

Political Science
LL.B PART 1 (5 YEARS PROGRAM)

Made By



Muhammad Walait Raza
0300 6250082



Ch Shahnawaz Hunjra
0347 4041244



Malik Usama Mansab Phularwan
0321 9797 456

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Q:1What is Political Science?

Q:2Define and Illustrate the scope of Political Science?

Q:3what is Practical importance of Political Science?

Q:4 What is subject matter of political science?

Introduction:-

A man is a Social Animal. He is forced to and Political issues.

A man Cannot live without knowing are facing without the Political issues. The study of Political Science is much useful the ruler and the ruled. The concept political science is not new At is still growing.

Origin:-

The word political science is derived from "Polis".It is a greek word which mean "city state".The ancient greek used word "Polis" for there city state

Definition:-

Various philosopher, writer and scholar have defined political science in various ways. some important definition are given blow.

(a)oxford English Dictionary:-

"The study of state and system of Government". (2)

(b)According to Pauljanet.

"The part of social science which treat of the foundation of state and principles of Government.

(c)According to Lasswell:

"Politic is the study of shaping and sharing the political power.

Scope of Political Science:-

Political Science is the Social Science which relates to Society, State Govt, Political institution and political movements. Its Scope and important is widening with the passage of time.

(1)Political Science is the study of State:-

The beginning and end of political Science is State. Since past the political Science was being known as the study of state its Organs and subject matter.

(2) Political Science is the Study of Government:

Government is an Organ of the State. The whole machinery of State works through Govt. It's all origin. e. g. Legislature, executive, judiciary. The Government and its organs have been discuss in detail by political philosopher.

(3) Political science is the study of Political movement:

For the students political science it remind always much important and interesting to know about various political movements. Various historical political movements have still classical importance. No student of politic can grasp on politic without knowing political movements.

(4) Political Science is the study of political institution:

There are various political institutions like political group, local government institution, political administrative origin and political union in political science all these political institutions are discussed in detail. The formation and modification of these political institutions are discussed in political science.

Utility/ importance/ Usage/ practical function/ value of political Science:

(1) Vital for democracy:-

The awareness of politic is vital for democracy. The success of democracy is based on the political Sense to know about rights and duty awareness of politic is much important.

(2) Knowledge of State:-

By study political science we know about the state and its organs. The importance of state and quality of statehood is concerned by political science. A man cannot live without a state.

(3) Knowledge of Government and its administration:-

By the study of political Science we get knowledge about government, its organs and their functions. The machinery of government works under the command of political value. And the values are made by political science.

(4) The knowledge of rights and Duty:-

Our rights are guaranteed by constitution whereas a duty is always for a right. political Science gives as knowledge about a right and duty.

(5) promotion of civic science:-

political science promote the civic values. It enable the human to know about their rights, duty, liberty and social behavior. A person having civic value pays importance in nation building.

(6) Promotion of loyalty and freedom:

A person who has knowledge of political Science remain loyal to his country nation and responsibilities. Such person know the importance of freedom and never compromised against its nation and the state.

(7) Knowledge about norms and values of state:-

No one remain without having knowledge about the norms and values of State. political science provide knowledge about political norms and values. Each State

has its own independent separated and distinguish.

(8) Helpful is legislation:

political science enable the legislator to make laws according to required situation. It makes them aware of current challenges and solution. No law can be made without requisite need of society.

(9) Promotion of freedom of expression:

Freedom of expression is the symbol of democracy. This freedom is attained by political and civic sense. Political Science enable people to express their ideas, challenges and issues.

(10) Political science and Global village:

The world has shrunk down to a global village. No issue is know for a specific territory OR community. Due to the awareness of social, Print and electronic media. The political issues are being solved by international political organization like U.N , Amnesty International court of justice and Security Council.

Sum up (conclusion):

To conclude i can say that political science is a study of social science, state, Govt. and political behavior. Its origin came into existence from ancient Greek by the passage of time. Political Science developed and attained by current reformed position. It has vital importance for democracy. It's practical usage and application has wide scope. The political Science is paying road in the advancement of state, Government and society. In global village it has countless impacts.

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Q:1 What is a state?

Q:2 What are the essential elements of State?

