

Part-II

Section-A

Q.1 Contribution of Aristotle regarding State?

→ Introduction:

Aristotle was a thinker of medieval times. He was considered as the ungreatful student of Plato and his work is somehow inspired by the Plato. His contribution to the state and governance at that time is relevant to modern day states. It was correct to say that he far-sighted the concept of modern state.

→ Aristotle's Concept of State:

Following are the characteristics of Aristotle's concept of state.

	Equality
Constitution	
	Justice
Defensive Force	
	Territory
Population	
	Education
Government	

(i)

Constitution:

Aristotle was a first thinker who presented a concept of constitution for a state. According to him, a set of rules of law are necessary to run affairs of state.

(ii)

Territory:

Aristotle believed that a state should have territory. In territorial space, number of people can reside to form state.

(iii)

Population:

According to Aristotle, there should be a medium size population in a given territory. The number should be around 5040. It should not be so small that it could be crushed easily neither so large that would be difficult to govern.

(iv)

Government:

The state should have government. The king must be a philosopher and fit to run the state.

(v)

Education:

According to Aristotle, the state should provide education to citizens. He proposed education system for state which was divided in several steps.

(vi)

Equality:

As per Aristotle's concept of state, all are equal for state. There should be no discrimination of men and women, unlike Plato's concept.

(vii)

Concept of Justice:

Aristotle's concept of state also provided concept of justice which was solely based on social classes.

(viii)

Defensive Force for State:

There should be a group of people, called defensive army, to protect state from enemies. They should be trained enough to safeguard citizens.

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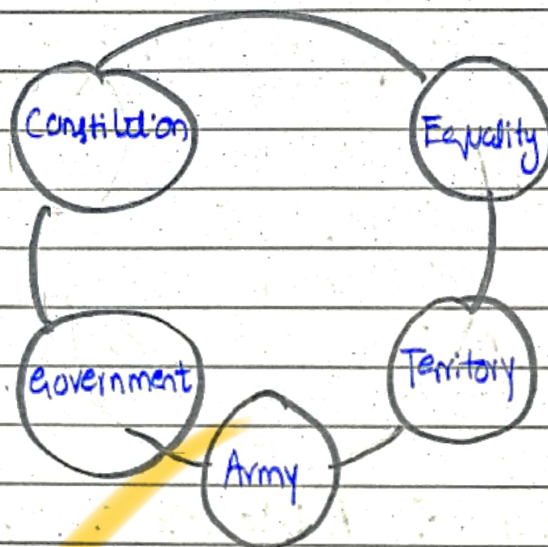
Relevancy of Aristotle's Concept with Modern Concept of State:

The concept of state of Aristotle

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is relevant to modern day concept of government and state. He presented all characteristics of state at that time which can be seen now; such as concept of constitution, government, army, territory. He is considered as the father of constitution as he was the first one to present the idea of constitution for state.

So, it is relevant to say Aristotle is a modern day philosopher.



Similarities Between
Modern day Government
and Aristotle's Concept

→ Conclusion:

It can be concluded that Aristotle presented a concept of state which is till relevant for states. He presented certain features of states that became part of modern states; for example, constitution, army, territory and government. It would be rightly said that Aristotle is a modern day philosopher. Although, there are some contradictions to his philosophy.

②. Religio-Political Philosophy of Shah Waliullah?

→ Introduction:

Shah Waliullah was a philosopher of 16th century and came to horizon when religio-political conditions of Muslims of sub-continent was worse and concept of true Islam had dead. Akbar was a

King and many religious
 concept of Islam was
 demolished. He continued the
 legacy of Mujadid Alif
 Sani and acted as
 saviour for Muslims of the
 sub-continent.

→ How It Influenced the Nationalism in Sub-continent:

Shah-Waliullah
 is considered as one of
 early philosophers who gave
 the idea of Two nation theory
 to the Muslims of sub-continent.
 However, he influenced the
 nationalism in sub-continent
 by following religious and
 political contribution.

