

Section-A

2. Critically examine Montesquieu's Theory of separation of Powers. On what ground his is compared with the Aristotle of eighteenth century,

Ans. 1. Introduction:

Montesquieu witnessed "despotism government" in his time period. To avoid this form of government and in search of its alternative, he made many visits and studied many civilizations. He was highly impressed by "liberty" enjoyed by people in England. To ensure liberty and stable government in a country, he gave "theory of separation of power" which was his landmark contribution in political system.

2. Time Period of Montesquieu:

Montesquieu belonged to a prosperous family. His family members were magistrate and he was served as a lawyer. In his growing age,

there was bond between government and religious person. However, there was conflict between aristocrats and elite bourgeoisie class. After the death of king Louis XIV, the relation between government and religious scholars started declining. He witnessed ~~new~~ despotism government in his era. He studied many civilizations and government system for stable government in a country. His important work are "The Persian letters" and "Spirit of laws". Furthermore, he ^{made} many visits in this regard. He was highly impressed by liberty in England. On basis of his study, he gave concept of Ideal state which is possible through theory of separation of power.

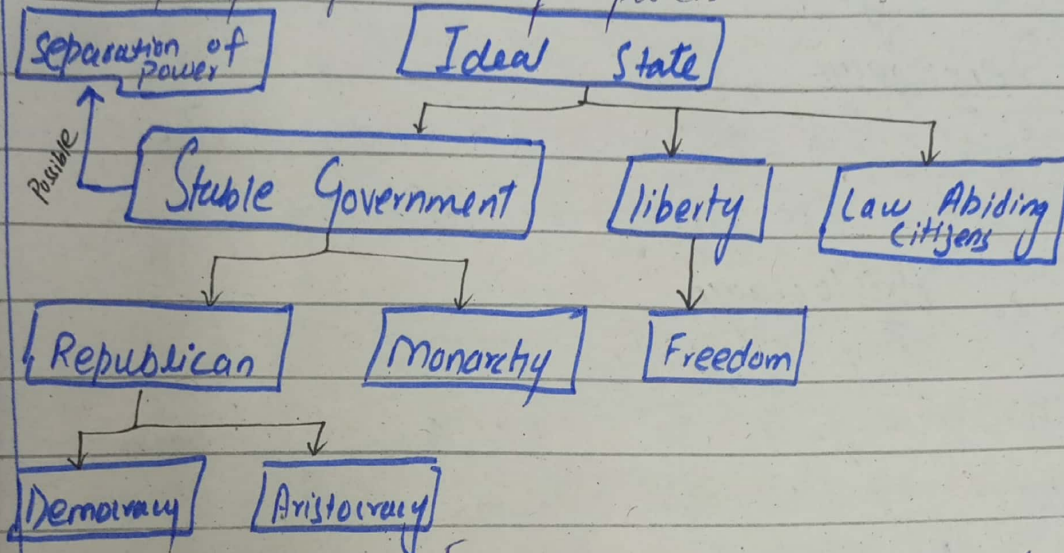
3) Montesquieu's Ideal State ::

Montesquieu presented the concept of Ideal State which comprises following elements.

- i) Stable Government
- ii) Abiding Citizens
- iii) Liberty

Separation of Power

Following chart shows his concept of theory of separation of power.



These Features are explained below

4) Forms of Government

For stable government, he gave concept of different forms of government. For instance, monarchy, republican etc. He also gave concept of despotism government.

a) Monarchy

Monarchy is a rule of single person based on laws. Monarchy is corrupted when ruler misuses his power and breaks laws.

b) Republicanism

Republicanism includes democracy and aristocracy.

i) Democracy People are sovereign, they elect their representative. Educated citizens are necessary for democracy.

ii) Aristocracy Rule of few people is aristocracy. It is helpful through spirit of moderation.

c) Despotism Government

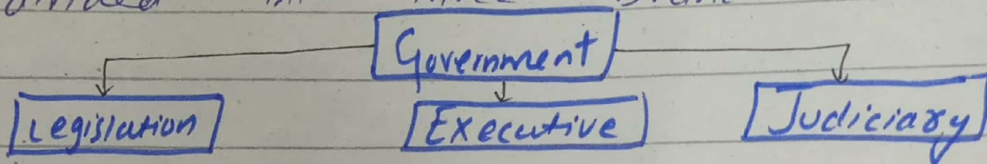
Montesquieu was very well aware about despotism government. Where the rule of one person without law. No liberty and freedom under this government.

