

# Section A

تاریخ

## Question No. 3

### 1, Introduction :

"Ignorant masses are in real the forces of enemy" (Karl Marx)

Karl Marx took birth in earliest 19 century and emerged as stark critique of capitalism.

According to him, humans are cooperative, kind and creative, but the capitalistic ideas are exploiting their potential. He became the founder of communism and modern socialism.

From the socialism of Lenin in Russia to the socialism of Mao Zedong, all were the manifestation of Karl Marx. With that the idea of proletarian revolution was invented by him. Furthermore, he suggested that the idea of "false



consciousness" and "American dream" appears to be utmost detrimental for populace.

## 2) Historical context of his theory

Karl Marx took birth in 1813 and died in 1883 in Germany. He witnessed the rampant industrialisation in Germany in specific and in Europe in general. Moreover, Post the fascism of Adolf Hitler, Germany witnessed the exploitation of labour by the elite class (bourgeoisie).

Criticising the role of elites that exploited the very needs of proletarians, he contended that the private property, family and business has deteriorated the social inequalities. Thus, he suggest the idea of classless

3)

4)



society, where property assets all are equally owned by everyone.

3) Focus of his theory : critique of capitalism

Being a stark critique of notion of capitalism, he presented the idea of capitalism as tool of exploitation of masses. At one place, he called capitalism a state manifested enigma. Furthermore, he writes in his book : The communist manifesto that the western idea of capitalism has to be put to end or else it will invoke class struggle in the society.

4) How he defined human nature?

According to Karl Marx,



humans are innately kind, cooperative and creative. However, the idea of capitalism is exploiting their needs and alienating them.

5) His ideology presented in communist manifesto

Karl Marx presented the idea of 'communism'. It was an anti-thesis to the ideology of capitalism.

He critiqued the social class of Bourgeoisie vs proletariat.

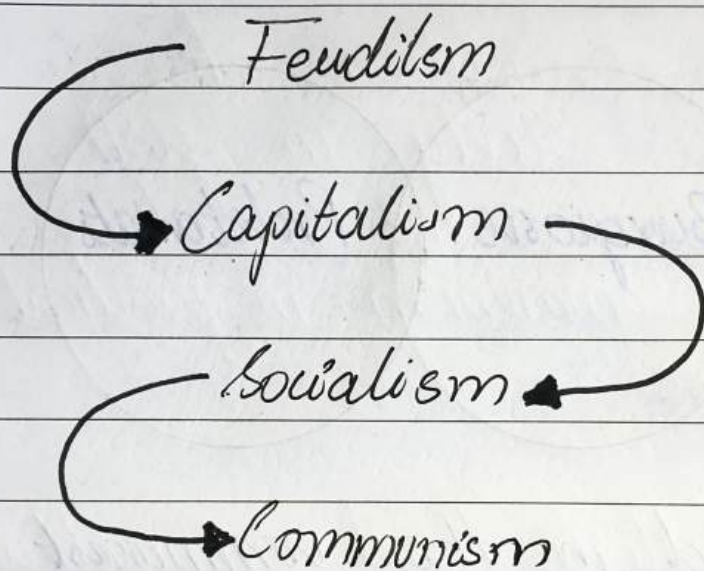
6) What were famous works of Karl Marx?

1) The communist manifesto (1848)

2) Das capital (1867)



## 7) Shedding light on his theory of historical materialism



Marrs defined the stages for the evolution of the society. He asserted the emergence of capitalism is followed by the idea of socialism. All such stages has their own modes of production, distribution and consumption of resources. He found the idea of communism



the most idealistic and  
preferable.

## 8) Theory of class struggle



He defined in the communist  
manifesto that bourgeoisie  
are the owners of the  
property and proletariats  
are the workers who are  
not up to their efforts.

## 9) Theory of state materialism

He critiqued the laws  
of state are tools of  
capitalism made to favor



the elites.

## 10) Surplus value and exploitation

He writes in communist manifesto that if a worker is paid \$50 for the work of worth \$100, the \$50 is the surplus value, the proletariats are offering to elites.

