

Political science, Paper-I

SECTION - A

Q.1 Describe the main similarities and differences ---

Outline

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Political Ideas of Plato - Aristotle
- 3- Similarities
- 4- Differences
- 5- Relevance with modern world
- 6- Conclusion.

1- Introduction :

In Greek era, when there was democracy in its worst form, both philosophers gave their ideal state concept. Plato's ideal state is idealistic in terms of non-interference, lengthy education system and no right of property to soldiers and slaves. While Aristotle concept of state was practicable, through

it had some drawbacks like discrimination on basis of Gender and Class. In modern world their ideas are applicable in small states but impracticable in larger states i.e. Pakistan.

2. Political Ideas of Plato - Aristotle

Plato :-

Plato presented the concept of "Ideal state" in 320 BC when there was Greek democracy. The democracy of Greeks was actually a mob-crazy with no division of power, rule of strong and no moral values in society.

Aristotle :-

Similarly, Aristotle who is "Father of Political Science" also presented his ideal state theory. The key feature of both philosophers philosophy was the construction of a society which is ruled by democracy and to educate the people that they can choose their leaders rationally.

Aristotle said;

"The Formation of a

State is based upon the well-being of people and this will continue until there is well-fare of people.

3. Similarities

B/w Philosophies of Plato and Aristotle :-

(a) Classification of citizens

Both classified citizens of society according to their abilities, so that there must be harmony among different classes of state.

(b) Education

Both claimed that education must be state owned that everyone has right to get education.

Plato praised the education system of sparta. He presented his education system philosophy so that in Greece the education system must be according to that.

(c) Ruler of State

Plato ruler of state:

After 50-years education, the one who is succeeded he will become the ruler.

Aristotle ruler of state:

A ruler must be from upper-class / nobility, but his rule is checked by middle class.

So, both pursued the system of checks and balance for a ruler.

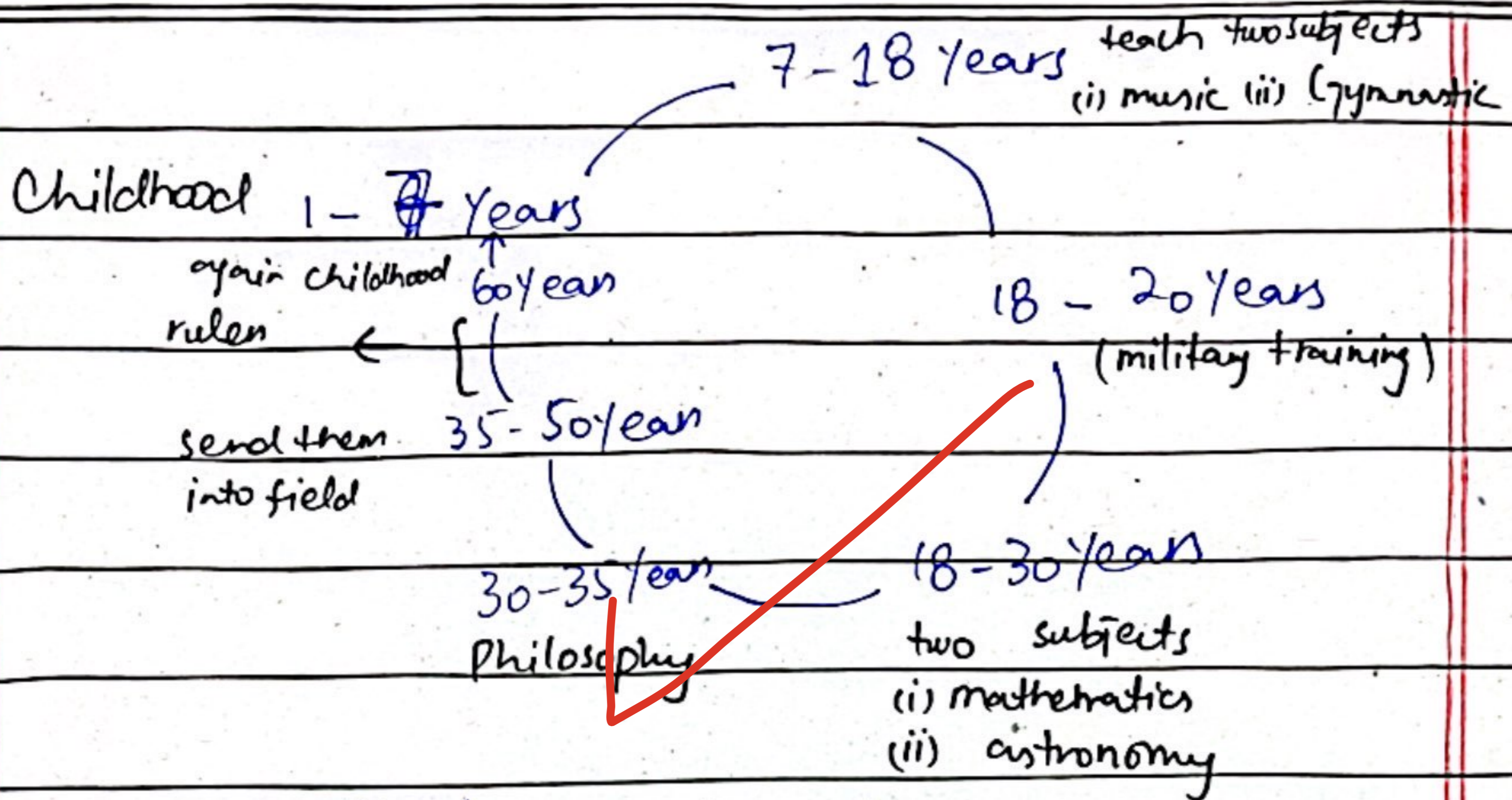
4. Differences :-

The main differences in Plato and Aristotle philosophies are as follows:-

Plato	Aristotle
Utopic state	Real state concept
Plato gave a utopic state concept as;	Aristotle gave a real state concept as;

Lengthy education System

Plato gave a lengthy education system, which is not possible in real world.



Plato's education system

Gender Based discrimination

Plato said;

education is basic right of every citizen.

