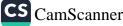
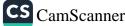
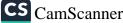
Humeira 371 Question 2) Separation of Daver By 'Montesquien'. And Mudern Political System Answer: improve your hand writing Montesquier was French Philosopher. He write spirit of law in 1748. He gave the theory or doctorine of separation of paver in the mid of 18th century- According to Montesquieu, there shall be a Separation of power between the three major organs of the state." He explained three gloranches of the government and explained that for. the proper penctioning of the govern--ment there should be a separation of paver between these branches. His doctione of "Separation of parer" is niddy used in today's political System like in US, Pakatan etc. Huvener, there are both positive and



Branches of Government: According to Montesquieu, these are three main branches of the state - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. Each have their domain in which they operate. According to him, for the proper functioning of the government, any person who is entriested with any of these three Bigans must not encload upon the power confined to other Separation of Dower Doctrine of Montesquien: do not leave blank lines 1 - According to Montesquier, true Separation of paver Letween judiciary, legislative and executive advocates adequate amount of liberty. Liberty can may be achieved through separation of paver. Political fiberty depends upon from peace of mind based on the Sense of security, which is best promoted by the government through the separation of paver



· If both legislative and executive or assembly powers confined to a person there would be no separation of -paver in real sense. Moreover, these would no separation of power, if Judicial power is not separate from legilative and executive branch. · According to Montesqueieu, these are three organs of the government, those and each has its sphere of authority. 2. Legislative - that makes laws 2- Enecutive - it enforce laws, rules and also gove prenishment to the Climinals 3. Judiciary - It interprets the laws • His doctrine is of great importance, but Montesquirene had less knowledge about the system of IErren about the system of English (British) Each has its sphere of work and shald interprete in the works of other. · According to him, the power of judicial branch is les ..... as compared to legislative and executive power, but is still important to keep it separate pom



them. 1:5 Modern Political System And anont esquiere doctrine -Montesquieu doctrine of Separation of pares' is of great impostance and it is implemented by many political system of today's world. The best example of Montesquieu doctine is United states. In United States, separate of pouer can be seen clearly. Congress is The legislative bridy, Regident is the executive body, uhile Judiciary - Supreme court and pebordinate courts - interpret the laws and do other related work. And there is coordination between: these three branches. United kingdom - the Hause of Lords and commons from legislative branch, Peine Minite, Command Cabinet Minister for creative branch will judiciary include judges to interpret



Havever, there is no complete separation of power Unisk in real sense and there is a coordination Present these three organs. Cliticism on Montesquieu: + If complete or full separation of paver occurs, the rebelts in a deadlock in the administrative bystem. Recause, if different departments of the same administrative system do not coordinate with each other, these proper and effective penctioning is not possible. \* Even in Uk there is no complete separation of power. Prime Minister is the head of encutive and leader of the Parliament, Lord Chancellas and pretakes punctions of all the three branches. of Lashi remarks that all the three boanches of government or important and the pair of judiciary is not less important as compared \* to legislative and exective paver. conclusion? 11



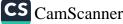
Question 04) Social Contract Theory Answei Introduction: Hobes Jocke and Rausseare - all the three philosophers gave the bocial contract theory which explains the origin of not state of nature State and State of Nature. Hobes was the first to give the theory of social contract. Haveyen the central idea of the three was different from: \_ Cach other- Hobes advocated absolution while poche advocated parliament or induced democracy. Despite the differences, all of there theories provide the franework to understand origon and ration of state and political authority. Hobes Social Contract Theory: Hobes was born in England and it was the time of Spirich attack on England. Thomas Hobes explained the social contract theory in

· Features of Mobes Social Entrad Theory: 1. Natur of Human 2- State of Nature 3- Nature of Contract 4- Sovereign Paver 5- Advocacy of Absolutism \* Natur of Human: According to Thomas Hobes, human, by nature, is brutal, selfish, cunning and narcanist. According to him, Man is the biggest monster? \* State of Naturanalysis is more important than headings According to Hobes, in the state of nature, "there is a war on all against all." In the state of Nature, The life and property of man have no security. It is a period of brutality and uncertaining \* Nature of Contract In order to get id from the Nature of state, people come forward and contracted with each other." And , as the regult of this contracts a civil society a state created.

