

Section AQuestion No 1.

Aristotle was a realist and not an idealist. Elaborate with reference to his theory of the ends and function of the state.

Answer:

Introduction

Aristotle was a philosopher of a realist. He disagreed with idealistic approach with the Plato. Plato said that in state every thing is material and abstract. On other hand Aristotle said that in the state everything is realistic. Aristotle described that justice, private property, human nature, populism, territory, big community, education, family are exist in state. According to him, state is its end. State is democratic and based on equality. There is such

such state which has constitution. In the state, there are full citizens and slave however. Aristotle theory of state and function of state is realistic rather than idealist.

Aristotle's theory of state in realist form

1. Population:

According to him, too large population will create governance crisis. Because due to large population, state is able to meet the citizen's need. However, this is satisfied in small population.

2. Territoriality:

According to him, moderate state is fit for the citizens to fulfill their requirements. Too large and too small are not beneficial.

Use specific and self explanatory headings

3- Education:

Education is need of every citizen. He disagreed with the education theory of Plato who said that education is necessary for few people, but Aristotle said that education is for all citizens.

6- Private Property:

Unlike Plato, Aristotle is in favour of ^{having} private property because he thinks that it minimize the possession

7- Constitution:

He describes the constitution of the state. He said that there is democracy, oligarchic principle. He said that polity would not be realistic state like Plato's ideal state.

(ii) Constitutional factors:

There are two factors in the society where state is based.

a. Quantity

b. Quality

a. Quantity:

According to Aristotle, there is the number of people in society. In fact, it is the democratic character of society.

b. Quality:

This factor includes: Education, Wealth and social position. This is the oligarchic character of society.

Aristotle's state is democratic:

Aristotle's state is a democratic state where Quantity and Quality of two factors of society of constitutional state lie. On the other hand, these two factors in democratic state have a bad effect on state where there are three classes of people in the society.

a. Rich class

b. Poor class

c. Middle class.

All these classes are interconnected with each other. Rich class dominates the poor class. and they command on them. On other hand poor class feel jealous of high status of rich class and become tyrannical. There is another class who is middle class. This class is not poor, not as too much rich. This is in moderate position. It keep check on all rich and poor classes. Although, Property is also a big fight but according to him, It minimize the possession.

~~Aristotle state its end and function is its end.~~

Aristotle said how state will be progressed

He said that state is in no way of progressed with justice and equality. In state, there is full citizens and slave. Aristotle's slave has some factors which is necessary for state and citizens. Agriculture, arts and crafts, religion, defence and government. Defence and government for youth, religion for old and agriculture, arts and crafts for slave. These categories make the state in progress. He distributed them in equal manner.

Add more arguments

Conclusion.

Aristotle's state its ends and function its state end theory see that

Also discuss the critical analysis part in detail

M T W T F S S

He was realistic not idealistic philosopher like plato. Citizen, slave, agriculture, Territory, constitution. These are those facts which do not exist in thought. These exist in reality way.

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