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SECTION - A

Q NO. 2

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Introduction:

Aristotle was an eminent Greek philosopher. He was among the triumvirates of Greek philosopher i.e. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. He made lasting contributions to political thoughts and philosophy. His thoughts remained unchallenged for 1000 years. He agreed to many thoughts of Plato's philosophy but significantly diverged in some.

Who was Aristotle:

Aristotle

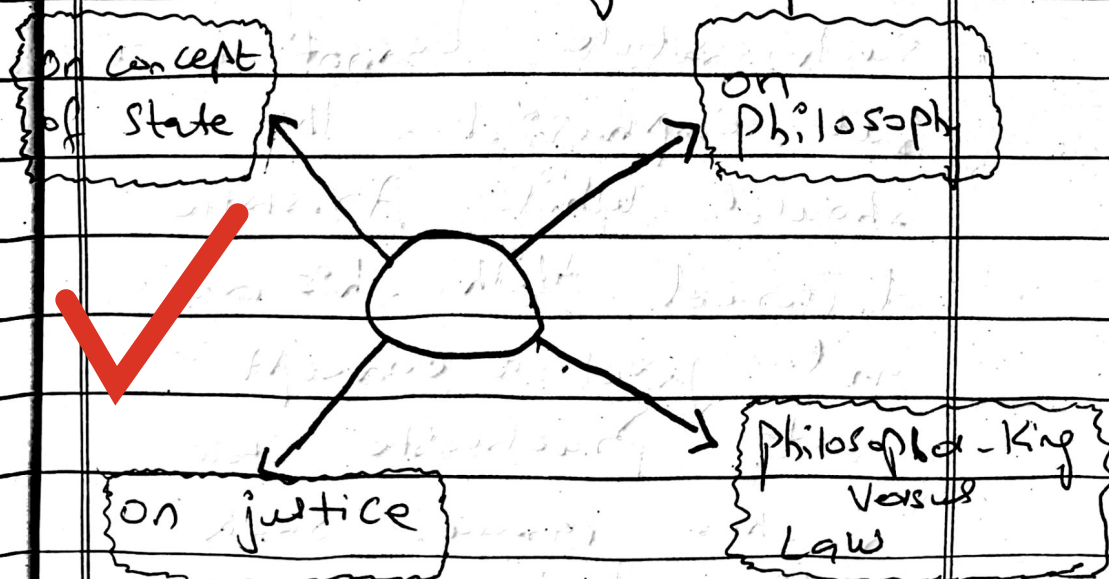
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was a disciple of Plato. He studied in Plato's "Academy". Later, he founded his own school, called 'Lyceum'. He was a champion of Rule of law. He was a proponent of best practicable state in contrast to Plato's ideal state.

Differences of Plato and Aristotle

Aristotle and Plato differed on many things:



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A) On Philosophy

Plato

was an idealist. His political philosophy was based on idealism. While Aristotle was pragmatic and a realist. His political philosophy was based on realism and pragmatism.



B) On Concept of State

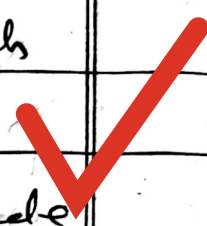
Plato envisaged an ideal state in his Magnum Opus "Republic". He himself admitted that such state cannot exist but emphasized that it should. While, Aristotle differed with his matter and gave a concept of best practicable state in his famous book "Politics".

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C) on justice

Plato found justice in his principle of Specialization. According to this principle, every man should do the work only, for which he is best suited according to his aptitude and talent. But, Aristotle found justice in observance of law. To him, law was the absolute guarantee for justice.



D) Philosopher-King vs Law

Plato said in his 'Republic' that Philosopher-King should rule the state as he got all the pre-requisites of a good ruler. But Aristotle, his disciple differed. He said that

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"Only law should rule".
Law is far superior
to philosopher-king.

Conclusion:

Aristotle was
a great student of
Plato. He learned
many things from his
master. However, he
differed from Plato
in many ways. This
difference can be
observed in his
principles of state,
justice, philosophy and
a concept of rule.

