

Political SciencePart-IISection - AQ2:-

(1)

Introduction

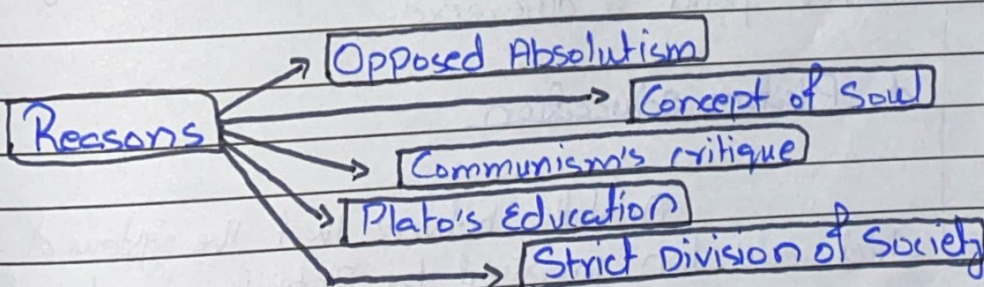
"Plato is dear but, the truth is dearer than Plato."

- Aristotle

Plato is recognized as one of the greatest philosophers of ancient Greece. He is the one who formed an Academy for philosophical knowledge. Among his students was the one known as Aristotle. Aristotle is believed to be the greatest philosopher however, he disagreed with his mentor on various instances and even criticized the ideas of Plato. The differences among their beliefs can be observed from their different concept of soul, Plato's educational system's criticism, opposition of absolutism, and criticizing Plato's communism. Moreover, Aristotle also disapproved of the strict division of society based on class division and specialization.

(II)

Why Aristotle was Great But Not A Grateful Student of Plato



a- Opposed Absolutism

Plato in his famous book, 'The Republic', says that state should be run by an absolute powerful leader which he calls 'Philosopher King'. Aristotle believed that absolutism corrupts an individual, as it is widely believed that 'Absolute power corrupts absolutely'. So therefore, it is believed that Aristotle went against his mentor.

b- Concept of Soul

Moreover, Plato was of the view that soul is immortal, pre-exists the body and is temporarily imprisoned in it. However, Aristotle believed that soul is the form of the body, inseparable from it and does not exist independently. This point also contrasted between both.

c- Critiqued Communism

Plato believed that society should be divided into three classes and among those three, the auxiliaries (soldiers) and (ruler) Philosopher King should have no right to hold or acquire any property, no right to monogamous relation and no right to have wife. Aristotle opposed this idea by stating that, 'Plato's communism is against the basic human nature'. Thus creating another point of difference.

d- Plato's Education

Aristotle believed that the system of strict education proposed by Plato is absurd and

↑ outdated. The length of his education was so long, moreover, it did not include any knowledge related to politics, medicine, international affairs. This also creates a contrast between both the philosophers.

c- Strict Division of Society

Plato's strict division of society was believed by Aristotle to be too rigid. Assigning everyone single role would oversimplify state's wide groups. Moreover, the division also created strict class consciousness making some more superior than others.

(iii)

Conclusion

The concepts proposed by Plato are worth praising however, the ideas on which his own student's views contrasted are legitimate. The strict division of society, the communism, lengthy educational system, and the idea of absolutism are easy to be discussed but hard to be achieved. Moreover, if this idea is applied, it would only create chaos in society. It was because of these views that Aristotle disapproved of ideas of his mentor. Plato thought human nature to be simple however Aristotle believed that, "Human is by nature a social animal." And this says that human nature is complex.

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Q4:-

(i)

Introduction

Aristotle is popular for his theory of different forms of governments. He studied constitutions of almost every Greek city-state and came to conclude that there are three types of governments. Montesquieu, also, is called the Aristotle of 18th century because he also provided theory regarding different forms of governments. Moreover, he also contributed in political science by his scientific method of political comparison and his theory of separation of power.

