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NOA MOCK (Political Science I)

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Part-II

Section-A

Question-4

Introduction:

Muslim nationalism played a crucial role in shaping the history of sub-continent. It has started in 712 A.D, when Muhammad Bin Qasim of Iraq conquered Sindh. Gradually, Muslim nationalism evolved in subcontinent. From Ghauri dynasty to sultanate of Delhi and from great Mughal empire to present days, Muslim nationalism strongly existed in subcontinent. Basically, the rule of Muslims became possible due to nationalism. As famous philosopher Ibn-e-Khaldun presented this view in detail in his theory of Asbia. Thus, before coming to topic, it is imperative

to have a look on, what is nationalism.

What is nationalism?

According to the Western concept, a people or the masses living inside a defined boundary are called a nation. And the love or patriotism toward that nation is called nationalism. Not only this but also, according to the western nationalism, one living in country is the national of that country whether he belongs to any cast or creed.

However, Muslim concept is contrary to ~~this~~ this. According to Muslim nationalism, all Muslims who believe in Allah and finality of prophethood considered as a nation. political philosophers have also different views on it too, According to Alama Iqbal ^{Muslim} nationalism is beyond boundaries. Similarly, Ibn-e-Khaldun and Plato were touched this concept too.

In Modern states nationalism

is a crucial factor. It plays an important role in functioning and formation of a state.

Evolution of Muslim nationalism in sub-continent

Evolution of Muslim nationalism in subcontinent is briefly given below.

1. Arrival of Muslim nationalism:

In 712 A.D

Muslims under Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh and established Muslim nationalism's cornerstone in sub-continent.

2. Ghaznavi attacks:

From 715-1100 A.D

small portions of subcontinent were under Muslim rule. In 991-1017, Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked subcontinent 17 times and thus remained Muslim presence somehow.

3. Ghauri dynasty:

A brief rule by Ghauris. Basically this was the first established rule of Muslims

in sub-continent.

4. Delhi sultanates:

D. From 1206-1526

A.D., Delhi sultanate ruled sub-continent. During this period five dynasties ruled and Muslim nationalism evolved.

- (a) Slave dynasty
- (b) Khilji dynasty
- (c) Tughluq dynasty
- (d) Sayyid dynasty
- (e) Lodi dynasty

During all these dynasties Muslim nations greatly evolved and ruled remained in Muslim hands.

5. Great Mughal Empire:

Peak of Muslim nationalism in subcontinent. From 1526 to 1858 A.D., this empire ruled sub-continent. During this era, the science, art and other progress of Muslims were remarkable.

Chart below shows the famous Mughal kings role in evolving Muslim Nationalism.

Zahir ul Din Babar
founder of Mughal
Empire in
1526 A.D



Nasir ul din Hamayun
1530-1539 and
from 1555-1556



Suri density
1540-1555

⇒ For a brief
period of 15 year
Suri density
established in
sub continent. But

This was a
crucial period for
evolution of Muslims
nationalism



AKbar the great
1556-1601
Golden period for
Muslim nationalism

→ Empire expanded
greatly.

→ in general but
AKbar's Din-e-Elahi
damaged it as well.



Jahangir
Many areas
such as Deccan
etc conquered-

Shahjahan



Aurangzab
Alauddin

From Baber to Aurangzab, Mughals were
^{not} strong. During this period
 Muslim nationalism evolved greater.
 However later Mughals became
 reason of Mughal's decline.

6. Muslim Nationalism British era:

Throughout the history Muslim
 nationalism remain alive. After
 the rule went into English
 hand people like Sir Sayyad
 keep intact Muslim nationalism
 alive

7. Struggle for independence:

Perhaps this

This was the peak of Muslim nationalism, where all Muslims decided to rise together and demanded a separate homeland for Muslims.

Effects of Muslim Nationalism of on politics of subcontinent

1. Muslim rule established :-

Muslim rule established in subcontinent due to rise of Muslim nationalism.

2. Saved subcontinent from Mongols :-

Mongols were wreaking havoc throughout the world. But during Khalji dynasty Allaudin Khalji never allowed barbaric Mongol to sabotage peace of India.

