

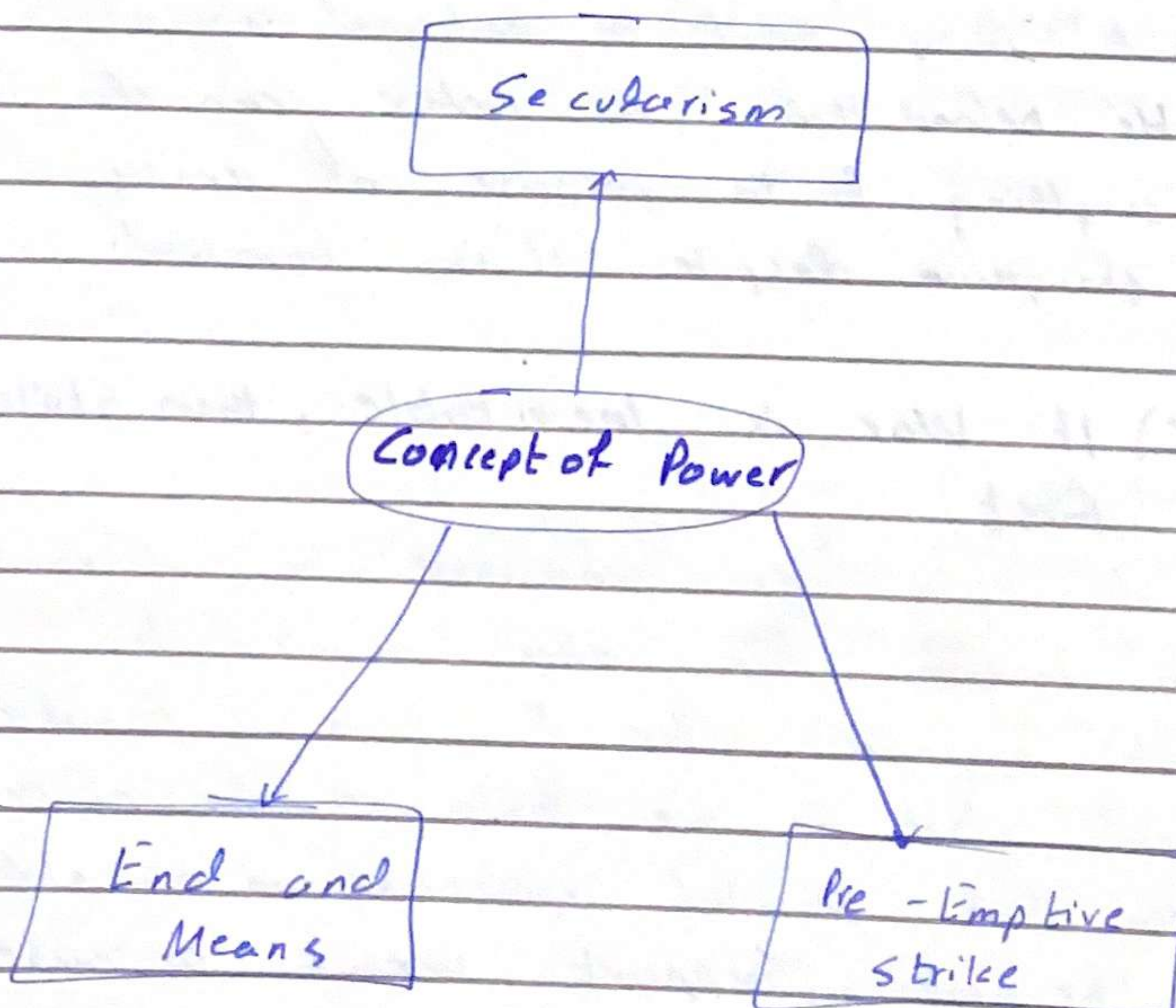
Question 02

● Machiavelli's Concept of Power and its Relevance and Applicability in International Politics.

Introduction:-

Machiavelli believed in power structure that is secular. He believed that ruler can ~~make~~ adopt any means to meet the ends. In contemporary international politics, Europe and globe politics follows Machiavelli's concept of power and is applicable in different regions.

1) Concept of Power According to Machiavelli:



A) Politics and Religion are separate

Machiavelli believed that religion and politics must be different. When he saw civil war in Spain among different cities. He advised his Prince what to do and what not to do. He advised being to take rational decisions by prioritizing unification and strength. He gave redemption to being from the Church.

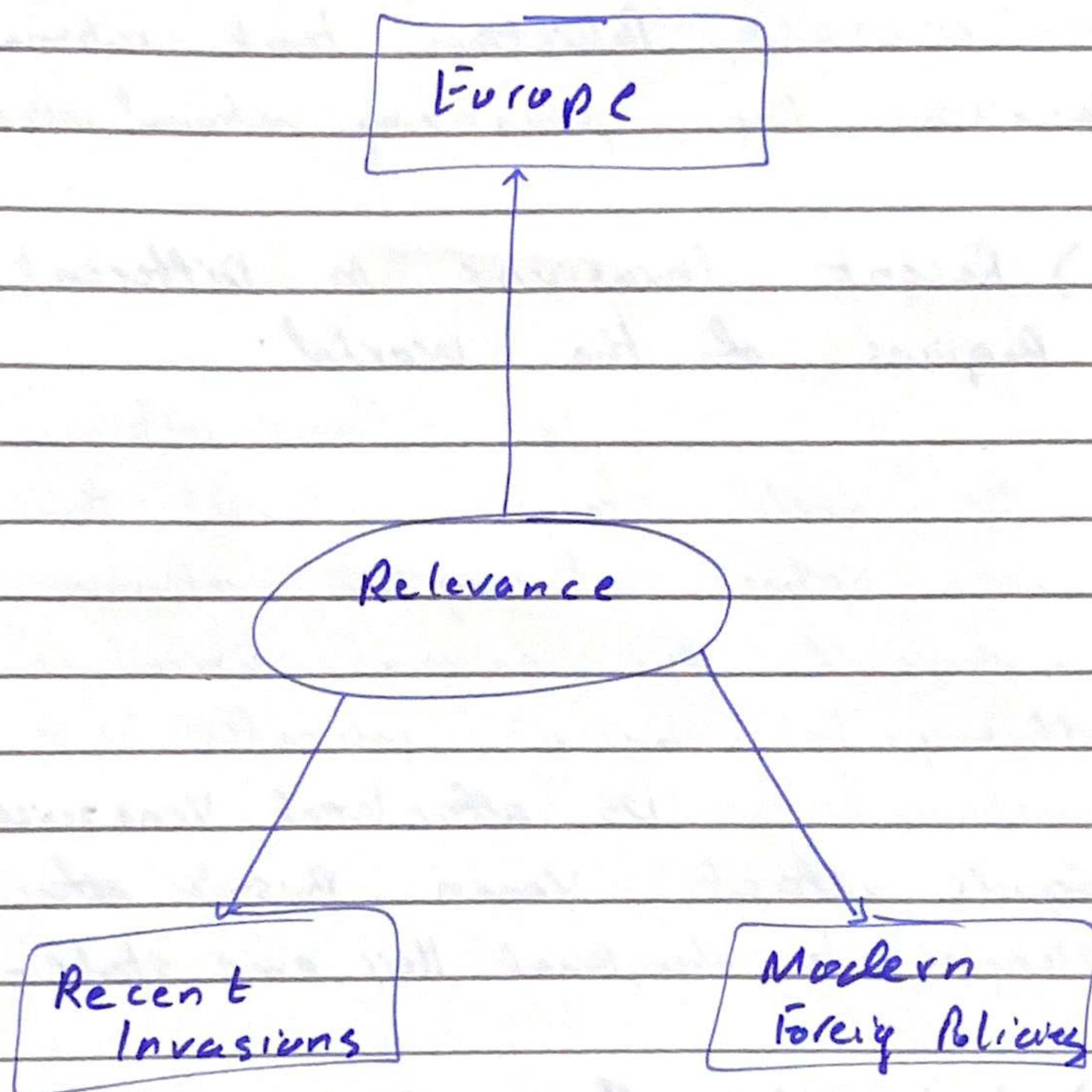
B) State is End to itself and Justifies Every Mean

Machiavelli is of the view that a King can only integrate a country wholly if he finishes any internal and external threats that makes threat to national interest. He believed that a ruler can do anything for the purpose of unity, strengthen despite it is immoral.

