- **Constitutional Court**
Конституционный Суд
- **Supreme Court**
Верховный Суд
- **Superior Court of Arbitration**
Суд высшей инстанции арбитража

Half elected
through PR

Half elected
by plurality

Appointed by Executive
and Legislative Officials

**Federal
Administrative Units**
Федеральные
Управленческие Блоки

Majority-Runoff

Electorate
Голоса Населенность

21 Republics
Республики

6 Krays
край

49 Oblasts
область

2 Cities of Federal Importance
Города федеральной важности

1 Autonomous Oblast
автономно область

10 Autonomous Okrugs
автономно округа

Russian Democracy

Русское Народовластие

- The enduring feature of Russian democracy is the central role of the Presidency.
- Institutionalized “superpresidentialism”.
 - Dominance of personal rule over impersonal administration.
 - Existence of a large presidential apparatus that dominates the bureaucracy and legislature.
- Hence, although the Federal Constitution provides for checks and balances in principle, government power leans in favor of the President in practice.
- In large part, government accountability really refers to accountability to the president.

Russian Democracy

Русское Народовластие

- An entrenched oligarchy exercises great influence over the political process.
 - These consist of wealthy business tycoons with control over Russian industry and media.
 - The electoral process, both at the local and national levels, tends to favor incumbents.
 - Government influence and resources are used to support related candidates (in spite of constitutional/legal provisions preventing this).
 - State-owned media has large influence over electoral outcomes.
- 

Russian Democracy

Русское Народовластие

- The workings of the Duma have been hampered by factionalism and intense party rivalries.
- In part, this is due to the multi-party character of Russian elections
- However, the prevalence of infighting has often resulted in legislative gridlock, which further prevents check and balance against the presidency.
- Emphasis on multiparty elections have encouraged the creation of new political parties every election.
- Hence the lack of voter identification with and trust in parties outside of a select few.

