

Paper Analysis of Political Science

A. Part-A (50 marks)

I. Western and Political Thought:

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Montesquieu, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, Mill, Bentham, Hegel, Marx, Lenin, Mao, Gramsci, Kai Popper, Pierre Bourdieu, John Rawls, Frances Fukuyama, Foucault, Derrida Kierkegaard, Jean Paul Sartre, Rene Descartes

- a. **Plato:**
 - i. Plato intended to build an institution for **scientific study of politics and training of statesman.**" elaborate. (2012)
 - ii. Critically examine **the concept of "Justice"** by Plato. (2014)
 - iii. Critically analyze **the salient features of Plato's Republic.** Do you think that some of its features are valid, even today? (2018)
- b. **Aristotle**
 - i. Aristotle was great but not grateful student of Plato. Comment. (2010)
 - ii. Give a **critical analysis of Aristotle's classification of Governments.** (2016)
- c. **Machiavelli**
 - i. Is it correct to call Machiavelli citizen of all states and contemporary of all ages? Argue. (2010)
 - ii. Is it correct to say that Machiavelli was an apostle of Power Politics? (2016)
- d. **Montesquieu**
 - i. Montesquieu with all his faults and irregularities is the father of modern historical research." explain and discuss. (2012)
 - ii. Examine Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers. Why he has been called "Aristotle" of eighteenth century? Discuss. (2013) (2020)
- e. **Thomas Hobbes**
 - i. Discuss Locke and Hobbes' perspectives on the "State of Nature". (2011)
 - ii. Critically analyze the Social Contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. (2013) (2020)
 - iii. Critically examine the concepts of Hobbes and Locke about 'Social Contract. (2015)
 - iv. Compare and contrast the different political philosophies of Hobbes and Locke. How are these philosophies implemented in present day political systems and policy making? (2017)
 - v. What is the concept of State of Nature as given by Thomas Hobbes? Make its comparison with the Social Contract as presented by John Locke and Rousseau. (2018)
- f. **John Locke**
 - i. Discuss Locke and Hobbes' perspectives on the "State of Nature". (2011)
 - ii. Critically analyze the Social Contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. (2013) (2020)
 - iii. Critically examine the concepts of Hobbes and Locke about 'Social Contract. (2015)

- iv. Compare and contrast the different political philosophies of Hobbes and Locke. How are these philosophies implemented in present day political systems and policy making? (2017)
- v. What is the concept of State of Nature as given by Thomas Hobbes? Make its comparison with the Social Contract as presented by John Locke and Rousseau. (2018)

g. Jean Jacques Rousseau

- i. Critically analyze the Social Contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. (2013) (2020)
- ii. What is the concept of State of Nature as given by Thomas Hobbes? Make its comparison with the Social Contract as presented by John Locke and Rousseau. (2018)

h. Hegel

- i. Examine the view that Hegelian spirit is nothing but evolution of human consciousness to the realization of political maturity for global human co-existence. (2019) (2020)

i. Karl Marx

- i. Marx's historical materialism is the application of dialectical materialism to explain historical events, processes, and developments in society. Elaborate. (2011)
- ii. "Equal distribution of wealth", explain this statement in the light of Marx's philosophy. (2015)
- iii. According to Marx "the mode of production in material life determines the general character of social, political and spiritual process in life". Elucidate. (2017)

j. Short Notes:

- i. Platonic and Aristotelian paradigms. (2011)
- ii. Rousseau theory of general will (2012)
- iii. Marx's theory of Class Struggle (2013) (2020)
- iv. Bentham's Utility (2015)
- v. Separation of Power by Montesquieu. (2014)

II. Muslim Political Thought:

Al-Farabi, Al-Marawardi, Abne-Rushid, Imam Ghazali, Ibne-Taymiyya, Nizam-ul-MulkTusi, Al-Ghazali, Ibn-i-Khuldun, Shah Waliullah, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Jamaluddin Afghani, Rashid Rida,

