

Introduction.

Aristotle, the Father of Poli

Aristotle in Context

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Classification of
State

IDEOLOGY

Realism

INFLUENCED FROM

- Plato
- Heraclitus
- Pericles

INFLUENCED ON

- Niccolò Machiavelli
- Thomas Hobbes
- Karl-Marx
- Imam-Ghazali

KEY WORKS

- The Politics
- The Ethics
and Virtue
- The Law and
Statement

Aristotle, the
Father of Political Science, contributed
to almost all aspects of political science
and philosophy. But his concept regards

State and governance is overwhelming. He classified State into various forms and discussed the nature of every state. It is relevant in the modern day politics as various forms of governance system exist today, the supremacy of law and many others.

2. Aristotle Contribution towards State and governance.

He classified the State in to six different forms and described the features and principles of every form of State.

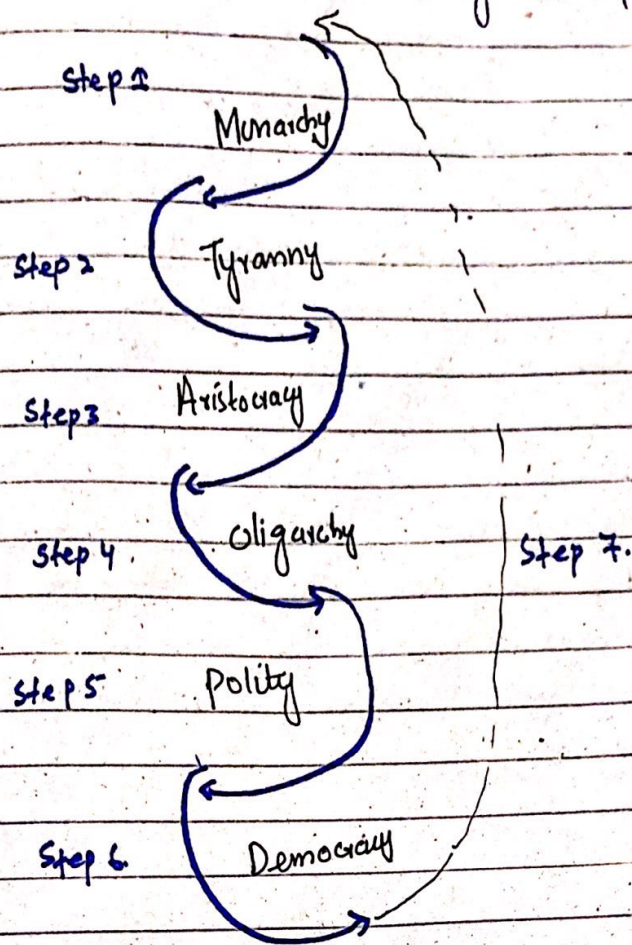
2.1. Aristotle Classification of States.

original	original form	perverted form.
Rule by person	Monarchy	Tyranny
one	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Two or more	Polity	Democracy
Many		

2.2 How this classification works.

Jud Harman in his book "Western Political thought" explored that the Aristotle classification

of state works in cyclic form.



Step 1: The most powerful individual emerges in a state, suppresses others thereby establishing Monarchy in a state.

Step 2: With the passage of time, the ruler becomes impassive and corrupt and remains unresponsive to the needs and aspirations of the public, thereby transforming Monarchy into Tyranny.

Step 3: People do not tolerate this form of government for long time, they revolt against it, leading to establish Aristocratic form of governance.

Step 4: After some time the rulers again become inactive and dumb thereby converting Aristocracy into oligarchy.

Step 5: This time the oligarchy does not sustain for long time, the people start riots and revolts against oligarchy, leading to overthrow it and establishing polity form of governance.

Step 6: After sometime the polity gets perturbed, people get become dissatisfied from it. This perturbed form of polity results in Democracy.

Step 7: Now the power transfer into people's hand but they can't sustain it for a long time. The crisis in democracy makes vacuum for another monarch to come and fill the vacuum.

The whole cycle continues in this way.

Examples of classifications of state of Aristotle from Modern history.

- Ayub Khan's Dictatorship came as a result of crisis in democracy.
- Jamal Abdul Nasser dictatorship in Egypt.
- Rise of Trump authoritarianism is the result of democratic crisis in America.

