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**\* Political Science \***  
**(Paper-I)**

**\* NOA-MOCK6 \***

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## PART-II

### # Section-A#

#### (Question #02)

#### I. Introduction

Plato and Aristotle were of the two most influential philosopher in the ancient Greece. Both were teacher and student. Plato was a teacher of Aristotle. Their ideas had shaped western thought for centuries. Both have similarities as well differences in their philosophies. In similarities, Both were the critique of democracy. They emphasized on education. Moreover, They belief in Hierarchical order. On the other, in differences, Plato was an idealist, and Aristotle was a realist. Besides, Plato does not private property for ruling class, but Aristotle supports. However, their philosophies are even very relevant today.



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## II The Main Similarities in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle:

The key similarities are described below:

- i. Both Philosophers Emphasized that the purpose of Politics is to promote virtuous and Good life

Both Plato and Aristotle emphasized virtuous and good life. They saw the role of state as fostering moral and intellectual development among its citizens. As Plato said,

“The object of education is to teach us to love what is beautiful.”

- Plato

“The end of the state is the good life.”

- Soc Aristotle

Hence, this was is one of their philosophy similarities.

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## ii. Emphasis on Education

Both philosophers believed education is central to a just society. Plato emphasized educating the philosopher-kings, while Aristotle focused on educating citizens to fulfill their role effectively. Hence, both were the supporters of the education.

## iii. Both Thinkers were Skeptical of Democracy

The both philosophers were the critique of the Democracy. Plato viewed it as system prone to mob rule. As he said,

Democracy is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder.

- The Republic, Plato

On the other, Aristotle criticized its potential to give equal political weight to individuals, who lacked the knowledge and virtue. In this way, both have similarity.



III.

## The Differences in the Political thought of Plato and Aristotle:

### DIFFERENCES

	PLATO	ARISTOTLE
i.	<p><b>Idealism:</b> Plato was an idealist. He emphasizes the world of forms and proposes utopian society.</p>	<p><b>Realism:</b> Aristotle was a realist. He focuses on practical governance.</p>
ii.	<p><b>Different Theory of Justice:</b> For Plato, Justice was the harmonious structure of the society.</p>	<p><b>Different Theory of Justice:</b> Aristotle viewed Justice as giving each individual their due.</p>
iii.	<p><b>Different View of Private Property:</b> Plato advocated communal ownership among the ruling class.</p>	<p><b>Different View on Private Property:</b> Aristotle supported private property ownership for ruling class.</p>
iv.	<p><b>Governance:</b> Plato proposed ideal form of government led by philosopher-kings.</p>	<p><b>Governance:</b> Aristotle analyzed various forms of government.</p>



## IV How Their Philosophies are Relevant Today:

The important points are described below:

### i. ~~Justice~~ Contemporary Discussions on Justice and Equity

Plato's and Aristotle's theories continue to influence contemporary discussions on justice, fairness, and equity. The modern states have realized that these are the only tools to achieve societal harmony. Hence, their philosophy of Justice and Equity are still relevant.

### ii. Critique of Democracy

In the modern era, Democracy has been failed in its true essence. The people are facing unequal distribution of wealth. Moreover, the rise of popular leaders. The unequal distribution of resources



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are among its top failures. As the modern political philosopher said,

“Democracy is losing its grounds. Democracies can erode gradually.”

— How Democracies Die, Book

Hence, their philosophies are relevant today.

V

## Conclusion

It is enough to say that Plato and Aristotle have many similarities as well as differences in their philosophies. Moreover, their philosophies are even relevant today in the contemporary world in many ways.

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## Question #05

### I. Introduction

Muslim political theorists like Al-Farabi, Ibn-Sina, Al-Ghazali, Ibn-e-Rushd, and Ibn-e-Khaldun, among others played a pivotal role in the development of political thought during the Islamic Golden age. They contributed significantly to the rationalistic renaissance of the medieval world in many ways. It encompasses transition of Greek thought, harmonization of Reason and faith, Development of political science, and revival of intellectual inquiry.

### II. The Contribution of the Muslim Political Theorists for the Rationalistic Renaissance:

The important contributions are outlined below:

#### i. Transmission of Greek Thought

The muslims



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Political theorists played a pivotal role in the transmission of Greek thought. They preserved and expanded upon the thoughts of Plato and Aristotle. They ensured their survival and transmission to Europe through translations in Latin. Hence, this is one of the important contributions of Muslim political theorists.

## ii. Development of Political Science

This is another contribution. The concepts of Muslim theorists such as the virtuous city, social cohesion, and the rational basis for governance became precursors to modern political theories. As one theorist said,

“The condition of people is the mirror of the state.”  
— Ibn Khaldun

Hence, this is also one of



the important contributions.

