

Political Science - I

Subjective Part II

Section A

Q2

A: Introduction:

Aristotle is a renowned Greek political scholar known for his pioneering contribution to the politics of science. There are multiple functions of state that are the duty of the state and rights of the public. The fundamental functions of state include the promotion of goodness of the people by providing them education, secure territory, acknowledging the citizenship and political needs of a man. Thus, state holds paramount importance in providing the basic rights and fulfilling the political and ^{moral} needs of the citizens.

B: A cursory Outlook at the life and ^{moral} needs of the citizens. Philosophical achievements of Aristotle:

Aristotle is a highly celebrated Greek philosopher who is known as the **father of political philosophy**. He founded a school of philosophy, Lyceum, in Athens. His political ideas are influenced by the views of his mentor, Aristotle, Plato.

He is acknowledged for his theory of state and political realism. Dante has praised him in these words,

"Aristotle is the master of those who know."

c: Aristotle's theory of the ends and Functions of the state:

The theory of the ends and functions of the state throw light on the necessity of a state.

a) Aristotle's Nature of Polis:

Aristotle was a realist who advocated the idea of polis - contrary to the utopia of Plato.

Aristotle - Polis (political unit as the city)
He states that the polis is the center of human civilization.

"Our own observation tells us that every polis is a community (or association) of persons formed a view to some good purpose."

Aristotle.

b) State is the necessary need of Man:

Every state is divided into elements. i.e. quality and quantity. The function of a state is to ensure balance between oligarchic character of quality and democratic character of democracy.

"He who does not live in a state or who does not need a state is either a beast or a god."

c) State fulfills the political needs of Man:

Aristotle calls the state a political association that serve the promotion of good and noble actions. A ^{state} must provide political needs to "manas,

"Man is a political animal."

d) State is bound to provide Education

Aristotle suggests that in a realist polis, education is controlled by state and its purpose is to make men good. According to him, there is no room for private education.

"Education, according to Aristotle, must be state-controlled so that men may be trained for virtue."

e) state must ensure rights to all:

It is the primary function of a state to prevent violence or misappropriation of property. Aristotle believed in the rule of law for everyone as he support a realist society. Thus, the state must ensure that nobody is above law.

"Aristotle believes in the rule of law."

f) state must entitle the right of property to the citizens.

Furthermore, Aristotle allowed citizens to have private property and the state must not put any hindrance in the private ownership. The state should divide the property so there is no discrimination.

"The supreme good... must be the object of the most sciences - science of politics."

h) state must serve a moral purpose:

According to Aristotle, state must serve the purpose of morality and goodness by educating the masses and protecting their rights.

"state should enhance, common goods security and justice and promotion of virtues."

A good state serve the social, judicial, educational functions and services to its citizens.

(i) State and Citizenship:

The functions of a state are not based on collective goodness of citizens as Aristotle divided the society into ^{two major} sections. According to ^{his} division, the state should give the status of citizenship ^{only} to native-made citizens.

Full Citizens

Men

Nobles

Native Men

Slaves

Children

Women

Slaves

Foreign people

old citizens.

"only native born adult males are eligible for citizenship."

(i) State should secure territory and control population

Furthermore, state is responsible to secure the territory and control the population of its people. He provides the

• realistic data and demographical conditions that should be attained by a state in order to survive itself.

"The population should be between 15,000 - 100,000 while territory should be neither too large nor too small."

Conclusion:

It is concluded that Aristotle, the pioneering political thinker, has outlined various functions of a state. These functions are related to the welfare and promotion of goodness in the society. Aristotle believes that man is highly dependent on society for its existence thus state must perform various functions to satisfy its citizens. The leading functions of a state include education, promotion of good virtue, protection of territory, providence of basic rights to all and assurance of rule of law. These functions outlined by Aristotle are guidelines for the modern democracies to follow in order to achieve the ideal realist state of Aristotle.

Q.3

A: Introduction:

Al-Mawardi is the iconic name in the evolution of Muslim political ideology. He is celebrated the pioneer Muslim thinker because of the introduction of science of politics in Islam. His entire political philosophy is based on the tenets of Islam and is supported by the real and authentic examples of Caliphs of Islam. Moreover, he advocated his political ideas by referring to the teachings of Holy Quran. His ideology emphasise the role of caliphate which is necessary to ensure justice and public welfare. He is the first one to highlight the role of religion in politics.

B: A cursory sketch of Al-Mawardi's life:

Al-Mawardi was a forefather of the Muslim political ideology as he highlighted the paramount functions of the Caliphate, *imamat* and *wazirat*.

