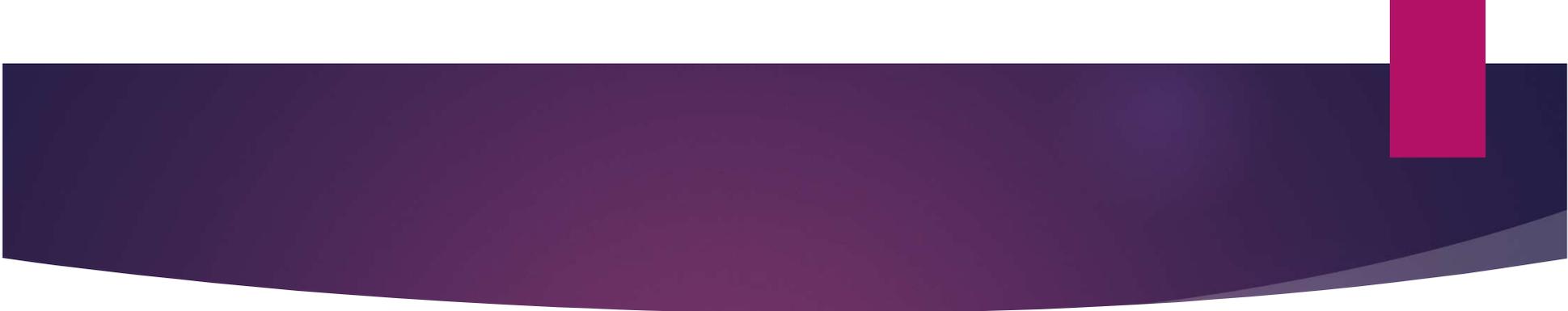


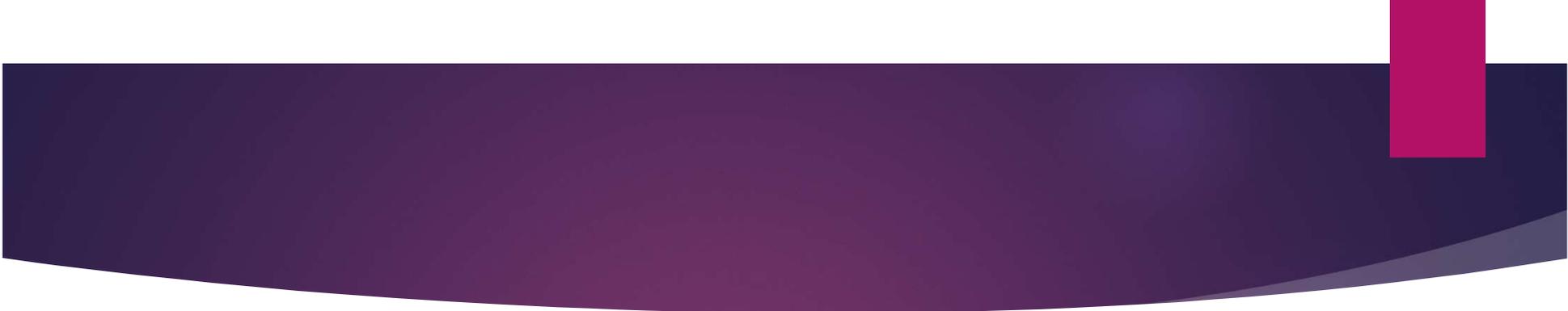
Niccolo Machiavelli

- ▶ **Dr. Shinde Pramod. G.**
- ▶ **Dayanand college of Law, Latur**

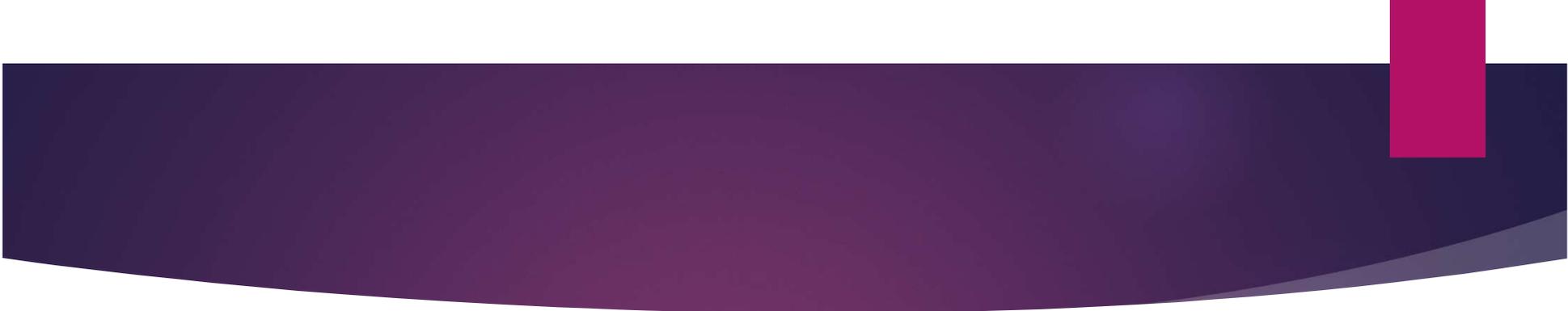
Introduction

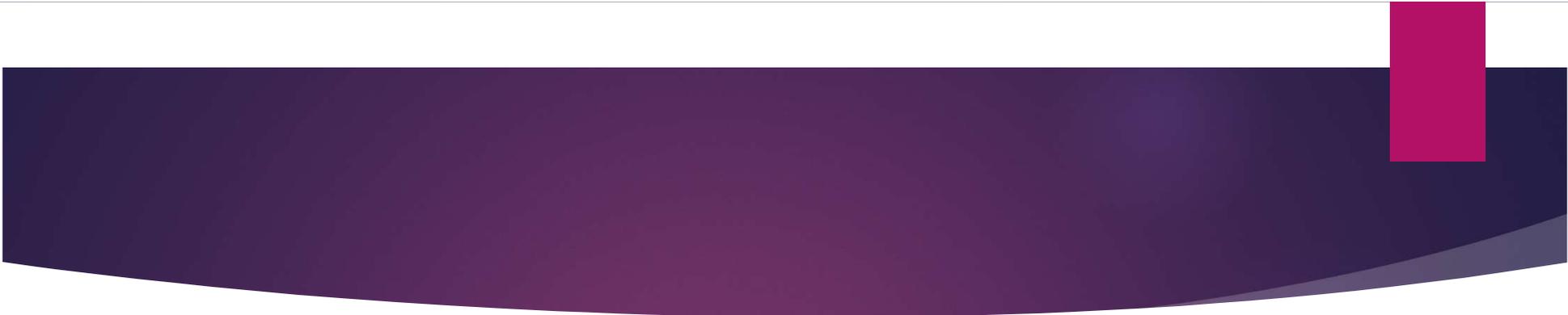
- ▶ **He was born in 3rd may 1469 in Florence , Italy**
- ▶ **He was a Italian political philosopher**
- ▶ **He was belonged to a new age in the history of Western political thought**
- ▶ **He belonged to the time when medieval age was coming to an end and modern age was about to begin.**
- ▶ **He is often compared with ChanaKya because of his eminent work i.e. 'Prince'**
- ▶ **In 1498 he became Diplomats of his country**

- 
- ▶ It was the age of Renaissance.
 - ▶ Renaissance is a French word which means “Re-birth”
 - ▶ It was a movement between 14th and 17th centuries where European worked to change the custom and tradition which includes arts , literature , science, art etc.
 - ▶ It is something like a reform to transit into modern world.
 - ▶ The Renaissance come because of a change in the way of thinking. People began to want to understand the world around them.