C) If War is Inevitable, then Strike first

He endorsed to not wait for invasion from other country to start a war rather if war is unavoidable then start the war first. He also of the view that prevented oppression on one state cannot be ignored and support weak because powerful comes toward other weak states after that.

2) Relevance in Contemporary Statecraft and International Politics



A) Separation of Religion from Politics in Europe's Governance

In 21st century, Western

Europe had separated religious understanding from politics. Whether its foreign or internal policies, decisions are made rationally. Starting from Florence, Machiavelli's ideology, secularism spreads in all Europe today.

B) Adopting Rational Foreign Policy by ~~Some~~ World Sovereign Countries.

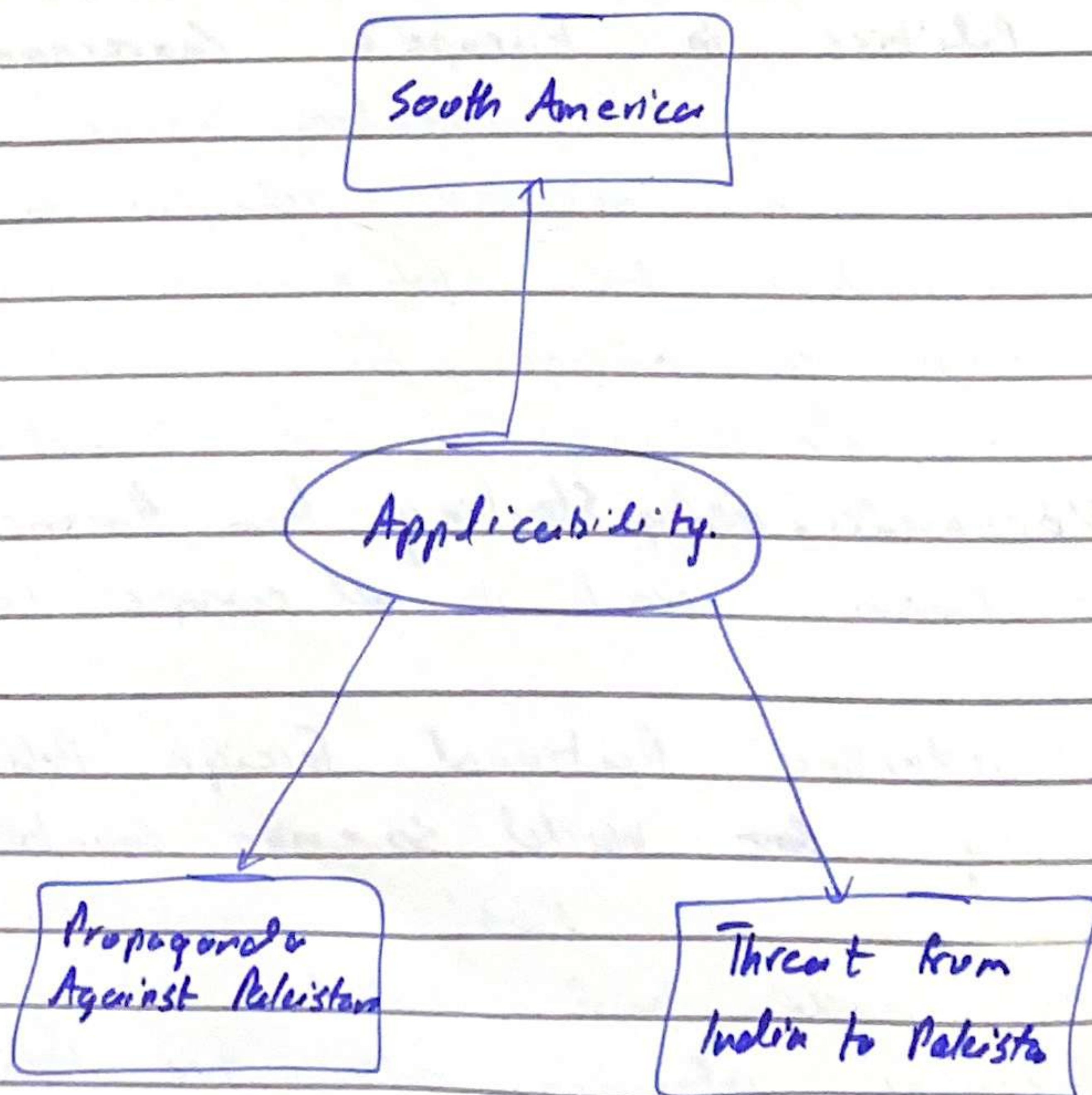
Most countries in the world had started taking decisions rationally rather than tradition.

ways of religious emotions. In South Asia, countries like Pakistan start to align with the adopting foreign policy based on rationality. Pakistan took rational decision by prioritizing national interests.

C) Recent Invasions in Different Regions of the World.

In different part of the world, countries don't think once before attacking or other countries if their national interest is affected. This concept resonates with Machiavelli. US attacked Venezuela, Saudi attack Yemen, Russia attack Ukraine to strengthen their own state.

3) Applicability of in Contemporary Statecraft and International Politics



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A) Recent Invasion on Venezuela by US

US attacked Venezuela irrespective of it is moral or immoral. US is meeting its end by all means to stop drug traffic trafficking. on the other hand, the world countries that are facing threat after that, should make alliance. South American state like Colombia, Mexico, Cuba should form alliance to save themselves from US.

B) Threat from India to Pakistan Sovereignty

India always perform false flag operations to find an excuse to attack on Pakistan sovereignty. In future Pakistan should make arrangements to prepare for any invasion. Due to continuous Threat from India to Pakistan Sovereignty, Pakistan should stay ready to do preemptive strikes.

C) Propaganda against Pakistan's Government and State

Many separatist organizations are damaging Pakistan security. To manage this and save ~~and~~ unity and integrate Pakistan it is now necessary for Pakistan government should take ^{strict} action against people who spread propaganda to save and unity Pakistan.

Conclusion:-

Machiavelli's concept of government is very unique and criticized by some philosophers. However, its relevance and applicability can be seen in different geopolitical and regions of the world. Either, its invasions on other countries or defining foreign policy, Machiavelli's concept of government is prevailing.

