

Part II

SECTION: A

Question no: 2

Answer:

Differences between ideas
of Plato and Aristotle:

Introduction:

Aristotle was born in Athens Greece. He was a student of Plato and studied philosophy from him. He had great admiration and respect for Plato, but, disagreed with some of Plato's ideas and considered it utopian and idealistic. He was against Plato's concept of system of education, communism of wives and property, concept of class and ideal rules in philosopher's king.

Plato's Education System and Aristotle views on it:-

Education system of Plato was too idealistic. According to Aristotle, it is impossible for man to spend 45 years of his life simply getting education. It will cause ~~demotivation~~.

Plato's Communism of Property and wives:-

Plato believed in communism of wives and property i.e. co-owned by everyone. No one would have private property or a wife. Plato believed that it would distract a man from achieving his goal i.e. becoming philosopher king and serving his state. Aristotle opposed these ideas of Plato. He believed that a private property is cause of motivation for man to work hard. Property ownership makes a man dignified and respectful in the society. Wife and children on the other hand are source of comfort for man. In absence of both, his life would be meaningless and would not

want to ^{work} hard.

Plato's Concept of ideal state and Aristotle concept of Rational state:-

Plato believed that a state should be comprised of three classes. Upper class would include the philosopher king and other state officials, Military class would comprise middle class and labour and Artisans would comprise lower class. Plato believed that philosopher king would rule the state, Military would protect the state and the lower class would serve the other two classes. Aristotle had also divided society into three classes but he opposed the idea of philosopher king. According to rational concept of state by Aristotle, state should be ruled by the middle class. Middle class is neither too wealthy nor indifferent towards the needs of people like that of nobles nor is too poor to only think about food and shelter. This is intelligent class and would take decisions.

based on intellect. Aristotle believed that the philosophers wing of Plato would be indifferent towards the issues of lower class.

Plato's and Aristotle idea of size of state:-

Plato believed in small state and small population so that it ^{would} be protected properly. Plato believed that population should only be 40,000+. Aristotle opposed this idea of Plato. He believed that state be neither too small that it becomes easy for invaders to invade it, neither too large that it becomes difficult for rulers to generate resources for the population. It should be moderate.

Conclusion:-

Plato and Aristotle shared a bond of Teacher and a student. But Aristotle considered his ideas too idealistic. Aristotle on the other hand was more rational and realistic.

Question no:- III

Answer:-

Utilitarianism and Social Contract theory:-

Introduction:-

Utilitarianism and social contract theories are opposite theories. Utilitarianism considers state as a mean to achieve the end i.e. happiness of the greater number of people. Social contract theory on the other hand considers people as a mean to achieve the end i.e. secure state. Proponents of social contract theories were John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Rousseau. They presented social contract theory in their own perspectives. Proponents of utilitarianism was Jeremy Bentham and others.

Difference between Social Contract theorists and utilitarian philosophers::

Social Contract theorists::

Social contract theorists believed in security of state as an end and individual as a mean to achieve that end.

↳ **Thomas Hobbes::** Hobbes believed that to end the chaos in the state, there should be absolute power with the ruler. All the citizens will bind themselves in a social and will give up all the rights to the sovereign. They will surrender all of their rights except for right to life. They will not speak up against the policies of ruler. Ruler will determine what is good & bad i.e. Morals.

↳ **John Lock::**

Lock also proposed social contract theory. But it had mild tones as opposed to Lock's. He proposed that people should sign a social contract and they give authority to a single

entity to rule them. But if they feel like the ruler is becoming autocratic and absolute and is usurping their rights then they can overthrow him as well and elect a new ruler.

Rousseau:.

Rousseau also proposed social contract theory, but, it was different from Lock and Hobbes. According to him people will sign a contract in which they will both be the rulers and citizens. All the citizens will gather in parliament and take decisions for themselves i.e. Direct representative democracy.

Utilitarian theorist:.

Jeremy Bentham:.

The most prominent among utilitarian theorists is Jeremy Bentham. He proposed the theory of utilitarianism. According to which state is meant to an end i.e. achieve the happiness.

of greater number of people. Utilitarianism proposes that pleasure and pain will determine good and bad i.e. moral values. The rulers will take decisions according to that. Greatest number of happiness for greater number of people.

Conclusion:

Both the theories are polar opposites of each other. One emphasizes on the wellbeing of state and other emphasizes on the happiness of people. However, there should be a balance between both. A state should take care of its citizens along with its national interest.

SECTION: B

Question no:-6

Answer:

Fascism and Nazism:-

Introduction:-

Fascism and Nazism, these both ideologies were presented in 20th century in Europe. These ideologies have same motive, "state is mean and individual is the end." These are totalitarian and authoritarian ideologies and believes in Absolute rule.

Fascism:-

During WWII, Italy was ruled by a dictator named Mussolini. He proposed this ideology. According to which the ruler would have absolute power and he can dismiss all the fundamental rights, freedom of media and association if necessary.

Nazism:-

At the same time, Germany was ruled by Hitler. Germany had economically been deteriorated after WWI and Treaty of Versailles. So Hitler came to power and did everything

that he believed was necessary to recover Germany. According to this ideology Germans i.e Aryans were superior and all other races were inferior. Aryans would rule the whole world. The manifesto of Nazism was to recover Germany economically and to rule the whole world.

Relationship between Capitalism and Democracy::

Capitalism is an economic ideology that believes in free market i.e Demand and supply will determine the production and market value of goods, not the government. Individual is free to own his property and can do business. He is free to invest his pocket anywhere.

Democracy is a political system where rulers are elected by people through the principle of universal adult franchise. The representative would represent his people work according to their will and demand.

Capitalism and democracy both go hand in hand. Free government will let the

markets to survive without any unnecessary intervention. Government will provide favourable conditions for its economy to prosper. For instance America is a democratic country. Its current president Donald Trump has tilt towards isolationism. He had imposed high tax on imports from other countries for the domestic market of America to prosper.

Influence of Economic Structures on Political sys.

tems:-

Economic structure and political systems are interrelated. A socialist economic system will handover the control of economy to the government. A capitalist economic system will only pay taxes to its government and would keep the profit towards itself.

An economically strong country will have strong political structures, more internal and external sovereignty.

Conclusion:-

So, if a political system is weak and does not give enough freedom to its citizens, its economic system would automatically be weak. Socialist economies have always led to economic deprivation of citizens, whereas capitalism at least gives freedom to individuals to conduct their business.

Question no: 8

Answer:-

Relationship between political parties & pressure groups:-

Introduction:-

↳ Political parties:-

"political parties are group of people that have common political ideology, manifesto and contest elections to become part of government."

Pressure Groups:-

Pressure groups are violent or non-violent groups that ^{articulate their} gather to demands to government. Pressure groups have not permanent nature like that of political parties.

Relationship b/w these two entities:-

When government is making policies, it has to keep in mind the demands of the people. Once government makes policies it goes for feedback. Upon negative feedback, it goes back to government for modifications.

Pressure groups play a main role in articulating ~~policy~~ demands of people to government. It plays the role of bridge between government and people. It acts as a watchdog as well for the policies of government.

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Pressure groups articulate their demands in the form of strikes and demonstration or even as lobbies.

Conclusion:-

Pressure groups play a major role in shaping the policies of government. But it mostly has negative impacts as well. Such as pressure groups of business circles molding policies of government in their favour.