

PART II

SECTION

I

QUESTION

Q2

⇒ Similarity and difference between the ideas of Plato and Aristotle and present relevance

I INTRODUCTION

Plato and Aristotle both are Greek philosophers and both have different political ideas. Like philosopher king of Plato and polity of Aristotle. Despite this, they are still relevant in present world. The ideas of both the philosophers are still followed in today's world.

II Understanding Aristotle and PLATO

PLATO

- Teacher of

Aristotle

influenced by:

↓
Socrates

Major works

↓
• Poetics

Aristotle

- Student of

Plato

influenced by

↓
Plato

- Major works

• Commentaries on
Greek philosophers

idealist
philosopher

Realist
philosopher

Day: _____ Date: _____

III Differences in the ideas of Aristotle and Plato

A) Difference in the rule of state

Plato
↓
Philosopher King

Aristotle
↓
polity

Both have described different rulers of the state because of different political views.

B) Difference in the nature of government

Plato
authoritative
government

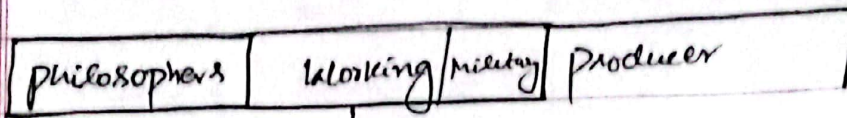
Aristotle
power in the
hands of polity

Both have difference
Plato favors all powerful political leader. while Aristotle favors polity

C) Difference in the Division of Labour

Plato has described

three classes of men.



↓
Plato classification

While Aristotle has not defined any division of labour

D) Difference on the political participation of women in politics

PLATO
↓

favoured the women participation

Aristotle
↓

"The best place for a woman is his house"

E) Difference on the family and property of political class

PLATO

against

Aristotle

favoured

Plato argued that this belonging might indulge them into corruption. While Aristotle rejected this claim by saying that woman is basic need of men.

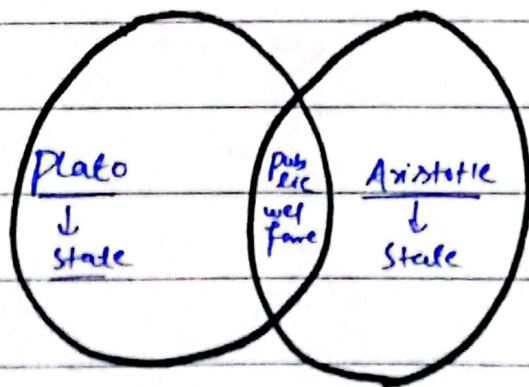
IV Similarities in the views of Aristotle and Plato

A) Small city states

Both philosophers agreed on having small city state. In "The Republic" Plato has defined the limit of city state. Similarly, Aristotle has also defined this

B) The purpose of the state: TO Ensure welfare of public

Both philosophers have shown their agreement on purpose of state.



c) Both endorsed the Establishment of a State

Before Aristotle and Plato



Greek was divided into many sections

Both the philosophers argued for establishing a welfare state for preserving the rights of people.

d) Both favored the authority of a state in the hands of qualified persons

PLATO

Philosopher King



Educated,

Aristotle

Polity



Educated and

Rationalistic

Hence, both the philosophers have argued for the sincere and well-educated authority of state.

V Contemporary relevance of ideas of Plato and Aristotle

A) Relevance of the Philosopher King in
Iran

→ Iran Supreme Leader
- Rahbar

is basically the
imitation of the idea of Plato's
philosopher. It is based on the same
principles that are applied to philosopher
king.

B) Relevance of "polity" in Democratic
Form of Government

The polity of
Aristotle refers to the idea of modern
day democracies.

polity → Democracy
- Rational men Qualified elected officials

Hence, this idea has present day relevance.

c) Relevance of Aristotelean classification of government

Aristotelean classification

- ↓
- Dictatorship, Democracy
- Authoritarianism

Still, in present world, these governments are found.

North Korea → dictatorship

- Asian → democracies: India & Pak

- Authoritative → China

VI CONCLUSION

Plato and Aristotle have many different and similar ideas. The ideas of Aristotle are based on rational thought while the ideas of Plato are based on idealism. Hence, Aristotle and Plato have different ideas.