(ii)

Montesquieu as Aristotle of the 18th Century

In his popular work, 'The Spirit of the Laws', Montesquieu classified forms of governments, identified the virtue or principle force and examined the conditions under which each type is stable.

Forms of Government			
Type	Republic - By people	Monarchy - By King	Despotism - By Dictator
Principle	Virtue	Honour	Fear

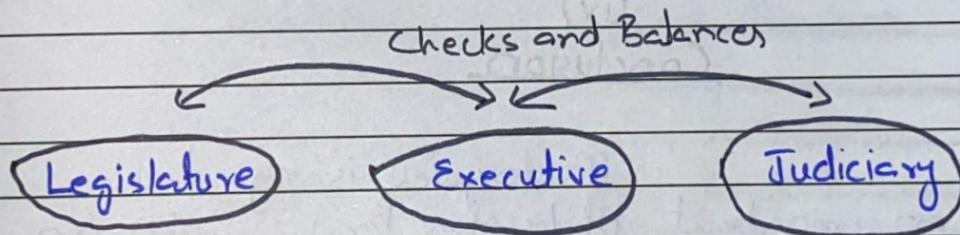
(iii)

Montesquieu's Contributions To Political ScienceTheory of Separation
of Power

Contributions

Comparative
methodologya- Theory of Separation of Power

Montesquieu's most famous contribution to field of political science is his theory of separation of power. Montesquieu believed that the three organs of state, 'Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary' should not rest in hands of a single individual or institution. The powers should be divided separately and each of the organ should have authority of checks and balances over ~~another~~ other so that no organ turns into authoritarian.

b- Comparative Methodology

Montesquieu examined a wide variety of societies around the world and compared: Laws, social structures, economics, Religion and climate and Geography. He concluded that laws are not universal but shaped by climate, soil and geography, economic systems, population, religion, historical evolution.

Montesquieu's Comparative Method

↓

Compare societies and Governments

↓

Identify Influencing Factors

| Climate | Geography | Economy
| Religion | Customs | Population | Laws |

↓

See How these factors shape

→ Laws

→ Institutions

→ Forms of government

↓

Derive general principles about the "Spirit of the Laws"

(iv)

Conclusion

Montesquieu is regarded as an important philosopher for his contribution that still serve the humanity. He for the field of political science provided the idea of separation of powers and compared governments around the world to deduce factors responsible for uniformity of laws. Moreover, he is regarded as Aristotle of 18th century for his theory of different forms of governments. Like Aristotle, he divided types of governments into three different forms.

Section B

Q6:-

(1)

Introduction

The world post world war one was shaped into different factions. Some were regarded as victors of the wars while others as losers. The victors exploited the ones who lost. This gave rise to different forms of authoritative and ultranationalistic regimes known as Fascism and Nazism. Moreover, there is a direct relationship between capitalism and democracy. It is believed that both ideas support and reinforce one another. Both work on principle of Laissez Faire, protection of rights and businesses and much more.

(11)

Understanding Facism and Nazism

Fascism	Nazism
↓	↓
- Nationalist	- Nationalist + Racial
- State unity	- Racial Purity
- Authoritarian	- Totalitarian and Genocidal

1- Fascism

The word fascism is derived from Italian 'Fascio' which means, Bundles or unity. It emerged in 20th century under Mussolini and represents authoritarian, ultranationalist ideology. The core features of fascism are:

- Dictatorship under charismatic leader
- Extreme nationalism.
- Militarism and expansionism
- Suppression of opposition
- Strict state controls
- Rejection of liberal democracy
- Anti-communist.

