

Name: Mayam. Sajjad
Reg. No: 30864
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SECTION - A.

Q No: 3.

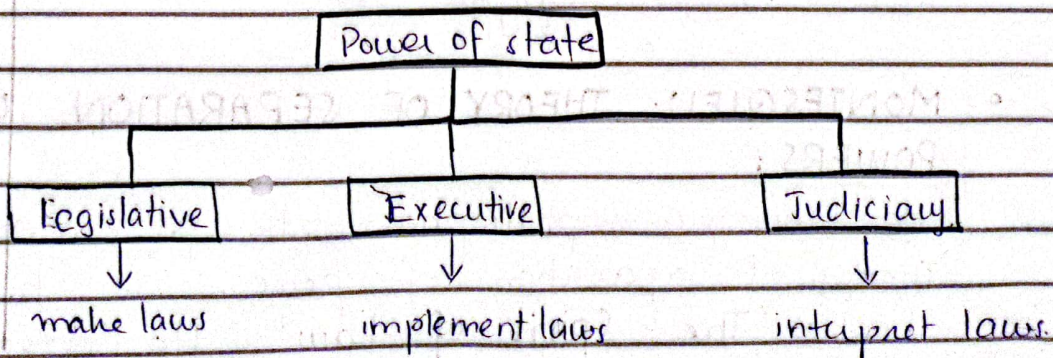
How does system of checks and balances work in trichotomy of power. Explain with examples.

Ans. • Power: is defined as the ability to do something. In political science, a state has been given the power, which is exercised through 3 branches, i.e. trichotomy of power.

• TRICHOTOMY OF POWER:

Trichotomy of Power means that power is divided into 3 branches, which are executive, legislative, judiciary.

• Figure For Trichotomy of power..



- **Legislative:**
It is the branch of government which deals with the creation of laws and bills. In Pakistan, the Parliament can be considered as the legislature. It can be of two forms:
unicameral legislature - meaning one house
and bicameral legislature - meaning two houses of parliament

Examples:

1. Iran : unicameral legislature
2. USA : bicameral legislature

- **Executive:**
It is the branch of government which deals with implementation of the laws which are created by legislature. In Pakistan, the Prime Minister is head of executive and cabinet forms his cabinet.

- **Judiciary:**
It is responsible for interpreting the law. It can do judicial review of bills which are passed by the legislature. In US, the judiciary has the authority to VETO any law which violates constitution or fundamental human rights.

◦ MONTESQUIEU: THEORY OF SEPARATION OF POWERS:

He was a philosopher who presented his 'theory of separation of powers' in his book "The Spirit of Law". He advocated

That the three tiers of government should be separated from one another. But he said that in case of separation of power, the all three tiers would work according to their interest. They would work for increasing their scope of influence. It will have a bad impact on the ~~country~~ state and its population. So he gave a concept of "check and balance" in his theory.

- **POWER MUST BE CHECKED:**

Montesquieu argued that power should always be checked. As there are two major components of the society which are quality and quantity. The quality always work to increase their authority and poor always work to increase their lawlessness. So if we want to balance both the quality and quantity i.e. rich and poor so we should introduce a system of separate electorate for both of components of society. The separate electorates will ensure that both components of society will have representation in parliament and they will in this way keep a check on each other. The poor will check the richness of rich i.e. Authoritarianism and ~~rich~~ ^{rich} ~~poor~~ will check ~~poorness~~ ^{poorness} of poor i.e. lawlessness.

Example: Separate electorates demanded by muslims of subcontinent ~~can~~ were a means to ensure/ check power of the majority, i.e. Hindus.

• POWER MUST BE BALANCED:

The concept of balancing power means that all components of society should balance each other's powers. The balance brings moderation in a government, where each tier of government is under balance of another tier.

Example: US political system.

- The US political system has makes use of this concept. In that system executive has the authority to veto any bill which is not passed by 2/3rd majority. So executive i.e. president keeps the legislative under check.
- The US legislature keeps a check on the executive. The president can not pass any law without ^{approval of senate} regarding appointment of judges and foreign policy related matters. ~~with~~.
- The US judiciary also keeps a check on both executive and legislative tiers of government by taking the judicial review of the bills and laws which are approved by them. It checks whether the laws violate any component of constitution or freedom of human rights.

The system of check and balances is very important in any constitution as it helps ~~the~~ any tier of government from being ^{subordinate} ~~ruled~~ by another tier. It allows effective running of all parts of power. It further helps and ensure that the

rights of the citizens of a state are protected. Montesquieu was a great philosopher, who ^{introduced} ~~put~~ this idea of the check and balances to maintain bicamotony of power.

Section-B.

