

- ADEENA KHAN
- BATCH: 076
- POLITIC SCIENCE (A)

PART - II SECTION "A"

"Question"

"Aristotle was a great but not a grateful student of Plato". Explain by referring to their views on various concepts?

Answer:

"ARISTOTLE WAS A GREAT
BUT NOT A GRATEFUL
STUDENT OF PLATO:"

INTRODUCTION:

Aristotle was a greek philosopher who was born in 384 BC. He is known as father of political science. He was the pupil of greek philosopher plato and teacher of Alcxender the great. He is one of the greatest thinkers in western world. Although he was student of Plato but he disagreed and discaered

the plato's Idea of Ideal state.

Context:

The quote "Aristotle is greatest but ungrateful student of Plato".

This statement highlights that he was a great student in intellect but he was ungrateful in sense that he disagreed to key concepts of his teacher Plato.

It was because he was influenced by his father who was doctor by profession. And the doctor's subjective study involves observation and experimentation not imagination. However, the theory of Plato was based upon imagination not observation. Therefore, Aristotle disagreed with him and used scientific method in his studies and in formulation of important theories.

Theory OF State:

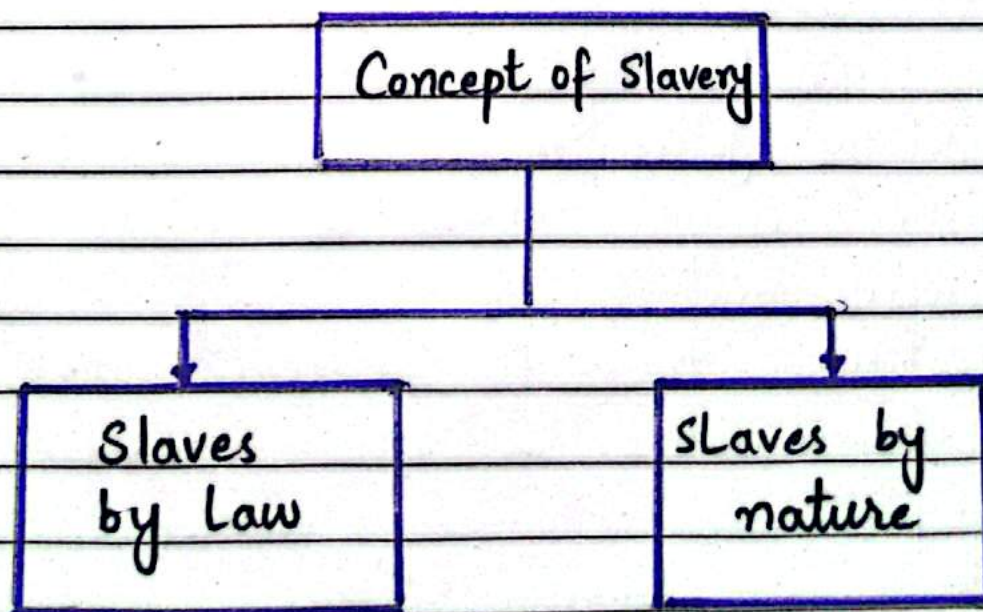
Aristotle explained human nature as "Man is rational, wise and social animal that can not survive in isolation."

According to him human beings always lives in societies and can not live alone in isolation. He says I will survive if I survives in society and if I didn't live in society than I will harm myself. A man without society will not be a man but a beast.

Aristotle says that state is magnified individual and created analogy between state and individual. He considers state as highest level of community organization.

Aristotle Concept of Slavery:

According to Aristotle there are two types of slaves.



Slaves By Law:

According to him slaves by ~~are~~ law are the slaves created by man & force. They are strong and learn something from the job they are performing. If they become intellectually strong, so they will be set free.

Slaves by Nature:

Slaves by nature are those slaves who are slaves by birth. They have weak intellect and thinking but are physically strong. They are beneficial for themselves but not for the state.

