

Q. 1.

A: ① Introduction:

Thomas Hobbes is the a prominent philosopher of renaissance period in Europe. John Lock and Jean Jacques Rousseau are considered as his contemporaries and their theory of social contract is considered as basis for modern day constitutions.

② State of Nature as given by Thomas Hobbes

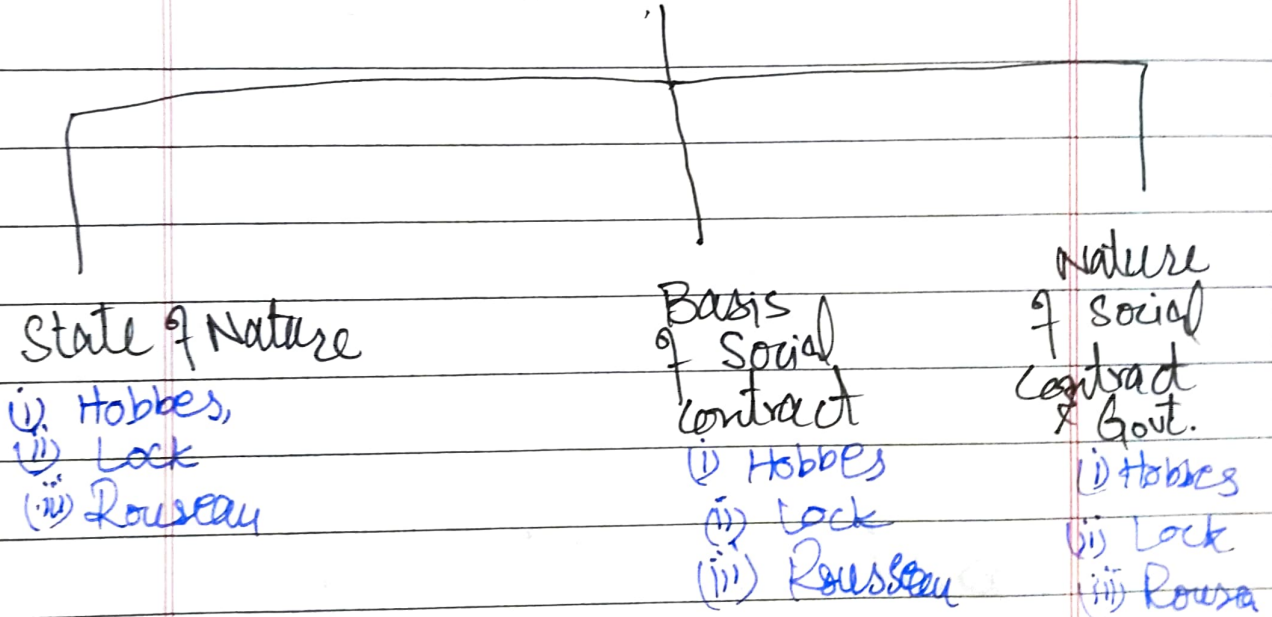
(i) Meaning of concept of "State of Nature"

According to Thomas Hobbes, the state of nature is a pre-historic society.

It is pre-moral, society with no rules, no government no judge and

no body to rule over people. Everyone was dependent on himself.

Comparison of State of Nature and Social Contract.



③ Comparison of State of Nature and Social Contracts of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

(i) State of Nature

(ii) Thomas Hobbes's State of Nature

According to Thomas Hobbes, people in the state of nature were very cruel and Brutish, everyone was ready to do anything for self preservation. He says life in state of nature "was solitary, poor, nasty and Brutish"

(b) John Locke on State of Nature

The notion of John Locke on state of nature is quite opposite to Thomas Hobbes.

He says that people in state of nature were living a life of blessing and peace. There was no conflict and only cooperation. Life in state of nature

was characterized by
 "goodwill, mutual
 cooperation and peace".

(c) Jean Jacques Rousseau
 on state of nature:

The state of nature
 of Rousseau is considered
 as ^{that of} combination of both
 the Hobbes's and Lock's
 characteristics. He thinks
 that people in state
 of nature was neither
 Happy nor unhappy, neither
 conflict nor cooperation,
 The life was "Bliss,
 Timid, isolated, and Mute."

(ii) Comparison of Basis
 of Social Contract.

