

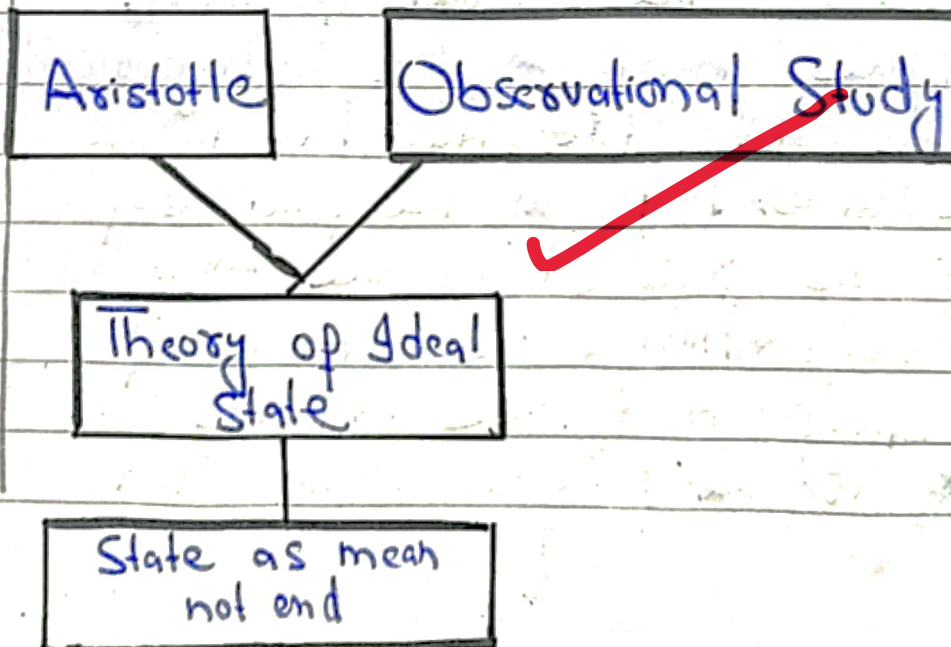
Ques

Ans

① Introduction :

Before Aristotle the subject of political science was just a subject of politics. But the observational study of Aristotle made it the scientific subject. There are many theories, such as, the concept state, the theory of ideal state, concept of justice and the concept of slavery are given by Aristotle. In a nut shell, the Aristotle's contribution to the history of Political thought has completely transformed the subject of politics to Political Science.

② Brief Summary of Aristotle's contribution to the history of Political thought through schematic representation



### ③ Situational Context behind the theories of Aristotle.

Aristotle was born in Macedonia, where he achieved his basic education. He belonged to a good family and his father was a Doctor by profession. Because of his father's scientific profession, he developed the interest towards the scientific method of study. After leaving for Athens, the influence of scientific method remained intact, which, later, he applied the same method in the study of the state's constitution. Through these methods he developed several new theories that holistically transformed the subject of politics into political science.

### ④ Theories of Aristotle

#### is) Theory of Organic State

Being the student of science, he created the analogy of the anatomy of human body and state. According to this theory, he states that, as the functions of the body are performed by the multiple body organs, similarly, the functions of a state is performed by the multiple state organs. Therefore, the state is a

magnified individual.

### ⑥ Concept of Justice and Prevention of Rebellion

According to Aristotle the theory of Justice is opposite of the Plato, his idea of justice revolves around the idea of equal payment for equal work performed. In other words, the amount of payment should be equal with the work performed. Moreover, he further describes that if any state wants to crush the rebellion then insure the justice in their states.

### ⑦ Theory of Ideal State:

Aristotle studied the constitution of more than 200 city-state and countries. After that observational study he came to the conclusion, and said that the most wanted form of government is Monarchy but there are chances that it can be turned into the its worst form. Contrary to this, the least wanted form of government is Polity but its worst form is not that worst from the monarchy.

give the features of Aristotle's ideal state.

### ⑧ Theory of Slavery:

According to this theory, he

(4)

states that there are two types of slaves one are born slaves and other are made slave in war. The core purpose of slaves is to serve the masters and the core purpose of masters to serve the state. In simple words, the slaves reduce the work of masters so that they can give more time for betterment of the state. However the born slaves can be made free if they learn some intellect from their masters in free time.

