

PART # II SECTION # A

Q#2 Answer:

Introduction:

Plato and Aristotle both have great influence on political philosophy. The philosophy of both of them have certain similarities as well as certain differences. Both of the philosophers believe in state controlled education, division of society and integral role of justice. They were also against democracy and believe in regulation of populations. As far as differences are concerned, Aristotle doesn't believe in equality of gender as well as against Plato's concept of communism. He believed in rule of law while Plato believe in rule of king. They also differentiate in division of society. Hence, both share some believe but also have

Some differences:

A) Similarities in the political ideas of Plato and Aristotle:

i) Control of state over education:

Both of them profess the idea that education must be controlled by state. As education plays a vital role in development of any nation, it can't be left to private sector. State must ensure quality and compulsory education.

ii) Division of society:

Plato divide society on basis of tri-partite nature of soul.

Division:

i) Artisan (Desire dominant)

- ii) Military class (Courage dominant)
iii) Ruling class (Wisdom dominant).

while Aristotle divide society b/w slaves and citizens. He believe that certain people are born superior to other and some to be ruled.

iii) Pursuit of justice:

Both believe in concept of justice. Through their concept of ideal state, they tried to ensure that justice must prevail.

iv) Both against Democracy:

Aristotle called it worst form of government while Plato was also against democracy. They believe that democracy was cause of the destruction of Athens. Therefore, one develop concept of polity while other

concept of rule of king.

✓) Regulation of population.

Plato want to achieve high standard of population. He gave his concept of communism in families, where every child is child of all and all are parents of all. While Aristotle also gave concept of regulation of quality and quantity of population, through fixed age marriages and other means.

3) Differences between Plato and Aristotle's Political thought:

i) Aristotle view on communism of property:

Aristotle believe that communism of property is against human instinct. It will lead to inefficiency.

as no one will work to attain glory through fortune. While Plato's proven idea of communism of property, he believed that it will create harmony and ensure corruption free society. So, both differ in their concept of communism of property.

ii) Rule of law Vs Rule of King:

Aristotle believe in rule of law. He believed that it will ensure proper functioning of the state, and it will ensure that power doesn't concentrate hand of few or single indiv. Plato, on the other hand, believes that only a philosopher king should rule, with absolute power concentrate in his hand and non-interference in his job.

iii) Totalitarianism Vs Polity:

Plato believe in absolute rule of a king. Moreover, he also gave concept of specialization and non-interference, which means that king is all absolute and have complete authority, leading to a totalitarian state. Aristotle believe in Polity, which not only mix lower class and aristocratic class but also balance them. therefore ensure that society function under law.

iv) Against communism of families:

Aristotle was against Plato's concept of communism of families, where ruling and military class cannot enter a relation and a child of one is child of all concept followed. Aristotle rebute this concept, he says

that it is against human nature. Forming families is essential for human society.

v) Difference in division of society:

Both divided society but Plato divide on basis of nature of soul and in 3-clases. while Aristotle divide it in 2-claw, slaves and citizens.

vi) Believe in equality.

Plato believe in equality of both gender while Aristotle was against education of women.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Aristotle was a great but not a grateful student of Plato. He agreed in certain ways while differ in multiple

concept put forward by
Plato. He rejects concept of
communism of property and
families as well as favoured
rule of law and polity against
rule of king and totalitarianism
respectively.

Q No 3 Answer:

Introduction:

Right to stand
against government if ~~revolt~~
they violate people trust is
an antithesis to other social
contract theory. As proposed
by Locke, the people must stand
against the govt, if they violate
their rights. He believes that
it is essential for protection
of rights and keeping the
authority under check. Moreover
the contract was mutual and
the government can't violate it.

as it is limited by law and had to function under law, if they don't they must be removed from their office. While on the other hand, Hobbes proposed that people have very limited right to revolt. Because it will lead to state of nature. Moreover, the contract was one-sided and established an absolute sovereign - a Leviathan. He also believes that absolutism and lack of revolt is essential for provision of security and function of the state.

