

Date: 22.1.2025

Subject: Political Science I

PART-II

SECTION-A

Q. NO: 3

A) Introduction

Karl Marx is considered one of the prominent philosophers in the political thought. He contributed in a way of communism, which brought Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. He presented his ideas that labours are used by the owners in the way of generating surplus values. Moreover, he argued that this lower class will stand against the upper (owner) to snatch their own rights and result as a class conflict. This process will bring another dialect and the owner will get advantage and again will establish a structure of economic to favour the owners.

B) Historical Context to Karl Marx Era:

Karl Marx was living in an industrial

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era. In which the richer gets more richer and the poor become poorer with the every passing day. Because of the unequal distribution of resources. Therefore, he presented his view about unequal distribution of resources to make aware the labour class to raise against the owners. He given name to his philosophy as a communism. Two characteristics among them are class conflict and historical materialism.

c) Karl Marx Analysis of Class Struggle:

i) Classes formation

Karl Marx divided the society into two. one is "havit" and the other is "have". The first is called proleteriate (labour class) and the other is called Bourgeois (owners).

ii) The Mechanism of Working

Karl Marx argued that, the owner provide the resources such as; raw materials, ~~labour~~ and control and command. Contrary to it, labour execute functions in the factory and convert raw materials into valuable products.

iii) Surplus value

Karl Marx claimed that

When the owners want to reduce the expenses than he did not cut expenses from raw materials and technology. But he reduces per day income from the labour. As a result, the profit of owner increases and the labour decrease. This increase of profit from the cut off salary of labour is called surplus value.

iv) Awareness for the labour class

Karl Marx claimed that, my writing will create awareness among the labour class. As a result, than they will stand against the owner. A class struggle will be started. A society will form in which "everyone will be the worker and owner". This society will be a classless society. Which he called it Communism.

"All the means of productions will be controlled by the state."

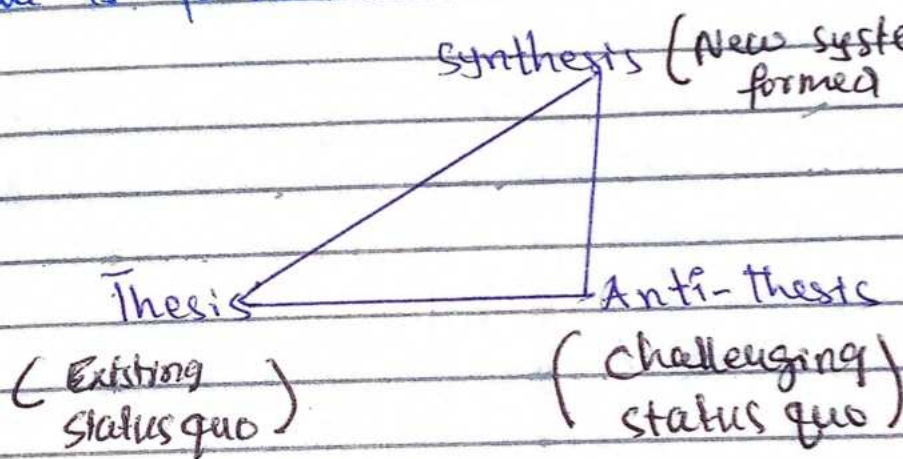
D) Karl Marx Historical Materialism

i) Context to Historical Materialism

Karl Marx taken the idea of historical materialism from his teacher Hegel.

