

## Question #02

### I- Introduction:

Aristotle was a great philosopher who gave the concept of classification of state where he mentioned two principles i.e. self interests of the ruler which makes the state a perverted and degenerated state whereas where general interests are considered it makes a state more normal state.

### II- In Context:

Ideology: Democracy

Focus: Political Virtue

Key Works: (i) Nicomachean Ethics  
(ii) Politics  
(iii) Rhetoric

### III- Aristotle's Classification of States:

Aristotle's classification of states is based on two principles;

- (i) The number of persons who exercise supreme power.  
This means, how many people who are exercising the absolute power.

- (ii) The ends they seek to serve;
  - i) self interest
  - ii) benefits of the community

This delves into the explanation that which sides they favor the accumulation and protection of self-interest or they work for the better of society!

Classification of State:

⇒ When the rulers aimed at the good of the community, the state would be a pure / normal form of state.

⇒ When the rulers in such a state become selfish, only looking for their vested interest, the state would be called perverted or Degenerated State

Ruled by	Normal State (General interest)	Perverted state (Self interest)
One Person	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

### III - Examples of Aristotle's classification in Contemporary World:

Several examples are evident in modern history which proves that anarchy in democracy is abolished by military dictators.

- (i) General Ayub Khan in Pakistan
- (ii) Colonel Nasser in Egypt
- (iii) Gursell in Turkey
- (iv) Ne Win in Burma ended Anarchy in Democracy.

### IV - Evolution of State's formation

People come together to form households, households to villages and villages to city state.

The purposes of life is to lead a "Good life"

Men have developed ways of organizing city states in order to live a good life.

Living in a society organised by reason such as a city state.

Anybody outside of city state, is either as beast or a God

Aristotle said that "Man is by nature is a political animal."

## V - Legacy:

The legacy of Aristotle could be found from "first teacher" in the Muslim world. Aristotle's philosophy flourished to the remarkable extent in the Golden age of Islam. In this age, Muslims incorporated the philosophy of Aristotle as the part of literature.

Apart from this, his philosophy was incorporated in the Greek philosopher. All city states in the contemporary world is a reflection of Aristotle classification of philosophy.

## VI - Criticism of Aristotle's classification:

Aristotle's classification is unscientific. It does not distinguish between state and government. It does not cover all the Modern forms of government.

Democracy is not the worst form of government - There was anarchy in Aristotle's time.

Aristotle's cycle of change does not fit in with the development of modern state.

The Aristotle's classification seems applicable only to ancient Greece and Rome but not to the modern states.

### VII - Conclusion:

To conclude the discussion, Aristotle's classification of state revolves around the concept of two principles which are about the perverted or degenerated state whereas normal states where people's rights are protected in a more pragmatic manner. Human beings have developed ways of organising city state in order to live a good life.

In a nutshell, Aristotle's philosophy of city states does not fit in today's context because it is unscientific and irrational.



Q#04

## I- Introduction:

Shah Lalalullah was an Islamic scholar, philosopher, and reformer who was born in 1703. His political and social ideas are derived from his religious and philosophical ideology, which supported to unite Islam's various school of thought at the time. One of the Shah Laladi-ullah's most important contributions to sociopolitical thought was his stress on the concept of Ummah (Muslim Community). To address and alleviate the pain of Muslims, there is a need to be united. He also emphasized on the importance of education and urged the need of education. Rule of law and good governance were also the part of his socio-political thought. His writings paved the way for the revival of South Asian uprisings.

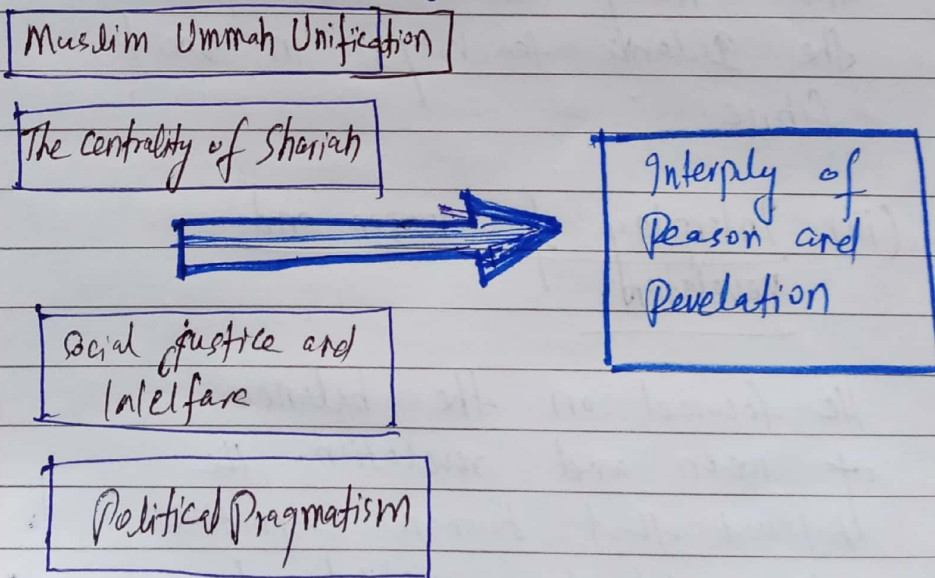
## II- What does the term "religio-political" entail?

