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Ayesha Shabbir

Part-II

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Section-A

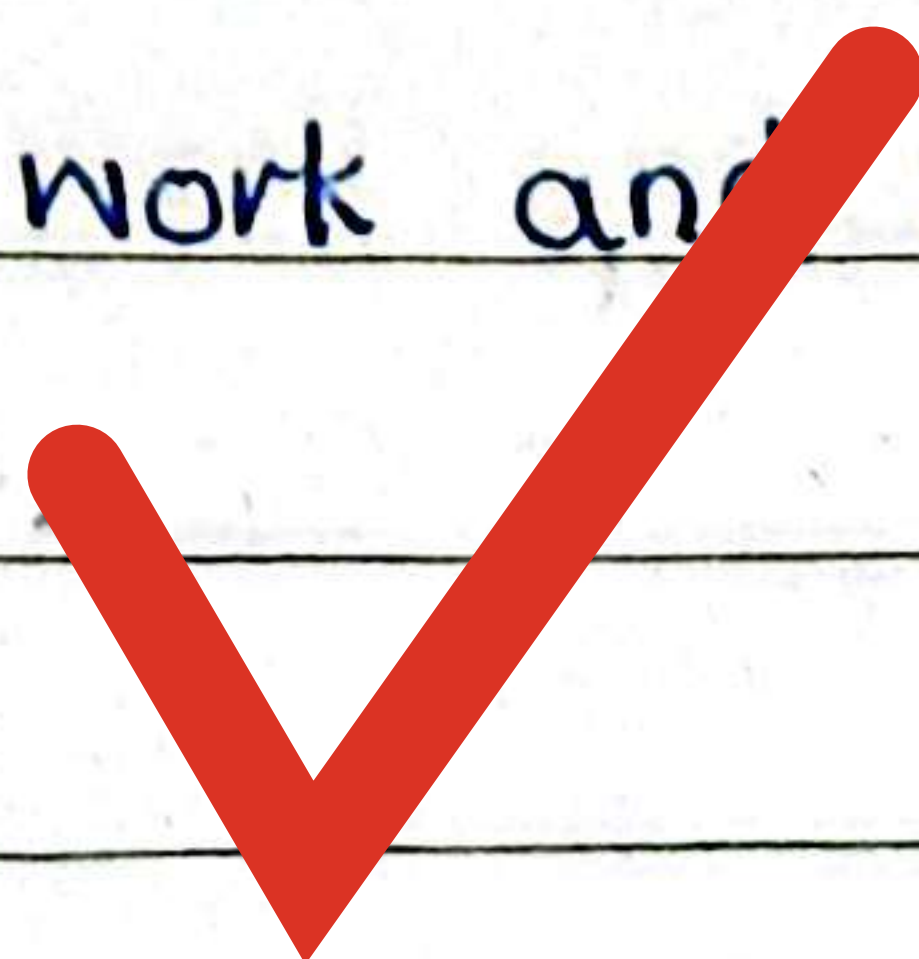
Question No #02

"Aristotle was great but not a greatful student of Plato."

Introduction:-

"Aristotle was great but not a greatful student of Plato"

