

Q No 2

Ans:

Introduction

Aristotle was the student of Plato who is considered as the father of politics. Aristotle's ideas are far cry from his teacher regarding the way of rule and how to deal with state affairs. Both were ~~same~~ at some point + the necessary of state but the idea to govern and categories of people to place for state were different. In the book of Plato "Republic" an ideal state is mentioned which seems impracticable but in the book of Aristotle "The Politic" there is search for political and constitutional state. To Aristotle, a practicable state can be developed instead of ideal state.

Similarity

Essence of State:

Both Aristotle and Plato were agreed that without state it would be impossible to keep people in civilized manner. To ~~the~~ Plato without state it would have the situation of anarchy and people go for state of nature. A state is compulsory to keep people secure

Add more arguments in this part

Difference between Plato and Aristotle as to the establishment of state

To the Plato there should be limited number of population in state.

Until there is a philosopher king, the state can not be free from its evils."

To the Plato an ideal state, wherein Justice is present, a philosopher king is present to rule, is suitable and perfect. Plato's ideas are favourable to see a perfect state. But perfect is impossible. While Aristotle tells about the practicable state wherein people can be lived under the rule of king who promote the rule of law and constitution.

Plato and Aristotle as to the category of people.

Plato and Aristotle originated their ideas in their writing books.

In "Republic" of Plato it is mentioned that there are three categories of people in his ideal state.

Every man should be given his aptituded work. In this way ideal state can be achieved.

On the ground of entire dominant characteristics each man is lies

- in one of three categories.
- (i) Wisdom/Intellectual \rightarrow Rule
 - (ii) Appetite/hunger \rightarrow Business
 - (iii) Courageous \rightarrow Defend country and Army.

While Aristotle negated the Plato's idea to categorise the people by mentioning six type of work. To the Aristotle there are two kind of people in one state. one would be slave and other would be citizen.

"Some people are born to rule, and some people are born to be ruled."

On the nature of capability and skill of people, to Aristotle, six works are assigned, to do in state, to two groups of people which are as slave and citizen.

Slave

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Art and craft
- (iii) Labour

Citizen

- (iv) Defence
- (v) Ruling
- (vi) Religion.

