

Part 11

Section A (Qno 2)

Separation of power and its
implementation in political
system

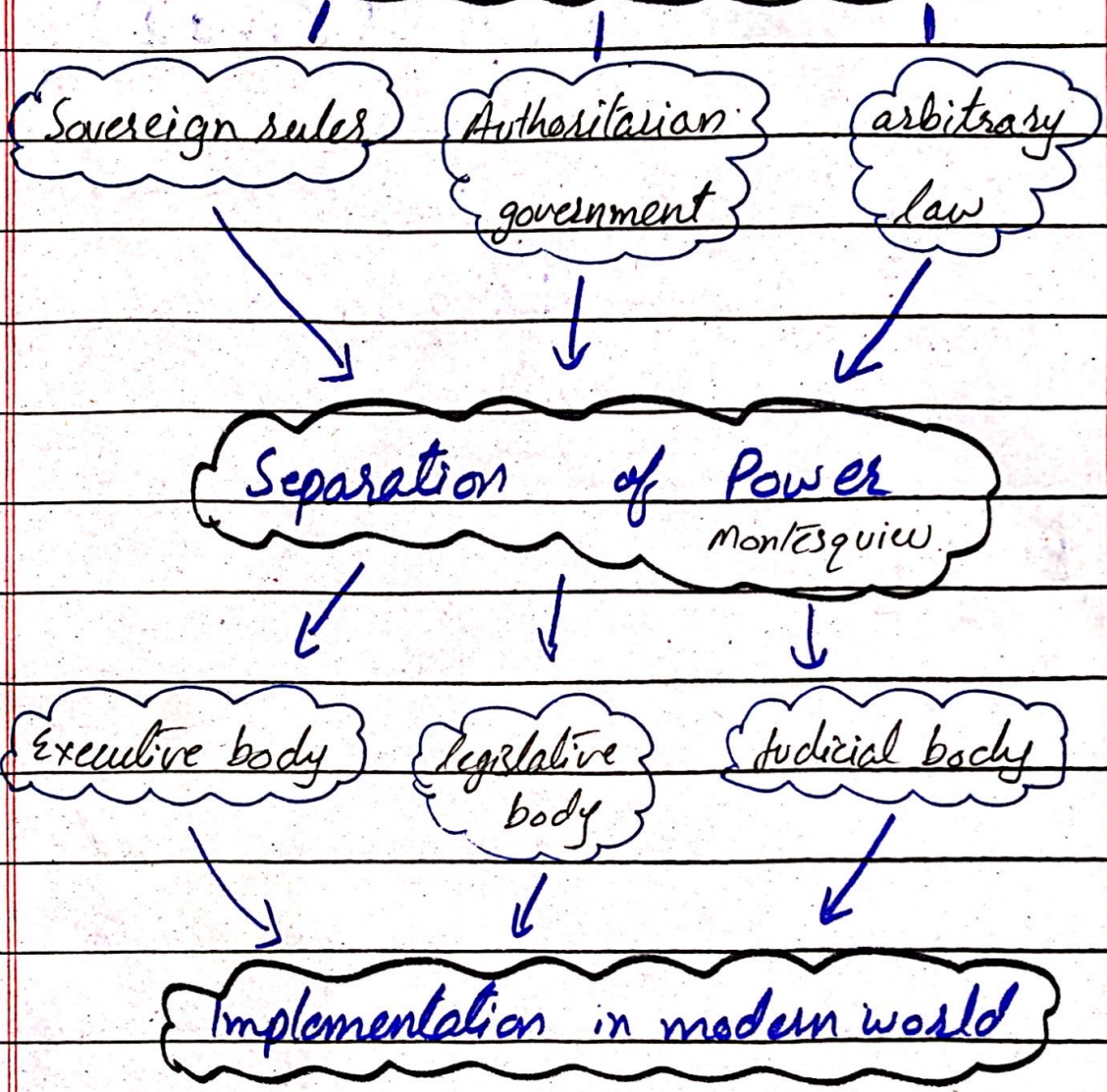
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Preface

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Doctrine of separation of power presented by Montesquieu holds paramount significance in modern world. Modern political system of the finds implementation of this doctrine through the formation of separate organs of the government for different purposes. Concept of separation of power has allowed governments of the world to restrict of outreaches of one organ of government into the matters of the other organs