Aristotle said;

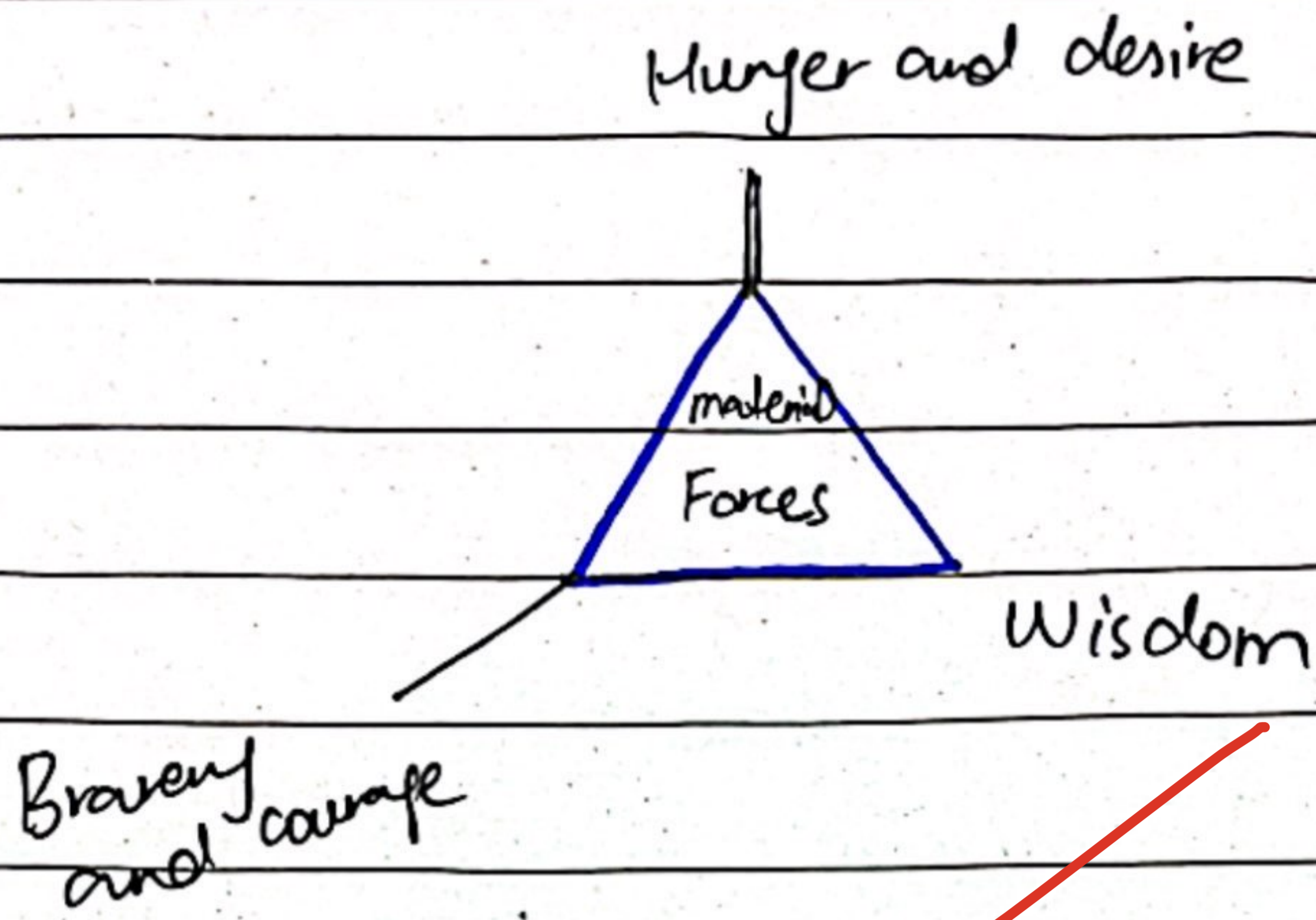
Educate only males because women are emotionally weak. They are loving and caring, so they must do domestic work.

Class based discrimination

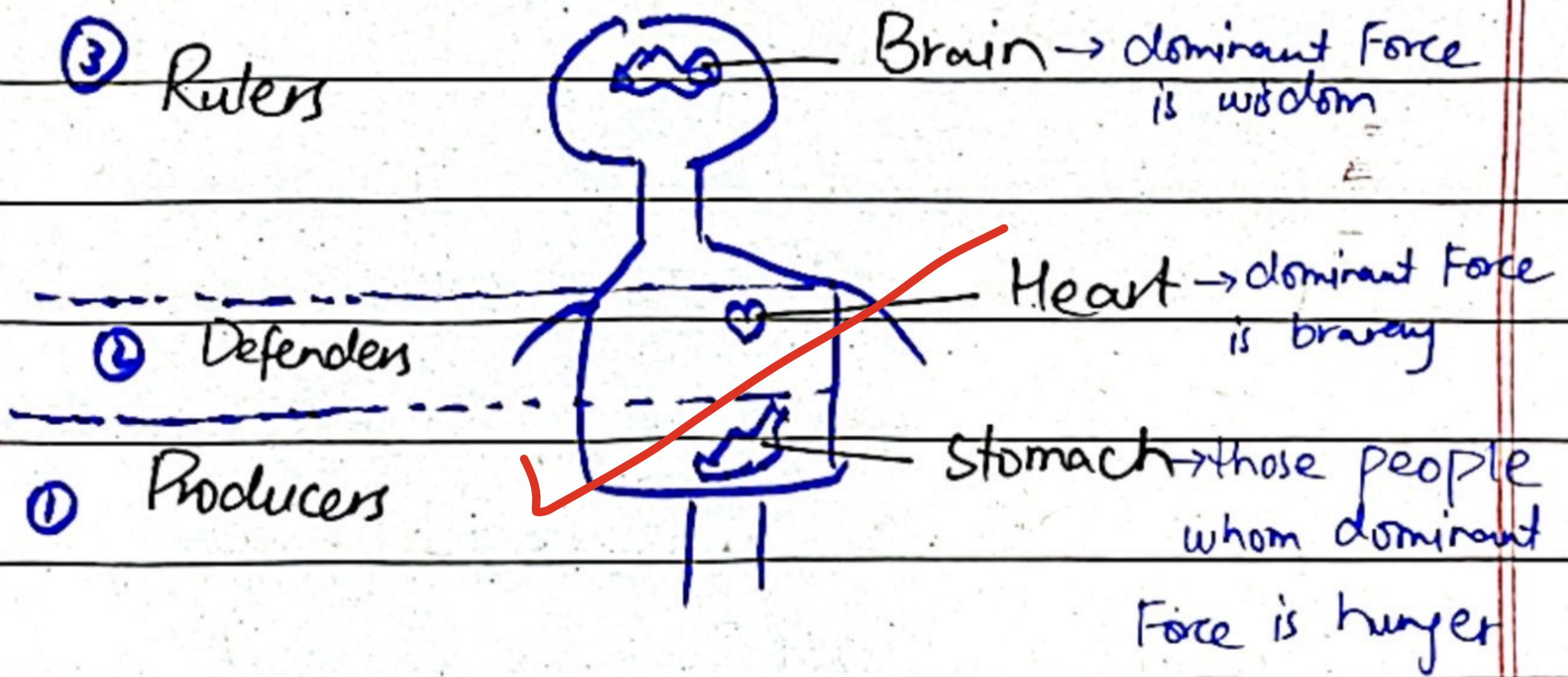
Plato

Plato classified society according to material forces of people.