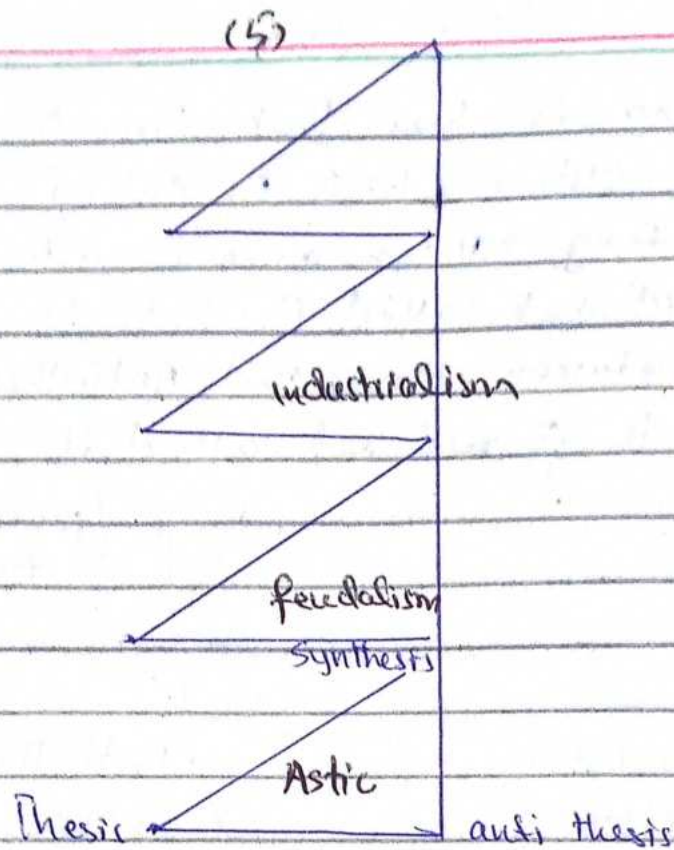
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According to him, that there is always an existing system which he called "thesis". Against the existing system a new system forms against the first and called it "Anti-thesis". Due to the tussel between thesis and Anti-thesis a new system is formed and called it Synthesis.



ii) Karl Marx view about Historical Materialism

Karl Marx said that in through out the history existing status quo is always challenged by the anti status quo. As feudalism challenged by industrialism and industrialism by the technology. He said, that only the means of production changes and but the status quo remains again with the owner. As feudal controlled the farmer rather industrialists controlled the labour and so on.



He said that every existing system is challenged by the other. But a time will come in which a system will take place where there will be no owner and no worker all will be the worker and will be the owner.

"History is the history of dialectical materialism."

He said, that all the history is recorded with the changing of materialism from one into another.

E) Conclusion

Karl Marx contributed to political thought in general and awareness to public in particular. Especially in the domains of class struggle and dialectical materialism. He said that, the lower class will be in conflict with the upper to snatch their resources. While, the existing status quo will be challenged through anti status quo and a new synthesis will be form, where will be no class, no owner and no work. All will be the owners and workers.

Try to improve your analysis skills

Do regular writing practice

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A. No: 5

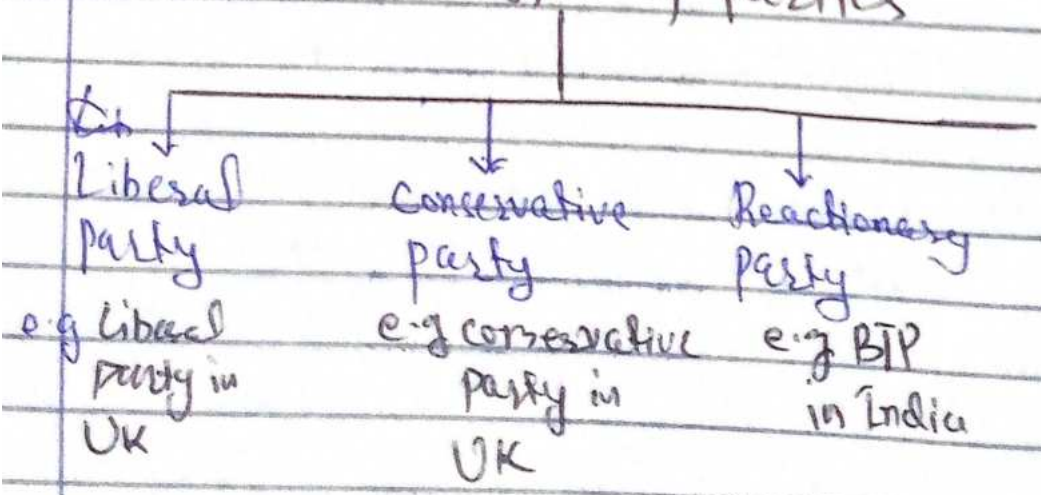
A) Introduction

Political parties and political systems play a vital role in shaping the democratic governance. Political parties provide public representation in the governance. While, political system provides legal, jurisdictional and constitutional limitations to exercise their power for the well of their people.

