

Section A

Question No II

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

(1) Introduction:

Charles Montesquieu was a great philosopher of the enlightenment period. He was the advocate of individual freedom. In order to ensure the freedom of individual he argue that there should be a separation of power among the three organs of the state, legislative, executive and Judiciary. However, to stop the despotism of anyone of the three he gave the idea of checks and balances. By the system of checks and balances, he aims to stop the despotism of either of the organs. The doctrine of Montesquieu is

Still valid in today's world.

(2) Theory of Separation of power:

The theory of Separation of power given by Montesquieu is based on the following principle.

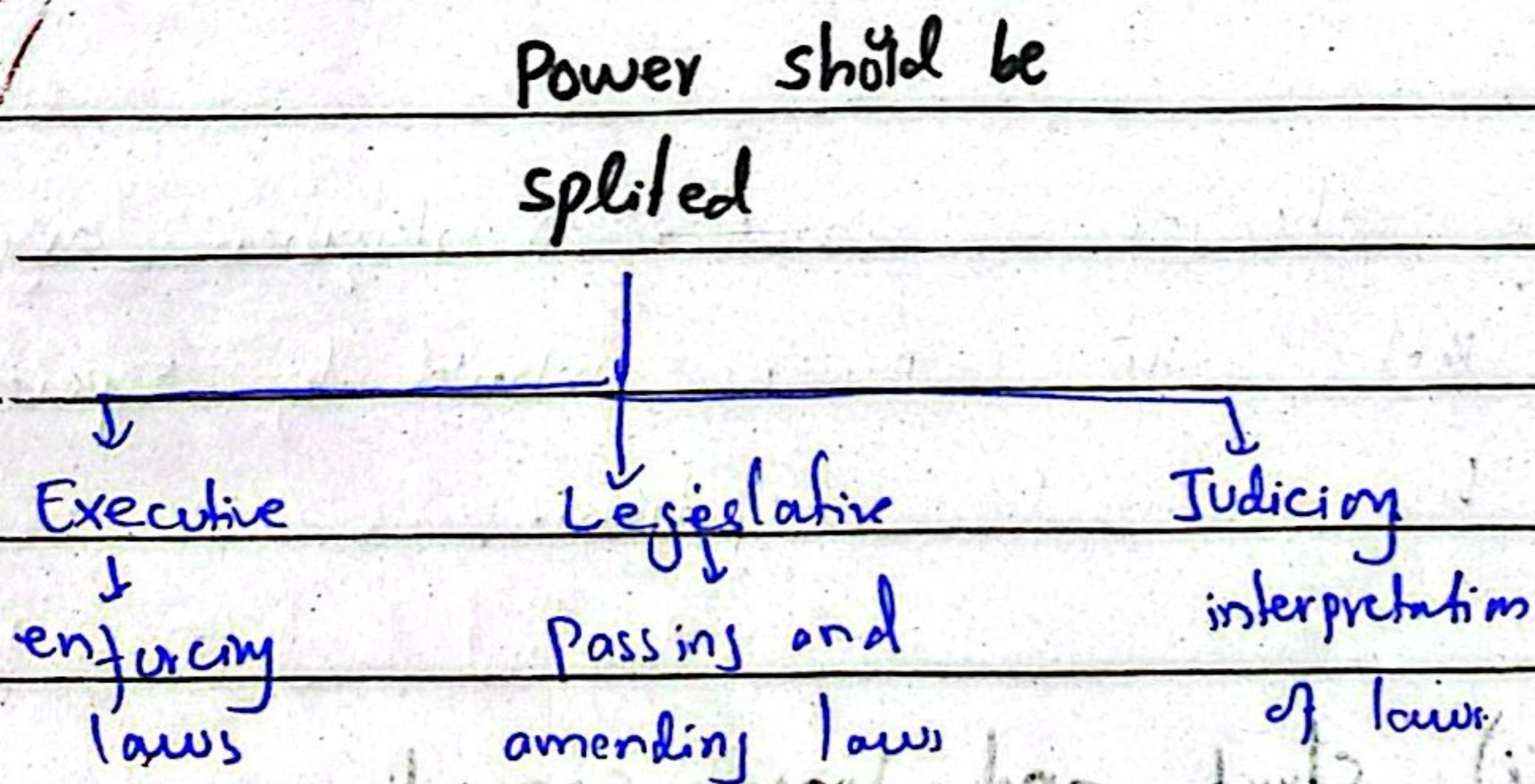
- (i) Principle of non-interference.
- (ii) System of checks and balances.
- (iii) Political liberty is not possible without imposing restraints of the exercise of these powers.
- (iv) One organ should not overgrow to the extent that it spells danger for political liberty.