Birth: 972

Famous Writings: 1) Al Ahkam at Sultaniyah

2) Dawarun al wazarat

3) Nasihat al Muluk.

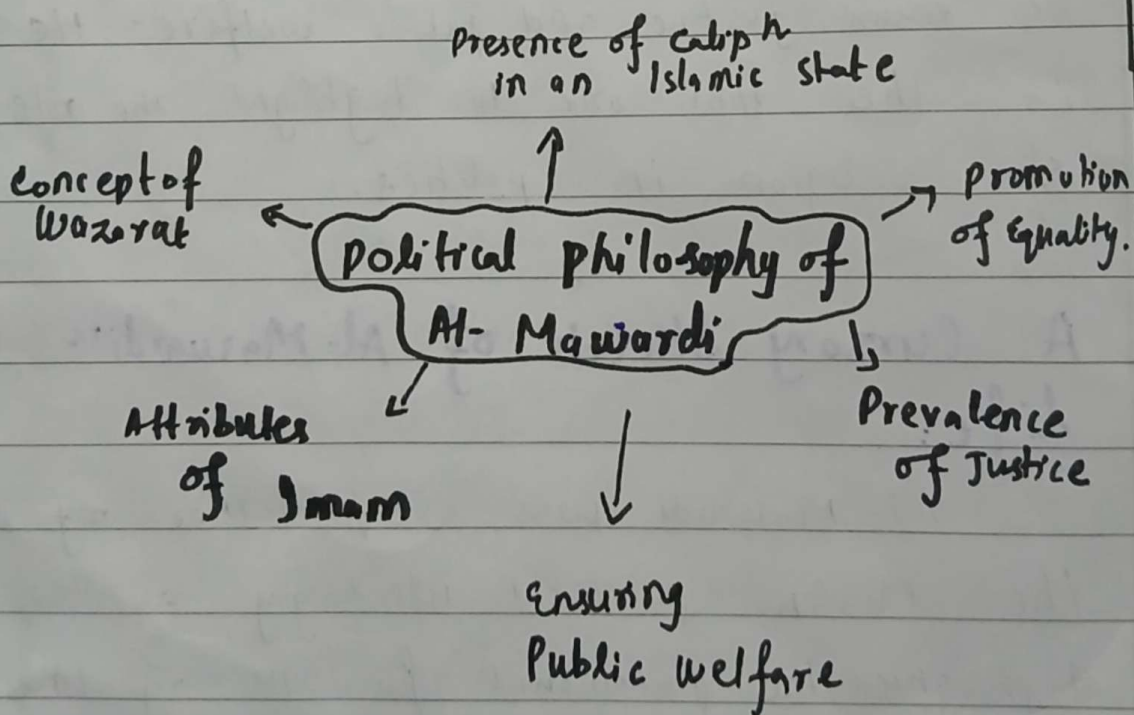
Profession: 1) He was associated with the profession of law and Jurisprudence.

2) He was a chief Justice in the era of Abbasid caliph.

Death: 1058

C: Core ideas of Mawardi:

Al-Mawardi's political ideas are highly profound that focus on the duties of wazir, Imam and a caliph.



D: Theory of state by Al-Mawardi:

The theory of state has the following tenets;

a) Concept of Caliphate in an Islamic State:

The philosophy of Al-Mawardi is based on Islamic ideology. According to him, there must be a caliph to govern the state according to the principles of Islam.

After the death of prophet ﷺ , Caliphs;

1) Hazrat Abu Bakar

2) Hazrat Umer

3) Hazrat Usman

4) Hazrat Ali,

regulated the Islamic state.

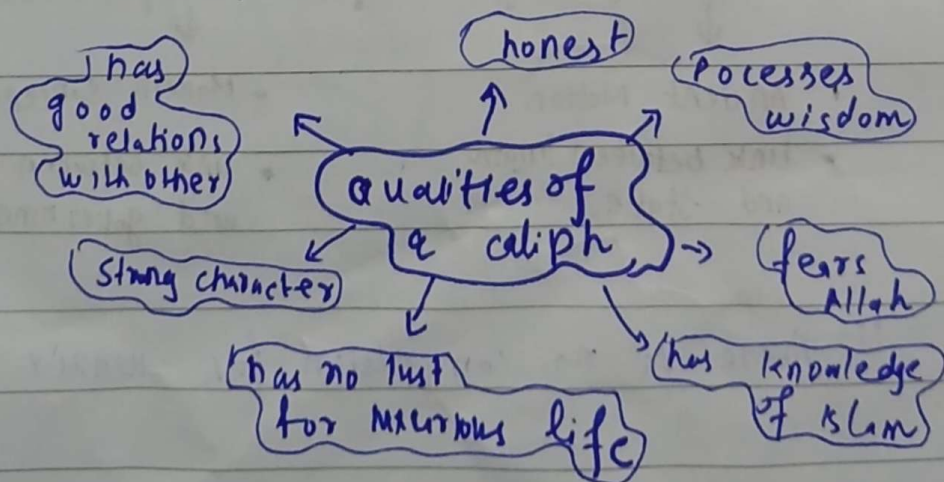
The postulates of the "theory of Imamah" of Al-Mawardi aligns with the directions of Holy Quran as Allah says,

