

Part II

Section "A"

QNO: 2

Introduction: The concept of power is given by Machiavelli in his book *"The Prince"* in which he has explained the theory of

"Power Politics"

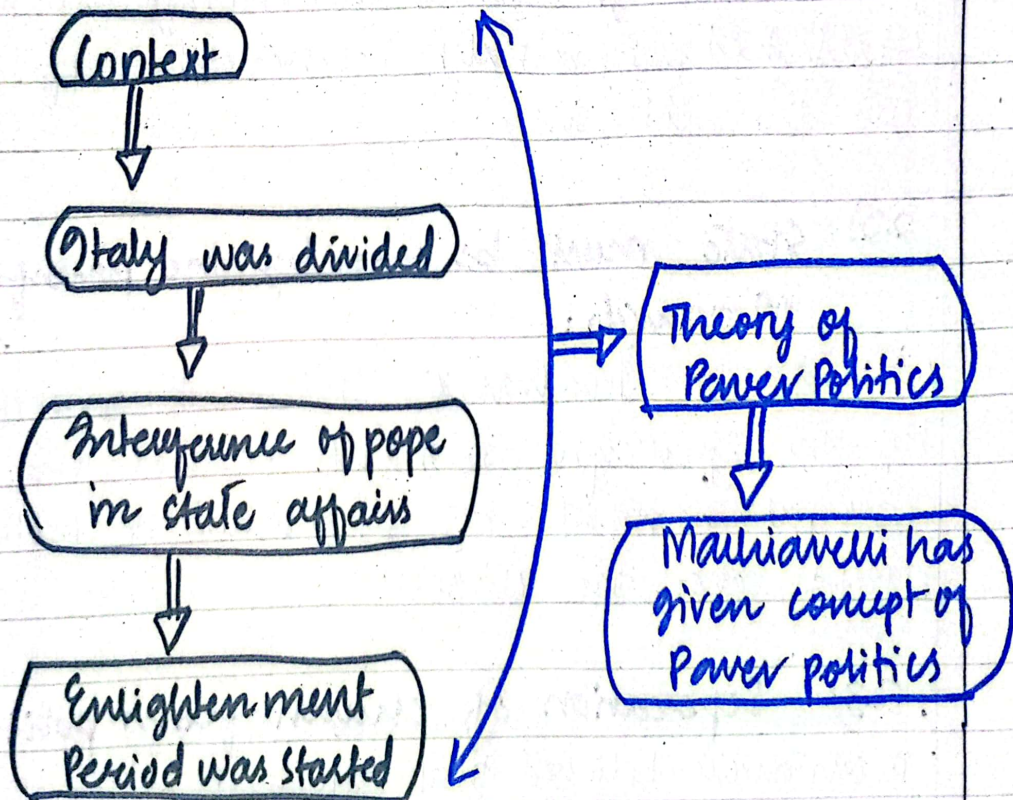
The context of this theory is the separation of Italy into distinct states due to the interference of Pope in the state affairs. Therefore, Machiavelli believed that state must be run by the powerful monarch, separation of church from politics, The qualities of the king to establish power are force and vision analogy, which must be separated from politics, subordination of church to politics, a king must expand his empire and in case of war, a king must support the weaker state.

"state is the means to achieve an end" ~ Machiavelli

1. Machiavelli's concept of power:

1.2) Context of the theory of power politics given by Machiavelli:

At the time of Machiavelli, Italy was divided into many states like: **Sissy, Milan, Nepal** due to the interference of pope in state affairs. Therefore, Machiavelli and other state members had started **enlightenment period** due to which interference of pope in state affairs can be declined.



2. Machiavelli's theory of power politics has elaborated the concept of power:

Machiavelli has wrote a book named "The Prince" in which he has given the concept of power in the theory of "Power Politics."

2.1) Concept of power politics given by Machiavelli:

According to machiavelli, power is the only factor through which dominancy can be established by a ruler in the state affairs over the citizens.

2.2) State must be run by the powerful monarch:

According to machiavelli, state must be run by the powerful monarch. Because, the powerful monarch can established a stable hold over the citizens.

2.3) Seperation of church from politics:

Machiavelli believed that the real reason of the division of Italy is the interference

of pope in the state affairs. Therefore, he believed that the church must be separated from the politics.

3. Power can be held by the powerful king and the qualities of the king to hold power are:

3.1) Fox and lion analogy:

According to Machiavelli, a king can be as strong as lion and as cunning as like fox.

3.2) Ethics must be separated from politics:

Machiavelli believed that in politics there's no role of ethics. Therefore, ethics must be separated from the politics.

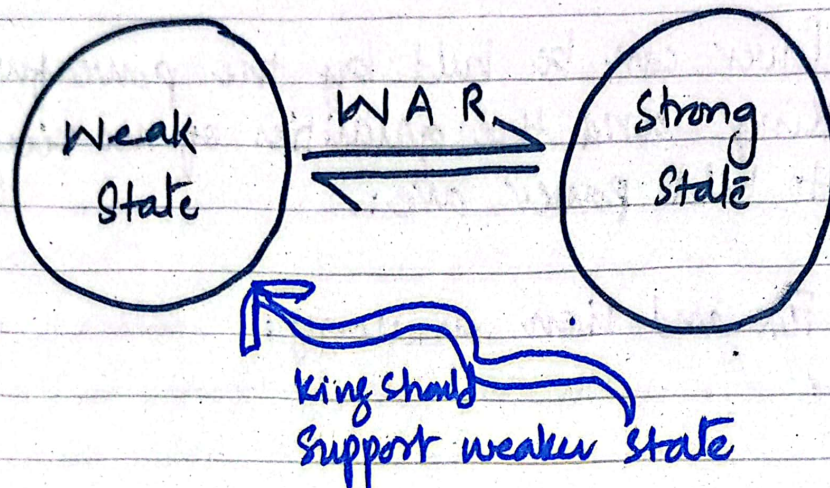
3.3) Subordination of church to politics:

According to Machiavelli, church should be subordinated to politics. So that, pope cannot interfere in the affairs of the state.

