

QNO 2.

Explain the contribution of Aristotle regarding state and governance. Examine its relevancy in the present time.

INTRODUCTION:

Aristotle is one of the influential thinkers in the history of western philosophy. He is an ancient Greek philosopher. His works have been pivotal in developing metaphysics, ethics, politics, biology and aesthetics. But his famous works are of natural philosophy, logic and rhetoric which were studied later by many philosophers. He was a student of Plato.

Aristotle said:

"man is a social and political animal."

Aristotle played an important role in developing both zoology and anatomy and also philosophy. Various research methods and gave us scientific reasoning. He invented the field of economics.

CONTRIBUTION OF ARISTOTLE REGARDING STATE:

Aristotle views the state as natural. According to him, the state is a necessary condition for all humans. Like Plato, he doesn't differentiate between state and society, considers it to be a good life. His view accordingly that

"State is necessary condition of a good life."

It is important to understand why he perceived the state as natural for humans. According to him, there is no difference between an animal or a human being, other than the fact that a human being has the desire and a sense of living good life. Any human being cannot survive in isolation and thus a man and a woman establish a household. A village is formed when a family expands itself, and when many such villages are formed, a state comes into existence. As and when a state is formed and society is organized, human beings can meet their needs.

Contribution regarding Governance:

Aristotle believed that there were six general ways in which societies could be organized under political rule. He referred to the first three

as "true forms" of government - while the second were "defective and Perverted forms" of the first. ~~Three~~ The Three kinds of "good" governments are monarchy, aristocracy and polity while the three kinds of "bad" governments are tyranny, oligarchy and democracy. According to Aristotle, Power and virtue cannot coexist - He also provided the cycle of change of government over time.

Good government, then, requires understanding of what makes a good human: On Aristotle's understanding, a good human is defined by excelling at whatever activity is unique to humans. The unique human activity will presumably be its purpose. Thus, to understand what makes a good human, one must understand the purpose of humans. For Aristotle, the activity unique to humans ~~is~~ ^{is} the exercise of reason, therefore, reasoning well is what makes a good human.

ITS Relevance in the Present times

Aristotle's work on politics and governance is still relevant today, as it provides a framework for

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Understanding The nature of The State and its role in Society. He believed That The State should be governed by The rule of Law and that The laws should be based on reason and justice. Aristotle's ideas on governance and the role of the State have influenced Political Thought throughout history and continue to be relevant today.

In present time, His ideas on governance and The role of The State are still relevant. The Principles of democracy, rule of law, and citizen participation in governance are all based on Aristotle's ideas. The modern State is still organized in a way that promotes the common good and the welfare of its citizens. However, There are also some areas where his ideas are not relevant in the present time. He believed that Women and slaves were inferior to men and that They should not be allowed to participate in the governance of The State. However, some of his ideas are no longer acceptable in modern society.

Q NO-4

Explain the Religio-political Philosophy of Shah Waliullah. How it influenced the nationalism in sub-continent?

Introduction :

Shah Waliullah was an Indian Muslim political and theologian philosopher and reformer and also a great Islamic thinker. He was no doubt the greatest Islamic scholar of India and one of the celebrated thinkers of the Muslim history. He developed the theory of Islamic politics and a transparent idea of the welfare state. He presented the state position and ranks. He awakened Muslims and gave the concept of jihad which the Muslims had already forgotten. He divided the government designation in different types..

RELIGIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY:-

Shah Waliullah was an Islamic scholar who lived during a period of political instability in India, with the decline of the Mughal Empire and

The emergence of regional powers. His political thought was deeply rooted in Islamic principles and address the challenges faced by Muslims under changing political circumstances. His religio-political thought was based on the Perso-Islamic theory of kingship and his objective was to re-establish the Islamic cultural hegemony in the sub-continent.

Shah Waliullah's religio-political philosophy emphasized the importance of Muslim unity across all cultural and ethnic boundaries. The concept of Tawhid or the oneness of God, was central to Shah Waliullah's religious and philosophical musings. He held that it is responsibility of Muslims to promote socio justice and equality for all people because they are all created equal in God's eyes. His political and social views, which stressed the importance of good governance and social welfare, reflected his commitment to equality and justice.

He believed that in order to implement his reform, it was necessary to reevaluate long established norms in religious and cultural practice. His political and social ideas reflected his emphasis on education and the need for Muslims to acquire knowledge in order to reform themselves and their society. Shah Waliullah's religious and philosophical ideas and his social and political ideas were intertwined - His commitment to the transformative power of education and reform united his religious and political views. According to him, religious ideas were universal and eternal, but their application could meet different circumstances. His socio-political thought emphasized the importance of Muslim unity across all cultural and ethnic boundaries - His ideas had a significant impact on the development of Muslim nationalism in the ~~the~~ Indian subcontinent.

Influences In Sub-continent :

Shah waliullah religio-political philosophy was centered around the idea of religious reform and the harmonization of Islamic ideals with the changing social and economic conditions of India - His idea had a significant impact on the development of Muslim nationalism in the Indian sub-continent and continue to influence Islamic thought in the region to this day. His socio-political philosophy was characterized by a strong commitment to Islam and genuine concern for the welfare of Muslim societies - His ideas are still influential today, and his emphasis on education, unity, and good governance is still relevant in the modern Muslim world - His reformist ideas and teachings were carried forward by his successors and left a permanent influence on the Muslims' ethos of the sub-continent, However, it is important to note that Shah waliullah's philosophy was not directly linked to the rise of

nationalism in the sub-continent-

SECTION-B

QUESTION # 6.

How far 18th amendment has altered the structure of existing federation in Pakistan? Critically evaluate?

Introduction

The 18th Amendment of the constitution of Pakistan was passed by the national Assembly of Pakistan, removing the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament. The establishment of the national commission for human rights and the council of common interest have helped to promote greater accountability and transparency in the government and have helped to protect the rights of citizens. It changed almost a third of the constitution and significantly altered the framework of the ~~framework~~ of the government. It was bound to attract vast amounts of positive and negative attention and it did, however.

it was a step in the right direction, away from dictatorship and towards a democratic Pakistan.

STRUCTURE OF FEDERATION IN PAKISTAN AFTER 18TH AMENDMENT:-

The 18th Amendment strengthened the federal structure of Pakistan. It transferred the subjects of the concurrent legislative list to the provinces and restored parliamentary democracy as envisioned in the 1973 constitution. Prior to the 18th amendment, the federal structure had a strong bias towards the center. The 18th Amendment abolished the concurrent legislative list in 2010, and debiased the federal structure to the provinces, and mandated the formation of local governments. The report of the 18th constitutional Amendment in Pakistan (i) The basis of a new vision of federalism. (ii) Provincial Progress and Perspectives. The former does a macro level analysis of the implementation of the Amendment with a focus on the role of the federal government and inter-governmental challenges experienced by federalism.

The latter presents the message from the provinces regarding the progress on implementation of reforms, challenges of local governance and service delivery and role of civil society.

In a federal structure, states are like juristic personalities processing properties and functioning through instrumentalities created through the constitution.

But prior to the 18th Amendment, the federal structure envisaged by the

1973's constitution had a strong bias towards the center.

However, the 18th amendment finally abolished the concurrent legislative list in 2010. Its aim was to maintain the balance of federation.

However, such a fine and noble sentiment is not so far heeded in the

politics of Pakistan. The power was developed from center to

the provinces but provinces failed to delegate it further to local government.

So, the 18th Amendment was an extraordinary constitutional development, and breathed new life into our federation.