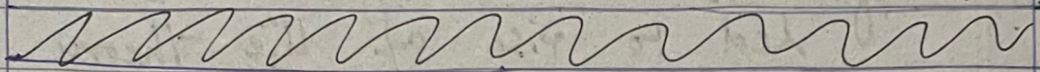


This is my first attempted question of political science. I don't know if I have done it right or not. please thoroughly evaluate it and guide me my weak points. Also tell if the structure is right or not, and does my answer satisfy the question asked.

Please tell me what to do.

Totally confused!

and has become a model of authority worldwide. It, in the past resided with monarchs and now reside within the state institutions such as parliament with people acting the actual sovereign, who elect their representatives to form and implement the laws.



Q no: 03:

Examine Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers. Why has he been called the "Aristotle" of the eighteenth century? Discuss.

Answer:

A. Introduction:

Montesquieu, a prominent French philosopher of the Enlightenment period, has also been called as the "Aristotle of the 18th century" because of his work and influence. Montesquieu gave his famous theory of separation of powers in his prominent work "The Spirit of Law". Montesquieu's theory of separation of power was so much potential that it has become part of the political systems of most of the countries. Montesquieu believed that power should never be consolidated

in a single organ; rather, it should be divided among the three main institutions of the state for better functioning of the state.

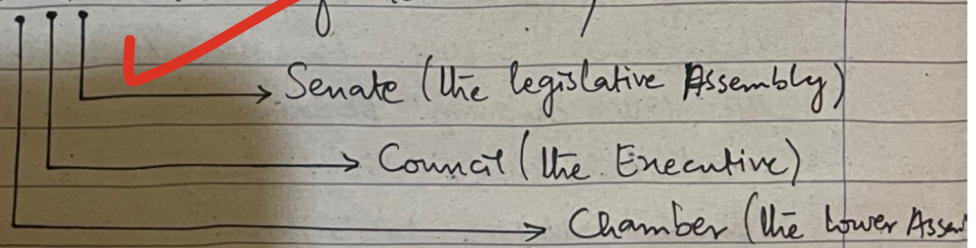
B Influences on Montesquieu that led to rise of the theory of "Separation of Power"

Montesquieu had a profound impact of the events of enlightenment that led him to propose his famous theory of separation of Power:

1) Roman Empire's political Structure.

Montesquieu was deeply influenced by the Roman Empire's political structure, for its structure was divided among three who had different yet countering powers on one another.

Political Structure of Roman Empire:

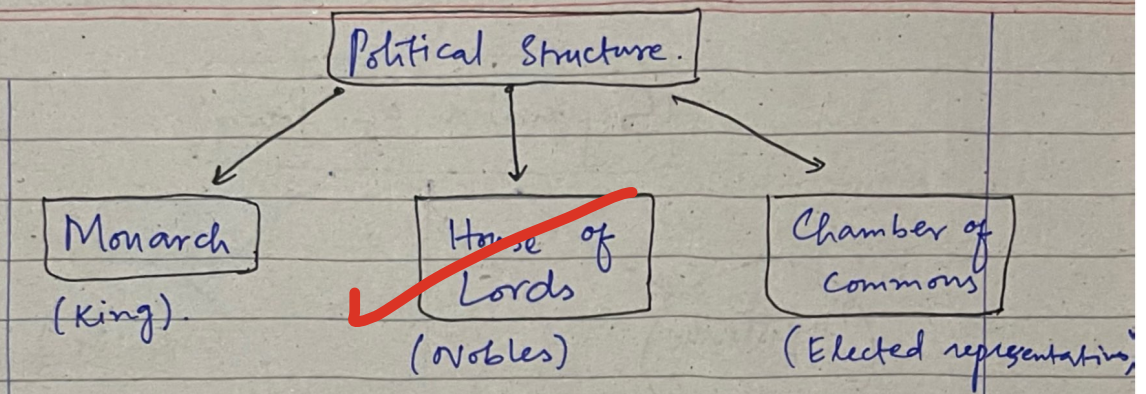


2) Political Structure of British Empire:

Montesquieu was also wary of the political structure of British Empire which was also divided among three for better functioning of the state.

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this part is not required. so no need to discuss it in detail.



3) Lord Chancellor of France:

Montesquieu was specially wary of the role of the Lord Chancellor in France, as this one person was holding three key positions within the state that led to chaos within the state and bad governance.