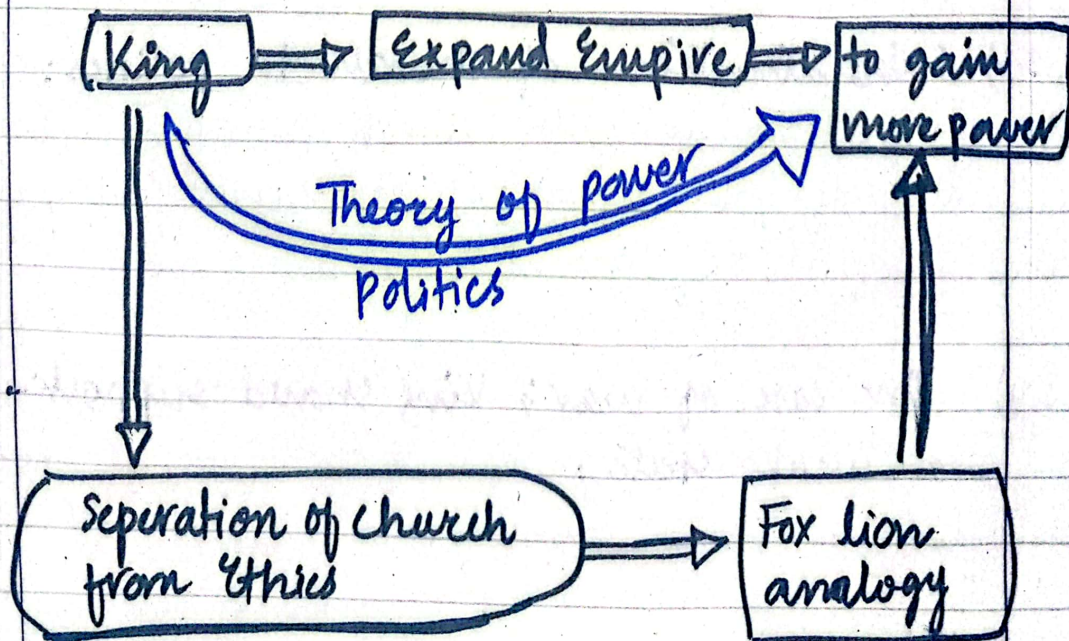
3.4) In case of war, king should support a weak state:

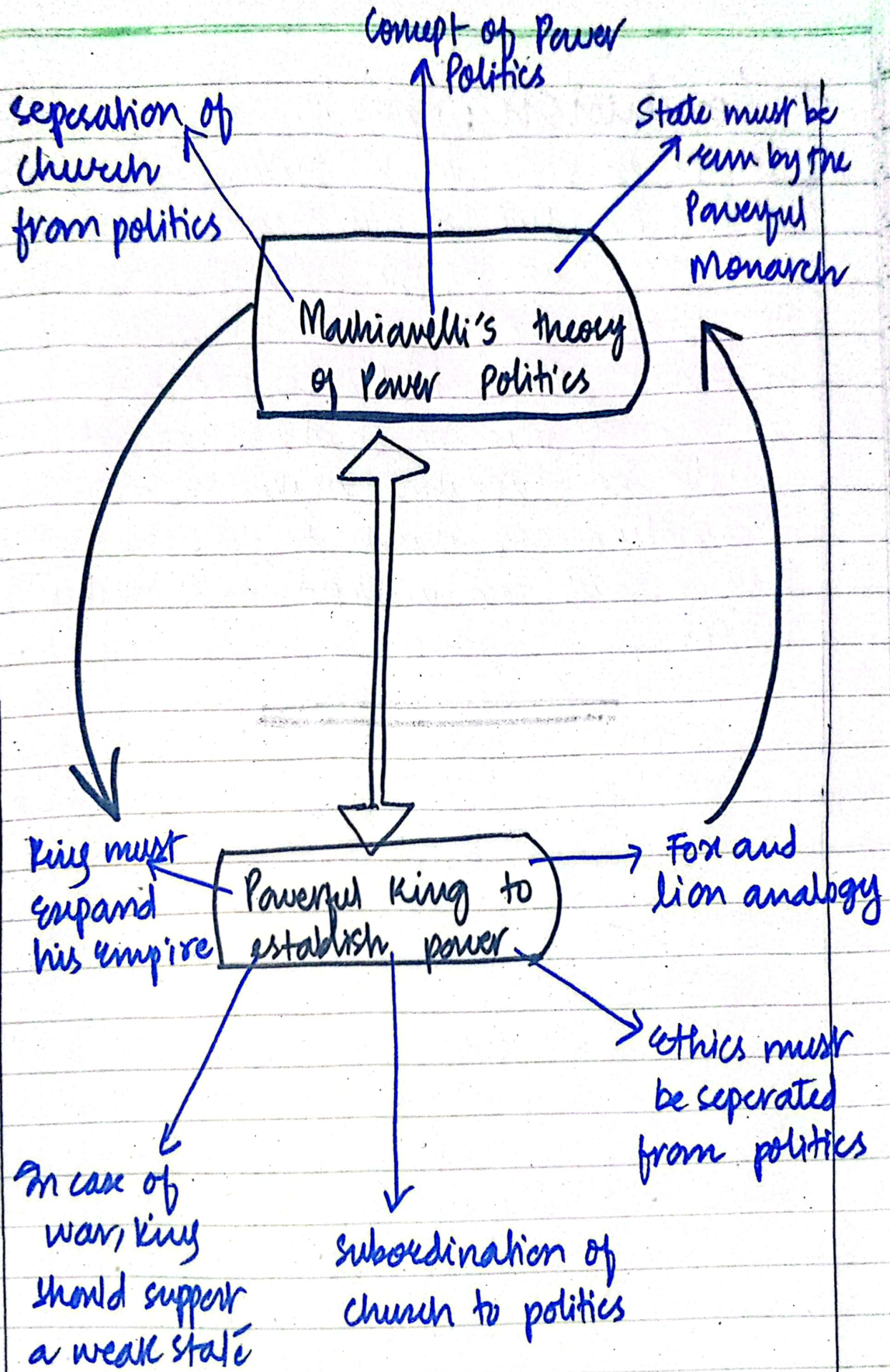
According to Machiavelli, if war has occurred

between neighbouring states. Then, king should not keep himself silent. He should support the weaker state instead of the strong state.



