

Part-II

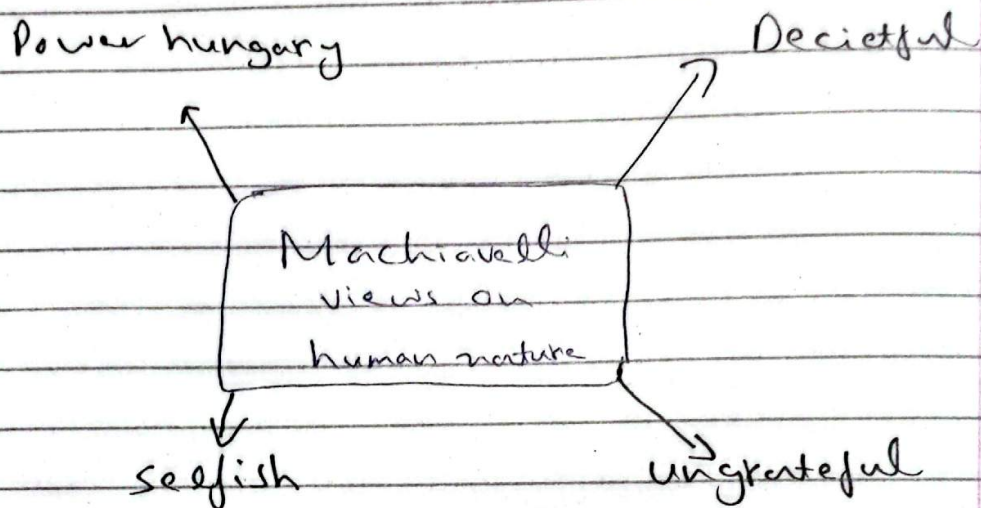
Section-A

Q#2

1-Introduction

Machiavelli is considered as the founder of modern political science. He separated religion influence from state craft, and advocated to use any means necessary to achieve state's objective. In his book, "The Prince" he advised rulers to be deceitful, cunning, appear virtuous, and apply strength to prove one's legitimacy. Machiavelli viewed that main objective of any ruler and state is to solidify power, maximize power and deter any one who dare challenges. His realist view of power is applicable in modern days, as in the international global structures are anarchic, where there is no higher authority to control state. This is evident from Russia invasion of ukraine, Israel's attack on Gaza and 8 other states. Hence ^{this} makes him relevant ⁱⁿ the contemporary work.

2- Machiavelli's view on human nature and Power structure



Machiavelli viewed that a state is threatened by political instability, foreign invasion and weak leadership. This leads to weakening of state. As a result, state's fall, ruler and regulation dwindle and an anarchic situation emerges.

Deciphering

3-1 Major Ideas of Machiavelli on Power.

3.1- Rely on Force

Machiavelli viewed that coercion and reliance on force deter any disobedience. He viewed that love of people is unreliable. Hence, coercion

put everyone in line.

3.2 - Better to be feared than loved

He argued that love for rulers are great but over reliance on it delegitimizes his/her rule. Hence, fear is one thing that create long lasting deterrence in people's mind.

3.3 - Appear cunning like a fox

Machiavelli viewed that the ruler must be cunning in his affairs. As a cunning helps rulers to create deception, which help consolidate rulers their rules.

3.4 - Be decisive

Machiavelli argued that the ruler must be decisive in his affair. As indecision leads to failures and give chance to people exploit the situation.

3.5 - Ensure protection of property.

Similarly, Machiavelli viewed that

must protect citizens' properties and rights. As citizens can forgive loss of blood but cannot forget loss of property.

3.6- Always be opportunistic

Machiavelli viewed that rulers must remain opportunistic in their affairs. As states' interests are permanent, and there are no permanent friends and enemies.

3.7- Be virtuous but not be virtuous

He called rulers to be virtuous in act. Similarly, he called leaders to appear religious, but not be religious.

3.8- Separation of Ethics and power.

Machiavelli separated ethics and power. He viewed that ethics have no place in power structure. As ethical standards don't conform well in a global structure, where there is no upper ethical body enforcing ethical rules.

4- Machiavelli's applicability in contemporary statecraft

4.1- No Higher Enforcing body.

In today's world there is no higher rule enforcing body. The United Nations (UN) is an international body but it's weak and lacks enforcing mechanism. For instance, it stopped war in Ukraine, Israel's belligerent attack on Gaza. Hence, showing Machiavelli's contention of no higher body true.

4.2- Phenomenon of Might is Right in effect.

In the contemporary world, might is right is prevalent. For instance, United States (US) attacking a sovereign state Venezuela and capturing its President is a vile disregard for global international norms.

4.3- No Absolute Sovereignty

Machiavelli argued that absolute sovereignty is ideal as we live in

an anarchical system of structure
Russian invasion of Ukraine is an
example showing that the
idea of absolute sovereignty is
a myth.

Deciphering
U.S.-NATO virtuous claim of holding
international norms

US advocate itself as the torch
bearer of democracy. However, it
has been actively involved in
regime change in various countries
that include Libya, Venezuela
and Iran.

4.5- No regard for state's
territorial integrity

Machiavelli advocated offensive
strategy toward hostile states.
Israel violated Qatar territorial
integrity by attacking a
sovereign country. Hence, proving
no regard for other state
territorial integrity.

5- Conclusion

Machiavelli conception of power
and any means to justify and

expand state authority hold true still today. His ideas of deception, cunning and using any means by ruler is legitimate. These ideas are relevant in today world, as world has anarchical structure and no universal mechanism of ethics makes it highly relevant in today context.

Q #3

1- Introduction

John Locke was an English Political Philosopher and he is regarded as the father of modern liberal democracy.

