

Q. NO. 2

PART - II

SECTION - A (any 2)

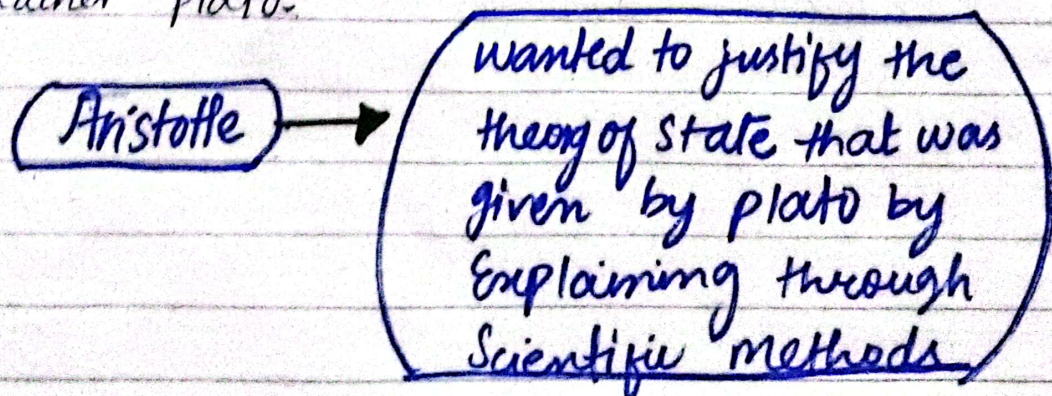
Introduction: "State is the means to justify an end." ~ Aristotle

Aristotle was the student of Plato; he was in many things against his teacher. He has given a theory of state which was already given by his teacher Plato; but he wanted to give scientific methods to justify the theory of ideal state. Aristotle explained human nature, community of human beings called polis, analogy between state and an individual, types of states, concept of distributive justice, classification of states, and to prevent revolution, state must make their middle class strong.

1. Context of Aristotle's theory: ~~theory~~

Aristotle has given his theory of ideal state because:

- (1) He wanted to give scientific methods to justify the theory of state that was given by his teacher Plato.



2. "Aristotle was great but not a grateful student of plato:"

Aristotle was great but not a grateful student of plato because Aristotle himself was not believing the ideas of plato. plato was the teacher of Aristotle. There were many reasons that Aristotle was not fully convinced by the ideas of plato. Therefore, he has given "the theory of state" by giving scientific methods. Therefore, Aristotle was called as "great but ungrateful student of plato?"

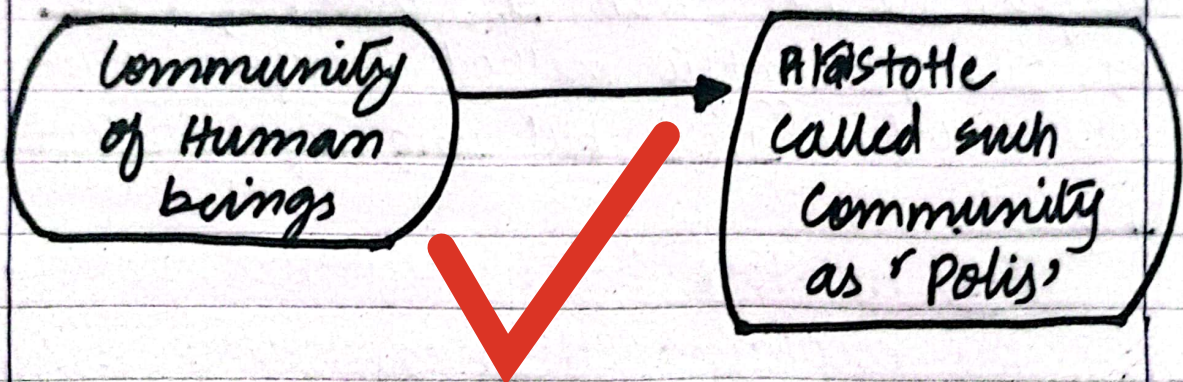
2.1) Aristotle begins his theory of state by explaining human nature: According to him Human nature is Rational.

Aristotle begins his theory of Ideal State by explaining the nature of humans. According to him, human nature is rational. It means that man is rational, selfish, man has its own interests.

"Human beings are rational."
~ Aristotle

2.3) Human beings live in a community which is known as 'polis':

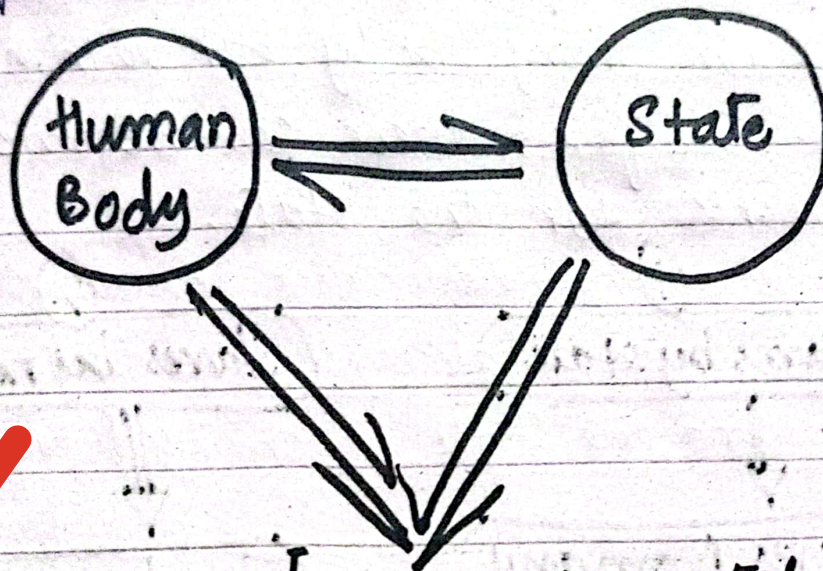
Human beings live in a community together where they share their ideas, and live together. The community of human beings is known as 'polis'.



2.3) State is the magnified individual: Analogy between state and individual:

Aristotle has given an analogy to compare with state to human being. In this analogy, Aristotle has linked different institutions with the organs of human bodies. In human bodies, different organs work together to perform the normal physiological functions of the body; same like with

the state. Different institutions of the state work together to perform the normal function of the state. This is called the Organismic Concept.



