

Date: 12/11/2025

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Subject: Political Science I

SECTION-A**Q. NO: 02****A) Introduction**

There are various differences and similarities between Plato and Aristotle political ideas. Such as; Plato was utopic and Aristotle was realist, Plato ~~was~~^{was} a feminist, while providing them the chance of gaining education and forbidden early child marriages. Contrary to it, Aristotle was a racist who prioritises the masters and instructed the slaves to work for the master. Overall, both Plato and Aristotle are wide apart from one another in their political ideas.

b) Similarities and Differences**between Plato and Aristotle:**

Some of the prominent similarities and differences between the two are given below.

1) Social Context:

Differences

* Plato: During Plato time in Athens was direct democracy, in which his teacher Socrates was executed due to his liberal ideas. As a result Plato was disappointed from his state and political system. As a result, he ideally assumed that how could be a state.

* Aristotle:

Contrary to it Aristotle was brought up by his father, who was a physician. As a result, Aristotle became rational and a strong observer.

* Similarities

Both, Aristotle and Plato during their time were in search of a better political system. As a result they have given their first political theories in the history of mankind.

2) Human Nature

i) Differences

Plato started his theory while explaining the human nature and stated that; human nature is

selfish and cruel behind his purpose of self interests.

Contrary to it, Aristotle was in the view about human nature that; human are rational, knowledgeable and wise. As a result, man is seeking from good to better and to best.

ii) Similarities

Both Aristotle and Plato were perfectly believed in the limitation, capabilities and aptitude about human nature.

3) The Nature and Approaches

i) Differences

Plato was utopic.

Plato During Plato time in Athens was direct democracy who executed his teacher. As a result, he was fed up from this system and assumed an ideal state in his mind that how could be a perfect state. As a result Plato is termed to be an utopic and idealist and was limited only to his imagination.

Contrary to it, Aristotle

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was a socialist. He was a practical
man being a scientist. He believed
in observation and classification and
added the term of science with
"political science".

ii) Similarities

Both contributed
to the field of politics one from
imagination and another from his
experience and observation. The basic
purpose of both was to improve the
standard of life by improving the
political systems.

④) Plato was feminist and Aristotle
was Racists.

i) Differences:

Plato was a feminist.
who was the first philosopher who has
given educational rights to women
as equal to men. Moreover, he forbade
the early marriages of girls.

Contrary to it, Aristotle
was a racist. who divided the
society into classes. In which
he held slaves the integral part

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of the society and held them accountable to serve the masters.

ii) Similarities

The basic motive of both was to serve the state. Plato emphasize on education irrespective of gender discrimination. Aristotle, held responsible the slaves to serve the master. Both were in the view to contribute all the women and men for the development of the state in one way or another.

⑤ Their Core Concept for the improvement of the State

(Education vs Classification of the States)

1) Differences

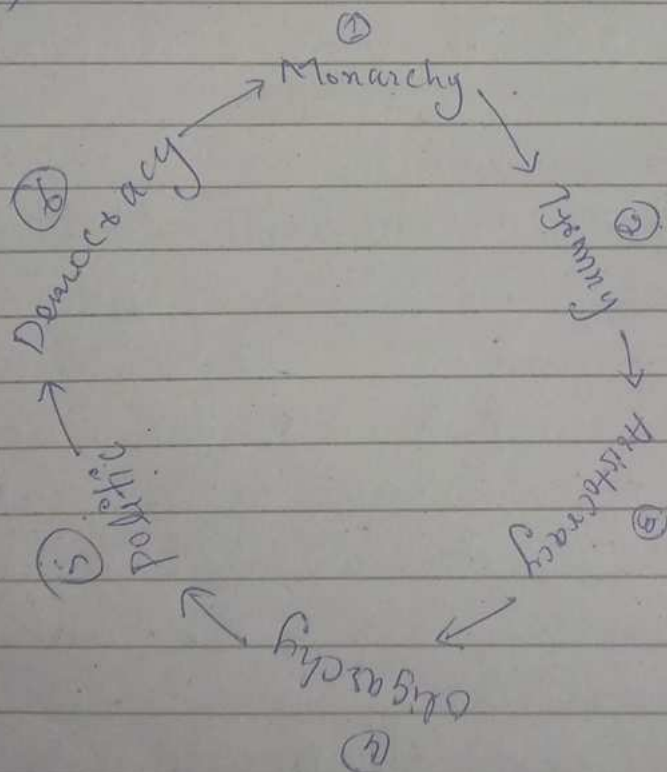
The core principle for Plato was education and justice for the development of a state. He was in the view that due justice can improve the situation of a state. Justice in the sense of functional speciality. This speciality could be determined through education system. He said that in some people the drive of Lust, courage and intellect are dominant

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various exams were held down to know the dominant drives in an individual those who have dominant in one or another should assigned the task accordingly.

