

Plato (427 - 347)

1- Introduction

Plato Birth was Around 428 B.C.E.

Plato father Died when he was young, and his mother remarried her Uncle. As a young man, Plato experienced two major events that change his life. One event, which he was meeting the great Philosopher Socrates. Socrates method of dialogue and debate impressed him.

Sometimes around 385 B.C.E., Plato founded a school of learning known as the academy. Academy was located at Park name for legendary hero

2- Feature of Plato Ideal State

3- Functional Specialization

① Hunger / Desire - Producer

② Courage / bravery - Army

③ wisdom / Reasoning - Rulers

4- Plato Concept

5- Theory of Education

6- Education & Curriculum

(a) Elementary education

(b) Higher education

7- Communism on Property

8- conclusion.

Aristotle (384-322 BC)

1- Introduction

2- Characteristics of Ideal State

(a) Population

(b) Territory

(c) Division of Society

(d) Education

(e) Property

(f) Rule of law

3- Aristotle Classification of Government

(a) Monarchy → Tyranny

(b) Aristocracy → Oligarchy

(c) Polity → Democracy.

Day: _____

Date: _____

(d) Demagoguery

4. Two major forces in society

(a) Quality - (Rules)

(b) Quantity (middle class)

Thomas Hobbes (1588 - 1679) Father of Political Science

1- Introduction

2- Social contract theory

(a) Hobbes Human Nature

(b) The State of nature (PrePhase of ^{Nature} Human)

(c) Nature of Social Contract

(d) Sovereignty of state

(e) Advocacy of Absolutism

(f) Leviathan (Book)

3- Conclusion

John Locke (1632 - 1704)

1- Introduction

2- Lock Social Contract Theory

(a) Human Nature

(b) State of nature (Pre state stage)

(c) Nature of Contract

(d) State and Government

(e) Advocacy of constitutional government

3- Separation of Power and Sovereignty

4- conclusion

Comparison B/w Thomas and John

1- Introduction

2- Era of Nature

Thomas — He was born during war.

John — He was born during bloodless war.

3- Need for Social Contract

Thomas — man is selfish by nature

John — ^{First} Adam know everything.

4- Nature of Control

Thomas — No one has right to stand against State

John — People have right to stand against Sovereign.

5- Modern Ex

Thomas — State must be governed by Sovereign

John — People are free and equal.

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

1 - Introduction

2 - Social contract theory

(a) Human Nature → He was good
Pre-Political Stage gave man war for

(b) State of Nature →
views on Social

(c) ~~Social~~ contract → ~~Theor~~

(d) Concept of Sovereignty → Concept of General will.

3 - ~~Concept of~~ Concept of General will

(a) General will Sovereign

(b) Sovereignty must be individual.

- (c) Sovereignty cannot be represented
- (d) Best form of government is Aristocracy
- (e) Legislature

4. Conclusion

Montesquieu 1689-1755

1- Introduction

2- Theory of Separation of Power

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary

(3) - Why Separation of Power

4 - Classification of Government

- (a) Republic
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Despotism

5- Conclusion

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

- 1- Introduction (Pain & Pleasure theory)
- 2- Bentham Theory of Utility
- 3- Utilitarianism (Bentham absolute Principles)
 - (a) Intensity
 - (b) Certainty
 - (c) Fecundity
 - (d) Extension

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Main Features
- 3- Principles
 - (a) Forces of Production
 - (b) Relations of Production
 - (c) Private ownership
 - (d) Socialization
- 4- Karl Marx's view on State
 - (a) State is Economically dependent on Bourgeoisie
 - (b) State is a tool for exploitation
- 5- Karl Marx's view on Religion
 - (a) Religion as an Ideological Tool of Ruling class
 - (b) Religion as an opium for Poor class
 - (c) Religion as a conservative force

Allam Iqbal 1877-1938

1 - Introduction

2 - Iqbal concept of Khudi (Ego)

3 - Iqbal vs western democracy

(a) Promote of Islamic Ideology

(b) Biggest critic on western Ideology

Secularism

Liberalism

Capitalism

Nationalist

Political Parties

4 - Individual and Millat

(a) western Philosophy

(b) Iqbal Philosophy

(c) Iqbal Millat

6 - Conclusion

IBN-E-KHALDUN (1332-1406)

1. Introduction

2. Rise and Fall of civilization

3. Stages of State

(a) First stage

(b) Second stage

(c) Third stage

(d) Fourth stage

(e) Fifth stage.

4. Theory of Asabiya

(a) Nature and necessity of men

(b) Need of Authority.

(c) maintenance sovereignty and Asabiya.

(d) Aim of Asabiya

(e) Expansion of State and Asabiya

(f) Imperialism and Triumph
of strong group-feeling.