5) Concept of Liberty

Montesquieu was rightly influenced by liberty. It is one of the basic right of citizens. Liberty is actually people enjoy full freedom by abiding laws that are framed for their protection. Law abiding citizens is necessary condition for enjoying liberty.

Theory of Separation of Powers

Theory of separation of power is the most unique and commendable contribution of Montesquieu. According to this theory, government should be divided into three branches



Two important features of this theory are:-

- i) Each branch performs duties of its jurisdiction.
- ii) Each branch keeps checks and balances on other two branches.

The purpose is that no branch become dictator in his jurisdiction.

7- Grounds on the Basis of which Montesquieu is Aristotle of Eighteenth Century.

There are many grounds on which Aristotle and Montesquieu political philosophy

considers. These grounds includes.

a) Method of Inductive Historical Study.

Both philosophers use inductive method for their philosopher. Aristotle sent his students many countries for case study of government structure in different countries. While Montesquieu visited many countries and studied many civilizations to copy at his work.

b) Contribution of Geography.

Both philosophers agree geography has impact on state.

i) Aristotle on Geography

According to Aristotle, country should be not very far away from sea and it also not very close to sea.

Because if it is near to sea it poses threat of war. Contrarily, if it is far away, it disturbs trade phenomena.

ii) Montesquieu on Geography.

According to Montesquieu, liberty

of the citizens is disturbed due to fear of conquest if geography is located at dangerous zone.

(iii) Both Advocate Laws/Constitution

a) Aristotle on Constitution

According to Aristotle, constitution is very important for stable state. It should be dynamic.

b) Montesquieu on Laws

Montesquieu believes Laws should be introduced to ensure liberty of citizens. Obviously, constitution comprises laws for public welfare and state well-being.

iv) Population Factor

Both philosophers agree population has impact on state.

Aristotle Population of a state should be moderate.

Montesquieu Bigger population fades the presence of liberty in a country.

v) Forms of Government

Both philosophers beautifully

Classified government structure.

a) Aristotle

Rule	Common Interest	Self Interest
One man rule	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
many	Polity	democracy

b) Montesquieu

He gave three forms of governments, monarchy, republican and despotism.

8- Conclusions

In a nutshell, Montesquieu was a great philosopher who was highly influenced by liberty in Britain. To avoid despotism government and ensure liberty, he gave a theory of separation of power. On the basis of many grounds he is famous as the Aristotle of the 18th century.

2- Draw the similarities and differences between Thomas, Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau's notion of the state of nature.

Ans. 2. Introduction

Thomas Hobbes and Locke were English philosophers while Rousseau was a French philosopher. All these philosophers used the "State of Nature" as a base to present their "Social Contract Theory".

They perceived Human Nature differently in the "state of Nature". However, they found reasons on the basis of which they gave their Social Contract to establish peaceful state.

2. Hobbes' State of Nature

a) Hobbes' Time Period:

Hobbes saw a tussle between parliament and monarchy during his time period.

b) Hobbes' State of Nature:

During to the war between king and parliament, their

was civil was in England. To present an idea of ideal states he went to the state of Nature where there is no justice, moral values and law. He painted a double image of state of Nature.

ii) Human Nature in Hobbes's State of Nature

Hobbes perceives, human is selfish, self and cunning. He can do everything for his desires and overisions.

