

PART-1 (SECTION: A)

QUESTION:

04

2. INTRODUCTION

The mode of governance has always been a topic of debate between philosopher for a long time. It is mainly due to its subjectivity. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean Jack Rousseau gave their theories on it that how the governance must have started. Their framework were inspired by their environment majorly. All three frameworks differ in outcome, and for today's time any one can be suitable for the mode of governance. The contribution of their 'social contract' gave the concept of nation-states later-on.

2. WHAT IS A SOCIAL CONTRACT :

Heading should be an affirmative sentence

2.1 DEFINITION :

It is an alleged agreement that, in some part of history, must be signed between the humans to have a governance over them. This basically formed civilizations.

2.2 SIGNIFICANCE :

Social contract provided security of life, property and rights. Human who had ultimate authority over anyone was under the command or check of ruler.

3. SOCIAL CONTRACT OF HOBBS

3.1 CONTEXT: avoid unnecessary headings

Thomas Hobbes belong to a poor family and born at the time of instability in Europe. He witnessed Spanish Armada and lethal battles in England. Throughout his life fear dominated in his life because the humans around him were at war with each other in early 17th century. This influences his social contract theory as well. Thomas Hobbes once said, "Fear and Me born twice."

3.2 HUMAN NATURE IS EVIL:

Thomas Hobbes was very pessimist of human nature. He believed that humans are selfish, cunning, interest-based entities. Therefore, he believed in the absolute authoritarian rule. According to Hobbes, an authoritarian ruler can only control the nature of masses that is evil by all means.

3.3 LEVITHAN AS A RULER:

Thomas Hobbes in his work, 'Leviathan', mentioned about a sea monster that used to control or regulate oceans. He manifested that monster in the ruler. Hobbes believed only a Leviathan with iron hand can rule to have social security for everyone. He also believed that Leviathan would have absolute authority over government.

3.4

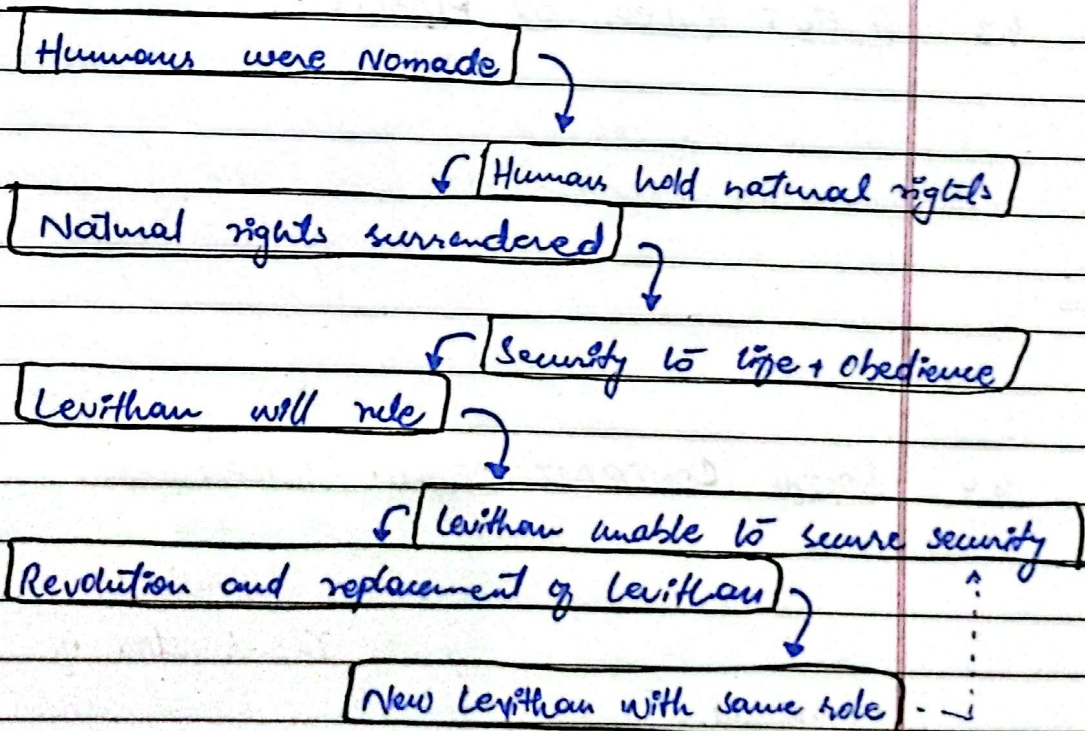
SOCIAL CONTRACT OF HOBBS:

