

lecture : 3

31-08-22.

Modernity : 17th century ideas, framework (european)

Political modernity : 17th century political institution

→ Capitalism

→ Political system

→ Modern political rights.

→ Emergence of new ideas.

"Medieval time" => Modernity.

12th century |

13th century |

complete political system.

"Theocracy" => means rule of God => also known as "dark ages".

king, feudalism, nobility => The rest were subjects.

political → economic phase of the

phase of theocracy

theocracy => intermediaries between king and people

=> No concept about vote.

=> divinity attributed.

=> lives controlled by landlord.

It was
"anti-human."

Dogma:

You can't question anything about king, feudalism and nobility. These are given truth. => antireason.

=> Change is always transitional:

[French word meaning rebirth of philosophy, wisdom] Greek thought.

Renaissance (1400 - 1600th century) => theoretical foundation of enlightenment

=> Beginning of modernity.

=> settled technique

=> new ideas were social, cultural & artistic.

=> Coming with new ideas indirectly.

=> A shift to "human reasoning". Started talking about respect

Knowledge is abstract
of concrete enlightenment. \Rightarrow theocracy was imposed.

Primary reason of renaissance: \Rightarrow bcz of Spanish Muslim
 \Rightarrow libraries. \Rightarrow founded new libraries. (new thought)

"Italy" was considered as main spot.

\Rightarrow Muslims preserved European renaissance.

17th century onward: claim of enlightenment

\Rightarrow direct challenge to aspects of Dark ages-

\Rightarrow Dark ages was called dark due to scholars of
enlightenment

\Rightarrow Theocracy was replaced by democracy. (rule of
people). \rightarrow Human intellectual.

\Rightarrow people will decide the governance-

\Rightarrow Dogma was replaced by human reasoning.

\Rightarrow Feudalism was replaced by Capitalism.
 \Rightarrow masters { slave concept. \Rightarrow can switch their jobs.

\Rightarrow Subject was replaced by citizens.

\hookrightarrow contract b/w government & people.
 \Rightarrow people are free to do anything
acc to rules of government.

Modernity \Rightarrow refers to era

Moderanism \Rightarrow refers to ideas during modernity.

Factors contributing to modernity:

\Rightarrow "Theory of Westphalia 1648."

\bullet lots of fights in europe so it was theory to
stop these fights. Before enlightments, territories were
blurr but then in this theory, they decided to accept
their territories.

\Rightarrow He shattered kingdom system.

\Rightarrow Modern sovereignty \Rightarrow foundation of he was
this theory was foundation
of modern sovereign.

"empiricism": anything you can test from 5 human senses -

.) Reformation: 1515.

- Religious movement to reform the religious institutions-
- and also to break distance between king and slave-
- ⇒ It broke the foundation of "theocracy".
- ⇒ Divinity of king was reformed.

.) French revolution 1789:

- ⇒ They talked about human politics and rights.

.) American revolution 17

- ⇒ talked about constitutionalism.
- ⇒ fought against British rules-

.) English revolution 1640:

- ⇒ people started questioning monarchy.
- ⇒ Monarchy will not be the decision maker -
- ⇒ Parliament will be the original "power" -
- ⇒ constitutional monarchy.

.) The most important factor was industrial revolution

- 封建ism to Capitalism transition.
⇒ transformed economic relations -
⇒ owner & workers -
⇒ finished concept of landlords -

⇒ Atomized human being."

- ⇒ humans are connected to getting each other

- ⇒ It's having negative impact on human.

.) industrial revolution was "Modern capitalism".

- foundation of.

.) Science revolution:

- ⇒ give idea that humans are connected to everything.

⇒ No investment in democracy.

↳ there is no reality

Capitalism: broken reality
industrial revolution cause
brought humans to this or
out of this slavery.

→ based on
skepticism.

Post Modernism

⇒ Critical evaluation of modernism.

⇒ criticism started after 1st world & 2nd world war.

• Reason, science ⇒ claimed we have objective reality → assume things as they are.
Scientific reasoning to go towards truth. This is objective reality.

↳ More imp apistemology ⇒ Nature of knowledge. Knowledge is explanation

↳ ontology ⇒ Nature of things. reality! Knowledge is

⇒ Modernity claims we can understand ontology ⇒ objective we can gain

⇒ Post modernism claims ontology don't exist. everything

is based on human interpretations of things (apistemology).

⇒ Capitalism is pillars of modernity.

⇒ human freedom is based on capitalism.

⇒ brought people to industrial units and they were free from slaves. ⇒ capitalism & democracy are dependent to each other.

⇒ Capitalism is hijacked by "democracy" which is investment.

⇒ Capitalism is 2nd criticism of post modernism.

⇒ Colonialism: other people don't know about things. "Enlightened" physical existence of powers.

⇒ post mod says colonialism is product of modernity.

⇒ Wide supremacy = best of knowledge.

Civilized world

did not achieve modernity

Civilized = savageous world

ach. did not achieve modernity.

Orientalism: Western things who read eastern things through western point of view.

⇒ Racism is embedded in colonialism.

⇒ Colonialism is worst phase of human history

⇒ criticism on science:

intist:

Read 2 articles on Post modernism and write a review

Lord Michaleg → father of colonial education
we need to create people
group assignments: chose a topic + research article + review

Modernism point of view:

Donot [un]universalize europe, should have provincialized disrupted

indigenous knowledge.

French writers

1) Michael Foucault: → leading philosopher of post modernism

= writer impressive.

= He liberate the world

= knowledge is politically neutral.

= All "knowledge is subject to power" in context to modernity

= Relation b-w knowledge & power.

= knowledge becomes foundation of colonization.

= colonalize the educational system.

= criticize on modern medicine.

= criticize on treatment with modern people.

Derrida: => knowledge is founded on text.

=> knowledge is based on language - And language is unstable - language is based on text.

=> Modernity result people to think binaries (good, bad)

Lyotard:

=> Reality exist in fragments.

=> little reality shape bigger reality.

=> Deconstruction of reality.

=> Ethnography's : study of small pieces.

Reconstructionist: Human interpretation is important but humans should be call it wrong as well.

=> No extreme skepticism.

Post modernity: all about interpretation social contract etc.

Global capitalism: some parts, floods, contribute to it & of climate change still to it affected.

globally → still machines for capitalism.

Malnutrition → commodity (health).

"Research paper"
Review.

2 blog article
post modernism
3 pages in total
1.5 review & 1-5
summary

Enlightened desposition: teach modernity by force (guns, wars etc.).

Modern State & government

Lecture:

07-09-22

State:

Territories, government

↳ social, political institution which mitigates conflict.

↳ Human politics need state to live eradicate violence.

Human politics conflict:

[Abstract]

[Concrete]

fight on ideas. fight on resources.

We made institutions to resolve these conflicts.

Family → tribe

Family → clan → tribe

⇒ (It was more organized)

extended family

⇒ institutionalize models to govern.

⇒ tribal societies and big kingdom were always running in parallel bcz of cultural, exposure, knowledge and kingdoms came from resourful areas where there were water.

A Family → clan → tribe → kingdoms → modernity

Theories of origin of state:

There are 4 theories of state.

⇒ Evolutionary theory: defines origin of state on the basis of evolution (origin).

⇒ primitive family ⇒ clan ⇒ tribe ⇒ state (on designated area).

⇒ historical change

⇒ historical route ⇒ transition.

force theory: conflict between diff groups or tribes.

⇒ They don't decide it through ~~force~~ dialogue.

⇒ They decide it through force.

→ d -
→ his

divine

⇒ violence.

Force theory:

⇒ If you create state by force, you will need more force to control their alternative groups.

⇒ Divine right theory:

⇒ Theocracy [religious background].

