



# Pakistan School Kingdom of Bahrain

Warm Welcome to all the students in  
the online classes.

We are going to start our online lesson Of Class 9<sup>th</sup> today. I hope you all will enjoy and learn.

## Rules of the Class:

- ▶ Be on time for all your classes.
- ▶ Respect all participants of the class.
- ▶ Do not create any disturbance.
- ▶ Raise hand if you have a question.
- ▶ Pay attention to your teacher.
- ▶ Enter into the class with your actual name and CPR number.
- ▶ Follow the timetable and do not forget to be present in the next class on time.

**Before starting the lesson,  
I would like to ask some  
questions.**

# QUESTIONS:

Who appoints the King according to the Divine Theory of the origin of state?

?

To whom the King is answerable for his actions ?

Who was the head of matriarchal theory of the origin of state?

Which Theory of origin of state is the simplest and the oldest?

# Topics of the lesson

The Social contract Theory of the Origin of State..

# Objectives of the Lesson

To enable the student to explain :

The Social Contract theory of The Origin Of The State.

# Terms used for State

History of a state is as old as the history of man .  
The term state is derived from the ancient Rome “statu”  
Italian says Stato, German Staat, French état and the  
English state.

# Definition of social contract

A social contract is an unofficial agreement shared by everyone in a society in which they give up some freedom for security .



# Example of the Social Contract theory

The Theory that addresses the concept of the importance of personal liberty versus the rights of a government or any other moral or legal authority.

## Social Contract Theory.

The Divine theory established the 'Divine Rights' of kings. In contradiction, the social contract theory emphasized that the state was not the creation of God but it was the result of an agreement entered into by men who originally had no government organization. The history of world is divided into two periods; the period before the state was initiated and the period after. In the first period there was no government. There was no law that could be enforced as there was no human authority to formulate and to enforce them. Man lived in a state of nature, in which they were subject to follow only such regulation that nature was supposed to prescribe. How men lived in the state of nature without coercive agency of a government, what made them establish a government, the term of contract and the party to contract were discussed in the theory. One thing accepted by all the exponents of the theory was that the state was a human creation as a result of contract.

The concept of social contract was found in the political treatises of both east and west. Kautilya in his Arthasasthra mentioned that “the king Manu supported the payment of one-sixth of the grains grown and one-tenth of their sovereign dues, the king took the responsibility of maintaining the safety and security of their citizen. Plato in his Crito (dialogue) stated that Socrates was represented as awaiting calmly the execution though it was unjust, because he would not breakup his contract with the state by escaping from prison into exit. Milton in his “Tenure of Kings and Magistrates” argued that men were born free, and that wrong sprang up through Adam’s sin, wherefore to avert their own complete destruction men agreed by common league to bind each other from mutual injury, jointly to defend themselves against anything that gave disturbance or opposition of such agreement. The power of kings and magistrates is nothing else “but what is only derivative transferred and committed to them in trust from the people, to the common good of them all in whom the power yet reminds fundamentally, and cannot be taken them, without the violation of their natural birth right”. In the 16th and the 17th century, the ‘Social Contract Theory’ gained popularity. It advanced during the period of religious wars in the course of popular and famous revolution in England, America and France. Richard Hooker (1554 - 1600), Hugo Grotius, Milton are also supporters of this theory. However, the Social Contract Theory raised to the peak in the hands of Thomas Hobbes(1588 - 1679)., John Locke (1632- 1704) and Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778). All the three exponents established their thesis from the beginning of human habitation.

## Thomas Hobbes:

In the state of nature, men lived together without the state or government. Men possessed natural rights which he acquired, from the law of nature. Men's acts of movement were motivated by self interest and disregarded to the interest of others. There were continuous conflicts, might was right, no justice existed, men ruled under insecurity. Furthermore, intolerance, chaos and anarchy prevailed, weak was exploited by the strong. To Hobbes the state of nature was the state of war, war of all against all. He further stated during the time when men lived without common power to keep them all in the awe, they are in that condition there is no place for industry... culture... no navigation... no commodities... buildings... no society... The lives of men were solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. "They came out of state of nature through a contract of each with all and all with each to set up a civil society through the contract they surrendered from the natural rights to the common power of the sovereign. Who would safeguard their interest and security? This ruler became the sovereign and all others remained his subjects. Thus, the sovereign came into existence out of the contract. Sovereign existed by the virtue of pact, not prior to it. The people could not go against the term of the contract and revert against the sovereign".

