

Political Science I

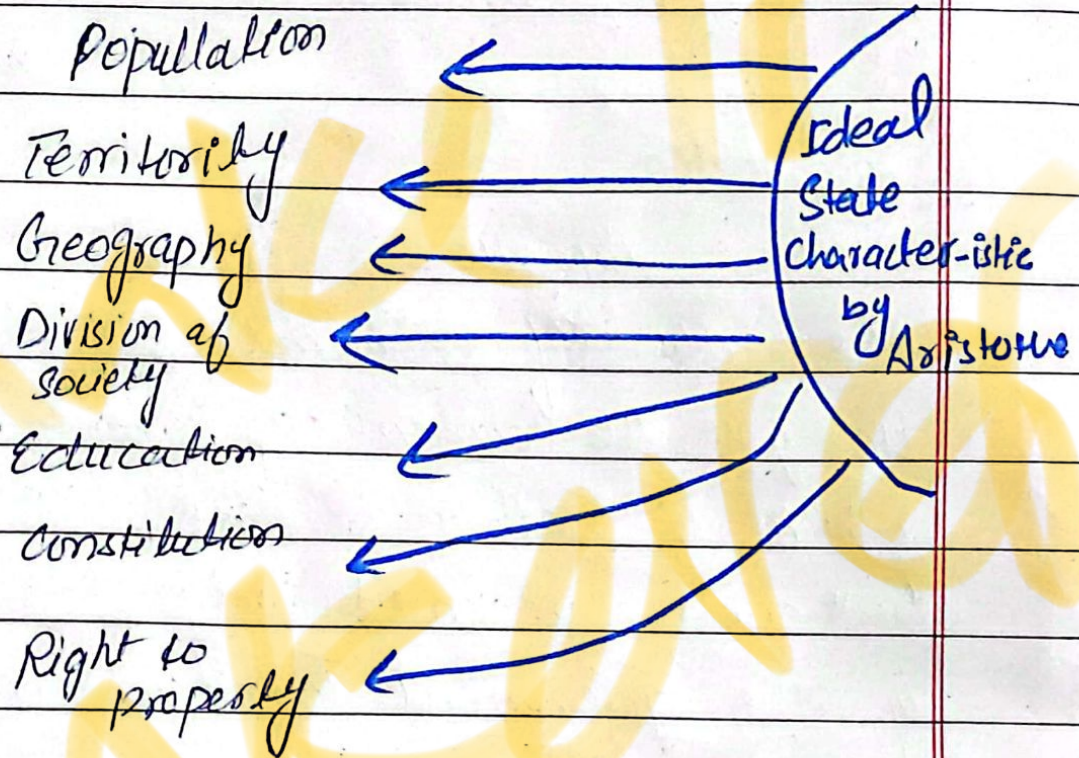
Q#2 Explain the contribution of Aristotle regarding state & Governance. Explain the relevancy of in the present time?

Introduction

Aristotle is known as the father of Political science. He gave the concept of state which is realistic in terms. He furthermore, presented the classification of the government. The contribution of Aristotle are still relevant in today's world. As he presented the concept of constitution and supremacy of law which is still relevant in today's world. Furthermore, his ideal state is realistic as compared to Plato's concept of ideal state.

Characteristics of Aristotle Ideal state

The main characteristics of Aristotle ideal state^s are as followed.



Population: According to Aristotle the population should neither be too large or too small. It should be moderate. Too large population will have the managerial issues. and too small population will create the defence problem. The ideal figure

(15000 - 100,000)

Territoriality: Similar, goes to the territoriality small territories will cause defense problems, larger territories will be difficult to manage.

Geography The Geography of state is really important it should neither be land lock or should not ^{too} close to the sea areas there will be danger of attracting enemies

Division of Society

He divided society into ^{two} ~~two~~ classes citizen and slaves. Citizens are responsible for defence, governance and religion while slaves are responsible for Agriculture art and crafts.

Education

He made the education a state subject But he promoted the Gender inequality as only males have the access to education while females are not allowed to have the education

Constitution

He challenged the absolutism and gave the concept of constitution. The supremacy of law. Without law no one state can grow. Rulers also to have to follow the law.

Right to property

He challenged the communism concept of Plato. He said that

"Plato is dear but
Truth is more dear
to me."

(Aristotle)

Hence, he said that man has the right of family and right of property in the society but with certain limits

Relevancy of Aristotle ideal state in today's world

Supremacy of constitution.

