

Q2:

Ans: Aristotle and Plato two of the most influential philosophers of the world, shared several similarities in the political ideas. Even though, they had a lot of differences as well.

Similarities:

① Both great philosophers were of the view that state plays a crucial role in achieving good life of a man. They both believed that state will promote virtue and moral development. This is what we can term as "The Importance of State".

② Justice and Common Goods:

Aristotle and Plato, both emphasized the importance of Justice in their respective works. Plato's

idea of justice in his "Republic" and Aristotle's idea of justice in his work "Nicomachean Ethics" has rooted in. They believed that the citizens can contribute to the common good of the society.

(3) The best form of Government:

Despite of a clash on the best form of government, both philosophers are agree upon the ideal form of government. Both greats are agree on a point that some form of government by the best or virtuous is essential for a well-functioning state.

(4) Education's Role:

Plato and Aristotle both stressed on the importance of education for the citizens. Plato focused on Guardian, King, and philosopher creation, while Aristotle emphasizes on creating virtuous citizen.

(5) Importance of Middle class:

Both philosopher focused on the

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as a mixed system i.e Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Monarchy, depending upon the circumstances.

② Theory of Justice:

There is a clear difference in Political views of Plato and Aristotle regarding Justice. Plato views that justice is based on the performance of individual. The individual should perform the role for which he is suited. Every person of the state perform the role according to their own abilities.

In contrast, Aristotle's theory of justice is based on equality. He believes that justice is treating equal equally and unequal unequally, base on their relevant differences.

③ Ideas Regarding Education:

Plato thoughts regarding education is base on a long process and it takes longer than expected to educate an individual fully. Also, Plato's education has three tiers of specific period.

In comparison, Aristotle is focused on primary education of every individual. Aristotle was of the view to train a child physically and then start teaching mathematics and literature. Also, he is of the views for equal education for every child.

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on the importance of middle class stability in the society. They were of the view that this middle class is less prone to the excesses rather than very rich or very poor.

② Role of Virtue for Good Governance:

Both philosophers were of the view that being virtue is an essential factor for good governance in the society.

The above were certain points over which both Plato and Aristotle agree. They presented some common views in different directions.

Difference in Political Ideas:

Aristotle and Plato, rather than similar stance on several points, also have certain different views on many aspects of political ideas/theory. Some of which are the following.

① Theory of Ideal State:

Plato's ideal state, as described in his work "The Republic" is a structured society where every individual would perform job of his nature. ~~Aristotle~~ ^{Plato} divided the society into three classes i.e. Philosophers & Rulers, Warriors and Producers.

On the other hand Plato's division of society is rejected by Aristotle. He ^{advocated} approached the best and balance approach of government. He described the ideal state/government.

④ Best form of Government:

Plato's ideal government run by Philosophers-kings, individual who possess wisdom. This is a form of Aristocracy and based on the merits.

In Aristotle's views, the best form of government is Polity. It is a combination of democracy and Aristocracy. This government can keep a balance between rich and poor.

⑤ Role of individual:

Plato's focus was on collective good of the society. He believes that the citizens are the subordinate to the needs of the state. In his views there is a strict control ^{on} of personal freedom - No indi-

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individual is allowed to mate and reproduce with a single partner. He emphasizes that every entity belongs to state.

Aristotle on the other hand is in favour of individual's freedom. He recognized the value of personal autonomy and individual rights. He believed that best state is where the individual can live happily and pursue their happiness according to their nature.

⑥ View on Democracy:

Plato was a highly critical of democracy. He was of the views that it can be easily converted into tyranny. Whereas, Mr. Aristotle favoured democracy and emphasized that it is the best form of government if keep a balance between other elements.

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Relevancy of Political ideas of Aristotle and Plato in Today's World:

The Similarities and Differences of Aristotle and Plato's Political ideas has a relevance with today's world. Their thoughts provide a foundation for understanding Political system and ideas. The ideas of both ancient greeks are highly relevant in shaping discussion on governance, justice, and society. Here is a brief discussion about that:

- i) Both greeks presented a comprehensive view about the justice in the society. But it remains a core issue in the political system of today's world.
- ii) Plato and Aristotle both viewed that state is essential for guiding individual toward good life. But in the modern world, the debate over the role of government in shaping individual lives is continues today. Some argues for protecting individual rights while some people still advocates more government intervention to shape moral values.
- iii) Plato was a critical of democracy and Aristotle favored it as best form of government. In today's world, the discussion on the form of government still continue. The tension between democracy and authoritarian continue to be highly relevant today.

discuss this part in detail by giving subheadings.

