

SECTION - A

Q1:

(1) Introduction

Aristotle was a great but not grateful student of Plato because he gave his idea of ideal state but at some aspects he went against Plato's ideology. According to him, the ideal of ^{state} Plato was unattainable and very idealistic and impracticable. He rejected Plato's concept of communism of wives and property. Additionally, Aristotle supported education for man only, reiterated for constitution rather than absolutism. Aristotle divided society but differently. He prioritized middle class because of their capabilities. Aristotle said that Plato is dearer than Plato. dear may but truth is nearer than Plato.

(2) Aristotle was great but not a grateful student of Plato

Aristotle was a great student of Plato because his ideology contains many similarities to Plato's concept. Some of the similarities are given below.

(a) Both Aristotle and Plato advocated for Justice

Plato argued to provide everyone what is their need, according to their capabilities and instinct such as appetite, bravery and intellect. Similarly, Aristotle emphasized justice in his ideal state.

(b) Both Aristotle and Plato gave importance to education

Plato idealized education as a source of growth and intellect. Plato's education is a long-journey where he gives organized method to establish ruler. He argues that education is responsibility of state which is similar to concept of

(c) Both Philosophers divided societies Aristotle

Both Plato and Aristotle divided societies according to their distinct instincts and specialization. However, their method of division was contrasting.

(d) Both are against democracy

Both Aristotle and Plato were against democracy and support absolutism, totalitarianism and rule of law concepts.

Plato's Ideal state

Philosopher king

Absolutism

Education for society

Concept of Justice

Communism of
wives and property

Division of society

meritocracy

(3) Aristotle was not a grateful student of Plato

Many of his notions were against Plato's ideology. His concept of ideal state depends upon size of population, geography, strategic location, concept of property and division of labour. Dissimilarities between Plato and Aristotle philosophy are discussed where Aristotle rejected

Plato's ideology.

(a) Aristotle rejected Plato's communism concept

Plato, for the purpose of idealism and efficiency, suggested that rulers and soldiers should have communism of wives and property. They have no right to own private property. Their children will be considered children of state, and they will be responsibility of the state. In this way, they will focus entirely on state functioning and will not divert towards self-interest.

Aristotle's stance

Aristotle argued that communism of wives and properties is against human nature and unattainable.

It is in the instincts of human beings to have family and children.

(b) Aristotle supported polity instead of Plato's Totalitarianism

Plato gave the concept of Absolutism where philosopher king will have absolute power without interference. This king is intellectually virtuous and works deliberately for welfare of the state.

Argument of Aristotle

He supported constitutionalism. Absolute power corrupts the individual and without checks and balances, Absolutism can become tyranny. Aristotle argued that constitutionalism with limited authority of ruler and oversight will lead to welfare state. So, he rejected Plato's idea of absolutism.

(c) Plato supported education for all whereas Aristotle gave education for man only

Plato was advocate of gender equality. He said that it is responsibility of state to provide education to all of its citizens without biasness of gender or status.

Aristotle's concept about education

He emphasized on education for males only with exclusion of women. This idea also contrasted with Plato's philosophy.

(d) Differences in Division of Labour

Both philosophers divided society into classes. Plato's division constitute producers, soldiers and ruler driven by appetite, courage, and intellect.

Aristotle's concept

Aristotle divided society into slaves and citizens. According to their quality and quantity. He also suggested that arts, architecture are functions of slaves whereas defence, religion, and government are functions of citizens according to their age. So, Aristotle divided society differently and rejected Plato's philosophy of division.

Aristotle's ideal state

population size

Geography

Location

Private property

Constitution

Division of Society

(4) Conclusion

In essence, Aristotle rejected concept of communism of wives and property, emphasized education but doesn't focus on gender equality, divided society but distinctly supports constitutionalism and reject totalitarianism. Hence, Aristotle was a great student of Plato but not grateful student because of these conflicting notions about an ideal state.

Q4

(1) Introduction

Montesquieu is considered as Aristotle of 18th century because he observed different constitutions, nature of states, customs and administrative systems like that of Aristotle. He used scientific empirical and comparative methods similar to Aristotle. Similar to Aristotle's power division, Montesquieu divide government powers into legislative, executive and judiciary. He has transformed political system into scientific, comparative and systemic discipline.