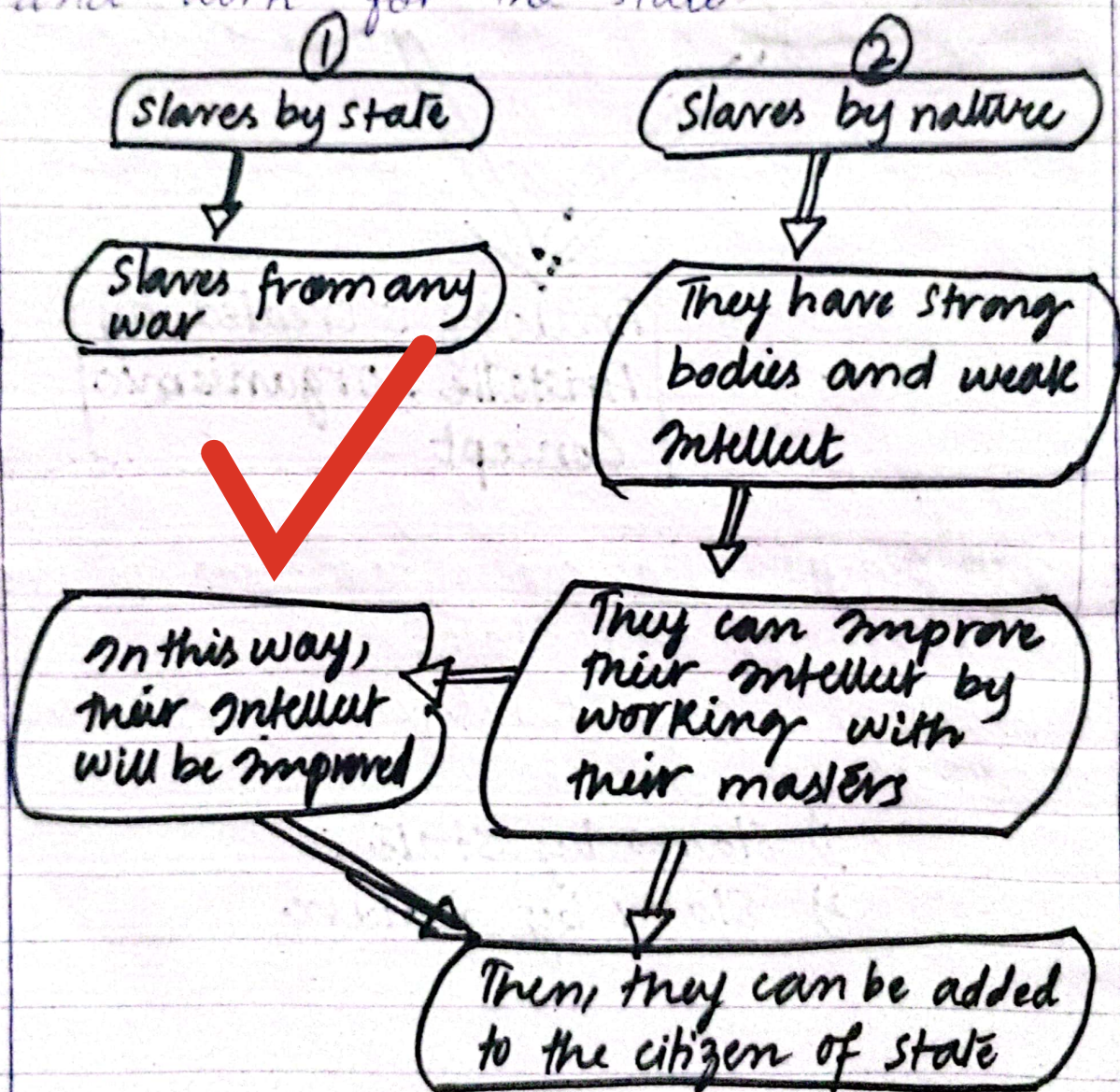
2.4) Aristotle has given two types of Slaves in the State:

Aristotle has given two types of slaves in the state.

- 1) Slaves by state
- 2) Slaves by nature

1) Slaves by state: These are the slaves which state get in any war with other country.

2) Slaves by nature: These are the slaves which have strong body but with weak intellect. Therefore, these can become slaves and work for the state.



2.5) Concept of Distributive justice given by Aristotle:

The concept of distributive justice is given by Aristotle. Aristotle said that in a state, every individual is working. Therefore, every citizen must get the justice. This is known as the concept of distributive Justice.

2.6) Classification of states; that was given by Aristotle:

Aristotle has classified many states.

