

Q No-2

Critically examine Machiavelli's concept of power, and analyze its relevance and applicability in contemporary statecraft and international politics.

Introduction

Niccolo Machiavelli was a diplomat for 14 years in "Italy" Florentine Republic during the Medici family's exile. When Medici family returned in 1512, Machiavelli dismissed and briefly sent to jail. He then wrote "The Prince" handbook for politicians on the use of ruthless, self-serving, inspiration. The term Machiavellian and established Machiavelli as the "father of modern politics." To him the power of the state is the end of the state. Every state must aim at maximizing

its power. The failure of the state in this enterprise will throw it into the great turmoil.

Machiavelli Theory of political power

State is the highest form of human's association. State is to be worshipped even by sacrificing the individual for the interest of the state. Its for ruler, for acquiring political power he can use any type of means. Political statesman plays an important role in organizing state, and providing it with safety and security.

1- Better to be Feared than Loved

A person would wish to be both loved and feared but it is difficult to unite them in one man. It is much safer to be feared than loved. Being loved

Consistently by others is very risky:

"If you can't win love, avoid hatred"

2- Use Force Ruthlessly

Be inspiring in the use of force. Use brutal force with intelligence but avoid the senseless use of force. Enforce your will without any respect of the suffering of others.

3- Act as Fox or Lion

They/these are two ways of settling the disputes, one is by law and other is by force. Law corrects men and force corrects beasts.

4- Use Persuasion Artfully

Use propaganda and religion for lulling the people into peace and submission.

5- Act Decisively

Avoid hesitation in implementing the decision. Uncertainty will lead only to domination. Be certain and be assertive.

6- Be Popular Among The People

Win over the Love and affection of people. Gain a reputation among the majority. But be careful in giving undirected concessions.

7- Abstain from property and woman of subjects

Do not, under any circumstance, resort to plundering property and molesting the women of your subjects.

Do not break this rule.

8- Act as a Father

If a father wants unity in family and obedience to his orders, he must rule family.

You should keep in mind, your primary duty, that is, to hold your subject together.

9- Act as a great pretender

A powerful man must act as a great pretender and dissembler. If you want power then appear merciful, faithful, humane, religious and upright.

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10- Be an opportunist

If you want to gain power then you must be an opportunist of the first water. Always bear in mind that there are no permanent friends or enemies. Power itself dictates to choose friends with reference to the degree of promotion of personal interest. Extend your authority or perish.

Machiavelli's concept of power Relevance and Applicability in contemporary state-craft and international politics

Machiavelli's concept of power was the reflection of politicians of 16th century in Italy. But the power relevance is seen around the globe. Every powerful country is suppressing the weaker with the use of force. Some of the actions

by Powerful Nations could be seen in history.

First World War (1914-1918)

After two hundred years of Machiavelli's region similar action have been defeated by the powerful Nations. Bosnia and Austria's conflicts charge the entire World and ashes of the fire could be seen even now a days.

Second World War (1939-1945)

After the 21 years of the first World War Germany and Poland fight/war reflected the Machiavellian Theory of Power Show.

Bombing on Japan by USA (6 Aug - 9 Aug 1945)

Bombing by USA on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not the other then the demonstration of Power Show the Machiavellian; Power Show.

Vietnam War by USA

Vietnam War was the practical approach of USA (United States of America) of use of ruthless force in 20th century.

Invasion of USSR in Afghanistan

(Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)

USSR attack on Afghanistan was act of "Father", according to the machiavelli's use of power.

Israel and Palestine Genocide

Another Name of machiavelli's Theory Demonstration.

Israeli forces attack on Palestinian women and children is action of great proportions in 21st century. Obviously it is against the rule of law and beside all the resolutions of UN Security Council and international Criminal Code but Israel is repeating the machiavelli's theory of power.

Israel Attack on Qatar (2025)

Israeli forces copied the theory of power of Machiavelli i.e. "Be extreme towards a Friend or Enemy".

USA Attack on Venezuela (January - 2026)

Theory of power of Machiavelli was "observes utmost secrecy" is the same action by (CIA).

American intelligence agencies done the mission so secretly without delving and considering the international laws against any sovereign state.

Conclusion.

Niccolo Machiavelli's theory of power is not the theory of 300 hundred years ago, it is still implemented by the powerful nations like USA, Russia, Israel and India. As he said:
The power of the state is end of state.

Q No-3

Discuss Locke's theory of natural rights and consent and critically evaluate the democratic elements embedded in his political philosophy.

Introduction.