Q.NO. 6 Electoral system and Elections are sine qua non for Political Socialization. Explain.

• POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:-

"Political Socialization is the process by which individuals internalize and develop their political values, ideas, attitudes and perceptions via agents of socialization."

It is basically the process of political learning. We learn about political parties, political processes like elections through our political socialization.

• GEORGE H. MEADS-THEORY OF SOCIALIZATION:

George H. Meads was a sociologist who tried to explain socialization with the help of the concept of generalized other. According to him, a child starts learning and observing other's behavior when he reaches 5 years of age. The child learns

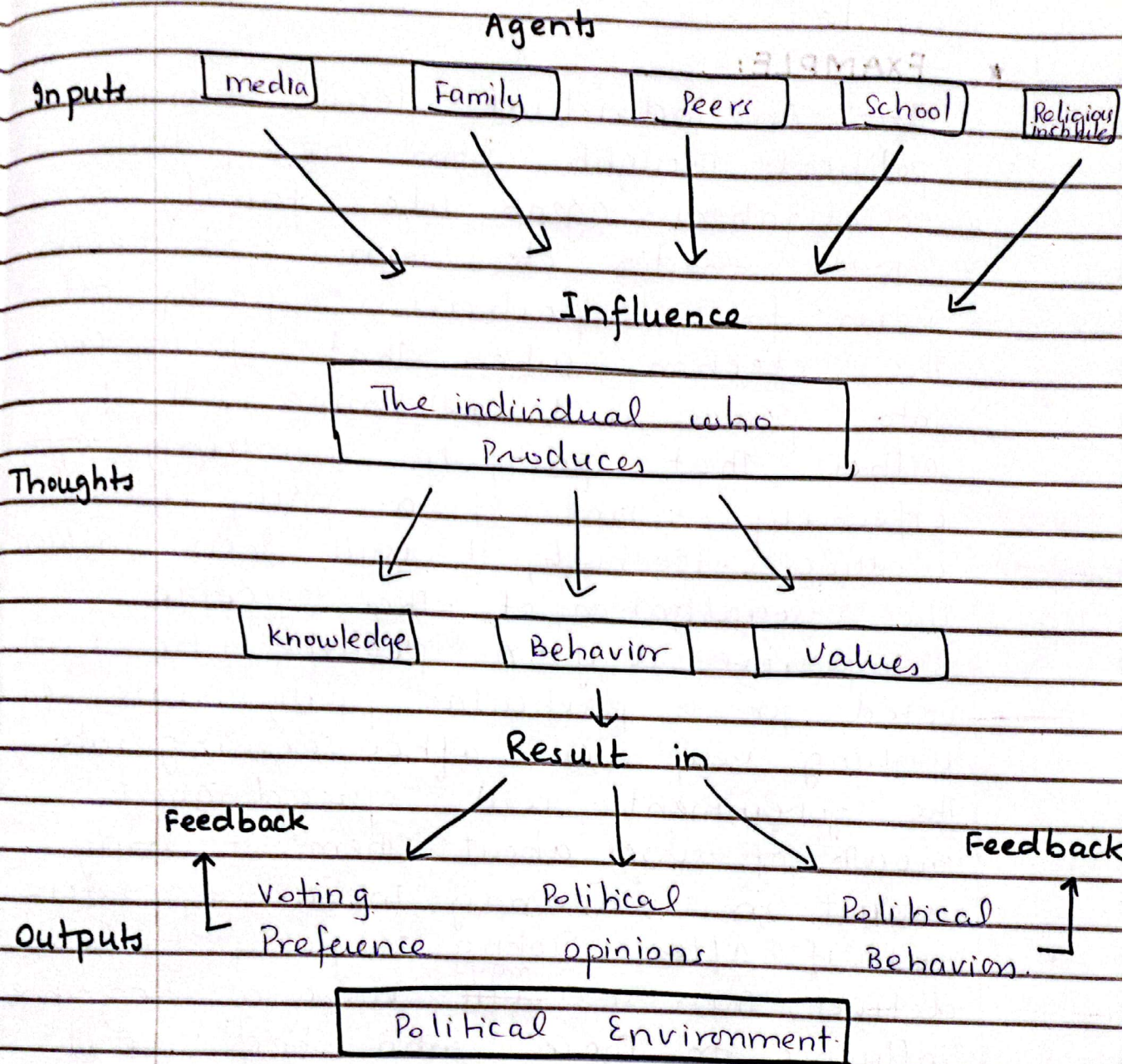
from others who are in his surrounding including his family, peer groups etc. So when people appraise certain aspects of one's behavior, through that appreciation a person forms the concept of generalized other and try to adopt all those aspects into his behavior. So the political parties, their campaign, political leaders, the election process, perception of public about electoral process shape the political socialization of a person.

