

PART-II
SECTION -A

3

Q2

Evaluate the theory of "separation of powers" as proposed by Montesquieu. How have modern political systems interpreted and implemented this doctrine?

① Introduction

Montesquieu was a great nineteenth-century philosopher. He was influenced with balanced government of England. He met with great England philosophers and studied Lock's theory. Montesquieu wanted to transform French government from authoritarian to a more balanced form. He introduced "separation of powers" in the political thought. His idea was adopted by many governments including the United States (US). Also, Montesquieu's thought ^{became} resulted a fundamental reason for the 'French Revolution'.

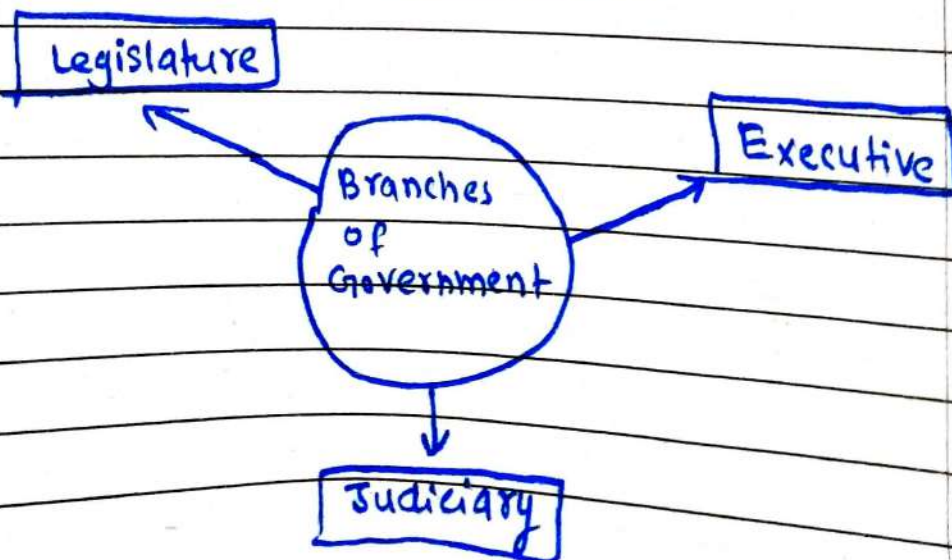
② Theory Of Separation
Of power

② Division of government

Montesquieu introduced a concept of ~~se~~ separate branches of the government. He gave principle laws and various spirits and virtues appropriate for those systems in his book. "The Spirit of laws!"

He wanted a system in which government enjoys adequate authority, at the same time ensuring liberty of the individuals. He didn't support anarchy but a system of laws according to which a person can act. He said unlimited powers in any institution will result in despotic or tyrannical government. There should be limitation of powers. For that reason, he divided government into three branches.

Division of Government



(b) Separation of powers

Montesquieu assigned each branch a separate power. ~~to~~

Legislature → Make and amend laws

Executive → Implementation of laws

Judiciary → Interpretation of laws

He supported idea of non-interference and independent functioning of each branch. The separation of powers, according to Montesquieu would prevent concentration of power in the hands of few and provide an efficient government.

(c) Check and balance system

Montesquieu argued for a balanced of authority and liberty. He wanted a moderate government. He proposed that executive shall have power of veto ~~to~~ over the authority of legislature to control the

formation of oppressive laws. He also proposed that legislature shall not have power to remove the executive, such authority would place legislature dominantly over executive. However, legislature should check and punish the unconstitutional acts of executive and hold them accountable for their action. Montesquieu also proposed that judiciary should be independent and review the functions of both legislature and executive. These checks and balances would result in a more balanced and moderate form of government.

④ Prevention of Tyranny

Montesquieu was vigilant against formation of tyrannical government. He called the french government a tyranny and wanted to adopt principle of England government. He separated powers. He said if functions of both executive and legislature are placed in one hand. then, tyrannical leader will make

and implement oppressive laws with force and no one will be able to stop him. But if laws are made by one authority and implemented by executive, this will form a moderate government.

③ Montesquieu's Separation of Powers in modern political system

Many modern political governments developed on the basis of separation of powers. Some of the examples given below:

① The United States

The government of the United States contains three branches ~~and~~ with separate power and a system of check and balance.

