

## PART-II

### [SECTION: A]

Q. NO. 02:

### MONTESQUIEU: SEPARATION OF POWERS.

#### Historical Background:

Montesquieu was a great political philosopher of the age of enlightenment. He belonged to an aristocratic family in "Chateau de la Bordeaux". He lived through the absolute control of King Louis XIV and was greatly inspired by the political system of English.

#### Major contributions of Montesquieu:

The most famous and profound contributions of Montesquieu are:

1- Persian letters (1721)

2- Reflections and causes of the Greatness and Decline of the Romans

3- The Spirit of the laws (1748); included the theory of separation of powers.



## II-TRAG Montesquieu's Theory of Class Struggle [A:MOIT932]

### Background:

Montesquieu was keen on political systems. He constructed a naturalistic account of the various systems and forms of the government. He then used this account to elaborate the governments how they might preserve themselves from the corruption. Despotism, in particular was perceived as an imminent danger to any government. To prevent it, he proposed his theory for separation of powers. This argued that it is best to bound the legislative, executive and judiciary by law alone. This theory was enormously criticized by liberal political theorists and framers of the constitution of the USA.

### Forms of State:

Montesquieu's classification of the government is based partly on those who hold the political power and partly on ~~the~~ ~~who~~ the manner in which that power is exercised. In his view, the principle on which the government is exercised is far more important than the form of government that is being opted.



## 1. A Republican state / Government:

According to Montesquieu, A Republican Government is the one in which only a part of people possesses supreme powers of the state. He called this power "democracy". In a Republican state, no one person can exercise sovereignty but by the votes of the people expressing the general will.

## 2. Monarchies: A one man show:

He defined monarchy as a rule of one man upon the established set of rules and laws. In this system, the ultimate and even intermediate powers rest with nobility. They observe the principle of **no nobility, no power!**

## 3. Despotism:

According to Montesquieu, a despotic government is the one in which a single person directs all functions of the government with his own capricious will, without any law and without any fixed rules. Whatever he says becomes the laws of the land.



## Principles associated with forms of the State by Montesquieu:

| Form of Government | Associated Principle |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Democracy          | Political virtue     |
| Aristocracy        | Modernization        |
| Monarchy           | Honor                |
| Despotism          | Fear of Oppression   |

## Why Montesquieu believed in the separation of Powers?

According to Montesquieu, separation of powers is required to:

1. Safeguard political liberty of the governmental organizations
2. Safeguard against tyranny;
3. Check and balance of different powers belonging to different organs of the Government



4. To maximize the institutional outreach.

The best example of the government operating under this principle according to Montesquieu was the British Government.

What are the different powers

Montesquieu referred to?

| Legislative  | Executive   | Judiciary   |
|--|---|---|
| The prince or magistrate enacts temporary or permanent laws according to the will of the people. | Makes peace or war, sends or receives Ambassadors, establishes public security and protects the government as well as state against any possible invasions and intruders. | Prince is vested with the power to punish the criminals and also safeguards the life and property of individuals. |



## Threats upon unification of Powers:

According to Montesquieu, upon uniting, these powers may have following risks;

1. There will be no liberty and apprehensions may arise.
2. If judiciary is not separate, again there will be no liberty and the will of the people will be compromised.

## Interpretation and Implementation

### in the contemporary world:

As countries observe the principle of separation of powers as a basic constitutional principle. They have realized that no one organ of the Government could function to its fullest potential unless it has been vested upon with protection from institutional hegemony of the other institutions and organs.



## CONCLUSION:

. 20.01.20

Montesquieu, the ~~middle~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ 18<sup>th</sup> century was a profound philosopher. His works have added to a peaceful and more organized world. His doctrine for separation of powers is exceptionally helpful for states in governing their functions. Despite some gaps in functionality, it is still valid for the contemporary governments of the world.

Important blocks of text:

1. Economic and Political Manuscript

2. Communist Manifesto

3. Das Kapital



Q. NO. 03.

## KARL MARX.

### Historical outlook:

Karl Marx was a Prussian philosopher who was later expelled from his country due to his radical writings on politics and religion. He then moved to England. He served as a philosopher, political economist and a journalist. He belonged to a world entrenched with capitalism, the same became the topic of his work. He addressed the major concerns of his time including industrial capitalism and industrial revolution in Germany.

### Important Works of Marx:

1. Economic and Political Manuscript.
2. Communist Manifesto.
3. Das Capital.



struggle of class      Revolutions      Historical materialism.

Key concepts:

Theory of alienation      Theory of surplus value.

### 1. Theory of Historical Materialism:

According to the materialism perspective of Marx; all that exists is made up of matter. Matter exists as an objective which is independent of thought or subjectivity. Ideas cannot exist independent of matter. They are in fact a process of the material brain.

What are the implications of Materialism:

1. If there is no realm of pure ideas, all our ideas are merely our thoughts about our experiences and circumstances.
2. All religions have their own thoughts.
3. Materialism does not implicit that ideas are not important.