⇒ God sent people to rule over the world.

⇒ Social theory contract:

⇒ democracy

⇒ society decides that they will decide problem through contract
⇒ contract is based on "consent".

⇒ "Contract"

⇒ Democracy.

⇒ State and citizens have a mutual relationship: state has certain rights & citizens have certain responsibilities.

Elements of state: Primary constituent of state

⇒ People / Territories / Land.

⇒ People / Population

⇒ Organized system that govern land & people ⇒ **Government**

⇒ Sovereignty ⇒ ability of state to take decisions independently in the territories.

one of the main constituents of state.

2 kinds of powers

⇒ **De Facto:** power by the facts ⇒ indirect power is more important

⇒ **De Jure:** Power written in any system e.g. prime minister

1 house
unicameral

Organisational Pillars of government:

farquhamt → oversees the functioning of government in parliamentary system

Bicameral

⇒ legislature → entity who makes, amends laws & constitution

⇒ 2 House

⇒ representative of people.

⇒ National assembly

⇒ supreme institution in democracy.

⇒ Senate

⇒ **Representatives** democracy
⇒ National assembly can't make constitutions.
⇒ People will decide that this assembly can make constitution.

⇒ **Executive:** whole representative of government.

⇒ legislature oversees ⇒ selected through CSB

executive. ⇒ implement laws & policies & maintain law & order in country

Judicial activism: judiciary interferes with the functions and working of legislature & executives.

- ⇒ Judiciary ⇒ the whole judiciary
 - ⇒ to provide justice to people
 - ⇒ interpretation of laws acc to constitution.
 - ⇒ guardians of constitutions.

Judicial restraint: judiciary focus on its own work & not interfere in legislature & executives.

Federalism

- ⇒ central government (multilayered government).
- ⇒ unitary government ⇒ one government ⇒ in small state.
- ⇒ "decentralized government" ⇒ different levels of government.
- ⇒ "Provinces" ⇒ federated units.
- ⇒ Pakistan has 3 levels of governance:
 - ⇒ Federal government
 - ⇒ Provincial government
 - ⇒ local government
- ⇒ constitutional mechanism.
- ⇒ government cannot change state of provinces.
- ⇒ 18th Amendment, 2010 ⇒ rights given to provinces.
- ⇒ More rights of provinces.
- ⇒ Police, health ⇒ provinces. bcz it is not possible to rule from central (federal).
- ⇒ Power is fragmented ⇒ democracy.
- ⇒ province redistribute power to the districts (local government). ⇒ easily accountable.
- ⇒ Political parties will be forced to decentralized government.

confederation: lose federation. (we are ~~federation~~)

local government: backbone of government.

Types of federalism:

2 types of federalism.

identity federalism

→ divide power on the basis of identity.
cultural, linguistic

E.g. Punjab, Sindh,

Balochistan → language

efficiency federalism ⇒ difficult to manage

→ on huge population

large population

→ you make new administrative units to manage.

→ to solve governance issues.

→ easier to manage.

→ Bahawalpur ^{historical} reasons → on the base of language +

→ South Punjab → efficiency.

→ Abbottabad → KP they wanted

→ Hazara → province on the basis of

Federalism advantage:

distribution of power

easy supply at doors step.

District → theil → union council.

⇒ We need proper local government system -

⇒ Provinces are powerful than states.

⇒ States are federating units.

⇒ Mayors can directly elected now.

14/09/22

Parliamentary vs presidential

⇒ different forms of government ⇒ Afghanistan ⇒ America.

⇒ depends on cultural form of government.

⇒ Parliamentary is democratic.

⇒ British colonized system goes with parliamentary system.

⇒ depend on your

⇒ Senate is more important

→ 1965 war was due to restoration of Mughal empire

→ You elect your legislature & sent them to assembly
→ digitization of politics bringing new issues

⇒ how the governments are formed.

Parliamentary system: → fusion of power.

Parliamentary system

Presidential system.

→ fusion of powers

→ separation of powers.

→ legislature, executive

legislature, executive, judiciary works

are dependent but

independently.

judiciary is independent.

→ electoral college of parliamentary system is National assembly

⇒ Prime minister becomes head of government

→ there is a fusion of power in parliamentary system

⇒ He becomes head of cabinets (ministers)

→ Pakistan was domain till 1956.

National assembly is representation of people \Rightarrow seats acc to population

↳ 4 seats of Isb (federal unit)

seats are equal of

Senate is representative of provinces \Rightarrow every province has equal no. of MPP's

seats \Rightarrow seats are equal of every province

⇒ Majority and democracy is different.

⇒ Small provinces feel connected in bicameral. through no. of MPA's

⇒ Senate is house of federation.

⇒ Senate = voting according to provincial assembly

⇒ every people

⇒ We are bicameral and that's why we need senate.

↳ buying other party's people.

↳ Treasury comes to opposition & vice versa.

⇒ Ministers are responsible to handle their cabinets.

Quorum: minimum no. of people to conduct national assembly

Prime minister ~~posses~~

possible management of

⇒ You can not have cabinet if he/she is not the member

cabinet is appointed by

of legislature ~~to it~~

prime minister

⇒ Elected members would be

if prime minister is removed,

the minister.

cabinet will remain be

⇒ Prime minister is a member

dissolved & legislature will stay intact.

parliament.

⇒ You elect your legislature, legislature

will form cabinet and cabinet diverses functioning of executive.

Issues in Pakistani democracy:
→ intra party
→ election's
→ local body system
→ prime minister should complete term

parliamentary system
→ head of government is prime minister
→ head of state is president (ceremonial)
of president & votes of both assemblies

Assignment: Presidential system write.

Presidential system: → Republicans

→ legislature has congress (2 houses).

Senate

House of representatives

Any citizen can go to claim that bill

⇒ every state send 2 senators and every

⇒ directly vote

When a "bill" is passed, it becomes "law"

⇒ 435 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{is constitutional} selected through house of representation

electoral college.

Bill law is formed when it is passed through both assemblies from.

⇒ Total 535 = 435 + 100

If you want amendment in bill, you need 2/3 of majority.

⇒ Total 100 senators. Who will be the contestants to stand in election.

⇒ Primaries: elections within parties and select candidate which will suffer from elections

Parliament / legislature is supreme institution

⇒ general election

⇒ Presidential election.

⇒ Presidential elections: duration 1 year.

2 contestants (election happen).

Politics is art of possibilities.

⇒ They need 268 votes to win.

→ Governor is the representative of

Popular vote - total votes.

⇒ If electoral college are more than federal system and PM appoints governor.

⇒ First legislature election → then presidential election

⇒ We elect members, they go in parliament → legislature

⇒ Now: presidential election, again voting. The one who becomes more will be president.

13 seats ⇒ general elections ⇒ 13 representatives

to National assembly ⇒ again presidential election

7 win seats, so that will be the president. They are called as Senators.

⇒ President is head of executive.

⇒ President forms his cabinet which will not form legislature.

Minister is political position not a technical position.
Minister is representative of people
"Green policies" politics revolved around climate change.

Mutual relation of duties & rights

19-09-22

Constitution

- => Supreme laws
 - => general law that guide different laws.
 - => laws should be according to constitution
 - => complete framework how society will work.
 - => Mechanism of power distribution.
 - => Constitution defines all functions of parliamentary system.
 - => rights are not guaranteed by parties, they are mediated by constitution.
 - => So it binds society together.
 - => It binds us with state.
 - => In collective free society, we surrender our collective personal freedom to some extent. => This is responsibility.
 - => We surrender our freedom to state as well.
 - => State will be responsible for fundamental rights of human.
- What if there is no constitution:** It will lead to destruction if power vacuum is not filled there.
- => There is no political system. Parties can not talk about their rights.
 - => Violence breeds violence.
 - => Most fair election of Pakistan was 1970. but it led to breakage of East Pakistan. bcz of lack of constitution.
 - => All leaders of diff parties made constitution in 1973.
 - => Constitution

Assembly has executive powers.