This theory divides the government in three branches - legislature, executive and Judiciary - each should have separate and independent power. They should not interfere with another. However, to stop the

over grow of an organ. This theory ~~system~~
 proposed the system of checks
 and balances.

(i) Tri-partite model:

In his book "The Spirit of Laws", Montesquieu proposed that the power should be divided into three organs of the state. However, they should be separated and dependent on one another, the influence of any one power can't exceed the other two.



ii Separation of power protects individual liberty and safeguard against despotism:
 Montesquieu

was of the view that if the power is concentrated in one hand it leads to tyrannical form of government. According to him:

(i) Judicial and legislative power in one hand, the liberty of individual is exposed to arbitrary control.

(ii) If Judicial + Executive in one hand the judge might behave in violence and oppression.

(iii) If executive and legislative are in one hand it may lead to enactment of oppressive law.

Therefore, ~~Montesquieu~~ Montesquieu argues that the power should be separated to avoid despotism.

(iii) Strict and loose separation:

(iii) Checks and balances:

Montesquieu divided the power among the three branches of government, he also

Give the system of checks and balances to avoid one of becoming Supreme. The ~~basic~~ principle of checks and balance allow one to check the other two branches which create a balance between the three separate branches of state. Therefore, this system guarantees political liberty.

③ ~~is~~ Modern world implemenative of this doctrine:

(i) United States: ~~Unit? (1787-220)~~ (ii)

The modern world

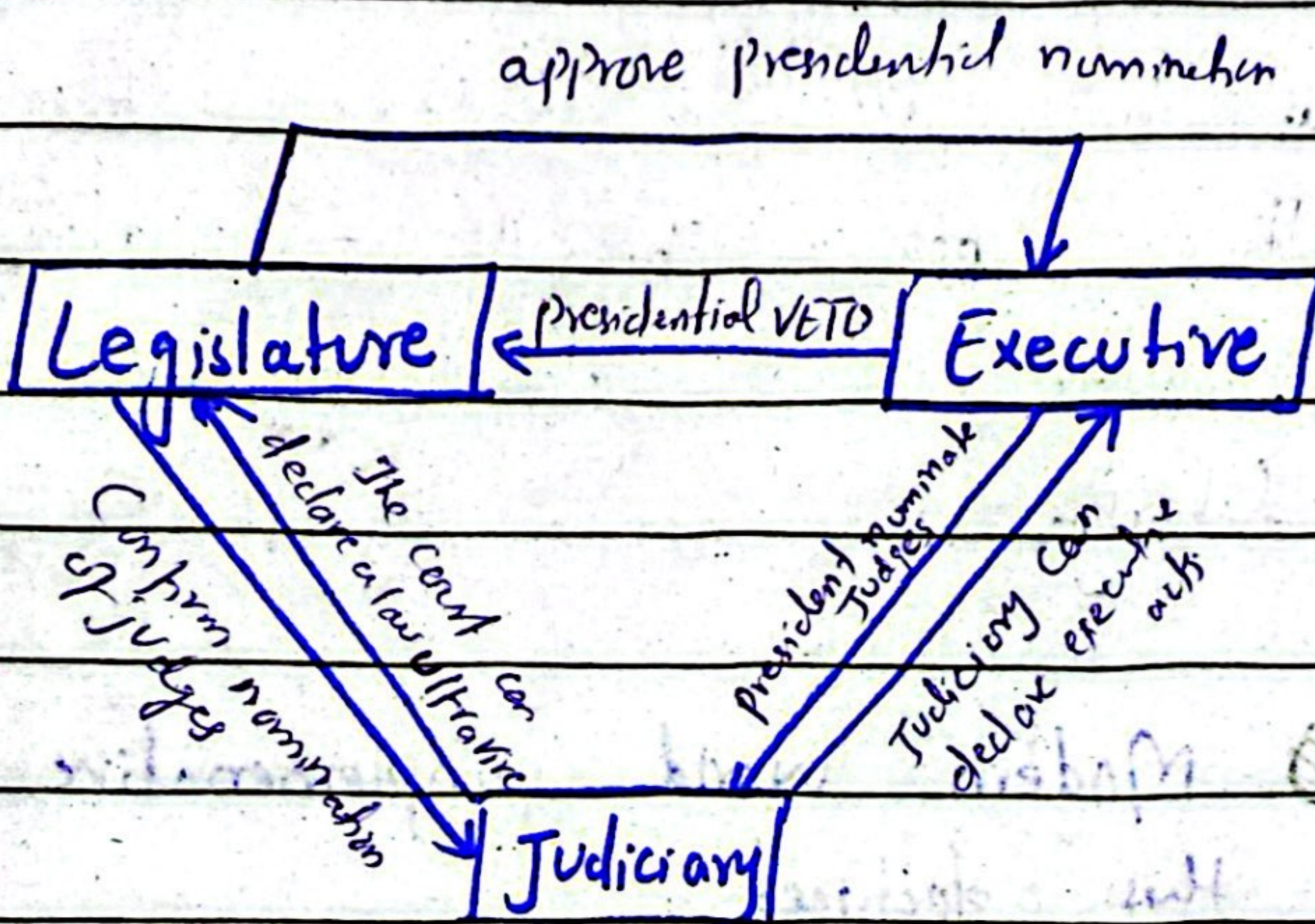
example of this doctrine is the system of United state.

