

## Section I

What is Aristotle's classification of the state?

### 1. Introduction

Aristotle provides the most lasting classification which is even today regarded as the most valid basis of difference of one government from the other.

### 2- Identification of state with constitution

Aristotle identifies state with constitution, the same classification which is valid for the former is also valid for the latter.

According to Aristotle,

"Constitution and government have the same meaning."

### 3. Basis of classification

These are two bases of Aristotle's classification states:-

a) Qualitative Basis

b) Quantitative Basis

Quantitative is related to the number of those in whom sovereign power is vested. whether one, few or many. While qualitative is the end. which the government seeks to serve.

### 4 - Classification of states

The One      The Few      The Many

For the Common Interest      Monarchy      Aristocracy      polity

For the interest of the Ruler(s)      Tyranny

oligarchy      Democracy

According to Aristotle's, pure governments are three: Monarchy, aristocracy and Polity.

### a) Monarchy:

of one person rules for the good of the company under law. It is the best form of government according to Aristotle.

### b) Aristocracy

of a few people. rule for the good of all it is Aristocracy.

### c) Polity

of many persons rule for the interests of all.

### d) Tyranny

of one person rules for the selfish interest of his own rule. It is tyranny.

### e) oligarchy

rule for the interest of a few (wealthy) private class the government is oligarchy.

### f) Democracy

rule for the interests of many people, not the interest of all. It becomes democracy.

## 5. Similarities between Platonic and Aristotelian classification

Following are similarities b/w Platonic and Aristotelian classification of state:

### a) Monarchy

Monarchy is the rule of one perfect man who should not be made subject to law. Here Aristotle's conception of king is almost similar to Plato.

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## b) Tyranny

For, Monarchy is however an ideal form of government which is practically impossible. Its place is taken by Tyranny.

## c) Aristocracy

For Aristotle, aristocracy is a government formed of the best man also working for the interests of the public as a whole.

## d) Oligarchy

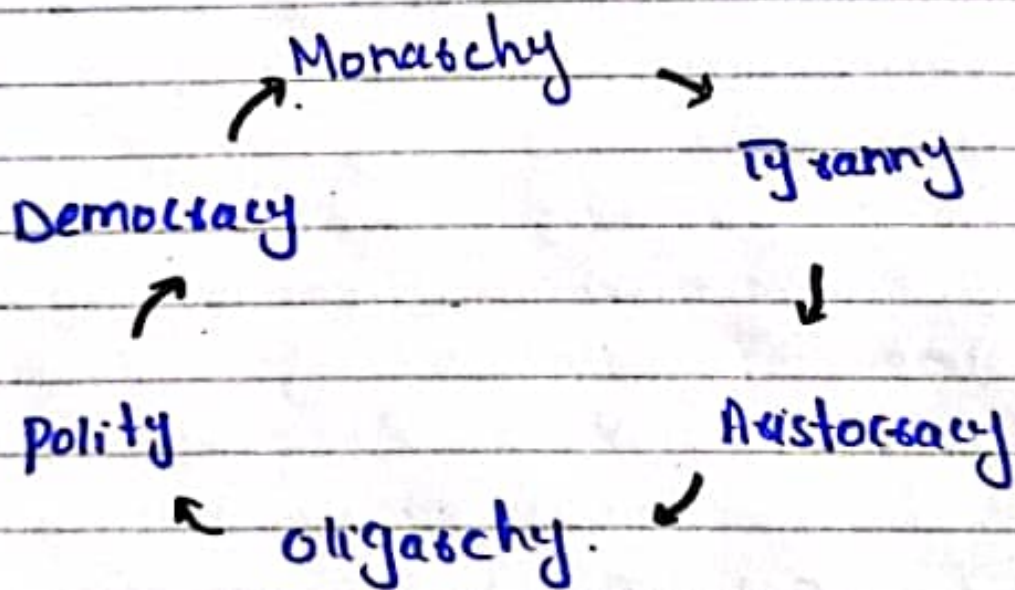
The perverted form of aristocracy is oligarchy in which the government by the wealthy is carried on for their own benefit rather than for that of the whole state. Aristotle holds, that wealth has no absolute claim to power as virtue has, but he doesn't ignore its claim together as property has some moral consequences which cannot be neglected.

## e) Polity

Aristotle, defines polity as the state in which the citizens at large administers for the common interest. It is best practical because it is ruled by the middle class and the moderate qualities.

## f) Democracy

The perverted form of the polity is democracy. It is government for the poor and by the poor only.



cycle of states.

## 6- cycle of states

Aristotle also observed a cyclic pattern in the evolution of governments, where each form of government tends to degenerate into its corrupt version. This cycle continues eventually each form collapses and gives rise to a new form of government.

## 7- conclusion

In a nutshell, Aristotle's profound insights into the classification of state remain a timeless framework for understanding the complexities of governance and political systems, and their impacts on societies past and present.