He viewed that human nature is optimistic unlike Hobbes who viewed human nature nasty, brutish and self centric. He advocated liberalism, establishment of constitutional governments, individual rights and consent based authority.

Moreover, he argued that there is no such thing as divine inherent rights of Kings to rule over masses. He held democracy as best form of rule to govern.

2- Lock theory of Natural Rights and Consent

2.1- Gave idea of Liberalism.

Lock argued that human nature is optimistic. Therefore, there is no need for a Leviathan to rule over people with impunity. Hence, there should be limited government, rule of law and protection of rights.

2.2- Lock view on nature of state

According to Lock, state of the nature must be freedom, equality and reason. He viewed that the objective of state is to protect citizens and treat them equally.

2.3- Right to Life

Lock argued that every individual has right to life. No one can deprive anyone of his/her existence to life. As existence is a fundamental right of every being.

2.4- Right to Liberty

Similarly, liberty of an individual must be upheld at all cost. No one can be deprived of his/her liberty, Lock argues.

2.5- Right to property

Lock argued that protection of property rights of citizen is the duty of state. State must play a conciliatory role in protecting citizen's property.

2.6- Limited Social contracts.

Lock viewed that legitimacy derived from the people. As legitimacy from people ensures protection of fundamental rights. Moreover, contract can be revoked if sovereign goes against established rules.

2.7- Consent of governed

Lock viewed that consent of govern is necessary for any rule. Consent can be tacit, conditional and accountable. Hence, consent

is utmost required.

2.2- Equality before law

Lock viewed that everyone is equal before law. Law must not discriminate among individuals and it must apply equally to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

3- Criticism on Lock democratic political philosophy

3.1- Silent on women inclusion

Lock was silent over women inclusion. He does not give an answer whether ^{women} are considered equal to man and does their vote count.

3.2- Property bias Favoring feudal elite

Similarly, he called for limited government and favor property rights but he does not ^{answer} given on people who own massive land should their property must be protected. If they do then he favors land feudal elites.

3.3- Threat of Tyranny of the Majority

Lock view that rule of majority expresses consent of all. He disregard rights of minorities. Thence, he favours majoritarian tyranny.

3.4- Over optimistic view on Human nature

Lock viewed that human nature is optimistic. This view is partly right and partly wrong. Under his time Glorious Revolution happened and King of England was assassinated. Hence, this shows human nature is subject to coercion and brutal.

4- Conclusion

Lock theory of Natural Rights and consent gave world liberalism. His ideas of equality, social contract, property rights and to end any sovereign ^{rule} gave world concept of democracy. Making him father of modern liberal democracy.

Section-B

Q#6

2-Introduction

The information warfare is emerging as a charter of modern hybrid warfare. As non-state actors, pressure groups, interest groups all are utilising it to distort reality and build an interest specific narrative to achieve respective objectives. The information boom and rise of Artificial intelligence has exacerbated challenges related to public policy, administration and democratic governance. As a result, service delivery and other matters of national interest have become secondary and tertiary. Hence, feeding people with false narrative to use people against the state and ^{destroy} internal fabric of cohesion, tolerance and respect.

2- Detrimental Role of Propaganda and Pressure Groups to influence Public Opinions

2.1- Feed Negative False News

Propaganda by pressure groups via using social media channels is alienating and exacerbating mistrust between citizen and state. This negative feed of false narrative build in distorted perception that destroy truth and reliability of news.

2.2 - Disturb unity in state

Propaganda destroy unity among the citizen. This is because it channelizes faultline and exacerbate divide. For instance, Tamil community in Sri Lanka distrust the Sinhalese community and state. This led to civil war, which destroyed internal fabric of Sri Lanka.

2.3- Exacerbate insecurity in state

Propaganda via new technologies like social media is exacerbating

narrative of insecurity in the state. For instance, Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) utilized new information platforms to alienate Pashtun from the state by channelizing on enforced discipline.

2.4 - Creates illusion of instability

Similarly, Propaganda by pressure groups exacerbate illusion of instability. For instance, Karachi is viewed as a city of unhiving yet it encapsulate history, love and pluralism. But Propagandist highlight negative aspect to amplify it to create division among citizens.

2.5 - Social Media influencing public opinion

Social media platforms like X, Facebook are routinely used to spread fake news against state. For instance, news were being spread that Pakistan will default like Sri Lanka to make economy unstable. However, Pakistan never defaulted, and economy remain as a significant sector.

2.6 - Deciding Agenda of public importance

Similarly, propagandist and pressure decide agenda of public importance. For instance, Israel propagandist of ~~Iran~~ ^{Iran} to attack it made Israeli citizen believe that Iran is a existential threat. This lead to Israel attack over Iran in May.

2.7 - Erosion of Trust

The persistent feeding of misinformation via social media platform has eroded trust in state institutions. Hence, people are starting to view government and state as illegitimate. Hence, weakening democratic legitimacy and governance.

2.8 - Influencing legislation

Propaganda and influence of pressure group is influencing legislations. As through lobbying and advocacy and building pressure they shape and regulate laws and orientation.

2.9 - Emotional Manipulation over rational debate

Propaganda relies on fear, nationalism, identity and religion grounding to propagate among people. Nazi Germany created fear of German toward Jews; hence, created perception of fear and control that led to Jews genocide in Germany.

2.10 - Ability to Polarize society.

Propaganda via social media polarizes society. For instance, BJP led Hindutva apps have polarized Indian society and has created fears that muslim are a threat to India.

3 - Conclusion

Propaganda via new information tools like social media is exacerbating polarization in society; moreover, it is intensifying existing ^{historical} faultlines over governance ^{and} deprivation. As a result, insecurity and instability is emerging as a looming threat to democratic governance.