

(Part-II)  
(Section-A)

Q 2

Answer 1- Introduction:

"Aristotle is a science  
of every authority."

(Maxey)

Aristotle was a great Greek philosopher. In fact, he made a great contribution to the state and governance. In Aristotle's classification, the relevancy can be seen regarding present time governance. This indicates that Aristotle was a great political philosopher.

2- An overview on 'Aristotle' - A Greek philosopher

'End of the state is  
always ethical.'

(Aristotle)

Aristotle was a student



of Plato. He was a great philosopher, who made a great contribution to the state. His contribution indicates that Aristotle was a great political philosopher.

### 3- Aristotle's classification of the state and governance

Aristotle presented a cyclic view of the state:

Number	Good Form	Bad Form
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
many	Polity	Democracy

#### a) Monarchy versus Tyranny

Aristotle started his cycle from Monarchy and Tyranny. According to Aristotle Monarchy is good form and Tyranny is bad form of the government.



"Government by one person  
without personal  
interest - Monarchy."

and

"When it comes under  
personal interest, it  
becomes unstable - Tyranny."

(Aristotle)

This shows Monarchy as a good and  
Tyranny as a bad government.

b) Aristocracy versus Oligarchy

Secondly, Aristotle clas-  
sified the government into Aristocracy  
and Oligarchy. It is the government  
by few people.

Government by few people  
without personal interest,  
called Aristocracy,  
and

When personal interest becomes



"aim in Autocracy, it becomes Oligarchy."

(Aristotle)

(Political Thought from Plato to present - Judd Harmon)

This highlights two versions of the government by few people.

### c) Polity versus Democracy

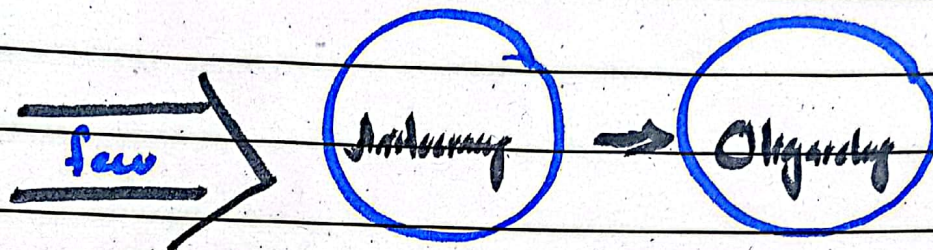
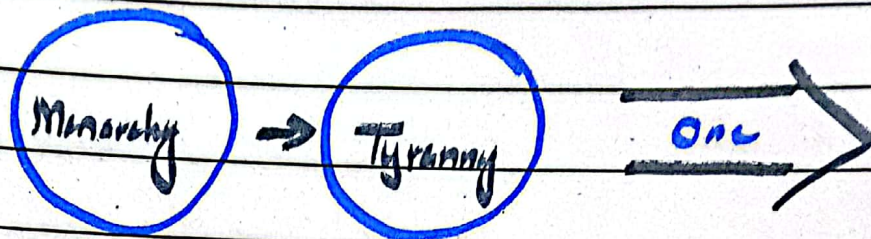
Lastly, polity and democracy is on the same path. According to Aristotle, polity is the best government.

"Democracy is unjust government, while Polity is the best form of the government."

(Aristotle)

Thus, Aristotle also led to the government by many people as Polity and democracy.





Aristotle's classification of the state and governance

4- Relevancy of Aristotle's classification with present day political system

Following is relevancy:

1) Basic Forces of Society

The whole society



in the government is based on two forces. In fact, 'Quality and Quantity' are two driving forces existing in every government.

"Quality is the elite class  
- called Oligarchy  
, and

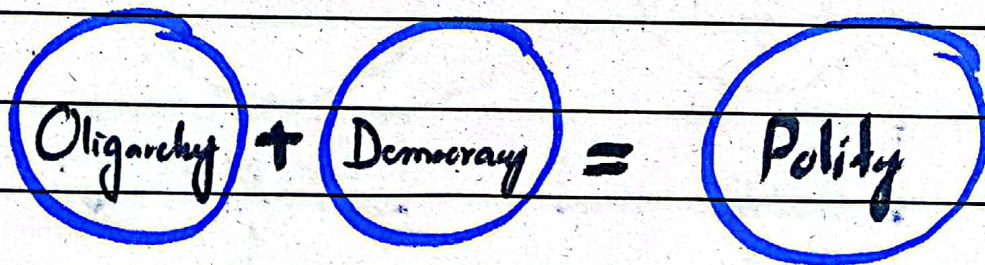
Quantity is the poor class  
- called Democracy."

(Judd-Harman)

Undoubtedly, this is a clear demonstration of relevancy.