- 
- ▶ This was the start of a new age of science.
 - ▶ Machiavelli was born in Florence, Italy which was highly influenced by Renaissance.
 - ▶ Machiavelli is called "Child of Renaissance"
 - ▶ At that time , Italy was fragmented into 5 parts: Florence, Venice, Naples, Milan and territory of Roman catholic church
 - ▶ All the city states were at war with each other.
 - ▶ As a sincere Patriot, Machiavelli was anxious to build a strong nation-state in Italy.

- 
- ▶ Till 1494, Florence was ruled by a Medici Family.
 - ▶ But in 1494: Medici family was overthrown and Republican Govt. established in Florence.
 - ▶ After 4 yrs. Of coming in power, this Republican govt. offered a public post to Machiavelli (29 yrs old) as a “Second Chancellor” (a civil service post)
 - ▶ Later on the basis of his talent, became member of “Ten of war Committee” (a committee which deals with foreign affairs.)

- 
- ▶ He worked in this Govt. for 14 yrs. As a Diplomat
 - ▶ Travelled to different kingdom
 - ▶ Had a closer look at policies being made.
 - ▶ Medici Family returned to power in 1512 with the help of Spanish army.
 - ▶ Machiavelli was removed from his post, in 1513 , he was arrested for conspiring against Medici family.
 - ▶ Later , he was freed under the condition that he will not participate in politics.

- 
- ▶ Machiavelli then went to his ancestral village.
 - ▶ In the second half of 1513, he starts writing his books: "THE PRINCE "
 - ▶ , "THE DISCOURSS"
 - ▶ He died in 1527 (58yrs.old)
 - ▶ He gave his philosophy in these Two books written by him.(both published in 1531 i.e. after his death)

Internal condition of Italy during His time

- ▶ **Italy was divided into five small territory i.e. The Kingdom of Naples, The territory of Roman Church, The Duchy of Milan and Republic of Venice and Florence**
- ▶ **Moral Degradation of Italian soldiers and leaders**
- ▶ **Civil and Communal institutions has disappeared**
- ▶ **The strong wave of Renaissance in Florence i.e. the main center of Italian culture**

Writings

- ▶ **The Prince---1513**
- ▶ **The Discourse on the first Ten Books of Titus Livia's ---1520**
- ▶ **The Art of War---1520**
- ▶ **History of Florence---1520- 1527**
- ▶ **His method is Historical, Observational, Realistic and Scientific and Comparative.**

Machiavelli's Classification of Govt. Types of Govt.

Ideal Form



Republic



Recommended for virtuous
people
(The Discourses)

Practical Form



Monarchy

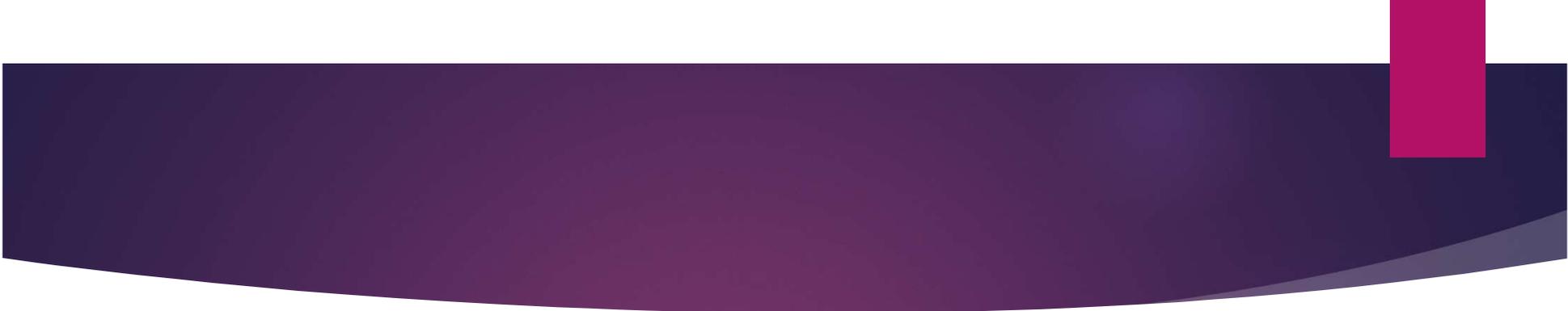


Recommended for Vicious
people
(THE PRINCE)

- 
- ▶ He was against **Feudalism**, feudalism is a system based on birth., self interested not peoples.
 - ▶ Machiavelli was against **Church also**, due to
 - ▶ 1 Corruption
 - ▶ 2 Church was also the major factor behind the lack of unification of Italy (Church was playing with one king against other.)

Machiavelli's Methodology

- ▶ If Plato believes that king should have knowledge of philosophy, Machiavelli believes that 'Prince' should have knowledge of
- ▶ 1 HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY
- ▶ 2 HISTORY (experiences of History)
- ▶ He relied on empirical method, particularly in the study of political behavior.

- 
- ▶ In his preface to 'The Prince' , he defined his method as “drawing rules for successful political behavior from history and experience.”
 - ▶ Machiavelli was a “Realist”
 - ▶ He supports the use of evil means like violence, Treachery(breach of trust), Cunningness, etc.

Instructions given by Machiavelli

- ▶ 1 on the nature of Profession (politics)
- ▶ 2 on human nature
- ▶ 3 on the qualities of Prince
- ▶ 4 on the management of power
- ▶ 5 on the role of ethics, in politics
- ▶ 6 on religion
- ▶ 7 on Fortune
- ▶ 8 some more instructions

1 on the nature of Profession (politics)

- ▶ Prince is entering into politics , so , must understand the type of Profession politics is and what qualities he should possess to be successful in this profession.
- ▶ “One who sacrifices, what is , for what ought to be , will not only ruin (destroy) himself but will also bring destruction to his own people” - Machiavelli

- 
- ▶ Machiavelli wants Prince to look at the things as they are rather than as they should be.
 - ▶ Acc. To him , if a Prince sacrifices 'what is' for 'what ought to be ' he will certainly harm not only himself but also his own people.
 - ▶ “One who tries to find goodness in every profession must necessarily come to grief(Sorrow) as we live with so many people who are not so good”- Machiavelli

- 
- ▶ In politics , Prince will meet such people who are not good. Hence , Prince shouldn't try to find goodness in every profession. If he will try to find goodness in politics , he may get hurt.
 - ▶ Therefore , he should know how to be bad, rather than how to be good.

