

PART II

SECTION-A

Q: 03

⇒ Contribution of Marx
to political thought
and his analysis of
class struggle and
Historical Materialism

I INTRODUCTION

Karl Marx, a socialist philosopher has provided a marxist philosophy in political thought. He had analyzed the ancient classes of primitive society, tribal society, industrial period and modern capitalism. He had proposed his theory of historical materialism by analyzing the class differences of the various societies. Hence, Marx had presented his theory of historical materialism by analyzing class differences.

11 Karl Marx: An Introduction

He was a German philosopher. He had a friend named Friedrich Engels who was also a philosopher.

Karl Marx

Influenced by
Hegel

Influenced:
Lenin, Stalin

Key works: Communist Manifesto
Das Capital

Philosophy:

- Class System
- Super structure
- Marxism
- Historical Materialism

iii Contribution of Marx to Political Thought

i) Gave philosophy of class struggle

Marx gave the philosophy of class struggle in political history. He said:

All history is hitherto the history of class struggle. This was his valuable addition to philosophy of politics.

ii) presented the idea of ^{State} classless Society

Marx famously propounded "end of History". This end of history means the society without the state. The state supports class system that is why he was against it.

iii) presented the political philosophy of Marxism

Karl Marx presented the whole philosophy

of material including interests
system and absence of class
struggle.

iv) Gave the idea of equal distribution
of resources.

Marx argued
in his favour of equal distribution
of resources in society. He argued
against class system. He criticized
Bourgeoisie for exploiting proletarians.

v) Contemporary implementation of
political ideas of Marx.

Lenin

↳ implemented his
idea of politics. Lenin implemented
socialist ideas of Karl Marx. Apart
from USSR, China and adopted
his political system proposed by
Karl Marx.

iv Marx's Analysis of Class Struggle and historical materialism

i) Division of class by Marx

Bourgeoisies

- elite

- capture resource

Proletariats

poor

do not have resources.

Karl Marx had divided the society into these two classes.

ii) Ancient societies and classes

Ancient society two classes were present according to Marx: Men and women. Men performed outdoor works while women were in homes. These were ancient division of society.

iii) Agricultural revolution and the birth of slave class

Agricultural revolution brought two classes: slave owner

and slaves. These two classes occurred as a result of agricultural revolution.

iv) Industrial revolution and class system

Industrial revolution resulted in pure class system.

- Industrial class - Labours

These two classes emerged as a result of industrial revolution. according to Karl Marx

v) modern capitalism and classes

Modern capitalism has also produced two classes including elite class and poor class. Marx has criticised this system severely.

v) CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Marx had summarised all his history as a history of class struggle. Karl Popper rejects this claim

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of Karl Marx. and argues that all history is not the struggle between classes.

VII CONCLUSION

To conclude, Marx has contributed to political philosophy by presenting the ideas of stateless society and class struggle. Moreover, he presents the analysis of history as a struggle between two opposing classes of society.

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Q: 04

→ Social contract of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and which thinker presented relevant framework

I INTRODUCTION

All the social contractualist philosophers different ideas of social contract. The social contract of Hobbes is much different from the social contract of Rousseau and Locke. Hobbes is very much authoritative in presenting social contract while remembering both are not. John Locke is considered as a practical philosopher for presenting practical framework for understanding the legitimacy of political authority in current period because of his modern ideas.

II Social contract of Hobbes

i) irrevocable contract

Hobbes presents irrevocable contract. According to him, once it is signed, it can not be revoked. This is authoritative term.

ii) Unilateral contract: between subjects

It is not between ruler and subjects. Rather it is between subjects themselves. This makes it distinguished from Rousseau and Locke.

iii) Absolute sovereign over subjects

"The Leviathan", the sovereign of Hobbes is authoritative it makes law and it can not be challenged. Hobbes provides "limited right to revolution" against his absolute sovereign.

III Social Contract of Locke

i) Specific and limited Contract

Locke surrenders limited rights of people before absolute sovereign. It has absolute nature of the ruler.

ii) Right of Revolution against Sovereign

Locke provides right of revolution against sovereign if it violates natural rights of people. Then people can stand against him for getting their rights.

iii) Not authoritative Sovereign

The ruler has to get the willingness of people for running the affairs of state. The ruler has to make law with the participation of people in law making. body.

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IV Social Contract of Rousseau

i) Contract based on "General will"

The social contract of Rousseau based on general will of the people. The will of community is needed for running the affairs of state

ii) Right of revolution in case of violation of general will

The people can take stand against people in case of violation of "general will". If sovereign does not protect general of community, the people can take stand against him

iii) Protection of liberties of people

All ^{the} men are born
"The man is born
Free but everywhere he
is in chains"

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Rousseau emphasizes the protection of general liberties of people during social contract. He is against authoritative social contract.

✓ Locke provides relevant framework for understanding the legitimacy of current political authority

i) Limited and specific authority as described Locke

Locke provides limited and specific authority. In current period, limited authority is present over people guarding their rights.

ii) Change of authority as Locke provides right to revolution

"Vote of no confidence" and election after 5 years result in changing political authority in current period as described by Locke in limited right to revolution.

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iii) Authority dependent on the consent of people as Locke's social contract dependent on people's agreement

current political authority is dependent on the will of people. If people stands against it. Then it comes to an end. For example Sheikh Hasina replacement in Bangladesh.

iv) Authority safeguarding the rights of people

Locke emphasizes that the authority should protect the rights of people. Similarly, current authorities also protect the rights of people in current world. Fundamental rights are protected by authority

v) No Absolute Authority: Democratic authority

Locke also gave an idea of less authoritative

government. Similarly, modern authority is also not authoritative rather it is based on democratic principles.

