

## SECTION - A

Q. NO. 04

### INTRODUCTION:

The theory of 'social contract' was put forth by the Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau with the different scope and implementation. Thomas Hobbes termed the human nature violent and so contract is necessary. While the John Locke considered the human nature as reasonable and a divine contract is present to govern them. While the Rousseau put forth the need of giving up of some of the rights to the governing authority so that the peace could be established. ~~provision~~ provided the most practical and relevant framework for the understanding of the political authority in modern states.

### KEY FEATURES of Theory of SOCIAL CONTRACT by Thomas Hobbes:

Human nature:

According to Thomas Hobbes men in a state of nature is free and due to obtaining the desires he can adopt violent means. The lack of a controlling authority is another reason. So, Hobbes termed human nature violent, brutal and nasty.

Social Contract:

To control this violent nature of men a contract is essential. In which a man give some of their individual rights to the governing authority and save his life and property.

Practical Nature of Hobbes' Work:

In modern times, the issue of prevailing crimes has been risen and most of the innocent people feel fear about losing their life. So a contract is necessary to protect them.

## Example of Modern States.

In US, since ancient times people lived without a central authority and crimes were high. So in modern times the people entered into a contract to protect their lives.

## KEY FEATURES of Theory of SOCIAL CONTRACT by JOHN LOCKE:

### Human Nature:

John Locke termed the human nature as peace and calm. He stressed the point that the divinity human nature is reasonable and not entered into violent activities.

### Social Contract:

According to John Locke men are governed by the natural laws and there is no need to enter into a contract. Because the divine law is present and is applicable to all.

## Right to Revolt:

Locke gave the right of revolt to the people in case if the governing authority failed to obey the contract.

## Relevance in modern states:

Locke's concept of social contract is not applicable to the modern states. Because all the modern states are governed by constitution to protect people and sovereignty. And all people are not reasonable.

## ROUSSEAU'S CONCEPT OF 'SOCIAL CONTRACT'

### 1. Human nature:

Rousseau termed the human nature as the nasty, poor and obeying in nature. Therefore the human nature obey all the laws that are implemented on them.

## Social Contract:

According to Rousseau, a social contract is necessary because the human nature is selfish and an other contract man would give only important rights like life and property rather than all the rights.

## Relaxation in Modern states

In modern states, there arose many institutions like civil society and NGOs, also the arose of modern free of speech. Due to these institutions men is capable to enjoy all of their rights rather than giving it, so, the state must govern the life and property rights.

## Conclusion:

To conclude, Rousseau provided the concept, which is most practical and applicable to modern states because of freedom and equality of rights. Unlike that of Hobbes and Rousseau.

Q. no. 05

Introduction:

Political parties and party systems are playing an important role in shaping the democratic governance. Also is their representation of people's will and to build public opinion and also to advocate as well as delivering their rights political parties are the corner stone of the democratic governance. Further, in democratic governance the delivery of resources to the people in exchange of their support in the elections.

**POSITIVE ROLE PLAYED  
by Political Parties  
and Party System in  
Democratic Governance:**

1. Representation of people:

Political parties in democracy represent the will

of the people. People select the political representatives based on their manifestos and these representatives represent people in political arena.

2. Raising the voice of Marginalised People:

Marginalised people are devoid of any voice to be represented. Political parties provide platform to them to carry out their voices.

3. Making the government accountable:

Political parties sitting in the opposition make the treasury benches accountable for their actions.

4. Providing Basic services to every segment of society

Party system as consisted of elected representatives of different sections of society they represent them and provide essential services like health and education to them.

5. Provide a platform for people to represent their views:

Party system in democratic governance is essentially the platform for the people to come and to raise their voices.

6. Raising awareness of the political decisions to the people:

Due to the fear of opposition, the government is active in providing awareness about their initiatives as well as the opposition.

## Negative Role Played by Political Parties in Democratic Governance:

1. Lack of consensus among political parties:

Political parties are lacking in consensus on many issues of national interest like foreign policy, education and health.



2. Spread false information among people:

Political parties due to earn more votes spread false information among the people. Also do propaganda schemes to earn more sympathy.

3. Political parties are notorious for corruption:

Corruption is a prevailing phenomenon among political parties which is manifested during the election campaigns and also the disbursement of funds.

