

Key focus of political science:

- functions of state
- linking individual to groups and organizations and established balance.
- providing security to individuals and safeguards their rights.

Human security vs National security.

need to be first priority.
"Free from fear
Free from hunger"

Definitions of state:

⇒ Aristotle:

- The state is a union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self-sufficient life by which we mean a happy and honorable life

⇒ Prof. Laski:

- the modern state is a territorial society divided into government and subjects, claiming within its allotted physical area, supremacy over all other

institutions.

⇒ Bluntschli

- the state is politically organized people of a definite territory.

⇒ Roskin

- A state is government structure, usually sovereign and powerful enough to enforce its writ.

Q

* State ⇒ Political organization

- legal government
- territory
- population
- sovereign power

* Describe four theories about the origin of the state:

i) Divine theory

ii) Social contract theory

iii) Natural theory

iv) Force theory

Divine theory:

- state is a divine institution. God created state for the common welfare.
- rulers are descendants of Gods.

⇒ Clash between pope & king

God ⇒ Pope ⇒ King

God ⇒ King

People's sovereignty vs Royal Absolutism

- theory "the divine rights of the kings" faced challenges during 17th & 18th century.
French revolution → democracy.

Divine theory also consider

- Protesting against king is a sin; a bad king will be judged by God, not by his subjects.

Criticism:

- against democracy & blindly supports Absolutism.

Social Contract theory:

contributors:

- Hobbes
- John Locke
- Jean Jacques Rousseau

contributed to:

- revolution in England, French, US

- State is the creation of social contract entered by the people to leave the state of nature and create state deliberately.
- Relationship between those who govern and who are governed.

Hobbes:

- Man surrendered his natural rights of self-governed government to an absolute sovereign, although he preferred monarchy.

Lockean notion:

- an agreement under which man retained almost all his natural rights under a limited parliamentary type of government responsible to the people.

Rousseau:

- strongly argued for the popular sovereign
- insisted on the rights of all people to participate in the government affairs.



Rousseau:

- political authority was not legitimate unless it was exercised directly by the people.
- legitimate political authority originates in the social contract between citizens and government.
- if a government act is contrary to the original social contract, citizens are entitled to resist or even revolt.
- principle of democratic government.



Natural Theory:

Aristotle:

- man is by nature a political animal.
- man outside of the state was not a man at all, but either god or beast.

 Religions gave unity to the people both in primitive and middle ages.

⇒ what about today's world?
⇒ conflict only.

④ Science is predictable but political science is not predictable at all.

- Political science is a systematic study.

④ Natural theory:

- What exists must exist for a good reason, or otherwise it would not exist.

④ Force Theory:

- state was originated in conquest and coercion. it was evil; the strong had imposed their will upon the weak.

⇒ Exponents of force theory:

- Hume
- Oppenheim

④ Beginning of the state: force

- In ancient time, a strong man with the supports of his people dominated the weaker people of his tribe and established the command and obedience.

Criticism:

- without force the state could not be established.
- only force can't be the basis of the state as it will not last for long.
- brutish force & moral force both needed

Green:

- not Force but will of the people is the basis of the state.

Power Theory $\Rightarrow 5$
State Theory $\Rightarrow 4$

important for exam.

Quiz - 1
mcq upto this
22.09.2024

Element of the State

Four element:

- ① Population
- ② Territory
- ③ Government
- ④ Sovereignty

Population:

- State is nothing but a human institution.

Plato:

- ideal city state should not have large number of population, should capped at 50k.
excluding women, children, slaves = 5040.

Aristotle:

- the population should not be so small as not to become even self-sufficient; nor should it be too large as to become unmanageable.

⇒ it should be large enough to ensure its military and economic independence.

 population growth must be maintained.

⇒ state with a very small population may find it difficult to maintain its independence against states with greater man power.

Role of technology:

- increase population
 - by preventing child death
- decrease population
 - by the technology of protection.

Role of Urbanization:

- decrease:

- small family, can't manage child
- both of parent work outside
- living cost is so high

Role of Religion:

- increase:

- family planning is against God
- living cost will be managed by God will.

Japan population growth ↗ 0.something. ~~due to~~ due to ~~high~~

'live together'. New is coming "Companion Robot"

2-09/17.02.2024

Role of food supply:

- decrease:

- if supply reduced/decreased.

Role of Education:

- decrease:

- make people aware/conscious

Role of War:

- decrease:

- many people died.

Map:

④ Japan is small in size compared to China. With her small population Japan should face difficulty to their independence. But because of technology, Japan colony the China.