• AGENTS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:

The agents which shape an individual's political thoughts are family, peer groups, mass media, professional and religious organizations, political parties and intimate friends groups. The political parties can make use of social media campaigns to target the youth segment of the population.

The political socialization of an individual then influences the knowledge, behavior and values. It influences thoughts of an individual which in turn impact his voting preference, political opinions and political behavior. The agents and impact of political socialization are explained in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: Political Socialization.



Electoral System and Election are sine qua non for Political Socialization:-

The electoral systems and elections in a state affects the Political

Socialization of individuals in that state

* EXAMPLE:

An individual learns his political thoughts from the political socialization agents like family, peers, mass media etc. Then that person votes for a particular party. After the election, when that party comes into power will determine that either that party is working effectively or not. If a party is working effectively it will then influence the socialization of other people in a positive way. A person who has voted for a particular party, who is working very well after coming into the government will spread good mouth of word about them. It may result in increasing their supporters. But if after voting a party fails to deliver, then it will have a negative influence on those who had good attitudes for the party. So then that event may influence the socialization of a party and ^{supporters} people of a particular party can divert towards another party.

- Similarly electoral system also play a big role in socialization. If the elections of a country are victim of rigging, then it shapes the way people think about them.

The political socialization is a lifelong learning process which is shaped by many factors including peers groups, family, religious institutions, electoral system and elections. Elections and electoral system are as directly a means of using the direct contact with the political environment, so they play a vital role in political socialization.

QNO. 7. Has national interest been the major determinant of foreign policy of Pakistan. Explain in the light of various phases of foreign policy of Pakistan?

Foreign Policy:-

- Definition:

Foreign Policy ^{Affairs} Professor Samuel Skim defined foreign policy as "government's external program of actions chosen to achieve particular goals during a particular time period".

- PHILOSOPHICAL LENS

Machiaveli was a philosopher who presented his theories regarding how a king should work to secure the interest of his state in his book "The Prince". He said that a state should maintain its relations with other countries on the basis of its interests. A country should consider another

country as an ally or enemy on the basis of its national interests. # 2

Example: US - Pakistan Relations

The relations of US Pakistan shows that the government of US makes Pakistan its ally whenever it is in need of it. Like during USSR - Afghanistan war and war on Terror, US wanted Pakistan because Pakistan had the Khyber Pass which could provide the land route access to ^{US} to Afghanistan. It could provide a way for the US to reach its goods and materials to the Afghanistan. But soon after war ended, we saw that US left Pakistan on its own. So the relations between countries are on the basis of securing its national interests.

OBJECTIVES OF FOREIGN POLICY:

The foreign policy of a country works to protect the sovereignty and integrity of a state. Its main purpose is to protect the national interest of the state. Currently the national interest of Pakistan is to ensure economic sustainability of

National Interest has been major determinant of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

The foreign policy of Pakistan has always worked to ensure the national interests of our state. Pakistan has a history of about 76 years. Throughout these years our national interests have shifted from security, settlement of refugees, globalization, economic stability etc. All these interests have shaped various phases of our state's foreign policy.

PHASES OF FOREIGN POLICY:

The foreign policy of Pakistan have passed through following phases:-

a. ERA OF NEUTRALITY (1947-53).

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947. After our creation our funds were stopped by Indian government, so we had lack of resources. We had a large number of migrants, limited resources and scarce personnel. So at that time although we had proposals from capitalist and communist regimes but we tried to remain neutral. We didn't join any bloc and focused on settling our crisis.

a. ERA OF ALLIANCES (1954-1962).

After Pakistan passed the era of neutrality, we decided our stance that Pakistan didn't want to join the Communist bloc. So we our national interest was to gain advantage from capitalist regime, so we joined the SEATO and CENTO in 1954 and 1955.

4. BILATERALISM (1962-1971)

Pakistan joined and improved its relations with both China and US. Both of those countries were trying to contain the communist bloc due to their vested interests. So Pak interest was also to save itself from communist bloc's influence so

Pak joined hands with these countries.

5. MULTILATERALISM (1972-77)

After the war of 1965 Pakistan saw that US didn't help it so Pakistan focused on multilateralism. It did agreements with the USSR and Gulf states. Pakistan acted according to a utilitarian approach to maximize utility for maximum number of people. Post-77 Pakistan send its diaspora to these states and remittances send to our country were increased.

6. ERA OF NUCLEARIZATION

Pakistan realized the importance of a nuclear weapon. As we have a belligerent neighbour who was working on nuclear weapons, so our national interest shifted towards acquiring the nuclear weapons. Although America posed sanctions on us but we succeeded in securing our national interest.