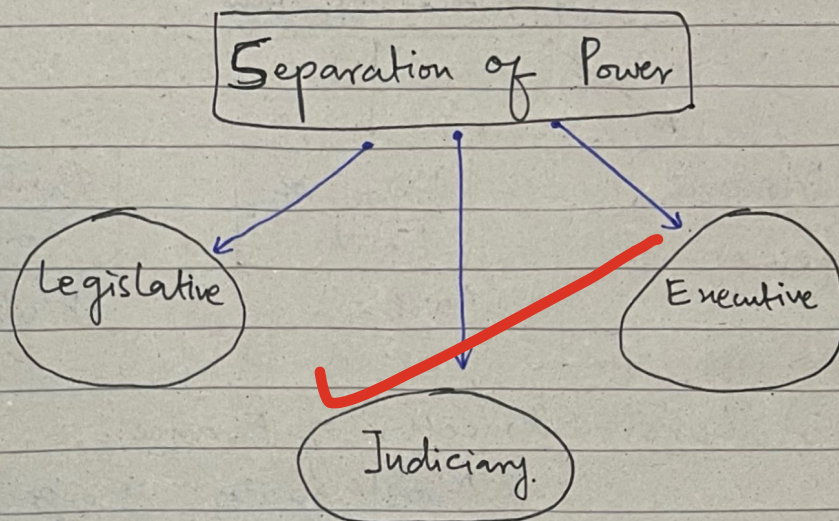
4) John Locke's theory of Separation of Powers:

Montesquieu had a deep impact of John Locke's theory of separation of powers who had divided state's structure into three branches:

- The Legislative Branch: Law-making body.
- The Executive Branch: Law-executing body.
- The Federative Council: Foreign affairs council.

☞ MONTESQUIEU TRIPARTITE MODEL OF STATE: SEPARATION OF POWER THEORY

Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers divided power among the three institutes of the state so that each institute can perform its function effectively.



1) The Legislative branch of the state:
According to Montesquieu,
the sole function of the legislative branch
was to make laws according to the needs
and wishes of the people.

2) The Executive branch:
Its function was to
execute the laws made by the legislative
branch.

3) The Judiciary,
According to Montesquieu,
Judiciary is "the Most important" branch among
the three, and its impartiality is "the most necessary".
Its function is to interpret and apply the
laws.

If we were to be angels, there was no need
of governments. If angels were to govern us,
there were no need of checks internal or

discuss these parts in more detail by giving subheadings.

external. But, in a situation where men is to govern men, it is necessary that the government should first control the governed, and then it should be obliged to control itself. James Madison.

D ■ System of Checks and Balances:

Montesquieu believed that certain checks should be placed on each state institutions so that these institutions do not trespass on the liberties of the people.

"Ambitions must be counteracted by Ambition."

Montesquieu

According to Montesquieu, it should be law that govern all the three institutions of the state, and it should be "written and clear."

E Critical Analysis:

1) Pros of Montesquieu's theory:

a) Montesquieu gave a very efficient, practical and functioning model of state.

b) almost all the state in the contemporary world follow Montesquieu model of separation of power among the

c) Montesquieu was first to give the idea of constitutionalism and rule by law.

d) Separation of power has secured liberties of individuals by dividing power among them and then by putting checks on those powers.

2) ~~Controversies~~ Cons of the theory:

a) It is not the original work of Montesquieu, it was first proposed by John Locke.

b) The term "Function" would better suit the theory as "Power" resides with the people ^{and} not with the institutions.

c) Montesquieu believed in strict separation of power, but states like UK, Switzerland have performed well despite loose separation.

d) Strict separation is not possible as all the three institutes depend on each other for better functioning.

"Montesquieu is the intellectual father of United States of America."

James Madison.

F "Aristotle of the 18th Century"

Montesquieu has been referred as the Aristotle of the 18th century, because of the profound impact he had on the people of his time, and also because of his work's similarity with Aristotle's work:

1) Deductive Reasoning:

Montesquieu and Aristotle both used deductive reasoning, applying broader conclusions to specific ideas.

2) Constitutionalism and Rule of law:

Both, Montesquieu and Aristotle believed in governments which function according to written rules which applied equally to all.

3) The principle of "Moderation":

Montesquieu and Aristotle both had the same belief of moderation in governance. Montesquieu was in favour of a moderate, mixed form of government, neither too centralized nor too liberative. According to Aristotle "Justice is moderation in all the things".