① The legislature makes laws and confirm or rejects the appointment made by the executive, including judges

② The executive, enforce laws and president can appoint judges and VETO the

The legislature.

- ③ The Judges can declare the act of legislature and executive unconstitutional.



ii) Loss and strict separation in modern world:

The strict separation refers to where there is complete separation of the three branches. While the loss separation refers to where the Executive and legislature are fused together and the judiciary is separated. In strict separation the organs are completely autonomous while in loss the two organs are semi-autonomous.

and: Judiciary is completely autonomous. (2)

separation of powers

Strict Separation: United States

Loss Separation: UK, Pakistan, India.

Criticism:

① Too much exclusivity may cause disharmony.

branches of the government must

work together to achieve the

aims of states. Too much exclusivity

may cause disharmony and leads

to disharmony.

② No watertight separation is possible.

The government organs are closely

interwoven. Therefore, its complete

separation is not possible and

undecidable

③ No relation between political liberty and separation of power

The liberty of individuals largely depend on the psyche of the people, their outlook, and political consciousness not in the separation of power.

④ Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Charles Montesquieu gave his doctrine of separation of power to ensure the political liberty. He gave the concept that the three organs of the state should be separate and must not interfere in each other's work. At the same time, he gave the concept of checks and balances. His doctrine is still implemented in many countries. The US is perfect example of separation of power.

Question No. 3

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

① Introduction:

Karl Marx was a great revolutionary philosopher. He criticized the capitalism and considered it as a system of exploitation of the worker. He is of the view that there is a constant class struggle of the worker against their owner. He borrowed the idea of dialectical method of Hegel and applied it on materialistic way. He is of the opinion that history is full of these class struggle and this clash is due to materialism not idea. His most prominent work is "Das Capital".

