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Part one

Politics is derived from the Greek word "polis" which originally meant a hill top fortress where people gathered for protection, and often de liberation upon their public affairs.

Aristotle, in the fourth century B.C., gave the title "politics" to a collection of his lectures, describing and comparing the organization and activities of 158 city-states in Greece and the Greek islands in the Mediterranean.

According to Aristotle, the polis was made of citizens.

- * A citizen was one who participated in the activity of politics or citizenship. In other words, a citizen was one who ruled and was ruled in turn.
- * Accordingly, citizenship and politics were synonymous in Greece because It meant active participation in the affairs of the Greek city.
- * According to Aristotle, in the ideal city the good man and the good citizen were the same.

Q: what was the purpose of the ideal city?

The purpose of the ideal city was to produce the best type of human being and the best possible life or the good life.

Definitions of Politics

The definitions of politics are many. following are a number of definitions:

- * **Politics** is the way that men settle their disagreements and organize their lives, in an orderly manner.

(Peter B.Harris)

- * **Politics** is the human interactions involved in the authoritative allocations of values for society. It involves people deciding, or having decided for them, how to distribute material goods and services, or even symbolic values, and it includes the procedures and power plays, involved of reaching those decisions.

(Robert L.Cord)

- * **Politics** can be defined as a struggle among actors pursuing conflicting desires on public issues.

(Vernon Van Dyke)

- * **Politics** is:

- The process of making governmental policies.
- The making of decisions by public means.
- The science and art of government.
- The study of influence and the influential.

(David Butler)

Q: what are the distinctions between the politics of the state as an organization and the politics of all other forms of organizations within the state?

The distinctions are as follows:

- 1- The scope is wider as it includes the whole society.

- 2- The state, through the government, has the ability, to back its decisions with use of legitimate force.

Definitions of political science

Political science is:

- * The systematic study of politics.
- * Science of the state.
- * A branch of the social science dealing with the theory, organization, government and the practice of the state.

The Academic Field of Political Science

The Academic Field of Political Science was divided into four areas of study by the UNESCO in 1952. These were:

- 1- Political theory.
- 2- Political institutions.
- 3- Parties, Groups and public opinion.
- 4- International Relations.

- * political theory deals with the nature of relation between man and the state, the governed and the governors as well as the rights and duties of each towards the other.
 - * Political institutions include all the organizations, rules and customs that deal with the conduct of government and politics.
 - * Parties, Groups, and public opinion: this area of study is concerned with the following:
 - 1- The history, organization and techniques of political parties.
 - 2- The role of pressure or interest groups.
 - 3- The nature, measurement, analysis and manipulation of public opinion.
 - * International Relations: An important and growing area of political science. It is usually subdivided into:
 - International organizations
 - International politics
 - International law
- Note:** A number of contemporary writers rearrange the above divisions or areas of study under "input" and "output" agencies or structures.
- * input agencies include political parties, pressure or interest groups and public opinion.
 - * outputs include the decisions, regulations and activities of governmental agencies.

History

- * The word "politics" is associated with the Greeks. Plato's name is connected with political theory while Aristotle's is connected with political science and the scientific method.
- * The Romans added their share to the subject of politics by their contribution in the field of law, jurisprudence and public administration.
- * During the Middle Ages, the state was subordinate to the church- consequently, political theory became a branch of theology.
- * In the renaissance, niccolo machiaveli (1469_1527), separated politics from religion. Subjects such as national unity, national security and national interest look precedence over submission to pope and his dogma.
- * The period of the religious wars in Europe produced inquiries into the origin of the state, the citizen's duty to obey and his right to revolt, the obligations of the ruler to his people and the nature of liberty. The social contract theory, on the origin of the state, became popular.

Methods of political inquiry

Many methods or approaches have been followed by philosophers and researchers in the field of political inquiry. These methods can be divided under three main headings (topics):

- 1- The Traditional Method
- 2- The Behavioral Method
- 3- The Post- Behavioral Methods

1- The Traditional Method

Within the traditional method, the Deductive Method is considered as the earliest method used in political inquiry.

(A) The Deductive Method

Most of the early political thinkers beginning with the Greeks used the national deductive method. It was based on philosophical speculation and analysis. They started with number of premises or assumptions such as nature of man, society and the universe. In politics, for example, they constructed theories on how man's relations with the universe, society and government should be.

