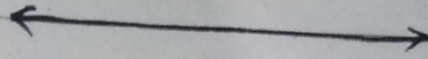


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Section - A

Question # 2

Introduction:

Three philosophers, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J Rousseau, gave the theory of social contract. Each philosopher has given different concept of their theory according to their respective context and time of their life. One thing always remained common in their theories is that they began their theory with explaining the human nature. After that, they explain the state of nature. Although all these are different in their respective theories.

Context:

All of these philosophers have different context of their theories.

1- Thomas Hobbes:

Thomas Hobbes was born in England at the time of anarchy. He saw a difficult time. He said:

"My mother gave birth to twins, myself and fear"

He wanted to end this fear that's why he was a royalist and wanted monarchy in England.

2- John Locke:

John Locke was also born in England. But he grew up in peace. His father and mother both fought for republicans in civil war in England. That's why he favoured republicans.

3- J.J. Rousseau:

JJ Rousseau was born in Geneva, Switzerland. Then he moved to France. He gave the theory of "general will".

Theory of Social Contract:

All these philosophers gave their theories of social contract. They begin their theory through explaining human nature.

1- Human Nature:

All three of the philosophers have different theories about human nature.

Thomas Hobbes:

According to Thomas Hobbes, man is by nature brutal, violent, and fighting with each other.

John Locke:

According to John Lock, man is by nature a loving caring and positive person.

JJ Rousseau:

According to J.J. Rousseau, man is rebel by nature. He doesn't have any sense of good or bad.

2. State of Nature:

1- Thomas Hobbes:

According to Thomas Hobbes, everyone was fighting with everyone. There was only one rule, i.e. "Might is right". Life was short and uncertain.

2- John Locke:

John Locke explained state of nature that life was peaceful, long and certain. All of the people were doing good to each other.

3- J.J. Rousseau:

According to J.J. Rousseau, everyone was living their own life. They don't have any concern with others. Everyone was happy.

3- Social Contract:

After some time, there were some conflicts among them which leads to a social contract.

1- Thomas Hobbes:

According to Thomas Hobbes, they were tired of fighting. They spoke an oral social contract that they submit their will to a person and group of people who will govern them. This social contract created a government and state was created. This social contract was irrevocable as it was unconditional.

2- John Locke:

According to John Locke everyone was living peacefully until the interfamily and intrafamily conflicts over property started. These conflicts leads to an oral contract

which had two clauses.

1- We submit our will to the community.

2- From community representatives are selected which perform their duties by ~~obey~~ completing these 3 functions.

i- protection of property

ii- Protection of liberty

iii- protection of life.

This social contract was conditional. So, it was revocable.

3- J.J. Rousseau:

J.J. Rousseau gave the theory of general will. He said,

"General will is the will which wills the will of the people."

According to him until a man pointed to a land and said that's mine and that's thine, everyone was living happily. Then a social

contract was spoken and it gave a general will of the community.

Current Era of Populism

All these social contracts theories have special place in history. These foundations are still in work in most of the states in the form of monarchy and democracy.

Conclusion:

These 3 philosophers gave very important theories which are still being utilized. Social contracts theories gave an overview of how states and communities came into being and how they worked.

Section - B

Question # 7

Introduction:

Local self government is the essence of the grass root democracy. It ~~to~~ help the community to ask their representatives to solve their problems. Due to local self government ~~even~~ every union council has its own legislature and executive. Such government is compulsory to solve the issues at grass root level.

