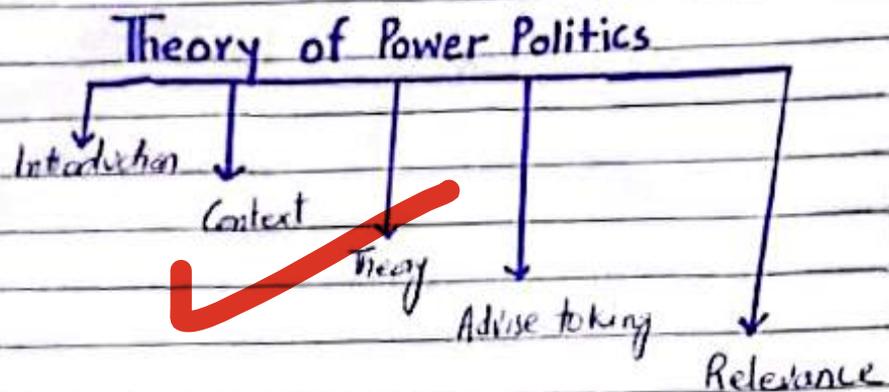


Date: / /
Theory of Power Politics

Critically examine Machiavelli's concept of power and analyze its relevance and applicability in contemporary world.



INTRODUCTION

Machiavelli was born in Italy. He started his career as a clerk. After some time he became the top level diplomat. He gave the advice to the king in the book The Prince. His theory of power-politics is relevant to all time.

CONTEXT

At this time Italy was divided into five states, and fought civil war in Italy. Church was corrupt at that time. In Greek, enlightenment movement was started that affect the Italy and all Europe. At that time people think that Monarch is the shadow of God, and all other things were controlled by Monarch. At that time Machiavelli

gave advice to the king. These advices are known as theory of power politics.

THEORY OF POWER POLITICS

NATURE OF STATE

Machiavelli suggested that:

Ruler must be free from Pope. He described the human nature that human beings by nature are rational, wise and selfish and it is motivated by fear. State is just like human being which has selfish interest.

This state must be governed by most power persons.

That powerful person must ensure the separation of church from politics. Role of pope must be in the church. His duty confined to each other. Prince must have controlled over the church. His duty must not be controlled by church rather state is superior, church is subordinate.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

QUALITIES OF PRINCE

According to Machiavelli, Prince must have the qualities of lion and fox. He is brave like a lion because

he has the ability to expand the territory of state.

People must respect to the prince and prince have ability to control the people by his fear.

In simple words, Prince has absolute power in every aspect i.e. religion, economy etc.

APPROACH IN A STATE

'End justifies the Means'

Anything either immoral or amoral can be justified. According to Machiavelli

State → Mean

End → Redemption

STRATEGY DURING WAR

Prince must develop a strong national army which is equipped with modern weapons.

If the war is between two states choose the weaker state for the help.

add more arguments in this part.....

RELEVANCE

Machiavelli was the

first one who gave the theory of power politics.

He is the father of modern political thoughts.

He gave the pragmatic method of analysis of power.

He was the first one, who separated the religion from politics.

He was the first one who advocates the autonomy for the state.

He gave the timeless vision of politics.

15) He emphasized on the absolute power of the state.

He ignored the individualism.

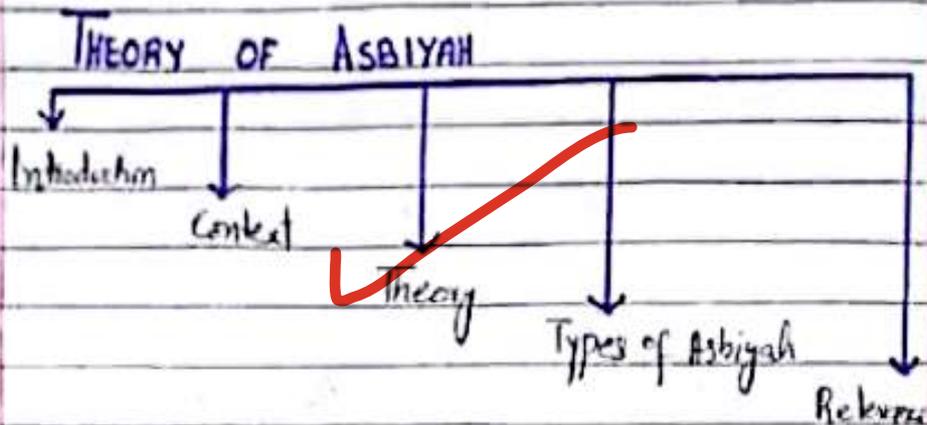
His theory is relevant in all ages.

discuss this part in detail as well by giving multiple subheadings.....