Characteristic of population:

- Homogeneity is an important factor in state survival.
- India is not homogeneous. (many ethnic group)

L-10 / 22.02.2024 /

Quiz-1

Nationalism:

- basic ingredients :
 - common blood
 - common language
 - religion
 - historical tradition
 - common customs & habits.



Territory:

- Resources
- Technologies
- Climate.



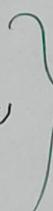
Define the strength of a state

According to international law:

- independent states are equal in rights and status, regardless of inequalities in area and population.

England:

- small in size
- rich natural resources
- industrial development



became great power.

Japan:

- small in size
- low resources
- high technology

Rocks:

- it is natural that people living under favorable climate conditions have left a deep imprint on world history.

Influence of temperature:

- people living in the temperate areas are likely to be healthier than those living in the tropics.

(*) Territory:

(*) Geography:

- location is also an important factor in a state's survival and growth.

⇒ Britain & Japan depends on strong navies.

Russia and China Germany depends on land armies.

- Climate make people more creative to survive in any situation.

(*) Government:

- includes only a small proportion of population.
- without government, territory cannot form a state.
- government must be effective otherwise the state would be dissolved like Iraq.

⇒ Government: three organs.

- Legislative
- Executive
- Judiciary

⇒ Different type of governments:

- monarchy
- democracy
- dictatorship



Sovereignty:

- distinguished the state from all other associations.
- supreme power & final legal power
 - above and beyond which no further legal power exists in a state.



Jean Bodin:

- perpetual, indivisible, and absolute; meaning that the sovereign authority cannot surrender or delegate any of its powers.



Two dimensions of sovereignty:

- Internal
- External

some persons, or group of persons in every independent state have the final legal authority to command and enforce obedience.



Professor Laski:

- It issues orders to all men and all associations within that area; it receives orders ~~to all~~ from none of them.



External Sovereignty:

- the state is subject to no other authority and is independent of any compulsion on the part of other states.

⊗ In international law,

- 'state' ~~re~~ is reserved for independent, sovereign entities, and is not used with reference to colonial or dependencies;

'Regimes'

⊗ There are different form of government.

⊗ Aristotle classify the regime:

- Rule by one, few, many

Monarchy \Leftarrow one \Rightarrow Tyranny

Aristocracy \Leftarrow few \Rightarrow Oligarchy

Polity \Leftarrow many \Rightarrow Mobocracy

People centric $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$ care about only own benefit/pleasure

\Rightarrow Legitimate government

⊕ Polity \Rightarrow Democracy \Rightarrow Rule by many.

⊗ Aristotle:

- distinguished 3 legitimate & 3 corrupt governments

⊗ - Monarchy tended to become tyrannical because it vested authority in a single ruler.

- Aristocracy, a government based on birth and privilege, tended to become oligarchy.
- The polity, likewise, would deteriorate into mob rule, if the citizens pursued only their selfish interests.

⊗ What is regimes?

\Rightarrow a structure or form of government; generally one that is in power.

⊗ Undemocratic society:

- no rights
- brainwashes
- spies on citizens
- control every aspect of life

totalitarianism

⊗ totalitarianism:

- brainwashes to make citizens loyal to the dictator, and keep them near for self safety.
- completely undemocratic.



Not necessarily democracy can ensure everything.

- e.g. India, fair election but still people are not happy.

(*) Democracy is a complex and carefully balanced system that needs thoughtful citizens, limits on power, rule of law, and human and civil rights.

(*) Based on economy, there are three types of regime.

(*) Majority tyranny.

(*) Democracy! \Rightarrow Demokratia \rightarrow negative connotation

Demos \Rightarrow people

until 19th century.

Kratia \Rightarrow government

\Rightarrow bring constitutional opportunity for everyone in a certain period.

- Bangladesh - 5 years

(*) Lipset's:

- a political system which supplies regular constitutional opportunities for changing the governing officials, and a social mechanism which permits the largest possible part of the population to influence major decisions by choosing among contenders for political office.

Constitutional:

- the government is limited and can employ its authority only in specific ways.

Characteristic of democracy: 10 points

(i) Popular accountability of government

- transparency
- leaders are accountable to citizens.
- policy made by majority vote cast.
- leaders can be voted out.

(ii) Political competition:

- one party election is fake (Roskin)
- at least two party need to arrange election
- all parties must have enough time and freedom to organize and present their case before election.

(iii) Alteration in Power:

- The reins of power must occasionally change hands.

⇒ what happen if a government get absolute power.
and people want them again?

⇒ absolute power corrupts absolutely most
government get corrupted regardless how
good they were.

- Khalifa Oman was the counter example of this theory.