These are as follows:-



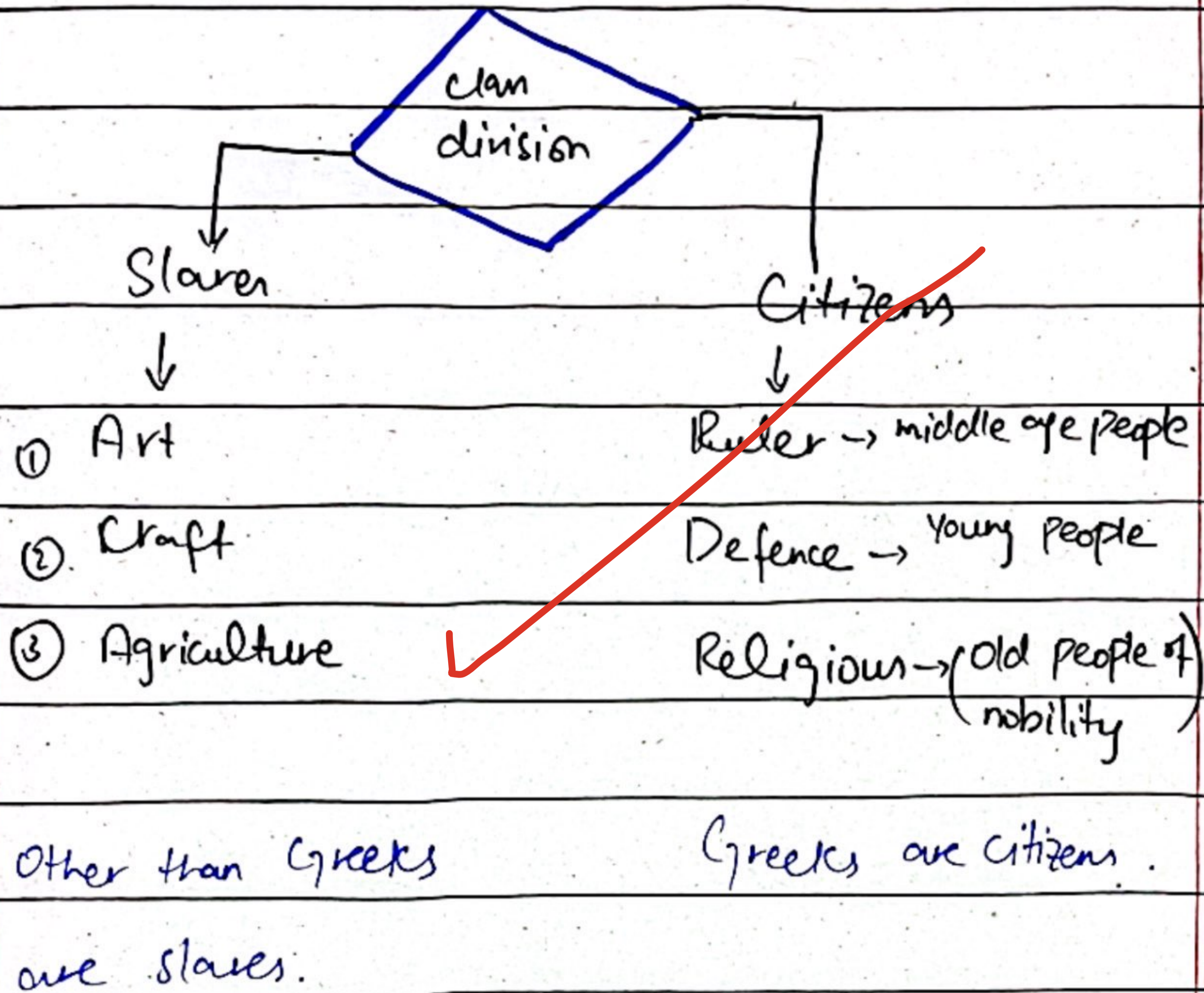
He classified society according to these forces.



Aristotle :-

while Aristotle was biased towards non-Greeks, he considered only Greeks as superior and classified society as :-

- Citizens -> Superior
- Slaves -> Inferior



Rule of law

Plato said, after 50-year of education, one who is selected to rule, he is above law.

What he say is actually a law.

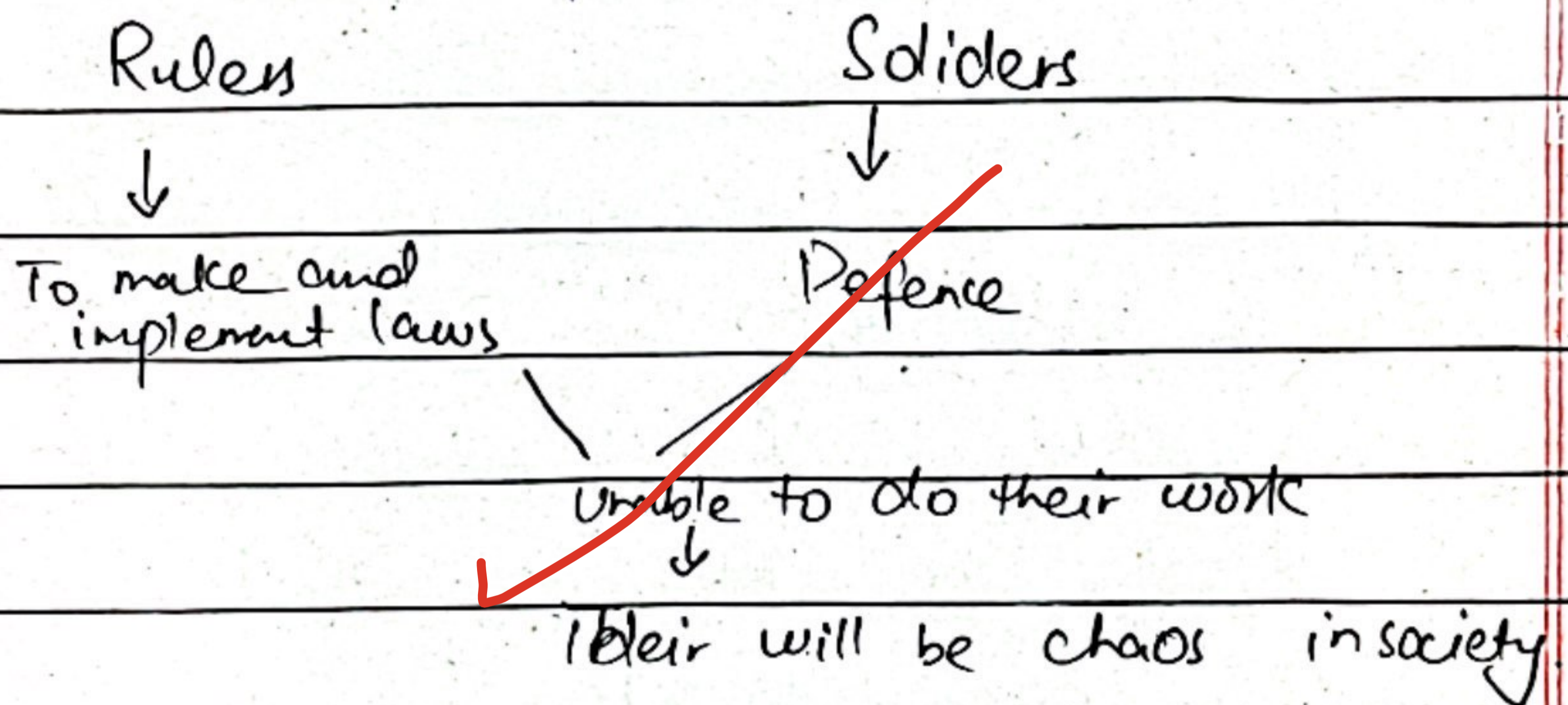
Now, that person will make law for society.

