

## Part - II (Section - A)

Q:1

Answer: Introduction

this quote does not exist

'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)

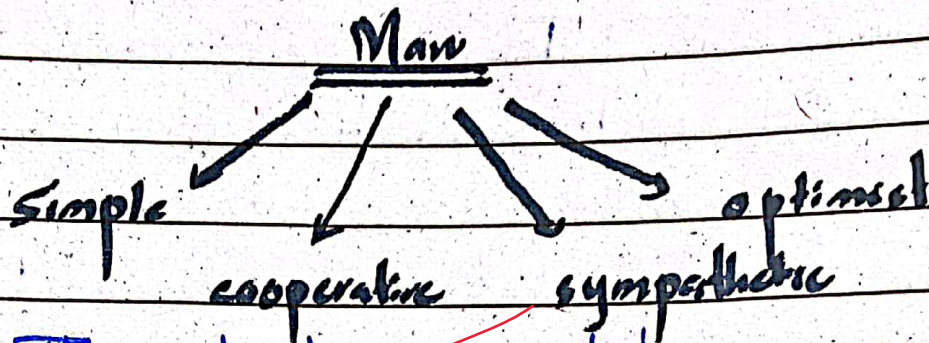
## 3. Human nature according to Locke

"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)

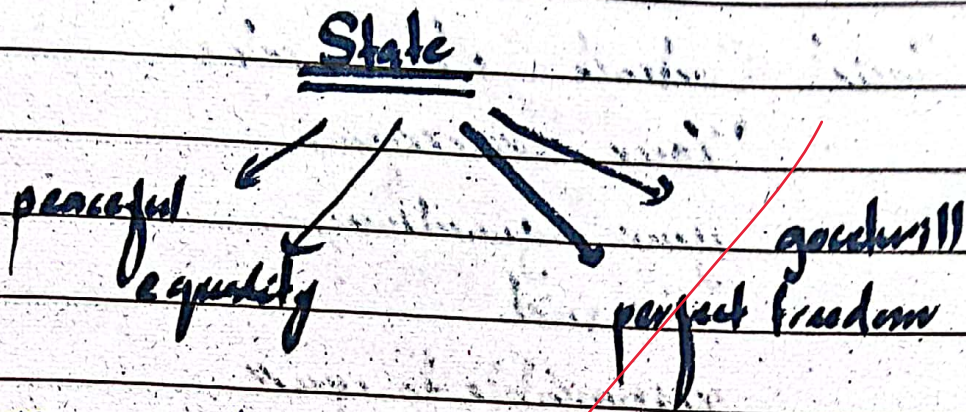
Locke defined state as a good-will. In fact, he focused state in its characters as below:

"State is sum of two characteristics; perfect freedom and equality."

(Locke)

you did not comprehend the question





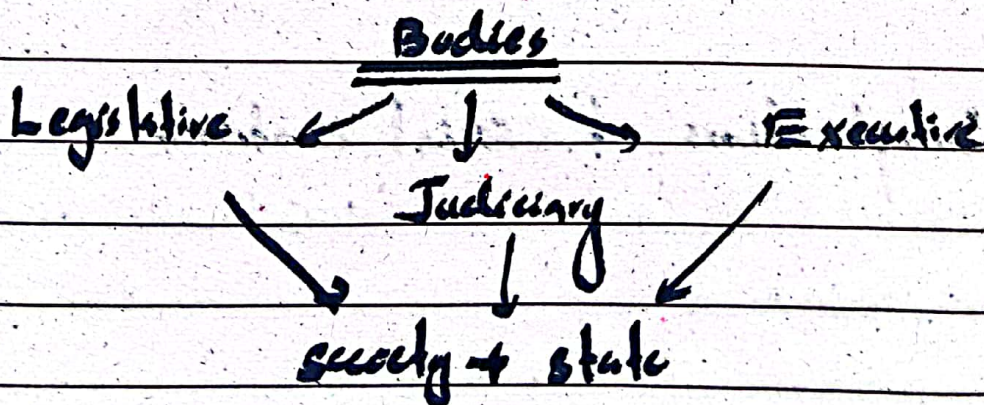
Thus, state is favourable to society.

### 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 irrevolutionary contract

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

(Locke)

Locke's contract was irrevocable and irrevolutionary. 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)."

please avoid using false quotes

(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.

not a comprehensive intro

### 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 'Qur'an' 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)

millat

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 according 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.

