

Section - A.

Introduction.

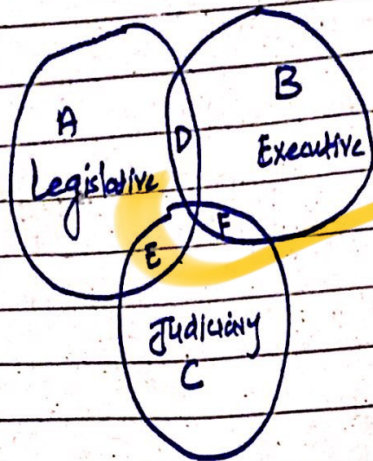
"There will be an end to everything, life and liberty, if the same person authorizes all powers: Executive, judiciary and legislative"

(Montesquieu in his Spirit of law)

The separation of power of three branches supported by the idea of checks and balances was given by Montesquieu and it has been implemented by the United States in its legislative framework. No branch in the United State is sovereign as each has a check on others. Legislative, executive and judiciary have check on each other thereby harmonizing the institutions. How much functional is this concept is still open to debate among philosophers and academicians.

2. How Does the System of checks and Balances work.

The System of checks and balances works in such a way as the three branches have power to restrict each others when they go beyond their jurisdictions



3. Legislative checks over Executive powers.

3.1 overriding of the
Pocket veto of
Leg Executive Branch.

In the United States of America, Congress has a power to override the veto power of the President.

For Example:

In the United States history, Congress overrode the President Obama initiative of wiping out from P5+1 deal.

3.2 Congress checks on President power of declaration of war.

In the United State

Political System, the President, himself, alone cannot declare war or sign a treaty with other nations. Its power to do so is checked by Congress.

3.3 Congress checks on the appointment power of the President.

The President of the United States of America cannot appoint all the officials to the high office, but its power has been shared with the Congress under the mechanism of check & balances.

4. Executive Checks on Judiciary.

4.1 Pardoning and relief to the prisoners.

The President of the USA has authority to pardon and give relief to the prisoners. This power of executive is a check on the Judiciary power.

4.2 Appointment of Judges

The President of the USA along with Congress appoint Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court of the USA. This is a massive check on the power of Judiciary.

4.4 Fixation of Salary and establishment of lower courts

The executive and legislative branch can fix the salary of the judges and also take initiative regarding the establishment of lower courts, which essentially curtail or impose checks on the judiciary power.

5. Judiciary checks on the Legislative:

5.1. Power of Judicial Review.

The Supreme Court of the United States has a power of judicial review in which it takes review of the all legislation taken by legislature and also checks the constitutionality of the legislation.

5.2. Court of Impeachment for Executives.

also initiate the process of impeachment of President which is a check on the executive power branch of the United States. Judiciary

Critical Analysis.

Even though the presence of checks and balances system has retarded the move of USA towards authoritarianism by functioning of democracy, yet at the same time the complete separation is impossible which is a major source of concern. Francis Fukuyama in his book "Political Order and Political Decay" maintained that the presence of checks & balances system has made American system inefficient and ineffective as compared to the political system of U.K.

Conclusion.

In short, the checks and balance system is functional in the United States of America and it is giving dividends to the country, but at the same time, it is faced with some sort of controversy.