- a. **Al-Marawardi:**
 - i. Al-Marawardi brought constitutional theory of Islam in line with political reality of his time. Discuss (2010)
 - ii. Describe Al-Marawardi's theory of inmate. (2016)
- b. **Al-Ghazali:**
 - i. Critically appreciate Al-Ghazali theory of Khalafat. (2011)
- c. **Ibn-e-Khaldun:**
 - i. Ibn-e-khaldun perhaps was the first philosopher to realize the relevant importance of economics to politics. Discuss. (2012)
 - ii. Discuss in detail Ibn-e-Khaldun's concept of 'Asbiyah'. (2015)
 - iii. Discuss the upward and downward development of state, rulers and ruled in the socio-political thought of Ibn Khaldun. (2017)
 - iv. Write a detailed note on the concept of Asbiyah as given by Ibn-e-Khaldun. What is its significance in the progress and decline of nations? (2018)
- d. **Allama Muhammad Iqbal:**
 - i. Discuss the Allam Iqbal's concept of "Khudi". (2013)
 - ii. Compare the concept of Millat and Territorial Nationalism by Iqbal. (2014)
 - iii. Write a detailed essay on the principle of Ijtihad in Islam as given by Allama Iqbal. How it can be made possible in the modern age? (2018)
- e. **Al-Farabi:**
 - i. Discuss in detail the concept of "Raisul Awwal" by Al-Farabi. (2014)
- f. **Short Notes:**
 - i. **Al-Farabi's** views on ideal state (2010)
 - ii. **Iqbal's** views on Ijtehad. (2010)
 - iii. **Iqbal's** concept of Millet. (2011)
 - iv. **Al-farabi's** theory of state (2012)
 - v. **Ibne Khaldun's** concept of Asbiyah (2013) (2014) (2020)

B. Part-B (50 marks)

III. State System: (Sabahat)

The nature and emergence of modern nation-state system, Islamic concept of state and Ummah

- a. An ideal **Islamic System** is bound to bring revolutionary changes in all spheres of human life. Discuss (2010)
- b. What is the **Islamic concept of State**? Identify issues and challenges to the Islamic concept of state in the modern times. (2017)
- c. How far is it true to say that the **origin of the state lies** in favor? Discuss critically the **Theory of force** regarding the origin of state. (2019)
- d. Short Notes:
 - i. The **nature and emergence** of “**nation state**”. (2015)
 - ii. Significance of **religious harmony** in a state. (2018)

IV. Political Concept (Western and Islamic): (Sabahat)

Sovereignty, Justice, Law, Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Rights and Duties, Human Rights, Political authority, and Power.

- a. Define and discuss **Liberty** and its safeguards. Enlist the **causes of decline** in modern times. (2013)
- b. Discuss in detail the **concept of sovereignty** and explain **its attributes**. (2015)
- c. Explain the concept of **Nationality** and distinguish between **Nationality and Citizenship**. (2019)
- d. Why monastic or absolute concept of **sovereignty** has been abandoned? Analyze legal concept of sovereignty. (2020)
- e. Compare and contrast the differing roles played by **political parties and interest groups** in making **public policy**? (2017)
- f. Short Notes:
 - i. Attributes of **Sovereignty** (2010)
 - ii. **Rights and Duties** are two facets of the same coin. (2011)
 - iii. **Fundamental Rights**. (2012)
 - iv. **Social Justice**. (2012) (2014)
 - v. Lok Sabha (2012)
 - vi. **Liberty** (2014)

V. **Comparative Politics: (Asma)**

Political Socialization, **Political Culture**, Political Development, Political Recruitment, Social Change, **Civil Society**, Violence and Terrorism in Politics, Gender and Politics, **Women Empowerment**.

- a. Discuss the "**Political Culture**". Also, its importance. (2014)
- b. **Short Notes:**
 - i. Women Empowerment (2016)
 - ii. Global Civil Society (2017)
 - iii. Civil Society (2016)

VI. **Political Participation: (Sabahat)**

Political Change and Revolution, Elections, Electoral System, **Public Opinion**, Propaganda, **Political Parties**, **Pressure Groups** and Lobbies.

- a. Define **political science**. To what extent can one be systematic in a **study of political process**? How "scientific" is political science? (2012)
- b. Define **political parties** and their functions. In your view, which party system is suitable for Pakistan's political system? (2013)
- c. How **public opinion** is made and how it can be measured. (2015)
- d. "**Democratic Political System** cannot function successfully without organized Political Parties. Discuss (2016)
- e. Compare and contrast the differing roles played by **political parties** and **interest groups** in making public policy? (2017)
- f. How far do you agree that the **Political Parties and Interest Groups** have established and demolished the political system of Pakistan? Critically analyze (2017)
- g. **Short Notes:**
 - i. Opinion Polls (2010)
 - ii. Pressure Group (2015)
 - iii. Public Opinion (2016)

VII. Political Institutions and Role of Government: (Asma)

Legislature, Executive, **Judiciary**, Political Elites, Civil-Military and Bureaucracy.