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Q. No. 4

Introduction:

Montesquieu was a famous French Philosopher. He is credited for giving the concept of separation of power. His political thoughts richly contributed to political science and also influenced many countries. His thoughts have been adopted currently by many states.



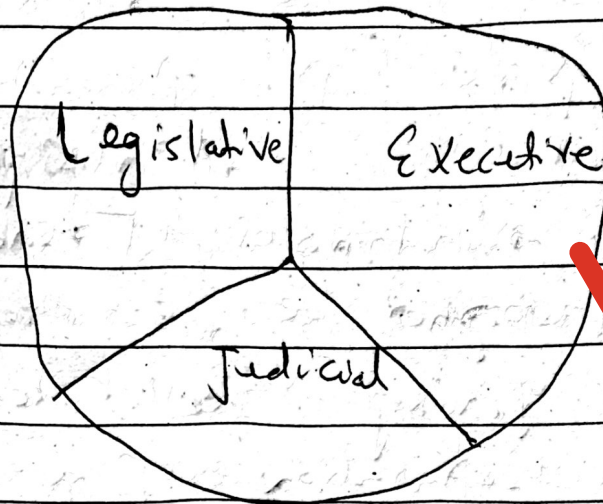
Theory of Separation of powers

He put forward his theory of separation in his famous book "Spirit of

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"Laws", published in 1748.



A) Executive should be separated from Legislative & Judiciary

According to Montesquieu, the executive powers of the state should be separated from law-making and law-interpreting power because it will make executive tyrannical.

For example: In US

Constitution, the Powers of

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President are separated from Congress and Supreme Court.

1
B) Legislative should be separated from executive & judiciary



To Montesquieu, legislative power should be separated and kept independent of executive and judiciary because keeping them in same body will threaten an individual liberty.

For example, in US, Congress is independent of President and judiciary.

C) Judiciary should be separated from legislature & executive
The judicial

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Power of the State should be separated from executive and legislative influences. Judiciary will check the power of other two branches of government and ensure individual liberty.

For example, in US, Supreme Court can declare any act of Congress and President as unconstitutional.

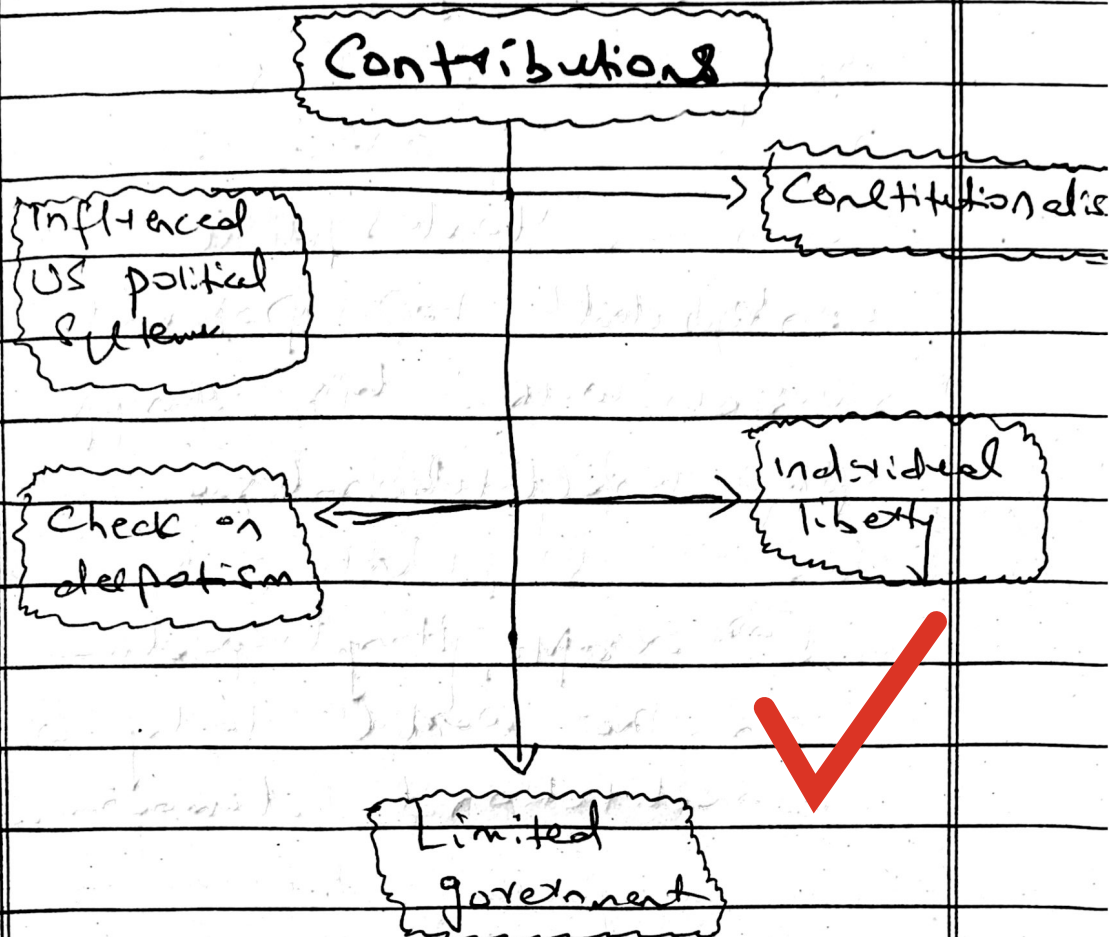
Montesquieu's Contribution to Political Science

