

PAPER - 1SECTION - AQ-NO-2* INTRODUCTION:

⇒ PLATO:

⇒ Plato belonged to the Greeks. He lived in Athens and was mostly inspired ~~was~~ from Sparta, which used to be quite successful at that time. Plato lived between 400-300 BC. His famous book name is "Republic". He was mostly inspired from his teacher ~~Plato~~ Socrates who used to question everything, in order to reach the true knowledge. Plato was the

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student of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle.

⇒ Aristotle:

⇒ Aristotle was the student of Plato, and was mostly inspired from his successors including Plato and Socrates. He also in the era around 350-250 BC. He belonged to the Greeks too and lived in Athens. A famous quote regarding Aristotle is being mentioned below:

"Aristotle was a great, but not a grateful ~~the~~ student of his teacher: Plato."

⇒ He was a bit misogynist which could be proved from his below quote:

"Women is men's incubator of men's seed i.e. ~~she~~."

His famous book name is "Politics".

Similarities between Plato and Aristotle:

The various similarities between Plato and Aristotle in their political ideas are being enlisted below:

⇒ Ideal State:

⇒ Both talked about creating an ideal state, and how an ideal state should look like. Both of them talked about key features of an ideal state.

⇒ Justice:

⇒ Both of these philosophers explained justice as a key feature of an ideal state.

⇒ Education:

⇒ Both of them favored public education system as being followed in Sparta at that time and criticized their own education system of Athens, which was private and till elementary school only.

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⇒ Both were ~~men~~ misogynist.
⇒ Plato said, "Thanks God, for not making me a slave and
Aristotle also ^a ^{women.} quoted, "Women is mere incubator of men's seed."
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⇒ Division of society into classes:

⇒ Both of them divided the society into classes and assigned them various roles.

⇒ Both of them worked to improve philosophy.

Both of these philosophers not only improved the political system, but they also contributed a lot to philosophy.

* Differences between Plato and Aristotle:

Now the points on which both of these philosophers differed in their political ideas are being listed below:

⇒ Education System:

⇒ Plato's education system was quite long, till about the age of 50 years, and was almost impractical to be implemented. In contrast to that, Aristotle provided a rational education scheme, where focus was more on education rather than gymnastics etc.

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Aristotle's education scheme was for shorter span and was practicable.

⇒ Division of society to classes:

⇒ Plato divided the society into three classes, based on their dominant desired forces. His classes include: workers, aimed forces, and rulers. Whereas, Aristotle divided the society into six classes, because he thought, there are several jobs to be performed by different classes.

⇒ Individualist vs Collectivist:

⇒ Plato was collectivist in his ideas; whereas, Aristotle was an individualist.

⇒ Communism in property:

⇒ Plato allowed only the workers to have property, and restricted the military and rulers from owning private property. On the other hand, Aristotle allowed private property for all, but advocated for state regulated property.

⇒ Communism in wives:

⇒ Plato advocated for complete communism in

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wives for rulers and military personnels. However, Aristotle advocated for state controlled system where male of age 37 shall be married to female of age 20.

⇒ Powers of rulers:

⇒ Plato advocated that philosopher king shall be absolutist in powers. However, there were a better lesser power given by Aristotle to ruler in his ideal state.

⇒ Best government system:

⇒ Plato favored monarchy; whereas, Aristotle favored "polity": rule of middle class.

⇒ Size of population and territory:

⇒ Plato favored relatively lesser population and territory. His ideal population figure was "5040". However, Aristotle favored little greater population and territory. His ideal population figure was in the range 15,000 to 100,000.

* Relevance with ^{modern} contemporary

Era:

⇒ Education System:

Education system has been improved and various subjects are being taught, after people studied their education system.

⇒ Justice System:

As both of them tried to do justice with humanity by assigning them their respective roles. Similar philosophy is being followed today, where seats are purely allocated on merit basis, and ensures justice and equality.

⇒ Communism in prosperity:

China and Russia have also been following Plato's ideas of communism in prosperity. ~~But~~ They are not following it completely, but to a greater extent, they are following it with some modifications.

⇒ Middle sized population:

Today, the whole world is trying

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Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

to follow and limit their population; so, that, they can be dealt with easily.

⇒ Absolutist Rulers:

There had been several rulers which are following Plato's absolutist king philosophy. They include Putin, Stalin, Lenin, North Korea's ~~President~~ President, Muhammad Bin Salman, and several others.

* CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, the world has progressed quite a lot, and there has been quite a gap between them and the recent era; but still, a lot of their ideas are being followed in an improved state. Both of these philosophers were the pioneers of a ideal state and had huge contributions in political science. Plato has been called as an idealist; whereas, Aristotle is a rationalist. Aristotle has also been known as the father of political science. Both different about in their political ideas, but contributed a lot to political science.

