

Subjective part

SECTION A

Question 04

Your Introduction and conclusion are too short and myopic. The answer to the first question requires an overview of the basic ideas of social contract. The answer to the second question has dangling and poor structure. You failed to answer the asked part of the question. Add more substance in your argumentation. The third answer has extra information that is not required. Please work on structure and be focused in your answers

Relevance of Social Contract
by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau

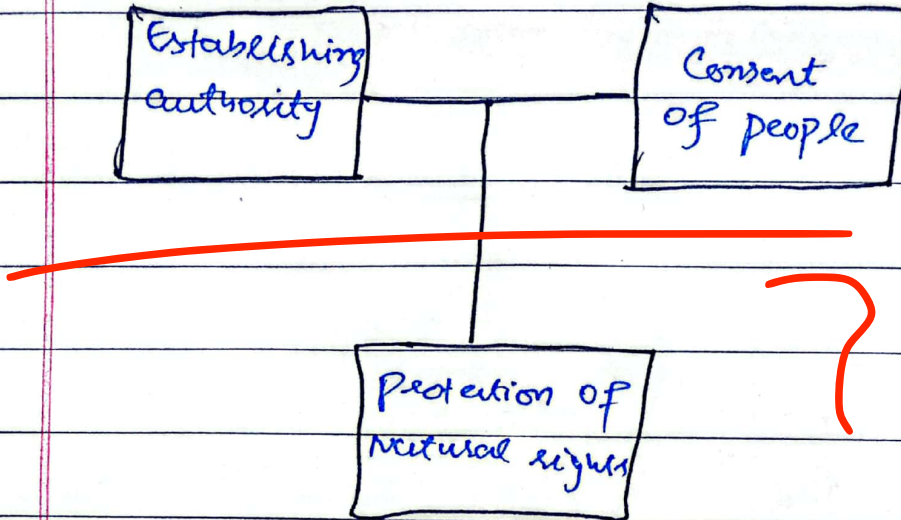
Introduction

The concept of Social Contract by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau is still relevant in modern times. Their views of limited right

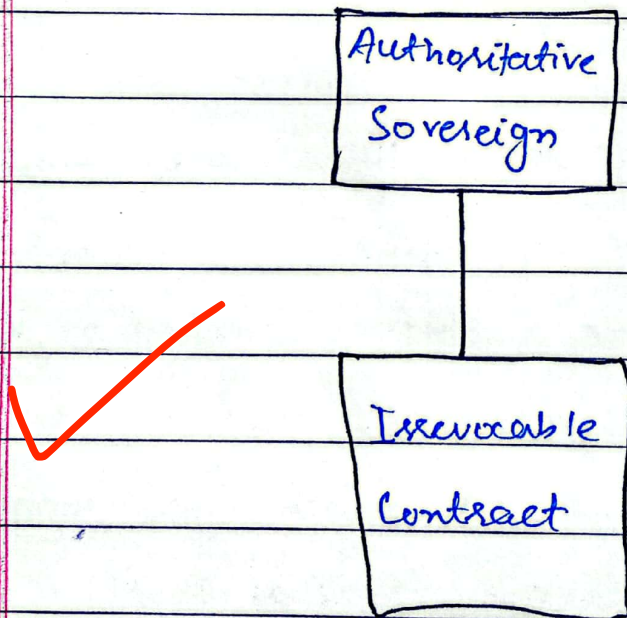
to revolution, sovereign, and establishment of authority is are still followed in modern nation states. Their ideas have become foundations of modern states.

?

2- Social Contract of Rousseau and Locke



3- Social Contract of Hobbes



4- Relevance of their Social Contract in modern times

i) Concept of Sovereign in modern States

The modern states follow this concept in the form of various different authorities

For instance

Presidents: USA president

Prime ministers: Pakistani PM

King: UK King

These are all examples of sovereign defined by them.

ii) Elections: Consent of people

The consent of people was made necessary in the social contract theory. This is still followed in all states for electing

the sovereign of a country.

