

## Subjective Part II SECTION - A.

### Question 2.

Give a critical Analysis of Aristotle's classification of governments. How are these classification relevant in present day political system?

### Introduction:

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He classified government with some advantages. There are several criticism on Aristotle's classification. However it can be use in modern times.

### Aristotle's classification of state:

He classified government on the basis of quality and quantity. By term quantity he means numbers and the claims of mass of people in society. By term quality he means wealth, social position and education. He classified state into different types.



No of Rulers	Good form of government	Bad form of government
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

According to him good form of government is Monarchy, Aristocracy and Polity and best one is Polity and bad ones are Tyranny, Oligarchy and Democracy.

### Critical Analysis:

-1

#### Ancient times:

Aristotle's classification was for ancient times and it applied on ancient times.

-2

#### Binary approach:

His classification was based on number and rulers. This approach fails to account for more complex modern political systems which operate as constitutional republics and democracies, involving many branches of law.

-3

#### Linear Hierarchy:

It assumes a linear hierarchy of government in best form of government.



is polity and least one is democracy. However, it ignores the positive impacts of democracy such as citizen participation etc.

**Lack of social, economic & cultural context:**

His philosophy lacks social, economic and cultural context which are the basic needs of government.

**Incomplete classification:**

Aristotle's classification overlook several forms of government beyond his categorization. He doesn't account for federalism or confederation.

**Aristotle's Classification of Government in present Political System:**

Aristotle's classification can provide a framework for analyzing and understanding political systems in modern politics.

It can be ~~class~~ employed in comparing different forms of government.

**Comparison of different forms of government:**

It can be use

to compare different forms



of government and evaluating their advantages and disadvantages. This can help in assessing different governments for people development.

**Reminder of ethical leadership:** This classification can serve as a reminder of the importance of ethical leadership and need for rulers for prioritize the well-being of society as a whole. **Starting point.** It can be taken as

starting point for understanding of modern political systems.

### **Analysis for frame world:**

It provide analysis for frame work of new types of government. It can be use to criticize

new type of governments. It can be use to enhance our understanding of governance structures, their strengths, and their potential pit falls.

**Conclusion:** Aristotle's government classification has several disadvantages or criticisms, however it can be use in modern times.



2

Q2.

Write note on following

Al-Mawardi Contribution to political thoughts:

Introduction:

Al-Mawardi, an Islamic scholar and jurist who lived in 10th and 11th centuries, made significant contribution to political thoughts. His most important work "The ordinance of Government" provides a comprehensive analysis of the principles of Islamic authority.

Contributions:

Concept of Caliphate.

His important contribution was concept of Caliphate. He considered it a necessary institution for justice and order in society. He outlined importance, qualification and duties of Caliph. His work influenced many scholars and rulers.

Principles of justice:

He addressed the principles of governance, necessity and rule of



He addressed importance of shura in decision-making processes, highlighting that rulers should seek the advice and input of experts & scholars to ensure good governance.

### Relationship of Ruler & Subjects

He explained the relationship of ruler and subject, importance of accountability, fair treatment, individual rights and protection of rights. He also highlighted the duties of subjects.

### Importance of Public Interest:

He highlighted the importance of public interest and importance of government and its stability. He explained that stability of government depends on the cooperation and support of the people.

### Conclusion:

All Mawardi has great contributions in Islamic political system. His concept of government and relationship of ruler & subjects has contributed in stability of government.



Significance of religious harmony in a state.

## Significance of religious harmony in state

It plays a significant role in promoting social cohesion and stability. Some significance are as follows.

### Unity:

It brings people together from different religious groups. It highlights a sense of unity and cohesion and build bonds between individuals and communities.

### Peace & stability:

It cultivates a peaceful harmony in state in which conflicts and tensions related to religious differences are minimized. It lead to social progress.

### Freedom and human rights:

It is closely linked to the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms. It allow religious freedom to individual to practice their religion.

Economic development and prosperity.



