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## Political Science

### Paper - I

### Part - II

### Question no : 04

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

#### 1- Introduction :

Aristotle was student of Plato. at the academy in Athens. While Aristotle greatly respected Plato's intellectual genius, he often disagreed with his teacher's abstract ideas and theoretical approaches. This led to Aristotle developing his own systematic philosophy that focused more on practical realities and logic. In this sense, Aristotle was "great" because of his original contributions, but "not grateful"

because he frequently critiqued and diverged from Plato's teachings.

## II- Why Aristotle was great but not grateful student of Plato:

Aristotle built upon Plato's ideas but challenged them on many key concepts.

### 1) Justice : use the crux of the arguments as subheadings.....

Plato: Justice is a harmony where everyone performs the role suited to their nature. Justice is an integral part of human soul and state reflects the soul.

Aristotle: Justice is fairness in distribution and rectification. It must be grounded in real world laws and social practice.

### 2) Division of society:

Plato: Society should be divided into rulers, soldiers, and producers based on innate ability.

Aristotle: Divided society into citizens and slaves.

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### 3) Forces in society:

Plato: Plato describe three motivational factors in human

Hunger building desire  
courage building bravery  
Wisdom building intellect.

Aristotle: defined

Quality and quantity as main forces in society.

Quality makes upperclass

Quantity is lower class by him

### 4) Important Tasks:

Plato: Plato identified three major tasks.

To rule by rulers

To defend by soldiers

To produce by producers.

Aristotle: categorized six important tasks

Agriculture, Art, and craft by slaves

Defense, religions and rule by citizens.

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### 5) Education:

Plato: Criticized Athens private education system and proposed a rigid and 50 years long education model focused on philosophy and reasoning.

Aristotle: also was against private education making it state's responsibility. His education system was only for men excluding women.

### 6) Communism:

Plato: Advocated communal property and families to p and sharing among ruling class to prevent corruption and distraction.

Aristotle: Aristotle gave <sup>equal</sup> property right to individuals.

### 7) Territory, geography and population:

Plato: paid little attention and was on ideal city - states

Aristotle: Defined territory, geography and population of state

### 8) Cycle of Government:

Plato: less attention to empirical cycles

Aristotle: classified government in to good and bad forms

| No of rulers | Good Govts  | Bad Govts |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| One          | Monarchy    | Tyranny   |
| Few          | Aristocracy | Oligarchy |
| Many         | Polity      | Democracy |

### 9) Authority:

Plato: Authority lies with king

Aristotle: Authority comes of laws and not from individuals.

### Comparative Analysis

| Concept                | Plato                       | Aristotle         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Justice             | Harmony                     | Fairness          |
| 2) Division of society | Rulers, soldiers, producers | citizens, slaves  |
| 3) Forces in society   | Hunger, courage, wisdom     | Quality, Quantity |

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|   |                              |   |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 4) Tasks  | Role, depend,<br>Produce     | Agriculture, Arts craft<br>Defense, religion,<br>rule |
| 5) Education  | Complex, long,<br>Rigid      | state's responsibility<br>excluding women             |
| 6) Communi-<br>sm   | In properly<br>Family        | Right to<br>private property                          |
| 7) Territory  | did not define               | moderate with<br>boundaries                           |
| 8) Geography  | "                            | should not be<br>land locked                          |
| 9) Population   | "                            | 15000, 100,000<br>ideal population<br>5040            |
| 10) Authority   | king / absolute<br>authority | Rule of law   |
| 11) Cycle of<br>government  | did not explain              | six good<br>bad<br>forms of govt                      |
| <b>III- Conclusion:</b><br>Aristotle was 'great' because he expanded the scope of philosophy into |                              |   |

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logic. However, he was not grateful to Plato in the sense he rejected many of Plato's idealistic and abstract concepts while insisting on practicality. The contrast between Plato's idealism and Aristotle's realism highlights the evolution of Western philosophy from theory to practice.

## Question no: 05

Critically analyze Ibn Khaldun's concept of 'Asabiya', economic factors, and explain how they contribute to rise, stability and decline of political authority.

### I- Introduction:

Ibn Khaldun was a pioneering Arab historian, and sociologist, renowned for his Muqaddimah, which analyzes the cyclic nature of political authority. He emphasized the role of 'Asabiya' and economic factors in shaping rise, stability and decline of states.

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According to him, strong social bonds and sound economic management are crucial for building authority, while their erosion leads to the downfall of political powers.