Dominant Drive	Profession
Lust or greed	Artisan
Brave and courage	Soldiers
Intellectuals	Ruler

Contrary to it, the core principle of Aristotle for the development of the state is to the classification of states. He observed more than 150 states and reach to the conclusion that;



☛ Aristotle, were in the view that

a State is constantly transforming from one state into another as per their services to the public.

ii) Similarities

Both provided very crucial road maps for the development of a state. One provided education as a crucial thing for the improvement of a state and another classification of the state.

c) Modern Day Relevance

① Concept of Education

Due to Plato's political ideas the education is mandatory in the modern day states. According to Pakistan 1973, constitution Article 25(A) makes the education compulsory for both male and female.

② Functional Speciality

In the modern day states as per the Plato's functional speciality obtained from the education system. So, in the modern day states there are separate fields for medical, IT

and administration specialized education.

③ Forbidden of early days marriages

As per the Plato's view that marriages were forbidden. Similarly in the modern states ~~to~~ early marriages are also forbidden as well.

④ Justice is the Integral part in a State

In the modern states for its sustenance justice is the integral part. No state can be sustained without proper justice system.

⑤ The transformation of States

The relevance of Aristotle's theory with the modern day states is that, states change their shape from one form into another. As per the role of its rulers. Communism, capitalism, socialism and Islamic concept of states pass through various stages and moving forward.

⑤ Conclusion

Aristotle and Plato have differences and similarities in their political views. Both are poles apart from one another in certain areas. While, the basic motives of both was to improve the state in one way or another. Moreover, both of their political philosophies are contributing a lot to the modern states in a form of compulsory education, functional specialization and transformation of state system from better to best.

Q. NO: 3

A) Introduction

Machiavelli is considered the citizen of all ages of all states; because of his sublime opinion and views about the politics. All of his political views still seems applicable in all modern states even though after centuries. Moreover, the modern states are taking benefits from his views and states become secular, national interests, diplomacy, lion and fox analogy, expand or expire and favour the weak in a conflict are the dominant features in a modern states.

B) Why Machiavelli is considered the citizen of All States and

Ages:

Machiavelli is considered the citizen of all states and ages because of the following reasons.

① Social Context during his time

During Machiavelli, time the political system was unstable. Various political revolutions came after another during his time. Behind the motives of revolutions was to fighting against the evils of the time. Similarly in today, ~~era~~ or era or in the future this tussle will be going on. Therefore, he is considered for all states and ages.

② Human Nature

According to Machiavelli, human nature by birth is greedy and selfish, which causes conflicts and wars among the people in every state at any time.

3) Secular States

Machiavelli advised in his book "the prince" to the king of the time; that pope and church should be kept away from the politics, which seems suitable for all ages and states.

④ was is inevitable

Human nature is in

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in greed, as a result they are in want a move which results capturing the resources of one by another. So, a state should be ready for war at any time in any state.

(5) Expand or expire

He was in the view that a ruler should expand his boundaries. If not the other state will do the same and will annexes you.

(6) Support the weak against strong

He was in the view that if two states at their neighbourhood, so, the state should support the weak one to defeat the strong one otherwise, if not than will attack in your state.

(7) Lion and Fox analogy

Machiavelli given the fox and lion analogy; that the ruler should be brave like a lion and cunning like a fox to win the debate at international

conflicts.

Due to all of the above reasons Machiavelli is considered as the citizens of all the states and all ages. As his ideas is still applicable in every state of the world, even at the past, present and future.

c) Modern Day Relevance

The Machiavelli ideas are still applicable even though in this modern world after a huge advancement. Some of the modern day relevancy is given below.

① Secular States

Due to his views of separation of church from politics. All modern states applied the concepts and most of the modern states are secular states even though of Turkey being 90% muslim and India being 75% Hindus are the secular states.

② Diplomacy and Cunningness

In the modern day politics

the politicians are using the technique of bravery and cunningness. They are using diplomatic languages to promote their national interests.

(3) National Interests

All the representatives of the modern states are presenting their national interests while in dealing with the other countries.

