

Q No 2:

Introduction

The concept of Separation of Powers was presented by Montesquieu in his ^{book} work "The Spirit of Law". He proposed the three organs i.e. executive, judiciary, and legislative, as organs of the government. With this concept, he aimed to establish a balance of power and strengthen all the organs of the government equally. Furthermore, this will protect the liberty of the individuals. If there is no balance amongst the organs of government, it will lead to power abuse. Thus, separation of powers would also prevent that abuse of power. And the power abuse leads to dictatorship in the respective organ or institutions.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PORTION

Modern interpretation and implementation of the doctrine of separation of powers:

Although the doctrine of the separation of powers was ~~not~~ presented by Montesquieu about two centuries earlier, but most of the political systems are based upon this ideology. This is because this notion ~~is~~ ensures the protection of individual liberty and equal empowerment of all organs of the state. It also holds the institutions for the misuse of their legitimate powers. Due to such effectiveness, the ideology of Montesquieu is still adopted and prevail in this modern world. Most of the world powerful political systems are based upon this ideology of separation of powers by Montesquieu.

(1) US' Constitution: A Replica of Montesquieu ideology.
The Constitution of USA

Perfect reflection of Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers. The Constitution divided the functions of the government to three organs i.e. Executive, Judiciary, and Legislature. This is a perfect implementation of Montesquieu's theory by ensuring that no organ is dominating the other. The President's veto power, the approval of President's appointment, and judicial review of the judiciary serves as safeguarded against potential over-reach.

② Parliamentary system and separation of Powers:

In contrast of USA system, certain Parliamentary democracy has intertwined separation of powers. The best example of Parliamentary democracy with the separation of powers is the system of UK. The executive branch i.e. Prime Minister and the Cabinet derive their legitimacy from the Parliament (Legislature). It means that the Legislature and executive is closely linked. Similarly the Judiciary in UK is fully independent - which means they are free from any external pressure. Whereas the link of executive and legislature & indicate that the Montesquieu ideology of separation of powers is not been fully implemented.

2025.01.22 17:43

Modern Challenges and adoption of Montesquieu's Ideology:

The Montesquieu ideology of separation of powers is looking simple in theories - But, in practice is impossible to fully and effectively implement this ideology and complete separation of powers seems a bit impossible.

(a) Overlapping of Powers between branches:

It seems a bit impossible to effectively implement the ideology in some modern states. This is because the modern states may see overlapping of powers and responsibilities on shared basis between different branches. In such systems, the executive is always from majority ruling party and he can influence the legislature through party alignments.

(b) Authoritarianism and Separation of Powers

In case of authoritarian states, the overall system is under the influence of a single man. There are no possibilities of the ideology's implementation. In such states, the ideology of separation of powers has formally been accepted but not effectively implemented - which leads to the concentration of power rather than balance.

Conclusion

The ideology of Montesquieu "The separation of powers" aimed to create a balance between different organs of the government. This doctrine has profound impacts over the constitution of USA. It helped to shape the political system of USA in a modern way. While the implementation of this theory remains a challenge in several countries across the world. In system where the legislative, or any other organ of government can influence or be influenced by any other organ, or in authoritarian system this theory has just been accepted formally and never implemented effectively even in this modern world.

Q No 03:

Introduction

Karl Marx, the founder of Communism and an advocate of a classless societal system. Marx made significant contributions to through the theories of class struggle and historical materialism. His work laid a foundation of modern social socialism as well.

this introduction lacks intellectual depth

Marx Analysis of class struggle:

Karl Marx analysis of class struggle is the central idea of his theory. According to Marx human history is a fundamentally the history of class struggle. This struggle of the classes often leads to the conflicts among different classes on their economic interest. Every class of the society is struggling to counter the economic interest of every other class and this containment of interests often lead to confrontations between different classes.