(a) Thomas Hobbes's
 basis for social contract:
 According to Thomas
 Hobbes, the state

of nature has posed many challenges to man. There was a lot of conflict. Any body can kill anyone in the name of self-preservation. Therefore, they decided to give up their rights to make a social contract.

"In order to achieve peace, man is ready to give up his right to all things and enjoy only that much freedom ^{against others} which he allows others against himself".

This became the basis for social contract.

(b) John-Lock's basis of social contract:

John Lock considers the 'desire to be recognized' as base of social contract. According to Lock, everyone had right to private property in the state of nature. Some people

started acquiring property more than the limits of sufficiency and labour. There arised a desire to be recognized by other members of society called "Amour-de-Propre". As a result, a conflict arose which became basis for social contract.

(iii) Rousseau's basis for social contract:

Rousseau considers arrival of private property as basis for social contract. He says: "The first man, who having enclosed a piece of land, took into his head 'this is mine' and found people simple enough to believe, was the true founder of society". Therefore, arrival of private

property resulted in inequalities which make people to make a social contract.

(iii) Social Contract: Comparison b/w Hobbes, Lock & Rousseau

(a) Thomas Hobbes' Nature of Social Contract:

People in state of nature gave up their rights to all things and decided to make a sovereign.

Thomas Hobbes prefers a Monarch as the best sovereign. The sovereign will protect right to life and property and bring law and order in society.

(b) John Lock's Nature of Social Contract:

According to John Lock, people gave up their freedom to bring make a social contract. He considers

consent of every individual as an important part of social contract. The consent could be 'Tacit consent' or 'Expressed consent'. The sovereign will be formed by opinion of all and will protect the people's rights. If sovereign fails to protect their rights it is duty of people to overthrow him, kill him and bring new sovereign.

① (c) Rousseau's ^{social} Contract.

Rousseau think that two contracts were formed. First one was illegitimate and unfair which gave power to elite. As a result, second contract was formed. It gave protected people's rights. The contract came into existence as a result of "General Will of Society".

④ Conclusion:

In short the theories of Hobbes, Lock and Rousseau are based on the formation of government and social contract. This social contract is in modern form a constitution of a state which protects rights of people.

Q.3.

① Introduction.

The concept of Asabiyyah given by Ibn-e-Khalidun is a prominent theory in the study of political philosophy. It talks about rise and fall of nations and their causes. (For example) It is based on the context

of Muslim civilization
of his time.

② Literal Meaning of Asabiyah:

The term Asabiyah⁹ literally means "Tribes". It is very difficult to exactly define the meaning of the word. It roughly translates as "Tribes". It has relations with a nation.

③ Explanation and content of theory of Asabiyah

According to Ibn-e-Khaldun, Asabiyah refers to a group of people who are tied together by bond of common ancestral linkage or other commonality. The content of theory is falling Muslim civilization of 14th and 15th

centuries. Ibne-Khaldun tried to explain their rise and fall.

④ Basis of Asabiyah:

The basis of formation of Asabiyah is mostly the common ancestors. As Ibne-Khaldun says: "Blood ties creates affection towards blood relatives and religious relations, no harm ought to befall them, nor any trouble come upon them." Ibne-Khaldun considers blood ties a most common cause of formation of and unity of Asabiyah.

⑤ Strength of Asabiyah.

Two factors determine strength of Asabiyah.

(i) Number of people in an Asabiyah.

Number of people

in asabiyah defines its strength & the greater the numbers more will be strength of the Asabiyah. Or Larger tribes have more power and influence as compared to the smaller ones.

(ii) Unity among members of Asabiyah

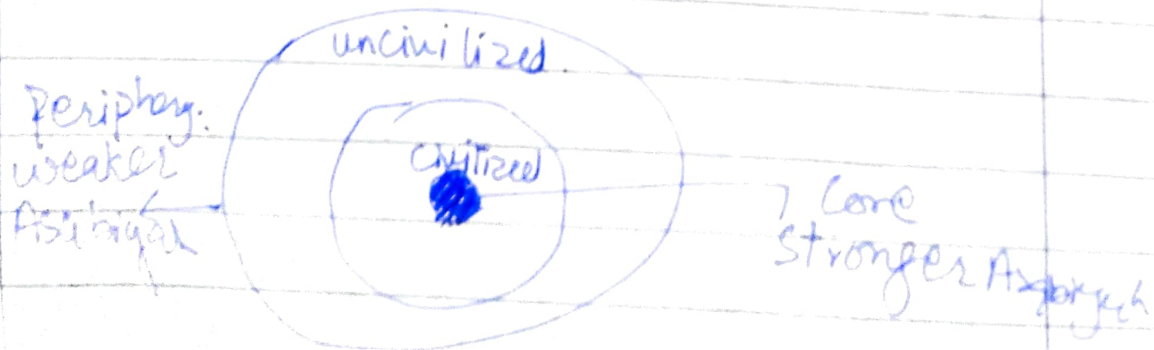
The second most important factor for strength of an Asabiyah is the unity among the members. The more closely the members of a tribe are knitted together, greater will be their strength and power. As a result, they will increase their chances of rising to the glory among a group of Asabiyahs.