Importance of constitution:

There is a fusion of power in parliamentary system as legislature and executive works independently on each other but judiciary is independent.

⇒ It ensures peace in society.

⇒ It saves us from chaos

⇒ Martial law led to power vacuum. Senate became acting president. Call for new elections.

⇒ Zia-ul-Haq era ⇒ death ⇒ general Ishtaq Khan senator became acting president ⇒ new elections ⇒ no power vacuum at that time.

→ Peace & stability.

→ Serve society from violence.

→ Order

→ Stability.

→ Consensus

→ Peaceful transformation of power

⇒ 2002 elections ⇒ constitution restart ⇒ Powers Musharaf ⇒ Power came to Masharaf came to president decline.

He had to give resignation for sake of constitution

2008 election ← Musharaf made party Q-league.

⇒ document that we least regard.

⇒ 1954 about to make constitution ⇒ governor dissolved ⇒ Speaker went to challenge government

He called constitution as need of time. = Munir = This was the time of change for Pakistan.

Constitution

- => 1956 => couldn't sustain for 2 years. ? not democratically representative of assembly & people.
- => 1962 => Ayub Khan made it & then broke it.
- => 1973 => This is working on the basis of consensus. => lack of ownership.
- => Constitution allows "interpretation." ↪ gives is
- => Our prime affiliation should be with "our state".
- => Constitution can be moulded.
- => Constitution makes society.
- => Council of common interest => 1 once in year.
=> to make laws in Pakistan.

Judiciary is guardian of constitution.

Before 1956, constitution.

=> All Indian Act was implemented. So, Pakistan domainian.

1972, constitution was interim but it broke in 1973 off before new constitution.

=> 30th + amendments in constitution, most impactful constitution was 18th amendment.

=> After 1956, Pakistan was democratic.

Martial law => state of emergency when constitution is suspended

=> 2 martial laws by Musharraf.

=> We are an evolving democracy.

Society works on values & morality.

- It works on...
 - collective vision of good nature
 - identified basic nature of state

Types of constitution :

- Procedural constitution.
 - deals with procedures
 - deals with the way procedural do
- Prescriptive & -n-
 - also deal with procedures but we have deals with values of good citizens.
 - edit value is that it deals with larger questions of life. (difference b/w good & bad)

⇒ Government can not make or only exercise that

Would be delegated by constitution.

→ Executives have powers

but

Procedural constitution ⇒ have procedures and values are not written in constitution.

Prescriptive constitution ⇒ have procedures but values are written in constitution.

Syllabus of mids

₹ 30 marks 1 hour.

1 lecture, 2 lecture, 3, 4, 6 lecture ⇒ 5 th not included.

Disadvantages of federalism

- duplication of work
- Additional operation cost
- Increasing discrepancies b/w areas for wealth.
- Judicilization of politics
- Exclusion of minorities
- local elites will misuse power

Globalization - Communication - Connection.

contingent on communication

Phases of globalization:

Modern Politics

Issues of Politics:

Globalization: → globalization refers to process. → globalization is a process.

→ to spread your business around the world. → global economy, global

process → connected with other

world. → gathering info through media about the world. → Connectedness of whole world.

→ Interconnection of the whole world. → global village, everyone knows each other.

→ Interdependence = influence by each other → affected by each other.

→ War in Ukraine → bcz of energy / fuel crisis. → Middle east incident. → You are more aware of the world.

→ global culture / global market / global supply chain of the world.

→ One market → provide goods and services.

→ global connectivity.

→ dehistoricization of things → judging things → getting wrong analysis.

→ we should have critical analysis of everything.

→ Communication is central to connection.

Archaic globalization. These theories are eurocentric

→ Proto globalization.

→ Modern globalization.

Archaic globalization. → No means of extraction

→ individual traders

→ traders from Arab

→ connection without borders

→ No concept of sovereignty

→ Sovereignty started from "West

Phalia" → kingship concept.

Before 1600 century.

Proto globalization. The concept of post westphalia

→ 1600 - 1800 century → Their economic effect europe

→ calculism → merchantilism. state

→ EIC (east India company) (trade of the base)

concept) → It was link with invasion

and meant for extraction of things

from Asia and political and

economic expansion occurs.

→ Modernize then archaic

globalization. → industrial

→ Intensify travelling. revolution.

→ Colonization. → Max

→ based on transportation. → Railways, seaport

Modern globalization. → Highest stage

→ Airplane. → Virtual travelling

→ technology. → no extraction

→ Settled colonies. → just for european pop

→ New Zealand & Australia

- weren't affected even after colonization.

- ⇒ Easy travelling
- ⇒ 19th-20th century globalization.
- ⇒ Digital globalization = not based on wheel.
 - ↳ Primarily based on information flow.
 - ⇒ big data
 - ⇒ All feels like global citizen ⇒ global politics ⇒ global economy
- ⇒ Digitization: the world is connected virtually
 - ⇒ Webinars, online classes
 - virtual university ⇒ Cyber crime / security.
- ⇒ Continuously connected with global culture.
- ⇒ The world has become one entity! /

- 3 aspects of globalization:**
- ⇒ **Economic globalization**
 - = global economy
 - = One economic entity
 - ⇒ Connection of economy.
 - ⇒ "island economy"
 - ⇒ you have to be a part of global economy / WTO = to travel goods in the world with minimum wages.
 - ⇒ No concept of quota or quota concept
 - ⇒ To facilitate wheel of capitalism
 - ⇒ Bigger countries are more richer and have no money.
 - ⇒ smaller composition, there is one entity. ⇒ little space for national economy. Interlocking economy
 - ⇒ Economy without borders.
 - ⇒ **WTO**
 - ⇒ government trade
 - ⇒ to travel goods in the world with minimum wages.
 - ⇒ Protectionist party is against WTO.
 - ⇒ weakening of government to influence our economy.
 - ⇒ connected with the market

Inequality and regional disparity - impacts of globalization

Immanuel Wallerstein:

- "Old habits die."
- ⇒ "living directly colonization take from others."
- ⇒ "World system theory".
- ↳ Core & peripheries.
- ↳ "economy globalization"
- ↳ End of colonization
- ↳ less money

- ⇒ Oxfam report on global inequality
- ⇒ Read para on digitization
- ⇒ How Australia and New Zealand are not affected by colonialism.
- ⇒ Oxfam organization.
- ⇒ GATT ⇒ general agreement on trade ⇒ first phase of WTO.
- ⇒ WTO has 14 countries.
- Zulfikar Bhutto: foreign domination has been replaced by foreign intervention through IMF and global capitalism.
- Wallerstein: Core and peripheries. World is distributed in two parts.
 - Core: economically developed ⇒ Colonizers. = settled colonizers
 - Peripheries: third world countries ⇒ underdeveloped ⇒ Poor, underdeveloped economy.
- global supply chain capitalism: products from peripheries. Operational cost is 20 dollars. When it will travel to core countries, it will be sold in 90 dollars. Massive inequality.
- ⇒ Independence ⇒ Neo-colonialism ⇒ Indirect control ⇒ complete hijack economy = control through trade
- ⇒ Resources are migrating from peripheries to core.
- ⇒ Rich is becoming richer.
- ⇒ Digitization: Every click is making money ⇒ due to digital revolution, enable individuals to earn better than world.
- ⇒ Wars
- ⇒ World occurs due to corporates ⇒ to control dollars ⇒ forced to give access to corporates of minerals through war with another country. ⇒ Now can't do colonization ⇒ New version of colonialism.
- Economic nationalism: resistance against corporates body.
 - ⇒ Money belongs to the one who earn it
 - ⇒ In US - /
- ⇒ affecting climate as well ⇒ Capitalist
- ⇒ How neo-colonialism is affected with globalization.
- ⇒ Australian economy is strongly intertwined with the countries of East and Southeast Asia also known as ASEAN plus three accounting for about 64% of exports in 2016. ⇒ exporting commodities.
- Digitization: anytime you translate something into bits { like PoE }
- use of digital technologies to change a business model to provide new revenue and new production opportunities.

