

Pol Science Paper-1

Part II

SECTION-A

Q. No # 02 "Aristotle was great but not a grateful student of Plato"

Introduction

Aristotle (384-322 BCE) is a towering figure in ancient Greek philosophy, who made important contributions to logic, criticism, rhetoric and sciences like biology, physics, metaphysics, mathematics, psychology and ethics, politics. He was a student of Plato for 20 years but famous for reject "Plato's theory of form". He was more empirically minded than Plato and Plato's teacher Socrates.

In his lifetime he wrote dialogues, as many as 200 treatises, of which only 31 survived. These works are in the form of lecture notes and draft manuscripts never intended for general readership.

Aristotle was the founder of The Lyceum, a school based in Athens, Greece. Aristotle's work exerted tremendous influence on ancient and medieval thought and continue to philosophers to this day.

Aristotle's Classification of State

There are two main principles that basis on the classification of state.

1. They numbers of persons who exercise supreme power
2. They ends: they seek to serve self-interest or the benefit of community

(a) When a ruler aimed to work for community in good manners, the state would be pure form of state. e.g. monarchy, aristocracy, polity

(b) when the ruler in such state become selfish the state would become

degenerated. e.g. tyranny, democracy.

Rule by	Normal state	Degenerated st.
One person	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oliguechy
Many	Polity	Democracy

1. Rule of ONE Person.

(a) Monarchy

Aristotle states that when a state is ruled by a single person and he runs the state for the welfare and betterment of his subjects, it is Monarchy. The rule is considered the most gentle, intelligent and respectable member of the society and he is given the honour. He gives priority to national interest over his personal interests. In all his activities, the monarch gives priorities to general interests. When the ruler becomes corrupt and selfish, monarchy changes into Tyranny.

2) Rule for Chosen Few

(i) Aristocracy

If sovereignty resides in a small minority of the population, it is aristocracy. This small minority may be chosen based on talent or hereditary principle, i.e. prominent and rich families.

(ii) Oligarchy

If this small minority uses sovereignty for its selfish ends, it is oligarchy. It is distorted form of aristocracy.

3) Rule of Many Persons

(i) Polity, In this kind of government middle class runs state businesses and large number of citizen participate in this. Administratives are elected representatives of the people who runs the state's administration according to will and desire of the

people. It is known as Polity. When the ruling class become corrupt and selfish, the Polity converts into democracy.

(ii) Democracy

According to Aristotle, the democracy is the government of the poor and arrogant, ignorant people. Due to lack of special education and knowledge of public policy, often poor decisions are made that are counterproductive to the collective interest of society.

Comparison between Plato and Aristotle

Plato (c.428-347 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC) are two of the most influential philosophers in the history. Socrates was also seen as a great philosopher and his pupil, Plato was great influenced of his teachings. Plato then became the teacher of Aristotle for the twenty years.

Aristotle found out many faults in Plato's theory and become the great critic of his teachers.

"Aristotle was great but not greatful student of Plato".

Despite the criticism, Aristotle was influenced by Plato, making their works, which target the same aspects of philosophy. Both Aristotle and Plato based their ~~uses~~ philosophical theories on these four questions.

1) Whether knowledge must be "real" or "abstract"?

2) Whether knowledge must be what is fixed and unchanging.

3) Whether the world experienced that what is real or understood (empiricism) through mental faculties (rational).

4) Is the world experienced via the sense fixed and unchanging.

These points led to a sceptical point of view which both philosophers wished to target as knowledge as possible. To overcome this prevalent contradiction in the argument it became necessary that each philosopher choose the point to prove, disregard and unnecessary. Plato rejected the claim that world experiences through senses, while Aristotle rejected the claim that knowledge must be of fixed and unchanging.

In philosophy

• Platonic Idealism

Plato's concept have universal/ideal forms - The Theory of forms.

• Platonic Rationalism

Thought experiment and reasoning enough to "prove" a concept or establish the qualities of object.