4. Political parties lead to personality cult politics:

Political parties are headed by chairman and whatever votes he earn only on the basis of his own personality rather than on the face of representatives.

5. Political parties erode the public trust in democracy:

Political parties due to their corrupt practices and

propaganda scheme are responsible for the erosion of public trust in democracy.

### Conclusion:

To conclude, political parties and party system are playing positive as well as negative role in democratic governance. However, if the inter party and intra party elections were to be held transparently then the negative role can be overcome.

## Section - B

### Q. no. 07 Introduction:

Federalism is not an ancient political system rather it came into force due to the evolving trend in the states. As with the concept of modern nation state systems countries are developed based on one nation but are different ethnic, cultural and linguistic divisions. To come up with these differences and to preserve the nation state system a federalism political system has been developed.

### Evolution of - Federalism as a Political System:

1. Federalism is a Colonial legacy:

Pakistan inherited federalism as a colonial legacy

and come to the force as the follow up of the Indian independence time.

## 2. Vision of Jaisal:

Jaisal, the intellectual father of nation envisioned a state consisting of NWFP, Sind, Punjab and Balochistan as one state.

## 3. Provisions in 1956 Constitution:

Pakistan's first constitution accepted the Pakistani state as federal one consisting of NWFP, Sind, Punjab and Balochistan as their provinces.

## 4. Rise of ethnic, linguistic divisions among provinces:

All the four provinces are different in ethnicity, linguistic and cultural practices. They demand separation especially in East Pakistan.

## 5. Strong Provisions of federalism in 1973 Constitution:

As East Pakistan got separated from the west Pakistan due to linguistic and representation demands. Then there developed a strong need to build strong federal basis in West Pakistan.

6. Addressing the Concerns through 18th Amendment:

18 Amendment passed in 2010 promised provincial autonomy in financial, educational and health sector.

**Federal Structure as a balance of Power between Central and Regional Governments:**

1. Abolishment of concurrent list:

As concurrent list has been abolished and sectors like health, education and local government has been awarded to provinces.

2. Federal structure provides dispute resolution:

Federal structure through the Council of Common Interests provide a dispute resolution among provinces.

3. Federal structure make the provinces autonomous in policy making:

Provinces as well as central government are sovereign in the policy making within their own jurisdiction.

4. Federal structure allow different governments in provinces:

Federal structure sustain and maintain cordial relations with the different and opposed leaderships in the provinces.

5. Federal structure provide financial independence to the provinces:

Federal structure through the NFC award made the

provinces <sup>will</sup> be <sup>more</sup> autonomous  
in financial terms.

## Conclusion:

To conclude, Pakistan  
introduced federalism but the  
the divisions among the pro-  
vinces make the provinces  
more autonomous and reduce  
the power between central  
and regional governments.

C. NO. 08

## INTRODUCTION.

There exists a relationship between democracy and capitalism but both are different in their areas of application. Democracy is the equality of the people and the equal opportunities in terms of their representation. But capitalism is the freedom of the economic opportunities and the investment in the terms of means and sources of production.

## Relationship between democracy and capitalism.

1. Both supports equality

Democracy and capitalism supports and represent the equality in the society. While democracy is political sphere and capitalism is economic sphere.



2. Both allows the controlling of means and sources of production privately.

Democracy and capitalism allow that the means of production should be privately owned and the economy as well as political systems are liberal.

3. Both secures the fundamental rights of people.

Democracy as well as capitalism secures the fundamental rights of people like right to own property.

4. Both supports rule of law.

Both are champions of the rule of law however democracy in constitution and the capitalism in the WTO rules.

### Examples:

In US, France, India and Japan there present a liberal democracy and a free market economy.

# Democracy is supportive of Capitalism:

1. Democracy as the rule of people:

Democracy termed the rule by the people which is the core principle of the capitalism in term of democracy.

2. Democracy as the champion of rule of law:

In democracy, rule of law prevails and is the precursor of capitalism in which private organizations operate and they will prosper.

3. Democracy ensures freedom in every sphere of life:

As democracy ensures freedom of individuals is the supportive of capitalism as it ensures freedom of people in economy.

## Conclusion:

It, conclude, there exists a relationship between democracy and capitalism and former is the supportive of latter.