

Political Science  
(Paper - I)

-NOA- Mock 6-

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## (Q: NO: 02)

Ans:

### Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle

#### Introduction

Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle are known for their unique identities and propounded theories in different fields of knowledge. Having multiple similarities and differences in their ideologies in the field of Political Science holds them in contradiction in many possible areas. Though one speaks of Philosopher King and other of Real democracy, one speaks of No marriage and the later of barren social structure will born by it. Such

deep and learning objectives will be discussed in their context of knowledge and philosophy.

## A. Similarities in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle

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### 1) Social Welfare

Both Plato and Aristotle supports the social welfare of the people and society. They advocates social welfare, political awareness and individual growth.

### 2) Protection of Life and Property

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Another similarity in their political ideology is of protection. They advocate that state should safeguard life and property of citizens.

### 3) Education for All

Third similarity in their ideology is that both focus on the formal education. They think educated people will add more to national sovereignty and strength.

### 4) Loyalty to the King

Both philosophers advocates loyalty of people for the king and the rule of the law. They believed that public devotion for nation and king ensures national strength.

### 5) Unity in Social Life

Both Plato and Aristotle advocates unity in social life style. They believed that unity will ensure the foundation of a strong nation and upgrade national integration.

## B- Differences in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle

### 1) Plato Advocates Philosopher King

Plato looks for the best person to rule. He supports kingship of philosophers because he believes that philosophers are geniuses of all and they are fit for ruling.

### 2) Aristotle Advocates Democracy

Aristotle believes that ruling of one person spoils the system. He advocates rule of many because a single person may take decision for his personal gain. But the decision of all will minimize the shortfall.

### 3, Plato Rejects Marriage

Plato believes marriage separates the society in races and tribes. Women will be wife of state and her kids will be son of all. He believed all men share women as their wife.

### 4) Aristotle Supports Marriage

Aristotle strongly condemns it saying "A child born of sexual relation will be son state and child of no one". Aristotle rejects Plato and supports marriage.

### 5) Plato Rejects Literature

Plato rejects poetry and creativity by saying it is imitation. He believes such literature spoils youth in society.

## 6) Aristotle Supports Literature

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Aristotle believes in creativity. He advocates it and believes it is a master piece of expression, manner and articulation.

## 7) Plato Focuses on the Best

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Plato's focus is narrow. It is limited to the best only. He believes to support the best people who are genuine.

## 8) Aristotle Believes the Best in Everything

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Aristotle is broad of his ideology. He believes that everything is best in its own way. Greatness lies in everything.

## C- How Plato and Aristotle are Relevant in their Political Philosophy Today?

Many of the philosophical teachings of Plato and Aristotle are fit to the today's life. Their teachings are as new and applicable as they belong to the contemporary era. Both contributed a lot to the life of all times.

## D. Conclusion

In a nutshell, Plato and his disciple Aristotle both are great philosophers of all the times. They are one in many ways and different in some limited ways. Their teachings add beauty and depth in the political field that is worth to apply in true letter and spirit in today's world.

Q: No: 05

Ans:

## Muslim Political Theorists

### Introduction

Muslim Political Theorists add a lot in the Rationalistic Renaissance of the Muslim World. Ibn-e-Khuldan gives idea of 'Prosperous State', Al-Mawardi puts light on political culture and Ibn-e-Rushd gives idea of public administration in true letter and spirit. They gave depth understanding of the political culture, revival and structure of the state in true sense. Additionally, Shah Waliullah, Ahmed Rihindi, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and many others paved ways for Muslim revival.

## Contribution of the Muslim Political Theorists for the Rationalistic Renaissance

### 1) Ibne. Khuldan Gave Idea of Sacred Statehood

Ibne. Khuldan, one of the greatest political theorists, gave idea of a sacred state. He advocated rule of Sharia. He supported Muslim proud identity.

### 2) Al-Mawardi Lessoned a Strong Administration

Another great philosopher is Al-Mawardi. He lays a great stress on the Islamic Administration and Economic Prosperity for the Muslims. He supports Muslim hold on the administration and fair economic affairs. He gave economic theory that even west follows today.