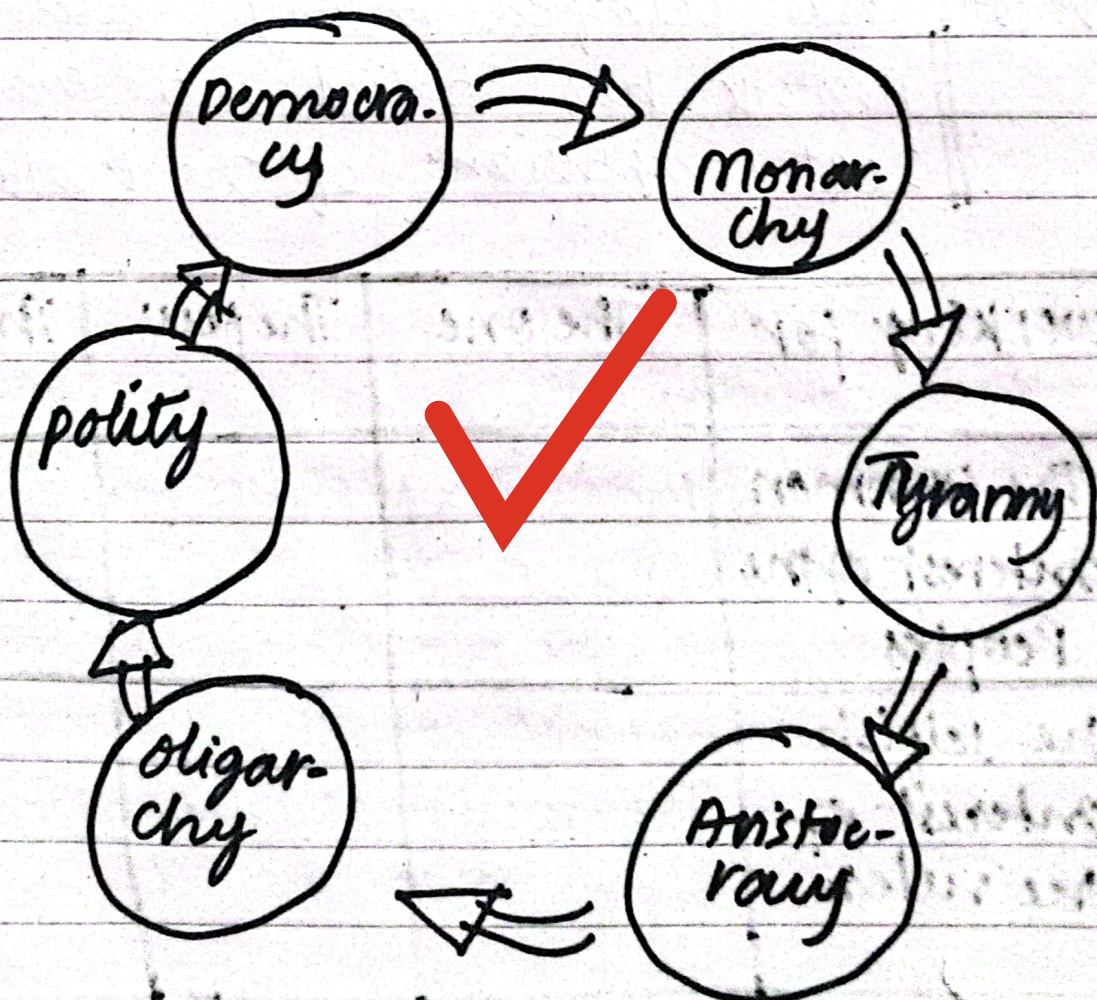
|| Aristotle has studied more than 200+ constitutions of the world. ||

● working for	The one	The few	The many
● The common interest of the Peoples	Monarchy	Aristocracy	polity
● The selfish interest of the ruler	Tyranny	oligarchy	Democracy

These were the different classification of states that was given by Aristotle.

2.7) Aristotle believes that one state is changed to another state: it is not static rather it is a dynamic process:

Aristotle is of the view that no any state is static. there is always a revolution comes and one state is changed to another state.



2.8) To prevent the revolution in a State; solution is strong middle class.

Aristotle is of the view that to prevent revolution to come in a State. The solution is making strong middle class. If the middle class is strong and satisfy with their basic needs then, there are very less chances that a revolution can come in a State.

3. Relevance of Aristotle's theory in modern times:

- Aristotle's classification of the state is very outdated.
- owing to the outdated classification of the state; It is not relevant to the modern times.

Conclusion: Aristotle was the great but ungrateful student of Plato because Aristotle was in some points against his theory. As; the theory of ideal state which was given by Plato; Aristotle was not satisfied. Therefore, he

has given the theory of state by explaining with scientific methods. Aristotle has explained human nature, gives analogy between state and an individual, gives type of states, classification of states, and also given solution to prevent revolution by making middle class strong.

"Man is a political animal" - Aristotle

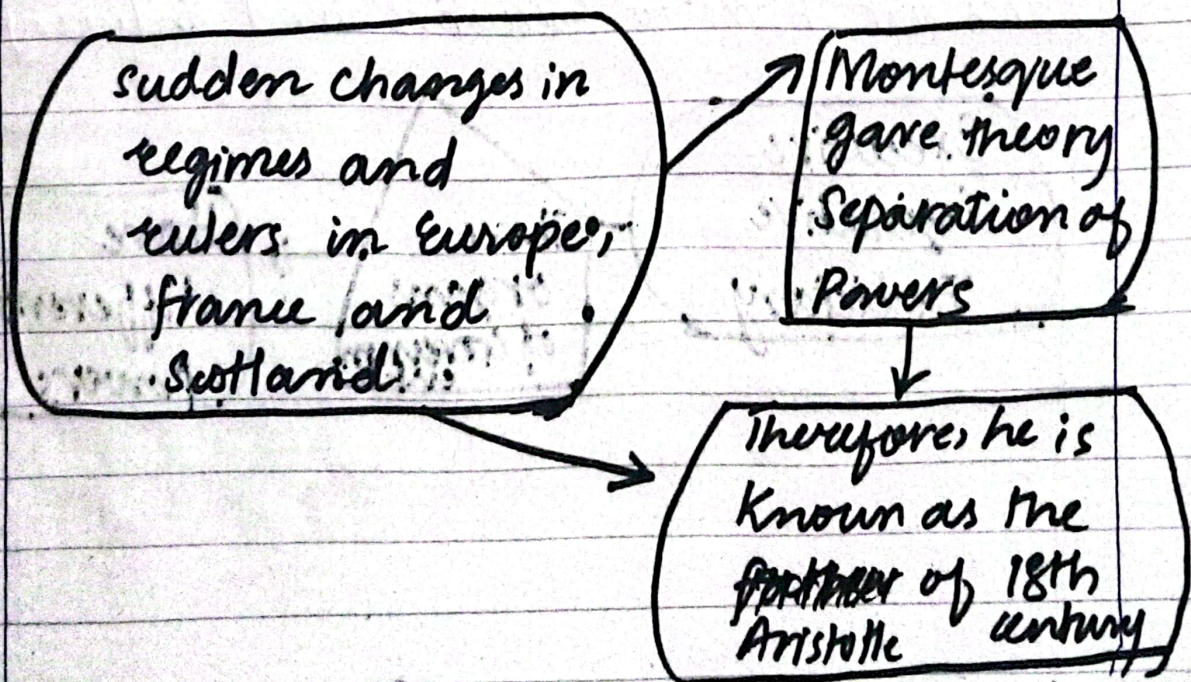
Q No: 4

Introduction: Montesquieu is considered to be the "Aristotle of 18th century" because he has given the system of checks and balances. In the system of checks and balances, Montesquieu has defined the meanings of three organs of the government. Montesquieu also had explained the three branches of the government that is legislative, executive,

and Judiciary. Montesquieu has justified his system of checks and balances; he said that checks and balance system is necessary to prevent tyranny and to ensure that law and order situation is maintained in a state. The practical application of the checks and balance system is in the US and UK.

