

Section - A

Myopic and generic Introduction

Q.No.: Aristotle's Contribution regarding State and Governance, and Relevance of His Theory in Present Times

Introduction:

“If Socrates gave philosophy to mankind, Aristotle gave constitutionalism and rule of law.”

(Renan, a political thinker)

The above-mentioned words of Renan clearly depict that Aristotle's main contribution is constitutionalism and rule of law which is the buzzword in modern nation state system and governance structures. Even Mark Bevir while referring to the principle of good governance quote Aristotle as a founder of rule of law. Aristotle on the one side discussed the idea of organic nature of state, on the other hand he elaborated the cycle of government change. He also listed the state preservation principle.

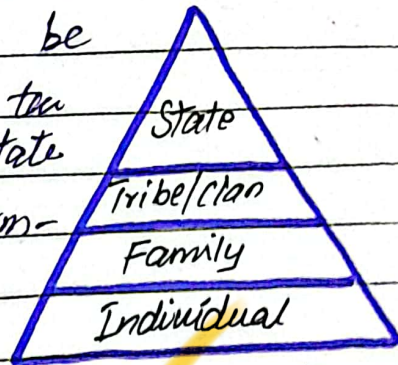
are still relevant. From respecting women
 & slaves to advising not to impose higher
 taxes, each and every principle given by
 Aristotle has a great influence in
 modern era. Aristotle while talking abo-
 ut constitutionalism and middle class also
 discussed that each state has a suit-
 able form of laws which are appropri-
 ate for its smooth functioning and
 stability. In short, the ideas of
 Aristotle even a great significance
 not only in ancient times but in
 the present era as well.

Salient Features of Aristotle's
State and Governance Theory, and
Their Relevance in Present Times

✓ Organic Nature of State:

Aristotle believed that
 state is just like a human
 body. It is created from individuals
 who form a family, and then a
 set of family builds a clan or
 tribe. Lastly, the state. Now each body
 part is responsible for its smooth working.

The idea can be seen even in the modern nation state system whose formation can easily be explained



↑
power increases from bottom to top.

with his theory of organic nature of state.

✓ Theory of 2-Contending Forces of

Society: Quality and Quantity

Aristotle highlighted that every state or society has two contending forces within it.

1- Quality — Lesser in numbers

2- Quantity — Greater in numbers.

By quality he meant the people who are rich in knowledge or wealth, in simple words — the nobility.

While by quantity, he referred to the commoners. He believed that there must be balance between these two forces. The assessment of his words can be done in present era where the lower class is being oppressed by the quality due to imbalanced structure of state between forces.

Example: The Third World countries where quality and quantity lack balance between each other.

✓ Classification of Functions in State: Higher

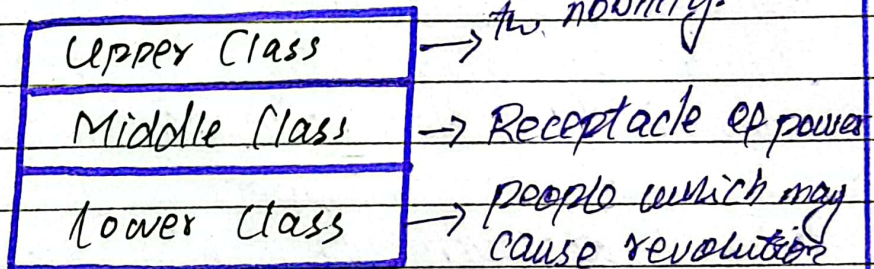
Functions and lower Functions:

Aristotle described every state must ensure six function to run society efficiently and effectively. He categorized these functions into 2 broader kinds: Higher and lower functions. He emphasized that the higher functions must be delivered by a ~~the~~ class of particular age group: young, middle and old:



To ensure these functions delivery to further classified to society:

Classification of Society



In present era, it can be seen that in most every state the higher functions are carried out by the particular age - people while the lower functions are still a realm of ordinary people.