"In state of nature, Human

is selfish, brutal, poor but rational."

iii) Social Contract Theory

Everyone wants self preservation to avoid chaos in the state of

Nature. So, people decide to surrender their rights to sovereign for self preservation. This sovereign power will protect their rights and bring peace and tranquility in a society.

in Monarch Sovereign limitations

Monarch will be sovereign. People cannot contribute in law making. But people can overthrow him when he fails to protect people's peace.

Social Contract

Protect rights of people and bring tranquility in a state

Agreement
People Surrender their rights

Absolute Sovereign

3) Locke's State of Nature

a) Time Period of Locke

Locke witnessed glorious revolution and progressive movements. He perceives positive image of state of nature.

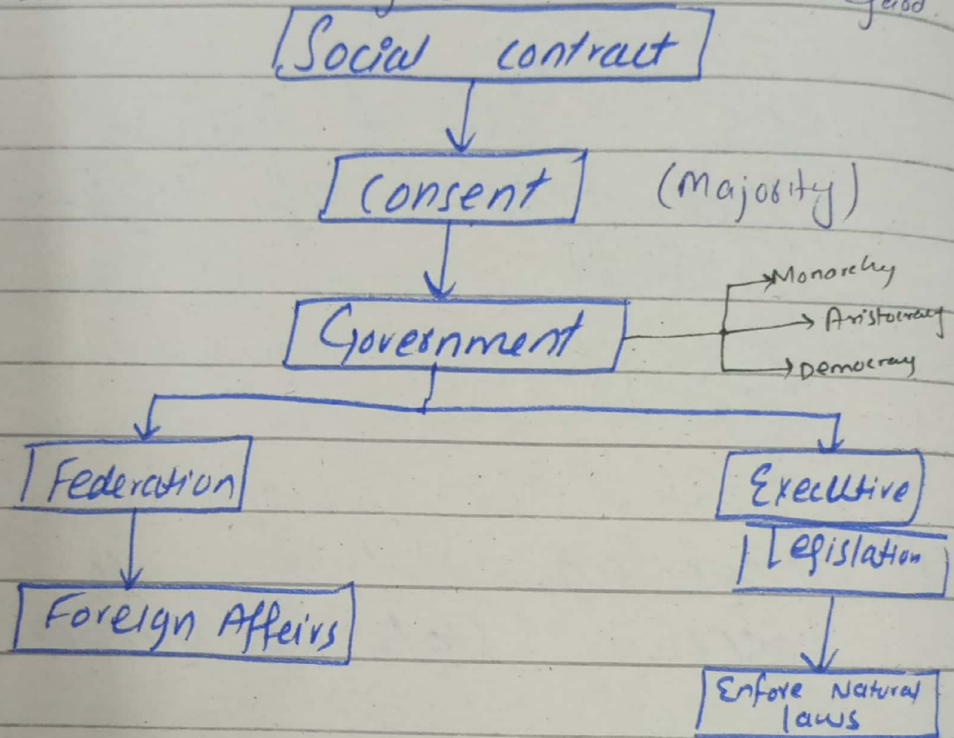
b) Human Nature in Locke's state of nature

He draws positive picture of human nature as he witnessed glorious revolution. He considers human is cooperative, happy and has sympathy for his fellow beings.

c) Social Contract Theory

According to Locke, human in state of nature are happy and they obey natural laws. Owing to concept of private property, there seems chaos and anarchy.

in a state. Everyone interprets law according to his intellect. So, there is an need of social contract who protects these natural laws and brings peace in a state. People give consent to make government in this regard.



He advocates representative government.