VI CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the social contract of Hobbes is very much different from Rousseau and Locke. However, Locke presents valuable ideas for understanding the modern political legitimacy.

SECTION-B

Q: 07

⇒ Evolution of Federal System and Balance of power through federal system with reference to Pakistan

I INTRODUCTION

The federal has evolved through various phases like starting from representative democracy and culminating in current federal system. Pakistan's federal system is based on equal balance of power between provinces and center. It includes list of subjects, council of common interest and valuable power sharing formula.

II Evolution of Federalism as a Political System

i) Representative democracy: A State of federalism

The representative democracy is known as the start of federalist system. People demanded participation. This started federalism as a best option.

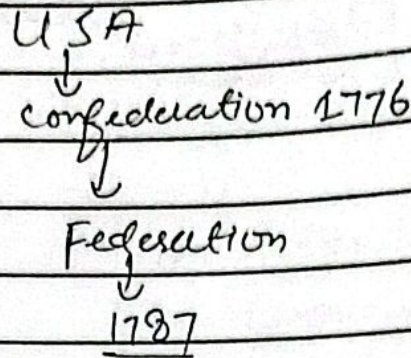
ii) Federalism in 17th century: A distorted form of Federalism

After the concept of modern nation states, the distorted form of federalism became prevalent in many states. Later, this was refined. Federal German States in 18th century.

iii) Confederation: A successor of federalism

The confederation was early form of government.

Later, this form was converted
in federalism



iv) USA adopted federation as
a political system

After the
adoption of USA, federation became
a prevalent form of government.
USA is the first federal country
who popularized federation

v) Current Federal States

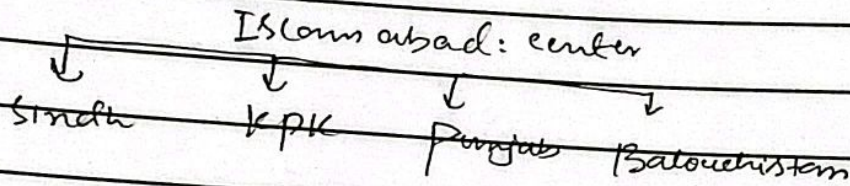
There are various
federal states:

- INDIA
- Pakistan
- USA
- France
- Turkiye

iii) Understanding balance of power in Federal System with reference to Pakistan

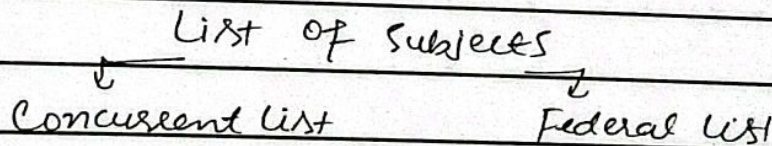
i) Power sharing between center and provinces

and provinces include power sharing



In this power is shared between all provinces of the country through Council of common interest.

ii) Defined powers of center and provinces



These list divide the powers between the center of Pakistan and its provinces.

1) Provincial Government

→ Advisory Finance Commission

→ It is a wonderful body of advisory nature between center and provinces. It is formed by 7/8 members. It was established in 1955.

2) Devolution of power to provinces

1973 amendment

→ Many powers from center to provinces in Pakistan. It also comes under valuable feature of federal system.

3) Resolving the power disputes of center and provinces

→ Council of Common Interest

→ It is a body in Pakistan resolves the conflicts of provinces and center. It meets after 90 days.

IV CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Federal System
also include its drawbacks.
In some countries, the power is not devolved rationally. In Pakistan, the devolution of power is not devolved locally.

V CONCLUSION

The federal system has evolved through various phases. The balance of power through to Pakistan's federal system is evident in equal power sharing and equal resource distribution. Hence the federal system is most prevalent system in current world.

Q: 08

⇒ Relationship between Democracy and Capitalism
Capitalism supportive of democracy

I INTRODUCTION

The democracy and capitalist hold prominent relationship. Both are dependent on each other in terms of maintaining each other. The capitalist system takes benefit from capitalist system through investment in political campaigns. The capitalists support democratic form of government by pursuing their own interests. Moreover, capitalism is inherently supportive of democracy because it fulfills the interests of capitalist class.

ii) Relationship between Democracy and Capitalism

i) Democracies adopt capitalist system

Democratic countries adopt capitalist system.

Democratic countries System

India

USA

UK

capitalist

This is a relationship between democracy and capitalism

ii) Capitalists promote democratic system

Elon Musk, a capitalist, has invested billion of rupees for maintaining democracy in USA. Ambani also invests in India for democracy.

V) Democracy fulfills the interests of capitalists

The capitalists by investing money can influence elected candidates and pursue their interests. Ambani pursues his interests by influencing people

III Capitalism inherently supportive of democracy

i) Capitalist class support democracy

Elon Musk, Mukesh Ambani all support democracy because they can influence the policies of governments by investing money. This makes inherent supporter of capitalism to democracy.

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ii) Majority rule sustains capitalism that is why of capitalism support democracy

The majority is basic characteristic of democracy. The elite class in majority support democracy because their majority always rule.

iii) Democratic form of govt helpful for capitalism according to Marx because of this capitalism support democracy

Marx → State
↓
supporte kind
protects the interests of elite class

Hence, democracy also protects the interests of elite capitalist class. Thus, capitalists support democracy.

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iv) Capitalists earn money through democracy that is why they support democracy

- political campaigns

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lot of money is spent

Through this capitalist class earn valuable money through selling products used in political campaigns.

iv

CONCLUSION

It becomes clear that democracy and Capitalism are dependent on each other. Both sustain itself by depending on each other. The capitalism is inherently supportive of Capitalism because of earning -an money through democracy.