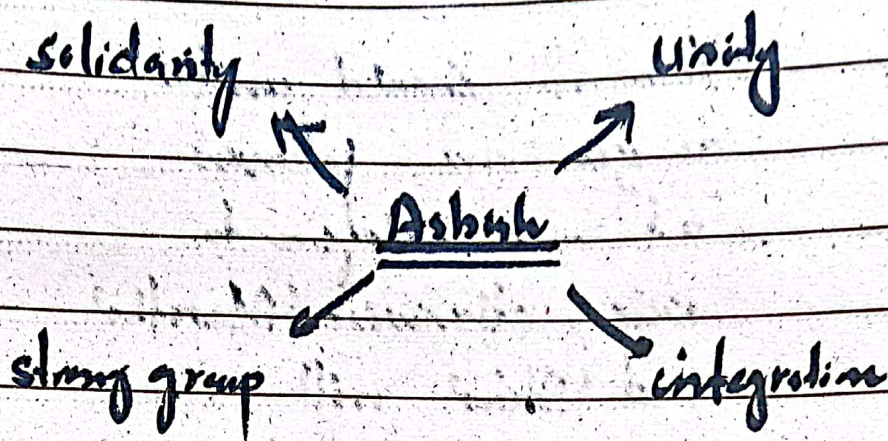
b) Ibn-e-Khaldun: Muslim unity concept  
Muslim unity is well-  
explained in Khaldun's philosophy.  
Muslims should follow 'Asbiyah'.

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 'Khilafat' 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  
mismatch."

(- Iqbal)

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

5- Conclusion

ہمیں یہ خدا کو پرواہ ہے

you didnt answer the question properly

موتنی کی خواہش  
کہ جو جس کی روح خواہش  
ہے تک

6

سیرا دل کیا لگے گا مکتب میں  
لے محمد ز  
نہ ہو ایک کی جوان آئینہ دار  
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, parliamentary 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.

you cant write verses if you are not sure about it

"O prophet do consultation"

(Al-Innam: 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.

avoid false references and please try to answer all parts of the question

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.'

(-Taqwan 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 ~~is~~ 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.

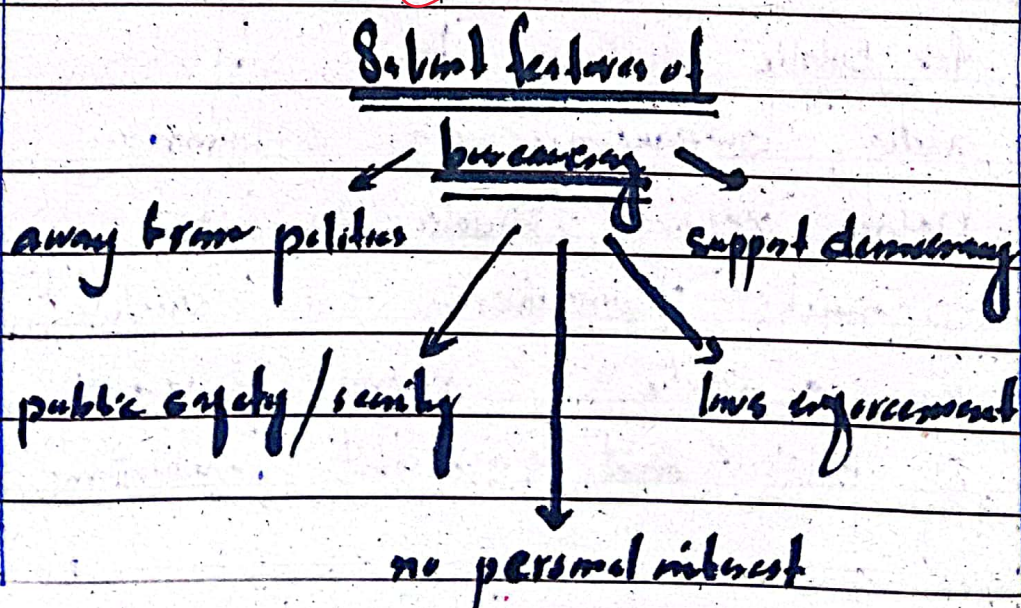
Moreover, bureaucracy is separate from politicking. In fact, bureaucracy has no room in politics.

• 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 dissolved,

you failed to answer an important chunk.

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 autonomous  
body 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.

(Allms. Sybil)

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.