2- The Behavioral Method

It is concerned with actual behavior and the decision-making process. It studies the behavior of individuals and parties in real political situations. It records the details of what they do and tries to explain why they do it. It is not concerned with what they ought to do, or what values they should hold.

3- The post- Behavioral Methods

It includes: (A) Systems Approach and (B) Structural-Functionalism.

(A) The Systems Approach is an attempt to give a wider scope to the study of politics and dissociate it from western oriented terms and institutions.

Q: what is the purpose of the systems approach?

The purpose is to be able to analyze political phenomena in all kinds of societies regardless of cultural differences, degree of modernization and size.

- * The Systems approach tries to go beyond formal governmental institutions and look for new and different structures serving political purposes particularly in non-western societies.
- * The Systems approach looks to the political system as a living organism, made of individual parts, all working together toward a common end. Each part performs its own function but all parts are independent, they interact and affect each other in varying (different) degrees

Q: what does the systems approach stress?

The systems approach stresses the following points:

- 1- Every political system is part of the social, economic and cultural character of society.
- 2- The political systems of all states share a common purpose-authoritative decision making for the whole society.
- 3- All political systems operate in a similar manner.
- 4- Similar parts in different political systems can be compared and analyzed.

Input output and feed back

Inputs are demands and supports that enter the political system from the environment and try to influence the governmental process.

- * Input are made of demands and supports while demands mean that the people want the government to act, supports keep the political system operating. They indicate loyalty, approval or a neutral attitude towards the government.

Outputs are rules, regulations and laws.

Feed back is the reactions from the people to government decisions. It increases or decreases support for the political system.

(B) Structural-Functionalism

Structural-Functionalism is an approach devised by political scientists to study the politics of developing countries.

- * According to Gabriel Almond, whose name is associated with this approach, all societies have the function of articulating and aggregating demands through some kind of structure or institution. But the structures differ from one society to another. For example, the function of articulating and aggregating demands in western societies are mainly performed through political parties, pressure groups or trade unions. In other societies the same function might be come effectively performed through traditional kinship groups, religious groups, tribal membership or even witch craft, as in some African societies.

The differences between the natural and social sciences

The natural sciences deal with matter and nature. Their success has been attributed to the following parts :

- 1- Methods of repeated experiments under controlled laboratory conditions, exact and verifiable results, and accurate prediction.
- 2- the formulation of absolute and universal laws that could be applied at any time and place.
- 3- Detachment, objectivity and value free (neutral) attitude toward the subject (object) under study.

Q: what do the differences between the natural science and social science indicate?

The differences between the natural science and social science indicate The difficulties facing the researcher in politics and at the same time reflect the special nature of the subject itself. These difficulties, however, did not prevent the researcher from being scientific in his methods of collecting and analyzing political data.

Relations to other subjects

The political science is closely connected with related sciences.

Philosophy, for example, gives direction and meaning to political activity. Politics can not be understood in isolation from its philosophical foundation. **History** is the record of man's past political experience. It provides the depth necessary for the analysis of contemporary events. **Economics** is closely linked with politics, what happens in one directly affects the other. **Sociology** looks to man as a product of group life. Its methods and findings are of great importance to the political science. **Psychology** has been useful in explaining political behavior. The examinations of topics such as political leadership, public opinion, international tension and others by the psychologist are helpful to the researcher in politics. **Geography** determines the character and role of a state in world affairs. Moreover, the new discoveries in the **Physical** and **Biological** sciences have an impact on the life of man and his relations with others.

Part two

Theories concerning the origin of the state

Political thinkers in the past were always interested in the politics of the state. As a result there were several theories. Among these theories are the following:

- * the divine theory
- * the social contract theory
- * the force theory
- * the historical or evolutionary theory

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The divine theory

The divine theory attributes the origin of the state to the will of god. This idea prevailed in the civilizations of the ancient world. The rulers were regarded as decedents of gods. Through the middle ages the divine origin of the state was accepted.

The social contract theory

The theory became popular in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. Among the names associated with it were those of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. All three divided the history of man into two periods. the first is before the establishment of the "state" and the second is after. In the first period man lived in a "state of nature". In the "state of nature" there was no civil society, no government and no written law put down by man. Men decided to create the "state" through a contract. It was deliberate and voluntary act based on mutual consent.

Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679)

He was an Englishman who lived through the period of the civil war in English. His books "the leviathan" was published in 1651. According to Hobbes, man was selfish, aggressive and not sociable. The state of nature was a state of conflict, fear and insecurity. The need for security, order and peace drove man to find a solution. the solution was the establishment of civil society and the "state" through a contract. By this contract every man voluntarily consented to resign his right of governing himself in favor of a man or a body of men, who became the sovereign.

Q: what was, according to Hobbes, the main purpose behind establishing the "state"?

According to Hobbes, the main purpose behind establishing the state and giving it absolute power was to maintain security, order and peace. if the sovereign failed to provide security and protect the lives of the people, then the people has the right to change the government.

Q: in his contract theory, what did Hobbes advocate?

In his contract theory, Hobbes advocated the absolute sovereignty of the ruling power. This ruling power could be a king, a parliament, an assembly or something else. Hobbes, himself, preferred a king. He believed in a strong state embodied in a king. According to him, only the state could establish the law and only a strong state could keep order and security.

John Locke (1632 – 1704)

He was an English man. In his "two treatises of civil government" published in 1690, he explained his theory of social contract. Locke, like Hobbes, also started with the "state of nature" and man. Yet, his assumptions about both were completely different. The "state of nature" was a state of relative peace. In the "state of nature", men were governed by the law of nature and enjoyed certain cultural rights such as life, liberty and property. Man was sociable, rational and able to govern himself. He was guided by his reason and understood the law of nature by the use of his reason.

* According to Locke, men formed the "state" through a contract. By this contract, they resigned their right of enforcing the law to a man or a body of men, who became a party to the contract. This man or body of men became the sovereign. With the creation of the sovereign the "state" was established.

Jean Jacques Rousseau

He was a French man. He lived before the French revolution of 1789. His book "social contract" was published in 1762. It created a revolution in political thought.

* Men, according to Rousseau, originally lived in a "state of nature". Life in the "state of nature" was simple. Men were happy and enjoyed "natural liberty and unlimited right to every thing". Man's misery began when someone fenced a piece of land and considered it his own. That was the beginning of private property and inequality. It created conflict, violence and bloodshed-man was forced to surrender his "natural liberty" and form a union with his fellows to establish civil society.

Q: "General will" is one of Rousseau's basic contributions to the history of political thought. What is meant by "General will?"

The **General will** is one common will of the entire people. It is expressed only by their direct participation in a mass meeting and not indirectly through a representative assembly. It has to be unanimous, it reflects the common good and the welfare of the whole and it cannot make a mistake. Thus, through the doctrine of general will, Rousseau attributed sovereignty to the people and proclaimed the theory of popular democratic government or popular sovereignty.

Q: Make a comparison between Rousseau with his two predecessors, Hobbes and Locke, regarding the position of individuals in society, and the meaning of the word "People"

First, to both Hobbes and Locke, men entered society as individuals. They created the state to protect their separate individual interests. To Rousseau, men entering society surrendered their individual will to become part of the whole with one "general will" acting for the good of all.

Second, to Rousseau the word "people" meant the persons consisting making the whole society without any class or property distinctions. The people were the only sovereign, and government was an agency established by them and responsible to them.

* * *

The historical or evolutionary theory

On the basis of existing historical and anthropological knowledge, it seems that the state has its origin in (1) the family and kinship (2) religion (3) the need for protection and order.

Family and kinship

The family is the most coherent society. The existence of the family requires regulations. These regulations contain the early seeds of government and early form of social organization. Thus, wherever the family exists and it exists every where in human society-government exists.

Religion

Religion was very closely associated with the family in the formation of the state. It strengthened the unity of the tribe, the authority of its chief and the sanctity of its laws, and as a result helped the formation of the state.

The need for protection and order

There is a universal drive in man for protection. This drive with its accompanying requirements such as settling in sheltered places, building fortifications, organizing for war, evolving institutions to restrain conflict and other similar practices, resulting in the emergence of the state.

The force theory

This theory attributes the origin of the state to force. Many writers point out that the beginnings of the states can be found in the strong imposing their will upon the weak.

The force theory can be justified only with certain limits. The state originated to give protection. Protection against dangers from outside and disturbances from inside require the use of force. The use of force to be effective must be centralized. A state can not begin to be a state unless it has a monopoly of force and coercive power.

Classification of states

States or governments are classified as:

- 1- Unitary states
- 2- Federal states
- 3- confederal states

Unitary states

In a unitary system, all power and authority is concentrated in a central or national government. The central government can override the decisions of local government.

Q: why did the majority of states adopt the unitary governments?