John Locke was English philosopher and politician. He was born in England. His father has enlisted in Parliamentary army during the civil war. Locke has anti-royalist upbringing. He is widely known as the "**Father of Liberalism**". He was empirical-like Hobbes Locke had also the opportunity to witness the civil war and its consequences. He viewed everything with an outlook of reality. He was accused of conspiracy against **king Charles II** and sought asylum in **Holland**. He had practical experience about almost all aspects of life.

Locke's Perception of Human Nature

- i. Locke's political theory rests on his perception of "Human Nature".
- ii. Locke believes in goodness of human nature.
- iii. According to Locke "All men are naturally in a state of equality and all people are born free."
- iv. According to Locke, state exists as the means for attaining the peace, security and well being of individual members. He emphasized that government is trustee who works on the behalf of the people. He said historically, evidence went to show that all government authority was derived from the people and rested on their consent.
- v. Locke said people are sufficiently rational to see that their best interests lies in mutual and peaceful cooperation.

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Locke's Perception about State of Nature.

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1. According to Locke, state of Nature was pre-political but not pre-social stage.

2. He believed that state of nature was governed by the law of nature which was based on reason or consciousness.

3. According to Locke, the state of nature is the state of goodwill.

4. In the state of nature, people were free and equal.

5. Locke's state of nature was very much like civil society without a government.

6. The state of nature had some serious inconveniences.

a. In the absence of known law every individual was the interpreter of law.

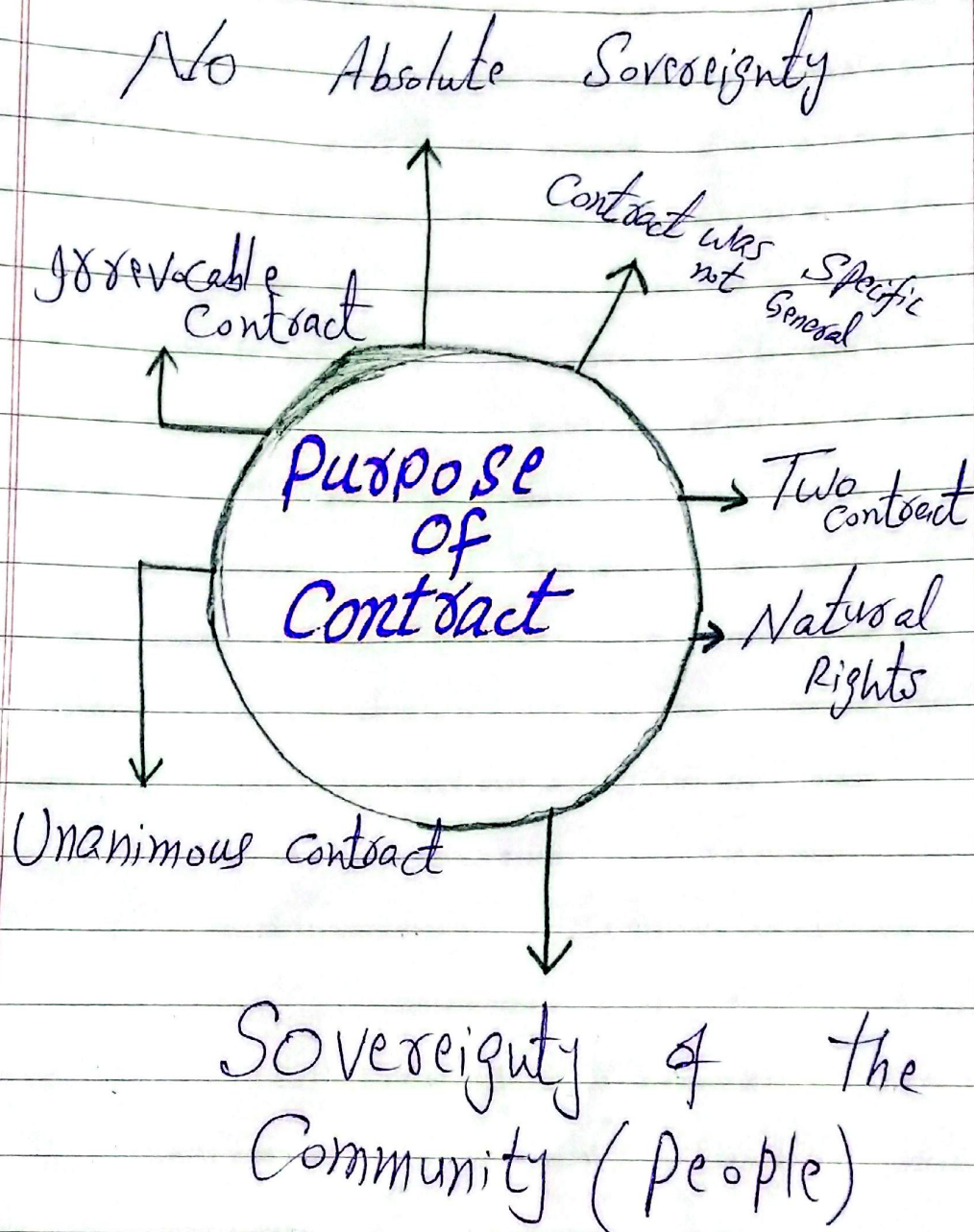
b. In the absence of executive power to enforce law, every man has the right to execute the law of nature.