"obey the Allah, his prophet and those in authority among you."

[Al-Quran.]

b) Attributes of a Caliph:

The caliph must possess these qualities.



c) Duties of a Caliph:

Al-Mawardi has explained the following duties of a caliph;

- 1- establishment of Islamic state
- 2- protection of Shariah
- 3- Ensurance of welfare of state.

Concept of Wazarat by Al-Mawardi

Al-Mawardi highlighted the role of social justice and equality through his theory of wazarat. The establishment of wazarat is for the sake of sharing responsibility between Imam and his subordinate wazir.

"Prophet Musa (A.S.) appointed his brother Prophet Haroon (A.S.) as his Wazir."

Al-Mawardi

a) Types of Wazarat

Wazarat of Delegation
↓

- Ancient Notion
- Link between Imam and state

Wazarat of Execution
↓

- Modern Concept
- Link between state and government

There is no compulsion for wazir

to be a muslim, a non muslim can be appointed as the wazir of execution."

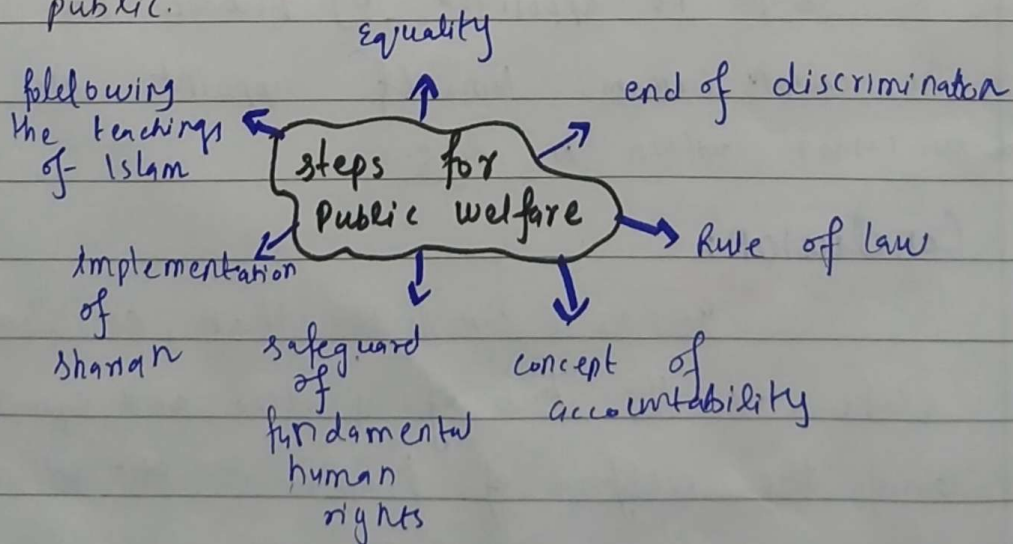
Justice in Islamic state:

Islam believes in the prevalence of justice in society through the assurance of equality. Al-Mawardi advocated that an Islamic state is a just state where justice is available to all. He quotes the reference of duran, "And decide right and wrong between them through justice and not on your own desire."

[Al-duran]

Providence of Welfare to Public:

According to the political philosophy of Al-Mawardi, an Islamic state ensures welfare to public.



Democratic form of governance:

Islam has discouraged monarchy and dictatorship. Al-Mawardi, too, was a staunch believer of democracy in Islamic state where conflicts are resolved

"And they (Muslims) decide their ^{through} consensus matter through mutual consensus"

(Al-durr)

Personal Liberty to People:

In an Islamic state, people have liberty to personal choice. The caliph himself is chosen by the people. Thus, Islam provides justice and equality to all.

