

Mock-4 For CSS-2025

August 2024

you failed to answer the asked question

poor introduction

weak argumentation

misplaced structure

Q.No.2

Introduction:-

Aristotle talks about the constitution of the states and derive a common meaning from them that "Those constitutions which consider the 'common interest' of the people are 'right constitutions', judged by the standard of the 'absolute Justice'. Further, it state that, constitutions which contains the 'personal interests' of the rulers are all wrong constitutions. Moreover, he also gave the concept of 'distributive justice'. The aristotle's classification was based on two principles, namely:

- 1) The number of persons who exercise supreme power in the state; and
- 2) The ends of which the supreme power is exercised, which may be either for the

good for the ruled or the rulers.

Classification of State:

According to the Aristotle the right constitution have the following benefits.

1 Responsibility of state in Right Constitutions:

a) Monarchy.

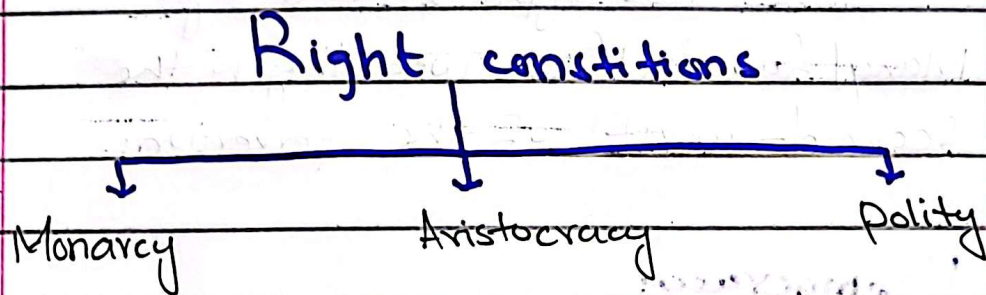
The rule by the 'virtuous man' is the best of the good constitution and protect the functions of the state.

b) Aristocracy.

This type was rule by few virtuous, is the second best of the good forms of constitution which can secure the functions of the state.

c) Polity: — ?

This is the government by the people and for the people, is the poorest of the good; forms of Government and constitution & it can least protect the functions of the state



These above Government are the good types of Government which can protect the state as well as the 'Common interest' of people is the better way.

2 **least Protected by wrong constitution:**

The below constitution and government are the poorest one.

a) Tyranny:

Rule by the 'selfish man' is the worst of the perverted forms. It cannot protect the common interest of the people.

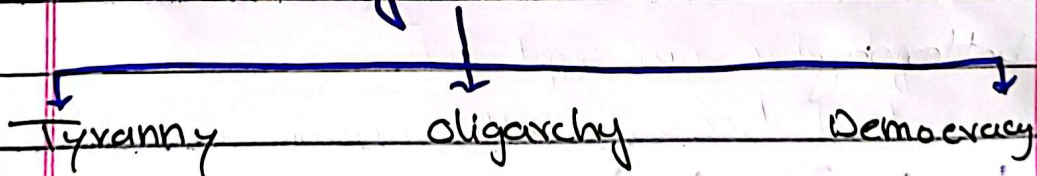
b) Oligarchy:

This type is ruled by many few 'selfish wealthy' is the second-worst of the perversions.

c) Democracy:

According to the Aristotle this type is the worst form of government.

