

5. ANS

Introduction

Through out the world, the form of government shapes the country's political system. In a democratic system the best feature is the representation of the public will. While according to a Greek philosopher Aristotle democracy after some time it changed in the autocracy. However, according to Aristotle the best form of government is Polity. In a Polity, the elected people or the representatives used the phenomena of populism. That often create conflict in the society.

-Myopic and generic introduction

-Weak argumentation, lacks substance

-dangling and misplaced structure

-number your headings

-ensure that you are answering each part of the asked question

What is populism?

The concept of populism is the tactical approach to reached the sympathies of voters. The idea subdued the concept of elite in the government.

Populist

(candidate for
Govt Post, representatives)

Right wing

Extremist
(religious
ideology)



Narindra modi
(India)

left wing

liberal
but extremist



Trump (US)

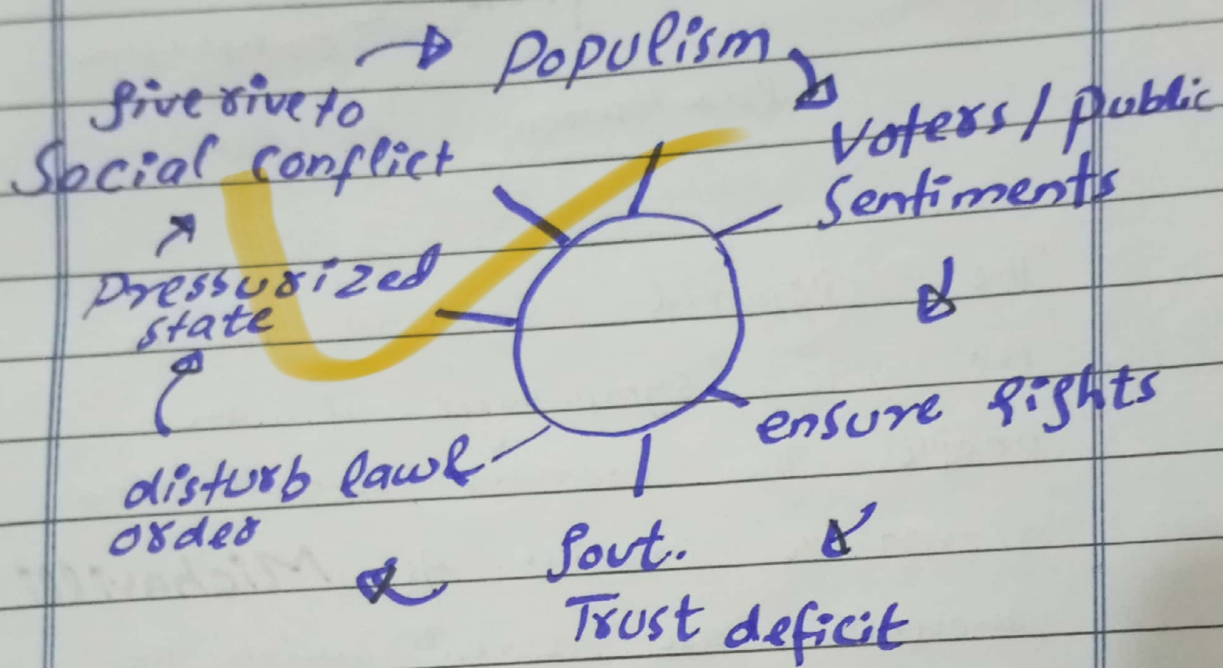
→ Populism restricts the
autonomy of State

Tools of populism

- deprived public sentiments
- promises to solve micro level issues
- Claimed to be sole authority
to protect the rights
- portray that elites are
occupaid on resources

By using these tactics they
often get sympathies of

public more than the expectations. These lead to hinder the very autonomous ^{authority} of the state.

