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Batch 53

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MOCK EXAM 6

Political Science Paper-I

Subjective Part

Part - II

Section - A

Q No 2

Describe the main similarities and differences in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle. How they are relevant today? Describe.

Outline:

I- Introduction

II- Life Sketch of Plato

III- Life Sketch of Aristotle

IV- Similarities in the Political ideas of Plato and Aristotle.

V- Difference in the Political ideas of Plato and Aristotle

VI- How they are relevant today?

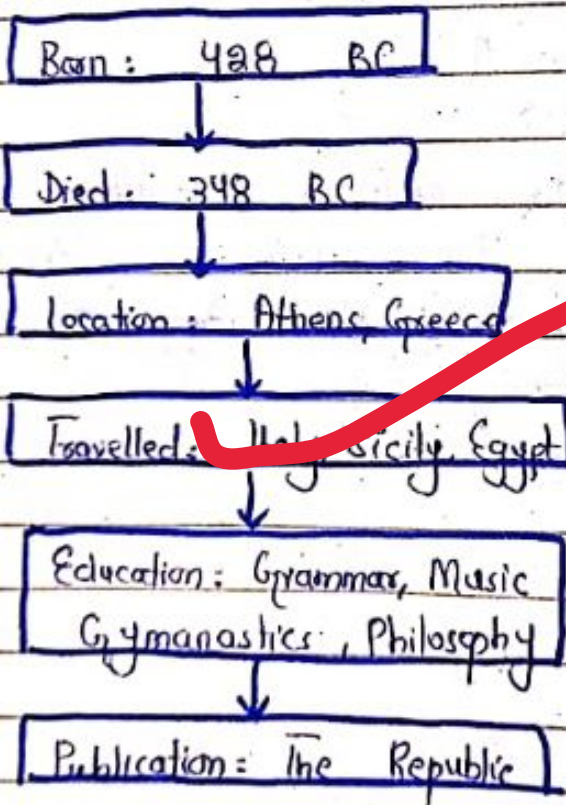
VII- Conclusion.

Introduction:

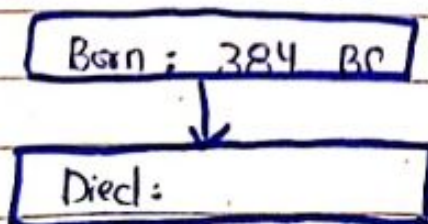
Plato and Aristotle are the

Greek philosophers. They are known as fathers of political science. Plato's ideas about the ideal state while Aristotle define the characteristics of ideal state and classification of government. Plato was the teacher of Aristotle. Both have similarities and difference in their ideas which are discussed in detail as follow.

II. Life Sketch of Plato:



III. Life Sketch of Aristotle:



Location: Greece

Travelled:

Education: Studied in Plato's academy in Athens, Metaphysics, Physics, Biology, Logics, Ethics, Politics

Publication: Rhetoric

IV. Similarities in the political ideas of Plato and Aristotle:

1. Public Education:

Plato's view: Plato was in favour of public education. At that time in Athens there was private education.

Aristotle view: Aristotle was also in favour of public education. He was agreed with his teacher's thought that education would be public and it should be responsibility of state.

2. Population Amount for a ideal state:

Plato's view: Plato believe that the population of ideal state should not be too large nor too small. Because it would be too large law implementation would become difficult and if it would be too small it cannot defend itself. Plato's figure about population was 5040.

Aristotle views: Aristotle views.

was similar to his teacher plato. His reasoning was similar to plato. It should be small enough to defend itself and implement law. Aristotle figure was 10000 - 15000.

3. Class Division:

Plato's view: Plato divide society into two three classes based on their dominant forces.

- ① Producers: Dominant force Hunger & desire
- ② Soldiers: Dominant force Bravery & courage
- ③ Ruler: Dominant force Wisdom & Reasoning

Aristotle view: Aristotle divide class as his teacher Plato. but it was in two classes.

Group 1	Group 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Art• Agriculture• Craft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religion• Soldiers• Rulers

4. Education of Politics

Plato's view: Plato was in favor of political education and he presented educational scheme for all men and women.

Aristotle view: Aristotle was also in favor of his teacher. He believed education is necessary for becoming ideal state.

V. Differences in the political ideas

of Plato and Aristotle:

1. Educational Difference:

Plato's view: According to Plato both men and women should have access to education. Both have responsibility to take education. He believed men and women are equal.

Aristotle view: Aristotle was racist. He had old traditional thoughts about women. According to him, only men should have education. He did gender discrimination.

2. Rule of Law:

Plato's view: According to Plato, the ruler of the state is above law. He believes that the ruler is the law because he is the wise man, that's why he became ruler.

Aristotle view: According to Aristotle, Rule of law is superior. Everyone is equal in front of law. He believed when these will be rule of law and equality it makes ideal state.

3. Property right differences:

Plato's view: Plato believes that rulers and soldiers class do not have any right to own property. Because if they have right to own property, they will not concentrate on state.

Aristotle view: Aristotle believes that "Property should be divided to such extent

that there will be no rich and poor difference." He was in favour of having right to own property. Here he contradicted with his teacher's thought.

4. Selection of Ruler

Plato's view: For the search of ruler Plato gave education scheme to find out best ruler for the state. Plato's selection of ruler seems like dictator. Once ruler is selected he is the law.

Aristotle view: Aristotle gave different form of government concept that would rule a state. He gave good and bad form of government based on the no. of rulers.