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add and highlight references/examples against these a

④ Education was central to both Plato and Aristotle.

And it was essential for ruling and rules. In today's world the education and its alignment with the society continues to be debated!

⑤ Ancient Greece were holding different ideas about ruling and the rules. This question that who would rule and how leaders are chosen remains central to the politics of today's world.

Conclusion:

The Political ideas of Plato and Aristotle used to shape the contemporary politics. Their political thoughts were focused on the government, justice, education, and idealism. The political ideas of the great ancient greek's has a relevance with today's world as well. Understanding the political ideas of Plato and Aristotle help to establish an Utopian state. It also enhance the concept regarding democracy, governance, and the role of citizen in shaping of society.

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Q7:

Ans: **Sovereignty:**

Sovereignty is the supreme authority of a state and is an important component among the four, which are required for a state. If a state have all other components i.e. Territory, Population, legitimate government, but lack sovereignty, would not be considered as a state. Every state has their own approach to sovereignty. In some states it belongs to the people, while in some states it is vested to the crown, whereas in some state it is the parliament to whom the state's sovereignty belong.

Sovereignty of some State:

- (i) In Pakistan, Sovereignty belongs to Almighty.
- (ii) In India, the sovereignty belongs to the people of India.
- (iii) In Malaysia, sovereignty belongs to the Monarch, Yang di Perang Agong (YDPA) - Ceremonial monarch.
- (iv) In UK, the sovereignty belongs to the Parliament.
- (v) In Brunei, the sovereignty belongs to the crown or the Sultan.

discuss the first part of the answer in more detail.

Pros and Cons of Sovereignty belonging to:

(i) **The People**

When sovereignty belongs to the people, the authority to govern is being chosen by the collective will and consent of the public as seen in democratic system. Below are the same Pros and Cons of the sovereignty belonging to the people.

(a) Pros:

- (i) It ensures the involvement of the people in election process of their representatives.
- (ii) The representatives are being accountable to the public for their actions.

attempt by giving subheadings; not points.

- (iii) It will build a trust between government and public via their elected representatives.
- (iv) It will protect the rights of individual would be protected.
- (v) It establishes a system of checks and balances on the authority.
- (vi) It protect the citizens of a state from tyranny. Because upon the disturbance of powers it is less likely that an individual will seize power and lead to authoritarianism.
- (vii) People can influence the laws and policies directly which lead to more inclusive governance.
- (viii) It Promote Democracy.

Cons:

Beside the advantages, there are certain ills of the sovereignty belonging to people.

(i) As the sovereignty of the people promote democracy. Thus democracy—a government of majority can undermine minority, and lead to the oppression of small groups.

(ii) The leaders would be able to exploit public opinion rather than long-term policy solution.

(iii) The sovereignty of people promote public participation. So, frequent changes in government through elections would lead to political instability and social unrest.

(iv) Not everybody of the state involves in political process. Some people abstain participation while other some remain uninformed which can lead to uninformed voting.

(v) In state where sovereignty belongs to public/people, the political leaders rise to power through popular means might manipulate public sentiments.

(ii) The Parliament:

The principle of sovereignty belonging to the Parliament is known as Parliamentary sovereignty. It means that Parliament is Supreme authority to frame

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and amend policies. Parliamentary sovereignty is a fundamental concept in UK. It has certain Pros and Cons, some of which are discussed below.

Pros:

- (i) As in Parliamentary Sovereignty, one organ/institution is holding the supreme power so, the process of law-making is quiet simple and straightforward. It can quickly adapt new policy or amend the existing.
- (ii) The Parliamentary Sovereignty halt judicial overreach. It makes the Parliament authorized to take final decision over any matter of the state.
- (iii) The single body contributes to a stable political system. It reduces the risk of conflicts.
- (iv) It represents the democracy, as the parliament is being elected by the people. So, it ensure the process of sovereignty vested in parliament will be reflected in decisions making.
- (v) The Parliamentary Sovereignty prioritized the state's decree above every-thing. All other bodies, including the Crown is subordinate to the state.