## 11) The idea of revolution and dictatorship of proletariats

Marx believes that at one point the alienation reaches the point of no return and it marks the revolution of proletariats and the entire class structure of capitalism vanishes and



تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

a egalitarian society of  
no class emerges.

## 12) Critiques of communism

- 1) The demolition of  
OSHO society in USA  
appears to be a failure  
of communism in practical  
sense
- 2) Idealistic and impractical  
idea
- 3) Preferable for small  
societies not entire states  
e.g society in India
- 4) Innovation through competition

## 13) Examples of communist revolution

- Russian revolution in 1917



## 14, Conclusion :

The idea of communism and socialist are idealistic for entire nations.

They might work smoothly in small tribes and clans based societies. Moreover, removing the idea of private property will lead to power vacuum and thus authoritarian government.



## Question No. 4

### 1, Introduction :

The idea of social contract is a theoretical bond between masses and the state. It binds individuals to follow the law and it incumbents states to provide fundamental rights to populace.

The cruel nepotistic ideas and authoritarian governments are manifestation of idea of Leviathan state given by Hobbes.

Moreover, constitutional democracies are influenced by John Locke and liberal democracy with unbridled rights and liberties are given by Rousseau. All three thinkers appeared as advocates of populace rights and liberties.



## 2) Historical context of their theories

- Thomas Hobbes

He witnessed anarchy in England. Moreover, the fear of Spanish invasion made him feel that there must be a permanent and peaceful society.

- John Locke

Series of English civil war made him feel that the private property is not safe and a rigid mechanism must be enacted to protect it.

- Jean Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau witnessed monarchy in France that exploited the ordinary men. It made him



feel the need of a republican state where the will of people is protected.

### 3) Focus of their theories

- Hobbes Social contract
- Locke liberalism
- Rousseau Republicanism

### 4) Human nature defined by each

- Hobbes : Humans are self centric and driven by the fear of death
- Locke : Humans are naive and must be governed properly.
- Rousseau : Humans are noble



savage and requires a contract  
or authority to protect their  
rights.

5) Famous works written by  
them

- Hobbes : Leviathan and Treaties of human nature
- Locke : Two treaties of government
- Rousseau : The social contract.

6) State of nature defined  
by each

- Hobbes : Nasty, brutish and solitary
- Locke : Time of chaos where private property is



- Rousseau Time of striving as no rights and liberties

## 7) Types of social contract presented by each

- Hobbes : He created a sovereign and he must be followed by the masses and he is the sole authority that may promise rights and security. Contract is irrevocable.

- Locke : Locke writes in his book : Treaties of government that the relation between state and populace is irrevocable contract.

Rousseau writes in his book : The social contract that the contract is revocable and revolution may arise if



general will is not promoted  
and rights are not protected  
by the state.

## 8) The notion of sovereignty

- **Hobbes** : Hobbes made the tyrant the sovereign : who is the sole guardian of rights.
- **Locke** : Locke promoted liberal democracy and advocated for freedom of speech, expression and freedom of thought. He made the liberalism the sovereign authority.
- **Rousseau** : Rousseau defined the idea of general will and the only sovereign in the state.



9) Influenced governments  
in modern world

Hobbes : Fascism of Hitler in  
Germany and Musolini dictatorship  
in Italy.

Locke : American revolution (1775)  
was the result of work of Locke

Rousseau : French revolution (1789)  
was influenced by Rousseau's  
idea of general will.

10) Critiques of their theories

Hobbes : Fostered tyranny and  
despotism

Authoritarian ideology

Locke : Emphasised private  
property more than required



تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

Rousseau : The general will of Rousseau was entirely idealistic.

11) Conclusion :

To conclude, all three thinkers are perceived as harbingers of liberties, rights and autonomies. The idea of social contract fostered democracy and constitutionalism all over the globe.



## Section B

### Question 6

2) Introduction :

The idea of direct democracy and indirect democracy differs in its ideological basis. Direct democracy is the idea of a political system where the voters have the direct choice to choose their leader. For example in United Kingdom, populace is allowed to vote directly for prime minister.

On the contrary, indirect democracy looms around the idea of choosing representatives of their constituency and that representative has the choice to choose the leader of the country. For instance, in Pakistan, India and USA, the notion of indirect



تاریخ

democracy prevails.

