

Q. 2.Introduction:

There exists a number of similarities and differences in the political ideals of Plato and Aristotle. Plato and Aristotle, both believed in Monarchy. Both of them favoured army for the state. Plato and Aristotle objectify woman and promote infanticide of impaired children. However, there exists a number of differences between their political ideologies. It includes dissent about procedure of Monarchy, class of society, collectivism and individualism, state and government distinction etc. Their ideals can still be witnessed in modern days democratic, populist, and communist regimes. They express themselves in economic ideas of capitalism and communism.

political ideas of PlatoTheory of Education

• A children will be educated from 3-20 years, from where screening test screens out worker class. After 50 years of education, philosophical king is selected.

Theory of Functionality.

King, auxiliaries, soldiers will work in defined limits. There will be non-interference among affairs of other institutions.

Political ideas of Aristotle.

Aristotle was also in favour of Monarchy. However, he proposed ~~urged~~ limited franchise (only of middle class) to elect a Monarch. Monarch will rule with the help of his administration and justice department. Aristotle designed

~~source~~: division of powers to run government.

Similarities in political ideas of Plato and Aristotle.

(i) Plato and Aristotle favoured monarchy to run a state.

Plato proposed a philosopher king, while Aristotle also favoured Monarchy in a state. Both of them favoured the concept that king should abstain woman. Rule of state will be monarchy.

(ii) Army is necessary for vitality of state in terms of Plato and Aristotle.

Through theory of education, Plato proposed that after second elimination test of 30-35, muscular man will be screened out called to be soldiers of state.

They will protect borders. In the same way, Aristotle proposed establishment of army to fight for defensive purpose.

(iii) Woman and infanticides of impaired children is express in both ideas:-

Plato proposed that woman is the public property (Hirotia). He also proposed periodic mating with strong soldiers in order to have strong children. Aristotle also objectified woman as incubator. Both favoured culling of impaired children.

(iv) Aristotle and Plato agree upon perverted forms of monarchy and aristocracy:-

According to Plato, perverted monarchy is pure form of government. Its perverted form is tyrant monarchy. Aristocracy is pure form of government while it is perverted into oligarchy. Aristotle agreed with Plato on this point.

Differences ~~are~~ between ideas of Plato and Aristotle.

(i) Plato favours philosopher king while Aristotle favours constitutional monarch.

Though both Aristotle and Plato favoured monarchy, however Aristotle suggested that king should be elected through limited enfranchisement. On the other hand, Plato suggested a philosophical

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king who will be screened out after 50 years of education.

(ii) Aristotle and Plato disagree on classes of society:

Plato divided classes of society into king, auxiliaries (administration + soldiers) and workers. Aristotle classified them into priests, king, agriculture workers, artisans and for administration with Army.

(iii) Plato is collectivist while Aristotle is individualist:

Plato does not grant the representation of people of ~~ki~~ in state. He favours philosophical king who can turn despotic at any time. Thus, he is collectivist. On the other hand, Aristotle believes in inherent goodness of human beings.

(iv) Both Plato and Aristotle differ on functioning of state:

Plato did not differ between state and government. He allowed king to run government. On the other hand, Aristotle disagrees, citing gymnastic in education of king. "We don't need muscular ^{men} to run a state"

Thus, Aristotle defined state as territory while its functioning through government of Monarchy aided by Auxiliaries.

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How ideals of Plato and Aristotle are relevant today:-

(i) Democracy is prevalent form of government, an idea of Aristotle Philosophy:-

In terms of Aristotle, king will be constitutional Monarch. Thus, he laid foundation of suffrage and democracy which is observed in all European states of today.

(ii) Theory of functionality of Plato and division of powers by Aristotle are still applicable in modern states.

Aristotle divided administration of government into Judiciary (magistracy), legislation and administration. This form is still visible in US and other democracies, where concept of Tripartite division of power exists.

(iii) Half-communism of Plato is applicable in Russia and China:

Plato proposed the concept of public property and did not allow private property. Thus, he is known as father of communism, which is prevalent form of government in Russia and China.

Other

by predators

(iv) Right to private property is visible in US, a capitalist economy as proposed by Aristotle.

Aristotle proposed concept of private property but regulated by state. It laid framework of laissez-faire economy, which is the core of capitalism, nowadays. Thus, Aristotle ideals are prevalent in capitalist economies.

conclusion:

Plato and Aristotle differed in authoritarianism and constitutional monarchy. Although they had a number of similar ideas, their philosophy continues to shape the governments of modern-nation states.