It contribute to a favourable business and economic development. It attracts investments, both domestic and foreign. Additionally, it also promotes cultural exchange and tourism. Cooperation: It encourages interfaith dialogue, understanding, and cooperation among different religious communities. Such dialogues promotes sympathy, values and appreciation of each other.

### Section - B

#### Question 6:

What is Islamic concept of state? Its principles and how principles can be opted in a modern-day democratic system?

#### Islamic Concept of State:

Islamic concept of state is rooted in the principles outlined in Qur'an and teaching of Prophet (PBUH). It emphasizes the established of a just, moral and inclusive society.



## Principles:

**Tawhid:** Oneness of Allah, forms the foundation of Islamic belief. It recognizes Allah as the ultimate authority and sovereignty belongs to Allah. And powers exercised by human beings should be in accordance with his guidance.

## Shariah:

States operate under the guidance of Shariah law, which is derived from Quran & Sunnah. It provides framework for life affairs, including for affairs, family law etc.

## Taske & Dequity:

It promotes justice, equity and fairness. It emphasizes on rights of individuals and protection of their rights in a state.

**Shura:** It highlights the importance of decision-making through consultation and collective decision.

## Good Governance:

It aims to embody good governance, by promoting accountability, transparency, and efficiency in the administration.



## Importance of Islamic state in modern day:-

### Constitutional

Frame work:

Modern day Islamic state has the constitution that serves as the legal and institutional frame work for governance. It reflects accountability, human rights and justice.

### Compatibility:

Justice, equity and consultation align with core democratic values of liberty, equality and popular participation.

### Separation of powers:

Islamic system check & balances by implementing a separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

### Electoral processes:

It guide the electoral processes and mechanisms for choosing the leadership within the Islamic state.

Question 8:



## Rights and duties of Civil Society:

### Civil Society:

Civil society refers to the collective body of individuals and organizations outside of the government and commercial sectors. It plays a role in democracy, social welfare.

### Rights of Civil Society:

Freedom of association: Individuals have the right to freely associate, form organizations, and pursue common goals and interests.

### Freedom of expression:

Civil society has freedom of expression, speech and assembly.

### Right to participate:

It has right to participate in every field of life.

### Duties of Civil Society:

Promoting social welfare. Addresses civil society needs, work towards social welfare.

Policy engagement, society to  
news or responsibility and  
address the rights and  
interests of citizens.  
strengthening the democratic  
democracy, ensure principles  
and also ensure accountability.

→ Digital democracy & Public  
Opinion

**Digital Democracy:**  
It is electronic

democracy which uses  
information and communication  
technology in political  
and guidance processes.  
form introduced by Steven  
alt to empower all  
citizens to discuss and  
understand the proceedings.  
they can contribute in  
perspectives, opinions and  
development of country's  
laws.

**Public Opinion:** It is  
popular opinion on a specific  
topic or voting intention relevant  
to society. It helps to  
identify the problems people feel  
and solve issues for people.



## Paper 2:

### Section - A

Question 3:

Write a short note on.

### Guardian Council of Iran:

The Guardian Council is an appointed and constitutionally mandated 12-member council that wields considerable power & influence in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

#### Mandates:

- a. It has 3 mandates
- a. Veto power over legislation passed by the parliament
- b. Supervision of elections
- c. Approving or disqualifying candidates in local, parliamentary or Assembly of experts elections.

#### Selection method:

The Iranian constitution call for selection of 6 faqih (experts in Islamic law) selected by supreme leader of Iran, 6 jurists selected by Majlis from among the jurists nominated by chief justice.



## Functions:

- i. The Majlis has no legal status without the Council. Any bill passed by the Majlis must be approved by the assembly.
- ii. Since 1991, all candidates of parliamentary or presidential elections, as well as members of the Assembly of Experts, must be qualified by the Constitutional Council.
- iii. The Council's function is similar to a constitutional court. The authority to interpret the constitution is vested in the Council.
- iv. The role of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in Pakistan.

## Role of IFIs:

**International Finance Institutions:**  
IFIs is a financial institution that has been established by more than one country, and hence is subjected to international law.

