

## Question no 2

Ans:

Introduction: John lock was an english philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of enlightenment thinkers and known as "father of classical liberalism" - He developed the social contract theory in his famous book "Two Treatises on Civil Government". His work greatly affected the development of epistemology and political philosophy. His writings influenced Voltaire and Rousseau, many Scottish enlightenment thinkers, as well as the American revolutionaries - His contribution to classical republicanism and liberal theory are reflected in the United States Declaration of independence.



The new political theories which emerged as result of Renaissance, favoured absolute sovereignty of state, undermining the imbalance of individual. Therefore, in order to support the rights of individual against the absolute power of sovereign, a new interpretation of <sup>natural</sup> law and social contract theories became more or less necessary.

John Lock had witnessed the glorious revolution of 1688 and the wave of individualism in England which greatly influenced the political and legal theories in Britain at that time.

### State of Nature:

Lock stated that the life in the state of nature was not as miserable and brutish as depicted by Hobbes, instead it was reasonably good and enjoyable.



Unlike, Thomas Hobbes, Lock believed that human nature is characterized by reason and tolerance.

Like Hobbes, he believed that human nature was allowed man to be selfish. In natural state all people were equal and independent, and everyone had a natural right to defend his "Life, health, Liberty, or profession". According to him, State of nature was a golden age except that property was insecure.

## Social Contract

It was for the purpose of protection of property that man entered into the "social contract".

By property was meant life, liberty and state. Lock says "every man has a property in his own person." property was insecure because 1) there was no



established law, nor ii) the impartial Judge iii) and the natural power to execute natural laws was not always commensurate with the claim.

## Separation of powers:

Lock, thus championed a constitutionally limited sovereign and framed the doctrine of separation of powers. The legislative power creates the rules to give effect to and protect the inalienable rights. There is the executive power by which the law is enforced; and there is a federal power which concerns the making of war and peace and controls the external relation and executive powers and legislative powers in different organs because there is the danger of entrusting the law makers with power to carry out laws which they themselves make.



## Question no 6

The concept of rights has been interpreted differently by various political philosophers throughout history. Some of the most important theories include:

### Social Contract theory:

Thinkers like Jean-Jean Rousseau and John Rawls propose that individuals voluntarily enter into a social contract to form a just society. Rights are seen as protections against to form a just society.

R. Rawls "veil of ignorance" concept has influenced the modern discussions on justice and fairness.

### Positive rights Theory:

This perspective, championed by



Philosophers like G.W.F. Hegel and T.H. Green, argues that individuals have not only negative rights but also positive rights. These are often reflected in modern welfare state policies.

## Feminist Theory:

Feminist Thinkers highlight the limitations of traditional theories and advocate for the recognition of women's rights and gender equality. They critique how historical theories have often ignored or marginalized the women's experiences and perspectives.



## Questions

**Ans:** Salient features of bureaucracy that serve the public are following.

1) Clear and transparent process.

Clearly defined procedures and guidelines for the decision making and service delivery are needed.

Transparency in how decisions are made, resources are allocated and policies are implemented.

2) Efficient Resource allocation.

Rational distribution of resources to ensure optimal use of funds and manpower. Prioritization of projects and programmes based on societal needs and impact.

3) Adherence to rules and regulations

strict adherence to established laws, regulations, and policies.

Ensures fairness and prevents arbitrary decision making.

4) Impartial Decision making:

Decisions are made based



bias.

- Avoid favoritism and discrimination in providing services to public.

### 5) Accountability.

- Bureaucrats are held responsible for their actions and decisions.
- Mechanism for oversight and consequences for negligence or misconduct.

### 6) Effective service delivery.

- Focus on providing the quality public services efficiently and in a timely manner.
- Minimization of bureaucratic red tape to expedite expedite processes.

### 7) Open communication

- Establish channels for communication between the bureaucracy and public.
- Feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement of service.