There is the supremacy of constitution in almost all state. Supremacy of constitution is the basis of constitution of Pakistan and political system of Pakistan.

Article 6 depicts the importance of constitution. If anyone who try to abrogate the constitution will be sentenced to death.

Concept of territory, population and geography

The concept of territory, population and geography is still applicable as Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Iceland, Norway Sweden and Finland are considered

DENG

as ideal states and there is
supremacy of constitution as well.

As Afghanistan is the
land lock country it is considered
as the buffer state and facing
multiple challenges from decades.

Classification of Government

In *politi* Aristotle explained
that there are two forces that
exist in the society

→ i) Quality (Elites)

→ ii) Quantity (poor class
in the society)

To balance between these forces

we need a middle class. That

middle class will control

both quality and quantity from

deviation. As today in Pakistan

this theory is impeded being

practice to maintain the democracy

in Pakistan. This concept was

later explained in Karl Marx

work communist Manifesto that due to capitalism the burgeois controls the proletariat and it create the conflict in society. This can be mitigated through shifting from capitalism to communism through vanguard.

Criticism in Present time

1) Promotion of Slavery Through his division of society he promoted that concept of slavery is not practices in democratic societies.

2) Advocate of Gender inequality
Aristotle representation of inequality in education system is not practice in today's world.

Article 25A of 1973 constitution of Pakistan ensures that state must provide education to all the children in Pakistan. Hence, there are few criticism on Aristotle

work.

~~Conclusion~~

Conclusion

Hence, Aristotle is considered as the father of political science. As his ideal state concept is still implemented in today's world. Furthermore, there are some criticism on his work. But his work is overall relevant even in today's world of present time.

Q#3 Judicial Review in Pakistan Argue in favour & Against?

Introduction

The legislative, executive and judiciary are the three important tiers of any government. Legislature is responsible for law making while executive implements the law and judiciary protects and interprets the law. It is the function of judiciary to protect the law, constitutions and ensure fundamental laws. This concept of separation of power was introduced by Montesquieu. Furthermore, the judicial activism is the one of the functions of judiciary. It has its own merits and demerits in any state.

Judicial Activism

When in a federal state judiciary has the power to declare the acts of legislative or executive authorities of central or provincial gov unconstitutional, when it is not under their jurisdiction. Judicial activism is practised in India, Pakistan and USA.

When a judge encroach upon the domain of ~~the~~ legislative and executive authority it is said to be judicial activism.

How Judicial Activism started

The Arthur M Schlesinger coined the term judicial Activism in his article "The Supreme Court 1947.

Marbury vs Madison
case in the history of USA
Judiciary gave itself the
power of Judicial Activism.
Hence, from then Judicial
activism started came in to
practice.

Reason Behind Existence of Judicial Activism

There are reasons behind Judicial Activism

- 1) Administrative void. (Whenever, there is mismanagement at government institutional level or for environmental protection)
- 2) personal inclination of judge towards a matter (DAM fund collection 2018)
- 3) Vested interest to impart influence and shape political, economic, or Business decision (provision regarding kite flying)

④ Judicial Activism due external pressure like security concerns,

Judicial Activism and 1973 constitution of Pakistan

Article 239(5) explained that no one can question Judicial Activism.

How Judicial Activism is implemented

- 1) *Stare decisis*
- 2) Review of legislative decision
- 3) Interference in Policy matters
- 4) Deviation from judicial norms

Merits of Judicial Activism

1) Protection of Fundamental right
It ensures the protection of fundamental rights mentioned in article 8 to 25 of 1973 constitution

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② Protection of Constitution

Judicial activism helps to protect the constitution if there is any unconstitutional practice it will bid it in the nip.

③ Ensure Rule of Law

It will ensure the rule of law. By maintaining the check and balances on legislature and executive.

④ Readdress Public Grievances

It will readdress the public grievances. As in recent Baloch protect role of judiciary.

⑤ Protection against extra constitutional practices

It further check the extra-constitutional practices in any sphere of state affairs like business, environmental agencies and public institution, privatization of SOE

Demerits of Judicial Activism

① NO Accountability of wrong decision

No can question

the judiciary decision article

239(5). Hence, there will be

no accountability to the

these decision. Hence, no accountability

can leads towards biased decision

② Distortion of Balance of Power

Judiciary encroach on

the legislative and executive

power. Too much involvement of

of judiciary can disrupt the

balance of power.

