

Q.1) Aristotle was a realist not an idealist. Elaborate with reference to his theory of the ends and function of the state.

Introduction

Era of Aristotle

The era of Aristotle is known as the classical period of Ancient Greece, spanned from 5th to 4th centuries BCE. He was the student of Plato and later became the tutor of Alexander.

By analyzing and comparing Plato's theory to the Aristotle, it is clear that he was realist not an idealist, because his theory about the state (ideal state) was based on some concrete facts and measures. To understand and prove that Aristotle was a realist; it is important to elaborate his theory.

In Aristotle's constitutional state:-
While analyzing oligarchy and democracy he reached to a conclusion that an ideal state can only be established when there is balance between oligarchy and democracy. He argued that both oligarchy or democracy alone are the worst form of government.

As he had inclination towards balance between the two regimes. He declared the polity as the best form of government. According to Aristotle in an ideal state, polity owns the title of best government.

2. Division of Society:

Unlike Plato, his division of society seems realistic and practicable. To establish polity, he divided society into two main divisions: **Quantity** and **Quality**.

a) Quantity

According to Aristotle, this class of society contains greater number of people and serves as force of the society or state. This is democratic character of society.

b) Quality

This is without force of society, and is in fact the oligarchic character of society. Quality include education, wealth position, and social identification.

According to him, both characters of society are influenced and dominated by some negative forces. For instance, rich only knows how to command and suppress public, and poor, only possess the acrimony jealousy. poor can easily control by

demagogue. He was of the opinion that both form of government will be worse, if led ably by quality or quantity. There is class balancing quality and quantity, known as middle class, which are not so poor to become good and are not so rich to become factious, can contribute to establish polity in an ideal state. According to him, the middle class would not interfere with administration, but as it is the class of businessmen and folks, so it will keep an eye on those who administered the affairs.

Thus, his division of society into quality and quantity, and the idea of giving authority to middle class indicates that ~~was~~ he was realist not an idealist.



Note

3rd theory puri parh kar samaj ki kisi question aisa nikla ke samaj nahi araha hai ke kya likho.....

Aap plz mujhe batate ke is question ko kis tarah liku???