2 on human nature

- ▶ Since Prince has to deal with humans, he must understand human nature(acc. To Machiavelli)
- ▶ So, **the Characteristics of human nature are**
- ▶ **1 Man is Selfish**
- ▶ **2 Man is Coward**
- ▶ **3 Man is extremely greedy**

1 Man is Selfish nature

- ▶ Since man is selfish, he will always give primacy to his own interest over the interest of Prince.
- ▶ Since man is selfish, man is Ungrateful. he will forget the favors done to him by the Prince , in case his interests demand **so**.
- ▶ Since man is selfish, man is **Fickle Minded** . He can easily change sides.
- ▶ So Prince cannot take the support by any person as granted. He should always be careful as anyone can betray (Vishwaasghatki) him anytime.

2 Man is Coward by nature

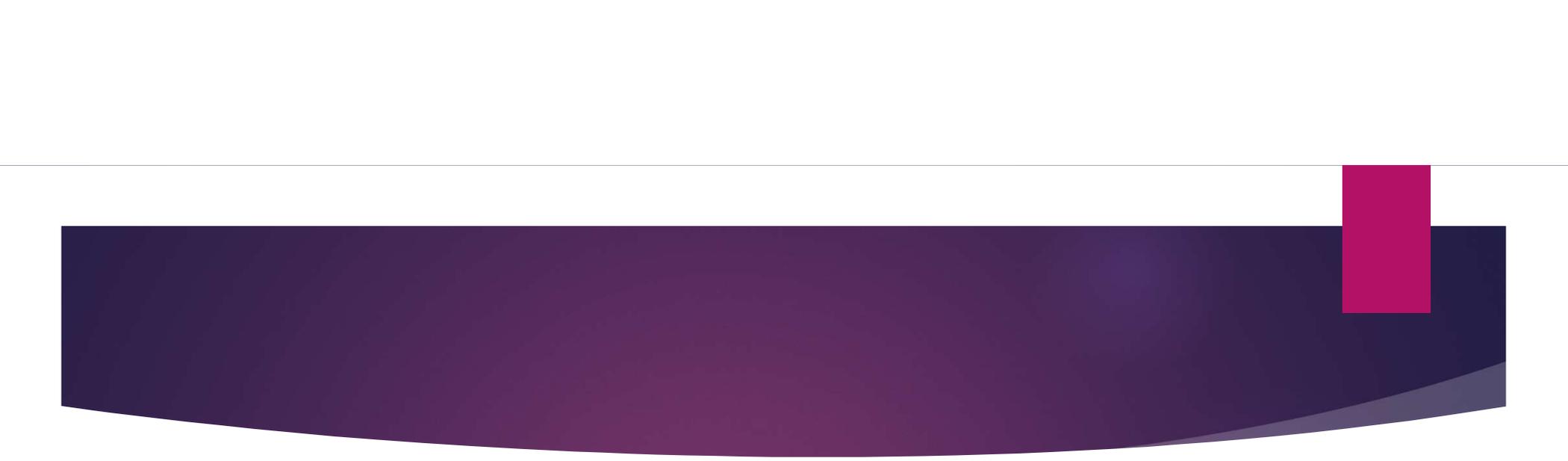
- ▶ Since man is coward, he is also **Fearful and Insecure**.
- ▶ (Qualities of man like , cowardness and insecurity can be manipulated in favor of Prince)
- ▶ As long as prince is able to convince people that only he can provide security of life, , people will remain obliged to him.

3 Man is extremely greedy

- ▶ Man is materialistic by nature. He has love and greed for property.
- ▶ So, if Prince create conditions where people make money or earn property then people will remain loyal to him.
- ▶ Machiavelli also suggested that: 'A wise Prince never confiscates(Japtti) he rather executes'
- ▶ It means Prince should never take the property of other persons. It is better to kill him rather than take his property. Because man can forget the loss of his father but will never forget the loss of his patrimony
- ▶ Machiavelli also advices Prince not to touch the woman of citizens because men are possessive of their woman.

3 on the qualities of Prince (what qualities Prince should have?)

- ▶ A “prince has to be clever like Fox and Brave like Lion”
- ▶ Prince must understand that in politics people are not good. So, Prince must be clever like Fox to understand the trap and conspiracies and brave like Lion to defend himself from wolves.

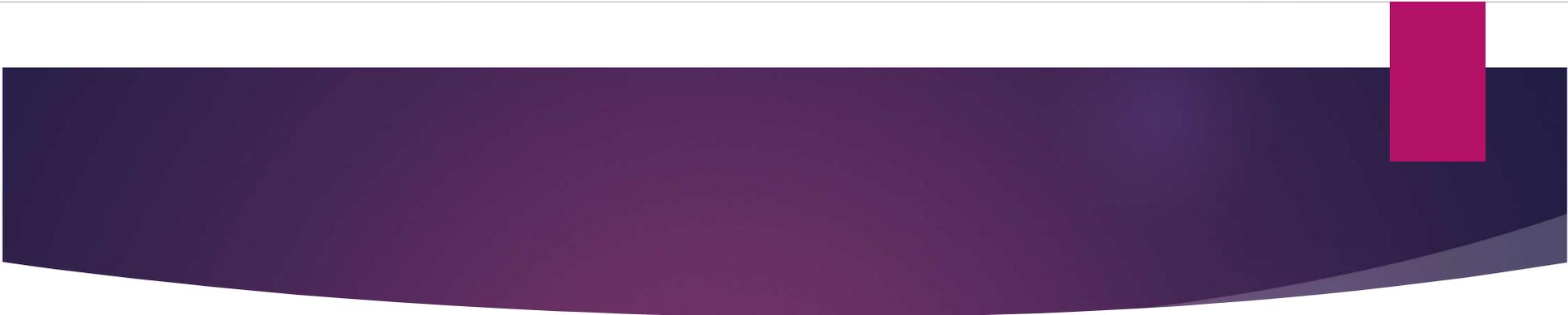


▶ B “Virtu” (Porush) (brave)

▶ Main objective of Prince should be preservation of his state, his position and power and for doing all this Prince must possess the quality of “virtu”

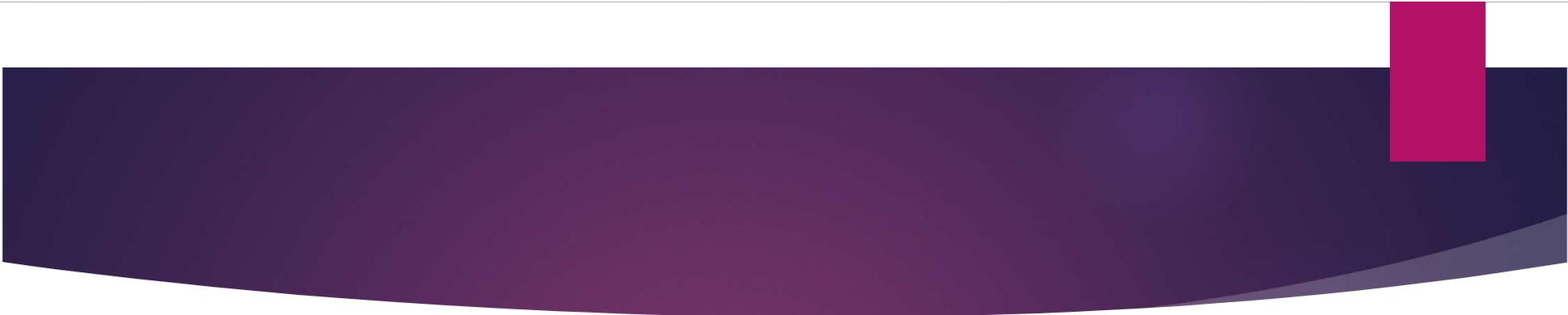
4 on the management of power(how Prince should Rule?)

