

Date: _____

Day: _____

SECTION - A

Question # 2 — Locke

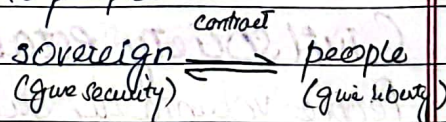
Introduction:

Humans by nature are born free. They by nature demand freedom and liberty. For such freedom and liberty they either can be a cave man again or do a social contract. Humans by nature are good, benevolent, kind and not selfish. But for their life and property protection and interest they become evil. As per Hobbes the nature of man is selfish and they need a Leviathan — sea monster to control, however the Locke was born in a peaceful age with no blood-shed, therefore advocated a establishment of civil society, where people by choice surrender their liberty to a sovereign. The nature sovereign or public person in return guarantees the rights and security of its people.

Social Contract:

It's a contract between people and sovereign. People by choice surrender their liberty and freedom to a person. In return they guard their life and property. i.e. provide security to people.

Human's Nature:



Human by nature was free. They had freedom of choice, expression and even of resources. The nature is good, kind. They distributed food equally. They are benevolent, kind and peaceful. But after the advent of possession, the property and ownership concept they became wild. private property

Nature state:

The nature state was treating them equally. Every one was sovereign. It provided them with peace, food and was no discriminatory.

Absence of Nature laws:

When everything is right, who will rule/govern. There was no legislature for law making, No executive for exercising and implementing laws. No judiciary for check.

With time the need for security made humans do social contract. In order to lessen their responsibility. The wild life of cavemen for such security and freedom is not a choice.

John Locke:

He was an American philosopher born in peaceful age and golden era of American civil civilization. The rivalry and civil wars of America were ended till mid 18th century.

He examined the society and gave a concept of establishment of civil society.

Civil society establishment:

People voluntarily surrenders their liberty and freedom for security to a sovereign.

Sovereigns

Sovereign is selected on the basis of Majority vote — democracy. He rules under the rule of law and is answerable to public.

Rule of law:

The rule of law is the Common Law, by common people. It's decided for the welfare of people by people. They sovereigns comes under rule of law.

Public Person: The sovereign is selected by public, by majority. They are briddled by the check of people, and rule of law made by person. They work for security of people.

Accountability:

In case of Hobbes, there was an autocratic monster who was above rule of law. In Locke's the sovereign is accountable and is governed by votes and people. He is accountable for his work for people and is governed by rule of law.

Bilateral agreement: In this contract the sovereign and people have a bilateral status. Both are responsible to each other. The people are responsible for surrendering their liberty and freedom effectively and exercise their matters under rule of law.

Similarly, the sovereign is responsible to the people he governs by his actions that are briddled under rule of law.

Minorities discriminated:

In selection of sovereign there are 2 groups. Majority wins and the minorities are side-lined — "Might is right" and "Majority is authority is exercised".

Criticism :

- ① Benjamin Franklin: An American leader with picture on 100\$ note says:
"Those who surrender their liberty for security deserves none, they are left with neither liberty nor security"
- ② Selection of sovereign is the exploitation of minorities. The sovereign can exploit them.
- ③ A group exist that is neutrals. The neutrals and minorities might be a majority in case of ~~multi party~~ system. So basically its the ~~trulling~~ of Minorities over majorities.
- ④ Human nature is never always kind and benevolent. Interest of groups and people defies the principle of coexistence with peace.
- ⑤ Similarly, the rule of law might just serve the powerful elite. Knowledge is power - sometimes the knowledge and foresightedness lacks, leading to Laws for groups instead of people. - The recent 100's of Bills passed by parliament.

- ⑥ Accountability and bilateral agreement may not work when there exist the nexus between Interest of sovereign and certain group of people.

Conclusion: The majority might elect a bad person.

Upholding the real nature of humans conclusion is too short and myopic
 i.e. peace and welfare. Accountability for everyone.
 Free and fair voting for national state interest.
 Saving and valuing the edifice of Rule of Law. The Security and Liberty of everyone is possible.

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Question #4 — Ummah.Introduction:

The muslims ruled the world by a single principle of "Ummah". The muslim ummah saw its apex due its philosophy of brotherhood, Hadees: "Muslims are like 1 body, if 1 part is in pain the whole body suffers." The Ummah is led by Khalifa known for his values, strong beliefs, welfare and moral practices. He is at an apex stage of Ultraego, which is attained by complete submission to will of Allah. Practicing Islam in true essence with its meaning of Peace. The concept of Ummah can be related to Ibn Khaldun Asabiya - having strong unity - based on kinship and blood, the concept of Millat by Allama Iqbal that is having no borders. The muslim at any corner of world are 1 body and brothers. Similarly the peaceful coexistence of welfare and consensus among its people. The same ummah can be exercised in this modern world too - by uniting under a strong Islamic body that crave for growth, security and prosperity of every muslim on earth.