Montesquieu is considered as an Aristotle of 18th Century because he championed constitutionalism and rule of law. His

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Political thoughts made
valuable contributions to
political science



A) US Political System

American founding fathers were profoundly influenced by Montesquieu's political thought. America was the first country where Montesquieu's ideas were put into practice.

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For example, Articles 1, 2 and 3 of US Constitution deal with Congress, President and judiciary.

B) Constitutionalism

Montesquieu

Contributed to political science with his concept of constitutionalism.

For example, Many countries in the world today are constitutional democracies.

C) Check on despotism

With his concept of separation of powers, he checked despotism and arbitrary exercise of power.

D) Limited government

Montesquieu

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favoured limited government
as contrast to absolute
government. He favoured
limited governmental intervention
in affairs of individual.

For example, in US, states
government are strong
as compared to Centre.

e) Individual liberty

The foremost purpose
of his concept of
separation of power was
to check tyranny and
ensure individual liberty. It
has been enshrined in
many constitutions of
the world.

For example, First and
Fourth Amendments to
US Constitution, Articles
9, 10, 10A, 19 of

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Pakistan's Constitution, Conclusion

Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers ~~was~~ is a significant contribution to political science. His political thoughts were first adopted by America and then subsequently by many other countries.

Q No 6

Fascism and Nazism

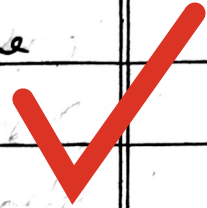
Introduction

Fascism and Nazism are based on the principles of territorial nationalism and political nationalism respectively. Also, there is

