

Part II

Section A

Q 2

Ans:

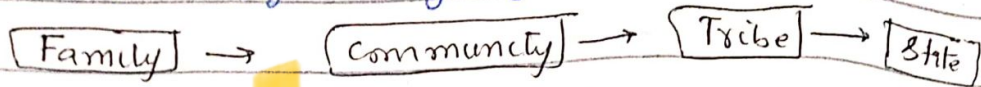
Introduction:

Aristotle has been one of the great and most influential philosophers in the annals of political science. His greatness can be gauged from the fact that Plato called him the mind of the Academy. Moreover, Arabs called him the first great teacher. The primary reason behind his greatness is his significant contributions to state and governance structure. His observation was so comprehensive that ^{some of} his ideas are still valid in contemporary world. Let's take a brief view of his ideas about State and governance.

(1) Aristotle's Contribution Regarding State.

In his book, 'Politics', Aristotle has called state a natural organism which has emerged from the social nature of people. According to Aristotle, people are social animals; their

needs are well-catered in groups. Therefore, reason and intuition compelled people to make large organizations such as

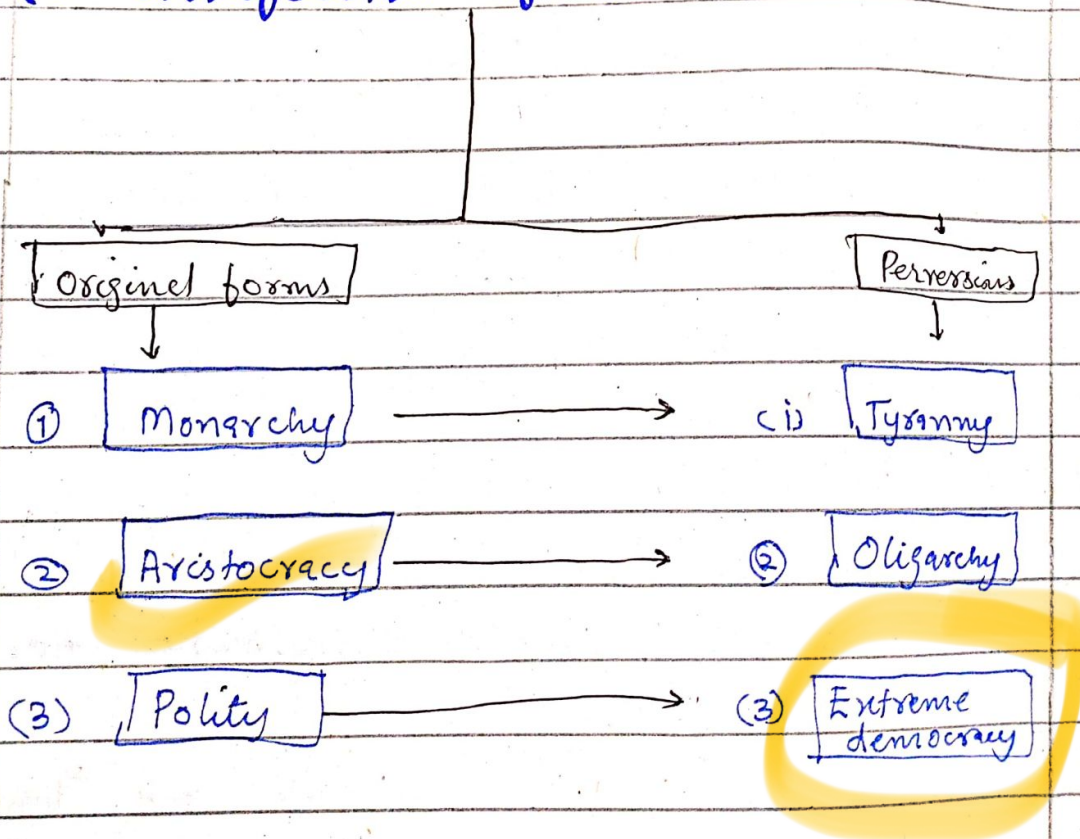


According to Aristotle, the main goal of State is to achieve moral perfection.