State Preservation Principles:

Aristotle's state principles also carries a great significance in modern era.

✓ Population size: 10,000 to 1,00,000 maximum

Aristotle observed that there must be an optimal size of population. For the greater the size, the lesser the stability.

His theory of population can be validated in the case of Pakistan.

Pakistan today is confronting the risk of water-scarcity, excessive burden on national exchequer, ^{enhanced} economic cost of state due to increased expenditures, and poor law and order situation. The reason is simple and candid: the unchecked population. Hence, Aristotle carries a great relevance in present era as well.

✓ Private Property Ownership: A Cardinal

Rule of Governance

Aristotle says,

“Don't play with it, it's a natural innate characteristics of a stable society.”

Certainly, it is true. Even it can be seen in modern Modi's India where through introduction of CAA (Citizenship (Amendment) Act) tried to limit Muslims rights regarding property and ultimately resulted in chaos.

✓ Rule of Intelligence of Plato versus Aristotle's

Belief of Rule of Law:

Aristotle outrightly discarded Plato's rule of intelligence as he believed on rule of law can preserve the state stability.

“ Law is the reason free from passion. ”

The relevance of his theory can be seen in modern era easily. The countries where rule of law is not the supreme authority, chaos, instability, tyranny can easily be seen.

Example

Netanyahu's Israel is a glaring evidence to prove the veracity of Aristotle's words. Today, rule of law by Netanyahu is being sidelined ~~on the cost of~~ ~~rule~~ and replaced with rule of intelligence which has caused not 22000 deaths but also instability in the region.

Disbandoned Imposition of Higher Taxes:

Aristotle also warned of not to impose high taxes. For he believed, it could damage the societal fabric and ruin the foundations of state.

The relevance can be seen in Sri-Lanka's recent economic default or sovereign default which was the consequence of higher taxes. Thus, people revolted against the state as Aristotle stated hence, his words has a great relevance in present times as well.

Theory of Revolution and Its justification in Modern Era :

Aristotle also described the theory of revolution in which he discussed the enabling conditions for revolution. To put all together, he elaborated that higher taxes abolishing private property, introducing communism in family, and giving vested private interests would lead to revolution.

The relevance can be seen in Sudan and Cuba where such measures resulted in revolution of people against state.
 conditions enable
 Fascism.

Critical Analysis:

There is no denying the fact that Aristotle's ideas are not only relevant in ancient times but also in present times, yet some pitfalls in his state-theory are present. For instance, by saying,

"Some are born to rule, and others to be ruled; Some are natural slaves and others masters."

he justified slavery - which is not acceptable now.

Concluding Remarks:

No doubt, there are some pitfalls in his theory, yet his work deserves great appreciation and applause. Simply, it's been centuries Aristotle left us, yet his dogma regarding state and governance are living in the hearts of billions of people. Rule of law is everyone's demand. Constitutionalism is desired by all. Everyone wants property rights from state. In a nutshell, Aristotle's contribution in state and governance carry a great significance, which is justified by George Sabine in these words:

It is pertinent to recapitulate that Aristotle's ideas not only laid-down the principles of

constitutionalism and state preservation,
but also paved path for the
creation of modern state structures
and dogmas. ”
(George Sabine)

Q: no: 4

Religio-Political Philosophy of Shah Wali Ullah and Its Influence on Nationalism in Subcontinent

Introduction:

“ Shah Wali Ullah is the transitional head in the history of subcontinent, who did not only help the Muslims in realizing their religious dogmas and creeds but also established strong sense of politics and nationalism among them. ”

(K. K. Aziz, the author of
(The Making of Pakistan))

Undoubtedly, Shah Wali Ullah has

played a vital role in the history of subcontinent. His religio-political philosophy, in which he touched almost upon every idea of Islamic state, impacted the nationalism of Muslims of the subcontinent. His idea of sovereignty of Allah (SWT), Caliphate-based statecraft, and principles of economics in a political state galvanised the nationalistic perspectives of Muslims. From the detailed criterion to state stability principles, each and every facet traced a path for uplifted nationalism of Muslims. He raised consciousness among masses regarding the characteristics of an Islamic state ruler. His influence on Jahangir was evident of his contribution. He emphasized on disbandment of Bid'at (innovations) and promotion of the concept of Ijtihad in politics.