## 2) Understanding democracy and its essence

Democracy is the idea of modern world. From the brutalistic state of Athens in Greece to democratic republic of North Korea, the title of democracy has been exploited. Plato defines democracy as "the rule of ignorants." In essence, the idea of democracy revolves around free elections, provision of fundamental rights, fair representatives in the houses, the prevalence of rule of law, transparent judicial system, consensus-based government, and promotion of collective good and



harmony.

3) What are stipulations of direct democracy

1) Comprehensive electoral college and election making body

2) Freedom of speech, expression and information

3) Accountability of the leaders by populace

4) Increased sense of inclusive government

5) Promotion of individual and collective good

6) Strong judiciary and law making body.



4) What are stipulations of indirect democracy

1) Bicameral legislature for complete representation  
e.g France and Pakistan

2) Federal and unit system to devolve powers among states  
e.g USA and Pakistan

3) Strong electoral boundaries devoid of gerrymandering

4) Republicanism to ensure rights of voters

5) Transparent judicial system

6) Parliamentary sovereignty as say of people remains in representatives

7) Independent and free media

8) Strong mechanism for federal and unit relations.



5) How representative (indirect) democracy ensures political accountability and citizen participation in modern world?

According to freedom report of 2021, representative democracies have high number of voter turnout.

1) The idea of bicameral legislature ensures citizen participation

As in upper house of Pakistan, which is called senate, the seats are equally divided among provinces. For example

Sindh 23 seats

Punjab 23 seats

Balochistan 23 seats

FPR 23 seats

Islamabad 4 seats



This idea shuns inequality and promotes inclusive political system.

In contrast, in lower house of Pakistan, National assembly, the seats are divided in constituencies as per population of that district.

2) The notion of federation promotes accountability

The essence of federation relies in devolving powers between central and units. Thus the voters may easily hold the federal legislature through their provincial legislative assembly.

3) The idea of NFC award promotes citizen participation

NFC award is system of



distribution of resources between centre and province. Thus, this certainty ensures maximum participation of public as their grievances are addressed.

4) The idea of no confidence motions fosters accountability

No confidence motion is the act of parliament (National Assembly) where the leader of the country may be ousted if it required so. For example in Pakistan, PM is ousted by absolute majority.

6) Conclusion :

In a nutshell,  
The idea of representative democracy has been successful in all over the globe. However, direct democracy is also a rightful idea.



# Question 7

## 1, Introduction:

The idea of federalism is a concept of democratic nations where the say of populace is respected and heeded. Federalism is a political system where the legislative powers are divided between centre and the unit governments. The concept of federalism has been adopted in the constitution of 1973.

Before that Pakistan remained a republican democracy with one unit system - east Pakistan.

Fortunately, after many political struggles, Pakistan was awarded the title of federation. The essence of federalism creates a inclusive political structure of the country.



## 2) Short overview of Pakistan's political system

- 1947 Emerged as sovereign state in 1947



- 1956 Became republic through first constitution.



- 1962 Remained a republic despite instability



- 1973 Adopted the concept of federalism and centre and units were bifurcated.

## 3) Which law governs the relations between centre and province?

- Article 62 of constitution of Pakistan



- Article 63 of constitution of Pakistan.

#### 4) Evolution of federalism as political system

There are three types of state :

- 1) Federation
- 2) Confederation
- 3) Unitary

- In confederation, the states or the units are sovereign authority. It leaves meagre authority to centre.

For example in USA, if the law of any state conflicts with the federal law, the provincial law prevails.

- In unitary system, the highest authority is given to the



centre and units become vulnerable to federal legislature.

- In federation, the powers are equally divided between centre and units as it promises collective and inclusive political system. However, if provincial law conflicts with federal or centre law, the federal law prevails.

For example in Pakistan, constitution defines federal and provincial legislation list but still laws are scrutinised by federal or centre.

Thus, it makes federalism a final and most preferable form of state.



تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

5) How federalism contribute to the balance of power between centre and regional governments in Pakistan?