3.5) A king must expand his empire. According to Machiavelli, in order to hold the power a king must expand his empire to gain more control.





Conclusion: Machiavelli has given the concept of power in his theory of power politics. According to this theory, the state must be run by the powerful monarch. He should adopt fox and lion analogy. He should expand his empire, and in case of war he should expand his empire by supporting weaker state, subordination of church to politics, in this way a king can withhold and establish power.

Q No: 4

Introduction: "Aristotle was a great but ungrateful student of Plato"

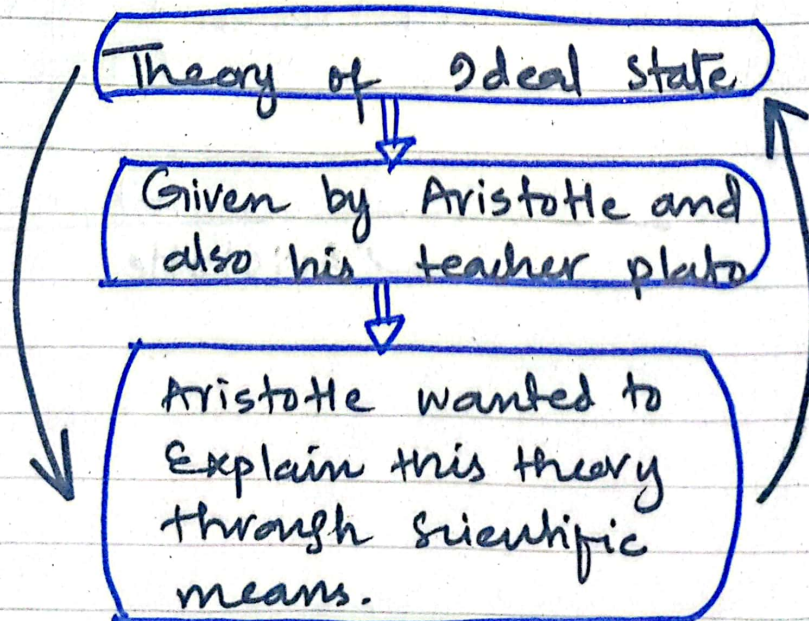
Aristotle has given the theory of the state that was previously given by his teacher Plato. But, Aristotle has given scientific methods. According to Aristotle, human beings are realistic and optimistic. Human beings live in a community known as polis, he has further given the analogy of state and human body, he also has given the concept of distributive justice, Concept of slaves by law and by nature. Aristotle has also given the classification of the state.

"State is means, not an end" ~ Aristotle

1. Aristotle was the great but not a grateful student of Plato:

1.1) Context of the "theory of ideal state" given by Aristotle:

Aristotle was the student of Plato. He has given "the theory of ideal state" by using scientific methods. The scientific methods he has given in his theory because these methods were adopted by his father. He wanted to elaborate the ideal state through rational and scientific methods.



2. Theory of the Ideal state of Aristotle by using scientific methods.

2.1) Concept of Human Nature: optimistic and realistic:

According to Aristotle, man lives a society where he is rational and optimistic. He has given the optimistic view of human nature. According to him, human beings are rational and selfish.

"Human beings are rational, optimistic and selfish."

~ Aristotle

2.2) Man lives in a community known as polis:

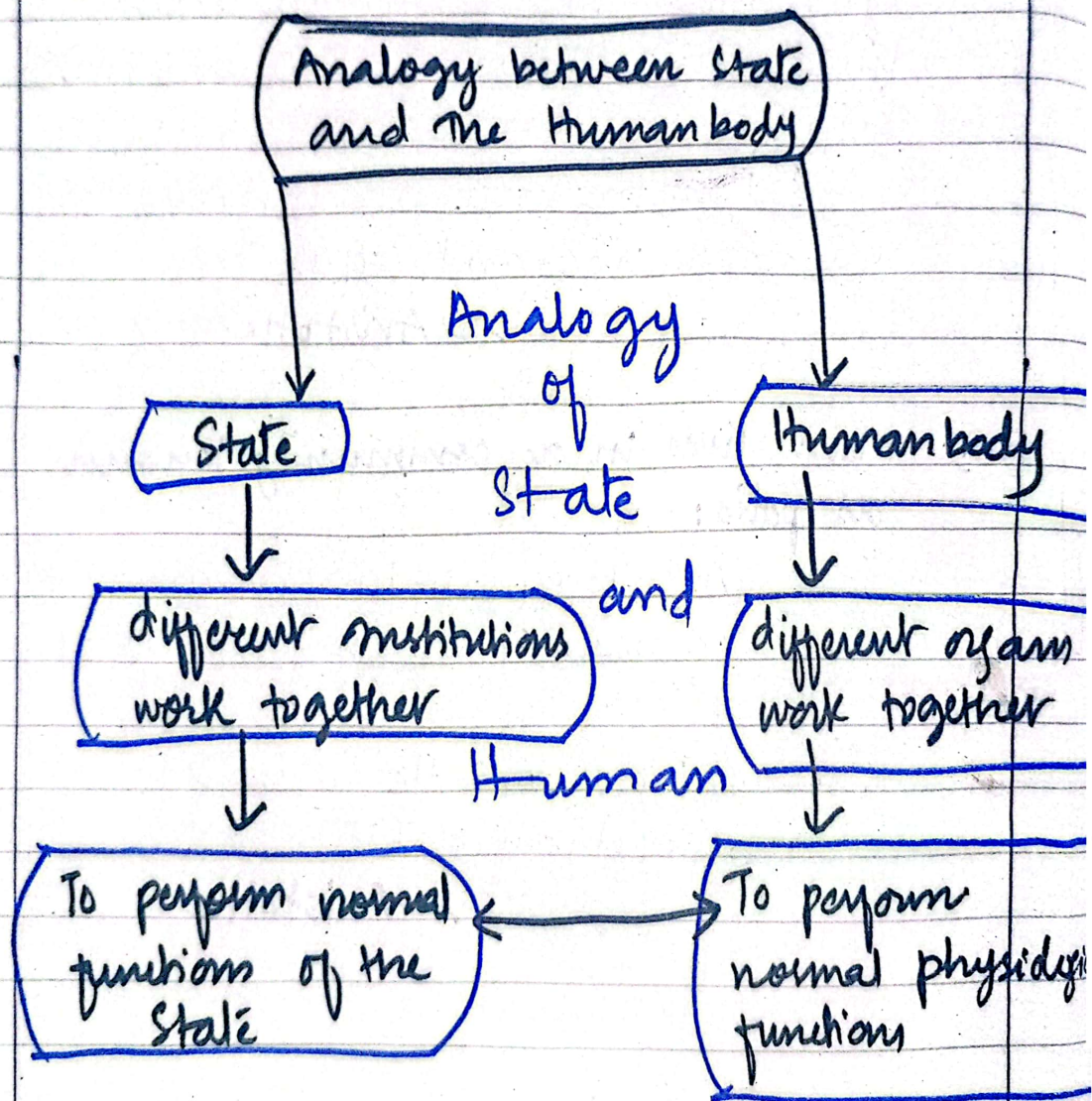
According to Aristotle, man lives in an association in a community which he called as polis.