The leader of Ummah - Al Ghazali's.

Philosophy: The Ummah needs a supreme leader, who is responsible for every affair in an ummah. The social, moral, political, economical and many other systems are led by him.

Selection of Khalifa: The selection of Khalifa is done by consensus and transparency. There

is no room for ill practices or favour. The interested candidates nominate them for the position and public judges their true character.

Qualities of Khalifa:

- (a) He must be Honest and trustworthy.
- (b) Upright character. (c) Known for his selflessness.
- (d) Highly devoted for the welfare of people.
- (e) Completely submitted to the will of Allah.
- (f) An example of high morality and good conduct. (g) Non-partisan and accountable to Allah. (h) Fear of Allah and down to earth.
- (i) Non-egoistic and simple. (j) Always assessible.
- (k) Highest wisdom and Rationality.
- (l) Team player. (m) Who tries to reach to level of Khudi - or ultra ego.

The Khalifa leads a Millat — having people trying to reach the ultimate position of ultra ego.

Millat — by Allama Iqbal.

Allama Iqbal was no a proponent of Democracy. He always craved for a Millat — Millat is an example of 1 body. as said by our prophet Muhammad (SAW).

If any part has a problem, the whole body suffers. They coordinate for the welfare of each and every part to have a proper functioning. It's borderless — Not bounded by territories, It's religious not secular. The state and millat and government religion goes hand in hand. Sovereignty belongs to Allah. They respect their Khalifa and rule of law of Shariah and Quranic and sunnah principles. They fear last life.

and Day of Judgement. For that they try to uphold and take their self-ego-khudi to the level of highest submission. Where his self-ego combines with Allah's ego forming ultimate ego. A stage where Allah asks the people: Tell me what you want — as in case of Taif, Baddan. Then no power on earth can stop the success of them in both worlds.

Asabiyah — Ibn Khaldun:

Asabiyah is the strong unity among people of millat. Muslims share 2 things in common — same blood and family/kinship. They are the children of 1 Adam (AS), having same blood as are brothers to each other. They do every effort to unite and stay together. As soon as this Asabiyah is intact, no one can challenge the Ummah.

- o These all elements combine and form the best form of Ummah.

Ummah the only solution for Muslim unity and prosperity — In this modern world.

- o Current Situation: The Muslims around the world are facing the worst ever homicides in the history. The West always craves for ideological enemy, and after the defeat of USSR, Muslims are under the brunt of these hegemonic global powers. The Muslim states are the playground for their modern weapons, the lab for their genocides.

The whole Ummah is facing the worst ever hit to Nabawiya. By forces of Sectarianism, hybrid warfare, capitalist system and race for hegemony and resources made them wage war against each other as in case of Saudi and Iran. The Millat is nowhere seen. Muslims are alienated by the conditions of their fellow muslim brothers in Kashmir, (Indian held), Rohingya, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, genocide, Palestine and in every corner. The west exploiting their ideology of Khilafat and labeled them as terror groups wrong ideologies as ideology of Islam. The beautiful Millat disintegrated and Khilafat system badly ruined by the interests of few bad muslims. The complete Millat replaced by Nationstate system and Khilafat by exploitative democracy and Capitalism. The muslim states are trapped in debt trap, and are made to wage war against Allah in form of interest system badly intermingled in state affairs. The heads being exploitative and puppets are not trusted due to which the institute of Zakat is at dismay.

Conclusion & way forward: The only solution of for muslims and return to glory is by establishing a strong Ummah, in form of platform like OIC. Making it strong enough by Nabawiya principle and its heads as Khalifas. The accountability as in Islam and the transparency guaranteed by leaders in state affairs. That's how the Ummah can work and stop world from exploitation.

this part needs elaboration as it is the main part
your answer is myopic

Section-B

Question-6

Introduction:

The man is born with multiple rights. He is born with rights of Freedom, education, choice, selection, security, rule, do accountability, govern, and much more. The philosophers advocated multiple rights that are applicable in modern world. Justice right was proclaimed by Plato - similarly, right to education, right of defence, production and lead were advocated. Aristotle gave a right of self rule and practice state with territories, education and best form of government as per him. In social contract - Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau advocated rights of security in replacement of liberty and freedom. which was later discussed by last 2 by rule of law and accountability. Machiavelli guaranteed and guided the prince of his rights and ways to gain power. Foucault - Made people know the atrocities and value of Right of Knowledge. Mosseque - guaranteed Rights of legislative, executive and judiciary by upholding the balance and separation of power. Similarly the essentialism and existentialism gave rights of to creators and people themselves for their hard work. Karl Marx assured rights of workers and lower class. In short, the rights are meant to be known and asked for from state and fellow beings.

