

Answer of Q. No. 2

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Introduction

Aristotal, was one of the greatest philosophers of all the time, studied under the academy of Plato in Athens for almost twenty years. However, despite his respect for his teacher, Aristotal did not follow blindly to Plato's ideas. He thought some of Plato's ideas were too idealistic and not practical. That is why "Aristotal was great but not a grateful student. He Admired Plato but developed his own philosophy based on real life: and observation.

2. Theory^{of} forms

Plato's view: Plato urged that the material world is only

a shadow of real world of forms or ideas. for example, a beautiful object is just a shadow of the perfect form of beauty.

Aristotle's Criticism:

Aristotle reject the existence of a separate world forms. He believed that forms exist within the object themselves. And we should study the real world to gain knowledge.

Significance:

Aristotle's approaches are empirical and practical, laying the foundation for real world. Unlike Plato's focus on abstract ideals.

2- Politics

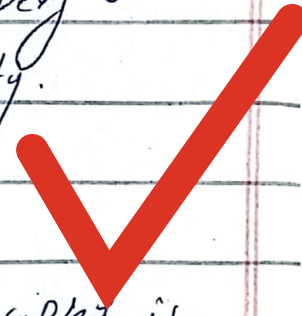
Plato:

Plato wrote about an ideal state philosopher king. Society should have strict class.

of Rulers, soldiers, and workers.

Aristotle:

Aristotle studied real states. He said that government should be practical, with balanced system, including monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The middle class is very important for stability.



Significance:

Aristotle's political philosophy is practical and realistic, considering how societies actually function. This approach diverges from Plato's ideas.

3. Ethics

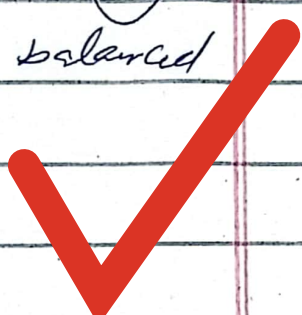
Plato:

Virtue depends on knowing the form of Good. Moreover, Plato explained it deeply.

That knowledge leads to moral action.

Aristotle:

Aristotle explained that virtue comes from practice and habit, not just knowledge. Happiness comes from balanced life.



Significance:

Ethics is about real life behaviour, not abstract ideas.

4. Knowledge

Plato:

Plato agreed that knowledge is innate, and learning is remembering the form.

Aristotle:

Aristotle explained that knowledge comes from experience and observation of real world. We learn by

watching, staying, and thinking.

Significance:

Aristotle is the father of practical science and knowledge.

5. Practical importance

- Aristotelian ideas are realistic and useful.
 - In politics, his ideas guide balanced government in ethics, they teach daily moral behaviour.
 - In science and knowledge they help study the world logically.
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Conclusion:

Aristotle was a great philosopher but he did not follow Plato blindly. He disagreed with Plato's ideal world. Instead Aristotle followed the real world.

Answer of Q. No. 3

Introduction:

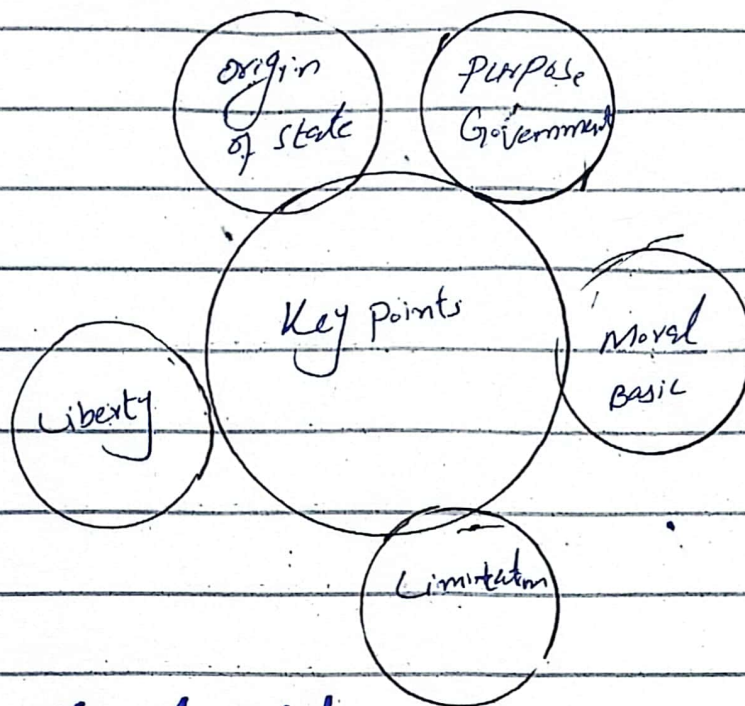
Social Contract Theory and Utilitarianism are two major schools of political philosophy.

Social Contract Theory like Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau

focused on the origin of state and government, arguing that political authority comes from agreement between individuals.

On the other hand philosophers like Bentham and John Mill focused on the consequences of actions, especially how laws and policies effect the people. Utilitarianism can be compared to Social Contract Theory because it challenges the idea of government authority.

