

Q.2.

Introduction: Aristotle and Plato are both philosophers of old times but are well known even today because of their unique concepts which are relevant even today. Both had different styles of philosophy although both are ~~so~~ acquainted to each other. Aristotle was the student of Plato's academy but still he had some views different from Plato. Both had similarities too in ideas like education, division of society and morality are emphasized by both although difference exists in their way of approaches. Other differences also exist like communism, rule of law (philosopher and others). But the ideas of both are relevant even today.

Plato's concept; a brief overview:

Plato had a dialectic style of explaining his ideas. Plato's work shows what motivates human, how ~~some~~ human can achieve those motivation and how human should be

politically and socially. The topic of Plato was "human". Based on motivation, he divided society into 3 classes. He emphasized upon education to achieve these motives. He also explained communism and to whom it applies. So, Plato ~~in~~ explained human's way of life politically and socially.

Aristotle's concept: a brief overview.
Aristotle's style was inspired by his father, who was a surgeon and so related to science field, ~~so~~ and Aristotle had classification and comparison style. Aristotle's work was a criticism to Plato's ideas and in addition to that he presented his own ideas as well. He also emphasized upon education and explained communism. He explained forms of government and specified the characteristics of ideal state. Aristotle had a balanced approach and he preferred stability of humanity and state both.

Similarities between the concepts of
Aristotle and Plato:

The similarities between both
includes,
Aristotle and Plato both
emphasized upon education
and realized the need to have
an educated society.

Plato and Aristotle both belie-
ved that society is divided.

In this division the societies
will have their assigned work
and roles. They both specified
the tasks for each division.

Both emphasized upon nation-
ality. Both considered nationality
as an important element in
individual and society and
for this they also emphas-
ized upon education.

Difference between Aristotle and Plato:

Arist. Plato

- ⇒ Plato suggested a population size of 5040, which will be ideal for the state.
- ⇒ Plato divided society into 3 classes:
 - Motivated by Hunger.
 - Motivated by Courage
 - Motivated by wisdom
- ⇒ Communism: There should be no family and no marriage. Only producers can have property and not the ruler. He justifies this that ruler's need is only to subordinate to the forces of reason. Otherwise, the ruler will be distracted.

Aristotle

- ⇒ Aristotle suggests a population size of 15,000 to 20,000 for his ideal state.
- ⇒ He divided society into 2 classes:
 - Ruler or citizen
 - Slaves or born slaves
- ⇒ Communism: Human need is to procreate and make family, so we cannot ask them to not make family. Private property should be given but in a balanced and limited manner, so that property would not be too much that it will become their obsession.

- He preferred state's stability over humanity
- He divided society but and said there should be strict non interference between the work and role of each other.
- He preferred 'between' both.
- He said interference can be done for auditing and check and balance

→ Rule of law
 Relevance of Plato and Aristotle in

Today Contemporary Times:

In contemporary times, the concepts of Plato and Aristotle holds significant importance. The education concept of both was such that focus on education is crucial for the proper functioning of society and individual, today, we see the most developed countries of the world are those which focused on education.

For example: United States, which is the world superpower has developed to the great extent because of education. They have made their public education's quality reliable and

and up to the international standards. Moreover, Plato's criticism on private education and emphasized upon public education also holds relevant today as those countries which have worst public education are suffering in their education sector.

Pakistan is a case in point, where even a non affording family will use all their money to send educate their child from private school but not prefer public school. But the ~~of~~ adversity is that there are few ~~such~~ families who can afford to send their child at private schools. This has created great literacy gap in the country.

So, Plato's idea that there should be public education is relevant even today.

The division of society is also applicable even today because the societies of almost all the countries are divided. The elites and ~~rich~~ poor is the biggest

and most common divided of all
societies - which is the concept of
Aristotle.