Therefore, he has called state a magnified individual. Moreover, he has classified

State into following forms.

(2) Classification of State:



(i) Monarchy:

Monarchy refers to the rule of single virtuous person. All powers are vested in single individual: The king. Aristotle

liked monarchy because of his affiliations with Alexander and other princes

(ii) Aristocracy:

It is the rule of virtuous few people. This group has a strong control over all things or affairs of state. This is the second best form among good constitutions.

(iii) Polity:

Polity is the government by people and for people. People are the supreme power in it. This is the worst form of government among good constitutions.

(i) Tyranny:

It is the rule of evil and despotic individual. It is the worst form of perversion.

(ii) Oligarchy:

It is the rule of wicked few. It is the second worst form among perversion.

(iii) Extreme democracy:

It is the rule of all

(14)

people and it is the best of worst
possessions.

(3) Aristotle's contribution regarding Governance.

Aristotle was the strong
supporter of Rule of law in which
all are equal in the eyes of law.
Moreover, he believed in the concept
of retributive justice, meaning giving
everyone his due according to his
contribution to state. The more the
contribution, the greater the reward.
Therefore, Aristotle has tried to
develop a concept of efficient
governance in his ideal state which
is both pragmatic and realistic
approach.

(4) Relevance in the present time.

Aristotle took such a
comprehensive view of things that
his ideas are still valid in
contemporary world.

(i) His contribution to state classification is still valid.

Aristotle's classification of state is copy cated by Montesquieu in book "the spirit of laws".

(ii) His concept of Retributive justice is still valid.

In the contemporary world, all work is done and the reward is being given / distributed on the basis of the work done. The lesser the work, the lesser the pay.

(iii) Concept of moderate state is still valid.

Although Aristotle was in favor of monarchy, he still suggested to form a mixed government which is somewhere between Aristocracy and polity.

(iv) His views about the ends of state are relevant.

Aristotle said that main aim of state is to fulfill the needs of people and protect them.

Conclusion:

Aristotle is often regarded as the father of political science because of his all-encompassing view about state and governance. He has classified state into different forms so as to avoid the worst forms of governments. Hence his concepts are still relevant because contemporary states are also classified into similar types of forms.

Q 4

Ans:

Introduction:

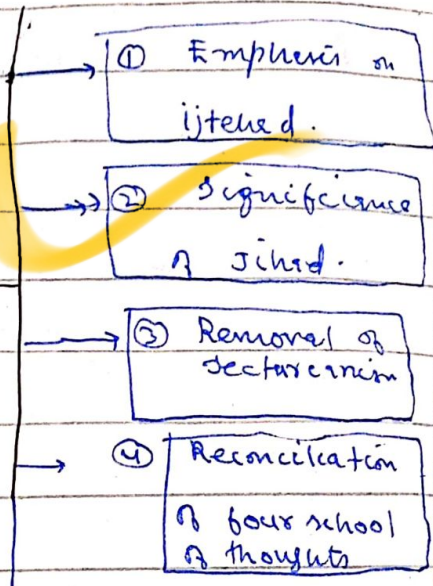
Shah Waliullah was the towering personality in the history of the Sub-continent. He emerged as a beacon of hope and ray of light in the darkest hours of the Muslims of the Sub-continent. No doubt, he was the philosopher of great depth and vast knowledge. His religious as well as political philosophy helped Muslims to wake-up from their deep-sleep and united as a single Ummah under the banner of Islam. Let's take a brief view of religious and political philosophy of Shah-Waliullah.

(1) Religious philosophy of Shah wali-ullah.

Shah wali ullah was staunch supporter of Islam, and he tried his level best to promote true teachings of Islam and make people follow the true path of Islam. Some of his religious philosophy

is given below.

Religious philosophy of
Shah - Waliullah



(i) Emphasis on Ijtihad:

Shah - Waliullah emphasized Ijtihad because he wanted to present Islam in more beautiful way so that every one could understand and accept it.