Aristotle's distributive Justice:

Aristotle's justice is called as distributive justice. According to distributive justice everyone should be given rewards and benefits according to the contributions performed by him. Justice is very essential in life of common people and it is very functional in society according to him and is

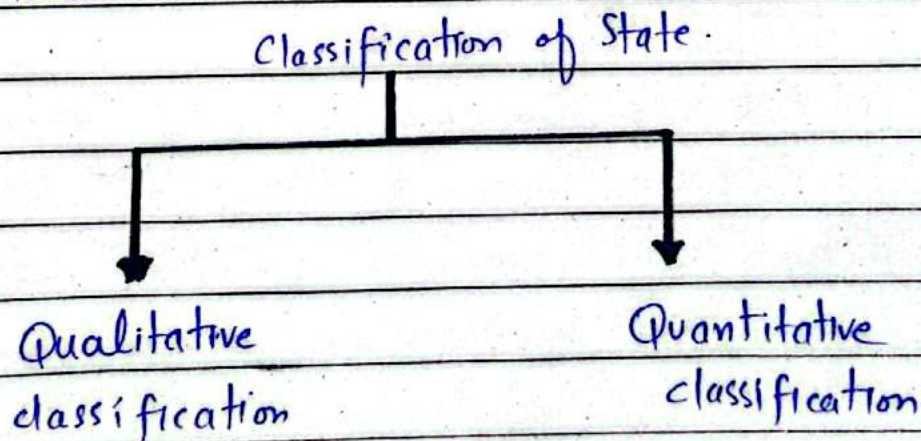
therefore, important. He also gave concept of property. He says property should be considered as mean not end. Everyone could hold as much property as that can justify their needs ~~in~~ but not too much that can induce evil forces in society.

Concept of Education:

He disagrees with Plato and says that the purpose of education is virtues and happiness. The purpose of education should not be finding out something new individual. Its aim is to awake individuals.

Aristotle's Classification of State :

Aristotle classified the state on two basis.



According to qualitative classification there is distribution of sovereign power among number of people while in quantitative the interest of common people is its foremost purpose. When the government comprised up of one or many focuses on the common interest of people then it is pure form of government but when it focuses on self interests then it is corrupt.

No of People	Common Interest	Selfish interest
Single	Monarchy →	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy →	Oligarchy
Many	Polity →	Democracy
	↓ Constitutional Democracy	↓ Direct Democracy

Monarchy:

Monarchy is 'the rule of King'. It is governed by a single powerful ruler. Monarchy pays or concentrates on the common interest and when it is based on selfish interest

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it becomes tyranny.

2 Tyranny:

It is cruel and abusive/oppressive rule. It is ruled by single ruler King or queen and is centered around selfish interest.

3 Aristocracy:

It is government by few member of nobal class. It is also centered around common interest of people but not that much. The rules are from specific elite classes of the society.

4 Oligarchy:

It is government formed by few people of society who focuses on self interest.

