

Q NO: 2

Discuss in detail the Plato's concept of Justice?

Introduction:

(Ideal is the real)

~ Plato

Plato was the first political thinker in political science who gave the theory of Justice; which is based on ideal state. Plato further explained his theory of Justice by giving Tripartite soul analogy of human beings. In Tripartite soul analogy of human beings Plato further elaborated functional specialization in an individual. Theory of Justice is based on the three phases of justice in which an individual should be appointed as artisan, military person and ruler based on their tests that should be conducting in each phase of education.

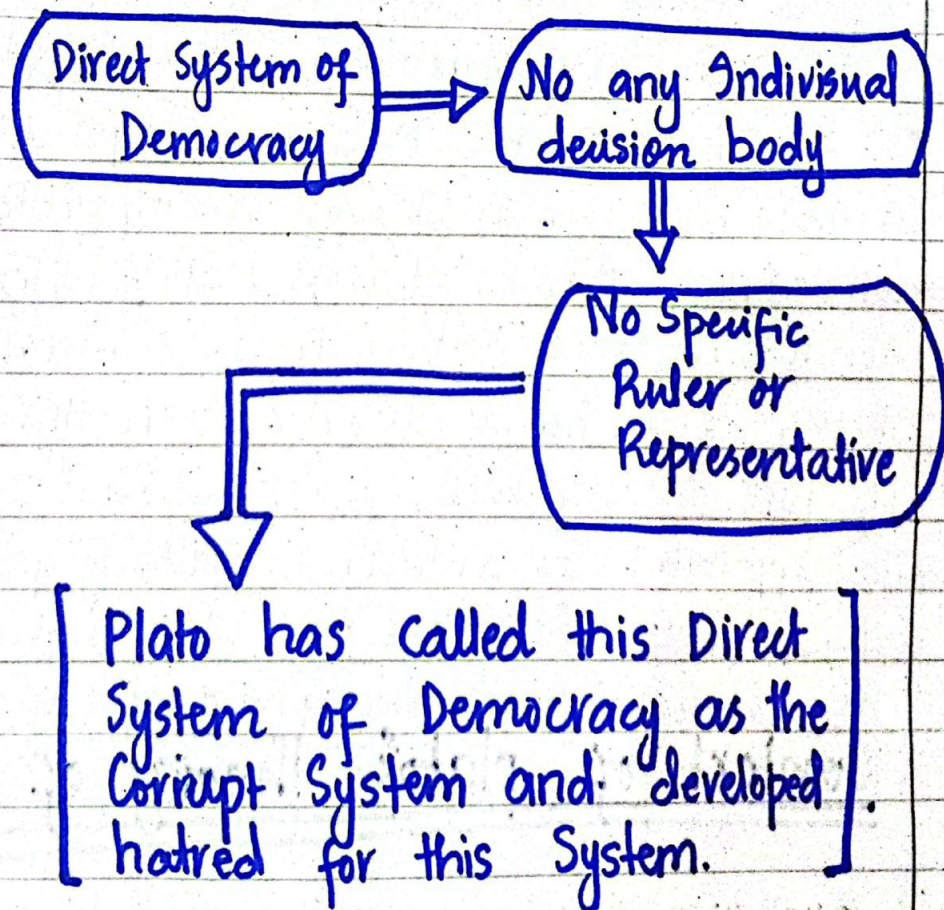
Context of Plato's theory of Justice:

There were two reasons for which Plato has given theory of Justice:

- (i) Direct Democracy of Athens
- (ii) Peloponnesian war

(ii) Direct Democracy of Athens:

In Athens, there was no any representative ruler who make a decision for the state. Instead, everybody can individually make a decision on behalf of the state. Therefore, the teacher of plato, Socrates called the Direct system of Democracy as corrupt system. For this reason, his teacher Socrates was given poison and executed.



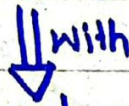
(ii) Peloponnesian War in Athens;
that replaced direct Democracy
with oligarchy:

The war occurs in Athens with Sparta, in
which Sparta won. Later, they replaced
Direct System of Democracy with oligarchy.

Peloponnesian War



Replaced Direct Democracy



oligarchy.

• Plato's theory of Justice is based
on Ideal State:

Plato's theory of justice is based on the Ideal
State.

