{PART-II}

ANSWER #02

1. INTRODUCTION :

"without the civilizing influence of speech and organised association he would be merely an animal — not a rational animal"
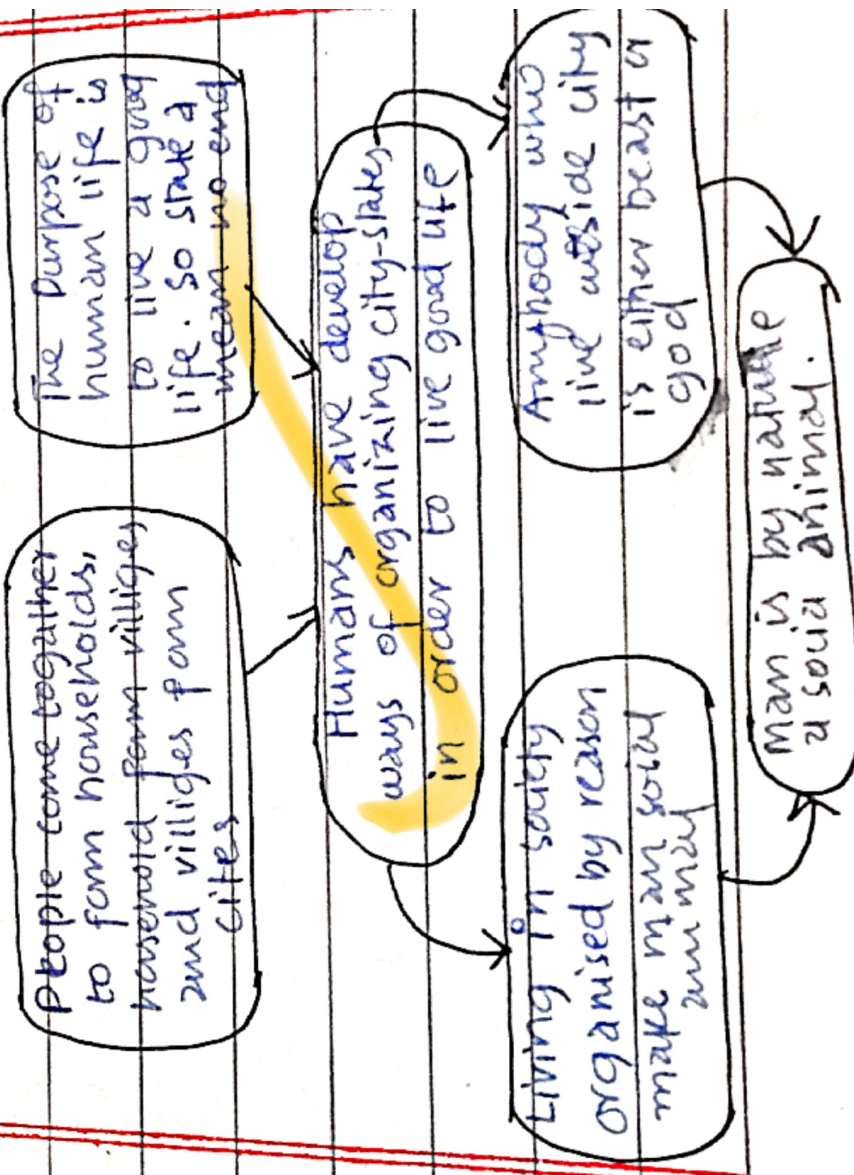
— Aristotle

Aristotle is perhaps the first realist political thinker whose pragmatic approach is even relevant in the modern age. His political thought is based on scientific approach. He made remarkable contributions by putting a theoritical framework for the origion of the state, its nature and categorizin- His contribution to the state and governance are remarkable. and match -less. It was due to this reason, Plato called him the most 'gifted of his School"