Aristotle said, laws must be formulated according to which everyone has to rule. No one is above the law. He emphasized on rule of law.

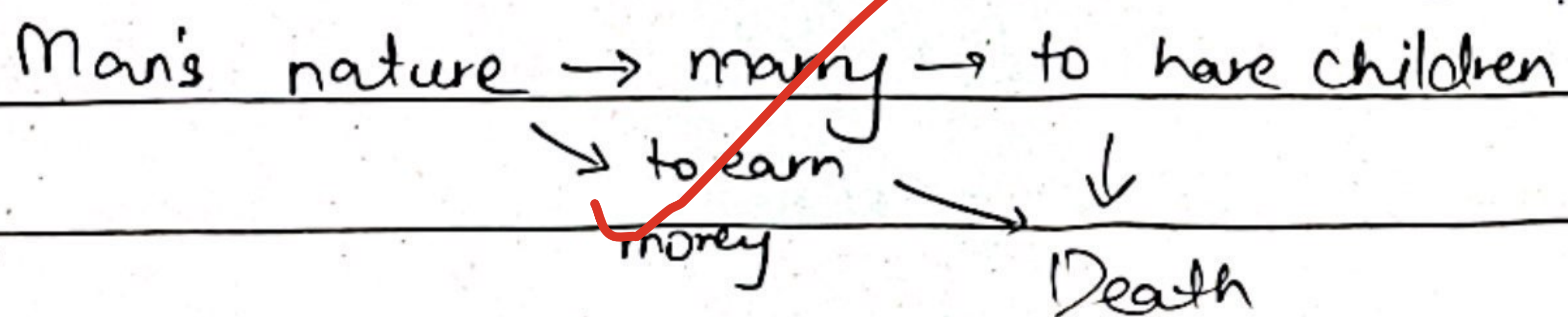
Ownership of Property

~~Aristotle~~ Plato said that soldiers and rulers have no right of property.

What they need will be given by producers, because if they are given this right. Their attention will be diverted from main objective.



~~Plato~~ Aristotle says, This is man's nature he earns money and spend it on his family. How can you snatch from him his basic rights?



So, Aristotle gave right of property to both soldiers and rulers which plato

denied.

5- Relevance with modern world :-

→ In modern world, Plato's 'Classification of Society' though beneficial but can't be applicable in large States like Pakistan, China, India. However, in Greek city states it was possible.

discuss this part in detail by giving subheadings.

→ 2ndly, 'rule of law' of Aristotle is applicable in 'Scandinavian States' but in States which are under dictatorship control like Sudan or where there is bad form of democracy like Pakistan such 'rule of law' has become just a piece of paper.

add more arguments in this part.

Conclusion :-

In a nutshell, Plato ^{and Aristotle} gave an ideal state concept which can not be applicable in modern world because of its size of their population and territory. Furthermore in totalitarian States 'rule of law' is suspended. However, the Aristotelian

DATE: _____
State concept was practicable in
Greeks city states and now
in modern world like Scandinavian
states, it is still applicable.

Q.2 of Machiavelli is considered
the citizen of

Outline

- 1- Introduction
2. Machiavelli's "theory of Power Politics":
background.
- 3- Machiavelli's political ideas
- 4- Machiavelli role in modern politics
- 5- Conclusion.

1- Introduction :-

"Citizens of all Ages", Machiavelli's
political ideas in contemporary world
have become a tool to control the
world politics. As in past, the
major powers like French, Britain,
German and Italy followed his
ideas to expand their territories.

But after WWII, there is stability in Europe; though the new players have emerged such as USA, China and Russia which are competing for power in 21st century, under the theory of "Power Politics".

2. Machiavelli's theory of "Power Politics"

Background :

Machiavelli born in 15th century in Florentine city of Italy. At that time there was chaos in Italy, all the states were divided;

- (1) Florence
- (2) Venice
- (3) Papal States
- (4) Naples

There was external and internal interference from Prussia (Germany), France and UK. Battle between pope and king for power, there was bloodshed in Italy with no political freedom and worst economy. The situation can be compared with modern Middle Eastern states.

Machiavelli said;

It was truly an era
 "Truely it was an era
 of bastard and adventurers."

Machiavelli was patriotic, so to
 advice King he wrote "The Prince"
 in which theory of "Power Politics"
 was explained.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

3. Machiavelli's political ideas:-

In "The Prince" his main focus
 was on "republican" form of government.

Machiavelli opined;

"Elite class is exploiting
 the poors"

So, he was in favour of controlled
 republican.

"The Prince" : main focus

Machiavelli explained two concepts
 i-e means and end.

He said;

"End Justify the means"

At Machiavelli era, state was means and end was redemption. Machiavelli focused on shifted from it, he said; King main purpose is to protect state and for that he uses citizens.

State	Citizens
↓	↓
end	means

He explained it as follows:-

If someone ^{tell a} lie for state; it is justifiable because end is always justified.

If someone deceives for state; again it is justifiable, because for the sake of state.

If someone murders for sake of state; it is justified too.

US war of Independence 1861-1865;

It was fought under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

half a million American were killed in that war. But end was freedom so he is now hero of America.

Means — Citizens were killed

→ Purpose (Independence)
End

So, it is justified.

Machiavelli advised the king, that for rule he must be powerful and for power, he needs following changes :

Formation of Strong National Army :-

Make a strong National Army and remove mercenary forces of king because these are money orientated forces. The Patriotic army can save his rule. Then equip them with modern weapons.

Censorship on Press/Media :-

Remove press freedom, because it raises opposition and which ultimately result into revolution.

Example :- French Revolution

The freedom of press, led the path towards revolution.

Never believe in Peace

Machiavelli claimed that peace is absurd, it is an illusion, so, never believe in peace, always ready for war.

Example :- 1. LOC between Pakistan-India, all time the troops are alert.

Expand territory

Machiavelli believed in expansion of territories. He said the territories will either expand or destroy.

Example :- ① Napoleon expansion of French territories.

② UK colonialization of the world

③ Ottoman Empire Expansion.

How the territories can be expanded?

He said, make pre-emptive strikes, make fearful your enemy. As Pakistan's nuclear doctrine is Full spectrum doctrine means in case of conventional war

Pakistan will use nuclear weapons.
It is a tool of deterrence to threaten the enemy about consequences of war.

Make alliance

Machiavelli advised the King here remain neutral. In case of war, always help the weaker so that in time of how your state will be protected.

Example: Italy fought war against Russia along Germany in 1864. Later, Bismarck helped Italy in Italian unification.

4. Machiavelli's role in modern Politics :-

In modern times, Machiavelli's ideas are relevant in many ways :-

Secular States :-

His idea that separate King from Church was completely applied after WWII in Europe. After

fall of Ottoman Empire, Turkey declared itself a secular state. Now, there are only six states which have been emerged on ideologies like Pakistan, Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia etc. The secular states are more advanced than these ideological states.

→ Expansion of territory :-

Competition between USA - China in South China Sea. USA is encircling China by expanding diplomatic and military relations with Taiwan, Philippines, New Zealand, Australia etc. Main Purpose: To counter China's Hegemony in Asia.

→ Alliance System

Alliances are present with between:
 West and USA → Capitalist alliance
 China and Russia → Communist states.