"Polity is a mix between  
Oligarchy and Democracy."

(Judd Harman)



These perspectives are very similar today and advocates the description of Aristotle.



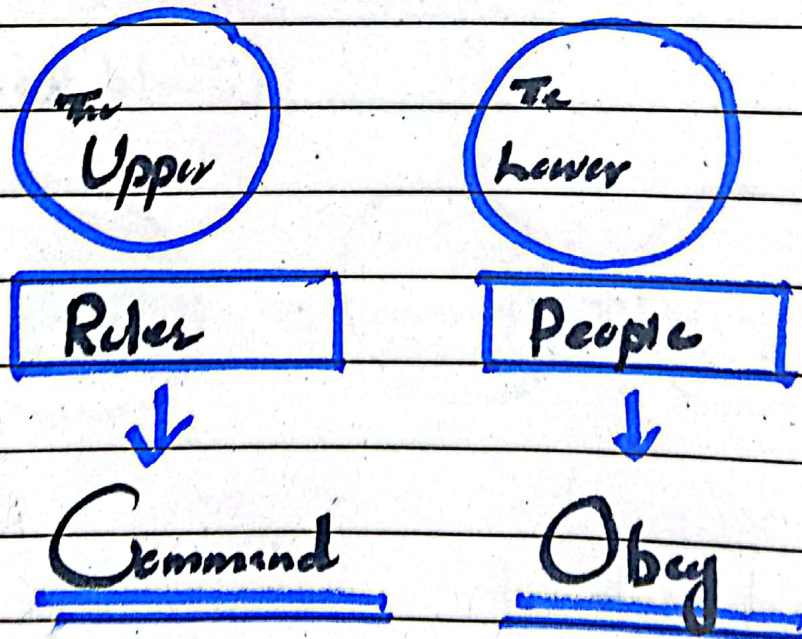
b) Division of society

According to the classification of Aristotle, three classes are common in every government. No doubt, these also exist in today's political system.

'The upper, the lower,  
and

the middle class are  
three divisions in the  
government.'

(Aristotle)

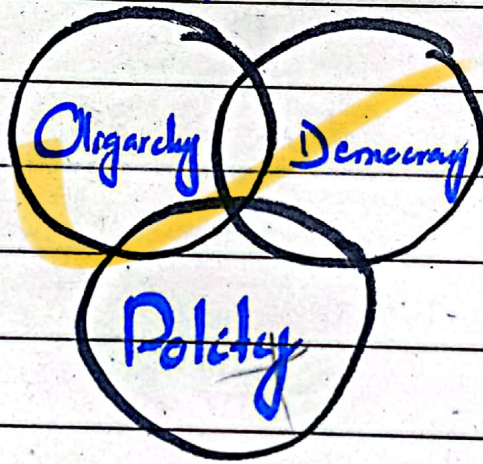




"Marble class is not so  
poor to be fool  
and  
not so rich to be  
factious."

(Judd Herman)

This shows the third pillar to always  
balance the society.



5. Conclusion

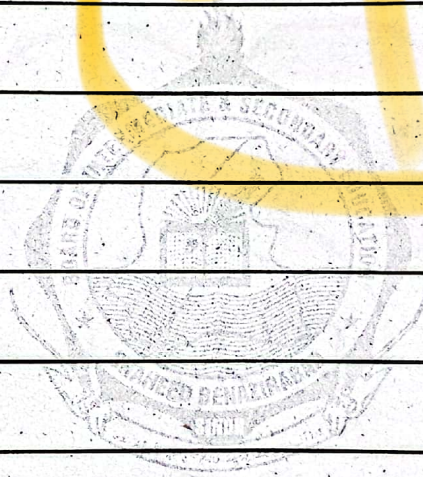
"Justice is equal to equal,  
and  
unequal to unequal."

(Aristotle)

Aristotle was a great  
political philosopher. He made a great



contribution to the state and govern-  
ance. In his classification, defined  
factors of societies within the govern-  
ance are still relevant today. This  
indicates that Aristotle was a great  
political philosopher.





Q.4

Answer Introduction

"He was a guardian of Islam, whom God had warned timely."

(Allama Syed)

Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim scholar in the sub-continent. Shah Waliullah made a great religio-political contribution to reform the conditions of Muslims of the sub-continent. Resultantly, it led to the nationalism in Indo-sub-continent. This shows the success of Shah Waliullah.

2- A brief view on 'Shah Waliullah'

"You all are Muslims,

and

followers of Islam."

(Shah Waliullah)

Shah Waliullah was a great reformer in the sub-continent. With



hrs socio-political and religious services he made Muslims aware and united them. Thus, Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim scholar.

