

Q1

MONTESQUIEU'S TRIAS POLITICA THEORY:

INTRODUCTION:

Montesquieu was the great philosopher of 18th century who gave the concept of "separation of power" between three branches of the government system such as legislature, executive and judiciary. This system curtail the power concentration in the hand of just one branch.

ORIGIN OF THIS THEORY:

In ancient and medieval ages, there was a concept of mixed government such as monarchy, aristocracy etc. But later he gave a unique concept of "separation of power" in his book in 1748.

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PRINCIPLES OF TRIAS POLITICS

There there are four major principle of this theory.

① **No Branch will interfere** with the other branches power and authority. No branch can control the action of another branch.

② **Role of Legislative:**

There role is to make the laws for the people. Its role is not under the influence of another branch.

③ **Role of executive:**

They will executive the law through PM cabinet. This branch will implement the laws.

④ **Role of Judiciary:**

They will interpret the

laws according to the constitution of a country. They have authority of judicial review.

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCE

This system was introduced to check the actions of one branch through another branch to balance the power. The purpose of this system is to use power positively for the national interest only.

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCE IN US:

For in US Congress will make the laws, which can be labelled unconstitutional by US judicial review if it was not according to the basic US constitutional. Similarly, In US, President

cannot declare war or treaty without approval of senate.

Aristotle of 18th Century:

There are some similarities between Montesquieu's political thought with Aristotle's political thought that's he called the Aristotle of 18th century.

① Practice and Action:

They both believe on the actions and practices. They were the men of action no of thought.

② Both Are Realist:

They both are realist and believe on existing of world without having idealistic approach.

③ Form Of Government:

They both give the form

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of State or government such as monarchy, Republic and despotism.

④ Ancient History:

They both see ancient history to describe their political philosophy.

⑤ Change in Constitution:

Both think that even the same form of government in different country, there are also some differences between them because other factors such as soil, climate, location etc make major differences. For example UK and Pakistan, both have parliamentary form of government but still there are major difference between them.

⑥ Have Influence:

Both have influence of physical world, Human nature and life.

⑦ Both Are CONSTITUTIONALIST:

Both talk about the constitutional outlook. Montesquieu gave the constitutional concept of "separation of power". He was inspired by Aristotle that's why he has similarities with Aristotle.

8) Work in Political Philosophy:

Both wants to introduce some changes in political system. For this purpose both work in political philosophy.

CONCLUSION:

Montesquieu's concept of separation of powers made him a unique and popular person. Today's world politics is using his political philosophy to correctly stabilize their countries.

Q2.

A) Rousseau's Theory of General will:

"Man was born free but every where he is in chain"

~ J.J. Rousseau

INTRODUCTION:

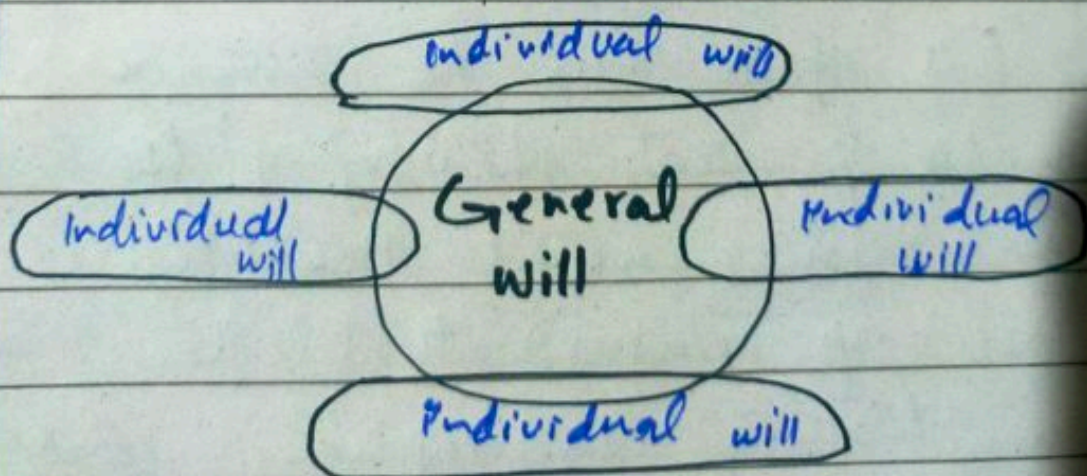
This quote was the essence of his political philosophy. He was talking about the human state of nature that in the historical era, human was free but when he started to make property, he become fearful

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about the Security. Then to secure his life he made some political representatives to secure his life, liberty and property but unfortunately those politician made the laws to control citizen and to promote self interest.

General will:

He proposed an idea of general will to introduced populist representation of the people, for the people and by the people.