Objective: ① To counter hegemony of each other

② To secure national interests

→ Strong Military :-

Now, in 21st Century the main budgetary expending are on military weapons. Because stronger your military, more stronger your are in world.

Strongest Military

- (1) USA
- (2) Russia
- (3) China
- (4) India
- (5) South Korea etc.

Conclusion :-

Hence, we can say Machiavelli's philosophical ideas are for all ages.

Because, in past Italian unification and stability was a result of his theory of power politics. Even his theory is applicable in modern world. In USA Machiavelli's theory is followed and many other nations like Russia and Turkey have adopted in some way i.e. strong army and secular states.

Q.3 Sovereignty is the most essential element of Statehood.

Outline

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Definition of "Sovereignty"
- 3- Pros and Cons of Sovereignty
 - (i) State
 - (ii) Parliament
 - (iii) Crown
- 4- Conclusion.

Introduction :-

"Without sovereignty, there will be no State" and in order to maintain the "sovereignty", state institutions interact with each other according to constitution. When sovereignty is given to state only, its institution will become tyrant, similarly, when it is attached with parliament the human rights will be violated. And if the Crown is sovereign, there will be dictatorship as Hitler ruled by dictatorship.

2. Definition of Sovereignty:-

Sovereignty :-

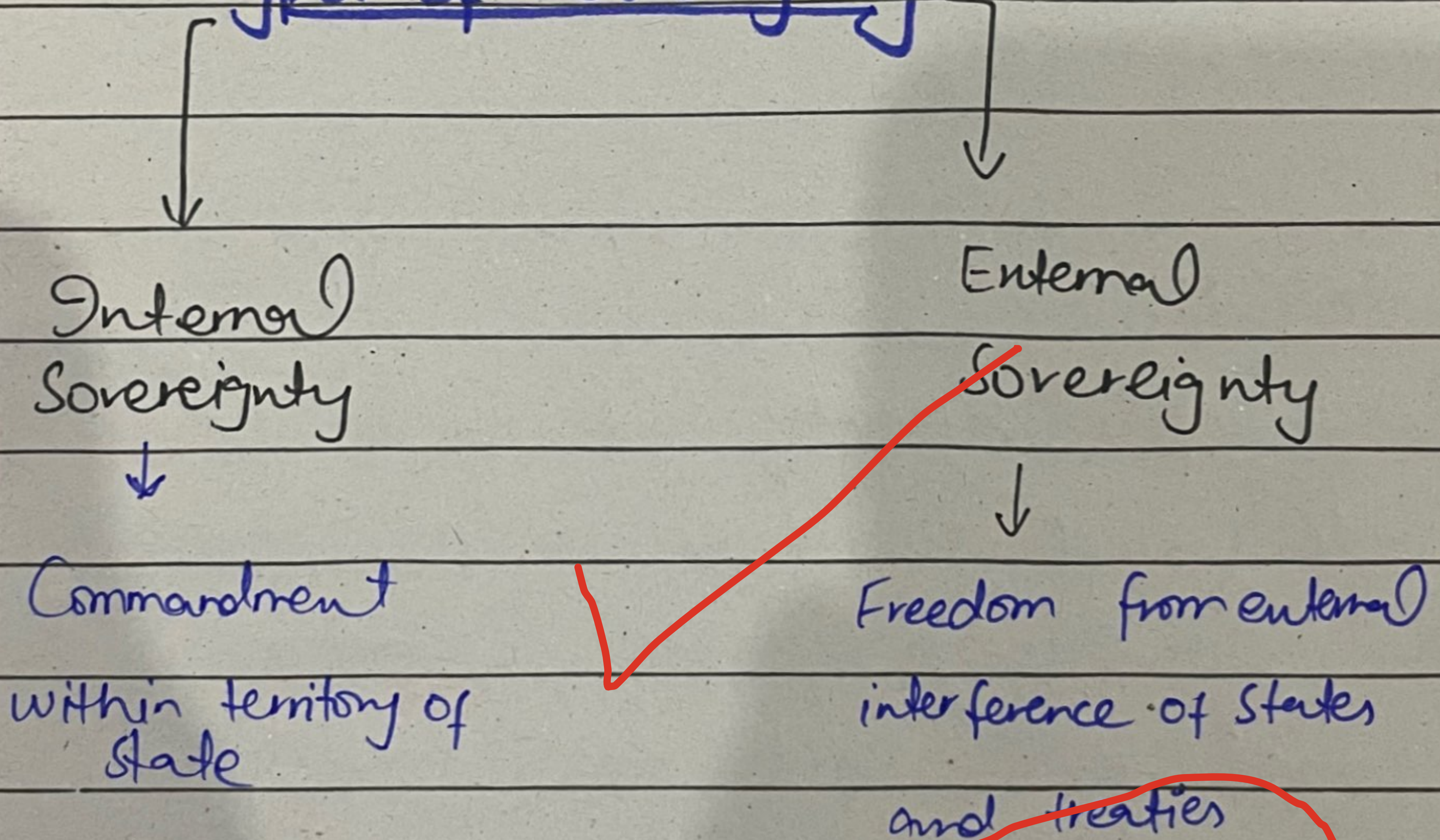
Aristotle defined it as;

"Sovereignty is the Supreme Power in the state".

Jean Bodin defined it as;

