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Date: _____

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Batch #065

Pol. Science I

Q.No.2, Aristotle vs Plato

1: Introduction:

Plato and Aristotle are two prominent Greek philosophers of ancient times. They proposed theory of state. Aristotle was the ungrateful student of Plato. They have some similar points in their theories such as state owned education, both were opponent of democracy, they gave the concept of slavery and divided society in different classes. But there are some points of difference due to which Aristotle is called ungrateful student of Plato - equality of man and woman, property ownership, communism

of wives, polygamy and absolute ruler philosopher king. Their some characteristics are relevant today such as state owned education system, polygamy - more than one wife, division of classes, property ownership, dictatorship just like as philosopher king.

2: Similarities In the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle:

Both these philosophers proposed theories about state and there exist many similarities between two theories such as;

2.1: State owned Education System:

Plato and Aristotle both were proponents of state owned education system.

Plato said that there should

should be higher education after the elementary education. He proposed following education system.

Education System of Plato

Sr No.	Age (years)	Subjects
1.	0-18	Family education, mathematics, gymnastics
2.	19-20	Military Training
3.	Screening test	philosophy, languages, maths
4.	21-35	
5.	Screening test	
6.	36-50	Religion, history, astronomy, philosophy

Aristotle was also proponent of state-owned education system for men.

2.2: Opposition of Democracy:

Both were clear opponents of democracy.

Plato was against democracy because of his teacher Socrates. He disliked democracy and called it a corrupt system.

Aristotle was also against democracy. He called it perverted form of polity and named it mobocracy.

2.3: Concept of Slavery:

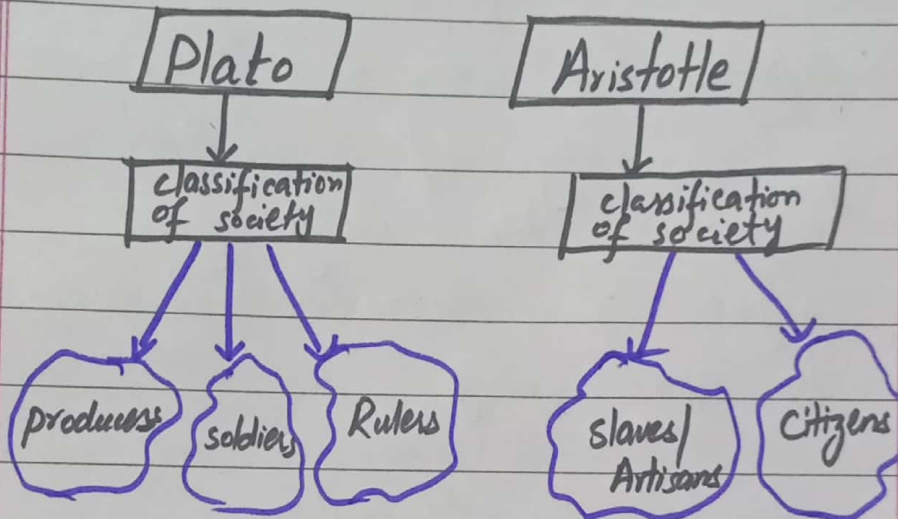
Plato and Aristotle both gave the concept of slavery.

Plato: Plato proposed the concept of slavery.

Aristotle: He also proposed the concept of slavery. He described two types of slaves. Natural slaves and slaves of war.

2.4: Division of Society:

They divided the society in Different classes.



3: Difference of Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle:

There are also many difference between the political ideas of plato and Aristotle -

3.1: Equality among Man and woman:

plato gave equal rights

of education and property and participation in any occupation—producers, soldiers or even philosophers to woman.

Aristotle: He was not proponent of equality of man and woman. He only gave rights of education and property to men only.

3:2: Property Ownership:

Plato He was against the property ownership of upper two classes. He said soldiers and rulers can not have private property because it will create lust and greed.

Aristotle imposed no restrictions on property ownership.

3.3: Communism:

Plato talked about the communism of wives and property. He said upper two classes can not have matrimonial relations or property.

Aristotle did not restricted from marriage either he was proponent of family concept.

3.4:- Ruler - The Philosopher King:

Plato vested all the powers in absolute ruler the philosopher King and he was above law and above philosopher criticism.

Aristotle rejected the idea of philosopher king he said how one person can be able to be a virtuous absolute ruler.