- ⇒ process of moving towards digital business.
 - ⇒ government build a digital platform for small business, promote digital promotion, provide digital training and build a digital collaboration ecosystem. ⇒ Increased efficiency and productivity.
- orum :** Space, if minimum requirement is not fulfilled, proceedings will not run. ⇒ should not be treasury of big countries
- 16/11/22 Political globalization:** ⇒ free market economy
 ⇒ free economy from national government governed by IMF
 ⇒ global politics.
- ⇒ The world is connected politically
 - ⇒ Huge inequality between countries
 - ⇒ Poverty, health issues,
 - ⇒ economy will go better ⇒ Promise of Freelancing ← Political globalization
- Primary purpose** ⇒ find across the global cheapest wage labour and find best market ⇒ No capitalism.
- ⇒ freelancing ⇒ They benefit big, benefits also
 - ⇒ Business men says, money belongs to me and concern is extraction of raw material
 - ⇒ No nationalism of capitalism.
 - ⇒ Making surplus profit ⇒ Concern of capitalism
- ⇒ World is one global entity and it will be governed by any international institution ⇒ UN (political institution)
- ⇒ World bank and FATF (biggest issues are primarily lead by international powers)
- ⇒ America spreading violence in Syria etc.
 - ⇒ These are tactically controlling poorer countries.
 - ⇒ Government can't make decisions, but they are primarily forced by international institutions
 - ⇒ First challenge to sovereignty / makes you a state, ability of state to make decisions independent

Risk of digitisation:

=> inauthenticity => data insecurity => disinformation.
Digitisation provide public access to politics which strengthens the fundamentals of democracy.

Sovereignty:

- => Your Government is free to make decisions freely => No FATF can influence the government
- => External pressure of external international forces on country in political globalization.
- => 911 => no exact parliament => had impact on global politics.
- => legislation consult constitution whether it is according to constitution or not

Cultural globalization:

=> language is knowledge, religion.

=> we should celebrate other languages

- => Never forget our identity bcz nationalism is directly connected with identity => We share the similar values on lifestyle => Promote the global culture => Interconnected with economic globalization.
- => language forced => English => McDonaldization => Promote food in whole world => Colonial legacy.
- => See through European lens.
- => Identity refers to our language and culture => Cultural hegemony of Europe => Pluralism => multiple cultures => you accommodate each other => diversity => cultural exchange => value cultural exchange => Don't share culture, you respect it.
- => Anti-Hegab trend in Asia, France antiplurality discrimination binary globalization.
- => global culture should accommodate every culture
- => should be a space for every culture
- => This is unfair
- => We should learn modern languages, but not a victim of cultural hegemony (not dominate our language) => regard our language
- => We should not disrespect our language => In local allel etc.
- => Value our cultures, follow foreign languages and they will follow the global allele.

21-10-22

Digitization of politics

- > computerized details => keeping digital records.
 - > social media, youtube, talks.
 - > political communication: political parties communicate through mass medial social media)
 - => Influence records. mass media.
- Mediatization: => press => pillar of state => sharing political decisions with people so that people can make right/rational decision on the political choices.
- => Claim[↑]: link b/w state and people. => media
- => every news is mediatized => you see & through media
 - => you see sports through media not grounds.
 - => you watch entertainment through media not studios.

Cultivation theory: => those who are exposed to media, interpret social realities based on how such realities are portrayed in the media.

- => In 1960's => George Gerbner.
- => Media cultivate public opinion.
- => cultivate ideas
- => Social media influencers
- => media is a gate keeper => info comes through media.
- => People travel to get knowledge => now it is getting digital.
- => libraries usage to gain knowledge
- => We are not receiver of ^{information} knowledge; we are becoming victim of information.
- => Create new knowledge from wisdom => Past people didn't have google they used brain and did critical thinking.

⇒ dehumanizing political leaders
through media. Politicians are not public property
you make basic opinion

Modernity ⇒ focused on objective Post modernity ⇒ focused on subjective biasness.

Post truth: ⇒ It is not an era. telling different aspects of truth.
→ on the basis of information emotion & misleading people through

⇒ Post modernism is critical evaluation of modernism.

⇒ Objective facts or less influential in making decision rather than emotions or subjectivity.

⇒ 2 aspects of human history: objective & subject. combination of wisdom

→ subjective emotional interpretations.

→ decline of objective truth in postmodernism

→ binaries (polarity) are socially constructed

→ No realities

→ primarily bcz of information.

⇒ Equip human mind based on rational

decisions: information

→ confusion about facts.

→ bcz of information inflation.

⇒ The biggest casualty of human information is truth. (analysis on any event by creating confusion about basic facts).

deliberately affect to mislead people.

⇒ Climax of post truth: death of Rizvi (creating disinformation and then confirmation of information).

⇒ Victim of truth and morality (showing pictures of wounds to media).

Confirmation biased: ⇒ lead to intolerance.

⇒ You have an opinion and you are reading everything which you want to conform.

⇒ You believe what you believe.

⇒ Division of channels. (Geo, ARY).

⇒ Like mindedness.

Collectives ⇒ echo Chambers We made tribes and interact with like minded people and this is confirmation bias.

⇒ Facebook groups, parties that confirm your biases = digital echo chambers.

⇒ Natural thing.

- => Hate speech
 - => Bigotry.
 - => fake news
 - => How media contributes to democracy? "democratization of information"
 - => primary claim of media is sharing information. Do you agree?
 - => Social media is check on mainstream media. How?
 - True information.
 - don't
 - => Cognative biased / My side biased => You listen alternative / contrary opinion. You need courage to communicate with contrary opinion.
 - tribes: same music, same folks.
 - Now we have digital echo chambers: poetry groups / political groups with people carrying same opinion.
 - Monetization:** => Information is monetized.
 - => The moment you clicked, someone is making money.
 - => Media consumption is not free.
 - => based on capitalism.
 - => books are paid.
 - => Sign up => do subscription.
 - => Primary agenda => gain viewers => do everything to gain views => populism media => ultimately lead to conspiracy theory
 - => Casualty of conspiracy theory is critical thinking.
 - => YouTube channels to make media money => craving of people for conspiracy theory => No ethics, morality.
 - => Instrumental rationality.
 - => People also die on wrong information spread.
 - => Not passing information without confirmation => well Islam as and disinformation
 - => Misinformation can kill people and disgrace honor as will
 - => You won't care if you are getting money.
 - => Illusions, creating virtual / alternative reality.
- Manufacturing concept:**
- => Noam Chomsky => generalist & linguistic and Edward S. Herman.
 - => big philosopher; media = generalism.
 - => criticism on America.
 - => Media plural.

existentialism: theory which emphasizes the existence of individual

person as free.

marxism: political & economic philosophy named after Karl Marx and it

examines the effect of capitalism on labour & economic development

deconstruction: critical analysis of philosophical and literary language

structuralism: concept of analysis of aspects of human behaviour,

culture & experience.

⇒ Chomsky explained democracy.

⇒ US Mass Media.

⇒ Government is not by you and your concept is manufactured through cultivation.

