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Too short and myopic introduction

LMS ID: 30155

SECTION-A

Question no 2

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist. He was the student of Plato who was convinced that the ideal could not be realized. Therefore, he was chiefly concerned with the ideals of a good state. He defined characteristics of ideal state on the basis of population, size and location of territory, Geography, rule of law, common property, peace etc. While, he has given a detailed note on the concept of government in his book "Politics". He was the first who divided government into three branches and gave classification of government with its pure and corrupt form.

Characteristics of Aristotle's ideal state.

- 1- **Population:** There should be a certain minimum population to keep the state self sufficient but should not rise beyond certain maximum. It should ~~not~~ be small enough ^{and} large enough not to be attacked by enemy. Citizens should know each other in order to elect the right person to different offices.
- 2- **Territory:** Size should be neither too large, nor too small. It should be hard to be accessed by enemy and easy to egress by its citizens.
- 3- **Geography:** It should be strategically located for defense. It must have access to sea for trade and naval purpose. It should import its necessities and export its surplus. It should not act as a broker or shipper for other states.
- 4- **Division of society:** He divided society based on tasks and functions.

According to him, there are two classes i.e. citizens and slaves. Citizens are free individuals with the right to participate in governance while slaves support citizens in various activities.

- He further subdivides the citizens into three classes. One is Agricultural, art and craft class which is considered as a part of slave category.

Then, there is defense for youth, ruling (middle class) and religion for old age. He categorized these on the basis of age. He introduced a form of class based discrimination.

5. Education: It must be uniform and state regulated. Moreover, he gave this right to male citizens while for women, he holds a traditional perspective that they are unfit for education. They are emotional and cannot be in politics.

6. Property: According to him, property is achieved by one's labour and must not be snatched from him. It is the responsibility of state to guard his property. He gives three possibilities for citizens possession of property.

- The soil may be appropriated but the produce may be thrown to the common stock (polity)

- Property may be common and may be cultivated in common but the produce may be divided among the individuals for their private use (socialism)

- The soil and the product may be alike common.

He was against the ownership of common property as it is difficult to manage. He gave various arguments regarding ownership of private property. In short, having private property leads to fruitful and productive competition among individuals.

7. Rule of law: The government of ideal state works through three institutions:

→ popular Assembly composed of all citizens for deliberative work.

The system of magistracy and judiciary and the system of administration. Therefore ideal state is not ruled by philosophers but by law of land - All subjects are under one and same law -

8. Middle class and stability : He defined the two contending forces in society i.e Quality which means birth, education, status which is oligarchic in nature, and second Quantity which means number, the democratic force. The oligarch knows how to command while poor lack this spirit, and they know how to carry out this command. They are often misled by demagogues who lead them to revolt which brings instability. Therefore in an ideal state, the power must be lodged in the middle class, between oligarchy and democracy to bring stability - It will be the most secure and law abiding state.

9. Peace and tranquility: It is peaceful, an ideal state is not aggressive and imperialist - It keeps sufficient army for self defense and self preservation but it would not use against its neighbours.

10. Character of the people : In ideal state, all citizens are expected to be tolerant and well balanced.

Aristotle Contribution in Governance :

He has given a detailed note on the concept of government in his book "Politics". According to him, there are 3 basic principles in the formation of government.

1- By birth, a government means hereditary monarch which is not suitable form of government because a ruler can misuse the power. The ruler is like a rider on horse - The rider must be expert and skilled ^{such} to control the horse otherwise both will face misfortune.

2- By wealth, a government means that politics is based on the

wealth which is not less than a catastrophic idea - Wealth based politics creates exploitation in society.

3. By number, government means that the ruler should be representative and elected by people - Aristotle prefers such form of government.

- Branches of Government and Classification of government

He was the first who divided government into three branches i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary. Aristotle had studied 158 constitutions of his times and had concluded two broad principles about the classification of government.

- (a) the number of persons in whom sovereign power is vested
(b) The end to which conduct of government is directed - This principle makes distinction between pure and corrupt or perverted form.

Number of persons with political power	The end to which conduct of government directed	
	Pure/good form	Corrupt/perverted form
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

Aristotle says that in monarchy a single person rules the state and the ruler works for the betterment and welfare of the subjects. According to him, its best form of government as rulers prioritize national interests rather than their own interests. According to Aristotle, when the ruler becomes selfish and corrupt, it leads to tyranny. Then few group of people rise who revolt against that leader and work for betterment of citizens. It is called aristocracy but when they become corrupt and ignore the subject then aristocracy becomes oligarchy which is corrupt form of government. In polity, the state is ruled by middle class and many citizens participate. and it changes into democracy when that ruling class becomes corrupt.