"Factors responsible for the need of separation of power"



Montesquieu:

He argued for the separation of law making from law implementation which laid foundation of executive, legislative and judiciary branch of government

Historical context for need of separation of power

Some historical perspective laid foundation for the necessity of separation of power

Authoritarian government as advocated by Hobbes

Concept of authoritarian government prevailed at that time. This led to suppression of common people and gave rise to separation of power

Sovereignty of ruler "march of god on Earth"

Ruler enjoyed unchecked authority over the legislative and judicial process. This promoted despotic rulers

Laws formulated by ruler for personal gain

Ruler often utilized his legislative authority to formulate laws. These laws were not for public welfare but for personal gain

Separation of power by Montesquieu

- 1) Separation of executive body from judiciary functions:

Montesquieu advocate that ~~law making~~ executive organ or ruler should not be allowed to pass judgement. He laid foundation of judiciary

- 2) Separation of law making and law implementation

Law should be formulated by the organ selected by the people and executive and ruler should only implement them

- 3) Non interference among branches of government.

Well defined roles and responsibilities of different branches of government resulted in reduced interference and out reach

4) Accountability of executive and other branches of government to judiciary:

Ruler and executive should not be above the law and hence answerable to judiciary.

5) Sovereignty of people insured

People are sovereign instead of the ruler. Hence ruler should be answerable to public or elected representative of people.

6) System of check and balance

System of check and balance was proposed by Montesquieu so that no one organ of government is allowed to devour and dictate other organs

Implementation of this doctrine in modern political system

- 1) Creation of three branches of government

Concept of separation of powers finds its implementation in formation of 3 branches of government in modern political system

- 2) Law making original jurisdiction of legislative body

Modern political system ensures that law making is primary function of legislative body

- 3) Interpretation of law ensured through ~~legislative~~ organ
Judicial

Judiciary and courts are primarily for the interpretation of law

4) legislative check for balance of power

legislative body as representing wills of the people is provided supremacy to ensure sovereignty of people.

5) Concept of judicial review for balance of power

Modern political systems advocate that neither executive nor legislative are above the law. 1787 gave rise to concept of judiciary review.

6)

Conclusion

The whole discussion concludes to the fact that a number of challenges in earlier forms of government gave rise to the concept of separation of powers. This concept was manifested through the creation of executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. Modern political systems adhere to this principal form and ensure separate separation of powers and balance of powers to proper functioning of government.

