

Part - I (MCQ's)

1. (B)
2. (B)
3. (B)
4. (B)
5. (B)
6. (B)
7. (A)
8. (C)
9. (B)
10. (C)
11. (B)
12. (C)
13. (B)
14. (B)
15. (B)

(Part-II)

Q:4 (Machiavelli)

1. Introduction:

Niccolo Machiavelli was indeed an apostle of power politics. His recommendations to the ruler of Italy Lorenzo de Medici are considered evil and away from morality. War readiness, using religion to gain power, using fear as a tactic, and deception were among the recommendations he made to the ruler in his Magnum Opus, The Prince (Il Principe). His whole philosophy is summarized in the phrase,

'End Justifies the means'

-the prince

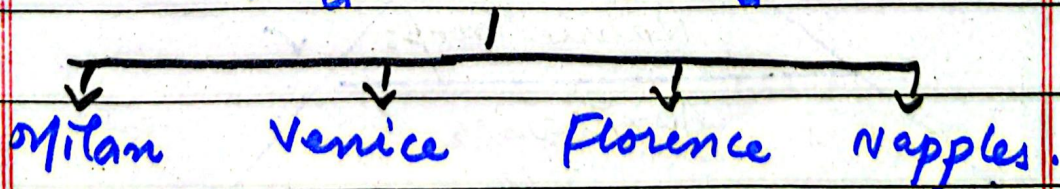
Therefore he is considered as the apostle of power politics.

2. Context: Reason behind
Machiavelli giving advice to
the Prince to gain Power:

When 'Lorenzo de Medici'
came back to power, he jailed
Machiavelli and removed him from
his position as a Diplomat. At the
same time, Italy was facing a
high fragmentation with different
warring city states including
Milan, Venice, Naples, Florence.

Resultantly - he wrote his book
The Prince to advise Medici on how
to consolidate power in order
to be freed from jail and
gain back his position in civil
service.

Fragmented Italy



3. Machiavelli was an apostle of power politics, the manifestations are as follows:

• Always be in a state of war and readiness:

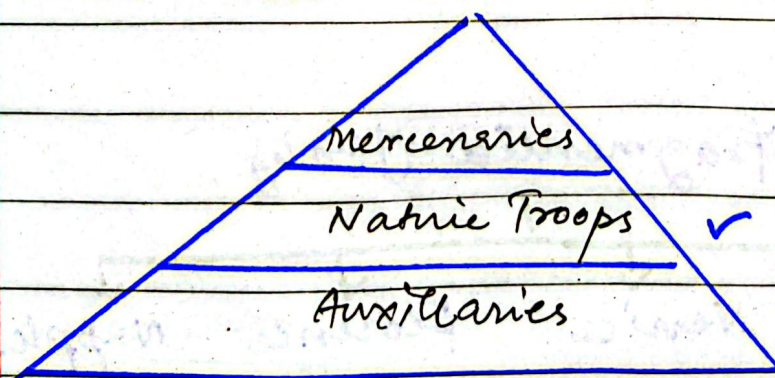
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advised the king to maintain a massive army with native soldiers and not mercenaries.

Because paid army can not be trusted. Also, maintain heavy armory, he said that

‘Being disarmed makes you despised’

and that war is inevitable



Classification of Militias by Machiavelli

- First strike as a war tactic to gain advantage over the enemy:

He said the it is necessary to commit offences and always be in a state of expansion because,

'war can only be postponed, it can not be avoided'

therefore, hitting the enemy first always gives an edge to the army and increase the chance of winning.

- Adopting the strategy of deception for stability

He emphasized that it is important

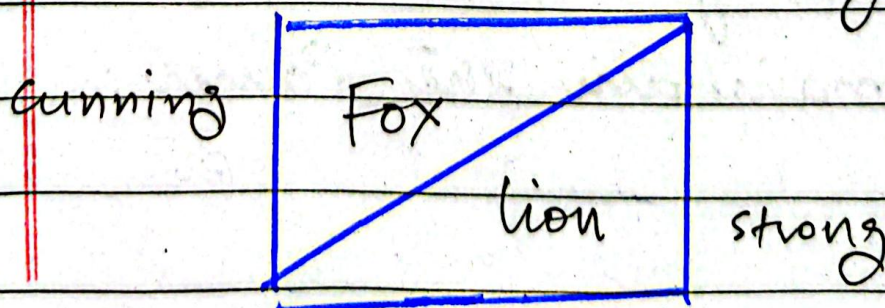
for a ruler to be deceptive.
For that, he gives the example
of how Cesar Borgia achieved
stability by making allies,
deceiving, and betraying his
friends.

The leader must be
strong and cunning
to deal with the
threats:

He
says that it is important for a
leader to be able to maintain
both characters of being strong
and clever at the same time.

