

Section-A

Q-2) Examine the nature of the contract expounded by Locke revolving in the establishment of the civil society.

1- Introduction

Locke came in the period of intense political changes where new ^{political} ideas of social contract were floating. Unlike his predecessor philosophers like Hobbes and Machiavelli, he gave a social contract where absolute power and control lies with the people. He envisioned a state which ^{based} rule on consensus, consents and protection of rights were ensured. In a nutshell, he envisioned a government where civil society had an effective role in the affairs of the state.

2 - Salient Features of Lock social contract

The salient features compounded by Lock are given below.

2.1 - Consent:

Lock regarded that the social contract must be based upon mutual consent. For Lock, consent is the most fundamental component in his social contract. Moreover, agreement brokered must be ^{done} voluntarily for the establishment of civil society.

2.2 - Preservation of Rights:

Lock viewed that the most important function of government is to preserve individual rights and ensuring that rights of individual don't get encroached.

2.3 - Limited government power

Unlike his predecessor philosopher, Lock contended that government

must get power from the governed
i.e. it must act in the interest
of people and should have limited
role of coerciveness as it could
jeopardized with human liberty.

2.4- Right to Revolution

Lock contended that if state fails
to ensure liberty of individuals and
becomes tyrannical, then people
have the right to revolution.

2.5- Preservation of Property

Lock emphasis on the preservation
of property rights within civil
society. As he believed in
individual autonomy and liberty, therefore,
protection of property right was
central in his theory.

3- How it was different from Hobbes

Unlike Hobbes, Lock social contract

and his view of society are divergent. From the table below, we will differentiate between both thoughts.

	Hobbes	Lock
State of nature	Conflict, insecurity and pessimist	Optimistic state of nature
Social contract	Strong central authority	Weak central authority
Government role	maximum	minimum
Individual rights	No individual right	Maximum liberty
Human nature	Brutish, cunning, deceptive	Reason, empathy

4- Manifestation of Lock social

Contract: civil society in contemporary world

and his conception of civil society ensure Liberty, equality and welfare of people which unlike Hobbes provides an human centric, value oriented polity.

Q#5

(B)

Marx's theory of class struggle

I- Introduction

Marx is one of the most influential philosophers of modern and past century.

Marx argued that society is in a perpetual state of conflict owing only to the existing economic inequality.

He viewed that economic disparity and its struggle between bourgeois and proletariat is exacerbating class struggle. Hence, for Marx

struggle of class is due to economic inequality.

2 - Key concept in Marx struggle of class

2.1 - Classes in a Society

Marx, argued that there are 2 classes in a society that exist i.e. have's (Bourgeois) and havenot (Proletariat). He argued that have's control Factor of Production while havenot only obey and have no access to factor of Production. Moreover, both classes have opposing interest

2.2 - Surplus value and Exploitation

Marx proposed that Bourgeois do exploitation of labour as they do not pay the labour of surplus value which he/she create.

Thus the profit accumulated of surplus production is not evenly distributed.

2.3 - Relation of Production

Marx argued that any change

in factor of production will demand a change in relation of production. But, as per Marx, this never happens as it goes against the interest of Bourgeois.

2.4 - Dialectical materialism

Marx gave the concept of dialectical materialism, in which he gave the concept of thesis, anti thesis and synthesis. As he argued that feudalism was a thesis, then came capitalism anti thesis which was synthesis by Communism.

2.5 - Classless society

Marx had an idea of classless society, as he argued that only economic inequality is a cause of conflict and when this issue is resolved forever it will render a society that is classless and equal.

3- Conclusion

Marx, theory of class was instrumental in highlighting the problems associated with capitalism, moreover it made labour conscious of their rights and provided a new political ideology which was envisioned by states today.

(B)

Mao view on Individualism

1- Introduction

Chairman Mao, father of modern China had a deep seated impact on socio-political affair of the world. His policies of 'Great leap forward' and views on political development and culture of china shaped contemporary china growth. Moreover, his views on individualism.

rights, freedom and behavior made significant impact on Chinese way of life.

2- Mao View on Individualism

2.1- Collectivism

Mao regarded collectivism over individualism. This idea of his was instrumental during cultural revolution. Moreover, he had belief that collective will of the society must triumph over individual one.

2.2- Role in revolution

Mao regarded the importance of individual effort during revolution, but he contended that individual efforts become more instrumental when mix with collective wisdom.

2.3- Dislike for bourgeois individualism

Mao disliked bourgeois individualism.

As during the period of cultural revolution and rising bourgeois campaign he regarded it as a selfish effort by bourgeois to undermine CCP leadership. Hence during cultural revolution, it was eliminated and CCP ^{collective} power was strengthened.

