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LMS ID = 34478

(Political Science)

(Paper - I)

MCQs

- 1- Theocracy
- 2- Robert Dahl
- 3- Rousseau
- 4- Machiavelli
- 5- John Rawls
- 6- Non-Governmental Organizations & Voluntary Association
- 7- Thomas Hobbes
- 8- Joseph Nye
- 9- The authority of state to govern its territory
- 10- Liberal democracy
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- 12- Plutocracy
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- 20- Federal.

(Subjective)

(Part - II)

(Section A)

Question #02

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

INTRODUCTION.

“ Separation of powers among the pillars of state leads to proper functioning ”
The theory “separation of powers” as proposed by the philosopher Montesquieu states about the separation among the legislative, Executive and Judiciary. The separation among these pillars lead to the effective functioning and keep checks and balances on each other. This concept was mainly opted in United States of America. The system of the separation purely exists in USA where no one pillar leads towards each other. In the modern political systems this doctrine has changed as seen in 26th constitutional Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan where the sovereignty has been given to the parliament over the judicial branch.

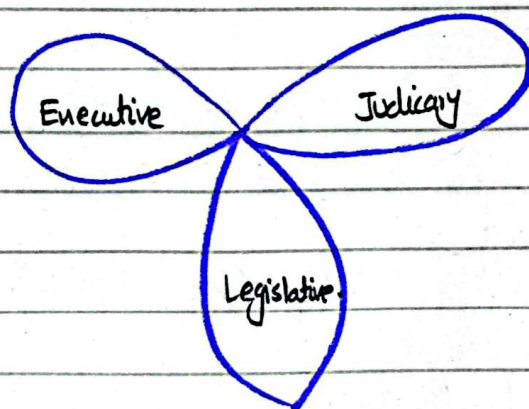
THEORY OF SEPARATION OF POWERS

BY MONTESSQUIEU:

Montesquieu presented the theory of separations of power in his book "The spirits of law". This is opted in the USA constitution as a directive method. He said that:

"There should be complete separation of powers present among the pillars of a state."

PILLARS OF STATE



•) Legislative - important pillar of state.

Legislative is an important pillar in the state as all the law making processes are done through this method. It is known as "law making body". This is the main pillar in a state for law making process.

•) Executive - 2nd important pillar of a state.

In a state, executive is responsible for the implementing of laws that are made by the legislative branch. This is known as "law implementing body". Mainly executive branch is also present in both USA and Pakistan due to democratic nations.

•) Judiciary - 3rd pillar in a state.

Judiciary is the third important pillar of a state. After the law making by legislative and enforcement by the executive, judiciary involve in the interpretation of law in two conditions:

⇒ If laws are against the constitution.

⇒ If laws are violating the fundamental human rights.

It is known as the "interpreting body".

- Montesquie said that if appropriate checks and balance in the form of separation of power will present among these will be great benificary for state. This shows that if separation will be present among the state pillars, they will effectively work in their own jurisdiction and will not interfere in others matters.

HISTORY OF SEPARATION OF POWERS PRESENTED BY THE MONTESSQUIE.

Montesquieu in the Great Britain in UK saw complete separation of powers and the individual liberty are saved. He was great inspired by this concept and on his return to USA, he gave this concept. This is even applicable completely in United States of America.

INTERPRETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS DOLTRIN IN MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEMS.

-) In the modern political systems, there come variations in separation of powers. As in USA, it is completely adopted and pure separation exists. However, in Pakistan after the 26th constitutional amendment, the parliament became sovereign over judiciary leading towards disturbance in the separation concept.
-) In modern political systems, it was thought that where the democracy is present, there will be separation of powers among different pillars of state. However, several modern democracies lack this phenomenon in their political systems and the superiority of one exists on other.

•) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - SEPARATION OF POWER.

In USA, complete separation of powers exist in political system. As The three pillars of state separate from each other and have checks on each other.

•) SEPARATION OF POWER CONCEPT IN UNITED KINGDOM-UK :

In UK, The separation of power does not exist as explained by Montesquieu. As somehow, the House of Commons have strict in some principles and consider superior.