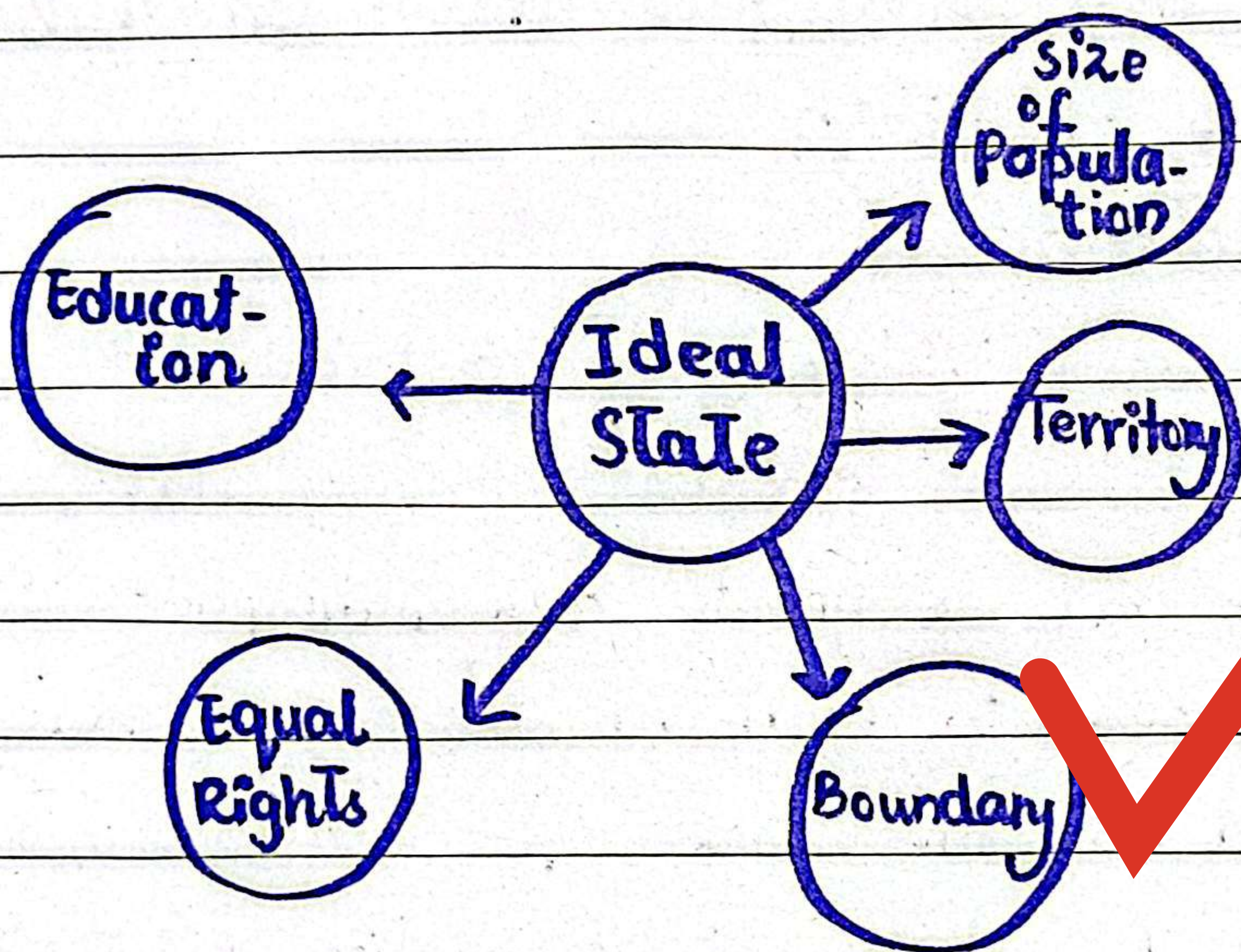
Aristotle was a great greek philosopher and a polymath born in 328 B.C. He was influenced by the works of Socrates and Plato, but have certain restrictions by their works. He criticized the "theory of Ideal State" presented by Plato and presented the "theory of Ideal State" in his book "Politics" with the certain forms of state. He is not satisfied with his teacher's work and went against the Plato's ideology.



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Aristotle's theory of Ideal State :-

Aristotle presented the theory of ideal state with certain changes in the theory of ideal state given by Plato. In his book, "**The Politics**" the ideal state should have to be certain features.



1) Size of Population :-

In his theory, Aristotle gave the size of population upto **5040**, not too small or big, that would be unable to hold properly.

1) Territory of a state :-

According to Aristotle, the territory of a state should be properly

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defined and can be seen through the peak of mountain.

3) Boundary of the state :-

Aristotle focused on the boundaries of the state, which separate the state from others. The state should not be a landlocked and away from the sea.

4) Freedom of rights :-

In Plato's ideal state, the man has no right of private property or marriages. According to Aristotle, these are the natural rights of man which could not be over-ruled by state.

5) Rights of Education :-

"The Education is not about the gaining of knowledge - but about the spirit of life in society."

Aristotle went against the theory of education of the Plato and said that the education is necessary for every man of the state.

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Aristotle's theory : Forms of State

In addition to theory of Ideal state, Aristotle enunciated "the forms of state" in his book "The Politics".

