



# R.K. GROUP OF COLLEGE

Behind Kalwar Police Station, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)



## ASSIGNMENT

## Q1 Aristotle's Views on State and Citizenship

Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, is often called the “Father of Political Science.” His ideas on the **State (Polis)** and **Citizenship** are among the most important contributions to political philosophy.

### 1. Aristotle's Concept of the State

According to Aristotle, the **State (Polis)** is a natural institution. He said that “*Man is by nature a political animal.*” This means human beings naturally live in society and cannot exist without the State.

- The State, according to Aristotle, develops naturally from the family and the village.
- Its main purpose is not only to provide life but to ensure a **good and moral life** for its citizens.
- He believed the State should help individuals achieve their highest potential and virtues.

Aristotle viewed the State as a community of free and equal citizens working together for the **common good**.

### 2. Aristotle's Concept of Citizenship

Aristotle gave a detailed definition of **citizenship**. He said that a **citizen** is one who has the right to participate in the **administration of justice** and in the **deliberative or legislative process** of the State.

- Citizenship, for Aristotle, is not just living in the State but taking part in its **political and judicial functions**.
- He made a distinction between **citizens** and **non-citizens** (like slaves, foreigners, and women), who had no political rights.
- He also stated that good citizenship depends on the **form of government**.

### 3. Relation Between State and Citizen

Aristotle believed that the State exists for the sake of its citizens, but at the same time, the citizen's highest good is achieved only within the State. Would

- The relationship between the State and the citizen is **mutual and moral**.
- Both depend on each other for the realization of a good life.

## Conclusion

In summary, Aristotle's political philosophy centers on the idea that the **State is a natural and moral organization**, and **citizenship** is defined by **active participation** in the political life of the State. His ideas laid the foundation for modern political thought and the concept of democracy.

Q2 "Machiavelli is the Father of Modern Political Thought" - How Far Do You Agree?

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527) was an Italian political thinker and writer, best known for his famous book "The Prince." He is often regarded as the Father of Modern Political Thought because he separated politics from religion and morality, introducing a new, realistic approach to political study.

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### 1. Separation of Politics from Ethics and Religion

Before Machiavelli, political ideas were mostly based on morality, religion, and idealism. Thinkers like Plato and Aristotle believed that politics should be guided by ethics.

Machiavelli broke away from this tradition.

He viewed politics as an independent field, governed by its own rules and realities.

According to him, the main aim of politics is the stability and strength of the State, not moral perfection.

This realistic approach marked the beginning of modern political thought.

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## 2. The Realistic Approach to Politics

Machiavelli emphasized realism over idealism.

He studied politics as it actually is, not as it should be.

In "The Prince," he advised rulers to be practical and sometimes even use cunning or force if necessary for the welfare of the State.

He said, "It is better to be feared than loved, if you cannot be both."

This realistic view made politics more scientific and practical.

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### 3. Importance of Power and State

Machiavelli introduced the concept of power politics.

He considered power the central element in political life.

The ruler's duty is to protect and strengthen the State, even if it requires harsh measures.

His focus on the State's sovereignty and security paved the way for modern political theories of nationalism and statecraft.

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### 4. Contribution to Modern Political Science

Because Machiavelli analyzed politics objectively, based on facts and human nature rather than moral or religious ideals, he is seen as the first modern political scientist.

He used observation, experience, and logic instead of divine or moral explanations.

Later thinkers like Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau were deeply influenced by him.

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## 5. Conclusion

Yes, the statement is largely true. Machiavelli deserves to be called the Father of Modern Political Thought because he introduced a realistic, secular, and scientific approach to the study of politics.

He replaced the old moral and religious ideals with practical analysis of power, leadership, and the State.

His ideas marked the beginning of modern political science as we understand it today

### **Q3 Main Points of John Stuart Mill's Theory of Utilitarianism**

John Stuart Mill (1806–1873) was a famous English philosopher and political economist. He developed and refined the **Utilitarian theory**, which was originally introduced by **Jeremy Bentham**. Mill's version of utilitarianism made the theory more moral and humanistic.

The **principle of utility** means that the right action is the one that produces the **greatest happiness of the greatest number**.

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## 1. The Principle of Utility

- Mill believed that the **ultimate goal of human life is happiness**.
- Any action is **morally right** if it increases happiness and **wrong** if it causes pain or unhappiness.
- Happiness means **pleasure** and the **absence of pain**.

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## 2. Qualitative Differences in Pleasure

- Unlike Bentham, who said all pleasures are equal, Mill introduced the idea of **higher and lower pleasures**.
- **Higher pleasures** are related to the **mind**, such as knowledge, art, and moral feelings.
- **Lower pleasures** are related to the **body**, such as food and rest.
- According to Mill, **mental pleasures** are superior to physical pleasures.

He said, “*It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied.*”

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## 3. Standard of Morality

- The **standard of morality** is not one's own happiness, but the happiness of **all people affected by the action**.
- Therefore, utilitarianism promotes **social welfare** and **collective good**, not selfish pleasure.

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## 4. Role of Education and Law

- Mill emphasized that proper **education, laws, and social institutions** help people understand that their personal happiness depends on the happiness of others.
- Thus, utilitarianism encourages people to act **in the interest of society**.

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## 5. Justice and Utility

- Mill tried to connect **justice** with **utility**.
- He said justice is not separate from utility; it is a part of it.
- Fairness and rights are important because they help promote overall happiness.

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## 6. Conclusion

John Stuart Mill's theory of utilitarianism is based on the idea that **the moral worth of an action depends on its contribution to overall happiness**.

He improved Bentham's theory by introducing **qualitative differences in pleasures** and linking **justice with utility**.

His utilitarian philosophy aims to create a **balance between individual happiness and the common good**.

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