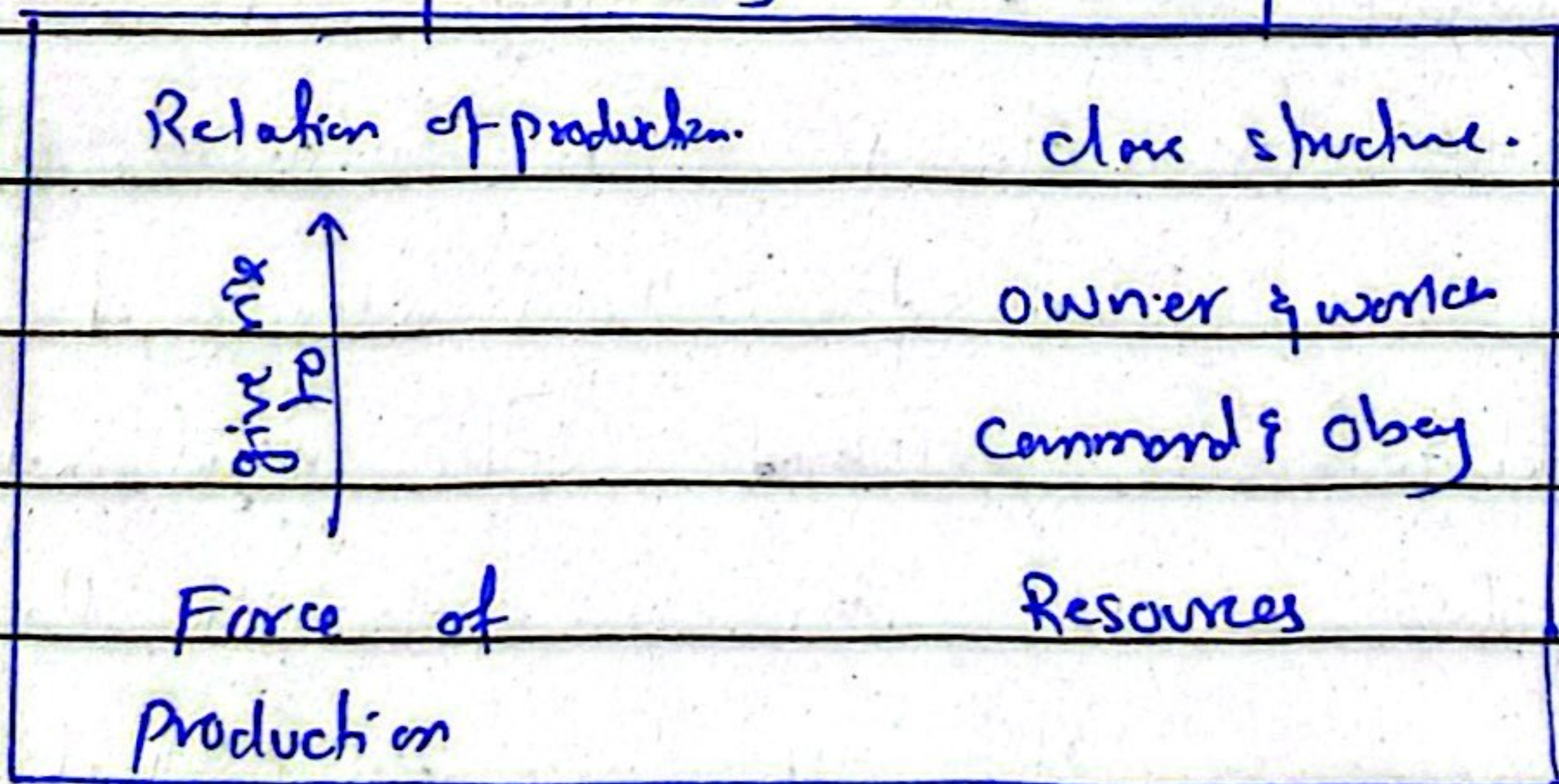
a) Contribution of Marx to the political philosophy.

Marx has contributed a lot to the political philosophy. His most prominent contribution is the history of materialism and class struggle.

b) Class Struggle:

Super structure

Art, culture	politics
Family, religion	science
ideology	Law, media



Economic Foundation

Karl Marx was of the view that economic factors decide

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everything that happens in our society. There is always an economic foundation: Element of production and creation of classes.

Because of this two classes are produced: one is the owner and the other is the worker.

They both get their capital.

Superstructure: protects the interest of the owner. and it uses religion, law, and culture for the interest of the owner. The workers get exploited.

Because of the exploitation of the worker by owner. The workers realized that their labour value is stolen by the owner and demand justice.

They developed a kind of resentment ultimately leads to a conflict between owner and worker. and this grows with the passage of time. This resentment against the owner.

termed as class struggle.