He described the forms of state in various kinds :

	Good	Perverted
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few	Aristocracy	Oligocracy
Many	Polity	Democracy



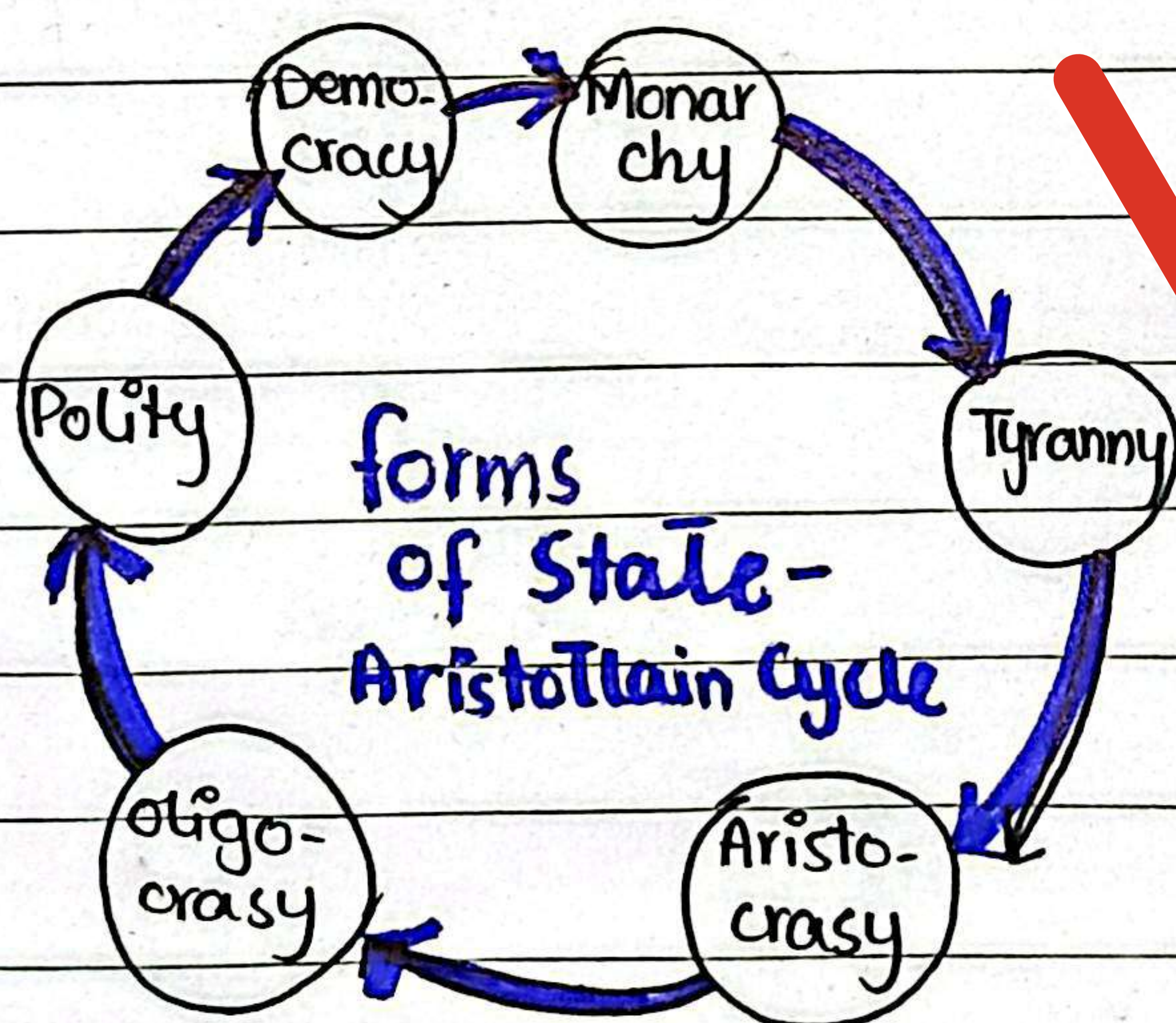
Aristotle explained the good form of state ruled by one person is "Monarchy" turned into 'Tyranny' when ruled by corrupt ruler. This bad form of state tyranny lead to the formation of "Aristocracy" when few persons ruled the state for the state's good, the perverted form of aristocracy is "oligocracy". Many goods move forward to end oligocracy and formed the good form of state is "Polity" turned into

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the "Demouracy" bad form of government when the state is ruled by many corrupt people for their own benefits.

