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Shehsawar A. Zafar  
Pol. Sci. (I)

-: Question no. "1" :-

A. Introduction

Political scientists and philosophers have theorized different ways regarding the origin of states. Some are organic (that states are evolved) while others are inorganic (states are man-made or artificially created). The social contract theories by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and J.J. Rousseau fall in the later category.

B. Hobbes' Social Contract Theory

Hobbes was an English political scientist from 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century, and he propounded the following theory.

## 1. Background

During Hobbesian times, England was being faced with problems on two main fronts: Spanish invasion (1588) and civil wars, in which Royalty - Parliamentarians tussle happened.

## 2. State of Nature

State of Nature indicates to the time the social contract was being made, and not the Hobbes' time. Hobbesian state of nature was selfish, there was absence of peace and people were motivated by their self interests. Hence it was pre-social and pre-political.

## 3. Social Contract

In this highly charged son, people came together and

made a following contract among themselves.

"I surrender all my rights to a man / body of men who shall govern me."

That man, to whom public rights were being surrendered, was supposed to be a powerful man and he would bring certainty thus.

### C. Comparison of Social Contracts

A comparison among the social contracts of T. Hobbes, J. Locke, and J.J. Rousseau is made in the following lines.

#### 1. Contexts

Hobbes theory was propounded at a time when England was

faced with Spanish invasion and was fighting a civil war. This was the time of great distrust.

During Lockean theory era, civil war was over and Glorious Revolution (1688) had taken place resulting in the ouster of King James ~~II~~ II. Hence the theory provided a basis for ousting a King while favouring parliamentarians.

Era of Rousseau theory is contemporary with French King Louis XVI. The society was marred with injustice and barbaric acts of the King, e.g. exploitation of the public by Royalty & the landlords ~~and~~ (regressive taxes) and Killing of Bastille Day riots (1789).

## 2. States of Nature

In Hobbesian SON, there was injustice, chaos, and selfish nature of people all around. Thus his SON can be considered ~~to~~ as pre-social and pre-political, i.e., neither society was developed nor political hierarchy.

While during the SON of Locke & Rousseau, there was peace all around, society was ~~not~~ organized but a political structure was still lying ahead. Hence their SONs were social but pre-political.

## 3. Concept of Sovereignty

In Hobbes's SCT, sovereignty was given to the king as 'Absolute Sovereignty'. Due to this, the monarch in England still

enjoys absolute sovereignty of ~~the~~  
its state.

Lockean theory gave two contracts which ultimately established 'state' and the concept of 'popular sovereignty' which is the basis of democratic states even today.

Rather than giving sovereignty to people or group of people, J.-J. Rousseau declared the 'General Will' of the people to be sovereign. It's a will that works for the interest of the people.

#### 4. State formed

All the three contracts formed artificial or man-made states.

#### 5. Type of contracts

Contract given by Hobbes SCT

was unilateral, hence it can't be revolted against.

The <sup>first</sup> contract by Locke was made on mutual consent that every other citizen also signs the contract while the second contract was made against the protection of life, liberty, and property. Hence, govts. can be revolted against if the conditions aren't fulfilled.

Contract by Rousseau was also bilateral and conditional that 'General Will' should ~~be created~~ <sup>create</sup> a 'just govt.' based on the will of people.