1. Context of Montesquieu's theory:

Montesquieu has seen sudden changes in the Europe and France. He has seen sudden changes in the regimes and rulers. King Louis XIV was succeeded by another king. These were the reasons that forced Montesquieu to give the theory of separation of powers.

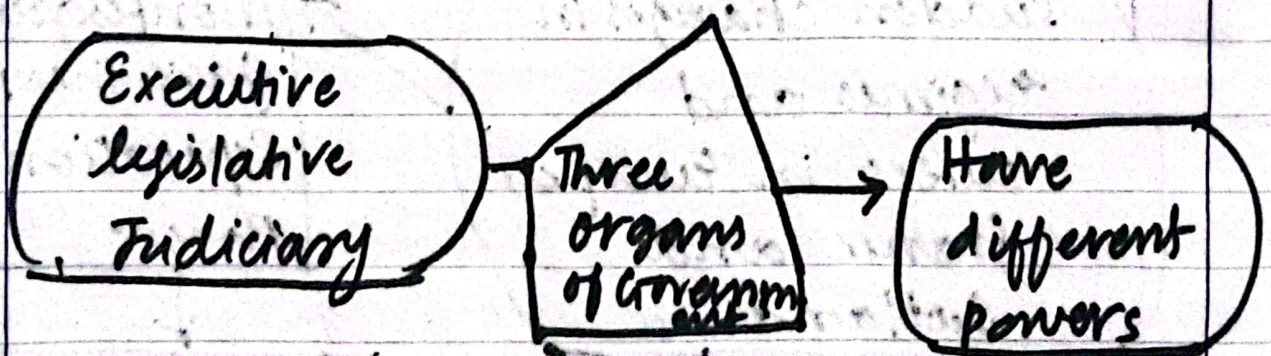


2. Montesque is considered to be the Aristotle of 18th century; because of his contribution in the political science "Theory on Separation of powers" in "Checks and Balance System".

Montesque is known as the ^{Aristotle} Father of 18th century because he has given the theory on "The separation of powers"

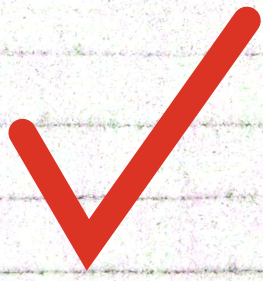
2.1) Meaning of the Separation of Powers:

The meaning of the separation of powers are legislative, executive, and Judiciary have different powers. The powers which the legislative Branch of government has, it does not have to executive and Judiciary.



2.2) Three organs of the Government which hold separate powers:

The three organs of the government which hold different powers are:

- Executive
 - Legislative
 - Judiciary
- 

2.2.1) Executive body of the government:

The executive body of the government executes the law. for example: Bureaucrats,

2.2.2) Legislative body of the government:

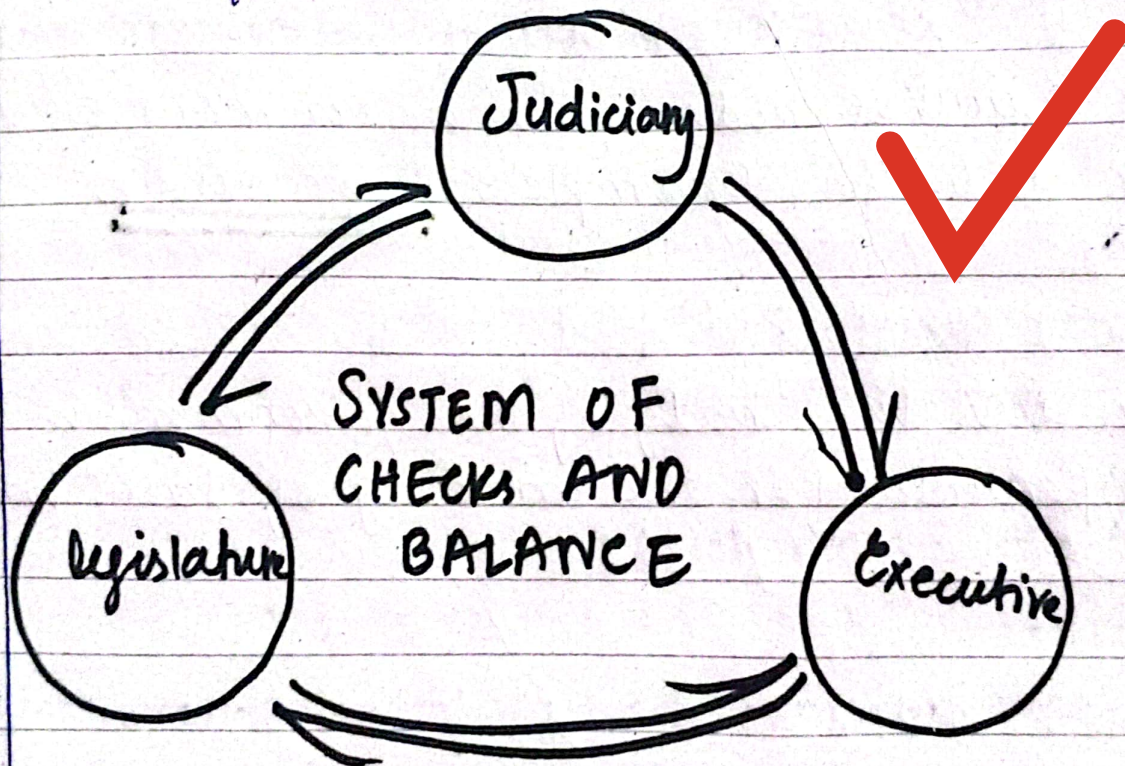
The legislative body of the government is responsible for the making of laws in a state.

2.2.3) Judiciary body of the government:

Judiciary is an independent organ of government that is responsible for the function of its judiciary. It means to give justice to the state as well as to the population or individual.

2.3) System of checks and Balances of the three organs of the government over one another:

Montesquieu has given the system of checks and Balances of the three organs of the government. Each organ has a check on other organs of the government.



“The power of the one organ is for the check of another power in the system of checks and Balances.”
~ spirit of laws

2.4) System of checks and Balances is necessary to remove tyranny and ensures the laws and order in a state.