Aristotlain's Cycle : The forms of State :-

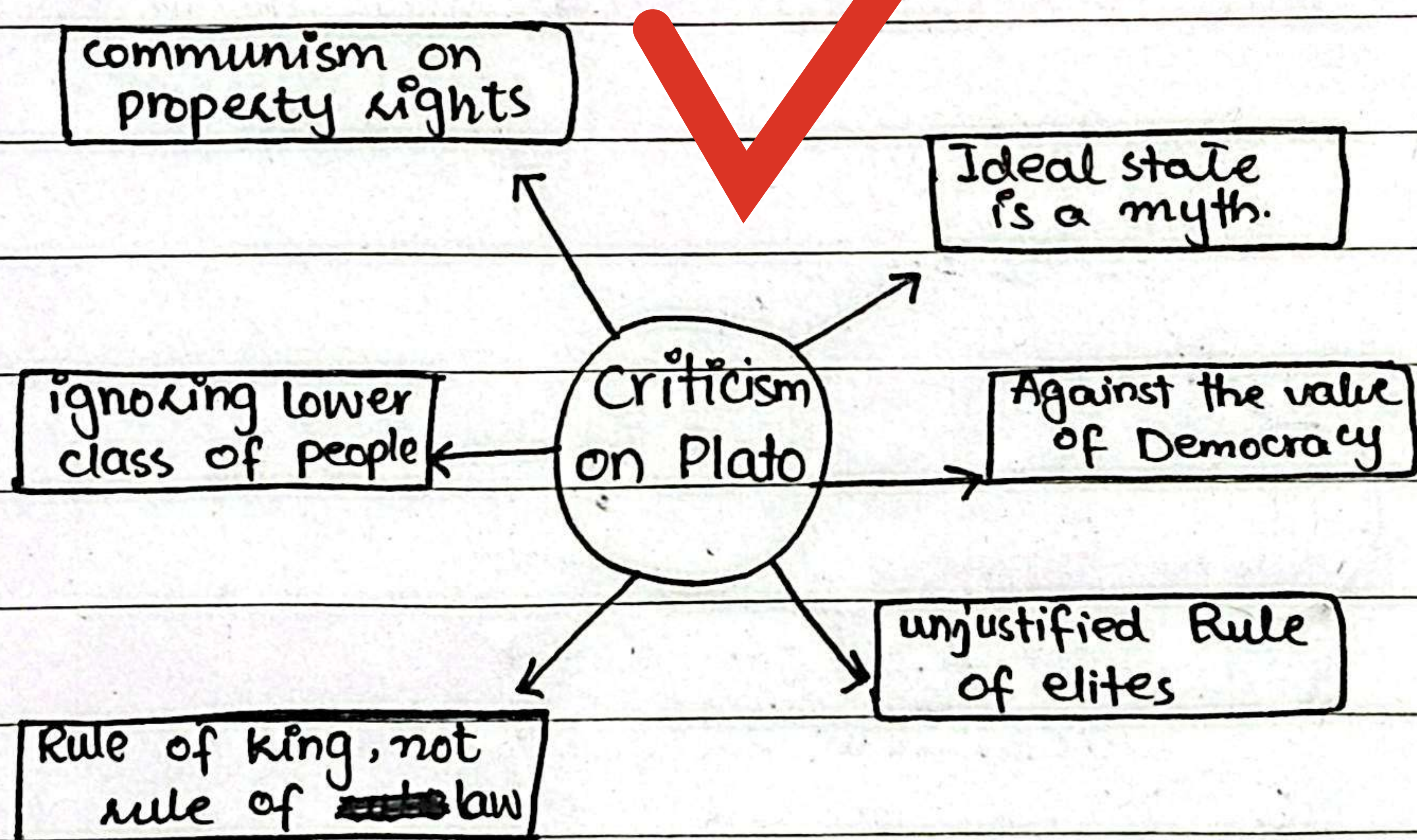
Aristotlain's cycle describes the different forms of government in a state one-by-one according to the ruling of rulers. The revolution in a country is the result of all these forms of state as **French revolution in 1789** and in other European countries.



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Aristotle went against the Plato's ideology due to:-

Aristotle was a great, but not a greatful student of Plato because he criticized the "theory of Ideal state" presented by Plato in his book "The Republics". He went against the Plato's ideology related to the education system, communism of property and wives, inequality within society, and unjust political system.



i) Ideal State is a myth:-

Ideal state is a myth, seen by Aristotle as Ideal state is about the protection of rights of people and from

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foreigners. Ideal state gives the people their fundamental rights, not about the strict classification of classes.

ii) Plato's ideal state is against the values of Democracy:-

“Democracy is the form of government by the people, to the people, and for the people.” ~ Lord Acton

In an ideal state, government is for the rights of the people and protection of their fundamental rights. In Plato's ideal state, the people are ruled by the strict king.

iii) Unjustified rule of elites :-

In Plato's ideal state, people are ruled by the ruler according to their own laws. The elite class dominated over the labour and used them with the control of their power.