⇒ Ads -

⇒ Your choices are guided -

⇒ You built an opinion but it is primarily unseen ideology.

⇒ They don't intervene through forces but they manufacture your consent

⇒ Weapons of Mass destruction launched by BBC in Iraq by Saddam ⇒ half of world agreed to that. ⇒ Attack to Saddam Hussain ⇒ civil war started. ⇒ Manufactured consent.

⇒ Islamophobia concept. ⇒ brainwashing mind of people.

"Medium is the message" ⇒ A book

⇒ It is not the message that is important it is the medium that is important.

⇒ Commenting bad words to people online (hate speech, harassment) but not in person.

⇒ digit spaces bring worst of us. Meeting people directly brings the best of us.

⇒ Media takes people worst out of people.

⇒ People replying casually on WhatsApp groups.

⇒ Critical thinking of info.

Climate Change

- ⇒ equilibrium is breaking
- ⇒ bz of fossil fuel, climate is changing
- ⇒ disturbance in climate
- ⇒ disturbance at massive level
- ⇒ climate change is happening now
- ⇒ heat wave ⇒ 2016 highest heat wave (Ramzan)
- ⇒ rapid change in weather
- ⇒ Lahore is on top in smog.
- ⇒ Karachi on 4th number.

greenhouse gasses:

- ⇒ CO₂
- ⇒ Methane
- ⇒ CFC's
- ⇒ Pakistan is most vulnerable in global warming in world
- ⇒ Floods, draughts.
- ⇒ 2025 ⇒ No water in Pakistan ⇒ water is one of the most vulnerable conflict b/w Pakistan & India
- ⇒ No reservoirs, dams.
- ⇒ global temperature is not moderate, it increases b/c of greenhouses gasses.
- ⇒ Everything that interacts with humans is politics ⇒ Gramche
- ⇒ 2018 : 7th most vulnerable country to climate change → Pakistan → food causes economic losses ⇒ 3.8 billions dollars
- ⇒ in 20 years, Pakistan faced 140 extreme weather events before floods (cyclones).
- ⇒ Ministry said Pakistan is going to face extreme weather conditions
- ⇒ Average temperature will increase 1° C in Pakistan during Climate

"In cage Existence"

⇒ Socio economic cost is 7-14 billion dollars.

⇒ Causes:

⇒ heatwaves ⇒ 2015 ⇒ karach

⇒ floods

⇒ Draughts ⇒ Cholistan ⇒ Balochistan ⇒ Thar; Movement from Pakistan.

⇒ Internal displacement in Pakistan was because of floods after Migration (Zarb-e-Azab).

⇒ Political instability = no media coverage to floods.

⇒ Food insecurity

⇒ damage crops ⇒ cause overall inflation, black

⇒ transportation market

⇒ Water scarcity causes no development to agriculture

⇒ Unpredictable weather causes sickness of farmers

⇒ affects supply chain.

⇒ internal displacement lead to crimes, poverty all societal issues, terrorism.

Health rate:

⇒ infection ⇒ allergies ⇒ skin cancer ⇒ eyes ⇒ breathing

issues ⇒ a more no of people in hospitals ⇒

⇒ animals death ⇒ water of flood causing dengue ⇒

Hepatitis ⇒ typhoid ⇒ cholera

Variety of life that gets disturbed. Our existence is contingent also upon nature and other species. We are colonizing nature. Breath ⇒ contingent need of humans.

⇒ Cost of development.

⇒ Climate changes ⇒ colonize nature ⇒ there was a response of nature ⇒ Amazon forest fire ⇒ ozone layer disturbed ⇒ created covid viruses because of that.

⇒ VJ

caged existence global political economy amidst COVID.

=> Ruthlessly masched nature -> Burning fossil fuels =>
biggest problem of capitalism.
=> Trying to colonize nature and it hit us back.

#Q

Climate justice:

- => 2nd contribution of Pakistan to global warming
- => Market, surplus production and capitalism are biggest reasons of climate change
- => Core and peripheries.
- => 40% countries contribute to climate change bcz of modernize technology => they colonize nature.
- => Total climate change caused by core countries.
- => Issues of climate change are more impactful on developed countries => Most contribution of developed countries => disproportionality.
- => Adaptibility => contingent upon human efforts.
- => glaciers in Pakistan => that's why more affected
- => no urban planning, no strategies, no governance, poverty in developing countries.
- => Poorer countries has to do little with mitigation.
- => Developed countries are moving toward alternative strategies => Developing countries are more concerned about livelihood.
- => More no of dams in developed countries.
- => global capitalism tend to ^{NGOise} ~~emphasize~~ the issues.

Don't talk about
political issues.
- => "Shock doctrine" theory => don't talk about politics. If you will talk about something, you will get deprived.
- => Nomadism by -

⇒ Capitalism will be more disastrous in COVID ⇒ by some people.

⇒ Now lifestyle after COVID ⇒ fear from each other.

⇒ Insensitive tissues these days ⇒ All crisis are political

⇒ Some people think.

⇒ Manufacturing consent ⇒ Chompskey.

⇒ Developed technology.

⇒ Every issue is a political issue because of job deprivation. ⇒ West didn't invest on public health during COVID ⇒ IMF was called to remove debts by Pakistan ⇒ IMF was not willing to accommodate ⇒ No interest.

Repration: Disturbance created by developed countries

should be fulfilled by developing countries.

⇒ China not accept climate change before.

⇒ Political climate change now it will be enjoised by developed countries ⇒ hire celebrities to finish and

make cultural hegemony ⇒ enjoise migration ⇒ highly political issues ⇒ Political parties will enjoise political climate

change ⇒ NGOs are soft form of capitalism ⇒ consider themselves benign

PPAF ⇒ Microfinancing ⇒ NGOs are highly political ⇒ Being neutral is also a political act ⇒ Migration is a product of imperialism ⇒ Poverty, disease, hunger are political issues.

⇒ NGOs are trying to make enjoise climate change by hiring celebrities to support cooperates.

⇒ EIDHI has largest ambulance system ⇒ more of a social platform ⇒ EIDHI don't take fund from agencies ⇒ He

take local agencies ⇒ He resisted again global structures ⇒ that's why didn't receive NOBEL PRIZE.

⇒

- ⇒ NGOs take fund from donor agencies, not local funds
- ⇒ NGOs take project, proposal writers, make connections with embassies (for funds), scholarships
- ⇒ Working in high level NGOs justify American's Vision on Iraq & Afghanistan. ⇒ Women right is a political issues.
- ⇒ Poor urban planning
↳ Karachi devastated due to poor urban planning,
- ⇒ Construction of Dams is done by Executive not Government.
- ⇒ Solution is can be done by not enjoying the climate change, finish IMF funds, starting a global campaign against climate change, educate people. ⇒ Change is never the good thing, ask the climate.
- ⇒ No one can fake stay away from climate change
- ⇒ Extinction process. ⇒ We should coexist with nature for mental health. ⇒ big infrastructures, metropolitans, we turns against nature.

Modern Politics:

Presidential systems. intraparty primaries
legislature, general election
president = Presidential

Vote of

=> Executive is free to take

=> He forms his govt

=> Prime minister comes from

=> We remove prime minister through vote of no confidence

=> President ask prime minister to take to take vote of confidence. This is binding.

=> Vote of no confidence through opposition and select prime minister from parliament.

=> Difference between impeachment and no confidence? To remove prime minister

Impeachment: Serious charges on president. => no reason.

To remove president => U can not remove president easily

president. => Misuse of power and no reason.

=> President has right to defend himself.

=> Voting occurs.

repressive theory: people adhere to idea of ruling

Formal political statement statistic 05/10/22

Democracy

=> government of people for the people by the people.

