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SECTION - A

Q NO 4

Introduction

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher born in Macedonia. He was among the trinity of Greek. The other two being Plato and Socrates. Aristotle was the disciple of Plato. He differed on number of topics and views of his master, Plato.

Political Philosophy



Pragmatism / Realism



Magnum opus



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political

Aristotle founded the
academy, Lyceum.

Aristotle was great but
not a grateful student
of Plato:

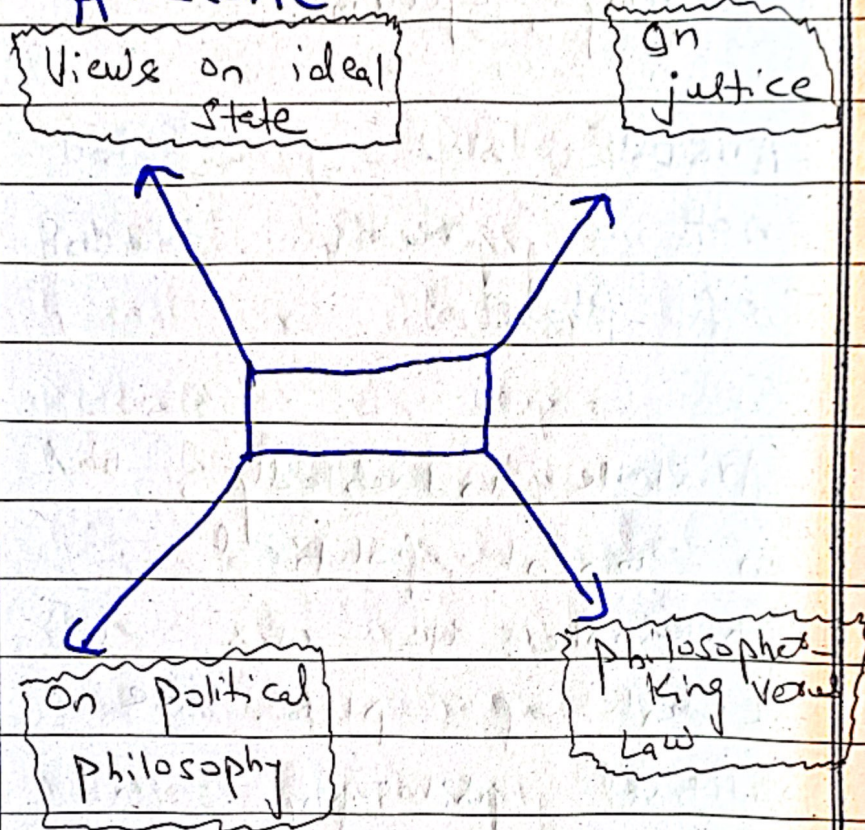
Aristotle, undoubtedly, was
an eminent political
philosopher. He was a
student of Plato. The
political philosophy and
thoughts of Aristotle were
so widely accepted that
they were not challenged
for next 1000 years.
Aristotle was in agreement
with Plato on number
of things but also differed
on many. That's why it
is often said that he
was great but not a

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grateful student of Plato.

Views of Plato and Aristotle



A) Views on Ideal state

Plato was a proponent of ideal state. He gave his concept of ideal state in his magnum opus, Republic. Whereas, Aristotle gave

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concept of best practicable state in the form of constitutional democracy. He elaborated on his concept of state in his celebrated book, *Politics*.

B) On Justice

To Plato, justice was 'to give every man his due'. He found justice in his principle of specialisation where every person in the society will do a job for which he is best suited by aptitude, education and training. But, for Aristotle, justice was to observe and act as per law. Law defines rights and duties of the citizens, only law

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Can ensure justice.

C) on Political Philosophy

Plato's Political Philosophy was based on idealism. He presented a utopia which he himself admitted in his book that ideal state is not possible but it should. Whereas, Aristotle's political philosophy was based on pragmatism. He gave a concept of best practicable state.