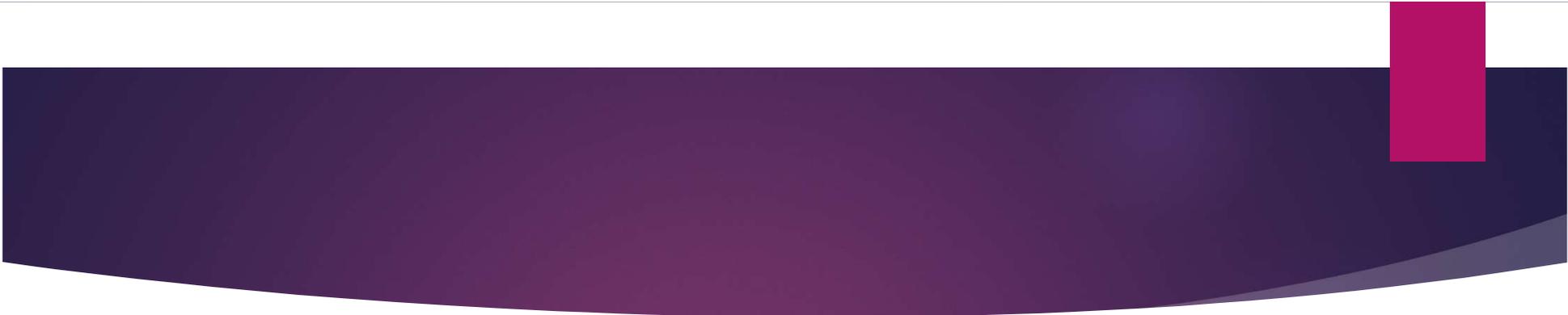
- ▶ 1 "it is better for Prince to be feared than to be loved"
- ▶ Under normal conditions a Prince would like to be loved as well as feared. But it is very difficult to combine these two conditions. So when he is required to choose between the two it is for better to be feared than loved.
- ▶ He warns "Men worry less about doing injury to one who makes himself loved than to one who makes himself feared. "

- 
- ▶ 2 How Prince should honour their word ?
 - ▶ Machiavelli advices Prince to pretend to be good in the eyes of others in order to win their praise and loyalty.
 - ▶ But he should always be ready to act as a practical man.
 - ▶ As elucidated in the “The Prince”
 - ▶ ‘A Prince should appear to be compassionate, faithful to his word , guideless and devout. And indeed he should be so. But his disposition should be such that, if he needs to be the opposite, he knows how’

5 on the role of ethics, in politics

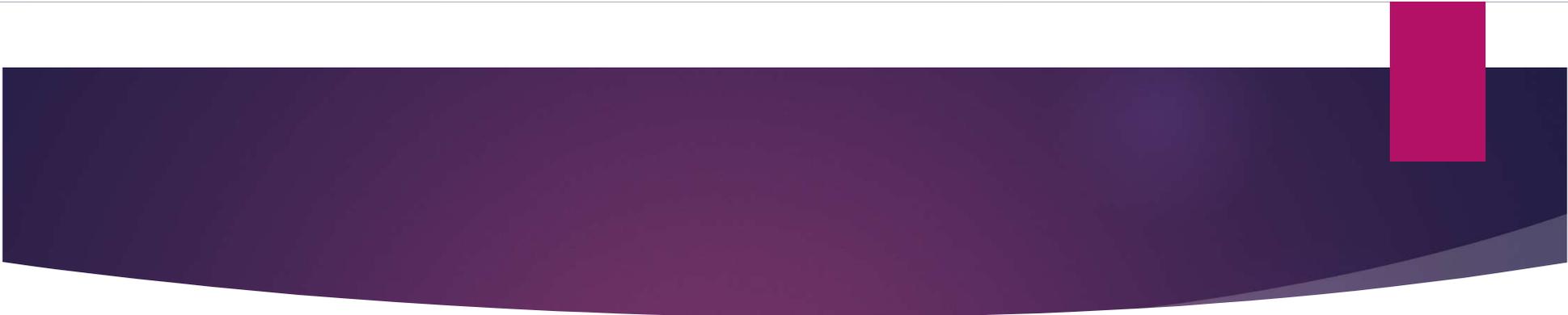
- ▶ In the history of western political philosophy no other thinker has been as criticized as Machiavelli , primarily because of the separation he made between Politics and Ethics.
- ▶ Acc. To him, **Politics is independent of Ethics:**
- ▶ 1 No goal is superior than preservation and promotion of national interest, nor even the religion or moral beliefs of Prince.
- ▶ 2 because in Politics, Prince has to take decisions in nation's interest timely and religion or ethics may create dilemma for Prince.

- 
- ▶ 3 Political actions can't be judged by the parameters of ethics.
 - ▶ A particular action may be ethically wrong but politically correct.
 - ▶ Thus, Politics has its own morality.
 - ▶ 4 He invents the concept of **Dual Morality**. Morality of prince is very different from morality of common man.
 - ▶ Common man can sacrifice himself for his principles, but Prince can't sacrifice the interest of his nation for his belief.



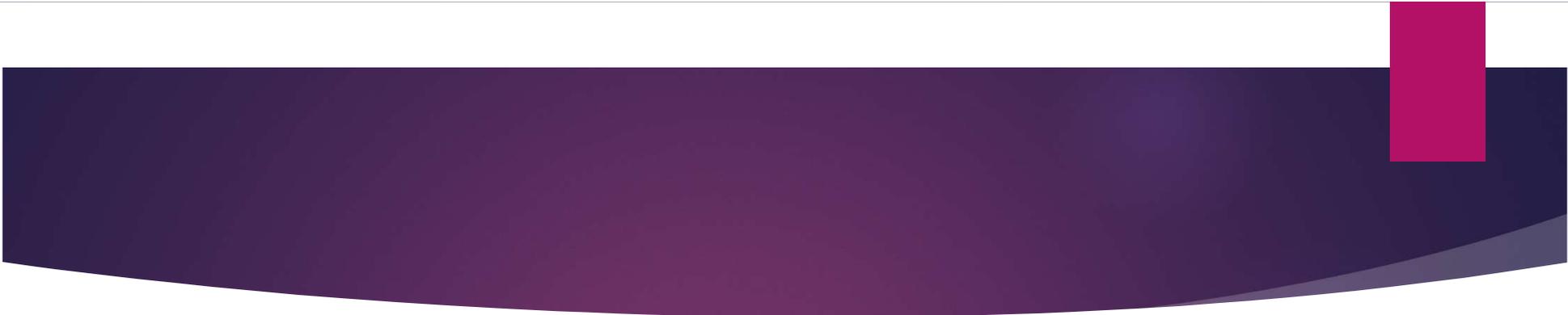
▶ 5 In Politics, “Ends Justify Means”

- ▶ If Prince is successful in achieving the National interest , no one will question the rightness of means.
- ▶ But if he sacrifices National Interest for purity of means , no one will excuse him for this guilt.