## Some prominent features of Marx's

Materialism are:

### 1. Production and reproduction:

To exist, societies need to produce and reproduce. Thus we need to identify the resources that humans and societies require to fulfil the requirements of life.

### 2. Labour:

To produce life, humans must procure from nature through physical and mental exertion. It is the basic of human civilization as perceived by Marx.

### 3. Reproduction for existence:

None can survive without reproducing be it man or animals. Humans form social relations to reproduce and raise their children. This leads to formation of families, they work to feed themselves. These social relations form the sexual division of labour.



#### 4. Relations of Production:

The social relations required to reproduce are not randomly formed. They are formed collectively in direct relation to the material conditions of that society. This process of production refers to relations of production. As material conditions change, so do our social relations and ideas.

#### 5. Productive Forces:

Humans produce to procure what they need from nature. The capacity of any given society to produce what they need is called productive forces according to Marx.

## 2. Marx's Theory of Class Struggle:

### What is a class?

Marx defines class as various divisions in society on the basis of socio-economic status of different individuals. According to him;

"An individual's class is

determined by his rela-

tionship to the means

of production."



## Basis of classes:

Marx's basis & manifestation of classes is based on three features:

- 1 - Group basis: Formed based on common characteristics.
- 2 - means of Production: Formed on different means to produce & procure.
- 3 - conflict: Formed by virtue of conflicts.

## Capitalism: Two significant

### Classes.

Marx's manifestation of class struggle can be demonstrated by his capitalist model of classes in a society. He defines two classes on a capitalist society.

- 1 - Bourgeoisie: Owns the means of Production.
- 2 - Proletariat: Owns their labor and trade it for wages to survive.

Beside these, the other classes may include, Petty Bourgeoisie, Lumpen Proletariats and Peasantry and Land lords.



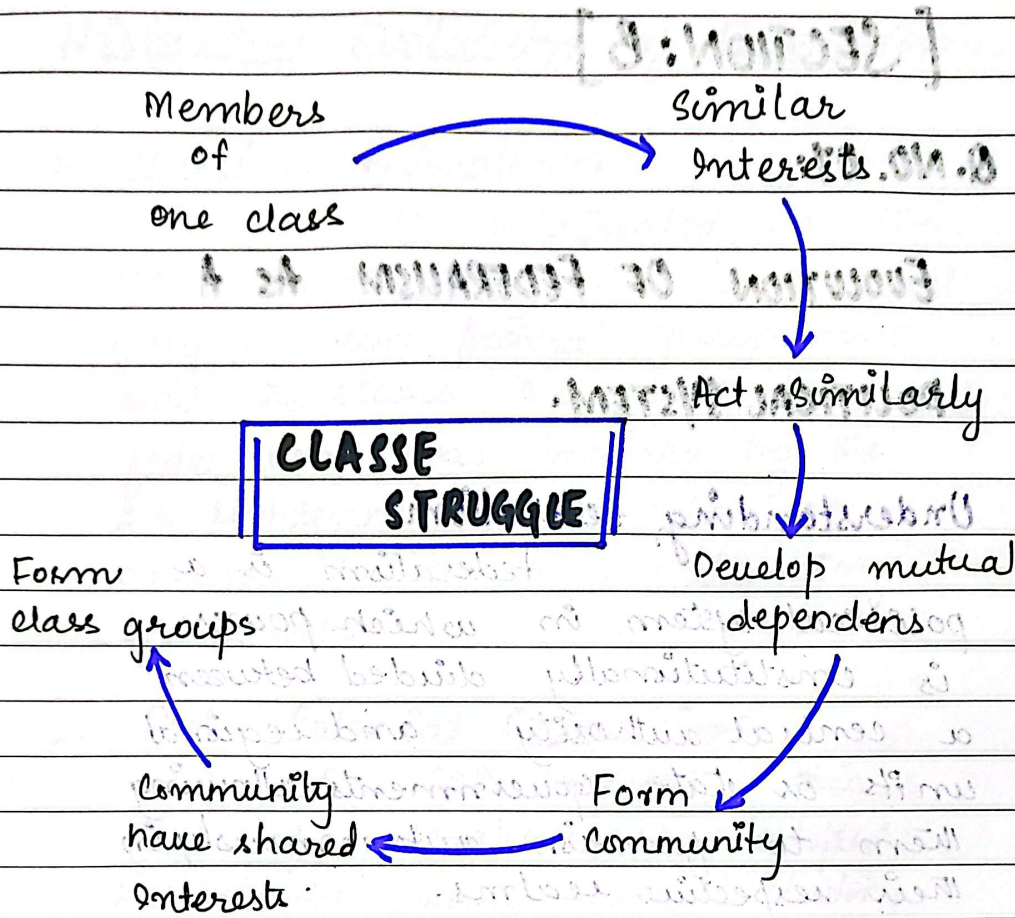


figure: Marx's theory of Classe Struggle.

**CONCLUSION:**

Despite being controversial, Marx was a phenomenal philosopher. His works have helped anthropologists and numerous other professionals in unfolding the complexities of human nature, their need to procure and reproduce, forming a society and much more.



