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QUESTION NO 02

ARISTOTLE WAS GREAT BUT NOT
GRATEFUL STUDENT

I- INTRODUCTION

Many Greek philosophers tried to explain the political system most suitable for the state. Plato was one of such philosophers who for the first time gave the concept of ideal state and characteristics associated with ideal state. He propagated the concept of philosopher king in his ideal state, Meritocracy, a long and a hard recruiting mechanism for finding philosopher king. Contrary to his ideal state, his student Aristotle also gave the concept of ideal state through which he criticized the characteristic of ideal states given by his teacher Plato. This criticism on his teacher made Plato angrateful student. Aristotle rejected the idea of philosopher king and communism propagated by Plato. He also criticized lengthy educational system of Plato and challenged his classification of citizens and introduced his own classification of citizens.

II- ARISTOTLE AS NOT GRATEFUL STUDENT

"PLATO IS DEAR;"

"TRUTH IS DEAR;"

NAY

"TRUTH IS DEARER
THAN PLATO"

The urge to find a realistic approach to govern and run the state led to differences among Aristotle and Plato. The Plato's ideal state was not based on realistic approach and Aristotle realized this truth, and hence he criticized his teacher Plato, making him a ingrateful student.

III - NOTIONS WHERE ARISTOTLE WENT AGAINST HIS TEACHER PLATO

The major disagreements between Plato and Aristotle were

i- COMMUNISM - A NOTION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

i- PLATO'S VIEW

According to Plato, Communism in property and family

was essential to keep the king and defence forces loyal to the state. He argued that family affiliation of philosopher king and soldiers will lead to their will to get more and more property for sake of their family. This will corrupt the king and soldiers and security of state will be compromised.

ii- ARISTOTLE'S VIEW - COMMUNISM IS INHUMAN AND UTOPIC

According to Aristotle men are social being and family and property are social needs, so they cannot be separated. Separation will lead to demotivation and thus will yield no fruit.

II- ABSOLUTE POWERS TO PHILOSOPHER - BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

i- PLATO'S VIEW OF ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OF PHILOSOPHER KING

Plato advocates the absolute authority of philosopher king. According to him, after huge process of scrutiny, the ruler is now absolute and holds absolute power. He is above the law,

his words are law

ii- ARISTOTLE REJECTS PLATO'S ABSOLUTISM BY ADVOCATING RULE OF LAW

Aristotle rejects the idea of absolute king. He advocates rule of law. According to Aristotle, absolute power will lead to despotism and anarchy.

III- EDUCATIONAL SCHEME OF STATE - AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

i- PLATO ADVOCATES A LENGTHY EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

Plato gives a very lengthy and impractical scheme of education focusing to find philosopher king having all the attributes required for a ruler.

ii- ARISTOTLE ADVOCATES A ^{BRIEF} SHORT TERM OF EDUCATION

Aristotle criticized the long educational scheme of Plato as impractical and gives his own educational scheme.

V GENDER AND EDUCATION-DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

(i) PLATO ENCOURAGES BOTH GENDER TO COMPETE

Plato encourage all citizens to get education and compete for philosopher king regardless of their gender.

(ii) - ARISTOTLE RESTRICTS EDUCATION TO MALE CITIZENS ONLY

Aristotle views that only male citizen of state should get education while females should focus on domestic affairs.

VI - CLASSIFICATION OF CITIZENS AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

i- PLATO CLASSIFY CITIZENS IN 3- CLASSES

Plato classify citizens in three classes. One having hunger as their motivating force as producer, having courage as motivating force as soldiers and having wisdom as motivating force as rulers.

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ii - ARISTOTLE CLASSIFICATION INO SLAVE - CITIZENS HAVING 6 SUB CLASSES

Aristotle classifies citizens into slaves and citizens. He further divides slaves and citizens in 6 classes on bases of functions in society. Art, Agriculture and craft are assigned to slaves while defence, religious service are assigned to citizens.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, communism, rule of King, gender equality and classification of citizens are major notions where Aristotle disagrees with Plato and presents his ideal state having no communism, having rule of law, and gender discrimination. The contraction of his ideal state makes him an ungrateful student.

QUESTION NO 04

MONTESQUE AS ARISTOTLE OF 18th CENTURY

INTRODUCTION

Many philosophers tried to give proper mechanism to govern. Plato's ideal state and philosopher king's ideology and Aristotle's ideal state and his classification of states government, ~~are~~ were such on attempts. Similarly, a French philosopher Montesque also tried to give the best way to run the state affairs. He contributed to politics by giving his famous theory of separation of power, which is still followed in countries like USA. He also gave the classification of government as good or bad form of government. As the Aristotle also classified government so ~~the~~ ~~contri~~ due to contribution of Montesque to classification of government, he is regarded as Aristotle of 21st century.

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II- MONTESQUEU CONTRIUTION TO POLITICM SCIENCE

Major contribution of Montesque to political science are:

- 1) Theory of separation of Power
- 2) Classification of government

III- MONTESQUEU THEORY OF SEPARATION OF POWERS

i- BACKGROUND

Since long, the King was considered as absolute monarch having all the powers. He was responsible for making as well as the executing the law. So he had all the powers related to state affairs.

ii- WHY SEPARATION OF POWER

According to Montesque, separation of power is needed to avoid the despotism. If all the powers are vested in hands of king, he will be susceptible to corruption and misuse of powers. He will become absolute monarchy and hence monarch will be changed to despotism.

iii- SEPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BY MONTESQUE

Montesque separated executive and legislative and defined their roles.

(a) LEGISLATIVE ROLE ACCORDING TO MONTESQUE

According to Montesque, legislative will be associated with law making process only and will be having no share in executive.

