

## Part II

### Section A

### Q2

## Aristotle Regarding State and Governance

### Introduction:-

He was a Greek Philosopher. He got education from Plato's Academy and after Plato origin of state, he gave his philosophy on the state and governance which is quite practical than Aristotle teacher, Plato. In his philosophy, he gave idea of state, its classification, its aims and system which regulate the state.

### Aristotle Ideal State & its Governance

#### Aristotle View on State:-

Aristotle declared state as a natural organism because according to Aristotle state is forms from the village. On the other side, he match state with tree and all other origins are its branches. According to Aristotle "He who by nature is without state is either above the humanity or below it, he is tribeless



lawless and heartless." According to Aristotle, family is the basic unit of state.

## Features of Aristotle State

### Mean of the Ideal State=

The main mean of Aristotle ideal state is good life of individual and according to Aristotle, it is state responsibility to provide the good life to all its citizens. According to Aristotle, the ingredients of good life are three:

1. External good (material condition)
2. Good of body (Sound body)
3. Good of soul (Moral ends)

### Classes and Role of Middle class in the state stability

According to Aristotle, there are three types of classes in the state: Oligarchi (elite class), Middle class and lower class. Moreover, there are two contending forces quality and quantity. Quality belongs to oligarchi and quantity, the numbers, belong to lower class. According to Aristotle, middle class plays an important role in state stability because it controls the oligarchi



from dictatorship and control lower class from illegal activity.

## Rule of Law=

Aristotle was the first philosopher that divided the government and its governance into three classes. One class was for making laws and the second class were used for the implication and third class protect the law. Using these, the state maintains rule of law in its territory. Three institutions are:

- ① Popular assembly composed of all citizens.
- ② The system of judiciary and magistrate.
- ③ The administrative department.

## Character of People=

According to Aristotle the character of his state citizens were good. The citizens were intelligent, good behaviour and were expected to be tolerant. Moreover, the citizens are expected to be intellectual and must be obedience to the state.

## Education System in the State=

According to Aristotle, the education must be under the state control. Moreover, only male citizens have



allowed to get education. According to Aristotle the education is responsible to create and maintain the character of state citizens.

## Population, Territory and location of State

According to Aristotle, the population of the state is not too much high and not too much low. Because, if population is too much high and it is difficult to main law and order in the state and if population is too much small then state faces defence issue. Similarly, the state neither too small nor too large. It must be situated high sea link for import and export. Territory should be hard for access to enemy. Population is in between 15000 to 40000.

## Role of state in Citizen's Personal life=

According to Aristotle, the marriage must under the state. State sets the man's age for marriage is thirty seven years and women should by twenty years. According to Aristotle, the state must follow communism. Property is divided equally among the citizens of state.



## Ruler and Administration of State

According to Aristotle, single ruler runs the state administration just like in past the tribe heads. All other institutions must follow the ruler, order and must obedience the ruler. According to Aristotle, one ruler protects the state from anarchic conditions.

## Monarchy-cum-Democracy forms of government

Although Aristotle like monarchy, he also believes in democratic elements. He thinks decision should involves more people, based on number, not wealth or inheritance. That's why Aristotle state has three basic administrative units:

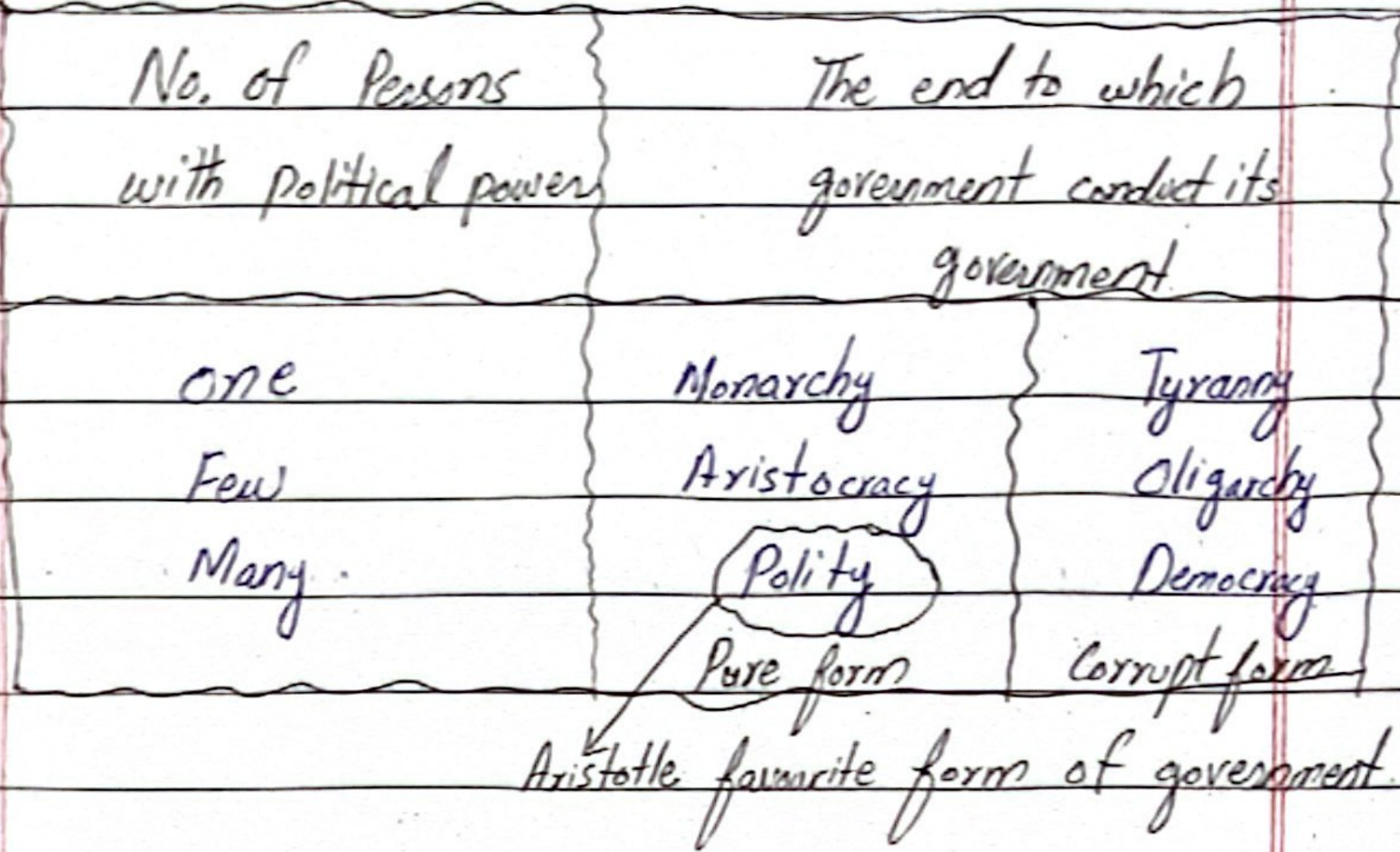
① Executive ② Legislative ③ Judiciary.

## Classification of Government

Aristotle studied about 158 constitutions of his time and had concluded two broad principle about the classification of government. ① No. of people in whom sovereign power is vested ② The goals of government actions determined whether it's good or bad forms of government. According to Aristotle, the governments have following types of government



system



Criticism =

Although, Aristotle ideal government is not as much ideal as Plato's was. There is still criticism in it. Why only male citizens have accessed to education shows Aristotle did not promote women empowerment in the state. Second Aristotle promotes communism and also support democracy. How people will manage because single person rule makes the government corrupt.

Conclusion = Aristotle ideal government is practical in some instance and its given idea of legislative, executive and judiciary is famously worked in whole world.



Q4

## Religious-Political Philosophy of Shah Waliullah

### Introduction:

Shah Waliullah was a Muslim Philosopher and was born in UP in the sub-continent. In this era, the muslims of sub-continent faced many political and religious issues. Religious issue were the strong Hindu reformist movements, the aloofness from the the religion and spread of social evils. The political issues were at that time the threats of Marattas, the dominance of Hindu culture and Hindu in the Mughal Empire Administration. Shah Waliullah worked a lot to protect muslims political, social and religious borders.

### Political and Religious Problems in Shah Waliullah Era

#### Hindu Reformist Movement=

In Shah Waliullah time, the Hindu reformist movements were at its peak level. The famous Hindu reformist movement were Shuktal and Shude.



Shah Waliullah not only protects the Muslims from these movements, but only wrote many books and gave dents to Hindu Ideology by answer their questions.

## Weak Muslims Rule - Time was disastrous for Mughal Dynasty in Sub-continent

At Shah Waliullah's time, the Mughal Dynasty faced a lot of threats from Hindus, Rajputs and Marattas. It was Shah Waliullah who wrote letter to Afghan leader Ahmad Shah Abadali. The Afghan not only fight against Marattas but also removed the dominance of Hindu in the Mughal government.

## Counter to Hindu Culture Dominance in Mughal Government

Shah Waliullah was the philosopher that also protects the muslims political rights. At that time the Hindus were dominant in Mughal Government administate and policy state. Shah Waliullah not only counter these but also promote muslims in the Mughal government.