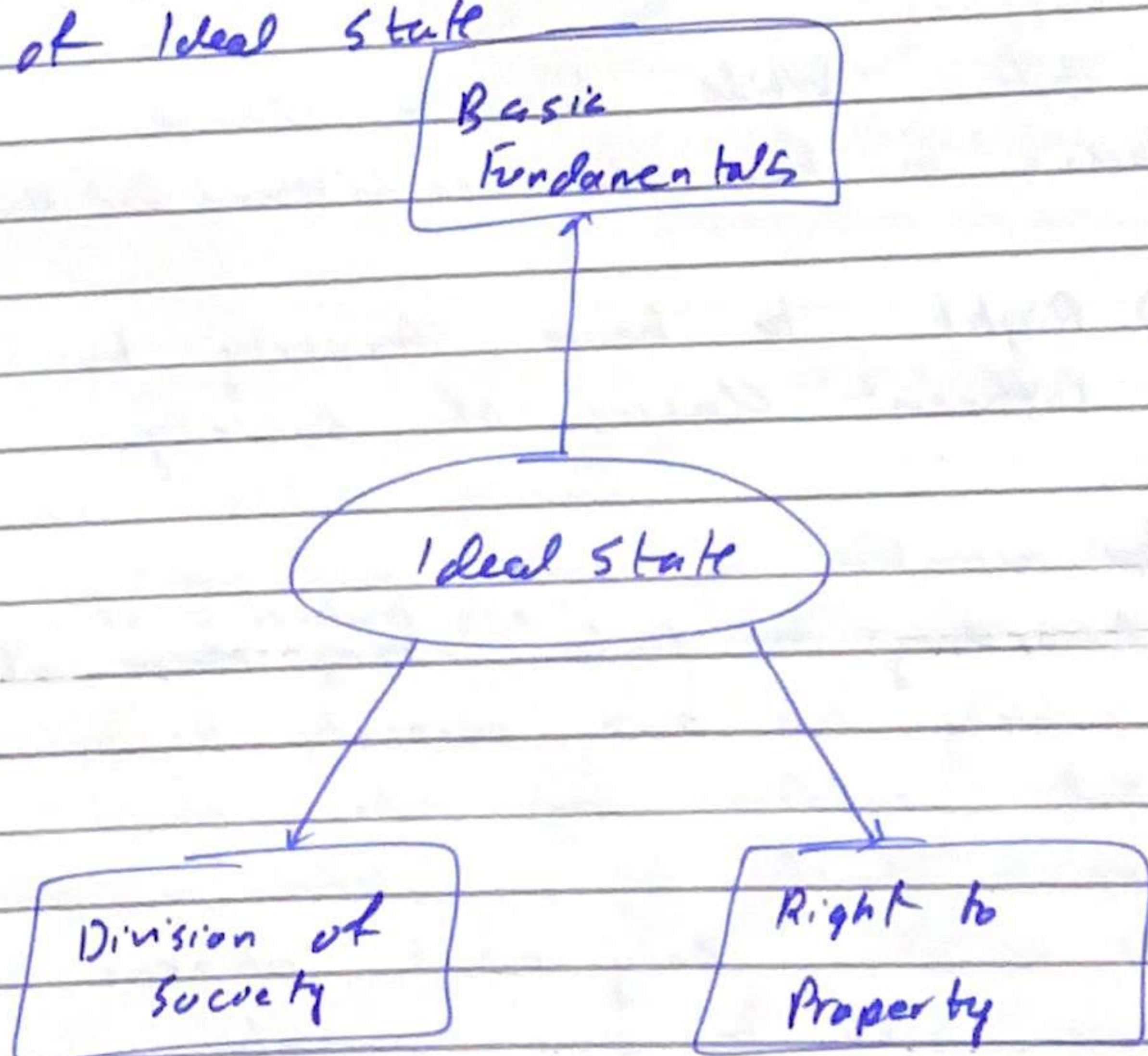
Question 4

Views of Aristotle and Plato on Various Concepts

Introduction:-

Aristotle, despite being a student of Plato, differs in core concepts of human societies. Aristotle differs in rule on society's ideal state or checks and balances concepts with Plato. He believed in practical approach like proper checks and balance and rule of law applicable on all segments of society. His ideal state is based on population, territory, geography, classes.

1) Different Views on the Concept of Ideal State



A) Basic Fundamental on of Forming an Ideal State

In terms of ideal state, Plato formed classes in ideal state based on intellectual understanding.

He says that all humans have different desires and ability to rule.

Aristotle defines ideal state differently.

Aristotle formed ~~classes~~ ideal state based on population, territory and geography which can secure as well as run it properly.

B) Division of Society based on Classes

In terms of division of classes.

Plato divided classes of society in : ruler, soldier and producer. He is of the view that all classes are responsible for having necessities on the table to run a state. While Aristotle divide classes in two classes: Citizens and Slaves.

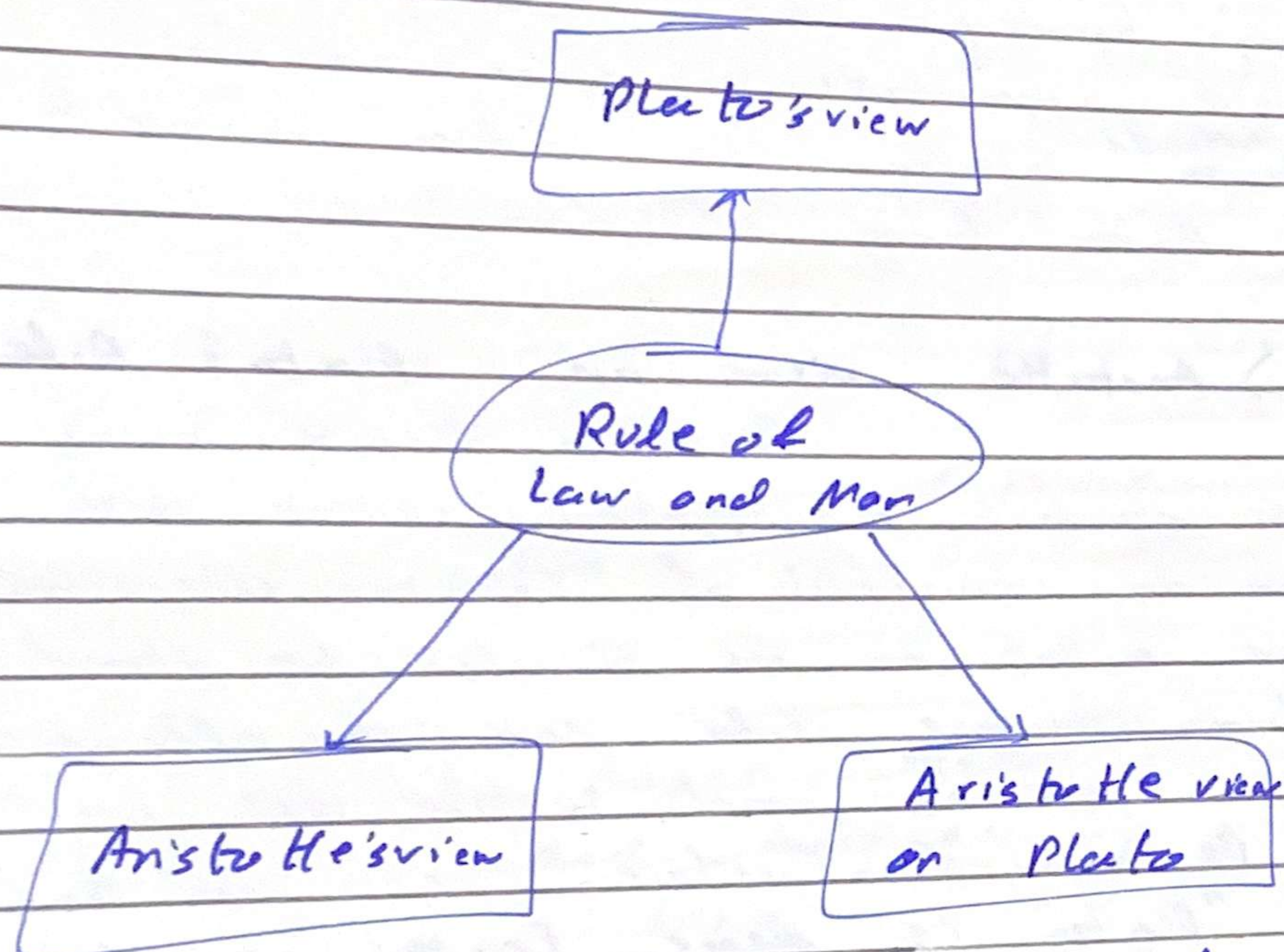
C) Right to have Property by Different Classes of Society.

