

Part - II (Section - A)

Q:1

Answer: Introduction

'John Locke was a
science of every
authority.'

(-Maxey)

John Locke was an English philosopher. He saw a glorious revolution in 1688 and opened a document with democracy. He was an advocator of good image of human and state. In fact, he wanted to fix a good form and proposed a 'social contract' according to prevailing conditions. Therefore, Locke was a great philosopher.

2. Personal profile of Locke (1588-1679 A.D)

John Locke was an English philosopher. He saw a glorious revolution of 1688 in his time and worked on democratic form of society. Thus, Locke was a great leader of his time.

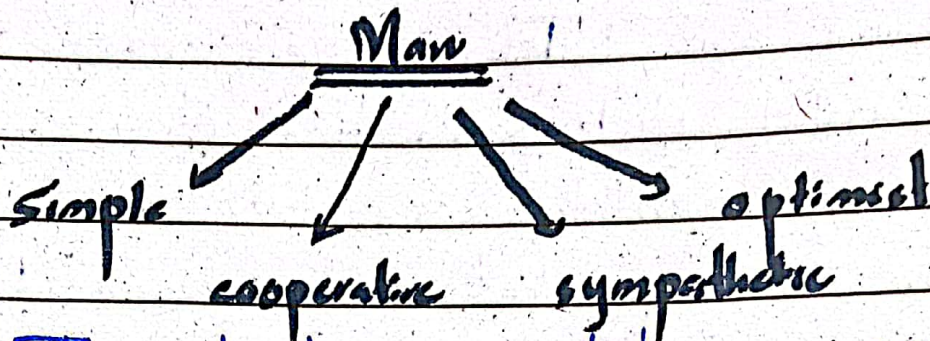
'Society needs to be
grow with bilateral,
democratic form.'
(Locke)

3. Human nature according to Locke

'Man is simple,
sympathetic, cooperative,
and optimistic to society.'
(Locke)

Locke presented a good image of a man. In his 'Essay of expression of a man', he presented a clear

picture of human



Thus, Locke presented a good nature of a man.

4- State of nature according to Locke

"State is always in the form of goodwill

and it is peaceful."

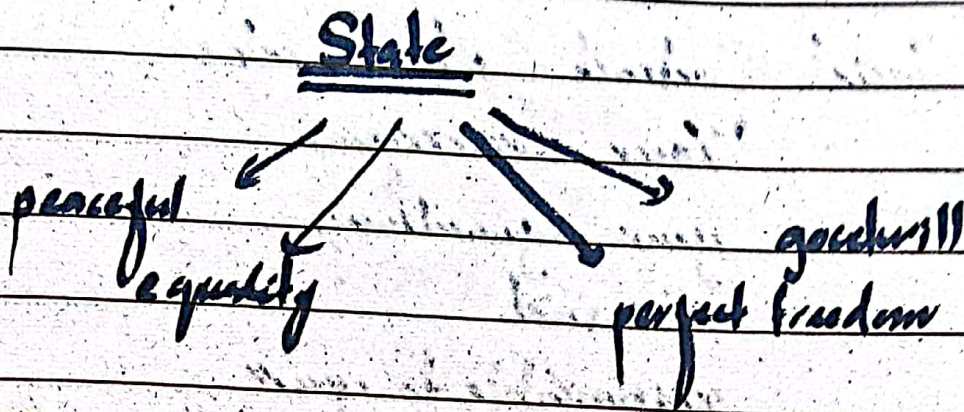
(Locke)

Locke defined state as a good-will. In fact, he treated state in its characters as below:

"State is sum of two characteristics; perfect

freedom and equality."