4) Both proposed "Government models":

Montesquieu proposed a government model divided into Monarchy, Democracy, and Despotism while Aristotle's model consisted of Kingship, aristocracy, and polity.

5) Impact of Climate on political System:

The theory of climate proposed by both in different way was groundbreaking and ahead of their times. Both believed that the climate of an area has a profound impact on the political structure of the area with "cold climates preferring republican models and hot climates preferring

monarchy".

Q. Conclusion:

Montesquieu's theory of separation of power has influenced the political structures of almost all the states of the world.

His ideas were so profound and innovative that he was entitled Aristotle of the 18th century.

Q no: 06: attempt and upload a single qs for evaluation at a time.

Critically examine the basic principles of Fascism:

Answer:

A. Introduction:

The word "Fascism" originates from the word "fascio", first used by Italian dictator Mussolini, which means unity and strength. Fascism was a far-right, authoritarian, cult personality obeying ideology of the 20th century Europe, which arose after Mussolini took control of Italy. Fascism has a hypernationalistic core which means that the state of Italy

is above all as described by Mussolini himself: "All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state."

This ideology had an inimical impact on the 20th century Europe - led to WWII and destruction of social, political, and economic fabric of Europe. The principles of hypernationalism, imperialism, and totalitarianism of this ideology are morally corruptive and are against the law of natural right of every individualism.

B. Rise of Fascism:

Fascism rose because of the instability, disintegration, and faulty governance in Europe. WWI had destroyed most of the Europe; economies of the states were plundering, especially Italy; and the incompetence of King Emmanuel III led Mussolini to "March on Rome" ~~and~~ which led to him becoming the PM of Italy.

C. Fascism and its basic principles:

Fascism indicates a symbol of 'wood' and 'axe' which indicate strength and unity. It became the symbol of Mussolini's flag. Its basic principles are:

1) Hypernationalism:

Mussolini believed that Italy had lost its glory because of foreign influences, and because of disintegration within the Italians. He famously quoted "All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state" to show his hypernationalistic views.

2) Imperialism:

Mussolini believed to bring back the glory of Roman Empire, it is necessary to expand and increase the living space for Italians. For this, he attacked Ethiopians and conquered it.

3) Suppression of dissent:

To unify Italians, Mussolini suppressed all any kind of political dissent. Although, some cultural and religious pluralism was allowed.

4) Collectivism over Individualism:

To bring back Italy's glory, Mussolini believed collective efforts were necessary, and individual's freedom could be sacrificed.

5) Propaganda:

Media and education

were used as a tool to instill fascist values among the Italians.

6) Cult personality:

Every kind of tool was used to spread misinformation and show that the rule was a "suprahuman" person, sent by God to bring Italy's golden days back.

7) Responsibility, Obedience, and collectivism:

Fascism believed in total obedience to the state and its policies without any dissent.

8) Corporatist Economy:

Fascism rejected both Capitalism and Communism and believed in a state controlled model ~~where~~ where state was the intermediary between modes of production and producers.

□ Strengths of Fascism:

a) Fascism was successful in unifying the people of Italy under a single banner.

b) It led to economic rise of Italy and funded the conquests that Mussolini did ^{under} his leadership.

P.T.O.

c) Centralization led to efficient governance.

d) Fascism brought order and stability to Italy.

e) Italy's political standing rose in Europe and the world.

E Weakness of Fascism:

a) The Imperialist ideology became a scourge to its neighbours ^{as} and Mussolini did many unprovoked attacks on them.

b) The hypernationalist ideology is against the law of natural rights and is inimical to the principles of liberty.

c) The ideology was propaganda based just like 'Nazism' with no real value.

d) The authoritarian regime is against the principles of democracy, rule of law, and equality, incompatible with modern-day state structure.

e) Collectivism led to loss of individual identity.

f) Fascism totally suppressed voices and freedoms.

g) Fascism, although initially rose Italy's standing, but, eventually led to its downfall.

P.T.O.

G. Critical Examination of Fascism:

Although, Fascism led to the rise of Italy, economically and politically, in its initial period; It eventually led to Italy's decline too, dragging it into a major War which destroyed its structure, political and economic, and led to its conquest by the allied powers.

H. Conclusion:

Fascism, a far-right, hypernationalistic, totalitarian, suppressive ideology, was a political experiment done by Mussolini in the 20th century Europe. It eventually dragged ~~the~~ Europe in War and destroyed itself too.