The majority of states in the world adopted the unitary governments because they fit states with homogenous populations. The new states of Asia and Africa have adopted the unitary system hoping that a strong government would break tribal differences and promote national unity.

Federal states

In a federal system, power and authority is divided between a national or federal government and regional governments.

- * The division of power is enumerated in a written constitution. The constitution is difficult to amend.
- * In most federal systems, the federal government has complete jurisdiction over national defense, foreign policy, commerce and monetary policy. Regional governments deal with education, welfare and policing.

Confederal states

In a confederal system, most of the power belongs to the regional governments constituting the confederation. Very limited authority is delegated by them to the central government.

Elements of the state

The modern state has four essential elements:

- 1- Territory
- 2- Population
- 3- Government
- 4- Sovereignty

Definitions of "state"

* The state or political community is an organization which has the means of using force and controlling those who happen to live within its agreed boundaries.

(Harris)

* A state- is in existence when a people is settled in a country under its own sovereign government.

(oppenheim)

* The state is the territorial association of which the government is the administrative institution.

Q: what are the differences between state and government?

1- The state is larger and includes the whole population while the government includes only a part of them.

2- The state is a continuing entity while a particular government is temporary and liable to change.

Q: define "Government"

Government is the administrative organ or machinery through which the state maintains its existence, performs its function and implements its policies and objectives.

Population and Territory

All states must have population and territory. Some states are under populated, others are overpopulated. Some states cover a very small area, others are continental in size.

Aside from number and size, the quality of the population and the nature of the territory should be taken into consideration. The kind of people, whether literate, educated, skilled in modern technology and constituting one homogenous nationality, is important. The natures of the territory; its atural resources, climate, geographical position, are all important factors in determining the character of the state.

Q: what dose the term "Sovereignty" mean?

The term "Sovereignty" means supreme and final authority, above and beyond which no further legal power exists.

Q: what are the aspects of sovereignty?

Sovereignty has two aspects: internal supremacy within the territory of a state, and external independence from control by any others state.

Part three
Government
Aristotle's Types of Government

Aristotle classified the Government into the following:

- 1- The rule of one was "Monarchy".
- 2- The rule of one was "aristocracy".
- 3- The rule of many was "polity" (constitutional rule of the many).

* These three forms were expected to act according to law and in the interest of all community. If they ignored the law and utilized power for their own selfish interest, then monarchy changed into tyranny, aristocracy into oligarchy and polity into democracy. So, monarchy, aristocracy and polity were considered as normal or good forms of government, whereas tyranny, oligarchy and democracy as their abnormal or corrupt forms.

Monarchy

Monarchy is a system of hereditary rule. It includes many different forms of government. Monarchies may be absolute and arbitrary or limited and constitutional. They may or may not contain representative institutions. The monarch may combine all three powers, executive, legislative and judicial in him, or he may delegate some of these powers. He may govern within the established custom and laws, or he may consider himself above the law.

In the contemporary world, the monarchical form of government is in decline. All the surviving monarchies of Europe are constitutional and limited.

Republic

After the exile of a despotic king Rome established a republic in the sixth century B.C. Two counsels were elected for one-year terms. The titular head of a republic, in the modern world, is called a president. He is elected for a definite term of office. In one type of republic the president has mainly ceremonial functions similar to a constitutional monarch, such as the presidents of western Germany, Italy and India. In another type, such as in the United States, the president combines the ceremonial functions of the head of state with the political functions of the head of state of the executive; he is both the head of government and the head of state. However, not all republican forms of government are constitutional and democratic. Many of the republics of Latin America are in fact dictatorships.

Aristocracy, Oligarchy and Elites

Q: What do the terms "aristocracy, Oligarchy and elites" mean?

The terms "aristocracy, oligarchy and elites" mean the rule by the few or government by the few.

Aristocracy

The term "Aristocracy" meant government by the "best" citizens. The ideal form of character, such as integrity, intelligence and devotion to public service. In practice, aristocracies have been more and more associated with heredity, wealth or both. The nobilities of the feudal system and their descendants were hereditary and their power was based on land.

Oligarchy

The term "oligarchy" is better suited to describe the rule of the few than the term "aristocracy" Oligarchy, usually, though not always, implies the rule of the wealthy.

Elites

According to Gaetano Mosca, the Italian political society, there is only one ruling group or elite that holds power. In any society, whatever its theoretical basis, the actual process of ruling is in the hands of the few.