③

Q - No - 3:

INTRODUCTION:

Machiavelli was born in Italy. He belonged to the era of medieval ages and lived his life, in around 15th and 16th century. He belonged to Medici family of Italy. This family was one of the few richest families of that time in Italy. It is due to this reason that he got time, to focus on state. He has contributed alot to political science, and due to this only reason, he has been known as "father of modern political science". His most famous book name is "The Prince". He wrote this book, in order to guide and advise the king. His principles and advices are even being followed today. It is due to this reason that he is being called "Citizen of all the states and all the ages."

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* BACKGROUND:

At his time, Italy was being divided into almost 13 city states. It has been a victim of civil wars. Machiavelli was a great patriot; he wanted his state to be prosperous. The ruler at that time used to have good relations with church, and their main focus was on redemption of human souls. Religion was dominant at that time. It is due to this reason that Machiavelli tried to advise the king, that state should be end for him and not the means to redemption. He tried to give such advises in his book "~~Politics~~" to the ruler of that time, The Prince.

* Principles of his Politics and its relevance to present day populism:

Several principles of his politics are relevant to present day populism,

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and are being enlisted below:

⇒ State shall be an end and not a means to an end:

This principle basically advocates for following self interests, and for that, he allowed every means to be used. He even allowed and justified religion to be used to achieve the goals of state. Its relevance can be seen in modern day politics of KSA, India, US, and all other countries, whose main goal is to prosper their country and use every means for that.

⇒ State shall have a strong army:

Having strong national army rather than mercenaries, this principle is being followed by every state today. Every state has a strong national army now.

⇒ State either expands or expires:

He advocated for expansionist policy in order to survive. He was inspired from the principle of survival of fittest. This expansionist policies had been followed by Great ~~Britain~~ Britain, Russia, China, USA, and every other country, either in the

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form of colonialism, imperialism or in the form of ideological wars.

⇒ Religion shall be separated from politics:

He advocated for a secular state.

He advised to use religion as a tool if required. This principle has been followed by USA, Turkey, Malaysia, and almost every other country.

⇒ Ruler shall be cunning like a fox, and brave like a lion:

He advised ruler to use tactics in order to achieve national interest. This is also being followed by all states. US followed it as well in the form of carrot and stick policy.

⇒ Ruler shall be feared and not loved:

KSA, North Korea, and other such states try to follow this policy; in order to reduce resistance and remove hurdles in the way of progress.

⇒ Ruler shall not marry and shall focus more on state policies:

He advised the rulers, not to run

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Add sayings of Machiavelli as references

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behind prosperity and morality, rather they should focus on progress of states. This led to socialism and communism in the world.

⇒ State shall follow the preemptive strike policy:

This ~~had~~ has been followed by USA in case of Iraq. The nuclear doctrine of some countries are also based on first strike policy. This include India and many more. Prophet Muhammad also used pre-emptive strike in case of first gazwa.

⇒ Balance of power:

He advocated for balance of power in order to avoid any chances of being attacked by others. This principle has been followed by every state and led to several blocks in the world.

Conclusion.

In a nutshell, Machiavelli was a great patriot, who wanted to see his country as a super

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power, rather than being a victim of civil wars. For this, he advised the ruler to follow certain principles in order to prosper his state. These principles have been followed, even in today's world. This is the reason why he is being considered as a citizen of all states and contemporary of all ages.

SECTION - B

Q-No - 7:

* SOVEREIGNTY INTRODUCTION:

The term sovereignty means freedom and independence literally. However, in political science, it refers to the independence and free will of state or government in decision making, rather than being influenced or pressurized by

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some external factors. Modern states are sovereign in all aspects, and this very fact of sovereignty has been mentioned in almost every country's constitution today.

* BACKGROUND:

The term sovereignty was firstly being coined by Machiavelli, which was later being included in the definition of modern state as well, after his death. Earlier, the countries used to be colonies of some great powers like British, France and several others. However, in the 20th century, rapid rapid decolonization took place and every state was made sovereign in its decision making. Now, inside each country, sovereignty either lies with people, parliament, or with the crown. All of these, have different pros and cons which will be discussed ahead.

* Sovereignty being vested in people of state:

This basically means that people

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At the state are sovereign in their decision making, and can make or amend constitution, according to their wishes. This concept has been advocated by the great philosopher "Rousseau" as well in his social contract. In that he favored "General will". He made the people sovereign in their decision making. Example of this can be seen in Switzerland and all other such places where direct democracy is favored.

* Pros of ^{vested} sovereignty being in people of the states

⇒ People will be able to make decisions according to their own choices.

⇒ They will not be dependent in their decision making on some representatives.

⇒ A great philosopher Franklin said, "Those who surrender their liberty for ~~security~~ security of rights; they neither deserve liberty, nor do they deserve security."