4) Rousseau's State of Nature

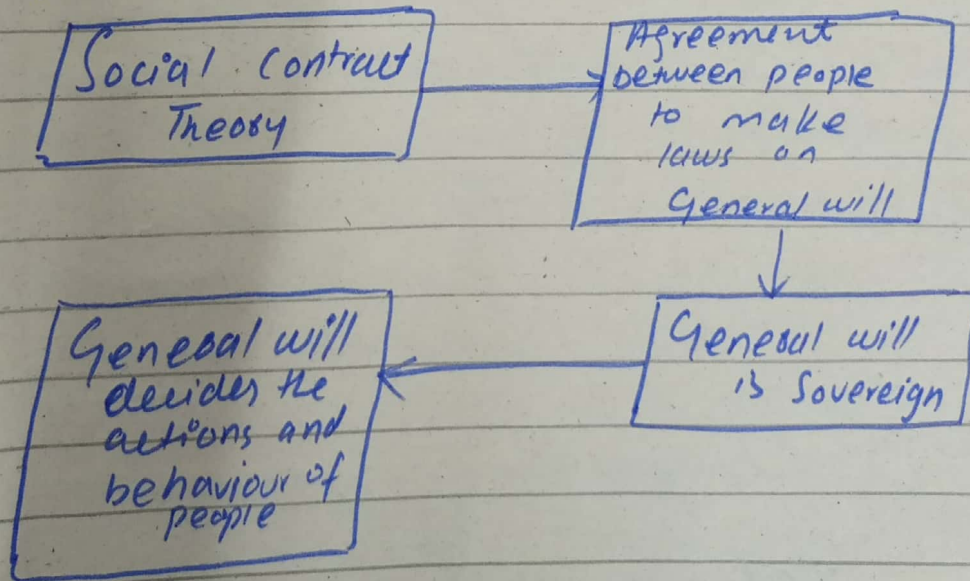
Rousseau's also perceives positive image of state of nature. He considers human in state of nature is free, independent

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and having no fear of future. He is living in a bliss.

Social Contract Theory

When Human is uncivilized, he is happy. But there is conflict in a state when concept of private property originates and his positive attitudes turn into negative attitudes. Private property is the root of all miseries in the state. To attain the peace of state of nature, humans need social contract in which general will is sovereign.



Rousseau gave the concept of popular sovereignty.

Form of Government

He introduced concept of "popular sovereignty". People will make laws by themselves. Government is not established for legislation. It is just an institution for the enforcement of laws.

5) Similarities in the State of Nature of these Philosophers,

- 1) These philosophers find chaos and anarchy in the State of Nature and figure out the reasons.
- 2) They gave their social contracts to curb existing shortcomings.
- 3) Locke and Rousseau consider private property is the reason of all miseries.

6) Differences in the State of Nature of these philosophers

1) They define human nature in the state of nature differently according to their era. For instance, Hobbes finds human selfish and cunning. While Rousseau and Locke find him happy and independent.

2) To end the problems of the state of nature, they give social contract theory where they give different forms of government.

Hobbes	Absolute Monarchy
Locke	Representative Government
Rousseau	Popular sovereignty

7. Conclusions

In a nutshell, these philosophers presented their views on the "state of nature" according to their circumstances and gave their social contract theory to address the problems of state of nature and bring peace and tranquility in a state.

Section - B

3) Do fascism flourishes in a state where democratic principles are weaker than the nationalism. Discuss the enabling conditions for the phenomena in India.