5 Polity:

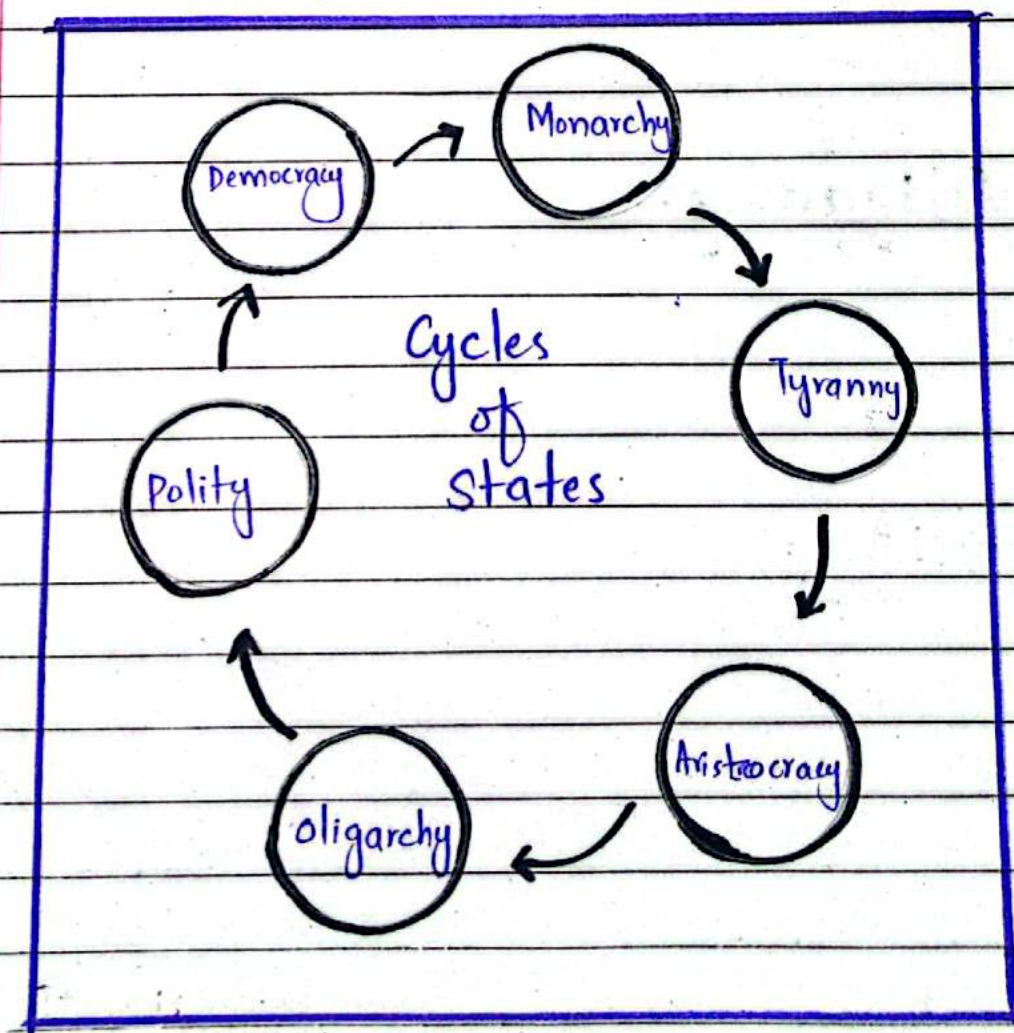
Polity is constitutional democracy which involves many people who governed the state. Powers are distributed and main focus is on the common interest of people. According to Aristotle polity is best form of government.

6 Democracy:

It is perverted form of democracy.
It is government by the poor and
for the poor.

Cycle of the states:

According to Aristotle, the classification of states is not fixed. Rather they keep on changing from one form into another. For example monarchy can be converted into Tyranny when it is centered around self interest.



Main difference between Aristotle and Plato:

The main difference lies in the method of study. Plato used imaginative method which Aristotle used scientific method based on observation or study according to empirical evidences. Also Plato discussed the idea of Platonic dualism while Aristotle laid focus on Aristotelian Realism. Difference also lies in theory of property and concept of gender as well.

Criticism:

He is mainly criticized in the sense that he laid his foundation of theory on the concepts of Plato but he disagreed with Plato's ideal state theory. Also there lies ambiguity in some of his ideas.

Conclusion:

Although Aristotle disagreed with Plato but he is father of political science and his ideas contributed in

critical thinking and his realistic approach made him a popular critical thinker of the west.

Question

Critically analyze Ibn Khaldun's concept of "Asabiyyah" and economic factors, and explain how they contribute to the rise, stability and decline of political authority?

Answer:

Ibn Khaldun's Concept of "Asabiyyah":

Introduction:

Ibn Khaldun was a great Arab philosopher and sociologist. He was born on 1332 in Tunisia. His theory and works are considered important and his theory of Asabiyyah was used by Ottoman empires in order to check the growth and decline in their economy. His book "Muqaddimah" is also best known book. In his famous theory of asabiyyah he explained reason of instability within

societies

Context:

He was living during the time of conflicts among the tribe regarding power and there was political instability. Several governments formed and were dismantled. Tribes were in constant conflicts and indulged in wars. At that time, Ibn Khaldun was interested in explaining the reasons behind tribal conflict. So he gave his theory of Asabiyyah.

