

## Part-II

### Section - A

displaced structuring  
weak and myopic  
introduction and conclusion  
did not answer the asked  
part of the questions

Qno:-

Philosophy and functioning of  
the concept of social contract.

### Introduction:-

The theory of social contracts are the  
output of the outstanding contributions of  
the French philosophers: Hobbes, Rousseau  
and Locke. These theories are still  
relevant and hold considerable significance  
in the political system of different states.

Majority of the democratic states today  
owe their existence to these philosophers  
and their social contract theories. However,  
some contradictions are also observed in  
the functioning of these democratic states.

But, overall the theory of social contract  
are still relevant in modern times.

# Contribution of Philosophers

Thomas Hobbes	John Locke	J.J Rousseau
↓	↓	↓
"Concept of Leviathan"	"Concept of representative democracy"	"concept of direct democracy"
↓	↓	↓
Absolute power of the ruler	limited right to revolt	absolute right to revolt

## Concept of social contract in modern world:-

In modern times, all states and their government operate on the basis of social contract. Social contract is basically the contract between state and its citizens, where both of them agree to live peacefully in a state under the contract. People are expected to surrender some of their rights to

state, whereas state is responsible to perform its role on the defense and security and provision of the services to the citizens.

Therefore, constitution is the linchpin of the modern nation states, which guarantees the provision of right to citizens. Thus, in modern times, social contract is indispensable part of the political structure of a state.

How social contract is still relevant in modern times:

(i) Presence of constitution in every state — Social contract

Every modern state is formed on the basis of some legal constitution that guides the working of political institutions. The framing of constitutions in modern times owe their existence to social contract theories. Many democratic and other monarchy states like Europe and middle east work on the basis of some legal documentation called constitution, which is the corollary of the social contract theory.

## ② Absolute abidance of constitution and loyalty to state - Hobbe's theory

All the modern nation states, be it democratic, oligarchic or monarchic, follow the constitution of their state. The people of these states are bound to follow the constitution of their country at all possible levels. Moreover, loyalty to the state is the integral part of a constitution and doing away with constitution and loyalty can be a case of 'High Treason' in modern states. Thus, the abidance of constitution is the essential element of modern states that proves the relevancy of social contract in modern times.

## ③ Concept of representative democracy in states - Locke's view

The social contract is still relevant today and it can be manifested in the countries like Pakistan, India and USA. The representation

of people in parliament or the indirect election of a president/prime minister of a country is called representation democracy. Thus, it highlights the relevancy of ~~social contract~~ in the modern world.

### ④ Concept of direct democracy in Switzerland - Rousseau's view

The concept of direct democracy in Switzerland presents a reasonable evidence that the ~~social contract theory of Rousseau~~ is still relevant in modern times. All people directly participate in decision-making of such states. Even, the petty issues revolving ~~on~~ the citizens are dealt by observing the practice of votes. Thus, direct democracy represents the theory of social contract.

### ⑤ Absolute authority of ruler in North Korea -

Hobbes's  
View

By keeping in view of the social contract theory of Thomas Hobbes, which

represents the absolute authority of the rulers, the relevancy of it in modern times are observed. North Korea is the perfect example, where the ruler has absolute authority and power over the matters related to governance and politics. Thus, the coercive power of the president of North Korea is the manifestation of Hobbes's social contract.

### Criticism on the social contract of the modern times:

⇒ They are (the states) not following the true principles of social contract as defined by the French philosophers like absence of the state of nature in modern times.

⇒ All the states have their own set of rules and guiding principles based on the diversity of culture and traditional norms. Thus, the social contract of one philosopher might not be relevant in other state.

## Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, social contract is the linchpin part of a state. The contract between the state and the citizens are observed on the basis of constitution in modern times. The examples of representative democracy, direct democracy and dictatorship are all the systems of the operations of different government in the modern world.

Qnos:- (a)

### SHORT NOTES:-

① Class conflict of Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

Marx gave this concept of Bourgeoisie and Proletariat in which he described about the exploitation of proletariat over the hands of Bourgeoisies. Thus,

Bourgeoisie refers to 'upper class', whereas, Proletariat refers to 'lower class'.

The conflict of both classes are on the position in society and capture of resources. This theory of Marx gained world-wide attention and the basis of his book: "Communist Manifesto". Thus, the class conflict between the two are the reasons of their position in society.