## II- Khaldun's concept of 'Asabiyya':

### Five stages of Rise and Fall:

Ibne Khaldun identified a cyclic pattern in the life of dynasties.

#### 1) Formation:

A group with strong Asabiyyah unites to form a new political authority.

#### 2) Consolidation:

The state grows in power, establishing governance and control over territory.

#### 3) Peak/ Prosperity:

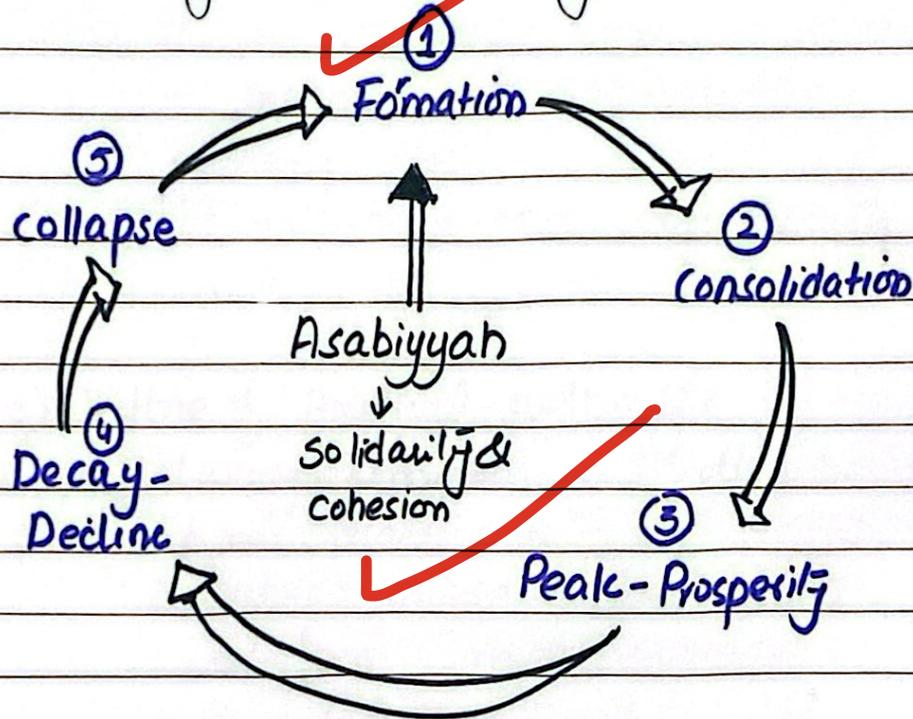
Economic and social prosperity flourishes; rulers gain luxury.

4) Decay/ Weakening: Asabiyyah starts to decline as rulers become detached from original group values.

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### 5) Decline/collapse:

Political authority weakens, corruption increases, and the state may be overthrown by a group with stronger ~~as~~ solidarity.



### III- Role of Asabiyyah in

#### 1) Rise of political authority:

- i/ Strong Asabiyyah unites tribes or groups under a capable leader
- ii/ It enables military success and the overthrow of existing authorities
- iii/ It creates a sense of purpose, loyalty, and collective effort

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necessary to establish a new state.

## 2) stability of political authority:

- i/ Asabiyyah's loyalty ensures compliance with laws and ruler's authority
- ii/ It promotes social order, coordination in defence, and administrative efficiency.
- iii/ It sustains political systems during crisis

## 3) Decline of political authority:

- i/ Luxury, corruption and detachment from Asabiyyah.
- ii/ Reduced solidarity leads to rebellion, and vulnerability to external conquest.
- iii/ state loses its moral and social backbone.

## IV Economic Factors:

### 1) In rise of political authority:

- i/ A strong economy provides resources for army, infrastructure and administration

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- ii/ Trade, agriculture, and taxation support political authority
- iii/ Economic incentives attract skilled leaders.

## 2) In stability of political authority:

- i/ Economic prosperity maintain social satisfaction and reduces internal unrest
- ii/ Economic growth supports continuation of effective governance

## 3) In decline of political authority:

- i/ Over taxation and corruption weaken economic foundation
- ii/ Scarcity and inequality create social unrest
- iii/ Economic decline accelerates the erosion of 'Asabiyyah' and political control.

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## Role of Asabiyyah Vs economic factors

| Stage        | Asabiyyah                               | Economic Factor   |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1) Rise      | Strong solidarity<br>collective loyalty | wealth supports<br>military and<br>administration             |
| 2) Stability | Loyalty to ruler<br>social cohesion     | Economic prosperity<br>Funds for army<br>Proper<br>governance |
| 3) Decline   | Weak solidarity<br>due to luxury        | economic mismanagement<br>corruption<br>inequality            |

### 7- Conclusions:

Ibn Khaldun's concepts of 'Asabiyyah' and economic factors offer a comprehensive framework to understand the dynamics of political authority. Strong social cohesion initiates political power, while economic prosperity sustains it. Conversely, the erosion of solidarity and economic decay leads to decline.