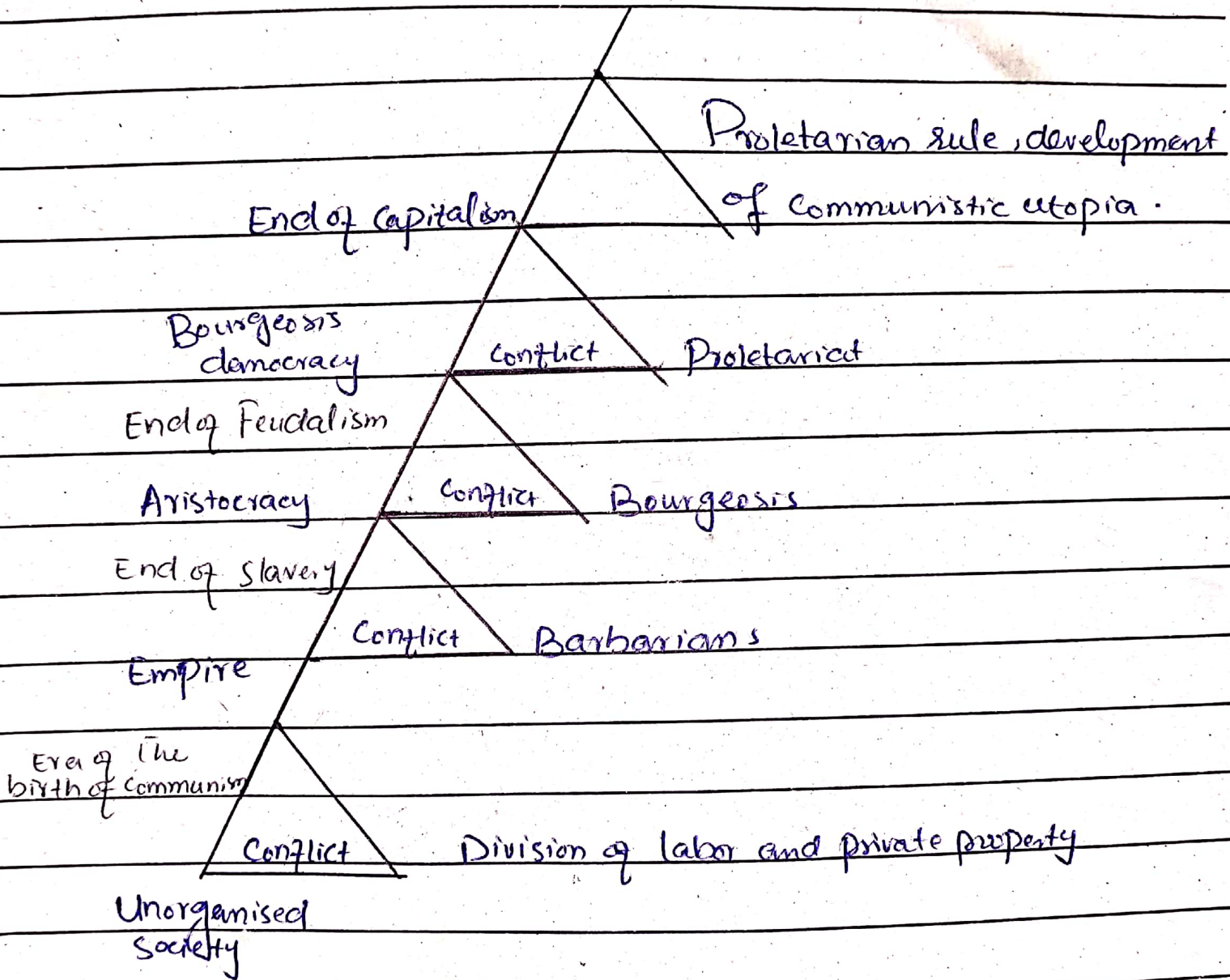
Similarly, the society of capitalism is mostly of two classes: The bourgeois - capitalists, and the Proletariat - working class. Marx argued that the former class is not dealing the latter one with justice. The capitalist paying less to the working class than their efforts and contribution to their capital. This attitude leads to the creation of surplus value which is the capital profit. This capitalist class is earning more than their effort in the production. He further argued that this exploitation of working class would lead to serious conflict among both classes of the society. This conflict of capitalist and proletarian would create catastrophic situation in the society and soon it will replace the capitalist by the workers. This change will not happen at once but would take in many steps along a long period of time. In that system of working class, the capital would belong to the public and would bring an end to class society. The classless society would be paid in accordance of their efforts. There would no more exploitation in that society. The means of production and the instruments of production would thus belong to the same class and that would be the working class - the only

class of the society - And that is the beginning of socialism where the means of production and the property belongs to the state.

