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## Section A

Q#2 Critically evaluate the foundation of social contract illustrated by various political philosophers? Are these foundations still valid in current era of populism?

### Introduction:

Three eminent philosophers presented the idea of social contract. All these contracts were presented on the basis of their personal experiences. Thomas Hobbes faced a ~~trous~~ troubled period and presented the theory in his work Leviathan (1651) in which he advocated the central authority. John Locke witnessed the glorious period and presented the theory in his work Two Treatises of Government emphasised on the rights. Moreover, Jean Jacques Rousseau presented his theory is The social contract discussed the concept of social contract and idea of general will of the people. However, all these contracts presented the different types of contracts to run a govern

## Social contract of Thomas Hobbes

social contract of Thomas Hobbes  
Start with human nature then it  
explains the state of nature and  
then why there is need for the  
contract.

**Human Nature:** As Thomas Hobbes  
witnessed the dark period of  
England. He saw the period where  
people revolted against the king. Therefore,  
according to Thomas Hobbes humans  
are selfish, cunning, egoistic, narcissistic  
and combative. Humans try to satisfy  
their soul at any cost. He called human  
a **Monster** and to overcome one monster  
there is a need of another **bigger**  
**monsters**

## State of Nature

• "The war of all against all"  
He believed that humans were living in  
state of nature. There were no law in this  
state. However, might was right. In order  
to correct human behaviour there is  
need to control this behaviour because  
no one was secure there. For rights

projection contract was required

## Social contract

The contract will be formed between authority and community and community had to shun their rights in return of contract social security. No one is allowed to go against the sovereign he has the absolute power over community.

## Criticism on Thomas Hobbes social contract

- (i) Promoted absolutism
- (ii) promoted authoritarianism
- (iii) Apprehended all rights to freedom of speech, liberty and revolt. against sovereign
- (iv) Those of sacrifice freedom for sake of security deserve neither freedom nor security.

(Benjamin Franklin)

- (v) Unilateral contract can not be dismissed

## John lock social contract

### Human Nature

He stated that man is simple kind, just and humble. However, he in nutshell human is overall good in nature.

State of nature He explained the human state of nature through religious

perspective. He took reference from  
bible that ~~human~~<sup>in</sup> state of nature  
everyone was equal. Man used to  
distribute resources equally. Nature  
provides resources and human used it  
equally. If everything was good why  
need for contract?

### Social contract

The society has the drawback  
it does have the legislature, executive  
and judiciary. In order to overcome  
these drawback the contract is required.  
There should be bilateral contract (king)  
Sovereign should be chosen <sup>from</sup> the  
community. King should represent the  
community. However he emphasises that  
right to liberty is more crucial than  
anything. People has the right to  
revolt against king if there is issue of  
not following the demand of community.

### Criticism

- (i) He took the reference from religion
- (ii) Society In philosophy, religion are  
philosophy are two separate things.

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# Jean Jacques Rousseau Social contract

Man is born free but  
everywhere in chain.

(Jean Jacques Rousseau)

He presented the idea that new social contract is required on the basis of "General will". As society is the web of interacting individual new contract should not be made on particular will. It should represent the masses.

According to Rousseau community surrendered rights to the community and community become the body politics or Public Person.

In community people have the dual role they are Subject and citizens at will.

Active community



sovereign people

Passive community



State

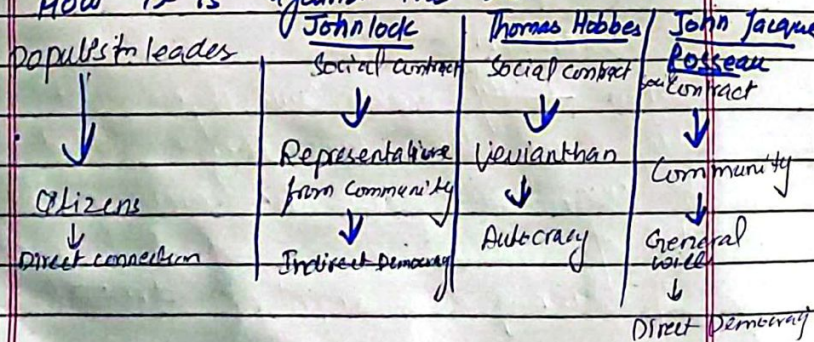
When society make laws they are called citizen  
when people follow laws they are called Subject  
However, through this he criticize the idea of Thomas Hobbes social contract of shunning one's right to individual sovereignty

Moreover, he also criticized the Locke's idea of giving legislative rights to sovereign. However, John Jacques was in favour of General will.