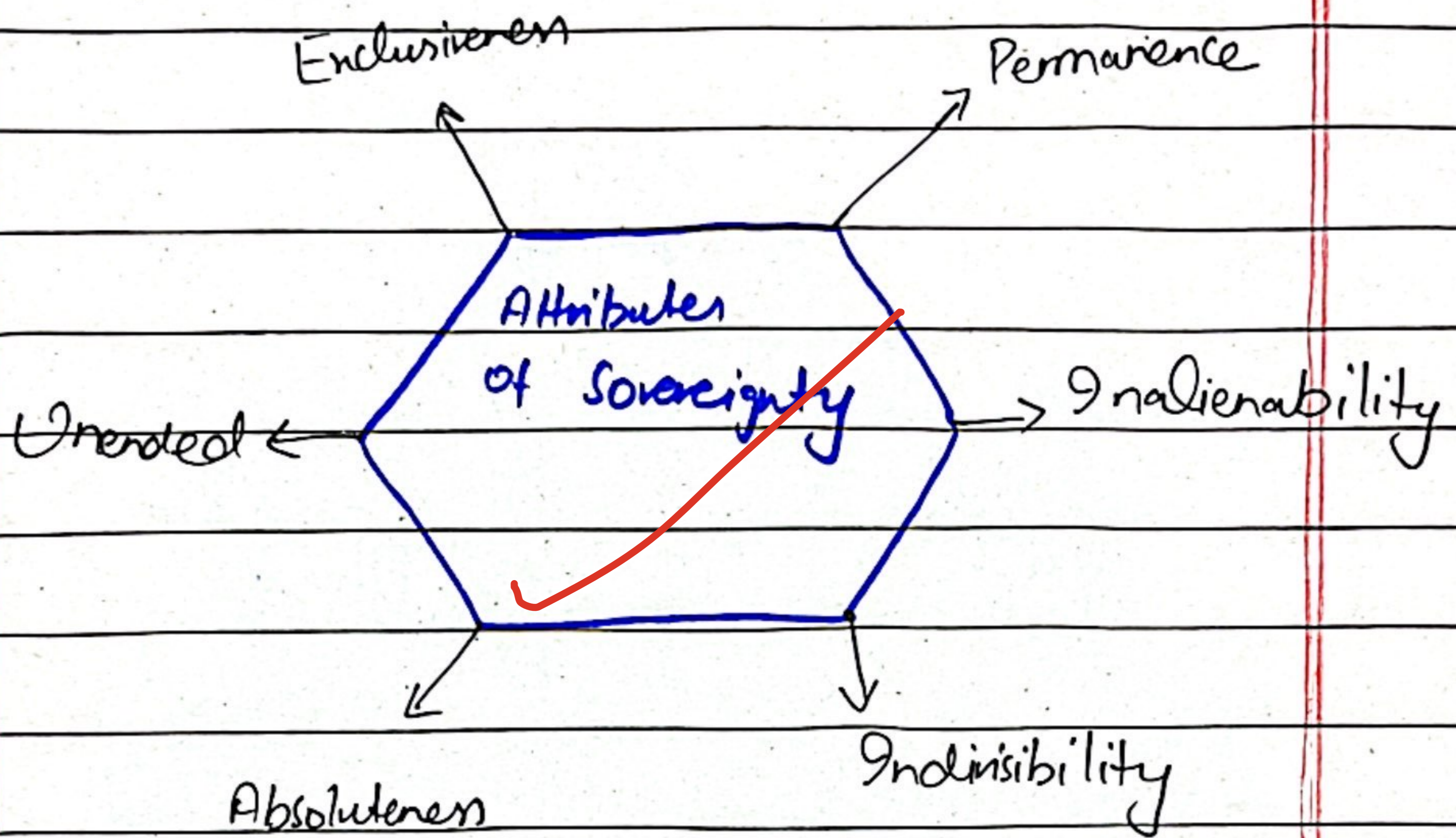
"Sovereignty is the Supreme power over citizens and subjects, unrestrained by law".

Types of Sovereignty



Pros and Cons of Sovereignty

In case of internal sovereignty it means absolute control of one power over state institutions and citizens.



(i) Sovereignty in State :- people in state.....?

In case of state, the "Sovereignty" attach with it, it will make state absolute, inalienable, indivisible and Permanent.

If state institutions are absolute and have other qualities of sovereignty they can maintain

- ① Right of state
- ② Maintain law and order
- ③ Equality among citizens
- ④ Justice for all
- ⑤ Can lead state towards progress.

State



Government ← Institutions → Judiciary



Social media

Constitution of state define the legal power and rights of all its institutions. So they can't interfere with each other.

Pros and cons :-

(i) Absoluteness

The absoluteness of state may leads towards violation of human rights.

(ii) Permanence

If institutions are permanent, there will be no chance of revival of society.

(iii) Inalienability

If state is inalienable, it is positive in respect that its policies will continue without interruption.

But on the other hand, the inalienability can also make state institution corrupt.

(ii) Parliament

Parliament is the legislature of a state, where laws are made by legislatures. And if sovereignty is given to those legislatures, it has both ~~pross~~ positive and negative attributes.

Pros and Cons

(i) Absolute Sovereignty produces absolute corruption:

Absolute sovereignty means there is no check and balance on Parliament. There is no civilian audit, everyone is free to make corrupt practices.

Example :-

Pakistan's interim government passed \$ 11 million for social media campaign of PMLN for 2024 general elections.

(ii) Permanency leads to violation of laws :-

When parliament is permanently sovereign and no one check it

Sovereignty. It will make law for its own benefit.

As, Rousseau said; never surrender absolute freedom before parliament.

Because, parliament will use this power for its interest.

Example 3-

In Pakistan, Parliament only those laws are passed which are politically beneficial for them. ① Laws related to PEMRA to censor the media

② 26th Amendment was passed by

④ Parliament only to limit the role of Judiciary in Parliament. Means the check and balance of Judiciary on Parliament has lost.

Exclusivity of Parliament

It is a famous Persian proverb "There can't be two kings in a kingdom"

It gives exclusiveness to parliament, it is beneficial in a way that military intervention can be

hindered in this way and there will be democracy in state.

8th Amendment § was a big achievement in that perspective. No one can suspend Constitution and under Article 6 he will be punished by death if he suspend constitution of state.

(iii) Crown

In UK political system, the head of the state is Crown. All administrative and executive and legislative orders are made by name of Crown. But the "King of UK reign but does not rule"

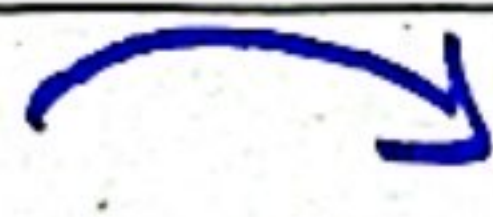
Because, his authorities are only in paper, the sovereignty of crown will enable him/her to impose absolute rule on citizens. He will be "all in all".

Sovereignty of Crown

∴ more like a dictatorship / Tyranny

Crown is inherently selected, and absolute sovereignty to him will be like a dictatorship rule. As in past, the king rule with absolute power, with no citizens rights. The Parliament of UK took thousand years to change into democracy.

UK Crown



Sovereignty means

Permanence & absoluteness



① The role of Parliament will be neglected

② NO check on his rule

∴ Violation of human Rights

The words of ruler are laws, he will pass orders to defend the nobility, the citizen's rights will be violated. It results into chaos in society.

(iii) Continuity of policies :-

If one man rule for longer period, then his policies will be continued. In this way, the country can be moved towards path of progress.

Example :-

In China, there is only party rule, no opposition so its policies are continue. But in Pakistan, no stability because of strong opposition, so, Pakistan still progressing towards development.

Conclusion :-

add more arguments.

Thence, it is concluded that sovereignty is the main element of statehood, but if it is given to any one institution like Parliament, crown or state, it will take the state towards tyranny, dictatorship, chaos and there will be violation of human rights because lack of check and balance system.

Q no. 8 Differentiate the following:

(a) Public opinion and propoganda

Background of Public opinion:-

The concept of public opinion is contemporary with democracy. In 15th and 16th century, there was monarchy and in monarchy people had no right to give their opinion.

“Democracy is government made by public opinion.”

Definition of public opinion:-

“The aggregation of people's opinions that held together regarding issues which confront the state.”

Public opinion is always made on current issues and one opinion can become the public view in large scale. It depends on:-

- (i) How much it is widely acceptable
- (ii) Intensity of opinion

It means minority can form a public opinion.

Public Opinion is Informed Opinion

Public opinion is informed opinion

because it has:

- ① Facts
- ② Figures
- ③ Information

Example :-

Parana leaks

Money laundering

The opinion was made by
PFI leader, Imran Khan and
it became popular among citizens.