Presidential Elections
Prime Ministers Election } people's consent

iii) Irrevocable agreement

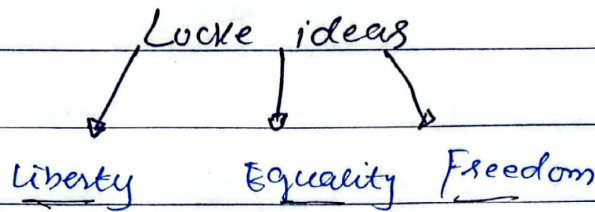
Hobbes in his book "Leviathan" argues that the social contract should not be revoked. This concept is still followed. People follows the orders of elected sovereign without any hesitation. This makes a irrevocable agreement between ruler and the governed.

iv) Dictatorship: Hobbes' Authoritative Sovereign

Hobbes grants many rights to sovereign. He converts it into a sovereign. This kind of dictatorship is still present in many countries. For instance, the

could be taken of North Korean dictator "Kim Jong"

v) Representation of the ideas of John Locke



Thomas Jefferson has included these ideas into the USA constitution

These ideas are still followed in USA.

vi) Manifestation of the concept of general will by Rousseau

General will

~~people should make policies~~ ?

currently, the policies are made by representatives of people parliament include the representatives of people that devise policies according to the interests of people

Day: _____

Date: _____

vii) Representation of Idea of Separation of Religion from politics

this separation was propagated by philosopher. Western States UK, ~~France~~, Germany have separated ~~the~~ religion from politics. This still being followed in the modern world.

viii) Following of the Locke's ideas of Representative Democracy

Locke favored this type of democracy. This has become popular form of governance in modern world.

Pakistan, India, ~~France~~, UK all the states ~~follow~~ representative democracy, as it was desired the John Locke during his propagation of social contract.

ix) Manifestation of protection of Rights of people

Social Contract } protecting
civil, natural
rights of people

The modern states also protect the civil and natural rights of people.

The ~~Constitution~~ of Pakistan grants right to life, Right to education (career) and right to freedom

x) Representation of Limited right to Revolution by Hobbes

The manifestation of this concept is clearly observed in two countries such as North Korea and China. The ~~dictatorship~~ and authoritative rule of xi jin ping and jim is on disc. But people are not standing against them. This is the practical demonstration of the idea of Hobbes.

5- Conclusion

The ideas of social contract theory as propounded by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau is still relevant in modern time. The modern nation states are running their system by following the ideas of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.

Question 05

Note on Class Conflict and Political Change and Revolution

1- Introduction

The class conflict between bourgeoisie and proletariat has been identified by Karl Marx. This conflict is due to many problems such as means of production and exploitation of labour. While political change and Revolution both refers to the change in a government of any state.

2- Note On Class Conflict of the Bourgeoisies and Proletariat

i) Understanding Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

There is different between both classes as it has been pointed out by Karl Marx in his "The Communist Manifesto"

Bourgeoisie	Proletariat
land owning class	working class
Rich people	poor people
owns means of production	work in the farms and industries of rich

ii) Class Conflict of the Bourgeoisies and Proletariat: Class Conflict Theory of Karl Marx

Karl Marx, a Communist philosopher has presented the theory of class conflict between both the class. He has identified

many reasons of class conflict between both classes.

a)

a) Reasons of Conflict

i) Exploitation of working class

The Bourgeoisie class exploits labor. It takes more work from them and provide less incentives to them. During Industrial Revolution in Europe, this exploitation was on rise.

ii) Selling costly goods to working class

The Bourgeoisie class sells costly goods to working class. This enrages working class and it decide to stand against Bourgeoisie class. British, during colonial period, used Indian labor and sold costly goods to them.

iii) Exploitation of Rights of working Class

The rich exploits many rights of labour class. There are

few examples:

- Belgium king killed Congo slaves from working class
- Indian indentured labor for British
- More work, less wages → modern Capitalism

This results in frustration of labour class and it stands against the rich class.

b) Climax of class conflict: Labor Stand against Rich

Marx argues that the poor people will understand their exploitation and they would stand against the exploitations. For safeguarding their rights.

c) Revolution of Proletariat: End of class conflict

The working class undermines the rule of rich class by establishing his own rule.