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Critically analyze the theory of Asabiya.



start with the summary of the answer as introduction.....

IBN-E-KHALDUN

Ibn-e-Khalidun was born in Tunisia. His great parent migrated from Spain to Africa. He was born in political active family. At that time there was political instability. He became advisor to the King. He also remained at the post of Qazi. During his last sphere of life, he wrote different books. One of the famous is MUQADIMAH in which he described the arguments about society.

CONTEXT

Ibn-e-Khalidun was living at that time when Muslim state is in a

disarray. At that time instability was not only in government but also in different tribes and groups. These tribes and groups were in constant conflict with each other. This conflict was resultant the overthrow of many governments. Ibn-e-Khaldun was interested to exploring the reasons for the changes in government and conflict among tribes.

THEORY OF ASBIYAH

Asbiyah word is an Arabic word which means 'Turban'.

How Turban is related.

Asbiyah is like group solidarity or group mind.

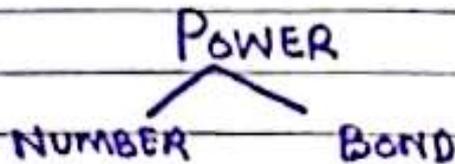
It is collectiveness of people around one common idea.

Asbiyah is something that unites the people.

ASBIYAH IN A STATE

State is the combination of different groups of people. Group solidarity is primarily developed which is based upon the common race or tribal affiliation.

Other factors include territory, geography, religion are the sub-factors. These are multiple Asbiyah in a state. All of these Asbiyah is constant and permanent in conflict with each other. This cooh and conflict is caused by struggle of power. Now, How Asbiyah gain a power? There are two factors.



Number

If there are more peoples then there is strong Asbiyah.

Bond

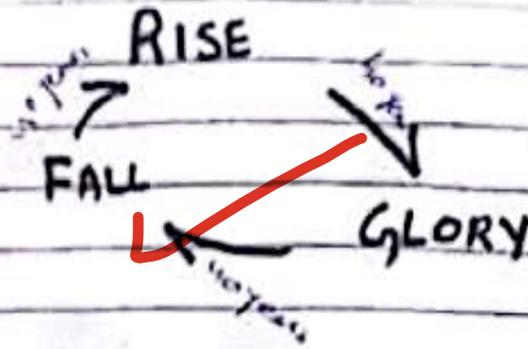
If an Asbiyah, people are more unified, this will strengthen the Asbiyah.

STRONG VS WEAK ASBIYAH

More and unite people in Asbiyah leads to the strong Asbiyah

Less and divide people in Asbiyah leads to the weak Asbiyah

TIME PERIOD OF ASBIYAH



RISE - FIRST PHASE

In this phase every Asbiyah grows in its strength and it pushes other Asbiyah for capturing the power. In this phase an Asbiyah struggle for itself, but after some time it moved towards the second phase.

SECOND PHASE - GLORY

When the Asbiyah cross the first phase, and did not seem any problem or stability it moved in the stability. At this stage, Asbiyah growth in culture, enjoys all the luxuries because of the stability.

THIRD PHASE - DECLINE

After some-time Asbiyah slowly and gradually weakened due to bond of people become weak. This weakness of bond is caused by economic disparity.

ECONOMIC DISPARITY

Economic

disparity is caused due to economic gap. This economic gap is caused to fall of Asbiyah and one Asbiyah is fall down, other Asbiyah is raised. This is cyclic process.

Ibn-e-Khalidun give time period for every stage. Total time period from rise to down is 120 years. Maximum time for one phase is 40 years.

CONCLUSION

Ibn-e-Khalidun gives the relationship of man and society. This relationship is known as social relationship. He discovered the relation of politics and economy. He said that political stability leads to the economic stability and economic instability leads towards the political instability. He described the role of micro politics that affects the macro politics. Through his theory, Marxism was derived.

