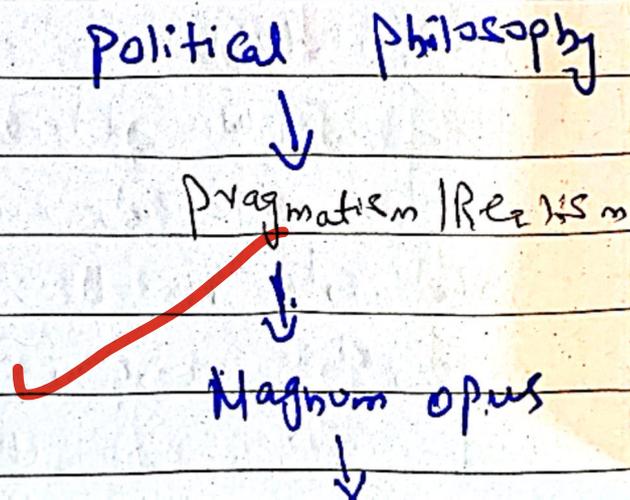


SECTION - A

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 matter, Plato.



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political

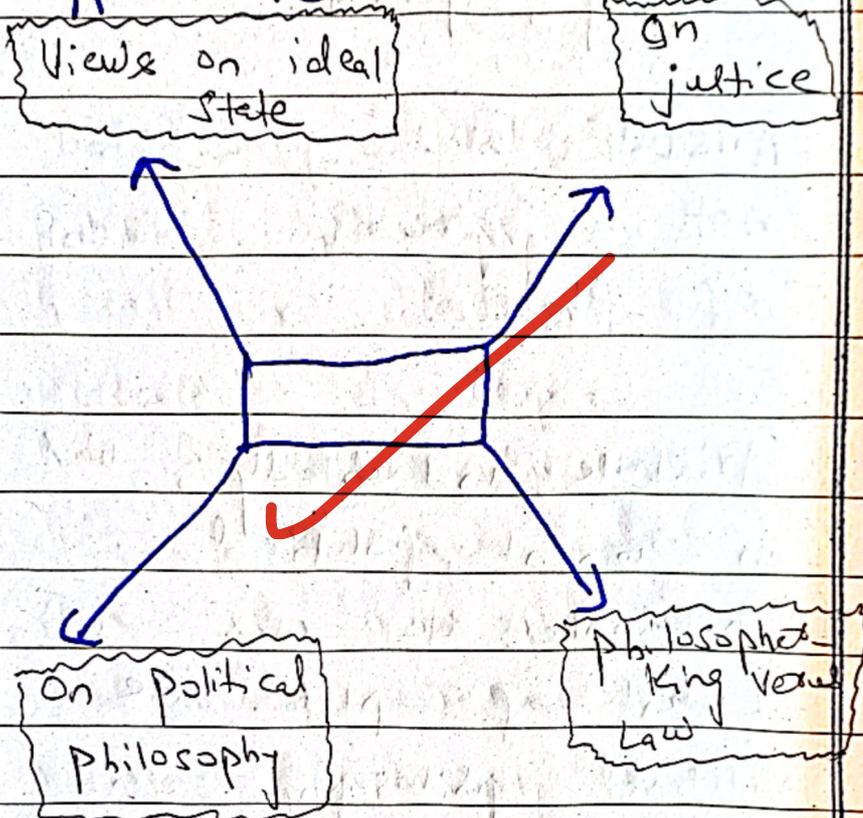
Aristotle founded the
academy, Lyceum.

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

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.

attempt these by giving self explanatory subheadings for both philosophers....

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

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 Philosophical 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.

add more arguments in this part.....

Conclusion

Plato and Aristotle were among the distinguished Greek's historians. Being a student 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



