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NOA (MOCK) us?

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(1)

Q. NO # 3

(i) Rousseau's theory of General will-

1- Introduction

talk about the qs statement in the introduction. it's irrelevant

Rousseau was a French Philosopher. He was born in 1712 in Geneva.

His book name was "Discourse on the origin of inequality."

He was died in 1778.

(i) Concept of human Nature

man was a good by his nature. He said man by nature is not good bad and corrupt. Physical environment makes man good and bad

2- Rousseau concept of General will

(i) General will Sovereign

must be raised only in the community as a whole. Theory of General will Popular Sovereignty

(ii) Sovereignty must be indivisible

Sovereignty must not be divided. Sovereignty belongs to the whole community which is a collective body.

(iii) Sovereignty cannot be represented

People cannot surrender their Sovereign Power to an individual. Because it is not like the People.

(iv) Best form of Government is aristocracy

Aristocracy means rule of few People, who are elected by People only during election time. Once the election is overed the People are enslaved by their representatives.

### (v) Legislature

Legislature must be composed by whole society like Greek city.

### 3. Concept of General will

the general will, general will is my will. If I obey my will, it means it obey myself. And if I obey myself, it means "I am free".

Rousseau developed the theory of general will for establish popular sovereignty.

### 4. Concept of State of nature

#### (i) Pre-Political stage

State of a nature was a Pre-political stage, but not Pre social stage.

(ii) Cave man was Free

Cave man was free, healthy & honest and happy. He could not be good or bad. He was concerned only with the satisfaction of Physical needs.

(iii) Equal, Independent and contented

man changed his way of living. Cave man was living in peace and harmony. No ties and obligations, Hence he was happy. There was no property, no industries, no arts and no science in this stage man was independent.

not properly answered.

(ii)

## Marxism

### 1- Introduction of Karl Marx

Karl Marx was a Philosopher. He was born in Germany in 1818. He was the son of the successful lawyer. His family was Jewish. Marx met Frederick Engels, who was to be his friend. He was born in the era of capitalism. In those days monarchy was in peak.

### 2- Marxism

Marx says that "A man eat to live". A man is moved to activity and struggle by his material needs. He does not believe in the free will of man. He dislikes the monarchy. According to Karl Marx Democracy is the best form of the government.

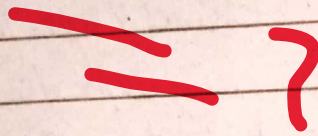
According to Karl Marx every revolution came in the world due to mind idea.

### 3. Principals

#### (i) Forces of Product

Tractors, soil and raw material  
are forces of Product

workers



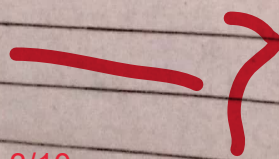
#### (ii) Relation of Product

forces of Production create these  
relation of Production -  
any change in  
forces of Production will  
demand in the forces  
of Production change relation  
of Production

Hases - which People who always  
command all time

Hases not - which People who  
obey all time.

short and incomplete answer. not comprehensive.



## QNO # 5

Discuss Aristotle's contribution to the history of Political thoughts.

### 1 - Aristotle Introduction

He was a greek Philosopher and Scientist. He was born at the Stagira macedoniae. He was the Student of Plato in the age of 17. He died in Euboea in 322 bc.

irrelevant introduction.

### 2 - Political thoughts

#### Ideal State

headings should be elaborate and self explanatory

#### (i) Population

population what?

Population to keep the state self sufficient but should not rise beyond certain ~~maximum~~ - Large Population could create many Problems.

(ii) - Territory

Territory Should be neither too large nor too small. Territory should be hard to access by enemy and easy to access by its people. It must have access to sea for the trade and naval purpose.

(iii) Divisions of Society

There are two classes of people in a state.

- (1) Citizens
- (2) Slaves -

There are six tasks in society which are performed by these two classes of people.

- ① Agriculture
- ② Art
- ③ Craft
- ④ Defence
- ⑤ Ruling
- ⑥ Religion.



Slavery is natural. Some are born to rule. And some are born to slave. It means Aristotle starts the slavery culture - from six tasks, Three tasks performed by the slave class.

- ① Agriculture
- ② Craft
- ③ Art

Three tasks performed by the ruling class

- ① Defence
- ② Ruling
- ③ Religion.