## [ SECTION: B ]

Q. NO. 07:

### EVOLUTION OF FEDERALISM AS A

### POLITICAL SYSTEM.

#### Understanding Federalism:

Federalism is a political system in which power is constitutionally divided between a central authority and regional units or state governments allowing them to function autonomously in their respective realms.

#### Federalism in Pakistan:

Pakistan is a democratic republic and operates on the principles of federation. The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution retains a prominent ground in this. By virtue of the said amendment, provinces were granted autonomy. The responsibilities of the central and provincial governments have been divided as given in federal legislative list and provincial legislative list as given in IV<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution.



## Historical Evolution of Federalism:-

### 1. Classical Federalism:

It originated in the USA, emphasizing the dual sovereignty between federal government and the states. The classical federalism was inspired by the enlightenment's principle of decentralization and balancing of powers.

### 2. Post-Colonial Federalism:

In 20<sup>th</sup> century, this form of federalism was adopted by newly formed states including India. However, in this type of federalism, the focus shifted to cooperative federalism from dual form of federation. Now, the center and the units both had their share of powers.

### 3. Contemporary Federalism (21<sup>st</sup> century):

It is a new & emerging form of federalism in which focus is given to protect the rights relating to ethnic, linguistic and regional disparities among people.



## Contributions of Federal Structures

to Balance of Power: with reference to Pakistan

### Constitutional Framework :-

The federal form of state was adopted at the time of independence by virtue of the Indian Independence Act 1947. The federal government shares powers with provinces Punjab, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Some recognize Gilgit Balistan as a province too, but the matter is still controversial.

## Features of Federalism in Pakistan

### Distribution of Power:

By virtue of the 18<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment of 2010, the absolute powers of centre were abolished and they were divided between center and provinces. The amendment abolished concurrent list thereby, strengthening the autonomy of provinces.



### Council of Common Interests (CCI):

The Council of Common Interests was established to facilitate conflict resolution and co-ordination between the center and the provinces. Therefore, establishing a balance of power between the two.

### National Finance Commission (NFC):

The National Finance Commission is responsible for awarding the revenue generated by the country to central and Provincial Governments. Currently 42% of total revenue is allocated to center to manage federal institutions and negative balance of payment crises. The rest is allocated to provinces upon population basis. The establishment of this commission led to balance of financial resources among federation and provinces.

### Ethnic and linguistic diversity:

The federal structure of the government facilitates Pakistan's ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity by empowering the provinces.



## Federalism and the Balance of Power in Pakistan:

### The virtues of 18th amendment:

Strengthened provincial governments by abolishing concurrent list and decided powers between center and provinces as follows:

| Provincial Powers              | Central Powers                    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Health                         | Defense                           |
| Education                      | Maintenance of natural resources, |
| Local Governance               | Policy making and                 |
| Local revenue collection, etc. | Balance of payment                |

### Regional Imbalances:

The demographic and economic dominance of Punjab creates perceptions of central bias with the province. This undermines the principle of federalism and threatens the balance of power.



## Challenges to Federalism in Pakistan:

Centralization  
of Powers

Ethnic and  
sectarian  
tensions

Economic  
disparities  
among  
regions

Weak public  
institutions

Governance  
upheaval

## CONCLUSION:

Despite some progress, the  
existence of federalism and  
balance of powers in Pakistan  
seems to be an elusive dream.

The country is facing not only  
economic imbalances but also  
governance disparities among  
its regions. Though the system of  
federalism has enabled decentra-  
-lization of powers among regions  
and center, imminent threats  
remain. In order to ensure

the sustainable federalism in  
the country, Pakistan needs to  
strengthen the federal institutions  
and ensure equitable resource  
distribution among regions.



Q. NO. 08

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM:

Democracy and capitalism are two dominant systems of governance and economic organization, respectively, that have coexisted in the world. Their relationship is however complex and contested.

### Understanding Democracy:

It is a system of governance based on popular sovereignty, free elections, political equality and protection of rights and freedom.

"It is a system of the people, by the people, for the people."

### What is Capitalism?

It is an economic system characterized by private ownership of production, market-driven allocation of resources and profit-oriented enterprise.



Arguments supporting that capitalism is inherently supportive of democracy.

### Economic Freedom:

Democracy suggests protecting all rights of people. Capitalism allows people to hoard resources and accumulate wealth thereby pursuing economic independence.

### Political Freedom:

Historical philosophers argue that economic freedom is a prerequisite for political freedom. Since capitalism fosters economic independence it allows people to pursue political freedom as well. Thus, strengthening democratic values.

Arguments suggesting that capitalism undermines democracy are:

1. Capitalism promotes inequality by establishing economic classes.



In capitalist societies, corporations and interest groups can influence and dominate political processes.

Unregulation of capitalists can lead to economic exploitation.

Profit-driven goals of capitalism can inhibit successful completion of long-term goals and democratic values.

## CONCLUSION:

Despite coexistence, capitalism and democracy cannot support one another. In order to achieve the desired compatibility, governments need to shift deliberate focus towards regulating markets to ensure equitable distribution of resources to ensure provision of democratic values.