VS

• Aristotelian Empiricism

Universal forms were not necessarily attach to each object and concept.

Dismissed Plato's view of

reasoning being enough in favor of
direct observation!

In Logic

Plato: He used Socratic and inductive reasoning. He used dialectical method based on asking questions to stimulate critical thinking and to draw out ideas.

Aristotle: He supported scientific and deductive reasoning. He laid the foundation of formal logic (Aristotelian logic)

- syllogism is designed to be as basic unit of logic.

- All man are mortal
- Socrates is man.
- Therefore, Socrates is mortal.

Plato's ETHICS

Plato was Socratic in his belief that knowledge was a virtue in itself. This means "to know Good is to do good". This assumption believed that

doing the right thing will be resulted knowing the right thing

Aristotelian ETHICS

Good is neither enough nor an end itself. One had to choose to act in the proper way. Therefore there is always a need to create a habituated mode of behavior.

In Science

Plato:

Plato's work was more exploratory than actual applicable in the subjects of Mathematics, Geometry and physics.

Aristotle:

He is considered as the first true scientist. He introduced Scientific method of Hypotheses $\rightarrow$ Observation $\rightarrow$ Conclusion. Attempted at classifying all forms of life, that reigned biology, zoology, medicine, botany and astronomy 1000 years until the scientific Revolution

In Political Theory

Plato:

Plato felt that individual

should subsume his/her interest to that society to achieve a perfect form of government. This **REPUBLIC** described as Utopian society where each of three classes (philosophers, Warriors and Workers) had their roles and governance was kept in the hands of those best qualified for the responsibility the "philosophers Kings".

Aristotle

Aristotle saw the city (Polis) as the basic political unit which took precedence over the family, which in return took precedence over the individual. Aristotle said that man was a political animal by nature and thus could not avoid the challenges of politics.

In his view, Politics functions more as an organism than as a machine and role of the polis was not justice or economic stability but just to create a space where people could live good life.

Conclusion

The difference Plato's and Aristotle's theories overweight the similarities however, do leave questions and holes in their arguments. Plato is often criticized by for being too elitist in his views, as he requires a greater amount of time devoted in dialecticism in order to learn. He also sees the mass public as ignorant or incapable.

Aristotle is much more grounded and includes everybody when it comes to their ability to learn. He also criticizes the Plato for Forms exist outside of time and space, as they are non-physical entities.

However, Aristotle's belief that everything has a purpose also leaves doubts, as there are examples of things in nature that do not have a purpose such as human appendix. Both fail to account for the possibility of chance happenings and each philosopher believes there is an ultimate truth and explanation to everything. Both have ultimately left

large gaps in their stories. However,
these theories led to two of
the great philosophical views,
transcendentalism and naturalism,
which have enabled future
philosophers to build upon
their original views.



Cono#04 Montesquieu

Introduction

Charles-Louis de Secondat--Montesquieu (1689-1755) was one of the great political philosophers of Enlightenment. He constructed a naturalistic account of the various forms of government and the causes that made them what they were and that constrained their development. He used this account to explain how government might be preserved from corruption. He saw despotism as a standing danger for any government not already despotic, and argued that it could best be prevented by a system in which different bodies exercised legislative, executive and judicial power and in which all those bodies were bound by the rule of law. This theory of separation of Powers had an enormous impact on liberal political theory and the

Features of the Constitution of United States of America

Montesquieu as Aristotle of the 18th century

Montesquieu is called Aristotle of the 18th century due to the following reasons.

1- Classified Government: Both Aristotle and Montesquieu classified several types of government on the basis of number and the way in which these are ruled. Aristotle has six part classification where Montesquieu classified them into despotism, republics and monarchies.

2- Used Deductive and Historical

Tradition: He Applied the Aristotelian method of deduction and historical tradition. As Dunning says,

"The method applied by Montesquieu in the solution of the problem is that Aristotle".