B) Political parties and party system

Political Party is a group of organized people, having a common goal to achieve political power and implement their vision accordingly.

i) Types of parties



ii) Hierarchy within the party

In a political party has a proper hierarchy. Which works under command, monitoring and evaluation on the activities of its leaders and workers. There is one chairman, who is the head of the party and the remaining all are answerable to him.

iii) political conventions

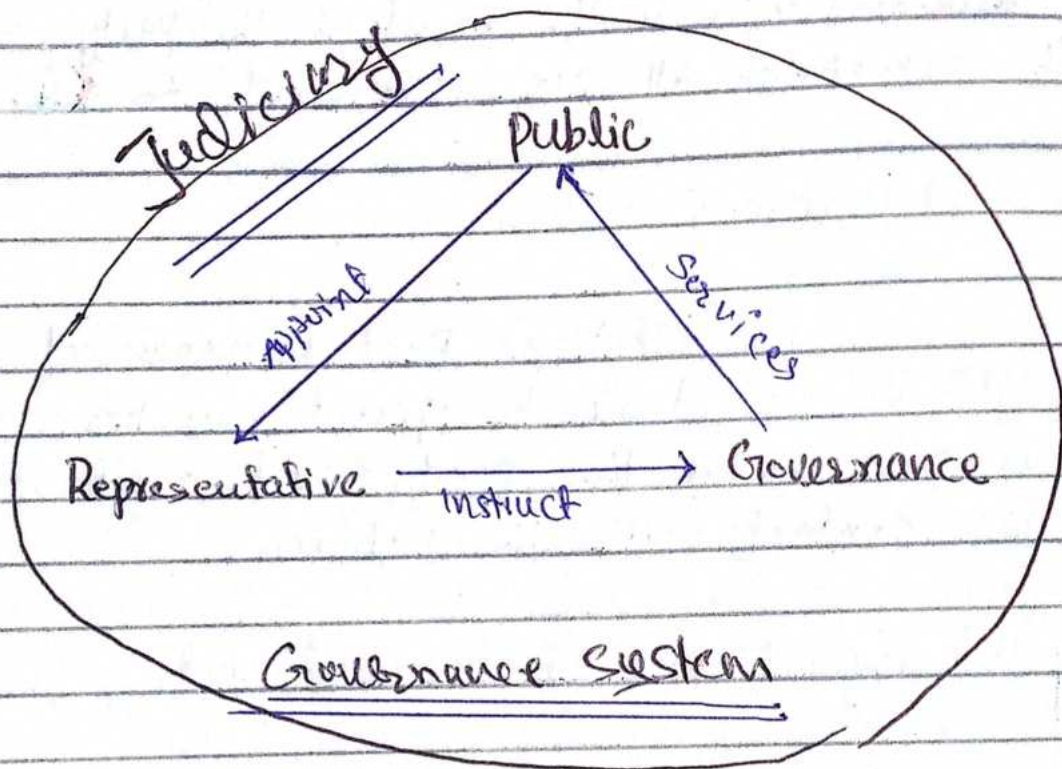
Political parties arranged political conventions to appoint members on new post within the party and create a mass contact with the public.

iv) The option of in and out

In the party system, everyone is allowed to in or out from the party when suited. As much as, the party manifesto aligns one perception is remained in the party otherwise quite it. In case of inconvenience.