QUESTION

05

⇒ Contribution of Muslim Political Theorists in Rationalistic Renaissance

I INTRODUCTION

Various Muslim political philosophers like Al-Ghazali, Al-Mawardi, Al-Farabi and Ibn Khaldun had played a pivotal role in rationalistic renaissance. These philosophers have revived Greek literature, promoted rational ideas and contributed in the formation of new knowledge. In this way, these Muslim political theorists have played a greatest role in rationalistic renaissance.

II An overview of Muslim Political Theorists

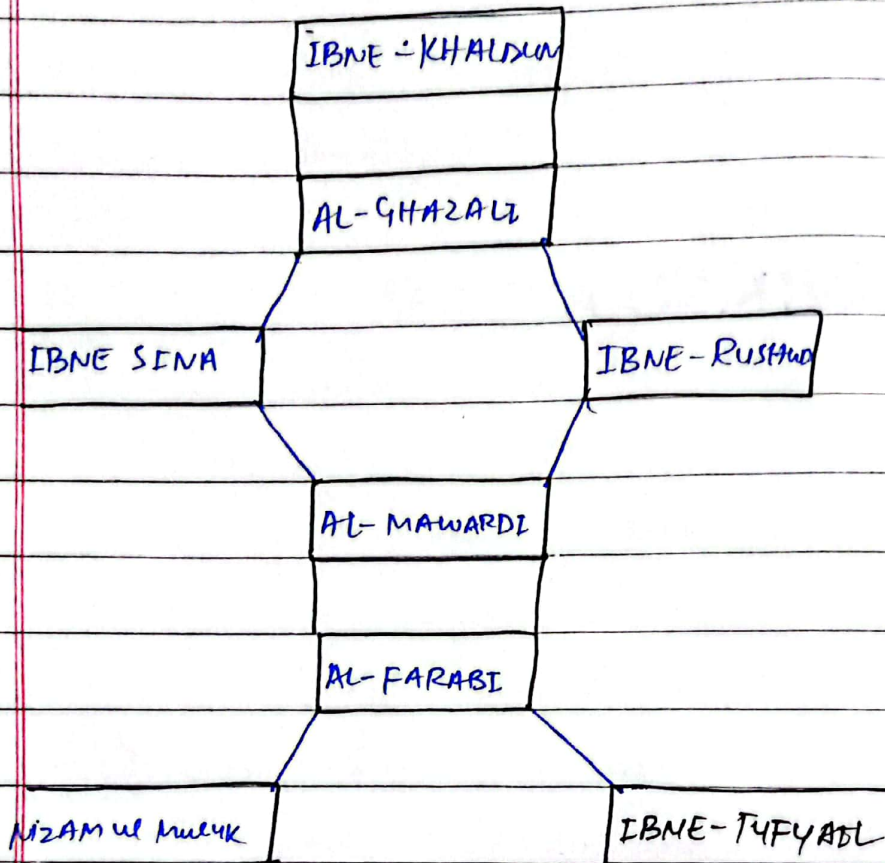


Fig: Showing the prominent Muslim theorist who played part in rationalistic Renaissance.

III Understanding Rationalistic Renaissance

It was great intellectual movement that was based on rationalistic ideas. It was the period of rationalistic inquiry and it culminated in the development of modern science, medicine, and Astronomy. The city of "Florence" is believed to be the starting point of Renaissance.

IV Contribution of Muslim Philosophers in Rationalistic Renaissance

A) preserved Greek knowledge

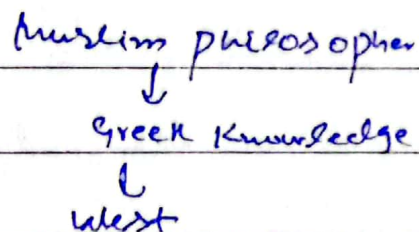
Muslim philosophers preserved Greek ideas such as Farabi's idea of "Prophet king" was influenced by philosopher King of Plato.