Justice by Plato:

In a greek style plato idealises the conversation between philosophers and Socrates.

Justice is telling truth, or giving everyone what is their due right or doing good with enemy to make him good. The Socrates and others discuss:

question focuses on rights
the structure of your answer does not yield a proper answer

Human Justice: Dividing the people in 3

- ① Producers/Artisans → Desire.
- ② Soldiers → Bravery/patriotism
- ③ Philosophers/leaders → Wisdom/Reason.

- Giving people what is their due right as per capabilities — and nature
- No discrimination in education — Teaching them equally and its duty of state in form of public schools. education. They do as per their nature what they like with full freedom.

State by Aristotle:

He gave a right of own territories and sovereign city states. Right to lead that area.

The right to equal distribution of resources.

- ↳ Division of resources equally.
- ↳ The right to education.
- ↳ Right of family and property — private natural right.
- ↳ Right of government with multiple ways leading from Autocracy to Democracy. P.A. with Party as best form. Which is ensured by Middle Class.
- ↳ Right of separate electorate — of majority and minorities (Rulers and slaves)
- ↳ Accountability by them.

Social Contract : by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: The social contract guaranteed the right of security to the people. The right to vote and self rule by people in case of Rousseau, by nature/sovereign in case of Locke and by a law-abiding-hegemonic monster. These leaders ensure security and rights to the people under rule of law in case of Locke. The accountability by people is ensured. The law of nature is sustained. The commanded people do well. The exercise freedom without hurting anyone else.

Prince Rights - Machiavelli - Father of modern pol. science. Guided Prince with his rights to Rule and govern. The rights of means to meet his ends. One end for Prince is his state. For the welfare of state he is allowed to do anything he can do. The state rights that is prosperity for majority is ensured.

Right of Knowledge - Foucault. Knowledge is the real power. The right of knowledge is exercised. The people are governed by social order and truths that are man made. That are made by powerful to control. The right to know

all this about Section B a trouble with you
 Que is shown by Foucault

Mosque — The Separation of power / Balance of power: The 3 heads of state Judiciary, executive and legislative is accountable to each other. The Parliament accountable to people. The executive to Parliament and so on. This balance of power give right to every institute to run harmoniously the state affairs.

Existentialism & essentialism

The rights of the creation — The existence essence ~~super~~ precedes the existence. The ideology and right of Creator — in Essentialism. However in Existentialism — The right of humanism are proclaimed. The existence ~~super~~ precedes the essence — ~~Humans~~ are responsible.

Utilitarianism

The world has ~~2~~ ² sovereigns — The rights of Pleasure. The pleasure and pain but the rights of others are important — pleasure maximization

Karl Marx is ok till it don't harm other

The rights of have not were ensured. The right to means of production, the relation of production and super structure and stopping the dialectical materialism break the chain of slavery and give rights of work, labour and wages.

(a) Balance b/w State and Public:

They are accountable to public and responsible for welfare. They balance state affairs by guarding the public interests.

(b) Political and Neutral:

The bureaucracy must be neutral. The government's changes and bureaucracy is permanent. They should serve public instead of certain group or people.

(c) Self accountability and departmental accountability:

They are responsible for public exchequer. Utilizing it efficiently for the welfare of humans is a must.

They are accountable for all the affairs to Allah and public. The departmental matters are also their responsibility.

(d) Policies for welfare and Speedy Implementation.

Every policy by them should be welfare project for maximum. They should work for proper execution of it and in speedy manner.

(e) Upholding the Rule of Law and Constitution

They must work for execution and law and order security. Taking care of all the constitutional principles and making a peaceful environment in their jurisdiction.

Devolving powers instead of centralisation:
 The autocratic tendencies and self interest should be mowed. The complete department should work for betterment and must possess authorities to exercise dependency on their position

Behavioural Bureaucratic model:

Man is a social animal. They have feelings. The bureaucrate must treat Juniors and Public and humans. Respecting their ~~errors~~ mistakes and helping them cater the issues work best in bureaucracy. and ensures peace in departments

the question calls for a better structure

Accessible to Public:

The bureaucracy is meant for public and not for Raj. They must be accessible to general public. They must listen to their grievances and ensure welfare for them.

Weber Bureaucratic model:

Not all humans are good and ~~impartial~~ carrot and stick policy. The Classical Strict ~~bossy attitude~~ is needed in some cases in order to ensure law and order and speedy and efficient work from lazy people. He should remain strict and resign the department towards growth.

there are two parts of this question you needed to address them both in a holistic manner

Conclusion:

In short, serving people is an ultimate goal of Bureaucracy. In order to ensure that he must stop political intervention in their matters and upheld the torch of justice and welfare of public.

too short