Wrong Constitution



The wrong type of government always protect his own 'interest to be remains in power and according to Aristotle is the worst types of government

Best constitution worst constitution

& government

& government

1 Monarchy

Tyranny

2 Aristocracy

Oligarchy

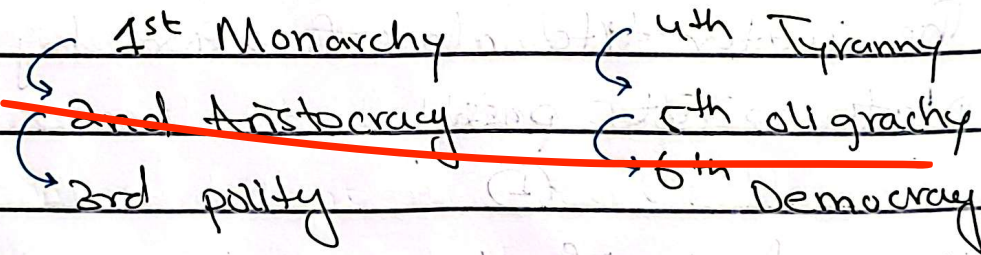
3 polity

Democracy

Theory of the Government cycle:

As per Aristotle, whether it will be Best or worst type of the government. It always change, it is a 'cycle of the government'.

For example:



It will always go up-side down & again it will repeat it-self. It is a cycle all forms of government will try to protect the interest for them self which leads towards different form of government.

Theory of distributive Justice:

Aristotle also gave the concept of the distributive justice, that the distributive justice is of honour or money or other things that fall to be divided among those as per their share of constitution. While also criticised the theory of Justice of Plato i.e. "giving to every man his due".

Criticism

①

The water-tite classification by Plato is not possible.

②

unequal classification is not ensuring justice, but Aristotle is upholding the equity & Justice in distributive theory.

③

'Rule of man' will not be given, but the 'Rule of law' will be governed.

(4)

Right of property cannot be deprived as it is a natural right.

(5)

The rational (thinking) of labour class, can be more than ruling class, but labour class chooses to be in labour class.

Conclusion:

As Aristotle to be the first political thinker, Aristotle he classified all types of the government which can be good for a society and gave a good analysis about what kind of government should protect the common interest of people. He also talked about property rights, equity and rule of law. His main idea was law is supreme and that law which protect the interest of people & society - the best or high ended law & that government is best government.

Q No. 3.

Introduction:-

Al-Mawardi's first written on political theory in the history of Islam. He gave the theory of Imamate which he discussed the relationship of Imam/caliphate and justice and public welfare. He says Imam is to ensure the right of the people. He discussed the all revealed position and function of Imam and duty towards its state.

Theory of Imamate:

Imamate, which literally means leadership, is the foundation on which the rules & regulations of the community depend as per Al-Mawardi. Moreover, Al-Mawardi says that the objective of the state is the rule of justice and truth and to bring tranquility and peace to its inhabitants. The real motive of Imamate is following the straight path and strengthening

political bond.

Features of institution of Caliphate:

Imamate is necessary as a requirement of the Shariah and not as a requirement of reason. The appointment of an Imam by consensus of the Muslim community is obligatory.

Condition of Imamate or Caliphate:

- a) To ensure justice
- b) To know learning
- c) Integrity of physical sense
- d) Integrity of physical organs
- e) To be full with wisdom
- f) Should be brave
- g) Should be from Qurayshite descent.

The condition 'g' is the important one for to be elect as Imam or caliph.

Duties and function of Imam:

To safeguard and defence of the

established principles of religion as understood and propounded by the consensus of ancient authorities

(2)

Dispensation of Justice and disposal of all litigations in accordance with Sharia

(3)

The Maintenance of law and order in the country, protect social welfare, protect peaceful life and economic activities freely and travel in the land without fear.

(4)

Enforcement of criminal code of Holy Quran to ensure upholding of Sharia

(5)

Ensure fundamental rights not to be violated

(6)

To guarantee the security of life and property to Muslims and non-Muslims both in the Islamic state

7

Imam should it-self take interest in state affairs, specially in national policy & protect the interest of the people

⑧ Imposition of Islamic law.

IF the Justice not ensured:

IF there occurs a change in his moral status, i.e. Adalah (sense of justice) the follow two factor can leads toward Deposition of Imam.

A
The one connected with his body, that is if he yields to his passions and is given over to his sensual passions which prohibited by sharia - in such case he cannot continue.