Marx said that

History of the world is
the history of class struggle
between have and have
nots (Bourgeoisie and
proletariat).

(ii) Historical Materialism of Karl Marx:

~~This~~ To explain the
historical materialism Karl used
Hegel's idea:

Hegel was of the view that
the conflict is in the realm
of idea and that material
forces are only reflection.
While Marx said

that clash is one of
the material forces and idea
are only product of material
environment

Marx said Hegel theory is
standing on its head.

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Thesis = class that owns means of production

Antithesis = class that ^{does not} owns means of production

Antithesis = class conflict, resultantly the change of relation of products.

Marx has identified several class conflicts in the history.

a) ~~Primitive Society~~ @ Class conflict in primitive society:

In primitive society there was no concept of private property, and means of are collectively owned by the society. The man started using primitive tools like sticks and stones for hunting and food gathering. They were so simple that anyone could produce. There was no concept of masters. With passage of time man started perfecting their tools this led to private property and cause social

inequality. The forces of production lead to the system of master and slavery.

(B) Ancient Society:

This society was based on the slave owner and slaves class. The primitive tools were replaced by iron and bronze. Agriculture, livestock, raising and mining were developed. The slave owner control both means of production and slave himself. The slaves were exploited by the owner. This gives rise to revolts and give rise to the feudal system.

(C) Clash in Feudalism:

Feudalism was based on landowners who exploited the landless peasants. The man started using sources of energy like water and wind besides human resources. The peasants

were exploited. This led to revolt against the landowner and led to a new elite, Capitalist.

(d) Industrial Capitalism:

This is based on the capitalist class (bourgeoisie) and the working class (proletariat). The capitalist have industries and control the means of production. Marx in Das Capital says that the surplus value ~~was~~ is taken by capitalist. With the passage of time, they will organize and unite against the capitalism and will overthrow the system and society will move toward the next and final stage.

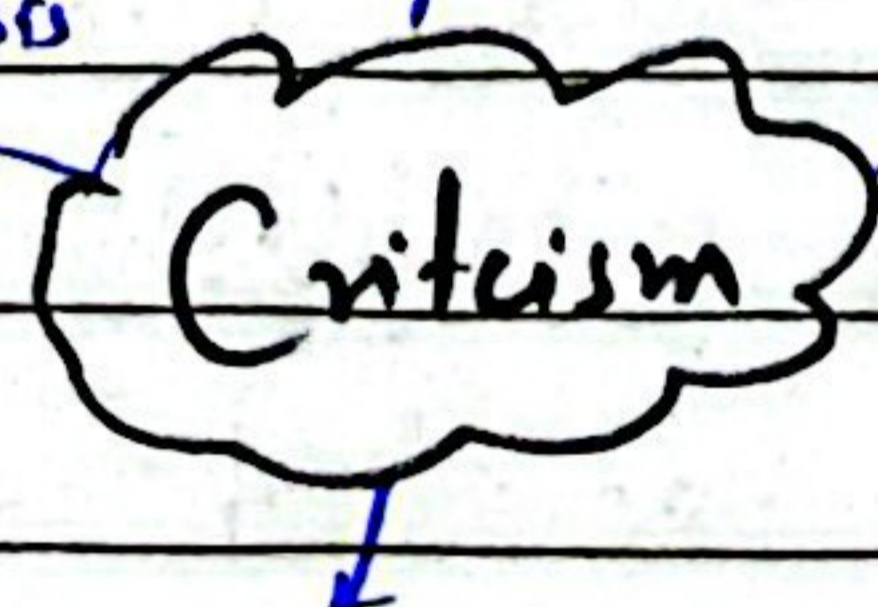
(e) Classless Communism:

At last there will be a temporary rule by proletariat called the proletarian dictatorship. This system will abolish private

property and a new perfect society will emerge. This will be a classless and stateless society. The dialectical process will come to an end.