### 3- Religio-political services of Shah Waliullah

Following are services:

#### a) Religious services

Shah Waliullah went to reform religious status of Muslims as the first priority. He addressed Muslims of the subcontinent.

"Shrakah are not 'kafir', but are Muslims."

and

"When you are fighting, Marathas and Sikhs are getting stronger."

(Shah Waliullah)



Further, Sheh Waliullah said as:

"You must unite and rule over them."

(Sheh Waliullah)

Along with powerful address, Sheh Waliullah made contribution as:

"Sheh Waliullah translated Quran into Persian."

Moreover, he wrote 'Hijabul-Baligh'.

These highlights big services of Sheh Waliullah in the sub-continent.

## b) Political services

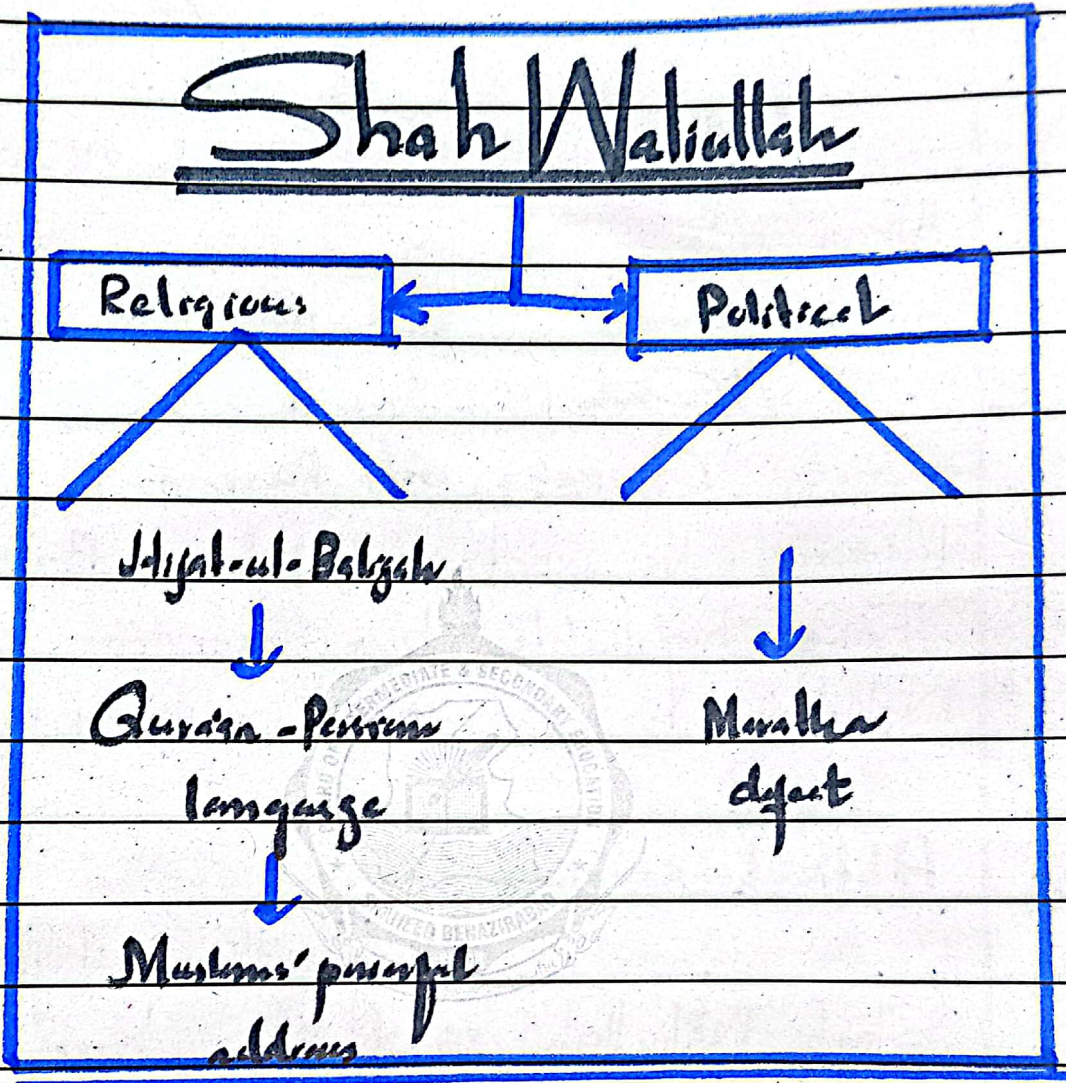
Along with religious services, Sheh Waliullah made a huge contribution to political status.

"Sheh Waliullah helped Muslims of the sub-continent by getting help from Iranian ruler - Ahmed Shah Abdali."

This defeated Marathas hegemony and reformed Muslims' political condition.