Montesque believes that system of checks and Balance is very much important in a state to remove or prevent tyranny in a state. To ensure that the justice is given to the citizen and to ensure that the law and order is maintained in a state.

3. Practical application of the Montesquie's theory of checks and Balance system:

The practical application of the Montesquie's theory of checks and system is in the current constitution of United States and United Kingdom. Both of the countries constitution's are on the basis of Montesquie's theory of separation of powers and checks and Balances.

UK and US

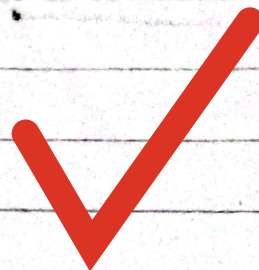
→ Constitution is based on Montesque theory of checks and Balance Systems.

Conclusion: Montesquieu is known as "the Aristotle of 18th century" because he has given the system of checks and Balance system. In checks and Balance system one organ of the government keeps a check on another organ of government to prevent tyranny in a state and to spread and maintain law and order situation in a state.

SECTION - B (any two)

Q No: 5

Introduction: Hegel believes the state to be the "march of God on earth"; because hegel was of the view that when there was no any one over the earth that only spirits existed. These spirits have their minds which think about ideas. When one idea was against another idea it creates



and ideas. In this way synthesis is generated which is the more advanced idea than the previous one. Hegel and Machiavelli do not believe in the totalitarian regime both has contrasting views on the state. Both were advocating for the state and its population.

"State is the end?"

2. Hegel believes that the state to be the "March of God on Earth".

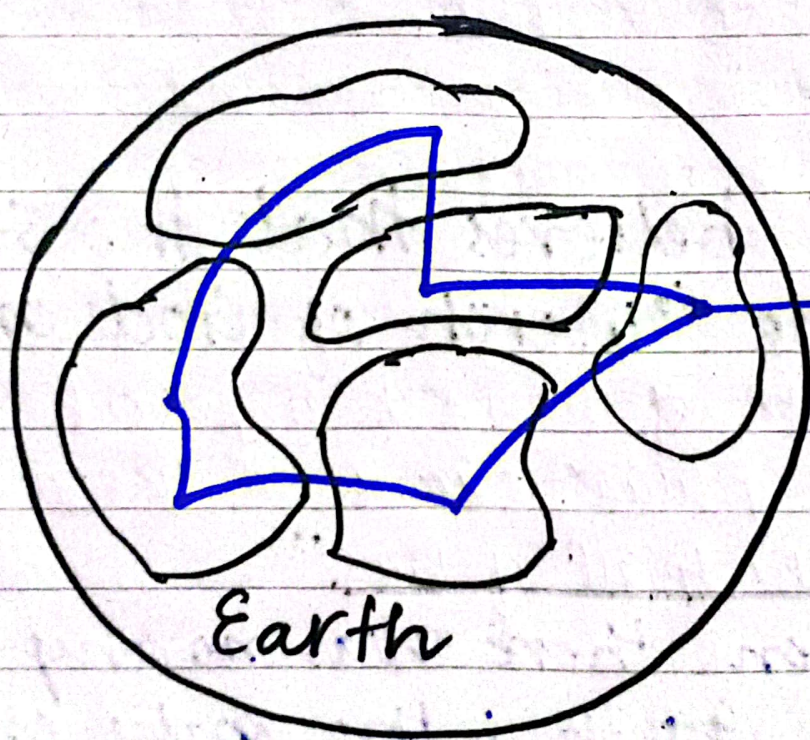
Hegel was one of the most important political thinkers in political science. He has given his theory on "the spirit of laws".

2.1) When there was no any one over the earth; the only existence is of spirits:

According to Hegel when there was no any one over the earth; means no any existence of anything over the earth. Was there then; there were number of spirits that were revolving over the earth. And there was only the presence of spirits over the earth.

2.2) Spirits produced many of the ideas: It was their point of views:

Spirits that were present on the earth have many of their ideas that were coming into their minds. Those ideas were known as their synthesis.



These were the spirits that were present in the earth and have their own ideas!

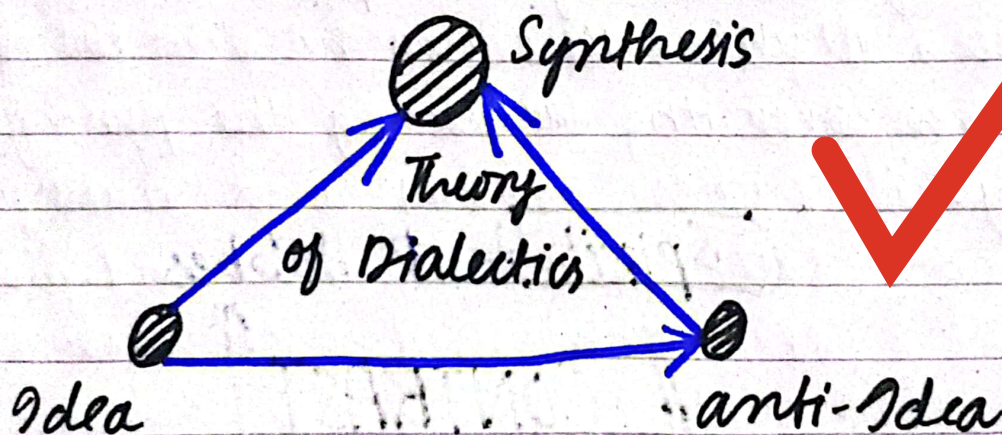
2.3) When one spirit was against the idea of another spirit; it was known as anti-idea:

When one spirit was against the idea of another spirit; it was known as an anti-idea. As per Hegel ideas and anti-

Ideas are always in conflicts with each other, and when they are in conflict then again new Idea is generated and it goes on.

2.4) The conflict of Idea and anti-Idea creates a dialect;

According to Hegel's the conflict of Idea and anti-Idea is Synthesis. Synthesis is the more rational Idea than the previous Ideas. These Ideas, anti-Ideas creates Synthesis which is known as Dialectics.

