

Outline:

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Explanation of human nature
- 3- Nature of State
- 4- Classification of ~~Nature~~ (state)
 - 1) on the basis of quantity
 - 1) Rule by one
 - 2) Rule by few
 - 3) Rule by many
 - 2) on the basis of quality
 - 1) Rule for common interests (Good governance)
 - 2) Rule for selfish interests (Bad form of government)
- 5- Justice as an element of state

no need for a detailed outline for a 20 marks answer.

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6- The concept of slavery

7- Modern ~~Debt~~ slavery

8- conclusion

start with the introduction of the qs.

(B)

As a Greek philosopher, Aristotle believed that human is a social animal. who wants to live together. therefore, for him to unified them state is the best form to integrate them. Because everyone relies on each other to cooperate

this
Character
relations.

Slavery is another important feature of the state. Aristotle divides the slavery on the basis of slavery by nature and slaves by prison. Those people who have rich capabilities but something missing in their intellects they become ruled by intellectuals, in wars etc. on the other hand some individuals are born with shortcomings and become slaves by rulers to serve them for the whole life.

give headings by markers.....

2. Explanation of human nature:

Human by nature is rational according to Aristotle. To meet his social needs he interacts with each other and formulates a state.

3. Nature of states-

State by nature correlates with human nature. Different

organs come together and develops a state.

4- classifications of states:

1- on the basis of quantity.

It defines numerically. This form of state is based on the

few or many in numbers.

However, the state is ruled

by one is called monarchy,

by few is aristocracy and many

rule the state is known as

democracy for common interests.

2. on the basis of quality.

on the basis of quality the state is divided into three

or further three forms, ruled

for common or selfish interests.

1) Monarchy:

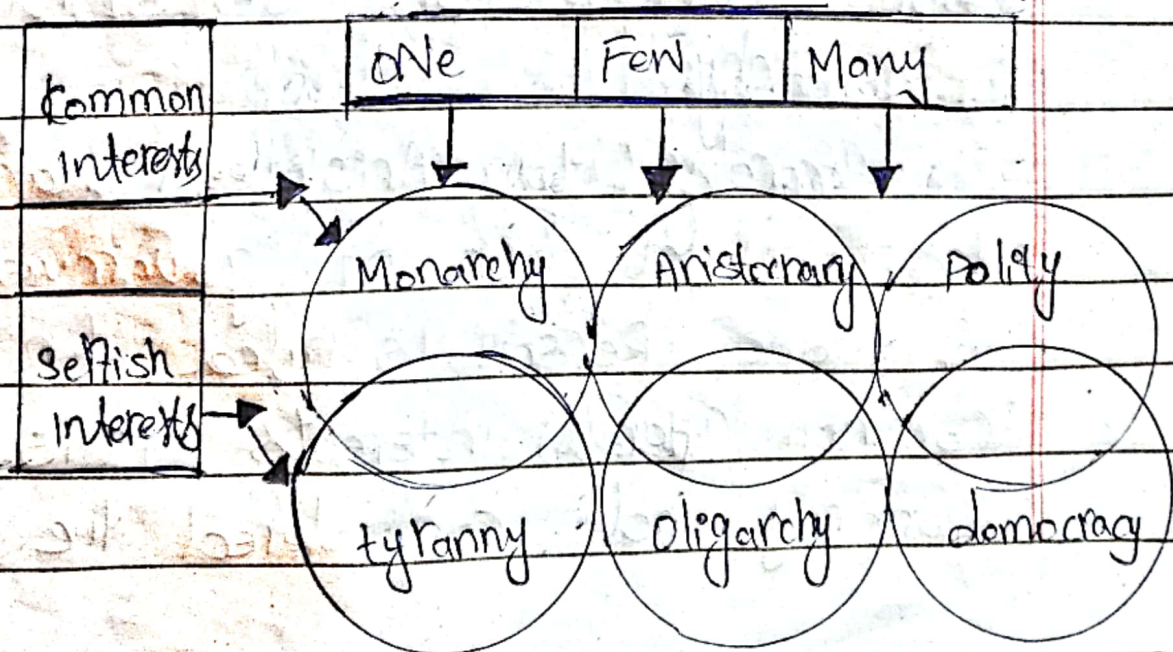
According to Aristotle, Monarchy is the best form of government.

If one person is ruled for

Common (interest) interests it is

Monarchy and considered the

best form of government. When it further turns into law it becomes Aristocracy and by many is called Polity. Conversely, for selfish or rulers interests, if ruled by one is considered tyranny, by few called oligarchy and by many is confined as democracy. As monarchy is the best form of government for Aristotle but it is less in practice. All these forms are transferable into another. So, one form turns into another and in this way the process is going on.



Comparable.

5. Justice as an element of states

An Aristotle considers justice as an important feature of the state. For him, justice refers to perform the functions according to their allotted duties to man. As being created the relation of labor and rulers in a society, if a labor is granted his rights properly it constitutes the justice in a society.

The concept of Slavery:

this is
characters of
relations.

7. Modern Relevancy:-

1. Separation of powers/practices:

Aristotle's theory of state and governance is the true representation of "separation of powers" which is highly practicable by the USA in modern time. Under this "separation of powers", USA is enjoying a significant place as having exemplified constitution of the world. Moreover, by this concept, it also keeps check and balances on the other organs of the state with intermingled in their affairs.

short and incomplete answer. add more arguments.

8. Conclusion:-

Classification of state through describing human nature and justification of the nature of the state, and types of slavery as the significant feature of the state, this is a great cont-

short and incomplete answer. a 20 marks ans should have around 15 subheadings.