

1) Define and discuss liberty and its safe guards? In what the causes of decline in liberty in the modern?

ANS:

1. Introduction:

"Liberty is to do something freely," according to John Locke.

It is evident that liberty means the freedom of choice, life, and decisions. Liberty is the fundamental right of any citizen, and it is duty of state to ensure liberty. With time, many states have strive to ensure liberty and brought many safeguards, such as law, democracy, Economic equality, etc, to consolidate liberties. However, when anything becomes greater than its scope, it causes troubles. Same thing has happened with liberty safe guards in the modern world.

2. What is liberty?

The concept of liberty literally means freedom. However, its scope is not only confined to freedom. It is directly associated with the will of people. People can decide for themselves themselves: How they want to live their lives; How what they will do from their lives; with whom they want association; what is their purpose in life. They will decide for themselves, and no one will

Curb their freedom.

A-Different Kinds of Liberty:

i- Natural Liberty:

Natural liberty refers to the liberty which men had possessed in the state of nature. There was no law, ruler, or state to curb the freedom of individual. People live their life as it pleases them.

ii- Civil Liberty:

Civil liberty means the liberties which state guarantees by the law and legislation. Different types of laws are made to ensure the liberty of the individuals.

iii- Constitutional Liberty:

It refers to the rights that are available against the state or governments. By constitutional liberties, it is ensured that no government official, from head to clerk, misuses his power.

iv- Economic Liberty:

Economic liberty means that people will have economic freedom. They can do every legal thing for their earning. People can opt for job or business of their choice.

3- Safeguards of liberty:

Safeguards are those ways or methods which ensure the liberty.

Safeguards are formed by the states or governments in the constitution to ensure that no one can curb the liberty or protect the state from tyranny. Some of the safeguards of liberty are mentioned below:

i- Law:

Law is the most important to protect the liberty of people. It tells people their rights and duties. Further, if someone violates the law, there is also punishment according to the intensity of the crime. Thus, it creates deterrence for crime and promotes peace and liberty.

ii - Democracy:

Democratic political system is the best way to ensure liberty. In democracy, people have power to elect their governments. The elected government is answerable to its people. Further, separation of power also hinders the anarchic situations.

iii. Fundamental rights:

In order to ensure liberty, all the citizens should be provided fundamental rights, such as right to life, right to education, right to follow religion, etc., this will make people

conscious about themselves, and hinders the oppressive measures against people.

iv- Devolution of power in State:

Power devolution between central government and federating units is also very important for the liberty of people. In state, if the one central government possesses all the power, chances of disparities and misuse of power will also increase. Therefore, devolution of power ensures that all federating units and their people have their liberty.

4- Causes of decline in liberty in the Modern World

Here are some of the most common reasons for the decline in the liberty in the modern world:

i- Excessive laws and Regulation:

Law ensures the liberty; however, excessive laws curbs the liberty. With excessive laws, there will be a lot of restrictions and things to follow. These excessive laws in the modern world has made life of people difficult. People have to follow too much rules which diminishes their liberty.

ii- Excessive Technology:

In this modern world, technologies have become a very important part of our lives. Things which we had developed for our freedom has put us in chains. People are too much addicted to its use that they have no liberty of their lives.

iii- Visas and Passport for Travelling:

Every country has its own visa and tourists policy. In modern world, it is necessary for a person to travel to other countries by proper visas and process, unlike past times when people can move freely from one country to other. These travel rules have hindered the liberty to travel in this modern world.

iv- Competition and Globalization:

In modern world, with the emergence of globalization the competition among people and the world ~~has~~ is soaring. Every one is striving to compete and accumulate wealth irrespective of their needs and desire. This tremendous competition has caused decline in the liberty of individuals.

1- Global Dynamics:

Evaluating global dynamics: has also curb the liberty of the people and states. Powerful countries can directly influence the weak state by their economic or military power, resulting decline in their liberty and freedom of choice.

5- Conclusion:

Therefore, liberty is ~~the~~ pivotal for all human beings and every one should be given liberty for making choices according to his needs. State and global organization should ensure the liberty of every individual and state. Many evolutions in this modern world has diminished the liberty. However, if the world starts utilizing the opportunities in our world in better ways and reform better policies liberty can provided in the best possible form.