•) SEPARATION OF POWER IN PAKISTAN.

In Pakistan, before 26th constitutional amendment, somehow the concept of separation of powers exist. However, after this amendment the power of judiciary curtailed.

⇒ STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THEORY OF SEPARATION OF POWERS PROPOSED BY MONTESQUIEU.

Strengths

- Enhance the mechanism of accountability.
- Separates all the branches from each other.

Weaknesses

It is rigid one.
More emphasize is put on the separation concept.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION OF POWER.

-) Complete separation of power does not completely exist in United Kingdom from where this concept emerged. As, House of Commons has some authorities on others.
-) According to J.S. Mill
 - "complete separation will lead towards the corruption as everyone will be in a race to make his work perfect more."

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the theory of separation of power exists in United States of America as proposed by the philosopher Montesquieu. This theory represents separation among the pillars of the state. In modern political system, this occurs with little modifications as no complete separation occurs. However, some of its contribute are present.

Question #03

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

INTRODUCTION.

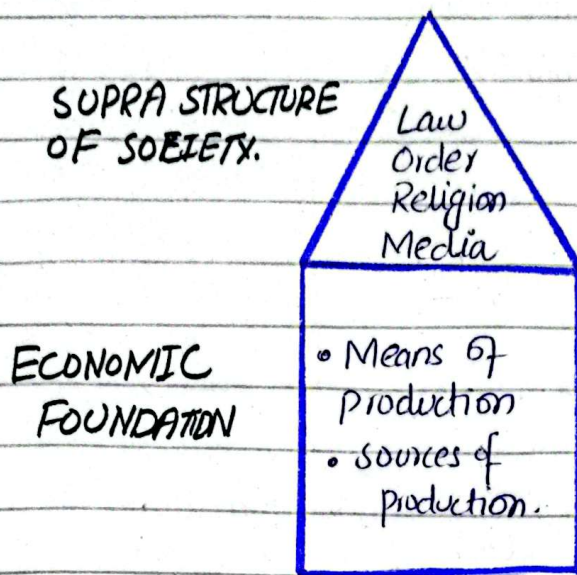
Karl Marx greatly contributed to the political thought in class struggle, religion, and

the society. His theory gave the concept of dialectics among materials in a society. He explained the class struggle in two big prospects one that are too be ruled and the other one are too being ruled. He emphasized on difference among the class struggle that is present in a society. In the class, he defines vagenyards to whom no right is too be achieved in society although they works a lot for the society.

“class struggle is between the proletariate and burgeois class on means of production”

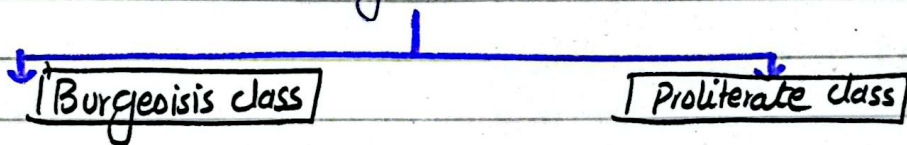
THEORY OF MATERIAL DIALECTICS GIVEN BY KARL MARX:

The theory of material dialectics was given by Karl Marx. In his theory, he describe about the class difference that exists in the society. He called them as source of production. He more argued that on means of production, the dictatorship of proletariate class over burgeois in production. More work of lower class, however can be achieved by the upper class through use of different means in a system.



KARL MARX VIEW ON CLASS STRUGGLE IN A SOCIETY:

According to Karl Marx, there are two classes present in a society.



⇒ The upper class in the society is known as bourgeois class.

⇒ They have hegemony over the means of production and move source of production as they want.

⇒ Always remain in a search to maximize their profit through proletariate.