Property rights were ~~not~~ restricted by Plato's philosophy.

According to Plato, ^{only producer class} ~~every~~ class of society can own property. He believed that soldiers and rulers main purpose should be to defend and rule the country. Only man's citizens have right to own property.

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B) Different Views on the Basis of Rule



A) Plato's View of Rule of Man

Plato believed that ruler should not be answered to anyone. He is allowed to will, invade any other state and must not be accountable. He believed that after passing through whole education system, ruler deserves to be answered. No law, no constitution for a ruler. ~~There~~ The words of ruler are itself law. This concept is criticized by Aristotle.

B) Aristotle's View of Rule of Law

Aristotle believes, may the person is ruler or slave, every person is unanswerable.

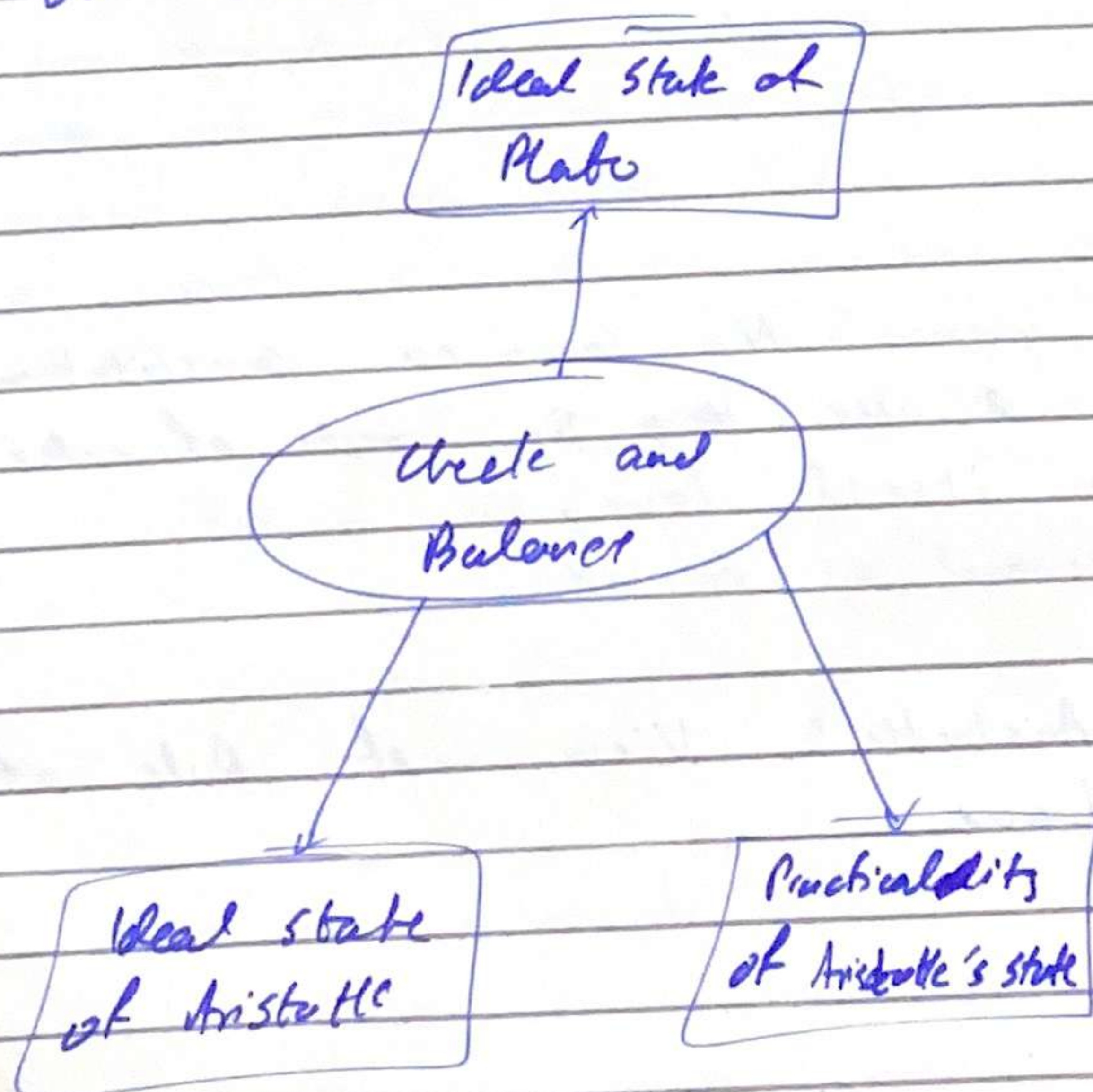
be true law No one can bypass
any tyranny and should be
held accountable. In other words
^{Aristotle} ~~Plato~~ totally gave idea opposite
to Plato's form of law

C) Aristotle View on Plato's Rule

Aristotle, despite being
a student of Plato, disagrees with
him on concept of law. He criticized
him as that no one should be above
law. Otherwise ruler can do whatever
in societies and justice will be
damaged. Therefore, he said that

"Plato is dear, Truth is dear,
Nay, truth is dearer than Plato."

C) Realistic Checks and Balances on Ideal State



A) Plato's Ideal State Lack Checks and Balances

Plato gave ideal state that took checks and balances. Rulers, soldiers and producers were free to do their work without any interference. This loophole in Plato's concept of ideal state makes it impractical state. He believed separation of powers and no interference in each other's affairs.