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c) How Political parties and party system contribute in Shapping the Democratic Governance:



1) Intra party elections

To put a candidate into the crowd for elections an intraparty elections held to find out a suitable candidate to represent public in a well manner. For which an intra party election takes place. who then plays a vital role in the democratic

governance to utilize the governance machinery for the welfare of the people.

ii) Contest Election

When a candidate is selected for a constituency then, he is allowed to start campaign and persuade the people on his party manifesto to vote for you.

iii) Becomes as a Representative

When a candidate won elections then he becomes the member of governance. Now, he has the power to exercise the power granted by constitution for the well of the people.

iv) Accountability System

political parties and party system contribute to democratic governance due to its accountability system. The candidates who won elections are accountable to both, ~~and~~ to the Chairman of the party and to the public itself. As a result, he keeps proper checks and monitoring in

in the governance of his constituency. As a result, the governance system improves.

v) The role of Opposition parties

To improve the governance system opposition political parties also play a vital role in it. Opposition criticises, the policies, treaties and controversial appointments of the government. As a result, the government runs with justice to save its reputation in public and the governance system improves.

vi) Constitutional Jurisdictions

Political parties and governance systems functions in the light of constitutions. Constitution defines tenure of government and the domains of policy formulations to secure the fundamental human rights. All the governance system is improved due to the political parties functions in the light of constitution.

vii) Public Opinion

The party in the power after completion of its tenure will again go into the public to gain vote of trust

from them for ^{extend their} ~~their~~ tenure. If they have done well ^{in their} ~~in their~~ previous tenure than people votes, otherwise not. So, political parties give more emphasize to provide maximum fruitful output to the public through democratic governance.

d) Conclusion

Political parties and party system play a vital role in the democratic governance. Because, political parties gain power through the vote of public. The representative instructs the administrators to perform well for the welfare of the people. As a result, the governance system improves. But there is still needs to avoid corruption, nepotism, favoritism, sound opinion and the freedom of expression to further improve the governance system in the country.

SECTION-B

Q. NO: 7

A) Introduction

Federalism is a political system in which federal and provinces have their own power determined by the constitution. Pakistan federation had evolved from the Indian Act, 1935 to the 1973 constitution. Which was further dignified by the 18th constitutional amendment and defined clear boundaries of distribution of power between center and provinces.

B) The Evolution of Federalism

Federal system is evolved the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 after the birth of modern nation state. Furthermore, this system is applied in the USA where 50 states are united through proper federation. As the per the federation in Pakistan is concerned

So, after independence in 1947, Pakistan runs through the Indian Act, 1935. But, when the first constitution in 1956 formulated the federation became strong and less autonomy were given to the provinces.

i) 1956 Constitution and Federation

1956, constitution was unicameral. Where the upper house represent the provinces. Due to unicameral legislature the federal government was more powerful and less autonomy were given to provinces.

ii) 1962 Constitution and Federation

1962, constitution was a presidential form of government with a unicameral legislature. All the powers were concentrated in the hands of president and the federal government was more powerful than the provinces.

iii) 1973 Constitution

After the loss of East Bengal Pakistan realized the autonomy of provinces. As a result, Pakistan given autonomy to

provinces by forming bicameral legislature.

c) How the Federal Structure contributes to the balance of power between the center and provinces in Pakistan:

i) Constitution is the main document

In the federal political structure constitution plays a very vital role. It defines boundaries to both provincial and central government. In Pakistan, defence, currency, foreign affairs and appointments of higher posts are set in the hands of federal government. Whereas, health, sanitation, sports and infrastructure are in the hands of provincial government.

ii) Bicameral Legislation

In the federal structure of government there is a bicameral legislative system. In Pakistan, lower house the provincial

of seats are given on the basis of population. Whereas, in the Senate the seats are given according to the proportion of provinces. As a result, the interest of states provinces are secured through their solid representation in the policies formulation.

iii) 18th Constitutional Amendment

In the 1973 constitution of Pakistan 18th amendment was done to make autonomous the provinces of the countries. In which the distribution of power taken place and defined the department which came under the provincial and central government.

Moreover, in this amendment the power with president in the article 58(2)(b), to dissolved national and provincial assemblies with a single stroke of pen.

iv) National Finance Commission

Throughout the history of Pakistan the provinces had grievances about their financial shares. 18th constitutional amendment established NFC award through which, all the provinces get their due share in the finances.

v) Contribution in the presidential Election

In the appointment of president in Pakistan all the provinces cast their votes to appoint the president. There are 65 votes with every province to vote for their desired presidential candidate shows a clear picture of the distribution of power.

vi) Policy formulation

Federal structure of government empowers the provinces to clearly legislate for the well being of its people. In case of defence, currency and foreign treaties it cannot formulate policies.

vii) Judiciary as a conflict resolver

When a conflict arises between center and provinces the Judiciary play a vital role in this conflict resolution. In federal form of government in Pakistan judiciary is empowered to solve the conflicts of center and provinces.

