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## PART - II

### SECTION - A

Q.3.

#### I. Introduction:-

Karl Marx contributed a lot to political thoughts. He was a critic of capitalism and favoured a stateless world. During industrial revolution, he witnessed the exploitation of labours for economic gains. He further argues that super structures such as religion, laws, and policies are made up by the capitalists and they change these superstructures to continue the exploitation. He emphasized on the classes of the society. For Marx, there are two classes in a society: Those who own the means of production and those who work for the capitalists. According to Marx, economic or financial gains decides every thing in a capitalist society. He assumed that this exploitation will end and a classless and stateless society will be established. He made so many contributions that Allama Iqbal said for him that; he ~~is~~ was not a prophet but has a book.

#### II. Marx's Theory of Materialism:-

According to Marx, economy and finance is the ultimate thing in capitalism. Which means that economy decides about everything. For Marx, super structures which include religion, laws, and other things

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are decided by the capitalists-who own the means of production. They use these super-structures for the exploitation of the common man. Moreover, he talked about the surplus value which should be divided in capitalist and the laborer, but capitalists take all the surplus value and gives nothing to the worker.

According to Marx, in capitalist system elites use every aspect to exploit the common man. Further he says that religion and other superstructures can be changed to gain more profit by the capitalists or the elite who own the means of production. Capitalist use every aspect and every force for maximization of profit.

### III. Marx's Theory of Class Struggle:-

According to Marx, there are two classes in the capitalist society: First those who own the means of production and second the workers who work for these people or elite. Means of production decide the class of a person rather than the skills or hardwork. Those who have means are exploiting the worker class by different means. The worker class is larger in number while the elite or capitalists are fewer, but those fewer capitalists or elites control the means of production.

Those who own the means are elite and use super-structures for profit maximization. They exploit

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the workers by producing more products, but give nothing to the workers.

Bourgeoisie are the people who own the means of production. During industrial revolution these people used the workers by giving less incentives and exploiting them. On the other hand, Proletariats are the working class, who work hardly and investing even extra and over time for the production, but gain nothing more. Moreover, this exploitation lead to the alienation of the workers to the products. He argues that labour and workers are divided to work on different things of the same product. This division of labour is causing alienation of the products by the workers who made those products. Moreover, he emphasizes that if the workers try to overthrow the elite class, they can do this because they are larger in number while their opponents are lesser.

#### IV- Marx's Theory of Surplus Value:-

According to Marx, surplus value is the such value which is profit over a product. For instance, if someone invests 100 rupees to make a product and sells it to someone in 200 rupees, the surplus value will be 100 rupees. For Marx, this surplus value should be divide between the owner and the labour, but contrary to this, capitalists take all the Surplus value and give nothing to the workers from

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that surplus value. This is an exploitation of the labor because this is labor or worker who works hard and invests more time in the production process but gets nothing from the surplus value. For Marx, the surplus value should be divided between the worker and the owner.

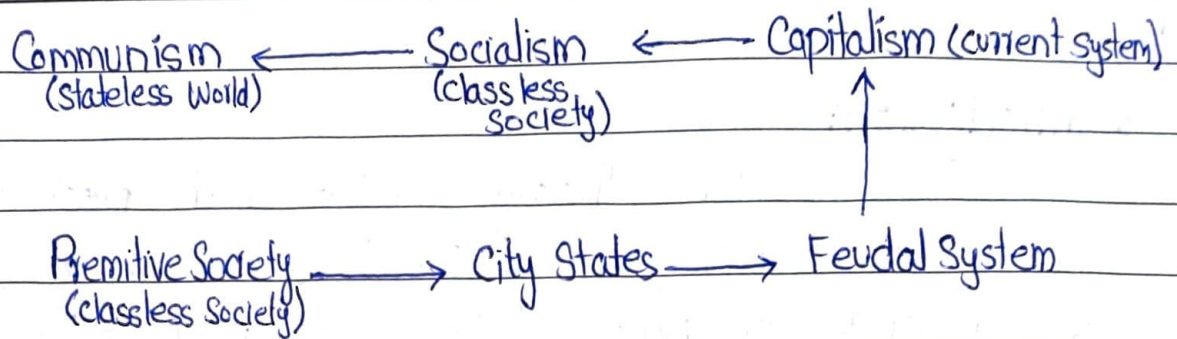
#### V. Marx's Theory of Alienation :-

For Marx, capitalists divided the work among the workers because the capitalists don't want that the workers can claim about the product that one person have made this. It is the process of division of labour which capitalists use to exploit the workers. Through the division of labour, alienation prevails and the workers could not claim that they have made the product. For Marx, this is a technique used by the capitalists to exploit the worker class.

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Marx argues that all the exploitation could end if the workers may unite and overthrow the upper class which are fewer in number. He is confident that one day this class system will be destroyed and a classless society will be formed. He criticizes the capitalists for using everything to exploit a common man or a worker.