(iv) Uncertain Electoral Outcomes:

- election must be uncertain
- multiple tribe, religion, social class or region need to be in candidate.
- we should not care of religion while voting for government.
-

(v) Popular Representation:

- leaders are mandate to implement voter wishes.

(vi) Majority Decision:

- majority vote/decision will decide the law.
- however, minority rights need to be preserved.
- if minority views are silenced then the will of the majority becomes the "tyranny of the majority."

(vii) Right of Dissent and Disobedience:

- govt. need to allow people to go against them.
- if ~~do~~ not allowed, then its not democracy.
- New strike may occur like 'Indira Gandhi'
- civil ~~or~~ disobedience

(viii) Political Equality:

- Barack Obama was the best example of equal rights.
- every adult have the rights to participate in politics.

ix) Popular Consultation:

- government needs to check people opinion, about, are they are in right track or wrong; should they need to take any step or not! So, need to take feedback from people.
- media create the bridge between people and leaders.

x) Free Press:

- if newspaper and media get full power to criticise the government, then this is the highest democracy.
- In US, press is called "the fourth branch of government."
- Rights of media, determine the degree of democracy.

xi) Elitism or Pluralism

Who makes the decisions in democracy? Elite or Mass people?

⇒ Elite, make the decision and citizen go along with the decision.

Elite theorist:

- those who think theres little accountability to the masses.

⊗ Pluralist:

- Those who think that elites are accountable to masses.

⊗ Elitism:

- The top or most influential people in a political system.

⊗ Pluralist:

- Theory that politics is the interaction of many interest groups.

⊗ Gaetano Mosca: Italian politics.

- government always falls into the hands of a few:

In all societies, two classes of people appear

- a class that rules.

- a class that is ruled.

→ monopolize power

- enjoy advantage that power brings.

→ more numerous class

- directed and controlled by the class that rules.

⊗ Robert Dahl:

- participation democracy is not possible in large modern societies; government is too big and the issues are too complex. The key political, economic and social decisions are made by tiny minorities.



Mills : Colombian sociologist

- denounced the "Power Elite"
- big business give money to politicians,
- politicians support massive defense spending, and top generals give lush contract to the big business.
- provide better policy.

interlocking
conspiracy

⇒ Business men produce more arms and sale these.

Even for increasing the sale, they make some rebel group to start war between some country, so that they can sale more arms.

④ Interest Groups:

- an association that pressures government for policies it favors.
- they make sure government listens to the people
- Counter example:
 - Russia, long communist rule erased most naturally occurring interest groups.

⑤ Elite theorists:

- society is a single pyramid, one with tiny elite at the top.

⊗ Totalitarianism

- ⇒ - no rights
- completely opposite of democracy.
- North Korea (Present time example)
- no human security
- only national security
- regimes of Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler
- disease of 20th century.

⊗ Carl Friedrich & Brzezinski:

- identified 6 features of totalitarianism.

i) An All-Encompassing Ideology:

- the ideology portrays the world in black-and-white
~~black~~ terms and claims to be building a perfect, happy
society, so anyone against it is an "enemy of
the people."

ii) A single party:

- only one party exists.
- Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin
- party membership is usually less than
10% of the population.

iii) Organized Terror:

- physical & psychological methods to keep citizens cowed.
- The Nazi Gestapo, the Soviet NKVD under Stalin, the Mussolini's OVRA, all had no judicial restraints.
- secret arrests, jailing and torture.
- Mass arrest and execution shows the state's power and the individual's helplessness.

iv) Monopoly of Communication:

- sells official ideology and shows the system is working well under wise leaders.
- only good news appears.

v) Monopoly of Weapons:

- complete monopoly on weapons, eliminating armed resistance.

vi) Controlled Economy:

- Stalin \Rightarrow state ownership
- Hitler \Rightarrow party coordination or private industry.

Authoritarianism

⇒ individual freedom is limited

- China, Russia

- govern by small group, a party, dictator, army

- minimize popular input.

- do not attempt to control everything.

- 6 feature of totalitarianism is absent here.

- Saddam regime in Iraq was closer to authoritarian

⇒ Elections confirm the rule of the dominant party, opponents have no chance, and some are arrested

⇒ Regimes of China and Russia allow market economies

- but tightly retain political control.

⇒ because of continual economic growth and rising living standards, citizens show no interest in democracy.

 Economies determined the nature of regimes.

① Authoritarian regimes

- had strong economic growth.

- South Korea, Taiwan transformed

from poor to middle income and became ready for stable democracy.

- (ii) Collapsed Communist regimes whose economic growth lagged
- Russia and East Europe failed due to bad economy.

* Why democracy work best in ~~can~~ countries with middle-income and higher income countries?