4. Modern day Relevancy of Aristotle thought.

4.1. Various forms of government system in modern day politics

The various forms particularly democracy, Monarchy, Aristocracy etc in various different states is due to the Aristotle enlightenment.

For example:

↳ Democracy exists in USA.

↳ Monarchy in Iran, KSA etc

2.2 The concept of Supremacy of law given by Aristotle is implemented in today's politics.

Aristotle was the first to highlight the importance of rule of law and its supremacy for a governance system. This notion has been replicated by almost all nations around the world.

For Example:

- The Rule of Law Concept in British Constitution.
- The Rule of Law in American & almost all democratic Constitutions around the world.

Critical Analysis:

The Aristotle contributions to state and governance system were phenomenal, yet at the same time there were ~~some~~ many shortcomings.

- He confused the nature of government with state.
- His classification of state did not prove authentic - In Russia Communism established directly.
- He excluded women from politics.

Conclusion.

In short, it goes without saying that the idea of various forms of governance and state system. It is also prevalent, upto some extent in modern days politics.



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Introduction.

Shah Wali Ullah, a Muslim philosopher, a reformer who did not only awake Muslims from their slumber sleep but also injected the sense of nationalism in their dormant souls. Shah Wali Ullah put more emphasis on the sovereignty of Allah, state responsibility for improving people's lives, strengthening state capacity for promoting Islamic injunctions. He, through his philosophy, inculcated the sense of nationalism by reviving religious sentiments of Muslims, highlighting their various and different aspects of life and many others.

2. Religo-political Philosophy of Shah Wali Ullah.

2.1 Sovereignty of this universe belongs to Allah.

Allah is the only sovereign, says Shah Wali Ullah. Aslam Chaudhary in his book

"Muslim Political Thought" explored that in the time of Shahwali, he through his philosophy promoted this message to the entire Subcontinent. At that time, the trends of Atheism were prevailing.

2.2 Greater Emphasis on the Institution of Shura in his Philosophy.

He urged Muslims to take counsel from each other in the affairs of State.

"In Islam the leadership is not associated with individuals, rather it is institutionalized"

(Shah waliullah).

2.3 Explored the Idea of State responsibility.

Shah waliullah in his book "Hujjatul Baligha" highlighted the idea that the only responsibility of a Muslim State is the provision of public welfare. The improvement in people's lives and their standards come under the jurisdiction of State.

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2.4 Moderation of Islam via
reviving the practices of
Ijtihad and Ijma

18th
19th
20th

Shah Waliullah's State
is a religious one. He urged
the Ulama and Clerics of his
time to propogate the Modern
version of Islam. He was of
the view that Islam will come
at par with the modern days demands
through the spirit of Ijtihad.

2.5 Strengthening State capacity
for preparation of Jihad.

He made Jihad
Compulsory for the safeguard and
protection of muslim land. He
urged the ruler to establish
robust framework for fighting
Jihad when necessary. For this to
happen, the state must allocate
sufficient resource and design a
separate department for the forces.

3. How Shahwali ullah Influenced the
Nationalism in Subcontinent.

He influenced
the muslims nationalism in the

in the subcontinent by enlightening them.

3.1. Revival of religious sentiments among Muslims through his religio-political philosophy.

In his time, Muslims were deviated from the basic norms and practices of Islam. Hinduism was emerging. Shah Wali Ullah realized the gravity of matter and propogated the true version of Islam in order to upstick the emotive and national spirit of Muslims of subcontinent.

3.2. Highlighting Muslims different ways of life and culture from their non-muslim counterparts.

Shah Wali Ullah strived hard to explore the muslims way of life through his philosophy. He taught muslims the teaching of Islam and aware them about the Islamic culture. At the same time he threatened muslims for adopting the ways of non-muslims.

3.3. Reviving nationalism through propogation of Islamic knowledge and teaching.

Shah wali Allah did not only translate the Holy Quran into Persian but also established religious madarassah in order to enlighten muslims from the basic Message and Knowledge of Islam. The increased the sentiments of religious neutralism among muslims.

