

Part-II

Section-A

Q(2)

"Aristotle was the greatest but not a grateful student of Plato."

1) Introduction

Aristotle was one of the greatest political scientists of whose theories have greatly set the foundation of political science and philosophy. He was a student of Plato whose influence is deep in his theory. However, his theories are mainly anti-Plato notion which has made him the greatest but ungrateful student of Plato.

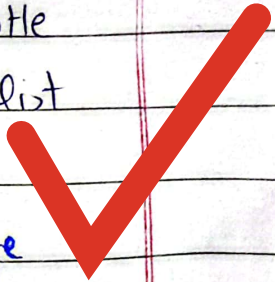
2) How Aristotle's ^{notion} differs from Plato's theory?

Aristotle's theory differ in many ways from Plato's theory. In the next lines Aristotle's theories are described extensively

with regards to how it
opposes Plato's notions.

2.1) Aristotle's telological approach towards worldly phenomenon

Aristotle believed on the telological approach where "ends define means" which later on inspired Machiavelli and Deontological philosophers. Unlike ~~Aristot~~ Plato whose focus was mainly on means like Immanuel Kant, Aristotle went for the consequentialist approach.



2.2) Theory of Knowledge

Plato believed and propagated theory of forms which describes knowledge as a revelation from a metaphysical world. Aristotle, in contrast, proposed that knowledge comes through sensory experiences.

2.3) Philosopher King and the Law

For Aristotle, Philosopher King has a great value but

Law still is supreme. Therefore, he says,

"Law should rule, And those in power should be servant of the law."

~~For~~ ~~Plato~~ This is similar to Locke's approach towards law.

For Plato, philosopher king is supreme which has unlimited power ~~alike~~ Hobbes' Leviathan and Mechiavelli's Prince. These two notions come in stark contrast against each other.

2.4) Theory of justice

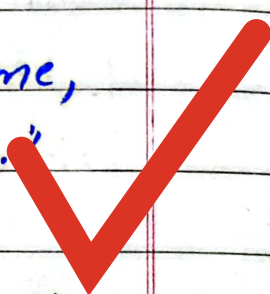
For ~~Plato~~ Plato, justice is "Harmony among classes as all functioning on the basis of non-interfering principles."

This is quite similar to Hinduistic approach towards classes. Aristotle believed in the notion of distributive justice where everyone gets rewards according to his contribution.

2.5) Practical approach against ideological approach

For Plato, ideas, knowledge and truth are metaphysical concepts. Aristotle, in contrast, believed that ideas should translate into real form which adds value in human lives. Therefore, at one stage, he said,

"^{Plato} ~~Plato~~ is dear to me, but truth still is dearer."



2.6) Theory of slave

Aristotle believed that slaves are an indispensable part of society who assist philosophers in their daily affairs. And, if those slaves are Athens, they should be even trained and liberated once they reach to the conscious level, which is where they can contribute in society. Plato believed on equality and no concept of slavery.

2.7) Theory of Family

Aristotle ~~Plato~~ emphasises that everyone needs family and loved ones, as described by Abraham Maslow, therefore, all ~~are~~ citizens including philosophers need to ~~for~~ keep family. For Plato, philosopher and philosopher dogs are bound not to keep family.

2.8) Theory of Equality

For Aristotle, women have the primary role to bear children. Therefore, they are kept away from social and political life. Plato believed that all are equal and anyone with merit can contribute to society and politics. While Aristotle believed that an equal society has equality based on distributive justice system, similar to patriarchal system.

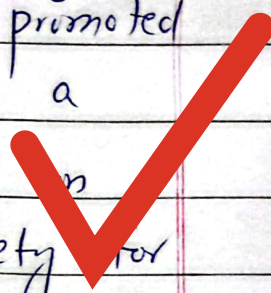
2.9) Theory of state

"Workable state"

defines Aristotle's comprehensive political thought. In a workable state, citizens get benefits and the society grows. While, for Plato, perfect state is the solution for everything.

2.10) Stratification of society

Aristotle believed in a flexible stratification of society where anyone can be promoted or pushed back to a different class based on its contribution to society. For Aristotle, stratification of society is rigid, where men remain in a group for his lifetime as evolution of an individual is not possible.



3) Conclusion

* Aristotle was the greatest student of Plato, but not a grateful student.

Because, he rejected

Plato on every occasion from state, philosopher king, communism, knowledge and justice. This made him the greatest critique of Plato.

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Q (4)

Montesquieu's contributions to political science.

1) Introduction

Montesquieu is one of the most influential thinkers of the Enlightenment period. His theories inspired and caused became a major cause of the French revolution. His realist approach and emphasis on constitution and laws which established the foundation of modern states, made him the Aristotle of 18th century.