### 3, Al-Ghazali Contributed Social Justice

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Imam Al-Ghazali is one of the great Muslim philosophers. He supported social justice with all. He added it even for minorities in the state.

### 4, Ibn-e-Rushd Introduced Rights of Citizens

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Ibn-e-Rushd gave great stress towards the individual rights. He proposed all country men equal and suggested equal rights for them.

### 5, Shah Waliullah's Islamic Way of Life

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Shah Waliullah's philosophy is based on Muslim revival in all fields of life. He wanted Muslims to be united against all.

## 6) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi The Rule of One Allah

Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi revived Muslims strength and Jihad. He united Muslims against Marathas and stood against the might of Akbar for religious revival in sub-continent.

## 7) Allama Iqbal's Muslim Revival and Identity

Allama Mohammad Iqbal advocated the rule of one Allah. He gave two nation theory that led Muslim freedom in sub-continent.

## Conclusion

Like westerns, Muslim philosophers contributed in the Rationalistic Renaissance. Ideologies of Muslim philosophers applied in some manner revived Muslim image in the world. It would upgrade their image in the contemporary era.

(Q: NO: 07)

Ans:

# Sovereignty

## Introduction

Sovereignty is one of the most essential elements of a nation state. It ensures supreme authority of a country. It's one of most the fourth and most important pillar of statehood. Woodrow Wilson says 'sovereignty determines the status of a state in the modern world. It is of many types like popular sovereignty, titular sovereignty, parliamentary sovereignty and so on. However authoritative and independent sovereignty is the strongest sovereignty in the world. There is the type of sovereignty determines the type of government

in the state.

## A- Pros and Cons of State Sovereignty

### 1) Works for the Development of State

State Sovereignty strengthens state institutions. It will work for development of state. It will generate easiness for masses.

### 2) Prioritizes Defence

State Sovereignty's core purpose will be national security. It would draw strong defence mechanism and safety measures.

### 3) Establishes Alliances

It would focus on alliances for strong hold and protection like military, economic etc.

### 4) Compromises Public Interest in case of State Security.

There is chance, it may compromise public interest and security in terms of statehood and its safety and sovereignty.

### B- Pros and Cons of Parliamentary Sovereignty

#### 1) Works for Public Welfare

Parliamentary sovereignty is people centric. It works for public and social welfare. It ensures public needs and necessities in true manner.

#### 2) Ensures Public Participation

It encourages public participation in <sup>governance</sup> ~~policy~~ and policy making. Also focuses on public-private partnership.

### 3, Strengthens Social Contract

It boosts <sup>civil-</sup>social relationship with governing body and cabinet. It supports all possible public centric businesses and protection for them too.

### 4, May Compromise National Interest over Public Safety

Parliamentary sovereignty prioritizes public safety. This may compromise national interest and negatively impact foreign policy.

### 5, May Weakens Institutions & ~~Break~~ laws because of Public Pressure & Demand

It may create situation like amendment in rules and laws that people find difficult for them. It may come under public pressure and demand easily.

## C- Pros and Cons of Sovereignty of Crown

### 1) May Give Royal Patronage

Crown may give Royal patronage to people in any case. It is easy to get Royal pardon and reward.

### 2) Concessions for Royal Family

It may humiliate the rule of country by giving special concessions to the Royal family.

### 3) May Weaken Parliament and State Institutions for Personal Gain

It may weaken the sovereignty of parliament to impose like minded decisions on the nation. It would make institutions fragile and disfunctioned.

### 4) May Crush Public Interest and Independence

It may impose hard decisions, and high taxes. It may crush public security and public interest.

### 5) May Weaken Judicial Supremacy

It may weaken judicial supremacy. This would weaken fragile judicial status in the country.

### Conclusion

In a nutshell, sovereignty is an essential element of statehood. Its independence ensures independent foreign policy. A strong sovereignty will place a strong nation state. Its true application in any form will benefit the nation by safeguarding its negative impacts.