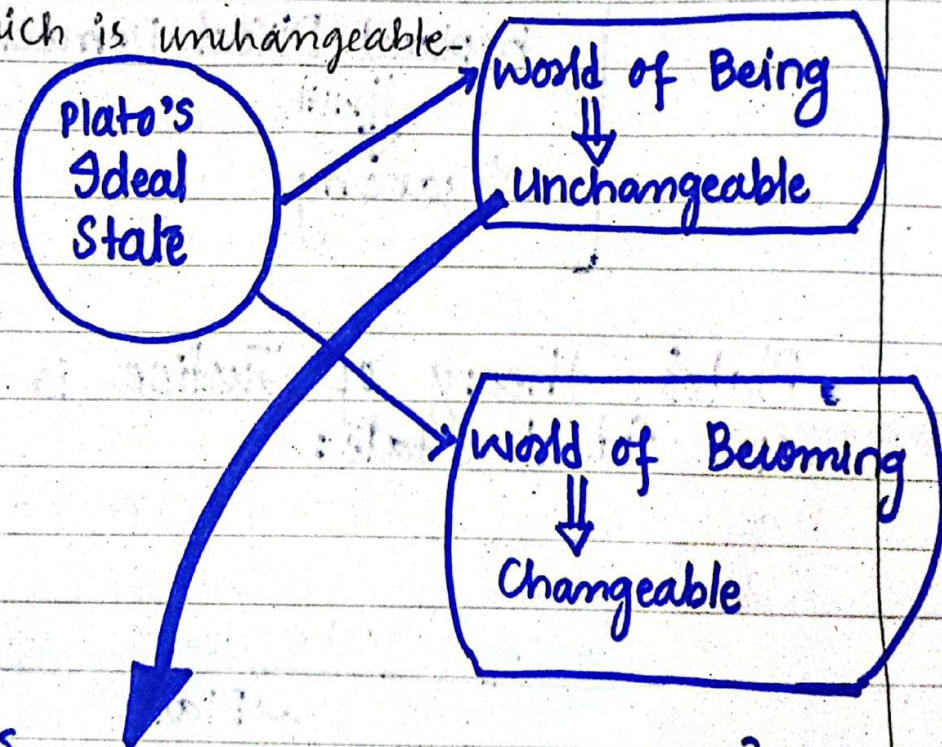
According to Plato, Ideal is real
~ Plato

According to Plato, there are two worlds:

- (i) world of being
- (ii) world of becoming

(i) World of Being: According to plato, world of being is the ideal world, which is static and unchangeable. It possess universality.

(ii) World of Becoming: In plato's theory of ideal state; platos has defined the world of becoming as changable and changes with time to time. It is not the world that possess universality. Therefore, plato has called the ideal state is the real state which is unchangeable.



Plato is called this as the ideal state because it does not changes and it possess Universality.

• Plato's theory of Justice is based on Tripartite soul analogy:

Plato's theory of justice is based on tripartite soul analogy:

- (i) Lust and Desire
 - (ii) Courage and Spirit
 - (iii) Wisdom
- ⇒ [Tripartite soul]
[Analogy]

According to Plato, every human being has these three instincts that were given by nature, but in them one instinct becomes more dominant as compared to others. Therefore, that individual must perform the work according. This is called the theory of Justice.

(i) Lust and Desire: found in majority of the peoples so they become Artisans.

↓
(ii) Courage and Spirit is found in some peoples so they become Military persons.

↓
(iii) Wisdom is found in very least of the peoples so they become Rulers, Philosopher King.

- Plato's theory of Justice is supported by functional specialization:

Plato's theory of Justice is based upon functional specialization. It means that each individual should perform the work in which they are dominant. This is called functional specialization.

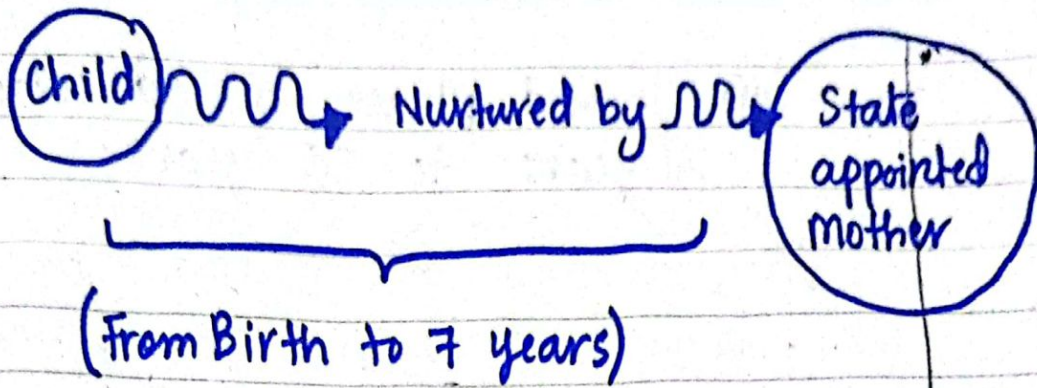
- Plato's theory of Justice is based on Educational system that is controlled by state:

Plato further elaborates his theory of Justice by giving three schemes of the Educational system:

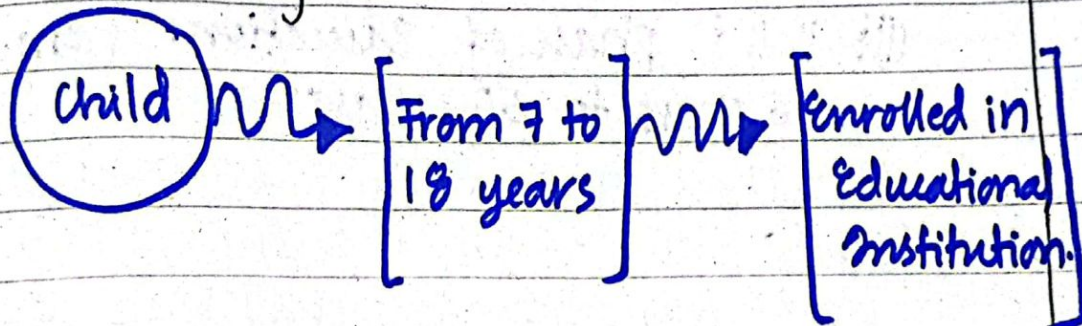
- (i) First phase : From birth to 18 years.
- (ii) Second phase : From 21 years to 35 years.
- (iii) Third phase : From 36 years to 50 years.

- (i) First phase of Education: from birth to 18 years:

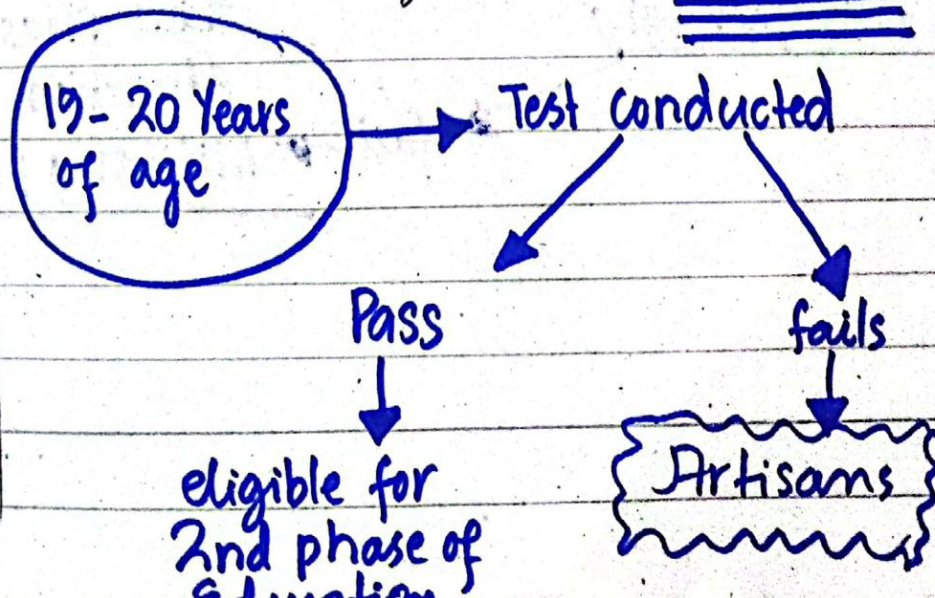
Plato states that : A child must be given to state appointed mother ; who nurtures child by singing song , tell them stories of Bravery. In this way , a child should be nurtured in a good way from Birth to seven years.



After 7 years, a child is enrolled in the public sector of education in which a child can get further education related to Science, mathematics, English and other subjects.



After this test shall be conducted in 19 to 20 years of age. Those who pass the test, they become eligible for the second phase and those who fails the test, they become Artisans.