"According to Aristotle man is a political animal"

~ Aristotle

2.3) Analogy of State and Human

According to Aristotle, human beings are made up of different organs to perform their normal physiological function. In the same way state is also made up of different parts in order to perform their normal function.



2.4) Concept of Distributive Justice:

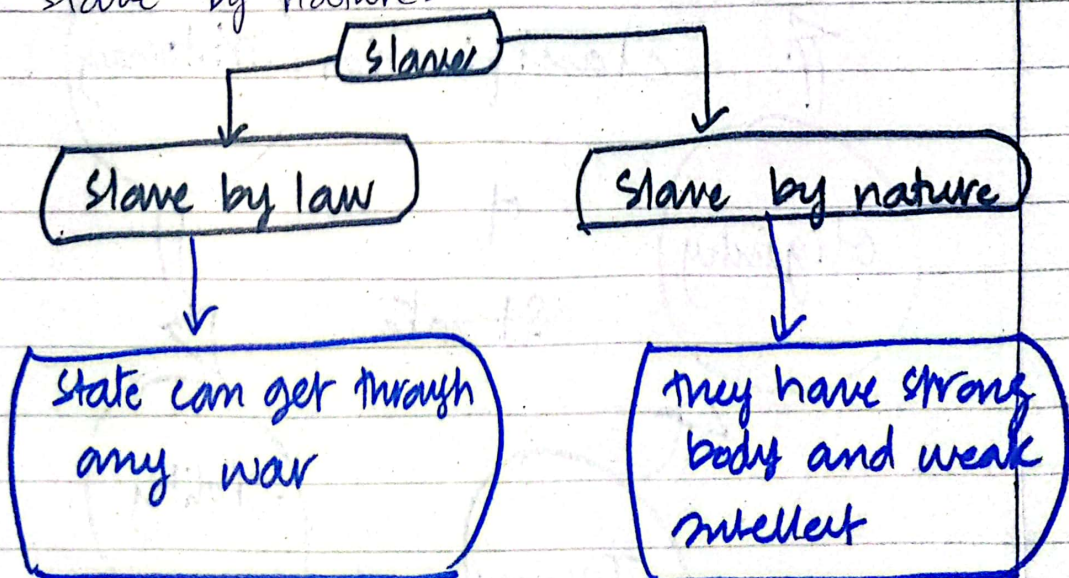
According to Aristotle, every human being performs their functions in the state. Therefore, Justice can be distributed to them accordingly.

2.5) Concept of revolution:

According to Aristotle, if basic demands of the middle class cannot be fulfilled then revolution can occur in a state.

2.6) Concept of slave by law and slave by nature:

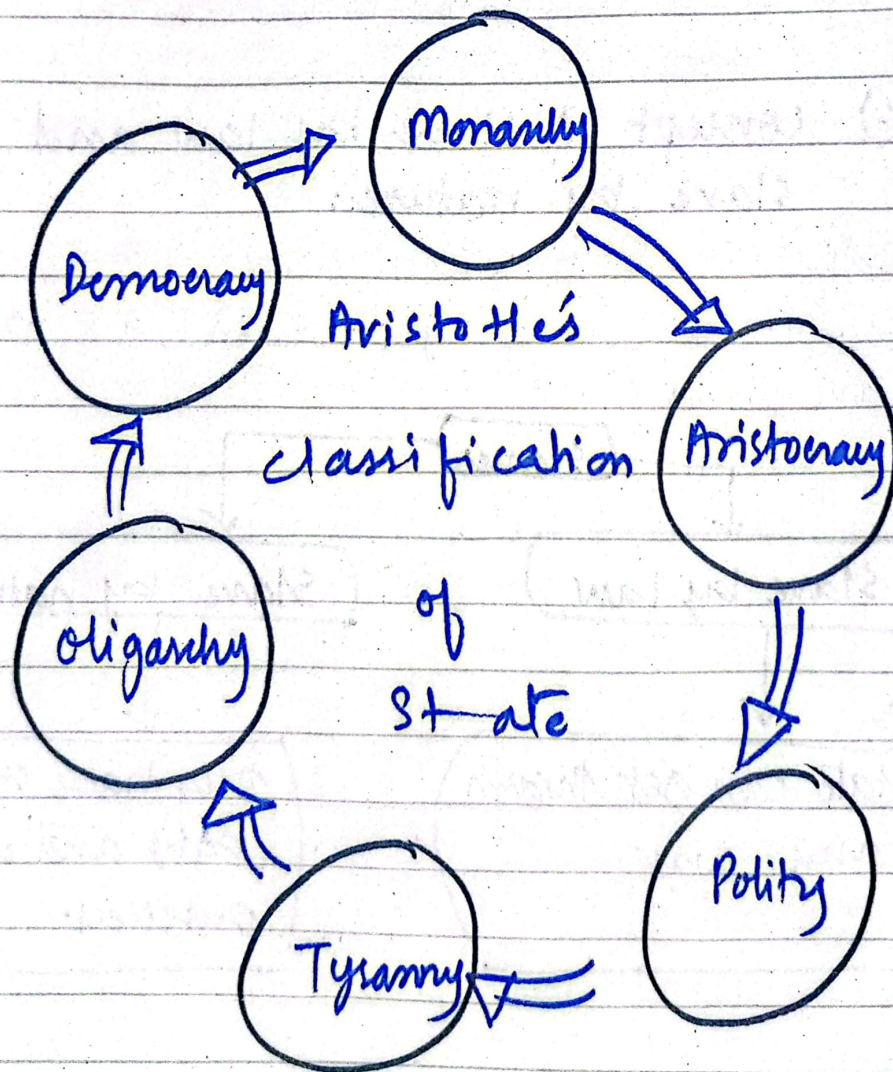
According to Aristotle, there are two types of slaves. One is slave by law and the other is slave by nature.



