

## Mock Exams (5)

### Pol. Science I

#### Section A

Q2

### JOHN LOCKE in Context

Ideology  
Liberalism

Focus

The rule of law

Before

Louis XIV begins his  
personal rule of France and  
embodies absolutism

After

The English Bill of Rights  
Secures the rights of Parliament



Key works  
 Two Treatises of Government  
 A Letter Concerning Toleration

## Social Contract expounded by John Locke

John Locke, along with Thomas Hobbes and J.J. Rousseau, has explained the establishment of the civil society or ~~government~~ state.

### ① State of Nature

Unlike Hobbes, Locke does not paint a dismal picture of the state of nature. According to these theorists, man used to live in a State of Nature before the establishment of any civil society. Hobbes considered it a chaotic condition of constant fear



and life in the state of Nature was "solitary", "poor", "nasty", "brutish", and "short". ~~However~~ <sup>on the other hand</sup>, Locke held it good and enjoyable. Locke justifies it by saying that the normal condition of mankind was a state of perfect and complete liberty to conduct one's life as one best sees fit. However, the property in the state of Nature was not secure.

## Private Property in Lockean Thought

Property is created when a person mixes his labour with the raw materials of nature. With the ~~aggrigation~~ agricultural activities and the coming together of communities, man had created property in the form of lands, livestock, and crops. Property, thus, became insecure because



Three conditions :

- i, Absence of established law
- ii, Absence of impartial judge
- iii, Absence of natural power to execute natural laws.

Therefore, there was a need of a civil society who fill this ~~vacuum~~<sup>vacuum</sup> in the state of nature.

## Lockean Social Contract

According to John Locke, man did not surrender all their rights to one single individual, but they surrendered only the right to receive order and enforce the law of nature. The individual retained with them the other rights, i.e., right to ~~liberty~~ life, liberty, and estate because these rights were



Considered natural and inalienable rights of men. Having created a political society and government through their consent, man then gained three things which they lacked in the State of Nature:

- i) Laws
- ii) Judges to adjudicate laws
- iii) The executive powers necessary to enforce these laws

## Government in Locke's Thought

The purpose of government and law is to protect the natural rights of men. According to him, as long as the government fulfills this purpose, the laws given by it are valid and binding, but when it ceases to fulfill it, then the laws would have no validity and the government can be thrown out of power.

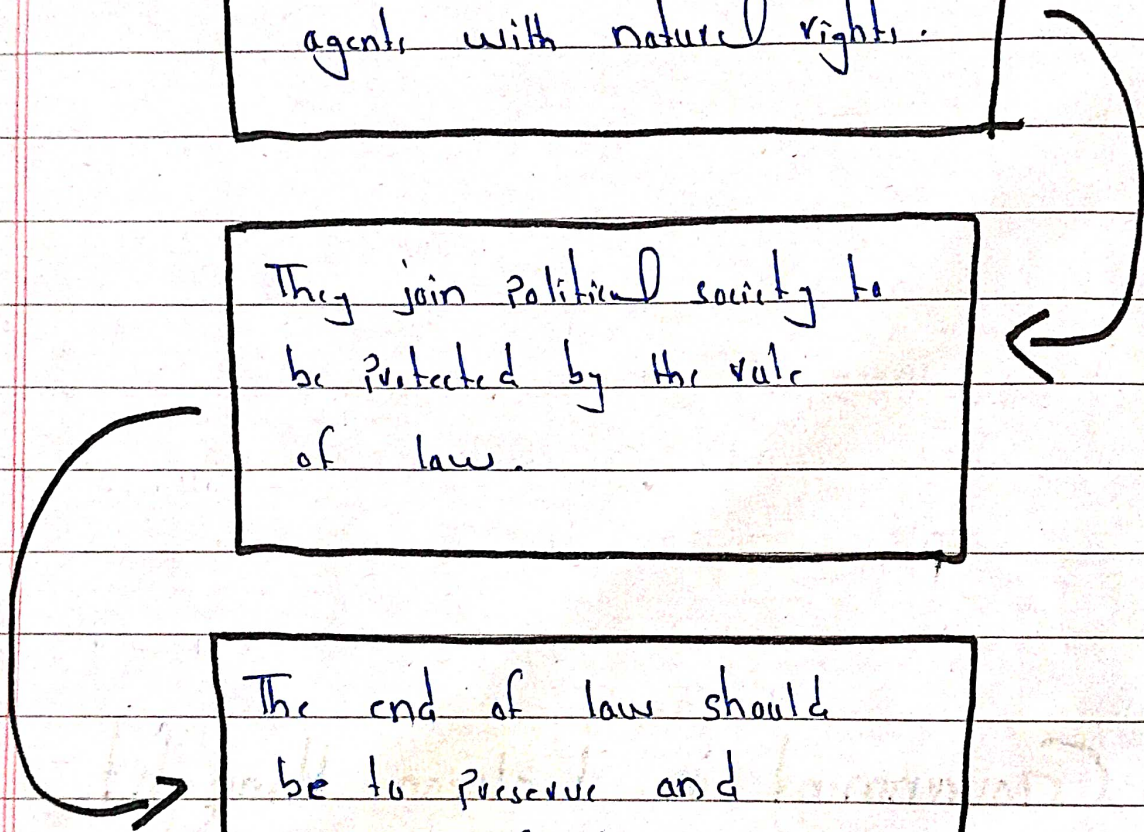


In short, John Locke views  
are :

Humans are rational independent agents with natural rights.