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3.5: Form of Government.

Plato was biased towards dictatorship and absolute ruler. Aristotle was proponent of polity.

3.6: Concept of Justice.

Plato's justice means;

"Justice is to pay one's due."

Aristotle gave the concept of distributive justice he said the mean of state should be well-being of citizens.

4: How Plato's and Aristotle's Political Ideas are relevant today?

These ideas are even relevant

today.

* The idea of state-owned education system is existing today. Free and mandatory education for all children

* The mean to an end is the well-being of citizens.

* Divisions of classes exist in contemporary states - lower class, middle class and upper class.

* The dictatorship and absolutism even exist today in many states such as south Korea, Russia, Syria.

* In today's state system their exist equality between men and women.

S: Conclusion:

There exist many similarities and difference among the theory of Plato and Aristotle. These theories are even relevant today because we see many concepts of their theories implemented in our states of today.

Q No. 3 :-

Machiavelli

1: Introduction :

Machiavelli is considered as today's citizen because his proposed theory described such characteristics of ruler and citizens that are implemented today's states. His proposed concepts of brutal and cunning rule, patriotic army for defence, theory of expand an empire, hypocrisy and powerful rulers, provision of justice. These concepts are applicable even in today's world therefore he is called today's citizens.

2: Machiavelli is considered the citizens of all states and all ages.

He is considered the citizen of

all states and all ages, because his theory and concept of ruler is functional in all states.

2.1.- Ruler should be cunning like fox and brave like lion:

Machiavelli said the ruler must be cunning to deceive the masses and citizens and he should be brave like lion to handle the challenges of the state.

2.2.- Hypocrisy is must for a ruler and citizen:

A hypocrite ruler is must for success.
Let mercy on the tongue and hate in the heart.

2.3. Bold and powerful ruler:

He proposed the state theory

and said the ruler must be bold and so powerful that he can dictate all and can take big bold steps and stand firm.

2.4: Concept of Expand or Expire:

He proposed the concept of expand or expire. You should not wait for the enemy to attack rather you should attack on enemy and invade their territory to expand otherwise he will capture your territory and will kill you.

2.4: Patriotic Army for Defence is a must.

Every state should have a patriotic army which can defend its state and save from invasion.

3: How principles of Machiavelli's theory are relevant to the Populism?

Machiavelli's proposed principles are all capable of implementation and many states are following his rules.

* Hypocrisy is a compulsion in today's political system to survive for example Benjamin Netanyahu.

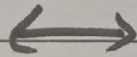
* All states of the world have their armies for defence.

* Many states are working on expand or empire principle such as India in Kashmir, Israel in Palestine, U.S in Taiwan.

4: Conclusion:

Date: _____

Machiavelli is considered citizen of today because his theory matches with today's policies of states such as patriotic army, powerful and cunning leader, therefore he is called Aristotle of modern age.



Q No. 7:

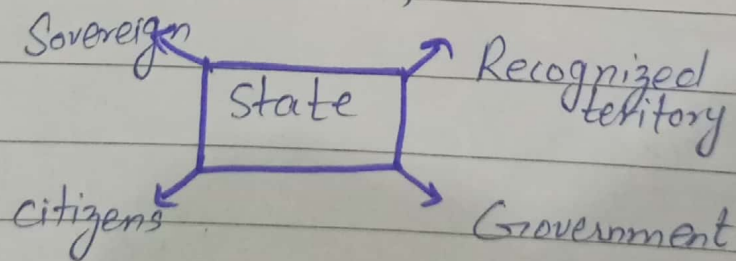
1: Introduction:

Sovereignty or the supreme power is the most essential part of the statehood. A state is composed of territory, government, constitution and sovereign. If sovereignty rests with people it will end in a

satisfied and well state. If it rests with state its more like plato's concept that state is end to all means. When sovereignty rests with Crown or parliament it will become dictatorship or tyranny.

2: Sovereignty the Most Essential element of statehood:

A state consists of following four elements;



So the Sovereign or supreme power is the essential part of statehood.

Plato says that state is an end to all means— state

is all in all sovereign.

According to **Thomas Hobbes'** social contract theory the masses should surrender all their rights to a sovereign — **Leviathan**.

In parliamentary form of government sovereign or supreme authority vests in constitution such as in **Pakistan**.