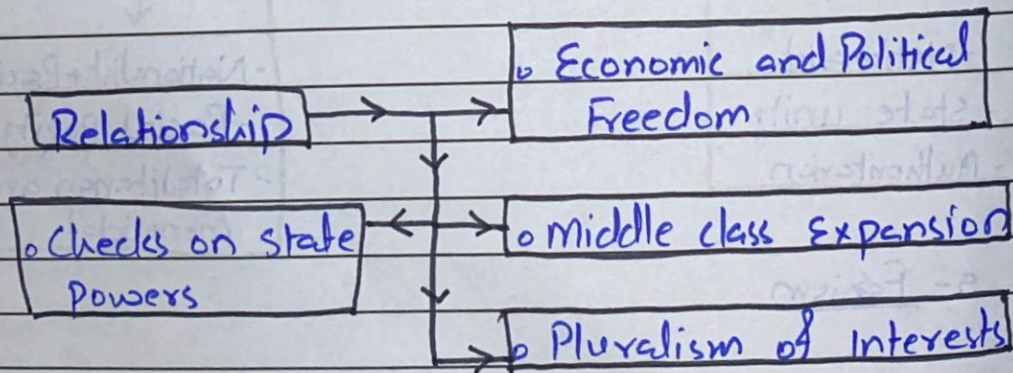
b- Nazism

It is the German variant of Fascism under Adolf Hitler, sharing many fascist traits but adding racial ideology. Its core features are:

- Racial hierarchy
- Anti-Semitism
- Militarism
- Führerprinzip: unquestioned loyalty to leader
- State controlled economy.

(iii)

Relationship Between Capitalism and Democracy



9- Economic freedom encourages political freedom

A market economy allows individual

autonomy, which strengthens civil liberties and democratic rights.

b- Middle class expansion

Capitalism tends to create middle class that demands participation, accountability and rule of law.

c- Pluralism of interests

Multiple economic actors prevent power from concentrating in one group.

d- Checks of state powers

Private property and independent economic structures limit the ability of state to become authoritarian.

(iv)

Conclusion

Democracy and capitalism works in supporting one another. Both promote protection of rights, checks on state's powers, expansion of middle class and rule of law. Moreover, fascism and nazism are more alike however, nazism is genocidal in nature and promotes killing it justified for gaining strength. Both are a consequence of rising nationalism post world war one and resulted in establishing authoritarian rule in Italy and Germany.

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X

Q8:-

(i)

Introduction

As said by Kofi Annan, 'Civil society is the oxygen of democracy.' The same goes in some manner for pressure groups. Political parties and pressure groups work along one another. The relation between both is multifaceted, sometimes both support one another however, they are also seen opposing each other on various instances. They sometimes complement one another by advocating for good governance, promoting accountability and defending democracy. On the contrary, they oppose one another on some policies which results in holding of protests and suspension of business activity.

(ii)

Relationship Between Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Relationship

Mass Movements

Support Rights Protection

Advocates for Democracy

1- Mass Movements

Both the groups are considered to be mass movements. They have ability to influence policy and decision making. They exercise support of like minded people.

b- Support Protection of Rights

Another relationship is that both advocate for protection of fundamental rights.

c- Advocates for Democracy

Political parties and pressure groups both advocate for democracy as it is the system that gives voice to all.

(iii)

How Political Parties Differ from Pressure Groups

<u>Political Parties</u>	<u>Pressure Groups</u>
Aim to form government	Do not seek government
Have broad policy agendas	Aim to influence policies
Contest elections	Use lobbying, protest.
Represent wide social coalitions	Focus on specific interests

(iv)

How They Complement And Conflict with Each other

a- How they complement each other.

Political parties and pressure groups represent interests of people. Pressure groups bring concerns of people to political parties, helping parties to understand public needs. Moreover, pressure groups provide expertise, data and technical input which help political parties to determine their manifesto. Both support democratic pluralism.

b- How they conflict with each other

Pressure groups represent narrow interests meanwhile political parties seek the common or national interest. Moreover, they differ in their tactics. Political parties hold elections to determine their authority and solve issues, however, pressure groups use tactics of strikes, protests, media pressure and lobbying. While pressure groups do not contest elections, they may support rival parties, creating friction.

(v)

Conclusion

Political parties and pressure groups are interdependent yet often conflicting actors in democratic politics. They complement each other by linking society, advocating for rights and ensuring democracy. They conflict when sectoral interests clash with broader political agendas or when pressure tactics challenge government authority.

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(THE END)

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