

Section - A

Q → The state or political community, which is the highest of all, and which embraces all the rest, aims at good in a greater degree than any other, and at the highest good. Discuss the functions and responsibility of the state in the light of this statement of Aristotle?

our Introduction and conclusion are too short and myopic.

dangling and poor structure.

You failed to answer the asked part of the question. Add more substance in your argumentation.

. Please work on structure and be focused in your answers

Every state is a community of some kind, and every community is established with a ~~few~~ view to some good; for mankind always act in order to obtain that which they think good. But, if all

Communities aim at some good, the state or political community which is the highest of all, and which embraces all the rest, aims, and in a greater than any other, at the highest good.

Functions of the State:-

Aristotle believed that that state, or political community, is the highest form of human association. He argued that: the state aims at the highest good, which is the common good of all its citizens. In his work 'Politics', Aristotle outlined several key functions of the state:

- Justice and Equality:-

Aristotle saw the state as a means to ensure justice and equality among citizens. He believed that the state should strive to distribute resources and opportunities fairly, preventing the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. He famously stated, "Justice is the constant and perpetual will be render to each his due".

2- Order and security:-

The state, according to Aristotle, is responsible for maintaining order and security within its borders. It involves enforcing laws, protecting citizens from external threats, and ensuring the stability of society. He emphasized the importance of a strong and effective government to prevent chaos and disorders.

3- Fostering virtue and Education:-

Aristotle believed that the state plays a crucial role in promoting virtue and education among its citizens. He argued that a good state should cultivate good character and moral habits in its citizens. Education, he believed, is essential for developing virtuous individuals and ensuring the well-being of the state.

Providing Common goods:-

The state, as the highest form of human association, should strive to provide for the common

good of its citizens. It includes ensuring basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare, as well as promoting the economic prosperity and well-being of the community. Aristotle emphasized the importance of balance and moderation in the pursuit of the common good.

5. Dividing Society and property:-

Aristotle recognized that societies are naturally divided into two types of classes i.e. 'citizen' and 'Slaves'. On the basis of their wealth and property. He argued that the state should aim to prevent extreme inequality and ensure that the distribution of property is just and fair. However, he also acknowledged the importance of private property as a source of motivation and economic activity.

Aristotle's vision of the state was one of the community that promotes justice, equality, order, virtue, and the common good. He believed that the state plays a vital role in shaping the character of its citizens and ensuring that well-being a society as a whole.

Q.No.3:-

Al Mawardi's core ideas of his political philosophy, emphasizes on the caliphate, justice and public welfare continues to influence the discourse on governance and the role of religion in Politics.
Elaborate

Introduction:-

Al-Mawardi was an Islamic scholar who lived in the 11th century. He is considered one of the most influential figures in Islamic legal theory and political thought. His works covered a wide range of topics including Islamic law, governance, and the theory of the caliphate. His contributions to Islamic legal scholarship and political science continue to be studied and debated today.

The Caliphate:-

Al-Mawardi believed that the Caliphate the leadership of the Muslim community was essential for maintaining order and unity in the Muslim world. He argued that the Caliph, or leader should be a person of strong moral

Character who follows Islamic law.

This leader was not just a political figure but also a spiritual guide. Al-Mawardi emphasized that the caliph's main job was to ensure that Islamic teachings were followed in all aspects of life, including governance.

He wrote in his famous book **Al-Akham al-Sultaniyya** ("The Ordinances of Government") that "The Caliphate is the cornerstone of the Islamic order, and without it, the religion cannot be fully implemented."

- Justice:-

Justice was a central theme in Al-Mawardi's political philosophy. He believed that a just government was one that ruled according to Islamic law and treated all its citizens fairly. He stressed that the rules should be just in all matters, from handling disputes to distributing wealth.

Al-Mawardi often quoted the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, who said that "A single day under a just ruler is better than sixty years of worship." This saying

Shows how important justice was to Al-Mawardi and why he believed it was a ruler's duty to ensure fairness in society.

3 - Public Welfare:-

Al-Mawardi also emphasized the importance of public welfare, which means taking care of the needs of the people. He believed that the government should work to improve the well-being of its citizens, providing them with security, education, and opportunities to prosper.

In his writings, Al-Mawardi explained that the ruler should be like a shepherd caring for his flock, making sure that everyone is safe and their needs are met. He wrote "The ruler must be vigilant in safeguarding the interests of the people, for in their welfare lies the strength of the state."

Lasting Influence:-

Al-Mawardi's ideas about the caliphate

justice and public welfare continue to influence discussions on governance and the role of religion in politics. His work reminds us that a government should not only maintain order but also ensure that justice is served and that the people's needs are met. His teachings offer a framework for thinking about how religion can guide political leadership to create a fair and prosperous society.

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Section - B

Q. NO. 8:-

Countries with strong nationalism but weak democratic values can breed an undemocratic culture in the form of fascism. Discuss the enabling conditions for fascism with reference to states in South Asia.

Fascism is a political ideology that emphasizes strong centralized control, often led by the dictatorial leader, combined with aggressive nationalism. ~~When countries have strong nationalist sentiments but weak democratic values, there is a risk of developing undemocratic cultures, which can lead to fascism.~~

In South Asia, some states exhibit these enabling conditions, particularly where political systems are marked by authoritarian tendencies, limited civil liberties, and the suppression of dissent. Bangladesh provides a relevant case study in light of the crackdown on the job reform quota movement.

Condition for Fascism in South Asia:-

1- Strong Nationalism and Authoritarianism:-

In countries where people are really proud of their country and think it is the most important thing, the government often puts the country's unity and power above people's rights and freedom. This can lead to a government that is very strict and does not allow people to disagree, because they see it as a danger to the country.

In Bangladesh, people have been using strong feelings of nationalism to get more power, even if it means taking away people's freedom. The government has become more and more strict, stopping people from opposing them or speaking freely. This can make the country become more like a fascist country, where the govt has complete control.

2- Weak Democratic Institutions:-

For fascism to take root, democratic institutions must be weak or undermined. It includes a lack of checks and balances, an independent judiciary, and

Free and fair elections. In Bangladesh, democratic institutions have been under pressure, with allegations of election rigging and the manipulation of the judiciary to serve the interests of those in power. When democratic institutions are weakened, it becomes easier for authoritarian leaders to centralize power and freedom, creating fertile ground for fascism.

- Suppression of Dissent:-

A key feature of fascism is the suppression of dissent and opposition. In Bangladesh, the response to the job reform quota movement is a clear example of this trend. The movement began as a peaceful protest by students and young people demanding reforms in the govt job quota system, which they argue was unfair and discriminatory. However, the govt responded with heavy handed tactics, including the use of police force, arrest, and

intimidation to silence the protesters.

This suppression of legitimate grievances reflects a broader pattern where dissent is not tolerated, and the government resorts to authoritarian measures to maintain control.

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