Human needs a Leviathan to rule. When human was nomade, so they selected through consensus a Leviathan among them. Hobbes emphasised that all the humans surrendered their rights to Leviathan. In return, Leviathan will guarantee everyone's security of life. Also, no one can challenge the decisions of Leviathan.

3.5

REVOLUTION ACCORDING TO HOBBS:

Hobbes suggested that citizenry can replace Leviathan but under unanimity. Hobbes believed, if Leviathan is unable to secure security in a state, then people can replace him. Also, he put a bar on Leviathan's power. e.g. Leviathan can not order one to take one's or own life.



4. SOCIAL CONTRACT OF J. LOCKE

4.1 CONTEXT:

Locke was from a noble family who witnessed good time in Europe. He was also born in 17th century, but his perception for humans differed. He witnessed positivity among humans. For him, governance is only to facilitate humans.

4.2 HUMAN NATURE IS GOOD:

Locke believed in the optimism of human nature. He believed human is born positive, and his purpose in society is to spread goodness. Generosity, helping each other, benevolence and cooperation are traits of human.

4.3 A JUST RULER BY PUBLIC:

John believed that humans are already organized. They do not need much coerce to have civility. Hence, ruler's function is to preserve the natural rights surrendered. Ruler should act as a representative of people.

4.4 SOCIAL CONTRACT OF J. LOCKE:

According to John Locke, two social contracts had signed. He explained it in his work 'Two treatises of Government'. In first contract, natural rights

were surrendered to state except for the right to life, property, and freedom. In second contract, the government is formed. Through these contracts the humans become civilized.

4.5 REVOLUTION OF J. LOCKE:

Ruler or elected government cannot take someone's life on barren grounds. Similarly, property is one's possession. No one can add its dominance over it, and if state occupies one's property, then revolt is justified.

~~lock~~

Humans were civilized

↳ Threat of property, life, freedom

All Natural rights surrendered except three

↳ Two contracts signed

Government formed

↳ Govt. unable to fulfill requirements

Replacement

5. SOCIAL CONTRACT OF J.J. ROUSSEAU

5.1 CONTEXT:

Rousseau born in the times of uncertainty in Europe. He was from Switzerland from a middle-class family. He spent a life of

hardships where he lost his mother upon birth, lost in business, had unhappy married life, and when wrote Essay on social contract, he became unfavourable by the kings of Europe. Upon his life, Rousseau said, "I took my mother's life in return of mine, and that was the first grievance of my life."

5.2 HUMAN NATURE AND FREEDOM:

Rousseau believed that "human is born free, but he is in chains, everywhere". According to him, Man had all the freedom over everything, state made him a slave. Also, he believed in the goodness of humans. He believed, human after surrendering natural rights become evil.

5.3 THEORY OF GENERAL WILL:

Rousseau believed the people's will should prevail for the governance. Whatever, all the people agree upon should be the law. Individual will must not overshadow the general will. The consent of people is necessary for government's action.

5.4 SOCIAL CONTRACT OF ROUSSEAU:

Human did not need a state, he was free and happy. A specific class manipulated en masse to agree all over the formation of state. The function of state, however, must be abiding general will otherwise, it is useless.