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His analysis remains a timeless lesson on how human, social and economic factors interact to shape the life cycle of states, highlighting that political authority is both socially and economically grounded.

## Section - B

Question no : 06

Critically examine the role of propaganda and pressure groups....governance

### I- Introduction:

In today's politics, propaganda and pressure politics groups are important tools that influence public opinion, shape policies and affect governance.

Propaganda spreads ideas to gain support, while pressure groups try to influence decisions without holding power. Both play big role in modern democracies, including Palestine, but their misuse can harm democracy.

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## II- What is propaganda:

Propaganda is the use of media, speeches or campaigns to influence what people believe and think.

## III- Impacts of propaganda:

### 1) On public opinion:

Propaganda can shape citizen's views on issues or leaders

Example: political parties use social media campaigns during election to influence voters' opinion.

### 2) On policy making:

Governments or leaders may use propaganda to gain support for laws or projects.

Example: Propaganda of highlighting benefits of development projects like CPEC

### 3) Democratic governance:

Propaganda can increase participation if it informs citizens -

discuss these by giving subheadings .....

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but it can also mislead citizens, reduce critical thinking and manipulate votes.

**Example:** Overuse of biased news coverage during elections can undermine democratic choice in Pakistan.

#### IV: Describing Pressure groups:

Pressure groups are organized groups that try to influence policies without being elected.

#### V- Impacts of pressure groups on:

##### 1) Public opinion:

They raise awareness about social, economic or political issues.

**Example:** Union groups use protests or media to highlight demands.

##### 2) Policy making:

Pressure groups lobby government to make decisions in their favour.

**Example:** Chambers of commerce and industry influence economic policies.

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### 3) Democratic governance:

Pressure groups can increase citizen participation and represent minority or sectoral interests.

But if only powerful group succeed, it can favour elites over ordinary citizens

## VI- Critical analysis:

### 1) Propaganda:

Positive impact:

Educates public, builds support, and mobilize masses.

Negative:

Can spread misinformation, manipulate emotions and reduce fairness

### 2) Pressure groups:

Positive: Represent citizens interest, encourage participation, hold government accountable

Negative: Wealthy or influential groups may dominate, and ignore majority needs.

| Aspect                   | Propaganda                                     | Pressure groups   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1) Public opinion        | shapes perception through controlled messaging | Raises awareness and mobilizes masses                   |
| 2) Policy-making         | Can justify government actions                 | Lobby for laws and regulation as per members interests. |
| 3) Democratic governance | can unify or manipulate voters                 | Enhances pluralism and citizen participation            |

## VI- Conclusion:

Propaganda and pressure groups are powerful tools in modern politics.

In Pakistan, they play a key role in shaping opinions, influencing policies, and engaging citizens.

While propaganda can unite or mislead or pressure groups can represent or dominate interests, a balance is needed. transparent

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modia, equal participation, and regulations can help maximize benefits while reducing harm to democracy.

## Question no : 08

Discuss the concept and evolution of sovereignty, and critically examine the major theories regarding origin of state.

### I- Introduction:

Sovereignty is a central concept in Political science and international law. It refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern its self without external interference. The idea of sovereignty evolved over time, reflecting changes in political organization, philosophy, and international relations. Similarly, the origin of state has been a subject of debate, with various theories explaining how human societies transitioned from

unorganized communities to structural political entities.