Q:3 The political Science study of state?

(1) Introduction :-

State is the most important topic of political Science. The whole discussion of political Science revolves around the State and statehood. A state is an association of human to attain certain ends. By certain means for certain objects. A sovereign and independent state provide protection and liberty to its citizens.

There are four essential elements of State. e. g. Territory, population, Government and sovereignty. In present are the world has shrunk down to a global village. So the importance of state has also been changed.

(2): Definition :-

(a) According to salmond's:

"State is a society of man established for the maintenance of order and justice within a determined territory, by way of force. "

(b) According to John W. Burgess :

"State is a particular portion of life mankind views as an organized unit.

(c) According to Bluntschil:

The politically-organized people of a definite territory.

(2) Evolution:

A man being a social Animal cannot live alone. Since primitive time he has forced to live with fellow being. He lived in caves made colonies and then concepts of city-state came into resistance. The present shape of state and statehood is the most advance and modern. There are so many concepts of old middle ages and modern philosophers about State.

(3) Elements / pillars/ Ingredients / Essential of State :-

(a) Territory

Territory is the most important and specific essential of statehood. It is a certain and determined area of land, sea and space from which the location of state is determined. If we want to locate any state on globe we may find it due to its determined location. On states are not equal in their territory. Russia is the largest state on the globe whereas Vatican city state is the smallest State.

(b) Population :-

Population is the second ingredient of the State. The human beings living in a particular state is the population of that particular State. It consists of all genders and age of human. People republic of China has the largest population. Whereas Vatican has smallest number of persons.

(c) Government :-

Government is the third vital organ of the State. A government is the specific organ through which the will of state is formulated and administered. Government is the machinery to regulate its citizens according to laws of nation. There are various kinds of government.

(a) Monarchy

(b) Aristocracy

(c) Democracy

(d) Dictatorship in the present time democracy is consider the most popular form of government.

(d) Sovereignty :-

Sovereignty is the fourth essential component of state. It is the Supreme will of state. The whole state is administrated, Managed and regulated by sovereignty.

According to salmond's : " sovereignty or supreme power is that which is absolute uncontrolled within its own sphere " .

The concept of sovereignty was given by a French philosopher **Jean Bodin** in

sixteen century. There are two aspects of sovereignty e.g. Internal sovereignty and external sovereignty.

By summing up / conclusion :

To conclude i can say that state is an association of persons gather on a specific territory under the control of government and administered by sovereignty. There are various point of views of political thinkers about State and statehood. The state is advancing with the passage of time and changes the needs.

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Q: What is relation b/w State and society?

(1) Introduction :-

Political Science is social science. The core subject of political Science are man, society, state and the world. People established in Society for the satisfaction of their mutual needs. Where as state is also a man made institution for the production and welfare of human being. Both society and State are similar but there are some differences too.

(2) What is society :-

A society is association of persons for some specific purposes. The membership of society is optional. The societies are made for the welfare of citizens of certain area. The concept of state was based on society.

(3) What is State :-

A state is a particular portion of land on which humans are united under a sovereignty government for the welfare of its humans. According to the salmond State is a society of man established for the maintenance of order and justice within a determined territory by the way of force. So State is also a society. But the ingredients of both are different. A society gave birth to State and now a state has so many societies.

(4) What is society :-

A society is associations of persons for some specific purpose. The membership of society is optional. These societies are made for the welfare of the citizens of certain area. The concept of state was based on society.

(5) Similarities between State and society /

Common features of state and society :-

- (a) . Both are human association.
- (b). Both are made for the welfare of human.
- (c). Both are binding under rules and regulations.
- (d). Both are object oriented.
- (e). The core subject of both is human.

(6) Points of difference / Distinguish between Society and State :-

Despite having similar features both society and State are different in the following points.

(a) Membership :-

The membership of state is compulsory whereas the membership of society is optional. No one can remain without the membership of a State but it is not so for society.

(b) Specific Territory :-

Territory is the Vital ingredient of the State. State has its certain demarcation of definite land. There is no requirement of certain land or territory for society.

(c) Objectives:-

The society has a specific objective or purpose. When such purpose is accomplished or objective is attained the society dissolves. Whereas State objects are same in the whole world and for ever.