### ① Conflict in access to resources:-

The conflict of Bourgeoisie and Proletariat are majorly on the basis of access to resources. The elite class or Bourgeoisie has access to luxuries of life including standard education and healthcare, business and tours. While lower class or Proletariat are left empty handed or with scarce resources.

### ② Distribution of wealth:-

The distribution of wealth is also the reason of class conflict that has



emerged after the establishment of industries. All the elite class captures the wealth or profit earned by industrialization, leaving the labor class slave of daily wages. Thus, the distribution of wealth is the reason of the conflict between the states.

### ③ Exploitation of the Proletariat by Bourgeoisie:

The exploitation of poor class by the elite class in the form of long working hours, no holiday and scarce income are the reason of the class conflict between the two. Thus, this exploitation leads to the dissatisfaction of the ruling class and ultimate uprising.

### ④ Vicious cycle of Poor remains poorer and rich becomes richer

This perpetual cycle of the <sup>increasing</sup> wealth of rich give rise to the conflict between the

5

Bourgeoisie and proletariat. Poor class is prevented to occupy top positions and ~~are not allowed to earn above the~~ specific point, which leads to the exploitation of lower class by the upper class.

(b)

### Political change and Revolution:-

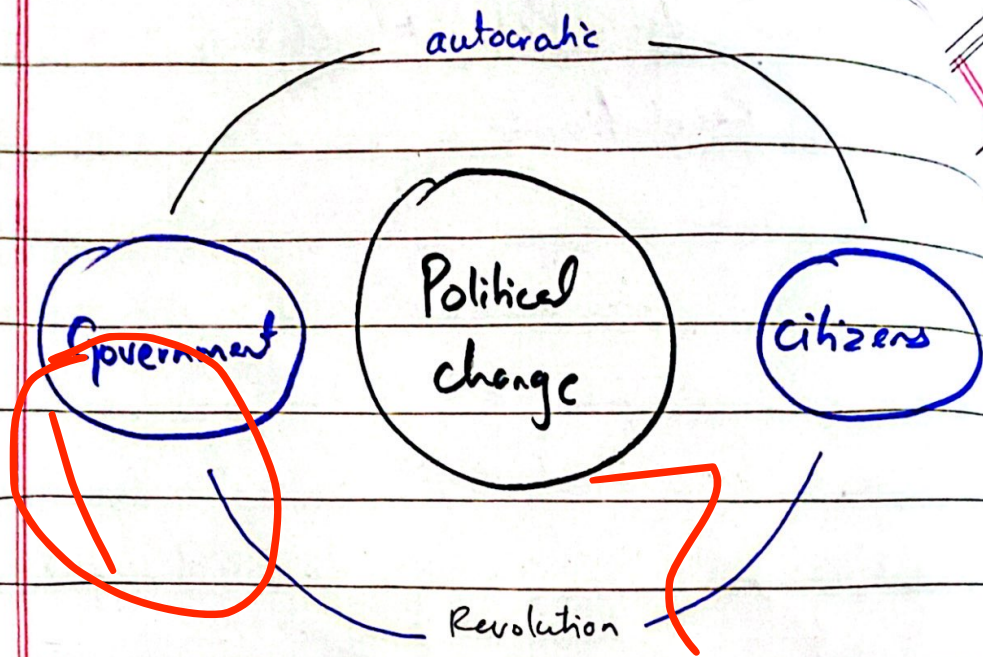
~~Political change is the change that~~ can be caused as a result of variety of factors. Political change can be the corollary of leadership, ideology, culture and values etc. Whereas, revolution is the social uprising of people against the tyrant or autocratic political change. ~~Thus, both concepts are interdependent upon each other.~~ Revolution can be the product of political change or political change can be the result of revolution.

Political change  $\rightleftharpoons$  Revolution

## Impact of Political change on Revolution:-

The autocratic and authoritarian policies of the government can lead to the instilling of anger and frustration in the society or citizens. For instance, Bangladesh civil servant quote.

- ⇒ The dissatisfaction of the citizens and non-acknowledgement of the grievances of people are the major cause of uprising against government
- ⇒ Suppression of dissent by the government and showing zero tolerance for the criticism became the reason of revolution in a society.
- ⇒ Lack of meritocracy in the appointment of citizens at government jobs are the great reason of instilling revolution in a society.