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Q no 3

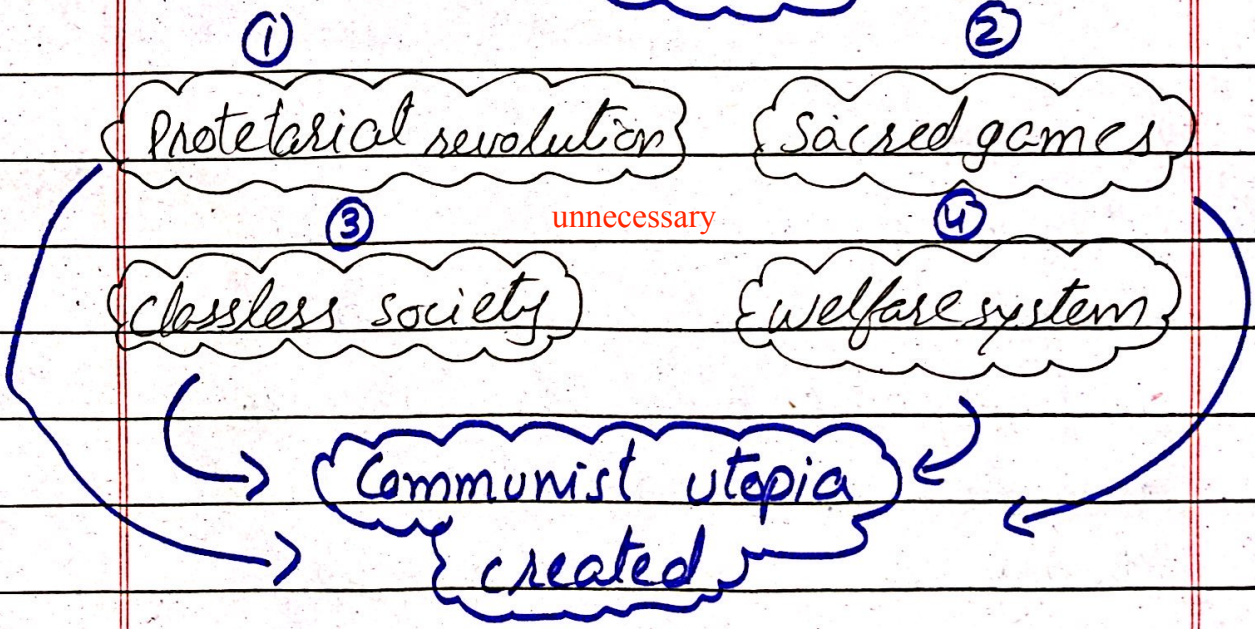
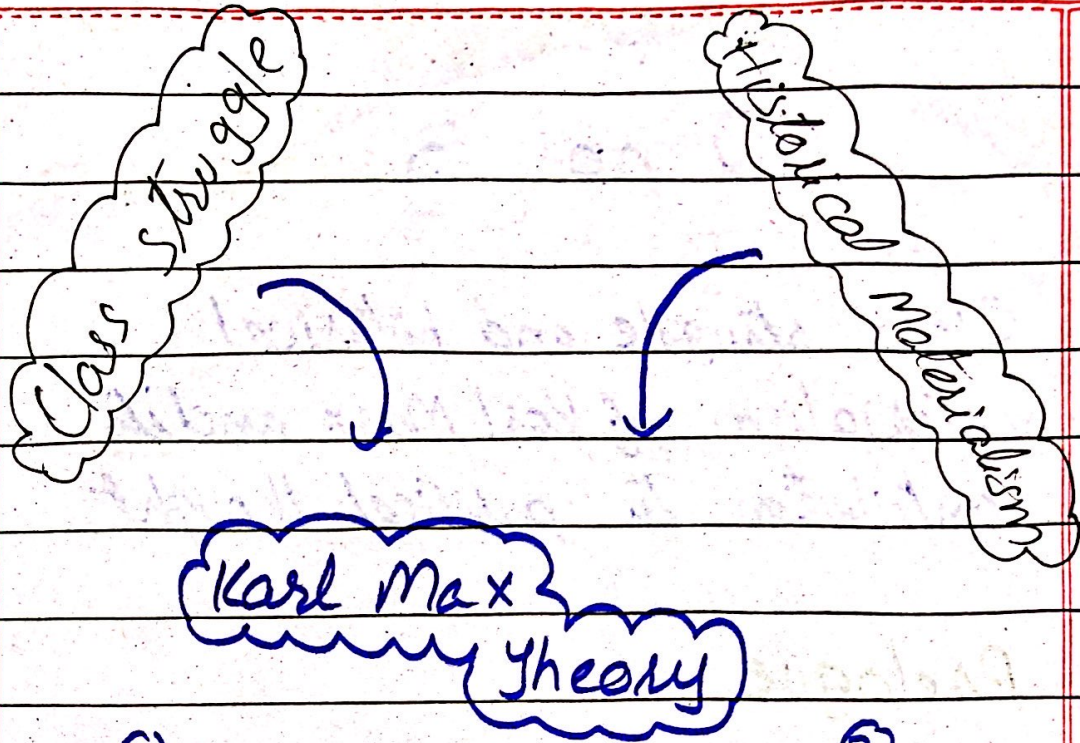
Class struggle and historical materialism of Karl Marx and its contribution to political thought

Prologue

Karl Marx is considered to be a great political thinker of 20th century. He analysed class struggle and historical materialism and proposed ^{his} political theory. Karl Marx presented his political theory in communist agenda.

Political theory of Karl Marx was based on formation of classless society and transition of political principle towards communist order

Feudalism \Rightarrow Capitalism \Rightarrow socialism
 \Rightarrow Communism



According to Karl Marx end goal of political consciousness is creation of communist utopia. Where class differences and exploitation of workers will be absent.

Political theory of Karl Marx

Historical materialism

1) Dialectic materialism

Hegeian dialectic influenced Karl's dialectic materialism. His dialectic was based on the struggle of material rather than manifestation of soul.