(d) Laws and Rules :-

The state has its own constitution laws rules and regulations and these laws are oriented by legislature. Whereas Society has lesser rules and regulations. These are commonly not sanctioned behind these rules made by societies.

(d) Governance :-

Government is the essential ingredient of the State. A state is governed by the machinery of Government. Whereas Society has no specific government.

(e) Sovereign authority :-

A State keeps an independent sovereign authority which is visible sovereignty is an, essential pillar of state. Whereas no concept of sovereignty is for society.

(f) Loyalty :-

It is a sin if a person does not remain loyal to his State. But the loyalty for society is no so compulsory.

(7) Conclusion :-

To conclude i can say that society is the origin of state. Both are human organization. There are so many similarities between State and society.

♥♥

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

(1) What is Government?

(2) What are the classification of Government?

(3) write short note following Dictatorship, Aristocracy, Monarchy, Democracy, Unitary form of government and Federal form of government?

(1) Introduction :-

Government is an important organ of state. The state machinery is run through Government. There are various kinds of government. e.g. Democracy, Aristocracy, Monarchy, Dictatorship, Federal form of government and unitary form of government. All types of Government is for the welfare and administration of a State is performed by a government through its governance.

(2) Definition :-

(a) " Government is a process by which a State is government according to rules and regulation".

(b) "A systemic process by which authority of Law is administrated through sanction".

(c) "Government is an authority which makes Laws for the administration and well being of the citizen.

(3) Classification of Government :-

Government has been classified into following

(a) Democracy.

(b) Aristocracy.

(c) Monarchy.

(d) Dictatorship.

(e) **Federal form of government.**

(f) **Unitary form of government.**

(a) **Democracy :-**

It is the most popular form of government in present age. The concept of Democracy came into existence in 5th century from then.

The word democracy is derived from two Greek words "**Demos**" and "**Kratia**" meaning people and government respectively in simple language it means government of the people.

"Democracy is the government of the people for the people and by the people." It is a public oriented government in which public appoint their representative for governance and these representative makes Laws according to will of public. Dictatorship is opposite to Democracy.

(b) **Aristocracy :-**

The concept of Aristocracy is not new. According to Aristotle "Aristocracy is government run by superior persons of society.

The word Aristocracy is derived from two Greek words "**Aristos**" Means "**excellent**" and "**kratos**" means "**power**" which means rule by excellent or power of excellent person.

This form of government is conducted by a small section of society. In this government competent and wise man are chooses to rule. It is considered as stable and efficient government. This government is not suitable for large State.

(c) **Monarchy :-**

A government having a hereditary chief of state with life tinour and powers varying from nominal to absolute. Monarchy is the form of government in which all the powers and functions are controlled by a person or group of persons and these powers are used according to the will of such administrated. In past the Monarchy was concerned as the best form of government and public follow the direction of Monarchy.

(d) **Dictatorship :-**

Dictatorship is a government of one man who has not obtain his position by inheritance but by forces. Dictatorship as a form of government is not product of

present civilization. It existed even in ancient as well. In Dictatorship all the powers in the control of single person. He raised slogan nationalism public opinion and wish is commonly worthless in the eyes of Dictator. The state is run according to the wish of one single ruler.

(e) Federal form of government :-

Federal form of government is useful for a largest state. Usually a large State is divided into sub-parts and these sub-parts are ruled and governed by independent ruler. All these some parts of state are united under the controlled of Central constitution. There are various names of this form of government. Each sub-part of a State is given and independent entity like in Pakistan it called a province and in America and India it is called a State.

(f) Unitary form of government :-

This form of government is suitable for small states. There is no concepts of province State and sub-parts. The old country is controlled by a single sovereign unity.

Conclusion :-

To conclude I can say that the government is the vital part of state. A State is administrated by set rules and regulations. There are various kinds of government e.g. Democracy, Aristocracy, Monarchy, Dictatorship, Federal form of government and unitary form of government. All types of government is for the welfare and administration of the State. The key role in the administration of state is performed by a government through its governance.

Q:1 What is Democracy?

Q:2 What are the characteristics of Democracy?

Q:3 What is advantage of Democracy?

Q:4 What are the condition of Democracy?

