

Political Science

Date _____

- Myopic and generic introduction
- Weak argumentation, lacks substance
- dangling and misplaced structure
- number your headings
- ensure that you are answering each part of the asked question

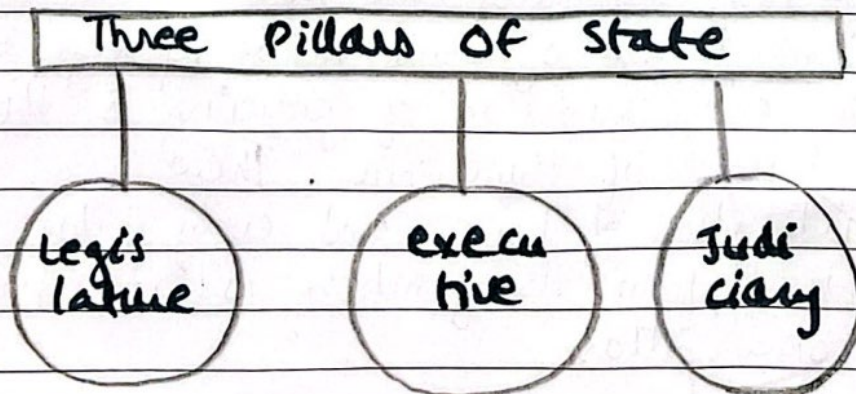
Question no. 3

Introduction :-

Montesquieu, a French political theorist, gave his political theory of 'separation of powers' by being influenced by the democratic system of England and through the study of Roman doctrines. Even though attempts had been made in the past by Aristotle and other theorists, no one explained separation of power doctrine as good and detailed and Montesquieu and soon it became famous. The theory of separation of power was adopted by many countries either in a rigid or strong form and amalgamated the concept of checks and balances in the administration of state.

Three Pillars of the State :-

There are three pillars of the state that are essential for the smooth functioning and administration of state. These three are almost present in all forms of state either in fused form or separate.



- (1) The role of legislature is law-making.
- (2) Executive role is to implement those laws.
- (3) Judiciary is vested with the power of interpreting those laws.

Montesquieu Doctrine Of Separation Of Powers :-

Montesquieu was a French political theorist and one of the most important figures of the history of political science. By being inspired by England's democracy and Roman's political system, Montesquieu developed his theory of 'Separation of Powers' which soon paved its way in the constitutions of many developed and developing state.

According to the doctrine of separation of power, the three pillars of state must remain in their arena and exercise full sovereignty without interruption of another pillar. The function of legislature is law-making and it will amend, make and repeal laws without getting interrupted by executive and judiciary. Similarly, the role of executive is the implementation of laws made by legislature and the role and function of judiciary is the implementation of those laws. There is a concept of specialization of power and every pillar is entitled to perform its function without restrictions put by other pillars.

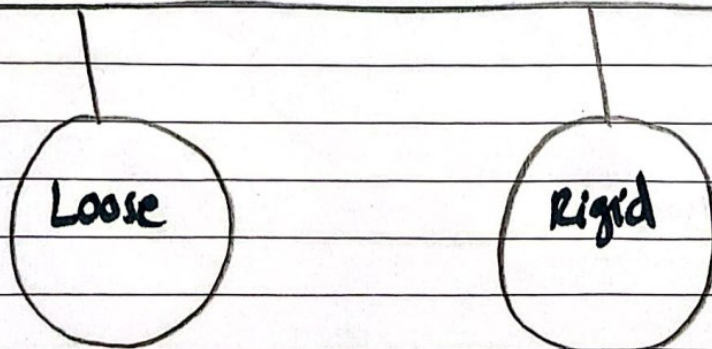
Check and Balance System By Montesquieu :-

Montesquieu was aware of the despotic capabilities of pillars that if pillars i.e legislature, executive and judiciary are given ultra autonomy, they may become despots. Therefore, he also introduced the concept of check and balance mechanism. Check and Balance Mechanism would ensure the check of executive over legislature, check of legislature over executive and check of judiciary over both executive and legislature. The check and balance mechanism would ensure the smooth functioning of state and help running the effective and efficient administration of state.

Types of Check and Balance Mechanism :-

There are two types of check and balance mechanism being adopted by different states.