Theory of Asabiyyah:

Asabiyyah is an Arabic word which means "Tribalism".

Asabiyyah believes in "group solidarity" and collecting people around one main idea or common idea.

Asabiyyah is based on the race of people or may be on other conditions such as geography and religion and common goal. According to Ibn Khaldun, conflict among classes arises due to the struggle for the power. Asabiyyah can be strong as well as being weak depending upon the following factors

Factors :

The factors on which asabiyyah becomes stronger are

① Bond:

When the bond, attachment and solidarity among groups increases, so asabiyyah becomes strong.

② Number:

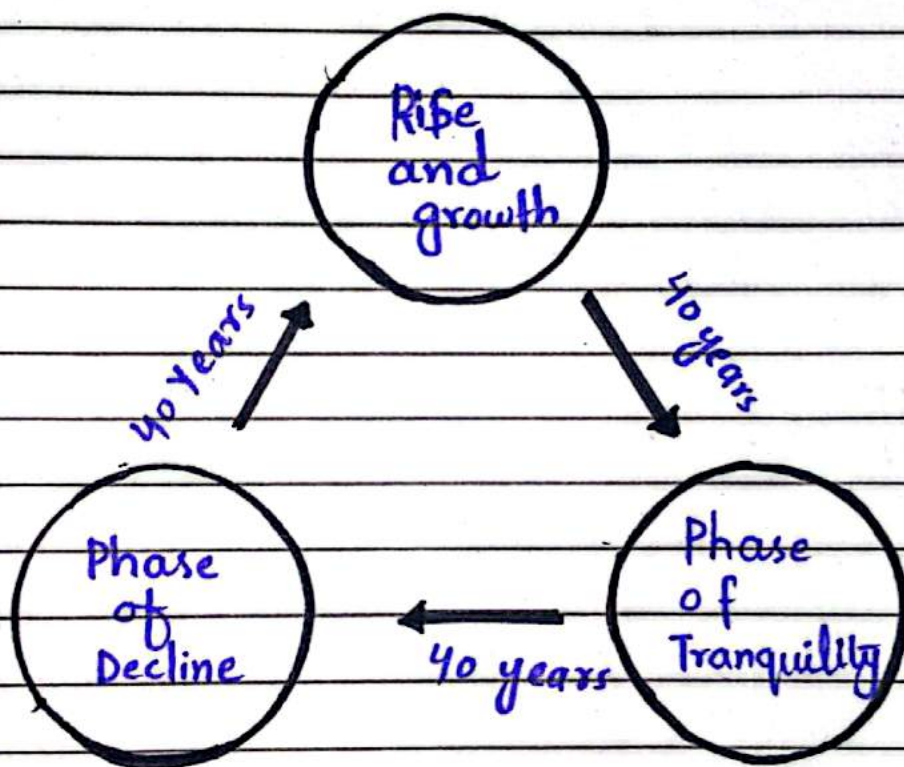
When the people are greater in number then asabiyyah grows and become stronger.

Weak Asabiyyah:

When Asabiyyah becomes weak due to decrease in solidarity and number, it is removed by powerful group or stronger tribe and pushed to periphery. The bond among these tribe become weaker and they are considered as barbaric and uncultured.

Asabiyyah Passes through three Phases:

According to Ibn-Khaldun every Asabiyyah passes through three phases and these all phases are completed in 120 years.



1 First Phase:

First phase comprises era of forty years (40 years). This is the phase of rise and growth. Here asabiyyah becomes stronger and pushes

weaker asabiyyah to periphery. It captures power and involve in struggles with inside and outside challenges of the state. They attains economic stability.