### (5) Enlisting - the Aristotle's contribution to the history of Political thought

(i) Amalgamated the scientific study with political subject

(ii) Pioneer of the salary based jobs

(iii) Talked about the slavery

(iv) Advised about to crush the rebellion

(v) Talked about state is means not the end

(vi) Separation of Power

short and incomplete answer.

Q13

Rules of Law

discuss in detail the aristotle classification of state.

some of the areas are ignored,

Q

Conclusion

Aristotle is known as the father of the Political Science. His contributions to the history of political thoughts are many and some of them are given belows: Such as, the concept of scientific study in politics, talked about the salary based jobs, first one to talk about the slaves and many more. In short, his political-theories has given shape to the current day political science.

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QNO3:

ANS:

(i) Rousseau's theory of General Will

Rousseau developed his theory of General Will at the time when there was a complete lawlessness and feudal hegemony in France. At the time, there were three classes, the royals, the feudal lords, and the lower class. All these two classes were continuously exploiting the lower class by imposing taxes on them. On that situation, Rousseau developed his theory of the origins of the state.

He begins his theory by describing the human nature. He said the human nature is not violent but human is innocent by nature. At the time of state of nature all humans were very peaceful and they were living a peaceful life. As the population of humans increased the family conflicts started. Owing to the increasing conflicts the anarchy developed and all humans started killing each other. At last, they realised that this will cause only harm to themselves. Therefore, they wanted to return to their prior state of nature.

And finally, they all assembled in one place and said, we all as a community surrender ourselves to the general will of the community.

The theory of General Will of Rousseau says explains that, there are two will in the human one is the will of self interests and other is the will for other's interests, and these two wills are always in conflict with each other. After some time, these two will compromise with each other and make a hybrid form of will which will serve the self and other's interest. There

not properly answered. attempt by giving subheadings and discuss area like:

impacts of his theory, pros and cons of theory etc/

he termed that will as <sup>3</sup> general will.

## (17) Marxism:

The theory of Marxism was given by the Karl Marx. In this theory he describes the exploitation of proletariat by bourgeois. During the time of Karl Marx the industrial revolution was at its peak, the capitalists were becoming the more wealthier and the poor were becoming the poorer. In order to save the proletariat from the cruelty of bourgeois, he developed his theory of Marxism which is stated below.

### (a) Economic Determinism:

Karl Marx defined it as, in every given society there are certain rules, regulations, social and cultural order, form of government and religion and he called it the super structure, these super structure are solely ~~are~~ made by the capitalists to serve their benefits. So that, the working class can not raise their voice against the capitalist. In simple words these super structure serves the purpose of the capitalist so that the working

rebal.

(b) Surplus Value

It means that the capitalists always wants to increase their profit, and Karl Marx links this with the survival of fittest, in order to maximise their profit they exploit the labour by giving them low salary as compare to their working time.

(c) Class Conflict

Karl Marx describe it as there has always been a class conflict between the capitalist and the working class and in order to serve their purpose the capitalist crush the conflict or bring the social change.

(d) History of Dialect:

The Karl Marx define it as the history of world has been the history of conflict and dialect. He says that the world has been through the 4 economic phase and called it the Aisetic phase, Feudal phase, Agriculture phase and now the industrial phase.



In all these phase the working class realised that they are being exploited and they started the revolution and after some time a change came. After this change the working class feels satisfied that finally they got what they wanted but in reality it was change brought by the capitalist to serve their purpose. Karl Marx say this as a Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis. In last Karl Marx says in this phase I will inform the working class to bring revolution and do not let make the capitalists to form the government. In nut shell, the theory of Marxism is the role of the working class so that they can devise their laws accordingly.

proletariat dictatorship and then the establishment of classless/stateless society.

Q No 8

ANS:

Merits of Confederation

Confederation can be defined as a form of government in the which the distribution of power is based on the state to central government or unit to center.

Merits of Confederation

(a) The criteria of power sharing is based

(b) willingness of the unit or state whether she wants to share or not.

(c) In confederation the power that was given to the center by the unit can be withdrawn. To withdraw the power is an exclusive right of state.

(d) Confederation can also serve the purpose of security. To counter the security imbalance and establish the balance of power.

(e) Confederation can also be beneficial for the economy of the states, because of the free movements of goods and ease of business.

attempt by giving subheadings.

(f) Confederation can also promote the cultural ingenuity in the region, because of people to people contact.

Examples of Confederation

USSR

Confederation of American states.