Section B

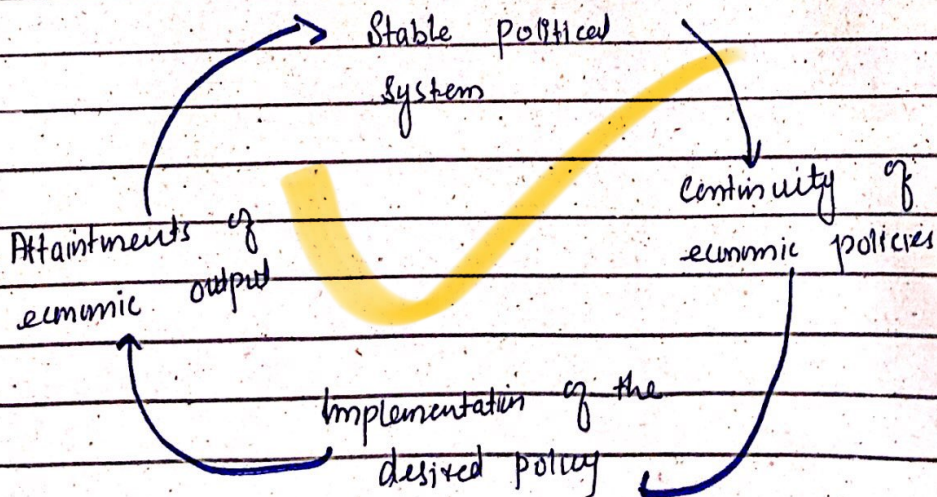
Q4

Introduction.

Strong Political System and Vibrant economy are the two main pillars of a state; Crisis in one area creates crisis in other. Political system is necessary for economy as vibrant political system create conducive environment for business to flourish in, ensure continuity of policies and many others. Similarly capitalism is a bedrock for democracy as it ensures economic rights for citizens which are quintessential for the healthy growth of democracy. At the same time, however, numerous hazards are associated with the phenomenon of capitalism which in turn make the function of democracy so fragile.

2. Importance of Strong Political System for vibrant economy.

2.1 Strong Political System ensures the continuity of economic policies.



System ensure the smooth growth of economic policy which in turn strengthens the economy. Stable and strong political

For example:

It was the strong political system of China in 1970s that materialized the reforms agenda of Mr. Xi Jinping which eventually resulted in exponential rise in Chinese economy.

② Strong political system also provide conducive environment for business which in turn guarantee economic growth.

and deregulation of economic activities will be possible by having robust political system. Conducive environment, regulati

For example:

The Robust political system of Singapore has guaranteed strong and healthy atmosphere for economic activities.

2.3 Robust political system attract Foreign Direct Investments in the country

It is the political stability of a state that attract the foreign businessmen, think tank multinational corporation, entrepreneurs and many others. No foreign investor will invest his asset if he is aware.

the unstable nature of environment.

Case Study: In case of Pakistan, the chronic political instability is the main factor behind dwindling foreign direct investment.

2.4 Stable political system promote industrialization, the culture of SMEs, entrepreneurship in the country.

The culture of industrialization, SMEs and entrepreneurship can only be flourish in such a system which is politically stable and functional.

For example:

Robin Lim in his book "Why Nations Fail" explored that it was the institutions and stable political environment that fueled the process of industrialization in British.

Importance of Capitalism for Democracy.

① Free market access in Capitalism.

Capitalism, as an economic system, provide everyone to the free market access. It allows individuals and state to utilize the resources of the state. This freedom to

Strengthens the function of democracy.

3.2 Freedom of trade, business under capitalism.

The freedom to trade and business among corporations, state, society and individuals also pave the way for democracy to flourish in. Democracy talks about the freedom of individual q , in this regard, capitalism guarantee the economic freedom.

3.3 Private ownership right in capitalism.

Capitalism proclaims the idea of freedom ownership to every individual. Under Capitalism, everyone holds the property which directly or indirectly support and have the idea of and real mandate of democracy.

4. Shortcoming associated with capitalism that may derail the functions of democracy.

4.1 Capitalism Fosters the inequality around the world.

Economic inequality is further exacerbated by the culture of capitalism leading to a sharp division of society into

two classes: Rich and poor. The former controls everything while the latter control nothing. This inequality is against the latter and spirit of democracy.

3.2 Exploitation under capitalism may hinder the smooth functioning of democracy.

Under capitalism the poor are exploited badly. Karl Marx in his book "The Communist Manifesto" categorically claim that under capitalism the richers control the means of production and poor get nothing which increases the exploitation of the latter.

3.3 Concentration of wealth in a few hands is a matter for the survival of democracy.

Under capitalism the wealth is not circulated in a society but it is concentrated in few hand. This causes inflation, poverty and other social evils which directly or indirectly threatens the survival of democracy.

Conclusion:

In short, a strong political system is badly needed for the survival of strong economy. Similarly, capitalism also benefit democracy in one way & threatens in the other way.