0) Conclusion

Federal form of government evolve in Pakistan from 1935 Indian act to 1973 constitution and 18th amendment in 2010.

Federal form of government in Pakistan clearly distributes the power between center and government. Center is empowered to manage finances, treaties with foreign countries and appoints bureaucrats on the higher posts. But this federation needs more to make sure the autonomy of provinces in the form of devolution of power, finances, avoid political victimizing a particular province due to their political stand with ~~an~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~name~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ certain party.

Q. No: 8

A) Introduction

Democracy is supporting capitalism. Because public votes to their representatives, who ensures freedom and liberty to the public in return. Democracy inherently supporting democracy as a result, the public is supporting it till today. Samuel Huntington in his book the class of civilization termed it as the end of the history. As there is no ^{other} system more favour the public in the future.

B) Democracy and Capitalism

i) Votes Vs Private Ownership

Democracy is supporting capitalism and vice versa. Because, people appoint their representatives and representative secure their private ownerships.

Representative never let other to interfere in the business of their public. So, both are supporting each other.

ii) Election Campaigns Vs Financial Security

During election campaigns the

representatives ensures to provide financial opportunities to the capitalists. Moreover, their current assets are secure, so that no one cannot take it away from them.

iii) Representative ensure protection to life, property and liberty

In Democracy public votes to their representatives to in the condition to secure their life, property and liberty. As a result they are allowed to move freely throughout the country for the sake of successive generations.

iv) Democracy and private means of production

Democratic Government never, interfere in the affairs of a person. business. he is allowed to do business and earn as much as he can. so democracy and capitalism are supporting each other.