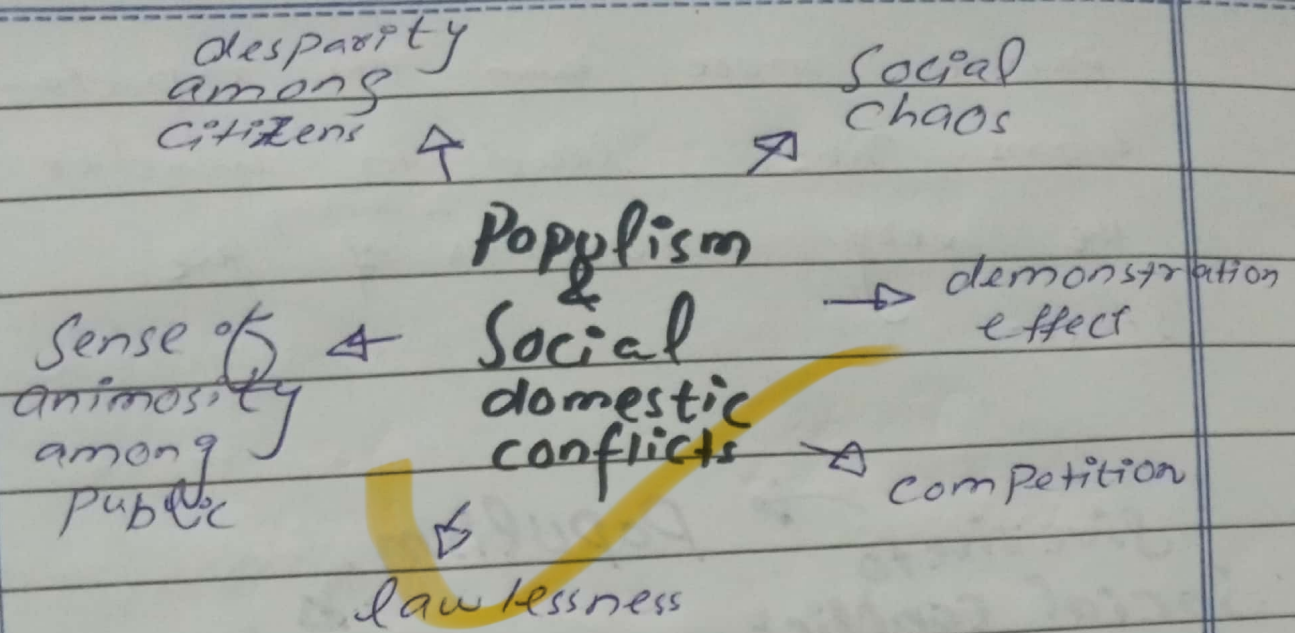


The idea then give rise to the civil disobedience & revolution.

As (John Locke) give rise to the idea that

“when the state is fail to run, then people should rule”

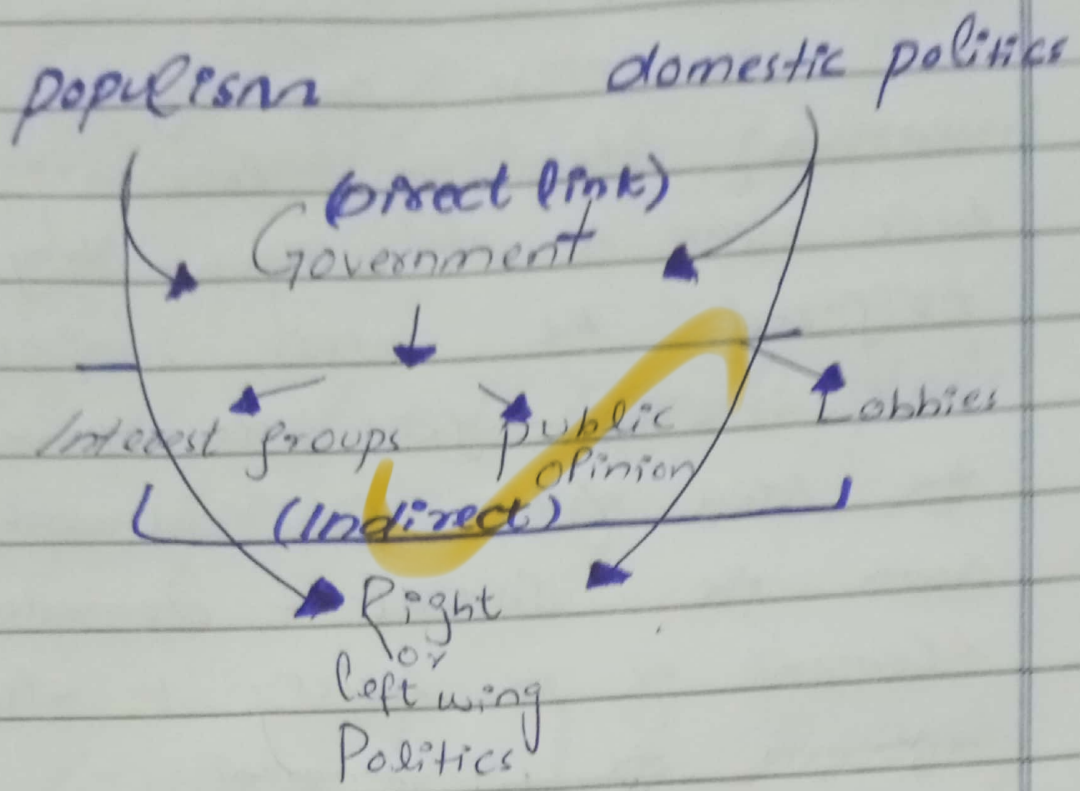
→ Populism fueled the domestic & social conflicts