Plato → Idealist

Aristotle → Pragmatist

D) on Philosophy - King versus Law

According to Plato, only philosopher-king should rule the state. He is best suited by his aptitude, training and skill to lead the state. But for Aristotle, law was supreme. To him, only law should rule. Law must reign supreme.

Conclusion

Plato and Aristotle were among the distinguished Greek's thinkers. Being a master of Aristotle, Plato influenced him in many ways. In some areas, their thoughts converged; while in others, it diverged. That's why it is said that Aristotle was great but not a grateful

Student of Plato.

Q NO 2

Machiavelli's Concept
of power and
its modern relevance

~~Modern~~ Introduction

Niccolo Machiavelli, an Italian philosopher is often called 'apostle of power politics'. He separated ethics from politics. He gave his concept of power in his remarkable book, The Prince. His views remained so popular that even today, his philosophy has been practised by modern authoritarian rulers and

dictatorship

Political Philosophy



Abstraction



Magnum opus



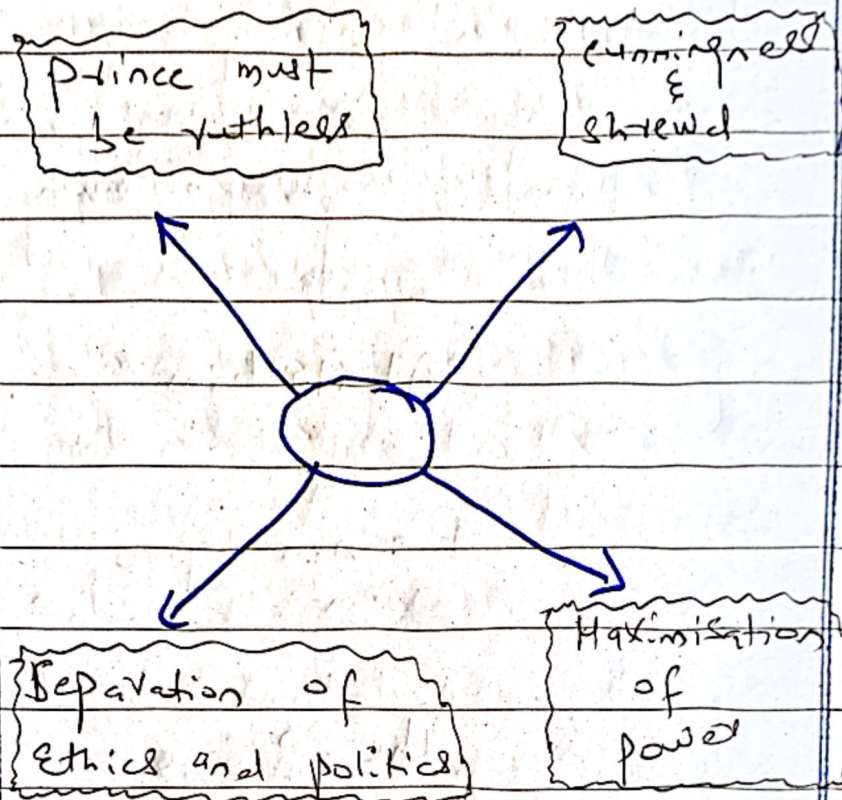
The Prince

Machiavelli's concept of power

1 Machiavelli elaborated his concept of power in his book, The Prince. He called the sovereign ruler a prince. He was of the opinion that only a prince can save Italy's problems and miseries it was facing during that time.

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A) Prince must be ruthless

According to Machiavelli, Prince must be ruthless in his commands. He should be feared and dreaded. Only then his subjects will obey him. But, Prince should use force where it is required. Too much

use of force can be counter-productive. It can make his subjects rebel.

B) cunningness and shrewdness

The Prince must be cunning and shrewd. He should combine cunningness of fox with bravery of lion. He must demonstrate his ability and capability to rule. Only then people will obey him.

C) Separation of ethics from politics

He was the first political philosopher who separated ethics from politics. To him,

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ethics has no place in politics. It will make the prince a coward and weak. He must rule with iron-fist. Morality has no place in politics.