⇒ Religious Services:

Following
 are religious services of
 Shah Waliullah.

(i) Concept of One God:

In
 sub-continent, there was
 a concept of Wahdal-ul-Shahood.

He considered his normalized by giving the concept of Shah Wahdat-ul-Wajood which means there is only one God:

(ii) Allienation of Corrupt Practices of Islam:

These were corrupt practices of Islam in sub-continent. For-example, gambling and eating in Ramadan is considered as Halal. Shah Wali-ullah declared all these practices as haram.

(iii) Translation of Qurran:

He translated Qurran into Persian which was language of the sub-continent at that time. He was the first philosopher to translate Qurran into Persian.

(iv) Forbidding of Cross-Mariages:

It was common to many Hindus and Muslims at that time. Shah-Waliullah gave fatwa on it and declared it haram in Islam.

→ Political Services:-

Following are political services of Shah - Walliullah.

(i) Letters to Mughal Emperors:

Shah Walliullah wrote letters to Mughal King Akbar on various social issues which are threatening.

(ii) Favouring Appointment of Ulama in Mughal Courts

He favoured the appointments of ulama in Mughal courts where Hindus were at dominating positions.

(iii) Reimposition of Jaziya:

He asked Akbar to reimposed Jaziya (tax) on the Hindus like Islamic states did in past.

(vi) Concept of Two Nation Theory:

He presented the concept of Two Nation Theory. He believed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations and that can not live together in any domain.

From above mentioned religious and political services, Shah Waliullah influenced concept of nationalism in the sub-continent to a greater extent. After that, Akbar became disciple of him.

→ Conclusion:

It can be concluded that Shah-Waliullah was a saviour of Muslims of the sub-continent and influenced the concept of nationalism to a greater spectrum. He provided religious and political contribution to a secular and nationalist sub-continent.

which later influenced nationalism. He also infused the idea of two-nation theory among Muslims which proved right after some-times.



Section-B

Q.6 How far 18th amendment has altered the structure of federation.

→ Introduction:

The Eighteenth Amendment is a mile stone in constitutional history of Pakistan. It addressed all loop-holes in the constitution of Pakistan that support any undemocratic move. The Eighteenth Amendment was considered as mini-constitution of Pakistan as it has altered about 200 articles of constitution. It was whole heartedly accepted by parliament under the supervision of Raza Rabbani.

The Eighteenth Amendment is truly depiction of Public's sentiments.

→ Overview of 18th Amendment:

The 18th Amendment was drafted under the supervision of a parliamentary committee, consisted of 26 members, and Senator Razza Rabbani was head of committee. All recommendations from intellectuals, judges, politicians and analysts were combined to draft the 18th amendment. Around 200 articles were amended. Any undemocratic adventure was unsupported through approval of the 18th amendment.

→ How 18th Amendment has Altered the Structure of Federation:

The 18th Amendment has altered the structure of federation in following ways.

(i) De-centralization of Power:

The 18th amendment has altered existing federation by decentralization of power.

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Case in point: Article 140
deals with ensurance of
Local government.

(ii) Fiscal Bar on Revenues:

The 18th
amendment has restrict the
revenues only to federal.
Case in point: Article 102.

(iii) Transfer of State Subjects to Units:

The
18th amendment has transferred
State subjects such as
education and health to
provinces.
Case in point: Article 25A

(iv) Abolishment of Council of Common
Interest:

The 18th
amendment has abolished
the council of common
Interest.

Case in point: Article 162.

has abolished
the council of common
Interest.

