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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 chaotic state, people came together

headings should be self explanatory and relevant to the statement of the question.



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 they were social but pre-

this is the main part asked. discuss it in detail.

## 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

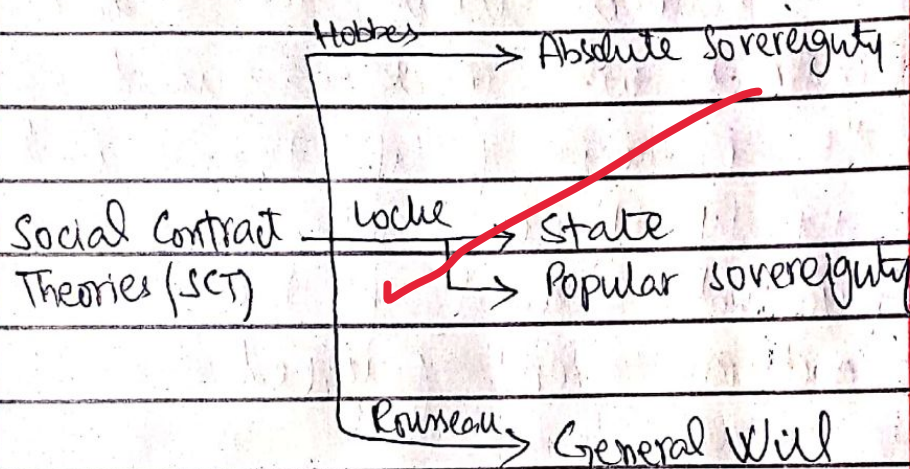
~~Locke~~ Hobbes' contract was unilateral while that of Locke and Rousseau were bilateral.



## 7. Mode of contracts

Nature of all the contracts made were 'verbal'.

### D. Cruz



### E. Conclusion

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

8/20

not properly structured.



→: Question no. "7" ←

Introduction

A state is defined as the combination of people, territory, government, and sovereign manifest is a Based of its be of par form.

give a summary of your answer in the introduction. this introduction is mostly irrelevant.

The ~~actual~~ is sovereignty, d agency. eate relations can either or a presidential

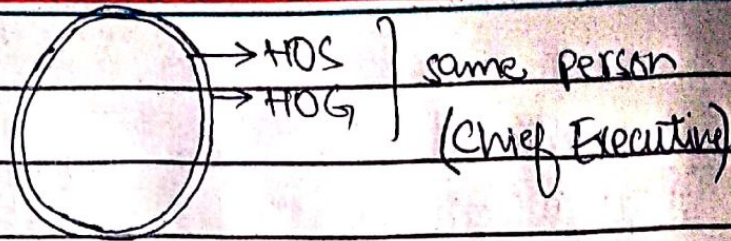
Presidential form of Govt.

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

Definition

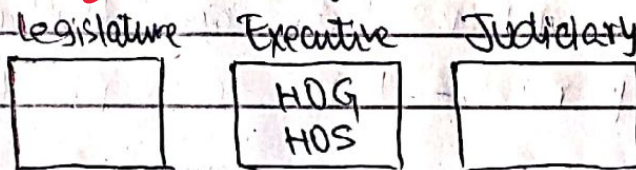
It is such a form of govt. in which Head of ~~state~~ and the Head of Govt. is the same person, and he runs the executive affairs of govt.





## 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 ~~by~~ 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 <sup>supreme</sup> ~~not~~ and should be rigid.

## Examples

Examples of Presidential form of govt. is ~~USA~~ and Turkey.

## Comparison with Parliamentary of Govt.

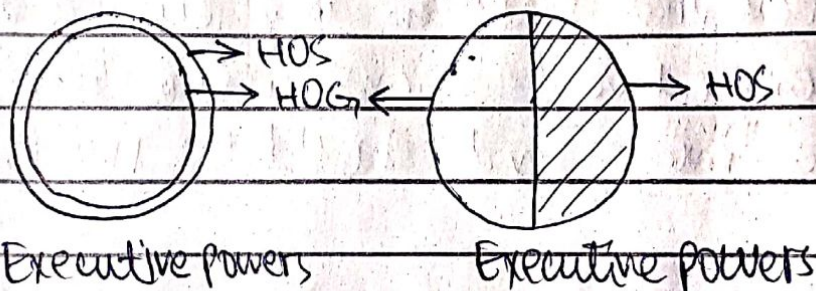
Both the systems, i.e., Presidential and parliamentary forms of