③ Increase the institutional conflict

Furthermore, it will

exacerbate the institutional conflict

due to encroach in other areas

④ Judicialization of Politics

According to Transparency International report 2023, judiciary is among most corrupt in the Pakistan. Hence, there must be political influence on judiciary decision which will lead to politicized judicial activism.

⑤ Threat to democracy/sovereignty

It also threatens the democracy by exercising the most power by one department.

⑥ Pressure on executive

Moreover, pressure on executive authorities may hinder the implementation of law prepared by legislature.

⑦ Decision under influence of

international bodies; Decision made under the influence of international bodies will automatically impact the

Conclusion:

The sovereignty of state

Conclusion

Division of power by Montesquie and checks balances ensure the democracy in the country ^{following} of federal form of government. Hence, encroach on others power disrupt the distribution of power. Hence, judicial activism has its own merits and demerits. To some extent it is effective for sovereignty but too much encroachment on right will disrupt the state democracy.

Q#6 How 18th Amendment has altered the structure of existing federalism in Pakistan?

Introduction

Since its inception Pakistan has been facing myriad of problems. Even Pakistan's first constitution was implemented after nine years. This delay gave space to extra-constitutional bodies to influence the politics of Pakistan. After abrogation of 1956 constitution 1962 constitution was presented. After some years it was abrogated and 1973 constitution was presented. Hence, so far multiple amendments have been done to 1973 constitution. One of remarkable amendments is 18th amendment of 1973 constitution.

18th Amendment in 1973 Constitution

1973 Constitution has 280
articles and on 19 April 2010

18th Amendment has been

done which is 18th Amendment

To ~~total~~ 102 articles
were amended out of 280
articles

Main Characteristics of 18th Amendment

- ① President power to dissolve assembly was drawn
- ② Concurrent list was abolished
- ③ Chief election commission is appointed with consultation of opposition leader.
- ④ Procedure to appoint judiciary
- ⑤ Changed the name of NWFP North west frontier of Pakistan

to Pather Pakthukhwan.

5) Rivalry of Islamabad high court

① Devolution of power between provinces and center

Abrogation of concurrent list gave more autonomy to provinces regarding different subject

② Right to fair election

In 18th amendment right to fair election was ensured through appointment of chairman by consultation of opposition leader.

③ Right to education

According to Article 25(A) right to free education is given to the ^{children} people. It is ^{state} responsible of government to provide free education

④ Bar on issuance of ordinance at federal & provincial level

The 18th amendment put bar on issuance of ordinance both at federal and provincial level to ^{protect} ensure the legislative powers

⑤ withdrawn the power to dissolve Assemblies

The President and Governors powers to dissolve the assemblies were drawn for ^{smooth} running of governments

⑥ Article 6 High Treason

Pakistan has the history of martial law and Article 6 put bar on the judiciary to provide window to extra-constitutional ^{powers}

⑦ withdrawn the restriction on terms

The restriction on the 62 terms of PM is withdrawn

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⑧ Restriction on size of cabinet

Restriction on the size of cabinet both at federal and provincial level. so the finances / Expenses can be managed.

⑨ Council of common interest and NFC award.

Council of common interest and NFC (National Finance Commission) were introduced to resolve the conflict b/w provinces and centre.

Criticisms on 18th Amendment

① Import exports subject of Federal

Imports and exports are the subject of Federal while the agriculture is the subject of provinces. Hence, it badly hit the manufacturing and agriculture sector.

② ~~Bar~~ Removal of Bar on PM terms

Removal of the Bar on term of PM closed the doors for others to contest in the election process.

③ Failure to implement proper education policies

According to International news reports 23 million children are out of school in Pakistan. As 18th amendment was less effective as

④ Tax collection subject of Federal

The 90% of tax collection is subject of federal & education and other areas are left subjects of provinces which creates the rules and

⑦ provinces unable to improve the educational areas.

⑤ Inclusion of SAPM

As there is ^{limit} ~~limit~~ on the number of cabinet members but 18th amendment did not ~~needs~~ mention about SAPM (Special Assistant to Prime) ministers as there can be appointed in ~~in~~ ^{so} many numbers. Hence 18th amendment was effective in this.

Conclusion

As 18th Amendment is the remarkable achievement to strengthen the federation of Pakistan. But it still lacks in some areas which can strengthen to reap benefits from it. As there is always a ray of hope even in the darkest of the tunnel.