3. Identified the influence of the physical environment on social institutions: He applied the method of identifying the influence of the physical environment on social institutions and the life of man, like Aristotle. Aristotle's realist political theory was similar to Montesquieu's meteorological climate theory.

4- Both are widely Influential:

Both were extremely influential. Aristotle was considered final word for over a thousand years after which almost all his ideas were proven wrong during the Enlightenment and the Renaissance Era. Likewise, Montesquieu's impact on the political and philosophical world was monumental. His ideas of the separation of powers has been enriched in all constitutional democracies across the world.

5. Theorized that constitutional system very under local conditions:

Both Montesquieu and Aristotle believed that fundamental types of ~~institutions~~ ^{constitutions} may vary

under the concept of local conditions. Aristotle was realistic political thinker, unlike Plato who was idealistic. Montesquieu follows Aristotle by saying that law of society gives it peculiar and particular characters as Aristotle said long ago that constitution determine life and character of it people.

Aristotle's idea of "Man is a political animal" was similar to Montesquieu's idea of Spirit of Laws.

Theory of "Separation of Powers"

Montesquieu's Theory of "separation of Powers" is based on the following principles.

Accountability checks and balance

Principle of Non-Interference
Political Liberty is not possible without imposing restraints on the exercise of these powers.

One organ should not over-grow to the extent that is spell danger for political liberty.

Introduction

The Separation of Powers is a representative of the governance of state. Under this model, state's government is divided into three distinct branches, each with separate independent powers and responsibilities so that power of one branch is not conflict with those of other branches. It requires a different act of legitimization, it is important for the Separation of Powers that the organs of the state are constitutionally differentiated.

1. Influence on the philosophy of

Montesquieu: He based the inspiration of his underlying philosophy of Separation of Powers on the constitution of Roman Republic and British Constitutional system. although both of them differed in specific from the model that Montesquieu suggested. However power was not right of

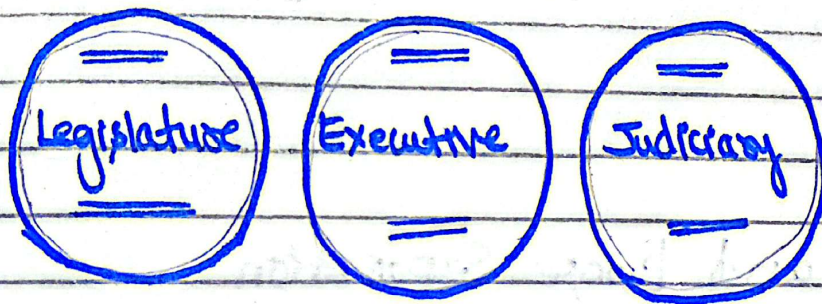
single person, Montesquieu took the view that Roman Republic had powers separated between a Senata (responsible for making laws) and Councile (sort of like Modern day prime Minister, responsible for implementation of law) so that no one could overshadow complete power.

In the British Constitutional System Montesquieu suggested that separation of power between the Monarch, Parliaments and the Courts of Law. All this inspired Montesquieu there was a need for separation of power as Rome turned from a Republic to an authoritarian Empire, when Julius Cesar, followed by Augus Cesar, ended this separation by usurping all powers in the office of the Dictator.

2) Trias, Tipirate Politica Model:

Montesquieu broadly classified state organs into Trias politica. The term tipirate system is commonly associated to him, although he did not use search a

term but referred to the separation of powers. In his book, *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748), Montesquieu described the various forms of distribution of political powers among a Legislature, an Executive, and Judiciary. Montesquieu's approach was to present and defend a form of government whose powers were not excessively centralized in a single monarch or aristocrats. The typical division into three branches.