The Populist claimed to be the sole sympathizer of the people. The promises would often remain the promises. As **Michavilli** thoughts are linked with the idea of populism. He stated "if state is sovereign then every thing is justifiable even the a lie?"

— **Michavilli**

→ Interaction between Populism & domestic politics



Populism or the **populists** have been often seen in the governments. They might indirectly forced the autonomous government by setting in opposition or by direct rule. We there are many countries ~~where~~ in which populist rules.

Countries	Populism	Leaders
USA	Right wing	D. Trump
India	Right wing	Modi
Turkey	Right wing	Tayyab Erdogan

Conclusion

populism emphasized on the idea of providing basic rights to the citizen. They triggered the voters sentiment and in return get votes. However, the idea often get contradicted with the social & domestic elements of the society. It also disrupts the government.

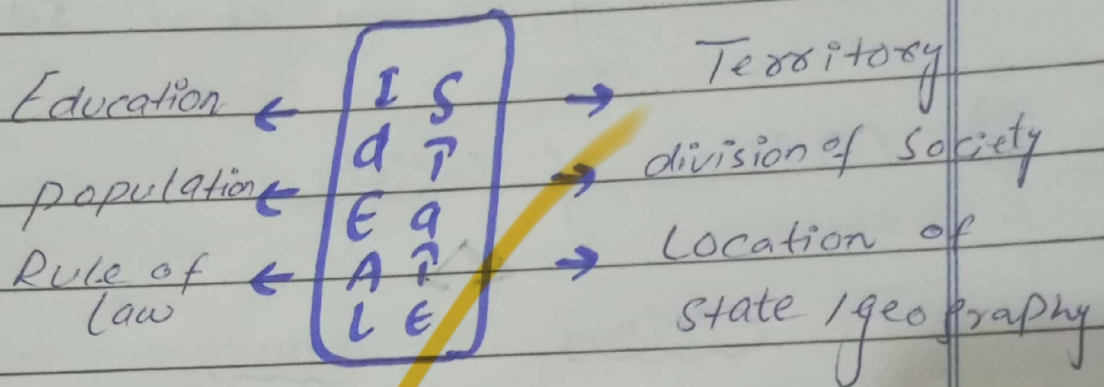
Ans²

Introduction

The state run by a specific form of government. There are several political thoughts which defines a set of rules which essential for the state. **plato** has provided the **philosophical basis** for the establishment of state. The political philosophers has described the **nature of a state** according to their own views.

by observing the needs of that era. Aristotle has given the classification of government very first time.

