

Section - A

QNO # 02

Aristotle's Classification of Governments;
their relevance in today's political system:

Aristotle being a student of political science, he explained what is state and what types of states exist. However, he did not differentiate between state and government as these are two different concepts in modern day political beliefs. He observed 158 constitutions and studied them. After that, he classified them in existing type of states. His classifications of government is largely relevant to modern day political. However, his explanation of various types is different in present day political system. He explained his classification of states/government his theory of state or origin of state.

Theory of State/Origin of State:
Aristotle believed that the following factors of formation of state/government system. He started

his theory by explaining human nature.

Human Nature:

Man is rationale. Aristotle believes that man is a social animal and cannot live alone. As per him alone man can either be a beast or god. Among all states he says, state is the best community. Man is best served in the state.

Reasons of Creating State/government:

The needs of man was increased with passage of time and they formed communities of various families to help each other. Thus, political and social needs of communities compelled them for establishment of states or government. Thus, various types of states/governments were formed. And Aristotle classified them by analysing hundreds of constitution.

Classification of Governments/States:
 Aristotle gave his classification in his book "The Politics" based on two principles: Number of rulers and objectives of states: bad or good. (The diagram shows them:

2nd Principle \ 1st Principle	Normal/good Form	Bad Perverted Form
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

Aristotle saw and observed:

i- Monarchy:

Aristotle says ideally, monarchy is the best form but it is least practical. Because of fear, it is turned into tyranny. But kings begins to exploit masses for their selfish interest giving rise to tyranny.

ii- Tyranny : It is cruel and selfish form of government. It is unstable form as people cannot tolerate it for too long. Eventually, overthrown by few intellectuals giving rise to aristocracy.

iii- Aristocracy : It is government by few able intellectuals. It is stable and long lasting. But it loses its character and eventually ending up in oligarchy.

iv- Oligarchy : It is the government of few by the interest of few. They have vested interests in administering state affairs rather than national interest. It cannot last more, soon people revolted and overthrown it and established polity.

v- Polity : It is rule of many people

in constitutional form. It has no dominance of one class over others. This system has systems of checks and balances. This is the best form of government. Although it is least desirable yet it is more practical.

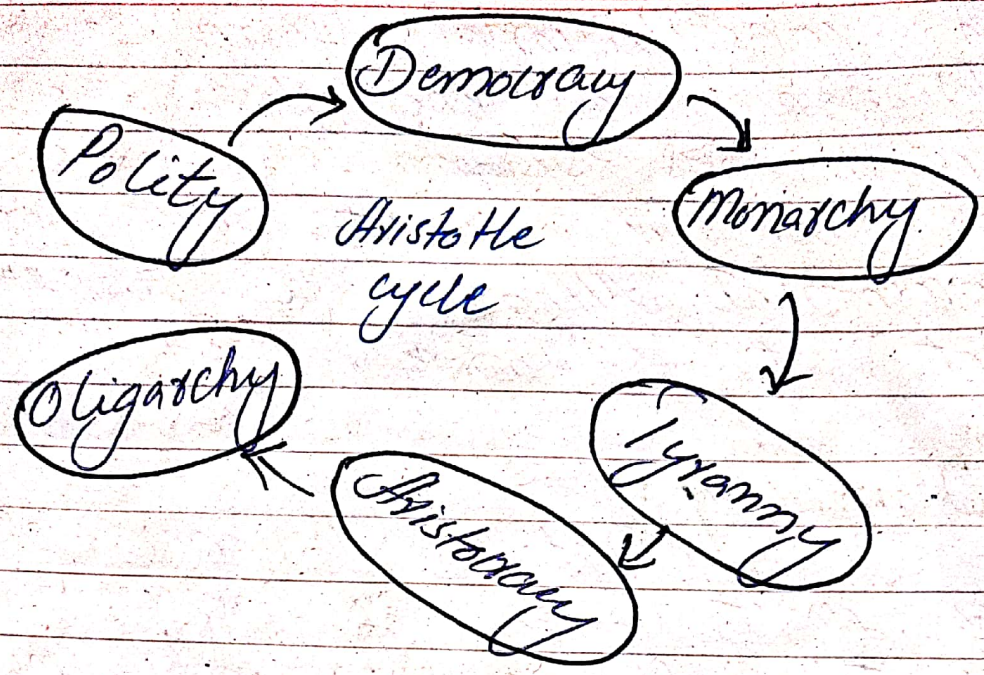
vi- Democracy:

Aristotle describes democracy as worst form of government. It is the rule of mob and similar to tyranny. It will be eventually thrown by some leader and form monarchy. This cycle will keep repeating and known as Aristotle cycle.

