

21 July 2022

Mock Exam NOA

Name  
Batch

Naseem Ullah

088 LMS (D) 27698

( Political Science - II )

PART-II  
Section - A

Question : No. 2

Introduction.

Political philosophers always try to classify government into different forms of governments. Aristotle also classified into various forms of governments based on various principles. He classifies government into six different forms of government which can be founded in the modern day political system in the world. Despite the merits of his classification of government, his classification of government -

has some features which are ambiguous and unrealistic. In short words his classification is subjected to various criticisms if one critically analysis it.

### Classification of Government by Aristotle.

⇒ Diagrammatically

Number of rulers	Good form	Bad form
One ruler	Monarchy	Tyranny.
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

∴ Aristotle classifies government based two principle.

(i) Number of rulers

(ii) Forms of government

Aristotle classifies the government into six distinguished forms of government. Furthermore he also numbers the ~~red~~ numbers

of rulers who exercise these various forms of government. Let's discuss the one by one.

### ① Monarchy:

According to Aristotle monarchy is the form of government which is headed by one ruler. Aristotle considers it good form of government than tyranny.

### ② Tyranny:

Tyranny is a form of government by one authoritative ruler. Aristotle considers it bad form of government. Aristotle states when monarchy is converted into bad form, then it is called tyranny.

### ③ Aristocracy:

Aristocracy is a form of government by few people. Aristotle calls this form of government uncorrupt and not selfish. This form of government is formed after the decline of Tyranny.



#### (4) Oligarchy:-

Aristocracy converts into Oligarchy which is the government of few corrupt people. According to Aristotle this form of government falls under the category of bad form of government.

#### (5) Polity :

Oligarchy is replaced by Polity which is the government of many people but good form of government. Aristotle says the best form of government is polity.

#### (6) Democracy :

When polity is converted into another form of government, it is called democracy. Aristotle termed it mobocracy which means government of people/mob. Aristotle considers it the worse form of government.

Thus, these were the six various forms of government classified by Aristotle.

1202 (5) Day

## C - Aristotelian Cycle:

Aristotle states that these forms of government comes through a cyclical process.

## D Relevance of these classification in the present day political system:

Although, Aristotle founded or introduced these classifications of government into various forms in the fourth century BC, the relevance of them can be found in the present day political system of various country.

## E Present day political system and Democracy.

Aristotle concept of democracy is found in many modern state like palestine, UK, USA, India, Turkey.



## F Monarchy:

Aristotle's concept of monarchy, which is government of a single person, can be found in the present day political system of Saudi Arabia.

## G. Critical Analysis

Regardless of the modern application and merits of Aristotle's classifications of government, Aristotle's classification of a government is subjected to criticism.

### (i) Democracy bad form of government:

Aristotle states that democracy is the worse of governments but if one looks to the present day merits of democracy, it is a good form of government.

### (ii) Confusion of government with state:

Cooper states that Aristotle does not keep in mind-


1/2022 (7) Day \_\_\_\_\_  
The difference between state and government.

(iii) Least Application in present political system.

Aristotle's classifications of government cannot be found in many modern states.

## II Conclusion:

Regardless of the demerits of Aristotle's classifications of government, it is the first systematic classification by a political thinker. Aristotle classified government in six forms of governments. His classifications of government bears relevance in the present day political system. Moreover, Aristotle's classification of government is subjected to severe criticism.



Date \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_

## Question NO. 05 - A

Al-Marwardi contribution to  
political thoughts.

### A- Introduction:

Al-Marwardi was a muslim political thinker who was born in Iraq but migrated to Baghdad who studied Islamic Shariah and Fiqah in Baghdad. Being an expert of law and in Islamic philosophy, he wrote on the principle of Shariah and Fiqah. Al-Marwardi greatly contributed to political thoughts because his influence can be seen in the modern political thoughts and political system.

### B- Personal profile

Al-Marwardi was born in 972 and died 1058. He got initial education at home but later on shifted to Baghdad for higher education. He was -



teacher of Islamic jurisprudence and a judge.

### C. Context:

Al-Mawardi lived during the time of Abbasid caliphate. There were threats to the caliphate from internal factors and external factors. Al-Mawardi gave advices to the Khalifa for the protection of state from these various threats.

### D Contribution of Al-Mawardi to Political phi thoughts:

The contribution of Al-Mawardi to the sub-political thought can be seen in the subsequent political philosophers' political philosophies. These influences are either directly or indirectly but the later political philosopher gave the same concept as Al-Mawardi gave during his life time. Let's discuss them in details.

### E. Al-Mawardi and Function of executive:

The term executive in the modern discourse of politics is widely discussed. Al-Mawardi defined the functions of this authority which can be seen in present day political philosophy. Like maintenance of law and order concept which we see in John Locke philosophy but original the concept was given Al-Mawardi during 11th century.

### F Collection of revenue.

Al-Mawardi states that the executive would collect zakat from those who are eligible. The concept of collection of revenue has been seen in modern times which was initially introduced by Al-Mawardi.

### G Appointment of cabinet:

Al-Mawardi advised that in the function of executive



to the king to appoint intelligent ministers for his cabinet. This concept can be seen in the American political system where president appoints talented people for his cabinet from various fields.

H Influenced the later muslims philosopher.

Al-Mawardi also left influence on the thoughts of the later muslim philosophers like Al-Ghazali, Ibn-Khalduin, Akbari, etc.

I Ruler will declare Jihad:

This concept can be seen in the political system of Pakistan where the condition for the president is to be muslim because he will declare Jihad.

J conclusion:

From the above discussion it can be wrap up that Al-Mawardi greatly contributed to political thoughts of his predecessors.



Question No-5-(b)

Significance of religious harmony in a state.

A. Introduction

There are various social institutions in a state that contribute greatly to the smooth running of state. One of these social institutions is religion. Religious harmony means the co-existence of various religions in a state which share love for each other, respect ~~love~~ feeling, have we-feeling for each other. Significance of religious harmony for state includes, peace in the state, No protests, No political instability, No capital flight from the state, respect of diversity in a state and Unified state.

B- Significance of religious harmony:

Religious harmony has various significance for-

the state. Some of the  
are the following:

### C National integration:

When there is religious harmony in a state, the state is unified and coherent. Religious harmony brings national integration in a state.

### D No agitation in a state:

People often come for the protests because of religious disharmony when there is no respect for the sacred symbols of other religions. But where there is religious harmony in the state, these people do not protest.

### E Peace in the state:

If there is no agitation in the state, there is peace in the state. State institutions run in a smooth way.

### F NO political instability:

The religious leaders call for any protest is taken seriously by his supporters. When these -



religious harmony, they do not have the chance to call their followers to come for protest in the state and create political instability.

#### G. Respect for Diversity:

Religious harmony in a state brings love, affection and respect for diversity which are the aims of the state to achieve them. But unfortunately religious harmony bring them with any tangible efforts.

#### I Conclusion:

From the above discourse on religious harmony, it can be concluded that religious harmony is the state where various religions live together with love, affection and respect. Religious harmony ~~brings~~ has great significance for a state which ~~is~~ have already discussed above in detail.