2.7) Aristotle's classification of state:

Aristotle has given different classifications of state. According to him there are strong chances that one state can change into another.

"Aristotle has studied 200 plus
Constitutions of the world"
— Aristotle



3. Aristotle's relevance of theory in Modern times:

- The classification of the state is out of date.
- Contemporary relevance of the theory is very poor.

Conclusion: Aristotle was the great but ungrateful student of Plato because he has given the theory of ideal state which was given by his teacher Plato but he has explained that theory by scientific means. According to Aristotle, men are optimistic and realistic, they live in a community known as polis. He has given the analogy between state and human body. The concept of distributive justice and nature of slaves and also the classification of state was given by Aristotle.

Section: B

Q No: 7

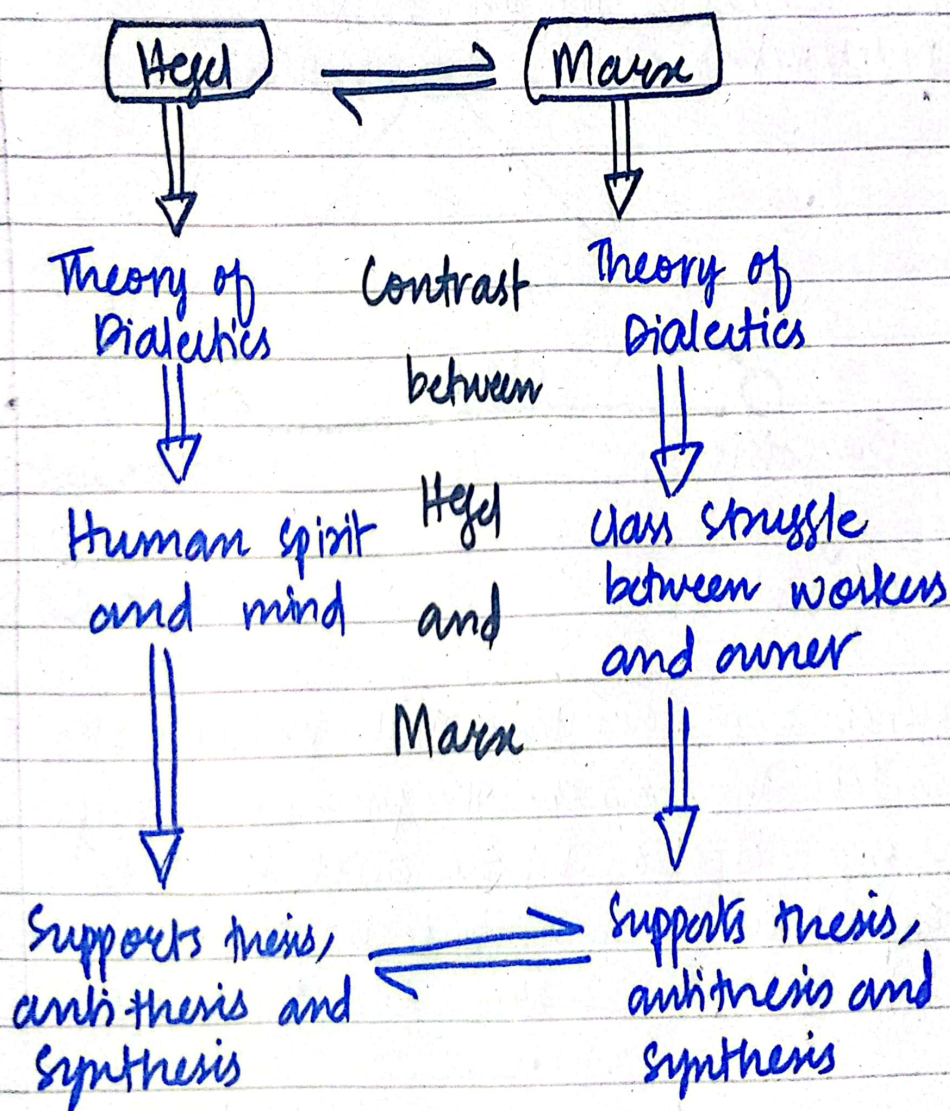
Introduction:

Hegel and Marx both have contrastive views on the nature of state, class and power. Hegel believes that there is always the conflict occurs between the previous ages and the new ages in class while Marx believes that there is always the class struggle occurs between the owner and the worker. According to Marx, it is the owner who control the power through change in the superstructure while Hegel believes that power is in the hands of human beings who create new ages.