Russian Revolution of 1917 is an example of class conflict theory.

3- Note on political change and Revolution

a) political change

It refers to the change in government or mode of governance. This can be done through various methods such as election and other things.

b) Interdependence of political change and Revolution

Both are dependent on each other. When Revolution occurs, it changes political system as well. For instance
French Revolution: ended rule of Louis IX and brought change in political setup

Russian Revolution: Ended monarchy and ensured the rights of people

c) Revolution and political change according to Aristotle

Aristotle argues that various factors bring political change and revolution. These factors are:

non-protection of people rights

- Absence of Justice

- Authoritarianism

This is apparent in French and Russian revolution

d) Karl Marx idea of Revolution and political change

Karl Marx

in "The Communist Manifesto" takes class conflict as a reason of bringing revolution in any of the state

Class Conflict



Climax of Conflict



Revolution

Marx has identified that the revolution changes the political authority from rich class to poor class.

4- Conclusion

The class conflict theory ends in bringing revolution. This theory illustrates the exploitation of rights of people. While political change and revolution are interdependent. The initiation of one bring change in other.

SECTION B

Question of

Concept of Islamic State

and Ummah and role of OIC led by Muslim Ummah

1- Introduction

The Islamic state and Islamic Ummah are two different concepts both both are needed for each other. The Islamic state is based on Islamic principle. The OIC can improve political system of muslim world by ending exploitative institution and hereditary concentration of power

2- Islamic Concept of State

i) Sovereignty by of Allah Almighty

In Islamic,
the sovereignty belongs to Allah
Almighty. As it is stated:

الان الله اعلم
بما كنا نقول
(AL-Quran)

This verse emphasizes that the
supreme authority belongs to Allah

ii) Concept of Khilafat

The Khilafat is
a system of governance of in
Islam. Islam state runs its affair
due to Khilafat. Pious caliphate
sule is a clear example of
Khilafat sule.

iii) Government by Consultation

Islamic states

run its affairs by consulting the people. Majlis-e-Shura is a classic example of this. There is a famous verse of Quran:

"And Consult them in the
conduct of the affairs
(Al-Quran)

3- Islamic Ummah: A explanation

Islamic Ummah

refers to the followers of Last Prophet SAW their religion is Islam. they follow the principles of equality and justice and brotherhood.

a) Duties of Islamic Ummah

i) Duty of prophets

Islamic Ummah

Day: _____

Date: _____

has been awarded with the duty of prophets. It is spread goodness and forbid evil. As it is stated in Holy Quran:

لَتَنْفِخِ بِنُفُوسِكُمْ فِي نَفْسِكُمْ
النَّاسِ بِالْبِرِّ وَتَقْوَىٰ مِنَ الْمُنْكَرِ

This is the duty of Islamic Ummah.

b) Establishing Peace

The second duty is prevention from violence and preferring peace. As it is stated in Holy Quran:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا فِي الدِّينِ

This verse justifies the peaceful religion of Islamic Ummah. Therefore, Islamic should establish peace.

4- Role of Muslim Ummah led by OIC in developing modern political system

i) Ending Corruption from political system

Modern political systems are very corrupt in nature. Pakistan was ranked as 150th at corruption index. The unity of muslim Ummah should struggle for ending corruption ?

ii) Ending the role of Dictators

In many muslim countries a dictators are ruling authoritatively. The OIC should struggle for ending dictatorships.

System → Dictatorship

this should be ended by OIC.

iii) Ending hereditary system of capturing political power

Saudia Arabia

is known for its hereditary politics. OIC should play an active ~~for~~ role in ruling out hereditary system of governance. Al-Mawardi, a famous muslim scholar, has also argued that hereditary rule is against Islam.

iv) Promoting ideas of justice in political system

In modern systems

Justice is ignored. 300 cases are pending in Pakistan (Justice and Law Commission Report). OIC can make it a binding for ensuring justice in all modern political systems.

v) Ending Extractive Institutions

"Why Nations Fail"

authors argue that "inclusive institutions are necessary for the development of a state. OIC should strive for establishing inclusive institutions in states ~~by~~ changing their political systems.

vi) Ensuring Consultative Governments

Modern system

represent the interests of few.