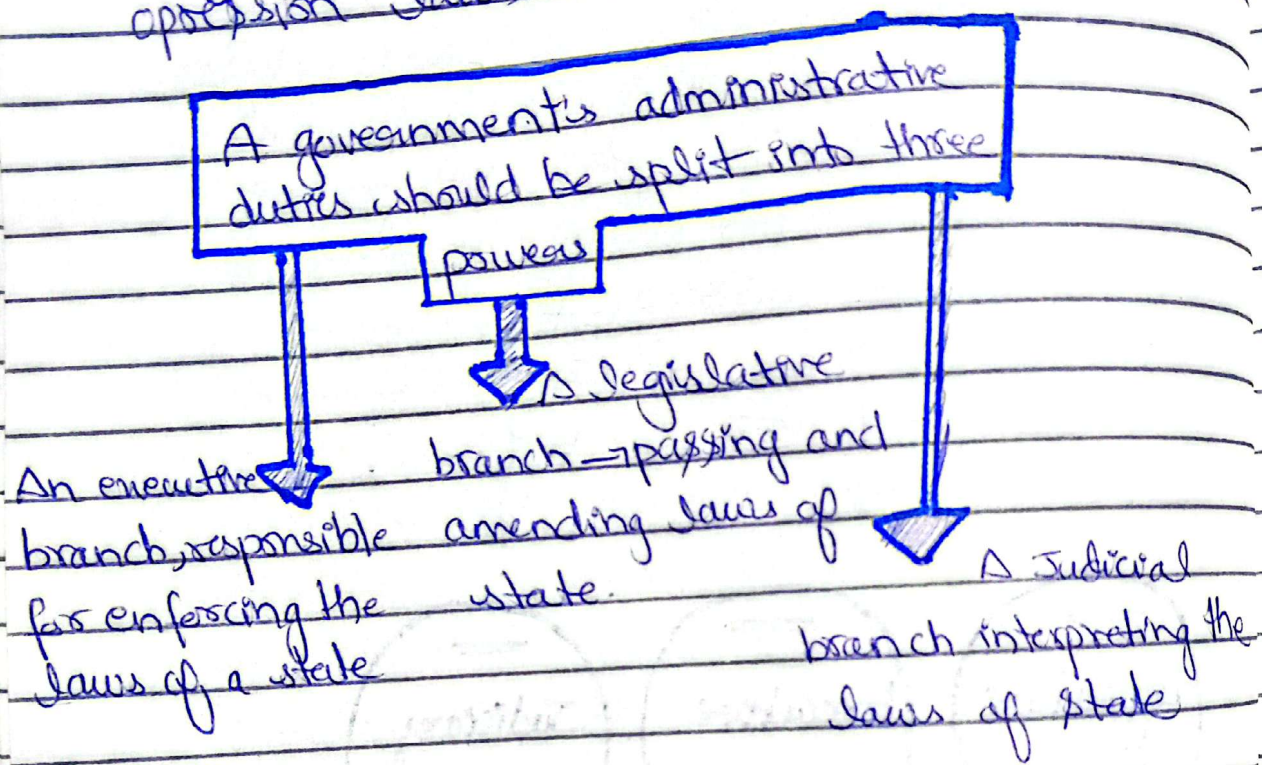


3) Protection of Individual Liberty and Safeguard against Despotism

If power is concentrated in a single ~~exec~~ person and institution, it results in a tyrannical form of government.

According to Montesquieu, if Judicial power is combined with Legislative power, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control. If Judicial power is combined with Executive power

the judge might behave with violence. If the Execution has legislative power, it may enforce oppression laws.



4) Strict and Loose Separation

All modern constitutional systems, parliamentary and Presidential systems adopt Montesquieu's system of Separation of powers.

Presidential system, with watertight separation of organs, closely resemble the Trias politica Model. In Parliamentary system, while the judiciary is separated from the other two, there is a fusion of Legislative and Executive organs. He specified that the independence of judiciary is real.

Criticism

1) Government is an organic entity and its various parts are interwoven. Therefore absolute and complete separation of powers is both impossible and undesirable.

2) Isolation and disharmony are the barriers in the implementation of Theory of separation of powers.

