

PART - II.

## (SECTION - A)

Q3.

Discuss the major contributions of Karl Marx to political thought, particularly his analysis of class struggle and historical materialism.

## INTRODUCTION:

Karl Marx was a German western philosopher and Economist.

His contributions to western

political thought are prominent

today. In his theory

of class struggle, he divided

the society into two classes

on the basis of means

of production; Bourgoise - profit earning

class and proletariate - wages

earning class. In his theory of

historical materialism, he proposed

the methods of changing capitalism

to class-less society.

## THEORY OF CLASS STRUGGLE:

Karl Marx in his theory of class struggle said that class is a group of people who shares means of production

Marx does not define class like this

in society according to their ability. According to Karl Marx, there are 2 groups of class in the society:

### a. Bourgeoisie:

Bourgeoisie is a group of class, which earned profit by their means of production. They ruled over proletariates or middle class people.

### b. Proletariate:

Proletariate is a group of class, which earned wages by their means of production. They worked under Bourgeoisie.

Karl Marx also described other two concepts of class:

### CLASS IN ITSELF

Marx said that class in itself is an objective criteria and no moral values are attached with it.

### CLASS FOR ITSELF

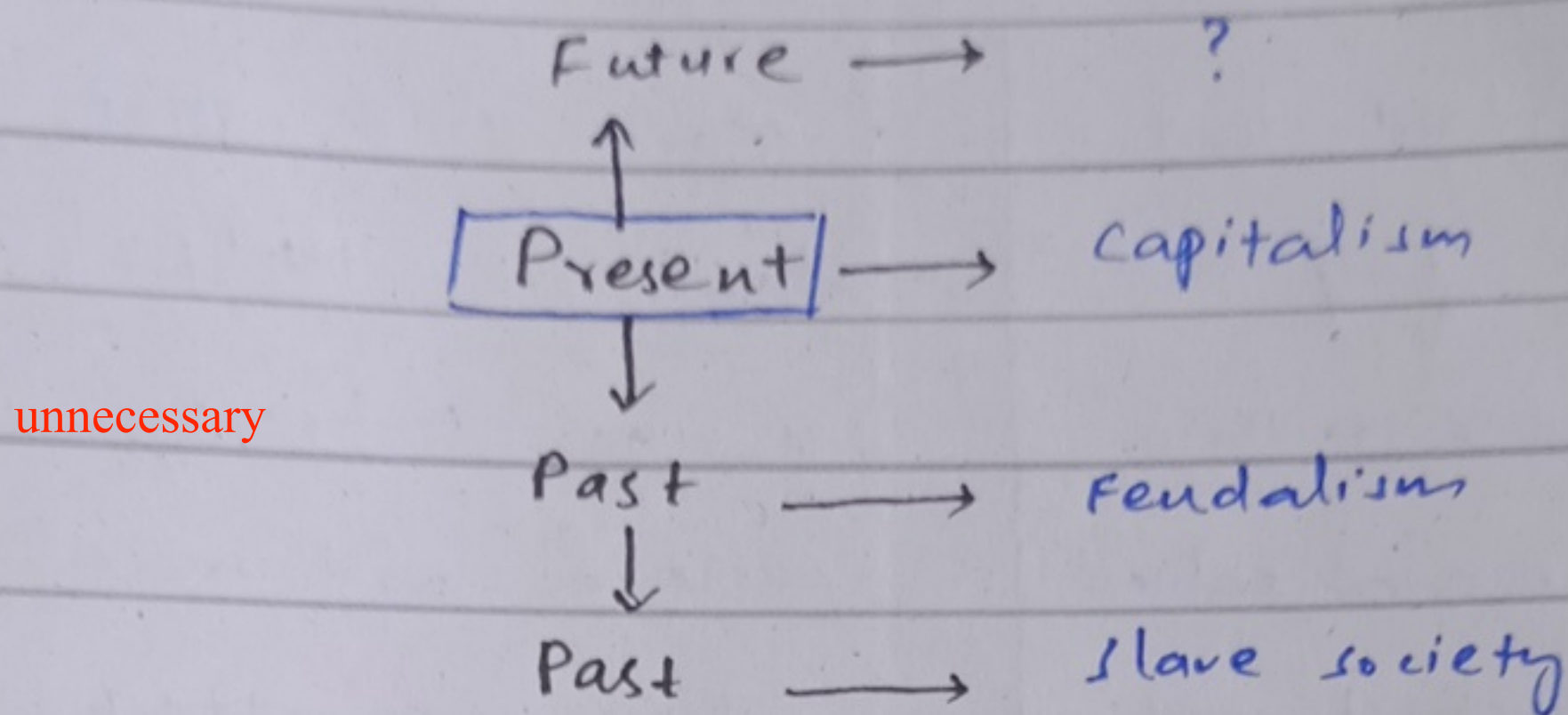
Marx said that class for itself is a subjective criteria and moral values are attached with it.