2) Montesquieu: the Aristotle of 18th century

Montesquien has ~~very~~ large contributions to political science, therefore, he is given the title of Aristotle of the 18th century. Following are the reasons.

2.1) Organic state of law

Montesquien proposed the organic state of law or the purpose of law in his book, "The spirit of law."

It established the foundation of modern states. It is similar to Aristotle's organic nature of state which set the foundation of states.

2.2) Constitution: the supreme law

Aristotle stated,

"Law should rule. And those in power should be servant of the law."

Montesquien also suggest this concept that law should

rule a state only through law or these laws should be written with the consensus of all authorities in the form of constitution.

2.3) Separation of power

Montesquieu's theory of separation of power has almost similar influence to in the political science world just as Aristotle's theories of justice and state have. It has ensured political stability across the world.

2.4) Realistic approach

Both Aristotle and Montesquieu believed on realistic approach towards social and political issues.

These elements of theories of Montesquieu made him called the Aristotle of the 18th century.

Montesquieu:
3) Machiavelli's the architect of
modern state due to his
contributions to political science

Montesquieu's revolutionary
theories have contributed hugely
to political science. His theory
of separation of power is
studied and implemented every
where in the world to
keep power in check.

3.1) Montesquieu's theory of separation of power

Montesquieu's theory of
separation of power can be
understood only when his
theory of human nature
and purpose of law is
understood.

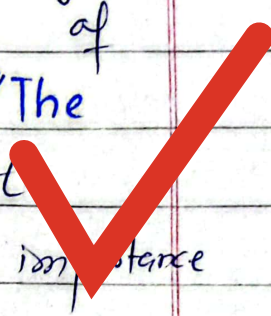
3.1.1) Human nature

For Montesquieu,
"Humans are dull and timid
but intelligent."
Humans get intelligence

with evolution socially, psychologically
and politically as defined
by Hegel.

3.1.2) Purpose of laws

Humans and all other beings is to live on a defined rules of law by nature. However, with men getting intelligence, they deviated from natural laws. Therefore, few intelligent men gathered and formed new laws only to stave off any kind of anarchy. Montesquieu's book, "The spirit of laws" describes it very extensively to define importance of laws.



3.1.3) Theory of separation of power

Hegel states that a government has mainly three organs which are executive, legislation and judiciary. These

three should function separately on the basis of non-interference principles. Because, uniting organs under an individual creates no check to power. Therefore, they should be separated, because, "Only power checks power." He described it in this way.

a) Legislation:

It should legislate and devise policies for the betterment of the state. However, it should always keep check on the functions of executive and judiciary.

b) Executive

It should devise policies and implement it to govern the state and facilitate people in their daily lives. And, it should keep check on

the other organs of state.

c) Judiciary

Judiciary should be independent and should hinder executive and legislation from devising policies that are against liberation or freedom of citizens.

Through this, justice and freedom can be ensured in a state.

3.2) Theory of state

Montesquieu proposed his theory of state based on the ^{conceptual} elements like virtue, honor and fear which has influenced political theories later on. For him, the state can be formed in the following way:

Republics → founded on virtue

Monarchies → based on honor

Despotism → based on fear

3.3) Law as the expression of social reality

For Montesquien, laws are not divine, it should be made on the basis of needs of local culture, history, psychology and economy.

3.4) De Limited Government

For Montesquien, state should be powerful but it should be limited to prevent any form of tyranny. It is similar to Adam

Smith's limited government.

3.5) Impacts on current political structures in the world.

Currently, majority of the states around the world have political structure inspired by Montesquien's theories. America is the best example where strict separation of power is practiced.

These theories have contributed hugely to political science.

4) Conclusion

Montesquieu ~~Aristotle~~ is considered as "the Mont Aristotle of 18th century" due to his contribution to the political science. His theory of separation of powers, limited government and law as the supreme authority have defined the functioning of modern states.

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Q(5)

"State as the March of God on earth." Hegel.

1) Introduction

Hegel is one of the major German idealists who revolutionized the notions of political science and philosophy through his complex theories. He

believes that history is moving towards a direction and goal and states assist human to in this journey. Compare to his theory, Machiavelli's pragmatic approach to state is quite different which is being discussed in this essay.

2) Hegel's theory of state

Hegel understands that societies define humans and push them towards development. He believes the same as Aristotle says:

"Man can best be served in a society."

Or what Iqbal defines as

فرد قائم ربط ملت سے ہے تباہ کن نہیں
موت ہے دریا میں بیرون دریا کن نہیں

2.1) Human nature

For Hegel human nature is dynamic just like the history.