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## Marx's Evolution of the History

### VI. Conclusion:-

To conclude; Marx is in favour of a stateless world. Capitalists are exploiting the workers by owning the means of production. Although they are fewer in number but use superstructures for their benefits and to exploit the workers. Moreover, economy decides everything, according to Marx, and all other structures are secondary. Capitalists use these super-structures to exploit the workers. Marx is confident that one day the capitalist system will be challenged and a new system of classless and stateless world will replace it.

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Q4

### I. Introduction:-

Social contract theory states that people in ancient times were living in isolation. They were living in a state of nature. State of nature refers to the condition before the existence of state. To quit this state people made a contract by giving up their freedom and natural rights to get security of life and property. Hobbes says that people in the state of nature were nasty and it was a war of all against all. To quit the chaos people signed a contract for gaining rights of life and property. Contrary to Hobbes Locke states that people in state of nature were nice and noble. They made a contract called social contract. For Rousseau, people in the state of nature were not nasty nor nice. People signed a general will to save their lives and property. All of the philosophers are right to some extent and all have some limitations. In modern states all of the philosophers are relevant to some extent.

### II. State of Nature:-

State of nature is the condition of the people before the existence of a state. People of primitive times were living in isolation. This is basically the state of nature.

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- According to **Hobbes**, people in the state of nature were brutish and nasty. There was a war of all against all. Lives and properties of those people were not safe. Everyone should avoid that state. To avoid this state, people came across and made a contract by giving up some rights in the exchange of ~~the~~ right to life and property.

- For **Locke**, people in the primitive times were timid, nice, and shy. Man are noble savage and have morality. But the problem came with the idea of having private property. For Locke, man is a property acquiring animal. To avoid ~~com~~ this situation they came up to sign the Social Contract.

- According to **Rousseau**, people in the state of nature was not brutal nor timid, but they were rational. Private property brought some issues with itself and to avoid these issues people signed a general will. For Rousseau, general will is the will of everyone. People in the past were free and going to that time is ideal, but we cannot go there. So by signing general will, everyone can experience that freedom because he is following his own will.

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### III. Social Contract:-

For avoiding the state of nature people signed a contract to get rights of life and property.

For **Hobbes**, there was a war so to avoid this people entered into a contract. They surrendered their natural rights to get rights of life and property. For Hobbes, it was a one way contract which means that the ruler is not bound to the contract and people have to obey the ruler in every scenario. People only have a right to revolt if the ruler is going to kill them. He preferred monarch to rule.

For **Locke**, people of primitive times were noble savage, nice and shy. Acquiring private property ruined the state of nature and people signed a contract to surrender their natural rights for getting rights of life and property. For Locke, it was a two way contract and the ruler is bound to facilitate the people. People can revolt in some cases like if government did not give them rights of life and property. People can change the government. Locke preferred aristocracy to rule.

For **Rousseau**, people signed a General will to avoid issues of private property. He is known as the philosopher of every paradox. The idea of general will was unique to Rousseau. People who are following general will are basically following their own will.



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So, following general will ~~is~~ can bring a man to the freedom of man in primitive times. For Rousseau, people can withdraw from the will at any time so man is free as he was in ancient or primitive times.

#### IV. Relevancy of Social Contract Theory ~~with~~ to Modern States:-

Today in 21<sup>st</sup> century there are almost 193 nation states which are following ~~modern~~ different forms of government. Somewhere there is monarchy and somewhere there is democracy. People are following their governments in the modern states.

- **Hobbes** talked about the nature of human beings which seems right to some extent because if the state was not there people may kill each other. But Hobbes is not right to full extent because people cannot surrender their all rights for the right of life. Moreover, he preferred monarchy which seems not a good form of government in modern states.

- **Locke** considered man as nice and shy but he may ignore one aspect of the story. People are not timid in some situations. Moreover, his form of government is ~~seems~~ more relevant in modern states. As he preferred democracy which is more relevant to modern states, Locke's rights given to people are more relevant in modern states as people can change their rulers

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In modern states.

For **Rousseau**, people were 'not timid nor brutish' so this seems relevant to the people of modern states. An idea of general will ~~of~~ <sup>was</sup> introduced which can be violated. People can withdraw from the general will. In ~~the~~ modern states, people cannot withdraw from the contract.

#### V. Criticism:-

- **Hobbes** overpowered the monarch and gave less rights to the people. In modern democracies, it seems ~~un~~liberal because people were bound to the social contract. His ideas seem undemocratic. Moreover, this theory was influenced by the events of that time and he was busy in justifying the powers of the monarch so his thoughts are influenced by the events of that time.