5

Humans were free

↓ State proposed to surrender rights

Humans unhappy and cunning

↓ State, if follow, general will

A better society

6. FRAMEWORK OF THESE PHILOSOPHERS AND MODERN TIMES

According to modern times, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau provided most comprehensive structure. Thomas Hobbes' framework hardly exist today.

6.1 John Locke Talked About Liberty:

J. Locke proposed liberal form of government that will not have any right in one's person. It is evident in the Western world. American constitution is based on it. Also, the tenets of French Revolution was based on Locke's philosophy. Hence, nation-states follow John Locke.

6.2 Democracy is Close To J. Locke's THEORY.

Locke emphasised on people rule and state must be a facilitator. Democracies depend upon people as well.

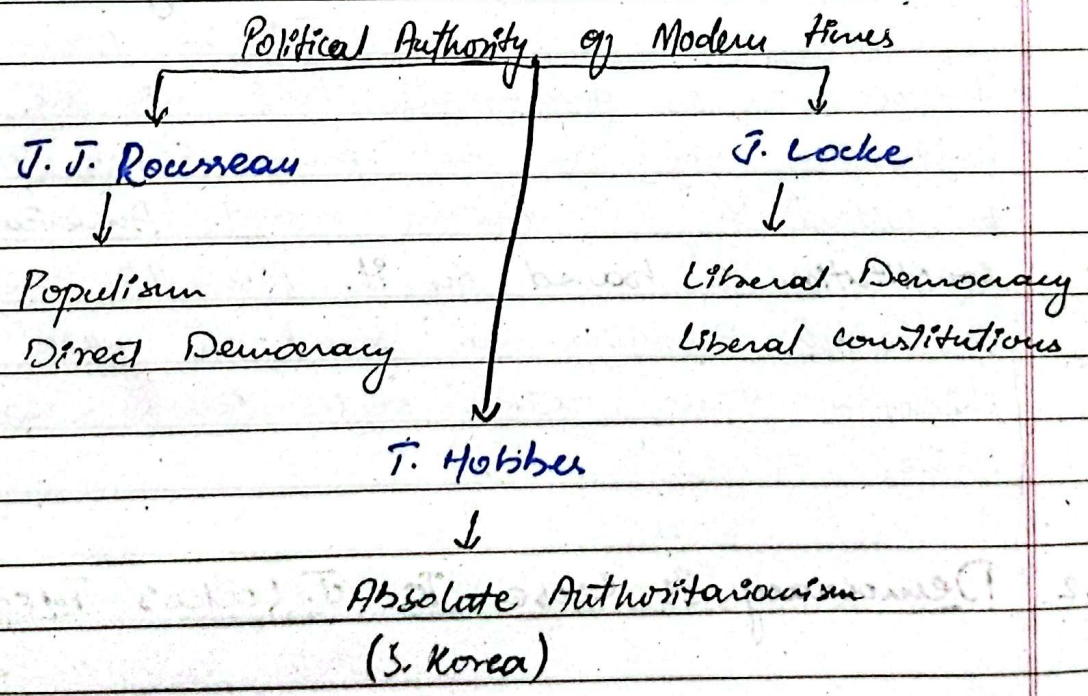
It is by the people, for the people, and to the people. Hence, to understand democracy, Locke's theory is close to Rousseau's.

6.3 Direct Democracy is given by Rousseau

provided general will concept so, the government system of Switzerland is its manifestation. People participate for law-making and state's decision through referendum.

6.4 Populism is The Product of Rousseau

Rousseau in Essay of Social Contract talks about today's populism. The will of people is paramount in charismatic leadership. Today's populist leaders hold a vast general will of Rousseau.