Democracy

The term "democracy" is Greek. It comes from the two Greek words, "demos", meaning People and "kratia", meaning "rule of or by". Thus, it is rule of or by the people. It is also described as "government by the consent of the governed".

* There are basically two types of democracies:

- 1- Direct or classical democracy.
- 2- indirect or representative democracy.

Direct democracy is when all the people meet in one place and participate in governing the state. This was the pattern of the Greek city-state.

Indirect democracy is when the people elect representatives to govern on their behalf. It is the modern pattern of government.

Greek or Athenian Democracy

The process towards democratic rule in the Greek city-state started from 750 B.C. first monarchies developed into aristocracies, then came dictatorial rule, and eventually democracies. The best model of Greek democracy was in Athens.

* The most important institution was the Assembly. It was the highest authority in Athens. It made all the important decisions and controlled every

thing. The Assembly that holds regular monthly meetings include all the citizens over certain age-probably twenty. Each citizen had the equal right to vote, express an opinion and make a proposal. Decisions were made by the majority after free and open discussion.

* In addition to the Assembly, there was the Council of Five Hundred. It was like an executive committee helping the Assembly in its work. It sat all year round. The members were citizens over thirty years of age chosen by lot.

* A number of offices which required special qualifications and expert Knowledge, such as commanding the army and taking care of the water supply, were filled by election.

* With the exception of the Council of Five Hundred no one could hold the same office for a second year.

Q: what are the weaknesses of Athenian Democracy?

- 1- The citizenship did not include women, resident aliens (foreigners) and slaves.
- 2- The Athenian society failed to develop the unity and national spirit necessary for the success of democracy.

Modern Democracy

Modern democracy is indirect or representative. It originated in the West as a result of a number of historical factors and developments.

Dictatorship

A form of government in which one person or clique has complete autocratic control. There are no equal limitations on the exercise of his power. No constitution and no fundamental laws to check his personal rule. A "government of men" contrasted with a "government of laws".

Central and local Government

Governments usually divide their authority among central and local units. Even in a unitary state the central government delegates some of its power to the local government. The nature and degree of this delegated power differ from one country to another.

Local government in all countries means decentralization and devolution of the functions of government.

Q: what are the main characteristics of the central government?

- 1- The central government provides the experts.
- 2- It sends the inspectors and supervises their whole activities.

Q: what are the functions of the local government?

- 1- It helps economy and efficiency, because local affairs are better understood and often better managed by local people.
- 2- It saves the central government from the burden of detailed administration and the danger of a rigid bureaucratic control.

- 3- It develops a spirit of initiative and popular participation in local affairs.
- 4- It is a good training in public responsibility and self- government.

State functions

The function which a state tries to fulfill could be divided into the following divisions:

- 1- Functions which belong only to the central government, such as: relations with foreign states, defence, finance, currency, communications, tariffs, and other similar functions.
- 2- Functions which belong to the central government but for reasons of efficiency, or administrative convenience, economy or some other reason, may require the cooperation of local authorities. They are supposed to work within a system controlled by the central government. Examples are: the administration of justice, welfare services, police protection, education, health and other similar activities.
- 3- Functions which are the special concern of the locality. For example, local bridges, roads, and so forth.

Q: what are the types of relations between the central and local government?

- 1- The central government controls legislation and leaves administration in the hands of local officials, (legislative centralization with administrative decentralization). This is the method followed in the United States and the United Kingdom.
- 2- The central government delegates legislative authority to local government and controls the administration through its own officials, (legislative decentralization and administrative centralization). This is the method followed in France.
- 3- Part-centralization and part-decentralization in both the legislative and administrative fields. It is a compromise between the first two methods and seems to be gaining popularity in many countries including the United States and the United Kingdom.

Separation of Powers

The idea of separating powers is old. Montesquieu was the first to turn the idea of separating powers into a theory.

Montesquieu expressed the theory in his book "the spirit of the laws", published in 1748. To protect liberty and prevent the abuse of power, it was necessary, according to him, to separate the powers of government and entrust them to different persons.

Montesquieu had visited England in the middle of the eighteenth century. In contrast with absolute monarchy of France and the strength of parliament in England. He attributed that to a separation of powers between

monarch, parliament and judiciary. He did not foresee the rise of the cabinet and the other accompanying changes taking place in England at the time.

Those changes were on TWO levels:

First, the cabinet was gaining power and gradually replacing the monarch as the real executive.

