	de la descripción de la descri	
	QUESTION: 2	
	17.1-11 () (LOMO)	
	Evaluate the theory of sporation of	
	power' as proposed by Monterquieu. How	
	have modern political systems interpreted	dia.
	and implemented this doctrine p	
	a buyanan a yana perandi analah ah d	
	INTRODUCTION:	
4	Montesquier, a french philosopher,	
	was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1689	
	to a wealthy family. Montesquier political	
	philosophy was affected by the spirit	
	of rational liberty, which characterized	
	French thought in his days. His philosophy	
e v	represented a reaction against the absolution	
7447	and general conditions prevailing in the	
	age of Louis XIV. Montesquier wanted to	
	reform political life in France by infusing	
	in it the British sense of liberty and	
	by introducing into the French instituition	
	the principle of separation of powers	
	especially separation between executive	
	and Judiciary. The modern political system	
2.00	implemented and interpreted Montenquieu's	
	theory of separation of papers in various	
	and balances separate executive and	
	legislative branches, independent judiciary	
	and constituitional frame work. United states,	
	Pakistan, England, france and India are	
	some of the examples which has	
	Denne of the chambine man. Not	

	Date:	
	interpreted and implemented this doctrine.	10
give the r	ain heading first and relate your headings and arguments to the qs sta	tement.
	CONCEPT OF LIBERN:	
	The most significant of the	
	political contributions of Montesquieu is	
	his conception of liberty which pervades	
	through his The Spirit of Laws According	
	to him, liberty may be conceived in	10.7
	absolute or relative sense. Absolute	
	liberty is the unrestricted liberty	
	of the individual to do what he	
	is pleased to do whereas relative	
	liberty, which alone is a rational	
	form of liberty is the equal liberty	
	of all to glo that which is not	3.1, "
	forbidden by law. Montesquier sharply	
	distinguished political liberty from civil	
	liberty or mindividual liberty	
	To Monterquier, political liberty is to	
	be gained by conforming to laws and	
	not by violating them. It mouns freaching	
- /	of action in accordance with and under	
	the protection of the laws: It , follows	
	naturally that it is istate an individual	
100	or a body of seindividuals one above	
1-A1	the solaws, there can be no liberty	
6.7.4	sales ed a ser construction of production space	
	SEPARATION OF POWERS:	
	Liberty lies in subjection to law instead	
16.	of subjection to persons, secured best by	
	separation of powers: Montesquieu subjected	
The second secon	and while reference at the sound	

	Date:	
	the constitution of England to a critical	
	examination with a view to finding out	
	a machinery of government which	- 10 d - 10 4
	would best ensure liberty. He began	
	by sciption will that liberty the began	•
	by pointing out that liberty was	
	possible in a country where all ports	
	of government were subject to law	
	and control. He found in the separation	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	of three powers of government, i.e.	
and the same of th	executive, legislature and judicial the	
	best guarantee for liberty.	
	If the legislative power is united	Harris .
	with the executive power in the	
	hands of one person or of one body of	
	officials, there can be no liberty; non	
	can there be any liberty if the power	1
7.	19 judge is shot separated from the	4
	g jodge 15 mot squares	
	executive and legislative powers.	
	attempt this part by giving subheadings.	
, , , , , ,	The theory of "separation of powers" is the	
	best known theory which exerted influence	
	inco Furupe and America. Montesquieu is	
	concerned with the constitutional corrangement	-
	a government to secure an	
	a langete degree: liberty for the monicion	
	same time it associated	
	has the necessary authority.	H. A.
4	to establish and maintain	
	DOWNER MUST OF	
	checked with power. One government that	ar ke
	checked with pour	

	Date:	
=	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
	has political liberty as its "particular end"	
-		
	government of England and in descriptions  Montesquieu developed	
-	4 Heat anieroment	
-	the theory of separation of powers.	- 10
-		
-	Montesquieu instance on the separation	
-	of powers was his main contribution	
-	to political philosophy and this instance	
-	was no lost sight of when the	
-	was no loss significant of the conduction any	
-	constitution of USA and revolutionary	
-	France were framed.	
-	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	
-	INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	
_•	05 C-0024-11 05	
-	OF THEORY OF SEPARATION OF	
	manifest of the state of the st	
	POWERS IN MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM	
•	" " " " Lan Value of	
	The modern political system has interpreted	
	and implemented Montesquieus theory	
	of separation of powers in various ways:	
	the his make M car word love was to make the	
	Interpretation:	
	- 17 32 Il laser to hid passes you	
	1: Separation of Powers:	
	house much to want a way the to be	
78	Montesquieu's idea of dividing	
4 80	power among three branches of the	
	government i.e. legislative, executive	
	and judiciary has been widely adopted.	
***	and Just adopted.	
Since the recognitive contract and the second second		-