Factors behind formation of Public

Opinion :-

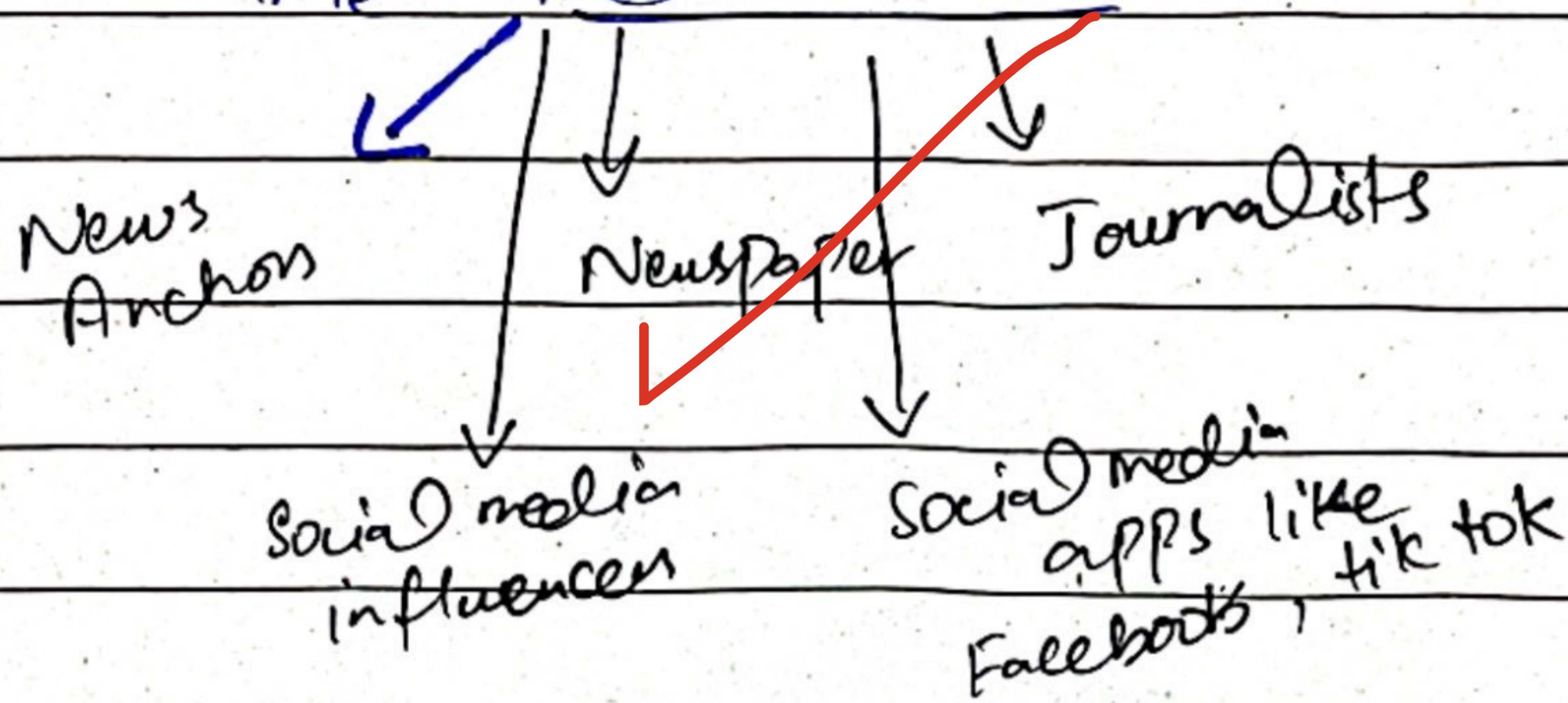
① Leaders :-

leaders make public opinion
in modern world. Such as

- ① Trump opinion that whites are superior than blacks.
- ② Hate speech towards Muslims.
- ③ Modi - Hindutva policy
- ④ Imran Khan - money laundering cases against his opposition.

② Media

Media makes and retains public opinion. In era of social media, the news are disseminated within no time. Media include



③ General masses

General masses gathering like at bus stop, Railway station, coffee shop. The people make their opinion by socializing in these communities, which ultimately becomes national opinion.

Example :-

All revolutions in the world are result of this public opinion.

④ Conditions for formulation of public opinion

The (i) Awareness public must have knowledge

about the issue.

→ There must be freedom of speech

→ There must be freedom of expression in state.

→ People should be critical about in their thoughts.

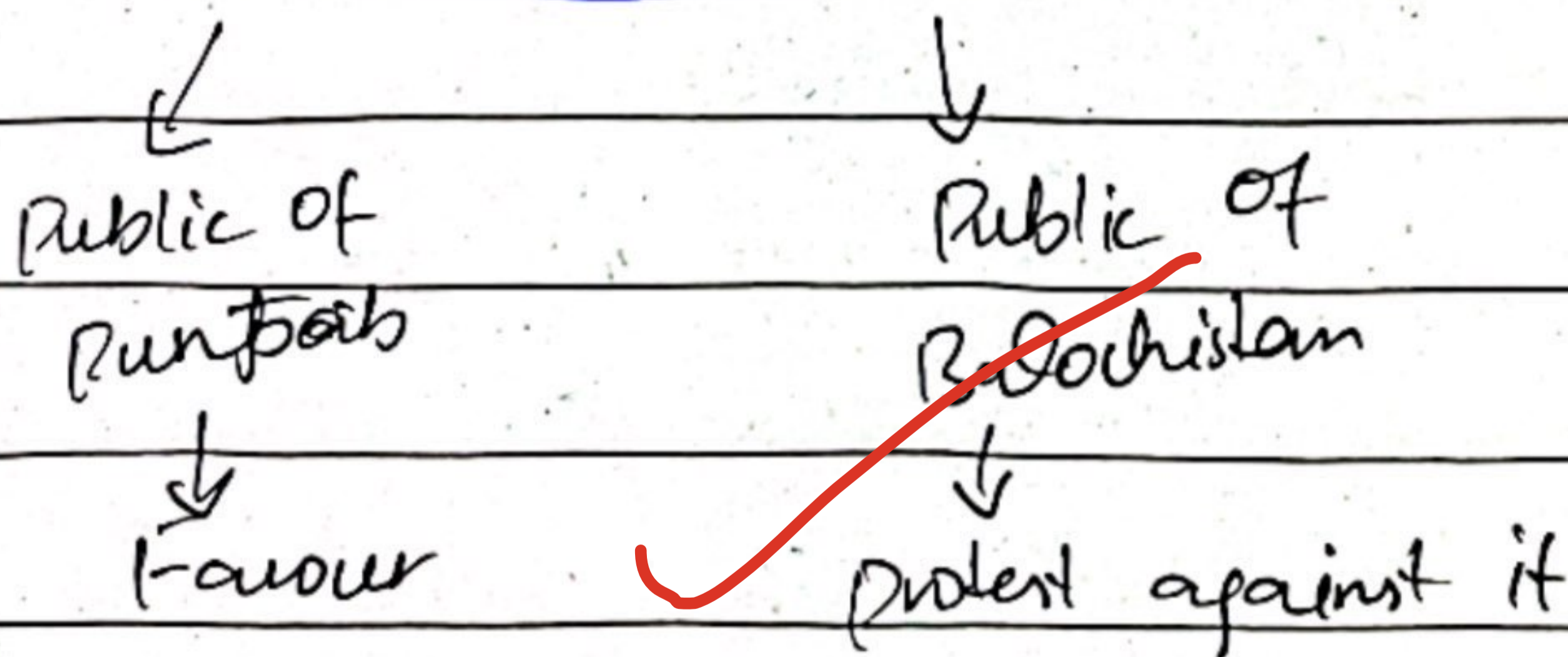
e.g., In China, Iran, there is no freedom of speech.