10m



4. Influence on the 'nationalism' in the sub-continent

influences:

Following are his

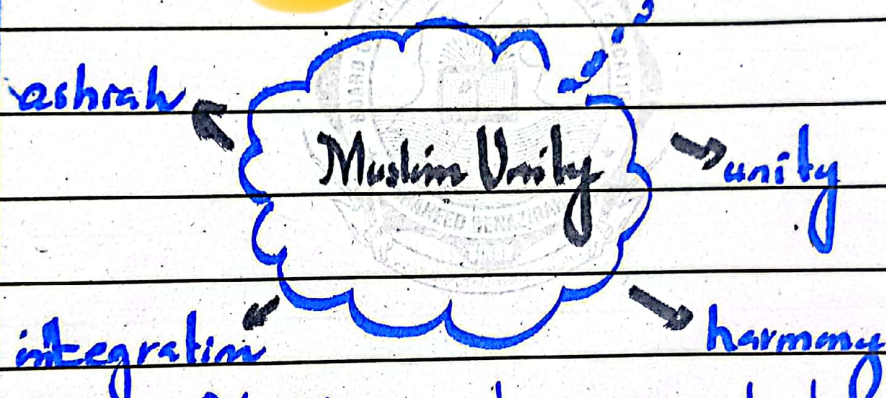


### a) Muslim integration and Unity

Shah Waliullah's powerful address led to Muslim Unity. Muslims of the sub-continent made united to strive for their rights.

'Unity, harmony and integration is your power...'

(Shah Waliullah)



Thus, Muslim unity promoted the nationalism.

### b) 'Two Nations' ideology

Further, ideology of 'two-nations' got revived in the sub-continent. Muslims realized the



difference in every aspect.

'Muslims are different regarding religion, culture, and political aspect.'

(Iqbal, Azad, Making of Pakistan)

This shows the re-emergence of the 'two-nations' theory.

## c) Separatist movement in the sub-continent

Furthermore, separatist movements in the sub-continent led to its peak. Many Muslim reformers, including Allama Iqbal promoted the demand of separation from Hindus.

"Hindus and Muslims are two different nations,  
and

they both can not live together."

(Allama Iqbal)



Hence, it promoted separatist movement.

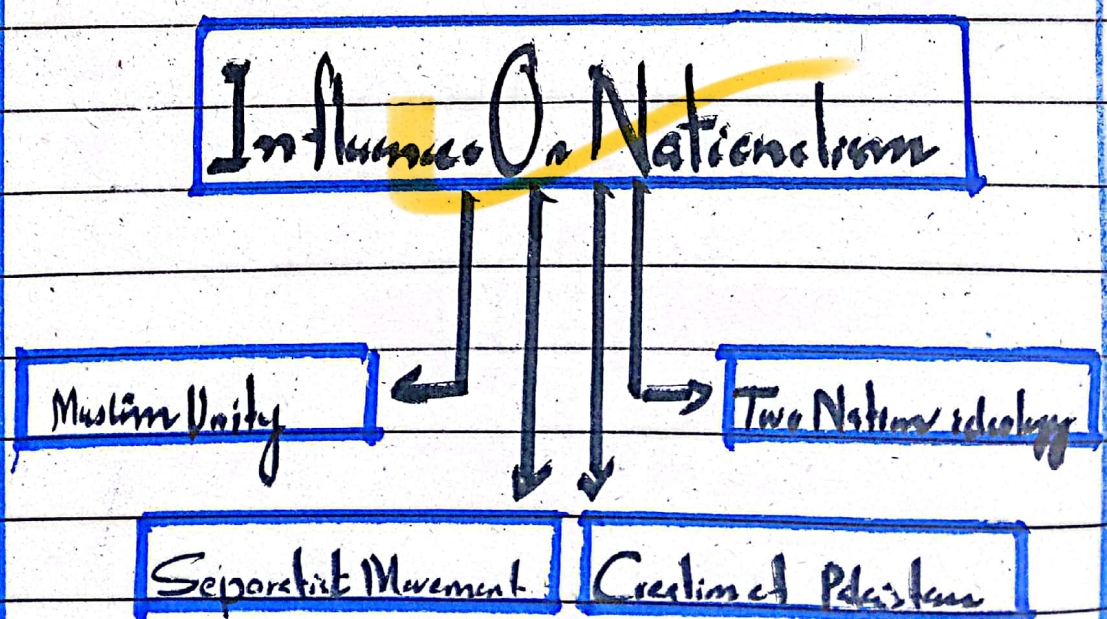
## d) Creation of Pakistan

Finally, creation of Pakistan became possible. Along with Allama Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah also promoted the demand of the separate homeland.