2) Material struggle gave rise to political system (evolution of political system)

Material struggle was the foundation of formation and evolution of political system.

3) Historical battle of haves and have-nots

He believed haves and have-nots are in perpetual struggle since the beginning of time which propelled political beliefs.

Class Struggle

1) Struggle of proletariat and Bourgeoisie

Karl Marx suggested that proletariat (working class) are exploited by bourgeoisie (ruling class) and they are in continuous struggle.

2) Control through sacred games

Religion, family, media, class system are sacred games through which ruling class control working class. "Religion is opium of masses"

3) Alienation of workers from work

Class struggle is manifested when ruling class alienate workers from their work and create surplus capital. This further intensifies class str difference.

Contribution of Karl Marx on Political Thought

1) Revolution of Proletariat (Russian revolution)

Karl Marx heavily created political consciousness in working class and brought many revolutions against bourgeoisie.

2) Expose Understanding of Sacred games as means of control:

Understanding that religion, media, family and class systems are induced to control masses.

3) Struggle for Classless Society

General public are more inclined and determined to achieve classless society. Political thought of classless society is induced.

4) Higher governmental control to eliminate class struggle

His theory laid foundation and encouraged for higher governmental control. As seen in many communist countries

5) Realization of need of welfare programs

Government around the world are more inclined towards social welfare programs to reduce class differences

3)

6) Advocacy for governmental control over means of production

His theory created political realization that government should implement higher control over means of production to regulate Bourgeoisie

7) Exploitation of people highlighted

His theory shed light to exploitation of proletariat in the political sphere. And called for political reforms to reduce this exploitation

8) Struggle to end capitalist captured economic system

Dangers of capitalist captured economic system is highlighted and sense of need of communist economy is cultivated

9) Hope for communist utopia

Political Theory of Karl Marx gave rise to hope for communist utopia

10) Authoritarian regime

Higher governmental control advocated by Karl Marx allowed for authoritarian regime

Conclusion

The whole discussion conclude to a point that political theory of Karl Marx had significant impact on political understanding of the world. Class struggle and historical materialism analysed by Karl Marx lead to formation of communist political theory. The end goal of communist believe to eliminate class differences and an exploiter of worker and created communist utopia.

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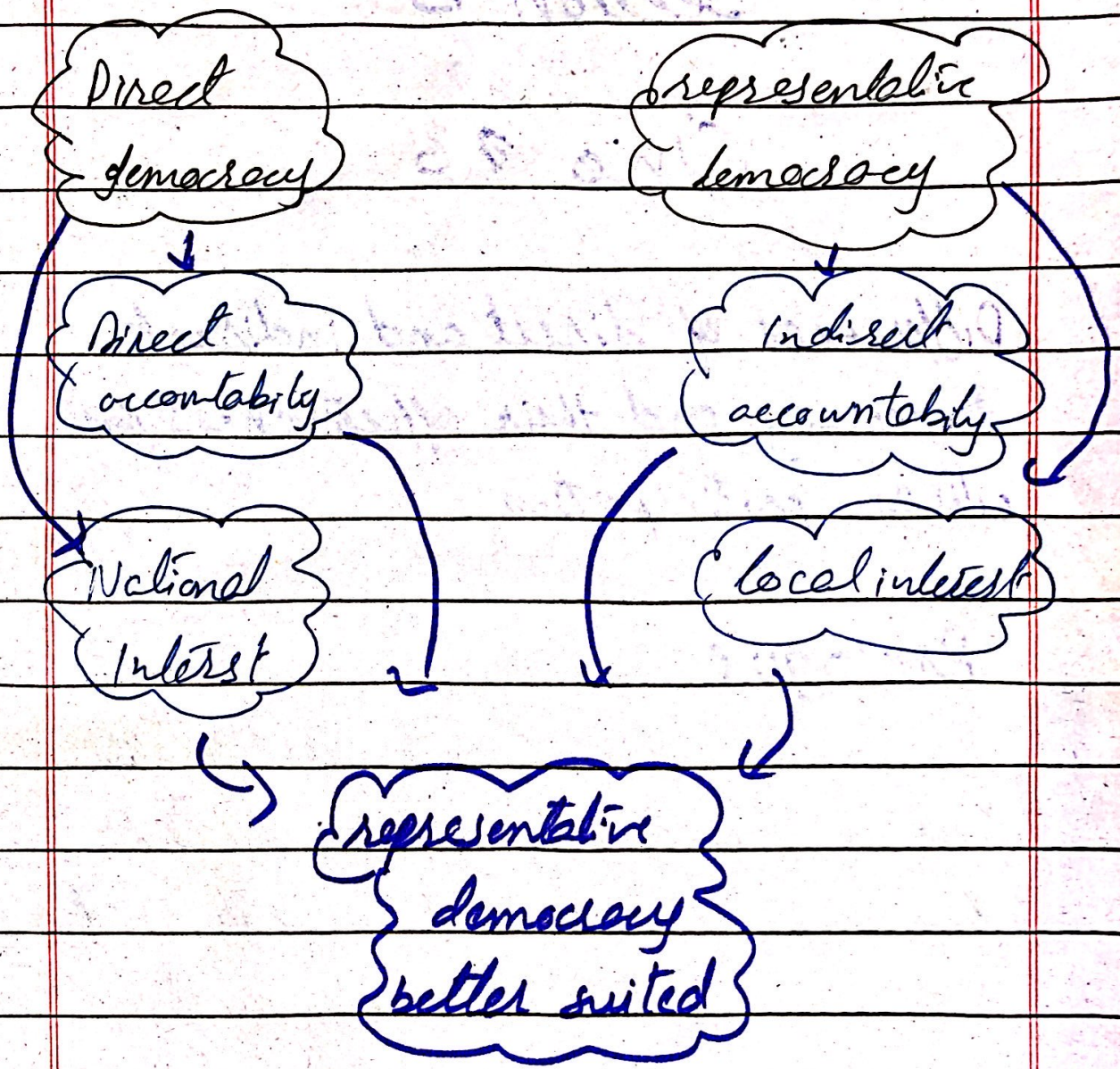
Section B