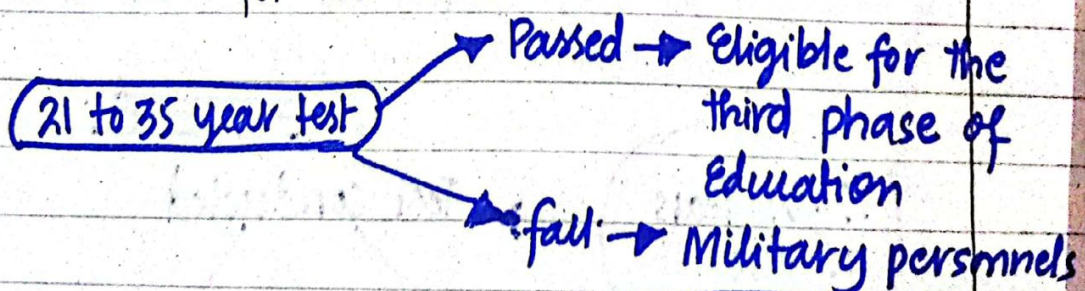


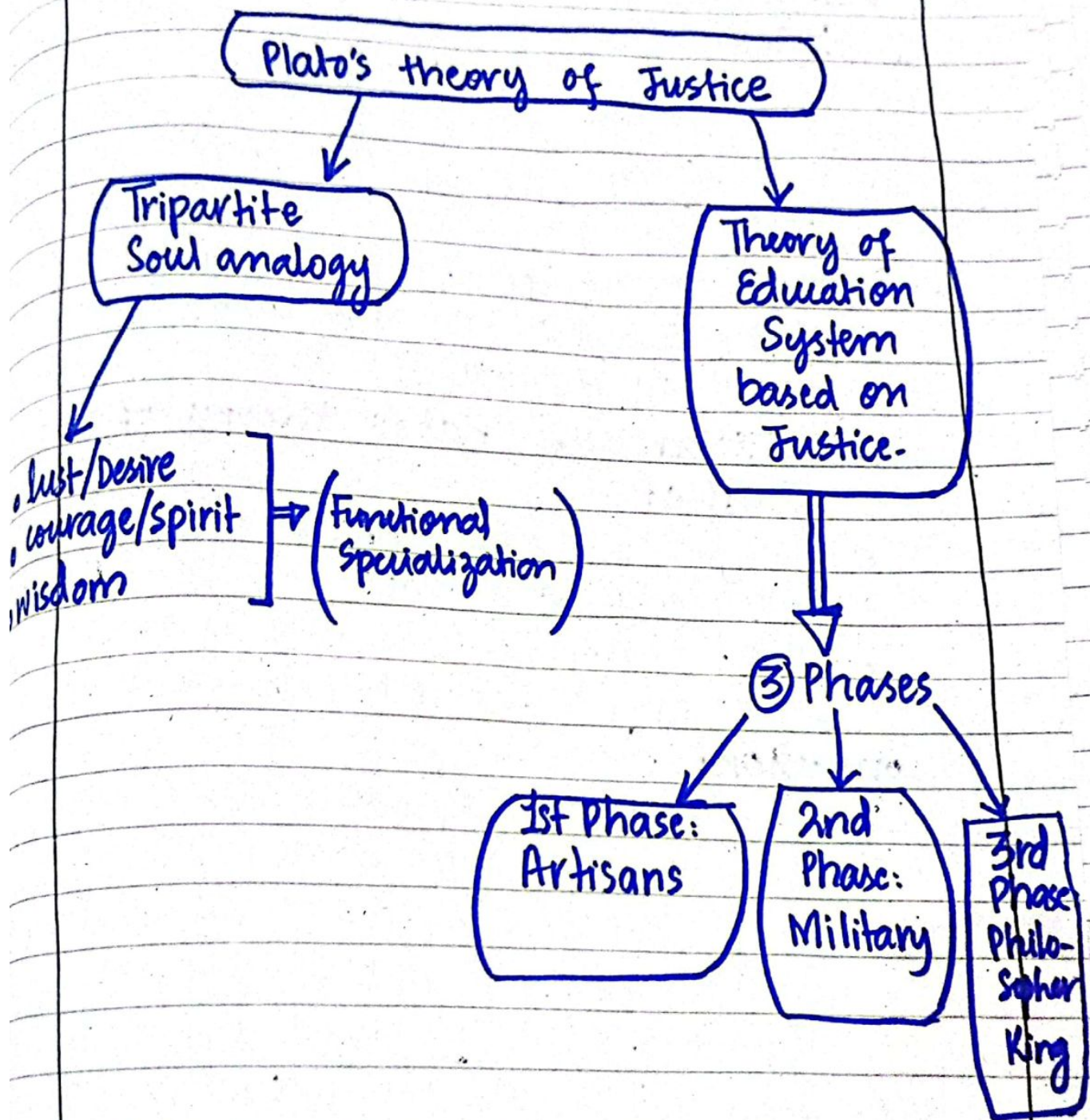
(ii) Second phase of Education: from 21 years to 35 years:

In this phase of Education, a child is now taught with advanced Sciences, philosophies, literatures, Books, military trainings. Then, the test is conducted. Those who pass the test they become eligible for the third round and those who fails the test, they become Military personnels.

(iii) Third phase of Education: from 36 years to 50 years:

In this phase of Education, an individual is taught with advanced Sciences, literatures, trainings. Then, the test shall be conducted those who pass the test they become Philosopher Kings. From them, one king should be chosen for the state.





• Relevance of Plato's theory in Modern times:

- (i) Plato has given concept of Examinations which is still relevant today.
- (ii) Plato was the first political thinker in political science.
- (iii) Plato was the pioneer of feminism; because he stated that Education is compulsory for all.

• Criticism on Plato's theory of Justice:

- Plato has authorized few peoples to become rulers only while ignoring others.
- Plato's concept of ownership of family for King was against human psyche.

Conclusion:

The concept of justice that was given by Plato was based on tripartite soul analogy of human beings, functional specialisation and educational system of the state. According to Plato; Justice is if every individual should be authorized by the trait in which they are dominant.

State is the end, not means.

~ Plato

2021 Paper Political Science

Q No #2

Q: Aristotle's classification of state?

Introduction:

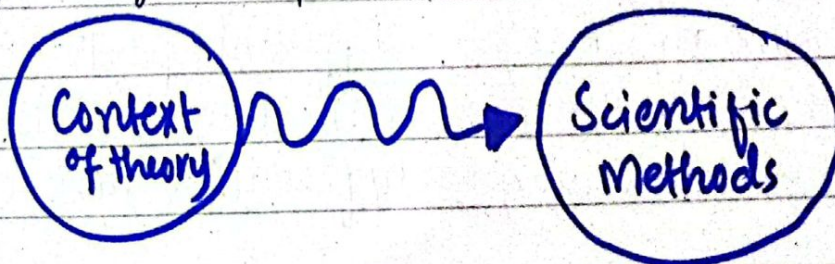
"State is the means; not an end."

~Aristotle

Aristotle's classification of state was based on scientific methods. He gave the theory of ideal state based on rational nature of human beings, organic concept based on analogy between an individual and a state, community of human beings called polis, concept of slavery and Distributive Justice. Aristotle further elaboration classification of states in which one state was changed into another due to revolution.

Context of Aristotle's theory of State:

- Aristotle was the student of Plato; he wanted to explain the concept of ideal state by explaining scientific methods; which were taught by his father.

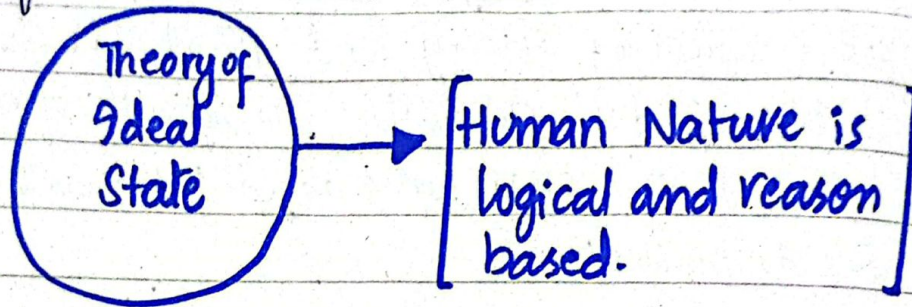


1. Aristotle's theory of Ideal state:

Aristotle has given the theory of ideal state by explaining human behaviours through scientific methods-