Marx supported this class.

## MARX'S THEORY OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM :

Marx grew up in the society of capitalism. He saw that working class is living under the rule of Bourgeoisie. Working class ~~thought~~ had no rights. They worked eight hours in order to get wages. They thought that it was their fate. But Marx wanted to change their thinking.

Marx thought in order to change the present he should know the past.



Marx thought that is there any system which prominently replace the capitalism. Then he thought that he had the answer. Because he had the theory of Dialectical Materialism.

### DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM:

Marx's theory of dialectical materialism is also called historical materialism.

In order to know the condition of present class, philosophers compared it with means of production. They can be

individualistic and idealistic.  
Marx compared his view  
with Hobbes.

Better to compare Marx with Hegel than Hobbes

### VIEWS OF HOBBS

Hobbes said that ideas are nothing, these are just reflection of society.

Hobbes was individualistic

### VIEWS OF MARX

Marx said that ideas are the scientific approach of any society.

Marx was idealistic.

Marx said that there are some limitations and constraints in the society, but a stage will come when there will be no limitations and constraints. It will be the dialectic stage. The idea of dialectic was first given by Hobbes, Marx borrowed it.

### CONCLUSION:

Marx as an economist, approaches everything to economy. According to him, a class with high means of production always ruled on the class with low means of production.

Q4.

Critically assess the theory of social contract as put forth by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. Which of these thinkers provides the most practice and relevant framework for understanding the legitimacy of political authority in modern states?

INTRODUCTION:

Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau were the western political philosophers. They gave the theories of social contract. According to Hobbes, the fragile nature of human cause the creation of state of nature. Locke said that in order to get natural resources, cause the creation of state of nature. While Rousseau rejected the ideas of Hobbes and Locke and said state of nature comes to protect the natural rights of human.

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# SOCIAL CONTRACT

## THEORIES OF HOBBS, LOCKE AND ROUSSEAU :

Social Contract theory explains the reason of creation of state. It explains the state of Nature and human nature.

Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau tried to explain social contract theory in their own distinctive ways.

### 1. HUMAN NATURE

#### Hobbes

Hobbes said that human are brutal and fragile in nature. They are always in state of competing with one another.

He gave the ideas of individualism and absolutism.

He said man needs a group to control them and protect their natural rights. So they come to social contracts and create society.

#### Locke

Locke said that humans are simple, and friendly to environment.

He said humans don't fight with each other but resources present in the nature forces them to compete to gain these resources.

They come to social contracts in order to get peace in society. So it is the reason behind creation of society.

#### Rousseau

Hobbes and Locke said that the human nature was main reason behind the creation of state.

Rousseau rejected their idea and said man is born free. In order to protect them from strongest, as strongest has ability to rule on weaker, they wanted to create society to protect them.

## 2. STATE OF NATURE :

Hobbes

He said that in the state of nature, human always quarrel with one another.

In his state of nature, state has strong power.

LOCKE

In Locke's state of nature, there are no laws or authority, it is just a civil society. He said human can revolt against state if it does not protect their rights.

Rousseau

Rousseau said that man is born free. He has some natural rights.

State of nature has granted natural rights to human and also protect their rights.

## 3. STATE AND GOVERNMENT:

Hobbes

Hobbes said that human should surrender some of their rights to state or govt in order to protect their fundamental rights.

He said state should be powerful and people have no right to revolt against state.

They can change the govt, if it does not protect their natural rights.

LOCKE

Locke said that human can surrender some of their rights but not all rights.

He said man do something great on his own way state has no role in it.

He said if state and govt. do not protect the natural rights of human then they have right to revolt both of them.

Rousseau

Rousseau said that if man will surrender his fundamental rights then he will come under the condition of slavery. He will be the slave of state and government.

In that case state and govt had all power and rule on human.