"Pakistan is the only final destination of Muslims"

(Quaid-e-Azam)

This indicates peak of the nationalism in the sub-continent.





5-

## Conclusion

'Justice and equilibrium  
are necessary pillars  
of the state''

(Shah Waliullah)

Shah Waliullah was a  
great Muslim scholar. He made a  
great contribution to Religio-political con-  
dition of Muslims in the sub-continent.

This impacted greatly on the (institution) of the sub-continent. Thus, Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim reformer in the sub-continent.



## (Section - B)

Q:6

Answer :- Introduction

"The 18th Amendment  
is an essence of  
the 1973 constitution..."

(Raza Robhani)

The 18th Amendment is a keystone to the constitution of 1973. In fact, the 18th Amendment improved the structure of federalism through certain adoption. However, these adoption on behalf of exercise has been criticized. However, the 18th Amendment strengthened the federalism.

2. A bird's eye view on the '18th Amendment'

'In 2010, the 18th Amendment  
made federalism - a true  
form of federation...'

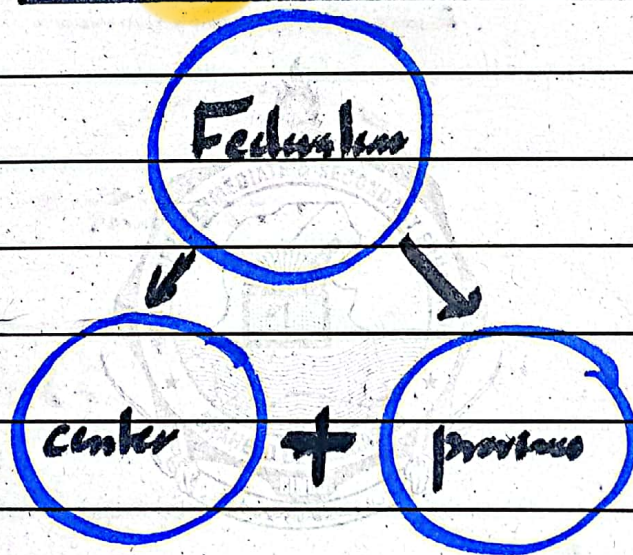
(Raza Robhani)

In 2010, the Amendment



strengthened the federalism. Moreover, it also made the constitution of 1973 as rigid. This shows the positive essence of the 18th Amendment in the essence of the constitution of 1973.

## The 18th Amendment



3- The 18th Amendment and structure of federalism in Pakistan

Following are evidences:

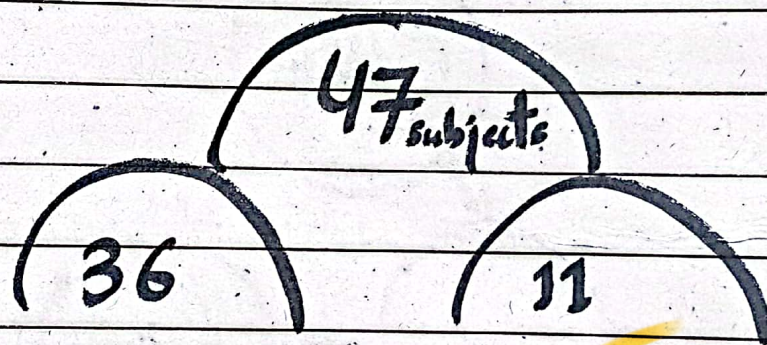
a) Provincial Autonomy granted  
Provincial autonomy



granted in the 18th Amendment. Major powers were handed over to provinces.

"Federal list divided powers between the centre as 11 and provinces 36"

### Federal List - III



Provinces + Centre

This indicates provincial autonomy in the 18th Amendment.

b) Strong relations between the centre and provinces

Secondly, relations bet-



ween the centre and provinces got strength. Combine authority was accepted.

"In appointment of CCI members, centre will get collaboration of provinces."  
(Article 153 of the constitution of 1973)

Thus, relations between the centre and provinces were improved.

### c) Independent judiciary

Further, the 18th Amendment paved a way for independent judiciary. Judicial independence is a pillar of the 18th Amendment.

"Appointment of judges will be independent from any kind of politicking."  
(Raza Rabbani)

This indicates that 18th Amendment paved a way for independent judiciary.



d) Parliamentary form of the government

Moreover, the 18th Amendment ensured parliamentary government. In federalism, parliamentary government is leading to sustainable politics.