(ii) Significance of Jihad:

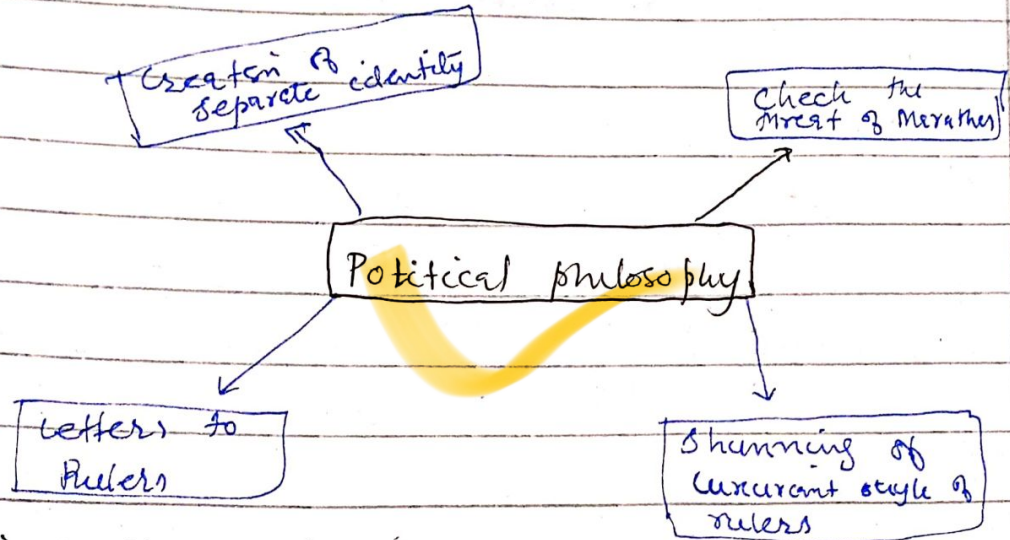
Shah - Waliullah put a great significance on Jihad so as to encourage muslims to fight in the way of Allah.

(iii) Removal of sectarianism:

Shah - Waliullah tried his best to remove sectarianism from muslims. He took a moderate approach to them and refrained to call them kufir. The purpose was to unite muslims.

(2) Political Philosophy of Shah Waliullah:

Shah Wali-ullah contributed to political field significantly. Some of his political views are given below-



(i) Check the threat of Marathas:

Shah Waliullah urged muslim ruler to curb the rise of Marathas. The reason was that they were a serious threat to muslim rule in the sub-continent.

(ii) Letter to Rulers

Shah Wali-ullah wrote a large number of letters to muslim rulers. The purpose was to bring muslim under the banner of Islam.

(iii) Shunning of luxurious lifestyle of rulers:

Shah Waliullah urged rulers

to shun luxurious life style and adopt a simple life style.

(2) How it influenced nationalism in the sub-continent:

The countless services of Shah-waliullah in the religious and political field : positively affected nationalism sentiments of Muslims in the sub-continent. His philosophy has influenced nationalism in following ways.

(i) His philosophy united Muslims of sub-continent.

When Shah-waliullah wrote letters to the rulers, all of them responded to his letter and united forces to defeat Marathas. In this way, it increased the sentiments of nationalism in Muslims.

(ii) His philosophy created a separate identity of Muslims:

Shah-wali-ullah emphasized on the unique ideology and culture of Islam. This enabled Muslims to recognize their separate identity.

Conclusion:

No doubt, Waliullah was the great philosopher. His religious and political philosophy infused a sense of nationalism among Muslims through the unity and reperate identity of Muslims of the sub-continent. In this way, Wali-ullah shook the Muslims from their deep-sleep.