Two Types of Check & Balance



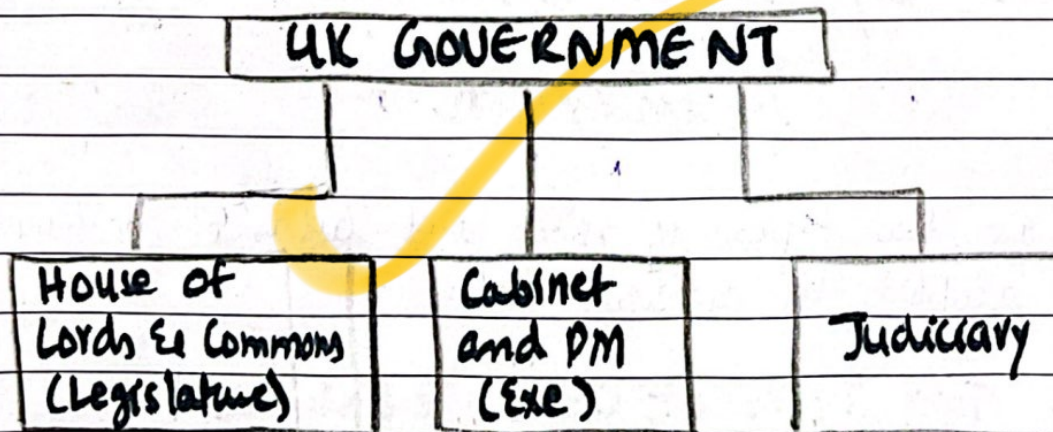
Case Study of UK Constitution as a Loose Check & Balance

Mechanism :-

The constitution of United Kingdom has adopted the doctrine of separation of power, but it has adopted with loose check and balance mechanism.

First, in United Kingdom, there is a supremacy of parliament with House of Common having ultimate authority to pass both civil and constitutional laws with simple majority. There is no check on the power of parliament. It is said that UK parliament can even make man a woman and woman a man.

Judiciary cannot stop House of Common from making any law.



Case Study of USA Constitution As a rigid Check and Balance Mechanism :-

The doctrine of separation of power and check and balance mechanism has been strictly followed by United States of America. The constitution fathers of USA were seemingly impressed by Montesquieu theory of separation of power.

To explain, Article 1 of the USA constitution deals with the powers of legislature which are defined clearly. Article 2 deals with the powers and functions of executive. Similarly, Article 3 deals with the powers that are vested in judiciary. No pillar of government interferes in other pillar and maintain the smooth functioning of state.

USA has also followed the rigid mechanism of check and balance in its constitution.

(1) Check of Executive over Legislature :-

The president of USA has been given the power of veto through which it keeps check on legislature. The president has power to veto the bill passed by senate and after that senate has to pass the same bill with two-thirds majority of both the

houses to surpass the check of executive. If the same bill is then passed by two-third majority, then president of USA cannot stop it.

(2) Check of Legislature over Executive

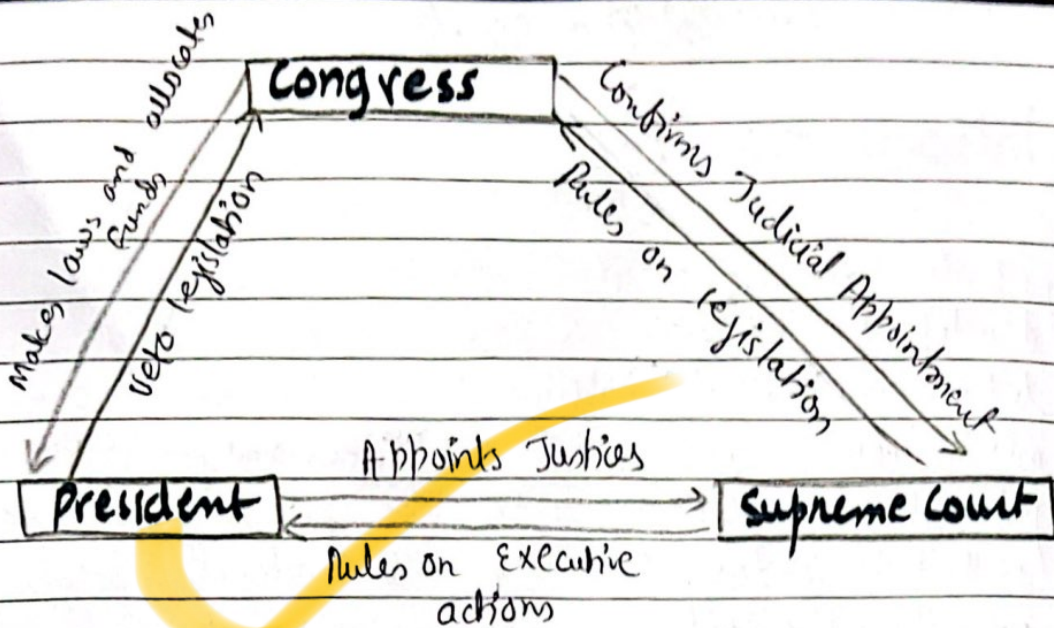
The constitution of USA has given the power of ratifying the treaties and making appointments of state to the senate to check the power of Executive. No treaty would be ratified without the approval of Senate and President alone cannot make appointments by surpassing legislature.