Selection of a caliph:

The selection of caliph is done by two ways. These ways predict the assurance of equality in an Islamic state.

- a) The caliph is appointed by public or
- b) The caliph (imam) himself appoints his successor within his life.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that, an Islamic state is the hub of justice and equality and the welfare of people is the ultimate concern of the state. Al-Mawardi emphasized

the concept of caliphate by highlighting the duties and functions of a caliph. Furthermore, he elaborates the necessity of justice and public welfare in the Islamic state which is promoted through good governance. Al-Muwardi advocated his ideas through the references of religion. Thus, he narrates that religion is the part of politics and a good political system is based on the teachings of religion.

Q.8

A: **Introduction:**

Fascism, the blind autocratic rule, is surging in subcontinent due to the rise of strong nationalism and dominance of weak democratic reign. The decline in the democratic culture in the south Asia has promoted lawlessness which has a huge contribution in the rise of fascism. The South Asian countries including Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Bangladesh are experiencing surge in fascism and it is becoming impossible to put a brake before the mighty nationalism. Also, the weakening political culture is paving ways to the development of fascism in ~~and~~ South Asia.

B: Political Situation of South Asia:

The political situation of South Asia is devoid of democratic character. It is an exposure to two dominant trends ^{prevalent} right now,

- 1) Strong Nationalism
- 2) Weak Democratic Values.

C: Rule of undemocratic culture in the form of fascism in South Asia

The political narrative of South Asia is guided by undemocratic culture as it inculcates extremism, political led decisions, violence on opposition etc. These undemocratic practices have given birth to fascism in South-Asia.

a) Rigid Taliban Regime in Afghanistan:

In Afghanistan, the true democratic spirit is hard to ~~more~~ find. The talibans are involved in strengthening their roots instead of focusing on the ^{true purpose of their} regime.

Like any fascist rule, Afghanistan is using all means to derail its enemies implicitly or explicitly. Furthermore, there is no room for negotiations in Afghanistan.

b) Vague Democratic Rule in Pakistan

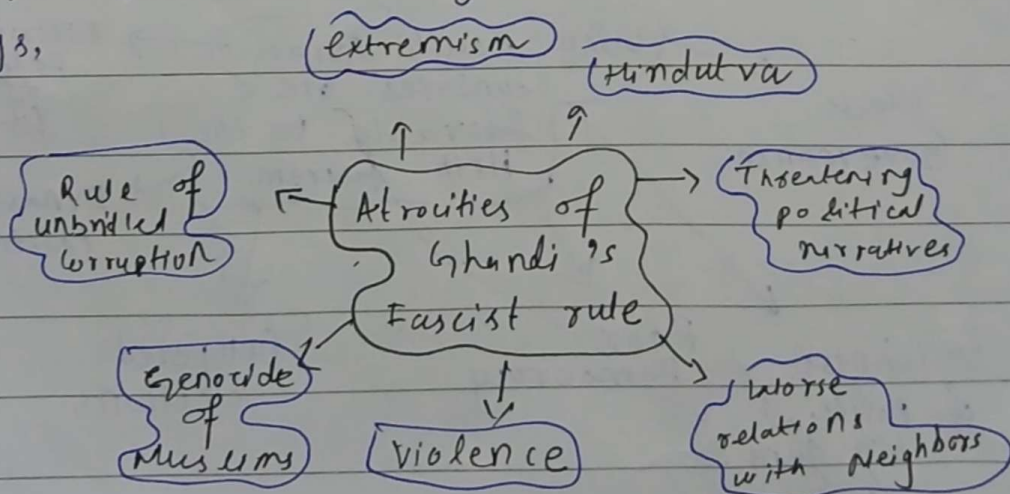
In Pakistan, fascism is surging as democracy has lost its true essence. The ruling party adopts all means to paralyze the ^{its} political foes. The politics of interest is the only narrative of democratic rulers in Pakistan.

"The state of Pakistan is continuously facing the threat of democratic instability because electoral process has lost its integrity."