Section B

Q 7

Ans:

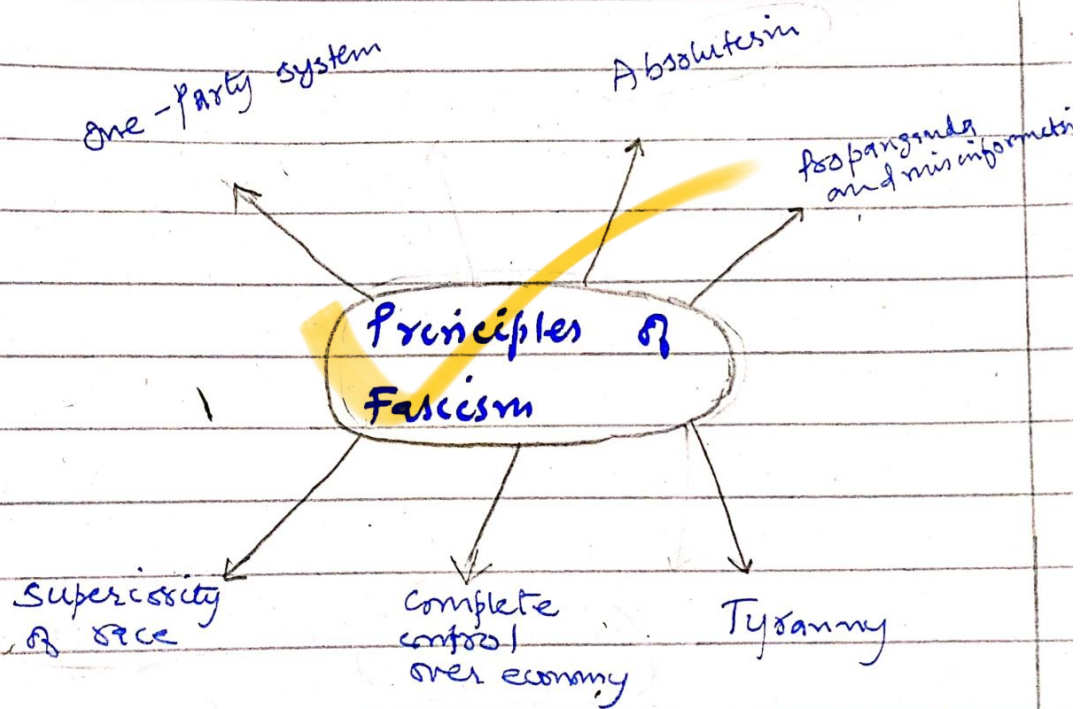
Introduction:

Although Fascism has its root in the 20th century Italy, it has emerged in the recent years in different countries such as Italy, France, India and soon. The recent rise of fascism is seen in the countries with strong nationalism and democracies. Moreover, there are several enabling conditions behind the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia ranging from greatness of race to rise of the populist. Before discussing the enabling conditions of fascism in Europe and Asia, let's take a brief view of what fascism is.

(1) Overview of Fascism and its Principles:

Fascism is a name of movement which took birth in 20th century Italy. Fascism word is taken from Latin word "Fasces" which means a group or bundle of sticks.

Mussolini was the founding father of it, later Nazi Hitler followed the suit. Fascism is the mixture of socialism, democracy, monarchy and totalitarianism - Some of the main principles are given below -



(2) Enabling conditions for Fascism in Europe and Asia:

There are multiple factors which are fuelling the flames of Fascism in Asia and Europe -

(i) Rise of populists:

The rise of populists has gained currency in the contemporary world. These populists are exploiting the sentiments of masses, creating great divide in the society. Emmanuel Macron, the president of France, is the glaring example of Populist leader.

(ii) Great emphasis on the race superiority or nationalism.

Like Nazi Germany, several countries are emphasising the greatness of their race. Mr. Modi, the PM of India, has often boasted the greatness of their Hindu race.

(iii) Exploitation of religious doctrine.

Religious doctrines are used to further the interests of leaders. Hindutva ideology is the great example of it. It aims at making India Hindu state again.

(iv) Financial crisis:

Weak economic growth.

is another boost for fascism to take deeper roots in Europe and Asia.

