

+ Quiz  $\Rightarrow$  20%  $\Rightarrow$  2 out of 3  
MCQ Type

Midterm  $\Rightarrow$  20%

Final  $\Rightarrow$  30%

VIVA / Group Presentation  $\Rightarrow$  10%.

Individual Report  $\Rightarrow$  10%.

Attendance  $\Rightarrow$  10%.

Slides are important.

Book also important for Mid & Final.  
conceptual question.

### ④ Why Political matters?

### ④ Four element of a state:

- Govt.
- People
- Territory
- Sovereignty (invisible)

## Political Science - An Introduction

— Michael Roskin

→ Thesis of the text that politics matters.

— key message: "Politics matters."

State is a political institution and all are the political animal.

### Why politics matters?

⇒ if we are not interested in politics, others can influence the decisions to govern us and can took to war, also we may need to pay high taxes.  
Iraq war (Bush, Saddam)

Donald Trump reduced the tax for business community.

As a result other people need to pay high tax to fill this gap. for many welfare package.

Describe "the ignorant are manipulated"

Key message

Roskin compare politics with 'Virus'.

⇒ Biologists try to find out how a bacterium grows and it does damage, and then find out how to eliminate this virus.

### Features of Politics:

- distasteful
- inherently immoral

- misuse of power
- outright corruption

Politics is a clash of interest and political science is a systematic study of politics.

Comparison of two professions : Slide - 6

Origin of politics is in Ancient Greece.

- Athens, Sparta, these were city state.

Politics

⇒ Polis ~~sci~~ ⇒ city state

Science

⇒ Seine ⇒ to know, study, knowledge.

⇒ Political science is the study of State and Government.

Aristotle said that,

"Man is by nature a political animal", ~~why?~~

Why? Describe.

The State:

- setting designed to resolve social conflict and to set collective goals.

- is it the only one way? {  
- maximize individual capabilities  
- attain the highest form of social life

- is it the maximum way?

Up to slide - 8 Done

⊗ "Aristotle"

- Father of politics

- "Man is by nature a political animal."

⊗ Politics is the clash of interest and the systematic way to study politics is the political science. Which focuses on state, government and law.

⊗ Another important thing is political ideas, means the nature of the state. Which depends on ideologies.

⇒ Political theories and ideals influence on state development.

And the reason of various conflict or war.

Example: conflict of ideologies between democratic country and autocratic country. (Cold War)

⊗ Raymond Ganfield Aretell

⇒ "Political Science is thus a study of the state in the past, present and future; of political organization and political function; of political institutions and political theories."

### ⊕ Harold Lasswell

⇒ Political science is "Who gets what, when, and how" and political science is the study of "shaping and sharing of power".

### ⊗ Encyclopedia Britannica

⇒ Political science is the systematic study of government process by the application of scientific methods of political events.

### ⊗ Nature of political science:

- Flexibility
- Controversy
- Disagreement
- Consensus (Agreement)
- Power and Influence
- Pervasiveness
- Conflict resolution

### ⊗ Wasby

⇒ "Where no controversy exists, where no issues are or being debated, politics does not exist."

⇒ There are disagreement between different political party. If could be in the same party and can form a new political party.

## Modern Political Scientists

④ Lasswell and Robert Dahl believed that politics involves power and influence.

## Scope of political science:

⇒ State - Bluntschli

⇒ Government - Robson

⇒ "the purpose of political science is to throw light on political ideas and political actions so that the government of man may be improved."

⇒ State & Government - Hard Harold

⇒ Government is helmsman of the ship of the state.

## Is political science a science?

⇒ Natural science do some experiments and collect data then find out formula or result which is true all over the world.

But political science is not like a natural science.

Political scientist conduct some survey based on short question and then manipulate these quantity data ~~to~~ in ~~stat~~ statistically to validate hypotheses.

Not necessarily, hypotheses will be true all over the world, it could be false.

→ Political science is an empirical discipline that accumulates both quantified and qualitative data. Political scientist begin to generalize. When the generalization become firmer, we call them theories.

→ Many decisions are made in secrecy, even in democracies.

⊗ Aristotle called politics "the master science".

⊗ Politics is intimately connected to economies.

⊗ History is one the key ~~as~~ sources of data and information for political scientist conducting research in political science.