3) The complexity and specialization involved in law-making have effectively delegated Law-making to Executive. Now principles of separation of powers are incompatible with modern needs.

4) The liberty of individuals largely depends on the psyche of the people, their outlook, the existing institutions, traditions, customs and political consciousness.

5) It can cause clash between the three organs of government, as each one will take an interest only in its own powers. Each branch seeks to safeguard its own powers and will not protect the power of other branches.

SECTION-B

QNO#06

Fascism and Nazism

Introduction

Fascism and Nazism are both 20th century far-right totalitarian ideologies that reject liberalism, communism and democracy. They share similar principles but are distinct in their core meaning.

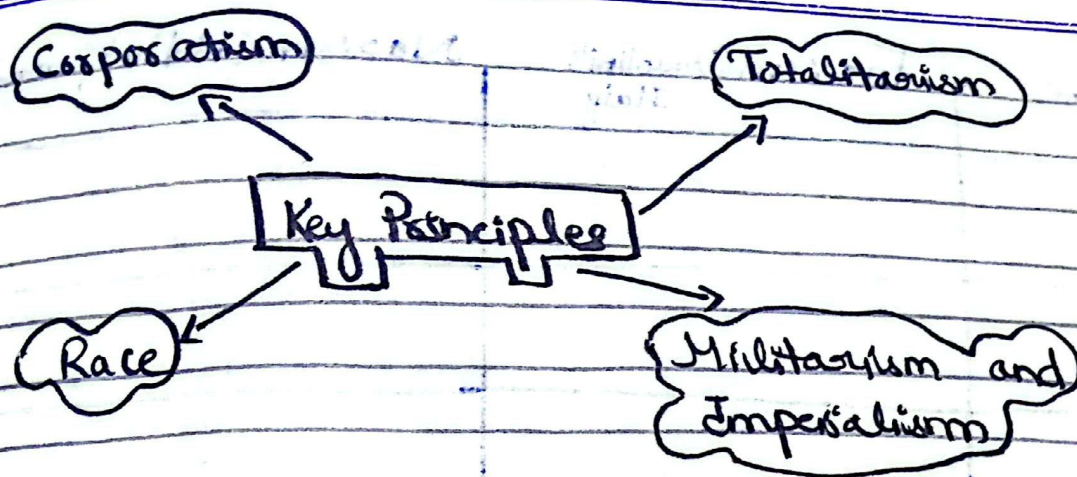
1) Fascism

It is an totalitarian ideology emphasizing extreme nationalism, state power and control.

Benito Mussolini founded the National Fascist Party in the 1920s in Italy.

Ideology

Authoritarian ultranationalism centered on the absolute supremacy and worship of the state.