1)) Maximisation of power

Machiavelli

advocated maximisation of power. Prince should seek more ~~power~~ power in order to protect what ~~he~~ he already has. He cannot be complacent and content with his power. His enemy will gain more power and he will found him at disadvantageous position. Therefore, he must seek more power.

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Relevance in contemporary international politics;

His political thoughts are as relevant today as they were during 15th and 16th century.

His book is a favourite of many dictators. Modern dictators and authoritarian rulers use Machiavellian tactics to prolong and legitimise their rule.

The Prince was a favourite book of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and many other authoritarian rulers.

His political philosophy can be seen in modern states of

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North Korea, Russia, China,
Venezuela and other
authoritarian states whose
rulers prolong their rules
by persecuting opposition
and dissent, criminalised
free speech, torture and
kill rivals.

Conclusion:

Machiavelli is
a father of power politics.
His political philosophy —
contained in his book,
The Prince — remains so
popular even today. It can
be seen ^{practised} in modern
authoritarian states like
North Korea and Russia
by their Machiavellian
tactics.

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SECTION - B

Q No 6

Introduction

Propaganda and pressure groups play a pivotal role in contemporary political systems. It also impacts public opinion, policy-making and democratic governance considerably. Modern states use them often to achieve its goals and national interests.

Role of Propaganda and Pressure groups in contemporary political system

Both Propaganda and

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Pressure groups play an important role in contemporary political systems.

Propaganda

"Deliberate addition, omission and manipulation of facts or information to achieve some political objectives is called propaganda."

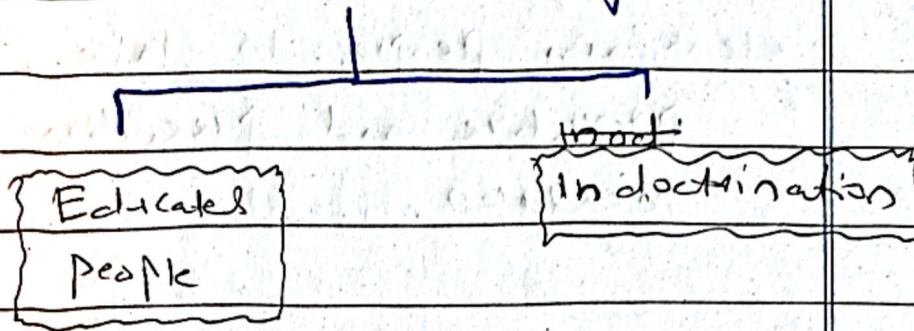
Pressure group

"An aggregate of two or more persons united together to attain some personal or specific objective either through fair or foul means is called pressure group."

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Role of Propaganda



A) Educated People

The primary role of propagandists in contemporary political system is to educate and enlighten people. States, individuals and political parties use propaganda to inform, persuade, enlighten and educate people about a particular issue.

For Example; Pakistan, during COVID-19 did propaganda on electronic

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and print media to inform people to take preventive and precautionary measures.

B) Indoctrination

Indoctrination means to inculcate something in mind. States and political parties also use propaganda to indoctrinate citizens. Its purpose is to make people think what state wants.

For example; Modi-led India uses propaganda to indoctrinate anti-Muslims hate in minds of Hindus.

Role of Pressure groups

Pressure group also plays

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an important role in
contemporary political system.

Act as inter-
mediary b/w
state & people

Help state in
law-making & implementing

A) Act as inter-
mediary b/w
state & people

Pressure groups
act as inter-mediate
between state and
people. They convey the
sentiments and feelings
of people to power-
corridors during election
times. They are the only
link between people

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and government during
election time.

B) Helps state
in legislation
and execution

Pressure groups
help modern states in
making and implementing
laws. They appear before
committees of the house
and commissions of the
government and help
them in law-making and
law-implementing.

For Example; in Pakistan,
Views of Sugar Mills
Association are cited
while drafting sugar
policy.

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Conclusion:

Propaganda and pressure groups play a vital role in working of state in contemporary political systems. They help in educating and indoctrinating people. They also help in policy-making by assisting government in law-making and law-implementation. Moreover, they also help in consolidating democratic governance in the state.