- **Locke** over simplified the idea of state of nature. His ideas are also influenced by the events of that time as revolution replaced monarchy with a parliamentary system without any bloodshed. This influence ~~to~~ him to termed man as timid. Moreover, historical events ~~do~~ not follow his theory because there were many bloody revolutions happened in the history.

- **Rousseau** made an utopia by saying that man can withdraw from the contract anytime but this doesnot seem true in the modern states because

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man is bounded by laws. A man cannot withdraw from the contract in today's life.

## VI. Conclusion:.

To conclude, social contract theory refers to that contract which resulted into the creation of a state. Different philosophers explained the phenomenon of the social contract. The philosophers like, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau gave a comprehensive idea of social contract. These philosophers are still relevant to modern states to some extents. Moreover, they oversimplified the phenomenon and may ignored other relevant ideas that affected the creation of a state.



you hav missed to explain modern interpretation of this theory

try to understand question and than answer accordingly

di regular writing practice

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## SECTION - B

Q. 6.7.

### I. Introduction:-

People in the state of nature, state or condition of people in primitive times, entered a social contract which resulted in the establishment of government. Over the time the government get evolution and now we are having many forms of government. Federal system is one of them. In federal system powers ~~are~~ <sup>gets</sup> divided between the center and its provinces. Written constitution is necessary to define the powers of states or provinces and the center. First country which started following a constitution is the United States of America (USA). Powers between the capital and the states are divided through the constitution of the U.S. After getting independence on 14 August, 1947 Pakistan also adopted a federal system. For a multi-language and multi-sub-cultures' country like Pakistan federation is important to give representation to every province or every group in legislation process. Federal system refers to the balance of power between the capital and the provinces in Pakistan.

### II. Evolution of Federation:-

After the establishment of the state people tried different models of governance to get maximum efficiency from the government. Democracy prevailed

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during the era of Greek city states, but the idea of federalism was not there because of less population and small territory. As man are rational and adopt different things to get maximum results. When the size of the country started increasing and population increased, the idea of federalism arose at that time.

After getting independence from the Britishers, the U.S.A started a new system which we called federalism. As the USA was the first country which started to follow a constitution so they preferred a federal form of government over a unitary form. People of the US were wise enough, not to follow the same system as of Britain. As there were 13 states and every state wanted a representation in the legislature in capital and a separate legislature for the states as well. This development gave rise to the federalism in the world.

### III. Pakistan as a Federal State:-

Pakistan got independence from the Britishers on 14 Aug, 1947 and decided to follow federalism because there were ethnic groups in the country. So every province wanted a share in the central legislature and a separate legislature as well. Pakistan is a federation. Which thing makes it a federation? The answer is the Constitution of Pakistan. The constitution has divided the powers between

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the center and the provinces. The constitution gives some subjects to the federal government and some to the provincial governments.

Pakistan was a federation from the day one but a weaker federation because maximum subjects were with the center and the autonomy of the provinces was limited. But after the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment the constitution of Pakistan 1973 gives autonomy to the provinces which makes Pakistan a stronger federation.

### 1. Separation and Balance of Power in Pakistan:-

The legislative powers between center and the provinces are distributed. There is only one list in the constitution which is federal list. This lists have the subjects on which only federal government can legislate and the residuary powers, means which are not mentioned in this list belong to the provinces and provinces can legislate on the residuary matters. Major subjects such as defense, foreign policy, and currency. Other matters such as education are the matters on which the provincial assemblies can legislate.

The strength of the federation is measured through checking the powers of provinces or provincial autonomy. In Pakistan provinces are independent enough so we can say that Pakistan is a strong federation especially after the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in the

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## Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

### 2. Bi-cameralism :-

Bicameralism means having two houses for legislation at federal level. Pakistan has 02 houses i.e. National Assembly and Senate. For a federation having two houses is mandatory because in one house representation is based on population while another house is needed for equal representation of the units or provinces. Bicameral legislature enables every province to have equal representation in one house through which the equality of provinces prevails. In case of Pakistan Senate is there for the equal representation of the provinces.

### 3. NFC Award :-

It is necessary to have a mechanism through which the federal government and the provincial governments divide the resources or finance among them. In case of Pakistan NFC award is there to fix the shares <sup>of revenues</sup> <sub>between</sub> central and provincial governments in first step and then the division among the provinces on the basis of population, poverty or backwardness, inverse population density, and revenue collection of the provinces. This system balance the powers between the center and the provinces.

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#### IV. Conclusion :-

To conclude, federalism is not a new idea. Its basis can be found in the US - the first federation. Federalism enables the center and the units to exercise their powers. Balance of power between central and provincial governments is possible only in federal form of government. Pakistan is a federation and center and provinces have separate powers given by the constitution. In a nutshell, federal system of governance is necessary for a country having diverse ethnic groups like Pakistan.



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read FPSC recommended books for conceptual clarity

this is shallow analysis

you have missed many important points