Second, parliament was becoming increasingly responsible for the creation and control of the cabinet.

Independence of the Judiciary

In most states, whether under the parliamentary (cabinet) or presidential system, the theory of the separation of powers is most strictly applied in relation to the judiciary. This is considered as one of the safeguards of liberty. In many democratic countries the independence of the judiciary is an important feature of the constitution.

The Legislature

In the modern democratic state, the legislature is elected and is responsible to the people.

Functions of the Legislature

Functions of the Legislature are to make laws, supervise the executive and control the finances. Moreover, it is a deliberative of discussive institution and provides a link between government and people.

Structure of Legislatures

Legislatures are Bicameral or Unicameral.

A Bicameral Legislature is made of two houses or two chambers. They are often called the "Upper" and "lower" to distinguish between them.

A Unicameral legislature is made of one house or one chamber.

The Executive

The term "executive" could have several meanings. It could mean the nominal or ceremonial or titular head of state. It could mean the real executive, that is the top policy maker or head of government, such as the president of the United state or the prime minister of the United kingdom. It could also mean all the persons in the civil service who are often referred to as the "administration".

The Role of the executive

In addition to implementing the law and take care of administration, the executive has become responsible for legislation as well. Among the reasons for this development are:

1- The expansion of governmental activities.

2- The complex nature of contemporary problems.

3- The need for quick governmental decisions, whether in the domestic field or foreign field.

* In every country the usual functions of the executive are determined by the constitution on the one hand and the customary practice of its government on the other.

Types of Executives

There are **Three** main types or models of executives:

1- The cabinet or parliamentary type.

2- The presidential type.

3- The collegial or convention type.

Part Four

Political Parties

- * The modern party system has its origin in the emergence of new social forces in West-European society.
- * Major changes in party development took place, in England, with the electoral reforms of 1832, 1867 and 1885. These reforms successively extended the suffrage. The extension of the suffrage required members of parliament to appeal to larger segments of the people, to form permanent local committees and organize their political activities in order to get the support of the new voters.
- * in the United states, similar developments took place. During the colonial period, Whigs also opposed Tories. After independence, American leaders expressed their distrust of parties, associated them with factions and did not mention them in the constitution.
- * In France, political parties began with the French Revolution. Afterwards, they were divided into two major groupings: Monarchical and Republican.

Q: what are the main functions of a political party?

- 1- The political party influences the government or control it.
- 2- It nominates candidates.
- 3- It clarifies issues.
- 4- It organizes mass participation.
- 5- It educates the people and turns public opinion into public policy.
- 6- It is a channel for social forces, social reforms, social philosophy and political organization.

Party systems

The major types of party system in the contemporary world are three: (1) one party (uni party), (2) two-party (bi party) and (3) multi-party systems.

The two-party (bi party) system

The two-party (bi party) system seems to succeed in a social background where there is consensus or general agreement on basic constitutional and political issues. It requires both parties to work and organize on a national scale. This system encourages pragmatic instead of doctrinal parties and discourages extremism as both parties move to the middle to win the support of the largest number of voters.

* The two party system is limited to few countries. The classical example is the British.

The multi-party system

The multi-party system is common in Western Europe and other parts of the world. Usually, there are several parties. No single party could win an

absolute majority in the legislature. Consequently government is a coalition of several parties.

The multi party system brought stability and effective government to many countries such as the Scandinavian countries, the motherlands and Switzerland.

Generally speaking, the multi-party system reflects narrow and deep rooted social, ethnic or religious divisions within a society. There is a lack of consensus or general agreement on basic issues resulting in intense ideological differences.

The Dominant-Party System

This system exists in states where more than one party is allowed but where one party always gets the necessary votes to form the government. Examples are the congress party in India, the Liberal party in Japan and the Radical party in Switzerland.

The One-party system

The one-party system has been dominant in the world until the latest changes that swept across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and led to the abandonment of the one-party rule.

Q: why do many people still advocate the one-party system?

Many people still advocate the one-party system because of a number of reasons. Among these reasons are the following:

- 1- Most of the one-party systems started as nationalist movements against colonial rule.
- 2- They were the instruments that mobilized popular participation and support to achieve independence.
- 3- They were the most suitable organizations to govern effectively after independence, to confront the many challenges facing the new states, namely the challenges of integration, stability and development, and deal with the emerging new social forces.
- 4- The competitive multi-party systems tend to deepen the divisions in societies suffering from regional, tribal, ethnic, religious and national identity problems.

