NOA Mock Exams
Political Science - Paper I Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
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Q.2
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Introduction thought part sent of movers
The theory of the "separation of powers",  proposed by Montesourieu in his seminal
toposed by Montesquieu in his sential
- work The Spirit of Laws (1748), represents - a key concept in the development of modern -
Conference He approved dividing garecomputal
-gavernance. He proposed dividing governmental
executive and judiciary this division was
executive, and judiciary. This divison was - devised so that no branch could dominate
the others. Contemporary political systems have interpreted and implemented this
-have interpreted and implemented this
doctrine in a various ways, adapting it
to address modern complexities.
What is "Separation of Powers"?
- (Power to make judgements on law)
- Judiciary
- Table 1:10
Executive
CPower to
Fut law
- Parliament into action)
- Chouer to make
and change (aw)
_ and any constant

Date:
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Advocates dividing functions of government
into 3 distinct branches:
Degislative - responsible for making laws Describer - tasked with enforcing laws
2) Executive - tasked with enforcing lows
3 Judiciary-charged with interpreting laws
TOTAL SERVE OS O CHUCK OD OTHER
- Was warded toping toping out one of the
Pros + Cons of Separation of Powers
- bas patronin patroning a bounce
Separation of Powers
-tudions
- Prosence + villation and regions - ()
stosters accountability by distribution
Derevents Tyranny D Inefficiency and
and Concentration mondant & Gridlock 4 an
Diot Povershopso to outlos o son en e
20 - Salled 21000 19 (2) Ambiguties and
2) Encourages plan Pover Struggles
- Accountability and constitution theman
Iransparency 3 Indexibility in
Modern Governance
Protects Individual of the project of
Libertiesius annicoh Latogamo painasad
Departal of Visalit 2381 All Stranger
20 papanai rights per la te
STAILS CIENTED IN DOVEMENT STUDIES
do not leave blank lines
Moral heleting show mests much
anital Vandicha

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Date:	
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Pros of Separation of Powers	
· 2000 Mad Enturb	
Derevents Tyranny and Concentration of Power -> by ensuring that legislative, executive, and	77
-> by ensuring that legislative, executive, and	-
judiciary operate independently, each branch	7
can serve as a check an other	-
-> e.g. executive cannot arbitrarily create	7
- laws without legislative approval - -> crucial in protecting minorities and a - prevent power grows by dominant political -	
-> crucial in protecting minorities and	0
prevent power grobs by dominant political .	-
- factions	-
(a)S	
2 Encourages Accountability + Transparency	
-> fosters accountability by distributing	-
- responsibilities among anterest pronues sour	T
with oversight mechanisms of corrections where	5
-> creates a culture of responsibility where of officials know their actions will be	
Scentification enhancing public tout in	2
Scrutinized, enhancing public trust in a government institutions	
	1
3011 511111	_
Consider desired and a line	
accernments are less likely to infringe	
on perenal rights	
Strike creates a government structure.	
- that arinritizes the rule of law,	
- ensuring citizens are protected from	-
- ensuring citizens are protected from - arbitrary actions	

Date: Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Cons of Separation of Powers (1) Inefficiency and Gridlock -> disagreements between branches can create legislative or administrative gridled, where essential policies are delayed/blacked >> becomes problematic during crises, when - swift action is needed but hindered Eq. in the US partison divisions between Congress and Dresident frequently stol budgetary decisions (3) Ambiguities and Power Struggles >can lead to disputes over Jurisdiction and authority, as the boundaries branches are not always clearly where constitutional provisions are vague, pover struggles can destabilize governance and erade public confidence m institutions 3 Inflexibility in Modern Governance -> while visionary, the doctrine was designed for simpler governance structures and · may not sully account for modern omplexities > many contemporary governments operate blend the Rinc Drinciples that of different branches

Date:
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How Modern Political Systems Have
Interpreted + Implemented This Doctrine:
Devolution + manital
Adaptation tederalism (Germany)
toban sideminable is side soldies
One-Party Implementation Implementation
Systems
(Chinal Presidential Systems (US)
Total Total South on 2 south of the south of
+zuzos Dunisnika
Implementation
The continue of the parties and (3)
- nothibited nove to displace of the nove
and nithant as the mundanes believed
- Judicial whosh sun in tor surtusion of
- Independence Hybrid Models Powers in
- as core in Semi-Presidential Parliamentary
- Principle Systems Charles - Island Caro
- (India)
Ostrict Implementation in Presidential Systems (US)
-> Us constitution explicitly assigns
legislative pours to Congress, executive
Poucs to President and judicial pours
to Courts
estrict separation has helped maintain e
Excountability and today company
9. Congress has power to pass laws
but President can veto them

7	
9	and the state of t
	Date:
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	2 Fusion of Powers in Parliamentary
-	Systems (UK)
	> executive LPM and Cabinet) \$ is drawn.
1	from the Legislature (parliament), creating
1	a close retationship between 2 brancher
1	GEg. PM is the leader of the majority
7	party in the House of Commons -
	and is accountable to Parliament -
9	through mechanisms like & PM3Q3-
-	PINOUGHT TO CONTRACT TO THE DE PINOUS
	(3) Hubrid Models in Sens Americal Contame
	3 Hybrid Models in Semi-Presidential Systems - - combines elements of both (France)
	Operidantal and nationantal anadala
-	presidential and parliamentary models L.E.g. PM and President share executive-
-	
-	> legislature has oversight turctions but -
+	the Executive can dissolve the
0	National Assembly
4	Naraiai Assembly
0	MT. I Tadagadaga as Casa Daigad
0	4 Judicial Independence as Core Principle -
0	(India)
0	Sjudiciary serves as the guardian of the
+	Constitution and fundamental rights, often
D	intervening in legislative and executive -
1	Matters through judicial review
1	>Courts frequently challenge
9	executive actions, such as enting
4-	down section 66A of the IT
4-	Act in 2015 for violating tree
7	Speech adoptions and read his coli-

Date:	
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(5) Devolution and Federalism (Germany)	1
> bermany's Basic Law (Grundgesetz)	1
incorporates the separation of powers within	
between control government and 16	
federal states (Cander)	
SEa bicameral legislature, with the	
Burdestag representing the people	1
and the bunderet representing	
the states	
2 shotsue loithhisely imper in 2/2004 binlyti(E)	
6 Adaptation to One-Party-Systems (China) -doctrine not formally implemented in	1
- to governance structure	
-> however, certain elements of functional	-
- tsemminuexist: 200 and shillings	
- >judiciary fundions under control	
- of Communist Part but has	-
- recently been granted limited autonomy	_
conceptual clarity is good	-
Conclusion improve your presentation skills	
- Montesquieu's theory of separation of spowers has profoundly influenced the	
- Sturture of governance in many modern	
-Political systems, serving as a guiding	0
- principle while it has it prosona	9
consit undoubtedly serves as a	2
Contical for eworld for tostering	2
accountability upholding rule of	-
and preserving democratic reques	-