

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## • PAPER I •

### • SECTION A •

## QUESTION 2 •

Explain the contribution of Aristotle regarding state and governance.

# Answers

- Aristotle divides the concept of ideal state into some certain perspectives.

## Introduction:-

Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher, student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great.

- Aristotle wrote many books about Physics, Poetry, Zoology, Logic, Government and Logic.
- Aristotle is considered as one of the most influential ~~state~~ philosophers of Greek philosophy having modern thought.
- Aristotle is known for studying all most all possible subjects at that time.

# IDEAL State :

ideal state of Aristotle having following key points on the basis of which a state can be promoted to the rank of an ideal state.

Some aspects are discussed below:

## 1- Population :-

Population have a high impact on the implementation of law.

Population

Higher  
↓

Issue = Law  
implementation  
weakens

Lower  
↓

Issue: This will  
lead to defence  
issues.

ideal population  
according to Aristotle = 5040.

## 2- Geographical location of state :-

Geographical location of a state also have much impact on the development of a state.

### \* Land Lock :-

An ideal state should never

be land locked. It must have sea routes for import and exports.

Ideal state must have a sea route but should also not be very close to the sea.

Division of people of state:-

Aristotle divides people of state into two different classes:

1- Citizen

2- Slavery

\* The role of citizens are

- Defence
- Rule
- Religion

\* These roles are also pre defined

as:

- Agriculture
- Art
- Craft.

\* The following age groups should perform assigned work.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1- Defence  | Young age  |
| 2- Rule     | Middle age |
| 3- Religion | Old age    |

\* Slavery is something natural.

\* Some people are born to rule and some are born to be ruled.

Aristotle was a supporter of slavery.

4

### Education :-

According to Aristotle; In an ideal state education is controlled by state itself.

Only male have right to education  
There was no concept of female education.

### 5- Property :-

Aristotle says there should be an equal division of property between rich and poor.

An ideal state should always treat everyone equally despite of class, creed and their money.

### 6- Laws :-

An ideal state must have defined laws and constitutions.

Rule of law is above all other aspects.

Aristotle have this famous quote:

"Truth is dearer than Plato".

This emphasis on the intensity of how much plato love being honest and

how important law is for them.

## Classification of State:-

Acc. to Aristotle:-

According to him State/Government can be explained and divided into following categories:-

No. of ruler	Good	Bad
1.	• Monarchy	• Tyranny
Few.	• Aristocracy	• Oligarchy
Many.	• Polity	• Democracy

These good and bad government is called Aristotle's cycle.

### Monarchy government:-

It is a form of government which is stable for a longer period. It implements on self interest rule.

### Tyranny government:-

It is the form of self interest rule that is unstable and had

harsh government.

Aristocracy Government:-

It have few rulers. which rule for the benefit of people. Rulers are educated people.

It is stable.

Oligarchy Government:-

Ruled by corrupt families in a hierarchical order.

It is not as stable.

Polity Government:-

All over the classes of society are involved.

Decisions are made mutually.

It have many rulers.

1 Democratic Government:-

In democratic form of government a leader establish law and order for the of public and honour for public.

It is elected by the public

These six classes of political Government are the greatest contribution of Aristotle to political science.

These are upper  
class people  
They have strength

Demagogous people

Middle class are found in between them.  
for the check of politics, business,  
authorization etc.

The balance between quality and  
quantity is required.

According to Aristotle

Best form of Government:-

\* Polity

Worst form of Government:-

\* Democracy (Greek democracy)

Conclusion:-

Aristotle classifies government as  
told above to get an ideal state  
best form of government must be  
at adopted.

Quantity

These are lower  
class.

They are greater  
in numbers.

Jealous and  
lawless people.



# QUESTION 68

The amendment of the constitution of Pakistan . . . .

## ANSWERS-

-: Introductions

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution was passed in 2010, undoubtedly altered the structure of the existing federation in significant ways. To critically evaluate its impact we need to consider both its intended aims and the actual outcomes.

