

MOCK-8

Political Science

PAPER-I

Section-A

QNO2

- Myopic and generic introduction
- Weak argumentation, lacks substance
- dangling and misplaced structure
- number your headings
- ensure that you are answering each part of the asked question

Explain the contribution of Aristotle regarding state and governance. Examine its relevancy in the present time.

Aristotle Outline

- *Introduction
- *Political ideas
- *Concept of Slavery
- *Concept of Revolution
- *Education for Aristotle

1- Introduction:-

Aristotle was great political thinker of his time. He was against the political ideas of Plato. He said that political system of Plato is eutopian and idealistic.

Criticism on Plato:-

- Plato has divided the Society.
- Philosopher King is eutopian concept.
- Plato does not give importance to Sciences.

This was criticism of Aristotle on Plato's thought that the political system of Plato cannot work in modern day society and it is just an imaginary system.

Aristotle had read 200 constitutions. Alexander was his student because he was inspired by the views of Aristotle. Aristotle always focused on a realistic approach and physical sciences instead of social science.

2. Political System of Plato in context to present time:-

Aristotle stressed on the importance of the state and its sovereignty than anything else.

* Preference to State:-

Aristotle said the state is foremost important than individuals and anything else.

If the state exists in its

true form than individuals will also enjoy their fundamental rights. So according to Aristotle if the situation arises where options are available then give importance to State because if state exists then individuals also-

In present time Aristotle's school of thought can be best to use. Because in many countries situation arises like Civil Unrest, protests Government of that particular country must needed to save the state.

State Sovereignty:-

According to Aristotle the Sovereignty of State is most important thing. Because a completely independent State can make decisions in favour and interests of its individuals.

Strong economy:-

Aristotle stressed on Strong economy. He said a state having better economic conditions can give all facilities to its citizens. This concept is useful in present day.

Less imports:-

Aristotle was in favour of state sovereignty. Therefore he said a country can be independent in its decisions by exports maximization.

Strong military:-

According to Aristotle a state should have strong military, reserved forces and well trained armed personell.

Advanced Agriculture:-

An Independent and Sovereign State must have best agriculture sector. People must aware of new and modern farming techniques as well as agricultural practices. Because according to Aristotle a state having strong agriculture

can sovereign and independent
in its decisions. Because this
state can provide basic
facilities to its citizens. This is
considered the best state.

Land ownership :-

Citizens of state
have a right to own a
property. A sovereign state
can not stop its citizens
with right to property and
land. Because independent
state must have to respect
its law abiding citizens.

Conclusion:-

Therefore by concluding all
this we can realize that
aristotle thoughts of state
and governance are real and
can be used in present day.
If we take example of
Pakistan we can apply the
aristotle thoughts of state,
political system and governance
model. It will definitely improves
the country's economy and status.

Because Pakistan is also facing the economic crisis, less exports more imports and less yield in agriculture sector. By applying Aristotle's School of thoughts by adopting less imports and more exports policy, state sovereignty, strong military, best agriculture Pakistan can achieve its goals and become a developed country.

QNO 4

Explain the religious political philosophy of Shah Waliullah. How it influenced the nationalism in Sub-continent?

Outline

Introduction

Social Efforts

Political Efforts

Revolutionary Leader

Shah Wali Ullah was a revolutionary leader who urged to change the social and religious conditions of Muslims of Sub-continent. Because at that time Muslims were socially, religiously at decline.

Books:-

He wrote books like Hijat-ul-balighah and Izat-ul-Akhfa to awake Muslims.

Political efforts:-

He wrote letters to Ahmad Shah Abadli come to India and defeat Marathas. Ahmad Shah defeated Marathas in 1867 in famous battle of Panipat II.

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Political Science (Paper II)

Section-A

QNO 3:- How does the system of checks and balances work in the trichotomy of powers? Explain with examples.

Outline

- Introduction.
- Trichotomy of Powers.
- What is Checks and balances?
- ~~K~~ Effects of checks and balances.
- Salient features of checks and balances system.

1- Introduction:-

System of checks and balances in the concept first used by the US part-presidential form of government. This system practically works in the world's largest democracy USA.