→ State nature / Ideal state of Aristotle



i) Education (Subject to be taught)

In the ideal state of Aristotle only men has a right to be the education. However Plato's ideal state provide equal opportunity to male & female to get educated. Plato emphasized on subjects like maths, philosophy. But Aristotle

said the other subjects also should taught including Political Science mainly.

ii) Population

According to aristotle in ideal state population must be around 10k to 15k. Plato population figure was about 5040.

iii) Division of society

<u>Citizens</u>	<u>Slaves</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religion• rule• defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• art• craft• Production

iv) Rule of Law

Aristotle emphasized on rule of law in a state. People must obeyed by the law. For a smooth government, it is a mandatory thing.

v) Territory

Aristotle promote the idea of self defence

“the best way of defence is to offence” Aristotle

vi) Location

According to Aristotle
“A Land locked State is an ideal state”

Because, if the state is boundry to the sea, enemy can attack easily. So it must be land locked.

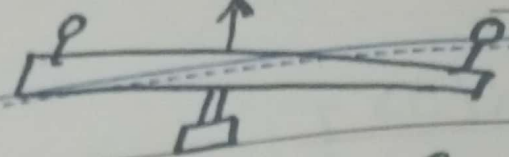
→ Sovereignty in a System

Aristotle believed that only a middle class can rule efficiently. According to him

upper and lower classes are

unable to perform state functions

in a proper manner.



Quality
Nature
↓
Authority
Upper class
rich

Quantity
Nature
↓
Lawlessness
Lower Class
poor

→ Relevancy of Aristotle political system today

• Scandinavian Countries

Sweden, Denmark, Norway are countries with small population. These are known to be the rich states.

• Forms of Govt in world

• Authoritarianism

In China, UK, USA there is authoritative form of government are prevailing.

• Democratic systems

USA, India, Pakistan, UK are

the modern democratic countries.

Totalitarianism

North Korea is a current example of totalitarianism.

Monarchy

In UK there is a constitutional monarchy. Saudi Arabia has also a kingdom monarchy.

Conclusion

Aristotle give a comprehensive idea of the state and governance. He was the first who gave the classification of a government. Aristotle has provided basis of prior political science.

(Section - II)

Ans⁶ Introduction

Pakistan is an democratic country in which there is a **Supremacy of Constitution**. Since the adoption of **1973** constitution of Pakistan. Several constitutional amendment has made. **18th** amendment is often considered as landmark in the Pakistan's constitutional history. It brought into force after signing the **Charter of Democracy in 2006** between the Political Parties of Pakistan. It was implemented in **2010**. However, with enabling strong federal system, it also has some dark sides which is Pully about its effectiveness.

→ Federation of Pakistan and 18th amendment.

a. Weak local government

18th amendment was about to strengthen the local government system.

"inefficient local government is responsible for the messes that public is facing in Pakistan"

Asifa Noor, Local government and state authority, Nov 2020

b. vague devolution of power

It's not about the devolution but the absence of a devolution of power in the system. "The officials often complain about the funds unavailability to complete the projects on time"

Minhaz Khan,
Political analyst,
Tribune

c. Controversial NFC share

18th amendment give 48% share to the provinces and 52% to the federal. despite of this distribution.

Article 160 of the Constitution of Pakistan has given this sharing.

d- President a ceremonial head

President is acting as a dummy or puppet in Pakistan

Prof. Jackin doil, Political Science, Harvard University

President has no enough authority to change.

e- Civil military relations

According to Prof. Dr Hassan Askari who is an political and defence analyst in Pakistan "In Pakistan we have not make a balance between the civil military relations -

on of the 18th amendment objective was to curb the martial law & to keep civil-military relations in order

As 18th amendment has abolished the 5th amendment of martial law from the constitution. The interference of ~~establish~~.

f- Provincial autonomy is still questioned

Article 142, 143 of the Constitution provides the autonomy to the the Provinces. However, they are still looking to the federal for some basic matters.

Conclusion

18th amendment although has change the shape of federation. As it has distributed subjects among the federal and its units.

There is a need of mutual consensus and re-visiting or evaluation of

the performance indicators.
Along with that the govern-
ment of Pakistan is
responsible for the devolution
of power. So, the federal
and unit both worked
or serve the nation in a
better way.
