

M T W T F S

MOCK EXAM

Political Science (Paper - 1)

SECTION A

Question # 1 :-

Al-Ghazali (1058-1111)

Biography :-

Al-Ghazali was born in Iran and receive his education in Islamic Science. Later he was appointed as a professor in Baghdad and the topic of his teaching was politics.

Context of his times :-

The Abbasid Caliphate lost all its political influence in his times.

The Seljuks were real rulers of the eastern region of Islamic world.

The Fatimids was still a threat to Abbasid Caliphate.

In such conditions Imam Ghazali presented his theory of khilafate as a defender to unite the Islamic world.

Ghazali emphasize on the importance of the spiritual development. He define a caliph as a leader responsible for the governance of muslims society.

He views the caliph must possess some qualities to become successful ruler.

of what? Al Ghazali's Prerequisites ?

Courage :- He believed that a khalifa must possess courage he must be able to take difficult decisions and face challenges to protect the muslim community.

Leadership :

According to Ghazali a Khalifa must be strong having leader like skills to resolve conflicts.

M T W T F S
Truthful: Ghazali stressed that a khalifa must be truthful and avoid corruption and always work for the welfare of people.

Knowledge/Wisdom He views knowledge a important part of khalifa for understanding of Islam, Quran and Sunnah.

Piety He believed that khalifa must possess piety to become the role model for community and khalifa must have strong connection with Allah.

Fair and impartial

He believed that khalifa must be fair and impartial in his dealings with others and serve justice.

Patience

Al-Ghazali says khalifa must have the ability to remain patient by the opinion of others.

Generous

Al-Ghazali also believes that khalifa must be kind to everyone and help others and always support the poor by giving resources to them.

rephrase your headings

→ Al-Ghazali's Contribution:-

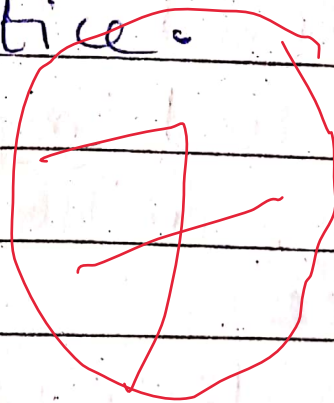
His major contributions are in various fields like religion, philosophy etc.

Ghazali adopted Aristotelian techniques.

He was a prolific writer.

The master piece ~~Ihya-ul-ulim~~ Tahafut at-Falasifa.

He also presented theory of Caliphate for muslim world, concept of social life and Theory of Justice.



M T W T F S
Q # 2

(a) Mao's views on Individualism

Mao was the founder father of people republic of china. He is also known as Chinese Communist revolutionary. He was not only a renowned political philosopher and leader but also marxian philosopher who gave marxism its asiatic form.

• Main Works :-

His main works include

- 1- On Contradiction
- 2- On Guerrilla warfare

The chief contribution of Mao is his political thought in his idea of revolution.

He observe that the revolution is cause by internal contradiction exist in the society.

There are differences between bourgeoisie and proletariat which is removed by revolution.

Mao explain the social origin of individualism as a reflection in party / classes of bourgeois and proliterates. He explains the mentality of small groups that their they ignore the general interest over their self interest.

He further explains the employees in working class that they don't consider themselves as the makers of revolution but they considered to be only associated with their responsibilities and not revolution.

He explains further that few people find it pleasure seeking. They hope for big things to enjoy themselves.

(b) Marx : Theory of Class Struggle

Introduction :-

According to Marx there has been a Class Struggle after the breakdown of tribal community

He believes that class struggle ~~that~~ is easier in modern times than earlier.

According to Marx human being collectively drove the process of class struggle

Division of Classes :-

Marx defined the Two Class Bourgeoisie (exploiters) Proletariat (exploited)

He defined the classes of society with various stages.

Stages of society :-

(1) Primitive society

Marx describe primitive society as classless society much like tribal community. Primitive society then give way to another stage of society.

2) Slave Society :

An ancient society where people have land ownership and slave ownership. There were class : Those who owned means of production and those who don't eventually conflict arise and slave society emerged as feudalism where the ~~feudal~~ have private ownership and worker class are considered as unequal.

3) Feudalism :-

In feudalism there are no incentives for the slaves. The aristocratic landlords exploit the peasants the means of production is by Agricultural sector and class conflict manifest in slave revolts

4) Capitalist Society :-

This society holds the technical advancements they are ~~are~~ all nobels and land owning people Bourgeois class owns

M T W T F S
the means of production and
and working class sell
their labour for wages.

They are legally free but
not free from the exploitation
of capitalist class.

5) Communist Society :-

In this stage the proletariat
got conscious about their rights
there is class solidarity.

The violent revolution destroys
the shackle of the capitalist
society. The main goal of
this society is the distribution
of surplus. There were social
ownership and it was classless
stateless and free society.

you did not answer what was being asked in the question

Conclusion :-

?

Question # 3 (outline)

→ Concept of Shura and State :-

According to the concept of Shura in Islam, parliamentary form of government should be best for an Islamic State

Before dwelling into the best form of government let's first look at the essentials of Shura :-

- Freedom of opinion/Expression
- Freedom of people to select the representative without any prejudice
- ~~Elimination of~~ Corruption
- Ability ^{to work on} of collective matter leadership on election based
- Interpretation of Islamic rules
- Constitution
- Sovereignty
- Democracy

→ Parliamentary System according to the Shura of Islam

Question # 4 (outline)

Introduction

- Salient features of Bureaucracy :-

Max Weber gave six main characteristics of Bureaucracy

Characteristics / features

- Hierarchy
- Job specialization
- Division of labor
- procedures
- Recruitment on merit
- fairness

- Role of Bureaucracy
- Function of Bureaucracy
- Conclusion