B) Aristotle's Proper System of Checks and Balances

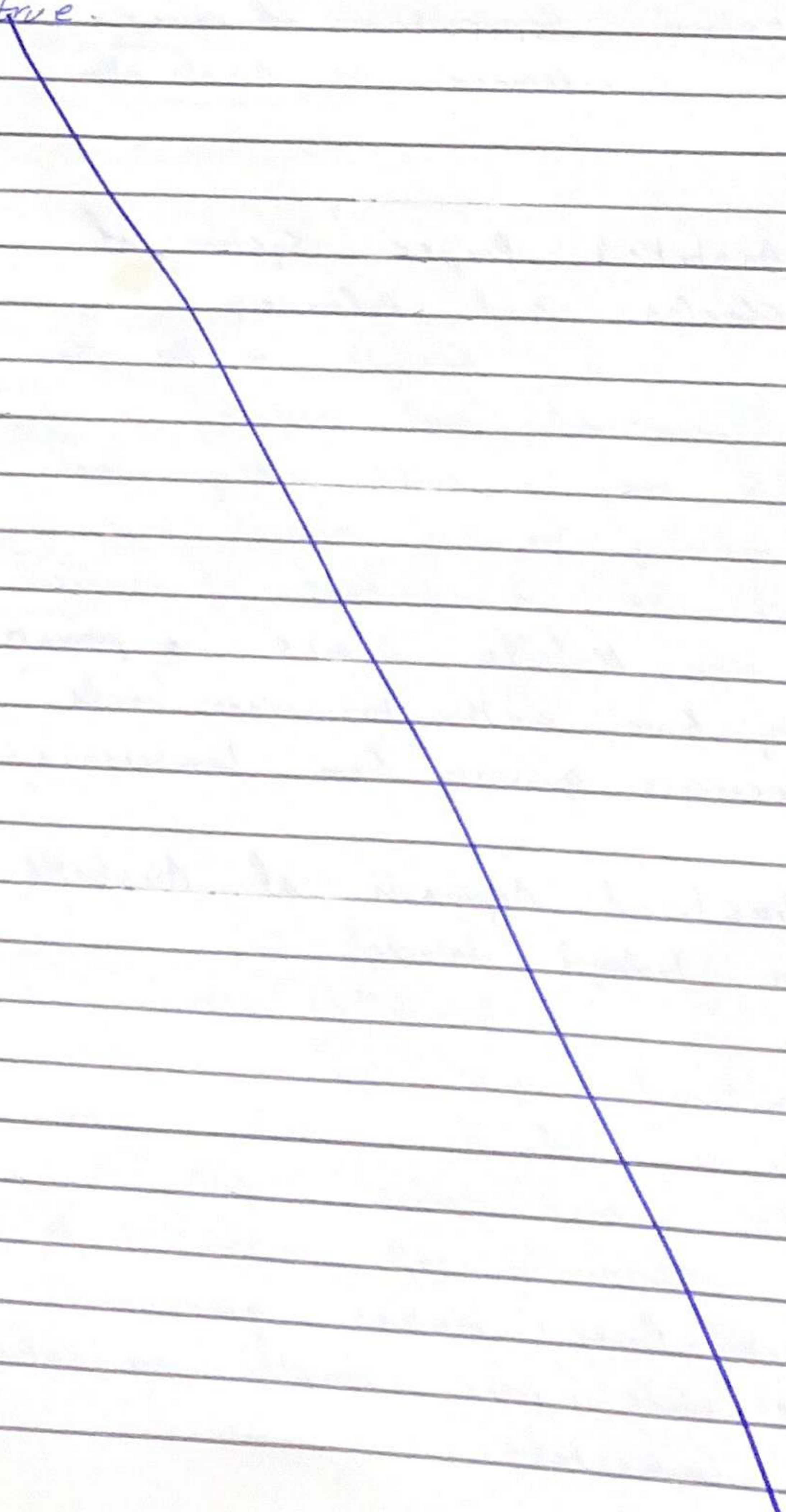
Aristotle, on the other hand, organized and pinpointed a middle man to make every class of society to be moral and ethical. He believed that if applied well then middle class prevents quality from authoritarianism while also prevents quantity from lawlessness.

C) Practical Approach of Aristotle in Today's World.

Aristotle's approach is practical and can work in today's world. The checks and balances can make state to run efficiently without corruption because if not checked, power makes government tyrannical, while poor people by nature have lawlessness.

Conclusion

"Aristotle was a great but not a grateful student of Plato". This statement is partially true because Aristotle believed as a student to make a concept of ideal state that is also practical. He agreed with Plato on some things and disagreed which was not true.



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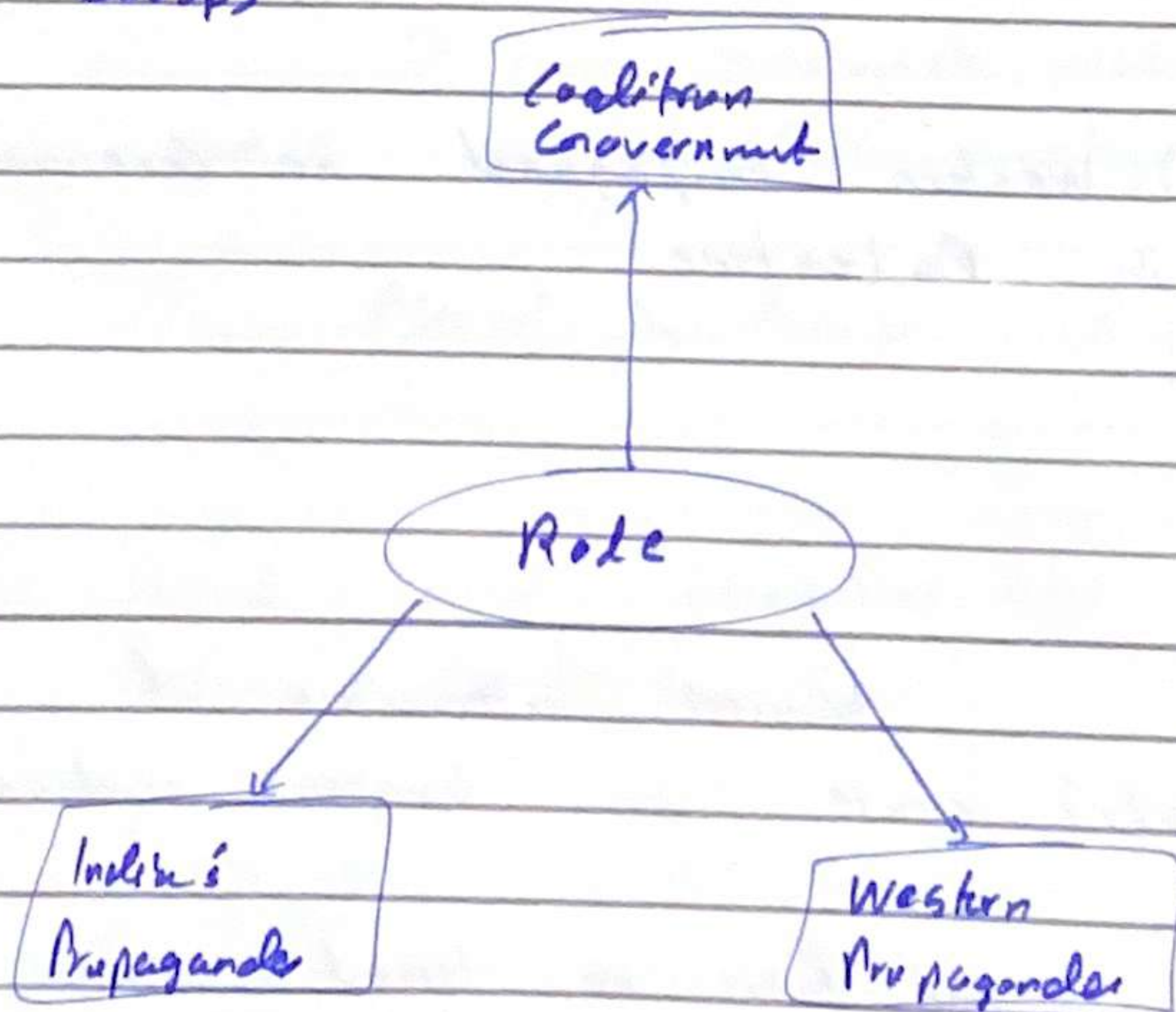
Question 06

Role of Propaganda and Pressure Groups and their Impacts on Public Opinion, Policy Making and Democratic Governance

Introduction:

In today's world, propaganda and pressure groups can be seen in India's scandal of disinfo lab, coalition governments in parliamentary system and western propaganda on Palestine. It impacts public opinion, policy making and democratic governance by weakening policy formation, long term instability, image damaging, hurdles in deliverance and Attacks on state.