### -: Aims of 18<sup>th</sup> amendment:-

- Devolution of Power
- Parliamentary Supremacy
- Local government Strengthening

#### Devolution of powers

Abolishing the concurrent legislative list and strengthening provincial autonomy was a key objective. This aimed to increase provincial control over

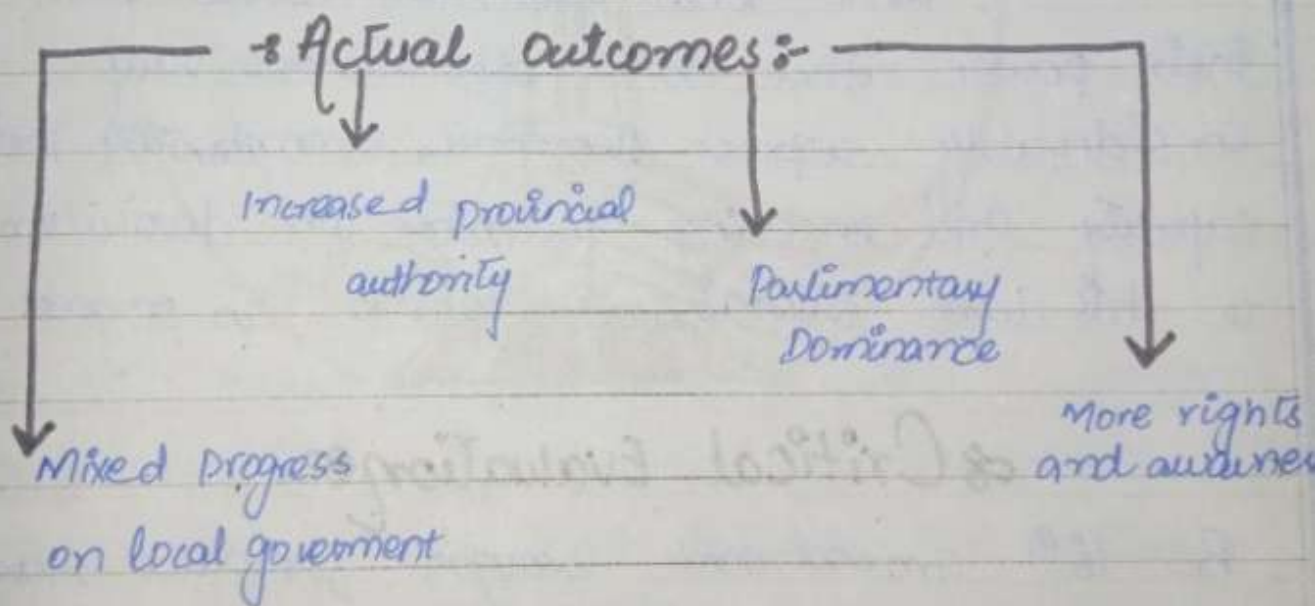
resources, education, healthcare and other crucial areas.

### Parliamentary Systems:

Weakening the president's power to dissolve parliament and restricting its role to a ceremonial one aimed to solidify parliament's position as the highest law making body.

### Local Government Strengthening:-

Requiring provinces to establish local government systems aimed to bring decision making closer to the people and improve democratic participation.



### Increase provincial authority:-

The amendment undoubtedly achieved its goal of greater provincial control over various subjects. Provinces <sup>now</sup> more have legislative

or financial authority, leading to greater flexibility in policy making and resource allocation.

## Parliamentary dominance:-

The president's role has been diminished and parliament holds significant power. However concerns remain about centralized influence within the ruling party and challenges to healthy opposition checks and balance.

## Mixed process and local governments:-

while local government bodies exist their power and their effectiveness vary considerably across provinces. Strengthening their capacity and ensuring meaningful devolution to this level remains a work in progress.

## ❖ Critical Evaluation ❖

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment brought forward many points such as it enhanced provincial authority and has fostered regional development initiatives and empowered local state holders and strengthening parliament empowers democratic processes and accountability mechanisms. It has increased

emphasis on local government, if successfully implemented could bring decision making closer to people. In spite of all these there are yet some challenges to persist.

### Challenges

unevenly implemented devolution can lead to disparities between provinces and within them.

Strong central party influence can undermine true parliamentary and local autonomy.

Lack within capacity building and resource within local government hinders their effectiveness.

The amendment did not address deeper issue like military influence in politics and economic resource distribution.

### Conclusion

The 18th Amendment significantly altered Pakistan's federal structure with mixed results. While it empowered provinces and introduced positive shifts, persistent challenges like uneven distribution and implications, weaken <sup>centralized</sup> control and weak local government require further attention. To achieve a truly robust federal system, Pakistan needs to address the issues and ensure the amendment's spirit of devolution translate into meaningful change for all citizen.