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07/11/25

Political Science

Paper 1

Mock 2026

classide 85

(Q No 3)

Aristotle was great but
not the great student
of Plato ----- ?

Introduction

Aristotle was great but
not the great student of Plato
because Aristotle challenged several
ideas of Plato but he respected
his teacher. Plato was protofeminist,
idealist, argued knowledge through
ideas, combinations of eternal and
physical world, separation of soul
from body, focused on philosophy
and focused on knowledge

of good things. In contrast, Aristotle challenged his teacher and gave the concept of practical state, mixed government, human intellectual capabilities, morality through happiness, soul does not separate from body, provided monarch system and knowledge comes through experiments and observation. In conclusion, Plato preferred state but Aristotle preferred the welfare of citizens.

Plato theory provide state as end but Aristotle prefers human capabilities

Plato gives the theory in which he prefers state as end and all other things in state as a means.

Aristotle, says that the intellectual capabilities and human welfare is end and state is means.

Theory of Soul

Plato: Plato argued

that soul is different from body.

Aristotle concept of soul.

Soul is not separated from body it comes in the form of human being again.

Plato concept to Ideas vs Aristotle concept of observations.

Plato argued that knowledge comes through ideas and form but Aristotle challenged Plato and provide a theory of knowledge in which he argued that knowledge comes through observations and experiences.

Plato concept ethics vs Aristotle concept of ethics

According to Plato morality comes through ideas and knowledge of goods but Aristotle rejected

it and argued that ethics comes through happiness.

Theory of State and King

Aristotle theory rejected the Plato theory of Philosopher King.

Plato gave the concept of Philosopher King after many year struggle on it but Aristotle rejected the concept of Philosopher King of his teacher and in reverse he gave the concept of absolute monarch with people welfare person.

Plato totalitarianism vs Aristotle mixed government

Plato gave the concept of totalitarianism of king but in reverse Aristotle gave the concept of mixed and welfare government through coordinations.

Plato compulsory education
for all vs Aristotle
Practical and experienced
Skill

Plato made compulsory education
for all people and eliminate
the concept of discrimination for
education and gave the opportunity
to all gender for kingship.

In contrast, Aristotle gave
the theory of experienced and
skilled king for state.

Plato theory of education
and administrative Justice
vs Aristotle theory of
distributive Justice.

Plato gave the theory in
which he wrote eligible person
must be select for eligible post
rather than Spoil system but
in contrast Aristotle gave

The theory of Distributive Justice and emphasised on Labour Pays and Rights. Aristotle criticised on gave the theory against Plato that economic exploitation of worker is anti-moral activity.

Plato Concept of human being vs Aristotle Concept of human being.

According to Plato human is intelligent and he should must use his mental capabilities but in reverse Aristotle gives a theory and emphasizes that human is social and political animals further human can't use his intellectual capabilities.

Criticism of Plato

- 1) Plato theory is not modern applicable theory

- (i) Plato theory based on ethics and morality.
- (ii) Plato theory argues totalitarianism

Criticism of Aristotle

- i) Aristotle gave more authority to common citizens
- ii) Aristotle mixed government is a source of oligarchy
- iii) Aristotle discouraged education for kings.

Conclusion.

Plato provided rationality to Aristotle but Aristotle could not respect his teacher theories. Aristotle challenged the Plato theories of State, government, knowledge, reality, soul, human being nature, education, and totalitarianism. In the result, Aristotle recognized as a

not great student of Plato.

② Critically Evaluate the ideas
Machiavelli's concept of
Power, and analyse its
relevance

Introduction

Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian philosopher who gave the theories of Power, State, leader's qualities, governments functions and absolute monarchy. He was Philosopher, Politician, geographer because he works of countries locations and size and writer. He gave the concept of Power in which he explains the king absolute monarchy which is unconditional and irrevocable. He explain these theories in his famous book "The Prince" 1513 and describe the all modern issues which

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states are facing today. Niccolo Machiavelli is recognized as modern Political Philosopher because he gives the solutions of all modern state issues. So, Niccolo Machiavelli is recognized father of modern Political Science and has value in ^{between} states international relations.

Critical examination of Niccolo Machiavelli theory of Power

Machiavelli "Absolute King"

Niccolo machiavelli gave the concept of absolute king who will govern the state.

Irrevocable

Absolute King has the all powers in state and no one can take him absolute power.

So,

Machiavelli encourages monarch

system of the king is well wished to citizens. On reverse, Machiavelli encouraged ~~tyranny~~ system, if the king is self interested.

Unconditional Power of King

According to Machiavelli There would not any condition that ^{will} declined absolute power of King.

Not accountable to People of the State.