“The History of the world is the clash between haves and have nots.” ~ Marx

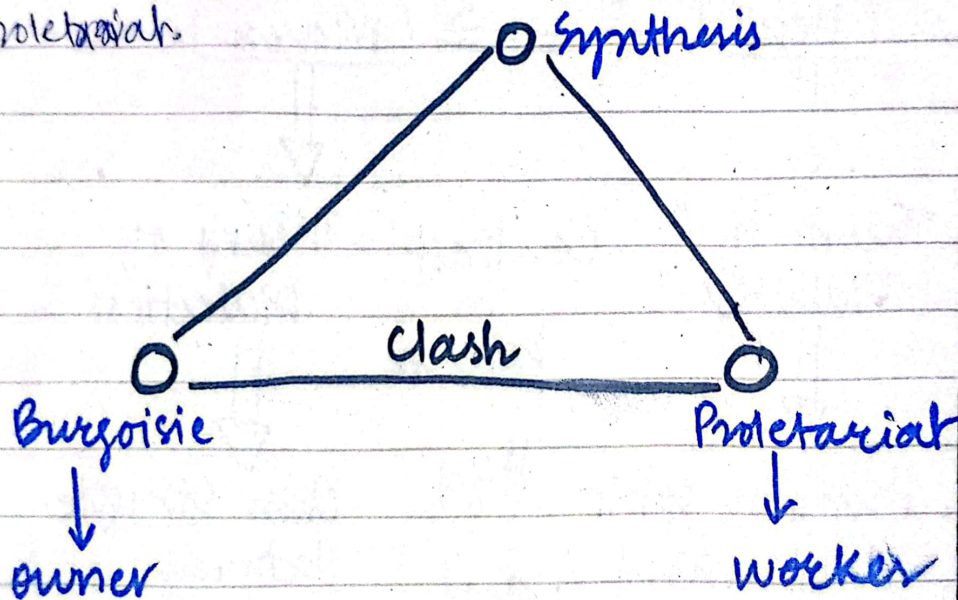
1. Hegel's Idealistic conception of the state and Marx's materialistic theory:

Hegel and Marx both have given their dialectics theory but both have different views on the state, power and class in the society.

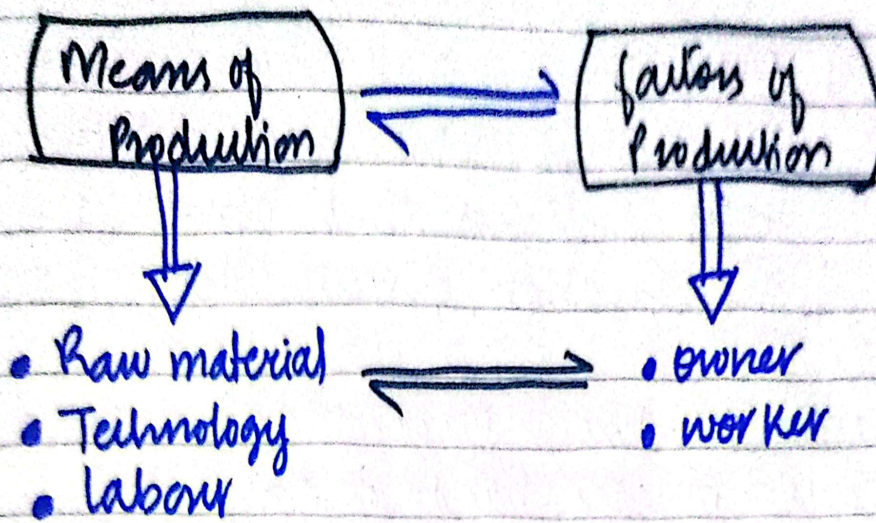


2.2) Marx believed that there is always a clash between Bourgeoisie and proletariat while Hegel believes there is always the clash between the Ideas.

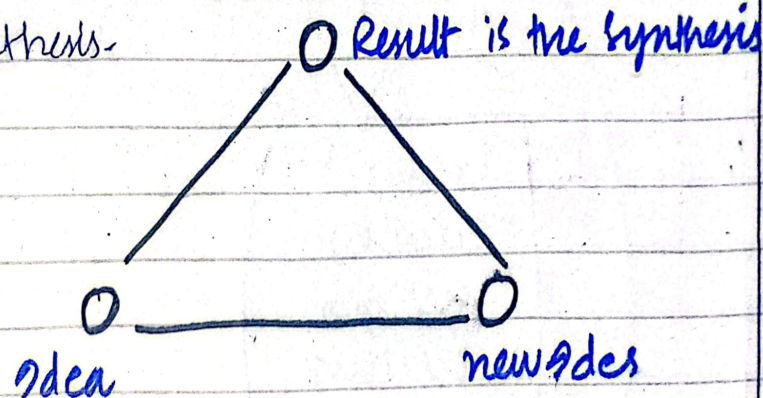
Marx believed that there is always the class struggle between Bourgeoisie and proletariat.



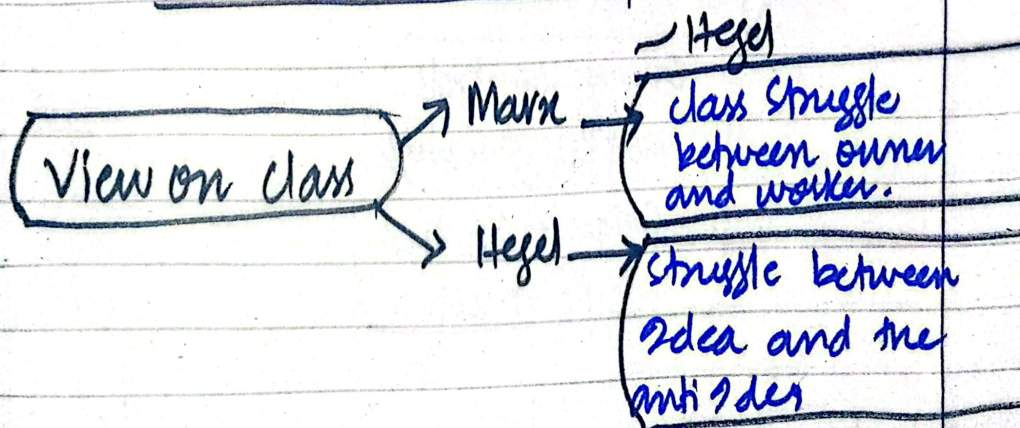
owner owns everything while workers work under the owner. Therefore, when any change created by the owner in the superstructure then there is clash occurred between the worker and the owner.



Hegel believed that there is always the clash occurs between the already existed ideas with the new ideas and the resultant is the synthesis.