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c) Fascist Regime of Narendra Modi in India:

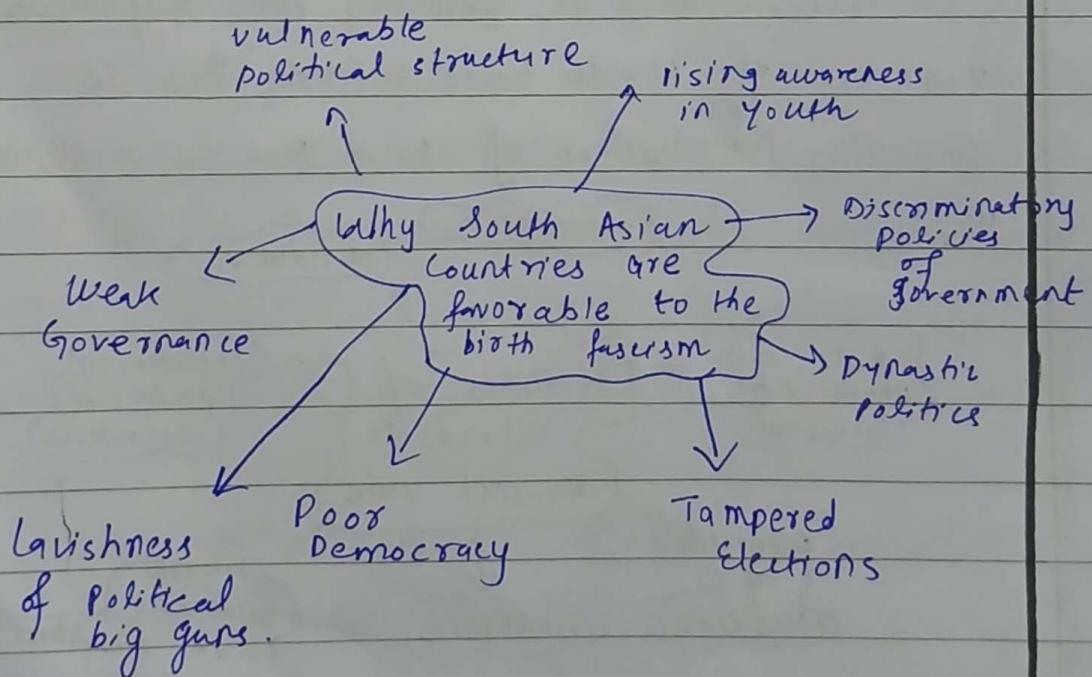
India is the harbinger of fascism in subcontinent as it is promoting the self-centered narrative of Hindu-based politics. This is impacting the ^{political} horizon of South-Asia in multiple ways,