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On the absence of judiciary, each one interpreted the law as per his conveniences.

Locke's Views on the Nature of Contract



Locke's Doctrine of consent

He declared that consent of the people is the basis of the government. The idea of consent occupies a very important place in the political philosophy of Locke. He has challenged the autocratic rule of the king by emphasising that government is to be run according to the consent of the people. Locke wanted to place people's cause at a high point. According to Locke people are the source of political power. The community retains the supreme power.

Locke, the father of modern Liberal Democracy

Locke exercised a profound influence on political philosophy, in particular on modern liberalism. Michael Zuckert has argued that Locke launched

liberalism by tempering Hobbesian absolutism and clearly separating the realms of church and state. He had a strong influence on Voltaire who called him "le sage Locke". His arguments concerning liberty and the social contract later influenced the written works of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and the founding fathers of United States. Thomas Jefferson wrote:

Bacon, Locke and Newton---
I consider them as the three greatest men that have ever lived, without any exceptional and as having laid the foundation of those superstructures which have been raised in the physical and moral science

Basic Principles of Liberal Democracy

i- Human Reason

Liberal democracy is not the product of one political theory and thought, there have been many different theories which have led this system of government. Locke is appreciated by its extraordinary contribution. He helped created great respect for human reason and the idea that belief should be supported by evidence rather than dogma, censorship and uncritical acceptance of tradition. This faith in human rationality led him to modern science and democracy. This idea is closely related to toleration of various religions, philosophical thoughts, and political beliefs. Toleration has now been published in European convention and Human Rights act, 1998.

ii- Personal Liberty

Another of Locke's important influences was his emphasis on personal liberty and the way in which this has developed into a system of safeguards against arbitrary arrest and provision for the fair trial of those accused of crimes. The idea of individual liberty was recognised as more than a safeguard against tyranny. Mill and many subsequent thinkers have emphasised its importance in bringing richness and variety into the life of societies. Liberal democracies tend to accept and value diversity.

iii- Natural Equality

Locke's idea of natural equality between men had also evolved, particularly in United States and in revolutionary France. According to him inequality between men is

dependent upon the environment rather than the natural inheritance. Equality between citizens depends on the education opportunities for all. However inadequately this notion of equality has been realised, equality between citizens for the purpose of electing governments become well established in liberal democratic state in the form of universal suffrage and the principle of "one person, one vote".

iv- check and balance

Another basic liberal democratic concept that power of government must be limited by checks and balances to ensure that it does not degenerate into dictatorship. The doctrine of separation of powers of legislature, executive and judiciary has been an important influence in the development of modern, liberal democracies.

Criticism

- 1- Locke's social contract theory is unrealistic.
- 2- Locke's social contract theory assumes that we are separate individuals, whereas, we are surrounded by siblings we have social ties with our families and our rights to life, liberty and property.
- 3- Locke's theory is backward-looking: it aims to preserve the rights we had in the state of nature, it does not allow the new government to change the social condition.
- 4- Locke's theory is biased or is elitist towards those who have, work for, or inherit property, because — while everyone has a right to property,
- 5- Locke's theory is more head-heasted than Hobbes with Hobbes, at least if you are standing

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You have a right of distress;
You have a justification for
stealing food; but with Locke,
the right to property is as
absolute as the right to life
and so you cannot steal someone's
property to allow you to exercise
or continue your right to life.

Conclusion

Locke's upbringing took place in a very critical environment, where civil war was on its apex. Under these circumstances the revelation of theory regarding human rights. Democracy, according to Locke, is liberal democracy in which the state is responsible for the rights of its citizens. According to him, submitting will to state and state will be responsible for the equality, justice and rights of citizens.