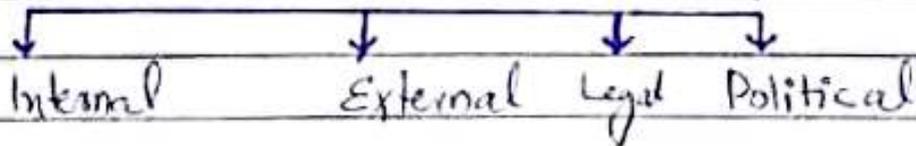
07)

Discuss the concept of sovereignty, evolution and examine the major theories of states



Sovereignty refers to the supreme power or authority of a state to govern itself without any external interference. It signifies the full right and power of a governing body to make laws, enforce them and control internal and external affairs.

TYPES OF SOVEREIGNTY



Internal Sovereignty

Authority over the people and territory within state

External Sovereignty

minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines.....

Independence from external control in foreign affairs

Legal Sovereignty

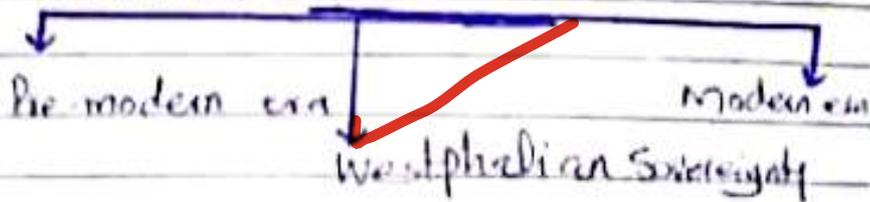
Power to make and change laws

Political Sovereignty

Actual control exercised by the ruling body or government.

EVOLUTION OF

SOVEREIGNTY



Pre modern Era

In this era sovereignty was often linked with monarchs claiming divine right.

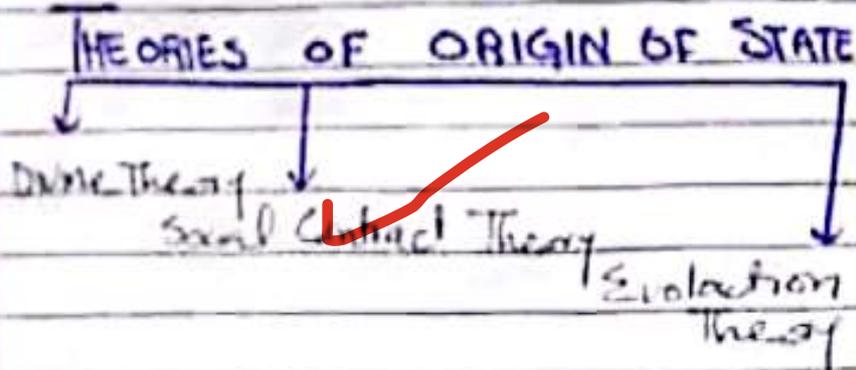
Westphalian Sovereignty

After the treaty of Westphalia, modern nation states emerged with recognized territorial sovereignty.

Modern era

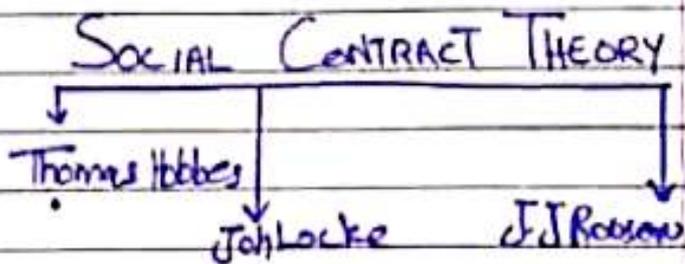
In this sovereignty shifted from monarchs to the people-

Centered known as constitutional
sovereignty with democracy



DIVINE ORIGIN THEORY

According to this theory state rules
are divinely chosen. This theory is
used to justify monarchies and
absolute power. Divine origin
theory lacks the rationality and
historical basis.



Social contract theory comprises
on three philosophers: Thomas Hobbes,
John Locke and J.J. Rousseau.
This theory states that state
is a result of an agreement
among individuals to ensure

then security, liberty and order. This theory promotes democracy and popular sovereignty. It contains contract which is hypothetical and lacks historical evidence.

EVOLUTION THEORY

This theory states that state evolved naturally from family and make political unit.

Family → Clan → Tribes →
City states → Empires →
Modern state system.

In simple way this theory describes the hierarchical structure of the society in which family is basic unit which make political unit.

Family → Town → Village →
Union Council → Tehsil →
District → Division → Province
→ Country → State.