(2) Montesquieu as Aristotle of 18th Century: Comparative Methodology

Aristotle has studied more than 150 constitutions and he did a comparative study to give different forms of constitution. Similarly, Montesquieu adopted his methodology to study political systems of

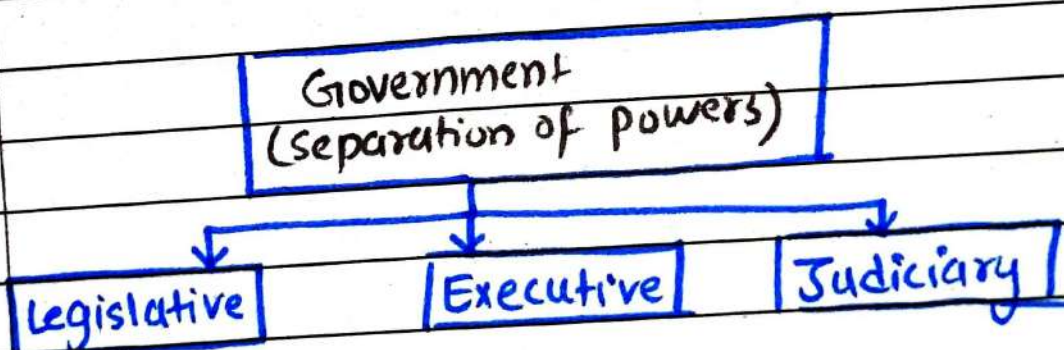
Europe, Asia, and other countries.

He studied many constitutions and was inspired from English Administrative system of separation of power.

Though he didn't call it idealistic but wanted to adopt that system in France. So, his comparative methodology and empirical method resembles with Aristotle, making him an Aristotle of 18th century.

(3) Montesquieu's Separation of Power

Similar to Aristotle's division, Montesquieu divided administrative structure as:



He separated their powers to prevent subjugation of one over another. He suggested that:

Legislative → Formulate and amend laws

Executive → implement laws

Judiciary → Interpret and review laws

Through this separation, Montesquieu wanted to increase efficiency of government. Additionally, he defined 3 governments according to their spirit in his Book "The Spirit of Laws"

Government system	Spirit
Republic	Virtue
Monarchy	Honour
Despotism	Fear

Through the separation of power Montesquieu wanted to limit arbitrary rule and ensure individual liberty. According to him liberty is not absolute freedom to do anything, but it is actually limited freedom to express one's thoughts under laws and constitution. Functions of

legislative, executive and judiciary are discussed below:

(a) Legislative : It includes parliamentarians, in upper and lower house of assembly. Their function, according to Montesquieu, is to formulate laws with consensus for welfare of state.

(b) Executive :

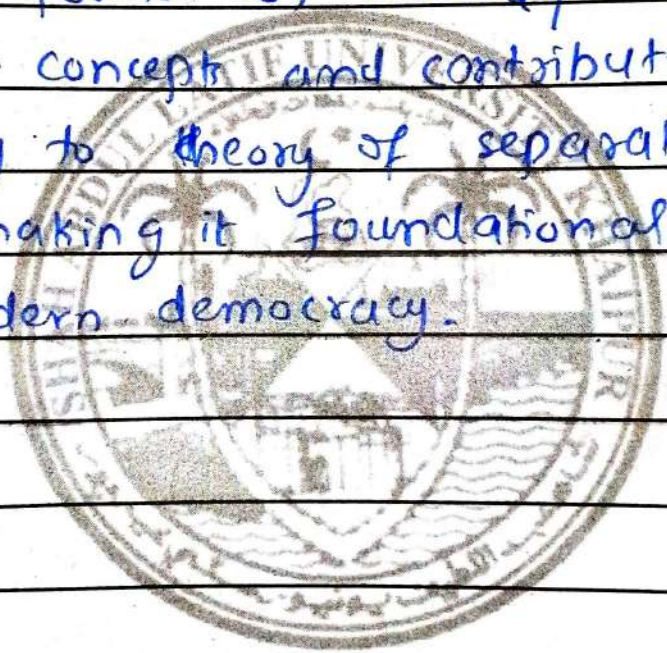
Executive is the head of state or government. He may be president or prime minister. Prime minister along with his cabinet are executive. Their function is to implement and execute formulated laws.