He saw danger in democracy and in his view, it is worst form as it can easily be converted into tyranny with many heads.

Relevancy in Present time

Aristotle's politics will always remain relevant because he forms the basis of philosophy and scientific methods to solve world political affairs. Most of the time, he is being criticized for his view on slavery and women but no other pioneer philosopher makes contributions like him.

Aristotle's exploration of different forms of government such as democracy, oligarchy and monarchy, provides a framework for understanding and evaluating political systems today. Overall, his political philosophy give insights into governance and pursuit of virtuous state.

Question no 4

Shah Waliullah was ^{an} Islamic scholar, philosopher and reformer. His political and social ideas are derived from his religious and philosophical musings, which sought to unite Islam's various schools of thoughts at the time. One of Shah Waliullah's most important contributions is the was his emphasis on the concept of Ummah or Muslim community. To address their challenges, he believed that needed to band together and act as a unified body. He also emphasized on the importance of education, arguing that Muslims needed to learn in order to properly understand and practice Islam. He also emphasized on good governance and rule of law. His writings contributed ^{to} for South Asian Islamic revivalism and his ideas have left an indelible mark on contemporary Muslim intellectual and political debate.

Tenets of Shah Waliullah's Political philosophy

The central tenets of his political philosophy are as follows:

- 1- Muslim Ummah Unification: he emphasized the importance of

Muslim unity across all cultural and ethnic boundaries. He believed that the Muslim community should be united around a common interpretation of Islam in order to strengthen their sociopolitical position in a diverse and rapidly changing Indian society. He advocated for mutual respect and tolerance among competing Islamic schools of thought.

2- The centrality of sharia: He was a firm believer in the Islamic legal system, sharia, and believed it should serve as the foundation for all administration and social regulation. He emphasized the importance of following the Quran and sunnah (the prophet Muhammad's traditions) in all aspects of life including politics, economics and social interactions. He ~~in~~ focused on the incorporation of Islamic teachings into public policy and daily life in order to maintain social peace and fairness.

3- Intersplay of Reason and revelation: He valued the application of human reason and intellect to the task of deciphering and interpreting religious texts, striking a balance between revelation and reason. He believed that Islamic human intelligence could be used to interpret and apply Islamic principles to modern socio political issues. This approach enabled him to develop a moderate and inclusive view of Islam that sought to include and celebrate the diversity of Muslim beliefs.

4- Social Justice and Welfare: He was deeply concerned about social injustice and inequality. He believed that Islamic law was the only way to ensure wealth equality and the protection of individual rights. He spoke up for the rights of poor and outcast, including women, and for the use of social welfare and education to combat poverty and strengthen communities.

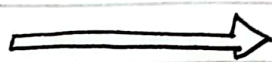
5- Political Pragmatism: He believed in Islamic government principles, but also recognized the importance of political pragmatism in dealing with the realities of his country's complicated social and

political situation. In his opinion, a muslim leader must be willing to form alliances and make compromises in order to advance the interests of faith. His pragmatic nature is evident in the fact that he defended the the mughal empire throughout its decline, seeing it as essential to the security and prosperity of India's Muslim population.

☞ Tenets of Shah Waliullah political philosophy

Muslim Ummah Unification

The Centrality of Sharia



Interplay of Reason and Revelation

Social Justice and Welfare

Political Pragmatism

To summarize, his political ideas were based on religious and philosophical tenets that sought to unite Muslims and promote a more just and peaceful society. His legacy lives on in the impact that he had on modern Islamic thought and political discourse particularly in south Asia.

Influence on the nationalism in Sub-continent

1. Tawhid Concept: It was central to Shah Waliullah's religious and philosophical musings. He held the view that it is the responsibility of Muslims to promote social justice and equality for all people because they are all created equal in God's eyes. He reflected on commitment to equality and justice.

2. Cultural Unity: His emphasis on Tawhid fostered a sense of cultural unity among individuals thus removing regional and

Linguistic differences.