Cons:

- (i) There is a high probability of abuse of powers. When the powers are concentrated in hands of a single party, it can lead to the potential misuse.
- (ii) In Parliament sovereignty, the independence of judiciary is at verge. Due to limited checks on the powers of the parliament, the judiciary become unable to strike down laws.

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(ii) Due to the lack of judiciary review, the Parliament can pass laws that can erode the rights of citizens.

(iv) Parliamentary Sovereignty undermines the accountability. In a system, where the powers are concentrated to the Parliament and where the Parliament is sovereign, then it is harder to make the government responsible for their actions.

(v) Parliamentary sovereignty can even divide the Parliament over certain decision, which can slow down the process of decision making.

③ When Sovereignty belongs to the crown:

When the sovereignty belongs to the crown it means that the monarch holds the supreme authority within the state. This system also has certain pluses and minuses, some of them are the following:

Pros:

(i) Stability and Continuity:

Monarch is a non-partisan figure who can serve as a stabilizing force in political system. In such system where sovereignty belongs to crown ensures the stability and continuity even in times of crisis as well.

(ii) The crown can keep a check on the powers of legislatures and other officials.

(iii) The constitutional monarch has a symbol of tradition, heritage, national identity, and unity. The constitutional monarch reflects the history of the particular country.

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(4)

(iv) ~~The~~ Monarch of such system can resolve the internal conflicts of the state effectively and ensures the national unity.

(v) The Crown ~~inculcates~~ the experiences of the system with the changing of every government. This experience will be worthy for the state ~~in~~ different ~~cases~~ or occasions and even in the time of crisis.

Cons - of the system:

(i) No direct Election for monarch:

In the system, monarch is indirectly elected without even the consent of the public. ~~And~~ ~~the~~ ~~monarch~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~legitimate~~ ~~ly~~ ~~to~~ ~~exercise~~ ~~the~~ ~~power~~ ~~s~~ ~~un~~ ~~legitimately~~.

(ii) Crown is not accountable.

The system makes the crown supreme. As he/she is the supreme authority of the state, everybody is responsible before him. But, the monarch himself is not accountable to anyone.

(iii) Abuse of Powers:

As monarch is an absolute authority, there is always a risk of power abuse by the king. This can undermine the democratic system and risk the individual rights.

(iv) Political Instability:

As the power belongs to a single entity. That entity would exercise these powers in accordance to his own well. There would be a high possibility of conflicts between monarch and elected member which would lead to political instability.

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(v) The system, where the powers are concentrated to a single individual, is an outdated system of governance.

Conclusion:

Sovereignty is the most important component among all the factors essential (mandatory) for a state. It is the sovereignty that makes a country superior. Even the countries of the world fought with each other, just to keep its sovereignty alive. Thus, every state, when comes to existence vests their sovereignty in hands of an authority and that becomes a preamble for the whole system of that country. All laws, policies, and rules would be framed in accordance to that authority. Despite of many pluses and minuses in the sovereignties of the countries, it is mandatory for every state not to humiliate the sovereign sovereignty of other state. As far as the sovereignty is respected, the world would be in state of peace.

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Q 8:

(a) Public opinion:

(i) Public opinion is the general view of the public regarding a matter or an issue.

(ii) It emerges through discussion, media, personal experience or some other factors.

(iii) Public opinion is always a reflection of societal or state sentiment without specific intent to manipulate people's thoughts.

(iv) It is mostly legitimate / legitimate.

Propaganda:

(i) Propaganda refers to manipulate or influence people's thought regarding something.

(ii) It is always controlling efforts used by government or some other group and by public.

(iii) It is always used by the respective group in order to promote their own purpose.

(iv) It is sometimes unlegitimate.

(b) Political Parties:

(i) Organised groups, seek power by participating in elections and to make government.

(ii) Every Political Party has its own political manifesto which outline their policies.

(iii) Political Parties are typically structured, having hierarchies of leadership.

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(iv) It always work for public interest.

Pressure groups:

(i) Always called interest groups, influences public places for their self interest.

(ii)

(ii) Use unlawful (sometimes) and illegitimate ways for seeking of their interest.

(iii) Pressure groups are not well structured, they can be organised through a specific issue.

(iv) They would try to avail their interest through lobbying, campaigns, protests, and using media to promote their agenda.