2.2) Why history is moving towards a direction

History is moving forward in a direction only to push humans towards **freedom**. And, freedom can only be achieved when humans reach to the absolute conscious level or spirit.

Hegel defines his theory with the concept of **spirit** which is "**everything** in this **world or universe**". He describes it in three types: **subjective** (anything that is related individually), **objective** (social norms and culture) and **absolute** (the ultimate spirit). In the absolute spirit phase, human consciousness level reaches to optimum level where humans feel freedom. For Hegel, states expedite the journey

to develop consciousness faster.
Therefore, he calls state
as the march of god on
earth.

3) Differences between Hegel and Machiavelli's view of the state

3.1) Purpose of the state

For Hegel, state should
inculcate the sense of freedom
among its citizens so that
they can develop consciousness.
However, for Machiavelli, the
state is made to be governed
by a prince. It is created
to seek national interest.

3.2) Limited government vs authoritarian government

Hegel proposes the
concept of limited government
similar to the governments of
Adam Smith whose primary role
is to facilitate people in

their daily lives. For, Machiavelli, state should be authoritative and the prince should have all the powers similar to Hobbes' Leviathan to decide the fate of people.

3.3) People's guidance as the end vs state as the end

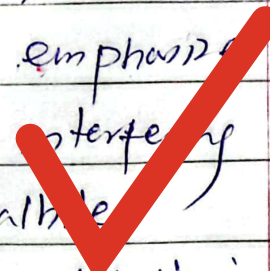
For Hegel, state should assist and facilitate citizens in their rational thinking process to push them forward, absolute spirit. While, Machiavelli emphasises on the concept of "man to la stato" (to maintain the state) as the end.

3.4) Theory of justice

Hegel believes that justice is pushing people to seek rationality and reality. For Machiavelli, it is to pursue

glory to maintain the state.

4) Are Machiavelli and Hegel totalitarian?

Hegel's state is not totalitarian as it pushes humans or citizens towards higher conscious level by inculcating rational thinking. Further, the government is limited and it does not emphasize on the concepts of interfering in people's lives. 

Machiavelli's theory is totalitarian, where, the prince has control over every matter of the state and society. It is similar to theocracy and the concept of moral state which interferes in every matter of human life.

5) Conclusion:

Hegel theorizes state as an instrument which guides

citizens in their journey towards higher consciousness level. However, Machiavelli's realist approach is completely different where state and national interest are above everything.

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Q (8)

Political parties and pressure group.

1) Introduction

Political parties and pressure groups are influential parts of society that affect social, political and economical lives of individuals. Political parties have both's interest while they can be in contradiction to each other for political and social purpose. This essay delves into understanding their relationship, and their contradictions and similarities.

2) Relationship between political parties and pressure group

Following are the relationship between the two.

2.1) Shared goal of influencing politics

Both share a common goal to influence politics through protests, sitins and mob mobilization. Modern states have ~~id~~ pressure groups in the form of trade unions which are taken into consideration before every policy-making process.

2.2) Overlapping membership

Citizens can be members of both institutions to seek interest. And they are made to protect citizens' interest.

2.3) Ideological similarities

Political parties and pressure groups can have

similar ideologies to influence politics for the interest of public. Left-leaning political parties have mostly similar ideologies to pressure groups.

2.4) Institutional structure

Both have institutional structures where there is head or chairman which runs the institution. ~~to~~ ~~to~~ Though political parties have comprehensive and defined hierarchies, ~~o~~ pressure groups have a bit less hierarchical structure.

3) How they complement each other?

They complement each other in the following ways.

3.1) Public mobilization

Pressure groups mobilize public opinion and make it easier for political parties to mobilize people.

3.2) Representation of diverse interest

Pressure groups can be of diverse fields. Through this common platforms, they can aware political parties about their issues anytime.

3.4) Connect political parties to the public

Pressure groups are the real voice of people. They can work as a bridge to connect political parties to public.

4) How they contradict each other?

4.1) Government formation

Political parties primary goal is to form government. Therefore, it can deviate from pressure groups' goal at times when it needs the government. Therefore, pressure groups always

keep them in check.

4.2) Undermining political parties' discipline

Pressure groups do not have strict hierarchical structure. Therefore, at times, they can undermine political parties' discipline while organizing protests.

4.3) Fragmentation of the policy process

Political parties devise and implement majority of the people to gain political power. However, pressure groups demand for specific policies which provide them relief only.

5) Conclusion

Political parties and pressure groups have many links. At times, they have similar interests, while there are times when they

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contradict to each other.

The End.