- 
- ▶ Machiavelli was criticized by Gandhi, Gandhi emphasized on purity of means.
 - ▶ In his book 'Hind Swaraj' ,he has written that it is illogical to expect rose flower by sowing the seed of Babool.
 - ▶ **Acc. To Gandhi, "Politics without ethics and religion , is a death trap."**

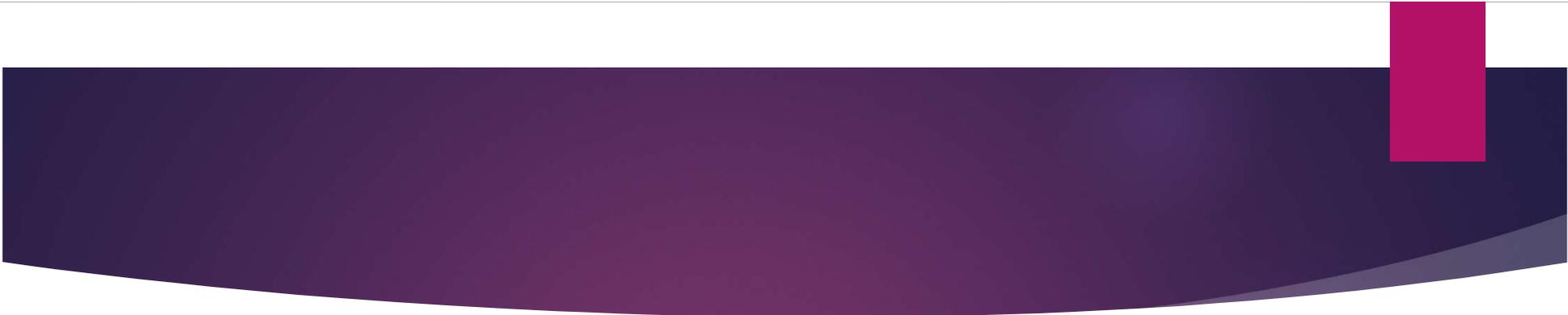
6 On Religion

- ▶ Machiavelli believes that “Religion” can be useful for Prince.
- ▶ How? –
- ▶ Religion is a disciplinary force which can be of great help to the Prince. Many persons do not commit wrong things out of fear of God.
- ▶ He suggested Prince to appear Religious in politics even if he has no faith in Religion.
- ▶ Religion shouldn't use politics but prince should be in a position to use religion for national interest.

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- ▶ Machiavelli doesn't suggest Prince to be immoral in the personal sphere.
 - ▶ He only permits Prince to ignore ethics as far as National Interest is concerned.

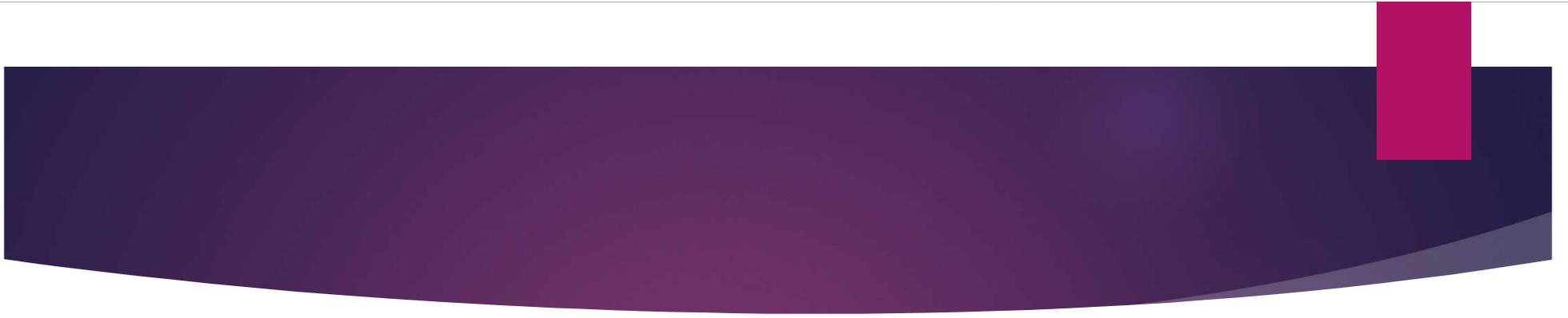
7 On Fortune

- ▶ He defines fortune as
- ▶ Circumstances which are not under one's control
- ▶ He defines fortune in terms of bad luck.
- ▶ He suggests that : even when Prince has all the qualities and he is well managed statecraft yet there is no guarantee that he will be successful.
- ▶ **Bad time can strike anyone anywhere.**
- ▶ Bad times comes like rearing river, wise Prince always do preparations like creating circumstances
- ▶ **Still it can devastates the Prince.**

- 
- ▶ But if Prince faces these time with courage, he can convert bad times in favorable times.
 - ▶ This shows that , Machiavelli is Realist but at the same time optimist.

Some More Instructions

- ▶ 1 Machiavelli advises Prince for expansionist foreign policy.
- ▶ 2 He was the first person to suggest that- Prince should have an army comprising of "Only Nationals"- i.e. national feeling
- ▶ 3 In case of conquered land he suggests that,
- ▶ Prince should rule directly only if the culture of the people of that land is similar to the culture of Prince . Otherwise Prince should select some local person as his Viceroy/chancellor



Views on Human Nature

- ▶ **He says that, “Men are ungrateful, fickle, deceitful, cowardly and avaricious”**
- ▶ **His views on human nature shall deal with the question that What he takes the primary motives that determines men’s actions?**
- ▶ **He determine negative aspect of human beings or tendency**
- ▶ **In chapter XVII of “The Prince” he explained following nature of human beings**
- ▶ **Selfish**

Continu.....

- ▶ **Aggressive**
- ▶ **Wicked**
- ▶ **Discontented**
- ▶ **Stupid**
- ▶ **Ambitious**
- ▶ **Men desire liberty**
- ▶ **Very materialistic nature of human beings**
- ▶ **Acco. To him, 'The end of the state is material prosperity'**
- ▶ **In 'Discourses' he identified two qualities of human nature i.e. love and fear**
- ▶ **Strong desire of acquiring of more and more property**

Advice to The King

- ▶ **In 'Prince' Machiavelli has been given advice to the King**
- ▶ **On the basis of human nature he has given advice to the King**
- ▶ **Contemporary conditions in Italy has disappointed to him so for that unification of Italy, security and safety and establishment of justice in society , he has given advice to the king**
- ▶ **End justifies the means.**

Advice to The King

- ▶ **Use Force Ruthlessly**
- ▶ **Use persuasion Artfully**
- ▶ **Act Decisively**
- ▶ **Maintain a strong National Army**
- ▶ **King should himself keep away from Morality and Religion**
- ▶ **Following in the path of great men is simple**
- ▶ **Be Smart, but Be Tough Too (Lion and Fox Theory)**
- ▶ **People need to respect you to take you seriously**

Continu.....