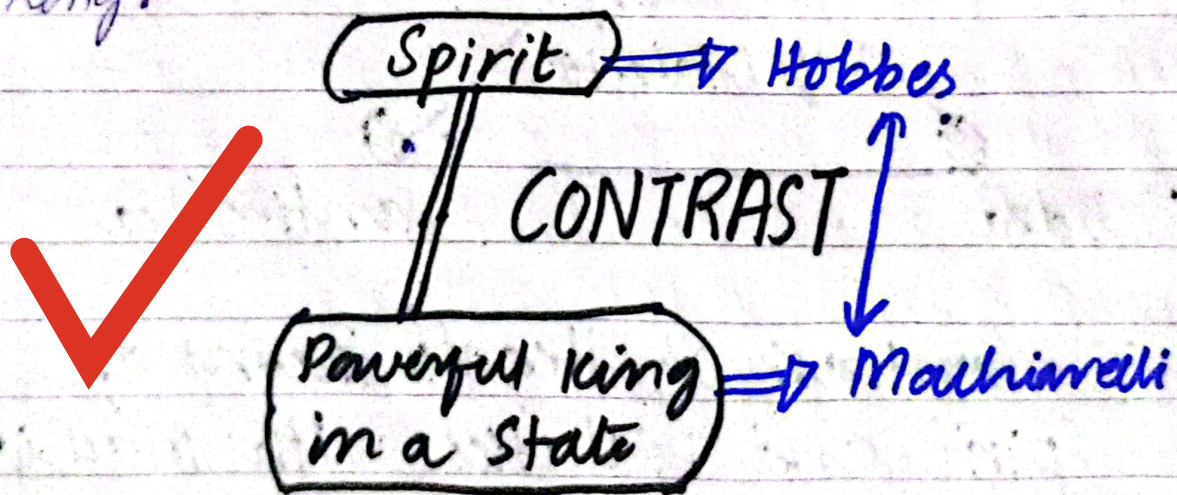


3). Contrast of Hegel's theory of Spirit and Dialectics with Machiavelli's secular and pragmatic view of the state:

Hegel was of the view that human beings' mind is rational in thinking. Therefore, Spirit produces ideas, anti-ideas and Synthesis.

Machiavelli's view on the state is about the powerful king. He was the one who has justified the qualities of powerful king in a state to run the state.

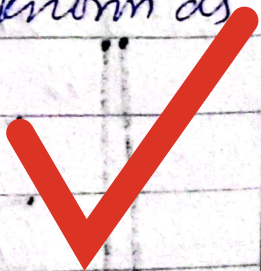
Therefore both of the philosophers have their different views; Hobbes was the one who have given theory on spirit than think, while, Machiavelli was the one that believes over the action of the powerful king.



4) Are both: Hobbes and Machiavelli advocating for the totalitarian ideology:

No, Hobbes and Machiavelli they were not advocating for the totalitarian ideology in a state. Instead, both were advocating for the state only.

Conclusion: Hegel believes the state to be the "March of God on Earth" because he believes that when there was no one on the Earth then spirits existed. Those spirits have the ideas then clash occurs and anti-idea was produced in this way a new idea is produced which is more advanced than the previous ones which were known as Synthesis.



Q No: 8

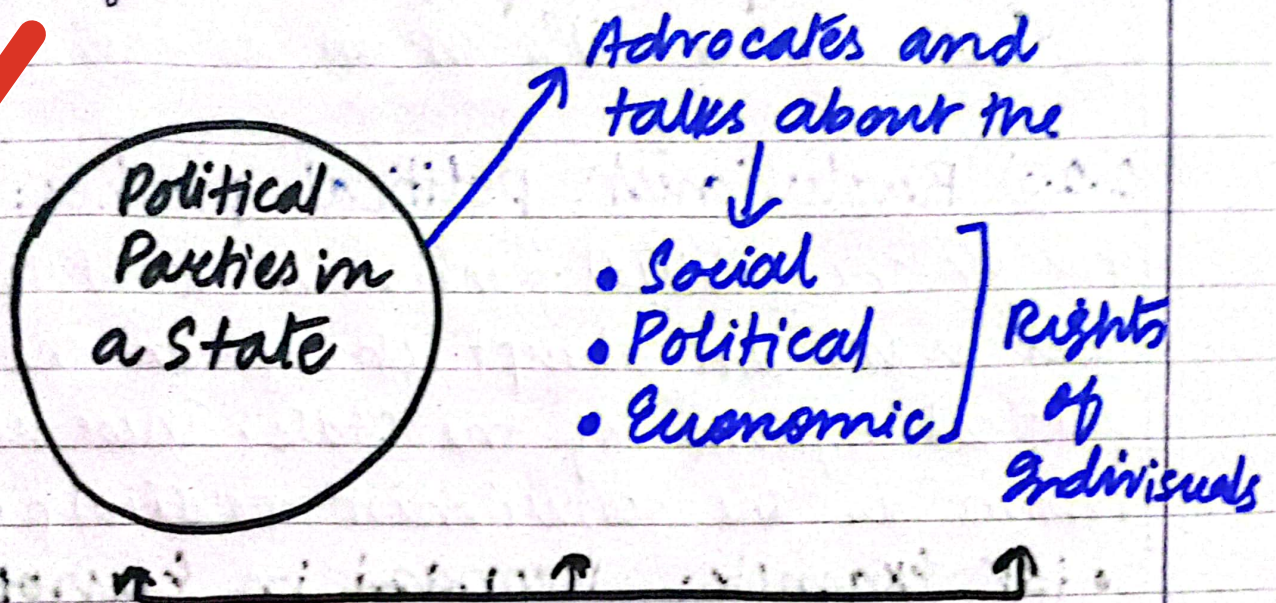
Introduction: Political parties and pressure groups both are different from each other. Political parties are the groups of peoples that work and talk about the social, political and economic rights of the peoples. While Pressure groups or lobbies are the groups of people that operate in a state for sudden cause or to bring the reforms in a structure. The different types of political parties are liberal political parties, Conservationist political parties, unionist political parties, Biparty and multiparty in a state. Both political and pressure parties are contrasting with each other.

“Political parties work for the rights of peoples economically, politically and socially.”

~ political opponents

1. Political Parties: Meaning:

Political parties are the organized group of the peoples in a state that work and talk about the social, political and economic rights of an individual.



1.1 Classification of political parties:

There are different types of political parties:

1.1.1) Liberal political parties: These are the political parties in a state that are not satisfied with the existing system of politics in a state.