3. Prosperity, freedom :-

Masses became politically free and economically prosper in subcontinent due to rise and rule of Muslims.

4. Division of subcontinent:

The most important effect of muslim nationalism was division of subcontinent in 1947, when Pakistan arised as an independent state. It was based on muslim nationalism.

5. Formation different political parties:-

Due to muslims, different political parties were arised in British era. The only Indian ^{National} Congress was challenged by Muslims on the bases of nationalism.

Conclusion:-

It can be infer from the ^{above} discussion that Muslim nationalism dramatically evolved in subcontinent and ruled over here for the centuries. It had far reaching effects on politics of subcontinent. The

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division of subcontinent and the
prolong Muslim rule in
subcontinent was because of
rise of Muslim nationalism in
subcontinent.



Question-5

(a) Existential threats to liberal
democracies.

Introduction:

liberal democracies have
are facing numerous threats.
Even though, this era is called
era of democracy and freedom
however, this system is facing some
serious challenges throughout the
world. Liberal theory of state
was expounded by many
philosophers. John Locke was the
first philosopher who gave a
systematic democratic state.

Similarly, John Stuart Mill also strongly advocated liberty. Jean J. Rousseau said man born free but is in chains everywhere. The question is how democracy is facing threats and which threats. Before coming to topic let us analyze what is liberal democracy.

Liberal Democracy; A bird's eye view

As the concept of liberty discussed above through different philosophers point of view. Democracy is a modern day system of governance in which people elect their leaders themselves freely, without any external pressure. So, liberal democracy means, a system in which people elect their representatives by their own choice. This idea was propounded by famous philosopher John Locke where he said that community will elect their representatives.

Existential threats to liberal democracies

1. Populism:

Populism is growing in the world now-a-days which is the biggest threat to liberal democracies. As the populist leader uses public opinion and behaved in a dictatorial way. Today from America to India and from France to Brazil everywhere one can witness populist politics. This is an existentialist threat to the liberal democracies.

2. Giant Tech Companies:

Giant Tech companies such as X (formerly Twitter), Facebook and Apple etc are another cause of down falling liberal democracies today. Through these giant companies elections are being rigged. For example, in 2016 elections of the United States of America, were accused of rigging by opposition. Besides this public opinion dangerously moulded by these companies, encouraging

populism and dictatorship while a reason for declining liberal democracies.

3. Military dictators:-

Military dictators have been a main cause of toppling democracies in the world from ancient times. For example rise of Hitler and Mussolini. Similarly today, numerous democratic countries are being ruled by dictators, such as Myanmar, Gabon, Niger and many more.

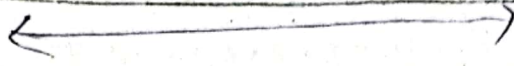
4. Authoritarian rules:-

The authoritarian rules like in Russia and China and North Korea are a threat to liberal democracies.

Conclusion :-

Cutting long story short Authoritarian rules, military dictators and populism, etc are the main existential threats to

to the liberal democracies in the world.



b-

Absolute Sovereignty ::

Introduction :-

Absolute sovereignty concept was expounded by Thomas Hobbes. According to Hobbes a Leviathan should have all the powers of a state. Basically, ~~there~~ Hobbes time was a time of turmoil in Europe. Everyone was judge, jury and executioner ~~himself~~. As Hobbes said that My mother birth twins myself and the fear. So to make peace in country, he proposed concept of Absolute sovereignty.

Hobbes views on absolute sovereignty

According to Thomas Hobbes

absolute sovereignty should have following properties.

1. Absolute:-

It means whole power should be with sovereign.

2. Irrevocable:-

According to Hobbes sovereignty is 'irrevocable' means once given to a sovereign cannot be backed.

3. Indivisibility:-

This means sovereignty cannot be divided. If divided the essence of sovereignty will be lost.

4. Eternal:-

Sovereignty cannot end unless sovereign itself exist not.

5. Irreparable:-

Once lost or broken cannot be repaired. It is one of the most important correct

6. Non binding:-

In Absolute Sovereignty there is binding. Sovereign is

and can do whatever want.