Qno 76

Differences of direct and indirect democracy and their effectiveness for citizen participation

Prologue

Direct and representative form of democracy are prevalent forms of government in the world. Both have certain merits and demerits. Analysis of merits and demerits of these forms of government along with local composition of a country is major determinant for the political system of that country. Countries like Pakistan and India follow representative democracy while USA follows ^{direct} representative democracy.



Due to a number of prevalent features of representative democracy it is better suited for public participation and public accountability.

Differences of direct and indirect democracy

Philosophical

1) Selection of electoral college

In direct democracy electoral college are people while in representative of people are electoral college of head of government in representative government

2) Public executive relation

Public and executive are linked directly in direct democracy while public is linked through representative in representative democracy

3) Executive accountability

Executive is accountable to the people in direct democracy

4) local interest ensured

Direct democracy ensure national interest while representative democracy ensure local interest as well

Practical differences

1) Direct and Indirect voting

People cast direct vote for president/PM in direct democracy while public cast vote for their representative in indirect democracy

2) Representative accountable to public

Concept of accountability is different. Public holds the person they have cast the vote for responsible for their affairs

3) Representative advocate to local interest

Elected representative, as they are answerable to people, respect their interest. In direct democracy national interest are preferred

4) Ethnic heterogeneity advocate for representative democracy

Diverse heterogeneity within a country is major factor for advocacy for representative democracy

5) Executive indirect responsible to public

System of accountability of head of the state or government is exercised through representative in representative democracy while the head of state is direct responsible to public in direct democracy

1) Representative democracy more suitable for public participation and accountability

1) Public have stronger bond with their representative

General public holds stronger bond to representative as he is member of that locality

2) Representative, from local community, is easily accessible

Due to easy accessibility of representative is calls for better accountability

2) Representatives also advocate for local interest

As local interests are protected hence general public are more inclined to participate in governance

4) Political vision of representative more
conside with local public

As visions of representative
and an locals are considered
hence people are inclined to participate

5) ~~4~~ Increase competition at regional level

People hold their
representative accountable which
create healthy competition in leaders

6) Ethnic heterogeneity is satisfied

Representative democracy is better
suited to ease ethnic heterogeneity
and increase accountability
and participation

Conclusion

To conclude direct and representative democracy holds their merits and demerits. Representative democracy due to its ability to enhance local participation is better suited to create public participation and public accountability.

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Study FPSC recommended books for conceptual clarity