⑥ Asabiyah and Progress

and decline of a nation:

(i) Core and Periphery Scenario

Ibn-e-Khaldun considers that every Asabiya has a rise and fall. The Asabiya which are continuously struggling to rise above the group of Asabiya. The nation or Asabiya which is at the top is considered as core. Its values traditions and customs are considered as civilized. Whereas these Asabiya's which are weak they lie at the periphery and their customs and traditions are considered as barbaric and uncivilized.



(ii) Stages of rise and fall of Asabiyyah.

There are three stages for rise or fall of a nation.

(a) First Stage: Struggle and rise

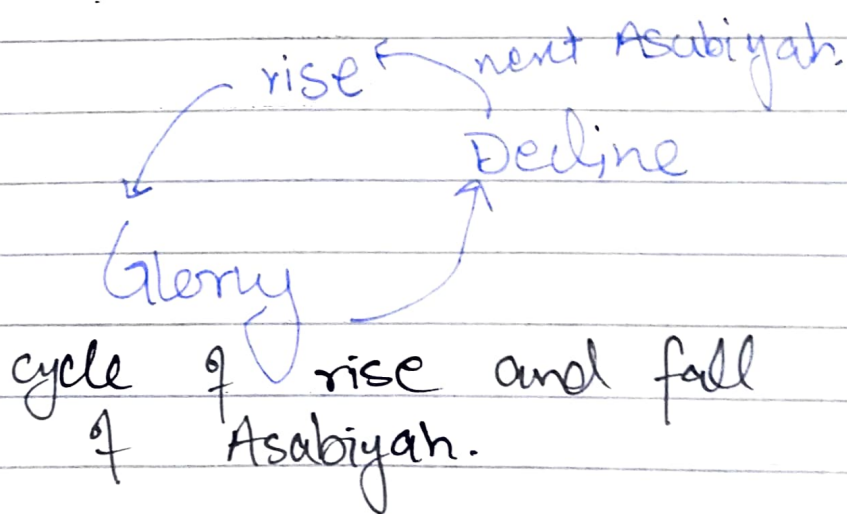
According to Ibn-e-Khaldun, the first stage involves rising to power of a nation. In this stage people struggle and make sacrifices to achieve glory among the nations of the world. It is 40 years period.

(b) Second Stage: Calmness and glory

The second stage, which involves next generation, is a state of being successful. The people enjoy high status among the other nations of world. It's a period of calmness and entertainment for a nation.

c) Third stage : Luxury and decline:

When the third stage comes, the people become relaxed and indulge in luxurious activities. As a result, the decline of Asabiyyah/nation starts. At the end of this the nation touches the decline and ~~an~~ a new Asabiyyah rise from the periphery to power.



⑦ Conclusion:

In short, Asabiyyah could be considered a small tribe or nation.

Ibn Khaldun considers the rise and fall of Asabiyyah as a part of cycle. In the rise, a nation struggles and make compromises to rise to power. In the third stage or fall, the people start indulging in luxurious activities and economic disparities arise. Their fall starts and a new Asabiyyah rise to power.

Q. 6.

A: ① Introduction:

Democracy is a government formed by consultation or representation of people. It is the most practiced and followed system of government all over the world.

The modern day democracies have become very complex

system as compared to the simplest form at its origin.

② Defining the term 'Democracy':

(i) Literal Meaning of term:

Term Democracy means derived from Latin word 'Demos' meaning 'people' and 'krato' meaning 'government or rule'.

(ii) Contentual Meaning and explanation:

In content, Democracy means a form of government in which are true rulers and they form government by voting or directly or through their representatives.