Part - I

Q. NO. 3.

Introduction:

Machiavelli was born in Florence, Italy. In his era, Medici family ruled the Italy and corruption of Church was prevalent. Thus, he presented anthropocentric state based on realism. His theory continued to shape geopolitics of Europe in Napoleonic wars, German nationalism, colonialism and modern-day nation-states. His principles of politics

|| ~~equilibrium~~ ~~state~~

|| ~~inn and~~

are the source of populism in India, Turkey, Russia and USA.

Political theory of Machiavelli:

(i) Theocentrism to anthropocentrism

Machiavelli rejected the concept of Robert Filmer that king is shadow of God on Earth.

He proposed that king should be secular and religion should not be involved in affairs of state.

(ii) Religion can be used as a tool by the state:

Although Machiavelli opposed inclusion of religion in affairs of state, he supported the use of religion as a tool by the state.

He deemed it necessary to maintain unity and integration in a state.

(iii) A state either expands or dies:

Machiavelli proposed that state should be involved in continuous expansion. Through this expansionism, state can defend its territories and look for new resources to bring economic progress domestically. Otherwise, state will be engulfed by predators.

(iv) King should be secular and cunning like fox:-

Machiavelli proposed that king should be cunning like fox to anticipate the future of decisions and agreements. He should have knowledge of his actions and results.

(v) King should neglect public opinion when designing foreign policy:-

Machiavelli proposed that king should neglect public opinion whenever he is designing foreign policy. It is because public is unaware of the steps being taken by the king and their repercussions.

(vi) King should be mettlesome like the lion and should know art of war:

Machiavelli was of the view that king should be brave and gallant. He should be gallant enough to provoke a war and win it. For this purpose, he must be adept in war strategies.

(vii) Ethics should not be part of king's policy:

Ethics may divert policy of the king. Therefore, interests of state should be taken into account by neglecting morality.

How Machiavelli is philosopher of all ages and citizen of All states:

Machiavelli is philosopher of all ages because it inspired expansionist ideals. Moreover, he is citizen of all state where some tactics of "National interest" are employed.

(i) Napoleonic wars in 19th century were inspired by Machiavellian ideals.

Machiavelli proposed that a state either expands or it dies.

In 19th century, Napoleon invaded Egypt, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, kingdom of Prussia and Russia to expand territories of France. It was done in line with ideal of Machiavelli.

(ii) Machiavelli is the source of Bismarckism and German unification

In Mid-19th century, Otto von Bismarck ruled the diplomatic theatre. His "blood and Iron" policy was inspired by the realism philosophy of Machiavelli. It led to wars with Austria and France, thus German unification.

(iii) Machiavelli is father of colonialism in 20th century.

In 20th century, British colonised India, Africa and far-east, in line with expansionist designs of Machiavelli.

(iv) Hegemonic aspirations of states in 21st century are Machiavelian?

In 21st century, US emerged as hegemon of the world by occupying them in debt-trap.

Moreover, Russian annexation of Ukraine by force is inspired by expansionist ideals of Machiavelli.

Thus, it can be concluded that Machiavellian tactics are witnessed by citizens across the globe.

How ideals of Machiavelli source modern day-populism??

(i) Populism and Modification of India is inspired by Machiavelli:

In India, Modi assumed office of Prime Minister. By abrogating Article 370 and 35A, he is trying to be despotic monarch. He is using Hinduism as tool to garner votes. It coincides with Machiavellian concept of religion as tool.

(ii) The aspiration of Turk Renaissance is source of populism in Turkiye.

In 2017, Turkiye dissolved office of Prime Minister and concentrated all powers in one hand. The incumbent government garnered votes by slogans of ottoman renaissance.

thus indicating Turkish populism on basis of : expansionism.

(iii) Rise of far-right populism in Europe is rise of Machiavelli:

In EU parliament, far-right parties are gaining popularity. This populism is on the basis of using nationalism and European values as tools. They are source of hate for immigrants, which are testament to Machiavellian tactics still popularized in EU.

(iv) In US, Trump has garnered voters by providing unrealistic expectations:

In USA, Donald Trump regained office in 2017. He is trying to be despotic by appointing his favourite officials in all departments. In this way, Populist Trump is following Machiavellian ideal of despotic king.

Conclusion:

The realism theory of Machiavelli transcends boundaries. He prioritized national interests, rejected ethnicity and religion, in affairs of state. These tactics are still being used by populist leaders across the globe.