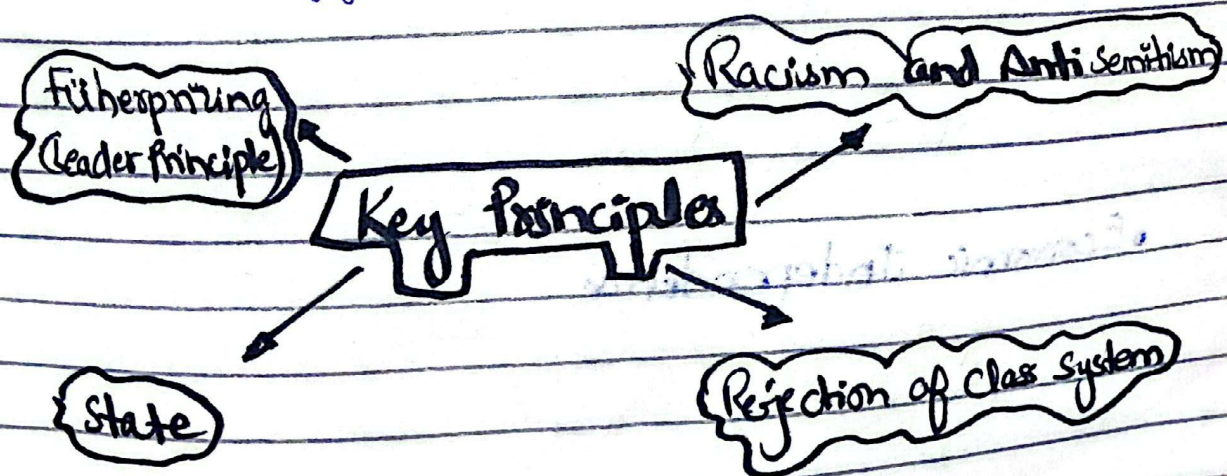


Nazism

It was founded by/lead by Adolf Hitler. Developed in post World War I Germany, Hitler adapted fascist ideas, incorporating biological racism and antisemitism from extremist sources.

Ideology

A distinct, more extreme form of fascism built on a fanatical, pseudoscientific obsession with Race, emphasizing the supremacy of 'Aryan' race. Nazism is also referred as Nation Socialism.



Feature	Fascism (Mussolini's Italy)	Nazism (Hitler's Germany)
• Primary Focus	The absolute state and national unity	The Race (Aryan) and racial unity
• Social Structure	Maintain a class system (corporatism)	Sought to eliminate class system for racial unity
• Ideological Extent	Less extreme, though brutal and authoritarian	More extreme, genocide

Relativity of CAPITALISM and DEMOCRACY

The Relationship between Capitalism (an economic system) and Democracy (a political system) is complex described as complementary and contradictory

The Complementarity: Capitalism as a necessary condition

Historically, advanced capitalist societies have almost universally developed democratic political system. Capitalism is seen as providing the minimal step for functional democracy

• Economic Independence

Capitalism, through the institution of private property creates a class of property owners and relatively autonomous

private sector. This economic independence makes citizens and political actors less vulnerable to coercion by the state.

• Civil Society

A strong autonomous, private-sector can finance an independent media, think tanks and civil society organizations, which are essential of government power.

• Wealth and Education

Capitalism generates the wealth necessary to support a large, educated middle class. This class has historically been strong advocate for democratic rights.

Case study: Post WWII, Western Europe and United States.

Post World War II, a model of "Democratic Capitalism" flourished in the West characterized by mixed economy and a robust expanding democracy. The US, in particular saw a period of singular economic growth paired with an expansion of political rights (the civil Right Movement).

Contradiction: Capitalism undermining Democratic Ideals.

The core democratic ideals of political equality (one person, one vote) and free outcomes of unregulated capitalism are often undercut by the inherent

Political Inequality

Capitalism by its nature, creates economic inequality. This wealth disparity can translate directly into unequal political influence. Wealthy individuals and large corporations can fund political campaigns, hire lobbyists and influence policy decisions.

Political Capitalism

In this system, economic elites cooperate with the political elite for mutual benefit. The major economic interest essentially designs the rule of the market and tax system to maintain the dominant positions, leading to regulatory capture.

Case study: Pakistan's Industrial / Business Elites

Pakistan's political-economic history has been concentrated among a small, interconnected group of elites.

Early Economic growth led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few industrial families (22 families). Today this group, often working with political parties, drives a system of rent-seeking.

Conclusion:

The examination of Fascism, Nazism and Capitalism and Democracy reveals the crucial relationship to ideology, political structures and economic outcomes.

- Fascism and Nazism represent extreme political reactions driven by ultranationalism, militarism, and the rejection of liberal democracy and communism. While both are totalitarian, Nazism is ideologically distinct and more extreme due to its central, genocidal focus on race and anti-Semitism.

- The relationship between Capitalism and Democracy is one of the necessary but not sufficient conditions. Capitalism's promotion of private property and

an autonomous middle class
historically enables the rise of
democracy by limiting state
powers and fostering civil
society.

Capitalism is a historical
prerequisite for modern democracy
but its inherent inequality
paradoxically act as greatest threat
to democratic equality.