A) Understanding what ^{does} the thesis (right to stand against the government) means:

i) Essential to protect natural right:

As proposed by J. Locke, there are certain

natural right: life, liberty and property. These rights must be protected at all cost. If govt fail to ensure them people must stand against them

ii) Essential to keep authority under checks:

For normal functioning of a state, the power must be kept under checks to keep the tyranny away. This right of people to stand against the government, if they violate their trust is a check on the authority.

) The contract was mutual not one sided:

The contract put forward by J. Locke was mutual where people submit their will while the sovereign

agree to protect their rights. Now, if the contract is violated by government, the people must stand against them.

iv) The sovereign is under the law:

The sovereign is limited under the law. It has to function according to the constitution. If it violate the law, people must stand against it. As violation of law will lead a destruction of order and ultimately violation of natural right.

B) Anti-thesis: as given by other social contract philosopher:

The anti-thesis to the given statement can be found in the philosophy of T. Hobbes. who proposed the following against the given thesis:

i) Revolution may lead to state of nature:

If right to stand against the government is given to the people, it will lead to state of nature, in which there was war of all against all and utter destruction. Therefore, manes should have no right to stand against the government.

ii) The contract was one-sided not mutual:

Contrarily, to the contract of J. Locke, the contract of T. Hobbes was one sided and people submit their will to a higher authority to protect their life, providing security. The authority does not alleged anything. Hence, the people cannot with stand against the government.

iii) Unchallenged rule is essential to overcome the state of nature.

Hobbes believed that unchallenged rule of Leviathan is essential for overcoming the state of nature. Provision of security and overcoming the nature of man, which is selfish, irrational and full of disorder can only be possible if the authority is unchallenged.

iv) Right to limited revolution:

Although Hobbes do not gave right to stand against Leviathan, he do give some right to revolt. only in the case, if the people were living more miserable ~~right~~ life than in state of nature then people have some rights to revolt against the Leviathan. But people must be very prudent in this regard.

Critical evaluation:

The antithetic of the Hobbes, as given by Locke, is essential for the proper functioning of the state. It gave people right to stand against a government which failed to fulfill its job. It ensures that authority must be kept under supervision of man. It is essential for protection of natural rights and the social contract. While the Hobbes limited revolution legitimize absolutism and allowing govt to work without any check.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the right to stand against the government is anti-thetic to the social contract theory given by other philosophers. As it ensure right to revolt, essential for uplitting the contract

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... to people, it

and natural right. While Hobbes believe in unchallenged supreme sovereign, who can rule without any pressure of revolution.

SECTION # B.

Q7 Answer:

Introduction:

Sovereignty plays an integral role in any state. Although there are proponents of sovereignty being lie in hands of people, parliament & crown, all of them have certain pros and cons. If lies to the people, it legitimize the political system, ensure checks on the authority and leads to rule according to people will. It have cons like not all people are literate enough to be called sovereign and the will of people can be manipulative. If given to the parliament, it will lead to rule of expert and formation of

legal sovereignty it also have certain cons like it leads to rule of elites and authoritarianism of parliament. on the other hand, if given to the crown will lead single authority and bring efficiency but will also lead to totalitarianism and rule against the people will. Hence, sovereignty rest in anyone's hand have its own pros and cons.

A) Pros and Cons of sovereignty if rests to people:

i) Pros:

i) Rule of the people according to their will:

Sovereignty if lies in hand of people. establishes a government according to their will, leading to rule of the people. This sort of setting allow the policy making according

to the will of the people.

ii) Legitimise political system:

If sovereignty given to people, it legitimise the political system. The ruler of the state enjoys the support of the people, allowing smooth functioning of the state.

iii) Establish checks on the government:

It leads to checks on the government, who have to follow laws according to the people will, as they are the sovereign.

2) Cons:

i) Not all people can exercise their sovereignty:

All people of a state are not literate.

enough to exercise sovereignty. Sovereignty is huge responsibility, which requires knowledge and awareness.

ii) Manipulation of will of people:

The will of the people can be easily manipulated through propaganda and mass social media campaigns, the will of the people are manipulated.

B) Pros and Cons if Sovereignty rest to parliament:

1) Pros:

i) Representative of people:

Parliament forms a representative government of people. If sovereignty rests with parliament, it can express it more better way than people of the state.