- ▶ **Be Impressive**
- ▶ **Conceal Your True Self**
- ▶ **Choose your Friends Wisely**
- ▶ **Be Capable of doing Bad**
- ▶ **Be Duplicitous**
- ▶ **Better to be Feared than Loved**
- ▶ **Have Perspective**
- ▶ **Take advice from honest and wise people**

Views on Religion and Ethics

- ▶ **Ends Justify the Means by Machiavelli**
- ▶ **His popular writings was views on Religion and Ethics or Morality**
- ▶ **He severely attacked on the church did not to provide moral outlook**
- ▶ **According to him religion and ethics as necessary for mans social life and also development of the strong State**
- ▶ **His views on religion was utilitarian i.e. reward and punishment to self centered people**

Following ideas of Religion And Ethics

- ▶ **Politics Differentiated from religion and ethics**
- ▶ **Religion and Ethics –Two Independent subject**
- ▶ **Minimum interfere of religion in individual matters**
- ▶ **Dual nature of Religion ---Individual and Duty of King or Rulers**
- ▶ **King himself keep away from religion and ethics , church and clergy**
- ▶ **Religion ethics under the control of the state**
- ▶ **Supreme interest of state than individual**

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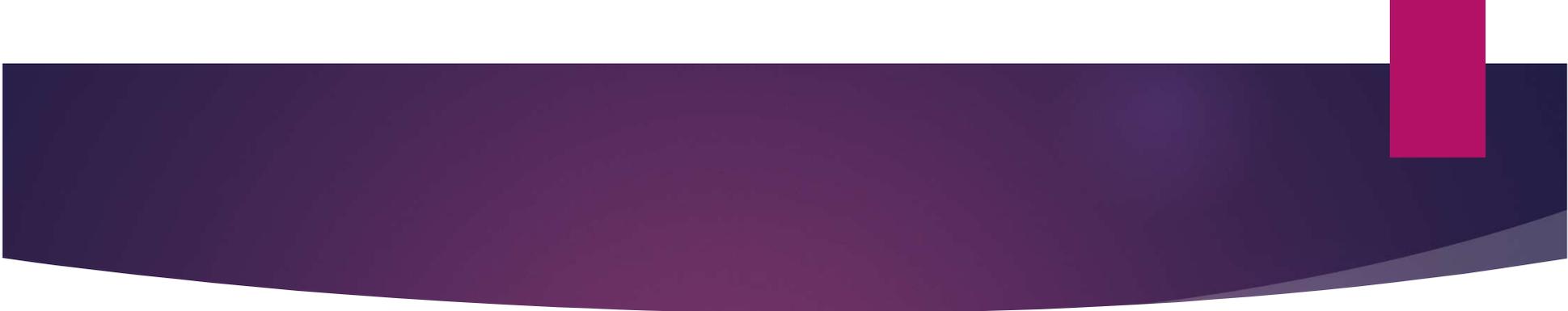
- ▶ **Strong desire of human beings are achievement of power**
- ▶ **Utility of Religion i.e. to provide security of state and achievement of political power**
- ▶ **Not theological or philosophical but purely pragmatic and political views**
- ▶ **Political disunity and instability due to church**
- ▶ **Rejected the idea of absolute good**

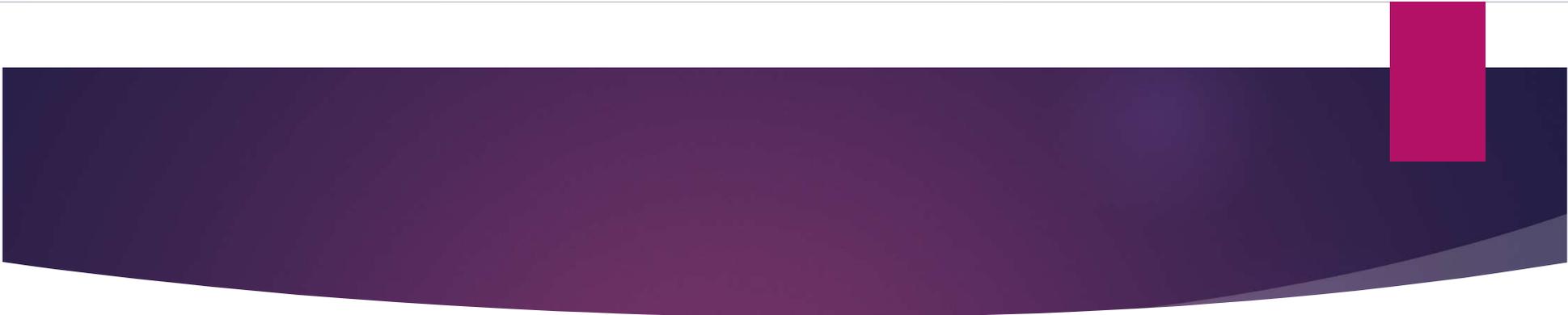
Father of Modern Political Science

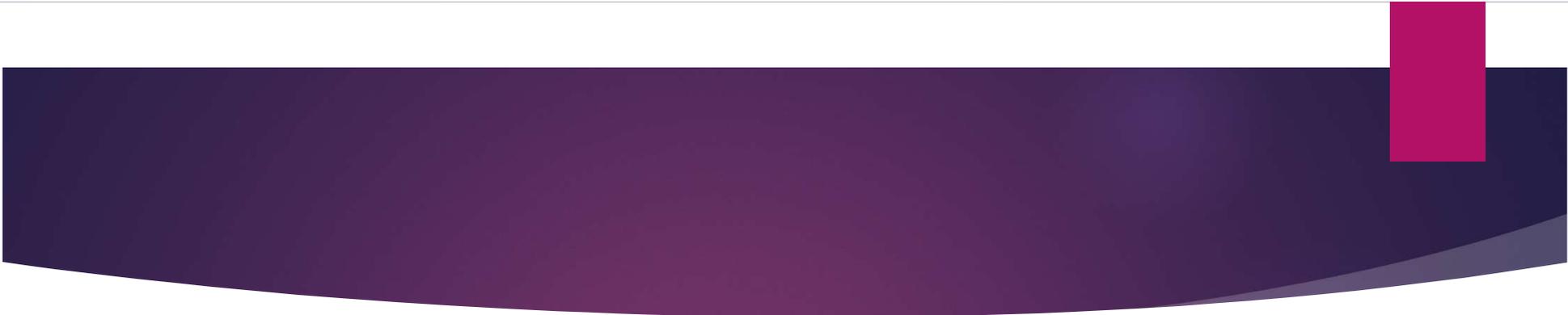
- ▶ Machiavelli regarded as father of modern political thought
- ▶ He adopted historical and observational method
- ▶ He became as Nation-State supporter
- ▶ By him Laws were not divine
- ▶ Modern nature of state i.e. force or compulsion
- ▶ Differentiated religion and politics
- ▶ Supporter of sovereignty
- ▶ Idea of power politics

Continu.....