3: Pros and Cons Of Sovereignty when it rests with people:

When sovereignty rests with people they have the supreme authority and state is a mean to all ends. As **Aristotle** said; "the main purpose of state is the well-being of citizens."

3.1 :- Pros:

When sovereignty rests with people they gain

the main authority they use all means to the end. They are free and liberty and freedom is the basic components of that type of system.

3.2. Cons:

If sovereignty lies with people it will be a loose federation and lack of discipline will be observed.

4: Pros and Cons of Sovereignty when it rests with state:

When sovereignty rests with the state, the state becomes powerful.

According to **Plato** and **Hobbes** state is an end to all means.

4.1: Pros:

Sovereign state is a powerful state.

Citizens have surrendered all their rights to state.

A strong federation is formed when sovereignty lies with state.

4.2: Cons:

The liberty, freedom and all rights are now surrendered to state.

State will be authoritative.

5: Pros and Cons of Sovereignty when it rests with Crown:

Plato is a proponent of sovereign crown. The philosopher king, who is above law and criticism.

S.1: Pros:

When Crown is Sovereign he will be more like philosopher King of Plato or Leviathan of Thomas Hobbes. Example of sovereign crown is today's Crown of U.K. He is sovereign. He is above law. He is not liable to Impeachment.

S.2: Cons:

Vesting all the powers in one man making him absolute ruler indicates the tyranny form of government it will more likely authoritarian government system such as Bashar-ul-Asad of Syria.

6: Conclusion :-

Date: _____

Sovereignty is the most essential part of statehood. Supreme power may rest with people, state or crown.

There are different pros and cons attached with the sovereignty or supreme power. It makes powerful with which it rests.



QNOB :-

A: Public Opinion and Propaganda

1: Introduction.

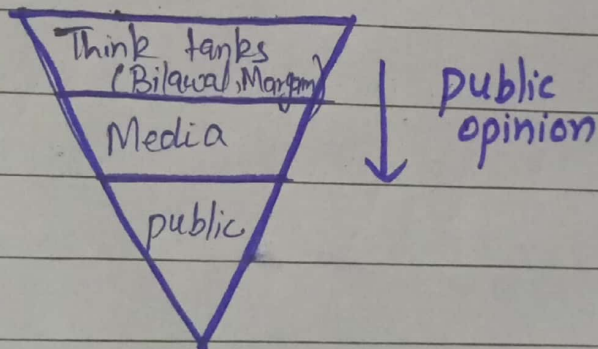
public opinion can be defined as ;

"It is the will or intension of the public collectively."

Public Opinion is thinking or views of civilians about a specific person, party or state.

2:- Propagation of Public Opinion:

It can be propagated in three major steps.



Think tanks or elites who devoted his major part of life for politics are the major tier of public opinion. They think and ponder over some issue and convey to public through media.

3: Propaganda:

Propaganda is the use of ill words, conspiracies, speeches and accuses on each other for the gain of political interest and destroy the image of the opponent.

For example:

Pakistan lost the war of 1965 is a propaganda spreaded by India and India lost war of 1971 is also a propaganda spread through media.

It is a tactic to defame the opponent.

B:-

Political Parties

It can be defined as;

“It is the aggregation of workers of same opinion and manifests to achieve their goals”

For example; Democratic party or Conservative party of U.S

According to Election Commission of Pakistan there are more than hundred political parties in Pakistan. The major of them are;

- * Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N)
- * Peoples party of Pakistan (PPP)
- * Mutihada Qumi Movement MQM
- * Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI)

Role of Political Parties:

These political parties have many roles in political system of Pakistan.

Representation of their vision in the form of their Manifesto:

Political Parties attract public by giving their vision through their manifesto.

Manifesto of PPP is

"Roti, Kapra, Makan"
(Fundamental Rights)

Manifesto of PTI is;

"Tabdeeli-e-Naya Pakistan"

Political Parties participation in elections mandatory for democracy.

All political parties select their nominees and people elect their representative from them, this is the beauty of democracy.

Pressure Groups.

Pressure groups are defined as,

"The type of interest groups which work for special mission."

They may be special interest groups and the purpose of these pressure groups is to influence the legislature or legislation.

For example; Labour union is a pressure group which goes on strike to pressurize or to influence the special legislature group to gain these interests.

Lobbying is another pressure group which is focused to influence special decisions or law making process