1) Role of Propaganda and Pressure Groups



A) Pressure Groups in Coalition Governments in Parliamentary Political System

In UK and Pakistan in 2025

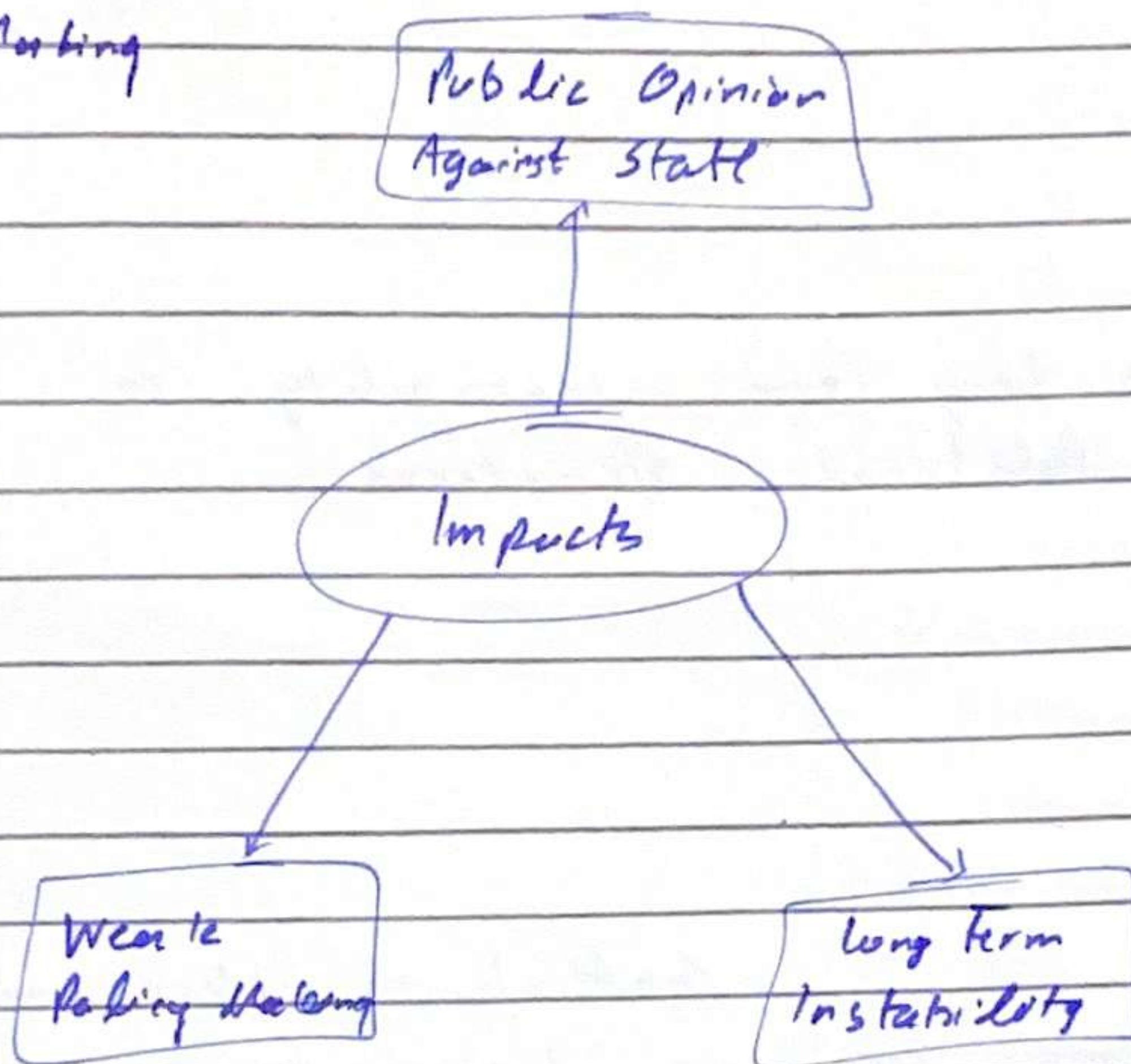
B) India Propaganda and DisInfo Lab

2000 websites in Europe
run by India

C) Western Propaganda on Genocide in Palestine

blurred atrocities of
Israeli's state on innocent civilians
and focus on Israel's rights.

2) Impacts on Public Opinion and Policy Making



A) Creating Public Opinion Against State

It can brainwash public to revolt against their country.