- for example: Democrats in the United States.

1.2.2) Conservationist political parties:

These are the political parties in a state which are satisfied with the already existed political system of the state.

- for example: Republicans in the US

1.2.3) Revolutionist political parties:

These are the political parties in a state that want an abrupt change in the political system of the state. These are known as the revolutionist political parties.

- for example: Neonazi in Europe.

1.2.4) Unionist political parties:

These are the political parties which are only one party that exist in a state. There are certain states which have only one political parties.

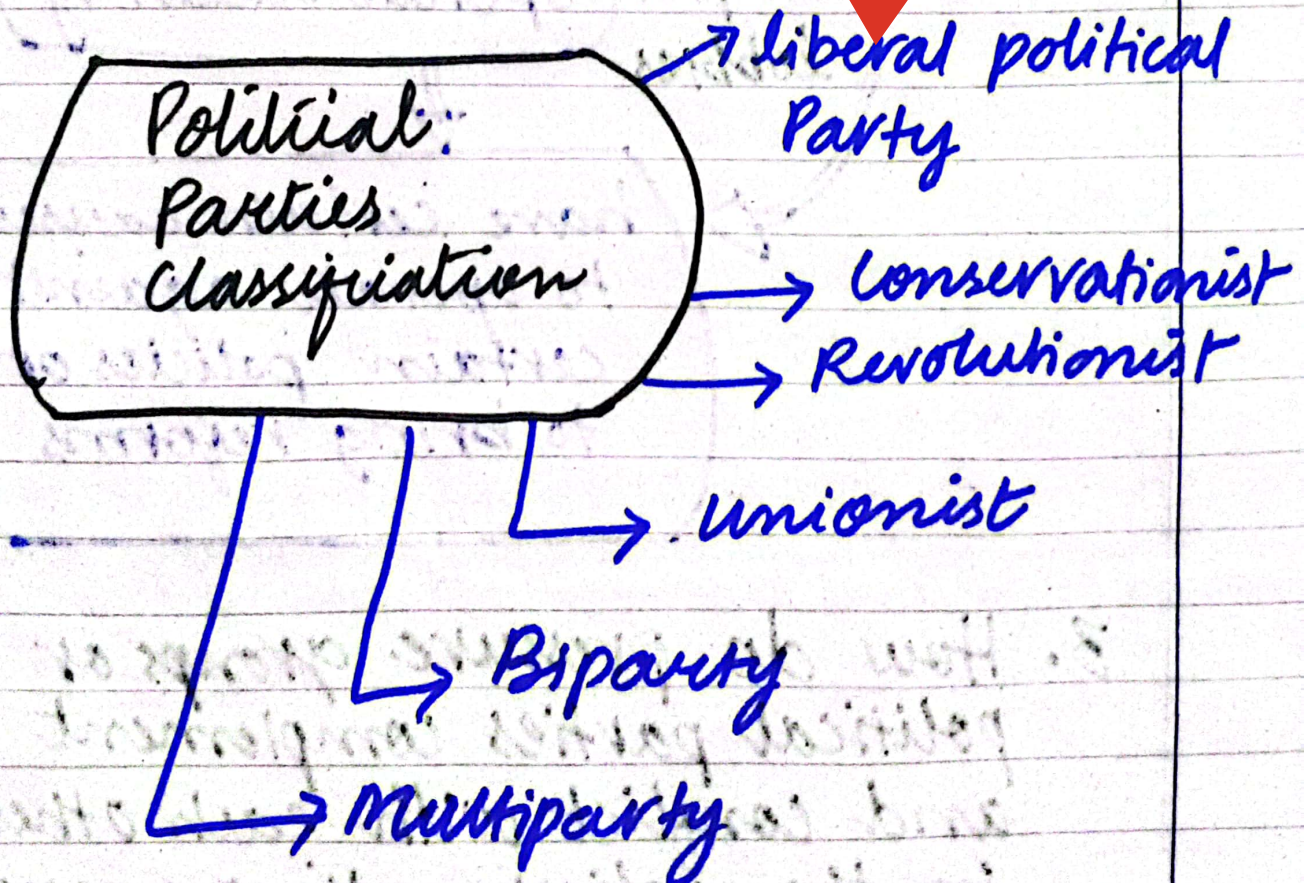
- for example: only one party in the China

2.2.5) **Biparty system**: The state which allows only two political parties to operate in a state is known as Biparty system.