Abraham Lincoln:

"Democracy is government of the people, by the people for the people."

It is considered as best practical form of government. In the words of Mr Winston Churchill

"Democracy is ^{the} ~~the~~ best form of government except that all others which have been tried" (Winston Churchill)

Examples: United States of America, ^{Germany}, etc.

③ Pre-Requisites of Democracy:

(i) Education of the citizens

The first and fundamental pre-requisite of democracy is an educated and sensible masses. Education enables an individual to have a broad vision and understanding of power structure. Hence, they can choose better people to rule them. As Laski says:
"Education is of the

citizen is the fundamental pillar of a society:

(ii) Free and unbiased Media

Media is considered as the fourth pillar or organ of the state. It shapes the minds of people and sets the agenda of a society. In the words of Malcolm X, "Media does not tell us what to think, but, it tells us what to think about".

Hence the free and unbiased media is important pre-requisite of democracy.

(iii) Rule of Law and Independence of judiciary:

Law and adjudication interprets the constitution. It allows the growth and progress of a democra.

tic system. It sets the foundation of a society. As one of the founding fathers of United States of America said: "America would be ruled by law and not by men." Therefore, it is an important pre-requisite of democracy.

(iv) Sincere and Capable Political leadership and parties:

The political leadership of a country plays a critical role in a democratic state. The modern day democracy called "indirect" or "representative democracy" is run by the elected representatives. Their capability and political decides the fate of nation. Therefore, political leadership should be capable and ready to work for people's welfare.

(v) Freedom of Expression:

Freedom of expression is a fundamental pre-requisite of democracy. If people are not allowed to express themselves freely, they will not be able to do the criticism on government policies, and could not participate in political process. As a famous scholar said: "There is no such thing as wisdom without freedom of thought -". Hence freedom of expression is a prerequisite of a democracy.

(vi) Liberty and Equality of Citizens:

In order to reap the benefits of a democracy, the citizens should be allowed to exercise fundamental freedoms without any discrimination. There

should not be any discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, race, color, or gender. This ensures the participation of all the citizens in the political process and forms a government based on a diverse opinion.

(vii) Existence of a Democratic culture and values:

Democracy can not become successful by mere democratic process, it needs a democratic culture as well. The values of tolerance, acceptance of opposing opinions, reconciliation with political opponents are part of democratic culture. The weak democracies or their world countries are not successful because of lack of democratic culture. Thus, it is a fundamental prerequisite

of a democracy.

④ Conclusion:

In short, the democracy is a form of government in which power is exercised by the people or citizens. Education of masses, capable leadership, rule of law and provision of rights are fundamental prerequisites of a democracy.

Q 7.

A: ① Introduction:

Presidential and parliamentary forms of governments are two most practiced forms in a democracy. The presidential government gives more power to president and

there is no prime minister. In Parliamentary form of government the Prime Minister is source of power and runs the affairs of government.

② Presidential form of government:

It is a form of government in which president is directly or indirectly elected by the people. There is no close relation between the pres. legislature and executive organs of the state. The president holds the most powers and the cabinet is nominated by him. Cabinet has no ^{direct} relation with legislature. For example, the system of United States of America and Turkiye is presidential system.

③ Differences between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government:

(i) Elections of Head of State ^(HOS) and Head of Government ^(HOG):

(a) Presidential form ^(HOG) of Government.

In presidential system, the HOS and HOG is same that is president. The president is directly or indirectly elected by the people and controls most power.

There is no prime minister most of the times.

(b) Parliamentary system:

In parliamentary system, the Head of state is president which is not elected by people.

Most of the time his election is done by provincial and central legislature. He

could also be a Monarch as in UK (United Kingdom). Whereas, Prime Minister is elected by people by direct or indirect elections.

(ii) Powers of President & PM and Separation of Powers

(a) Presidential system

The president is chief executive and nominates all the official postings and his cabinet. He is true source of legislative power as well. Further, there is a concept of separation of powers of executive and legislature in this system.

(b) Parliamentary System:

In Parliamentary system, the president is a titular head he has a role of nominal

head of state. Whereas, true powers of executive belongs to prime Minister. Further, Prime Minister and his cabinet are from lower house of parliament and there is no clear separation of powers as in presidential system.