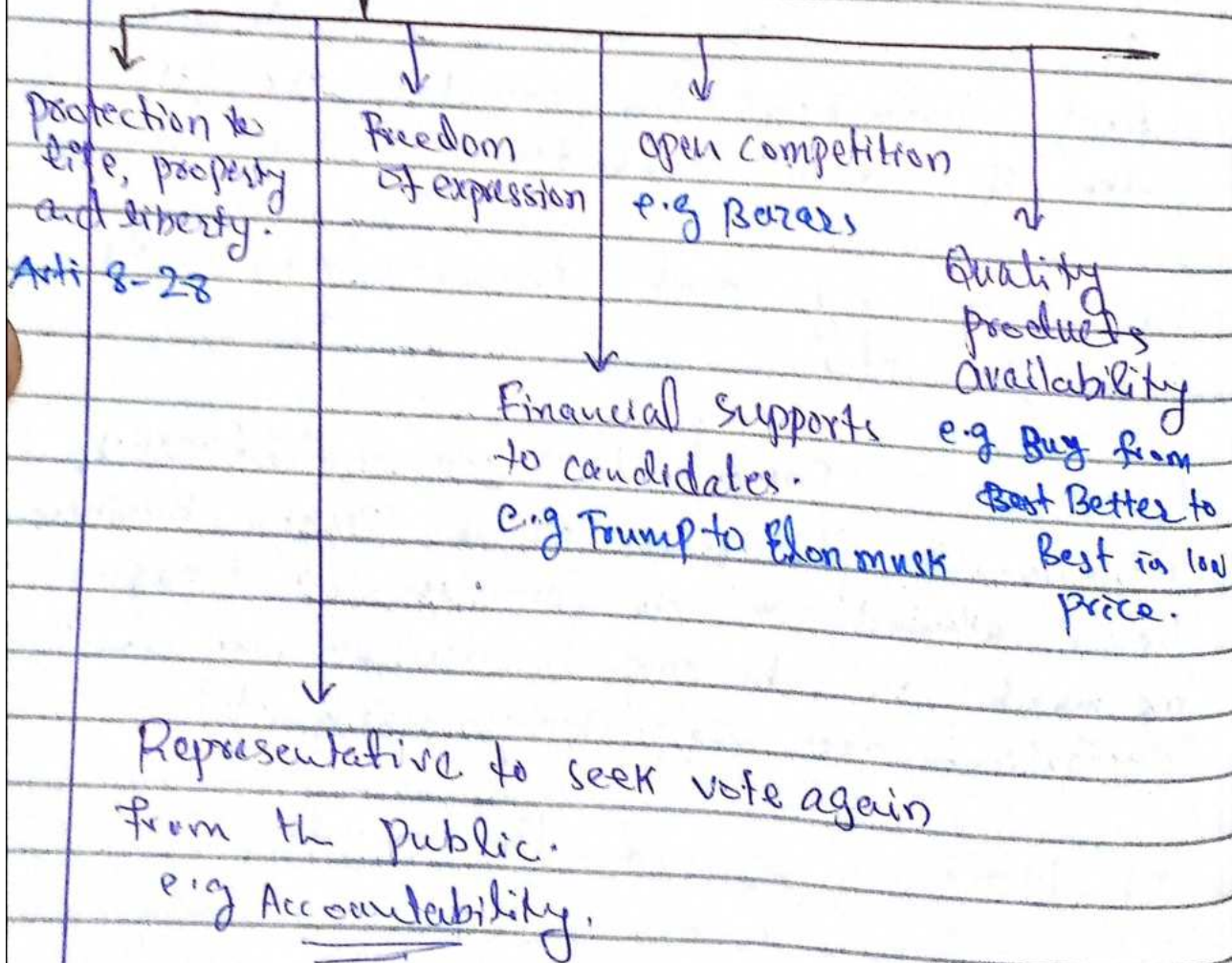
v) Democracy and legal security

Democracy secure that citizen legally through criminal acts etc.

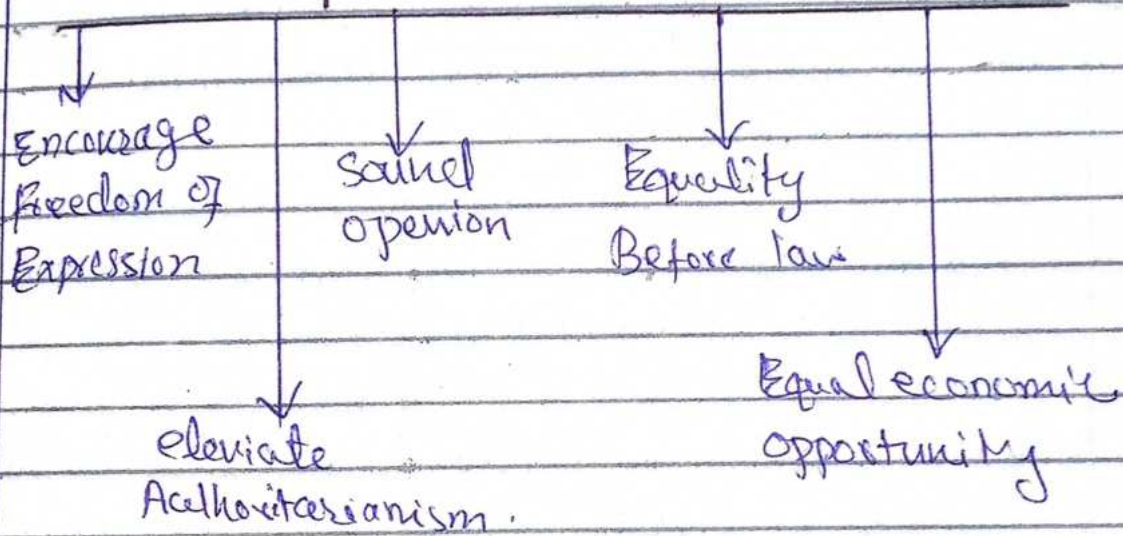
vi) Democracy and competition

Democracy encourage competition in the private sphere of life. So, the people have options to buy cheap products and to open their own businesses as well.

c) Implications of Democracy and capitalism Nexus



D) How to make it more Human centered



E) Conclusion

Democracy and capitalism are supporting each other. Capitalists support candidates financially and in the form of vote bank. In return they protect the life, property and liberty.

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