“It is unjust to rule equals unequally, it is unequal to rule over unequals equally.” ~ Aristotle

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iv) Communism on property rights and Wives :-

The right of private property and of Wives is the natural rights of people in their life. Plato ignored this right of people in his theory of ideal state. The private property and Wives cannot be shared according to Aristotle.

v) Rule of king, not rule of Law :-

In Plato's ideal state, there was the rule of king, not any concept of law for the ruling people. The Aristotle explained that the rule of law is necessary for the protection of rights of people.

Conclusion :-

Aristotle influenced from the Plato's theory of ideal state, but also criticized his theory in aspects of absence of rule of law, rights of private property and wives. Aristotle gave the theory of ideal state with the forms of government to rule the people and the protection of their fundamental rights. So, the Aristotle is great, but not a greatful student of Plato.

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Question No #03

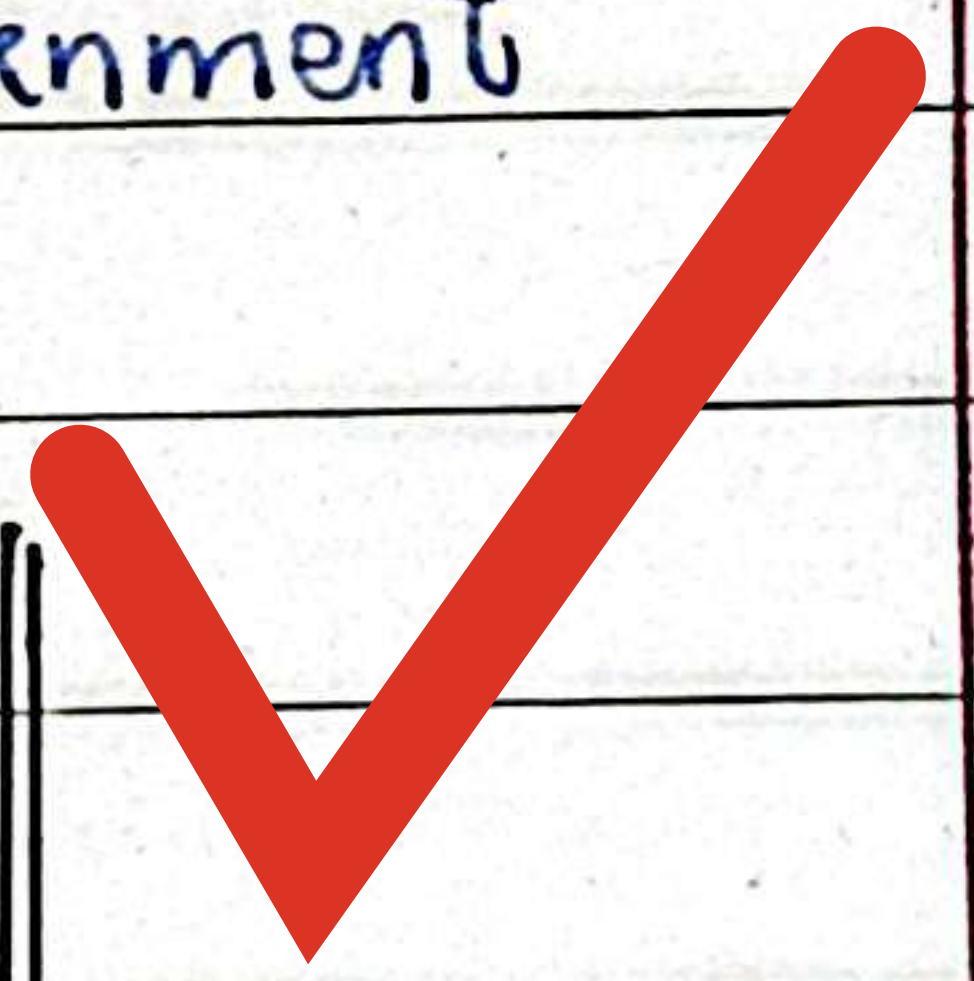
Montesquieu is considered to be the Aristotle of the 18th century

Introduction:-

Montesquieu is considered to be the Aristotle of the 18th century.

Montesquieu was the well-known philosopher and thinker of the German. Due to his significant contributions in political system of the government and separation of powers, known as the Aristotle of 18th century. He separated the powers into three distinct authorities influenced through the system of government in England.

