

# Political Science

## 1

Give a critical analysis of Aristotle classification of gov.  
How are these classifications relevant in present day political systems?

### Introduction

Aristotle classified government into different forms. He classified government on basis of two principles. The number of persons who exercise supreme power and the ends they seek to serve self-interest or benefit of the community.

Aristotle's ideology was democracy. He focused on political virtue. His key works are Nicomachean ethics, politics and rhetoric.



# Classification of government

Aristotle classified government on basis of two conditions when the ruler aimed at the good of community it would be a normal form of state. when he became selfish it is <sup>perverted</sup>.

①

## Rule by one Monarchy

When the state is ruled by one it is monarchy.

## Tyranny

Perverted form of the monarchy is tyranny.

## Rule by few

### Aristocracy

When the state is ruled by few it is aristocracy.

### Oligarchy

When state is ruled by few but it is perverted form.



## Rule by many

### Polity

When state is ruled by many it is polity

### Democracy

Perverted form of polity is democracy.

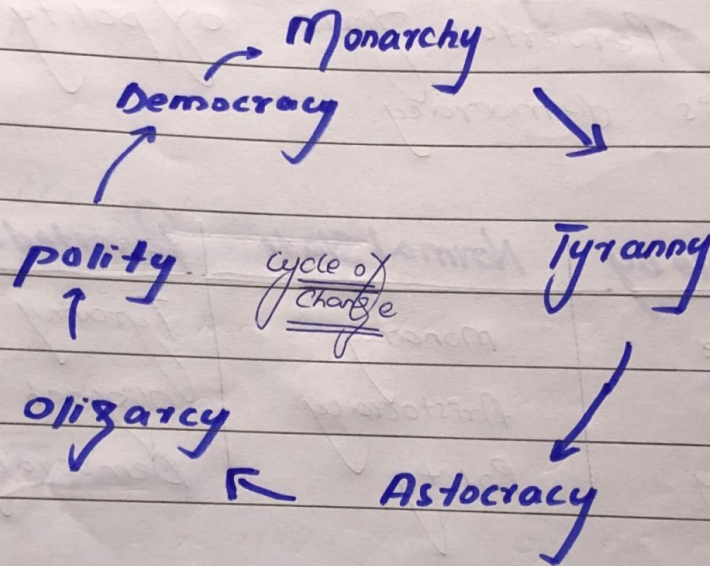
<u>Rule by</u>	<u>Normal State</u>	<u>Perverted State</u>
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

## Aristotle Cycle of Change

Monarchy when the person prefers self interest he becomes tyrant and people topple the government and few families come in power and when they become corrupt it converts into oligarchy and oligarchy converts



into polity that is best form of the government and it converts into democracy which is worst form which again turns into monarchy.



### Classification Relavent in the modern day

Examples are those which are available in modern history which proves that democracy is abolished by the military dictator.

General Ayub Khan in Pakistan  
Gursell in Turkey

Ne Win in Burma ended anarchy in democracy.



## Criticism on Aristotle's Classification with reference to modern day political System

### (a) Democracy

Democracy in modern day is the best form of the government.

### (b) Cycle of change

His cycle of change does not fit in with the development of modern state.

Example • Dictatorship of communist party was established after absolute monarchy in Russia

• Germany: Monarch was dethroned and democracy was established

### (c) No mixed form of government

In Aristotle's classification there is no space for the modern day mixed form of government



### (d) Distinction between aristocracy and oligarchy irrelevant

The distinction between aristocracy and oligarchy is irrelevant in modern day state structure

### (e) Justification of slavery and exclusion of women

In Aristotle's classification there was justification for slavery and exclusion of women while in modern times there is no space for it.

### (f) Does not distinguish between state and government

In modern world there is clear (distinguish) difference between the state and government while Aristotle's classification didn't cover it.



## Conclusion

Aristotle classified the government for the first time. His classification is upto some extent relevant in modern times while there is alot of criticism by modern political thinkers. However, his qualification helped political scientist to understand different form of government -

## Question 2

What is Realism in politics in modern state apparatus? Discuss the phenomenon in the light of the writing of various political thinkers



Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- Realism asserts that states are rational actors primarily concerned with their own interests. They act according to their capabilities to achieve their goals.

### Modern day state apparatus

Modern day state apparatus refers to the complex machinery and institutions that govern a state's domestic and foreign affairs.

### Contribution of political thinkers

Various political thinkers have contributed to the development and understanding of realism in politics.



Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Niccolo Machiavelli  
Ideology  
Realist

Focus

statecraft

Key work

The prince

Discourses on Livy

Art of war

The Prince and the realist  
philosophy

In Prince machiavelli  
refers to the ruthless  
pursuit of power and use  
of cunning and manipulation  
to achieve political objectives.

Practicality of statecraft

Machiavelli emphasized  
on the practicality of  
statecraft - arguing that  
rulers should prioritize  
the preservation of their  
states and use any



departure from traditional  
and moral/ethical considera-  
-tions in politics emphasizing  
-ing the primacy of national  
interests and harsh realities  
of statecrafts.

## Thomas Hobbes

### The Social Contract

In his book "Leviathan",  
Hobbes emphasized on  
the realist perspective  
the importance of a  
strong centralized state  
to prevent the "war  
**of all against all."**

### Conclusion

Realism reflects  
the pragmatic approach  
to international relations,  
acknowledging the role  
of power, self interest and  
statecraft in shaping behavior of  
states.



## Section-B

What is Islamic concept of state? Identify its main principles. How these principles can be opted in modern day democratic system.

### Introduction

The concept of Islamic state is derived from the source of shari'ah. It envisions a system where rules and laws are according to the Islamic values.

### Islamic Concept of State

The state in the Islam is not interested for the political purpose or serving the interest of the certain class.



Islam places a highly ideal position for which the state has to use all the means for the attainment of those goals.

## Types of Islamic governments

### Types

#### Immarat

power and greatness in the collective

activities of religion and daily life in the way that appears to guide activities of superior guidance

#### Caliphate

Common

(a) All humans

are vice-regent

of Allah

(b) When nation

is blessed with

the government

(c) Individual

Allah appoints someone

Ruler of state appointed

after death of a caliph



# The main principles of Islamic concept of state

## (a) Sovereignty of Allah

Ultimate authority  
and the state is seen  
as a trustee or represent  
ative of divine authority

## (b) Sharia as a source of law

The laws are derived  
from the shariat. Sharia  
is the primary source  
of the legislation.

## (c) Justice and rule of law

The Islamic concept  
of state is expected  
to uphold justice and  
rule of law for all  
citizens, regardless of  
their background ethnicity  
or religion



## ① Consultation (Shura)

Shura refers to the principles of the mutual consultation which is the basic principle of Islamic state.

## ② Maslah ul Mursalea

Ensuring the welfare and well being of the people. Addressing need of the people and promoting social justice.

## ③ Accountability

Islamic governance emphasizes the concept of the accountability where leaders are responsible for their actions and decision.



# Principles Incorporation in the modern democ- -ratic framework

## ① Consultation

Inclusivity and involving diverse groups and different delegations, scholars, and experts in policy making

## ② Ethical Finance

Islamic concept of ethical finance can be incorporated in the modern democratic framework

## ③ Freedom of religion

The concept of the religion freedom like Islam can be incorporated in the modern system.



## ④ Accountability and transparency

Democratic leader can adopt (modern) Islamic concept of accountability for smooth running of the government.

## ⑤ Role of law

The concept of the rule of law should also be incorporated in the modern democratic system.

## Conclusion

The Islamic concept of the state is for all the times. The principles of the Islamic concepts of states can be incorporated in the modern day democratic system for smooth functioning of the society.



What are the issues and challenges liberal democracy is facing in the era? Are these challenges existential threat to democracy? Explain

## Introduction

Liberal democracy a form of democracy in which the power of government is limited and the freedom and rights of individual are protected by the constitution, established norms and institution.

## Francis Fukuyama "End of History"

According to him the end of cold war political ideas reached at their final stage and the synthesis is the liberal



democracy, which is the end of ideas and history.

But in a modern world the liberal democracy is facing a lot of challenges.

## Rise of populism

Populism is a political approach that strives to appeal to ordinary people who feel that their concerns are disregarded by established elite groups. Populist leaders often challenge the democratic institutions.

## Political polarization

Deepening political polarization and ideological divisions can ~~hinder~~ <sup>destroy</sup> the essence of liberal democracy.



## Social and economic Inequalities

Rising economic disparities and unequal access to opportunities can lead to social tension.

## Global Challenges

Issues like terrorism, migration require international cooperation and may strain the ability of liberal democracies to respond.

## Challenges not the existential threat to Democracy

They may not necessarily be existential threat to democracy as a whole.

Democracies have historically demonstrated resilience and adaptability in the face of challenges. If unaddressed these challenges can erode the democratic values