(Locke)



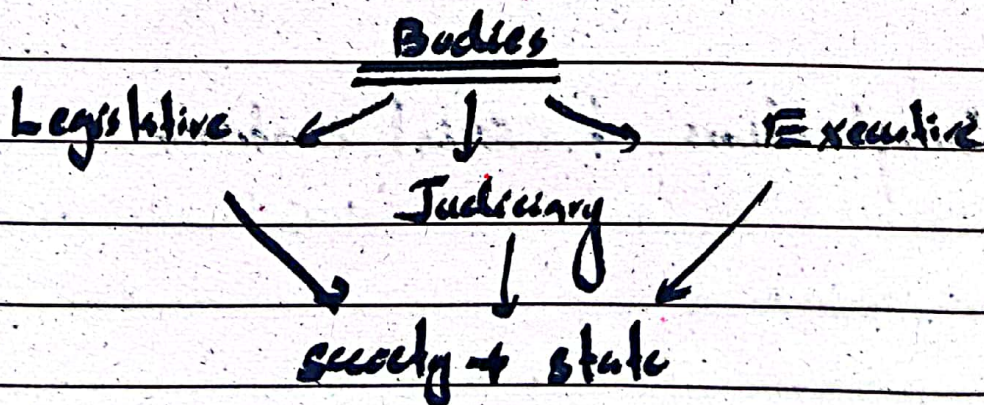
Thus, state is favourable to society.

5. Need of social contract

"State lacks fixation model in the form of legislative, executive, and judiciary bodies."

(-Locke)

Locke described laws are good as 'natural laws'. But, these laws are not stable till end. Thus, laws need a social contract.



6- Social Contract of Locke

"Your sovereignty,
your guardianship,
and
responsible to you"

(Locke)

Locke described his contract as bilateral nature. In fact, he explained the relation between humans and state as a responsible government.

State

↳ (sovereign + guardian)
↳ (society)

Therefore, Locke presented responsible form of a contract.

7- Implications of social contract

Following are implications:

a) Political as bilateral contract

"Social contract is two-sided relation between a state and a man."

(Locke)

Locke's contract was a bilateral in nature. In fact, it was coordination of state and society. Therefore, it was a political as bilateral contract.

b) Irrevocable and irrevoluntary contract

"Contract is dependent on protection of society, if it fails can be irrevoked and irrevoluntary."

(Locke)

Locke's contract was irrevocable and irrevoluntary. In fact, it does not support only

state, but also support rights of society. Thus, it was an irrevocable and inalienable contract.

c) No absolute ruler in social contract

"Contract does not create an absolute ruler like Hobbes."

Locke's contract is free from rule of an absolute power. In fact, it does not create an absolute power. Thus, it is against absolutism.

9. Conclusion

"Surrender of liberty by the sake of security results neither liberty nor security!"

(Locke)

John Locke was an English philosopher. He saw

a glorious revolution and explained
a good form of state and human.
Thus, he fixed good laws for
stability for survival of society.

Q: 4

Answer

Introduction

"Umma is follower
of only one God
and His beloved
prophet (P.B.U.H)."

(Dr. Israr Ahmad)

Concept of Ummah is very clear in Islamic history. In fact, Ummah is an Islamic nation and followers of only one God and His prophet (P.B.U.H). Moreover, concept of Ummah is well-explained in philosophies of various Muslim philosophers. Thus, this concept is practical for the Muslim unity.

2- Concept of Muslim Ummah: an overview

"Muslim Ummah is
beloved nation of
prophet Muhammad
(P.B.U.H)."

(Dr. Israr Ahmad)

Muslim Ummah is a believed nation of the last prophet (P.B.U.H). In fact, it is the nation of one prophet that follow his teaching (Sunnah) in his life.

"Muslim Ummah is following one God, prophet (P.B.U.H), and moral values of 'Quran' and 'Sunnah'."

— Qasab-ulo Arabia,
M. Qasim, 2020

Thus, Ummah is followers of Islam.

3- Concept of Ummah according to various Muslim political philosophers
Following are few concepts.

a) Concept of Ummah according to Shah Waliullah

"You all are Muslims,
and

you all belong to
one religion, Islam!"

(-Shah Waliullah,
addressing Muslims in the
sub-continent)

According to Shah
Waliullah, Muslims are followers
of Islam. No matter to which
class, and race they are divided.
Thus, Muslim Ummah is only
followers of one religion, Islam.

b) Concept of Ummah according to
Ibn-e-Khaldun

"Ummah is a united
group of people
who leads to life
by following 'Qur'an'
and 'Sunnah'."