### iii. Harmonization of Reason and Faith

The muslim theorists demonstrated that rational thought could coexist with religious principles. They inspired European thinkers during the Scholastic period. As, Al-Farabi said,

“Philosophy and Religion are two roads leading to the same truth.”

Therefore, this indicates that Harmonization of Reason and faith is also an important contribution.

### iv. Revival of Intellectual Inquiry

The muslim political theorists inspired European scholars during the Renaissance by integrating



reason and ethics.

66-  
The soul is perfected through wisdom, which leads to justice."

- Ibn Sina

Hence, revival of intellectual inquiry is also significant contribution.

### III. Conclusion

Simply, it is crystal clear that the work of and insights of muslim theorists shaped the both the Islamic and European intellectual traditions. They contributed significantly for the Rationalistic Renaissance.

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## (Section - B)

### (Question #08)

(A)

## Public Opinion and Propaganda

### I. Introduction

Public opinion and Propaganda are two distinct concepts. Public opinion refers to the collective attitudes and views of the population on the specific issues. In contrast, Propaganda is a deliberate and manipulative effort to control public opinions to serve a particular agenda.

### II. The Difference between Public Opinion and Propaganda

There are numerous differences in both terms that are outlined below one-by-one:



## 7. Definitions

### - Public opinion:

The collective views and beliefs held by public on any specific issue.

### - Propagand:

A deliberate effort to influence or manipulate public opinions and attitudes.

## Purposes

### Public opinion:

It reflects the genuine thought of the public on the specific issue.

### Propaganda:

It aims to promote specific agenda or ideology.

## Role of Media

### - Public Opinion:

Media serves as platform for sharing and shaping public opinion.

### - Propaganda:

Media is sometimes used as a tool to disseminate propaganda.

## Examples

### - Public Opinion:

Public give opinion on polls, governance matters or reaction to any event.

### - Propaganda

- Political campaigns with misleading slogans,

- Fake news, advertisements, Promises.





(B)

# Political Parties and Pressure Groups

## I. Introduction

Political parties and pressure groups are key players in a democratic system.

However, they both serve different purposes. Political parties aim to gain power by contesting elections. In contrast, pressure groups do not contest elections but focus on influencing government decisions. However, they vary in many ways.

## II. The Key Differences between Political Parties and Pressure Groups:

The key differences are outlined below:

### i. Power vs Influence

The political parties aim to gain and exercise



political power.

Examples, Pakistan Peoples Party,  
Pakistan Muslim League (N)

On the other, pressure groups aim to influence those in power.

For example,

- Doctor's Associations
- Business Community Associations

## ii. Broad vs Narrow Focus

The Political Parties address a broad spectrum of issues. In contrast, pressure groups focus on specific issues or interests.

## iii. Election Participation

The Political parties contest elections. On the other pressure groups do not seek electoral power.

## Conclusion

The political parties and pressure groups are completely two different entities. They both serve differently. The key differences lie in focus, power, range, and others.

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## (Question #07)

## I. Introduction

Sovereignty, the Supreme authority within a state, is a fundamental element of statehood. Where sovereignty resides, whether with the people, Parliament or the Crown has profound pros and cons.

## II.

## Sovereignty Residing with the People:

The sovereignty rests directly with the citizens, often expressed through elections, public participation, and referendums.

Pros

## i. Democratic Legitimacy

The decisions reflect the will of the ~~to~~ majority.

For example,

Direct Democracy in Switzerland

## PP. Protection of Rights

It encourages government to prioritize the freedom and basic rights of the individual.

### Cons

#### i. Risk of Populism

The short-term public opinion and emotions may lead to poorly or hasty decisions.

#### Brexit example

#### ii. Potential for tyranny of the majority

The minority rights can be overlooked.

### III

#### Sovereignty Residing with Parliament

The legislature holds the ultimate authority.

### Pros

#### i. Expert decision making



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The laws are made by elected representatives.

Example,

The Pakistan Parliament decision on Chief Justice Selection

ii. Stability

It provides stability to the government.

Cons

i. Detachment from Public

ii. Potential for Political Gridlock

IV Sovereignty Residing with Crown

The monarch holds the supreme authority.

Pros

i. Continuity and stability

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## ii. Neutral Leadership

### Cons

- i. Democratic deficit
- ii. Resistance to change

## V

### Conclusion

It is enough to say that the sovereignty is the most essential element of statehood whether it reside with the people, Parliament or the Crown.

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