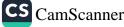
The contract gave Sovereign paves \* Sovereignty As per the contract, State came into existence. Absolute sovereigne is the essential characteristic of the state. It has all power and authority; the contract gave absolute sovereignty to the state and people became subordinale to it. \* Advocacy of Absolution: In order to advocate the absolute power of the state, Hobes gave the lample of "Laviathon' It way" a great crocodile who govern all the Other cleature and protect them. So, in order to control human and to pride; protection, they shald be govern by a single pareful authority-state Chitical Analyses: According to Thomas Hobes, Man is the biggest monster. only explained one side nature He of man and reglected his co-operative behaviour due to which people lived in a civilization for many years.



Moreaver, he did not give any protection to people against an type oppressive and typanical reler. rong Moreauer, contract is always bilateral. ranical While, according to Alobes, only the state is the beneficiary while, people are only hibordinate. In today's modern world, buch political authorian system does not exist. If it exists, it und end up like in Syria. People rebeled against oppressive rule of Bashar - Al-Asad, and its regime toppled dain Locke's Theory of Social Contract Lockés views were quite different prime Hobes \* Locke's View on Hyman Nature: According to Locke, human by mature, are cooperative, sympathetic and tomple.



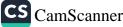
\* Loche's view on The State of Nature In the state of natien, people were equal and free. Equality means not the equality of physical, intellectual or wealth but equality is freedom and right. Havever, due to the absence of known and established laws, people interpret d have as per their desires. In the absence of eneative loody, people executed have according to their needs and in the absence of judiciary, there is different interpretation of laws, thus, confusion resulted. \* Locke's View on the Nature of Contract: So, in order to address The incoveniences faced by people in the State of Nature, they contracted among themselves and form a ciril society. It was a mutual and social Contract. A Locke's View on state and Gummant. According to Locke, State and government are two different things.



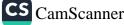
Hobes does not make any difference between state and government. According to Locke, the ruler and ruled both formed state. Müle, those who are selected "to rele", they form government. Thus, state is much important and bigger than gavernment. \* Advocacy to Constitutional Democracy: According to Locke, \* State must work for the interests of people-· It can not governeed arbitrarily. · Both Reple and Government are bebject to laws. Law is supreme. Thus, he advocated constitutional democeacy. Chitical Analytiz: Locke's they lack clarity and confistency. It can be seen (to applied) to some extent in today's would, but not incompletely.



Rousseau's concept of Social antract Theory: . Nature of man: Human: He believed that human is bon free. He said that, by nature, man is not bad; it is the Physical environment that make man Cornept and 62d. Bad social arrangement, unjust laws and despotic government all these cleate evil. Hyman made a state to control Giyas, but they snatched his liberty. Aim: In order to regain freedom: · Go back to stone ageg no possible · To make a social contract · State of Nature: According to Rousseau state of nature has following features: · State of Naher was a Tre-political stage; not presocial stage. · Primitive people was pres, healthy, honest and happy.

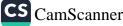


· It was a stage of liberty. equality and independent. · Social Institutions began to evolue gradually. Rise of private property created a distinction between vich and pares The development of science and civilization made made self-centred. · Rousseau's View on Social Contract: People made a contract and a public body is Retablished ite, State. It ended state of Nature. . In the contract, individuals Rurrender to the community as a whole. The community confists of all and work for common benefit. No are enjoy special printeger. · Concept of Sovereignty by Russer. General Will Sovereign: Under the Supreme direction of the General will, everyone becomes part of the individual whole willingly and naturally for his aun best advantage It is the membership of the civil society that lifts the human from the level of brutes