'Article 58(2b) was removed to enhance supremacy of the parliament -  
(Raza Rabbani)

Thus, parliamentary form of the government was restored and enhanced.

e) Supremacy of federation

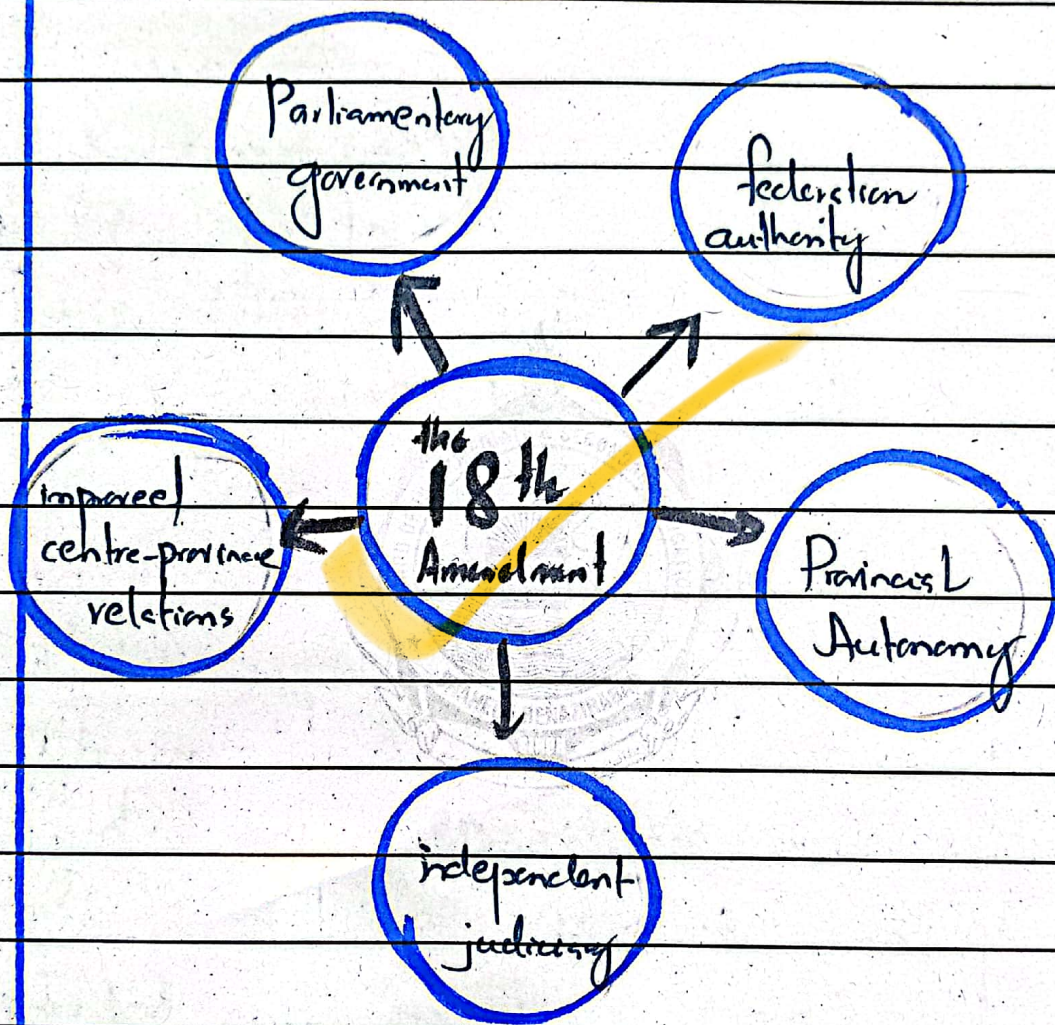
Additionally, supremacy of federation was also promoted in the 18th Amendment. Powers were divided between the centre and provinces.

"Article 105 ensures the provincial authority in provinces and

Article 90 strengthened central



authority."  
Hence, supremacy of federation was accepted and strengthened in the 18th Amendment.



4- Criticism on the 18th Amendment

Following are criticisms:

a) Centralized provincial autonomy  
Centralized provincial



autonomy has been questioned. Because of abuse of provincial autonomy it restricts federalism essence.

'Incomplete co-operation of provinces made hurdles to central performance...'

(The International Institute of Republic)

This highlights that provincial autonomy has still questioned.

b) Weak local government

Similarly, weak local government is another argument. This has been criticized on the hegemony of the centre as,

'Lack of co-operation between the centre and provinces make democracy dimming in Pakistan...'

(The World Bank 2022)



This serves as a demonstration of weak local government.

c) Reduction in the expenditure of the centers.