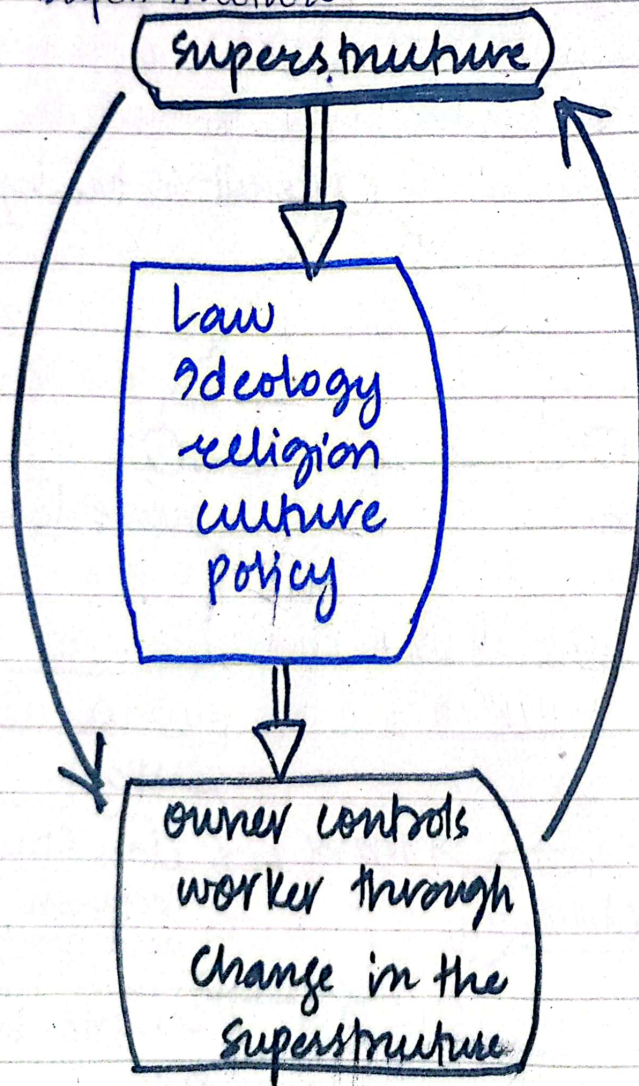


"Ideas are evolved and the new idea is better than the previous one."

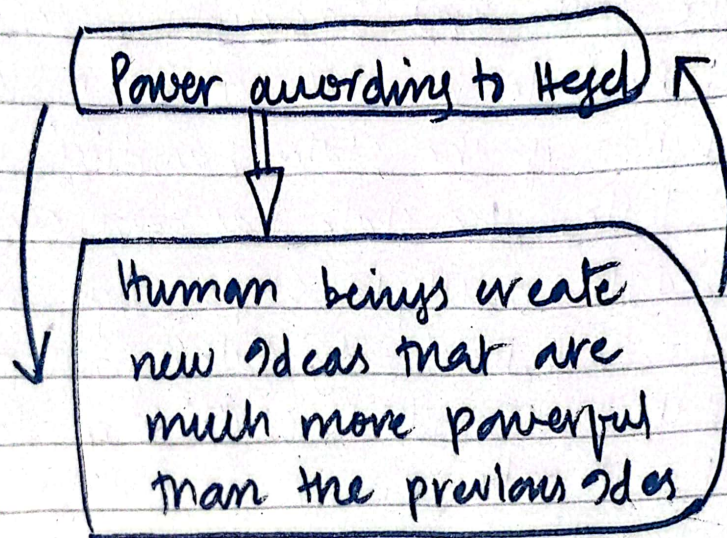


1.2) Marx believes that power is in the hands of the owner while Hegel believes that power is the creation of new ideas:

Marx: According to Marx, the power is circulated in the hands of the owner who controls the worker through change in the superstructure.



Hegel: Hegel believes that power is in the hands of human beings. Because he believes that power is in their ideas. The new idea is more powerful than the already existed ideas.



Conclusion: Marx and Hegel both have contrasting views on class, power and the nature of the state. According to Marx, it is the owner who controls everything while, Hegel believes that it is the idea and the new idea that has clash as well as power. Marx believed that whenever change occurs in the superstructure, it is the owner who is responsible to control the workers.

Q No: 8

Introduction:

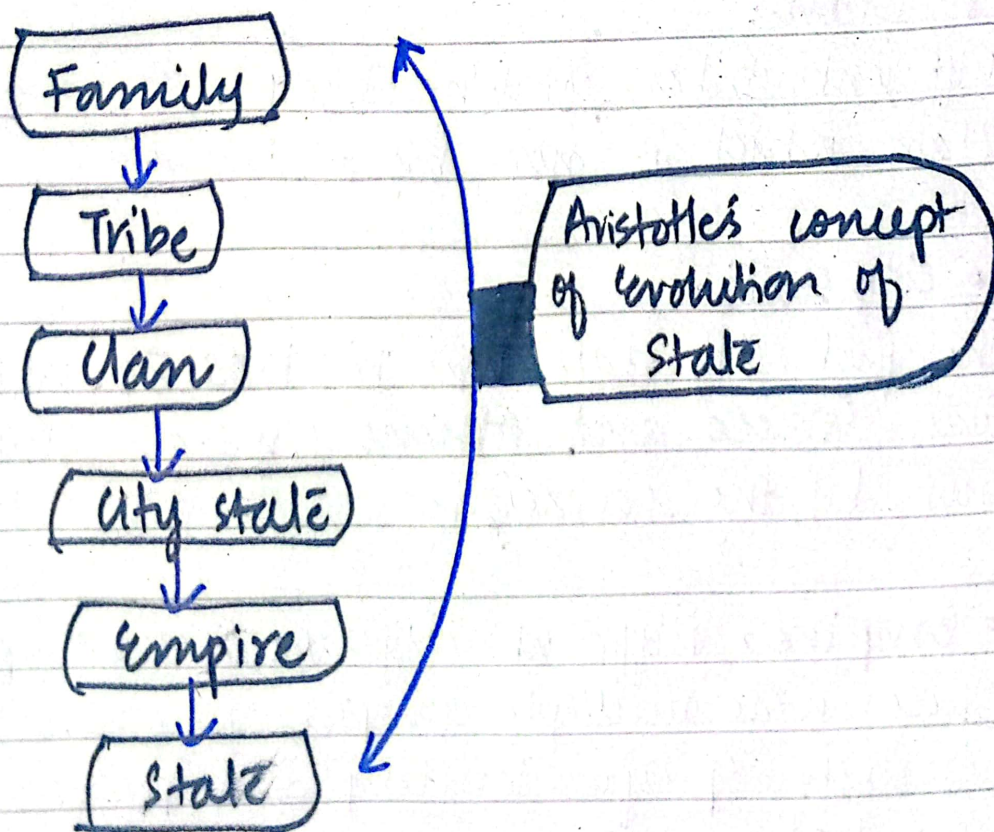
The concept of the evolution of the state and sovereignty were given by Aristotle in his concept of organic evolution of the state. According to Aristotle, the state has been evolved through multiple steps such as: family, clan, tribe, city state, empire and state is made. State is made through the treaty known as treaty of Versailles. This treaty has put an end to thirty years of war. These institutions were all run by the Sovereign.