- ▶ **Understanding of correct human nature i.e. selfish**
- ▶ **He broke the Medieval tradition i.e. the political authority is under the control of authority of church**
- ▶ **He distinguished private morality from public morality**
- ▶ **His idea about conquest and expansion gave result for international struggles and colonial will of the European Community.**

- 
- ▶ Machiavelli may easily be regarded as the father of modern political thought.
 - ▶ He is the forerunner of Marx and of the theory of national States.
 - ▶ He gave birth to the concept of nationalism.
 - ▶ He was a true patriot of Italy.
 - ▶ He has made the following contributions to the history of the political thought

- 
- ▶ 1 He adopted the historical method though it was historical more in appearance than in reality.
 - ▶ In fact his method was observation guided by common sense and shrewdness.
 - ▶ 2 Nation state supporter
 - ▶ Italy was divided into 5 parts which are the possibility of being attacked.
 - ▶ Machiavelli wanted to unite the parts into one as he believed that it is better.
 - ▶ He kept the nation state at the top of any other institute.



▶ 3 Laws were not divine

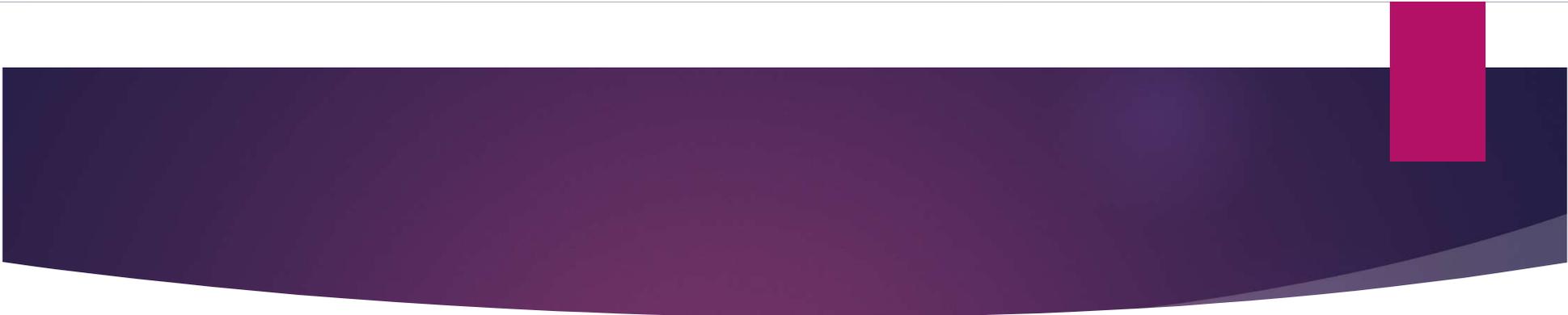
▶ He said that man made the laws hence they may have merits and demerits and also can be amended.

▶ This is a modern thought as during Machiavelli's time, the state was ruled by the people and he was considered equal to God.

▶ 4 Modern nature of state

▶ Machiavelli told that state has the power of compulsion.

▶ If someone is not performing his or her duties state has the right to make him or her do that duty and that person is bound to do that.

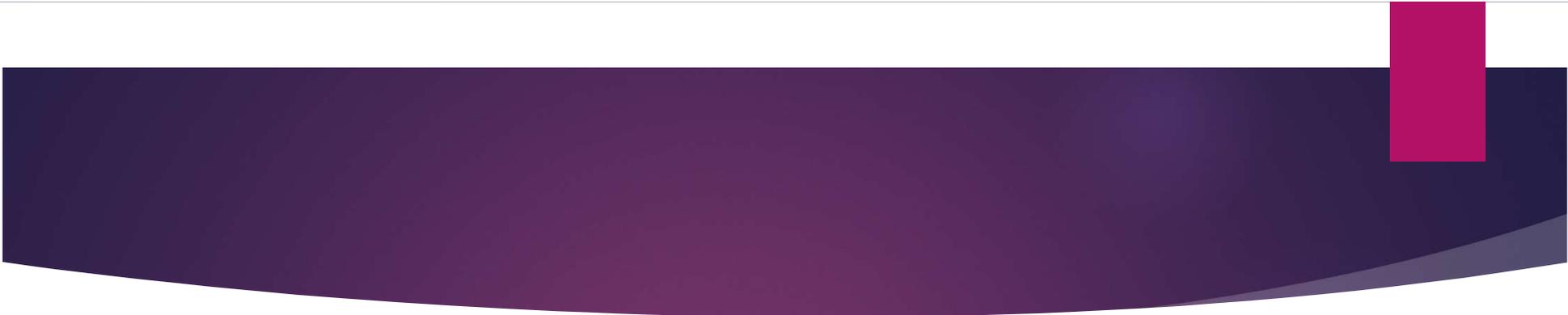


▶ 5 differentiated religion and politics

- ▶ He said that religion and politics cannot go together as religion is a personal matter and politics is a public matter.
- ▶ This was said when these two were practiced together as a Pope handled the political issues.
- ▶ But Machiavelli didn't consider it as a successful practice.

▶ 6 **Supporter of Sovereignty**

- ▶ He never gave a particular definition of sovereignty but he do explained it.
- ▶ He said that state was different from other institutions as it has sovereignty and sovereignty cannot be given or taken



▶ 7 Power Politics

- ▶ He said that power is important, whether of money or strength.
- ▶ He suggested that King that he should be fearless and should use his power whenever necessary.
- ▶ Power indeed is an important factor which cannot be ignored and this is the reason why he is called the realistic thinker.