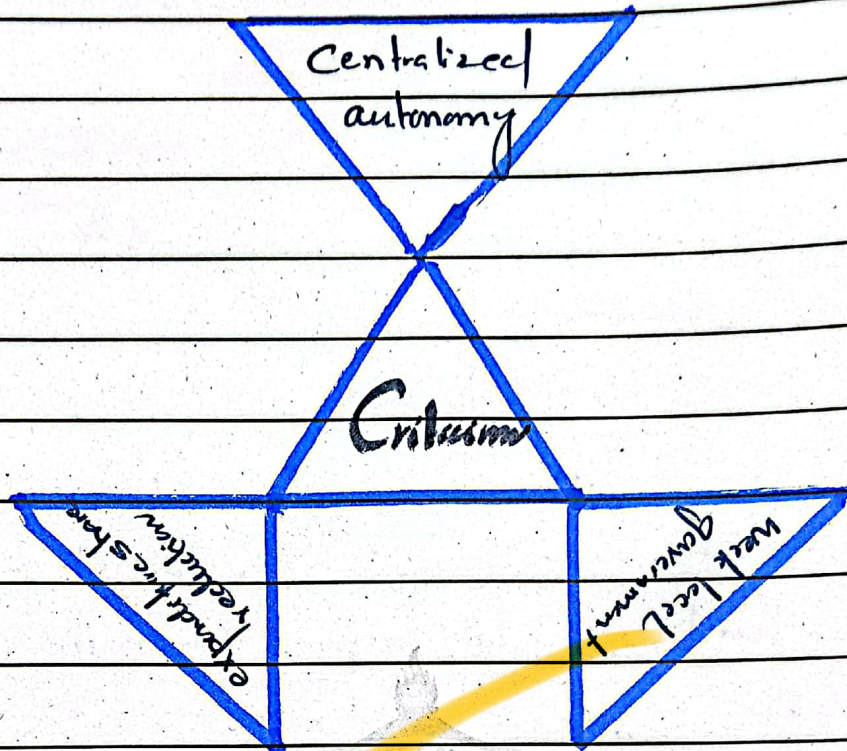
Moreover, reduction in the expenditure of the center is another concern. Share division poses a hurdle for active performances of the centre.

Approximately 35% of Pakistanis believe that weak performance of the centre is due to reduction in revenues.

(Pew Research Centre, 2012)

Thus, it highlights the expenditure reduction in the centre-performance.





5-

## Conclusion

"The 18th Amendment added oxygen to the constitution of 1973."

(Raza Rabbani)

The 18th Amendment is a keystone to the constitution of 1973. It, definitely, enhanced federalism and reshaped strong federation in Pakistan. However, it has been criticized on certain points. Despite all, the 18th Amendment improved federalism in Pakistan.



Q: 7

Answer 1- Introduction

' Fascism started in

Italy and Germany..

(Political Science  
Theory and Practice,  
Mahar-ul-Haq)

Fascism began in Ger-  
many and Italy. But, in a globaliz-  
ed world, it flourishes in count-  
ries with strong nationalism and  
democracies. Similarly, in Asia and  
Europe, several conditions are  
enabling fascism. This shows that  
the world is still in a huge  
crack of fascism.

2-

Definition of 'fascism'

' Fascism is a consolidation

of economic and political  
power in a single  
rule..

(Oxford Dictionary)



Fascism is a power by single ruler for a single race. 'Benito Mussolini' was a father of fascism. This flourished in Italy and Germany at peak.

"Arms are created,

not

are natural tools."

(Hitler)

This shows that fascism is a hegemonic power for a single ideology.

3- Fascism with strong nationalism and chauvinism

Following are evidences:

a) 'Hindutva' - Nationalist led ideology in India

Nationalism in India also indicates the era of fascism.



In fact, promotion of Hindutva made the nationalism at peak in India.

"In 2014, Modi's ideology of Hindutva oppressed minorities, particularly Muslims."

(The International Crisis Group, 2014)

This shows that fascism is also prevailing in the name of nationalism.

b) Democracies as a revolving era of politics

Further, democracies are prevailing in the name of political power. Democratic norms have attribution to prevail fascism led ideology within state.

Approximately, 83 people think that democratic failure is democratic



rise by abuse of power  
in hands of political  
leaders present  
fascism

(Pew Research Centre 2012)

Thus, fascism can also exist in  
democratic norms.

#### 4- Emerging factors leading to fascism in Asia and Europe

Following is detail  
of it:

##### a) China's communism ideology

In Asia, China's com-  
munist is causing fascism: In fact,  
China's conservative role in technologi-  
cal world is clear evidence.

'In protecting political  
culture, China banned  
Facebook, Twitter, etc  
in the state.'

(www.cfr.org)



Thus, communism is driving tool of fascism.

b) Xenophobia in Iran

In addition, xenophobia in Iran also enact fascism. Iranian political system has some bounds to stop cultural violation.

'Iranians are not allowed to access to social app for cultural

diversity.

(The News, 2020)

This shows that xenophobia is also acting a tool of fascism.

c) Global anti-movements

Moreover, anti-global movements are also responsible for fascism. In Italy, 'the Yellow Vest' movement is a proven fact.