- a. Write a comprehensive note on the **power of judicial review** and its limits in the context of Pakistan. (2011)
- b. Discuss the scope and significance of **judicial review**. Offer your criticism also. (2011)
- c. What is the **significance of independent judiciary** in a democratic republic? Do you think that without an independent judiciary a system of checks and balances can be established in the government? Explain with appropriate examples (2018)
- d. **Short Notes:**
 - i. Independence of judiciary (2013)

VIII. Forms of Government: (Sabahat)

Monarchy, **Democratic**, **Dictatorship**, **Totalitarian/Authoritarian**, Unitary, **Federal**, **Confederation**, **Presidential and Parliamentary**

- a. Discuss the principal advantages and disadvantages of **parliamentary over presidential** form of govt. With special reference to Pakistan. (2012)
- b. Would you agree if it is stated that **dictatorship** is the only remedy for social, political, and economic instability in a developing country? (2010)
- c. What are the pre-requisites for the success of **democratic Political System**? (2011)
- d. "**Democratic Political System** cannot function successfully without organized Political Parties. Discuss (2016)
- e. Discuss "**Democratic Political System**". How can it bring even change in the society? (2014)
- f. Explain, '**Confederation**', How is it different from Federation? (2016)
- g. What characteristics of society leads to adoption of **federal form of government**? How it can function successfully? (2017)
- h. Bring out clearly the difference between **unitary and federal forms of government**. (2020)
- i. **Short Note:**
 - i. Merits of Federation (2013)
 - ii. Oligarchy (2014)
 - iii. Role of middle class in strengthening the democracy. (2018)
 - iv. Violation of parliamentary values and traditions in Pakistan. (2018)

IX. Political Ideologies (Asma)

Capitalism, **Marxism**, Communism, Socialism, **Totalitarianism**, **Fascism**, Nationalism, Islamic Political Ideology

- a. What is **Fascism** and why it is the child of first half of 20th century events to place in Europe? (2017)
- b. **Fascism** generally flourishes in countries with strong nationalism and weak democracies. Discuss the enabling conditions of fascism with reference to Germany and Italy. (2019)
- c. Critically examine the basic principles of **Fascism**. (2020)
- d. Short Notes:
 - i. Views of Marx on socialist revolution. (2012)
 - ii. Classical Liberalism (2012)
 - iii. End of History (2016)
 - iv. Totalitarianism (2016)

X. Local Self-Government (Asma)

Theory and practice of Local Self-Government with special reference to Pakistan, Comparative analyses of systems of local governance, Public Administration and Public Policy

- a. How **local self-government** strengthens democracy. Why this system is unable to work consistently and successfully in Pakistan? (2015)
- b. Compare and contrast the differing roles played by **political parties and interest groups** in making **public policy**? (2017)
- c. What is **significance of Local Government System** in a country? **Discuss the reasons of repeated failures** of the efforts in Pakistan to establish a stable local government. (2018)

Paper-II

Part- A (30 marks)

I. Comparative and Analytical Study of the Political Systems:

Political System of U.S.A, U.K, France, Germany, and Russia

a. USA:

- i. “The **Senate of USA is the most powerful upper house in the world**”. Do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer with reference to the upper houses of India and Pakistan? (2010)
- ii. Discuss the **powers of senate of USA**. Also, analyze. (2012)
- iii. American Senate is "the saucer in which the boiling tea of the House is cooled". Elucidate. (2013)
- iv. Discuss the **powers and functions of US Senate**. Also explain the concept of Senatorial Courtesy. (2014)
- v. Discuss in detail **the legislative powers of the USA President**. (2012)
- vi. The **American Senate today is the most powerful legislative body** in the world. (2015)
- vii. The **Senate of the USA is the most powerful Upper House in the world**. Can you justify this system? Explain your answer with reference to the Upper Houses of India and Pakistan. (2016)
- viii. Compare and Contrast the powers of Indian President with the American president. (2018)
- ix. How **the system of Check and Balances** works in the US political system? Explain with examples. (2019)

b. U.K:

- i. Explain how the **British democracy is overshadowed by the cabinet dictatorship**? (2010)
- ii. What are the **principles on which British Cabinet** is organized and functions? (2010)
- iii. What are the **principles on which British Cabinet** is organized and functions? Also mention **four occasions of Cabinet change**. (2011)
- iv. Explain the **evolution of British Monarchy** with focus on gradual transfer of powers from the Monarch to the Prime Minister. (2014)
- v. Explain **why kingship is not abolished** in England? (2013)
- vi. “The British P.M. is a shining moon among stars”. In the light of this statement carefully discuss the position and powers of English Prime Minister. (2015)
- vii. Under the **Unitary State System**, how **local government system** works in UK? (2020)

c. France:

- i. How is the **French President elected**? Give an **objective analysis of the powers** enjoyed by the President. (2010)
- ii. Enumerate **the reasons for downfall of Fourth French Republic** and discuss **salient features of 1958 Constitution**. (2011)
- iii. Discuss the **executive powers of the French president** in detail. (2012)

- iv. Analyze **the role of political parties in the post 1958 political system of France.** (2014)
- v. Discuss **the salient features of the judicial system in France.** How does it differ from that of the Britain and Pakistan? (2016)
- vi. Write the **Composition, Powers and Position of the French National Assembly.** (2018)
- vii. How the **party system in France is different to that in Germany?** Discuss in detail. (2019)
- d. **Germany:**
 - i.
- e. **Russia:**
 - i. Examine the **Powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR.** (2013)
 - ii. Critically analyze **the nature of federation** in former USSR. (2014)
 - iii. What is **Supreme Soviet?** Discuss its **powers and functions.** (2015)

II. Global and Regional Integration

Globalization and Politics, Global Civil Society, Regional politico-economic integration, and organizational structure of the European Union, SARRC, ECO, International Financial Regimes IMF and WTO

- a. **Globalization** restricts the autonomy of the state, generates domestic social conflicts and inequalities. Discuss **the interactions between globalization and domestic politics.** (2019)
- b. Discuss the way in which **globalization** could promote regionalization as an adaptation. (2020)
- c. Critically evaluate the role of Post-World War-II **International Financial Regimes** in the economic development of the less developed countries. (2020)
- d. To what extent **global economic institutions** are indispensable pieces of global governance? (2018)
- e. **Short Notes:**
 - i. European Union (2016)
 - ii. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (2016)
 - iii. ECO (2018)

Part-B (70 marks)

III. Comparative and Analytical Study of the Political Systems:

Political system of Turkey, Iran, Malaysia, India, and China

- a. **Turkey:**
- i. How Grand National Assembly in Turkey is elected? Discuss its power and functions. (2011)
 - ii. Discuss the salient features of 1982 Constitution of Turkey. (2013)
 - iii. How Grand National Assembly of Turkey is elected? Discuss its powers and functions. (2015)
 - iv. Discuss the features of Turkish model of democracy keeping the distinguished position of the armed forces in the Turkish politics. (2016)
 - v. Critically analyze the role of military in the Turkish politics. (2019) (2020)
- b. **Iran:**
- i. **Short Notes:**
 1. Guardian Council of Iran. (2018)
- c. **Malaysia:**
- i. "A strong political system needs a very strong political economy". Prove this statement by making a comparative and analytical answer with reference to China and Malaysia. (2017)
- d. **India:**
- i. "There is no such thing as Indian Secularism". Discuss. (2013)
- e. **China:**
- i. Discuss the salient features of the constitution of the People's Republic of China in comparison with the constitution of the former Soviet Union. (2010)
 - ii. How political parties are organized in China? Discuss the organization and function of Chinese Communist Party. (2010)
 - iii. Discuss the salient features of Chinese Constitution (1982). (2015)
 - iv. "A strong political system needs a very strong political economy". Prove this statement by making a comparative and analytical answer with reference to China and Malaysia. (2017)
 - v. Discuss the powers and functions of China's National People's Congress? (2020)
- f. **Short Notes:**
- i. The predominance of the armed forces in the **Turkish politics**. (2010)
 - ii. The role of the President of **India** (2010)
 - iii. Iranian Political System after the removal of the Shah of **Iran**. (2010)
 - iv. Basic Principles of **Iranian Foreign Policy** (2011)
 - v. National People's Congress of **China** (2013)
 - vi. Impact on the region of latest US President's visit to **India**. (2011)
 - vii. Role of "Leader" in the 1979 Constitution of **Iran** (2013)
 - viii. Rahbar in **Iran's** Constitution. (2014)
 - ix. Impact of Deng Xiaoping's reforms on **China** (2014)
 - x. **India** is a secular state. Critically examine and comment.