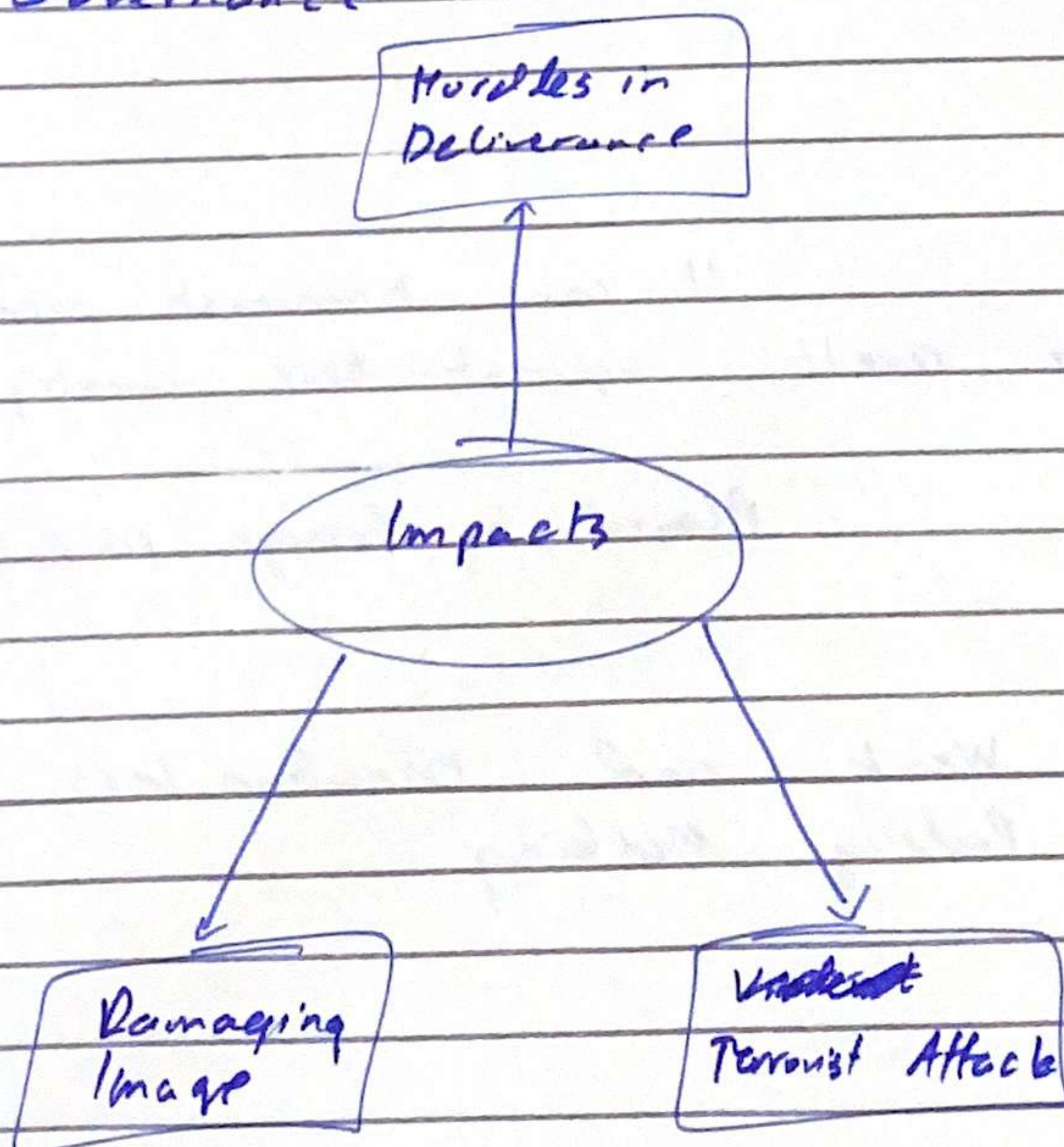
Planned by foreign propagandas

B) Weak and Directionless Policy Making

c) Long Term Instability in Political Structures

Conflict in ideas and plans result in losses to institutions and destabilize political structures

3) Impacts on Democratic Governance



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A) Hurdles in Deliverance to Public

Hatred towards government institutions resulting in restraining the operations of governments

B) Demaging the Image of State in International and Local Media

Inappropriate and false image of state in local settings and international media

C) Violent Protests and Terrorist Attacks on State

Increases attacks on government officials and terrorist attacks like suicide bombing on government officials.

Conclusion:-

With the start of 21st century, propaganda reached a new high with the entrance of social media and Artificial intelligence. Pressurized groups like coalition government threats policy making and results in long term political instability.

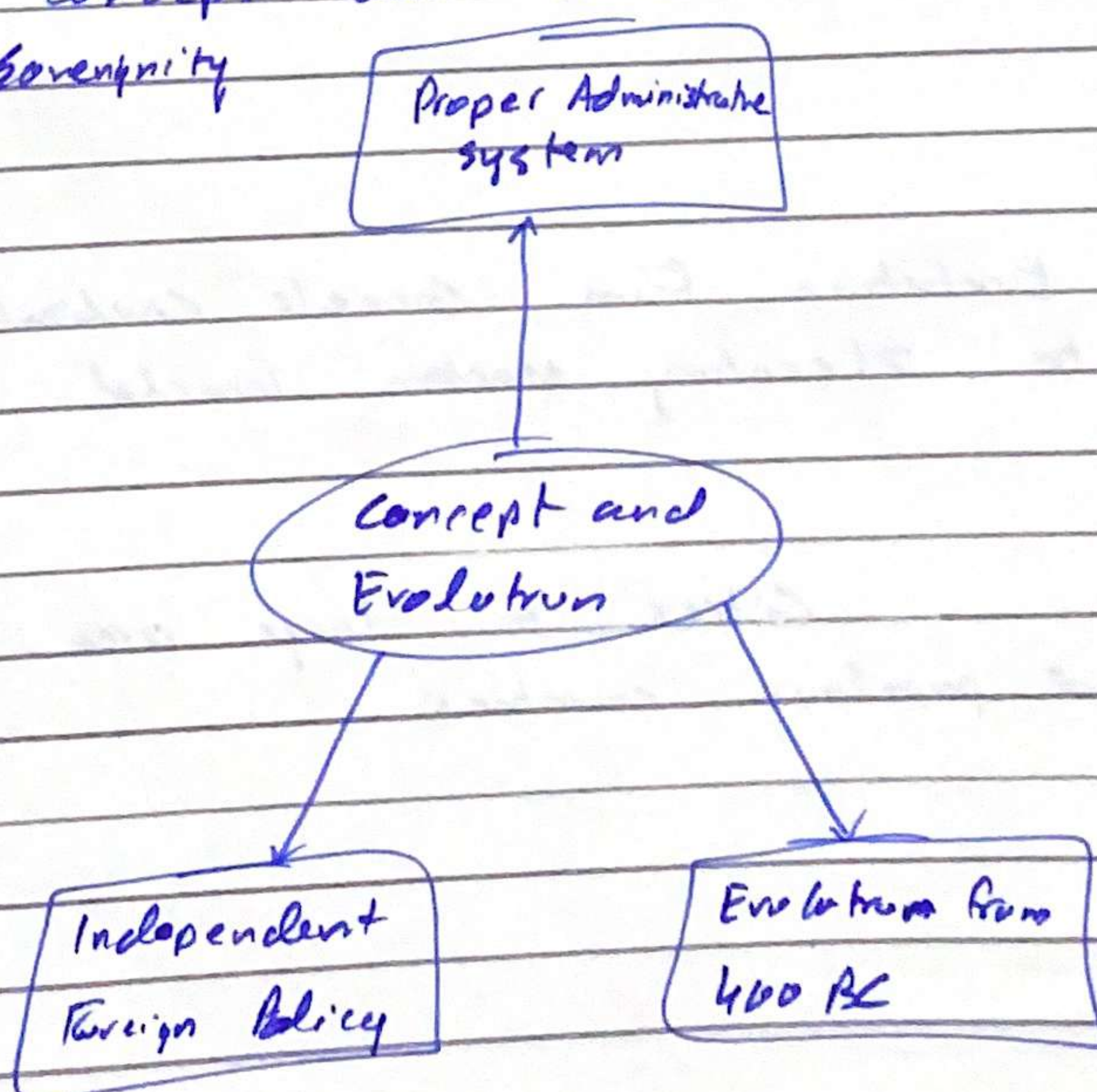
Question 08

Concept and Evolution of Sovereignty: Major Theories Regarding the Origin of the State

Introduction:-

Sovereignty conceptualizes as a system of a state that has proper administrative structure and independence in national and foreign affairs. It evolved from Greek civilizations to modern world in 21st century. Social contract theories of John Locke, Thomas Hobbes and Rousseau define the origin of state by different perspectives.