5. Conclusion

Abu Nassr AL-Farabi 870-950

1- Introduction

2- Impact of Plato on AL Farabi

- (a) Study of Plato
- (b) Theory of leadership
- (c) classification of government
organic concept
- (d) Communism
- (e) Idealism to realism

3- Conclusion

Abu AL-HASSAN AL Mawardi 1074-1155

1- Introduction

2- Theory of Caliphate (Imamat)

- (a) Need of Imamat
- (b) How to make Imam
- (c) Election of Imam
- (d) Qualities of the Electors
- (e) Qualification of Imamat
- (f) selection method
- (g) Duties of Caliph

3- Conclusion

Shah wadiullah 1703-1762 A

1- Introduction

2- Early age of Shahwadiullah

3- Work of Shah wadiullah

4- Quran Translation into Persian Language

5- Tim Period

6- Reforms introduced by Shahwadiullah

(a) Religious Reforms - Translation-Explanation Mulla - Ijtihad

(b) Economic Reforms - Removed of inequalities

(c) Political Reforms - Fight against mughals

(d) Social Reforms - Justice equality Brotherhood

7- Conclusion

AL-GHAZALI 1058-1111

1- Introduction

2- His Time

3- His Theory of Caliphate

4- Duties of Imam or ~~King~~ Khalifa

(a) ability to wage Jihad

(b) Duties of Government and Administration

(c) He should have knowledge of Ijtihad

(d) He must for Justice

(e) He should Practise the religious virtues

5- Conclusion

U.K Constitution

1- Salient Feature of constitution

2- Types of Law

- (a) civil law - (Related to Public Economy business)
- (b) Constitution law

3- Objective of U.K constitution

- (a) Parliamentary Sovereignty / Supremacy of Parliamt
- (b) Unitary block
- (c) Rule of law - (a)
- (d) Human Right Acts
- (e) Convention Based
- (f) Magna Carta
- (g) Constitutional monarchy
- (h) Separation of Powers.

4- Flexible constitution

5- Houses

- (a) HoL House of Lords
- (b) Hoc House of Common.

6- Unitary Model System

7- conclusion

What is Convention

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Difference b/w Law and Convention
 - (a) What is Law?
 - (b) What is Convention?
 - (c) Examples of Convention
- 3- Convention Related to Cabinet
- 4- Convention Related to Parliament
- 5- Sanction behind convention
- 6- Separation of Powers
 - (a) Legislature Authority
 - (b) Executive Authority
 - (c) Judiciary Authority
- 7- Cabinet Powers
- 8- Major Parties in U.K.
 - (a) Labor Party
 - (b) Conservative Party
- 9- Is U.K. system based on Dictatorship?
- 10- Power of PM in U.K.
- 11- Conclusion

U.S Constitution

1- Introduction

2- Salient Features of constitution

- (a) Written Constitution
- (b) Separation of Powers
- (c) Federal System
- (d) Bill of Rights
- (e) Popular Sovereignty
- (f) Amendment Process
- (g) Check and balance

3- Separation of Powers

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary

4- Presidential Form of Government

5- Check of executive and Legislature

6- Federation System

- (a) Centers
- (b) States (50 states)

8- U.S constitution SUPREMACY

9. Dual citizenship

10 - Constitutional System

- (a) Upper House - Senate
100 member
- (b) Lower House (HOR) House of Representative
435 member

Electoral System

1- Introduction

2- Electoral college

3- Intra Party

(a) Democratic ^{law}

(b) Republic ⁽⁸⁵⁾

4- Who is Powerful

(a) UK Prime minister or U.S. President

(b) executive Powers

(c) Judicial Power -

5- Conclusion

Head of State

U-K

→ King → But reality he has no Power → Life time

India

President → But reality he has no Power → Five Year

Malaysia

King → But reality he has no Power →

Germany

President → But reality he has no Power → 5 Year

Powers of Upper House

U-K

House of Lords (HoL) → Known as Upper House → Elected by King
→ Second Largest Parliament 770 members

India

Raj Sabha → Known as Upper House - majority member elected by 28 states
→ 250 members

Malaysia

Dewan Negara → Upper House →
70 members

Germany

Bundesrat → Upper House → Indirectly elected for 4 years
→ 69 members

Day: _____

Date: _____

Powers of Lower Houses

U.K

→ House of Common → known as lower house → Directly elected by
5 Year → 650 members

India

Lok Sabha → lower house → Directly elected by People
5 Year → 543 member

Malaysia

Dewan Rakyat → elected by People
For 5 Year → 222 members

Germany

Bundestag → Lower House → Elected by People
5 Year → 398

Turkey

1. Role of military in Turkish Politics
2. Role of Lawrence Arabia
3. Who was the founder of modern Turkey.
4. Fault of Turkey military
5. Present situation
6. conclusion

Turkey Parliament

1. Introduction
2. Two Round system
 - (a) First Round
 - (b) 2nd Round
3. Separation of Powers
 - (a) Legislative
 - (b) Executive
4. Composition of GNA - 600 member
4. Conclusion

China

1- Introduction

2- China Parliament

→ 3000 members

→ 5 year Period

→ China has unicameral system

→ NPC (National People's Congress)

3- Indirect election

(a) Public

(b) VC Village Council

(c) Town Council TC

(d) DC District Council

(e) President

3- Role of Standing Committee

4- Separation of Powers

(a) Executive

(b) Judiciary

(c) Legislature

5- conclusion