7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is evident that all the social contracts differ from each other. Natural rights and human nature played a key role in transpiring social contracts. In modern times, however, J. Locke's system of social contract is widely adopted. Liberal democracy of today is its manifestation. Without these philosophers, the political growth of human may not have been similar to current development.

you have missed contemporary interpretation of this concept

X _____ X

2nd part of this question is more important

11

QUESTION : 021. INTRODUCTION

The powers of the government must be in check to avoid the rule of authority by any one body. This was proposed by Montesquieu. He gave his Theory of Balance of power through which he divided the powers in such a way that no body is powerful over other. Through this, he made future governments to form their structure similarly. In today's time, the political success of parliamentary and president system depend upon Montesquieu's theory.

2. THEORY OF SEPERATION OF POWERS:

2.1 GOVERNMENT'S ORGANS:

(i) LEGISLATIVE BODY:

The function of this body is to legislate laws. The states laws are formulated, changed or depost by them. Modern day parliament is its example.

(ii) EXECUTIVE BODY:

The function of executive body is to execute laws made by legislators. Executive have powers to ~~implement~~ supplement laws. Cabinet or bureaucracy is its example.

(iii) JUDICIARY BODY:

The function of this body is to interpret the legislation that have been drafted. Judiciary body is responsible for impartial justice. Supreme courts (SC) are its example.

Govt. ORGANS

Legislative
- Parliament

Executive
- Cabinet

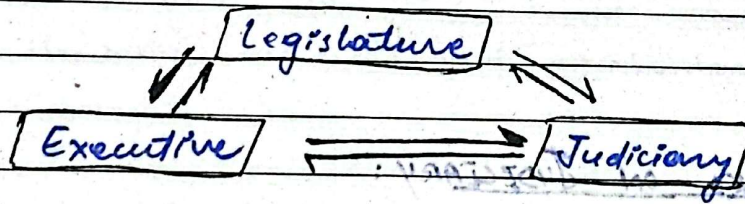
Judiciary
- Supreme court

2.2 THEORY AND IDEA:

It suggests that power must be divided among three parts of govt. legislative, Executive, and Judiciary. They must put a check and balance on each other. In this way, no organ of state can dominate the government. USA's constitution is based on it, Article 1, 2, 3.

2.3 HOW MONTESQUIEU SUGGESTED THE DIVISION:

Legislative must have a check on executive as well as judiciary. The same goes for other two bodies. They must work in tandem.



3. INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MONTESQUIEU THEORY IN MODERN TIMES

USA is the epitome of Montesquieu's theory of separation of power where every body keeps a check on other.

3.1 LEGISLATIVE BODY OF USA

(i) FUNCTION OF LEGISLATURE:

To draft legislation by the majority of the lower House. Legislation is not to violate human rights. Other than that any legislation can be drafted through legislative body of USA, House of Representatives. (HOR)

(ii) CHECKS-ON-EXECUTIVE:

Legislature body can allow executive body such as senate cabinet to have a law drafted through senate. However, money bills are only the domain of legislature. Only HOR can pass it.

(iii) CHECKS-ON-JUDICIARY:

Any drafted legislation can be challenged in the US Supreme Court. However, Amendments cannot be challenged. Likewise, legislation with absolute majority.

3.2 EXECUTIVES OF USA

(i) FUNCTION:

To implement the laws drafted by the legislators. Cabinet and President are solely responsible for it.

(ii) CHECKS - ON - LEGISLATIVE:

American President cannot draft a legislation, but he has the power of veto. Through veto, he can make any law null and void.

(iii) CHECK - ON - JUDICIARY:

Judiciary of USA is not directly influenced. However, the appointments in SC are done by USA President. Also, the decisions of SC can also be vetoed by executives.

3.3 JUDICIARY OF USA

(i) FUNCTION:

Their role is to interpret law. The legislations drafted are interpreted to have broader understanding. Also, the judicial review of the judiciary makes it powerful body.

(ii) CHECK - ON - LEGISLATURE:

Judiciary has power to declare any law null and void, if that law is drafted against human rights. Judiciary has power to navigate every legislation worth and credibility.