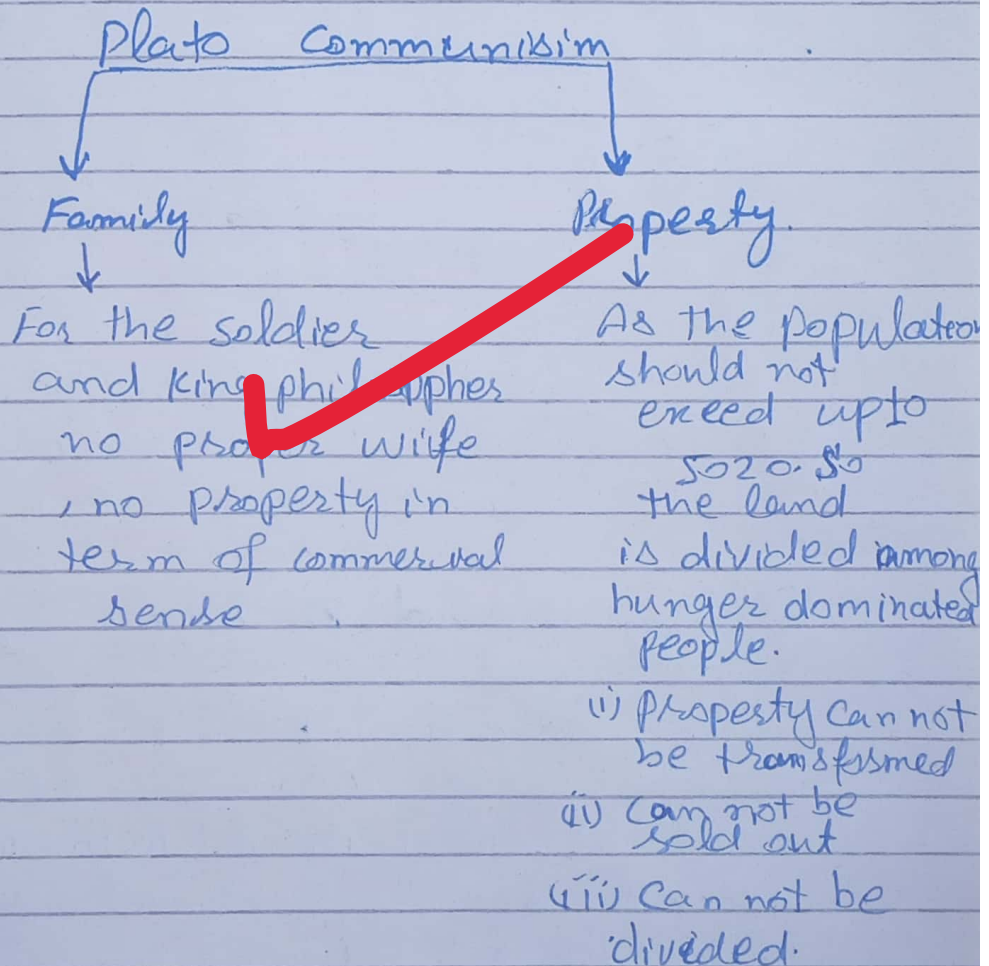
Location of State

To Plato the state should be landlocked and no access

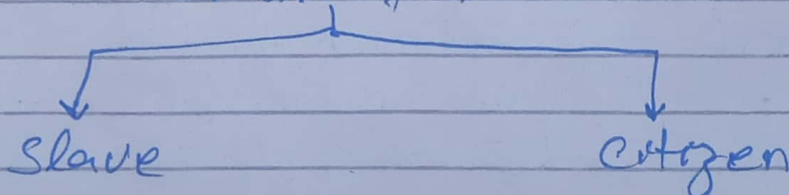
of sea water is necessary for the state. It would prevent from the invasion of enemy.

while, to the Aristotle, a state should not be landlocked. Rather the access of sea water is necessary because sea water provide a way to trade. But coastline should not be used as border.

Communism of Plato and Aristotle



Communism of Aristotle



Communism of Aristotle

Slave



can achieve the rank of ruler by the choice of people.

Family

(i) Negated

the communism

of wife

as plato

does in

his book

- No communism of property.

political
Activity
+

Practicable state
which is acceptable
to every one.

Education, and, Philosophy of Aristotle and Plato.

As to education, Both plato and Aristotle were / Samidas at the point of institutions. Both were agreed that educational institutions should be state property.

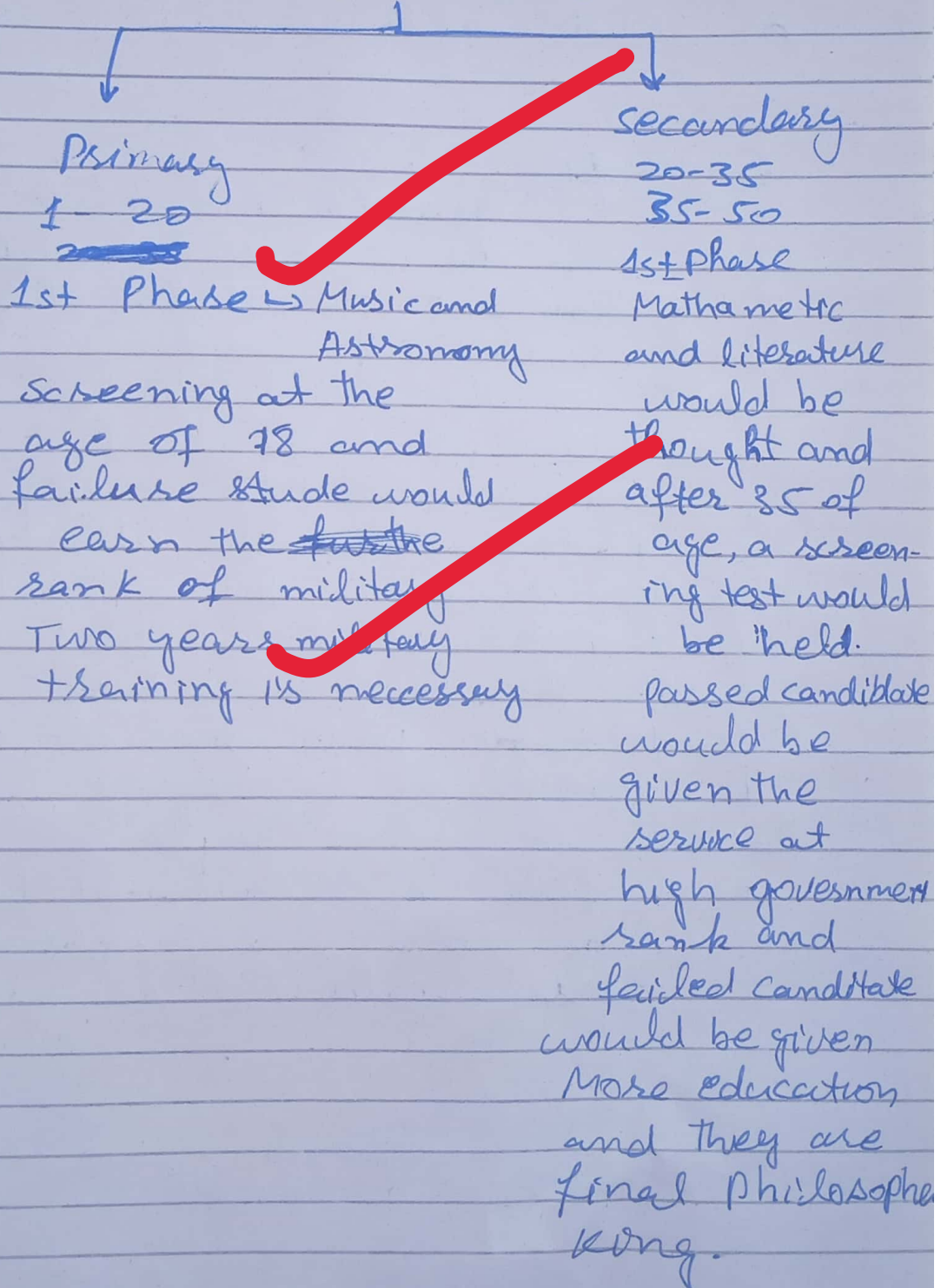
Education can at best be delivered by private outlet.