2.4 Shah wali ullah fostered the message of unity and cooperation among muslims.

Through his philosophy he compelled muslims of different sects to come under one umbrella and become unit against the non-muslim forces. At that time, muslims were divided into Shia and ~~Shia~~ Sunni rivalries. He through his philosophy and religious teaching give the message of unity and cooperation to muslims.

2.5 He exposed the malicious agendas of non-muslim of his time.

Shah wali ullah was well aware about the nefarious design that Hindus have in their heart and minds toward muslims. For this to expose, he gave the idea and concept of two Nation Theory in which he highlighted the

difference between Muslims ways of life and non-Muslims.

Section B

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Introduction.

"18th Amendment is a landmark achievement in the constitutional history of Pakistan as it has not restored the constitutional spirit by reviving A-8 and A-17(2)(b) but has also made Pakistan a true federation."

(Hamid Khan: Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan)

18th Amendment has changed the entire landscape of the country as it ensures provincial autonomy, fiscal power of provinces increased, Concurrent list given to provinces and many others. However, at the same time, it has limited the financial capacity of center, overburdened the weak and fragile provinces with ministries and many others. The need is to resolve all the concerns of 18th Amendment and make Pakistan a true federation.

2. Critical Analysis: Pros of 18th Amendment that have altered the Federation of Pakistan.

2.1 18th Amendment ensured true provincial autonomy.

Before the 18th Amendment, there was over-centralized model of governance in which provinces have very limited domains to operate in. Now it has amended more than 100 Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan and has taken all power from Center and given them to provinces.

2.2 Devolved Various Ministries to Provinces.

18th Amendment also transformed ministries to provinces thereby increasing their outreach into many areas.

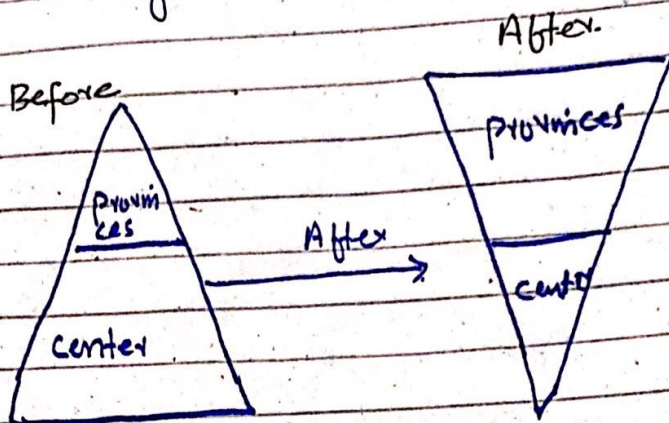
For Example:

Dr. Ishrat IBAD hussain in his book "Governing the Ungovernable" maintained that these are 18th ministries have been devolved into provinces.

2.3 18th Amendment guaranteed Fiscal decentralization.

The financial power has also been taken from Center and given it to provinces.

The power related to tax and revenue generation coupled with its regulation and Legislative now comes under the domain of provinces. Also, 18th Amendment increased the overall share of provinces.



According to NFC:
 Provinces = 57.7%
 Center = 43.3%

2.5 Center emergency power has been restrained.

Before 18th Amendment it was the sole authority of Centre to impose emergency in any province. Now the provision of Emergency has been altered. According to A-232(1):

"The centre can impose emergency in any provinces after passing a resolution for that province by 2/3rd majority"

2.5 18th Amendment has institutionalized the appointment of officials in Institution.

In this way, it has change the nature of federation by sharing the power of Appointment among major stakeholders.

For example:

The appointment of Election Commission chairman, judges in the courts are lesser in point.