**Criticism:-** It is difficult for mass to agree on a point.  
**Social contract and era of Populism**

Populism represents that people wants should be implemented by dodging social contract established between government and citizens in return of other benefits. However, Populism depicts direct relationship between leader and the leader according to Max Weber it helps to fill the lacunas of society. However, it represent General will without any formal institution However it is against the social contract.

How it is against the social contract



## Q#5 Political Dynamics of Pressure group

### Introduction

pressure groups are representation of a group on the particular group to exert pressure on the government for legislation, policy and justice related matter. Pressure groups are informal group that can change or form public opinion. Such pressure group can change the course of politics. As they are informal groups they exert pressure on government regarding any issues such group extent of pressure is measure through its size and populism.

### Types of pressure group that influence the political decision.

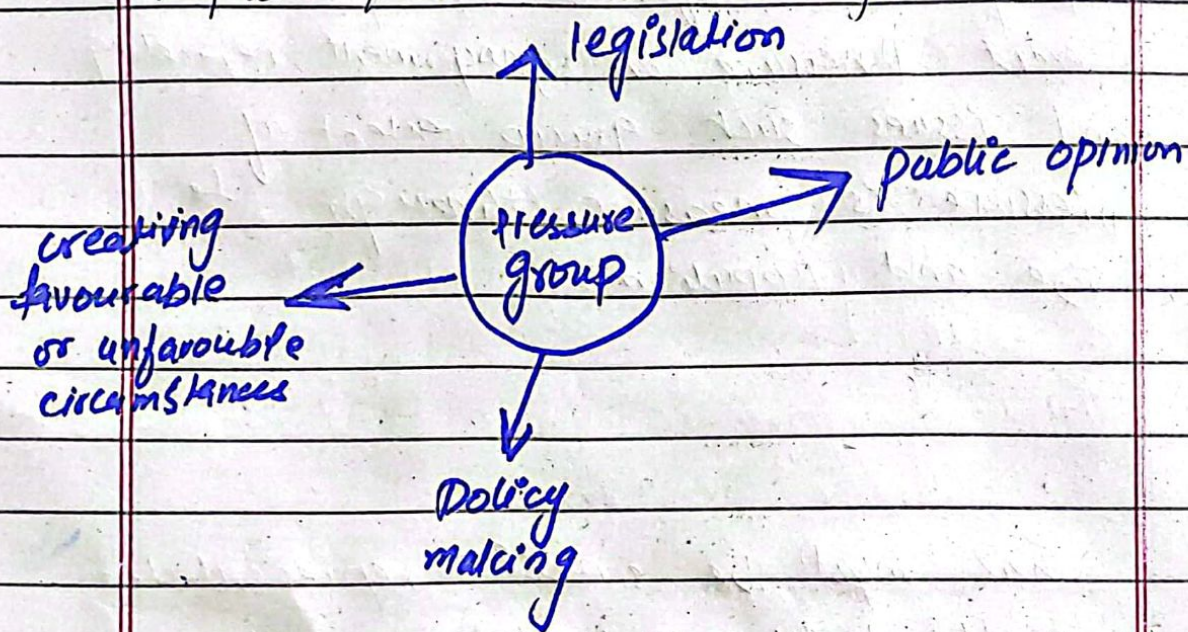
There must be small representation on the larger representation of the group. Small groups can influence the government policies indirectly and large group can influence the political dynamics directly.

## How pressure impact the political Dynamics

According to the Book **Pioneering** by Bently presented the idea of ~~Business~~ economic approach used by pressure group to change the dynamics of politics.

o Business unions pressure governments to cut taxes

similarly other pressure groups like formed on the cause of religion, environment or any other cause impact pressure on the governments.



According to **Competition theory** the pressure of a group compel the government to adjust the policies according if government is able

(3)

create a equilibrium between these pressure group it will then represent the competition to halt the maximum pressure group. **Business unions** pressure to cut the taxes exert pressure to policy maker to cater their demand.

**Similarity, Transgender act 2018** amendment by religious pressure group on legislative to cater demand is the example of pressure group etc impacting the course of politics. Moreover, **large pressure group** create favourable and unfavourable ~~map~~ opinion about a political party which helps them in election campaigns. ~~Also~~ Furthermore, **impact of media pressure** demanding the government to change their foreign policy on specific issue also represent the pressure group. **Western social media** impacted their government opinion regarding **Palestine issue** representing the pressure group. Sometimes pressure group demand for ~~general~~ collective benefit sometimes these pressure group ~~also~~ violent. **Non-state actors** pressuring



Pakistani government to revoke the 25th Amendment. However, different pressure group impact different on the political dynamics.