Ruler	Good Govt	Bad Govt
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
5-few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

VI. How they are related today.

Plato's and Aristotle philosophy gave foundation to modern political science. Both the philosophers gave their ideas to define best form of government and state. Today era is completely revolving around Aristotle's classification of government.

In this world, some countries are

following Aristotle forms of government. These philosophers presented remarkable thoughts about political science. It helped a lot to understand complexity of modern political science as well.

VII. Conclusion:

To pen off, Plato and Aristotle gave remarkable thinking abilities to people. Plato was teacher of Aristotle but it is universal everyone has its own thinking ideas and thoughts. Similarly, Plato and Aristotle have similarities and differences in their ideas.

Discuss this part in detail by giving subheadings

Q NO 5

Discuss the contribution of Muslim political theorists for the Rationalistic Renaissance.

Outline.

I- Introduction

II- Contribution of Muslim theorists for the Rationalistic Renaissance

A. Allama Iqbal

B. Almuwardi

C. Imam Ghazali

D. Ibn e Khaldun

III- Critical Analysis

IV- Conclusion.

Introduction:

Muslim philosopher played remark-

able role in reforming muslim thoughts with modern political ideas. Muslim theorists were inspired by the Western philosophers. Many muslim philosophers including Allama Iqbal, Imam Ghazali, Ibn e Khaldoon and Al mawardi played vital role and contributed alot for rationalist political renaissance.

II. Contribution of Muslims Political theorists for the rationalistic Renaissance:

A. Allama Iqbal:

Allama Iqbal is one of the greatest muslim philosopher. He changed the thinking perspective of muslims through his poetry. He described ^{of} concepts of politics that helped muslim to understand political science. He was rational thinker. He provide knowledge about

- Democracy
- Liberalism
- Nationalism
- Secularism
- Capitalism

B. Al-Mawardi

Another muslim theorist who has remarkable contribution of Muslims rationalistic renaissance. He was focused on the religious beliefs. ^{and} by keeping religious teaching he gave different concept which are

Use specific, elaborate and self explanatory headings

• Imamat : He have the concept of imamat. in the political system.

• Two way for election of Imam.

- Elected
- Selected

• Electoral College

- Justice
- Wisdom

- Knowledge.

C. Imam Ghazali:

Imam Ghazali was also one of the muslim famous philosopher. He introduced the concept of Antithesis.

He have different views of thoughts.

Imam Ghazali was student of Al-Farabi he was also muslim theorists.

D. Ibn e Khaldun:

Ibn e Khaldun is one of the famous muslim philosopher. He belongs from Asabyia. According to Ibn e Khaldun civilization developed and fall over

to five stages. Including

1. Base of formation of Civilization

2. Formation of leader

3. Peak of Civilization

4. Extra progress &

5. Downfall of civilization started.

III. Critical Analysis:

Muslim philosopher plays vital role in rationalist renaissance. They gave ideologies to muslim. Muslims

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

Introduce them with modern science and philosophies. Current situation of Pakistan need to understand the importance of these Muslim philosophers. There is a dire need to revive those persons that which was given by Muslim philosophers to become again developed and sustainable country.

IV. Conclusion:

To pen off, Muslim theorists played vital role to reform Muslim thoughts related to politics. It helped Muslim to understand complexity of modern political science. Most prominent name including Allama Iqbal, Al-Mawardi, Ibn e Rusd, Ibn e Khaldun have remarkable contribution for rationalist renaissance. Therefore, once again there is need to revive these concept to become developed and sustainable country.

Section - B

Q No 8

Differentiate the following.

a. Public Opinion and Propaganda

Public Opinion:

When different people have opinion about some issue and

that opinion become majority opinion. It is called as public opinion. When large number of people are agree on some sort of issue or decision it is considered as public opinion.

Definition:

Public Opinion is defined as "The aggregate opinions of people held together regarding issues that confront the state."

Example:

In Pakistan, public opinion of conduction of "Bhutto Phansi" (Bhutto's Death sentences).

How public opinion is made?

Public opinions are made by the government through different tactic including

- ① Leader
- ② Media Anchor
- ③ General Message

Propoganda:

Propoganda is also formed by the government or group of people. When some people are against some one they make propoganda to defame them. They produce fake news about something or some government which lead to protest and

mistrust in government and public.

Definition:

It is defined as
"Fake news produced by enemy to arouse hate and mistrust between state and the general public?"

For Example:

India is the best in making propoganda against Pakistan. India spread fake news about muslims to create enmity in country.

Propoganda is formed?

Propoganda is formed through various tactics such as

- Fake news spreading
- Defaming political leaders
- Electronic media
- Misinformation

b. Political Parties & Pressure Groups

Political Parties:

Political parties are organised group of people that is formed by the general public in the state.

So that political parties help general public to deal some issues of their.

Definition:

It is defined as

"A group of people more or less organised having same opinion about some issues and that confront the state"

Pressure Groups:

Pressure groups are also group of people that are hidden and have hidden interest. They present their one side to world and they have different intentions on the other side.

Definition:

It is defined as "A group that tries to influence public policy apparently but have another interest of particular cause".

Examples:

USA, Jews etc are the example of pressure groups.

Q No 7.

Sovereignty is the most essential element of statehood. Discuss the pros and cons if it rests with people in the state, parliament or with the crown.

Outline:

I. Introduction

II. Understanding Sovereignty

- III - How sovereignty is the essential part of statehood.
 - IV - Pros and Cons of Sovereignty
 - V - Critical Analysis
 - VI - Conclusion
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