(-Ibn-e-Khaldun)

According to Ibn-
e-Khaldun, Ummah is a united

group. A group of people who follows teachings of Quran and Sunnah. Thus, Muslim Ummah is follower of Quran and Sunnah.

c- Concept of Ummah according to Al-Mawardi

'Ummah is follower of Quran, Sunnah, and it is obligator of Muslim Khalifa'

(Al-Mawardi)

According to Al-Mawardi, Ummah is also follower of Khalifa. In fact, Muslim Ummah select and elect its Khalifa. Thus, Ummah lives under rule of Khalifa.

d- Concept of Ummah according to Allama Iqbal

"Muslim Ummah should

surrender before
laws of Allah."

(Iqbal)

According to Iqbal,
Muslim Ummah submits wish and
will before Divine power. In fact,
Muslim Ummah is linked with
God through his guidance. Thus,
Ummah walks by laws of God.

4- Muslim unity under concepts of
above Muslim political philosophers
Muslim unity is
as below:

1) Shih Waliullah's Muslim Unity concept
Muslim unity also
reflects in philosophy of Shih
Waliullah. In fact, followers of
one religion leads to life acc-
ording to message of the same
religion.

"You all should unite
as you are followers
of one religion to
rule, otherwise 'Marathe'
and 'Sikhs' will rule
over you in the
sub-continent."

(Shah Waliullah,
addressing Muslims in
the sub-continent.)

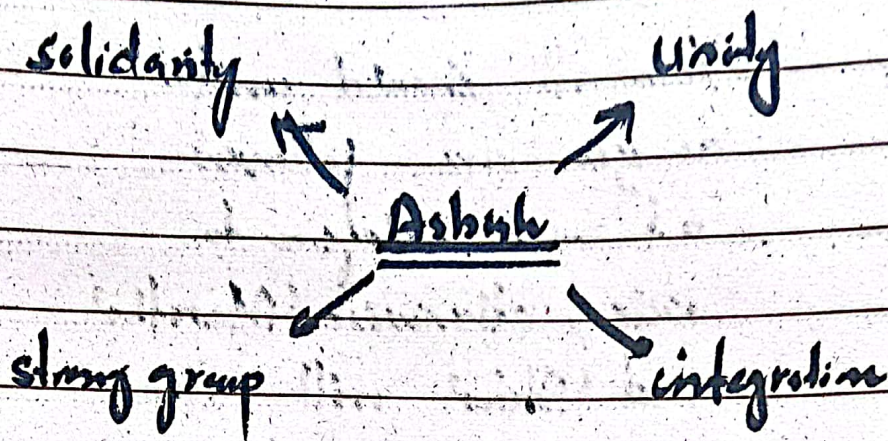
Thus, Muslim unity is practicable.

b) Ibn-e-Khaldun: Muslim unity concept
Muslim unity is well-
explained in Khaldun's philosophy.
Muslims should follow 'Asbiyah'.

'Asbiyah is the unity,
integration, solidarity
and

strong group of people."

(Ibn-e-Khaldun)



Thus, Muslim unity is also applicable.

c) Al-Mawardi: Muslim Unity concept

Al-Mawardi's philosophy also reflect Muslim unity. Muslims unite to form 'Khilafah' for smooth rule.

"All Muslims will follow their 'Imam'."

(- Al-Mawardi)

Hence, Muslim unity is also applicable.

d) Allama Iqbal: Muslim Unity concept
Allama Iqbal

also insisted Muslim unity.

"Hindu and Muslims
are two different
nations; their caste,
religion, culture is
mismatched."

(- Sybil)

Therefore, Muslim unity is also
applicable in Sybil's philosophy.