(iii) CHECK - ON - EXECUTIVE:

The President can veto decisions of SC, but if Judiciary takes

Judicial review, then it cannot be vetoed. Executives are powerless. - For example, in Blackburn matter case, Judiciary did this.



3.4 CRITICISM

The Judiciary of USA is influenced by the cabinet because of the appointments. Also, the party leadership can be influenced by cabinet, if senate is also in majority of ruling party. Further, the Judiciary's handout of members can declare the will of hundreds of parliamentarians who are elected not selected. Lastly, with absolute majority the Congress can pass any law, and other organs can't do anything. These elements show: the imbalance of power in US political system.

4. CONCLUSION

To conclude, Montesquieu's theory of separation of power is evident in America's constitution. The interpretation balances each organ. Now other organs of USA's politics can impose a rule of authority. Hence, the distribution of power between Judiciary, executives and legislatures is quite balanced.

SECTION - B

QUESTION : 06

1. INTRODUCTION

Democracy flourished in Greece first, and since then it existed in minority. Until 18th century, democracy was not a favourable form of government. Events like, French Revolution, 1789 made it highlighted in front of the world. Since then, representative and direct democracy has been a debate. Both are different. Both has different accountability that needs to be reevaluated.

2. WHAT IS REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY:2.1 DEFINITION:

It is a form of democracy, where people select a representative or a proxy through elections. That proxy aids in policy formation and legislation.

- Example: USA, India, UK, Pakistan.

3. WHAT IS DIRECT DEMOCRACY:3.1 DEFINITION:

In this form of democracy, people do not vote for a proxy. People are directly

engaged in policy formulation through nation-wide referendums.

- Example: Switzerland, Athens of Greece in past.

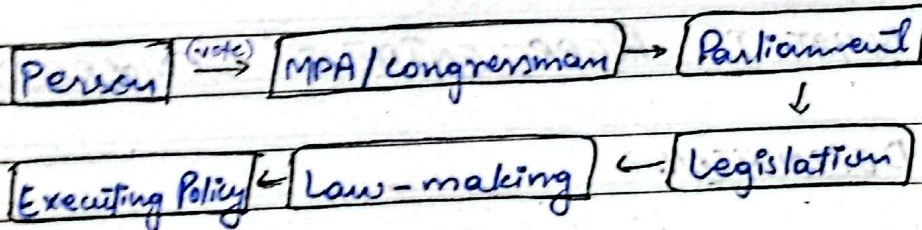
4. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVE AND

DIRECT DEMOCRACY :

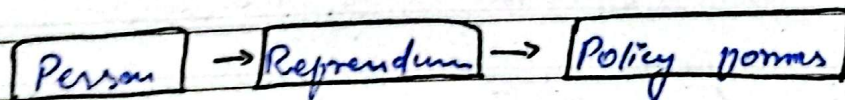
4.1 MODE OF REPRESENTATION

In representative democracy a proxy act as a representation of e.g. district. In Direct democracy, people directly engaged.

- Representator Democracy



- Direct Democracy



4.2 TRANSPERANCY :

With respect to transparency, direct democracy has more clarity as people can access everything e.g. Bill proposed. In contrast, representative democracy is a bit vague. The conditions of the policy are

not known to common public. For example, the loans of IMF increases and prices.

4.3 DECISION - MAKING TIME:

It depends upon the population for direct democracy. Usually, the decision-making is fast in direct democracy. In representative democracy, it is a bit lengthy.

4.4 FEASIBILITY FOR A COUNTRY:

Direct democracy is optimal for small states. That is why, it exists in Switzerland. Representative democracy is applicable for millions of population as well.

4.5 DIPLOMACY LEVEL:

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Representative democracies are widely good in democracy as experts are at the helm of affairs. In direct democracy, the diplomatic levels are constrained.