Marx Historical Materialism:

Marx theory of historical materialism posits the economic base of the society comprising of means of production and instruments of production. It includes the political system as well. In other words, the material condition means the way people think, organize society, and rule and govern themselves. Marx argued that throughout the history the societies have evolved through stages driven by change in the mode of production. Each stage of production is marked by a dominant economic system, which in turn creates certain class relation and conflicts. Exemplary, in Feudal societies, the main contradiction between feudal lords and peasant. Similarly in capitalist societies, the contradiction is between bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The struggle of class ~~consciousness~~ consciousness and revolutionary movements to challenge the dominant class and role in developing new modes of production and forms of social organisation. In Marx historical materialism, would be comprised of five stages.

Marx history of Materialism :



do not leave blank lines

Conclusion:

Karl Marx contribution has lead to development of the world not only theoretical but in practical as well. His political struggle, especially the struggle of the classes and historical materialism has provide a framework for understanding that how power and resources are distributed. Similarly, it also emphasizes that the end of classless society - with the struggle of working class will lay a foundation of socialism and classless society in the country. Many countries, almost all Communist republics are based on the ideology of Karl Marx.

Q. No 07:

Introduction

By federalism we mean that a system in which the powers are being distributed among center and its units or provinces. The evolution of federalism in any country is dependent upon historical evolution, cultural and political context. In case of Pakistan, the federalism has a long history and cultural aspects that could be traced back before the independence. Federalism in Pakistan also has certain political and a lot of constitutional factors as well - Federalism is the only system in the world existed that strengthen the relation among center and provinces.

Federalism in Pakistan:

The concept of federalism has rooted deep in the muslims of sub-continent even before the partition. In pre-partition era, the unified India was under the rule of Britishers, who were ruling it as a unitary state and as their colony. However, when the reins of the country has been handed over to the muslim league after the independence, the system of federalism begin and initially it had five provinces and ten princely state. Furthermore, the Constitution of 1956 by the civilian rulers, laid the foundation of federalism where the powers has been divided amongst the center and the units. However, an attack over the decentralization of the system has also been made in ~~one~~ era of one the military ruler, but, later laterly, strengthen even more by the civilian government and rulers.

Federal structure ensures the strengthening of Center-Provincial Relations:

Federal system in any country strengthens the realm of center and provinces. It builds the trust of public over government as well. Federalism also ensures the allocation and distribution of equal resources among the provinces and stagnated the intra provincial relations.

Federal system and balance of power between Center and Provinces.

Just like national harmony and intra provincial relations, federal system/structure also ensures the balance of power among center and provinces. Federal system in Pakistan is also crucial to manage balance of power between center and provinces in many ways.

① Provincial Autonomy:

Federal system in Pakistan ensures the greater degree of provincial autonomy regarding different subjects, especially, health and education. The 18th Constitutional amendment has further strengthened the role of provinces by taking over the control of center over certain matters.

(b) Curbing Economic Disparities:

Federal system in Pakistan offers a platform to curb the economic disparities existed among Province. With the introduction National Finance Commission (NFC) award has narrowed the gap between the economic disparities of provinces. According to NFC award, every province will get a due share in the national GDP - It has introduced to address the imbalance between provinces and ensuring more equitable resources distribution.

(c) Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity:

Federal system in Pakistan also offers a platform to address challenges associated with ethnicity and linguistic diversity. In Pakistan, the Balochistan Province is struggling a lot for gaining more autonomy. Federal system in Pakistan offers a platform to sort out such challenges and manage these tensions.

Conclusion

Evolution of federal system in every country is ~~to~~ widely depend upon the history, cultural, and political aspects. In Pakistan, the first constitution of the country based the system of federalism in Pakistan. Since then, this system has been playing their role in strengthening of center-provincial relations, reduced the economic disparities, and creating a balance of power being between center and provinces. The system of federalism in Pakistan has also provided a platform to manage the challenges of ethnicity and linguistic diversities. Overall, the federal system is effective for the creation of balance of power among center and provinces.