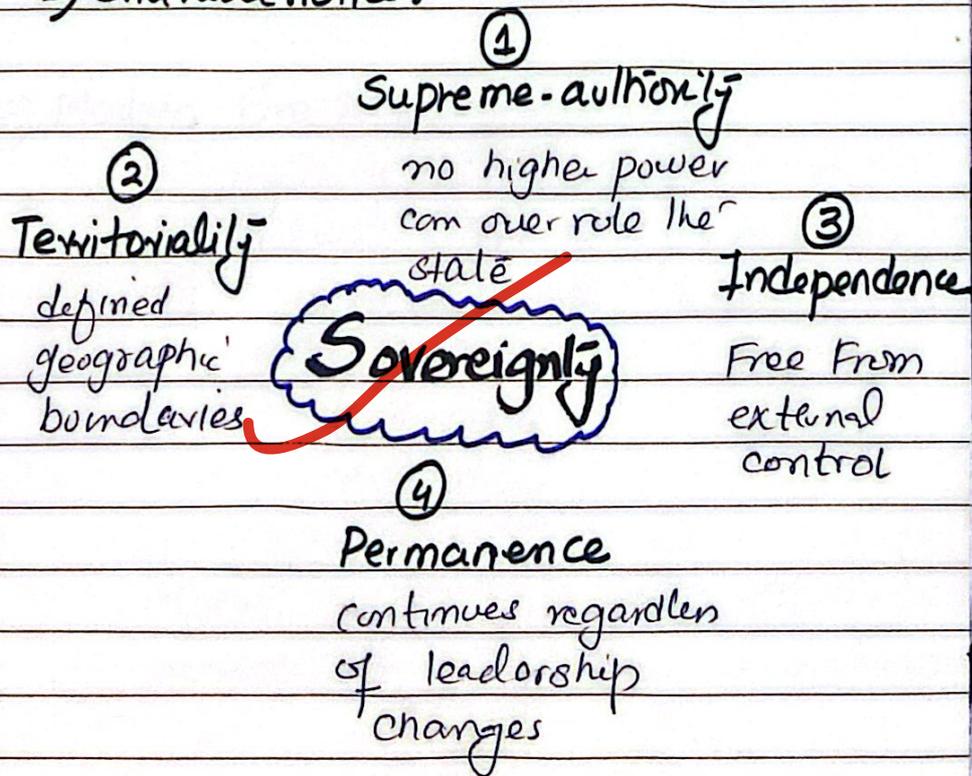
## II- Concept of sovereignty:

### 1) Definition:

Sovereignty is the ultimate authority with in a territory and the power to make or enforce laws without higher external control.

It is an **absolute and Indivisible** power.

### 2) Characteristics:



### III- Evolution of sovereignty:

#### 1) Ancient Era:

Authority was personal and monarchic, centered around kings or tribal chiefs. There was no formal concept of the state.

Rule was often absolute but limited in scale.

#### 2) Medieval period:

Fiefdom lords held localized authority. Sovereignty was fragmented between kings and churches.

#### 3) Modern Era:

Emergence of the nation-state in 17th century. (Treaty of Westphalia)  
Modern states have these distinct tiers

Executive  
Judiciary  
Legislature

Modern states claim exclusive jurisdiction over their population and territory.

## IV- Major theories regarding the origin of the state:

### 1) The Divine theory:

**Idea:** states are created by God; rulers derive authority from divine will.

**Example:** Ancient monarchies  
"Divine right of king"

**Analysis:** Absolute authority

### 2) The Social contract theory:

**Idea:** state originates from a contract between individuals, who surrender some freedom for security.

**Key thinkers:**

Thomas Hobbes

John Locke

Rousseau

**Analysis:** Foundation of modern democracy.

### 3) The Force theory:

**Idea:** States are created through conquest or coercion.

Authority is established by strongest

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Examples: colonial emparilism

Analysis: Emergence of authoritarian  
Regions

#### 4) The Evolutionary theory:

Idea: The state evolves naturally  
and forms structures  
over time.

Example: Band

tribe

chiefdom

state

evolution

Analysis: gradual development  
of institutions.

#### 5) The marxist theory:

Idea: The state arises from class  
struggle - It is an instrument  
of the ruling class to  
maintain control over  
resources.

Analysis: highlights economic  
and social dimensions.

|    | Theories            | Key Idea                                       | Example                                  |
|----|---------------------|--|--|
| 1) | Divine theory       | Rulers have divine authority                   | Divine rights of kings<br>European kings |
| 2) | Social contract     | Agreement between citizens and states          | Hobbes<br>John Lock<br>Rousseau          |
| 3) | Force theory        | Conquest or coercion                           | Military conquests<br>Empirealism        |
| 4) | Evolutionary theory | Gradual development of state and institutions  | Bonell tribe<br>chiefdom state           |
| 5) | Marxist theory      | class struggle exploitation based on resources | Industrial states and socialism.         |

#### V- Conclusion:

The concept of sovereignty has evolved from personal and divine authority to legal and

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and territorial supremacy of modern states. Similarly, the origin of the state can be explained through various theories, divine, force, social contract, evolutionary and marxist, each offering unique insights. While no single theory fully explains state formation, combined perspectives help us understand the complex interplay of social, economic, political and historical factors that give rise to states and establish sovereignty.

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## The End