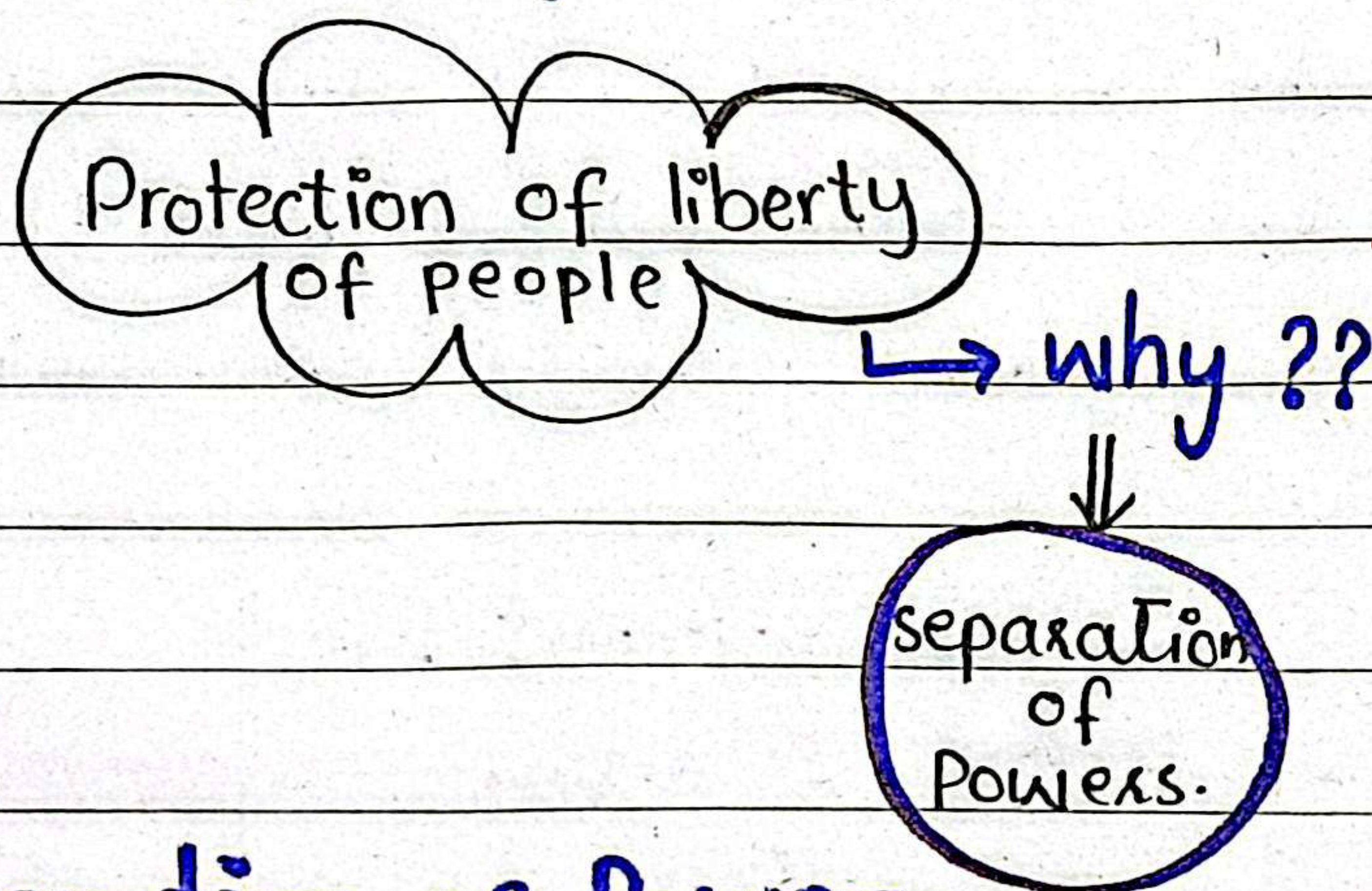
Government without the separation of powers commit worst crimes.
~James Cook



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Montesquieu's theory of "Separation of Power":-

During Montesquieu's time, his country was under the tyrannical rule and no rights of liberty. His visit to England, where everyone is enjoyed the rights of liberty without any restriction. Therefore, he influenced and presented the theory of "Separation of power" in his book, "the spirit of law" in 1742. He said that separation of powers is the only way for the liberty of rights of people.



Separation of Power:-

According to Montesquieu, there should be a separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary of the state for the protection of

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of the liberty of people.