=> government off the people for the people by the people.

=> government formed by the will of people-

=> free will => freedom of speech. => consensus-

=> universal political value-

=> least violence -

=> If you have to defend authoritarianism, you have to take consent from democracy.

- ⇒ It gives you confidence that it is based on people's will.
- ⇒ Democracy is attached with freedom.
- ⇒ Authoritive power: rule by guns. { Gramche's theory: there was rule by consent } always a manufactured consent.
- ⇒ Enlightenment was just the claim but actually they brought civilization and capitalism. People got away from nature.
- ⇒ Every phase has its way to govern people.
- ⇒ Critical thinking: thinking about the point in context of time and space.
 - ⇒ It should be contextual
- ⇒ Distribution of power
- ⇒ Freedom: biggest natural resource.
- ⇒ "Individual expression of free will" ⇒ democracy.

Principles of democracy:

- ⇒ Adult franchise: Universal franchise.
- ⇒ one person = one vote by a citizen of state.
- ⇒ Primary function of democracy
- ⇒ Limited franchise: ^{⇒ Place a limit to right to vote.} giving right to certain classes | alternative of adult franchise: ^{⇒ You can't abuse others.}
- ⇒ Freedom of expression: You have a right to express your political ideas. → certain responsibilities.
 - Don't disturb other's right.
- ⇒ Freedom of association: right of assembly.
 - associate with any anti-government political, social institute. Associate with different political parties.
- ⇒ Accountability: → legal accountability: through courts.
 - political accountability: you hold diff people through votes.
- ⇒ Tolerance: differ with your ideas with grace.

Background: Democracy
people rule.

Aristotle

- ⇒ Democracy: government of all people.
- ⇒ Oligarchy: government of few people.
- ⇒ Monarchy: government of one person.

Give Respect to vote

=> started from Greek.

=> Aristotle was in favour of democracy.

=> Plato says people can't make decision but we need philosopher king who can make rule and make decisions. He was not in favour of democracy.

: Collective consciousness => parliament => collective wisdom of society through vote. Note → Fizzat doo

Stages of democracy:

{ : Classical democracy => exactly the same as participatory democracy

{ : Protective democracy => constitutional monarchy => king must not disturb rights of people.

{ : Developmental democracy => protection from arbitrary powers of king. => Human's need development of human being.

{ : People democracy => by political alliance. => led to liberal democracy.

{ : Freedom => real democracy => people will decide the government.

Types of democracy:

→ Representative democracy: every citizen can go in parliament to express their view but people can elect those representative.

✓ → Participatory democracy: every citizen can make and express in debate - It occurs in small villages of Greece.

=> Possible for everyone to reach for decision making.

=> local government system through for decision making.

=> Parliament system for legislature.

=> But people tell the feedback in representative democracy through social media & it is also kind of parliamentary democracy

→ liberal democracy: promise of enlightenment.

Capitalist democracy => deals with all the political rights / principle of democracy.

=> Don't talk about economic right. We will give freedom to markets. => The Government has nothing to do with economy => laisse faire => foundation of capitalism.

⇒ We are an evolving democracy.

⇒ If you free people politically, you can free people economically

Challenges of democracy:

⇒ Capitalism ⇒ Your political freedom is dependent on your economic freedom. = practically dysfunction democracy

⇒ Populism they talk about the rights of that cooperate instead of people.

⇒ American's democracy is ~~corporation~~ cooperation democracy.

Lobby: legalised democracy. ⇒ talking about right of corporations.

Digital capitalism: changing mind of people to vote a certain party.

⇒ Sovereignty is biggest challenge to democracy.

⇒ Social democracy: alternate to social democracy.

→ Economies allow capitalism to work on market rules, but government will implement heavy taxes on people. Government will invest this on people's welfare.

⇒ government introduce labour laws through rules (health insurances).

⇒ government make social security networks.

⇒ labour laws, labour courts.

⇒ social welfare state is also called as social democracy.

⇒ Denmark, Sweden, Norway -

⇒ China, Cuba → not extreme level economic levels. There is no check on economy.

⇒ 60-70% students are in debt ⇒ in America (health issues).

⇒ Democracy } Quiz.
⇒ Constitution
⇒ Federation

Review Summary { Read 2 articles on tolerance with reference to Pakistan.
Political / cultural tolerance.

→ Society + individual → social media digitization

- ⇒ Real state of democracy is democracy culture.
- ⇒ Fear of intolerance is that you don't want to be like others.
- ⇒ intolerance leads to blaming and it means you lose the debate.
- ⇒ Political consciousness → ability to engage with contrary ideas.
- ⇒ This all is base of intolerance.
- ⇒ Democracy is reflection of society and individual.
- ⇒ Concept of democracy starts from "individuals".
- ⇒ Primary pillar of democracy is "democratic individual".
- ⇒ Majority ~~can~~ means democracy, but when majority starts disrupting the right of others, exclusion occurs, it becomes majoritarianism (cruelty of majority).
- ⇒ India has become ^{example of} majoritarianism.

Democratic culture:

democracy is a lifestyle when you have ability to listen to others. That manifest to democratic state.

⇒ Real democracy starts from individuals.

⇒ Real domain of society is democracy.

⇒ Political decline.

⇒ Primary thing is democratic ~~govern~~ society.

⇒ Democracy is formal but democratic culture is informal and societal.

In

⇒ In democratic culture, you have to respect other people's opinion.

⇒ In democracy, you have to respect state.

⇒ Solution for weak democracy is more democracy.

⇒ Democracy allows criticism on democracy.

Subaltern: they started writing on people's history.
common people who couldn't find which are not included in large books.

⇒ democracy doesn't depend on literacy.

17/10/22

Political parties ⇒ link b/w state & people.

- ⇒ Freedom of association with any organization
- ⇒ They will strive for depower through democratic way.
- ⇒ * People will take side of party on the basis of their ideology, interest, benefit, patronage -

⇒ No tribal societies

⇒ We form institutionalize social groups on the basis of which we rule over the state.

You need to read diff literatures ⇒ don't usually win election
Jamat-e-Islami

4 types of political parties:

- ⇒ Don't let people easily to enter
- ⇒ strict criteria of membership
- ⇒ strong institutional mechanism
- ⇒ Cadre vs mass ⇒ Membership open for everyone.
- ⇒ Representative vs Interrogative.
- ⇒ Constitutional
- ⇒ left wing vs right wing.

⇒ Socialist parties are usually cadre parties -

⇒ If you want vote, you have to become mass appeal.

Representative vs Interrogative:

Representative: ⇒ It is ^{dependent on} mood of people -

⇒ More a reactive party

⇒ You speak acc to wishes or desires of people.

⇒ It can be good or bad.

⇒ It goes with the mood of people.

Interrogative: ⇒ If it is wrong, it is wrong. ⇒ tend to educate

⇒ If there is a wrong trend in society, this party ^{people} won't follow it.

⇒ It makes people to move towards a good deed.

Dafsa



- ⇒ Mass parties are usually representative party.
- ⇒ Mass parties issues statements on public demand.

Constitutional vs revolutionary:

Constitutional :

- Works with constitution → work grab acc to all rules of constitutional

Revolutionary :

- form own constitution party ⇒ bring revolution and then follows it. ⇒ no elections.

left wing vs right wing : ⇒ idea started from french revolution.

left wing :

- ⇒ liberal

- ⇒ not conservative.

- ⇒ parties who support capitalism are rightest / They are conservative

- ⇒ left wing people are called as "progressive".

- ⇒ center to right follows industrialization.

- ⇒ PMIN is tilted towards right wing.

- ⇒ Slogan of left is economic while right is cultural

- ⇒ Pakistan political parties are centered.