(4) Balance of Power

All the modern states prioritized the balance of power with the opponent countries. In cold war, Russian and USA, India vs Pakistan and today China and USA.

D) Conclusion

Machiavelli is considered the citizens of states and all ages. Because of his immortal ideas of secularism, national interests, war is inevitable, expand and expire and lion and fox analogy. Moreover, his ideas are still relevant with the modern states in the form of balance of power, diplomacy and national interests.

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SECTION - BA) Introduction Q. NO: 3

Sovereignty is one of the most important element of the state. Because it protects the country from the external interference in the internal affairs in the country. Moreover, if it rests with people than the state resources will be utilized for the welfare and betterment of the people. Otherwise, if it is left with the state than it will become cruel against its own people. As a result, state will engulf the citizens without holding them accountable. So, state should be the means for the prosperity of the people.

B) Sovereignty

"Sovereignty can be defined as; it is the supreme authority in a state."

Sovereignty formally launched the formal state which is one of the prominent elements of a

a state

State

Territory

Population

Government

Sovereignty

① Types of Sovereignty

populus

Legal

Defacto

Dejuse

political
Sovereignty

2) Attributes of Sovereignty:

Indivisible

Exclusive

Permanent

Indivisible

③ Who protects Sovereignty

Government

Judiciary

Constitution

Laws

as per Locke

Art. 184

Art 8-28

2nd agreement

people itself

c) Pros and Cons, if it rests with people in the State, parliament or with the Crown:

① Pros: If it rests with the people

Some of the prominent pros of sovereignty with the people are given below.

i) Welfare State

If, in a State people are sovereign then the State becomes a welfare state. All the services they provide are assisting the citizens in one way or another.

ii) Standard of Life grows

In a country when the people are sovereign then the standard of life grows. Because all the state efficiencies are spent for the people good.

iii) Increased Spending on

human development

A real people sovereign

State spend more budget on human development.

iii) Rule of law

people sovereign country has rule of law. No one can be upper from the law of the state irrespective of their rank & position.

v) Fundamental human rights are secured

In a people sovereign state all the fundamental human rights are secured. No one can violate it.

vi) Prosperity and Peace

In a people sovereign state there is employment opportunities equal for every citizens. As a result prosperity and peace come in the society.

2) Pros If Sovereignty rests with the State

i) Properly implement the

writ of the State

If Sovereignty remains with the State then the writ of the State no one can challenge it.

ii) National Integration

Sovereignty with State eradicate all the forces which causes the national disintegration with the iron hand.

iii) Eradication of terrorism and other Security threat

If, Sovereignty rests with State then all the security threat and terrorism eradicates permanently.

iv) Maintenance of law and order.

law and order are maintained. Extremism, protests and congregations are maintain according to

(3) pros If it rests with the Parliament

i) Parliament is Supreme

No one can interfere in the affairs of the state and even judicial activism stops.

ii) Supremacy of Constitution
the document of Constitution remains supreme all the institutions works in the constitutional jurisdictions.

iii) True Democracy
parliament keeps democracy transparent in one way or another. The representative, presents that constituency in a true sense.

iv) No institutional interference in each other jurisdictions.
parliament, provides directive and held responsible those institutions who works beyond from their constitutional jurisdiction.

4) Cons if it rest with People, State and parliament

i) political victimization

If, it rest with the hands of state. Then the government uses the state machinery against political parties.

ii) Constitutional Confrontation

Government use institution to promote their own interests. As a result, one bureaucracy intervened in another jurisdiction.

iii) Election rigging

The state during election takes government struggle to use all the state resources to win their favorite party to form the government.

iv) Violation of meritocracy

Bureaucrats are empowered to violate the meritocracy. They appoint their favorite or relative to the prestigious positions.

v) Violation of fundamental human rights.

Parliament and state violate the fundamental human rights, if they protest or criticise the policies of government.

D) Conclusion

Sovereignty is the supreme authority in a state. It has various powers and functions, if it is vested with people and state in one way or another.