Salient Features of Religio-Political Philosophy of Shah Wali Ullah, and Its Influence on Nationalism in the Subcontinent

Like other Islamic philosophers,

Shah Wali Ullah also discussed the prominent features of Islamic state-craftship. The major ones are following along with their influence on the nationalism of Muslims in the subcontinent.

✓ Sovereignty Concept and Its Impact on Nationalism:

Like other Islamic philosophers Shah Wali Ullah also emphasized that the real sovereign is Allah. The ruler is just a 'Naib' of the Allah Almighty. To substantiate, he quoted the verse of Quran:

“Oh David! We've made thee our caliph (Naib) on the Earth.”

The idea got a pace in the subcontinent. Muslims who were considering their ruler as ~~to~~ a sovereign changed their viewpoint.

People once again started placing their trust in Allah and considered their ruler just a means sent by God.

✓ Politics and Religion in His Philosophy and

Its Influence on People and Rulers

Shah Waliullah also placed a great emphasis on religion's role in politics. In his famous book,

'Hajit-ul-Baqiyah', he elaborated that politics and religion dichotomy would end up with nothing positive but further deterioration of Islamic cultural values and ^{rise of} materialism among masses. He quoted a Hadith to substantiate two words:

“

Religion and politics are twin brothers.” (Hadith)

The idea drew a great attention among Muslims of the subcontinent. The impact can be seen in the statecraft of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb particularly who focused on Islamic principles in politics.

✓ Concept of Ijtihad: A New Domain in Politics

Shah Waliullah was an imaginative and prudent thinker and vigilant observer. He noticed that people are indulging in illegal practices and immoral

activities and busy in introducing new traditions which have nothing to do with Islamic principles. Thus, to emphasize that the institution of Jihād must be revived to meet the problems of modern times. His ideas played a vital role in educating Muslims regarding Islamic laws and principles, thereby, nationalism.

✓ Characteristics of the Ruler: Leaving a Deep Impact on Muslims' Nationalism

Shah Waliullah placed a great emphasis on the characteristics of the ruler. He elaborated that to be a ruler, one must be a Muslim, adult, punctual of his obligations, and sane-minded.

He further explained following:

- A ruler must be well versed with Islamic teachings.
- A wise ruler is fully acquainted with the modern knowledge and needs.
- A good ruler is one who does not give up on his religious duties.

→ A ruler ~~is~~ always ^{shows} mercy towards his people. All these guidelines impacted the attitude of people and strengthened Muslim

✓ Shah's ^{nationalism} Theory of Economics in Politics, and

Its Linkage with Muslims' Nationalism

Shah Waliullah keeping the economic ills of that time in mind also discussed the Islamic theory of economics. He believed, a strong political state can only be obtained and retained if there is a strong economic foundation. He discussed the state economic theory must be according to the Islamic principles as elaborated by Muhammad PBUH.

He discredited the Gambling practices at Shaitaan Pura, Interest and Usury and Hoarding practices.

All this ignited the Muslims nationalism as Muslims at that time were unaware of these facts. Hence being vigilant of these realities, they became able to prevent from cultural assimilation with Hindus.

Simply put, the religio-political philosophy played a vital role in uplifting the nationalism of Muslims of the subcontinent.