- ⇒
- i) Economic growth creates a large middle-class which has a stake in the system and not interested to overthrow it.
 - ii) Education levels are higher, sustaining the chance for democratic stability. People recognize their interests and express them.
 - iii) The market teaches citizens about self-reliance, pluralism, tolerance and not expecting too much.

* Why Democracies Fail?

- seldom last in poor countries.
- people care more about survival than democracy.

⇒ in a 2004 UN survey of Latin America, a majority said they preferred a dictator who puts food on the table to an elected leader who does not.

⇒ Newly unsophisticated voters often fall for extremist promises of demagogues.

- In Latin America, a military coup often threw out demagogues.

Blocking Democracy!

- a package
- i Poverty
 - ii Major inequality
 - iii No middle class
 - iv Low education levels
 - v Oil
 - vi Tribalism
 - vii Little Civil society
 - viii No earlier democratic experience
 - ix No democratic countries nearby

L-14 / 06.10.2024/

Separation of Powers (vs)

- ① Each branch must be independent.
 - each branch will be able to do checks & balance.

✳ Why separation of powers?

- Because of the extent of modern states in area and population; and the wide range of interest with which their governments deal, distribution of power among various institutions is necessary.

✳ Who will implements the laws and commands of the state?

⇒ the will of the state.

- implemented by various institutions.

✳ Powers of government are distributed among three organs.

- i) Legislative ⇒ makes the law
- ii) Executive ⇒ implement them
- iii) Judicial ⇒ interprets them

✳ Definition of Separation of power:

- The functions of the government should be performed by different bodies of persons, that each department should be limited to its own sphere of action without encroaching upon the others and that it should be independent within that sphere, is called the theory of separation of power.

✳ Checks and Balance!

- A system that allows each branch of a government to veto acts of another branch so as to prevent any one branch from exerting too much power.

Spirit of the Separation Power!

- to check tyranny and make power balance.
- to secure individual liberty and property.

Jean Bodin:

- Judicial functions should be entrusted to independent magistrates.

Montesquieu:

- "The Spirit of the Laws" - 1748
- argued for constitutional government with three separate branches:
 - legislative
 - executive
 - judicial.
- if these powers or any of them are united in the same hands, individual liberty is threatened.

Origins of Parliaments:

- i) Primitive clans mostly had a single leader to govern them.
- ii) City-state such as Athens had assemblies that combined legislative, executive and judicial functions.
- iii) In the middle ages, the prevailing feudal system was a balance among a monarch, nobles, and leading churchmen.

British Parliament:

- had two houses.
- lords for peers & church leaders
- commons for knights and burghers

 Legislatures grew in power and were able to resist monarch's absolute demands.

 Henry VII developed a partnership with Parliament in 16th century to pass laws to break England away from the Roman Catholic Church in Rome.

- 17th century
- parliament consider itself coequal with monarch.



Montesquieu:

- individual liberty is threatened, if legislative, executive, and judicial or any of them are controlled by the same hands.

L-15 / 08.10.2024 /

 the framers of U.S. constitution \Rightarrow founding fathers of U.S.

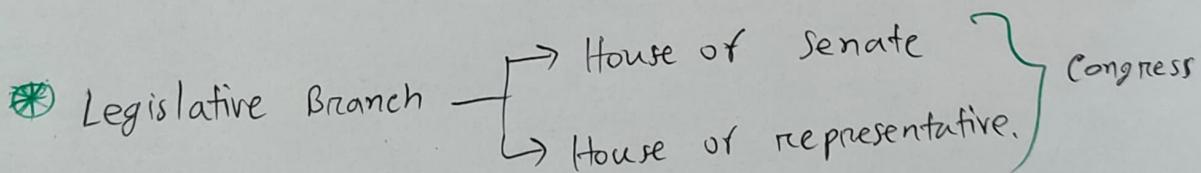
- built a system "separation of powers" through "checks and balances" into the document to ensure that no single person or branch of the new government could ever become "too powerful".

James Madison: 4th American President

- The truth is that all men having power ought to be mistrusted. (exception can be there.) Khalifa Oman
- in creating any government administered by humans over humans
 - "You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself."

⇒ Federalist Papers No 51 ⇒ 1788

- "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judicial in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."



 Executive Branch ⇒ President.

 Here, Congress are most powerful branch.

- but they need

 2/3 vote, which is too much tough.

 They need support ~~for~~ both from the ruling party & opposite party. otherwise, 2/3 will not be completed.

Example! slide 12-14

Mid & Quiz-2
upto this.

Summary
Slide -15

Quiz → 20.10.24 Mid = 27.10.24