Q#7 Recent facism in Asia Europe

Introduction

Facism depicts the radicalism of opinions or national It is the kind of totalitarianism which accept no opposition at all. It is proliferating due to ethnocentrism. The facism is the result of multiple deprivation in different era. economic deprivation, political deprivation and social deprivation It emerged as the ideology when people feel to rebellion against something, Hence, facism is threat to human race as sense of superiority one other race creates trouble.



History of Fascism rooted in Europe

Fredrick Nietzsche
presented the philosophy
The God is dead, we have
killed him and he remains dead

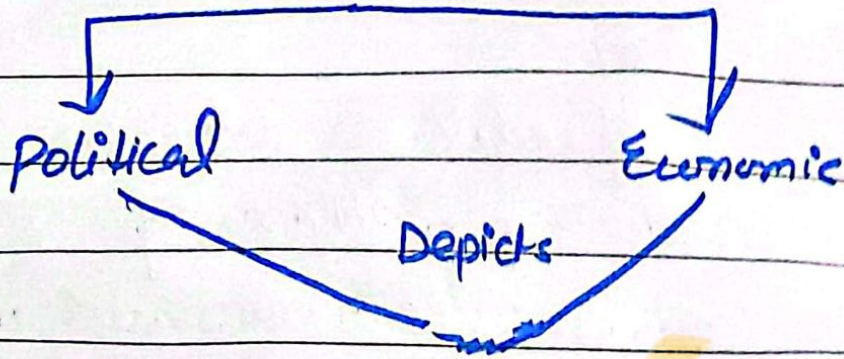
This philosophy kept the base
for Fascism

→ Benito Mussolini Party
name was fascist party. After
the name of his party Fascism
came into existence.

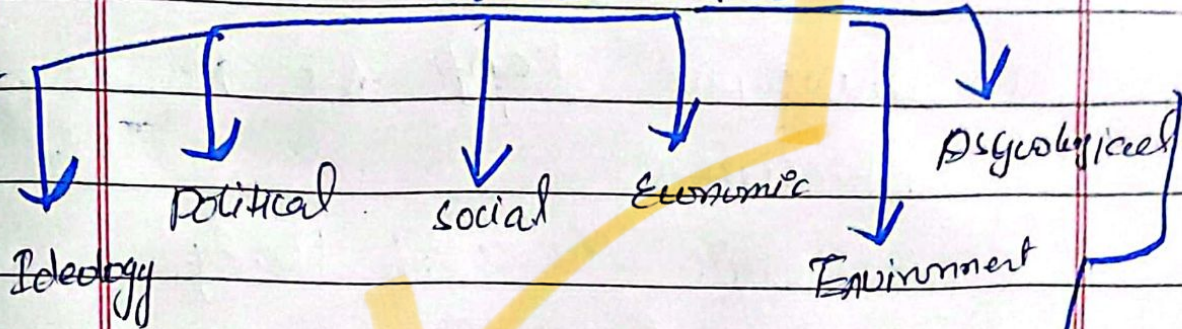
Fascism as dictatorship

single party rule and
single party political leadership
represent the Fascism
It is the ~~the~~ worst form of
dictatorships

Authoritarianism



Totalitarianism



Fascism

- Hindutva (Atmand Bharat in Asia)
- Mussolini & Hitler regime → Europe
- Rise is in south Asia
 - ↓ Al Qaeda
 - ↳ TTP (Treek Taliban Pakistan)
- Baloch liberation party in Pakistan

Factors behind Fascism

① Economic Deprivation

One of main factor is the economic deprivation Benito Mussolini become famous by highlighting the economic crisis. Moreover, BLP in Pakistan is also standing for sense of deprivation for the rights

2) Absence of effective leadership

When effective leadership is absent it widens the gap between people and government and it leaves the spot for fascist movement.

3) Extremist religious views

Extremist religious view leads towards the fascism. Prime examples are Akhand Bharat according to view of TTIP regarding take over to implement religious ideologies

4) Social Deprivation

Moreover, when people are deprived from social rights of education, freedom and liberty. These incite the rebellion nature which gave birth to fascism. Hence social factor contributes toward the fascism.

5) Emergency of Ideology

According to Leo M Christenson work *Ideologies and Modern Politics*, that ideologies emerged when people feel sense of deprivation. Hence, fascism is also base on the ideology.

6) Ethnocentrism and Jingoism

Ethnocentrism and jingoism promote the fascism. The sense of priority leads towards the human crisis. It result into the loss of human life.