(iii) Relation between legislature and Executive:

(a) Presidential System:

In presidential system, there is no intimate relation between the legislature and executive organs of the state. The cabinet of president is ~~be~~ formed by president based on capability and not the party association. The cabinet is independent of the parliament.

(b) Parliamentary System:

In parliamentary system, the prime Minister

and his cabinet all belong to the lower house of parliament. There is an intimate relation between the parliament and executive organs.

(iv) Responsibility and accountability of Cabinet:

(a) Presidential System:

In presidential system, the cabinet is not responsible to the legislature. They are responsible only to president. The president is the sole controller and head of cabinet. The cabinet's accountability depends upon the president. The parliament can not question the members of cabinet directly, in normal circumstances.

(b) Parliamentary system:

The cabinet has a key role in parliamentary system. Its accountability

mechanism is also stronger. There is a system called "Ministerial responsibility". Every member of cabinet is responsible to both the houses of legislature for his actions and working of his department.

(v) Strength and stability of government:

(a) Presidential System

The presidential system forms a strong and stable government which can make decisions independently of other organs of state. It's a more fast system. Its strength and stability of government is more than the Parliamentary system.

(b) Parliamentary System:

In Parliamentary system, the government

has many checks and could be removed easily by vote of no confidence. The example of recent removal of PM Boris Johnson of United Kingdom is a case in point.

④ Conclusion:

In short, the system of government has two basic categories: presidential and parliamentary. Both the systems differ in respect of powers of president and relation between legislature and executive.

Q.2. Marx:

A: ① Introduction:

Karl Marx is considered as one of the early proponents of theory of

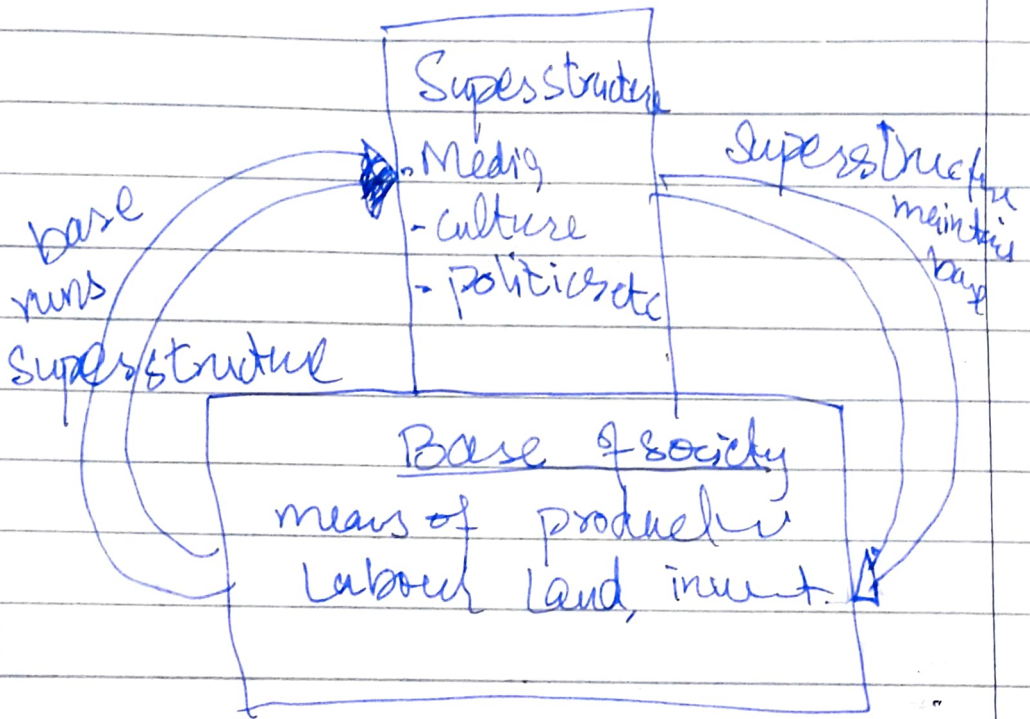
Socialism and Communism

According to him, the modes and relations of production are base of a society and the rest of culture and rules of a society are determined by it. He explains his proposition by referring to various stages of society in human history.

(2) Means and mode of production: Explanation

Means and modes of production are those elements which power the material growth. It includes means of production such as 'machinery tools, land and investment'. They are the fundamental part of every manufacturing and material operation.

How modes of production determine other aspects of life?