UNDERSTANDING THE  
LEGITIMACY OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY  
IN MODERN STATE BY SOCIAL  
CONTRACT THEORIES OF  
HOBBES, LOCKE

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First part of this question is less important than 2nd

AND ROUSSEAU :

This was the main part of question and you were supposed to write in detail about it

The legitimacy of political authority in modern states can be compared by the social contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.

The views of Hobbes can be relevant to modern states that state should be powerful. If state had no power then people will revolt against it.

The views of Hobbes Locke are relevant in the content that man compete to get natural resources so there should be an authority or state which distribute these resources equally.

The views of Rousseau can also be relevant that if human will surrender all of their rights then will be slave of society/state.

CONCLUSION: It is concluded that in

Conclusion is too short

order to protect their natural rights, human

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come into contracts with one another, then

it will called the social contract.

## (SECTION-B)

Q7.

Examine the evolution of federalism as a political system. Discuss how federal systems contribute to the balance of power between central and regional governments with special reference to Pakistan.

### INTRODUCTION:

Federalism is a form of government in which there is a federal unit with provinces, working in their governments. The federal structure of Pakistan contributes to the balance of power between central and regional government. In federation of Pakistan, there is separation of power, checks and balance, a flexible system and there is also a sovereignty of citizens.

## FEDARAL POLITICAL SYSTEM:

A federal political system is a form of government in which a country has a federal unit with provinces, all of which are performing in their own governments.

## FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF

### PAKISTAN:

Pakistan has a federal form of government, having a federal unit in Islamabad. All the provinces of Pakistan perform in their own governments without interventions of federal government. There is provincial autonomy and separation of power betw among federal and provincial government. But there is checks and balance among

them.

## BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN CENTRAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS OF PAKISTAN :

Pakistan has a  
balance of power between  
central and regional governments.

### a. SEPARATION OF POWER :

Central and regional  
governments of Pakistan perform  
their own functions in  
their fixed territories.

Neither federal government  
intervene in provincial  
governments nor provincial  
governments interfere in  
laws of federal government.

### b. CHECKS AND BALANCE :

Central and regional  
governments of Pakistan have  
separation of power but there  
is checks and balance

on their functions in order to prevent domination of one.

### c. SOVEREIGNTY OF CITIZENS:

The citizens of Pakistan have sovereignty.

They have power to choose their representatives

in government through

their votes. They also

have power to dismiss

the government if it does

not work for common good.

### d. FLEXIBLE SYSTEM:

The federal system of Pakistan is flexible.

Federal and provincial governments have complete

checks and balance on

each other. They also have

the authority of vote

of no confidence against the

government.

## CONCLUSION :

Federal political system has separation of power and checks and balance between federal and provincial governments. The federal structure of Pakistan has balance of power between central and regional governments.

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## Q8.

Examine the relationship between democracy and capitalism. Is capitalism inherently supportive of democracy, or vice versa? Argue.

### INTRODUCTION:

Democracy and capitalism have deep relationship. Some philosophers thought that capitalism was the main reason behind the creation of class difference in the society. Democracy was also seen in such views.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM:

The roots of relationship between democracy and capitalism were deep deep in history of philosophy.

Democracy is a form of government in which public choose their representatives through their votes. Then these elected representatives ruled on the public.

Democracy is considered a worst form of polity.

In democracy, rulers work for their own interest rather than common welfare.

Capitalism was also considered the worst form of government. Capitalism was such a society in which high-class people ruled on lower-class people by the

Democracy and capitalism are sub-systems of liberalism

means of their production.

CAPITALISM: AN INHERENTLY  
SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACY:

Karl Marx in his  
theory of dialectical materialism  
said that capitalism was  
the main cause of class  
differences in the society. He  
said there were two  
class in the society; Bourgeoisie -  
the dominated class, Proletariat -  
the suppressing class. He said  
capitalism is the reason of  
suppression of lower class people.

Aristotle said that  
democracy is the worst form  
of polity. Polity is a form  
of government in which  
citizens make laws and  
work for common welfare.  
He said democracy is  
the worst form of polity.

Democracy is such a  
form of government in



which people choose their representatives. Everyone tried to come into power. In democracy, rulers are uneducated and work for own interest rather than common welfare.

### CONCLUSION :

Capitalism is considered as the inherent support of democracy. As in the past, ruler suppressed the public through capitalism. Now-a-days, through democracy, working class is also suppressed by rulers or dominated class.