2 2nd Phase:

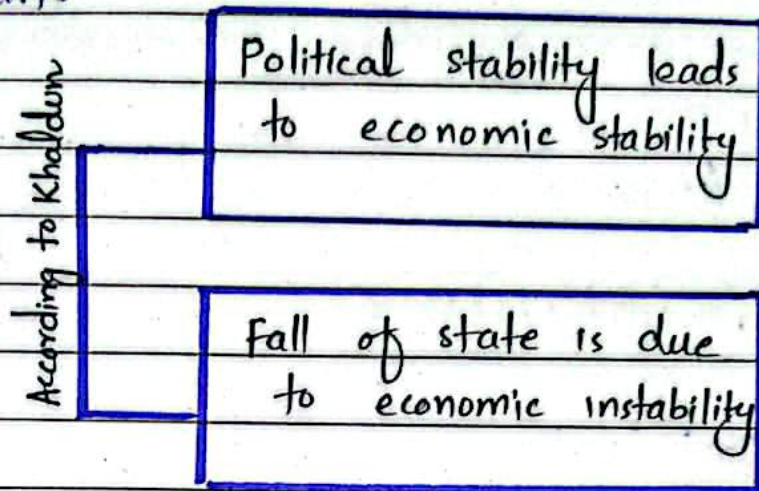
It involves an era of another 40 years. It is era of tranquility, peace and development. The struggles are less and asabiyyah enjoys power and strength. The people here are engaged in extra activities and spends their life in happiness.

3 Third Phase:

It is the Phase of decline and end of rule of the asabiyyah. It comprises of another 40 years. The asabiyyah becomes weaker and is pushed to the periphery by another stronger asabiyyah. They are again weak and powerless. Bond is weakened and this weakness of bond is caused by "Economic disparity".

This economic instability causes the decline of one asabiyyah and is

replaced by economical stable or strong asabiyyah and another cycles of asabiyyah starts.



Conclusion:

Ibn-Khaldun as sociologist explained the rise, stability and fall of political authority due to economic stability and instability. He gave the "Top to bottom approach". According to which if governor or ruler is strong, it can build solidarity among people and leads towards rise and stability of politics and economics. He further explained macro politics is affected and influenced by micro politics. His theory of asabiyyah is followed by many ruler of his age and by ottoman empires as well.

Question:

Discuss the concept and evaluation of sovereignty, and critically examine the major theories regarding the origin of state?

Answer

Sovereignty:

Definition:

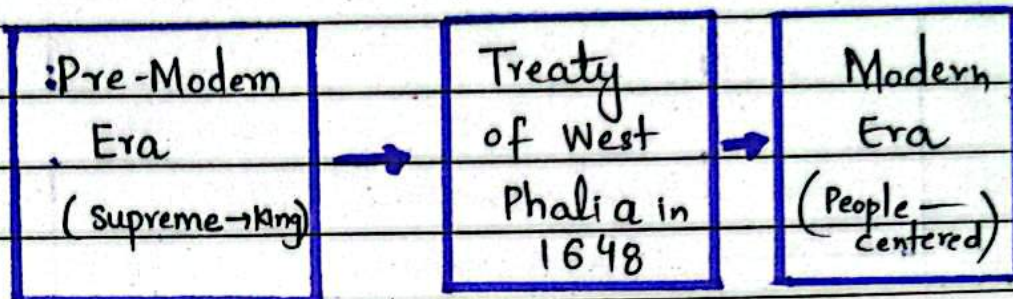
According to the "Duguit".
"A sovereignty is commanding power of the state; it is the will of the nation organized in the state. and the right to ^{give} unconditional orders to all individuals in territory of the state."

Explanation:

Sovereignty is autonomy of the power. It is supreme authority of power. It is the attribute of sovereign. It believes not in obeying any other internal and extra external forces or another superior or supreme authority. It is unlimited and is not divisible.

Evolution of Sovereignty:

Evolution of sovereignty occurs in three steps:



a Pre-Modern Era:

In this era sovereignty belongs to monarchy. King and Queens were considered sovereign.

b Treaty of West Phalia:

The treaty of west Phalia took place in 1648. Here the sovereignty was evolved and came in hands of modern nation state having territorial sovereignty.

c Modern Era:

In this era the people and constitution became sovereign and supreme. There exists rule of law.

TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY:

Popular Sovereignty:

Sovereignty is given to people.
E.g India, Turkey.

Legal Sovereignty:

It is sovereignty to make law
e.g In UK.

Real Sovereignty:

It is sovereignty of Monarch.
E.g KSA and ancient Kingdoms.

Political Sovereignty:

It is sovereignty of political institutions.

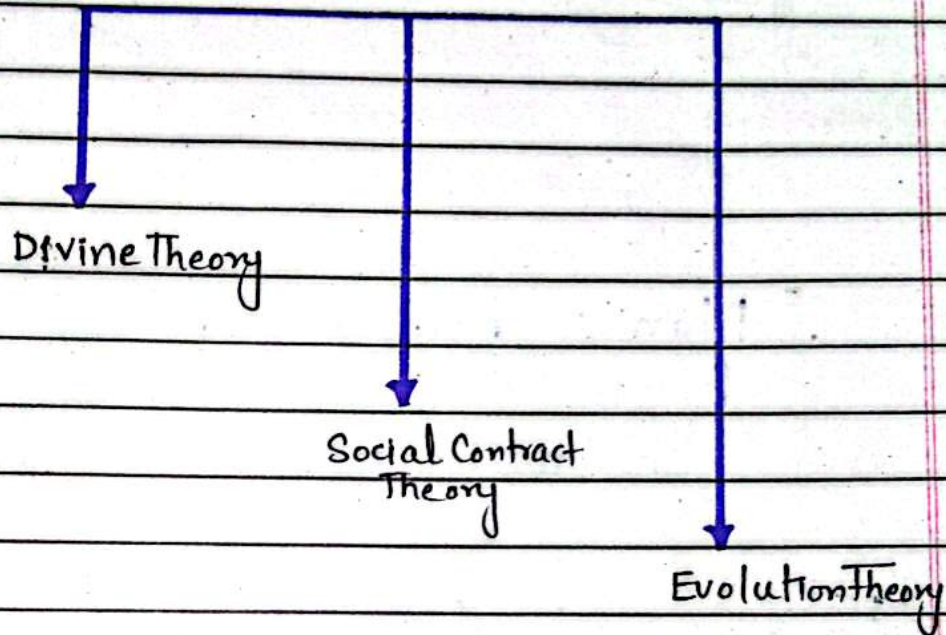
De-Facto Sovereignty:

It is sovereignty given on Facts. e.g To Parliament.

De-Jure Sovereignty:

It is officially giving someone sovereignty by law.

Major theories in origin of State:



a Divine Theory:

Divine theory believes in divine rights and sovereignty to only one supreme monarch that is King. King was considered as shadow of God. It was not based upon intellect and Rationality. The state was ruled by monarch who holds all powers.

b Social Contract Theory:

This theory was given by three philosophers "Thomas Hobbes", "John Locke" and "Rousseau".

This theory states that individual gives their rights to states in order to provide protection to and security to them. It results in rise of democracy. It lacks reality.

According to Rousseau:

|| Man is born free but
he is everywhere in
chains. ||

C Theory of Evolution:

It believes that states is evolved naturally. Families combines to form clan. Different clans combine to form Tribes. Then tribes combines to form city state. City state combines and shares their powers and results in formation of an Empires. and it is transformed eventually into Modern State system.

Also it can be reviewed as different families combines to form Towns. Towns combines and forms

villages. Villages combines and forms Union council and different union council combines and forms Tehsil. Tehsil inter form Districts. When many districts combines it forms Division. Different divisions shares powers and forms provinces and they combines and shares powers and form state.

Evolution of state

Family → Towns → Village →

Union Council → Tehsil → District →

Division → province → state.

Conclusion:

Sovereignty is ultimate power. It makes state independent in its internal and external matters. It has evolved gradually with passage of time. In today's world sovereignty is basic fundamental principle of foreign policy of all states. All states want to remain independent in their internal as well as external matters.