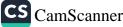


Thus Poresse an's theory of General Will is connected with the concept of popular savereignty. According to him, Sovereignty is absolute ; but it resides in the general will of the people. Clitical Analysis: Rouggeau is anside prophet of French Revolutionaries. His back " social contract" became a teatback of the French Revolution. Morecuer, his concept of popular Sovereignty helped for the development of democracy. Moreoner, I think that his concept of General will and the common interest are the important feature of every state, I think, Rousseau privides the most political and relevant promework for understanding the legitimacy of political authority in the modern state. you have failed to understand question and than answer accordingly improve your analysis skills improve your paper presentation

Section-B Question 7) Education and balance of power b/w central and Regional Government. Anguer: start answer with introduction What Is Vederation? Rederation means division of paver between the central and privincial government." Evolution of Federalism As a Welitical System: The United States was the 1st modern fed Clation in which federal government in principle cald exercise federal government within its member states on matter assigned to the federal government In US, executive power 3 Crercised by the President, legelature power by the congress; and judicial paule by Supreme and subordinate courts, thus, policed the separation of



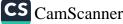
power between the pranches of the federal government and between the federal government and the states. Pailiamentary federalism first orginated in the mid-nineteenth century, with the cleation of federation in Switzerland and Canada. Since, 1970s, Several democratic State, including Uk, Belgium, Spain spanally unitary have reconstructed themselves - sme of their constituent nationalities enjoy some territorial autonomy. Balance of Paver b/w Central and Regional Government w.rt. Paleistan In federalism, power is distributed between center and units. Pakistan is also a federal country in which paver is distributed between fedral government and various provincial cente. In federalism, balance of pare es maintained between central and regunal governments through the Separation of pares. It means some areas



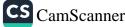
are allocated to federal while. some areas are given in the jundection of the provinces. And, no-one interfere in the other sphere. For Example, in Dakistan, je deral government has power in some key areas likes · Uligher education · Defense . Hoseign Affairs · Taxation Bredget · Nuclear Energy etc. Mile, princial governments deals with e\_\_\_\_ · Illealthear · Education - Provincial aducation brutitations . Local Government · Dublic Interest bocal Muncipalities in Police etc. By defining dreas to their to federal and regional government, a balance of pares is maintained.

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\* There is also concurrent areas on which both federal and provincial government work collectively, in all federal countries of the world. Like in US, during election both federal and provincial Units. work to getter. In Pakistan, there exists a concurrent lister where both can coordinate. · Having · Census Forest Environment Tounsm · Labour By defining, concurrent aleas, fédaglism maintain balance and transparency. It makes it clear that they can cooperate on these decaronly and cannot in in interfere in other areas all questions carry equal marks therefore length of answers should be proportional give equal time to all questions conclusion is missing

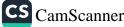


Question 6) Direct And Representative Democracy: Direct Democracy: . In direct democracy, all laws and policies are made by people. · Everyone can express their opinion Arithant any restriction There is not depresentive ni this case. Deople can directly influence the policies like through Brent Reprendum. Representative democracy: · It is called indirect democlacy · In this democracy, all laws and policies are made by the elected members or representatives. · These representative are elected by people through votes and after winning election, they hold the power to make and Execute laus.



In this ase, laws for people elected representatives. -6y\_-Which system affers effective political accountability and citizen participation in the modern world? In modern would glepsesentative democracy is more popular as Compared to direct democracy. In US, Dakistan, Uk, India etc. have representative democracy. It offers (It more effective political accountability and citizen partnership in the modern und. Hau? . In representative democracy, if political party is not fulfilling its duties , people do not vote them the next term. · Moreover, there is a system of check and balance on the representative (stemoor party. · Pagliament is Soverg this answer is incomplete

you can improve a lot



· Parliament is sovereign while in direct it is under the influence itizen and unable to make laws and inforce them affectively. · Moreover, in direct democracy, these is a chance of majority rule or tyranny while in pepresentative democracy, representatives mediates between different groups and represent them all these, avoiding majority tyranny. work hard