B) Wrote Rationalistic Commentaries
on the Greek literature

IBNE SINA 18

credited with the rationalistic
interpretation of the works of
Aristotle and Plato. This contributed
in intellectual study of Greeks.

C) Acted as a bridge between Greek
literature and western world



This contribution
of the Muslim philosophers is of
great importance. This circulation of
knowledge promoted Renaissance.

D) Rationalistic modification of Greek
knowledge

Muslim philosophers

rationality modified the Greek knowledge.

Al-Ghazal's Modification
of Greek philosophy

This rationality was adopted by
Europe

E) Influence of Muslim political Theorists
on Renaissance philosophers

Thomas Aquinas

a renaissance philosopher, he was
very much influenced by Muslim thinkers.
He has copied their ideas about the
existence of God.

F) Adoption of the ideas of
Muslim theorist in west

IBNE-Khaldun → Political Economy

this idea of Ibne-
Khaldun was adopted by Adam

Smith in his philosophy this was a major contribution of muslim theorists.

g) Circulation of the concept of Fair political authority

Muslim philosophers are credited with the ideas of welfare state. This idea of welfare state was adopted by rationalistic thinkers.

H) Works of Muslim theorists inspired Renaissance

Alama Tughal has famously said:

گر وہ کتابیں آئے آقا
خود کہیں اسے یورپ میں تو دل ہوتا ہے
سیارہ

This verse satirically sums up the contribution of muslim in Renaissance.

I) Transfer of Muslim ideas of power in west

Nizam ul Mulk Tusi

↳ concept of power

↳ Machiavelli

↳ concept of power

Hence, Muslim theorists have played a role in the circulation of Muslim ideas in the west

1) Muslim Theorist served as a founder of Renaissance

Dr. Ghulam Iqbal

He has argued that Muslims were the real founders of Renaissance in the west. Hence, the contribution of Muslims is great.

IV CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The internal intellectual development of Europe such as ideas of Newton, Darwin and Martin Luther King had also played an important role in the development of Muslim Rationalistic idea.

V CONCLUSION

Hence, it becomes clear that Muslim philosophers had played a pivotal role in the development of Rationalistic Renaissance. However, the contribution of western philosophers can also not be ignored. However, the Muslim philosophers played a greater role in the development of Renaissance.

SECTION II

Question 06

- ⇒ Populism inimical to Democracy and Freedom
- ⇒ Issues of Liberal Democracy promoting populism in democracies

I INTRODUCTION

The various issues of liberal democracy such as majority rule and exploitation of minority and absence of good governance promote populism in democracies. The populism is inimical to democracy, freedom and rights, because it violates all of them. Hence, populism is a threat to democracy and various issues promote populism.

II Populism is inimical to liberal Democracy, Freedom and rights

A) End liberal Democracy

populism is a threat to liberal democracy because it assist a dictator to attain power. Bashar Al Assad attain power through ^{populism} democracy and ended democracy in Syria

B) curbs the freedom of people

populist rhetoric results in curbing the freedom of opposition in a country
BJP → populist rhetoric curbs the freedom of Kashmiri people.

C) Exploits rights

populism results in

exploiting the rights of people.

The populist rhetoric exploit people's freedom.

Ex - North Korean dictator exploit people's right on the basis of populism

D) Populism converts Democracy into authoritarianism

Sheikh Hasina

↳ Transition from Democracy to authoritarianism

Under populist rhetoric, democratic form of government is converted into populism-based authoritarianism

E) Exploits the freedom of speech of people

populist governments snatch the freedom of expression of people.

They perform all this on the name of

Populist rhetoric Recep Tayyip Erdogan has snatched freedom of expression by incarcerating many journalists.

F) Exploits the rights of minorities

populist rhetoric
result in demolishing minorities
rights.

BJP → exploiting muslim
rights

III Issues in Liberal Democracy Promote Populism

1- Understanding Liberal Democracy

Liberal Democracy
refers the system of government
based on the majority support of

people. The elected representatives assert their dominance under the consent of people.