Aristotle Cycle of Government:

None of these six forms remain permanent. There is always fear. There is always fear that one state will turn into other. He says monarchy turns into tyranny, aristocracy-oligarchy, polity into democracy.

(P/O)



Relevance of Classification of Aristotle's Government in modern days:

Aristotle's classification of government is mostly relevant to modern day political system. However, the explanation and understanding, and their suitability has been change. For example, Aristotle considered democracy is the worst form of government, But democracy in present political system is consider as the best form of government. However, Aristotle considered polity was the best form. Thus, the use of these

terms is different. But relevancy is still exists.

Conclusion:

To conclude, Aristotle's classification of states/government is still relevant and explains the modern political systems in different context.

Section-13

QNO # 06

Islamic Concept of State: its main principles; opting these principles in modern-day democratic system:

Islam is a complete code of life. It guides and directs humans in all walks of life. It covers all dimension of socio-political lives of human beings. Islam does not believe in separation of religion and politics. There is no concept of secularism in Islam. Islamic state is based on various integrative principles include: sovereignty of Allah, Khilafat, consultation, justice, rule of law, equality and freedom of religion. Islamic being the deen of all era, its principles are totally relevant in today's democratic system which must be opted for betterment of modern democratic system.

Islamic Concept of State:

The basic concept of Islamic state is the sovereignty of Allah alone on whole universe. Man is the vice-gent of Allah on the earth.

Thus, it is because of sovereignty of Allah, the head of the state or population in general is not sovereign. They are subservient.

Main Principles of Islamic State:

These are:

i- Sovereignty of Allah:

In Islamic state, Allah is the sovereign. This is the fundamental principle of Islamic state whereby no compromise can be made. The principle of Allah's sovereignty does not recognise the possibility of dictatorship, autocracy or absolute monarchy. It rejects the divine right theory of state. Thus, it is the core principle of Islamic state.

ii. Khalifat:

Man is the vicegerent of Allah on earth. He has given authority on the earth by Allah Almighty to administer the affairs of the state. In Islam, the institution of Caliphate came into being after demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Khalifah has responsibility in both political and religious affairs. He supervises the matters under the light of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Unfortunately Caliphate institution has been abolished in Ottoman Empire in 1924 which was considered the last Caliphate institution in Islamic world.

iii. Consultation:

Islamic state is based on the system of Shura (consultation). The Islamic state government runs the administrative affairs of state by consultation with members of Shura under the light of Quran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet.

iv- Rule of Law:

Islam believes in rule of law. Everyone is equal before law. There is no difference between arab and non-arab, muslims and non-muslims on the basis of equal. They all are equal before law.

v- Justice:

Islam gives justice to all irrespective of colour, creed and race. For example, when a woman stole during era of Holy Prophet (PBUH), the matter was brought before him, when they asked Holy Prophet (PBUH) for concession in punishment, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) replied that if Fatima-bint Muhammad did the same, I, Muhammad would give him same punishment.

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Freedom of Religion:

Islam gives freedom of religion. as it is stated in Holy Quran that: "There is no compulsion in religion." Thus, everyone is free in Islamic state to follow his religion with restrictions.

Opting Islamic Principles in Modern-day Democratic System:

Islam, being of religion of all era has same influence as it had 1400 years before. The basic principles of Islam are still relevant in modern time. These principles can be wholly opted in a modern-day democratic system. The following are basic principles to be opted.

i- Rule of Law:

Rule of law is not only modern principle but it is the fundamental principle of Islamic state. Thus, it can be opted in democratic system.

ii- Justice:

Islam highly enforces upon implementing justice and equality of all before law. For example, Hazrat Ali (RA) says for justice that a society can be alive on the basis of ~~they~~, but it cannot be ~~all~~ live on long on the basis of injustice.

III- Equality:

Equality in Islamic state is also fundamental principles. It is also part of modern-day democratic system. Thus, equality must be created in the society.

IV- Security:

In Islamic state, security of life, liberty and property is the responsibility of Caliph or head of Islamic state. Same is the case with modern day state system that state should protect life, liberty and property of its citizens.

Conclusion:

Still in all, the fundamental principles of Islam are mostly relevant to modern needs and democratic system. These principles must be implemented in letter and spirit for creating a civilised society.