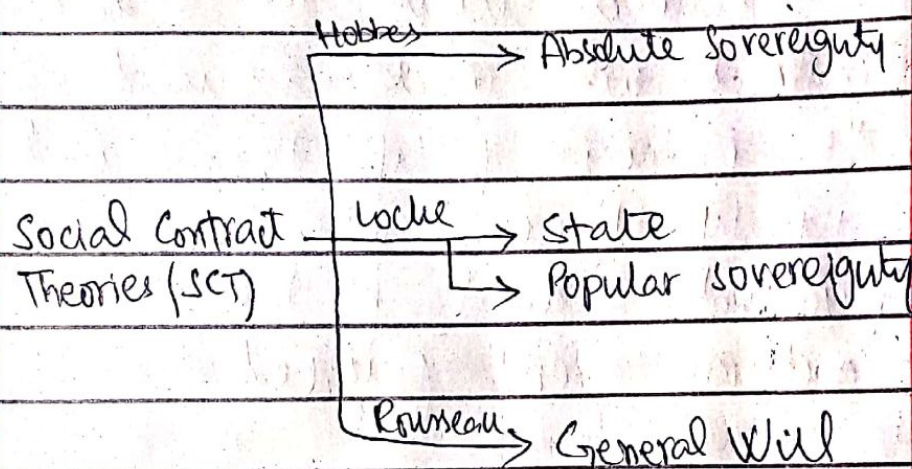
## 6. Conditionality

~~where~~ Hobbes' contract was unilateral while that of Locke and Rousseau were bilateral.

## 7. Mode of contracts

Nature of all the contracts made were 'verbal'.

### D. CUX



### E. Conclusion

Hence SCTs are a vital chapter of political science that justified their states' respective events (e.g. rule of monarch, Glorious Revolution, and French Revolution) in a theorized way.

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→: Question no. "7" ←

Introduction

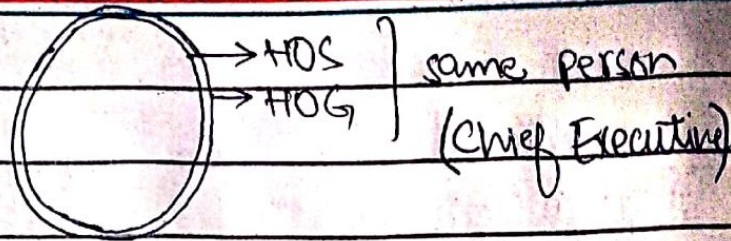
A state is defined as the combination of people, territory, government, and sovereignty. Govt. the ~~actual~~ manifestation of its sovereignty, is a three-pronged agency. Based upon the ~~real~~ relations of its organs, it can either be of parliamentary or a presidential form.

Presidential form of Govt.

The main features of this form of govt. are given below:

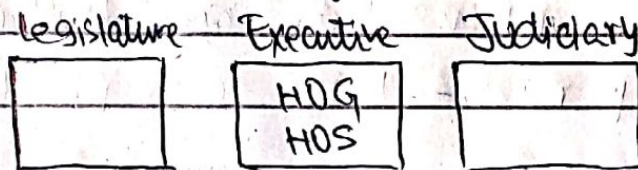
Definition

It is such a form of govt. in which Head of state and the Head of Govt. is the same person, and he runs the executive affairs of govt.



## Relation between Executive & Legislature

Executive is entirely separated from Legislature. Nor him, nor ~~the~~ <sup>any</sup> member of Cabinet / Council is a part of Legislature.



## Principles

In a Presidential form of govt. Montesquie's theory of "separation of Power" and consequently a system of "checks and balances" is applied.

## Role of Judiciary

There is a need of a strong and independent judiciary to

ensure the separation of powers and for correct checks & balances b/w legislature, executive, and judiciary.

## Nature of Constitution

Since constitution is the document that distributes the power ~~between~~<sup>among</sup> federal govt. and its units as well as marks the boundaries between legislature and executive, so constitution is supreme ~~not~~ and should be rigid.

## Examples

Examples of Presidential form of govt. is US and Turkey.

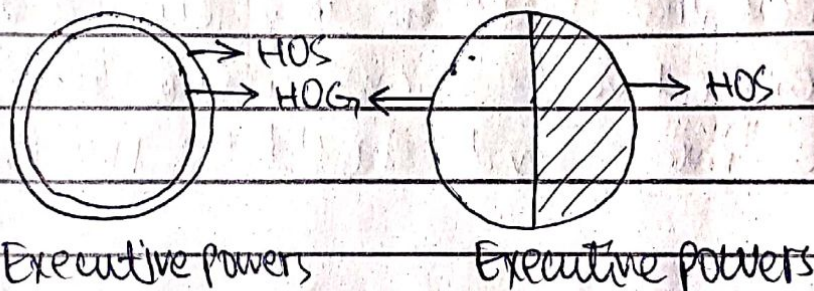
## Comparison with Parliamentary of Govt.

