

Q # 1

Introduction:-

Karl Marx, a German philosopher presented the concept of historical materialism in which he applied various principles of dialectical materialism; the concept which he brought from Hegel.

Marx Theory :- introduction is short.

use elaborate, self explanatory and relevant headings.

The mode of production in material life ~~on the class stage~~ determines the general character of social, political and spiritual process of life. It is not in the consciousness of men to determine their existence but it is the social existence which determines consciousness.

According to Marx, the survival of men is dependent on the economical production which is the production of the activities done by the society for the sustainable life. Marx argue that mode of production is the primary and essential factor

and be on 7-9 sides of a page.

in shaping way of life
in social political and
spiritual aspects. with are
ultimately influenced by
mode of production.

The social aspects include
class structure, family etc.
political include the laws
and political structures
while spiritual include the
cultural and religion

Explanation:-

If the elite society hold
the mode of production and
the lower worker class do
the labour for the production
of that land it will
ultimately create the class
struggle between the two
social structures. where the
elite hold power and poor
worker do labour to achieve mode
of production.

Conclusion: mark highlight the importance
of mode of production by
understand the foundation of
of society and various factors
the transform society.

Date: _____

Q # 2

M T W T F S

- Absolute Sovereignty :-
- Hobbes Theory of Sovereignty
- > Political absolutism :-
- > Sovereign power
- Characteristics of sovereignty

Hobbes was the 1st person to give the concept of sovereignty. Sovereignty is the supreme power to enforce laws.

The aim of his theory of sovereignty is to make the supremacy of laws made by the state.

Hobbes social contract is on the basis of sovereignty.

He views sovereignty as essential, unlimited for one person and permanent.

short and incomplete.

not properly structured and answered.

Q # 3

Nationality

Nationality of an individual is from the place where they are born.

It can not be changed. It is a legal status given by a country to its citizens e.g: American, African, Indian, Pakistanis etc.

Nationality is legal bond between the people & state

Citizenship

Citizenship is becoming the member of a state where the person has various rights to vote, work, live in that country. One need to apply for the citizenship of a state to become part of that country. It hold various legal conditions. It can be changed.

A person can have a citizenship of more than one place.

The basic right ~~now~~ is not restricted to any of this but there is a slight tilt towards the nationality. If a person gets a nationality e.g. in Pakistan, by the age of 18 yrs, individual gets an National identity Card which shows his/her nationality of being a Pakistani they will enjoy each and every right e.g. right to vote is restricted in few countries to its people.

And citizen had fewer limited rights.

Date: _____

M T W T F S

Q# 4

(Outline)

I Free and Fair Election:
A Principle of democracy

II Election

voting right

voting Participation

voter Registration

Electoral system

Types of Election

III Importance of Election

IV Challenges of democracy

V Case study of Pakistan
(History - To date)

VI Conclusion.