Q. critical analysis on Aristotle's Classification of states?

Ans.

1- Introduction:

Aristotle is a famous ancient Greek philosopher. He introduced the concept of classification. According to Aristotle, in order to understand something or to know the best form of something we should do classification of that thing on the basis of quality and quantity. He applied this concept for the classification of states on 158 Greek city states on the basis of Quantity of the ruler and Quality which depicts the interests of the ruler.

2- Aristotle classification of states.

Application:

Aristotle classified Quality as the number of rulers who are in power, and on the other hand, he described quantity as the interest of the ruler. By keeping these attributes, he proposed different forms of governments: monarchy, tyranny, aristocracy, oligarchy, polity, and extreme democracy.

Quantity	Quality	
	Community Interest	Self Interest
One Ruler	Monarchy	Tyranny
Few Rulers	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many Rulers	Polity	Extreme Democracy

a- One Ruler Rule:

Aristotle described that if one ruler is sovereign and is ruling the state for the interest of the community this rule will be called 'Monarchy'. In this type of rule state will be prosperous and citizens needs will be fulfilled.

On the other hand, if the one ruler use his power for the self interest his rule will be oligarchy. Further, in this type of rule people will be suppressed and the state will only benefit the ruler.

b-Few Rulers Rule:

Aristotle described that the rule of few rulers can be of two forms:

b.i-Aristocracy: When there are few rulers, who belong from the noble class, rule the country or state, this rule is called Aristocracy. In this rule, the rulers work for the interest of the community.

b.ii-Oligarchy: Same like Aristocracy in this type of rule the number of rulers is few. However, their interest is not community. Such type of governments run the state for their self interest.

~~b.ii~~ c-Many Rulers:

According to Aristotle, many rulers with community or self interest can be divided into following two categories:

c-1-Polity: In this form of government, state and its people will have their freedom. They will have liberty to show

their will. Furthermore, the rules in this form of government will work on the community interest rather than self interest.

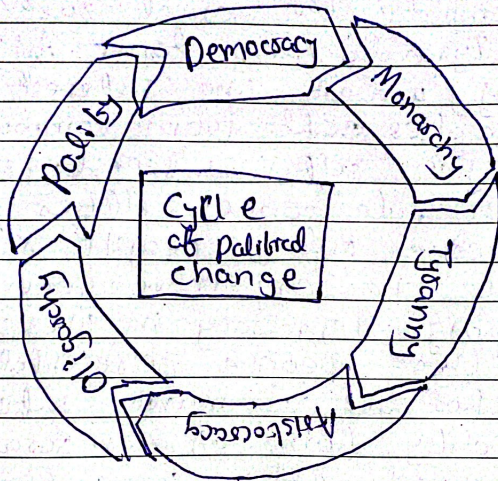
6-ii- Extreme Democracy: In extreme democracy there are many rulers who are working or ruling the state affairs for their own interest. People will have less liberty and freedom to exercise their rights.

3- Aristotle Cycle of Political Change.

Aristotle asserted that all of these forms of rules are in continuous cycle of change. At first, the Monarch establishes the new state due to the cruel or brutal rule of the other rulers. Secondly, when the rule starts running smoothly, the rulers' interest change from community to self interest, resulting in tyranny. Thirdly, when some noble people take

the power in their own hands to terminate the cruel rule of the Tyrants, they form Aristocracy. Fourthly, when the interest of aristocrats shift from community to their selfish interest, the oligarchic rule comes. After all these cruel rule, people revolt against the oppressive government and bring democracy in the state. When these people representative rule for the community interest, the polity form of democracy is formed. After some time, these democracies start to increase their power by curbing freedom of people, resulting the inception of extreme democracy.

Aristotle contended that all the states work in the same way and this cycle of political change is not exclusive to any state or country.



Conclusion:

Hence, Aristotle classified these state to understand the state system and to find the best suitable form of government in the state. Aristotle recommended the Polity as the best form of government by applying the theory of golden mean. Polity is the moderate democracy in which rights, equality, and liberty of the citizens are maximum.