But at the point of delivery of education both were very far from

each other.

Plato's Educational System

Two levels



Aristotle Education

He urged, in his book politics, to deliver the education to all citizen. But he ~~is~~ was totally against woman to hold the office of state affairs.

Discuss the second part of the answer in detail as well

Conclusion
Aristotle and Plato both were the successful philosophers of the time. But the ideology of Plato seemed ideal and Justice based, nevertheless, it was not practicable while the real concern of Aristotle was not to negate the Plato's ideal. His ultimate objective to ensure the applicability of Republic and constitutional state. Therefore, in the book "Statesman" Plato less pro-toward the democracy by arguing that the rule by many people is worst form of government but it is the best as compared to less unlawful 1st tyranny.

Q.No. 3

Ans:

Introduction:

Machiavelli was an English philosopher who was born in 1588 in Florence family. By his time there was a period of monarch and then democracy. He also observed the season of failure of democracy. In his view, Absolutism, is the best form of government. But in his 2nd book, he favoured the Republican system. Books written by Machiavelli were the Prince and Discourse. In Prince he gave some advice to keep people and state unite and how to suppress the Resurgency. Now a days his some rule are applicable to keep the harmony in the state. and applicable to suppress the element threat to the state.

Explanation

Machiavelli born in the era of political turmoil. He was also appointed as government official in his time. But soon after the deposing of government he was exiled and Exile toward France. He wrote a book named the Prince in which

advised the prince to keep hold on the community and protect the state integrity.

Prince as Ruler

A prince should not observe all virtues which regarded as good man. Sometimes it is necessary for prince to go against the humanity, against religion, against the mercy against the frankness in order to ~~per~~ preserve the state. As long as prince stay good it would be easy but when he is compelled to be bad then he should go for bad.

Prince should give respect to the people of his community.

Because persistence tyranny can spark the rebel to go against ruler.

A prince should act like father as father does not adopt very frankly behaviour and not very harsh behaviour.

Prince as possessing the quality of Lion and Fox.

Machiavelli said a prince should be very surveillance

and clever like fox. Because a fox can not be trapped by wolves, easily. But fox is not so strong. The prince should acquire the characteristic of lion as to fight with bravery against enemy.

Prince as Diplomat.
In the result of war between two neighbouring country prince should go with one country. If he remains neutral than after ending of war both countries would go against him. So prince should have quality to keep balance of power in the region.

Critical Analysis and Modern Era.
Machiavelli gave a full form of ~~acti~~ roadmap in the term of prince. In his book he advised prince to keep the state united by adopting different ways. even, adopt the soft behaviour when needed like a father as well as hard behaviour when required.
In modern era in democratic countries some populist factions are being ~~dist~~ the

ruled government. In this scenario a ruler should adopt the behaviour ~~to be~~ in line with the book of prince. If resurgence at the spike then he should go for compromise. but in the beginning of resurgence a prince should suppress the rebels.

Conclusion.

Hierarchy is essential to run the system of state. Because a single person merely look at every thing. But prince should not so frank or so aggressive with his subordinates. In modern era some advice of Machiavelli is suitable to run the state system.

Q No. 8

(A) Public Opinion

Public opinion is an aggregated individual view, attitudes and beliefs about a particular topic.

Some scholars treat the aggregate as a synthesis of views of all or certain segment of society.

Charles H. Cooley \Rightarrow An American sociologist, ~~of view of~~ emphasized public opinion a process of interaction and mutual influence rather than a state of broad agreement.

Importance of Public Opinion

Some condition must be satisfied for public opinion.

1. There must be an issue
2. Must be significant number of individuals who express their opinion on issue
3. Must be some kind of consensus
4. Consensus must exert influence, directly or indirectly.

Hierarchy of Public Opinion

1. Government leader
2. Elit which are national opinion setter
3. Attentive Public
4. Mass public

Measuring public opinion

1. Tracking poll
2. Exit poll
3. Deliberate Poll.

Conclusion:

Polls can distort the elections process through mass communication. It is not reliable source because it is constantly changing. Politician and government spend millions to influence public opinion.

Propaganda:

A negative statement which influence a group against some on going government policy, but implant by some one else.