⇒ General will of majority will be followed.

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- => Cons of sovereignty being vested in people of state:

=> It becomes really hard to include all in every decision of the state.

=> For this, the people shall be educated as well. If majority is uneducated, then this system will lead to chaos.

=> It becomes hard to make a big parliament for countries having greater population. So, this was suitable only for city states.

* Sovereignty being vested in parliament:

This concept was being coined by John Locke in his social contract. He was optimistic about people, as he saw glorious revolution which is also known as bloodless revolution. So, he advocated for representative form of government, which can be criticized and revised at any time. Parliamentary form of government is being followed in many countries including India and

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Pakistan.

⇒ Pros of sovereignty being vested in parliament:

⇒ As lesser people are being nominated as representatives in parliament, therefore the decision making process becomes efficient.

⇒ They represent every corner of the state and advocate for their rights.

⇒ They amend and make laws as are being favoured by their people.

⇒ Cons of sovereignty being vested in parliament:

⇒ The people of parliament can become selfish as well at times and may not advocate for rights of people.

⇒ This can lead to Oligarchy, where representatives start following their own interests, as they become corrupt.

⇒ The few representative may misuse the funds, policies, and other things.

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* Sovereignty being vested with the crown:

Earlier, Plato was staunch advocate of sovereignty being vested in the crown. Machiavelli supported this as well; but, mainly this concept was being put forward by Hobbes, who saw Spanish crusades and civil war in British and advocated for sovereignty to be surrendered to the crown.

* Pros of sovereignty being vested in crown:

⇒ The process of decision making becomes smooth.

⇒ There is no resistance and time is also being saved, as one person had to decide everything.

⇒ Strong centralized system leads to national integration, rather than political polarization as can be seen in democratic countries.

⇒ This system is also called monarchy.

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⇒ Cons of sovereignty being vested in the crown:

⇒ The ruler can become selfish and can start working for his interests, rather than following national interests of state.

⇒ The crown can become tyrant as well.

⇒ Absolute power can corrupt a crown absolutely.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, sovereignty in different countries lies with different entities. All of them have different advantages and disadvantages. All of them can be adopted by any state and can work for them, if proper system of check and balance is being introduced over these.

Q - No - 8: (A)

PUBLIC OPINION:

Public opinion is the view point of the people of state regarding a certain issue that is currently being confronted by the state.

⇒ How makes public opinion:

Public opinion is mainly made by three groups:

- 1- Media
- 2- Political parties
- 3- Mass public

⇒ How different narratives influence public opinion:

People invest heavily, in order to influence public opinion. This can be done by using social media, print media and other such channels. This can be influenced by external factors as well.

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* Propaganda:

Propaganda is speaking fake or filtered news in order to shape the public opinion and use them in your favor.

⇒ How propaganda is being influenced:

It can also be influenced by some of the below means:

- 1- Media
- 2- Speeches

* Difference between public opinion and propaganda

Public Opinion:

⇒ Public opinion is view point of people without being controlled by someone.

Propaganda:

⇒ In propaganda, the public opinion is being controlled and censored in order to achieve some means.

⇒ It is being based on public socialization.

It is based on censored news being propagated by a state or some other bodies.

⇒ There is no motive to be achieved behind the public opinion.

Propaganda is being spread in order to achieve some goals.

⇒ Mostly internal factors are being involved in making public opinion.

⇒ Propaganda can be spread by external forces as well.

⇒ It does not pose severe threats to a country.

⇒ Propaganda can be detrimental as well and can lead to chaos.

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(b):

* Political Parties

Political parties are the groups that strive for achieving ~~and~~ certain goals and also contest in elections in order to become part of government.

⇒ work for achieving goals.

⇒ participate in elections as well.

* Pressure Groups

Pressure Groups consist of people who struggle for achieving their certain interests, but they don't ~~participate~~ in elections for this.

⇒ work for achieving goals.

⇒ don't participate in election.

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* Difference between Political parties and Pressure Groups:

Political Parties:

⇒ Political parties participate in elections in order to achieve their goals.

⇒ Their goals can be of national level.

⇒ They are being supported or influenced by pressure groups.

⇒ They come on the front screen and people can see them.

Pressure Groups:

⇒ Pressure groups don't contest elections in achieving their goals.

⇒ Their goals are limited to interests of ^{few} people.

⇒ They are relatively stronger in economic might, so are not influenced easily by others.

⇒ Mostly they work from behind the screen, and are not famous among the people.

⇒ people can criticize political parties as they are on front screen.

⇒ People are usually unaware of their tasks, so they are not criticized usually.

⇒ Political parties are held accountable by people.

⇒ They are on the back screen, and that is the reason why they are not held accountable.

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