China has its own apps like bili bili alternative to twitter, Y-tube, Facebook.

(iii) Social Harmony

There must be social harmony in state, if people are divided according to sectarian or ethnic base, public opinion will also be divided.

CPEC Project in Pakistan



Pakistan is a multi-sectarian group so its public opinion is always divided.

③ Economy Security :-

If people are economically prosperous, they will be able to think about politics and other state institution.

As, in Pakistan, main concern of public is job and bread and butter.

Propoganda :- discuss the differences b/w the two side by side under similar headings.

The term propoganda was present in British church but it gain peak in WWI, when German forces were defeated by Britin forces due to propoganda. Now, in 21st Century this technique has become popular for :-

- ① Political gain
- ② Commercial benefits
- ③ Regime change in other states etc.

Definition of Propoganda :-

“The deliberate attempt to influence or manipulate the opinion, believe^{of} others through words, actions or gestures”

Propoganda basically influence the public opinion because in modern world the policy is influenced by public opinion.

Propoganda depends on :-

- ① Content of Propoganda
- ② Public in which it is operated
- ③ Intensity of Propoganda.

Propoganda is manipulated opinion

Propoganda is also based on facts but its facts are present it such a way that they becomes Propoganda.

Muslim rule in India :-

→ For Muslims, it is part of their Syllabus that they ruled on India for thousands years.

→ But for Indians, it is a Propoganda of Muslims against Hindus, so they are reviving their Syllabus.

Factors behind formation of Propoganda

- ① Populist leader :-

Leaders highlight his personality in such a way that "I am an ordinary man like you". So people ~~become~~ start to respect him more.

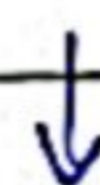
② Media

Through media, propoganda is shown again and again. It is specifically targeted to a specific purpose. It is repetitive in nature.

Social media tools



Propoganda that economy is running smoothly



Government is working for public welfare

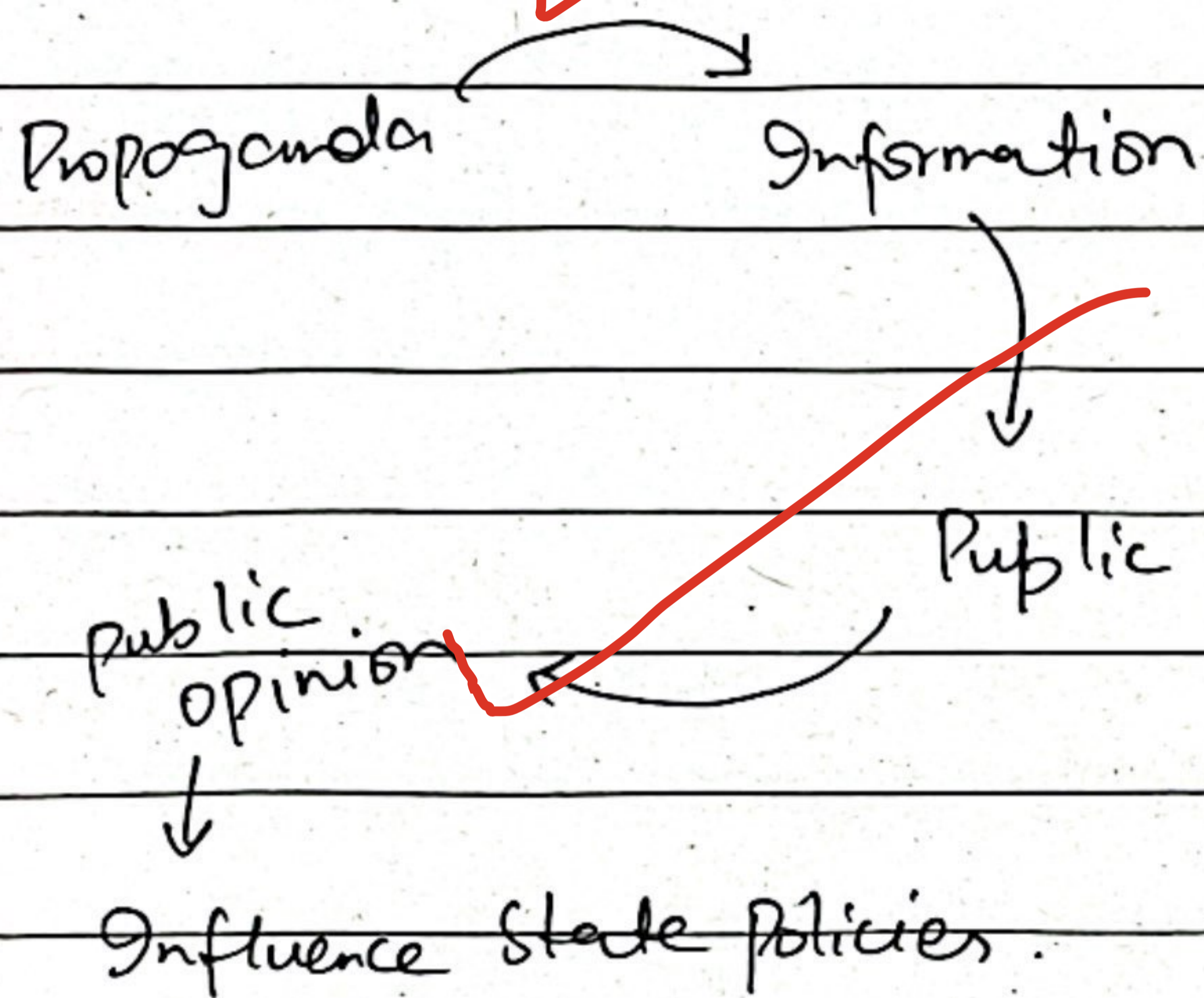
These propogandas are maintained through TV shows, news columns, Dramas and even music.

→ In Germany, Hitler controlled state education and media to propogate that he was the only saviour of Germany against Communist ideas.

④ General masses :-

Through propoganda the opinion of general masses is shaped.

They are given certain information and through that information public opinion is organized.



④ Condition in which it is workable

① Chaotic state

A state which is already in chaos, the propoganda becomes easily applicable in it. e.g. in Pakistan, Propoganda can grow easily because people are deprived about what to believe and how to believe.

(ii) It is more consequential in minorities :-

The minorities, old people and students are easy victim of Propoganda. Unlike public opinion which is formulated by entire community, Propoganda flourishes in only certain area. Its main purpose is to disintegrate society.

(iii) Propoganda a weapon of war

As in past, Propoganda was a tool of war, even today states are doing propoganda to win war against other.

Conclusion.

Hence, it is concluded that Propoganda is made to influence public opinion while public opinion carry out state policy. As in Pakistan, the state policy is formulated through public opinion, this is tool in democratic states only.