

Section-1

Q no 2: ANS

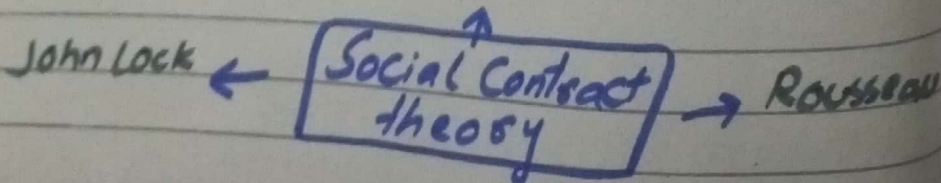
→ Introduction

in order to live in society in order, people make a social contract. "Social contract is an agreement between the people and the state which exhibits some rules"

- John Austin -

From the very beginning of the evolution of political thoughts, the need of social contract had realized. Different political philosophers from the world had given the idea of a social contract including Thomas Hobbes, John lock and Rousseau. They all give their own perception about a social contract.

Thomas Hobbes



The Foundation of the Social Contract

As discussed earlier three political philosophers had given the social contract theory

* Thomas Hobbes

Hobbes was from England. He observed the era of monarchs including King Charles I, Charles II etc.

■ State of Nature

According to Hobbes, in the state of nature there was a "Chaos". Means a lawless society. Everyone was fighting for its survival. The life is insecure

People must surrender their
• Life • Liberty • Freedom
• Rights to the one absolute authority.

■ Hobbes's Social Contract theory's features and their loopholes

a. Absolute Authority

Hobbes urged for the absolute authority in order

to avoid "Chaos" in the state. However,

"According to Aristotle Authority corrupts a man while the absolute authority corrupts absolutely"

b- Surrender of rights

According to Hobbes people should surrender their rights before the law to ensure their life.

- Freedom
- Rights
- Life

However, critics believed that than people will lose their "Say" in the democratic process. To surrender all rights leave no room for the people for their opinion people may lose freedom of expression freedom of choice etc.

c- Responsive government

Hobbes pursued the idea of peace. According to him, once people obeyed the law, the government would

take care of their issue.
Where the idea is that
how government take care
the rest when it
does not know about the
problems in the society.

John Lock

John LOCK was an political philosopher who also had given the social contract theory

■ state of nature

According to John Lock in the state of nature there was a natural law. A natural law provided a man his rights equally.

■ Absence of Executive Legislature and Judiciary in John Social Contract

No legislature, Executive and the Judiciary are present in John's social contract.

Law

■ Glorify blood revolution

John had also witnessed the time of chaos at the time of King.

John glorifies the blood revolution.

Raise voice for rights is the motive of John's theory.

■ Human as Selfless, kind and Sympathetic.

John presents human as kind and good who shared their right in a society.

It Contradicts with the idea of Hobbes

who call human as an "monster".

Hobbes gives the idea of controlling monster by bigger monster.

■ Favors the idea of democracy

To attain rights lock favors and encourage the democratic system in an social contract.

validity of social contract today

→ China, North Korea

are the dominant examples of absolutism. In China, people may have rights at some extent while in north Korea there is an absolute authority system.

e.g. People's Republic of China

where people have surrendered their rights before the state.

In China, people have **NO** political rights.

→ Democratic countries

Including USA, UK, Pakistan, India, Germany, Switzerland etc are the democratic countries where people have certain rights according to the constitution.

Conclusion

Social contract in the society depicts the relationship between the state and the people. They are linked.

with the System. The
need of social control
is covered by late
political philosophers.
However, they rightly
predicted and build the
idea. Its validity is
still relevant in the
modern world.

ANS no 3:

(b) Marx theory of class struggle

Marx ~~was~~ was an German
philosopher and political
scientist. He witnessed the
evolution of Industrialization.

idea of Forces of Production

"Any change in forces of
production demands a change in
the factors relation of
production" Karl Marx

forces of production here
refers to the mean of
production

→ Land → Labour → Capital
of the society
• Relation of Productions

Have	Have not
The upper class (Capitalist)	The working class (Labour)
↓	↓
Out put seekers	Input

→ Exploitation of Labours from Capitalists

According to the Marx,
in the **Capitalism** the
labour are exploited by the
upper class.