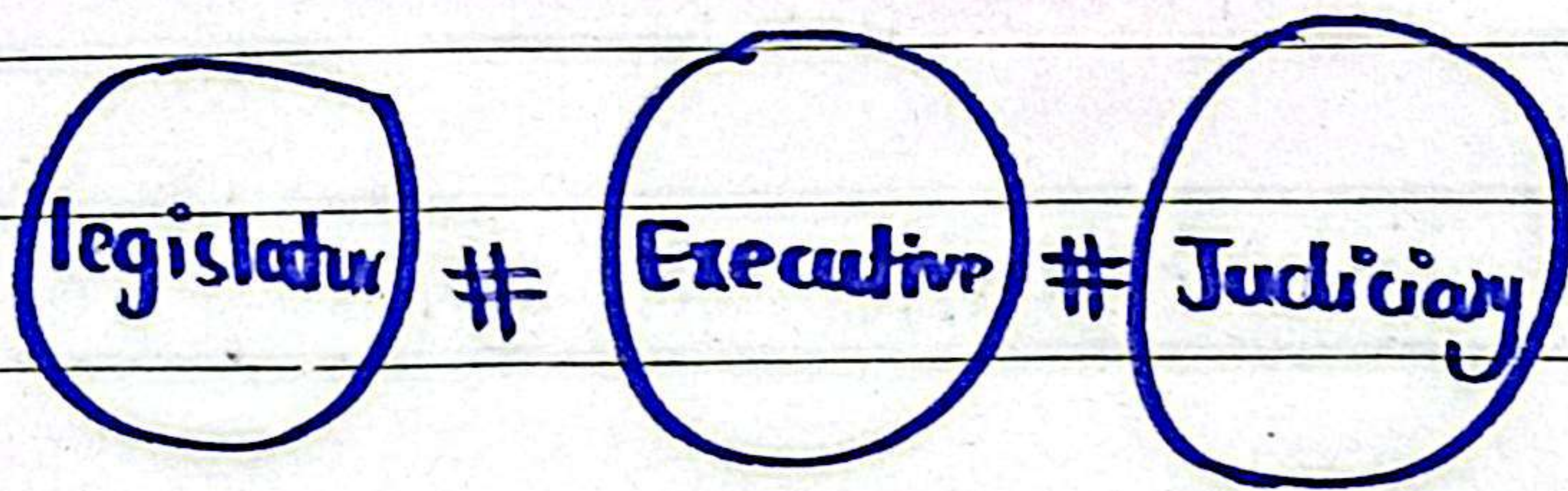
Trichotomy of Powers

He explained that if one or more than one forms of power comes into the single man or authority, this would destroy the liberty of the people.

So, if:

- Legislature and Judiciary combined into one authority turns into the over-ruled by the judges
- Executive and Judiciary in hands of single authority leads to suppression of judges
- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in the hands of single power tends to no liberty at all
- Legislature and Executive both tends toward the oppression of powers.

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He explained that the accumulation of power into same hands or authority, tends it to the abuse of private power and corruption.

“Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupt absolutely.”
~ Lord Acton

Term of Checks and Balances in Separation of Power :-

Montesquieu separated the powers of state into different hands as legislature, is to make laws; executive, is to implement the laws, and the judiciary for interpretation of laws. These institutions work independently to fulfill their responsibilities and protect the liberty of people. Montesquieu used the term:

Le Bouvoir arrete le Bouvoir
Power halts power

There is a need of checks and balances of institutions on other one for proper working. The regular checks on institutions abstained it from tyranny and wrong use of the power.

“.... I say, that power must never be trusted without a check.”

~ James Cook



i) Checks of executive on legislature:

The legislature is responsible to executive for its laws related to the finance, defence, and other appointments of officials. The executive is enabled to null and void the law passed by legislature.

ii) Checks of judiciary on legislature:-

The judiciary can take the action against the legislature, if law is unable to protect fundamental rights of people. Judiciary can hold checks on the actions of legislature.

iii) Checks of legislature on executive:-

The role of executive is to appoint ministers, declare war or peace against other country can be held in check by legislature....