Abstractionism



Magnum opus



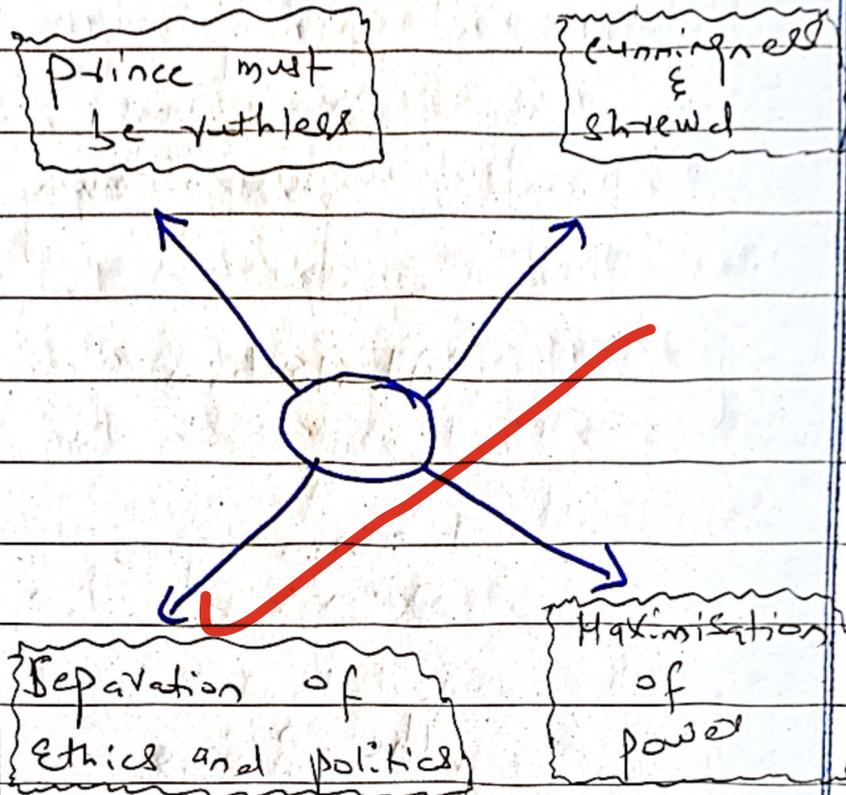
The Prince

Machiavelli's concept
of power

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.

add sayings of machiavelli as references against these arguments.....

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 ~~is~~ he
already ~~has~~ has. He cannot
be complacent and content
with his power. His enemy
will gain more power and
he will found him at
disadvantaged position.
Therefore, he must seek
more power.

add more arguments in this part.....

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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 authoritarian and Machiavellian rulers use their 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

discuss this part in more detail by giving subheadings.....

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

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.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

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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."

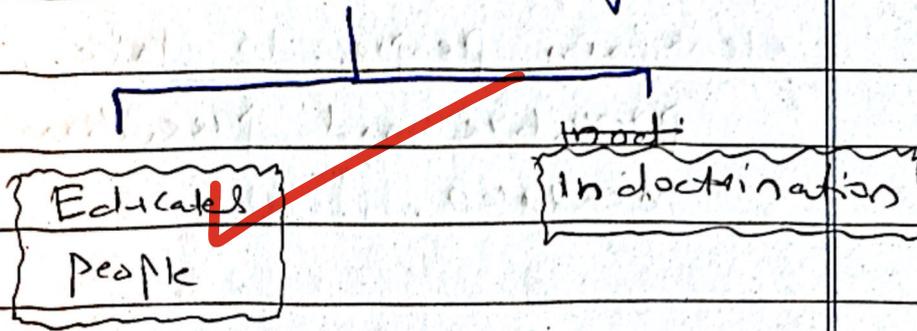
Pressure Group

"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



relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

A) Educated People

The primary role of Propaganda in contemporary political system is to educate and enlighten people states, individuals and political parties. Propaganda to inform, pass the message and enlighten 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

mean 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-Mullik 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 states 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
Associations are cited
while drafting sugar
policy.

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.

05

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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Day: _____

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 anything 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.

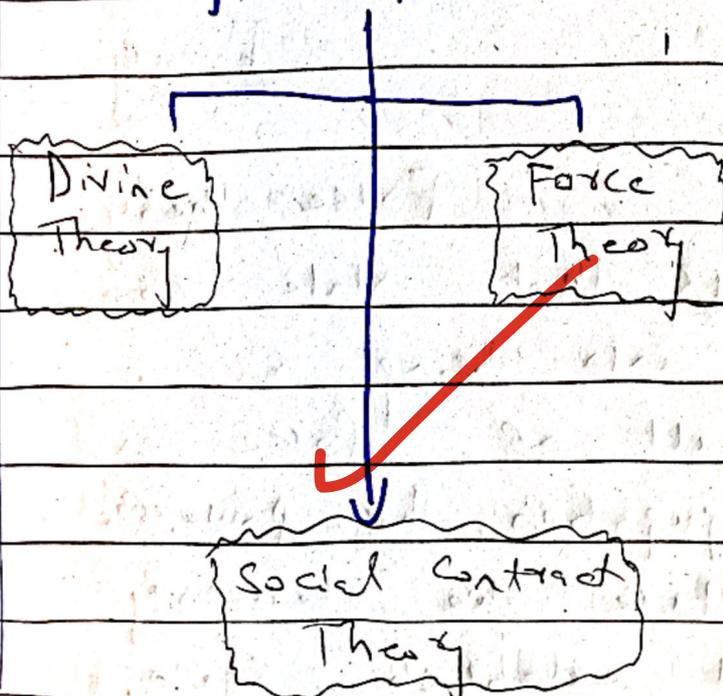
The concept of sovereignty gradually evolved with the rise of modern-states, intl^l organisations and globalisation. Now, ~~the~~ sovereignty has many limitations. states are interdependent in this 'global village'. International

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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 sanctioned by divine law.

This theory was very famous during pre-modern era.

B) Force Theory

Force theory says that state comes 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 corporation.

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.

other theories??

Conclusion:

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

Date: _____

Day: _____

Force theory Social
Contract theory ~~theory~~
Divine theory 06