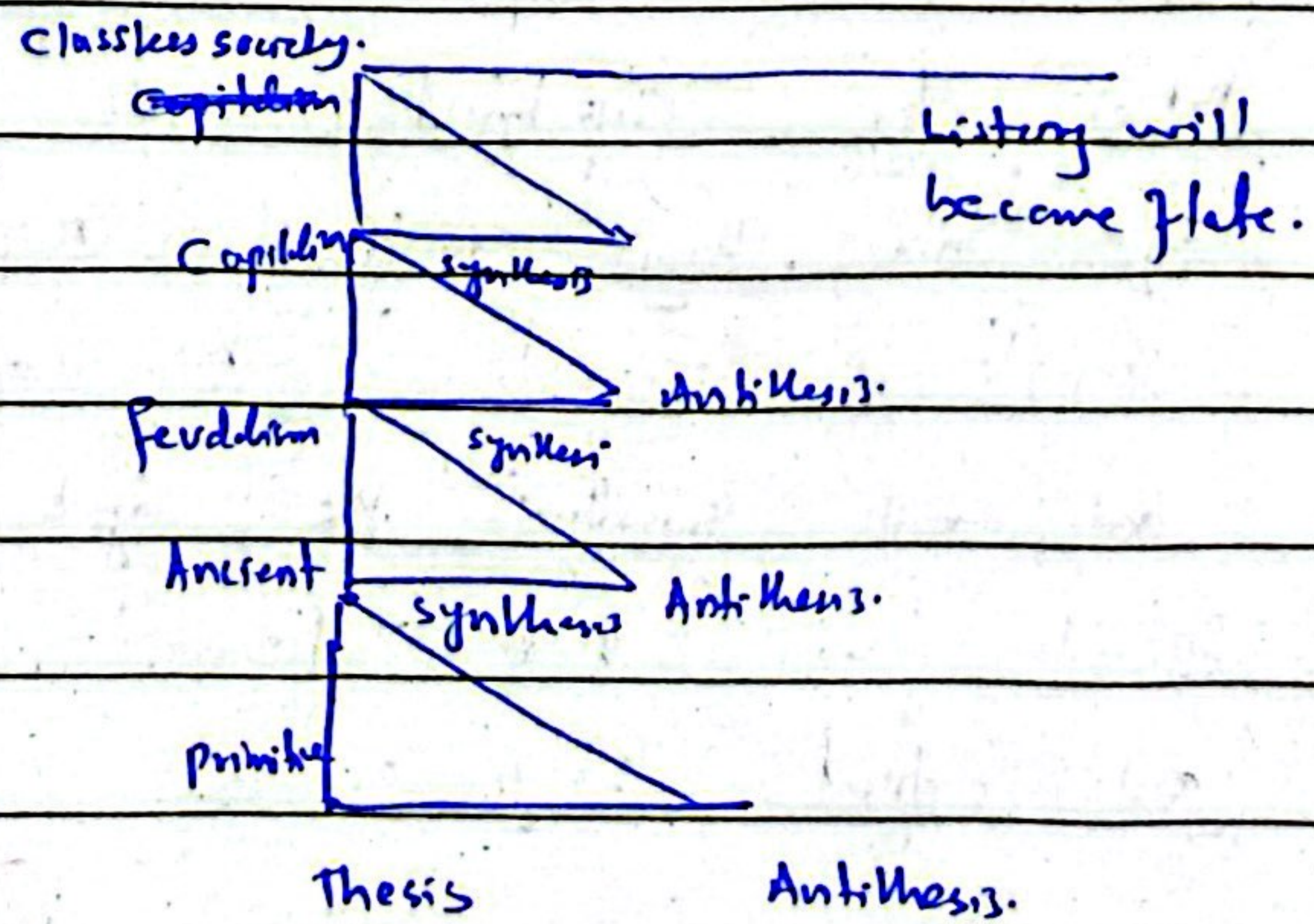
classless society lead to totalitarianism

Too much emphasis on economy



This system 'USSR' failed

under democratic society.



Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Karl Marx consider capitalism a system of exploitation of the worker (proletariat) He focus on class struggle of the.

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Proletariat - Moreover, he uses the concept of Hegel's dialectic of ideas and applied on materialism.

He advocates for the revolt of the worker against the industrial capitalism. He suggested that a classless society will emerge after the formation of proletarian dictatorship and the history will become flat and the dialectical process will come to an end.