... rule of kings
ne is all powerful and can
make any law accm. -

ii) legal superiority of sovereign:

parliament is the law making body, its sovereignty is expressed through its law. It makes the laws of the state superior and abiding on all matters.

2) Cons:

i) May leads to rule of elites:

The parliaments are dominated by elite of the state. Therefore, if sovereignty gives to the people may lead to rule of elites.

ii) May leads to authoritarianism of parliament:

If given to the parliament, parliament can become all supreme, leading to authoritarianism. Therefore, the power must be checked with checks if left unbridled leads to authoritarianism.

c) Pros and Cons if Sovereignty rests with the crown:

1) Pros:

i) Brings efficiency in the state:

As single authority is head of the state, having all powers, it leads to efficiency in all sphere of the state, including social, political and economic.

ii) It is more according to the definition of sovereignty:

Sovereignty means an all powerful, absolute and original power that extends all over the people and territory. This definition is fulfilled by crown as a sovereign.

2) Cons:

i) Absolute rule of king:

It opens

gates to absolute rule of king, he is all powerful and can make any law according to his will regardless of what people believe about the subject matter.

ii) Rule against the will of the people:

The decision takes place against the will of the people. The king is not dependent on its people and can make any decision against the people will.

Conclusion:

The sovereignty if rests with monarch, parliament or crown have its own pros and cons. If rests with people form a legitimate govt working according to their will. If given to parliament may leads to authoritarianism and rule of elite.

The crown may leads to absolutism and rule against the people's will. Hence, every segment have its own pros and cons.

2 Nov Answer:

Political Parties:

"These are group of individuals who have common ideologies and political thoughts and aimed to gain powers of government through constitutional and legal means."

Pressure groups:

"It is group of people having common interests and used various tactics and pressure to influence the policies of the government to achieve their interests."

Both of the groups play

an integral role in political systems of the day.

A) Differences between political party and pressure groups:

i) Political parties aimed to form government while pressure group aimed to influence the government policies:

Both have different purpose, political parties form government through elections while pressure groups use influences to gain their political interests.

ii) Political parties works with public while Pressure groups usually works behind the doors:

Political parties are concern with public and involve with them in public sphere
The pressure group apply pressure

and usually work under the table in secrecy.

iii) Political Parties organise public opinion while Pressure groups try to manipulate it:

P. Parties work with names and try to org. public opinion through rallies, campaign and use of media. However, P. groups use propaganda and tactics to manipulate the public opinion in order to secure their interests.

iv) Open membership to all in political parties while closed membership in pressure groups:

Any member of society can join a political party, as they work with the people. But Pressure groups can only be join by those who

share common interest.

v) Political Parties represent greater interest of people while Pressure group represent interest of the group:

As a representative of people, political parties presents interests of all ^{interest} members. The pressure group represents of certain section of society.

vi) Political parties wants to win election while pressure groups wants to gain financial interests!

Political parties are concerned with election and its candidate, as they want to won election and form government while pressure grp only come with their interest as they want to gain financial interests.

a) Answer:

A) Understanding public opinion and Propaganda:

i) Public Opinion:

"The aggregate of the opinion of masses on the issue of national interests aimed at achieving common good is called public opinion."

ii) Propaganda:

"These are the tactics applied to manipulate public opinion regarding an issue to achieve personal gain."

B) Differences between Public Opinion and Propaganda:

i) Public opinion is expression of public views while propaganda is manipulation

of public minds:

Through public opinion individuals speak their mind and through propaganda these minds are manipulated.

ii) Public opinion is aimed at common good while propaganda leads to achieving personal interests:

Public opinions are views that are aimed to achieve common interest of whole nation. On the other hand, propaganda is aimed to secure interests of certain groups.

Public opinion

iii) Organized by political parties while propaganda is utilized by political parties as well as pressure groups:

Public opinion is organized by political parties through awareness, public debate

and mass campaigns. Similarly, propaganda is utilized by pressure groups like lobbies and interest groups, who want to achieve personal interests.

iv) Solid public opinion achieved through awareness while propaganda is achieved through propaganda techniques.

To form a well-versed public opinion, awareness of masses is essential. While to achieve the results of propaganda, one has to employ propaganda techniques like name calling, social media campaigns, and use of communication technology.