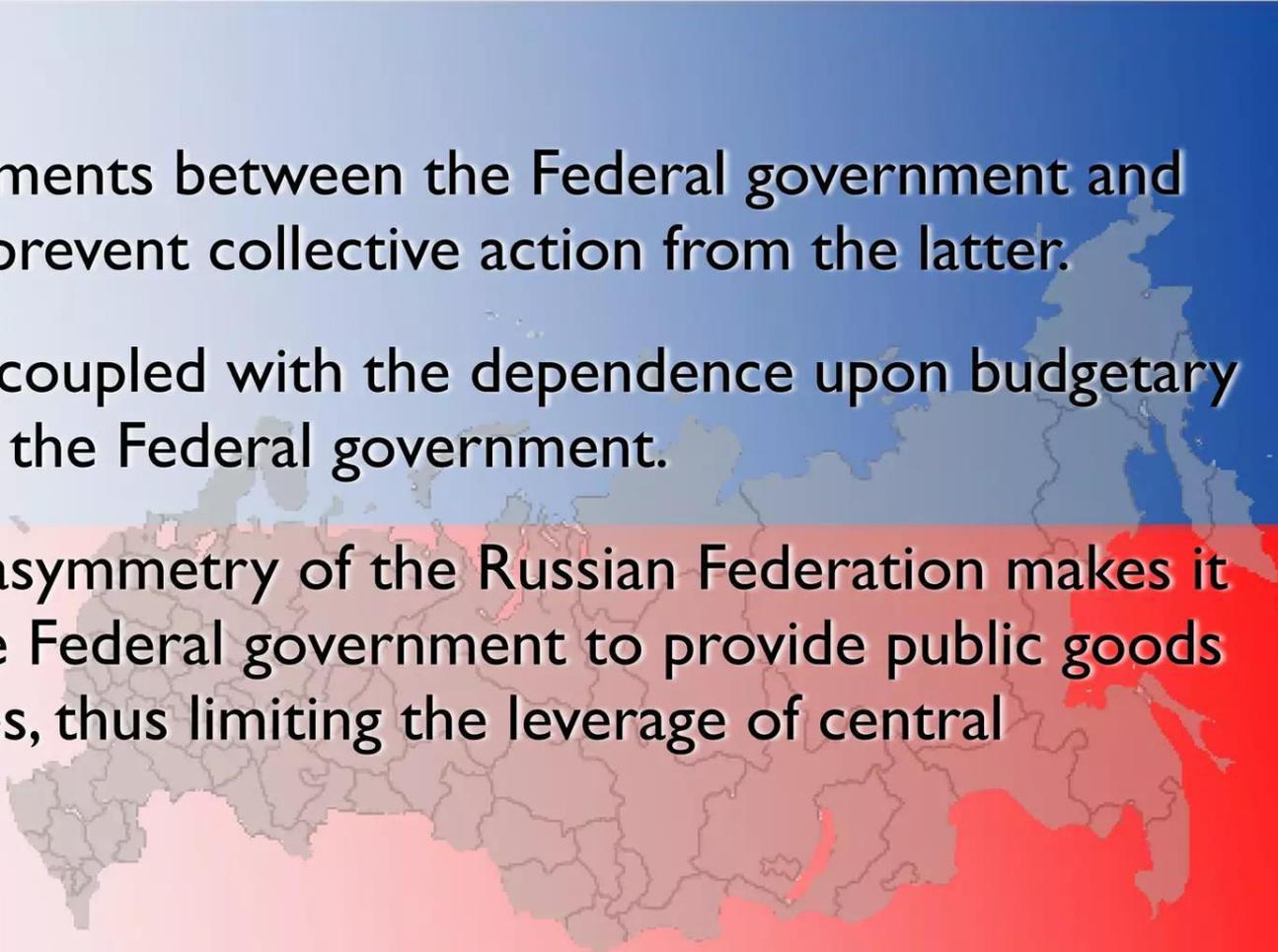
Other Political Dynamics

Другая Политическая Динамика

- The two-ballot presidential election system significantly limits the number of contenders for the office.
- The breakup of the Soviet Union was not uniform and resulted in an asymmetrical post-communist system.
- Relations between the Federal government and its 89 sub-units vary depending upon terms of reference at the time of Federation.
- This also means that there is no overarching framework for political development, which tends to centralize power among local elites.

Other Political Dynamics

Другая Политическая Динамика

- A complex political dynamic exists between the Federal government and the different Federal sub-units.
 - Bilateral agreements between the Federal government and each sub-unit prevent collective action from the latter.
 - This has been coupled with the dependence upon budgetary transfers from the Federal government.
 - However, the asymmetry of the Russian Federation makes it difficult for the Federal government to provide public goods in all territories, thus limiting the leverage of central government.
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Political Culture

Политическая Культура

- Affinity for authoritarian rule is one of the most salient characteristics of Russian political culture.
- Hence, Russian political culture can be described as somewhat submissive and subject.
- There is also the expectation that the state must play a significant role in the economy and society.
- Russian political values emphasize the adherence to some official truth.
- Russians today come across as averse to communism but find democracy too impersonal and distant.

Towards a Market Economy

К РЫНОЧНЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

- Components of the Russian economic reform policy:
 - Liberalization (of industries)
 - Stabilization (of commodity prices)
 - Privatization (of state-owned industries)
- Premises:
 - Liberalization would result in greater efficiency and subsequently political reform.
 - Controlling inflation would impact positively on investment and allow the state to retreat on the economy.
 - Privatization, among others, would generate fiscal revenue.

Towards a Market Economy

К РЫНОЧНЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

- Problems:
 - Pacing of reforms: pundits argue that the “shock treatment” of the Russian economy should have given way to a more gradualist approach to capitalist transition.
 - Lack of state involvement: the neo-classical assumptions of the reform agenda precluded any significant role for the state in the reform process (i.e. it tried to reduce the role of the state in the entire process).
 - Precisely, capitalist transition entails a strongly supportive role on the part of the state in order to reap results.

Towards a Market Economy

К РЫНОЧНЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

- Specific Manifestations:
 - Increase in the supply of commodity goods coupled by hyperinflation, partly exacerbated by government.
 - Continuing economic inefficiency because of prevailing market structures (dependent of government spending and monopolistic enterprises).
 - Lack of investment due to poor macroeconomic policy and the absence of a legal system conducive to working markets.
 - Unremarkable growth achieved mainly through currency devaluation rather than increased productivity.

THANK YOU