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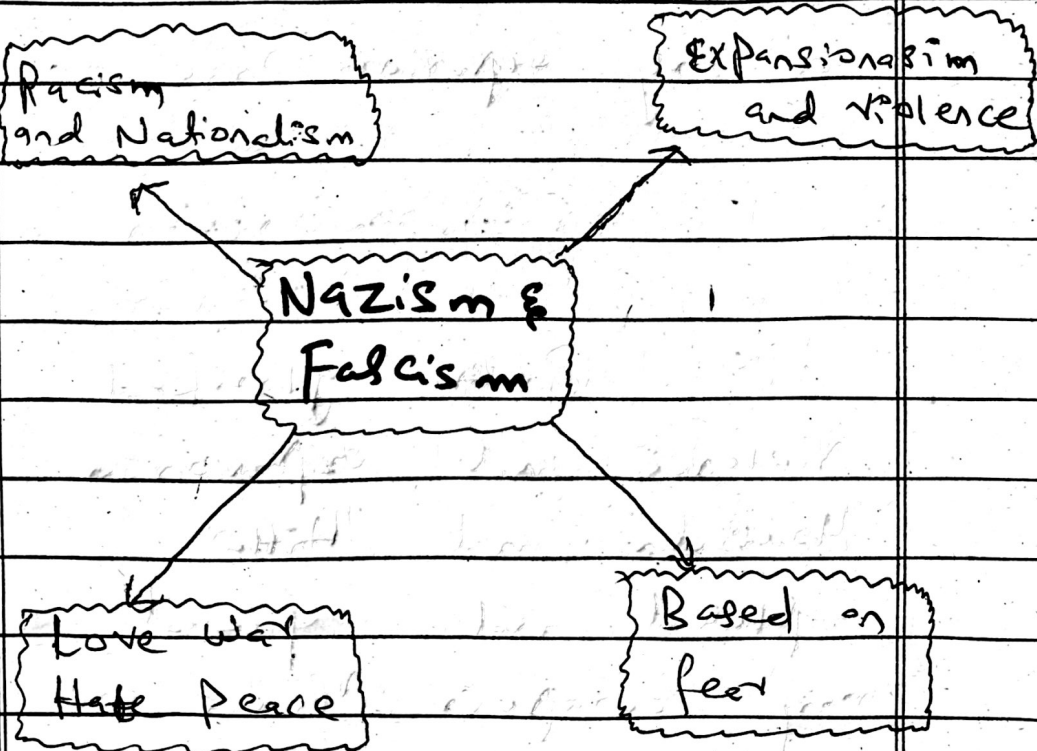
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Close and symbiotic relationship between Capitalism and democracy. The economic structure of a society significantly influences political system of the state.



Nazism and Fascism:

Nazism and Fascism share the following characteristics:



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A) Racism and Nationalism

Both fascism and Nazism are racist and nationalistic ideologies. Fascism emerged in Italy post-World War I. Mussolini wanted to revive glorious Roman Empire. While, Nazism is also racist and nationalistic put forward by Adolf Hitler. He deemed Germans as only superior race.

B) Expansionism and Violence

Both glorified violence and expansionism. Mussolini and Hitler captured and conquered many European, African and Asian countries during inter war period (1919-1939). In order to capture territories,

they resorted to violence and blood-letting.

C) Love war, hate Peace

Both adore war and abhor peace. They always wanted to see the world in the state of war. To them, Peace is a sign of weakness while, war is a sign of strength.



D) Based on fear

Both ideologies are based on fear. They instill fear in their followers of supposed dangers. They thrive in fear. Hitler instilled fear of other races, particularly Jews in German people. As a result, 6 million Jews

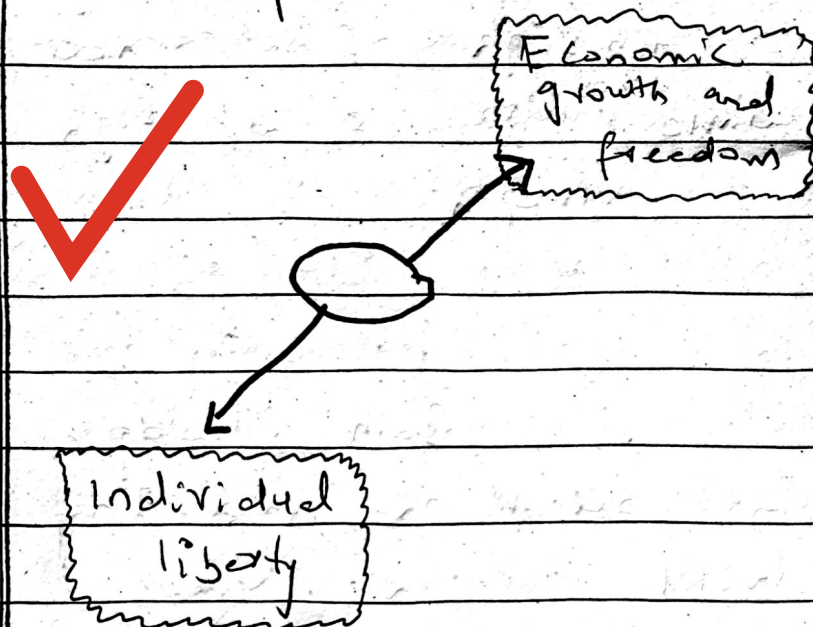
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were slaughtered by Hitler's Germany.