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

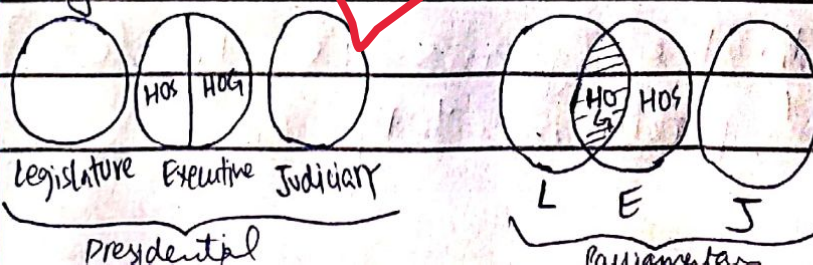
## Executive Powers

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 tussle and hence this system may work without a constitution, e.g. UK.







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 misorganized, engaged 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

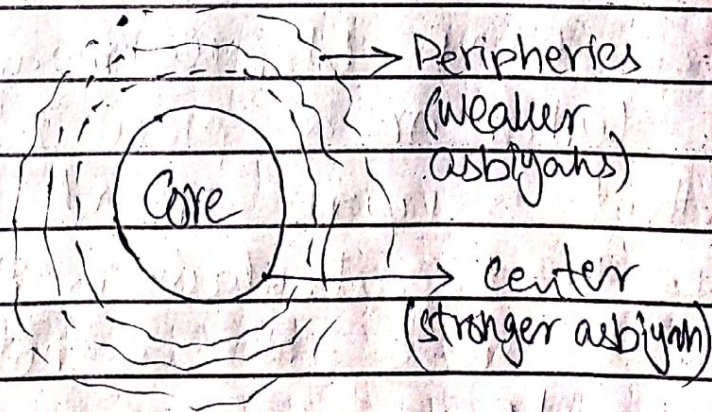


theme or a ~~to~~ binding force which keeps the tribe together. It is the group solidarity or the goodwill.

## 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~~ <sup>micro</sup> politics.
- \* Linked the ~~the~~ rise and fall with economic disparities.
- \* Earned him the title of "Father of sociology"



\* Provided a framework  
evolution of human

work a bit on  
improving  
the paper  
presentation.

## Conclusion

5/10

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

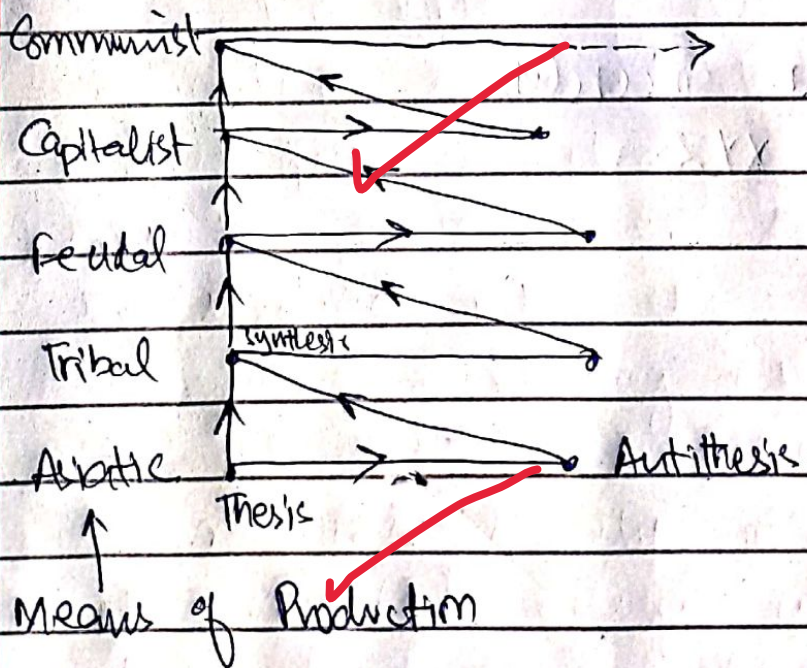
It means that the constant  
exploitation of the workers  
at the hands of owners  
made them realize it with



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 disparities in Europe (all the way) how to get rid of this for worker class.

short and incomplete answer. main part is not properly discussed.

3/10