7. All powerful.

According to concept of absolute sovereignty, the ruler or sovereign is all powerful.

Conclusion:

Absolute sovereignty is not a good idea in modern democracy. However, during the time of Thomas Hobbes the situation of England in particular and Europe in general were dilapidated. Thus, considering those time and its need Hobbes concept of Absolute sovereignty was quite correct. Perhaps without which it was not possible to achieve peace at that time.



Section-B

Question- 6

Introduction:

In modern nation states, the role of political parties, pressure groups and Lobbies are essential. Basically, political change and revolution in a state cannot occur without these factors. Political parties are organized entity. They have a hierarchy and proper structure meant to achieve political powers. Pressure groups are the interest group who try to convert government policy in their favours. Similarly, Lobbies are experts who knew all the working and process of government machineries. Sometimes they are even part of government. They try to convert government policies accordingly.

How political change and Revolution occur in states

As mentioned political change

and revolution in a state occur due to political parties pressure groups and lobbies. Following paragraphs illustrate this phenomena.

1. Role of political parties in bringing political change and Revolution in a state

A. Mould public Opinion.

As public opinion in modern states matter a lot. And political parties using this tool for bringing any revolution or change in political landscape of country.

B. Bring political changes through parliament

This is another way ~~also~~ ^{through} to which political parties bring change in a state. For example in Amendment in Constitution etc. Similarly in the UK Brexit, etc brought by parties through parliament.

D. Protest, agitation and mass gatherings are other ways political parties bring political change or sometimes revolution in any state.

2. Role of Pressure groups to bring a change or a revolution in a state

Pressure groups also bring change by pressurising government and sometimes by moulding public opinion so there are two important ways a pressure group bring a change in a state!

A. Pressurising government to pass such laws.

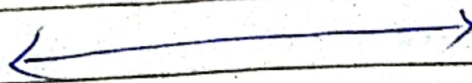
B. By moulding and propagating public opinion.

3. Role of Lobbies in bringing political change and revolution in a state

- A- Changing government policies through influencing its majority members.
- B- Using different interest and pressure groups.
- C- Through effecting foreign policy of a state.
- D- Disturbing relations of govt through with other states.

Conclusion:

To cut long story short, the role of political parties, lobbies and pressure group play an important role in a bringing a political change and a revolution as discussed above.



Question-7

Introduction:

Free and fair elections are the fundamental requirement for a democratic political system. It is the basic essence of democracy. The role of public through ballot boxes is inevitable for a functioning democracy. As democracy means the government representatives should be elected by the people independently. So, whenever, free and fair elections are not held there a democratic government cannot work successfully. It can be observed from all those states who are experiencing. For example, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are suffering governance issues due to this. However, those states where democracy is function, they are economically

politically prosper.

Why democratic political system cannot work successfully without free and fair elections.

1. Political instability:-

In such a state, political stability cannot be established, because every party who lost will agitate, protest and does not leave the government properly. This can be well witnessed in all those states where this phenomena exists including Pakistan.

2. Governance issues:-

Also, in such a state good governance is not possible because capable leaders cannot come. There will political moras. So, there would be governance issues where free and fair elections not held.

3. Corruption:-

The leaders who come through rigging, they will have

no care of common masses.
They will do corruption. That's why,
democratic system cannot
work properly.

4. Economic prosperity:

Economic prosperity
is not possible in such a
state where corruption is rampant,
ruler came through rigging
election. Thus, democratic cannot
function in such a state. Business
community will have uncertain.

In short, present system of Pakistan
and present situation are a best
example in this regard.

5. Violation of constitution:

Basically, free
and fair elections are a demand
of constitution. When constitution
of a country doesn't followed
there democracy is not possible.

6. Elections, a basic pillar of democracy.

Elections being essence
of a democracy, if denied

is basically the denial of democracy itself. Thus elections and that too free and fair are necessary for a functioning democratic state.

Conclusion:

There is no denying the fact that democratic political system cannot function successfully without free and fair elections. As discussed the essence of democracy is transparent elections. Similarly, only elected leaders can lead and run the country. In short, free and fair elections are a panacea for all the problems of a state democratic state.