(c) Judiciary :

Judiciary is the supreme body. It interprets laws to ensure their legitimacy. It ensures that laws follow constitution and don't violate fundamental human rights. It has power of judicial review, according to Montesquieu's philosophy of separation of power.

(4) Conclusion

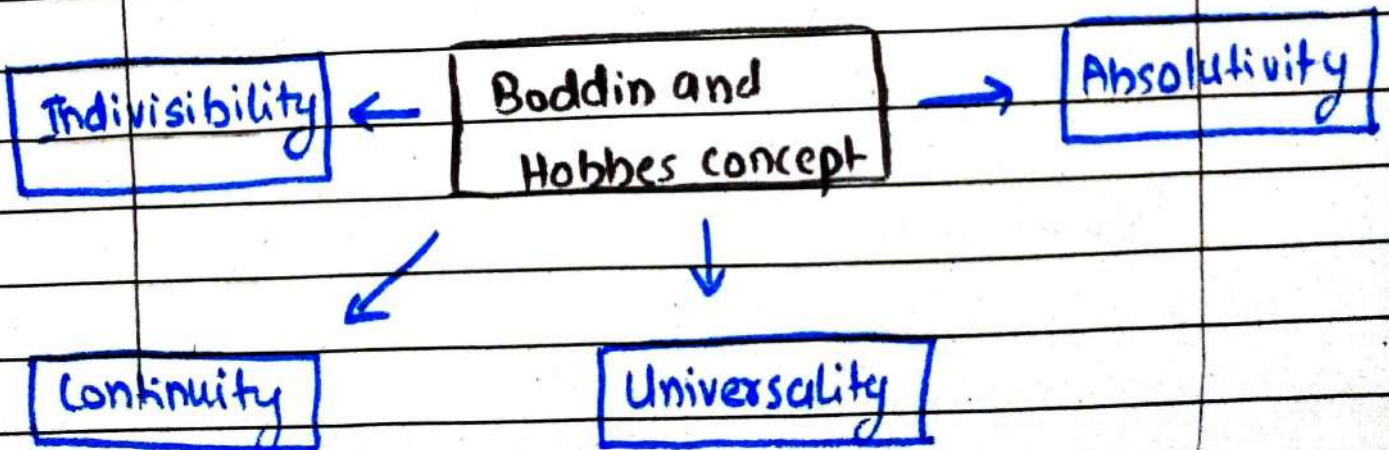
To conclude, Montesquieu studied political concepts and government structures and constitution similar to Aristotelian methodology of comparative politics. Both of them observed different customs and divided constitutions into different forms. So, Montesquieu revived Aristotle's concepts and contributed immensely to the theory of separation of powers, making it a foundational stone for modern democracy.



Q7:

(1) Introduction

Sovereignty means supreme power and authority of any individual, body or state. Bodin's and Hobbes' concept of sovereignty relies on indivisibility, universality, absolutivity, continuity, and unconditional obedience. Whereas, this old concept has evolved into pluralistic concept with theory of general will of Rousseau. And similarly, globalization has diluted absolute power of sovereignty through trade across borders, technology, international laws and integrated states across borders.

(2) Concept of sovereignty from Bodin and Hobbes

(a) Indivisibility

The old concept of sovereignty is absolute, indivisible power of individual, group or state. His power is centralized and can't be divided with others. If divided then that state will not be called sovereign.

(b) Absolutivity

It means ultimate, total authority resides in sovereign group or state. Everyone except sovereign are its subjects and they will follow his rules, regulations. For instance, law and constitution are sovereign in a state where everyone is subject to it.

(c) Universality

It states that sovereignty is not limited by time, era or period. Sovereign state is ultimate supreme across generations and in whole world.

(d) Continuity

Perpetuality of sovereign remains for all time. Supreme

authority resides continuously. If breached, interfered or disturbed, then sovereignty fades. It means that according to Hobbes and Bodin, sovereignty is rigid, absolute and perpetual.

Criticism

Critics argue that it can't be absolute because there are many factors that influence limitations of sovereignty, such as morality, international law, customs, traditions, and religions. These factors limit individual and his instincts from being absolute power.

(3) Evolution of Sovereignty to modern pluralistic and popular theories

(a) John Lock's concept about popular sovereignty

John Lock rejected absolutism and argued that people determine their leader from among themselves. And the leader's responsibility is

to protect natural rights of people, their life, property, and freedom. If the leaders fails to do so, then the public is not bound to blindly follow. People must engage in revolution against him. It indicates that how John lock rejected absolutism and sovereign power of ruler and supported pluralism.

