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Batch - 331

Political Science - 1

Date: _____

(Section - A)

Question NO # 2

Give a critical analysis of Aristotle's classification of governments. How are these classifications relevant in Present day Political system?

start with the introduction of the qs. not of aristotle.

1 - Aristotle Introduction

Aristotle was a great Political Philosopher. He was born at Stagira Macedonia. He was the student of Plato in the age of 17. He died in Euboea in 332 BC.

2 - Aristotle classification of Government

Aristotle provides the most lasting classification which is even today regarded as the most valid basis of difference of one government from the other.

(i) Basis of classification

There are two major bases of Aristotle's classification which is ~~the valid for the latter~~ of the state.

First which can be termed as quantitative basis and second is qualitative basis.

(ii) classification of state

According to Aristotle Pure government are those monarchy, aristocracy and polity. If one performs rules for the good of community under law, the government is monarchy. According to Aristotle ~~the~~ monarchy is the best form of government.

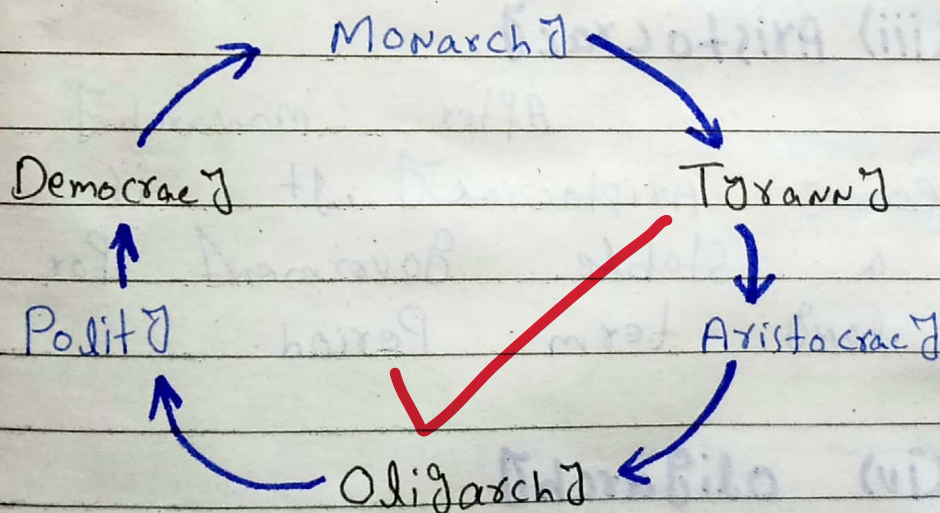
If a few people rule for the good of all it is aristocracy.

Aristotle had studied 150 constitutions of his time

Classification

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

Aristotle cycle



(i) Monarchy

It is pure stable long government for term period.

It is headed by
single person or king.

(ii) Tyranny

It is the bad
form of monarchy. After
long period monarchy
convert into Tyranny. means
After king death is
convert into Tyranny.

(iii) Aristocracy

After monarchy
comes Aristocracy. It is
a stable government for
long term period.

(iv) Oligarchy

It is the
bad form of Aristocracy.
After long term period
Aristocracy convert
into Oligarchy.

(v) Polity

After Aristocracy comes Polity - It is a stable government. Polity representing material and medium vista.

(vi) Democracy

It is the bad form of Polity. After long time Polity convert into democracy.

After democracy comes again monarchy. It is a cycle which never ends.

short and incomplete answer.

second part of the answer is completely missing.

Question NO # 4

Do States need new social contract in the rapidly changing modern world? If the theories of "social contract" as defined by John Lock, Hobbes and Rousseau are still valid today - Discuss

1- Introduction of Social contract theory

The social contract theory is a theory that explains the reason for the formation and functions of a government. The three important social contract philosophers are Thomas Hobbes, John Lock and Jean Jacques Rousseau.

All social contract theorists agree on the point that a 'state of nature' preceded the establishment of government and there was no organized life in the state of nature.

2 - Social contract theory of Thomas Hobbes

Thomas was a great philosopher and theorist.

He supported the absolute state. The essence of Hobbes' philosophy is in his book "Leviathan".