2.4 - Unity & discipline

Mao recognized the importance of individual. As during cultural revolution the Red Guards were instrumental in forwarding CCP power base. Moreover, their contribution ~~to~~ in cultural revolution helped CCP regained its lost capital fortunes.

3 - Conclusion

So, it can be said that Mao view ~~was~~ on collective action but he recognized the individual.

efforts which were quite necessary and instrumental in increasing the CCP power base.

Section-B

Q # 6

1- Introduction

Right refers to obligation of people toward one another in general and to state in particular. However, various theories of rights have been proposed by various philosophers. Their theories had played an important role in shaping politics of various states.

2- Theories of rights

2.1 - Social contract theory by Hobbes:

Hobbes view that in state of nature there is a "war of all against all". Thus a supreme authority is required where individuals have no personal rights but will be bound to obey and no revolt will occur. His theory manifestation can be seen in today North Korea where individuals have no right to revolt against Kim Joon.

2.2 - Social contract theory by Lock

Unlike Hobbes, Lock viewed that state of nature is 'good, optimistic' and people should create a central authority possessing minimum coercive power. Moreover, liberty of individuals should be supreme. USA and Scandinavian nations are example of his theory where equality

↳ liberty and fraternity is ensured.

2.3 - Utilitarian Right theory

This theory emphasized that "greatest happiness to the greatest number". This was

compounded by Jeremy Bentham.

This theory of right view that rights are a tool to achieve happiness and does not take into account moral ethics and values.

For instance, India is turning increasingly toward this phenomenon where ^{majority} rights of Hindus in population are protected but minorities in particular Muslims are subordinated.

2.4 - Kant Deontological ethics

Kant held a divergent view of right from Bentham. He argued that mean/intention justifies the end. For instance, if a speeding

car is about to hit a child. As per Kant, the moral duty of the driver should be to protect the child not himself and other individuals in the car. Thus, intention of action decide the result of action as per Kant. This concept of his has been incorporated in various states constitution which regard that human rights, and welfare must be held.

2.5 - Marxist Theory of class Struggle

Marx view that resource of production, means of production and relation of production must be fairly distributed between the have and have not. His notion of class struggle has led to emergence of various ^{labour} political parties in

in the world. Thus ensuring the rights of labour are protected.

For instance ILO is an example of that. Moreover, states are implementing ^{pro-labour} laws, providing social security safety net to its citizen is an achievement of Marx.

3- Conclusion

Various theories of rights had been discussed in detail, which propagate the idea of socio-political stability in the society. Moreover, all theories of rights had an historical overarching background of their own which has led today states to ^{adopt and} keep them in context. As condition and circumstances may change which will require new rights protection mechanisms in the future.

Q # 8

1 - Introduction

Bureaucracy important function is to regulate, and implement day to day functioning of government. Various theories of Bureaucracy have been given by scientist but Max Weber and Woodrow Wilson theory of bureaucracy is widely accepted. But in present time Bureaucracy have become inefficient, and averse to public need. Thus, a rebounding modern bureaucracy is the need to address contemporary roles in bureaucracy.

2 - Problems associated to Bureaucracy in general and in Pakistan particular

2.1 - Redundant rules and procedure

The redundant rules, procedure and practices followed in bureaucracy has led to redundancy in its working mechanism. Moreover, no reforms in civil bureaucracy in Pakistan is a problem exacerbating misgovernance / poor governance

2.2 - Lack of accountability

Lack of accountability in bureaucracy and providence of job security has given an impression that this institution is unaccountable

2.3 - Centralization of power

Failure to devolve power to local level has made a centralized system of governance. Moreover, over reliance on bureaucrat
The city administration has created a divide between ruled and bureaucrat.

2.4 - Weak democratic foothold
Weak democratic culture and
practices has given bureaucracy
the impetus to consolidate
power. Similarly, in Pakistan
repeated military coup and derailment
of democracy gave bureaucracy an
over arching role over policy making.
Thus make a bureaucracy pro people
It is important to strengthen
democratic culture at lower tier.

3 - Ways to make bureaucracy more effective

3.1 - Rules and Regulations

effective, modern and tech regulated
rules should be established in
all government offices. Moreover
Bureaucrat must get rid of the
file culture and update themselves
to digital need.

2.2- Empower local govt

The empowerment of local govt. is at the heart of improving bureaucracy and people attraction. As they would ^{be} come accountable directly to public need.

3.3- Technological use

Bureaucrat must use technological and digital means to approach and disseminate public information. Also complains, FIR, etc culture should be adopted to technology.

3.4- Shift from Generalist to technocratic training

Bureaucrat must remain within the similar office. As when ^{his} office is change rapidly this leads to policy inconsistency in implementation. This technocratic approach must be adopted.