But historians and political scientists look for different things and handle data differently. Historians reluctant to generalize but political scientist begin by looking for generalization, and make comparison between or among regimes/periods or king.

⊗ Economics is the subject matter of politics.

→ Sufficient economic development may be the basis for democracy. Declining economy may doom democracy.

⊗ "Political Economy" is a new school of political science

Economy ↑ ⇒ Quality of democracy ↑  
vise-versa

⊗ Sociology and political science overlap each other

- Political science conventionally stands by looking at society to see "who thinks what about politics"

⊗ Lipset

⇒ showed the connection between democracy and level of wealth.

⊗ Psychology:

help us to understand:

- which personalities are attractive to politics
- why and under what circumstances people obey authority figures,
- how people form national, group, and voting attachment.

⊗ Politics is a state. And state is a ethic.

⇒ State are created for ethical reasons.  
which secures the greatest good to the individual

## Power, Legitimacy, and Authority

### ④ Power:

- is the ability of one person to get another to do something.
- is the feature which distinguishes Political science from other social science.

⇒ Hobbes •

⇒ basic human urge is to seek 'power' after power.

⇒ Machiavelli - father of realism. (Prince - 1513 book)

⇒ politics is about power.

④ Some denounce the concept of power but, without power, we can't control the peace in the state.

- punishment is required for crime.

④ Why do some people hold political power over others?  
Why some? Why not everyone? Why some are leaders and others are followers?

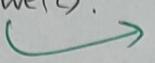
④ There are 5 Power theories:

- |                 |            |                 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| ① Biological    | ③ Cultural | ⑤ International |
| ② Psychological | ④ Rational |                 |

## Biological Theory:

Aristotle  $\Rightarrow$  "Man is by nature a political animal."

$\Rightarrow$  Biologically, human needs each other for survival.

And by natural they show themselves into ranks of leaders and followers.  It's also genetical.

 Leaders are innate, genetical. Who have the quality, he/she becomes the leaders. It's genetical.

 Why political groups fall apart and people disobey authority?

## Roskin

$\Rightarrow$  "Humans are imperfectly political animals."

$\Rightarrow$  under certain circumstances, people do not obey the authority.

L-4 / 01.09.2029 /

Restart of this semester.

"No content"

## Recap of Lecture Slide-1

⊗ Human are imperfectly political animal because of rationality.

### ⊗ Biological Theory:

⇒ Humans got the leadership power or from their ancestors. Also following others is inherited from their parents.

Let's say, A girl looks like his father on behavior is like his father. Is it genetical or cultural? Biological theory says, its genetical, but we are not sure about this. If the girl behaves like her grandfather, then its must be genetical. Because the girl didn't ~~see~~ see her grandfather.

### ⊗ Psychological Theory:

⇒ most people are naturally follower and see things the group's way.

⇒ Inherently, humans have deep-seated needs to fit into groups.

⇒ Before doing anything, human looks for the majority.  
What are the majority doing, he/she will do the same.

### ⊗ Cultural Theory:

- believe that's behavior is learned.

⇒ Like Japan learned cultural behavior from American country. Dance on wedding on BD, learned from Indian culture.

⇒ Cultural values transmitted by parents, schools, mosques, churches, temples, and the mass media.

⊗ Political culture was formed by many factors, religion, child rearing, economic development. If political system collides with cultural system, then there will be problem. Like, Islamic revolution in Iran 1979.

⇒ Changing culture is difficult too.

- American can't change the culture of Iraq and Afghanistan. Because, Religion matters.

⊗ Politicians everywhere tend to become corrupt, regardless of culture.



## Rational Theory:

⇒ People have good reasons for doing what they do.

### ⊗ Hobbes & Locke

⇒ humans form "civil society" because of their rational that it is much better than "anarchy".

⊗ Change of mind is universal and applicable to all human.

Biologist says that nationality is inherited genetically. But in reality people can change group/party any time due to his/her individual nationality.

⊗ If political leaders believe that people will obey them as biological inheritance or cultural conditioning, then they can misuse their power.

⊗ In contrast, if rulers fear that people are rational, they will respect the public's ability to discern wrong doing.