(b) EXECUTIVE POWERS ACCORDING TO MONTESQUE

Executive will be responsible for execution and implementation of laws made by legislative and will be having no share in legislative works.

iii- IMPLICATIONS IN MODERN TIMES - USA POLITICAL SYSTEM AS CASE STUDY

In recent times, many parliamentary democracies follow the Montesque separation of powers. US is one of the best example perfectly following the

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to/photomy of power.

(i) LEGISLATIVE IN US

us parliament/
Congress functions as legislative body
in the united states

(ii) EXECUTIVE IN US

President and
his Cabinet in United States
work as executive and have no
right to intervene in legislative
function of Congress.

III - MONTESQUE CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT

like Aristotle,
Montesque classified the government
in three major forms

(a) REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

According
to Montesque, republican form of
government was one which was
chosen by people.

(b) MONARCHY

Monarchy is form of
government in which one person
rules but through established rules
for betterment of general public.

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Montesquieu is an advocate of monarchy.

(c) DESPOTISM

Despotism is a form of government in which one person rules but without any proper rules and law. The rule only benefits the ruler and not the general public. It is worst form of government according to Montesquieu.

V- MONTESQUIEU AS ARISTOTLE OF MODERN AGE 20th CENTURY

Montesquieu is regarded as Aristotle of modern age because of resemblance of his forms of government with Aristotle. Aristotle also give bad and good forms of government, while Montesquieu also differentiate between good and worst forms of government, therefore he is fitted as Aristotle of modern age.

CONCLUSION

Montesquieu contributed to political science by giving famous separation of powers theory which is followed in modern democracies. Due to his classification of government, he is regarded as Aristotle of modern age.

QUESTION NO 06

I- FASCISM AND NAZISM**INTRODUCTION**

The end of first world war and developments that followed changed the course of history. Treaty of Versailles and its aftermath haunted the world for long. Fascism and Nazism are such two ideologies which were a consequence of post world war ~ I scenarios. The economic conditions and harsh peace offered to Germany and embarrasement of Italy after treaty of Versailles provided favourable grounds to Hitler and Mussolini in Germany and Italy respectively to exploit the sentiments of common people. The exploitation lead to emergence of two ideologies, Nazism and Fascism. Both ideologies were derived from sentiments of hypernationalism and exploited the economic and political conditions at that time.

II- CHARACTERISTICS OF NAZISM

1- HYPERNATIONALISM

One major characteristic of Nazism was hypernationalism. Nazis sought the superiority of their race over all the other world.

2- ELEMENTS OF RACIAL SUPERIORITY

Nazism believed that Aryans are superior race and hence all other races are inferior.

3- FEAR AS A TACTIC

Nazism uses fear as a tool to control the masses.

4- EXPLOITATION OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nazism exploits the political and economic scenarios, like Hitler exploited the treaty of Versailles and economic conditions of Germany after world war-I.

5- POPULAR POLITICS

Another important characteristic is that it works on populism. The orator use their skills to exploit the condition.

6- ANTI-JEWISH SENTIMENT

Nazism is associated with anti Jewish sentiment. This ~~anti~~ Jewish peril resulted in millions of Jewish association in second world war.

III- FASCISM AND ITS CHARACTERISTIC

Fascism is another political emerged after world war in Italy. Fascist party of Italy headed by Mussolini propagated the ideology.

(1) TOTALITARIANISM

Fascism is analogous to totalitarianism. It desires from absolute control over followers.

(2) PRESS CENSORSHIP

Fascism is also associated with strict control of press.

3- LEADER IS WORSHIPED IN FASCISM

Leader has highest value in a fascist society. His all wrongs are justified and considered as good. Fascist society worships its leader.

4- SINGLE PARTY

Fascism do not acknowledge or respect and any opposition is dealt with iron hand.

5- FEAR AS CONTROLLING FACTS

Like Nazism, Fascism also uses fear as a tool to control.

6- SUPERIORITY OF SINGLE RACE (HYPERNATIONALISM)

Another important aspect of fascism is hypernationalism. It seeks the superiority of one nation by undermining other nations.

Y-RELATION OF CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY

Capitalism and democracy are interlinked. Democracy is a political system while capitalism is an economic system associated with democratic setup. Democracy, through virtue of rule of people for the people safeguards the economic interests of people through capitalist measures (open market).

VII - ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IMPACTS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

Economic systems significantly impacts the political systems. For example mercantilistic economic system advocates the realism or real politics leading to colonialism. Likewise Marxist socialist economic system advocates communism. In some way, the capitalism favours the democratic system.



QUESTION NO 00

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Both political parties and pressure group have an impactful role in domestic politics. Both impact the decision making process of government and have significant influence on policy making process. Political parties and pressure group have relation as these have impacts on national policy making and have widespread support as well.

(A) STRUCTURE

political parties have a proper structure. It is a formal body having a complete hierarchy. Such a structure is not present in a pressure group.

B - MEANS

A political party use democratic means to get its objective while pressure groups

do not use democratic means (elections) to get their objective.

(iii) ACTUAL BENEFICIARY IN PRESSURE GROUP IS HIDDEN

Actual beneficiary of pressure groups do not show themselves, while a political party conducts and carries out its campaign openly.

III - HOW POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS COMPLEMENT AND CONTRADICT IN POLICY MAKING

(i) WAYS IN WHICH BOTH COMPLEMENT

(a) BOTH IMPACTS POLICY MAKING

Both the political parties and pressure groups have significant impacts over national policy making.

(b) BOTH USES PROPAGANDA

Both pressure groups and political parties use propaganda to get their objective.

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HOW THEY CONTRADICTS

1- USE OF ELECTIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

political parties used democratic way to get their objective while pressure groups do not believe on democratic process