Both the systems, i.e., Presidential and parliamentary forms of

gorts. are at odd with each other. let's discuss them.

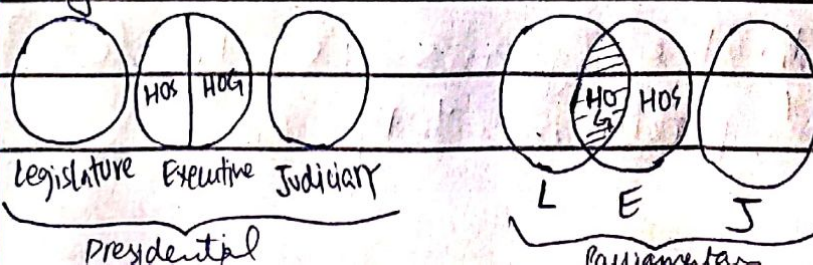
## Executive Powers

While the executive powers in Presidential system were given to HOS and HOG (actually the same person), these are distributed between the two in Parliamentary system.



## L-E Relation

In Presidential form, executive is entirely separated from the legislature while it is a part of legislature in Parliamentary system.



## Principles Applied

While 'Separation of Powers' and 'System of Checks and Balance' was applied in Presidential, the principles used in Parliamentary are 'Fusion of Powers' (between L & E) and 'Supremacy of the Legislature'.

## Role of Judiciary

Presidential: Mandatory to maintain separation of Powers.

Parliamentary: Required but not as mandatory as in Presidential.

## Necessity of Constitution

Presidential: Constitution is supreme, and be rigid w.r.t. constitutional amendment.

Parliamentary: Since Executive is a part of legislature, so there are low chances of a tussel and hence this system may work without a constitution, e.g. UK.

## Accountability

Presidential: Executive is not from legislature so exists a little control.

~~Parliamentary: Executive is elected from legislature so is accountable and can be removed (HOD + his cabinet) via vote of No Confidence (collective responsibility)~~

## Examples

Presidential: US, Turkey.

Parliamentary: UK, India, Pakistan.

## Conclusion

Hence, both the forms of govt. have their own merits & demerits and should be applied which fits fit with the political background and social landscape of the country.

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-: Question no. "8" :-

(A)

## Introduction

~~After the world~~ Different philosophers have thrived to understand the relation between the elements of a

society and the saga of its rise and fall. One such effort was made by Ibn-e-Khaldun, who was a Muslim thinker of 14<sup>th</sup> century from N. Africa.

### Background

After the fall of Abbasid Caliphate in 13<sup>th</sup> century, Muslim world was in disarray and misorganised, engulfed with local empires and inter-tribe fightings.

### Meaning of Asbiyah

**Literal:** It literally means 'turban' or a piece of cloth that is worn around the ~~be~~ head, particularly in Arab and areas with a hot climate.

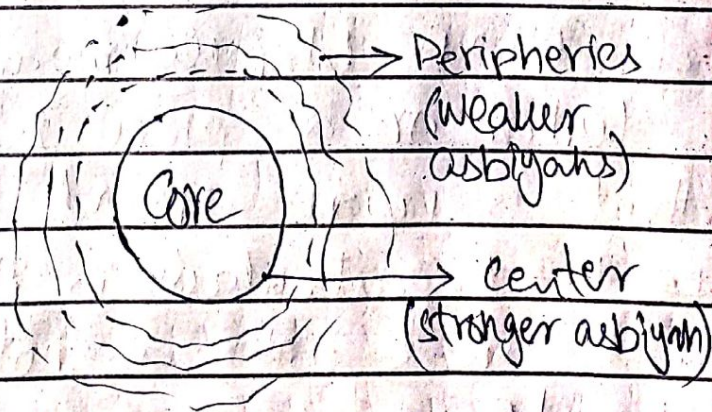
**Contextual:** In theory of Khaldun, 'asbiyah' means a central

theme or a ~~to~~ binding force which keeps the tribe together. It's the group solidarity or the goodwill.