## (b) Marx Theory of Class Struggles

Karl Marx theory is based on the factors of production, relationship of production and superstructure of the society. Karl Marx theory is dependent on the economic factors. The economic factors create the conflicts between haves and have not. The one who control the factor of production are the ruling or commanding class while who don't are the worker class. This an-equal distribution of resources create the conflict. It give rise to the theory of capitalism which represent the concentration of wealth in few hands.

Factors of production:

Factors of production are

technology, & resources used to produce.

## Relation of production.

As resources of production, it increases the overall the production. This relationship is directly proportion.

**Burgeois**

owns factors of production

owns resources

commanding reeading

Exploit people, <sup>have control</sup> over control Superstructure of society (laws, policy and resources)

Main status through continuous progress due to control over economic resources

**Proletariat**

does not own any resources

worker or labour class

followers

No access to resources

Fullfill only basic needs

**Economic Reason for Pulling the status.**

Karl Marx presented the idea of class differences on the basis of resources. The one who controls resources rules the society. The concentration of wealth and nothing of any one class can lead to have control over **Superstructure of Society** where they make laws form policies according which benefits them. Furthermore, this leads to the **Capitalism** in which there is the concentration of wealth. The one class exploit and other being exploited. The control over legislative and executive body further exacerbates the class conflict of the society.

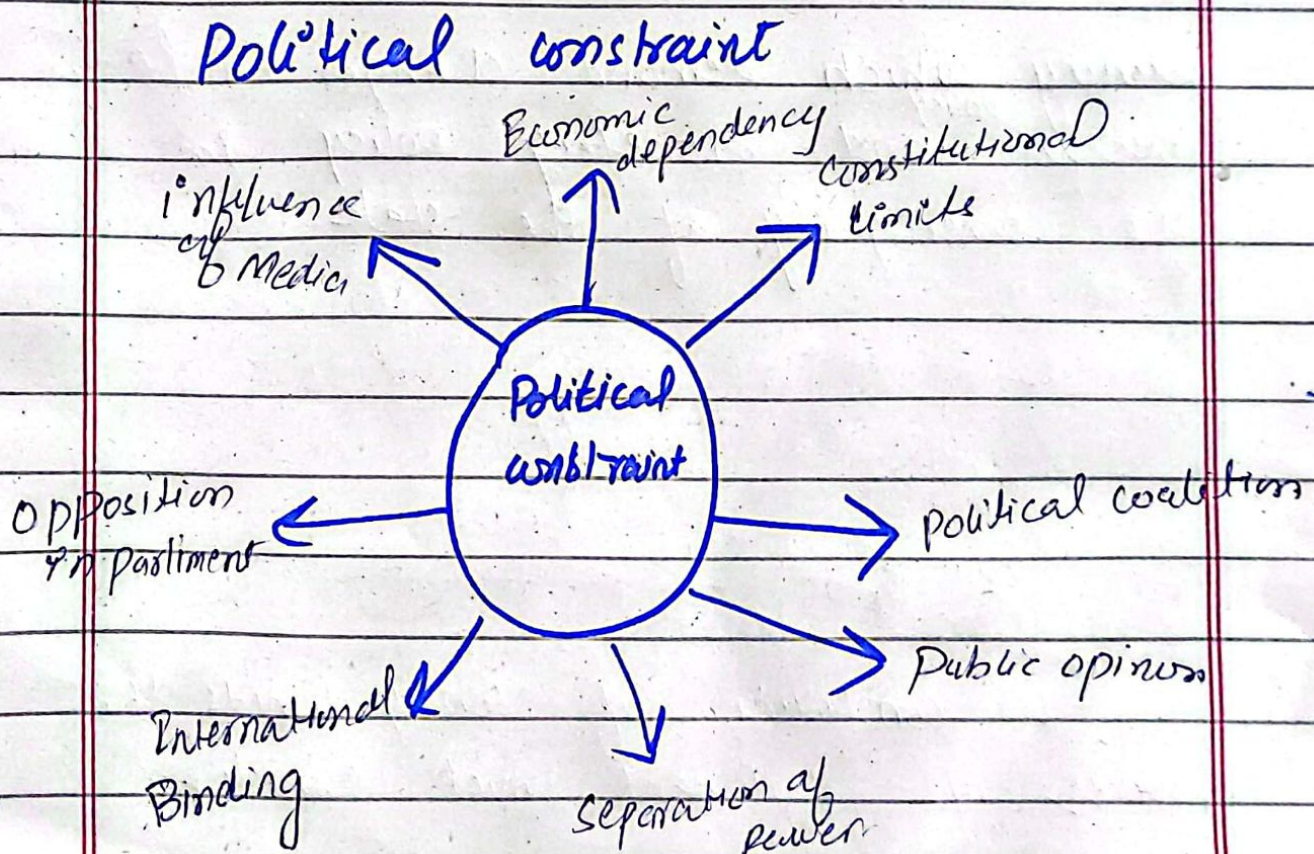
### (Section-B)