Absolute Monarch shall not be accountable to the citizens of his state. So, citizen's can't ask for his actions.

So, Machiavelli reduced the citizens intervention in state affairs.

Qualities of King Who has absolute power.

i) Truth and Lie.

Absolute King will view the

Situation in decision. If the truth is favorable for state then he would do it, and if the lies sentences are fruitful for state, then he would speak it.

So, Machiavelli prefers state interest.

Braveness and cowardice

If the braveness is providing benefits to state, then he would perform bravery.

On the other hand, if cowardice of leader is proving fruitful for state, then absolute king would perform cowardice in state affairs.

Aggression and Ethics.

After cost and benefit analysis if king views that which one would be suitable for state, then leader would perform the state

welfare functions and actions.

Critical Analysis- Criticism

- (i) Niccolò Machiavelli reduced the citizens' intervention in state affairs
- (ii) Niccolò Machiavelli encourages the exploitation cycle in state
- (iii) Machiavelli's theory is against morality and religious values.

How Machiavelli is The Father of Modern Political Science

Machiavelli's theory accepted
in international relations
and modern politics

(i) "State decision in difficult situations"

Machiavelli provided the concepts
in which a state can solve
its disputes. For example,
During war between two neighbours

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Countries State should support
weakened country in conflict.

Reason:

i) Weaken State would take
Power and become eligible for
long term fight.

ii) Strongest State would become
less strong due to collaborations
of two states.

So, Machiavelli provides a supports
to modern States in warfare condition.

**The State will not be
expand will be empire.**

Niccolo Machiavelli writes
in his book "The Prince".

If the State does not expand
its territories, in future this
State will be empire due

to more Populations. So, Machiavelli
provides a concept to modern
State for long term existence

Leader's qualities for
State benefit "a major
solution in international
decisions in less time".

(i) Active and Passive.

Activeness and Passiveness must be
included in absolute King for efficient
decision making and seeking national interest.

(ii) Good and bad

Goodness and badness must
be adapted to King for State
benefit.

(iii) Loving and hating

Loving and hating must be
used for its exact place in
decision making and ^{for} State interest

(iv) War and Peace

Leader must take the decision
of war and peace on time.

If the war is fruitful for
State sovereignty and other benefits,
then war would be announced.

if the Peace is swift for state, then Peace declaration and ceasefire would be announced.

Summary of Machiavelli leader qualities.

Niccolo machiavelli in his theory ignored all things but projected state interest in all time.

State Interest

Machiavelli encouraged state interest which is the major desire of all nations in modern time.

Conclusion:

Niccolo Machiavelli provided a state, government, leader and power theories in his famous book "The Prince". He highlights

all modern issues of states
and provides a way to leaders
and state towards prosperity
and existence for long time.

Q No 6

Critically examine the role
of Propaganda and Pressure
groups high lights their impacts
in ? impact on public
opinion?

Introduction

Propaganda and Pressure
groups plays important role to
change the faith, stance and policies
of a state. Propaganda changes people
opinions and faiths and Pressure
group influenced officials and
legislature for their favorite policies
making. Both play important
role in political system for people
supports and ^{create} policy implementations
hurdles. There are certain positive

and negative impact of both in Public Opinion, policy alternatives and ut encourage people centric governance in the system. Thus, both are fruitful for state, if they work under constitutions and for collective interests.

The role of Propaganda.

Propaganda refers to change people attitudes, behaviours, character, and faith through speech, social media and education.

Propaganda is most useful weapon in the modern political system because it help political parties to describe and explain their narratives with public.

Public Opinion.

Propaganda helps political parties to explain their party aims, missions and motto with public.

Techniques of Propaganda.

i) Representative Slogans.

Propaganda encourages Slogans to attract People.

ii) Complexitation to Simplifications

Propaganda reduced complexity of the issues and describes in simple form towards Public.

The Role of Pressure groups.

It is the group of People who influence legislature to alterate their Policies and show their wish for selective and desired Policies.

NGO's

Non-Governmental Organizations

i) These are the Pressure groups which influence the legislature for People liking and favouring Policies.

specific
NGO's protects the rights of
specific gender, issues and race
in the Pakistan.

Thus, pressure groups display the
interest of people to legislature
and influenced them for desired
policy making as well as laws.

Pressure groups in Pakistan

" Commissions, NGO's, movements
and some autonomous bodies
are the part of pressure
group in Pakistan

The impacts of Propaganda and Pressure group on Political Systems.

(i) Opinion making of Public

Propaganda influences on people
and changes their opinions which
are the concern of political
system.

For example-

Propaganda highlight the aims of

Specific Political Party through
fear mongering, opponent labelling
and using simple slogans for
Party supports.

