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Social and Political Theory: Argumentative Essay

Politics is primarily the act of an individual influencing or luring other people to embrace an ideology that he or she stands for. Every individual always believes that his or her thoughts are the best. Consequently, he or she expects other parties to compromise their value systems and follow his or her ideas. Often times, clashing of different ideologies arises among different individuals or groups. Alternatively, politics can refer to the opportunity that individuals or parties have to exercise authority over certain subjects on people. It can also describe the ways in which the distribution of political powers occurs within given states or organizations.

In the twenty-first century, politics controls a great percentage of all human activities. Living in a political environment has its benefits. The existence of conflicts of interests ensures quality in delivery of everything that each side has to offer in an attempt to attract more followers. Most world institutions have gone political, and often times, people have to negotiate on certain topics through a dialogue. People have a desire to have the attention of other people. The impossibility of this scenario in the real world has necessitated the resolution to politics (Paley 38).

Politics provides a platform through which individuals can approach problems in different ways in order to provide solutions. For instance, it is a popular opinion that the quality of a manifesto of a certain political party during an election period is a reflection of their service to citizens. Additionally, contestants with the most viable, practicable, and appealing ideologies are associated with victory. Commoners are supposed to be the beneficiaries in politics.

It is also worth noting that politics keeps people and parties focused on their respective visions. The parties involved in politics constantly remain in competition until the time when they attain their desired objectives. In situations where there is no politics, individuals tend to be satisfied with anything that is available and to adapt to the status quo. As such, it becomes difficult to exploit all abilities and capabilities of individuals in such a society (Paley 72).

In the field of philosophy, Aristotle and Plato are two of the most influential philosophers in the world history. Plato, the man behind the Platonic idealism, lived between 428-328 BC. The main man behind Plato's desire for knowledge was Socrates, his teacher, who was also an important contributor to the field of philosophy. Aristotle, the mastermind of Analytic Empiricism, lived between 384-322 BC. It is worth noting that Aristotle did not agree with Plato on various issues, and this was the point of irony in their relationship. The irony stemmed from the fact that Plato played a part in grooming Aristotle (Simpson 56).

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In his philosophic theory, Plato stands for the belief that reality is not appearance. He believes that most of the events that occur in life are products of compulsion by some unknown forces. For instance, the mystery of creation of the universe remains unexhausted many years following the building of the foundations of the world. To the contrary, Aristotle believes that it is easy to make significant deductions regarding different happenings of the world. All that is necessary to make inferences is to observe events carefully and then make an analysis of the same. What is more, Aristotle has a heavy reliance on facts. He has a high motivation to establish why certain occurrences happen in the way that they do (Simpson 106).

Plato also believes that arts, such as drama and engaging in argumentative debates, only bring confusion to the human mind. Consequently, he claims that there is no need to put utmost importance in such forms of art. His student Aristotle, a strong defender of dialogues, counters this idea later. In his opinion, Aristotle perceives art to be particularly useful in relaying crucial information to audience. It is the consideration of many that Aristotle is the father of the current research method. This rests on the fact that he focuses much on information and research. In turn, Plato's major contributions are in the field of religion (Simpson 93).

The fact that Aristotle prefers to use facts in his ideas, through gives his work credibility. Thus, it is easier to understand and trace the origins and meaning of his concepts. What is more, it is difficult to dispute his concepts, as they have a strong foundation. This gives his work credibility over his teacher's work.

Hobbes is another philosopher who enjoys a wide recognition for his political philosophy (Paley 104). Despite the recognition, some thinkers do not support his moral philosophy. On the other hand, Kant believes in the rights of individuals. His political philosophy provides a platform for an equal representation of citizens by their government. For instance, fear and favor should not be part and partisan in the provision of quality services to citizens by governments. Kant is intolerant to any form of discrimination towards citizens by governments.

According to Hobbes, a perfect government is that of a monarchy. Citizens have no power over their political leaders. Kant, on the other hand, believes that all humans had the right to exercise their rights. For most countries, it is the right off all citizens to elect their own leaders. What is more, the right to vote is enshrined in the constitution. Political leaders have an obligation to conduct their service delivery with utmost care. Additionally, the service should be of high quality. All this is in consideration that their employers are the electorate. This kind of structure is applicable by democratic states and organizations. The application of Kant's theory in democratic states is an indication that it is a sound theory. Various scholars have built on this theory over the years, and it has provided the basis of actions in various institutions and organizations (Coleridge & John, 73).

Hobbes is convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that fear is the determining factor in every human's life. He believes that the surrounding environment has the power to compel humans to either give their best or their worst. According to him, hope and fear are the two basic elements that control the lives of humans. Humans experience different forms of stimuli constantly; therefore, there exist various forces at play in determining individual actions. However, it is true that fear and hope constitute the driving forces of human actions. For instance, individuals might choose healthy living by dieting and exercising in order to prolong their lives by fighting off ailments. This is a product of the fear of death.

It is impossible to make the world perfect for all humans. The world is dynamic and poses different challenges daily. Moreover, individuals are different and have different approaches in addressing these challenges. The kind of approach depends on their capabilities and available resources. For instance, technological advancement has transformed various sectors by increasing production while cutting costs. Organizations that lack capital for technology train their employees to handle different tasks to increase efficiency. However, some technologies have caused negative environmental effects; therefore, firms are working on ways around these effects. Humans will always try to advance (Coleridge & John 65). A perfect world would mean that there is nothing better ahead, and that there are ready solutions for all problems. For this reason, it is more logical to study people, as they are rather than aspiring for a perfect world.

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