## Section II

2

# Why the local self government could not root in Pakistan

## 1- Introduction

The establishment and sustainability of a robust system of local-self-government in Pakistan have faced several challenges.

## 2- Reasons for the struggles in establishing local-self govt in Pakistan

### 2.1 - Centralized Governance Structure

Pakistan has historically experienced a centralized governance structure where power and decision making have been concentrated at the federal and provincial levels. This centralization often undermines the autonomy and authority of local government, limiting their capacity



## 2.2 - Political Interference

The interference of powerful political actors at higher levels of govt often influence local govt functions. Political parties tend to maintain control over local bodies, impacting the independence and functionality of these institutions.

## 2.3 - Lack of Fiscal Autonomy

Insufficient revenue-raising powers limit their ability to deliver essential services and execute development projects independently.

## 2.4 - Bureaucratic Hurdles

The bureaucratic red tape and complex administrative procedures within the system hinder the smooth functioning of local govt. Excessive regulations, overlapping jurisdictions and bureaucratic inertia make it challenging.

## 2.5 - Capacity and Resources

These are issues related to the capacity and skill sets of local govt officials and staff. It hampers their ability to manage local affairs effectively, leading to administrative inefficiencies.

## 2.6 - Socio-Cultural Factors

Pakistan's diverse socio-cultural landscape poses challenges in implementing a uniform local govt system that addresses the varying needs and preferences of different regions and communities.

## 2.7 - Legal Framework Challenges

Inconsistent or inadequate legal frameworks and laws related to local governance have contributed to confusion and ambiguity in roles, responsibilities,

and authorities of local govt

### 3- Efforts made for the strengthening of local self govt

- Devolution plan in 2001, aimed at transferring administrative, financial, and political authority to grassroot levels.

### 4- Recommendations for the amelioration of the situation

- Decentralization of power.
- Provision of fiscal autonomy.
- Improvement of capacity-building measures.
- Ensurance of a legal framework.

### 5- Conclusion

In a nutshell, consensus among political stakeholders, public awareness and long term commitment are vital for the establishment of a robust local self govt.

## Section III

powers and functions of  
European Union. challenges  
it is faced with:-

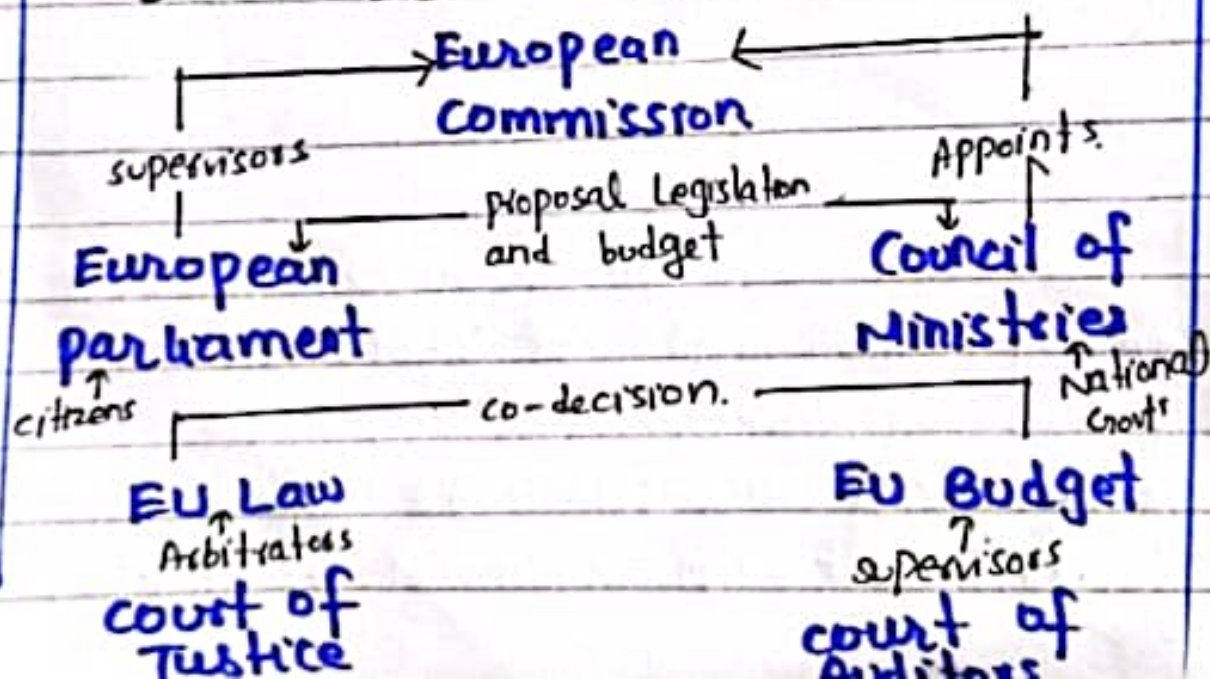
### i- Introduction

European Union  
is the largest economic body  
in the world. It is unique  
institution which is the world's  
largest and most open market  
for goods and commodities  
from developing countries.