5- Conclusion

ہمیں نے خدا کو پرواہ اسے
مومن کی،
کہ جو جس کی روح خواہ بیدار
جب تک

سیرا دل کیا لگے گا مکتب میں
لے محمد ز
نہ ہو ایک کی جوان اُبیدار
جب تک

(- علامہ اقبال دم)

Muslim Ummah is

follower of Islam. In philosophy of Muslim political philosophers, concepts of Ummah is leading to the same ideology. Therefore, Ummah is follower of Islam.

(Part-I)
(Section-B)

Q7

Answer-

Introduction

"Shura is the third most important pillar of Islam."

(Dr. Saad Ahmad)

Shura is an important pillar of Islam. In fact, Allah directed to follow principles of 'Shura'. In the concept of Shura, parliament form of government is suitable for an Islamic state with various characteristics. Therefore, Shura is an Islamic principle in an Islamic state.

2-

Explanation of 'Shura' in Islam

"Shura is consultation of Imam, Khalifa, or Muslim leader with his cabinet."

(Al-Bina Sybil)

Shura is consultation of political leader with his members. In fact, Shura is another name of democracy in Islam.

"O prophet do consultation"

(Al-Inshar: 159)

Thus, Shura is a consultation of Muslim leaders.

3. Parliament form of government with federal system is a suitable government in an Islamic state.

Following are characteristics of parliament form:

a) Direct election according to people's rights.

Direct election is done through election by people. In fact, in an Islamic state,

people should choose its leader.

"Hizrat Usman was elected in a committee of six sahaba."

(- Shura in Islam, Dr. Iqbal Ahmed)

Hence, direct election is suitable in an Islamic state.

b) Check and balance of electoral college in parliament

Moreover, electoral college (cabinet) balances system.

Authority is given to both, leader and parliament members.

"Cabinet can pass vote of 'NO CONFIDANCE' against premier, and PM can also dissolve assembly with the power of president."

(- Parliamentary government, this system, also)

Thus, parliament is led by checks and balance.

c) Pluralism model of government

Parliament with federal system is a pluralism model. In fact, powers do not remain in a single hand.

" Powers are divided between center and federal units

for smooth functioning."

(Definition of federalism)
Hence, pluralism is also suitable in an Islamic state.

d) Re-election and public opinion

Democracy in parliament government is led by



Public opinion: In fact, public opinion is good for Islamic state.

"If I do not fulfill
the people's rights

well, you can
remove me from my
status."

(Hazret Abu Bakr)

Thus, public opinion has importance
in Islam.

e) Consultation with member to legislate laws for people

Further, consultation is an important thing in Islam. Similarly, parliament also passes a bill with consultation.

"To pass a bill needs
a simple majority of
parliament members."

(Constitution of
Pakistan - 1973)

Hence people's laws are done under consultation.

f) Role of opposition in parliament.

Parliament has also essence of opposition power. In fact, opposition is the best defender of public in parliament.

'Opposition should have due role.'

(- Tazkia Hussain)

Thus, role of opposition is good in parliament.

4- Conclusion

'O' people! you should solve your matters with consultation.'

(-Al-Quran 42:38)

Shura is the third pillar of Islam. In fact, concept of Shura is followed by prophet

(P.B.U.H) and his Sahabs. Under Shura, parliament is seemed to be an appropriate form of government. Therefore, Shura's principles must be kept in the form of parliament government in an Islamic state.

Q:8

Answer:

Introduction

"Bureaucracy is an engine of the government"

(-Allen Lybil)

Bureaucracies are designed to perform public business. But, unfortunately bureaucracy has become its opponent. While, Bureaucracy is guardian of the public business with several features. Hence, bureaucracy is an essence of public rights.

2. Definition of bureaucracy

"Bureaucracy is a knowledge of public and its expertise in public rights."

(-Max Weber)

Bureaucracy is a sum of knowledge of public in

Society. In fact, bureaucracy is an engine that helps promote and the government in smooth functioning. Therefore, bureaucracy is an executive body.

3- Salient features of a bureaucracy in public services

Following are salient features

a) To ensure public safety and security

Bureaucracy is responsible for public security. In fact, bureaucracy ensures safety of public's rights.

