



POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER - I

PART II

SECTION - A

QUESTION 2

Critically evaluate the foundations of the "social contract" illustrated by various political philosophers. Are these foundations still valid in the current era of populism?

ANSWER:

Introduction:-

Rousseau, Hobbes and Locke are three of philosophers which suggested social contract theory. Hobbes and Locke belong to England but were born in different eras.

Hobbes was born in 1588 and Locke was



- In the view of John Locke &

Natural Law:-

He demonstrates the state of nature through the bible in which it states that first human when came he was social and was in contract with nature.

There was natural law from day first and everyone was held equal before law and the state of nature.

03 drawback of natural law.

- 1- lack of legislation
- 2- NO state for the implement of natural law.
- 3- lack of Judiciary.

These were the error and drawbacks found in natural law and to cover up all these flaws and drawbacks you need a social contract.

How one have to choose a sovereign by themselves who will represent them on their behalf.

Right of liberty: John also said that you also should have right to liberty.



Law making :-

According to Rousseau law making must be in general not particular or the will of a single person.

Law must be made as beneficial for the majority of the public and on which majority members of society agrees.

∴ In the view of Hobbes:-

Might is right :-

In the view of Hobbes the nature of state is absolute power of sovereignty. No right for revolution exist in the thoughts of Hobbes.

Hobbes was a believer in the final concept of sovereign. He truly believe that sovereign is always right when he have ^{been} given the authority and then when he says something that will be the final answer and can never be questioned and asked for any change.



born in 1632.

As compared to these two Rousseau was born in France and was brought in completely different style and in different environment.

Human nature :-

According to Hobbes human nature is selfish and cunning. It only thinks about himself and individual benefits.

In the theory of Hobbes there is no concept of just and unjust, right and wrong, good or bad. In his theory he said there is war against everything beyond basic ethics.

In case of human nature Hobbes thinks exactly opposite to the thoughts of Locke. He said that human nature existed from always and laws were from forever. He was against the concept of selfishness.

• Social Contract in view of
Rousseau :

and can exercise the right if you are not satisfied to from your sovereign you have right to remove him and appoint one of your choice.

Now we find difference between John Locke and Hobbes. Hobbes thinks that sovereign can not be questioned but Locke gives citizen ~~right~~ to question it.

Conclusions:

Rousseau theory have more modern implications and imp practically implemented as compare d to the Locke and Hobbes. Switzerland follows the philosophy of Rousseau and he implement its rules. People of Switzerland make the law and government follow the law made by people. And is considered as the best democratic country of world.



state and sovereign:-

According to Rousseau community surrenders its power to a person and then he becomes a public person.

When the community is in its passive form it is called as state.

And one community in its active form is called sovereign.

Subject and citizens:-

The people of a state are subject as well as citizens at the same point.

When the citizens are following the law they are called subject.

When the citizens are making the law they are acting as citizens.

Active and passive:-

Citizens of a country may act differently towards the society in different situations.

When they are making the law they act as active members of society.

When they follow the law they act as passive members of society.



QUESTION 5:-

Write a short note on following:

ANSWER:

a) Political dynamics of pressure groups

Political parties:-

A group of people more or less organized having same or nearly same opinion regarding issues that concern the state and which struggle for political power in order to realize its goal and objective.

Difference of political parties and pressure

The difference between political parties and pressure is only that political parties always show up on screen. Political parties have election and always come in front foot but pressure groups don't have election system.

Some countries like America have legalised these pressure group

NRA = National Rifle Association (America)

↳ work for lobby (guns)



not be overriden by Parliamentary action.

2. Judicial review:-

Courts in many countries have the authority of Judicial review allowing them to assess the constitutionality of legislative actions. If a law is found to be unconstitutional, it can be declared void, thereby limiting parliamentary sovereignty.

3. International law and Treaties

1. International agreements:-

Participating in international agreements and treaties may constrain parliamentary sovereignty. Treaties may require change to domestic laws to align with international obligations, limiting the absolute autonomy of legislative body.

2. Supranational organization:-

Membership in supranational organization such as European Union can also place constraints on parliamentary sovereignty. Decisions

In UK there is no space for pressure groups

Political parties characteristics:

political parties have agreement and fundamental rights.

Use of constitutional means to achieve power.



1- Elections

2- Use of ballots not bullets

Role of leadership and organization.



1- MNA

2- MP

3- Workers.

The major role of leaders.

The political parties have major role in public opinion.

Most of the time political party took start from pressure groups.

2- Marx theory of class struggle

Karl Marx theory of class struggle, a cornerstone of a broader ideology posits that historical development is driven by the perpetual conflict between two primary classes in capitalist system.



SECTION B:

Question 6:-

Discuss the political ----- various countries

ANSWER:-

-: introduction :-

The sovereignty of parliament, often referred to as parliamentary sovereignty, is a fundamental principle in many democratic countries. However, a political and legal constraint exist in various forms shaping the key to extent to which parliamentary sovereignty is exercised. Here are some key factors that contribute to these constraints.

:- Constitutional Limits :-

1. Written Constitutions:-

In countries with written constitutions, parliamentary sovereignty is often constrained by constitutional provisions that define the powers and limits of legislative branch. These documents may outline specific rights and protection that can-



Bourgeoisie :-

The capitalist class that owns and controls the means of production, accumulating wealth through the exploitation of labor and the sale of commodities.

Proletariat :-

The working class, lacking ownership of means of production, sells its labor to the bourgeoisie, facing economic exploitation and poor working conditions.

Conclusion :-

Marx contends that the inherent contradictions within capitalism create a volatile relationship between these classes, leading to intensified class struggle. He predicts that this conflict will ultimately culminate in a proletarian revolution overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing a classless society - communism.

Despite evolving historical contexts, Marx's theory of class struggle remains influential in understanding society dynamics, economic inequality and power structures, shaping debates on social justice and political change.



and regulations from these bodies may supersede national and laws in certain areas:

- Human right protections

Human rights legislation:

Many countries have enacted human rights legislation and international human rights norms may constrain parliamentary actions that violate these rights. Courts and international bodies may intervene to protect fundamental rights against legislative overreach.

Judicial safeguards:

Independent judiciaries play a crucial role in upholding human rights and may challenge parliamentary decisions that infringe upon these rights.

- Political checks and balance

Separation of Powers:

The separation of powers doctrine serves



is a check on parliamentary sovereignty. Executive and Judicial branches can act as a counter balance to legislative power, preventing any one branch from becoming too dominant.

Political accountability :-

Public opinion and election can serve as constraints on a parliament's actions. Elected representatives may be reluctant to pass controversial or unpopular laws that could lead to electoral consequences.

8 Devolution of powers 8

Regional Autonomy :-

In countries with federal or devolved structures, regional government may have a degree of legislative autonomy. This can limit the national parliament's sovereignty in certain policy areas, as regional legislatures may have independent decision making power.



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Conclusion:-

While Parliamentary Sovereignty is a fundamental principle, these political and legal constraints demonstrate the complex interplay between democratic governance, individual rights and the rule of law in various countries. The specific nature and extent of these constraints vary widely across different legal and political systems.

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