Oligarchy in Pakistan distress many Pashtun and Baloch people. OIC with muslim Ummah should

struggle for ~~ending~~ the exploitative role of centralised political systems.

5- Conclusion

The Islamic State is based on the principles defined by Islam. Islam Umamah has been given a duty of promoting peace. The OIC led by muslim can also change the ~~exploitative~~ political systems in the world.

Question 08

Enabling Conditions

For Fascism with reference

to South ASIA

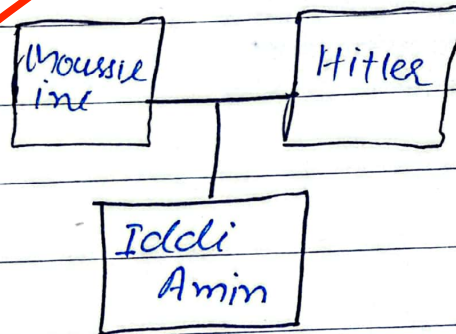
1- Introduction

There are various conditions that enable fascism in a country. In South ASIA, desire of having power, propagating ideology, and protecting vested interests have led to fascism. Moreover, the sense of leadership of the region has led to fascism in South ASIA.

7

2- Understanding Fascism

It is a political ideology that incites one to pursue authoritative policies, unleash violence and protect vested interests. The extreme form of fascism results in the killing of people. Some famous fascists are



3- Enabling Conditions for Fascism with reference to South Asia

i) Desire of controlling people lead to digital Fascism in Pakistan

In Pakistan

the state is curbing the freedom of citizens. The desire is to control the people. Installation of firewall for restricting the freedom of voice in Pakistan is an example of digital fascism.

ii) Desire of Capturing power

In Pakistan, the desire of capturing power has enhanced fascism. May 9 violence is an example of this. These violent events were initiated in order to capture political power.

iii) Populism: A cause of fascism in South Asia

The populist leaders have enhanced fascism in South Pakistan. Pakistan is facing the threat of fascism due to populism.

The clashes between government and opposition are rising due to populist leaders.

iv) Propagating certain ideology

India has been turned into a fascist country due to the ideology of "Hindutva". The political leadership is popularizing the hindutva ideology without caring for the state

v) Having hate against certain community

India political leadership is against Muslims. It is initiating violent and fascist policies against Muslims. Citizenship Amendment Act is an example of fascist Indian policies

vi) Weakening of Opposition parties leading to fascism

The opposition parties may end existing rule. This gave inciting fascism. Sheikh Hasina, Bangladeshi PM, has abducted his opposition party leaders for winning elections. This is a manifestation of fascism.

vii) Protection of vested interests led to student fascism in Bangladesh

Sheikh Hasina attempted to reserve 25% quotas of civil services for armed forces. This led to fascism of students in Bangladesh. They have ousted their PM as well.

viii) Desire of including territories:
A case study of Kashmir

India is imitating fascists policies in Kashmir for incorporating. The killing of Kashmiris is also a manifestation of fascism. Moreover revocation of article 360 and 35A is a representation of fascism.

ix) Ineffective policies of the States brought fascism: violence on Sikh in India

The bad agricultural policies brought farmers on the road. Despite ameliorating policies, India State had unleashed violence against the farmers. This also falls under the propagation of fascism.

x) Religious politics: bringing Fascism:
Example of RSS (BJP)

Bhaktiya Janta Party, a supporter of RSS, has captured power in India. It is initiating religious violence in India for gaining the majority support of Hindus. This misuse of religious politics has inflamed fascism in India.

xi) Desire of becoming a regional leader: Indian example

India is promoting fascism in the region same like Hitler. As he wanted to be a "tiger of Europe" similarly, India wants to be "South Asian tiger". Therefore, the state is initiating fascist policies.

4- Conclusion

The South Asia is experiencing a strong wave of fascism due to populism, religious politics, and vested interests of political leaders. Many States are burning in the unextinguishable fire of fascism.