Q. No: 3

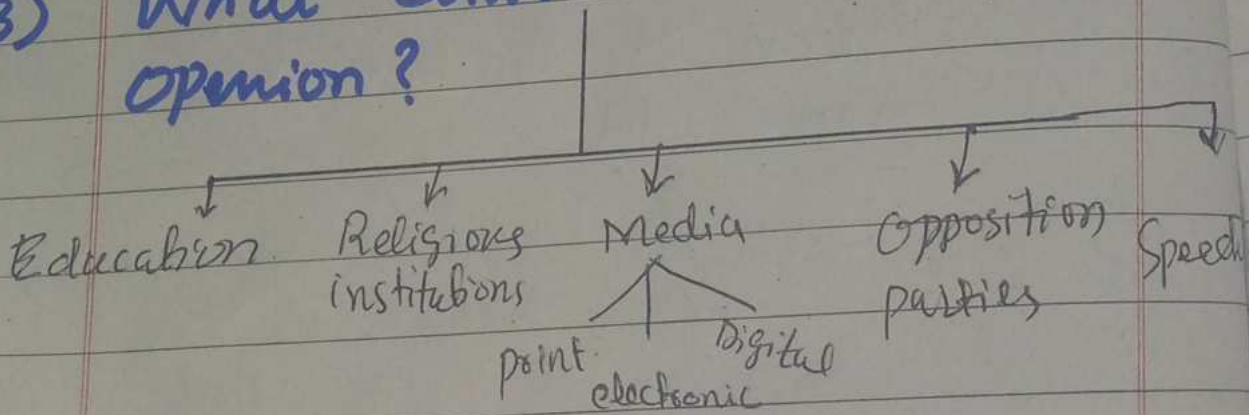
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Difference between the public opinion and propaganda:

A) Public Opinion

Public opinion is the opinion of public about the personalities, policies and international treaties of the government.

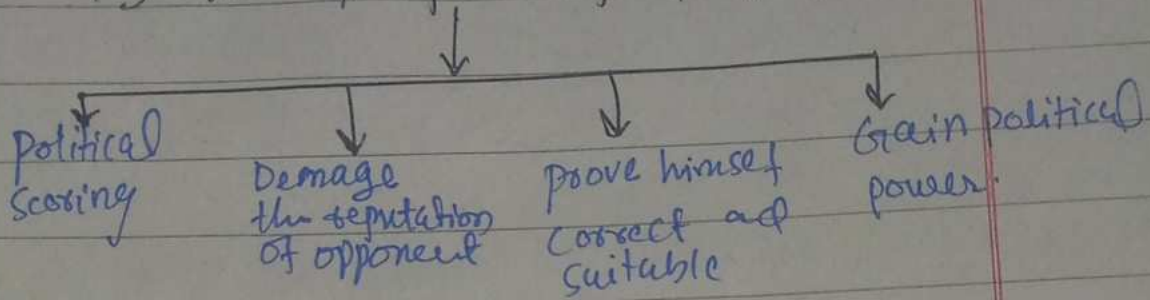
B) What contributes to public opinion?



C) Difference between public opinion and propaganda:

the narrative build up by the policy makers about one another to damaged the reputation of one party in the other.

① i) The purpose of Propaganda



D) The Difference between Propaganda and Public Opinion

i) (a) public opinion is the opinion of people about political personalities, policies and treaties.

(b) Propaganda is formed by the political elites to make and shape the public opinion.

ii) a) public opinion are build up through their observation.

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b) Contrary to it, propaganda is spread intentionally through various platforms to build up the public opinion.

iii) a) public opinion is true, as it is formed after facts and figures.

b) propaganda may be false, as it is formed by elites through a biased way.

iv) a) public opinion can be measured through election, survey, referendums and plebiscites.

b) Contrary to it, propaganda may not influence public as much can be by the public opinion.

v) a) public opinion is shaped by the media, speeches, policies and treaties. Contrary to, ^{propaganda} it is shaped by the opponent.

(B)

political parties and pressure group

i) political parties is an organized group of people with common vision to achieve political power.

Contrary to it, pressure group is a small group of people motivated by a common issue or interests.

ii) political parties gain political power to implement their vision.

Contrary to it, pressure group pressurize the government to change policies or form policies as per their interests.

iii) Political parties may be one, two or multi in a country.

→ Contrary to it, pressure group may be one form immediately after an issue in trade or employment.

iv) Political parties runs according to the law and constitution of the country.

→ Contrary to it, pressure groups exercise their powers irrespective of law and constitution.

v) Political parties campaign, elections and a proper procedure to obtain power.

→ Contrary to it, pressure groups use force to threat block the roads or vote to another party in elections.

vi) Political parties are extended to throughout the country

Pressure group is limited to certain city or province.

vii) Political parties can use the state machinery.

Pressure groups cannot use the state machinery.

viii) People can join and left the political parties as per their vision.

Mostly the pressure group members join and left as per their interest and threat.

ix) Bond among political parties member is weak.

Bond are strong among the pressure group