Q No 6:-

If Liberty, Equality  
and freedom - - - -

### Introduction

The democracy has become an elusive dream in modern politics. The growing tensions of humanitarian crisis, ~~discriminatory~~ policies for the minorities and religious intolerance have torn apart the fabric of democracy in the modern world. Thus, the very essence of democracy, that is, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" has lost its

meaning.

How Liberty, Freedom and Equality are elusive:

① Lack of freedom of speech in democratic states:-

Freedom of speech is the essential element of democracy, where ideas are exchanged without any fear of confrontation. But, unfortunately in modern democratic states, some hybrid democratic regimes like Russia have curtailed the freedom of speech among its people, making liberty, freedom and equality an elusive dream.

② Biased and controlled media:-

The main function of media is to maintain a ~~system~~ of check and balance.

on government and to perform a role of watch dog in upon the policies of government.

The controlled and biased media, on the other hand, are merely working on politically motivated interests rather than working freely.

Thus, the controlled and biased media seek political affiliations and favors by the political groups and malign the images of institutions.

Thereupon, attainment of true democracy remains an elusive concept.

### ③ Culture of Digital Surveillance:-

The growing culture of digital surveillance by the state in the name of combating terrorism and extremism has become a threat to the democracy in the modern world. This culture of digital surveillance is evident in Pakistan, where government has installed firewall and have also banned twitter (X) so that they can closely monitor the internet traffic. These practices are against the

norms of democracy and hence, therefore, undermines democracy.

#### ④ Religious Extremism and Intolerance: - Violence against minorities

One of the other feature observed in the democratic states are religious extremism and intolerance. The inability of a state to address violence against minorities make 'liberty, freedom, Equality' a distant dream. The treatment of minorities in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan are the evidence of such extremism.

#### ⑤ Discriminatory policies for minorities :-

The <sup>discriminatory</sup> policies for minorities have led to the erosion of democracy in modern. The abrogation of article 370 and 35a in Kashmir by the BJP government highlights the dilemma of adoption of discriminatory policies against government. Thus, making democracy

## ⑥ Gender Inequality and non-inclusion:

Gender inequality is a major crisis of not only democratic countries but of entire world. Only 40% of <sup>total</sup> women <sup>in world</sup> occupy positions in ~~politics~~ (UNDP). Rest of the 60% are prevented to come into politics and take part in decision-making of a country.

Thus, non inclusion of females in decision-making highlights the elusiveness of liberty and equality concept.

### Conclusion:-

To ~~sum~~ <sup>now</sup> up, it is <sup>↑</sup> crystal clear that the concept of 'liberty, freedom and equality' are increasingly becoming elusive in modern world.

The manifestations of autocratic, authoritarian and discriminatory practices of the democratic state in the modern world prove the elusiveness of democracy.



Qno7:-

## Islamic concept of state and Ummah

### Introduction:-

Islam gives us the unique concept of state and Ummah, where the head of state must be caliph and the government is appointed by the process of consultation. No doubt, Islam presents an outstanding concept of state, where the justice is a norm. This system can become an necessary part of the political systems of modern states of muslim countries if OIC plays a responsive role in the development and implementation of Islamic state of governance.