2- Trichotomy of Power:-

Trichotomy of Powers means the three organs of the State.

Legislature, Executive and Judiciary-

They are the pillars of any state-

If any one unit will not work works than system will stop.

These three pillars are interdependent on one another-

Legislature:- This unit has foremost importance in the parliamentary form of Government. Some states have unicameral legislature like US and some states have Bicameral legislature like Pakistan Upper house and lower house. Legislature is involved in making laws, amending laws and make policies in the best interests of their masses.

Executive:- Executive body of any state is responsible for the implementation of laws made by legislature. They work

under the supervision of Government officials -

Judiciary:- The main role of judiciary to interpret the laws and upholds the constitution.

To resolve constitutional crisis

Judiciary is very important.

- Federal courts

- Supreme court

- High courts

- Session courts

Montisquieu:- He was the first to gave the concept of separation of powers.

5- Checks and balances:-

The System of checks and balances means ability of institutions or bodies to contain the power of other to maintain balance. It is very crucial mechanism in order to prevent complete transfer of

powers to any single body.

Examples:-

- In United States president has power to veto the decisions, laws and bills of Congress.
- Congress of US has power to overthrow president in special circumstances.
- Judiciary has power to turn down the laws of congress if found against public interests.

Importance:- The system of checks and balances is very important in the democratic states. Because in the absence of this system true democracy can not prevail.

Pakistan:- In case of Pakistan the democracy is not flourishing. Institutions are not completely

independent - And the system of checks and balances is not present in its true sense - It is pressing need to introduce the system of checks and balances in the country. It will strengthen democracy and balance of power will ensured for progressive state -

4. Effects and Salient features of checks and balances:-

- Provides each branch the individual power to check other branch from becoming too powerful.

- Also use in business and corporate sector to maintain balance of power.

- Maintains social order and ensures law and order.

- State achieves maximum progress by adopting this system.

Section-B

Q NO7:- Has national interest been the major determinant of the foreign policy of Pakistan? Explain in the light of various phases of democracy?

Outline:

1. Definition
2. Importance
3. Link with national interest
4. Phases
5. Conclusion

1. Definition:-

National interests have been the top most priority of sovereign states- without it state can not run in true sense and its sovereignty get challenged-

National interests are simply public interests- States around the world made decisions,

Policies in their sole national interests. They are all divided into categories.

- Vital
- Extremely important
- Important and secondary.

National interests can be in favour of strengthening economy, maintaining national security -

2. Importance:-

National interests is, it should be and was top most priority of state of Pakistan in order to have a successful foreign policy. So national interests is major and key determinant while making Foreign Relations with the states.

* National interests further categorized into following:-

- Economic Interests

- Trade Volume
- Exports
- Military equipment
- Remittances

Examples :- Pakistan can not deny the importance of US relations. Because 70% of trade is done through the US. Major IT exports are done through US. So it is in national interests of Pakistan to keep good relations with US.

Gulf countries are also important for Pakistan. KSA & UAE always support Pakistan in its difficult times.

China is vital for Pakistan in terms of economical gains and prosperity.

Phases of foreign policy:-

Phase - 1: 1947 - 53

Non align years.

Pakistan joins UN : At same time
conflicts were on going with
India for disputed territories
of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Junagarh
and on River waters-

1953-1962- Alignment with west

- Pakistan make relations with
US, China and other Arab
countries.

Joins SEATO and CENTO

Phase 2: Transition (1962-1971)

- Rethinking about alignment policy.
- Making ties with Soviet Union
- Diminishing ties with US
- pluralistic perspective.
- Crisis in East Pakistan and
International response.

Phase 3

1972-1979

→ Withdrew relations with SEATO

→ Z-A Bhutto visited Russia

1980-1990-

Pakistan joins US
to fight against Soviets, USSR

in Afghanistan.

3- Third phase:

- 1990 - 2001
- Post cold War Era
- Counter terrorism.

2001 - Ongoing

- War on Terror.
- Terrorism in Pakistan
- On path towards economic stability.