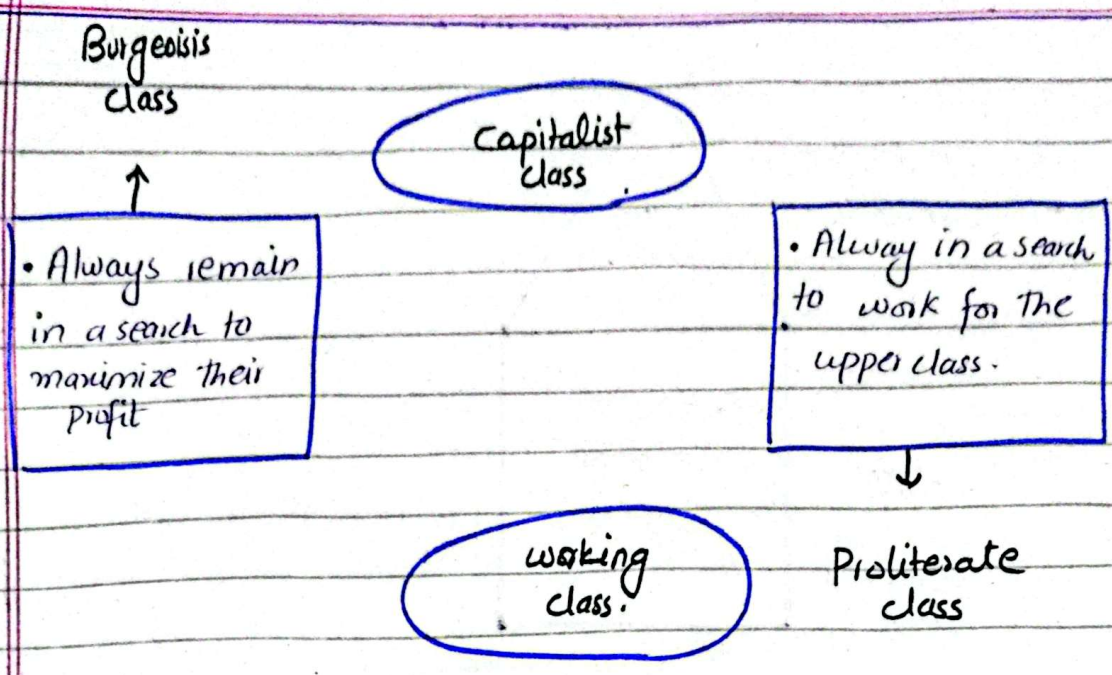
⇒ known as the capitalist class in society.

⇒ The lower class in the society is proletariate class.

⇒ They are for the working of upper class.

⇒ Always tries to work hard for upper class.

⇒ known as the working class of society.



KARL MARX VIEW ON HISTORICAL MATERILISM.

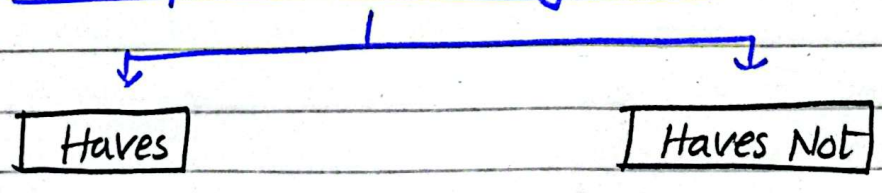
Karl Marx states that,

“ The History of the existing society is history of class struggle ”

It shows that the struggle for the class exists from the history, when rule of bourgeois present on the proletariate class. As given the concept, that society divides on the material dialects.

“ There is existence of materials among the people in a society ”

Means of production among classes.



Karl Marx argued that if balance will be not present among these two will be beneficial, on the other hand classless society will formed.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE GIVEN BY KARL MARX.

-) Karl Marx class will show the dictatorship rule that leads towards classless society.
-) It shows the capitalist class more exploitative than others.
-) It emphasize more on the class division and neglects the other social factors.

CONCLUSION

Karl Marx describe the different means and supra structure present in the society. According to him, more focus of society is towards the proleterate class that works hard for upper class. The bourgeoisie class always remain neglected at that point. The class struggle for means and source of production always remain in society for maximization in resources achievements.

(SECTION - B)

Question #06

Examine the philosophical and practical difference between direct democracy and representative democracy. Which system offers more effective means of ensuring political accountability and citizen partnership in modern world.