(iv) Absence of Rule of Law:

Another enabling condition is the absence of rule of law. In many countries like Italy, the rule of law is absent. The Economist has termed weak rule of law in countries as a threat to democracy and boost for populism, the result is fascism.

(v) Emergence of one-party system.

In the recent years, one-party is seen to win consecutive elections such as India, France and Italy. This trend is making one-party rule more stronger.

(4) Recommendations to check fascist designs in Europe and Asia

Several corrective measure can be of great help to address fascism in Europe and Asia. Some of them are given

below.

- (i) Checking the rise of populist leaders is a viable option.
- (ii) Enhanced role of law can do the trick.
- (iii) Proper accountability of rulers can go a long way.
- (iv) Education of masses can be crucial in this regard.

Conclusion:

True, fascism has reared its ugly face in different countries like India, Israel, France and Italy. There are several contributing factors to it ranging from great emphasis on their race to the rise of populist leaders. This has the direct result of ^{strong} nationalism. Therefore, fascist designs must be checked in time to avoid greater damage.

Q6

Ans

Introduction:

The 18th amendment has been the most significant development in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It has altered the structure of federation in Pakistan significantly. It has brought numerous positive impacts on the federation of Pakistan by strengthening provincial autonomy which can be seen in the shape of more administrative and financial powers to provinces. Although some critics say that 18th amendment has not changed any thing, the majority of experts are of view that it is a milestone achievement in the history of Pakistan.

(i) Overview of 18th amendment

18th Amendment was unanimous passed by parliament in 2010. The primary motive was to improve the relations of central and provincial government. Some of the major amendments of 18th amendments

are as follows.

- (i) Abolishment of Concurrent list.
- (ii) Removing of article 58(4) 2 to reduce the powers of President.
- (iii) Introduction of 7th NFC award.
- (iv) Change the Name of Province Sind to Sindh and 'Baluchistan' to 'Balochistan'.
- (v) Increased powers to Council of Common Interests.

(2) How 18th amendment has transformed the federation in Pakistan.

Following are some of the ways 18th amendment has change the structure of federation.

- (i) It has increased provincial autonomy.

The first and foremost positive development of 18th amendment is the increased provincial autonomy. It has made province more independent and self-sufficient. The Abolishment of Concurrent list and transfer of subject to provinces has increased the provincial autonomy in a great extent.

(ii) NFC award has reduced financial tussle between centre and the provinces.

18th amendment gave green light to 17th NFC award which has fixed the shares of central and provincial government. According to NFC award, provinces will get 57.8 and federal will get 41.2 pc of taxes pool.

(iii) Reduced power of president has strengthened federation.

Increased powers of president were a threat to federation. 18th amendment has removed Article 58(2) b of president to dissolve national Assemblies.

(iv) Empowered Council of common interest to defuse tension:

In 18th amendment, the powers of CCI are increased with a motive to resolving the grievances of provinces at a great pace and keep the relation

in a good shape.

(V) Local governments are transferred to provinces.

Another significant development of 18th amendment is the transfer of local government matters to provinces. Now, local governments are in the subject of provinces.

(VI) Increased administrative powers or devolution of power to provinces.

18th amendment has increased administrative powers of provinces by transferring powers to local authorities to make decisions like education, health etc.

Criticism of 18th amendment:

Critics have attached 18th amendment on many fronts. Some of them are as follows.

(i) It has weakened federation of Pakistan.

The critics have argued that 18th amendment has weakened

(21)

by increasing the powers of provinces

(i) It has reduced the share of finances of federal government.

Similarly, 18th amendment has increased the financial pie of provinces and reduced the share of federation. Some say that it is not a good sign for federation.

Conclusion:

18th amendment has been a landmark development in the history of Pakistan. It has changed the structure of federation by bringing positive changes to it as it has increased provincial autonomy, reduced powers of president and empowered CCI to address grievances of both sides. Some critics are against it, but it has done greater good for federation of Pakistan.