### Irrational Theory:

⇒ People are basically irrational, especially when it comes to politics. They are emotional, dominated by myths and stereo stereotypes.

⇒ People do many irrational things to get the power.

In BD, people set fire on car, office etc. In US, Donald

Trump also did irrational things to get power.

⊗ People regard as rational is really myth; just keep feeding the people myths to control them.

⇒ The first practitioner of this school was Mussolini.  
- founder of fascism in Italy, followed by Hitler in Germany.

⇒ Osama bin Laden  
- feed his followers the myth that America was the enemy of Islam.

b L-06 / 08.09.2024 /

⊗ Power as Composite

⊕ Roskin:  
⇒ all the power theories can be applicable to this example of American separation from Britain.

⊕ Thomas Paine's:

⇒ "Common sense" - pamphlet

⊕ American independence was more cultural than national.  
⇒ Psychological or irrational factors also contributed to American independence.

⊕ Thomas Jefferson ⇒ psychological powerful writer  
George Washington ⇒ founding father of irrational power.  
- charismatic general.

⊗ Is power identical to politics?

⇒ Power is a kind of service to implement policies and decisions.

⇒ The core of politics is the struggle of power.  
- elections.

⊗ If power becomes the goal of politics, it becomes brutal and self-destructive.

- Hitler, President Nixon, Hoxha

⊗ Lord Acton: British historian & philosopher

⇒ "Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely."

⊗ Legitimacy:

⇒ Legitimacy is the mass feeling that the government's rule is rightful and should be obeyed.

⊗ Legitimacy originally meant that "the rightful king or queen was on the throne by reason of 'legitimate' birth."

⊗ Low ~~Legit~~ Legitimacy ⇒ High Coercion

High Legitimacy ⇒ Low Coercion

⊗ High Legitimacy ⇒ Little force ⇒ Stable Democracy.

Low Legitimacy ⇒ Need high force ⇒ unstable democracy  
- Hoxha (2024)

④ Sweden, Norway, they need little force to control the democracy, because of high legitimacy. They don't even need high security to move one place to another.

In contrast, North Korea or Iraq, they need high force to control democracy, because of the lack of learning legitimacy of the authority.

⇒ If legitimacy became weak, people will not follow the rules and regulations, and there will be a massive disobedience break out.

⇒ Frashad regime - BD - 1990

Milseric regime - Serbia - 2000

Hasina regime - BD - 2024

④ Without legitimacy, governments are ineffective.

⇒ Iraqi government - 2003-2004 - was install by US

④ How does a government achieve legitimacy?

⇒ By providing security and safety.

④ Hobbes -

⇒ "No security no legitimacy"

## ⊗ Security?

→ 'rule of law' which means just, fair and reasonable laws that all must obey.

## ⊗ "Rule of Law" Vs "Law of the Ruler"

- Higher problem, less punishment
- Lower problem, high punishment
- actually, it depends on role of a person.



Rule of Law  $\Rightarrow$  Democracy

~~Raw~~

Law of Ruler  $\Rightarrow$  Autocracy

## ⊗ How does a government achieve legitimacy?

1. By providing security & safety

2. Legitimacy by governing well

→ ensuring economic growth, and job

- West Germany after WWII

3. By ensuring people's representation in the government.

→ officials shouldn't be selected by government directly.

- Hasina regime, all selected.

4. Role of national symbols

- like 7 march speech was played every year to remind that govt. is legitimate.

5. By taking Anti-corruption measures.

- Sheikh Mujib Regime - 1975 } Fully corrupt

- Hasina Regime - 2024 }

## Authority:

→ Roskin

⇒ it refers to leader's ability to gain loyalty.

⊗ Some authority comes with office.

~~Don~~

- Gerald Ford - President

→ Nixon resigned for Watergate scandal  
- 1974 - August

⊗ Max Weber

- divided the legitimate Authority into 3 types.

1. Rational-legal authority

- legitimacy on formal rules of the country, which  
are usually written down.  
- constitution

2. Traditional-authority

- power passes one generation to another  
- monarchy: Brunei Sultanate  
- Hasina then Joy

3. Charismatic Authority

- which is derived from "the gift of grace"  
- or when leader claims that his authority is  
derived from a "higher power"  
- religious leaders in Iran  
- Mao Zedong in China