2. IN COTEXT:

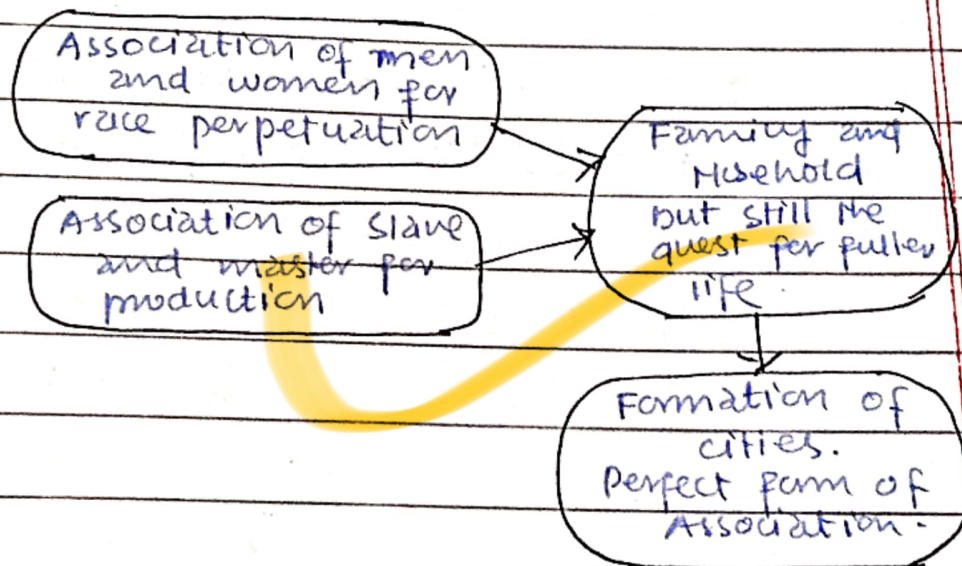|	
Era	384 - 322 BC
Born in	Stagria
Influenced by	Plato, Hellenic Prejudice, Alaxender's expeditions, His
	Father, Paythagoras, socraties
Ideology	Democracy
Focus	Political virtue
Key works	Nichomachean Ethics, Politics, Rhetorics, Organon
Influences	Thomas Acquines, Alaxender, Ibni Rushd, Al-Firabi etc

3. A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ARISTOTLE
-E'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

The Purpose of human life is to live a good life. So state a mean no end

People come together to form households, household form villages and villages form cities

Humans have develop ways of organizing city-states in order to live good life

Living in society organised by reason make man soul an anima

Anybody who live outside city is either beast a god

Man is by nature a social animal.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARISTOTLE REGARDING THE STATE :

3.1 Origion of the state:

According to Aristotle state finds its origion in the efforts of men and women to satisfy their individual needs and desires.

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┌─────────────────────┐
│ Association of men  │
│ and women for       │───┐
│ race perpetuation   │   │        ┌──────────────────┐
└─────────────────────┘   ├──────→ │ Family and       │
                          │        │ Msehold          │
┌─────────────────────┐   │        │ but still the    │
│ Association of slave│   │        │ quest for fuller │
│ and master for      │───┘        │ life             │
│ production          │            └──────────────────┘
└─────────────────────┘                     │
                                            ↓
                                ┌──────────────────┐
                                │ Formation of     │
                                │ cities.          │
                                │ Perfect form of  │
                                │ Association.     │
                                └──────────────────┘
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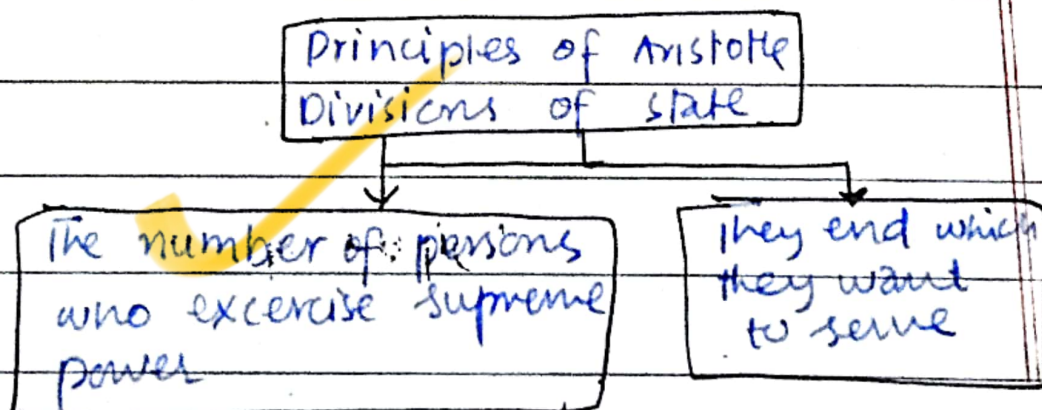
3.2 Nature of the state:

State is the highest of all association, aims at the highest good. It is a mean for individuals under which they can fully develop theirselves. The state is however, prior to individuals and famili

because the whole is necessary prior to the parts. He further said that state orginically developed from the earliest natural associations i.e family and village Only within the state individuals can satisfy their higher moral and intellectual needs of man and the household within the state his physical needs.

4. DIVISION OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Plato believed in unlimited perfictibility of human nature. To Aristotle, however, perfectibility should be in the the limit, and he, therefore, visualised the best possible state. He made the division of states to identify the best possible working government on two basis.

Principles of Aristotle Divisions of state

The number of persons who excercise supreme power

They end which they want to serve

A. RULE OF ONE PERSON:

I. monarchy:

When the state is governed by one person for the welfare of his subjects it is monarchy. The ruler is considered as the most gentle, intelligent and respectable member of the society. He give priority to national interest over his own interests.

II. Tyranny: The corrupt form of monarchy:

When the ruler become selfish, the monarchy turns to tyranny. The ruler rule according to his own sweet will and put himself above any criticism.

B. RULE OF FEW CHOSEN:

I. Aristocracy: the chosen few working for general welfare:

If sovereignty resides within a small minority it is aristocracy. They may be chosen on the basis of

(iii) _____ (ii) _____

of ability or heredity. But they work for the general welfare of the whole.

II. Oligarchy: the perverted form of aristocracy.

Of the small minority ruling of the state use sovereignty for the selfish ends, it becomes oligarchy.

C. RULE OF MANY

1. Polity: The Ruling of large middle class.

Polity is that type of government in which the state is administered by a large number of citizens. Administration are the elected people who run the state machinery according to the will and desire of the people.

II. Democracy: The Rule of Anarchy:

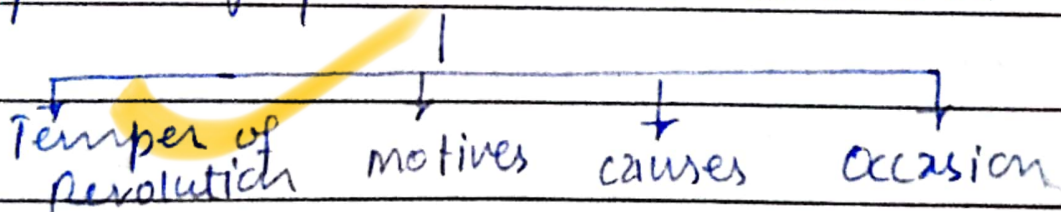Aristotle said that democracy is the government of the poors and

ignorants where everyone has the right to govern.

5. THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT: POLITY AS A GOLDEN BALANCE

According to Aristotle, polity is the happy combination of wealth and liberty. The ideal good forms are monarchy and aristocracy but both degenerate soon into their perverted forms. However, in polity the middle class equalise and neutralise the opposing tendencies in the state. Polity reconciles the diverse elements of the rich and poor, of the quality and quantity and birth and number.