(3) Check of Judiciary over Executive and Legislature :-

The judiciary of USA is independent and keeps check on laws passed by legislature and ordinances (presidential orders) passed by executive. It has been vested with the authority to declare any law and ordinance null and void on two grounds :

- (a) violates constitution
- (b) violates basic fundamental rights

Therefore, judiciary keeps a check on both executive and legislature to protect constitution and fundamental rights of individuals.



Check and Balance System in USA

Conclusion :-

The theory of separation of powers that the three pillars of state must remain in their arena and exercise full sovereignty without interruption of another pillar. It also inculcates the mechanism of check and balance so that no pillar tends to become a despot and abuse their power. The constitution of United Kingdom has adopted loose separation of power whereas the constitution of United States has rigidly inculcated the theory of separation of power with strict check and balance mechanism.

Question no. 6

Introduction :-

Political socialization is a particular type of political learning whereby people develop the attitudes, beliefs, values, opinions and behaviours about politics. It is a process through which young people gain an understanding of the political world through the interaction with adults and the media. Elections and Electoral system are the mandate of public and are the parts of fundamental rights of citizens and are essential for political socialization of young people, because it creates political legitimacy.

The Concept of Political Socialization

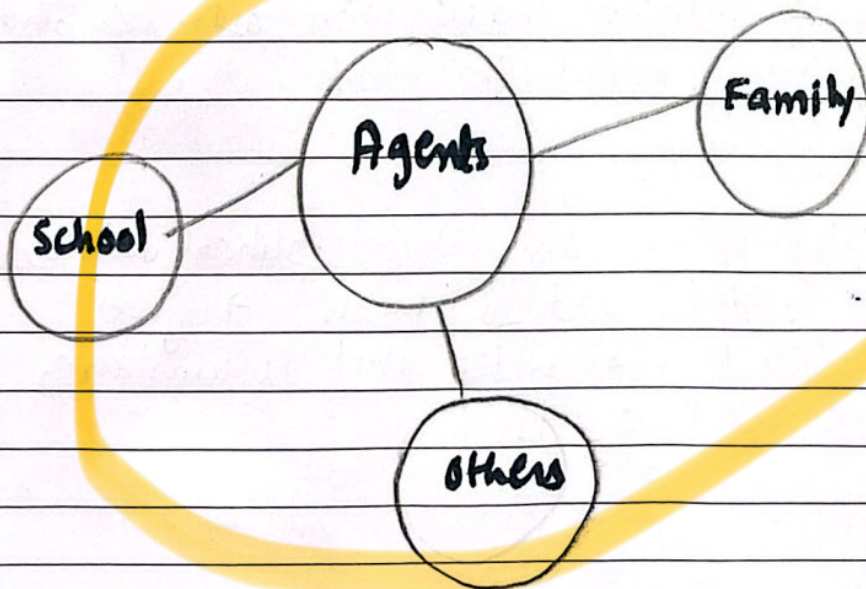
Political socialization is both a formal and informal process of social and educative learning, by which political attitudes, preferences, skills, habits and beliefs are consciously and unconsciously imbibed by the individuals and citizens. It tilts the people not only towards one or other kind of political behaviour, political philosophy and ideology, but also causes stability or instability, community or change, and strength or weakness in a political system.

Political Socialization as per Gabriel Almond and James Coleman :-

Political scientists Gabriel Almond and James Coleman observed that

"we do not inherit our political behavior, attitudes, values, and knowledge through our genes instead we come to understand our role and to 'fit in' to our political culture through the political learning process."

Agents of Socialization :-



(a) **Family** :- Political learning begins early in family life, when the child is still young, when the different treatment of boys and girls produces different political attitudes and behavior in them.

(b) **School** :- The second powerful agent is the school. Not only the political attitudes and beliefs of the teachers influence their pupils, but civic education is purposely imparted to them. Moreover, patriotism is also taught in schools by such methods as the daily singing of national anthem or saluting the national flag.

(c) **Other Agents** :- Other agents of political socialization are newspapers, and journals, radio and television, political parties, pressure and interest groups, friends and neighbours etc. Sometimes the influence of these agents is deliberate and consciously inculcated, but most often it is not so.

The process of Political Socialization.