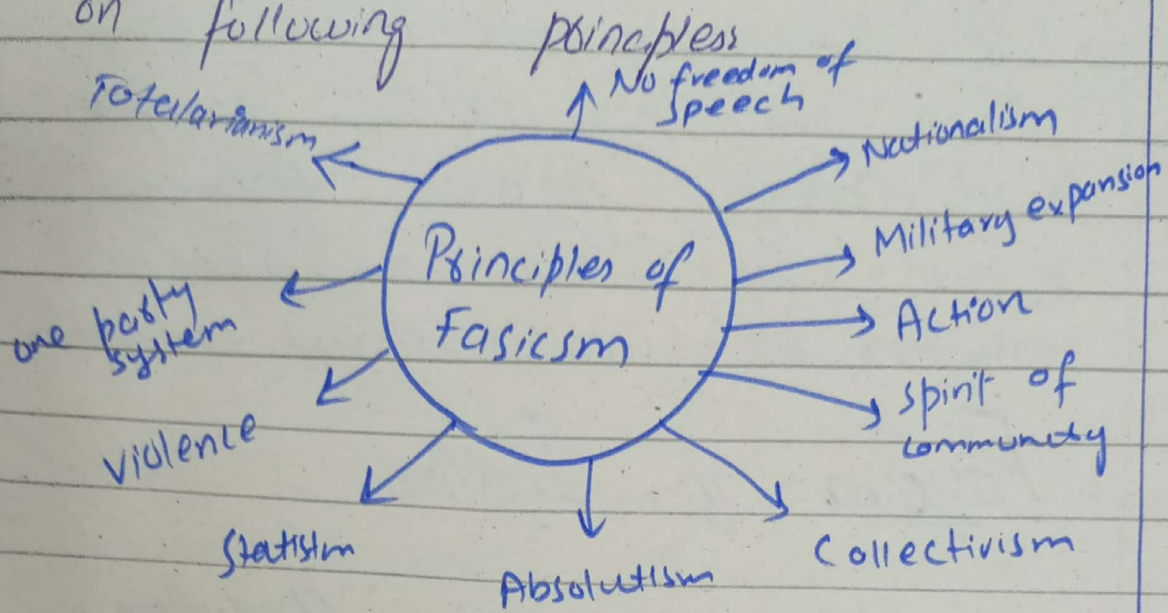
Ans. 1) Introduction.

Fascism ideology is based on principles that advocate nationalism and contradict democratic values. India declares itself as the largest democratic state and secular state. But in reality, growing Hindutva ideology diminishes the democratic values and advocates the principles of fascism.

2) Principles of Fascism

Fascism is a political ideology characterised by nationalism, totalitarianism, expansionist policies, under the leadership of dictator. It was only its peak after the

World was I. It is based on following



3) Democratic Values

Democracy is a rule of majority. People are sovereign in democracy.

Principles of Democracy

- 1) Freedom of speech
- 2) Freedom to live, property
- 3) Equality
- 4) Accountability
- 5) Democratic Rule
- 6) Diplomacy
- 7) Social justice
- 8) Minority Rights
- 9) Right to Movement
- 10) No violence

The above mentioned ^{points} of democracy and fascism show these are two opposite concepts. It means fascism flourishes in a state where democratic principles are weaker than nationalism.

Fascism in India

1) Hindu Nationalism: Hindutava Ideology

Hindutava ideology has deep rooted in India even before independence. The advocates of this ideology considered Muslims, Sikhs and other minorities threat to India. In 1948, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a RSS (Hindutava Organization) affiliated member.

2) Rise of this Ideology in India

This ideology got dominant position when BJP came in politics. Because it advocates this ideology.

3) Events show Rise of Fascism and Decline

of Democratic Values in India

1) Demolition of Babri Masjid
Babri Masjid in India was demolished by extremists to promote Hindutva ideology that shows rise of fascism because it does not treat religious places of other sects of country.

2) Gujarat Riots

Modi, Chairman of BJP, he is staunch supporter of Hindu Nationalism. He was elected as CM of Gujarat in 2002. His defeat was forgone. But he planned a riot between Hindus and Muslims and used it as instrument for victory.

3) Abrogation of Article 370-35A

The Indian PM, Modi gave in power for the second time. He advocates openly fascist activities.

On August 5, 2019, he abrogated the special status of Kashmir and deprived Kashmiri of their own land. It was his expansionist policy that is one major principle of fascism.

4) Violation of Human Rights in Kashmir

India has crossed all limits in violation of basic human rights in Kashmir. An innocent people of Kashmir do not have rights to live, property and movement. They are not allowed to raise their voice for self-determination. All these restrictions show the emergence and fascism in India that fade democratic values.

5) Ban on Hijab

India's fascist government do not notice of its Karnataka state action banned Hijab in educational

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institutions. The followers of Hindutva ideology do not tolerate the traditions of other religions and it is obvious example of fascism.

6) The Citizenship Act 2019
The Indian fascist government passed citizen Act in 2019. According to it Muslims cannot apply for Hindu citizenship. Although, this act is not applicable for other minorities like Christian, etc.