Pressure Groups

The terms "Pressure groups" and "interest groups" are used interchangeably. They are associations of individuals organized to influence the government with the object of obtaining some benefit or reward.

In modern industrial society an individual can not act alone to satisfy his aspirations or his demands. So he joins a variety of groups or organized associations such as: (labour, agricultural, professional, business, religious,

ethnic and racial, welfare, humanitarian, cultural, political and so on). By so doing he creates a complex pattern of interlocking, relationships and interactions.

Q: What are the reasons that encourage members of a group to form an organized association?

The reasons that encourage members of a group to form an organized association are: the extension of governmental activities and regulations, increased functional specialization and the realization that the articulation of interests within a complex society requires a highly specialized process and expert knowledge which is available only to a well organized group.

Q: What are the differences between political parties and pressure groups?

Political parties are wholly involved in politics, their main interest is to govern and their program covers all aspects of public life both domestic and international. In contrast, pressure groups are partially involved in politics; their main interest is not to govern but to influence those who govern and their concern is limited to a narrow aspect of public policy.

Moreover, political parties nominate candidates and have an extensive and sustained electoral activity, while the role of pressure group is confined perhaps only to the support or endorsement of candidates.

In addition, all interest groups, unlike political parties are "non publicly accountable organizations".

Q: What are the functions and role of pressure groups?

- 1- Pressure groups try to influence one or more of the following: the legislature, political parties, the government through the executive and the administration and the public especially at election times.
- 2- Pressure groups provide the government with specialized and technical information useful to legislation or implementation of the laws.
- 3- Pressure groups are a link between the government and the people.
- 4- Pressure groups are a check on public policy and administration between elections.

Public opinion

The term "public opinion" is difficult to define and is surrounded by many misconceptions.

A public is a segment of society, and there are numerous kinds of publics. A public may include groups sharing common interests such as a business organization, or a labour union.

- * Publics could be permanent such as political parties or brought together temporarily by communications facilities such as a television or radio network. Thus, publics may be defined as these groups of persons clustering around specific opinions.
- * An opinion is the manifestation of an attitude or belief.
- * A citizen acquires his first impressions and knowledge about the world around him from his family, school, religion, occupation and university. He also learns from newspapers, magazines, books, films, theatres, radio, television and accounts by other people.

Public opinion Measurement

Opinion measurement has become an important part of the policy-planning functions of many states. Most governments use various polling and survey techniques, in order to find out responses to governmental policy, to determine public needs and to anticipate political behavior.

Part five

Characteristics of Developing Countries

The developing world, or third world, consists of more than eighty countries, it includes more than seventy percent of the world's population and covers most of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Listed below are a number of characteristics common to many of them:

- 1- The majority of the developing countries are newly independent after varying degrees and types of colonial rule.
 - 2- Most of them have new and changing governmental structures; live within political boundaries drawn by the colonial powers; and face the problems of national identity, national integration and political instability.
 - 3- All of them are trying to build a modern nation-state from a traditional background based on agriculture and narrow tribal, ethnic or religious loyalties.
 - 4- Most of them suffer from shortages of capital, technology, skilled labour, schools, housing, hospitals, medical care, other services, very often food and even water.
 - 5- With few exceptions, a great number of them suffer from limited natural resources, low productivity, low percapita income, inefficient bureaucracies, high rate of illiteracy, a high rate of population growth, which often offsets any economic growth and lately mounting debts.
 - 6- They all need extensive programs of social, economic and political development. Social and economic development means rapid industrialization, urbanization, technological innovation, widespread education, mass communications and a total mobilization of the natural and human resources.
- * Social and economic development brings its own problems. It creates disparities between rural and urban, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, skilled and unskilled, ruling and ruled. Moreover, it raises expectations, increases demands and adds extra pressure on the political system.

Political Development

The term "Political Development" is relatively new to political science and still far from being precise. Different writers give it "slightly different meanings". Many use the terms modernization and political development interchangeably. Some prefer political change and others nation-building.

There is not one accepted theory of political development but several theories and concepts.

Lucian W. Pye

Political Development, according to pye's "Development syndrome", is a movement toward a western industrial pattern leading ultimately to a "world culture". The development syndrome indicates three basic elements:

The first element concerns the people.

The second element concerns the capacity of the political system.

The third element concerns the organization of the political system.