3. Shortcomings associated with 18th Amendment.

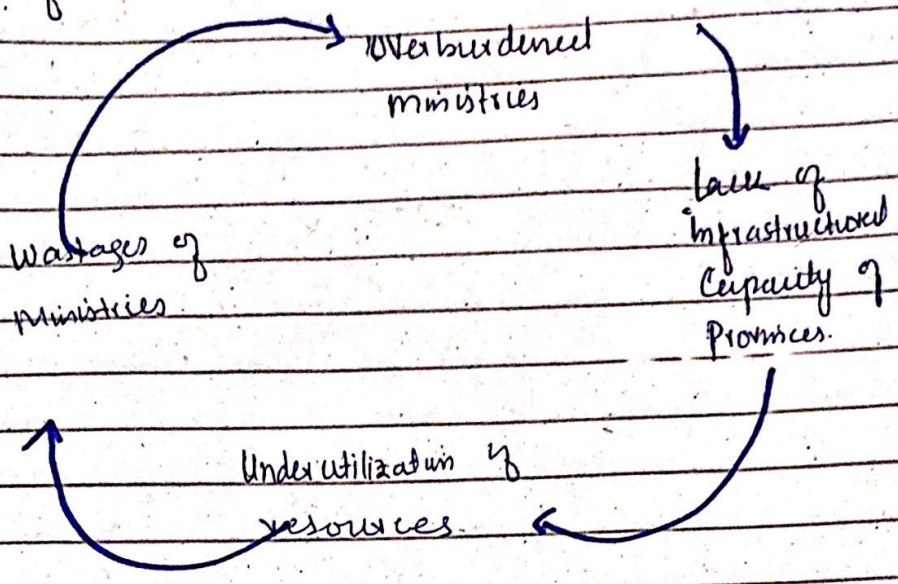
3.1 It has limited the financial capacity of Center.

18th Amendment has landed the centre into a helpless state. The financial power of the center has not only shrunk but has also curtailed its share. This share is inadequate for the smooth function of state machinery.

3.2 It has overburdened and weak provinces with so many Ministries.

It has transformed almost 18th ministries to the provinces. Provinces have do not

Capacity and capability to digest these ministries - Due to the absence of Infrastructure.



3.3 The nature of devolution of power under 18th Amendment is still vague.

Even though 18th Amendment has transferred power to provinces but provinces show reluctance to devolve power into local governments.

According to Dr. Ishrat Ibad Hussain in his book "Governing the Ungovernable"

"18th Amendment is incomplete until and unless the provinces devolve the power to their local authorities. Reluctance on the part of provinces make this Amendment fruitless".

Introduction.

The global political atmosphere is increasingly flooding with the new of flavors of fascism around the world. Even though strong sense of Nationalism having democracies pave the way for Fascist ideology to thrive in, yet other conditions particularly weak and fragiled economies of countries, increasing populism and many others give birth to ideology of fascism in a state.

FACISM Flourish in Strong Nationalism and Democracies.

Strong sense of Nationalism is a bedrock for the emergence of fascism. The fascist leaders always inculcate the nationalist feeling and gather support on various nationalist lines. They force every faction to unite against every hurdles through the sense of Nationalism. That's why where Nationalism prevails, fascism will make its foot print.

3. Enabling Conditions For Fascism in Asia and Europe.

3.1 Weak and Fragile economy of states.

Fascist leaders always tend to highlight the major issues in the economies of countries. So when the economy is weak it provides a fertile ground for fascist leaders to thrive in their "ideology".

3.2 Emerging waves of populism also pave the way for Fascism.

Populism is also associated with the sense of nationalism. When there is populism in a country, the leaders then exploit the populist beliefs of the people, thereby enabling Fascism in the country.

3.3 Deep polarization in a country provides fertile ground for Fascism.

When society is divided deeply on the basis of ethnic, religious or political issues then it becomes

a easy road for fascist
Leader to play its card in the
divided society

3.4 Growing Support of Middle
class for the Fascist
leaders around the world.

The Middle class
is appealed towards the ideology
of fascism in the recent
years. It has provided a
foundational support to the roots
of ideology of fascism.

3.5 Greater disconnect between
public - elite leads to
the emergence of
fascism.

In democracies
around the world there is a
greater extent of disconnection
between public and elite. The
dissatisfaction among public have
created trust deficit among
public and government - The people
have started questioning the
ability and capacity of
democracies to flourish in
times of crisis. That is why
they are appealed towards
the ideology of fascism.

3.6 Muzzling of Media within democracies emerges the ideology of Fascism.

In almost all democracies around the world, the media has been censored and controlled in a very bad manner. This control on media has generated a vacuum for fascist leaders to intervene in and exploit the situation for their gains.

3.7 Increased culture of Elite-led model of growth institutions results in the emergence of fascism.

Fascism thrive in a state when there is a prevalence of elite-capture. These elite exploit not only the state resource but also the poor. Then the poor and downtrodden classes left with no options, but extend their hands in favour of Fascist leaders.