6. ARISTOTLE AND HIS VIES ABOUT REVOLUTION:

According to Aristotle, in analysing a revolution or in its prevention the following factors must be considered

Temper of Revolution	motives	causes	Occasion

According to Aristotle, revolution generally occur due to absence of justice, the narrow size of the middle class, class difrences and abuse of the government. In order to reduce the chances of revolution these challenges must be appropriately deal.

7. ARISTOTLE'S REJECTION OF ABSOLUTE JUSTICE:

Aristotle favor particular justice instead of absolute justice of Plato. He expanded that absolute justice would do more harm than any good.

"It is unjust to treat equals unequally. It is equally unjust to treat unequal equal"

— Aristotle.

8. RELAVANCE OF ARISTOTLE'S SERVICES IN THE MODERN AGE

I₀ His classification of States still Relevant:

The classification of state which

Plato gave 2500 years before is still relevent. On the basis of this division, states can be determined as good or bad.

II. State is 2nd end and not End:
                    mean

According to Aristotle, states are formed so that man can live their fuller life. The state's, therefore, must keep the welfare of its citizens as its first and foremost duty.

III. The Requirement of middle-class for maintaining stability:

In order to maintain stability the state must have an appropriate size. The larger the size of the middle class the larger will be the chances of stability. The modern study has proved this claim true in the contemporary era.

IV. Particular or Distributive Justice instead of Absolute Justice in states

Absolute justice as propounded by Plato cannot be applicable in the modern states. However, distribute or particular justice prevail in the modern states.

9. CONCLUSION

The political thoughts of Aristotle has added valuable contribution to political philosophy. By giving his classification of state, nature of state, his justice theory and prevention of revolution, Aristotle kept his-self alive even after passing of centuries.

ANSWER # 04

1. INTRODUCTION:

Shah waliullah was the towering personality of the middle ages of the sub-continent. He was among the major reformers who kept the spirit of nationalism alive. He rendered great services through

his rigio-political philosophy. His philosophy not only enlightened his fellow muslims but also gave a new spirit to nationalism in the sub-continent in the subsequent centuries.
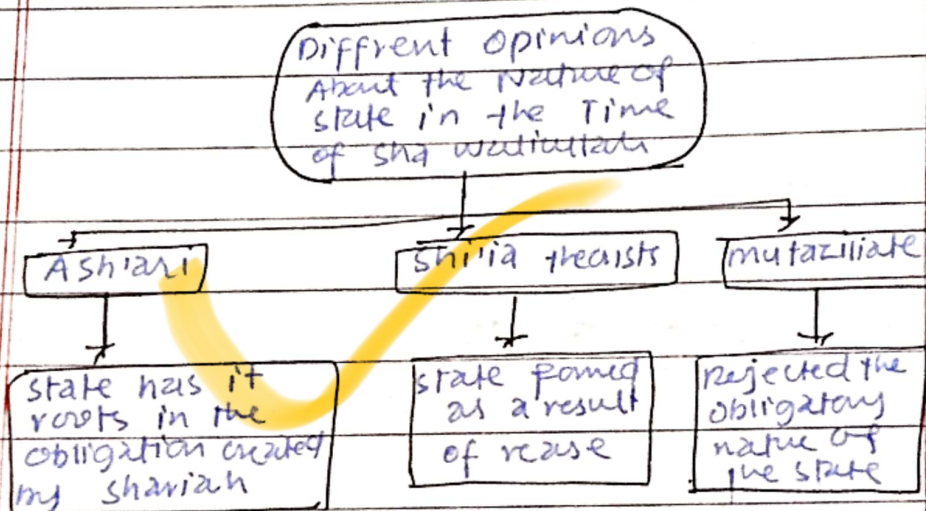
2. IN-CONTEXT:

Era	1702-1763
Influences	The Quran, Hadith and Tafsir, Father's views
Education	Tafsir, maqul, Fiqah, Kalam and Tasuuf
Major works	Al Fuwz ul Kabir, Quranic Translation, Al-Insaf fi Sabab-i-Ikhtelaf et

RELIGIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF SHAH WALIULLAH

1. Shah waliullah Concept of the state:

At the time of Shahwaliullah

the muslim political thinkers were divided among themselves on the nature of the state.