(Marx's)

① How modes production dictated life in ancient systems?

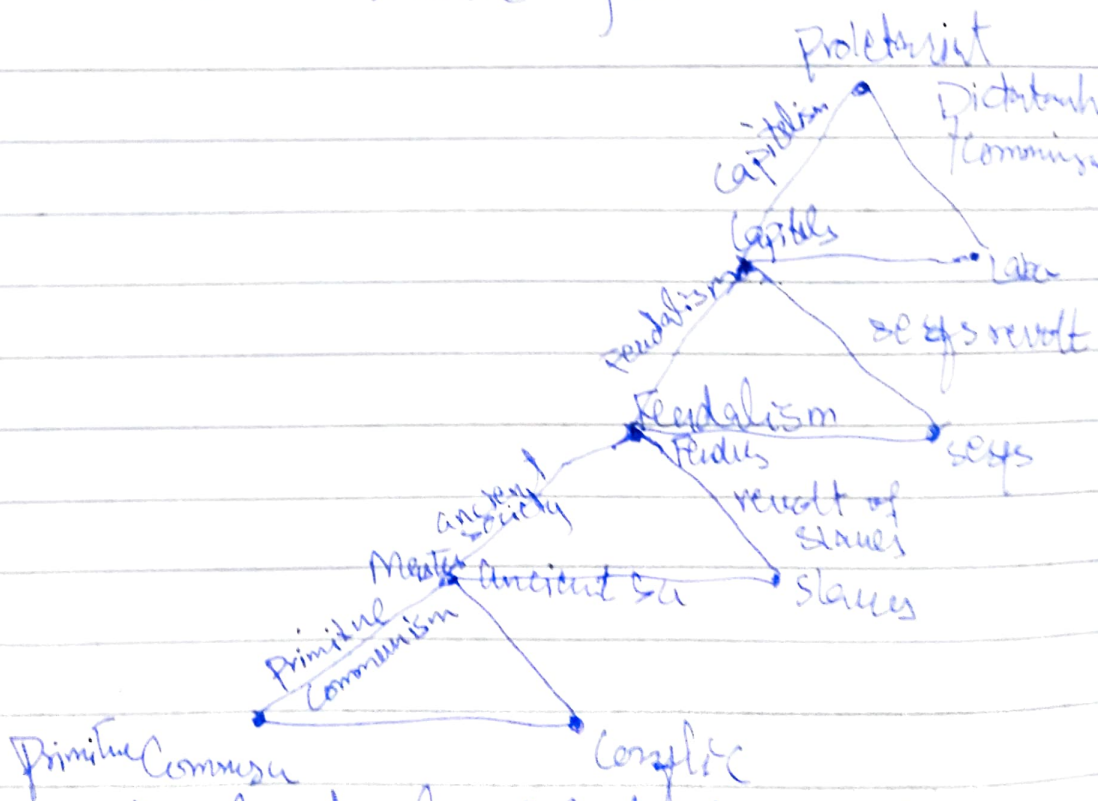
In an ancient system, the modes of production were tools. Those who own the tools were called Masters and

The others were called the "Slaves". The Masters used to run the society whereas Slaves were their servants. This set the foundation of inequalities in society.

(ii) Feudalism: Feudals own the modes of production. In feudalism, the feudals were the landlords, land was the main source of production. And serfs were their servants who used to work on that land. In this way, the feudals, who owned the means of production controlled and ruled the society.

(iii) Capitalism: The capitalist controls the modes of production and society: When the serfs

revolted against the
 feudals, the new system
 which came into being
 was Capitalism where
 factories and investment
 were the means of production.
 So the capitalists controlled
 these sources and hence
 the society. The
 new slaves or serfs
 are the labour working
 in these factories.



Dialectical Materialism of
 Karl Marx

④ Abolition of Inequalities and Proletarian Dictatorship

Karl Marx thinks that this system of class based differences and inequalities need to be abolished. For this, the proletariat, the labour or the working class has to revolt against capitalists and maintain their own rule called proletarian Dictatorship - which will be a temporary stage. After that, the state of Communism will come and inequalities will vanish and so the state.

⑤ Conclusion:

In short, Karl Marx explained the class differences in the modern day society and linked it with the origin of differences. He argued that means of

production and their ownership
by a few controls the
rest of society. This
ownership should belong to
all the people commonly,
so that the class differences
in society could be
eliminated.