Critical Analysis:

On critical analysis things are clear that even though Shah Waliullah presented his views in 18th century and write viewing the conditions of that time. Yet his ideas has a great relevance. For barely would be any Islamic state in modern times that is following such up to mark principles

Conclusion:

To conclude, it is pertinent to say that Shah Waliullah's ideas related to religio-political philosophy of state played a vital role in uplifting the nationalism of Muslims in the subcontinent. Be it his theory of religion-politics or theory of economics, it has impacted the national identity of Muslims and strengthened Islamic essence.

Q: No: 6

18th Amendment and

Federalism

Introduction:

Raza Rabbani in his famous book ~~also~~ 'A Biography of Pakistani Federalism' asserts:

“The 18th amendment is the new software update of the constitutional and political structure; thank to those who supported its presence, for it has bolstered the federal structure in the country.”

There is no denying the fact that Pakistan's politics since inception has always faced a lot of troubles. However, the good part is that the introduction of 18th amendment has changed the scenario completely. Certainly, it has strengthened the federal structure through maximizing the provincial autonomy, ensuring local governance leading to devolution of power, and emboldening equitable distribution of resources through strengthening NFC Award. In short, 18th amendment has altered the federal structure of state.

What is Federal Structure?

Hamid Khan in his famous book 'Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan' defines:

"A structure in which various federating units (states/provinces) work under a central authority ensuring ~~and~~ equitable distribution of resources and decentralisation of power and functions."

How 18th amendment altering the federal structure:

- ✓ Decentralisation of Power under Article 140A
- Strengthening of local Governance

The 18th amendment has introduced that there must be a local government in province within 90 days of ending of the earlier one under Article 140-A. As federalism believes in decentralisation of power, hence it can be said 18th amendment has altered it

✓ Empowerment of Judiciary leading towards

Independent Judiciary:

Similarly, Federalism also talks about independent judiciary. It places its highest trust in the judicial empowerment to guarantee the freedom of people and secure the boundary of constitution.

Under judicial commission of Pakistan to appoint the judges of supreme court, the 18th amendment has played a vital role in alteration of 18th amendment.

✓ Strengthening of CCI: Another step towards
Conflict Resolution through democratic means.

18th amendment has also ensured the essence of 18th amendment through strengthening CCI. For example, it is continued to meet at least once in 90 days.

the federal structure of state

✓ Abolishment of Concurrent List to Maximize Provincial Autonomy:

15th amendment has also abolished the concurrent list leaving only two legislative lists: Federal list and Provincial list.

In which maximum of legislative subjects have been transferred to the provinces. For example, health, education and environment are now provincial domains. In short federalism is strengthened.

✓ Guidelines regarding NFC Award: A Great Initiative to ensure Equitable Distribution of Resources

15th amendment has also described that new NFC Award share cannot be less than the previous one. which has also strengthened the provincial autonomy.

✓ Under Pool of fundamental Rights such as 10(A), 19(A), and 25(A): A Step towards Improvement of Democracy!

18th amendment has another altering impact on federalism through expanding the domain of fundamental rights of people. Now, Centre ^{is bound to ensure} ~~cannot violate~~ them. For example, right to fair trial, right to information and right to education are there.

In short 18th amendment has altered the federal structure.

✓ Disbandment of law of Necessity: A Bulwark against Undemocratic ~~and anti~~ ~~federalist~~ Forces.

18th amendment has also discarded the path of law of necessity forever through changing ~~the~~ dimensions of sedition.

NFC HUMAN...
to federal structure of state

Abolishment of 582 (b): A great step towards federalism.

It is another step that has altered the federal structure of Pakistan.

Critical Analysis:

There is no denying the fact that 18th amendment is a bold step ^{leading} towards federalism, yet sad but true, yet its implementation in true essence is missing. And certainly, without implementation this would be of less significance.

The value of words can be assessed in the words of a great Roman lawyer, Cicero:

“Plans have never been an issue, the real issue is how to turn them into reality.”