## Types:

The most common types include banks, credit unions, companies, and companies.



Examples:

World Bank, IMF, International  
Finance Corporation.

Role in Pakistan:

They play a role in the  
social and economic development  
of countries with emerging  
economies like Pakistan.  
They reduce global poverty and  
improve living conditions and  
standards.

Support sustainable social,  
economic development.

Promote regional cooperation.

As for example  
in July 2023, IMF Executive  
Board approved US\$3 billion  
Stand-By agreement with  
Pakistan.

## Section - B

Question 6:

What are the issues &  
problems for federation in  
Pakistan after eighteenth  
Amendment? Suggest constitutional  
amendment to address these  
issues.

Issues And problems:

Low fiscal space with  
the federation.

The critics maintain  
18 amendment has



put the federation under financial constraints because the bulk resources have been transferred to the provinces.

Complaints of non cooperative attitude of provinces towards the federation.

The Amendment

has increased financial and

political autonomy of the provinces. The federation complains that after power, the provinces are reluctant in cooperation towards the center.

Potential Risk on Contradictory standards on different subjects.

After amendment,

all subjects like education,

food safety, air and water pollution and health devoted to

provinces. Contradictions may

stand may be problematic

for individuals & businesses.

Doing away with the restriction of the terms

PM serves as a hurdle

in emergence of new

leadership

Critics say that

restriction on two terms of

Prime minister remove by

18 Amendment squeezed





opportunities to the new leadership to make its place as the national political stage.

- 1 Suggests: building of the Legality Apparatus of civil service
- 2 Provincial Apparatus of Disputes
- 3 Decentralization of Disputes
- 4 Resolution of Disputes through political democratic Norms.
- 4 Institutionalisation of Norms.

Question 8: Write a short note on

the following **Interest**.

**National** the national interest is a Swiss state's goals and ambitions, taken to be the aim of government. And continuing purpose which the state, the nation, and the government all see themselves as serving.

**Components:** Necessary components:

are survival of identity. Identity maybe physical (land, territory) political (Economic system) and cultural identity.

Non-vital components.  
Part of interest which are determined by circumstance or by the necessity of seeking the vital components. These are peace, prosperity, ideology, justice, prestige.

### Classification:

N. Interest classify as  
**Primary interests:**  
Identity or which no compromise can be taken.  
Cultural, political

**Secondary**  
state. The vital for existence of navigation is freedom of secondary interest.

### Variable interest:

good in a given set of circumstances. These are vital for national specify by public opinion, personalities, sectional interest etc.

### General interests:

Economic, trade, diplomatic relation are same conditions known as interests.





## Non-traditional Security

### Threats.

These are challenges

to the survival of states that  
of people primarily own  
non-military issues, such  
as climate change, resource  
scarcity, infectious diseases,  
natural disasters, food shortages  
drug trafficking etc.

### In Pakistan:

Pakistan is currently  
being the natural disaster  
of blood & its aftermath  
in the future. Here vulnerable  
climate change according to

UN  
Pakistan with a population  
of 220 million people, is very  
vulnerable for food security.

- It has poverty and
- Unemployment
- Pakistan is confronting  
water crisis which has  
damaged the agricultural  
sector.
- Pakistan border with Iran  
and Afghanistan are a  
major threat to national  
security & are a non-

traditional security threat  
with the outflow of refugees,  
pilgrims and commodities.

### Question 7: Major Determinants of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan.

#### -1 Ideology:

As Pakistan was  
created as a homeland  
for Muslims, and it was  
on religious ~~ideology~~ values  
and separate ideology. so  
in foreign policy it is  
the main component.

#### -2 Geography:

The foreign policy of  
a country is determined  
by its geography.  
So Napoleon Bonaparte  
their attitudes also considers  
during foreign policy.

History  
foreign policy is  
always guided by history.

Domestic policies & security:  
Political issues,  
governance issue, domestic  
policies, internal and  
security are also considered  
foreign policy.