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            ┌──────────────────────┐
            │ Diffrent opinions    │
            │ About the Nature of  │
            │ state in the Time    │
            │ of Sha waliullah     │
            └──────────┬───────────┘
        ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
   ┌─────────┐   ┌───────────────┐  ┌────────────┐
   │ A Shiari │   │ Shi'ia theaists│  │ mutaziliate│
   └────┬────┘   └───────┬───────┘  └─────┬──────┘
 ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐
 │ state has it │ │ state formed │ │ Rejected the │
 │ roots in the │ │ as a result  │ │ obligatory   │
 │ obligation   │ │ of rease     │ │ nature of    │
 │ created by   │ │              │ │ the state    │
 │ shariah      │ │              │ │              │
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On keeping his reconciling synthesizing trend Shah waliullah combined both the elements of Aqal (reason) and Naqal (traditions) in spelling out rason d' etre of the state (Khilafat). Functions, duties and obligations like Jihad, justice, prevalance of shariah would be not possible without an organised state.

II. Shah waliullah's concept of sovereignty

Like all other Muslim scholars, shah waliullah consider man as a vicegerent of Allah Almighty on this

the following example.

* Abdullah Ibn masud was the prophet's successor in the Quranic sciences

* mauch Ibn Jabal in the sphere of Judiciary

* Zayd bin Thabit in the sphere of law of inheritance.

Ⅰ. Functions of the Islamic state:

shah waliullah divided the function of the state into two categories.

General Functions	particular Function
Frontiers protection, defen	supermacy of Islam
oppression, providing	Jihad's implementing
justice and protection	shariah.
of lives and property	

INFLUENCES OF SHAH WALIULLAH ON NATIONALISM IN THE SUB-CONTINENT :

Ⅰ. Shariah As the supreme law of muslims:

On the sub-continent, when the muslims were on the verge of annihilati

earth. He is responsible for his duties both in this world and the hereafter.

III. Obligatory character of the Institution of Khilafat:

Shahwaliullah consider Khilafat is a sine quo non for the collective welfare of the muslims. According to him, if khelafat was not important, the companions of the Prophet would had not prefer the election of khilifah before the burrial of the Prophet.

"Whoever dies while there is no oath of allegiance (bai'yah) on his side, he indeed died the death of Jahiliyah"

Hazrat Muhammad SAW.

IV. Delegation of the Power and Administration of the State:

According to Shah waliullah a single human cannot administer the whole state alone, therefore, he recognized the partial succession. He expanded the

by the laws and norms of Hinduism and the influence of the Vishnava saints. Shah waliullah paid them back from this utter destruction. He pinpointed to them - that their salvation lies only in Quran and sunnah.

II. Sorting out the Decline of Mughal Rulers:

According to shah waliullah, circulation of wealth is necessary for the appropriate functioning of the society. However, the extravagence of the royal court, heavy taxes and heavy army has crippled the economy. According to shah waliullah poor economy is proving Achilles's eel for the muslims rulership.

III. Muslims to preserve their own culture and civilization:

According to shah waliullah, if the muslims want to preserve their

separate identity, it is possible only preserving their own culture.

iv. Jihad as a Necessary Function of the muslim state:

The spirit of ~~nation~~ Jihad was dying in the muslims of the sub-continent. It was the religio-political philosophy of shah waliullah which mad Najid ullah and shuja Dullah for Jihad against Sikhs and marathas.

5. CONCLUSION:

Shah waliullah was the great religious and political reformer of the middle ages in the sub-continent. Through his religio-political philosophy he enlightened the muslims of the sub-continent. His great services Kept alive the spirit of nationalism alive in the muslims of the sub-continent in the subsequent centuries.