Aristotle's forms of
government are true in today's
society to some extent. The
deviant form of rule by one
authoritarian ruler is called
as "Tyranny" by Aristotle.
In this type the ruler works
for his own interests and
deprives people of their basic
rights. This is what we see
even today. The recent case of
Bashar al-Assad, who was the
president of Syria is called
as tyrant ruler by the world.
Assad is accused of depriving
people of their basic rights which
created a feeling of resentment
among people. Such tyrant
rulers work for their interest
is only!

Conclusion: Aristotle and Plato are contradictory in some ways and similar in the other ways. Their ideas and concepts holds true even in today's modern era. This highlights their foresighted approach, which makes them great philosophers of their times and for contemporary era too.

G:3

Introduction:

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian philosopher. He came in an era when Italy was divided into many city-states which caused conflict. So, he arrived in an era when there was power transition and conflict which is reflected in his theory and books as well. He is called as "The philosopher of every era" because of his ideas about political rule in his book "The Prince". The message of his book was for originally by

Miccolo to the ruler of Italy; named Medici. But the message became so relevant for all times and eras that he is being called as philosopher of every era. even today.

Machiavelli's concept; a brief overview:
Before Machiavelli, it was thought by people that the purpose of human life is salvation or redemption and state was a mean to achieve this end. Then, Machiavelli gave the concept and modified the former concept. As per Machiavelli, state should be end and not means to an end; because if state is considered as means to end then the ruling elite will only work for their interests without considering the interest of people. The ruler will use state's resources and people to achieve his own interests. But when state

is an end then this is correct because
now the ruler will do everything
for state's prosperity and progress.
He says, the ruler should do every-
thing to achieve state prosperity,
even if it is illegal. So, even if you are
killing someone for the state so
that is also justified. and people
will appreciate and ruler as
they know ruler did for them. For
example: Abraham Lincoln, who killed
many people but as he did
for the state so many people
appreciates him.

Application of Machiavelli's concept
in the contemporary times.

As Machiavelli gave the concept of
treating state as an end not a
means to achieve the end, other-
wise it will bring adversity for
people. In the contemporary times,
there are cases when the state
is used as means for the
ruling elite's interests.

The re-election of Trump in US is the relevant example in this scenario. Before elections, Trump made fake promises and showed himself as a genuine sympathizer of Muslims. The American Muslims voted him and such significant number of Muslims ~~were also~~ votes was also a reason behind his victory. But after winning, Trump seems to be totally opposite of his stance and previous position. Today, Trump is having meetings with the Israel's PM, which is ~~the~~ brought adversity in Palestine and for the Muslims. He also did supported the creation of ~~the~~ US embassy in Jerusalem, which will further strengthen relations of US and Israel. So, Trump just used state and its people to get votes and become ruler of US and now he is doing things his way to achieve further benefits.

This example ~~was~~ is what Machiavelli asks the ruler to not do. As when state ~~is~~ Trump used state as a means to achieve his interest of winning elections, so now Muslim Americans ~~is~~ hates him.

Another application of Machiavelli's theory is, when states ~~is~~ are treated as end then people of that state supports the ruler... The atrocities of Israel on Palestinians are seen by the whole world. But, Israeli's ~~will~~ supports it because this all is done to make Palestine as part of Israel. So, even the world abhors Netanyahu (Prime Minister of Israel) but the Israeli supports him because he is doing it for the

state. Israeli celebrities are seen supporting Israel on social media without any hesitation. These Israeli products are ban in ~~many~~ some parts of the world but supported by Israeli people and state. This shows that the state itself will be praised.

Criticism on Machiavelli:

The contemporary times clearly shows the criticism on Machiavelli's concept. He says that ruler should do everything for the state even if illegal, which is wrong! The current instability and inhumanity in the world is a result of this behavior and thinking. Today, we see thousands of Palestinians killed, displaced and lost with no where to live, just because of Netanyahu's brutal ways of achieving the end!

Machiavelli is correct to some extent
~~but the~~ extreme, when he says to
treat state as an end and not
means, but the criticism comes
when he goes extreme in achiev-
ing the end.