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Section-B. Q. 6.**Introduction:**

Populism is extension of far-right nationalism and far-left extremism. It is hostile to the true essence of liberal democracy based on human rights, free economy and democratic institutions across the world. There are multiple issues in liberal democracy including huge influx of immigrants, wealth accumulation in few hands, labour exploitation and often in charge of disorder in the world.

Decoding the term populism:

In Greeks, Aristotle and Plato agreed that "perverted form of democracy is Anarchy"

Thus populism is a step-forward towards anarchy. In the Populism is the use of depriving factors in a nation to garner votes and challenging institutional stability. Populists disregard the values and respect of democratic institutions. In liberal democracy, two types of populism emerge:

(i) Far-right populism:

Such populists challenge the status quo by introducing

hypernationalism in the state.

Example: Rise of far-right Polish Nationalist party is based on garnering votes by challenging rise of immigration, hike in food prices and racist values of nation at stake.

(ii) Far-left populism:

Such populists are perverted form of progressive liberals. They garner voters attention by raising slogans of wealth accumulation in few hands and exploiting impacts of ~~econ~~ liberal economies.

Example: Rise of Progressive liberals against government of de Gaulle in 1960s who ~~breed~~ challenged the exploitative impact of laissez-faire economy.

Critically evaluation of fact that populism is inimical to liberal democracy:

(i) Populism challenges the competitive practices in Market:

competitive market is the essence of liberal democracy. However, populists challenge these practices and garner vote on basis of fair distribution of wealth.

Example: In Turkey, Legislation of

market in 2023 was a populist attempt, which even worsened economy of Turkey.

(ii) Populism leads to majoritarianism which is against rights of minorities enshrined in liberal democracy.

Populism focuses on votes from majority. Thus, they promote values of major ethno-religious group in a country. It leads to suppression of minorities which is against liberal democracy.

(iii) Populists hamper free flow of goods which is inimical to liberal democracy.

Far-right populists impose severe restrictions on immigration, in order to appease their voters. Thus, free flow of goods is hampered which is against economic principles.

source: Populism visits Pakistan:
Zahid Hussain: Dawn: 2021

Issues in liberal democracy that have made populism acceptable.

(i) Accumulation of wealth in few hands has provide a breeding ground to left-wing populists.

Due to liberal practices such as competition in markets, dysregulation and privatization, wealth is accumulated in 1% people of world: Oxfem report: 2024. It is an ideal breeding ground for narratives of left-wing populism.

(ii) Liberal democracy is being judged as exploitative leading to rise of populism:

Liberal democracy has given rise to Multinational corporations (MNCs). These MNCs even engage in non-market practices in developing countries, which makes liberal democracy, an exploitative agenda. Thus, populism thrives on this concept.

(iii) Influx of immigrants in the name of free flow of labour has given rise to far-right populism:

In countries where political system of democracy is prevalent, high number of immigrants is matter of concern. Liberal democracy is being blamed for this issue.

Conclusion:

Populism is a step-towards anarchy from democracy. However, wealth accumulation in few hands and a number of loopholes in liberal democracy has made populism acceptable.

Part-B ⇒ Q. 7.**Introduction:**

Sovereignty is categorized into internal and external sovereignty.

Both of the types form essential pillar of state by granting the state independence and legitimacy. Pros of state and cons of sovereignty are discretion of policy-makers in state machinery and legislators in the sense that they decide which law would be supreme and what type of sovereignty will be preferred by state.

Sovereignty and its types:-

"sovereignty is the legitimized use of force in a territory"

Max Weber

Thus, sovereignty of a country can be categorized in two types i.e. Internal and external sovereignty.

(i) Internal sovereignty:

It is the strength of state to be recognized within its own territories. It depends upon the strength of state and distance between centre and peripheries of state.

(ii) External sovereignty:

It is the recognition and

legitimization of state on external theatre. It is necessary to enter into agreements with new states and ratify international treaties.

Pros. and cons. of Sovereignty lies with the people in state, parliament or crown of the country.

(i) Policies of legislators decides the internal and external sovereignty of country:-

In parliament, legislators draw policies which decides that international or domestic law will be supreme. It decides internal and external sovereignty of country accordingly.

Example 1: In India, domestic law is considered superior. Thus, in Indian context, internal sovereignty is supreme.

Example 2:- In UK, international law is considered superior to domestic law, thereby solidifying their external sovereignty.

(ii) Administration decides the implementation of policies deciding the concept of sovereignty:

Administration aids in implementation

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policies. Effective implementation of policies will strengthen the borders, solidifying internal sovereignty.

conclusion:

Although sovereignty is a dynamic concept, yet its effectiveness depends upon policies of legislators and administration. Its full implementation requires strength of the state.