IV. **Political Movements in India (Colonial Period):**

Rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia and Pakistan Movement (with special reference to the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah)

- a. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:**
 - i. Discuss the **role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in rise of Muslim Nationalism** in Sub-continent. (2015)
- b. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah:**
 - i. Explain the factors that transformed Jinnah, the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity, into the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the Muslims. (2010)
 - ii. Discuss the **Role of Quaid-i-Azam** in creation of Pakistan. (2013)
 - iii. Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah were the genuine leaders who led the Muslim nation towards success through their socio-political visions in South Asia. Discuss their community services rendered for the Muslims of the subcontinent. (2017)
 - iv. Do you agree that Pakistan was achieved by “Jinnah” through the “constitutional democratic process for the sake of constitutional democracy”? (2018)
- c. **Allama Iqbal:**
 - i. How Iqbal's wisdom helped in shaping the intellectual foundations of Pakistan? (2014)
 - ii. Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah were the genuine leaders who led the Muslim nation towards success through their socio-political visions in South Asia. Discuss their community services rendered for the Muslims of the subcontinent. (2017)
 - iii. Iqbal is credited with creating the idea of Pakistan. Give your arguments. (2019)
- d. Explain **the rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia**. What were its implications for the nationalist politics of Indian National Congress? (2016)
- e. **Short Notes:**
 - i. Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a reformer. (2010)
 - ii. Factors responsible for the evolution of Two Nation Theory (2011)

V. **Government and Politics in Pakistan:**

Constitution making from 1947 -1956, A comparative and critical analysis of 1956, 1962, 1973 Constitutions of Pakistan, Constitutional Amendments up-to-date, Federal structure in Pakistan, and Central-Provincial relations after 18th amendments,

Political Culture of Pakistan, political developments and the Role of civil and military Bureaucracy, Judiciary, feudalism, Dynastic Politics, Political Parties and Interest Groups, elections and Voting Behavior, Religion and Politics, Ethnicity and National Integration

- a. “In spite of the provisions of **provincial autonomy in the 1973 constitution** there are Anti-Centre feelings in the federating units”. Discuss the statement with special reference to Baluchistan and Sindh. (2010)
- b. Compare and analyze the role played by **Judiciary in Pakistan** and discuss future expectations and availability of options in the best interest of the state. (2011)
- c. What is **provincial autonomy**? Discuss its importance in true federation. (2012)
- d. Discuss **18th amendment** of Pakistan. Do you find **the principle of social justice** in this Amendment? (2012)
- e. Give comparative analysis of the **Islamic provisions of 1956, 1962 and 1973 Constitutions** of Pakistan. (2013)
- f. What are the **issues and problems of Federation of Pakistan**? Discuss with reference to **the US Federation**. (2016)
- g. What are the **political and administrative implications of the 18th amendment** to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan? (2016)
- h. Discuss the **Major issues during the constitutional making process in Pakistan in 1956, 1962 and 1973**. (2017)
- i. Logically prove that **18th amendment** of 1973 Constitution is the new social contract for provincial autonomy among the Pakistani political parties. (2018)
- j. The growing **judicial activism** in Pakistan is clearly at the expense of parliamentary sovereignty and supremacy. Critically analyze the statement. (2019)
- k. How far **18th amendments** will transform the existing federal system in Pakistan? (2019)
- l. What factors contributed the **delay of constitution making process** in the early years of Pakistan? Discuss in detail. (2019)
- m. What are the **major obstacles to the process of national integration** in contemporary Pakistan? **Suggest remedies for success** of the process. (2019)
- n. Make a comparative analysis of the **Constitution of 1956 and amended Constitution of Pakistan 1973?** (2020)
- o. **Short Notes:**
 - i. Reasons for the failure of 1956 Constitution. (2015)
 - ii. Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. (2015)
 - iii. Supreme Court of Pakistan. (2012)

VI. International Relations:

History of International Relations: Post WWII Period

Foreign Policy of Pakistan: National Interests and Major Determinations i-e

- 1). Size/Geography
- 2). Economic Development
- 3). Security
- 4). Advancement in Technology
- 5). National Capacity
- 6). Political Parties/Leadership
- 7). Ideology
- 8). **National Interest**
- 9). Role of Press/Bureaucracy
- 10). Social Structure
- 11). Public Opinion
- 12). Diplomacy.

Also external factors like International Power Structure, International Organizations, World Public Opinion and reaction of other states. Foreign Policy-making Process in Pakistan

- a. Examine the importance of **national interest** for “peace and security” with special reference to geostrategic position for economic opportunities of Pakistan in the 21st century. (2018)
- b. Write down the major **determinants of the foreign policy** of Pakistan. (2019)
- c. In the Post World War-II period, what were the important patterns of the **Balance of Power?** (2020)
- d. **Short Notes:**
 - a. Foreign policy making process in Pakistan. (2017)