(v) Appointment of Election Commissioner:

The 18th amendment has reduced the influence of appointment of election commissioner by only federal. It involves opposition members too.
Case in point: Article 245

(vi) Appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges:

The 18th amendment has cleared the procedure of appointment of judges which is inclusive procedure.
Case in point: Article 175

(vii) Appointment of Care Taker Government:

The 18th amendment has altered the existing federation by involving opposition in the appointment of care taker government.
Case in point: Article 246

(viii) Revision of NFC Formula:

The 18th amendment has revised NFC formula and enhanced the share of provinces in it.
Case in point: Article 191

(ix) Acquiring of Loans:

The 18th has allowed provincial government to take loan on their own behalf.

→ Critical Analysis:

The 18th amendment is considered as a milestone in democratic history of Pakistan. But it is also a subject of criticism. It has inserted many amendment in articles which are creating rifts for federal.

These are some points that represent critical subjects of 18th amendment.

- a) The subject of education and health are bone of contention between Sindh and Federal.

Case in point: Single National Curriculum and National Disaster Management are prime examples.

- b) The 18th amendment is promoting local government

on one side and on the other side, it also promotes dynastic politics.

Case in point: Holding inter-party elections.

c) The 18th amendment has cleared on distribution of resources on the basis of population. It enhanced grievances of public.

Case in point: Population of Balochistan is less but poverty rate is higher.

d) The 18th amendment has given control of mines, gas to federal and its generated revenues are also being used by provinces. It leads to mistrust between people and government.

Case in point: Sui gas is produced in Balochistan but revenues are being used by government.

→ Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that the passing of 18th amendment was a commendable achievement.

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But it is also a subject of criticism on various articles.

On one side, it is acting as gel between provinces and center and on the other side, it is a source of conflict between federal and federating units.

Overall, it has altered the structure of federation.



Q. 8

→ Introduction:

The concept of state is as old as concept of human civilizations and of mankind on the earth. The concept of use of force for deterrence and taxes are taken from medieval ages.

Machiaveli was the first one to use of force by the king in favour. While the concept of taxes was given by Karl Marx and Adam Smith.

"A man ought to share its revenues with the government in order to enjoy liberty." ~ Adam Smith

→ Concept of Legitimate use of Force:

First time, the concept of use of force legitimately was given by Machiavelli. He was an Italian philosopher and provided the legal concept of usage of force in order to perform functions of state orderly.

→ Concept of Taxes:

In political history, concept of taxes was given by ~~was~~ Adam Smith and Karl Marx. In Islamic philosophical concept, Ibn Khaldun provided the concept of taxes.

→ Factors Behind the Use of Force and Income's Share:

Following are the factors behind the use of force and income's share in the state.

(i) Maintain Law and order:

The force is used by state to

maintain law and order situation.

(ii)

Welfare of Citizens:

The taxes are collected by the states in order to spend on welfare of citizens.

(iii)

Deter Anti-State Elements:

The use of force is necessary for deterring anti-state elements that cause chaos in state.

(iv)

Negate Concept of State Within State:

The use of force is necessary to negate the concept of state within state. There can be only one state.

(v)

Boosting up State's Revenues:

The collection of taxes boosts up the state's revenues and aid in progress of state.

(vii)

Discouragement of Militants:

The use of force by the state discourage militants and terrorists in state to flourish and strong their roots.

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Critical Analysis:

The use of force by the state is subject of criticism and commendable.

In a critical way, it can be say that civilize d governments do not use force on their citizens. It leads to chaos and political unrest in country. If government is fulfilling basic needs of its citizens, it means state's citizens are in peace and there is no use of force.

The basic needs of citizens are fulfilling by collecting reasonable amount of taxes from people. For-example, in welfare states such as Germany, taxes are collected religiously.

It depends on the government to find ways where minimal use of forces can be applied. However, liberty is right of every citizen and there must be no use of force to curtail liberties.

→ Conclusion:

It can be concluded that the use of force and taxes collection are as old as concept of state. Both these are subject of criticism and laud. It depends on the conditions for usage of forces on citizens. However, it has observed that welfare states do not have any history of use of force. This is due to prosperity there which is ensured by collection of taxes.