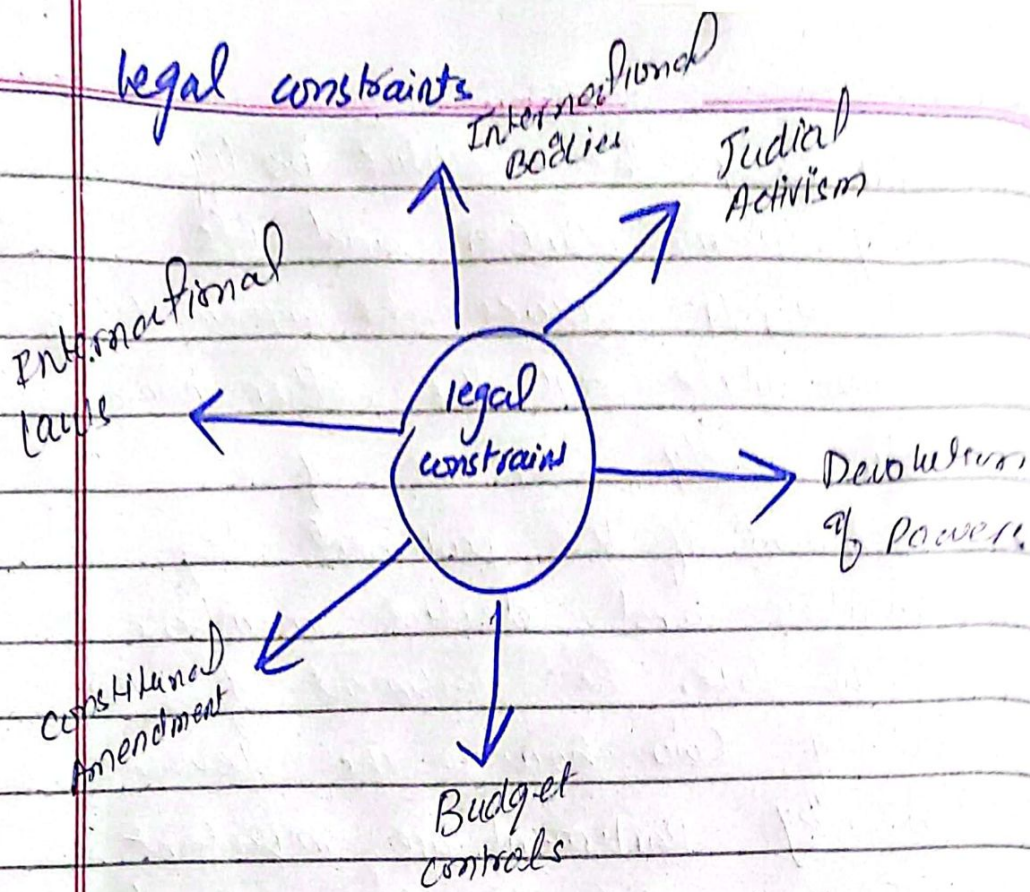
Discuss the political and legal constraint on the sovereignty of parliament in various countries?

#### Introduction

The sovereignty of the Parliament is the corner stone of the

The democracy. The executive body consist of prime minister and its cabinet which ensures the implementation of law while on the other hand legislative body comprises of all members of the parliament i.e. lawmakers and elective members of the state. The Parliament of is consist of two houses. The decision taken by Parliament are important in foreign policy, law making, and budgeting. However, any challenge to Parliament is considered as a challenge to the democracy of the country or state.





## Economic dependency

Economic dependency on international bodies demands **SAP** Structural Adjustment policies in country. which demand changes in fiscal budget and monetary policy impact the sovereignty of the state. Recently IMF Demands to include climate subject in fiscal Policy of 2024-25 of Pakistan.

## Constitutional limits

constitution of country limits the power of parliament. which sometimes

hinders its decision making

## Opposition in Parliament

Opposition in Parliament sometimes prioritize self-interest or party interest over national interest which hinders the Parliament proceeding on important issues