The term "religio-political" refers to

Shah Waliullah ideas and principles concerning the organization and functioning of society, politics in accordance with the principles of Islam. He emphasized on the idea to adapt the Islamic teachings for the revival of Muslims. He said that Islamic guidelines should be reflected in every spheres of life.

### III Tenets of Shah Waliullah's Political Philosophy:

The central tenets of Shah Waliullah's political philosophy are as follows.



#### (i) Muslim Ummah Unification:

He emphasized on the importance of Muslim unity across the world. He believed that

Muslims should be at one point to jointly work for their betterment. He said that mutual respect, harmony, love, ~~and~~ affection, helping, and coordination can bring unification and can make Muslim Ummah.

### (ii) The centrality of Shariah:

He was the proponent of Islamic legal system often called Shariah. He believed the lessons of Quran and Sunnah advocates in every walk of life. It encompasses politics, economy, governance, and many areas. He emphasized the Islamic teachings in social fabric.

### (iii) Interplay of reason and revelation:

He focused on the balance of reason and revelation. He believed that human cognitive skills could be applied to deduce logic and reason, and Islamic principle guides in the logical conclusion. He said that both reason and revelation work together



#### iv) Social justice and welfare

He was deeply concerned about the social injustice and inequality. He believed that Islamic law and principles which advocate the equitable distribution of wealth in the society. He spoke up for the rights of all members in the society.

#### v) Political Pragmatism:

He believed in Islamic government principles which say that Muslim leader should have an amicable relations with others. He advocated the political realism in the sub-continent.

### IV- Shah Waliullah's socio-political thought shaped his socio-political philosophical thought:

As a prominent Islamic scholar and reformer, his socio-political thought shaped and formed the religious and political philosophy at large.

The concept of Tawhid, or the oneness of God, was the central belief of Shah's religious philosophy. This paved a way to the promotion of responsibility of Muslim to promote social justice and egalitarian society.

### (ii) Lack of Observance of Islamic Law:

Shah Waliullah worry over the downfall of Muslims in Sub-continent. He believed that the downfall is only because of lack of observance of Islamic teachings. He said that Muslims have forgotten the true teachings of Islam. Thus, his urge to practice the Islamic teachings enabled to a just and equitable society.

### V - Conclusion:

The religio-political philosophy of Shah Waliullah shaped the socio-political philosophy which promote peace, harmony and unity among Muslims Ummah. He also reiterated on the social justice and equitable

Q # 6I- Introduction:

18th Amendment was step to devolve the power of federal to the provinces and strengthening the federating units through the devolving of the powers.

There are prospects of strengthening the units in federalism but certain challenges are there which need to be tackled firmly. Abolition of 58(2B) was a major milestone of 18th amendment.

II- Background:

Constitution of 1973 was not implemented in letter in spirit. Non-democratic regimes controlled all authority. 8th Amendment by Zia-ul-Haq and 17th Amendment by General Pervez Musharraf. Due to these amendments, the Parliamentary system was shifted to Quasi-Presidential System.

Thus provinces were deprived of their legitimate constitutional rights. 18th amendment paved a way for Participatory Federalism.

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### III - Salient Features of 18th Amendment:

#### 1) Devolution of 22 Ministries and 100 Autonomous bodies to Provinces:

22 ministries including education, health, water, Environment, youth affairs, population management were bestowed to provinces.

Besides, 100 autonomous bodies including EPA, OGRA, SBP, FIA, were also devolved to provinces.

#### 2) Governor Rule has been subjected to the approval of Parliament:

Both senate and National Assembly (NA) were given the prerogative power to issue approval for Governor's rule.

#### 3) Abolition of concurrent list:

Residuary powers have been vested within the provinces.

#### 4) Change in NFC:

As per 18th amendment, 57% shares go to provinces

and 43% shares to center were given from the divisible pool.

It was agreed upon that each province's share control cannot be less than its share from the previous award.

### 5) Omission of 58(2B) clause:

The power of President to abolish the Parliament with the support of 58(2B) clause was abolished. In this matter, Chief Minister to give recommendation for any dissolving any assembly. Prime Minister was given the power to dissolve the National Assembly (NA).

### 6) Strengthening the Council of Common Interest (CCI):

The CCI body was empowered to be given the federal legislative dist<sup>n</sup> (Part 1 and 2).

In this way, ~~within~~ 90 days meeting is supposed to be held.

### 7) Local Government Elections: (140A)

Each province empowered to conduct the local government

as per Article (140A) which makes the provincial government to hold local government and devolution of powers are made to grassroot levels.

## 8) Strengthening of Parliament in Pakistan:

Parliament was given the power to appoint Judges. also power to appoint the Election Commissioner through Parliamentary Committee.

Role of Parliament strengthened to appoint the caretaker CM and PM of country.