Q:5 What is Islamic concept about Democracy?

(1) Introduction :-

Democracy is the most popular form of government. It is a system of Government based on the consent Governed. In democracy the public appoint their representative for government the these representative run the State. According to the concept of the public. It is a public oriented government in which all the members of the society. Play there roles for the administration of justice. There are some unique feature of the system of government which for the welfare of the State.

Islam has a unique concept of democracy. This concept has been rested by Quran and sunna.

(2) Origin:-

The word democracy derived from two Greek words **Demos** and **Kratia** meaning people and government respectively in simple language it means government of the people.

(3) Evolution :-

Practically the concept of democracy has been seen in 5th century in Greece. When all the adult male were allowed to take participation in General Assembly of Greece. With the passage of time the concept of democracy grow. Islam gave a unique and possible concept to democracy. In Islam the situation and role of every

individual in nation building is as riper. Later the modern concept of democracy came into resistance.

(4) Definition :-

The system of democracy has been defined by so many philosophers. Some famous definitions are given below.

(a) According to prof. Seeley.

" Democracy is that form of government in which everybody has share. "

(b) According to Dicey.

" Democracy is the form of government in which the governing body is comparatively large fraction of the entire nation. "

(c) According to Oxford English Dictionary :-

" Democracy is a system of government by the whole population run usually through elected representatives. "

(d) According to Abraham Lincoln.

" Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. "

(5) Essentials of Democracy :-

(a) Public representation:

It is necessary for democracy that public representation showed exist in it. If public's comments and will is ignored there will be no democracy.

(b) Majority is Authority :-

In democracy the rule of majority prevails. Any decision made by majority is concerned. The public opinion of majority has supremacy.

(c) The Rule of law :-

In democracy the rule of law is more visible than the any other form of government. The nation is administrated according to rule of law.

(d) Freedom of speech :-

In democracy everybody is free to express his thoughts and views. All kinds of media they active role and democratic state's.

(5) Features / Advantage / Merits of democracy :-

(a) Popular form of government :-

Democracy is the most popular form of government. Now a days every body plays his role in democracy. It is better from any other form of government. It is opposite to dictatorship.

(b) Public Representation :-

In Democracy every body knows about his importance as his Vote is important for the decision making of the State. Every body considered as a living citizen. He is important for his State.

(c) Capable Government :-

In Democracy everybody plays his role for the betterment of his State. So it become a capable and responsible government. Individual rights are preserve for individual welfare. Every member of government is also answerable.

(d) Patriotism :-

Democracy is also called patriotic form of government. As every body thinks about his nation. No one thinks to go beyond or against the benefits.

(e) Answerable Government :-

All the members of government are answerable and accountable to their voters. Everyone can asked from the government representatives about his progress and performance.

(f) Promotion of tolerance and brotherhood :-

In democratic state presence of tolerance and brotherhood is witness in democratic state. It is a common slogan to live and believe.

(g) Freedom of speech :-

Everyone can express his thoughts freely in a democratic state. In democratic state freedom of print and electronic media are icons of excellence

(h) Public oriented Government :-

In democracy government is chooses by the public for the representation of public at large. So it is a public oriented government. All the members of the State equal and treated with equal laws. The welfare of the public is the core task of democracy.

(6) Demerits / Disadvantages of democracy :-

Democracy has been criticize on the following groups.

(a) Autocracy of Majority :-

In democracy decisions are taken by majority votes may endanger the rights and interests of minority.

(b) Wrong representatives :-

It is also a demerit of democracy that public representative is not opposite. For example **A**, **B** and **C** contest an election where **A** gets 40%, **B** gets 35% vote and **C** gets 25%. Here and democracy **A** is success to rule as he has scold 40% vote but in actual 60% vote are against.

(c) Instable Government :-

Democracy is not stable government as continues struggle and conflict among political parties effect the smooth working. Everybody thinks about low progress.

(d) False propaganda :-

In democracy political groups propagate and entice public for their personal benefit. The innocent public cannot understand the tropes propaganda.

(7) Islamic concept of democracy :

(a). Supremacy of Allah.

(b). Khalipha is the custodian of public rights.

(c). Freedom of

opinion. **(d).** Equality of

opinion. **(e).** Decision of

majority.