So, Propaganda changes the opinions
of Public. However, it can be harmful
as well utility included.

Impact on Policy making

- (i) Specific Pressure groups and Propaganda teams influenced the executive as well legislature to change their Policies and show them, their selves concerns. However, These concerns may be the concern of common citizens.
- ii) These groups become restriction in Policy implementation.
- Even,
- iii) It influence to Government to change their foreign Policies with Specific Country

(6) Impact of democratic system.

encourage citizen centric Policies.

These groups highlight the issues of people to government. So, government makes policies for people welfare.

It is an important democratic system in policy making.

Referendum.

Referendum encouraged through these two groups ^{votes} in political system.

Plebiscites.

These groups provide the way of plebiscite to government for people self determinations.

Conclusion

Propaganda and Pressure groups

Play role in Public Opinion making and change the stances of people. However, it impacted on Policy making ^{process} to change and alterate Policies of Government, Opinion making to build the strong opinion in the mind of people and give a way to citizens to participate in democratic state system.

D) Compare and Contrast the Hegel and Karl Marx material Theory - . . . ?

Introduction.

Hegel and Karl Marx gave the dialectical theories that was their similarity but they adapted different way to reach an end point. Hegel used state system for implementation of his spirit ideal in the reverse Karl Marx adopted class struggle to reach at the climax.

Point. Thus, the basic of the both theories is same but the way of selection is different. Hence, Karl Marx theory is materialism and class struggle but Hegel theory is a spirit idealism and state intervention.

Comparison of the both theories-

(i) vs) Hegel dialectical idealism
vs) Marx dialectical materialism.

Hegel and Karl Marx both were the German Philosophers who highlighted the country affairs but in different way.

ii) Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis of both philosophers are same.

Thesis - Worker demand the People of Society and

an industries faced economic challenges. So, thesis is a Problem.

(iii) Anti-Thesis = Counter argument

To counter the thesis a new stance emerged and finally, it ^{becomes} counters after passing of several years. So Anti thesis is a Counter argument.

(iv) Synthesis / Solution Temporary

It is the combinations of thesis and Anti-Thesis. It solves the Problem at temporary times rather than permanently.

(v) Again Same Cycle Continues.

Temporary solution could not remain more and again this cycle become to start. So, it is the great hurdle for labour and workers. It this cycle never stops.

Economic determiner For Productions needs

A (i) Labours

Labours ~~have~~ ^{inverse} struggles and less paid

(ii) Raw material

Owner Purchased raw material.

(iii) Technology.

Technology which become the easy Production, Owner Purchased it.

B Owner

Owner only owned the all system and provide or paid less to workers.

Worker demand.

Workers demanded that Owner is not paid sufficient amounts of their work

Hegel and Karl Marx Theories Purpose

Discouraged Capitalism and
Encouraged Liberal like
system of Socialism.

(1) Economic Equality.

- (ii) Equal Pay for all Labours
- (iii) Criticized economic exploitations
- (iv) Encourage citizen's for worker ship as well as owner ship
- (v) Not freedom of market
- (vi) Government intervention in economic affairs of people

Hegel Spirit idealism through government

Hegel highlights economic discriminations and criticized this system

He argued that ideal Spirit against economic inequalities would be implemented by state. So, Hegel emphasized of state intervention in economic inequalities.

Karl Marx "Materialism" through class struggle.

Karl Marx worked on

Political economy and distributive Justice in state. Karl Marx emphasized that economic inequalities should be eliminated through class struggle. So, this theory of Karl Marx is called Marxism.

"This Theory encouraged the Socialist system in the world and provides a way towards equal economic system"

Result

Bolshevik Revolution in Russia 1917

Russia impressed by the Communist system of Karl Marx and it implemented in its state. No, Russia is a Socialist state in the world.

Similarities between both Theories

(i) Eliminate economic exploitation in the world

- (ii) Hights Labours issues
- (iii) Addressed a major economic issue in the most countries
- (iv) Focused on state economic growth and maximum power.
- (v) Economic freedom to people.
- (vi) Reduced economic problems in the world.

Disimilarities

Difference between materialism and idealism

- (i) Hegel adopted spirit but Karl Marx adopted economic equality.
- (ii) Hegel focused on government intervesion to reduced economic inequalities but Karl Marx focus on class struggle and ignored government.

(iii) Conclusion.

Hegel and Karl Marx addressed economic inequalities in different ways and provided

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Different method to counter economic issues. Both are the famous economist and Philosopher due to their struggle for economic equalities. In the nutshell, Both

Provided methods for economic growth through ^{struggle} economic Policies of state and class struggle.