7. Era of Combatting Terrorism:-

After 9/11 in US. The world had shaped a narrative of war against terror so the president of our state in that scenario took a rationalist

decision and focused on WOT. Pakistan was biggest non NATO ally of America in war of Terror.

a. Pakistan Foreign Policy (2010-2020)

Pakistan experienced a downfall in its relations with the USA. After doing a lot in WOT, Pakistan faced pressure from US government to do more. It even faced allegations of not helping the US properly. So Pakistan wanted to secure its national interests. And for this purpose it shifted towards regionalism. Pakistan secured good relations with its neighbours. Some important deals made in this tenure were TAPI, CPEC.

b. PAKISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY-

2022-2026:

Pakistan is facing a number of issues at this particular time which include economic instability as one of the most important issue. Pakistan is focusing on improving its economic indicators. It has realigned its foreign policy to achieve its target of improved economy. Pakistan will reintroduce the regional connectivity through CPEC. Secondly Islamabad has stated that it would not become a part of the camp politics. It would try to do relations with other countries on basis of convergence of trade, energy, investment and intelligence.

By looking at the different phases of foreign policy of Pakistan, we have seen that Pakistan has national interest has been the major determinant in shaping foreign policy of Pakistan. A state should always work towards securing its national interests. It is a wise decision to shape the foreign policy according to the interests of a state. Because a state relies on its relations with other countries. A state can't function on its own. In 21st century. As it is an era of globalization and regionalization, so our state should make use of it by aligning our national interests in our foreign policy.

Q.No.4. What is the necessity of a strong political system for a very strong economy. Do you think democracy can't function without capitalism. Explain.

• STRONG POLITICAL SYSTEM:

A strong political system is a system, where the governance and law and order situation are very good. A political system performance can be determined by various indicators like accountability, corruption, governance etc. The Asian development bank has given certain criteria of good governance for a political system in a country.

A strong political system is the one where rule of law is observed. It is a system where justice prevails. So in such a system the public are content and the policies of government are reliable.

NECESSITY OF A STRONG POLITICAL SYSTEM FOR A STRONG ECONOMY:

A strong political system is essential for a strong economy. A state where there is predictability of law, then it is easy for the individuals to start their businesses. When everyone will do business, then it means the production will be more and it will lead to improvement in GDP per capita. The if people of a state have businesses, and they earn more money, then their purchasing power will also improve. So it will increase the sale of products and as a result GDP will increase.

• Case study of China:

The political system of China after the Chinese revolution focused on creating a political system in the country which was based on rule of law and accountability. So the people in state of China would face serious punishment in case of any misconduct. Due to dedication of government, the Chinese industries expanded. It produced

reached to other countries through the opening of markets. As a result the economy of China saw a significant improvement.

So it can be seen that a strong political system is vital for a strong economy. All developing countries should look upto China as a country of Global South that has improved its economic position in the world by bringing reforms in its political system.

→ **Democracy and Capitalism.**

- **CAPITALISM:-** is an ideology which advocates for free markets. It is a system where the businesses are owned by the private owners. It is based on the work of an economist Adam Smith. He explained in his book *Wealth of Nations* that the market should be free with limited state intervention and regulation.
- **DEMOCRACY:-** is a political ideology which means "rule by the people". John Locke was a political philosopher who gave the concept of the indirect democracy, which is the basis of western modern democracy.

◦ WESTERN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

Western political system has the characteristics of capitalism, liberalism, and democracy. Almost all the countries of Global North which have capitalist system have democracy. In majority of countries where the democracy is implemented in its true sense has a system of capitalistic economy.

On the other hand those countries like China, North Korea which are following the communism ideology have one party system. So we can say that communism and democracy can not co exist. In the communist ideology the main focus of state is to provide people with their social right like food, education and health facilities but they are denied of political rights. In such countries people are normally exiled or killed if they go against the narrative of the political parties.

◦ DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM :-

The capitalism ideology is an ideology which does not demands the rule of a single political party. The capitalist countries like United states of America and United Kingdom are those countries where the democracy is implemented in its full spirit. In these countries the public has been awaresh and is well informed.

and have a public opinion. In these countries the public decides on the basis of the performance of political parties that which party will they cast their vote to. In capitalist countries, the public can exercise democracy - i.e. their right of vote. They can select their public government representatives. As we see that in United States of America the government is formed from either Democrats or Republicans on the basis of votes of people. So democracy needs capitalism. It can not function in any other systems like communism, totalitarianism, authoritarianism, and fascism. We can conclude by saying that capitalism system is the one where democracy can be established.