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Qno: 07:

Bring out clearly the difference between unitary and federal forms of governments;

Answer:

A. Introduction:

Unitary and federal are forms of government based on constitutional identity of power, power sharing, and the governance model of the state.

Unitary form of government advocates for a total control of the state by centre, while federal form of government leans more toward power sharing model between the centre and states. Unitary forms have traditionally ruled societies in the form of ~~the~~ absolute monarchs, while federal form is relatively new, first implemented by the united states after the failure of articles of confederation and secession of the Southern states. Cultural and political factors of specific areas favors one of the two models; the adoption of unitary or federal form of governance depends upon popular demands. Nepal ^{adopted} ~~converted to~~ federal form of government in 2008 when it abolished its monarchy.

B. Difference between the Unitary and federal form:

1) Constitutional provisions:

Unitary: There are no constitutional provisions for states in the unitary system.
E.g.: France is a unitary state.

Federal: There are clear constitutional provisions which recognize the ^{identity of} states.
E.g.: India is a federal state country with

constitutionally recognized 28 states.

2) Power-sharing between state and center:

Unitary: In unitary states, center is all powerful with no power to states.

E.g: In UK, Westminster parliament retains all the power.

Federal: In federal forms, clear division of power is present which is constitutionally recognizable.

E.g: Pakistan, with clear division of power between the center and the provinces.

3) Policies making:

Unitary: In unitary states, center is responsible for policy making while states sole role is to implement those policies.

E.g: In Japan, the capital parliament makes policies.

Federal: In federal forms, center deals with only certain policies such as defense, monetary ~~currency~~, and foreign policy, while states make their independently policies for local issues.

E.g: In U.S. states make policies on health, police, and education.

4) Legal Sovereignty:

Unitary: In unitary forms, center has all the legal sovereignty.

Eg: In China, the NPC is responsible for law making which is implemented across the country.

Federal: In federal forms, states have the authority to make laws on matter that come under state jurisdiction according to the constitution.

Eg: In Australia, states have the authority to ~~is~~ make and implement laws according to the state list.

5) Ground for Law testing:

Unitary: In unitary forms, laws are uniformly implemented across the ~~the~~ country with no grounds for testing the laws first.

Federal: In federal forms, laws can be tested in specific states for their efficiency testing.

Eg: Same-sex marriage was implemented first in Massachusetts state of U.S.

6) Constitutional amendment:

Unitary: In ~~unitary~~ unitary forms, amending the constitution is relatively easier.

E.g. In U.K, constitution can be amended with majority of votes in the Westminster parliament.

Federal: In federal forms, amending the constitution is relatively difficult because it requires majority in the national assembly and states approval.

E.g. In U.S. constitution is amended with majority in congress and $\frac{3}{4}$ states approval.

7) Demographically favourable:

Unitary: Unitary forms are favourable for small, homogenous states.

E.g. Japan, an island with a homogenous population.

Federal: Federal forms are usually favourable for large, diverse states.

E.g. India with its diversity and 28 states.

8) Pros of ~~the~~ both forms of governments:

unitary:

a) Single level of bureaucracy decrease budget.

- b) policies uniform across the state better for economic investment for foreign investors.
- c) even growth across the country.
- d) No risk of secession.
- e) Preserves ^{better} national identity and unity.

Federal:

- a) accommodates diversity with unity.
 - b) laws tailored according to local needs.
 - c) preserves state identity with national unity.
 - d) Better disaster response because of local input and community involvement.
 - e) Overcomes centralization and authoritarianism.
- g) Cons of both forms of government:

Unitary:

- a) Risks centralization and authoritarianism.
- b) Disaster and emergency response weak.
- c) Does not preserve state identity in diverse states, leads to political partisanship.
e.g: Scotland's rebel against Westminster.
- d) No local input in law making.

Federal:

- a) No uniform policies leads to confusion in investors.

b) Risk of secessionist movements. e.g. Quebec's in Canada demand for a separate state.

c) Uneven growth across the country. Wealthy provinces develop due to resources presence, while weaker or poor provinces lag in development.

e.g: Punjab, a developed state, v.s. Balochistan, underdeveloped state.

d) Two-ties bureaucracy demands expenditure and also leads to red tapism.

C. Conclusion:

Unitary and federal are forms of government with almost opposing features. Countries adopt one of the two based on their local needs, geography, demography, and history.