Conclusion: Machiavelli's concept
stands highly significant in the
contemporary times because the
rulers are being selfish and
brutal in achieving the ends.

Introduction:

Sovereignty means the absolute power and it is considered as the "soul of state". Whether the sovereignty should rest with people, ~~judiciary~~ or parliament or with the crown varies from time to time and country to country. Some countries prefer to sovereignty to rest with people because they want their people's rights and for them this is best possible way. While other may want that sovereignty should rest with parliament like US. Also, there might be few who would want sovereignty with the crown; such countries give high regards

to their leader.

Sovereignty rests with parliaments

Pros:

- When sovereignty rests with the parliament then law and order will be followed strictly.
- The will of the people will be balanced with the expertise by electing informed individuals to make decisions.
- Encourages debates and discussion to leaving room for improvement.
- Regular elections will happen which will increase the chances that representative will remain answerable to the public.

Cons:

- Representative may undermine people's interests and issues over their interests and gains.
- Decision making may be negatively influenced by political division.
- Certain groups or regions may be underrepresented in parliamentary system.

Sovereignty rests with people:

Pros:

- Decisions will reflect general public's will, ensuring public support and accountability.
- The rights of people will be ensured as they will be involved in governance.
- Direct input from people that will allow policies custom made specific to people's need.
- Limits the chances of tyrant rule

Application of Rousseau's theory:

Rousseau was a philosopher, born in Geneva. His concept of social contract states that sovereignty should rest with people. He says law making should be in the hands of people so when people community will give up rights to community itself when they are free. He further says, to gather those things on which everyone agrees and make law, called General Law.

Cons:

- Decision making through referendum may be slow and cumbersome.
- Minority rights may be overlooked if ~~the~~ decisions are made only on the basis of majority.
- Complex policy decisions may require knowledge of expertise or even economist - ~~which~~ Then public decision making will not work.

Application of Thomas Hobbes:

Thomas Hobbes was an English philosopher who came at the time of English civil war. He was of the idea that men in the absence of governing body will be all against all. So, decision making should not be given in the hands of general public.

Sovereignty resting with crown:

Pros:

- The Monarch provides an enduring symbol of unity.
- In absolute monarchies, decisions can be made without bureaucratic delays.
- The crown prince is like a cultural identity. For example, the crown of UK.
- The crown is the most respectable person and people will always listen to him. This keeps the nation united.

Cons:

- Absolute monarchs are not answerable to anyone like the prince of Iran. The political system is such that he is answerable to himself.
- Resistance to change as per the changing environment.
- Inequality will persist as only the royal blood will rule and not any common people.

Conclusion: All the models of sovereignty has its own ~~ben~~ pros and cons, and their effectiveness depends on the historical, cultural and social context

Q8

Public opinion

⇒ It is informed as it has logical facts

⇒ Source of public opinion are political leaders, media and general masses

⇒ Public opinion should have freedom to speech

⇒ Influenced by educational institutes, family etc

Propaganda

⇒ It is based on evil intent, mostly facts are absent

⇒ Source of propaganda is usually hidden and is mostly media

⇒ Propaganda should not be allowed

⇒ Influenced by personal interest

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Difference between Political parties and Pressure groups.

Pressure Groups

- ⇒ Behind the screen. They usually do not show up on TV or media
- ⇒ Do not participate in elections
- ⇒ Example: Think Tank, National Rifle Association, etc
- ⇒ They may struggle to gain public or authoritative patron
- ⇒ ~~Pressure groups may take support from political parties to get their voices~~
- ⇒ Often informal and decentralized
- ⇒ Not directly accountable to the public

Political Parties

- ⇒ They are on screen. They do protests, conferences, etc.
- ⇒ They do participate in elections
- ⇒ Example: Democrats, Republican party, etc.
- ⇒ They are well known and easily recognizable by general public
- ⇒ Clear hierarchy and organizational structure
- ⇒ Accountable to the general public through elections

Conclusion: The pressure group, political parties, propaganda and public ~~set~~ opinion all have their significance depending on the nature of use.