1) Concept and Evolution of Sovereignty



A) Proper Administrative Structure
to run a state

Legislative, Executive
and Judicial

B) Independent in National and
Foreign Affairs

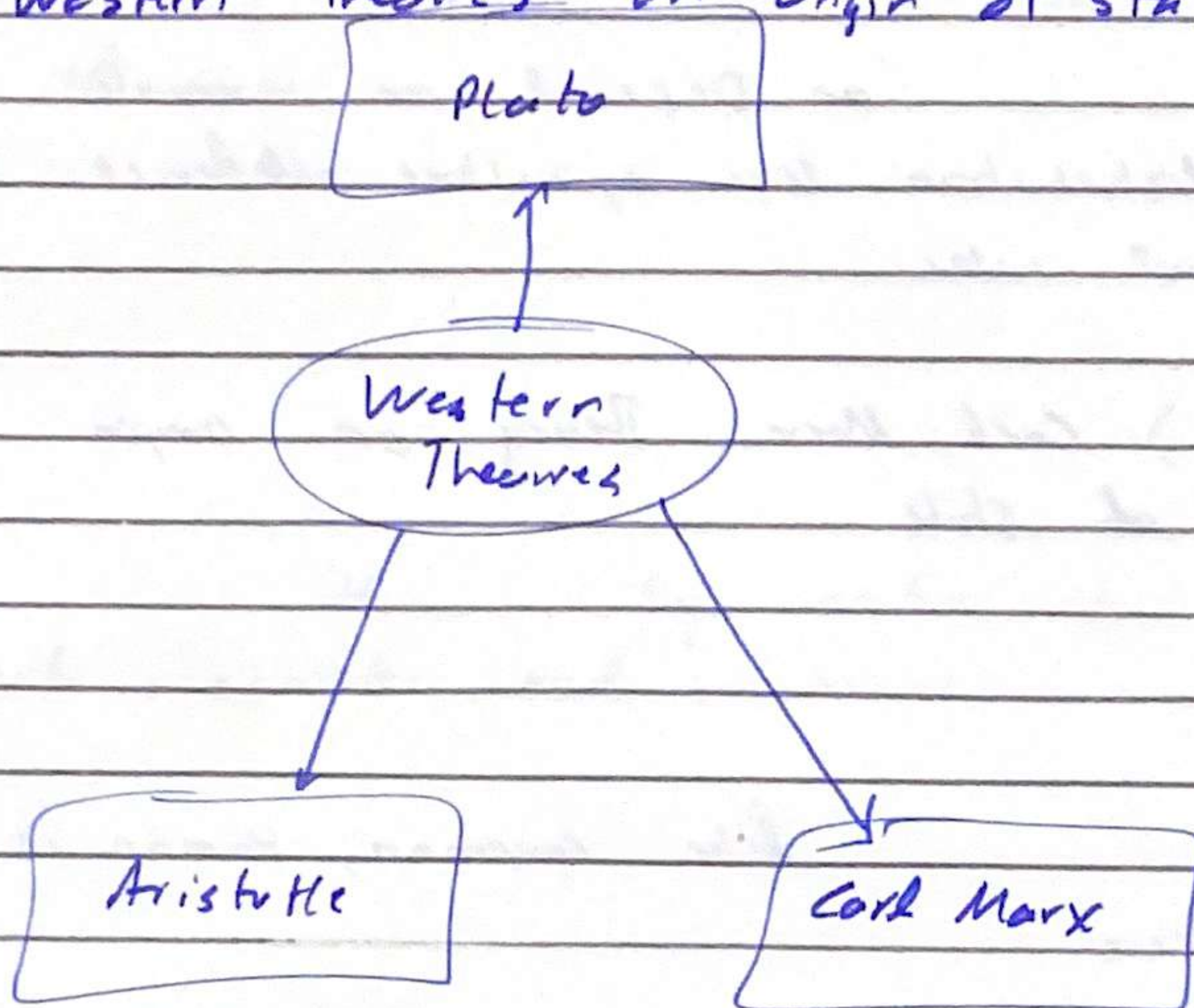
National interest

C) Evolution from Greek Civilization
to 21st century Modern World.

Cities to large area
and populous countries.

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2) Western Theories on origin of state



A) Plato Theory on the origin of state

State based on intellectual understanding

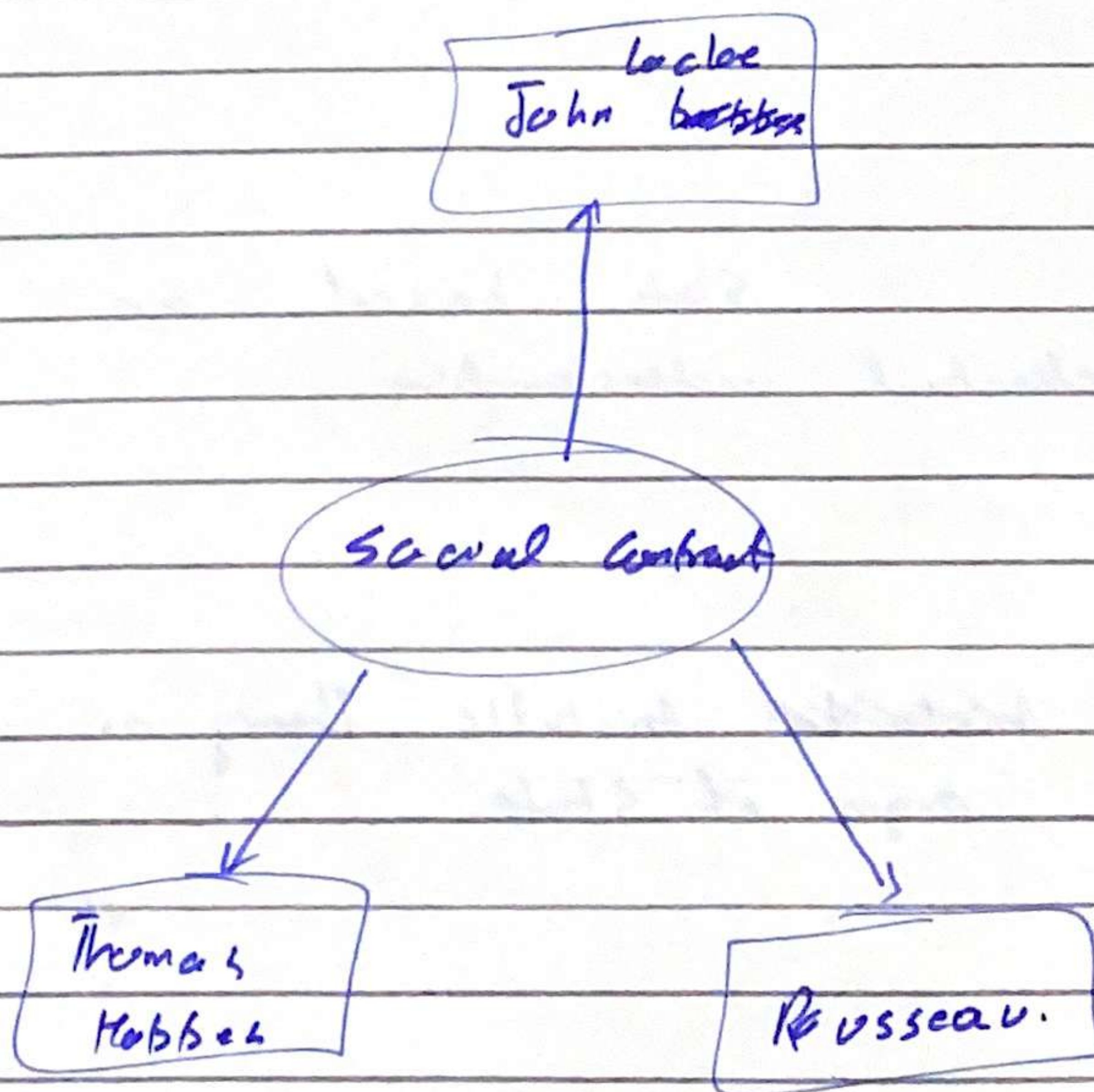
B) ~~Aristotle~~ Aristotle Theory on the origin of state

and Depend on work
distribution like agriculture science
and ruler.

C) Carl Marx Theory on origin
of state

like caveman, Human is
free

3) Social Contract Theories



A) Thomas Hobbes on the origin of state

Human by nature is evil & egoistic and emotional.

B) John Locke on the origin of state

Human is innocent, simple and cooperative.

C) Rousseau on the origin of state

State is runned and followed by some people.

Conclusion:

State as a sovereign means it is free in its national and foreign affairs. This also indicates proper administrative system. Different social contract theories define how state is originated and how it can evolve. John Locke and Thomas Hobbes are main contributors.