For that, he recommends the

Fox and Lion Analogy



'Cunning enough to
detect the traps, and
strong enough to scare
of the enemies'

Therefore, being clever and strong
is necessary for the leader.

• Using Religion only
for gaining Power:

Niccolo

says that religion has no place,
however, it can only be used
to gain power, for people are
sentimental when it comes
to religion.

• Fear as a necessary
tool for the ruler to
maintain the Power:

Being
feared is very necessary to

be in power and it is also a tool for deterrence. A ruler must be;

'Feared more than loved'

however, fear must not be converted into hatred because

'Hatred fuels Rebellion'.

4. Manifestations of the power politics by Machiavelli in the contemporary world:

After the Machiavelli's period many rulers came and followed the tactics of Machiavelli to be in power and achieve stability. Similarly there are also rulers in the current contemporary world who are practicing his tactics. The prime among them is Vladimir Putin of Russia whose

infamous tactics are to be sometimes
feared loved and sometimes hated
but always feared. Moreover,
other manifestations are
also incorporated in different
fields such as theory of Realism
in International relations,
committing necessary offences by a
company's CEO to discipline
the workers, and many more.

5. Critical Analysis of the Machiavelli's power politics:

He is
widely criticized at numerous
levels. Banned in warrooms and
classrooms and also taught at
same level - denounced as
immoral and a drift away
from morality. Allama Iqbal,
a Muslim philosopher says he is

the sharp agent of
Devil'

for his stance on religion. However, despite all the criticism, he is widely and clandestinely followed in different spheres of the contemporary world.

6. Conclusion:

Niccolo Machiavelli was an apostle of power politics, his tactics were evil and cunning but also relevant at the same time. His advice to the prince regarding religion, Army, fear, and deception are widely considered effective. However, the very notion that 'end justifies the mean' is dangerous and is a threat to the smooth world order.

(Q:3) Aristotle

1. Introduction: Aristotle and his classification of the Governments:

Aristotle was the student of Plato. His work on the classification of governments is widely known that he mentions them in his Magnum Opus 'Politics'. He classified the government on the basis of good form and perverted form. He classified the work on governments in the 'Lyceum' his academy. Initially he followed Plato's abstract theorization, but later shifted to empirical observation. That's why he is also called 'Great but not grateful student of Plato'.

2. Context: Reason behind
Aristotle's philosophy regarding
governments' classification:

He was famously known as the teacher of 'Alexander the Great'. After Alexander's death - macedonia was facing a sharp decline. Also, Aristotle faced heavy criticism and threats that compelled him to migrate. All these events had a profound impact on his philosophy.

3. Classification of the Governments
by Aristotle:

He classified the forms of government on the basis of rule by one - few - and many by dividing them into good and bad form.

Rule by	Perverted Form	Good form.
1	Tyranny	Monarchy
Few	Oligarchy	Aristocracy
Many	Democracy	Polity

→ Tyranny is the rule by one, marked by cruelty

→ Monarchy is the rule by one marked by honour

→ Oligarchy is the rule by few, marked by personal interests

→ Aristocracy is the rule by few marked by service to others

→ Democracy is the rule by many ultimately becomes mobocracy

→ Polity is the good form when it comes to rule by many. This form of government is dominated by the 'Middle class'

→ Monarchy (becomes perverted)

→ Tyranny (overthrow by nobles)

→ Aristocracy (works for self-interests)

→ Oligarchy (revolution by middle class)

→ Polity (becomes perverted)

→ Democracy
(Mobocracy, need for a strong man to restore order.)

→ Manifestation of how political change occur by changing form of governments by the Aristotle.

4. Manifestations of the
occurring of political
change as per Aristotle's
classification of governments
in the contemporary world:

There are many examples in the current world that justifies the 'political change of Aristotle'. The change mostly includes a strong man either change the system through coercion, or ~~also~~ changing the system slightly for better control and power consolidation.

Some of the examples include Ayub Khan's rise to power in Pakistan of 60's, and Rise of Donald Trump in America to maintain order that was deteriorated by democracy.

5. Critical Analysis of the classification of governments by Aristotle:

Aristotle gave the theory that governments change subsequently when a certain form is perverted. However, this model does not stand true in current situation when the swift changes happen without following the actual order given by Aristotle.

Eg: Monarchy $\longrightarrow$ Democracy
in Glorious Revolution (1688) in England.

Moreover, he also ignores some other key systems of government that were prevalent in most of the history and are also existing in contemporary world for example: Theocracy.

6. Conclusion:

Aristotle's classification of governments is his masterclass work. However, in the contemporary world his aspects are irrelevant such as his take on the democracy as a perverted form. It can be concluded that this aspect was relevant to his era only.