John Lock: shift from Absolutivity



Bilateral contract between state/
ruler and people



Protect Natural Rights



Right to Revolt
(sovereignty divided)

(b) Rousseau's General will: Popular
sovereignty



Jean Jacques Rousseau gave
his theory of "General will". He

supported democracy and people's power as ultimate sovereignty.

He argued that sovereignty is inalienable, indivisible but emphasized role of popular sovereignty and general will to ensure legitimacy of state.

(i) Popular Theory of Sovereignty

One of the philosophers of popular sovereign was Harold Lasski. He states that sovereignty doesn't reside ultimately with the state. However, it divides among institutions, civil society, ministries and other factors.

(ii) How globalization impacts on absolute sovereignty

Globalization has shrunk the world into small village. People integrate more frequently across border, communication is easier and transport is faster. Due to this, globalization has weakened

the absolute sovereignty

(a) Formulation of international laws

Through globalization, countries have become integrated. International organizations emerged and formed international law. Hence, now sovereignty is not absolute but inter-related with other laws.

(b) Trade and communication across borders

As Trade and communication multiplied across border after globalization, so cross-border interference is common and absolute sovereignty is weak today.

(c) Narrative control and sovereignty

Similarly, mass media, technology, pressure groups, they all control narrative to shape policies. Hence, sovereignty

(5) Conclusion is not absolute in today's globalized world.

To conclude, absolute sovereignty was determined by absolutivity, universality, perpetuality and indivisibility. However, globalization has weakened presence of absolute sovereignty in today's world.

Q8.

1) Introduction : Pressure Groups and Political parties

Pressure groups and political parties both are important parts of political system. They impact on policies, narrative building, public opinions to acquire their delegated interests. They are similar on some aspects but differ on many aspects. Their complementary and conflicting aspects are discussed in this answer below.

(2) Relationship between political parties and pressure groups

Pressure groups

Pressure groups are the business groups, lobbies, NGOs, civil society, and many other that influence public opinion and shape policies according to their interests.

Examples: pressure groups working as

lobbies in U.S. parliament like
Farmers lobby, textile group lobby. et
They shape and influence policy
making and laws.

Political parties

Political parties are organized,
legislative bodies that present their
manifestos, influence public opinion,
and endeavor to win elections and
acquire political power in a state.

Example:

Pakistan People's Party (PPP),
Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz (PML-N)

(a) Complementing Factors between
pressure groups and political
parties

(i) Both of them shape public opinion
to influence and manipulate
policy-making

Pressure group and political parties shape public opinion
to back their interests.

(ii) Both use various tactics for their vested interest

They use different platforms, social media campaigns, and publicity to get their objectives by shaping policies accordingly.

(b) Conflicting Factors between Pressure groups and political parties

(i) Pressure groups want to influence policies in their interests and political parties want to acquire political power

Pressure groups influence policy making to drive markets, rules and policies for their interests. On the other hand, political parties participate in elections and seek political power.

(ii) Political parties work openly whereas pressure group may be open or covert

openly. They may be one party like in China, two party system (U.K) and multi-party system (Pakistan). Contrarily, pressure groups work openly in democracy but operate covertly in dictatorship governments.

(iii) Pressure groups do research, present reports and political parties present their manifestos to govern

Pressure groups present factual data, reports and research to influence public narratives and policy-making. Contrarily, Political parties formulate their plans and manifestos to influence public and get votes in elections.

(iv) Strong party systems exist with weak pressure groups and vice versa

Countries with strong party system leave little space for influence by pressure groups. A pertinent example is U.K system where labour and conservative parties are strong, on the other hand, if political parties remain weak then pressure groups easily manipulate policymaking.

IV) Pressure groups have narrow approach
and political parties have wide
objectives

Pressure groups influence policies to accomplish limited interests. However, political parties focus on both personal interests and public welfare. Otherwise, parties lose their influence and legitimacy.

(3) Conclusion

To conclude above discussion, pressure groups and political parties are significant parts of political system. They both influence policy-making. Political parties present manifestos, seek votes, fight elections to acquire political power. On the other hand, pressure groups whether in parliament or outside, manipulate policies to serve their interests.