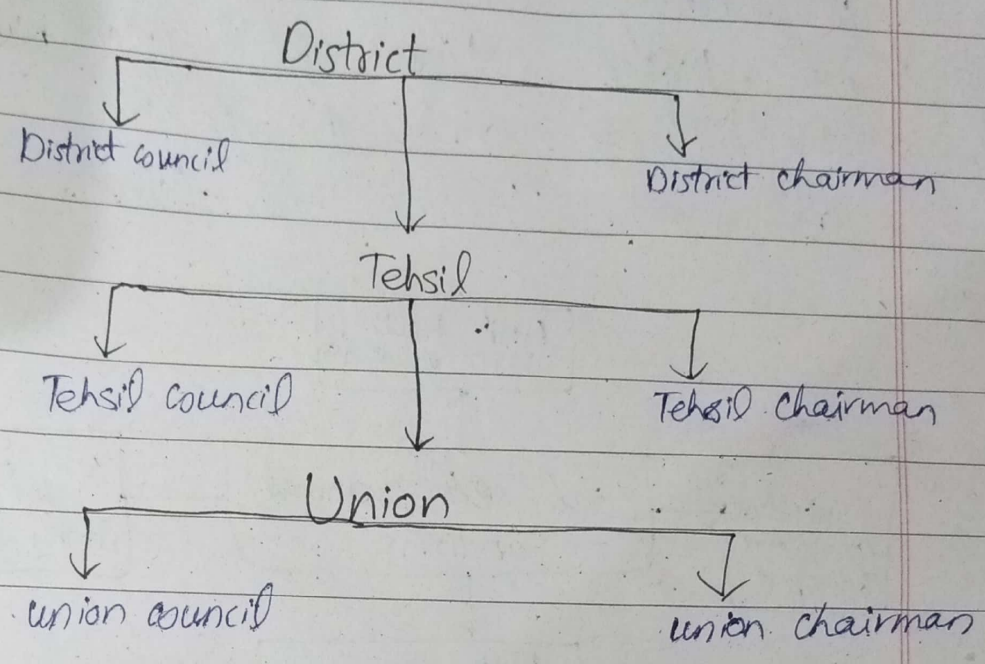
How local self government is the essence of grass root democracy:

Local self government has 4 to 6 tiers in every district.

1- Structure of L-S-G:

Local self government

has following hierarchy.



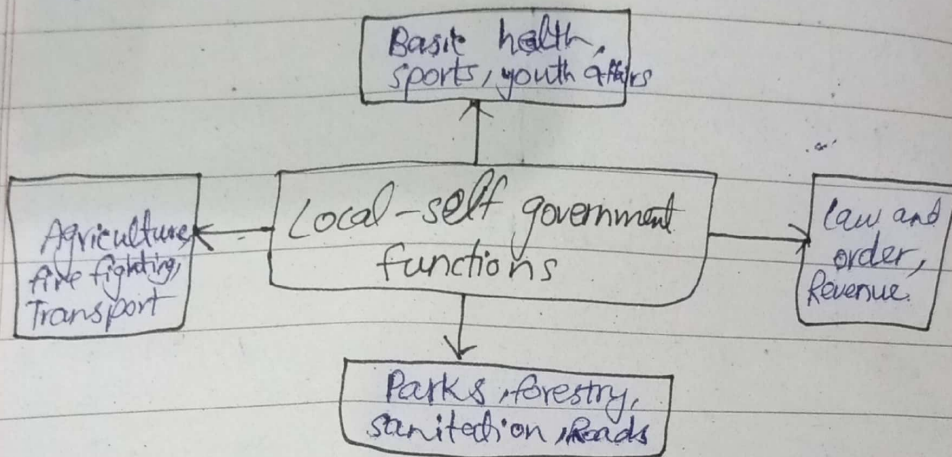
in some provinces it has 4 or 5 tiers. Such structure is helpful to bring politics at grass root level.

Due to local self government, every village or ward have its own representatives.

2- Functions of local self government:

Local self government has the authority to see and solve all those issues which are at grass root

level and to be solved immediately without the interferences of higher tiers of government like federal and provincial government. These functions.



Challenges being faced by local self government in Pakistan:

Since independence of Pakistan, never a local self government worked properly in any democratic era.

It always faced challenges due to interference of Military, Bureaucracy, lack of political will and many more. Lets discuss some of those

Key issues.

1- Lack of Political will:

Political parties are reluctant to make local self government due their desire of power. They don't want to share power. as a result the community suffers.

2- Military rule:

Military rulers used L.B.S use to create legitimacy for themselves. They manipulated local self government for their own selfish interest.

3- Bureaucracy:

They don't want to share their power. That's why don't support Bureaucracy.

How these challenges ~~will~~ make people suffer at grass root level:

Due to these challenges none of the local self government functioned properly. This leads to

the failure of democracy at grass root level. It made people suffered and they are struggling since independence.

Conclusion:

Local self government is the necessary organ of government but in Pakistan it is completely ignored. Provincial government don't take any interest in the conductance of elections until some legal pressure halted them from election commission or court. If Pakistan's government wants to make public happy and ~~sta~~ satisfy, independent local self government is the only solution.