1.1. Human Behaviour is logical and Rational; Reason based:

According to Aristotle, man is by nature Rational. Man uses his rational and logical based mind to find the solution of any problem. Therefore, he is reason based-

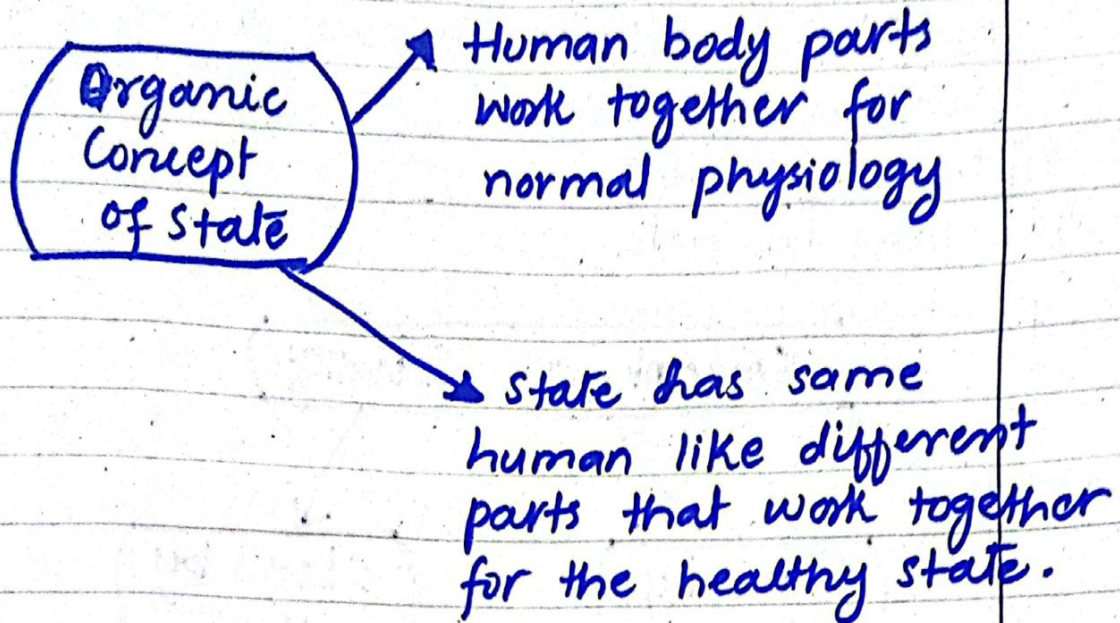


1.2. Organic concept of State: Analogy between State and an Individual:

Aristotle further explained an ideal state by giving organic concept; in which he created an analogy between state and an individual.

In human body, different parts work together to become a healthy individual. In the same way, different organs of the

State work together ; so that the state becomes an ideal.



1.3 Human beings lives in a community called polis:

Aristotle further explained that human beings can not live in an isolation in a state.

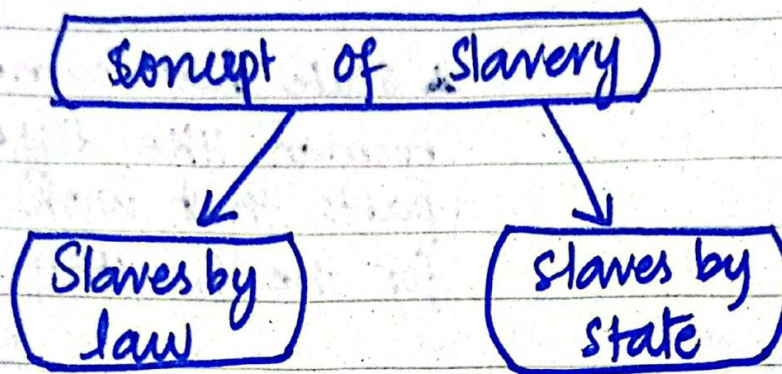
Rather, human beings live in a community which Aristotle called as polis.