"Bureaucracy is an imaginary state with essence of the state and security."
(Marx)

Thus, bureaucracy ensures public security.

b) To enforce laws and maintain peace

Bureaucracy enforces laws for public safety. In fact, bureaucracy secures laws and public (with its authority under supremacy of law).

• Purpose of state is to protect people by enforcing laws through bureaucracy.

(- Marx)

Thus, bureaucracy enforces laws.

c) No personal interest in duty

Bureaucracy has no personal interest in his duty. In fact, bureaucracy is free from any kind of personal

influence.

'Bureaucracy is out of personal influence and personal interest.'
(Max Weber)

Thus, bureaucracy has no personal influence.

d) Bureaucracy supports democracy

Bureaucracy also support democracy. In fact, bureaucracy is a distinctive form of a government.

"Bureaucracy itself is not democratic, but it supports democracy."

(John Stuart Mill)

Therefore, bureaucracy supports democracy.

e) Bureaucracy is separate from politicking.

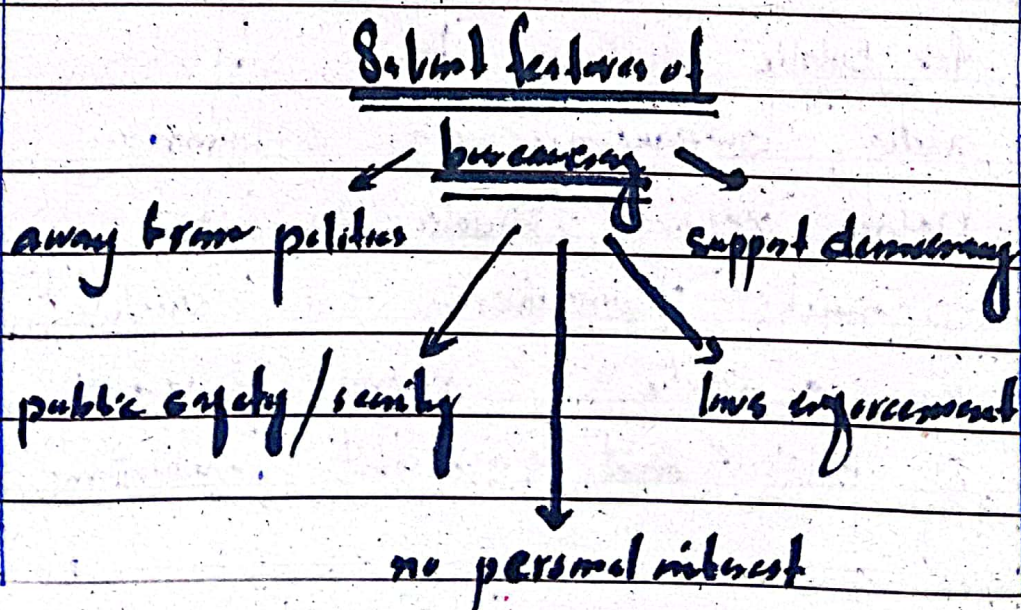
Moreover, bureaucracy is separate from politicking. In fact, bureaucracy has not room in politics.

• Bureaucracy has no space in politics and it should avoid from politics.

(- Woodrow Wilson,

The study of Administration, 1924)

Thus, bureaucracy is away from politicking.



4-

Critical analysis

"Government is formed,
and deposed,

PM comes, and go;
but

you are permanent.

Therefore, you must not
support any political
party. This is not
your business."

(-Quaid-e-Azam,
addressing civil servant
in Peshawar, 1948)

Bureaucracy is formed
for public business. But, unfortun-
ately, bureaucracy an autocratic
being regard public as its
opponent. Bureaucracy is caught
in a cycle of more interests
of politics and personal favouritism.

Hence, bureaucracy is mishandling public business.

5- Conclusion

" PM is a driver of the state and bureaucracy is its engine.

(Allan Sykes)

Bureaucracies are designed to perform public business. Unfortunately, bureaucracy has become more autonomous as it is opponent of public. However, bureaucracy is Summary salient features that serve public business. Therefore, bureaucracy must hold public business.