To reiterate the debate and give the finishing touch, it is pertinent to say that 18th amendment through providing provincial autonomy, bolstering the culture of local governance, strengthening the office of the ECP (Election Commission of Pakistan) and giving the judiciary its due independence has strengthened the federal

~~Q. 7~~
and governance structure of Pakistan.
The veracity of words can also
be assessed in the words of Ishaat
Hussain, the author of 'Governing the Ungovernable?'

•• Pakistan politics has revolved around
two tendencies: centralisation, and
Decentralisation. Nevertheless, in the post-
13th amendment era, the latter
one seems dominating, though not
practically but theoretically. ••

Q. No. 7

DATE: _____

Enabling conditions of Fascism with reference to Asia and Europe.

Introduction:

It is often attributed that it was the Italian ruler at early 20th century who laid down the foundations of Fascism. His name is Benito Mussolini. Later on, the theory principles were practiced by Adolf Hitler - a German ruler - in the form of Nazism. If we look into the enabling conditions of fascism we'll find that the theory seems still relevant in modern ~~the~~ Asia and Europe.

For instance, ultra nationalism, perpetual economic instability, and excessive political fragmentation which were the main cause of 20th century fascism are present in modern era as well.

Date: _____

A Bird's Eye-view of Fascism:

Fascism is a brain child of Italian ruler - Benito Mussolini. Judd Herman in his book 'Political Thought From Plato to Present' defines Fascism in this manner:

"Fascism is a political ideology in which leader seeks excessive loyalty towards state and believes in jingoism and national superiority."

Enabling conditions of Fascisms with reference to Asia and Europe:

Major conditions are following:

Ultra-nationalism and jingoism: The foremost condition

First of all, patriotism

is a consequence of ultra nationalism and jingoism. Today, it can be seen in Myanmar or Israel where national superiority is dominating and resulting in ethnic cleansing of Rohingya and Palestinian Muslims respectively.

Uncontrolled Economic Stagnation and Instability

Another condition is uncontrolled economic instability and stagnation which seems prevailing in the every corner of the world. However, in Asia and Europe, it seems more prevalent compared to other countries. Be it Pakistan or Sri Lanka, its main manifestation of this condition can easily be observed.

1 Rise of Political Polarization and Fragmentism

Political fragmentation is another reason behind the abrupt rise of fascism in Italy. When a leader strongly dislikes his political opponents, the rise

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this ideology is possible. One political trend in Bangladesh of Hasena Wajid is an example.

Apprehensions regarding socialism or Communism

Another reason behind the rise of fascism was the fear of rulers against the rise of communism. The fear is prevalent in Europe particularly and in some countries of Asia against Russian and Chinese rise.

Be it G7 summit or any else the Europe seems considering China a threat.

Emergence of Populistic and Charismatic

leadership like Hitler and Mussolini: Cult

Politics

Mussolini was a charismatic leader. Fascism cannot rise unless there is a populistic and charismatic leader.

The criteria is fulfilling in India in the form of Modi who is popular among radicals.

and is able to exercise his influence.

Weakening of Democratic Institutions and
Violation of the Principle of Separation of Power

→ Throughout Europe it is happening.

Be it Turkey or France,
it is evident.

Propaganda and Manipulation of Mass

Media to suppress the antagonism:

- → Europe's propaganda against Muslims resulting in Islamophobia.

Betrayal of the Past as Hitler played with the war-guilt clause of Treaty of Versailles:

Hitler considered he was
betrayed in world
war - II.

Suppression of Dissent: Another Motivating
Factor behind fascist regime:

• → India is a glaring
proof.

Critical Analysis:

The conditions that give ignites to fascism are more or less prevailing throughout the region of Asia and Europe. Thus, to avert the risk there must be taken some immediate steps.

Concluding Remarks:

In a nutshell, when economic inequality prevails, political polarization widens too much and dissent is ~~is~~ suppressed by law and force, the fascism is imminent. Asia and Europe have the ^{almost all} conditions enabling fascism.