2. Resistance against Colonialism: His ideas influenced subsequent movements against colonial rule - leaders like Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, and Allama Iqbal drew inspiration from Waliullah's emphasis on Islamic identity and sought to unite Muslims against British colonialism.
3. Educational Reforms: He called for reform in Islamic education and influenced the establishment of institutions like Aligarh Muslim University by Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan to blend modern education with Islamic principles.

To conclude, Shah Waliullah contended that a proper understanding and practice of Islam could aid in addressing the socio-political challenges confronting Muslim societies. His philosophy was characterized by strong commitment to Islam - His ideas are still influential today, and his emphasis on education, unity and good governance is still relevant in the modern Muslim world -

Question no 7

The word fascism is of Italian origin that means a band or group. It is defined as?

"The consolidation of political and economic power for superiority of single race under a single political party and under a single political leader is called fascism."

The term fascism is associated with an extreme form of dictatorship and disdain for other nations. Fascist leaders often promote extreme nationalism, emphasizing the superiority of their own race and nation. This ideology leads to the development of xenophobia, racism and strong hatred towards other nations. The Holocaust,

Orchestrated by Nazi regime under Hitler, stands as one of the horrifying examples of consequences of fascist ideology, where millions of people were systematically targeted and murdered based on their perceived racial and ethnic backgrounds.

Historically, fascism has found fertile ground in countries with specific enabling conditions including strong Nationalism and weak democracies. Let's discuss these conditions manifested in Europe and Asia, two fascist regimes.

Strong Nationalism

In Europe: Both Germany and Italy experienced a strong sense of nationalism which gave rise to fascism. After World War I, Germany experienced a deep humiliation due to harsh terms imposed by Treaty of Versailles which include loss of territories, reduction in military forces and reparation payments to Allied powers. Many Germans felt a strong desire to restore their country's glory and national pride. This contributed to rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazi party who promoted an extreme form of German nationalism that aimed to unite German speaking people and reclaim what they perceived as lost territories. While in Italy, after World War I faced hardships despite being on winning side. The people of Italy needed someone to safeguard and defend their country. Due to this Benito Mussolini and the fascist party arose. They promoted a vision of Italy as modern Roman empire, harking back to the ancient glories of Roman civilization.

In Asia: In Asia, we get to see an example of China and Japan. Nationalism emerged in China through historical experiences of greatness and humiliation. Humiliation in the wars with Britain and Japan created new feelings of nationalism in China. This contributed to emergence of Kuomintang (KMT) under Sun Yat-sen, who sought to unify China. However after his death, Chiang Kai-shek

Leadership turned increasingly authoritarian and KMT embraced fascist elements in the pursuit of strong centralized state. Similarly in Japan, post World War I, due to economic challenges led to the rise of ultranationalist ideologies. This period saw the militarization of politics, with military exerting influence and fostering a form of fascism that contributed to Japan's aggressive actions in 1930s and 1940s.

Weak democracies / Weak Institutions

In Europe: In Germany, the Weimar Republic established after World War I faced numerous challenges. including economic instability - institutions became weak, there were frequent changes in leadership while in Italy, postwar governments struggled to address economic problems social discontent - the political system was fragmented and ineffective Mussolini capitalized on this discontent and used violent paramilitary squads known as "Blackshirts" to intimidate opponents and create an environment conducive to the rise of fascism.

In Asia: While in China and Japan, they were also facing economic challenges political instability. In China, the transition from imperial rule to republic faced internal conflicts and power struggles creating a vacuum for authoritarian leaders like Chiang Kai-shek to emerge.

from above, we can conclude that
Sustaining conditions that gave rise of fascism include

1- Economic Instability:

Europe: After World War I, economic turmoil created fertile ground for fascist movements. Germany's hyperinflation and economic hardships fueled the rise of Hitler and the Nazi party

Asia: Economic challenges and inequality in countries like Japan and pre-war China provided a backdrop for fascist ideologies to gain traction.

2. Fear of Communism

Europe: The fear of communism and socialist movements created an environment where fascist leaders presented themselves as protectors of order and capitalism against perceived leftist threats.

Asia: The rise of fascism in Japan was in part a reaction to perceived threat of communism. The government sought to suppress leftist movements and maintain imperial control.

3. Propaganda and Media Control:

Both in Europe and Asia used propaganda to manipulate public opinion and allowed them to shape narratives and control information. They promoted their ideologies and suppress dissent.

Thus the rise of fascism in both Asia and Europe emphasize the role of economic instability, nationalism, fear of communism, weakness in democratic institutions and manipulation of media and propaganda.