Party systems:

(i) One party systems: ⇒ only one party

⇒ China is the example of one party system.

⇒ elections occur in one party system.

- => Two party => Only two parties
=> UK and US have two parties.
- => Multiple party:
 ↳ consent and election over representation
 ↳ collation government: => mostly in parliamentary system
- => Multiple parties exist, but rule only one
=> Pakistan.
- => Dominant parties:
 ↳ system allows only one party in 1 party.
 => only one dominant party elected by people.
 => liberal democratic party of Japan.
 => Congress => Italy => democratic labour party. => EPP.
 => dictatorial tendency (matters here) => dictatorship
 => India got martial law by Indira Gandhi (constitution).
 => system allows only or multiple parties in dominant parties.

: Amity University

=> Purpose was invasion & control but not extraction.

=> 14 th - 15 th invasion of European countries into Asian, African countries.

Colonialism

19/10/22

History: => Kings also own the territory in which they invaded.

=> Industry needed raw materials to make stuff. They didn't have raw materials - Colonies didn't have raw materials so they went to take those raw materials.

=> [Whiteman's burden] => export culture to the rest of world

=> They thought they . . . Cultural hegemony

=> It is our responsibility to culture the world,

=> Primary reason of colonization was "economy reasons".

=> When European nations gain achievements, they took control to colonize their fellow humans.

=> All western powers tend to follow colonization. They earlier entered for the trades but then they started colonizing.

=> They used to fight & consent against each other. (French and British won)

=> East India Company first came for trade - This company made military and took control in whole cities. A lot of violence.

=> 1857 war against East India Company. EIC => took control and then British King took control.

=> 100 years of EIC and 90 years of British = total colonization

=> Punjab was province (bread & butter) of colonial raj province.

=> Mughals came from Central Asia => lived there => and they made things there and buried there.

=> India sharing 27% gdp when Indians came after Mughal era. Mughals made 27% gdp in India.

=> After 200 years, gdp reduced to 8%. => Mughals did not tend to change the minds of people.

\Rightarrow VETO powers, superiority made for colonize the world by British.

Lord Mccalley : (colonization governor)

- => We need Indians in blood and color but English in taste.
- => colonization ended in 18th & early 19th century but still it is present, this is new colonization.
- => Two kind of people => support, justify and appropriate colonist \Rightarrow against colonization
British are in support of colonization.
apologists praise colonization for no reason. \Rightarrow paid

Economy: \checkmark \Rightarrow new colonialism started after 1940's ends of direct colonialism
British British come to modernize economy (local)

- Point of view**
- => Introduce mechanized
 - => Replicate industrial revolution
 - => They made subcontinent rich (they were poor),
per capita income: Total income / total population
GDP: gross national product.

\Rightarrow Subcontinent was not a poor country. (They used to call it as golden sparrow)

- Nationalist point of view**
- => It was center of mercantilism (centre of trade)
 - => Subcontinent GDP before colonist was [27%] after them it was 2% \Rightarrow after 200 years of rule - share in world economy.

\Rightarrow When there were 90% poverty after British.
 \Rightarrow malnutrition, poverty

\Rightarrow Poverty we have today is because of legacy of British.

\Rightarrow Power doesn't justify violence

\Rightarrow Mughals \Rightarrow declining \Rightarrow local people get \Rightarrow leading to \Rightarrow but chances constitutional monarchy.

\Rightarrow Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq still facing colonialism.

\Rightarrow Feminine: dark side \Rightarrow considered as natural \Rightarrow 30 to 35 million lost their life due to famine during 200 years of British rule. That was not due to British used to impose heavy taxes on agriculture.

- ⇒ British ⇒ wanted max extraction.
- ⇒ Mughals took away taxes and subsidize people during famine.
- ⇒ Bengal famine 1949: ⇒ took 3 to 4 million people life.
⇒ British imposed taxes of farmers.
- ⇒ Churchill, was losing 2nd world war, he took all food from market and give it to soldiers bcz they want to win world war and feed their soldiers.
- ⇒ People wrote letters to Churchill for starvation bcz of colonization.
- ⇒ 3rd class humans come from colonization.
- ⇒ Wide supremacy: imagination of British.
- ⇒ Brutal extraction from subcontinent.
- ⇒ Churchill → hate local people ⇒ Nobel prize winner in literature

Railways - Canal system:

- ⇒ Sir Syed plan = pull people out of British b mind set. ⇒ trying to fit in
 - ⇒ Syed: creating space for Muslims under rubric of loyalty.
 - ⇒ They brought railways ⇒ gift
 - ⇒ Enhance lifestyle of people
 - ⇒ For better communication.
- Apologists. Subj.

Nationalists:

British museum:

- ⇒ It was meant to expedite the extraction process - Took "look word in their dictionaries."
- ⇒ It was racist project. Indian allies were not allowed to travel in 1st class.
- ⇒ Railways were not for the people of subcontinent.
- ⇒ People resisted in 3rd class compartments
- ⇒ 1st class compartments were inscurred.
- ⇒ Railways were built for local treasury but it was meant to extract things from subcontinent. ↑ 1912 Law
- ⇒ Salaries of employees were extracted from local (I.I.T.) terrains. They made workshops for locomotives

and people started making locomotives

⇒ 1912 ⇒ banned the manufacturing of local locomotives.

⇒ Railways were need of British to move goods. against law.

Canal system. Imran Ali: canal colonization

⇒ British made canal system and caste system was institution by British.

⇒ They built canal system for surplus production of food.

⇒ Famine occurred bcz this food sent to British (Manchester)

⇒ British gdp for 12 to 15% ⇒ They crush industries.

Apologetics: British said they made best canal system.

⇒ Trail of tears

⇒ British don't teach colonial histories to kids.

24.10.22

⇒ Create link between power and knowledge ⇒ Foucault.

⇒ FATF ⇒ for poor countries ⇒ No FATF for US, bcz US formed by FATF

⇒ FATF are political tools to control poor countries.

IMF ⇒ truth belongs to power.

⇒ we are leg ⇒ 2001 ⇒ campaign started against Iraq by CBC, Iraq has

⇒ Colonist countries manipulate truth.

⇒ They create legitimacy.

DEMOCRACY: ⇒ shift from monarchy to parliament system.

Apologetics: ⇒ British made legislative council. CSS ⇒ central supercilious pick people

view of point ⇒ We introduce political parties

⇒ Voting, modern civil services based on rule of law.

⇒ modern democracy.

⇒ modern judiciary, modern laws.

⇒ Viceroy till 1947 had powers to remove government.

⇒

⇒ 1936, 1945's biggest elections.

Nationalist point:

⇒ Adult franchise concept was removed.

⇒ Never been elections based on adult franchise - in British era.

⇒ only taxpayers and people can pay to government
can vote.

⇒ No freedom of expression in colonialism ⇒ No human rights ⇒ 46 articles during colonial raj to suppress rights of home people.

Talra ⇒ 1919 ⇒ 4 generalist arrest ⇒ people were protesting peacefully
against that ⇒ General ^{Dyer} at that time ~~was~~ blewed fire on that
incident people ⇒ General ^{Dyer} was awarded by Crown. ⇒ 100's of people died

⇒ Peshawar ⇒ bazaar ⇒ protesting against British raj ⇒ fired by British without any warrant.

⇒ Collaboratives collect tax from people, here military and no mutiny on British lands.

⇒ Congress made to institutionalize powers.

⇒ Rule of law: laws different for all classes of people (British, people)

⇒ law different for British and different to people.

⇒ CSS, PSS ⇒ not allowed in British time.

⇒ CSS is gift of freedom

Education:

⇒ Subcontinent was uncultured.