## Islamic Concept of State and Ummah :-

## ① Caliph as a head of state :-

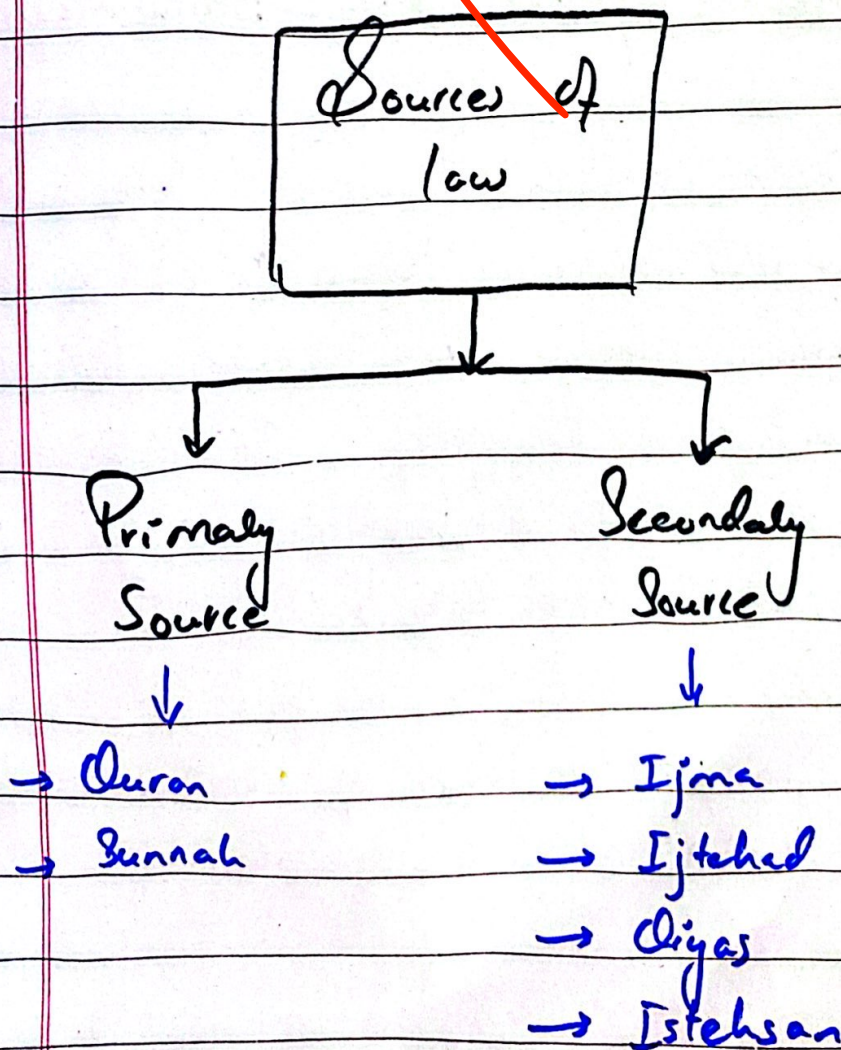
Islam gives us the concept of caliphate, where the caliph is the head of state. Rashidun caliphate is the best example of such states, when four major caliphs Abu Bakr (R.A), Umar (R.A), Usman (R.A) and Hazrat Ali (R.A) have ruled the Arab region with expertise. Thus, in Islamic state, caliph must be the head of state.

## ② Government by consultation - Shura :-

The government by consultation is the bedrock of Islamic state, where the experts and noble Islamic scholars appoint the head of caliph. Sometimes, caliph is also appointed and recommended by the previous caliph. However, Shura is the unique concept of Islamic states.

# Shariah as a source of law

In Islamic states, shariaah must be the source of law. All other subordinate laws are derived from the parent law i.e. shariaah. Islam gives us unique concept of political system that is embedded in the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah.



#### ④ Strong enforcement of Shariaah :-

Shariaah must be strongly enforced by Caliph. ~~All important decisions regarding people and working of institutions must be on basis of~~ Shariaah. Thus, the enforcement of Shariaah is fundamental in Islamic state.

#### ⑤ Collection of Zakaat :- — Baitul maal

State must collect Zakaat from the eligible people on the basis of ~~Shariaah~~. The collected Zakaat amount must be kept in Baitul maal and utilized for the welfare services of the ~~poor~~. Abu Bakr (R.A) forcibly collected Zakaat during his rule. It highlights the importance of collection of Zakaat in Islamic state.

# Role of OIC in development of modern political system:-

## ① Agreements on the basis of shariaah:-

OIC can perform its role of developing Islamic system as a political system of muslim ummah by ensuring agreements on the basis of shariaah. Equal distribution of wealth among OIC countries after trades can ensure its implementation.

## ② Strengthening brotherhood between muslim states:-

By strengthening brotherhood between the states, OIC can develop Islamic political system in states. The increasing cooperation in education, health and manpower exchange can strengthen the ties between Islamic countries. Thus, the brotherhood equates to increased cooperation between states.

### ③ Jihad against oppressors:-

By uniting, Muslim Ummah can ensure jihad against oppressors. The eradication of evil from the world is the responsibility of Muslims. Thereupon, ~~jihad against oppressors~~ helps in the development of modern political system on the basis of Islamic principles.

### Conclusion:-

In short, the Islamic concept of state and Ummah presents an outstanding image of justice that is the high need of the time. As Muslim Ummah is disintegrated, thereupon, by following true principles of Shariah and adopting political system of Rashidun Caliphate, the Islamic world would manage to rise from the ashes.