## The Starting of Two Nation Theory and Role of Shah Wali Ullah

At that time, the dominance of Hindu in all field of life realize the muslims about their values. It was the Shah Wali Ullah that first time said about the two Nations. According to Shah-Wali Ullah "We are Separate Nations". That words not only promote the nationalism but also realized the muslims about their identity.

### Threat to Missionaries =

In the early 18 century, the Missionaries movement was at its peak. The main work of this movement is to convert the Muslims into Christian. It was Shah Wali Ullah who not only opposed it forcefully but also through intellectually. Shah wali Ullah gave answers to the Missionaries questions and protects the Muslims religious boarders.

### Books and Letters of Shah Wali Ullah

He was the author of more than fifty plus books. Famous books are:

- ① Hujjatul-Balagha
- ② Answer to Missionaries



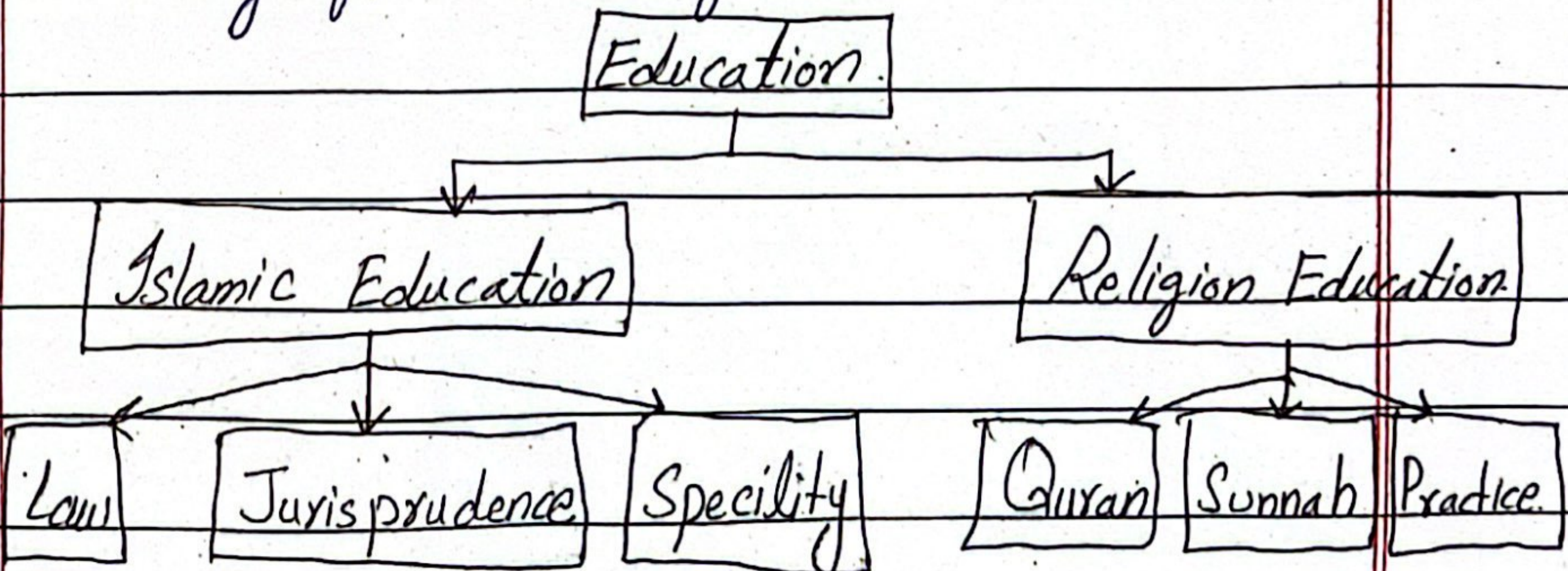
③ Persian translation of Holy Quran.

He also wrote many letters to different workers and people for hardwork and promote the nationalism. Some of the letters are:

- a. Letters to Mughal ruler, to leave corruption
- b. Soliders for spirit of Jihad
- c. Artisans and workers for economic prosperity
- d. Masses to stop accumulation of wealth.

Works for the Propagation of Religious Education

He was the man who introduced different parts and classes for the religion scholars. It means separate or divide the religious study into many types. The hierarchy of education system is:





## Working to ends Social Evils and Reformation of Islamic Society

Shah Wali Ullah was the scholar that worked for the political and social welfare for the Muslims society. He knew that Muslims did not compete Hindu unless they reformed their society. The easily money evil, the theft and sectarianism were famous social evils and gave serious dents to Muslims religious belief. He worked and wrote many books to overcome these issues.