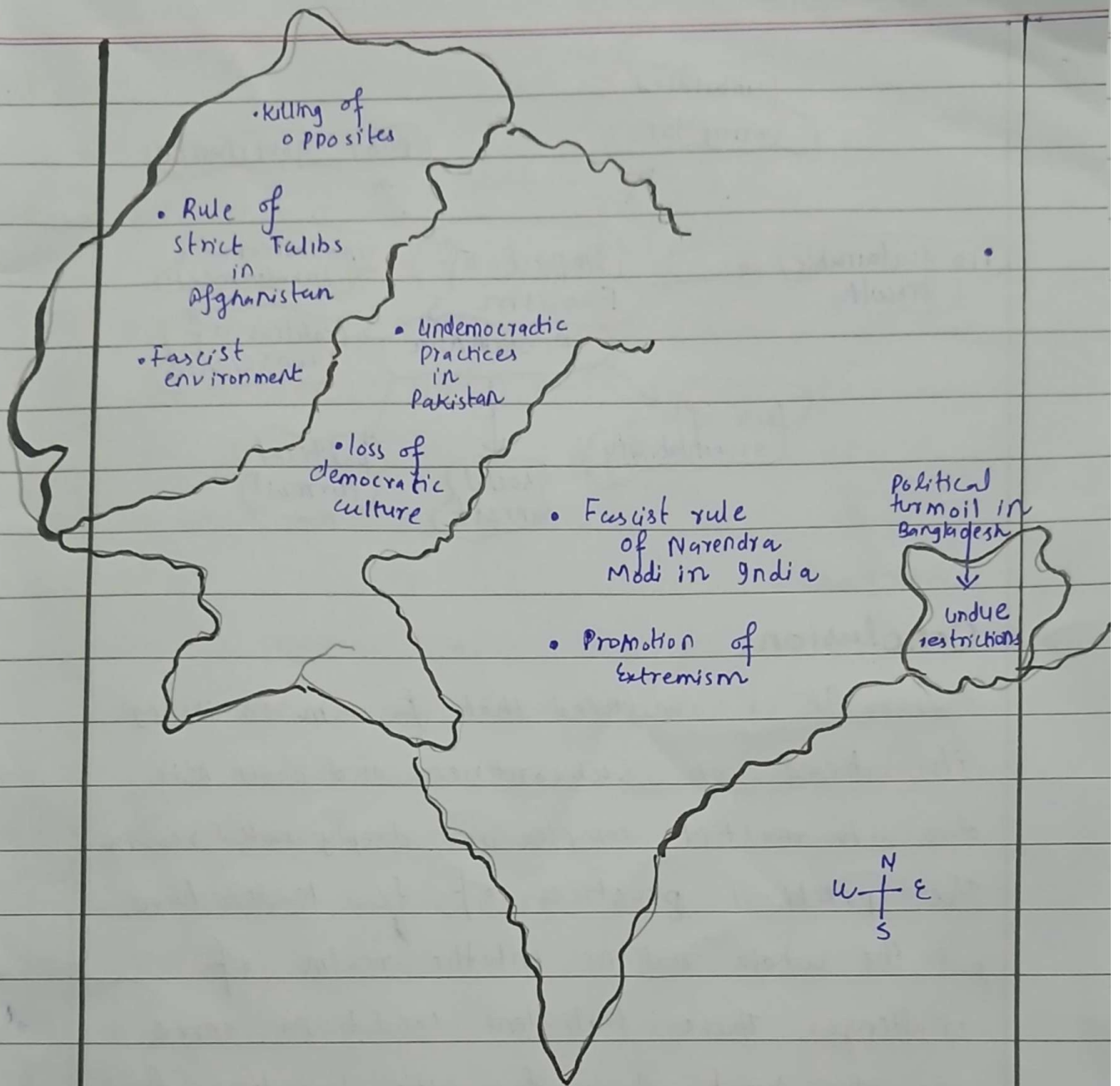


d) Long Tenure of Autocratic Rule of Sheikh Haseena in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh has remained under the long tenure of fascism under the so-called leadership of Sheikh Haseena Wajid. However, the might of strong nationalism has shattered the fascist rule which has snatched the basic liberties of the public. Thus, South Asia is the explicit example of rise of fascism.

D: South Asian Countries breeds Fascism due to their overwhelmingly strong Nationalism:

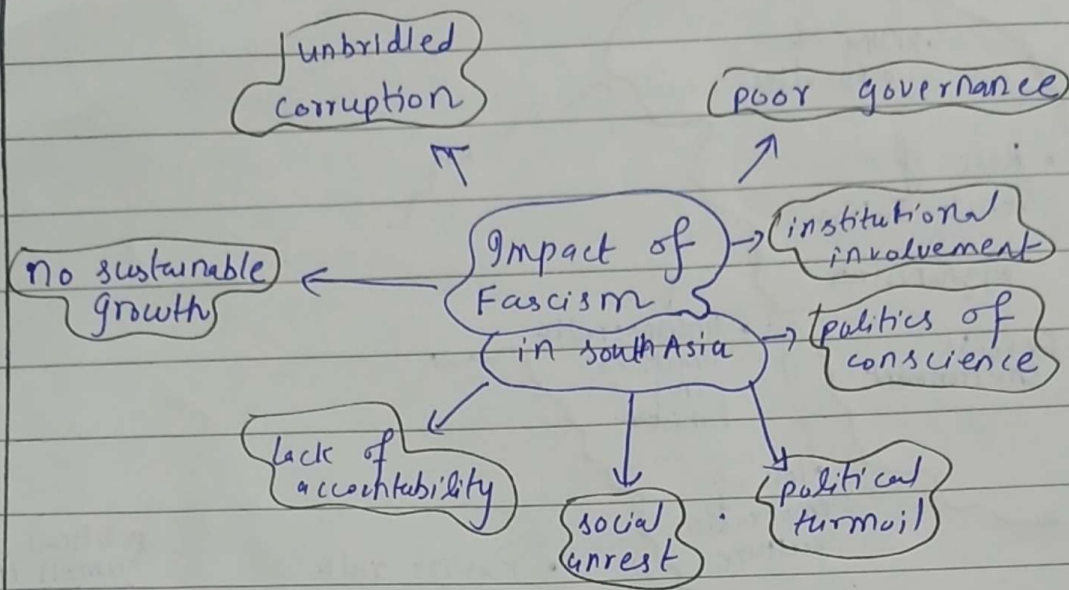




ε: Impacts of Fascist Rule in subcontinent

The overwhelming nationalism in the people of subcontinent has give air to fascism which has impacted the subcontinent circumstances in the following ways.