## John Locke:

According to lock in 'The State of Nature', men had a peaceful natural life. They were free and equal. However freedom is not licensed. The natural law of reason commands that no one shall harm each other. There was no common superior; each individual work out his/her own interpretation. As a result there prevailed "full fear and continued danger" and John Locke: According to lock in 'The State of Nature', men had a peaceful natural life. They were free and equal. However freedom is not licensed. The natural law of reason commands that no one shall harm each other. There was no common superior; each individual work out his/her own interpretation. As a result there prevailed "full fear and continued danger" and that was hostile to his/her right of empowerment, which was different from that of anarchy described by Hobbes. According to Locke, people entered into two contracts, one is social and the other one is political contract. In social contract they united into a community of peaceful living, secured the enjoyment of their property. This is social contract. In the political contract, the contract was with the government. The legislative power established with agreement of the people becomes the superior power in the common wealth, but limited and specific for enforcing the law of reason only. The natural right of life, liberty and property is reserved with the community. The government is the only trustee. The people reserved the right to dethrone the king (government) if he fails to safeguard the security of the people. They support limited or constitutional monarchy.

Jean Jacques Rousseau:

Rousseau's perception was that "man is born free and everywhere he is in chains. Men in the state of nature lived in a blessing delightful life; men were innocent, honest and noble. They were free, equal and happy". In the increase of population and dawn of reasoning, there were changes in their way of life. People became selfish and started thinking mine and thine. In the words of Rousseau, "the first man who after enclosing the piece of land he thought himself to say this is mine and found people simple enough to believe him as real founder of civil society". Consequent of establishment of private property and other usages, work became indispensable. These lead to more productions which paved way for the difference of rich and poor. This resulted in quarrels and men were compelled to give their natural freedom. Then, men faced a problem. The problem was "to find a form of association which protects with the whole common force the person and property of each associate" and virtue of which everyone, while uniting himself to all... reminds as free as before. The problem is solved through this contract and creation of civil society. In the contract, every one needs to surrender all his rights to the community. Thus, the community becomes sovereign. Further, Rousseau's view was that real or true will of society as general will; general will is sovereign. The general constitutes the government. The government acts under the general will and is responsible to the general will of the people. Rousseau was the person who promoted the idea of direct democracy and popular sovereignty

## Criticism of the theory:

English philosophers contended that the contract between the government and governed could not be accepted with the basic differences of the fact of the history. It is unhistorical, merely a fiction. It is illegal, as there was neither the authority nor sanction before the contract was completed. It is the bad philosophy, because the growth of the nation state is a natural process but not an artificial manufacture.<sup>33</sup>

### 2.5 Value of the theory

With all its defects the theory has certain merits. It emphasized the state to ensure safety and protection of its subjects. The civil society rests on the consent of the ruled and not on the ruler which paved way for modern democracy. Man born free and after the contract<sup>20</sup> also remained free. The political sovereignty made foundation of adult suffrage and importance of electorate.<sup>3</sup>

# Class activities

What is The Social contract ?

Who were called the contractualists,

was State came into being in the result of Covenant or an agreement by the human society,

Who was Thomas Hobbs?

What did Locke say about the state of Nature ?



# Recapitulation

state came into being as the result of a covenant or agreement by the society.

The theory found scientific expression in the writings of two English men Hobbs and Locke , Rousseau the french .

The above three men are collectively known the CONTRACTUALISTS.

These have sharp differences on the all three stages of development.

They explain different state of nature of the state.

# Home assignment

- ▶ Explain Social Contract theory.
- ▶ What is theory of Thomas Hobbs about the Origin of State?
- ▶ who was Thomas Hobbs?
- ▶ What is the state of Nature according to Hobbs?
- ▶ What is the social contract of Hobbs?
- ▶ What is the state of nature according do Locke?
- ▶ Rousseau social Contract theory brief note
  
- ▶ answer the following extensively .
  
- ▶ Evaluate critically the contract Theory of the origin of State.

Visit school's official  
website:  
[https://pakistanschool  
.org/firstterm/](https://pakistanschool.org/firstterm/)  
for

Notes

Worksheet - 2

AND

Homework.

**STAY HOME AND SECURE**

In Sha Allah we will learn more  
about the chapter in coming  
lecture.

**Take Care**

**ALLAH HAFIZ**