Q No 8

Concept and evolution of sovereignty

Introduction:

Sovereignty is the supreme authority of the state unrestrained by law. The concept was first given by Jean Bodin, a French philosopher. The concept of sovereignty gradually evolved and now it has many limitations. Moreover, some major theories regarding origin of state shall also be discussed.

Concept of sovereignty

"Supreme authority"

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of a state, inside
and outside the
country unrestrained
by law is
called sovereignty."

Sovereignty is the absolute
and unlimited power of
the state to do ~~any~~ thing
it wants. Sovereignty is
not divisible; it can't
be transferred; it can't
be taken away or
snatched. It is the
supreme will of the
state. State is sovereign
in its internal as well
as external domain.

Evolution of Sovereignty

The concept of sovereignty
was first presented
by Jean Bodin. It

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was further expanded by subsequent philosophers such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Rousseau.

Jean Bodin → Supreme command of the state, unrestrained by law.

Thomas Hobbes → Absolute authority of the state to make or break the law.

The concept of sovereignty gradually evolved with the rise of modern-states, intl^l organisation and globalisation. Now, ~~the~~ sovereignty has many limitations. states are interdependent in this 'global village'. International

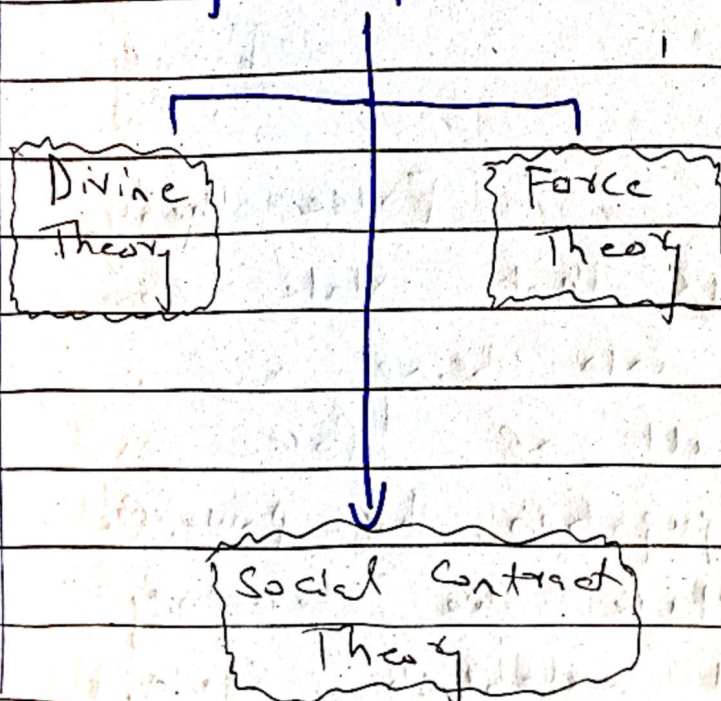
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Organisations such as UN, IMF, WB, WTO and many others direct states to enact certain policies. Apparently, this is violation of internal sovereignty of the state.

But, states itself acquiesce to such limitations. Moreover, foreign embassies, embassies, public opinion are also limitations of sovereignty.

Major theories of origin of state



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A) Divine Theory

According to this theory, states are the creation of God-given rule. God gave birth to state. States were governed by divine law.

This theory was very famous during pre-modern era.

B) Force Theory

Force theory says that state comes ~~at~~ into being as a result of force and subjugation. The powerful capture the territory and establish state. He

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subjugated it and rule
it as a conqueror.

(c) Social Contract theory

According to
this theory, state came
into being as a result
of social contract
among people. People
voluntarily agree to
establish a state. This
theory is presented by
Hobbes, Locke and
Rousseau.

Conclusion:

Sovereignty is
supreme authority of state
unrestrained by law. The concept
has evolved gradually and now
has many limitations. The theories
of origin of states are

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Force theory, social
contract theory and
Divine theory.