2- Issues of Liberal Democracy Promoting Populism

A) Exploitation of minorities • promote populism

Liberal Democracy
↓
Majority voice

Hence, the minorities rights and voice is curbed. This promotes populism against liberal Democracy.
→ Ex # Rise of Saddam populism in Iraq under the pretext of Sunni exploitation

B) Rising political Instability promote populism

The tussle between

opposition and government results in growing instability. This instability promote populism and populist leader

c) Growing political polarisation result in populism

political polarisation also promote populism. Muhammad Waseem in his book "Political Conflict" in Pakistan argues that populism arise due to political polarization.

d) authoritative nature of democracy result in populism

The authoritarianism also result in growing populism. The slogan of exploitation result in promoting populism. The authoritative govt of Hamid Karzai in Afghanistan promoted Afghan Taliban populism.

E) Ineffective Democratic government promote Populism

The ineffective government having no concern with the welfare of people result in promoting populism.

The ineffective government of ~~South Korea~~ (and democracy) in Syria promoted populist rhetoric of HTS.

F) Institutional imbalance in liberal Democracy promote populism

<u>military</u>	<u>Executive</u>
↓	
- having more power	- less power
- more disciplined	- ineffective

This Institutional imbalance promote populism of military against executive branch of government.

among

E) Voice of majority curbing the voice of minority promote populism

The exploitation of certain small communities result in promoting populism.

V CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it becomes abundantly clear that populism poses severe threats to democracy, freedom and rights. However, the ineffective liberal democracy also promote populism in democracy. Hence, both populism and liberal democracy are anti-thetical to each other.

Question

08

⇒ Difference between public opinion and propganda

⇒ Difference between political parties and pressure groups

I INTRODUCTION

There is a huge difference between public opinion and propganda. because both promotes different view. Similarly, there is a difference between political parties and pressure groups. Parties are elected while pressure groups pressurize government. Hence, all these are based on maximum difference among them.

II Difference between Public Opinion and Propaganda

A) Public Opinion

is known as the opinion of public against a particular issue or ideology. This plays an important role in the formation of a particular event. Muhammad Iqbal calls it "collective consciousness of public".

B) Propaganda

is a negative word. It aims at maligning the image of a country, person or something else. A.V. Dicey calls it conscious malpractice in order to malign the image of something.

a) public opinion can be negative or positive while propganda is negative

public opinion can be good. For instance, public opinion against 26th amendment, recently passed by Pakistan can be good or bad. While propganda aims at maligning government in 26th amendment.

b) propganda maligns the image while public opinion not

public opinion usually criticizes something not more than that. propganda against Pakistan is maligns its image.

Indian propganda

↳ Pakistan is a terrorist state

EU Disinfo Lab

e) public opinion promotes constructive criticism while propaganda promotes destructive criticism

public opinion may criticize authoritative policies of government while propaganda provides destructive criticism of the policies of government. Hence, both are different.

f) Different examples of propaganda and public opinion

Public opinion

- Bad public opinion against Israel due to its violence

- Positive public opinion regarding BRICS

Propaganda

- Indian propaganda: Nuclear weapons of Pakistan are unsafe.

- US propaganda: PAK assists terrorists

III Difference between political parties and pressure groups

A) Political Parties

are the elected representative-based parties that are essentially for a democratic country. A.V. Dicey calls them "organised groups" for running the affairs of the state.

B) Pressure Groups

These are the groups which exert pressure on government for passing certain laws. Marshal ul Haq calls them "secretive civil society preventing violent government."

↳ political parties control government while pressure groups pressurize govt.

parties of any country control country. Democratic party in USA government. While pressure groups criticize policies of USA government

↳ political parties pass laws while pressure groups criticize these laws

The Democratic Party of USA passed the law of allowing weapons. This was highly criticized by the pressure groups of the country because of its inhuman repercussions.

E) political parties may violate human rights and pressure groups prevent

After assuming power
political parties commit.

BJP → committing human rights violations in Kashmir

pressure groups → are criticising internationally

F) Different examples of political parties and pressure groups

political parties

pressure groups

- Liberals and Democrats in UK

- Non-governmental organisations

- PTI and Muslim League in Pak

- NGO, International bodies

v CONCLUSION

In conclusion,

it becomes abundantly clear that pressure groups and political parties and propaganda and public opinion includes different aims. Their ideological and practical difference also occurs in their working. Hence, all these includes different perspective