He was the first who said origin of the state is man made and not God gifted.

According to Hobbes' social contract theory is based on following points

- 1 - Human nature
- 2 - The state of nature
- 3 - nature of contract
- 4 - Sovereignty of the state
- 5 - Advocacy of Absolutism

According to Hobbes by nature human is selfish. He is a monster.

Sovereignty is the necessary attribute of State. According to Hobbes with out the Sovereign Power, Law and order, Peace and Security cannot be maintained in Society and with out these individuals cannot survive.

In Past there was no concept of Justice and Injustice in the State of nature might was be right.

Main motive behind the contract was man's desire of Peace and Security.

Contract was Social and mutual.

Thomas used Absolute word. Hobbes advocated Absolutism.

According to Hobbes you do not have right to against Sovereign State.

Keep the theory short and concise, because this is not what is asked in the qs.

3- Introduction of John Lock theory

John Lock was an English Philosopher and Politician. He was born during the Glorious Revolution, which called bloodless revolution.

That's why he presented the opposite theory against Thomas Hobbes. He said man is good by nature.

After the Glorious Revolution Lock takes a bright picture of man and human nature.

He said if Sovereign fails in doing their work the people had the right of revolution against such a government.

According to Lock first contract a civil society was formed, second contract created government. Before Montesquieu, Lock originated theory of separation.

4- Jean. Jacques Rousseau social contract theory

Rousseau was born in 1712 in Geneva. He was French Philosopher. His book name "Discourse on the origin of inequality".

He defend the concept of equality, Justice and Popular Sovereignty in his Social contract theory.

5- conclusion

Thomas, Lock and Rousseau has different views about social contract theory. The Postulators of these theories also show the evolution of Political thought over time from Hobbes to Lock to Rousseau.

not properly answered. and most of it is irrelevant.

the qs was regarding the need of social contract in current times?

keeping in mind these three social contract theories.

(Section - B)

Question No # 6

What is the concept of Islamic State - Identify its main Principles. How these Principles can be opted in a modern day democratic system?

introduction??

1 - Islamic concept of State

Islamic concept of state is not just a Political entity but also a moral and spiritual institution that has responsibility to promote the well-being of its citizens and the broader society.

Islamic State is based on commands of Allah Almighty. It is not only a religious Political institution but a complete way of life.

2 - Principles of an Islamic State

sovereignty what?? use elaborate and self explanatory headings.

(i) Sovereignty

Believing in Allah as the supreme authority in all matters is foundation of an Islamic state. His divine law should be the law of his land.

So basically an Islamic state is a divine state where Allah is regarded as the only Sovereignty overall.

(ii) Khalifah

A form of government which is founded upon Islamic Sharia is called Khalifah. The head of the state is called Khalifah. He must be the true follower of Prophet Muhammad (S.W.A.). He should be the wise and pious man.

(iii) Consultation (Shura)

An Islamic state is not a dictatorial kind of government. It is a system where all state and all public affairs are handled and accomplished by the mutual consultation of wise and educated representative of people.

add references/examples against your arguments.

(iv) Obedience of the ruler

The citizen of an Islamic state must obey their ruler in all the matters that are not contrary to Islamic Sharia.

They have a right to submit their doubts or complaints against khadifa or other officials in judicial courts.

(v) Equal Opportunity

Islam denounces discrimination on the basis of race, color, cast, creed, language, faith, and nationality. Islam believes in human rights for each individual present there within the boundaries of an Islamic State.

(vi) Justice

Rule of law and safety of people's life and property regardless of any differences is one of the main objectives of an Islamic State. All are equal before the law and the court cannot make distinction b/w elite and poor, the less privileged muslims and non muslims.

(vii) welfare state

The state is responsible for the well being of every citizens and the proper provision of basic necessities to them. Social welfare maintained through collection Zakah.

short and incomplete answer.

second part of the answer is completely missing.

3- Conclusion

The Islamic system of governance is based on the principles of consultation, Justice, accountability, and the rule of law. Islam guides the proper management of political power emphasizes the importance of social welfare and the protection of individual rights.

work on paper presentation, references, structure of the answer and the headings quality.

answer the questions comprehensively.