

21 July 2022

Mock Exam NOA

Name
Batch

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(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

1/202 (3) Day: _____
of rulers who exercise these
various forms of government.
lets 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 a good form of government
than tyranny.

② Tyranny:

Tyranny is a form of
government by one authoritative
ruler. Aristotle considers it a 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.

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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.

add more arguments in this part. this was the second part of the answer.

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 worst 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.

irrelevant. not required.

(iii) Least Application in present political system.

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

improve the structure of the answer.

II Conclusion:

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

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 advice to the caliph for the protection of state from these various threats.

D Contribution of Al-Mawardi to Political Philosophy:

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 seen in modern time which was initially introduced by Al-Mawardi.

G Appointment of cabinet:

Al-Mawardi advised that in the function of executive

to the long 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-Khalidun, Akama Iqbal.

improve the presentation and the references part.

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.

4/10

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.

add references/examples against each of your arguments.

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 fortunately religious harmony bring them with any tangible efforts.

add more arguments in this part.

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 we have already discussed above in detail.