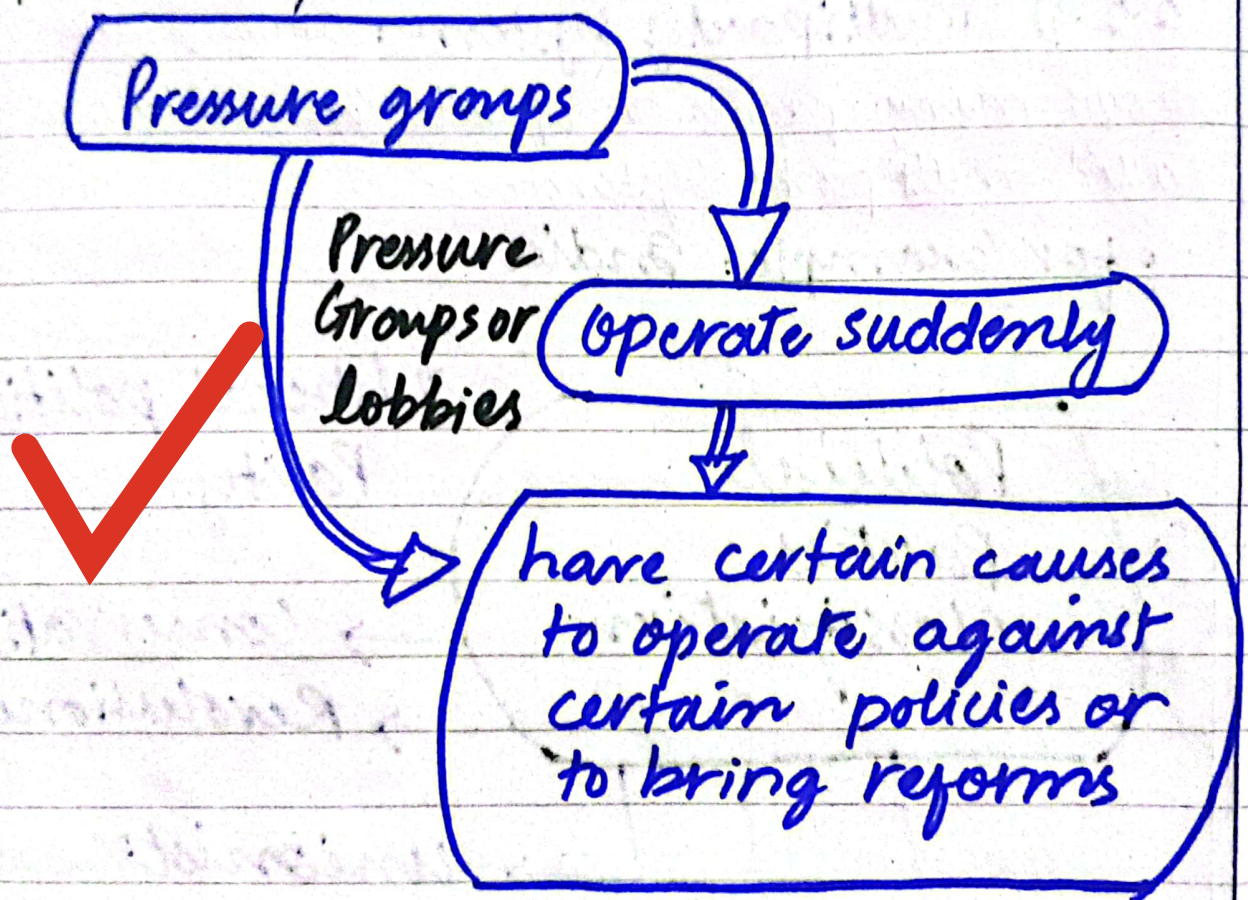
- for example: Democrats and Republicans in the US

2.2.6) **multiparty system**: State which allows many parties to operate in a state is called multiparty system.

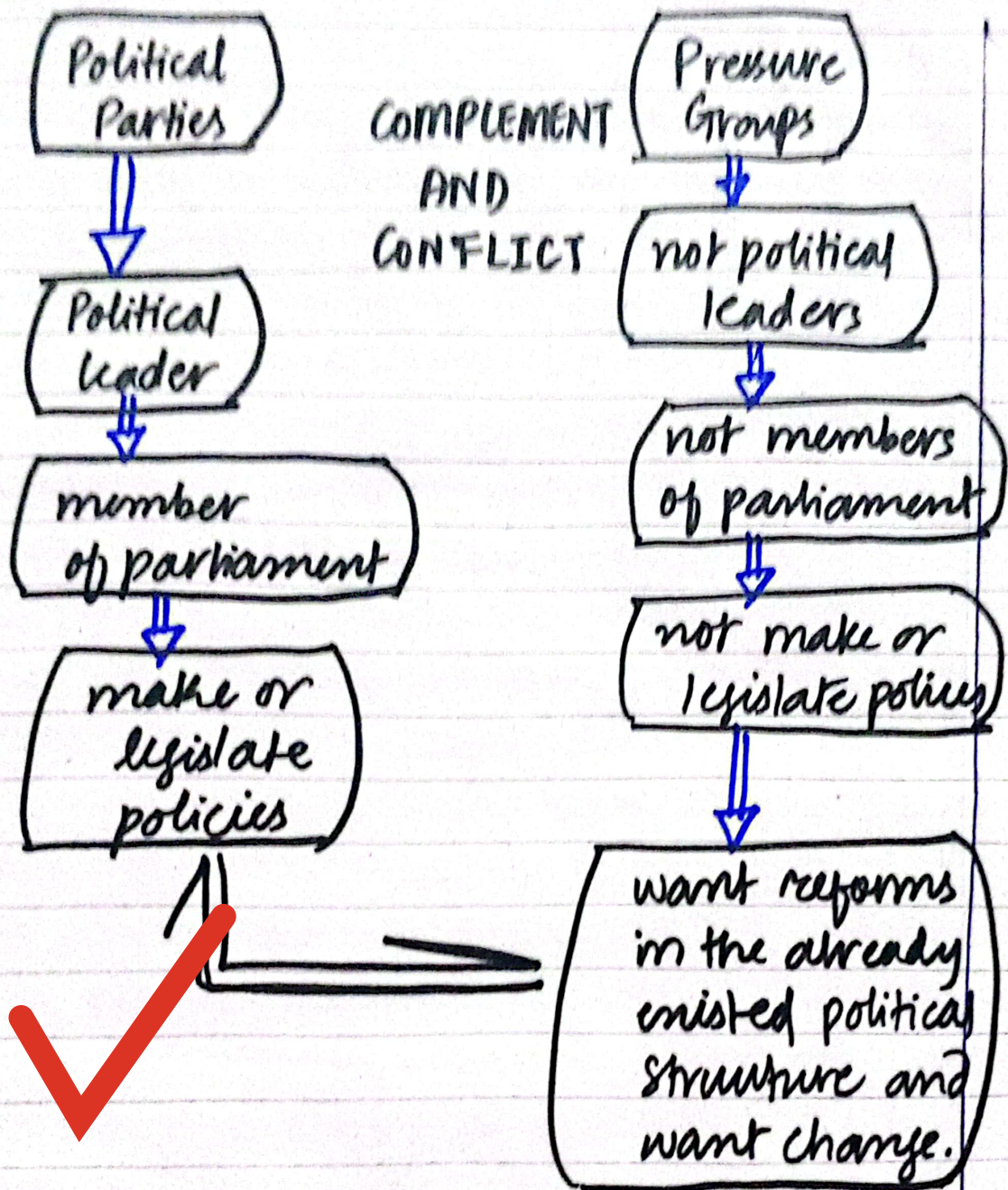
- for example: India



2. Pressure Groups: Pressure groups are the groups of the peoples which operate suddenly in a state they had certain causes for which they apply or force state for changing or reforming policies. They are also known as lobbies.



3. How do pressure groups or political parties complement and conflict with each other in the policy making process:



Conclusion: Both of the political parties and pressure groups are different from each other. political parties talks about the rights of peoples. However, pressure groups are operated due to sudden causes in a state in order to bring reforms.