4.6 EMPOWERED POPULATION:

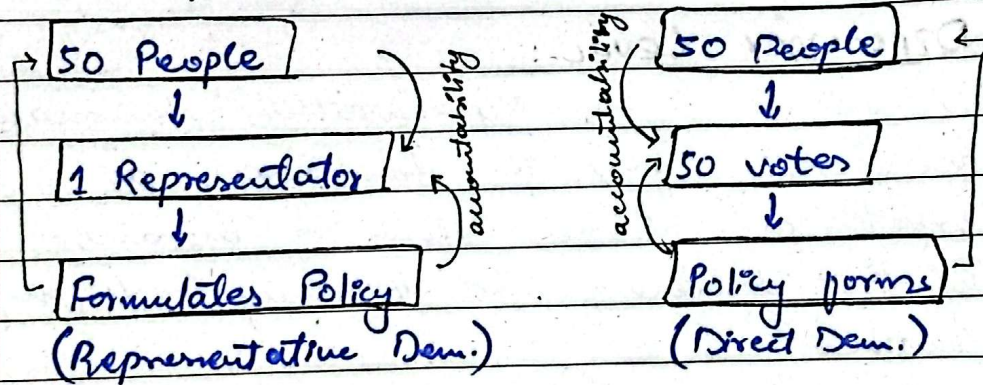
Population must be educated, socially, politically and economically aware for direct democracy. Whereas, representative democracy prefers the ones selected/elected must be empowered in these domains.

5. DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY: WHICH IS MORE EFFECTIVE

5.1 POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY:

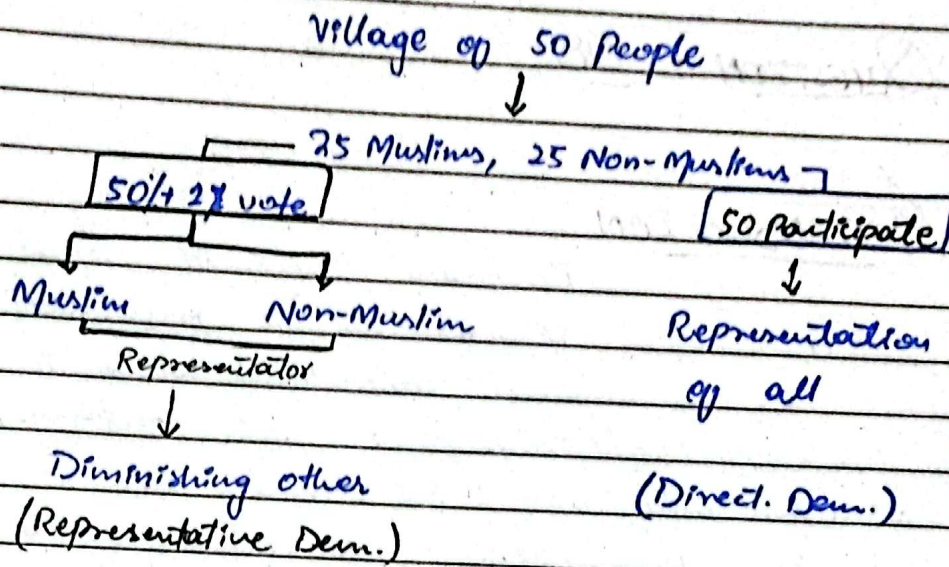
Political accountability is more in representative democracy as compared to direct democracy. A representative is awarded by one's election, that is why, the driven-policies are made with concern. In general public, no one can blame other in terms of political accountability as everyone is representative.

Village of 50 People, and Accountability



5.2 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Representative democracy has less citizen participation as few individuals represent all. In Direct democracy, however, participation enhances. The quantity of votes is mattered rather than representation in direct democracy.



5.3 GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY :

Government efficiency

will be more in direct democracy. The reason is the policies will be from grassroot levels. In representative democracy policies often forget the grievances of minorities of communities. Hence, Direct Democracy will be more effective in governance.

6. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, political accountability would be more in Representative Democracy, but every other factor would dominate in Direct democracy. There are some differences between both as well. The main difference is the mode of representation. However, Direct democracy scarcely exist today, while representative democracies are everywhere. In today's world, Direct democracy seems more legit.

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QUESTION : 08

1. INTRODUCTION

Democracy flourished before capitalism but it was not a favourable form of government. Capitalism came in as financial philosophy in 18th century. This sided itself with the tenets of democracy. Since then, democracy became the most prominent form of government. Today, capital and democracy are abreast of each other. However, there is a debate whether capitalism inherently supported democracy or not. The overall situation is capitalism has changed a bit for democracy.

2. RELATION BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY

2.1 FREEDOM OF PEOPLE :

Democracy prefers the freedom of people especially with respect to financial capital or property. Capitalism also favours independence of one financially.

do not leave blank lines

2.2 FREEDOM OF BUSINESS:

Businesses and occupation are given liberty in capitalism. State can not have a control over them. Interestingly, democracy also supports it in the form of freedom of association.

2.3 MINIMUM GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION:

Capitalism repudiates a government to interfere in economic activities of people. It promotes open markets. Democracy also supports minimum intervention of people. It makes one feel liberty.

2.4 FREEDOM TO CHOOSE:

No single person be force to do something, we detest. Democracy provides equal rights to all. Capitalism also favours diversity in economic affairs. A person can opt for any means of earning.

2.5 PROMOTE COMPETITION:

Democracy promotes meritocracy, and is against power in one-hand. Likewise, capitalism also supports diversity and prohibits monopoly.

3. CAPITALISM IS ^{NOT} SUPPORTIVE OF DEMOCRACY.

INHERENTLY

3.1 CAPITALISM TALKS ABOUT ABSOLUTE FREEDOM:

A farmer cutting his crops is not eligible to give his share to the state, considering the true tenets of capitalism. But, it is practiced today. Capitalism repugn government over interfering in one's product, yet democracy do so.

3.2 LAND RIGHTS IN CAPITALISM ARE VAST:

Capitalism provides land ownership to one. Whatever, grows on that land is completely of person's. However, democracy takes it with state. The land in democracy belongs to state. Hence, whatever comes out of it e.g. oil, gas, state holds a right on it and not the person.

3.2 CONCEPT OF OPEN MARKETS:

Capitalism talks about free flow of cash in market. The profit must be of individual. Democracy, however, fixes prices in market, support taxes for government share, and imposes duties on products. Hence, the true soul of capitalism does not go with Democracy.

4. HOWEVER, DEMOCRACY IS SUPPORTED BY CAPITALISM

4.1 DEMOCRACY PROMOTES PRIVATE PROPERTY:

Democracy supports property ownership that is resemble to level of capitalism. Capitalism's principle mostly are the extend of democracies.

4.2 SOCIAL SECURITY AND RIGHTS:

Democracy promotes security of individual while, capitalism also wants social security. If a person is secure to have a property or ownership, then the capitalism can be practiced effectively. Further, rights were given equally that supports capitalism's meritocracy.

4.3 RIGHT PERSON FOR THE RIGHT JOB:

Democracy appoints right person for a job. The capabilities by a person makes him capable. While, Capitalism also takes about it that a person can have according to his capability. This shows that democracy supported capitalism.

5. CRITICAL ANALYSIS :

From the discussion, it is clear that capitalism in its true form is not applicable in today's democracy. However, democracy supported the tenets of capitalism. This shows that the relationship between capitalism and democracy is due to the changes in the principles of capitalism. These changes have transformed capitalism to align with modern liberal democracy in all walks of life.

6. CONCLUSION

In a summary, it is evident that capitalism and democracy hold a very close relationship. Both of them fit into each other perfectly to make a liberal society. However, this achievement is done through changes in capitalism. Inherently, capitalism was not allied with the tenets of democracy holistically. Yet, humans have transformed these both philosophies according to their current need.

work on improving your analysis skills