- 1) Surge in Hatred Politics
- 2) Rise in extremism (Akaund Bharat)
- 3) Toppling of long ^{lived} regimes



Conclusion:

It is concluded that fascism is rising its head in subcontinent and South Asia due to multiple complex and deeply rooted reasons. The political practices of few leaders have put the whole nations into the realm of challenges. These turbulent conditions serve as the best place for the breeding of fascism. Today, the countries of South Asia has snatching personal liberties from public, using state offices for personal gains, taking advantage of their powers to target the opponents. Thus, the rise of corrupt and undemocratic leadership and awareness of youth have promoted fascism in South Asia.

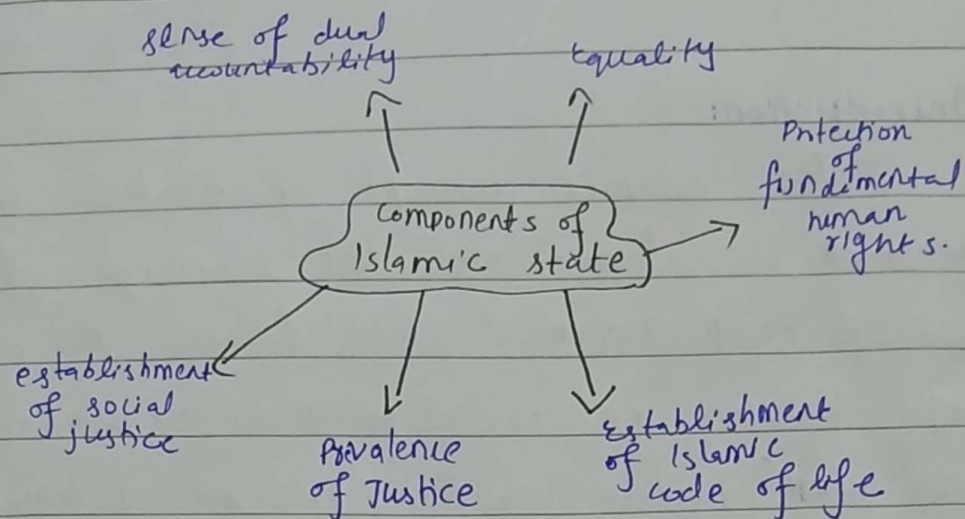
Q.7

A: Introduction:

The Islamic concept of state and ummah is based on the teachings of Quran and Sunnah. Islamic state follows the principles of Shariah in social, political, economic as well as justice system. In an Islamic state equality is prevalent. The entire Muslim community across the globe is called ummah. In current scenario, OIC has played its significant role in establishment of true Islamic state in its true spirit as well as ensuring unity among the Muslim nations.

B: Islamic concept of state and ummah:

The Islamic concept of state is based on teachings of Quran, Sunnah of prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Shariah. The eminent features of Islamic state are inclusive and respect the dignity of all communities and ethnicities.



Tenets of

↑ Islamic Concept of state:

It is based on the teachings of Islam, Islam is a universal religion that provides eternal guidance in all affairs of life. As Allah Almighty says,

"Islam is the complete code of life."

a) Equality in Islamic state:

In an Islamic state, all human beings are treated equally without any discrimination, on the basis of color, caste, creed or race. Allah states you in Holy Quran.

"And we have created you from one man and woman."

[Al-duran]

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Prophet (P.B.U.H) has also clarified the concept of equality in Islam.

"An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor ~~any~~ ^{non-} Arab, similarly white is not superior to black nor black is superior to white except upon piety."

b- Establishment of Islamic Code of Life.

In an Islamic state, all the state matters are decided according to Shariah. Any violation of Islamic principles is treated with iron hands. Allah states in Quran,

"In Quran, there is guidance for you all."

c- Rule of Law:

In an Islamic state, there is prevalence of rule of law, No one is above the law. even the head of the state is held accountable by the public and judiciary for his action.

Caliph Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) says,

"If you find me governing you according to teachings of Islam choose me as your leader, and if you find me deviant from