#### (iv) Education

only man citizens has Right to get the education. It was totally opposite to Plato - Education must be uniform and state responsibility.

#### (v) Property

He was against the ownership of common Property. It is difficult to

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(10)

to manage. He divides the  
Property into Personal  
and Public Property -  
He wants to look like  
Communism system.

### (vi) Rule of Law

The Right  
of Governance are  
not restricted to one  
class. All citizens participate  
in state's affairs and  
take responsibilities. You  
have to right define  
you laws and constitutions.  
This was to totally opposite  
to Plato.

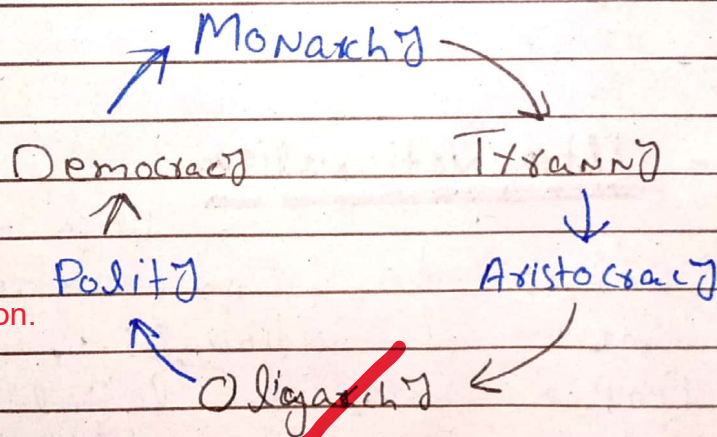
### 3- Aristotle classification of Government

Aristotle had studied 158 constitution in his time.

Number of Ruler (NoR)	Good Form	Bad Form
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
many	Polity	Democracy

### Aristotle cycle

improve the structure, arguments, paper presentation and grammar.



end the answer with conclusion.

Monarchy is stable government Tyranny is bad form of monarchy

After monarchy comes aristocracy it is pure stable government - oligarchy is the bad form of aristocracy -

After aristocracy comes Polity is pure stable government Democracy is the bad form of Polity.

(Section-B)Qno # 8 (i)  
Principles of Ultra-Nationalism1- NATIONALISM

The People who have same race, language, religion, history, culture, literature, ~~and~~ Economic interests and Political Aspiration, feeling of nationalism Awakened them. Nationalism teaches us to love our motherland.

2- Ultra nationalism

Ultra nationalism Refers to an extreme form of nationalism, where People have an <sup>intense</sup> loyalty to their own country and ethnic group.

3- Principles of Ultra nationalism.(i) Extreme Nationality

Ultra nationalism has intense loyalty and devotion to their own nation and or ethnic group.

(ii) Ethnocentrism

Ultra nationalism often promotes the idea of ethnic or cultural purity, emphasizing the importance of preserving the dominant ethnic group identity and group.

(iii) Aggressive Nationalism

Ultra nationalist may advocate for aggressive and expansionist policies to secure the nation's interest and dominance.

(iv) Supremacy and Superiority

Ultra nationalist believe in the superiority of their nation's culture or race. They may promote the idea of their nation.

(ii)  
Merits of Confederation.

4- What is Confederation

Confederation is a system political in which several independent states are joining come together to form a union while retaining their sovereignty and autonomy. In a confederation member states delegate the power to a central state authority. In confederation where power is divided b/w centers and sub units.

~~The~~ European state has confederation model.

Confederation has different forms of integration.

Confederat<sup>n</sup> is often contrasted with federation, where power is divided between a central government and subunits.

## 2-Merits of Confederation

Confederation is associate with a Sovereign State.

Confederation have certain several merits that make them attractive

### (i) Sovereignty and Autonom

member state in confederation retain a significant degree of sovereignty and autonomy. They can govern them selves independently.

### (ii) Flexibility and Diversity

Flexibility of a confederation allows for varying policies and practices in different regions and preferences.

### (iii) Combined Policy

Like U.K confederation states have combined foreign policy and center policy.

(iv) Subsidiarity

The Principles of subsidiarity is often emphasized in confederations. Power is centralized and decisions are made by member states.

(v) Limited central Authority

IN

confederation model centers has limited Powers BUT in federation model centers has more Powers

3

10

— 7