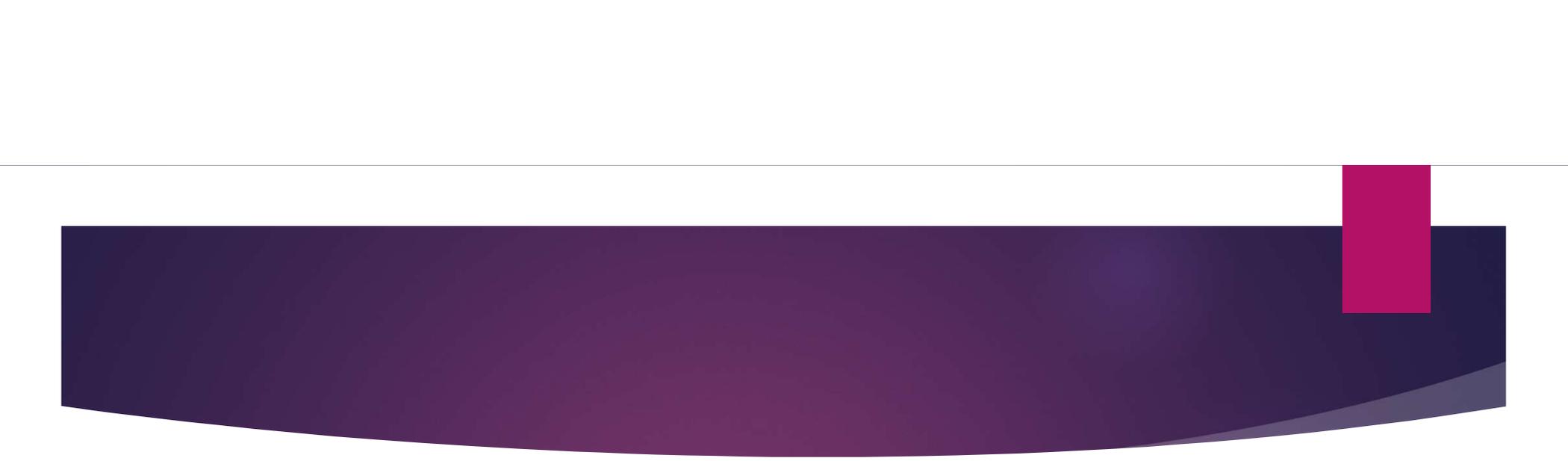
▶ 8 Human nature- be correct

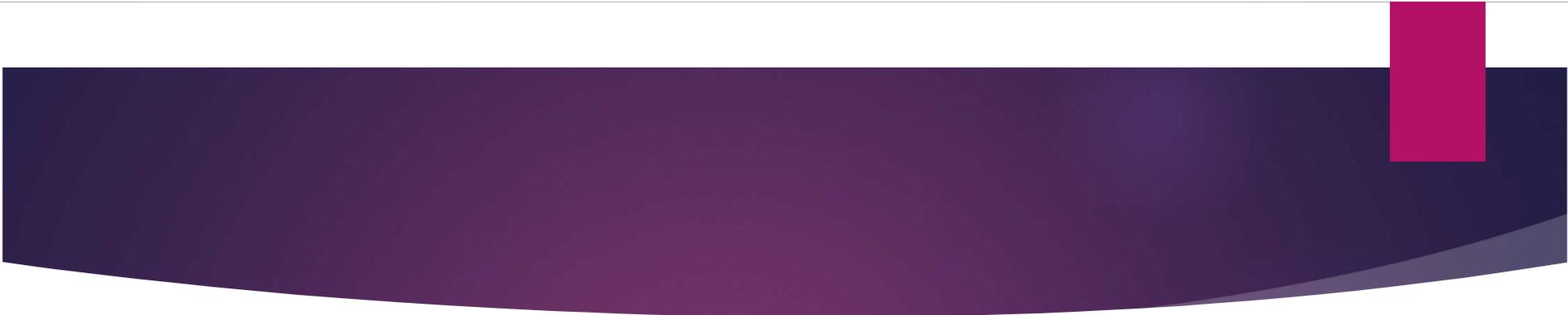
- ▶ To a certain extent his view on human nature seems to be correct.
- ▶ Like human nature is essentially selfish and that the effective motives on which a statesman must rely are egoistic.

- 
- ▶ 9 He broke the medieval tradition that the political authority is under the ecclesiastical धर्मउपदेशक control.
 - ▶ He made the state totally independent of the church.
 - ▶ 10 he distinguished private morality from public morality.
 - ▶ It is an issue which survives to this day in practical politics and in international relations.
 - ▶ 11 he arguments in favor of conquest and expansion had far reaching result in the international struggles and colonial ambitions of the European States.

Critical Evaluation

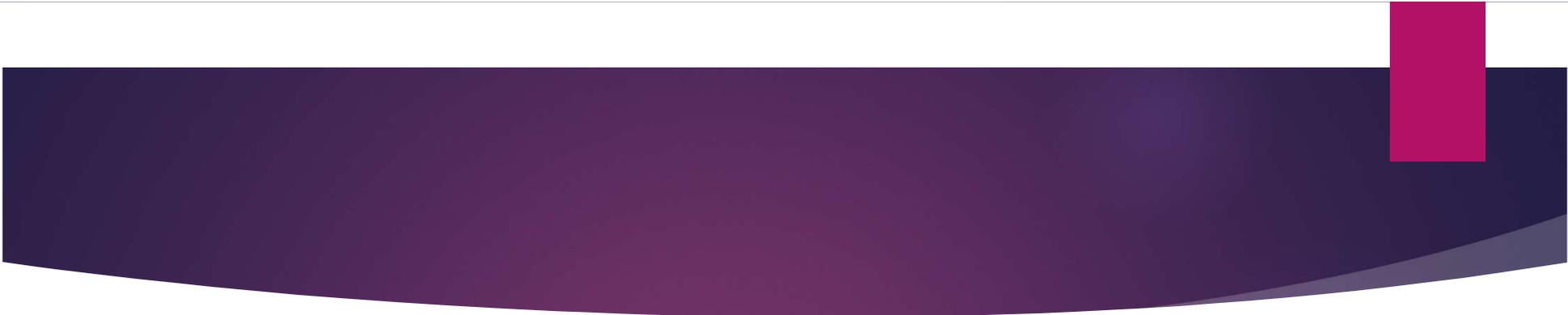
- ▶ 1 Negative points:
- ▶ 1 he is one of the most criticized figures in the history of WPT
- ▶ 2 he is primarily criticized for his views on religion and ethics specially his criticism of church.
- ▶ 3 Sabine believes that Machiavelli's pessimistic views on Human nature, Church, Politics
- ▶ Is because of the circumstances prevailing in Italy during his time. His views would have been different had he belonged to different time and space.

- 
- ▶ So he was 'child of his times'
 - ▶ Positive points
 - ▶ 1 it is true that he was 'Child of his times' but it doesn't mean that his thoughts are lacking any universal and transcendental values.
 - ▶ 2 He is not only one of the most criticized figure but also one of the most unfortunate figures.
 - ▶ How?
 - ▶ it is unfortunate that he was criticized for telling the reality of human nature.

- 
- ▶ Acc. To DUNNINGS :
 - ▶ It is an irony that everyone is Machiavellian in Politics but no one accepts himself as Machiavellian.
 - ▶ 3 his thoughts has huge academic importance
 - ▶ He laid the foundation of **Political Realism**
 - ▶ His empirical method also led to the emergence of **Behavioral method** in political science.

Why He said so ? Contexts and Interpretations

- ▶ **'The Prince' Vs 'Discourse' : 3 different interpretations**
- ▶ **1 His true thoughts are reflected in the Discourses**, not in the Prince , which was written for a specific goal, and contain his partial views.
- ▶ **2 Purpose and subject matter of both books are different;**
- ▶ Prince- how a single ruler maintain the security and unity of newly acquired state; Discourse- how a republic can grow and prosper.
- ▶ **3 Both 'The Prince' and 'Discourse' part of a single political project.** Hoe to secure and unity State from a chaotic situation(Prince) and then have well functioning strong Republic.



THANK YOU