7)

Remarks against Holy Prophet

Even Indian officials statements fuel the fascist ideology in India. Recently, Indian government official remarks against the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) brought outrage across the muslim world.

All above mentioned events show that fascism is flourishing in India and there is obvious decline in democratic values in India due to Hindutava ideology of current government.

5 Conclusion

In a nutshell, fascism flourishes in a country where nationalism is important than democratic values. India is no exception in this regard. There is clear wave of fascism in India that declining democratic values.

7. Discuss the possibilities of the establishment of modern Islamic state in prevailing democratic state. State your opinion with arguments.

1. Introduction

The current democratic system has inherited its principles from Islamic political system. Both systems share many common features, for example, Shura is in Islamic state while the concept of parliament is in democratic state. There is just need to ensure the essence of these features for the establishment of Muslim Islamic state and prosperity of the state.

2. Characteristics of an Islamic

Concept:

To establish a modern Islamic state, first one must know the characteristics of an Islamic concept.

a) Sovereignty of Allah

In current democratic states, sovereignty is usually lies with parliament but in Islamic state, Allah is sovereign.

The Quran and Sunnah is source of law and Shariah is a way of life.

ii) Caliph

In an Islamic State, Caliph must be Muslim. He will fulfill its duties as a deputy of Allah. He elects through consent of intellectual people. Furthermore, he performs his duties according to Islamic teachings.

iii) Shura

Shura is a body of people in an Islamic state who helps caliph in decision making. All matters are carried out through consent of Shura. Allah says for consent to practice administrative affairs.

iv) Equality and Social Justice

The social norms include equality and justice are inevitable for peace of society. In an Islamic State, these are fundamental features. The basic purpose of establishment

of a state is to bring tranquility and peace in a society.

11 Social welfare

Social welfare is an dominant characteristic of an Islamic state.

It is possible through coordinate and harmony among members of society. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) and four caliphs made enormous efforts for social welfare.

3. Characteristics of Democratic State

A democratic state almost possen same characteristics. There is just some difference in name and method.

1) Sovereignty

In democratic state, sovereignty lies with parliament, monarch or with people according to system.

2- Ruler

Ruler is elected by people.

3) Parliament

Parliament is law making body in democratic system. The members of parliament are representatives that are directly elected by people and represent them in parliament.

4) Social Welfare

5) Freedom to speech and Religion

6) Equality and Justice

The all above mentioned characteristics show both systems have same principles and features.

There is need of structural reform to establish an modern Islamic State.

4- Pakistan :- An Islamic Democratic State

Pakistan is an Islamic democratic State. In ~~1973~~^{The} constitution of 1973,

it is clearly mentioned:

- 1) Allah is sovereign
- 2) Ruler will follow Islamic Teaching
- 3) Source of Law: The Quran and Sunnah
- 4) Parliamentary system (Parliament for consent)

Basic Human Rights (Social Welfare)

How Establish Pakistan as an Islamic Modern State.

Following measures are required to develop an Islamic modern state for the welfare of society.

1) Structural Reforms

First and foremost, there is an urgent need to bring structural reforms in existing democratic system. For example, a ruler is elected through consent and majority of people in democratic system. According to an Islamic state, a voter must be educated and intellectual to elect his ruler.

So, there is an urgent need to educate people by bringing structural reforms in relevant institutions.

2) Promote Islamic Teaching

In addition, there is lack of Islamic teachings among people and even among government. The government should encourage scholars to play

their effective role in this regard.

3. Competent Bodies in Parliament

Moreover, parliamentarian occupies responsibility of law making. For establishment of an modern Islamic state, laws should be designed according to Shariat and for the welfare of people. It is only possible when law making bodies are well learned and competent. Furthermore, they are well aware of Islamic teaching and moral values. So, there is need to choose such people who possess these qualities.

Conclusions

In a nutshell, democratic system and Islamic system have common principles. There is only need to bring reforms in methods and structures.