## Asbiyah in a Society

At any time, there are different asbiyahs (tribes) in a society at conflict with each other.

The stronger one gains the central position, imposes its own culture (ethnocentrism) while others are pushed to the peripheries.



## Factors Affecting

The strength of asbiyah in a



society depends upon two factors:

- Strength among its member
- No. of members

## Rise and Fall of Dynasties

In a similar fashion, this tends on the history by which dynastic rise and fall. One one asbiyah is on fall, another one is rising somewhere.

It takes about 40 years to rise, 40 years to in glory and 40 years in the fall.

## Legacy

It was a wonderful concept because :

- \* Shifts the focus of ~~the~~ <sup>rise and</sup> fall of dynasties from macro-politics to micro politics.
- \* Linked the rise and fall with economic disparities.
- \* Earned him the title of "Father of sociology"

\* Provided a framework for evolution of human society.

## Conclusion

Hence via this theory he taught the concept of rise & fall of dynasties.

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## (b) Introduction

Difficulties in the Europe imposed by the capitalist class (Bourgeoisie) and economic disparities faced by the workers (Proletariat) led Karl Marx to formulate the theory.

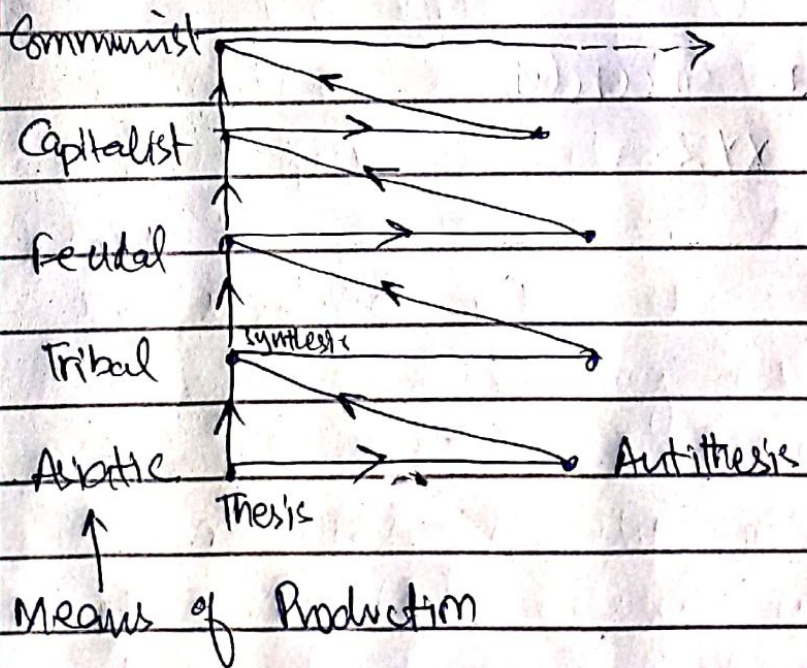
## Theory of Class Struggle

It means that the constant exploitation of the workers at the hands of owners made them realize it with

time and they would then stand up for their rights by toppling the current Economic Foundation by a revolution. As per him, "History of the world is the history of class struggle" and this happened in the past as well.

### Process of Struggle

The process is propagated via the method of "Dialectical Materialism" originally based on Hegelian idea.



Acc. to Marx, history would be linear after the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of dialectical method and then the revolution would be exported to other countries as well. Ultimately, only communism will prevail in the world. He currently is at 3<sup>rd</sup> stage.

### Conclusion

Hence by virtue of this theory, he gave the explanation of economic disparities in Europe (back then) and how to get rid of this for the worker class.

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