(i) Executive: It includes president ~~that~~ who has veto power. He can veto any laws of the legislature and the executive is independent, it appoints its own cabinet and enforces laws.

(ii) Legislature: legislature include Congress that ~~is~~ has ~~to~~ upper and lower

house. legislature can impeach the executive but with a stringent action or difficult procedure. At the same time, it can make, amend laws and function independently.

(iii) Judiciary: Judiciary in the United States has powers of judicial review. It can question and interpret actions of both executive and legislature.

This system is followed in United States. Another example is of United Kingdom demonstrating Montesquieu's System

(b) The United Kingdom

The UK follows parliamentary system. It has ~~three~~ ^{separate} branches but in this system parliament is supreme.

(i) Legislature The legislature includes both the cabinet and executive. UK has unitary form of government. Here parliament can pass any law but in theory but its powers are limited in practice as well.

(ii) Judiciary this is also independent institution working separately showing Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers in practice.

Conclusion

Montesquieu's separation of power was admired and adopted by the world's major countries. This theory brought an end to the tyrannical government in France and resulted in French revolution. The government of moderation with a balance of cabinet authority and liberty of individuals has reduced oppression and practised widely in the contemporary world.

Q3

Discuss the major contributions of Karl Marx to political thought, particularly his analysis of class struggle and historical materialism.

① Introduction

Karl Marx was a great German philosopher. His theory was based on "Hegel's Dialectical materialism". He proposed that the changes in different governments was due to class struggle and economic causes. His political thought focused on material conflicts between "haves" and "have nots". He argued that these differences of economy when widen, then there is a revolution to control the oppression of the rich.

② Karl Marx political thought: Class Struggle

① Historical materialism

Karl Marx proposed that the economic struggle is the basis of

political and ideological perspective of any society. Historically, this cycle is continued. The conflicts are due to class struggle between the oppressor and oppressed.

(b) Means of Production

Karl Marx said that there are means of production of various kinds such as capitalism, communism, socialism. He mainly pointed out capitalism where proletariat sell their labour for wages. These poor (haves not) convert raw materials to the valued manufactured products, which are used by the "haves".

(c) Relations of production

There are two classes according to Karl Marx.

(i) Bourgeoisie: These are the ruling class who dominate ~~the~~ and control the means of production and working class.

(ii) Proletariat: These are the working class who have no authority over the products, they only work for the bourgeoisie for the wages. The Bourgeoisie exploit the proletariat with production of surplus, creating an inherent conflict of interest.

(d) Alienation of poor class

Karl Marx argued that in capitalism, the proletariat class is completely alienated because they have no authority over means of production or the products they produce from their labour. Also, the relations with their working partner are not of solidarity or cooperation. There is only competition which completely alienate the poor class.

(e) Class consciousness in the proletariat

Karl Marx argued that after sometime, the proletariat will eventually ~~also~~ realize their

shared interest and they would know about their exploitation. This would result in collective action of the proletariat against the Bourgeoisie class and revolution.

② Revolution of proletariat against Bourgeoisie

The collective opposition of proletariat against the ruling class will collapse the whole system. The working class will dominate on the means of production and develop their dictatorship rule for a short time.

③ Marx's historical stages of class struggle

Primitive communism



Slave society



Feudalism



Capitalism



Socialism



Communism

Karl Marx argued that due to material conflicts this class struggle is continuous in cycle from previous generations. He emphasized mainly on the economic struggle while ignoring the political and ideological perspective completely. Due to economic conflicts, the classes struggle and transform their system from capitalism to communism.

④ Critical Analysis

Karl Marx overly emphasized on the economic perspective and ignored the ideological perspective. He divided the society into two class; Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. But he ignored the middle class and oversimplified the classification of classes. Marx opposed

the capitalism completely and supported socialism and communism. The idea of classless society is arguable in 21st century and appears less feasible.

⑤ Conclusion

Karl Marx theory of class struggle and historical materialism described the class conflicts on the basis of relations of production and means of production. He argued that if means of production are changed, there must be a change in the relations of production. He proposed the society's two class 'haves' and 'haves not'. ~~and~~ Although Karl Marx ignored the non-economic causes of revolution, his theory produced enormous impact.

SECTION-B

Q7

Examine the evolution of federalism as a political system. Discuss how federal structures contribute to balance of power between central and regional governments with special reference to Pakistan.