## Unity of Muslims=

One of Shah Waliullah's central ideas was the necessity for unity among Muslims. He recognized the diverse ethnic, linguistic, and cultural backgrounds of Muslims in the subcontinent and emphasized the importance of a united Muslim community to face external challenge. His main aim to promote Nationalism.

## Concept of Political Authority=

One side he worked for the religious development of Muslims and by knowing the Mughal empire, he gave his political theory of the Caliphate. He argued that the establishment of just and accountable political leadership that adhered to Islamic principles, fostering



a sense of political consciousness among Muslims.

## Influence on Nationalism=

Shah Waliullah's religio-political philosophy contributed to the intellectual groundwork for the Muslim nationalism in the Indian Subcontinent. He emphasizes the unity of Muslims, resistance against foreign influence, and the promotion of Islamic principles in governance.

## Conclusion=

In conclusion, Shah Waliullah's religious and political philosophy focused on the revival of Islamic thought, unity among Muslims, and resistance against foreign influence. His ideas laid the groundwork for the intellectual development of Muslim nationalism in the Indian subcontinent and influenced subsequent political movements that led to the creation of Pakistan.



## Section B

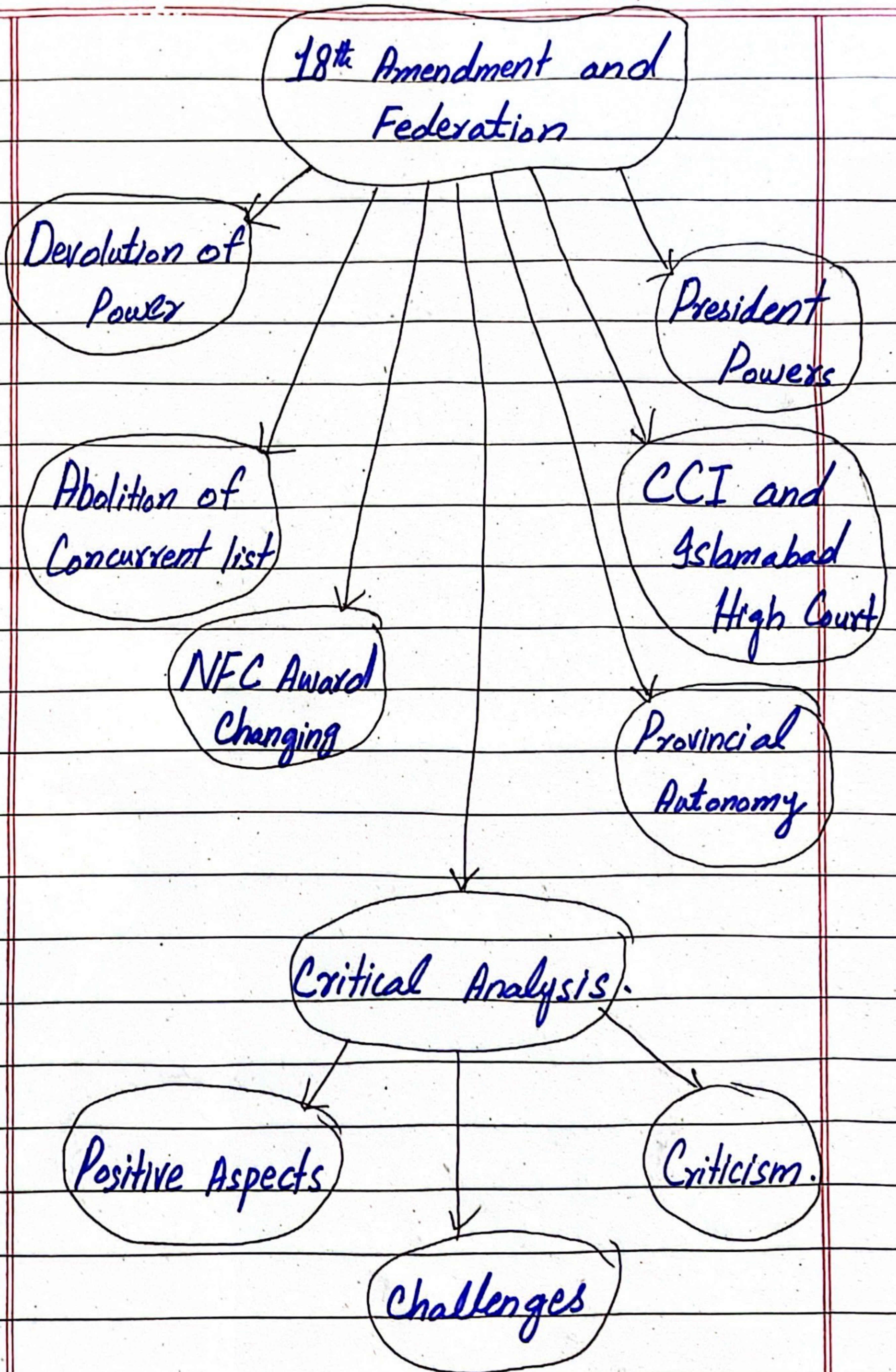
### Q6

## 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Federation

### Introduction:

The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was implemented in 2010 and after its passage, the federation structure of Pakistan is entirely changed. After this Amendment, the units got more power and the center became weaker. It has many advantages as well as disadvantages. The important changes in structure are the devolution of power, removal of concurrent legislative list and changes in quota in National Finance Commission. One side it strengthens the provinces economically and politically and on the other side due to lack of administration and experience, a lot of resources are wasting. On the other hand, federal faces financial issue because of less income from NFC Award.







## Devolution of Power =

After 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the power structured is devoluted. Provinces get more power and federal has low power. The federal government has only currency control, security and foreign policy while the provinces have tax collection and other powers. Moreover, the power is transferred to the lower level after this amendment.

## Abolition of Concurrent legislative list =

Before 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the constitution of Pakistan has three constitution legislative list. Federal list had only laws that federal government can exercise and other list is concurrent list in which laws were exercised by both federal and provincial governments. But after the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the concurrent list is removed. Now, only one legislative list exist. The laws in the list are those that only federal government can execute. Other than these laws, all other power and laws regulations goes to provinces autonomy.



## Repeal of the Concurrent legislative list Powers of the President

In 2002, the General Assembly passed the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment and got the power of removal of federal government by 58 2(B). Similarly, at provincial level the governor resolved the provincial assembly. But, after this amendment the Article 58 2(B) transfer to PM and President and governor only resolved the Federal government and provincial government on the advice of Prime Minister and Chief Minister respectively.