B
The other connected to faith. As per Al-Mawardi Islam & politics can never be detached. So he cannot hold

office

c)

If Imam loss his physical capabilities like

- i) loss of physical senses
- ii) loss of bodily organs
- iii) loss of ability of administration

In that sense he cannot perform duties for the state.

Conclusion:

Al-Mawardi gave a comprehensive idea of Imam that how it can be appointed, his functions to ensure, public welfare, uphold justice, uphold Shariah law and protect the state. However, he says the caliph just be the Qurash decendant which can limit the condition for a Imam. ~~He~~ moreover, ~~he~~ more emphasis on public welfare that Imam is for public and should ensure the public rights.

Section B

Q No. 6

Introduction:

Liberty of the individuals and Sovereignty of the State are two poles of political Science. The term liberty is derived from the Latin word 'liber' which means free or unrestrained. While Equality means equal to all the rights. All persons should be allowed to enjoy equal rights in the state. The freedom is a broad term it can be freedom of movement, freedom of expression etc.

In 17th century

In the 17th century, the John Locke introduced the term liberty. So this means that liberty, freedom & equality are not modern concept. They are being developed through century to century. People fight for their liberty, freedom and equality.

For example,

Magna Carta 1215, known as 'The Great Charter'. In which Magna Carta established rule of law.

Famous clause No. 39

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs

Kinds of liberty:

There are many kinds of liberties

Some of are follow:

1) Natural liberty. As Rousseau says that natural liberty means the freedom man enjoyed in the state of nature, before the state came into being.

2) civil liberty. The concept of civil liberty is opposite to natural liberty as civil liberty grant by state.

3) Constitution liberty: This type of liberty grants by constitution.

Freedom and liberty:

These both terms are interchangeable liberty and freedom. liberty mean freedom and includes many other rights. However freedom mean, free a man or free to do anything except certain limitation by law.

Equality:

The mean that all are equal. which have 3 aspects.

①

the absence of special privileges of any class of people.

②

equal opportunities to develop one's ability and faculties of mind & body, e.g. education

③

Everybody is equal before the law and no one is above the law. In short, equality is not identity of treatment, but equality of opportunity and rights.

Conclusion:

The liberty, freedom and Equality concept are more developed in this 21st century. While these concepts are not new people from ages to ages fight for this. In this modern time people are getting access to education & have knowledge of their own right & know how to protect them which state Institution.

Q No. 8.

Introduction

The principle of fascism, for the Fascists, probed themselves in their lack of theory and consistent philosophy and practice. The term fascism is derived from the Italian word "Fascio" which means a "band" or "group".

Action and violence Philosophy

The fascists came to power by force, to maintain themselves in power by force and dreamt of reviving the Imperial glories. According to Mussolini, fascism is government for the people over the heads of the people, and if necessary, against the people. Simple hungry for power.

State is Nation for Fascists:

The state is the organic structure of the nation. The nation is an imperishable organism. Nation is built in the individual. Individual come & go but nation is in the same position. For a nation, an individual or group of interest can change for it nation & nation will come first but for fascists it own moral values and interest come first. He protect his interest first.

Fascist state is absolute state:

Fascist state is absolute state, with all individuals, groups and interests fully sub-ordinate and subservient to it.

In fascist / total state the principle is simple control every act and every interest of every individual or group is so far as the good of the nation requires it, & of this the state is itself the sole judge.

It kind of a single party ruling:

There shall be neither publication nor public meeting; education, indeed all the ethical, intellectual, and even religious interests of its members are theoretically within the keeping of the nation and supervision of the state and state is in the hand of the fascist ruler.

Conclusion:

India can be a fascist state as the Modi government is trying to control all the state institutions and high lighting the Hindutva policy in India against Muslims. This can be tackled by the resolution like student turn out in Bangladesh to turn down Hasina government for bad policies.