Key factors: of social contract



origin of state:

Human originally lived in a "state of nature" which has often chaotic or dangerous.

purpose of government:

People consent to government to secure protection and rights.

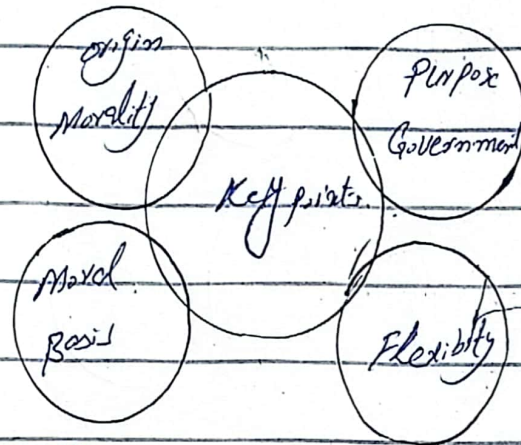
Moral Basis:

Government authority is justified by consent or agreement.

Limitation:

Social contract focus on legal and political justification.

Utilitarianism Key point



Morality origin:

Action are right if they promote happiness and wrong if they produced suffering.

Purpose of Government:

Laws and policies are justified if they maximize happiness.

Moral basis:

Emphasizes consequences, not just abstract agreement.

Flexibility:

Government policies can change depending on what produces the best outcomes.

Why Utilitarianism is Response.

1. Focus on outcomes.

- Social Theory Justify government by ~~cont~~ Consent.

- Utilitarians Justify government by result.

2. Practical vs Abstract

- Social Contract is Theoretical

- Utilitarianism is Practical.

3. Moral

- Social Contract Theory emphasizes duty.

- Utilitarianism emphasize on moral evaluation.

4. Flexibility

- Social Contract Theory assumed a fixed framework. Utilitarianism allow adaption.

Criticism and Strength of Utilitarianism.

1. Strength

focus on real world outcomes

human welfare and public interest

Criticism.

may ignore minority rights
if sacrificing their happiness
increase majority happiness.

Relations.

While Social Contract emphasize
legal and global norms,
utilitarianism emphasized on
practical well beings.

Conclusion:

Utilitarianism is considered
a response to Social Contract
Theory. Because it moves toward
justification of government from
Abstract agreement. Social Theory
obey laws because of consent.
Utilitarianism obey law
if they increase happiness.

Answer of Q.5

introduction:

Hegel and machiavelli are two important thinkers about the state but they had very different ideas. Hegel believed that the state is spiritual and moral entity, representing realization of human freedom and divine will. He called it march of God on Earth.

• Machiavelli, on the other hand, was a secular and practical. He focused on how rulers can be maintained through power and stability, even using immoral norms. While both give strong value to the state, they are not exactly totalitarian in the same sense.

1 Hegel's view: State as 'march of God'

- Hegel believed that state is highest form of human organization.
- it is moral and spiritual institution, reflecting ethical life.
- individuals achieve freedom by participating in state.

~~2. Machiavelli~~

2. Machiavelli's secular view

- Machiavelli is practical and secular.
- He separates politics from morality and religion.
- 'in The Prince' he argued that ruler must do whatever is necessary.
- Focus on survival of state stability and the ruler's authority.

- politics is a science of power not spiritual.

3 Contrasting Hegel and Machiavelli

Hegel	Machiavelli
Spiritual, moral	secular, practical
Realization of freedom	maintain power
Obedience is morality	obedience for survival
embodies morality	Ends justify means

4. Are both totalitarian?

- Hegel: Critique argue his view can justify absolute state authority as state is above the individuals.

- Machiavelli: not totalitarian in ideology. he is pragmatic.

Both are state strong authority. but for different reasons.

Conclusion:

Hegel see the state as moral and spiritual institution, where

freedom and ethics are
realized. Machiavelli's state
is pragmatic, secular, and
focused on power. While both
gave the state strong role.
only Hegel's philosophy can
provide plentiful authority, whereas
Machiavelli is concerned
with practical survival.



Answer Q. No. 6.

Introduction:

Fascism and Nazism are
authoritarian political
ideologies that emerged
in the 20th century,
opposing liberal democracy
and socialism.

Fascism focus on strong
central authority, nationalism
and suppression of opposition.

Nazism is form of fascism

Combined with extreme racism
anti racism, anti semitism and
idea of Aryan Superiority.

Meanwhile Capitalism and Democracy
are interconnected. Capitalism
economic structure can support
influence political system including
governance.

Fascism

- Originated in Italy 1920
under ~~the~~ Mussolini.
 - Extreme nationalism
 - Central government
 - Suppression of political govt
 - Promotion of state.
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Nazism

- Emerged in Germany 1930s
under Hitler.
- Totalitarian Regime
- Radical ideology

- Anti Isolationism
- Expansion

Relation between Capitalism and Democracy.

Capitalism: an economic system based on private property, free markets, and profit.

Democracy: system based on people participation, and free election.

Conclusion:

Fascism and Nazism shows how authoritarian and extremist ideology can arise in time of political instability.

Capitalism and democracy are related but not identical. Economic structure play key role in shaping political system.