The process of political socialization was represented by the following model in 1969

who (subjects) → learns what (political values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors) → from whom (agents) → under what circumstances → with what effects

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

Electoral system and elections are essential part of the fundamental rights of citizens and are the mandate of public. It is political right of citizens to cast a vote to their choice of electoral candidate and give their legitimacy to the elected government. Electoral system and elections are sine qua non for political socialization for the following reasons :-

(a) Reinforces the zeal of Political Socialization in Public :-

Political socialization is a particular type of political learning whereby people develop the attitudes, beliefs, values, opinions and behaviors about politics. It is a process through which young people gain an understanding of the political world through the interaction with adults and media.

However, elections and electoral system play the role of catalyst to reinforce the process of political socialization as everyone becomes enthusiastic about the political change and it eventually reinforces this phenomenon of political socialization.

(2) Necessary For Political Legitimacy :-

Electoral system and election reinforces political socialization which in turn reinforces or reiterate the process of political legitimacy. Political legitimacy is considered a basic condition for governing, without which a government will suffer legislative deadlocks and collapse. Political legitimacy instigated by political socialization enables rulers to govern with a minimal application of force and it entitles those who are ruled to expect that political power will be exercised to advance the common good, as opposed to narrow personal or partisan interests.

Conclusion :-

Political socialization refers to the process of political learning, by which political attitudes, beliefs, norms, values, skill, habits and preferences are inculcated in an individual through the action of different agents such as family, schools, media, newspaper or television. Electoral system and elections are essential mandate of public which reinforces political socialization and creates political legitimacy.

Question no. 8

Introduction :-

Global civil society is a vast and diverse group emphasizing the community of various organizations within it. It plays a significant role in representing the interests of depressed and oppressed classes, policy advocacy and monitoring state action. It can be understood as the third sector of society, distinct from government and business, and including the family and the private sphere. Global civil society plays a fundamental role in resolving the emerging problems of globalization and politics. Therefore, the role of global civil society cannot be undermined.

The concept of Global Civil Society :-

Global civil society is a relatively new concept. It has entered academic, political, and public discourse in the last two decades of the 20th century. Over the course of its brief life, the concept of global civil society has become popular.

Global civil society in a broad sense is defined as the sphere of ideas, values, institutions, organizations, networks, and individuals located between the family, the state and the market operating beyond the confines of national societies, politics and economies. It is a place where individuals and collective organizations advance allegedly common interests.

Characteristics of Global Civil Society :-

Global civil society is created by a non-governmental institutions that promote certain key characteristics. Following are the nine characteristics shared by civil societies :-

- (1) Reciprocity
- (2) Commonwealth
- (3) Participatory
- (4) Justice common for all
- (5) Common good
- (6) Association
- (7) Sovereignty
- (8) Equity
- (9) Accountability

Working of Global Civil Society :-

At the global level, civil society interacts with nation-states through international organizations, transnational advocacy networks, and global social movements. This phenomenon makes them distinguished from local society which work closely with local governments to address specific community needs and advocate for local policies.

The Role of Civil Society in Politics and Globalization :-

The processes of globalization produce major challenges for global governance and politics. Since the 1990s, international development agencies have supported transition towards participatory and community-driven strategies rather than traditional top-down managed planning procedures. Their support empowers and increases the collective efforts of local residents as well as civil society organizations (CSOs) in enhancing development outcomes like resource conservation, improved life quality and reduced inequality.

The challenges of globalization and politics :-

The challenges of globalization and politics include many factors such as environmental degradation, immigration challenges, political legitimacy, declining public involvement, economic specialization, cultural erosion, unemployment, international recruiting to name a few.

Role played by Civil Society :-

The process of globalization is much more difficult to govern today than it was 20 years ago. Governments need to engage non-governmental sectors both to make informed decisions and to implement these decisions. National and international civil society organizations have gradually evolved and developed from being observers and critics of government

to being active participant in various governance mechanisms.

CSOs play large roles in promoting global public goods, including human rights protection, gender equality, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, disarmament, prohibition of excessive lethal weapons, international cooperation and development.

Moreover, CSOs play an important role in mobilizing public involvement and making public participation in decision-making process. Also, the influence of CSOs in development of a democratic system of governance and the impact of CSOs upon the decision-making process of local governments cannot be denied.

Conclusion :-

To conclude, global society is a vast and diverse group comprising of community of various organizations within it. The concept of global civil society in the last two decades of 20th century has entered into the discourses of academia, politics and public discourse. The role of CSOs in tackling the problems and challenges of globalization and politics cannot be denied. And the presence of CSOs is essential for the working of political decision making and globalization.