INTRODUCTION

The direct democracy is through direct involvement of citizens in decision making. However, in the representative democracy, representative are elected through the different mechanisms and enforces own decisions accordingly. A number of philosophical and practical difference emerge among both types of democracies. Both can be effective in different purposes in the world as the both models exists in countries show proper functioning. However, for the political accountability and citizen membership the direct democracy is suitable, as the participation of the public is more valuable in that context beside the other one.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY :-

o) Direct Democracy - philosophically and practically :-

-) In direct democracy, there is direct involvement of citizens in the state affairs. They can be indulged in direct participation of citizens in decision making process.
-) People want equality in their matters due to their presence.
-) This is applicable only to the small states as in **Athens in small Greek states.**
- ⇒ The idea of direct democracy was found in Athens in Greek state, given by famous philosopher **Plato.**
-) Citizens involve in the direct democracy through votes and referendums i.e. present in **Switzerland.**
-) Due to the involvement of citizens, it requires high education and learning from the citizens partnership in decisions.
-) Can be slow due to public participation.
-) Minimal participation of the government officials in direct democracy.

Examples of direct democracy from contemporary world :-

- Switzerland.
- Greek states

•) Representative Democracy - philosophically and practically:-

The form of democracy that is chosen by the people in form of govt officials is known as "representative democracy."

-) In this form of govt, the power of decision making is not to the people but to the officials that are representative.
-) This is applicable on the larger states like **USA and Pakistan.**
-) The officials that are elected by the vote of people involved in representative democracy.
-) The process of representative democracy is fast due to the decision making from only some officials.
-) Minimal participation of the public in decision making process.
-) In direct democracy, officials are answerable before the public about their authority.

Examples of Representative democracy in contemporary world.

- USA
- Pakistan

Direct Democracy

- Direct involvement of public in decision making.
- Applicable for the small states like Greek city states
- Minimal involvement of govt officials
- Process is slow in direct democracy due to more public involvement
- No answerable to government officials
- Efficiency is low in direct democracy

e.g

- ⇒ Switzerland
- ⇒ Greek states

Representative Democracy

- Decision making through govt officials.
- Applicable on larger states or parliamentary and presidential system.
- Minimal involvement of public
- Process is fast due to presence of efficient officials.
- Accountable before the public
- Efficiency is high in representative democracy.

e.g

- ⇒ USA
- ⇒ Pakistan

SYSTEM ENSURING MORE POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND CITIZEN PARTNERSHIP IN MODERN WORLD.

In the modern world, for more political accountability and more citizen partnership **Direct Democracy** is essential. However, there are some demerits of the it

- It is applicable to only small states.
- Lead toward corruption.

On the same way, **Representative Democracy** can also be used. However, it also comprises of some demerits.

- Rule of only some elites will be present.
- Will show tyranny concept

⇒ With some modification, if both are adopted can lead towards progress.

CONCLUSION.

In a nutshell, both the representative and direct democracy have their own merits and demerits. To the feasible application of both, modifications are necessary in effective working. However in many states, these two are working effectively in the contemporary world.

QUESTION #08

Examine the relationship between democracy and capitalism. Is capitalism inherently supportive of democracy or vice versa?

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between democracy and capitalism is complex. As some arguments states that both are supportive to each other. On controversial, some argues that they are against each other. Capitalism inherently supports democracy as in decision making, freedom, middle class etc. However, capitalism did not support the democracy as due to more profit emphasize then public, often authoritarianism, economic equality etc. On the other hand, democracy support capitalism due to rule of law, public accountability, etc. However, it is against capitalism in many forms like short term policies, more focus on the redistributive powers.

Capitalism supporting Democracy:

- Decision making processes
- Freedom of speech, property etc.
- Middle class role in both.

Capitalism Against Democracy

- More emphasize on profit rather on public
- Economic inequality among masses.
- Capitalism often lead to authoritarianism.

⇒ Democracy in favour of capitalism:

- Rule of law in both
- Public Accountability

Democracy against capitalism

- Short term policies
- More Focus on redistributive policies.

Example:

USA