They join political society to be protected by the rule of law.

The end of law should be to preserve and enlarge freedom.



## John Locke's Legacy

Today, all the constitutional forms of government, in the world, such as Pakistan, UK, USA, and India etc are the manifestation of



\_\_\_/\_\_\_/202

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

John Locke's philosophy.

x ————— x

Q5

(b)

Marx's theory of class struggle

Ans Karl Marx viewed the ~~social~~ structure of ~~the~~ society in ~~the~~ form of classes and the class struggle between them as the engine of change.

In order to understand his theory it is pertinent to understand his definition of class. According to him, a class is defined by the ownership of property. Such ownership vests a person with the power to exclude others from the property and use it for personal interests. According to ~~him~~ <sup>Marx</sup>, there are two major classes:



i) Bourgeoisie ( who owns means of Production )

ii) Proletariat ( who sells labour for a wage )

Individual in a similar class share similar interests. They develop mutual ~~ind~~ dependence and act similarly.

According to Marx, the capitalist class is driven by profit maximization. For this, they exploit the working class by in the form of low wages, long working conditions and unsafe working environment. Therefore, the exploited workers will start a revolution to overthrow capitalist system and form a class-less society through public ownership of the means of production.



## Manifestation of Marx's Theory of class struggle

In Norway, The Thrane Movement, In Germany, General German Workers' Association, and In Denmark, International Workmen Association, are the ~~exp~~ examples of class struggle.

## Theory of class struggle in a nutshell

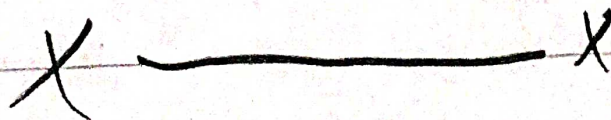
• classes are authority relationships based on property ownership



• classes are naturally antagonistic by virtue of their interests



• structural change is a consequence of class struggle





## (a) Mao's views on Individualism

Ans: Mao Zedong, the ~~founder~~ founding father of People's Republic of China and the leader of the Chinese Communist Party had the following views on Individualism.

### i) Individualism hinders objectives of Communism:

Mao's primary focus was on collectivism. He believed that individualism leads to the pursuit of personal interests which is the biggest barrier in achieving common collective objectives.

### ii) Individualism as a manifestation of Capitalists:

Mao believed that individualism is the ideology of bourgeois which is the antithesis of



ideology of communism. Therefore, it must be suppressed in order to establish a class-less society

iii) Mass Mobilization and Selflessness:

In Mao's view, Individualism leads to selfishness which hinders the goals of communism. He advocated for mass mobilization and selflessness to achieve his goals. Therefore, he believed individuals should be willing to sacrifice their interests for the greater good of the revolution.

Manifestation of Mao's views on Individualism

Due to his anti-individualism ~~was~~ views, he took extreme steps. ~~his~~ Cultural Revolution,



The Great Leap Forward, and Collectivization are prime examples of the manifestation of his views.



### Section - B

Q8

#### 1) Introduction

Bureaucracy is the ~~back~~ backbone of any country. Bureaucracies are designed to perform public business. Its sole objective is to serve the general public. Efficient and effective bureaucracies ensures good governance which ultimately contribute to the general welfare of the people. It is characterized



by several features which includes accountability, Rule of law, Citizen-centric approach, ~~and~~ Efficiency, and moral uprightness etc.

### Salient features of bureaucracy that serve the public

a) Accountability of bureaucrats ensures good public delivery:

Bureaucrats are accountable for their decision and actions. This leads to good decision making which yields positive results.



### b, Rule of law

Bureaucrats are responsible for establishing rule of law. And when rule of law is established, citizens are free to conduct their business and day to day activities.

### c, Citizen - Centric approach :

Bureaucracy consider the perspective of general public and then act accordingly. Policies made in accordance with public will provide good results. Such is engagement with public ensures good public service delivery.

### d, Processes are designed to maximize efficiency :



The ultimate goal of any ~~low~~ bureaucracy is to maximize efficiency and this is done with the variety of initiatives, such as the mobile application launched by Police in Pakistan is a prime example of ensuring good service.

e, Bureaucracy empowers the Public :

Bureaucracy provide general public the necessary information to guide them in conducting their ~~activities~~ public affairs.

f, Moral uprightness of bureaucrats ensures good service :

Morally upright civil servants will try to eradicate the rampant corruption in public



offices. ~~with~~ This will lead to the effective utilization of the revenue generated from tax payers.

### Conclusion

Indeed bureaucracy can provide good public service delivery by upholding the aforementioned characteristics.