Relationship of Capitalism with Democracy

There is a close and symbiotic relationship between democracy and capitalism.



A) Economic growth and freedom

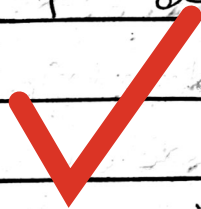
Capitalism results in economic growth and freedom. It makes possible

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Producing a lot of wealth in contrast to state-controlled economies such as socialism and communism. Economic growth helps in democratic stability of the state. It strengthens democracy.

For example, US is world's largest economy and a champion and role-model of democracy.



B) Individual liberty

Democracy is based on the principles of liberalism, individual liberty and freedom. Democracy also grants right to private property. Capitalism also promotes individual liberty and choice. Every one can earn and make property.

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according to his ability

For example, democracy encourages individual choices and private ownership of property which foster and promote democracy.

How economic structure influence political systems

Economic structure

significantly influences the political system of a state. They have

symbiotic relationship and complement each other.

Economic structure reinforces political system and vice versa. Those countries

in which state controls

and regulates economy

are closed societies

and authoritarian states.

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While, those countries, where state had little influence on economy and privately regulated are open societies and democratic states.

For example, US, a democratic state is a capitalist economy and Russia and China have state-controlled economies and are authoritarian states.

Conclusion:

Fascism and Nazism

Share similar traits and characteristics. Also, there is a close relationship between capitalism and democracy. Both reinforce and complement each other. Economic structure shapes political system of a country and vice versa.

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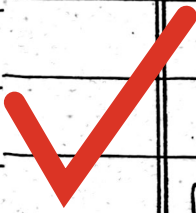
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Q NO 8

Relationship between
political parties and
pressure groups:

Similarities and difference

Introduction:



Political Parties
and pressure groups
play a vital role in
functioning and development
of a modern state.

They share many similarities
However, there are some
aspects, where they do
differ. Both have great
utility value for policy-
making as without them,
no policy can be
formulated and implemented
on ground.

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Political Party

Political Party can be defined as:

"An aggregate of individuals, having definite organisation, believing in some common principles, with the aim to capture political power with peaceful means"



Pressure group

Pressure group can be defined as:

"Any coterie, clique or group of people, working to achieve some specific vested interests
^{PS}
~~are~~ called"



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Pressure group

Relationship
between
Political
Party &
pressure
groups

Both have
educative value

Both are organised

Role in policy making
& formulating

One work openly,
other secretly

one work for
general interest of
the masses, other
for specific
interests



A) Both have educative
Value

Both political party
and pressure group have
great educative value. They
educate the masses
about their problems
in simple and plain

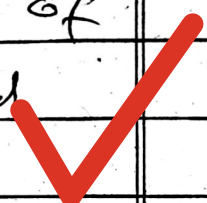
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For example, Political parties during election time, Pressure group during the time of Policy-making.

B) Both are organised

Both Political parties and Pressure groups are well-organised and well-knit. Without organisation, no group can achieve its aim and purpose. All participants and members are firm believers of group's principles and goals.



C) Role in Policy making

Both have important role in Policy-making and implementing. After attaining political power, government formulates

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number of Political Pressure groups are consulted during policy-making. They appear in committees of the government and legislature.

For example, trade unions, chambers of commerce and associations are consulted during policy-making which affect them.

✓ D) One work openly, other secretly

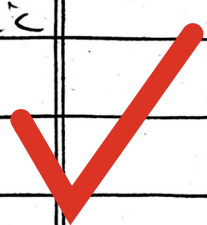
Both differed here, political parties work openly in public eye to achieve its objectives, while, pressure groups work clandestinely to achieve their goals and interests.

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e) One work for
General interest,
other for specific
interest.

Political parties
work for the welfare
of general masses, while,
Pressure groups work
for specific and vested
interests. They mould
governmental policies in
their favour to achieve
some business or economic
interests.



Conclusion:

Political parties
and Pressure groups
play a vital role in
functioning of modern
State. They share many
traits, But in some respects
they differ a lot.