"In 2009, 'Yellow Vest' movement against hike prices of fuel is well recognized in the world."

(The Economist)

This shows that anti-movements are also causing fascism.

e) Democracy related movement

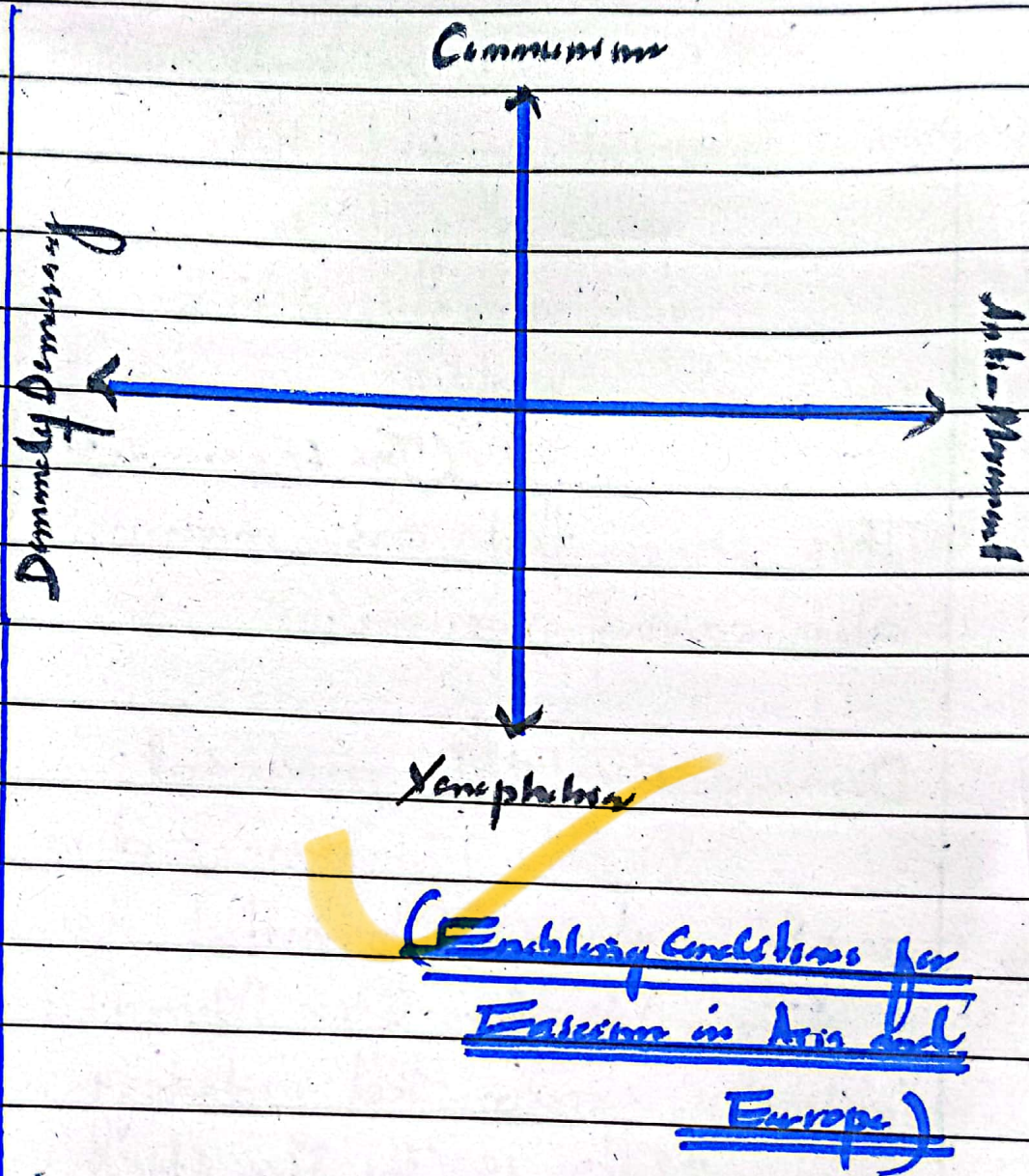
Furthermore, democracy has always promoted fascism. In France, 'the Five Star Movement' indicates fascist led ideology.

"In 2018, 'the Five Star Movement for the sake of democracy reached at peak'."

(The News)

Thus, democracy demand also cause fascism in Pakistan.





## 5- Conclusion

"Fascism is the enemy of stabilisation."

Fascism originated in Italy and Germany. In the contemporary age, fascism is prevailing in the name of democracies and the



nationalism. Moreover, several factors are causing fascism in Europe and Asia. This shows power of fascism prevailing in the world.