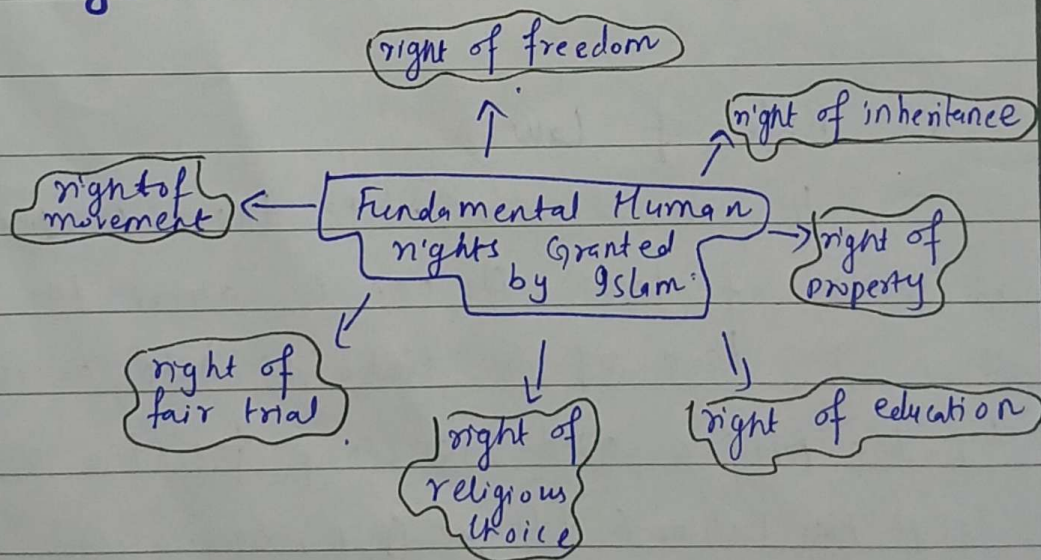
the teachings of Islam, then remove me as the head of the state."

d) Prevalence of Justice:

In an Islamic state, justice is available to all without any discrimination. The most evident example is of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ who said,

"Even Fatima, daughter of Muhammad (S.A.W) could have committed theft, I would have cut her hand."

e) Protection of fundamental human rights:



It is clarified in Quran, that Islam is a religion of tolerance.

"There is no compulsion in religion."

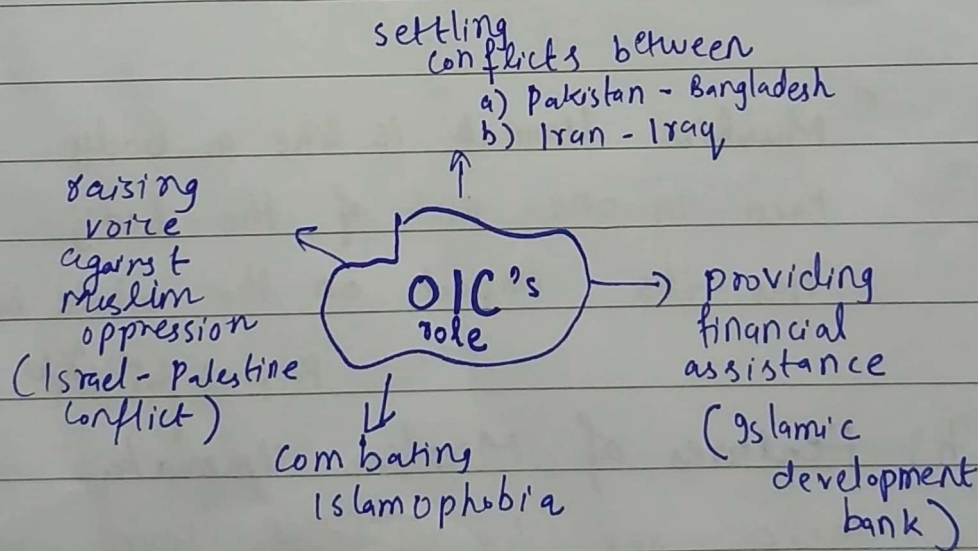
(Al-Quran)

Role of OIC in Development of Modern Political System:

OIC, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, is an unitary organization of Muslim nation. The purpose of OIC is to foster emotions of unity and equality based on the teachings of Islam.

OIC has played a significant role in establishment of a political system according to the teachings of Islam.

Contributions of OIC in Unifying Muslim Ummah



Impacts of Contribution of OIC

The joint efforts of the member countries of OIC have improved the

(7)

Situation of Muslim Ummah in following ways:

- 1) strengthening Muslim world
- 2) Economic stability of Muslim Nation
- 3) Promotion of real meaning of Islam
- 4) Safeguard of Muslim against violence

Conclusion:

It is concluded that, Islam is a universal religion that provides an insight to every matter of life including the affairs of state. Moreover, the community of Muslims is strengthened due to the concept of Ummah which advocates the mutual existence of all Muslims. Moreover, the Islamic state is based on the system of social, political economic principles. The entire Muslim community, guided by OIC, is eager to implement unity and peace among the Muslims across the globe.