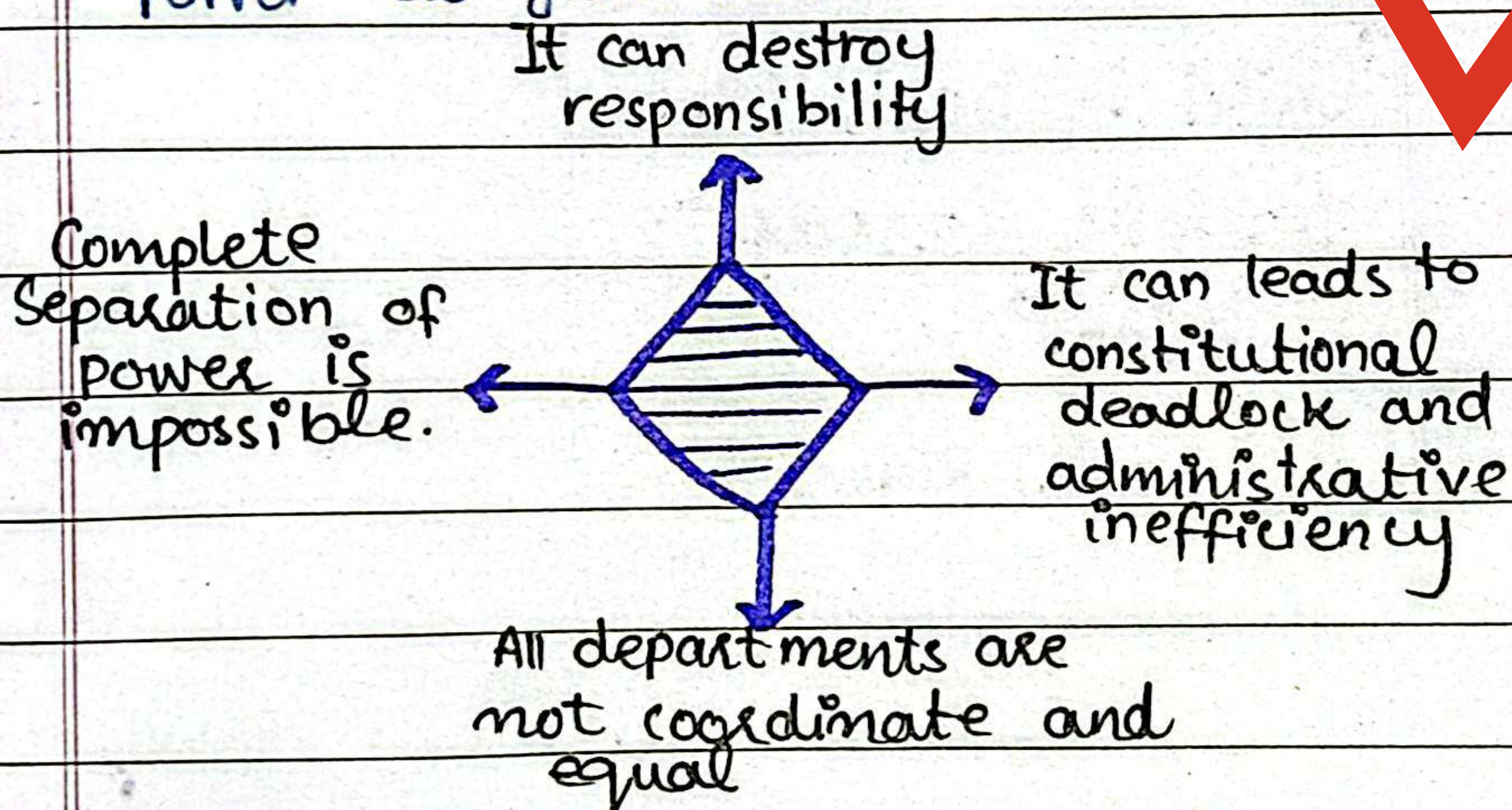
Separation of Power in other countries:-

Montesquieu declared the "separation of power" is the tool of liberty of people. The separation of power is experienced in various countries: United States, Great Britain, and Germany etc. It is also known that the separation of power is not only the solution for the liberty of people. There is no separation of power in China but people enjoyed the liberty. In United States, there is the separation of power and the protection of rights of liberty of people in every institution.



Criticism on Montesquieu's theory of Separation of Power

The separation of power by the Montesquieu is only way to protect the liberty of people and save the state from tyrannical rule and despotism. But there are criticisms on the Montesquieu's theory of separation of Power as given below:



Conclusion:-

Montesquieu is considered as the Aristotle of 18th century for his work in the separation of power for the assurance of liberty. Firstly, Aristotle described the different forms of state which influenced the Montesquieu for the separation of power in the state. He worked the betterment of political system

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in the state. He gave the idea of checks and balances to maintain the responsibilities of various institutions such as legislature, executive, and judiciary. According to him, separation of power is necessary for the protection of rights and to minimize the chances of tyrannical rule and monarchy in the society.

"Child is born free,
Society corrupts
him."

~ J.J Rousseau