① Introduction

The federal political system divides the government into central and regional powers. This system was first evolved in the United States where the system of confederation resulted in economic and security issues. The federal system divides the power both legally and constitutionally between federal and local authorities. It provides an independent power to take actions and a system of checks at the same time. Pakistan has a system of federal government with division of power and authorities of different departments.

② Evolution of Federalism

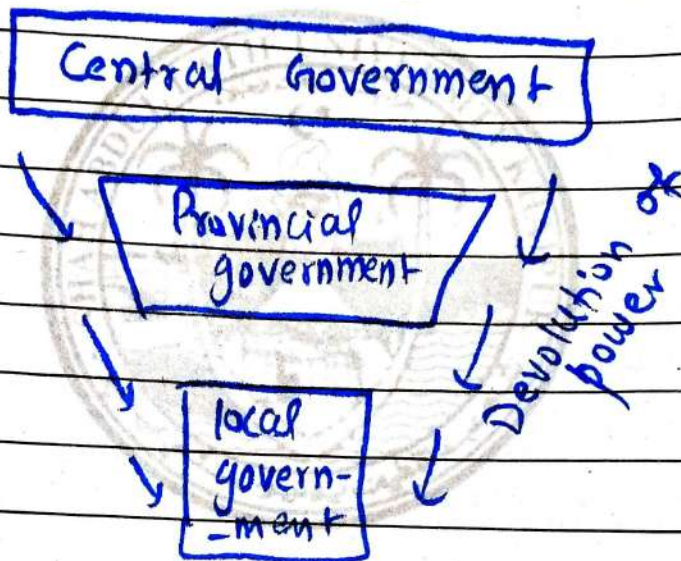
The earliest form of federalism appeared in the United States (1787) where a central government was formulated to control the ~~major~~ crucial affairs of the state such as annual budget, revenue, and defence from external and internal dangers. For that purpose, the influential leaders of the United States introduced "federalism". It divided the powers between the centre and the states, while maintaining and protecting the liberty of speech, religion and authority.

③ Modern Federalism

Due to the complex societies in the contemporary world, the modern societies adopted the system of federalism. It consists of a cooperative system in which crucial matters are controlled by the centre and other matters are devoluted towards the local authorities for efficiency and better public service delivery.

③ Federalism: Case study of Pakistan

Pakistan adopted a federal parliamentary form of government which consists of centre, provinces and local government.



④ Constitutional framework 1973

The constitution of 1973 of Pakistan divide the government into centre, provinces and local government. The centre controls budgetary issues, foreign affairs, financial matters, distribution of resources, defence system, and other international matters. Whereas, provincial govern-

ments of control matters such as local issues of the provinces, education, health, and agriculture.

(B) 18th Amendment: Decentralization of powers

The eighteenth amendment was passed in 2010 by the government of Pakistan. It ~~deval~~ devolved the powers from central authority to provincial government such as health, education, agricultural matters. This amendment provided an autonomy to the provinces to control their problems efficiently.

(C) Judiciary's role

In Pakistan's federal system, judiciary has a significant role, that can review the unlawful acts and arbitrate the disputes between the central and the province.

(d) Balance of power between federal and provincial departments

Pakistan's constitution has

divided the powers and each department has been assigned their particular authorities. However, in Pakistan the centre still dominates over major issues, such as financial powers, decision making and other important issues.

④ Challenges to the federalism in Pakistan

① Provincial autonomy: Limited capability

The provinces have the autonomy to take decisions for the health and education sector. Due to their lack of efficient workforce and absence of capability, provinces have failed to control the matters of emergency such as natural disasters and security challenges. These matters compel the provincial government to seek help from the centre.

② Economic disparities between provinces and the centre

There is a continuous disparity of resource allocation. The Balochistan and Sindh province always showed grievances regarding their

exploitation of resources and unequal distribution. They argue that these provinces are continuously being exploited by the Punjab province. This undermines the federal principles of the government.

5) Conclusion

The federal structure ~~evolved~~ came into practice in the United States where system of confederation produced major problems of revenue generation and security threats. After that many countries adopted the federal system of government such as Canada, Pakistan and India. Pakistan's federal structure consist of centre, provincial and local governments. The constitution of 1973 divided the powers creating a balance between centre and maintained provincial autonomy. Although the federal system of Pakistan has some flaws, ~~but~~ it enjoys the separation of powers and balance of authorities.