The process of political development involves six crises that may be met in different sequences but all of which must be successfully dealt with for a society to become a modern nation-state. These crises are:

- 1- The Identity Crisis.
- 2- The Legitimacy Crisis.
- 3- The Penetration Crisis.
- 4- The Participation Crisis.
- 5- The Integration Crisis.
- 6- The Distribution Crisis.

Note: For more details about these crises, see the textbook (P.259-262)

Samuel P. Huntington

Samuel P. Huntington considers the expansion of participation to include new social groups as the fundamental aspect of political modernization. It should be accompanied by an adequate number and growth of political institutions, such as, political parties, trade unions, voluntary association, ect., to organize that participation.

According to him, modernization requires strong political institutions. Without them society lacks the means to define and to realize its objectives.

Karl w. Deutsch

His name is associated with the social mobilization theory. Social mobilization takes place when more people, as a result of social and economic changes, move to the citizens, and when more people become politicized through literacy, education and mass media exposure, such as, news papers, radios, television and other means of communications.

Gabriel A. Almond & G. Bingham Powel, Jr.

According to them, the need for political development comes when the existing culture and structure of a political system are under strain. This happens when the political system is confronted with challenges or crises. The confrontation may come from the international environment, from the domestic society or from the political elites within the political system itself.

Alternative courses of political Development

The leaders of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa or emerging nations have tried to find suitable model for progress.

* Among the basic available models were the western democratic models and the communist models represented by the soviet union and china.

Q: The application of the western parliamentary model in the new states did not last long. Why?

The application of the western parliamentary model in the new states did not last long because these states neither had the experience of western-style Democracy nor the structural institutions that are associated with it.

Q: Why was the model of the Soviet Union admired by many newly independent states?

The Soviet Union was admired for a number of reasons:

- 1- Its revolution.
- 2- Its rapid progress.
- 3- Its overall organization.
- 4- As a multi-national state, its policies and experiences in dealing with its numerous nationalities were of great value to them.
- 5- As a strong centralized state, governed by a single party dedicated to the planned modernization of a backward, agrarian society seemed a relevant model for the new Africa.

* The People's Republic of china was another attractive model whether included with the developing countries or the communist world. The Chinese experience was even more appealing than that of the Soviet Union. The Chinese had achieved their revolution in a contemporary under-developed semi-colonial state, in the teeth of modern imperialism, despite the cold war, and in a country more backward and agrarian than tsarist Russia.

Populist philosophy

Populist has been a protest movement against the prevailing unfair practices in society towards the common man, the ordinary rural farmer, the small business man and their like.

Populism became the ideology of small rural people. Populist thinking was behind agrarian reformers, farmer's alliances and radical farm and cooperative movements. Parties of farmers of one kind or another were formed to give the farmer parity with industry and business, to protect him from a price system beyond his control whether at the local domestic level or world market level.

Modern populism has displayed flexibility and pragmatism which is reflected in the variety of forms it has taken in its actual political organization.

Though radical and innovatory, there is nothing inherent in the direction it might take. It is not either left or right.

Modern Afro – Asian populism

The states that rejected both the western democratic models and the communist models found in the populist principles the answer to many of their problems and a viable alternative in their search for a "third way " which coincides with their traditional human values .

Modern a fro – Asian populism is basically a reaction to the challenge of industrialism by small mostly agricultural producers who seek to protect themselves against the encroaches of capitalism on one hand and from communism on the other hand. It is an aspiration towards non communist and non capitalist development.

It places great emphasis upon popular participation and upon forms of organization which is a middle – way between pure individualism and centralized collectivism such as: cooperatives, participatory self – help methods in agriculture at the community or village level, gradual industrialization, decentralization, rural handicraft and manufactures, workers and peasant participation in the shaping of the economy.

Military rule

Q: why does the army incline to interfere in politics?

The army inclined to interfere in polities for the following reasons:

- 1- It is the most organized group compared to other groups in the country.
- 2- It is identified with the larger political order because it is recruited from all over the country including among its ranks segments of all different groupings and of the different social backgrounds.
- 3- Many of its officers look to the politicians as weak and self looking.
- 4- When the government fails to fulfill the nationalist aspirations of the majority of the people in unity and modernization.
- 5- When the economic performance of the government fails to satisfy the rising expectations of the people.
- 6- When the government fails to handle effectively the unrest created by tribal and ethnic conflicts.
- 7- When the government is accused of corruption.
- 8- When the legitimacy of the government is questioned.

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