	Date:	
	2: Checks and Balances:	
	and the second second of the second of	
	The concept of checks and balances,	
	where each branch has some power	
	over the others, has been implemented	
	to prevent any one branch from	
	becoming too powerful. For instance,	
	if the legislative and executive powers	
	are given to the same person and there	
	is no 7 checks and Balances, the monarch	
	can make tyrannical laws reand execute	
	them in a tyrannical manner. So every	
	organ of the government has a check	i de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del la compania de la compania della c
	on the other two organs.	
	Wednesday of the state of the s	
	3: Prevention of Tyranny:	
	The separation of power is seen	
	as a way to prevent tyranny and	
4	protect individual rights and freedoms.	*1100
1000 3-74		
	Implementation: trus) for reignox	,
	mortanase to most at betranstant	h
9.36 Pri	1: Constitutional Framework: 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	Many countries have incorporated the	
- 1	separation of powers into their	
	constitutions, ensuring that each branch	
	has distinct powers, and responsibilities.	
	Table 1 Table 1 ( true)	
	2: Independent Judiciary:	
	The individed broadle is alleged to	
	The judicial branch is often designed	200

add and highlight refrences/examples against these arguments.

	Date:	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ĝ,
	to be independent, with judges appointed	
	or elected through a separate process to	42.4
	ensure their imparticulity.	
	1 - 1 - 1 Analotico Brockers	
	3: Separate Executive and legislative Branches:	
	The executive and legislative branches	
	are typically separated, with the executive	
	less I wespensible for softering laws and	
	the legislative branch responsible tex:	
	Making laws.	
	and the state of t	
	4: System of Checks and Balances:	
		T.
	Mechanisms such as veto power,	
	imperchment, and judical review have.	
	been established to ensure that each	-4
	branch can licheck the actions of	and the second
-27	the others.	
		4.
	Examples of Countries who have	
	Implemented the Theory of Separation	\$ 10 P
	of Powers: Vinconnect Constitutions )	
	<u> </u>	- Min
	No:tal Chatos:	Carlo La
	1: United States:	
	The US constitution separates	
	power among the legislative (Congress),	
	executive (President), and judicial (Supreme	u <sup>2</sup>
	Court ) branches.	3000

Date:	
2: France:	
: Marianismo	and the second
The french constitution establishes a	A
semi-presidential system, with a separate	25527
executive (President) and legislative branches	1
(National Assembly).	
We will be a second of the sec	AN .
3: Pakistan:	
(a) Parliment (Legislative): The parliment	
of Pakistan, comprising the National	
Assembly and Senate, makes laws.	
See I can get & Brown to the	
(b) President and Prime Minister (Executive):	
The President serves as the head of	
state, while the Drine Minister is	
the head of the government; responsible	
for executing laws.	
3	
(c) Supreme Court (Judicial): The Supreme	
court of Pakistan is the highest	
court, interpreting laws, ensuring justice,	
and providing checks and balances on	
the other branches.	
De Str	
u: India:	
The Indian Constitution also separates	
power among the legislative (Parliment),	
executive (Prosident and Prine Minister), and	
Judicial (Supreme Court) branches.	
Juancias ( policina Con. )	

	Date:	
	2: 170,000;	
	CONCLUSION:	
	D AN HOLD MILL Filterion Anoth All	11
	In conclusion, Montesquieu's theory	
	of separation of powers has been widely	
	adopted and implemented in modern	
	political systems, with various countries	
	incorporating the concept into their : constitutional frameworks and establishing	
	constitutional frameworks and establishing	
	mechanisms for elecks and balances.	
	And through this mechanism of separation	
	powers, Montesquieu ensured liberty	
	ix a country. The framers of the	
	constitution of America learnt from him	39
	the extreme advisability of bringing about	
	the separation of powers.	
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	think politica and	
	improve the structure, references, paper presentation and the head	ings quality p
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	teller) cut top astrony to the	
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