General will is the combination of individual will

and the laws are made under the will of every individual

According to this general will everyone is responsible to himself because he made laws according to his own choice.

Purpose OF THIS CONCEPT:

Its main purpose is to give absolute freedom to the individual as he had in state of nature. If we have popular sovereignty under this system then, no one blames another person for his freedom. Each person is responsible to himself.

IS THIS THEORY APPLICABLE IN TODAY'S WORLD:

Today countries have the larger population and vast territory so, to implement this

System is practically impossible
But in small territories with
less population, this system
can be applicable such as
in Switzerland, people are
following this theory.

CONCLUSION:

In the Sumnerston, he was
talking about absolute freedom
and popular sovereignty which
was a great step towards
the promotion of basic needs
of human life.

MAXISM:

Maxism is the theory
about classless society which
was Purposed by Karl Marx.

INTRODUCTION:

In his philosophy of
Maxism he has talking about

a society which was classless,
no people own properties
and means of production, no
free market. In this type
of system every person own
everything.

BACKGROUND OF MARXISM:

Marxism is a philosophical theory
to control the monopoly of
bourgeois in industries. They
suppressed the working class.
Working class works most
of the time in industries and
still get very minimum wage.
Bourgeois hold all private property
means of production and
surplus values.

Revolution of a Proletariat:

Proletariat need to take
action against capitalist
bourgeois and form a

classless society which he named as communist society. But to achieve communism, state should pass through the socialism. After achieving communism we have end of history according to him.

Capitalism → Socialism → Communism

CONCLUSION:

This theory was the base of Russian revolution. This philosophy has its own merits and demerits. But such a country can easily survive in economic crisis situations. During the Great Depression of USA, there was a 24% unemployment in US and Russia was not facing any economic crisis due to Communism.

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iii) Merits of Confederation.

Introduction:

Confederation is the form of state in which strong and federal both are strong. Even state has its own constitution under Federal constitution.

MERITS OF CONFEDERATION:

i) Powerful state:

State has its own constitution that's why they had a strong influence in their state affairs. This system followed in UK.

ii) CONTROLLED ROLE OF FEDERAL:

Federal has role but less role in states affair. Federal has role in Defence, foreign affairs, emergency etc.

3) Constitutional Supremacy:

Federal and states have their own separate constitutions. So, we can say that constitution is supreme.

4) More Accountability And Transparency:

In this system politicians are more accountable to the people as compared to other

5) Implementation Of Rule Of Law:

Rule of law can be easily applicable in this type of system because participatory are accountable to both state and federal.

6) Speedy Justice System:

Justice system is quick as this type of system because state affairs can be resolved

by state on its own self.

ULTRA-NATIONALISM.

Introduction:

It is the extreme form of nationalism. It means an extreme form of love for the national interest and nation.

This ultra-nationalism had used by various dictators to separate Propaganda Hitler and Mussolini use this form of nationalism to get their goal.

PRINCIPLES:

Causes of ULTRA NATIONALISM:

1) Extreme Love For Nation:

When someone extremely love his country then he can do any thing for his nation.

2) Inferiority to Other nation:

It is the feeling to assume other nations inferior.

3) Controlled media:

Media is controlled by the dictator to separate propaganda

4) Hatred Speech Against other nations:

Dictator delivers hatred speech against other nation to achieve ultra nationalism.

5) Seperate Of Propaganda:

It is the effective source which was majority use by dictators in the form of newspaper, music etc.

EFFECTS OF ULTRA NATIONALISM.

1) Hate for other nation:

Hate for the other nation and think that they are inferior

2) Political instability and crisis

The country started to face

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Cognitive dissonance, and political
instability.

⇒ Lack of awareness among people:

People are unaware about
truth because propaganda has
been used to wash their minds.

Conclusion:

Extremity is harmful for
any nation in all conditions
even in nationalism. So,
for stable condition of any
nation, we need to implement
moderate ideologies.

Qc

Introduction:

Interest groups are those
groups which just work to
promote their interest. They
have no concern with other
national and people stability.

Functions:

a) Build pressure on government to get benefits.

Why? To get benefits, sometimes organizations, person or even countries play their role to manipulate the sake of government.

b) Some time works for the welfare of the nation

Sometimes this groups also works for the benefits of a country.

c) Political and Economic stability

They can perform their role to stabilize the political and economic condition of a country.

d) Reduce external interference:

They can be helped to reduce the external interference in internal affairs of a country.

How its effectiveness is different from Pressure group:

Pressure groups are more effective than interest group because interest groups are just working for their interest whereas pressure groups are working for the interest of a big groups such as a state or a company.

In Pakistan, Mairaj Riaz is the best example of pressure group who promote his personal interest by manipulating political system through the use of money power and the support of external forces such as organization, leaders etc.