1) Bicameral legislature ensures maximum representation and accountability

2) Centre and provincial relationship driven by constitution of Pakistan

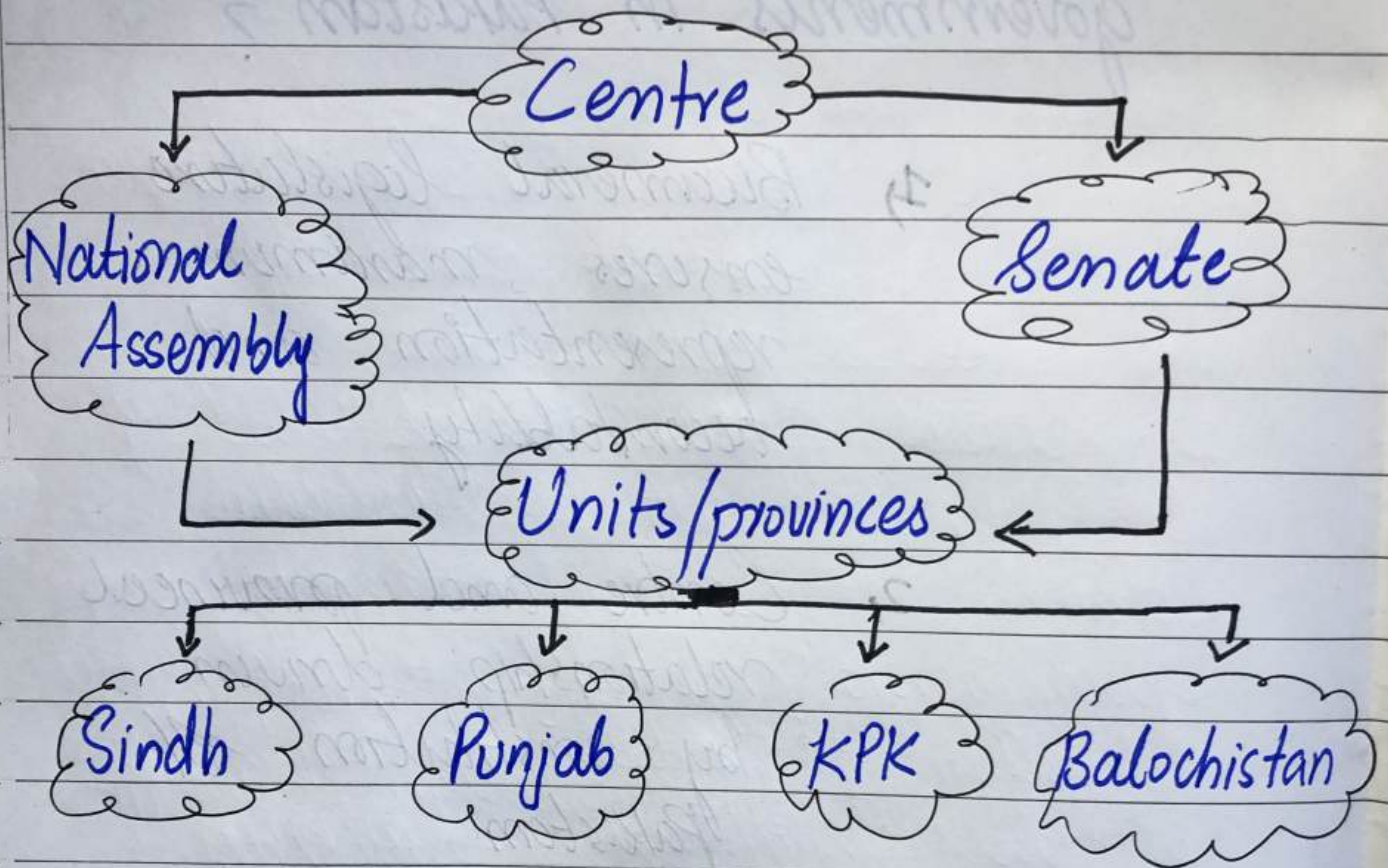
3) Country of ethnicities is represented best in the form of federalism

4) Accountability is strong.



تاریخ

## Political system of Pakistan



### 6) Conclusion :

Pakistan is the best suited federation that ensures maximum political participation and inclusivity.