Presidential ordinance cannot be extended beyond two terms.

## 9) Parliamentary Voting:

Parliament elect the leader of house (PM) and CM through voting in NA and Senate.

Parliament can make amendment in Constitutional - Money Bill -

## IV- Post 18th Amendment: Governance Challenges

### 1) Concerns regarding the Capacity Building of Provinces:

As provinces fall short of technical expertise, human capital and administrative infrastructure. Another concern was that center was adamant in transferring the funds timely.

### 2) Transfer of large sum of federal revenues to the provinces leaves limited financial space for the federal government for development expenditures:

Federal faced a Fiscal Deficit. In FY 2019, Rs 3.2 Trillion were transferred directly to the province which left the federal at delicate position to advance in development expenditures.

Federal had to face the debt servicing and FATF, CIB and Kashmir budget.

3) Coordination gap between Federal and Provincial level regarding tax system:

Contribution of Provinces in the National tax revenue is only 9%.  
Proposal of Pakistan Revenue authority did not materialise.

4) Absence of a Contingency fund to jointly deal with unforeseeable challenges:

Absence of said fund created a problem in dealing with challenges like BOP crisis and security issue.

#### V - Success Stories:

Apart from issues and challenges, National Water Policy, National Drug Policy, Education system are some success stories.

#### VI - Conclusion:

18<sup>th</sup> Amendment is the right direction to strengthen the federating units by devolution of powers of province. However there are challenges which needs to be tackled.



## I- Introduction

The term Fascism has been derived from Italian word Fascio which means a bundle of wood.

In ancient times the national symbol of Roman Empire was a bundle of wood and an axe.

The bundle of the wood was the symbol of unity and axe was the symbol of strength. Therefore, in order to exhibit national unity, Mussolini used the word "Fascio".

## II- Principles of Fascism (2004) (2009)

1) Fascism believed in dictatorship of one national leader and repudiated democracy.

Mussolini emphasized on three elements of dictatorship, i.e; responsibility, obedience to one leader and discipline.

2) Opposes Individualism and favors collectivism. "We do not, however, accept a Bill of Rights which tends to make individual superior to state and empowers him to act in..."

in favor of military alliances

7) New Economic System — Opposition to Capitalism and Socialism.

→ Opposed Capitalism is idea of free market (absence of state intervention in market).

→ Opposed Socialism is policy of nationalization of all industries.

→ Wanted to nationalize only key industries and allowed private ownership to exist but controlled and regulated it.

→ They said that neither the capitalists nor the workers would be allowed to work against the national interest, because their interests were not above the interests of the nation.

III Nazism is considered to be one form of fascism —

Both Nazism and fascism reject the ideologies of liberalism, Marxism and democracy, and emphasize strongly on ultra-nationalism, totalitarianism and imperialism.

→ Fascism is a term that was originally referred to the fascists of Italy under Mussolini.

→ Nazism on the other hand, referred as National Socialism, is an ideological concept of the Nazi party or the National Socialist German Workers' Party of Adolf Hitler.

### IV - The Doctrine of Fascism, which is the

authoritative document of the fascism, emphasis on the nationalism, corporatism, totalitarianism. According to this Doctrine the state is all embracing and no human or spiritual value exists beyond it.

→ But Nazism emphasized on racism. While fascism considered state as important, Nazism considered "Aryanism" as more important. The Nazism doctrine believed in the superiority of the Aryan race.

Adolf Hitler; had praised and incorporated eugenic ideas in Mein Kampf in 1925 and instituted eugenic legislation for the sterilization of "defectives" once he took power.

Some common early 20th Century eugenics methods involved identifying and classifying individuals and their families, including the poor, mentally disabled, promiscuous women, homosexuals, and racial groups (such as the Roma and Jews in Nazi Germany) as "degenerate" or "unfit" and therefore led to segregation, institutionalization, sterilization, euthanasia and even mass murder.

- Holocaust: Genocide during WWII; systematic murder of 6 M European Jews, around 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of Jewish population in Europe.

- Starting in 1933, the Nazis built a network of "concentration camps" in Germany. After the invasion of Poland in 1939, the regime set up "ghettos" to segregate Jews. Over 42000 camps, ghettos, and other detention sites were established.

# Causes: Rise of Fascism / Nazism in Europe:

## 1- Reaction to Industrialization

- Fusion of Modernity with a traditional moral order.
- Eugenics

## 2) Legacy of WWI

- Psychological trauma of trenches
- Normalization of violence as a political tool.

## 3) Treaty of Versailles and the War Guilt Clause.

## 4) Lack of strong perennial identity in Europe

- Reaffirmed national identity during a time of widespread confusion and disorientation in Europe.

- Emerged most strongly in the two youngest countries in Europe — both Italy and Germany had only recently unified in the latter half of the 19th century.

5 - Hope for a strong country and better future.

6 - Pact of steel (1939)

- Political and Military alliance between Italy and Germany.

## VI - Conclusion :

Fascism is considered as the other form of Nazism, which favors the establishment of totalitarianism and authoritarian states.