### 2. Shared values of EU

liberty, respect for human rights  
and fundamental freedom, democracy.  
and rule of law

### 3. EU Institutions



## 4- Powers and Functions of EU

### 4.1 - Single Market

It has created single market allowing the free movement of goods, services, capitals and people among state members, promoting economic growth and integration.

### 4.2 - Common Currency (Euro)

A common currency contributes to monetary stability and facilitating trade among members.

### 4.3 - Trade and External Relations

The EU negotiates trade agreements on behalf of its member states and represents a significant global economic force in international trade.

## 4.4 - Legislation

The EU institutions create laws and regulations that member states must abide by, covering areas such as competition, agriculture, environment, consumer protection and more.

## 4.5 - Foreign policy and security

While foreign policy decisions remain largely under the control of individual member states, EU has common foreign policy to coordinate certain foreign policy objectives.

## 5 - challenges faced by EU

### 5.1 - Brexit

The departure of UK from the EU in 2020 created economic, political and administrative challenges for both the UK and the EU.

## 5.2 - Economic Disparities

Economic disparities among member states persist, leading to tensions and inequalities within the Union.

## 5.3 - Migration

Managing migration flows within the EU has been a major challenge, leading to debates over border control, asylum policies, and distribution of refugees among member states.

## 5.4 - Rise of Populism and Euro-scepticism

Some member states have seen a rise in populist movements and Eurosceptic sentiments, challenging the idea of deeper integration and cooperation within the EU.

## 5.5- Democratic Deficit

Criticism exists regarding the EU's decision-making processes, with concerns about accountability and democratic representation at the supranational level.

## 6- Conclusion

In a nutshell, addressing all the challenges requires efforts to enhance economic convergence, improve governance, strengthen solidarity among member states, and addressing the concerns of citizens to ensure the EU remains effective and relevant in a rapidly changing world.



## Section IV

Narrate the issues faced by Pakistan in the constitution making processes in 1956 and 1962 separately.

### 1- Introduction

In both 1956 and 1962, Pakistan encountered significant challenges during the constitution making processes, primarily due to political, social, and regional differences.

### 2- Issues during 1956 Constitution

#### 2.1- Diverse Political Ideologies

Pakistan in 1956 was a young nation struggling to reconcile the diverse political ideologies prevalent within the newly formed country. The framers of the constitution faced challenges, including those advocating for a secular state.

and others seeking a more Islamic-oriented governance structure.

## 2.2 - Regional Disparities

The country grappled with regional disparities, particularly between East and West Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh and Pakistan respectively). East Pakistan sought more autonomy and representation in governance, leading to tensions and concerns over the unequal distribution of power and resources between the two wings.

## 2.3 - Federal - Provincial Relations

Balancing power between the federal and provincial governments was another contentious issue. Some provinces felt marginalized, leading to debates about the distribution

of authority and resources,  
exacerbating inter-provincial  
tensions.

## 2.4 - Role of Religion.

The question of how to incorporate Islamic principles into the constitution while maintaining a democratic and inclusive state sparked heated debates.

Balancing the demands for an Islamic states with the aspirations for a secular democracy presented a significant challenge.

## 3 - Issues Faced <sup>during</sup> making of 1962 constitution

### 3.1 - Centralized Authority

The 1962 constitution, drafted during the regime of President Ayub Khan, centralized powers in the hands of the president, reducing parliamentary authority.

and checks and balances. This move faced opposition from those advocating for a more democratic and decentralized system.

### 3.2. Limited Representation

The 1962 constitution provided limited representation to various groups and regions, leading to feelings of exclusion among certain segments of society. It failed to adequately address the diverse needs and aspirations of Pakistan's multi-ethnic and multi-cultural population.

### 3.3 - Supremacy of President

The concentration of powers in the presidency raised concerns about authoritarian tendencies and a lack of accountability within the government.

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The absence of effective mechanisms to hold the president accountable led to centralized and undemocratic governance structure.

### 3.4 - Lack of public participation

The constitution-making process in 1962 was largely dominated by the ruling elite and lacked sufficient input from a broad spectrum of society, contributing to a lack of legitimacy and acceptance among the general populace.

### 4 - Critical Analysis

In both instances, the challenges stemmed from attempts to balance conflicting interests, ideologies, and power dynamics within a diverse and evolving nation. These issues

significantly impacted the efficacy, acceptance, and longevity of the constitutions, contributing to subsequent constitutional crises and the need for future amendments and revisions in Pakistan's constitutional history.