Apologetics { ⇒ Anthropology ⇒ to study other cultures.

subject by British

⇒ Savages.

⇒ can't eat, talk, walk.

⇒ crushing educational institutions / system ..

→ civilization => wide supremacy.

↳ uncivilized

↳ British wants to civilize subcontinent.

↳ British introduce Cricket.

↳

Nationalist view {

↳ British they intervene in religion and cultures.

↳ Missionaries formation.

↳ Want to impose their language on Muslim,

↳ Their culture was imposed on Muslims.

↳ Sir Syed said this in his book. -> Shibly found wrong sides

↳ ~~multiple~~ 3 educational systems

Community education.

↳ Not formal

↳ If government and seminaries were not accessible.

↳ They were village was responsible for people who were teaching them.

↳ People dedicate life for teaching

↳ No timing

↳ discuss matters, philosophy.

↳ Equally qualified.

↳ Semi-free

↳ Seminars were formal

↳ They used to teach worldly education as well as religious education

↳ Teach different languages

↳ semi-urban spaces

↳ very rich education system

↳ public administrative

↳ legislature

↳ colonial legacy of thinking
seminaries got decreased in British era.

↳ political activist formed from this seminaries

↳ community school

↳ free education

↳ funding, gift by government

↳ own syllabus

→ Our soh has been colonized.

Qn

- Mughals introduce aesthetics-
- Taj Mahal → one of the wonders of the world.
- Apologist says while Muslims were making Taj Mahal, Europeans were making Oxford & Cambridge.
 14th century 17th century
- fountains in Mughal Era → 16 century → drafting started in Kashmir.
- revolutionize Maths by local Mughals- → "The man who knew infinity" = movie.
- Mughals used to patronize educations → Ghalib, Meer Taqi Meer
 ⇒ "Ghalib" = movie.
- People weren't uncultured and illiterate. They just had to learn English → and they considered it illiterate.
 ⇒ Education was tool to modern civilization.
- People of subcontinent were unaware of English & their sciences-
 ⇒ People of bureaucracy considered them superior - calling them sir ⇒ Waiting for officers → still present → Disengaged bureaucracy ≠ Distinct bureaucracy.
- We are republic now → 1956 → constitution.
- Post modernism doesn't accept binaries - Dark side of this side were hidden → No hidden differences b/w atheism & Democracy.

26.10.22

Theories of Colonialism:

- ⇒ Cambridge historian said that England is not larger than "Punjab? How they colonize half of Punjab?"
- ⇒ "The sun never sets in the British Raj" because God couldn't even trust British when the sun never sets.

Indians are blood in color
but English taste \Rightarrow McCallum.

26/10/22

Cambridge historian

\Rightarrow Ronald Robinson \Rightarrow theory of collaboration.

\rightarrow Not possible to rule large area directly

so they ruled indirectly. \Leftrightarrow Dutch, French were more

\Rightarrow British \Rightarrow intellectual intelligent \Rightarrow British rule from above, you don't rule go into street. Intermediary \Rightarrow local classes and intermediary classes were link b/w colonized classes and government.

Collaborators \Rightarrow extend loyalties $\stackrel{(i)}{\Leftrightarrow}$
functions \Rightarrow support empire

\Rightarrow When the rule is established, they would serve as representatives to empire

\Rightarrow Not loyal to their land.

\Rightarrow If they find kind of power in their land,
 \Rightarrow collaborate with English people to crush them
 \Rightarrow collect tax from farmers and submit to

empire. \Rightarrow Whenever empire needed military, collaborator recruit people in fight to fight in the war. (War of empire). $\stackrel{(iii)}{\Leftrightarrow}$

\Rightarrow Difference between mutiny and war of independence.

Mutiny: rebel against \uparrow government.

What British give in return to collaborators \Rightarrow in return British patronize collaborators with money, with names, don't need to pass examination, honorary megist posts. \Rightarrow empower you to crush people

\Rightarrow muscle of colonizers, collaborators and gifts.

\Rightarrow Collaborators are local, influential \Rightarrow Panjab, political party made by collaborators in 1921 \Rightarrow uninists $\stackrel{Marlism}{\text{Zimmedar}}$

Dominance: Submission ^{by} Coercion
fear

=> decolonization: genuine redistribution of power and land.

=> Orientalist were people of British.

=> UNINIST was defeated till 1945.

Cultural Hegemony: ✓

=> Italian influential theorist of last century.

=> Antonio Gramsci:

=> wrote books => in prison most of his life => wrote notes in prison => His books were written ^{called} as "Prison book."

=> Gramsci and us ^{Hall} => Steward decoded gramsci's book. interpretation.

=> died at age of 46.

=> Gramsci was theorizing and => whole world => freedom fight (against Nepalese etc) => Before cultural hegemony =>

=> colonial party came through loss, muscle powers, crush local people to force them to submit them to

British raj through force, threat, fear -> you need equal power to crush British raj ^{=> control your land through physical power}

called as submission ^{by coercion} => control your body through power => build alternative dominance to fight with British

raj. 1857 => very powerful war together all people to restore Mughal empire => soft power => through education => benign colonialism.

Issue of dominance => You continuously neglect power and you fight back dominance continuously.

=> Gramsci came with revolutionized idea that Power is an immediate act but they ^{really} more on hegemony rather than dominance

They build alternative ideology. => do ^{relate} on power.

=> Ideology of colonialism => superior to other => revolutionary & Sciences, humanism, ^{British} they have right to colonize world => British language is greater. => Culture was savage of subcontinent => The dehumanize other people => Churchill

- ⇒ Shooting children is act of psychological issues but if Muslim people do this, he is terrorist.
- ⇒ racism, third world countries.
- ⇒ build ideology in local people ⇒ glorify crown and modernity
- ⇒ Built in colonial context ⇒ Pakistan celebrated holiday ⇒ birthday of queen ⇒ colonial ideology ⇒ Biggest tool of hegemony was **education** ⇒ brought education to
 - Hegemony: ⇒ **rule by consent** ⇒ don't need resources to crush you
 - ⇒ "Submission by consent", colonize land resource your mind memory and soul ⇒ mental salvo slavery ⇒ Mind wins
- ⇒ that British brought education ⇒ taught us language
- ⇒ brought cricket
- ⇒ Today media, education, cultural colonizing mind of people. globalization.
- ⇒ British usually used to colonize mind of collaborators.

colonial contradictions:

- ⇒ Colonial raj govern in subcontinent and England different way
- ⇒ They support dictatorship in subcontinent and monarchy while support democracy in England.
- ⇒ Capitalism ⇒ free market economy ⇒ government nothing with market = competition in market ⇒ government not intervene in market.
- ⇒ Secularism ⇒ against theocracy ⇒ as people started making local locomotives ⇒ introduce law to ban construction of locomotives
- ⇒ **Land alienation act 1900**:⇒ banking system ⇒ linear in form
- ⇒ Merchant classes were hindu ⇒ Zamindar were muslim, sikh.
- ⇒ British take credit from merchant system ⇒ informal
- ⇒ no digitization.
- ⇒ British introduce new judicial system ⇒ private land system introduced

⇒ Merchant land go to zammedar and the claim zammedar
don't pay taxes.

⇒ This act ban that non zammedar class will not
buy the land. ⇒ British needed surplus production of
food ⇒ If farmer declined to poverty ⇒ resistance against British
UNINIST turn against British if this law was not passed.
⇒ They would hire people to fight against British law which won't
support British so they introduce law.

⇒ Industrialist, zammedars and spiritual leaders ⇒
extended their loyalty to British raj by this law.
⇒ They want their raj to sustain by either doing anything.

⇒ To

⇒ rule by consent

⇒ submission by consent

⇒ slavery

⇒ Mindwisch

⇒