State → community → Polis

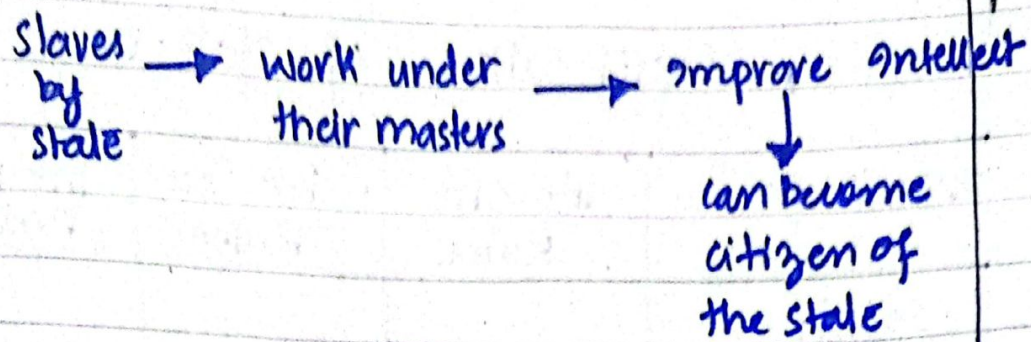
1.4 Concept of slavery given by Aristotle:

According to Aristotle there are two types of slaves in a state:

- 1) slaves by law
- 2) slaves by state



- Slaves by law: These are the slaves which a state get during any war.
- Slaves by state: These are the slaves; which have weak intellect. Therefore, they become slaves by state.
- Slaves by state can improve their intellect with masters: Slaves by state; when work under their masters, they can improve their intellect and can become the citizen of the state.



1.5: Aristotle's concept of Distributive Justice:

When every individual of the state shall be given the right of property then it is known as Distributive Justice. As each citizen will be given its share as per the work performed by them.

2. Aristotle's Classification of States:

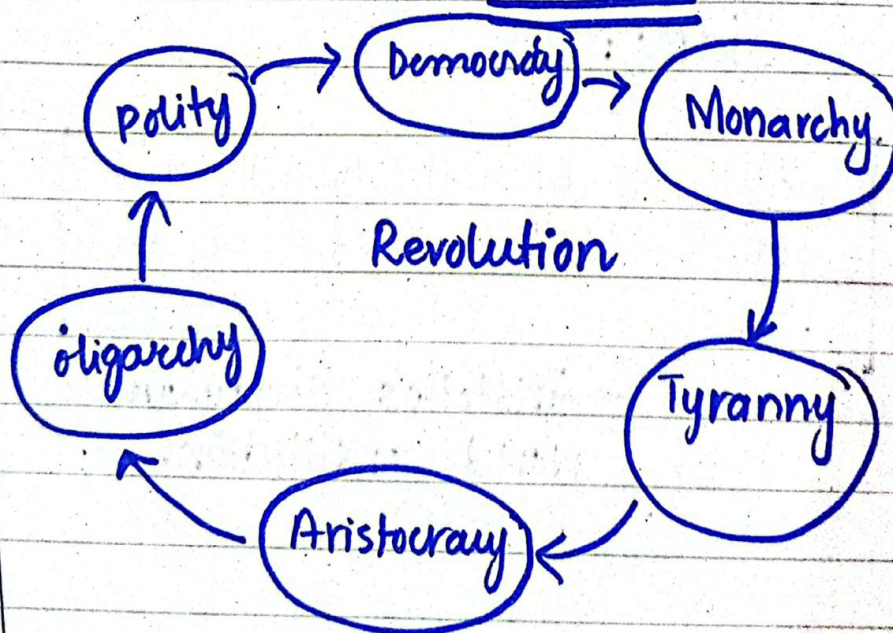
[According to Aristotle, Aristotle has studied 200+ Constitutions of the world.]

~ Aristotle's study on world constitutions.

→ Classification of states:

Work for	The one Ruler	The few Ruler	The many Ruler
Selfish Interest	Monarchy	Aristocracy	Polity
the common Interest of the State	Tyranny	Oligarchy	Democracy

According to Aristotle; polity is the least practicable. No one state is permanent. There is always a fear that one state changes into another state. This is called Revolution.



201 Strong Middle class in a state can prevent Revolution:

According to Aristotle, to prevent revolution in a state one should work for strong middle class. Because strong middle class is happy with basic needs. So, they will not go for Revolution.

→ Criticism on Aristotle's classification of state:

- Aristotle's classification of state is out of date in modern times.
- Classification of states given by Aristotle is least practicable in modern times.

→ **Conclusion:** Aristotle has given his theory of ideal state that was based on scientific methods. His classification of state was based on the concept of ideal state that was based on rational nature of human being, organic concept, slavery, and distributive justice. Therefore, one state can convert into another due to Revolution.

"Man is by nature a social animal."

~Aristotle