(f). Reconsideration of Decision.

(8) Conclusion :-

To conclude i can say that democracy is a public oriented government despite its some demands. It is yet considered the most popular and successful system of government. The real concept of democracy is given by Islam which is unique and pleasurable for all of us.

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Q:1 What is sovereignty?

Q:2 What are the characteristics of sovereignty?

Q:3 What are the classification of sovereignty?

Q:4 What is the importance of sovereignty?

Q:5 What is the Supreme will of state?

Q:6 What is the Supreme power to Govern a State?

(1) Introduction :-

Sovereignty is an essential organ of the State. The concept of statehood cannot be completed without sovereignty. Sovereignty is the Supreme will of the State through which a State is governed. The concept of sovereignty is not new. It was coined by "**jean Bodin**" in **15th** century. Sovereignty has its unique characteristics. It has different kinds. The concept has been explained by different philosophers in different ways.

(2) Origin:-

The word sovereignty is derived from **Latin** word **supranus** which means **supreme power**.

(3) Definition :-

Sovereignty has been defined following.

(a). According to Thinker Jean Bodin:

" Supreme power over citizens unrestricted by Law "

(b). According to Oxford Dictionary of law:

" Supreme authority in a state "

(c). According to Willoughby :

" Sovereignty is the Supreme will of state "

(4) Evolution :-

The concept of sovereignty was first introduced by Jean Bodin in 15th century independently. The element of sovereignty was already present in states components. By the passage of time the concept of sovereignty evolved. Now it has become a vital organ of state. Now the whole will and Supreme power of state is administrated through sovereignty.

(5) Characteristics / Features / Qualities of Sovereignty :-

(a) indivisible :-

The sovereignty indivisible it cannot be divided to any person or persons because it is the Supreme will of state. The Supreme will of state must remained undivided.

(b) Absoluteness :-

The sovereign is complete and free from external control. It is comprehension and perfect in its structure no external force are power can interfere it Absoluteness.

(c) Permanent :-

Sovereignty is not for the time being. It is permanent in its nature. It remains everlasting. No authority can change the permanent nature of sovereignty as it lasts till the end of statehood.

(d) Exclusiveness :-

The main feature of sovereignty is exclusiveness. It cannot be divided or shared to animal. It is perfect in its nature. It is clear and visible. The Will of state can be seen through State constitution.

(e) Universal :-

The sovereignty of the State is universal. Discretion of state is beyond from all external intervention and interference. The sovereignty of the State exercises its

power independently and freely.

(f) Inalienability:-

The state cannot depart from its supreme power for time being or permanently and cannot transfer to any person. The power of sovereignty is free from external control.

(6) Concept of sovereignty in Islam :-

Islam has a unique concept about sovereignty. In Islam the sovereignty is vested to Allah Almighty that is the Supreme power. He poses all powers to make laws. The sovereign authority is only Allah Almighty whereas the Khalifa is representative of Allah and performs his duty according to the command of Allah of the welfare of citizens. Thus the Khalifa is custodian of rights of Allah.

(7) Austin concept of sovereignty :-

In 19th century John Austin gives the concept of sovereignty which gained popularity. He had a unique and distinguished attribution of sovereignty. He defined sovereignty as ,

" If a determinate human superiority note the habit of obedience to like superiority receive habitual obedience from the bulk of society that includes a sovereignty in that society and that society including superiority in free and independent."

(8) Criticism :-

The Austin theory of sovereignty has been criticized by so many political Thinkers. His theory also know as positive theory or imperative theory. The criticism is based on the following points

(a). Not suitable for international law.

(b). Against the moral values.

(c). Against the freedom of person.

(9) Kinds of sovereignty :-

- (a). Legal and political sovereignty.
- (b). Defecto and Dejure sovereignty.
- (c). Titular and actual sovereignty.

(10) Conclusion :-

To conclude i can say that sovereignty is the Supreme will of state. It has great importance and is essential organ of state. It has distinguished features in it self. The concept of sovereignty in Islam and Muslims countries is vested to Allah Almighty, whereas in America and England the Congress and parliament are sovereign bodies respectively.

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Apex Judicial & Services Academy

Apex Judicial & Services Academy