

Q NO 3

Describe critical analysis of Aristotle's classification of government.

ANSWER:

Introduction:

Aristotle is a towering figure in ancient Greek philosophy,

made important contributions in logics, physics, politics, ethics, mathematics, metaphysics and psychology. He was born in Stagira, an Athenian colony in Macedonia. His father was a court physician in Macedonia. He got his early education from his father and later on, at 17 he became the student of "Plato" in "Academy" till his death. He was the student of Plato but famous for rejecting Plato's theory of form. After the death of his teacher he started travelling for the purpose of observing and studying different political systems.

The Lyceum:

After travelling, he returned back to Athens and created his own institution "Lyceum". Most of his life was spent in Lyceum in teaching, reading and writing. He wrote dialogues as many as 200, of which only 31

survived. His work exerted tremendous influence on ancient thoughts and continue to inspire philosopher to this time.

Biography:

Era	⇒	384-322
Ideology	⇒	Democracy
Focus	⇒	Politics
Influenced by	⇒	Plato, Socrates
Influenced	⇒	Alexander, Russel, Ibn Farabi
Key works	⇒	• Politics (Polits) • Rhetoric • Nicomachean Ethics

Context:

Being the great but disgraceful student of Plato, he disagrees with Plato's idea. He studied 158 constitutions of city states. He had no difference between state, government and constitutions. Aristotle started the theory of state

influenced by the training of his father in scientific way. He is called as "Father of political science."

Classification of State:

(((("A state exists for the sake of a good life, and not for the sake of life only..."))))

Aristotle

Aristotle as a student of Plato and science, he was more concerned about explaining the existing states than on what type of state should exist. He has seen and observed different states and constitutions categories than in 6 types on the basis of:

- Number of rulers
- their nature: Good or Bad.

No. of rulers	Good form	: Bad form
1	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

1) Rule of One Person:

i Monarchy:

When a state is ruled by single person and he runs the state for the welfare and betterment of his subject, it is monarchy. The monarch prefers general interest over self interests.

ii Tyranny:

When the state administration is run by a single dictator according to his sweet will. It is the bad form of govt. The is above all and only protect his self interests.

2) Rule of Many:

i) Polity:

In this form, the state administration is run by the middle class. They are elected representative of people and run it according to the will of public.

ii) Democracy:

It is the government of poor and ignorant according to Aristotle it is the worst of form of government. Even today lack of education and knowledge of policies, often poor decision are made which are counter productive to interests of society.

3) Rule of few:

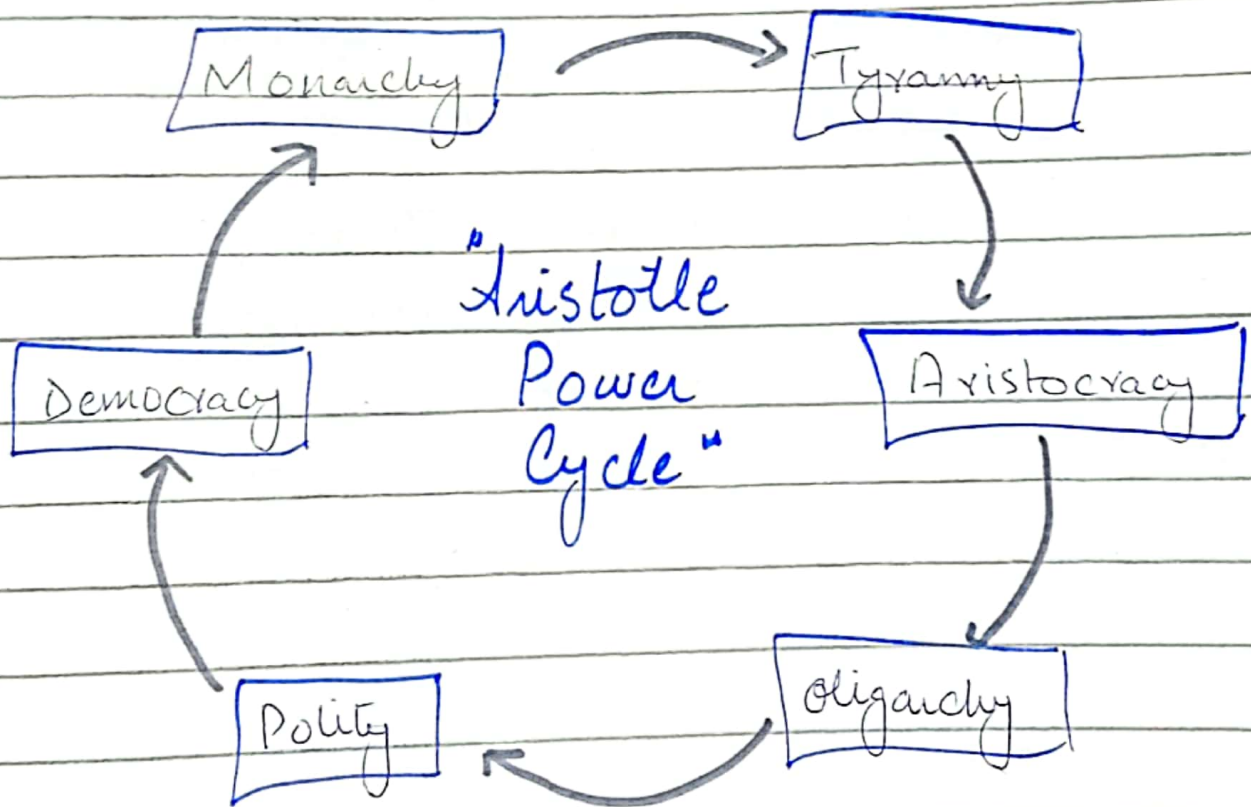
a) Aristocracy:

If sovereignty remains with a small minority of state it is called Aristocracy. They will be chosen from prominent or rich families based on talent.

b) Oligarchy:

If this small sovereignty uses their authority for self interests, then it become oligarchy. Hence, it is the bad form of Aristocracy.

Cycle of Power:



Criticism: According to Aristotle the best form of government is "Monarchy", but when the it is impracticable as the monarch will

will ultimately pursue his own interests and disintegrates it into "Tyranny."

↳ Now the tyranny is followed by a rebellion by few chosen who overthrow and setup "Aristocracy".

This few powered elite, when use this authority for self interests it become

"Oligarchy".

↳ In due course, the large number

of rebellion overthrow the oligarchy and established "Polity". This polity

when stated priority for themselves over general interest it become "Democracy".

After more worsening of condition it

will be ultimately overthrown by a

vicious man who set up monarchy

in his place.

Conclusion:

Aristotle rejected the ideas of his teacher. He traveled around the world and observed different states.

He established his institute "Lyceum". He studied more the 150 constitution of city states and then give his theory of government forms. He classified them in six groups based on the number of rulers and their function either good or bad. In practical world he face some criticism, but on the other hand his concept is still working in this time.

: Q NO 4 :

Examine the main similarities and differences in political ideas of plato and Aristotle.

Answer:

Introduction:

Plato was an ancient Greek philosopher born in Athens in 427 - 347 BC. He was the student of "Socrates" and follow his philosophy. After the death of his teacher, he visited different states of mideterranean