1. Major theories regarding the evolution of the state:

The major theory that is responsible for the evolution of the state is "Aristotle's organic concept of state."

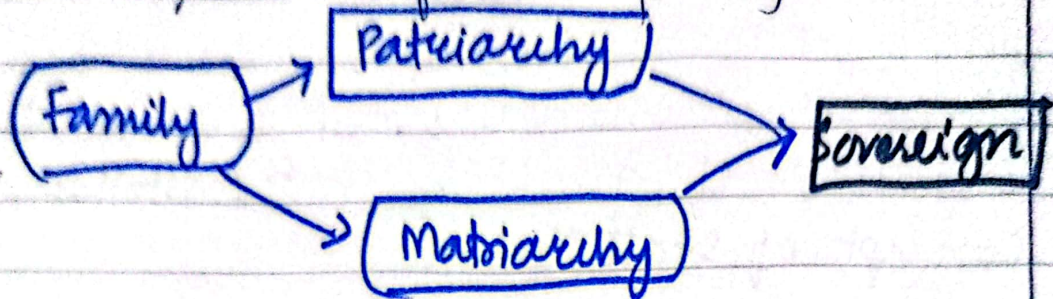
1.1) State has evolved through an organic concept called Aristotelian concept of state:

State has evolved through multiple steps:



- **Family:**

State is evolved through family. Different members combine together to form a family.



- **Tribe:**

Different families combine together to form a tribe. This tribe is controlled by a sovereign.

- **Clan:**

Different tribes combine together to form a clan which is run by a sovereign.

- **City state:**

The first city state was in 1000 BC, which was **Greece and Athens** city state. It was run by the sovereign.

- **Empire:** Different citystates makes empires. There were multiple empires who run through specific territory and specific population.

- Roman Empire
 - Persian Empire
 - Andalusian Empire
 - Arabian Empire
 - Muslim Empire
- ⇒ control over specific territory and population

Soft borders → trade was not restricted.

- ~~city~~ state: Different empires had made state which is run by the powerful monarch.

1.2) state is made through treaty of Versailles that had put an end of thirty years war of Europe:

State was made through treaty of Versailles which was signed by different rulers. This treaty has put an end to thirty years of wars in Europe.

(Treaty of Versailles) ⇒ Put an end of 30 years war in Europe

2.3) Treaty of versailles has made hard borders:

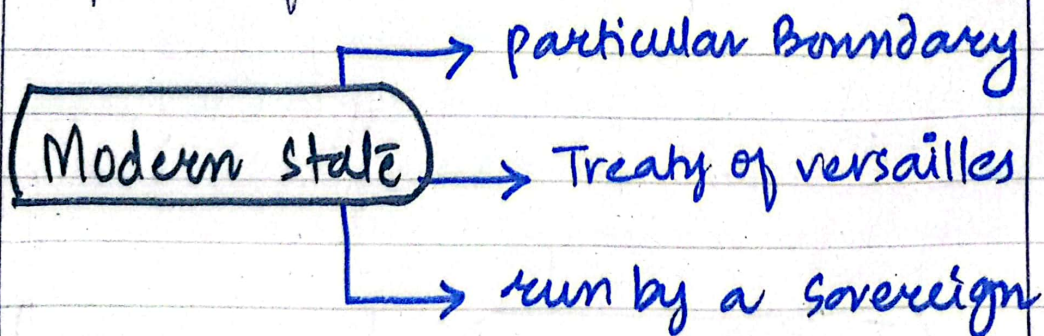
Treaty of versailles has made hard borders. Through hard borders, trade was limited and restricted within specific borders.

2.4) state must be run by the Powerful Monarch which is the Sovereign:

Through this treaty, it was declared that state must be run by the powerful monarch who is the Sovereign.

2.5) Boundaries were put to separate different states:

The boundaries were put to separate different states. Through boundaries, one state was separated from the other state.

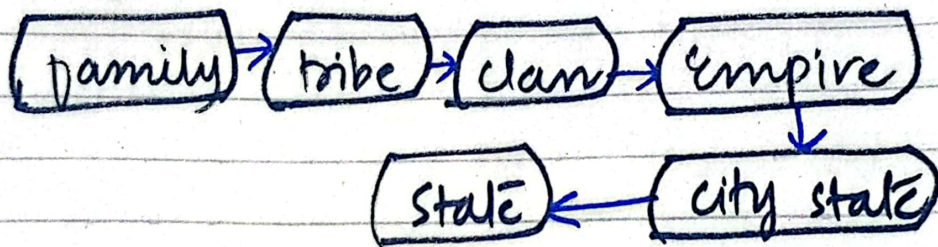


2. Concept and evolution of Sovereignty:

2.1) **Concept of Sovereignty:** Sovereignty is the power that is concentrated to the hands of the sovereign who controls and runs the affairs of the state.

2.2) **Evolution of sovereignty:**

The sovereignty is evolved the same way as of state evolved.



[Sovereign is the one who has power to control the affairs.]

Conclusion: The evolution of the state and sovereignty are almost same. The state is evolved through aristotelian concept in which the first institution is family, clan, tribe, city state, empire, and modern state came into existence through treaty of versailles -