Exploitation carried out in
the form of

- **Wage Compensation (low)**
- **More working hours**
- **Unequal Profit sharing**
- **power in the hand of elite**

Karl Marx was not happy
with the capitalistic form
of government where people
the system facing misery in

• Political Dynamics of pressure groups

→ Pressure Groups

Pressure groups are although **not directly** parts in the **government**. However, they **influence** the decision making of the **legislature**.

Examples

Pressure groups are very influential in the **American** political system. e.g. **American Gun Lobby**, **merchants in the legislature of America**, "who even manipulates peace or war in different countries for the pursuance of interests in the **American Senate**"

— **Abdul Sattar, FP of Pakistan** —

There are no pressure groups are active in **UK** and **Europe**.

Political Dynamics

• personal interests

As discussed earlier, they influences the decisions, even to pursue their interest

Some times they might do this with good intentions.

- to promote business
- bring stability
- welfare of the state

• Ensure rights

Some time Pressure groups come up with the union in order to ensure public rights

China & Pakistan Chaired G77 at COP27 for the bailout of funds specifically for the vulnerable countries "Loss & Damage fund"

• Appointment

For the major appointment, they do pressurized

the legislatures of or the
other organ of the state.

example

GMF and the world
bank chief appointment

(Section - B)

Ans No: 6

Introduction

Sovereignty of the state,
depicts who how much inde-
pendent the state is actually.

Sovereignty exhibits the
powers of the state. Simi-
larly, sovereign parliament
is the prominent feature
of the an independent
and dominant state

A systematic operations

in the government or state's political system dignifies its political culture

— Ryan diawl

Montesquieu emphasized on the idea of a strong political system having a legislature.

→ Sovereignty of Parliament in the USA and Constraints

United states is a federation with parliamentary system of government
Bicameral system

Parliament of USA

Upper house

Lower house

Senate

House of

(named: Congress)

representatives

100 senators

(50 states)

650 members

• written law (Constitution)

In USA, they have written Constitution, with only **7 articles** and **27 amendments**

• Rigidity in constitution

This constitution is so rigid. Not easy to amend.

• Law passing from the parliament

To pass both civil and constitutional law simple majority is required
50% + 1.

• Head of state : president

Head of the state is also the executive who come in the government through "referendum".
people vote directly and elect president

• Separation of power

Montesquieu's political ideology is very fastly reflected in the US political system. where the state organs work separately.

- Executive
- Legislature
- Judiciary

• Checks & balances

"There is no severance" in
the US political system"
- **Fisher**

This system was introduced in
the US political system by
then president of America
Woodrow Wilson.

• Parliament Court of impeachment
can remove President

→ Sovereign Parliament of
Pakistan and its
political & legal constraints

Pakistan is an sovereign
democratic **federation**. It has
a bicameral legislature.

• Parliament of Pakistan

Upper house
↓
Senate

Lower house
↓
National assembly
of Pakistan
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• Executive

prime minister is the executive and also the head of cabinet

• vote of no confidence

parliament has power of conducting vote of no confidence and remove the prime minister and its cabinet

• passing bills or law making

In Pakistan

Legislature → parliament

has a power to pass any bill with a simple majority.

• parliament checks over the power of executive and judiciary

parliament being "a law maker" has a power of restricting over or limiting of state to stay in limits.

• Protector of fundamental rights

Parliament in Pakistan protects the basic fundamental rights of people.

Conclusion

A sovereign parliament is the unique and prominent feature of the strong and effective political system. Its non-relaxance and transparency brings peace in the country. It helps a state to maintain its very constitutional system. The USA and Pakistan's political systems exhibit the feature of strong and defined sovereign parliament system in the world.