### Financial Autonomy =

Before 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the federal got 50% share of total income and remaining 50% share was divided among provinces on the basis of population. After this amendment, the federal gets 42% share and provinces get 57% share. The distribution among provinces as follows.

- Population based = 82%
  - Poverty based addition = 10.3% (KPK advantage)
  - Revenue = 5% (Sindh advantage)
  - Inverse Population density = 2.7% (Balochistan Advantage)
- | Punjab | Sindh  | KPK   | Balochistan |
|--------|--------|-------|-------------|
| 51.75% | 24.55% | 14.5% | 9.1%        |



## Empowerment of Provincial Assemblies

Before this amendment, the provincial assemblies had no power for the legislation of money related, family related laws. After the passing of 18th Amendment, the provincial assemblies get more power for making legislation for the welfare of provincial citizens. The federation check is implement but if provincial assemblies make law against constitution. Now provincial assemblies make law for tax collection, family planning etc.

## National Security and Foreign Policy: Division of Departments in 18th Amendment

After 18th Amendment, the federal government has only access to foreign policy, currency regulatory and national security. All other institutions like education, health sector, family planning commission and tax collections etc are under the control of provinces. The national security and other two are under the federal government to combine the states/province and strong the national security.



## Establishment of CCI, Islamabad High Court:

Before 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the national decisions were taken by President, PM and army chief. But, after 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the Council of Common Interest was established and is currently under the leadership of prime minister working. Its members are prime minister, chief ministers of all provinces and also sets a role of having one meeting in 90 days. Similarly Islamabad High Court was established after this amendment.

### Critical Evaluation:

#### Positive Aspects:

The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment addressed longstanding demands of provinces of having full autonomy. By giving provinces autonomy, the aimed to improve governance, accountability, and responsiveness to local area. The increased financial autonomy will more strengthen the provinces and allow them to spend more on its citizens.

#### Challenges and Criticism:

There have been challenges in implementing



the devolution of powers effectively, with concerns about the capacity of provincial governments to handle the additional responsibilities. There is a concern that after reducing the federal share from NFC, the federal government faces financial challenges. Because external loans are repaid by federal government. So, federal government take too much more loans after passing 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. According to State Bank of Pakistan, After 2010, the federal government take more than 80 billion dollar external loan and more than \$30 trillion rupees internal loan. Similarly, provincial government have no experience to control the education and health sectors. That's why resources are wasting.

## Conclusion:

Although, after 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, the provinces are more powerful in making laws and financially because they take 57% NFC share. But, due to lack of infrastructure, resources are wasted. Before 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, federal government and President were powerful and after 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, PM and provinces are powerful.