

A Comparative Concepts of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Niccolò Machiavelli's Political Philosophy

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The objectives of this academic article, A Comparative Concepts of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy, aiming 1) to present the concepts of Buddhist political philosophy differ from the Machiavelli's political philosophy; 2) to explore the source of these two concepts that can be applied in realpolitik; 3) to analyze the practices of two concepts, Buddhist political philosophy and Machiavelli's that in line with the social context.

On the other hand, this academic paper explores the divergent approaches to political philosophy presented by Buddhism and Machiavelli. Buddhist political philosophy, rooted in principles of compassion, non-violence, and interconnectedness, advocates for ethical governance that prioritizes the well-being of all beings. It emphasizes mindfulness, wisdom, and moral leadership as essential for creating harmonious societies. In contrast, Machiavelli's political philosophy, epitomized in "The Prince," emphasizes pragmatism, power dynamics, and the necessity of effective leadership in a competitive political landscape. Machiavelli's writings often endorse strategies that prioritize stability and control, even if they involve morally ambiguous actions. This paper examines how these two philosophies address the fundamental questions of governance, ethics, and the role of leadership, offering contrasting

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perspectives on the nature and purpose of political authority. By analyzing their core principles and implications, this study seeks to illuminate the broader implications of these philosophies for contemporary political theory and practice.

Keywords: Buddhist Political Philosophy; Machiavelli's Political Philosophy; Political Thoughts

Introduction

Political philosophy serves as a crucial lens through which societies understand and navigate the complexities of governance, power dynamics, and ethical considerations in shaping collective destinies. Two distinct yet influential strands of thought in this realm are Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy. Despite originating from vastly different cultural and historical contexts - Buddhism rooted in spiritual teachings originating from ancient India, and Machiavelli's insights emerging from Renaissance Italy—both offer profound reflections on the nature of political authority, the role of ethics in governance, and the pursuit of societal well-being.

Buddhist Political Philosophy, stemming from the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, (Edward J. Thomas, 2004: xxi) emphasizes principles such as compassion (karuna), non-violence (ahimsa), (Nandasena Ratanapala, 1997 : 107) and the pursuit of happiness (sukha). These principles inform a governance model centered on alleviating suffering (dukkha) and fostering harmony through ethical leadership and social responsibility.

In stark contrast, Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527), (iep, _Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy), articulated primarily in "The Prince" and other writings, advocates for a pragmatic approach to governance. Machiavelli contends that effective leadership necessitates a separation of ethics from politics, advocating instead for rulers to prioritize stability, control, and the strategic use of power to maintain authority and ensure state security.

This article seeks to explore and compare these two philosophical traditions-Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy-highlighting their respective ethical foundations, perspectives on leadership and power, approaches to

conflict and peace, and implications for contemporary political theory and practice. By examining their core tenets and contrasting viewpoints, we aim to uncover insights into how these philosophies continue to shape discussions on governance and morality in our increasingly interconnected world.

Through this comparative analysis, endeavoring to shed light on the enduring relevance and divergent perspectives of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy, offering a nuanced understanding of their implications for contemporary political thought and practice.

Differences and Comparisons of the Concepts of both Political Philosophy in Practices

The study of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy reveals contrasting approaches to governance and leadership, emphasizing ethical leadership, social harmony, and compassion-driven policies, while Machiavelli's strategies prioritize pragmatism, political stability, and effective decision-making in competitive environments.

Buddhist Political Philosophy: advocates for governance rooted in compassion, non-violence, and ethical conduct. In practice, this philosophy prioritizes policies and actions that promote social harmony, reduce suffering, and ensure the well-being of all individuals within society. Leaders guided by Buddhist principles strive to cultivate empathy, foster inclusive dialogue, and uphold moral integrity in decision-making processes.

In Practices:

A) - Ethical Leadership: Buddhist-influenced governance emphasizes leaders acting as moral exemplars, embodying principles of compassion and wisdom in their policies and personal conduct.

B) - Social Welfare: Policies are geared towards addressing social inequalities, promoting education, healthcare, and sustainable development, with a focus on uplifting marginalized communities.

C) - Conflict Resolution: Emphasis on non-violence and dialogue-based approaches to resolving conflicts, seeking reconciliation and mutual understanding rather than confrontation.

Machiavelli's Political Philosophy: as articulated in "The Prince," focuses on pragmatic strategies for acquiring, maintaining, and exercising political power. It emphasizes the realities of political competition, the necessity of effective leadership, and the strategic use of authority to achieve and maintain stability and control. Importantly, Machiavelli thinks there are three primary political "Goods" national security, national independence, and a strong constitution (Philip Stokes, 2003 : 59)

In Practices:

A) - Realpolitik: Leaders employing Machiavellian principles prioritize the preservation of state authority and security, often employing strategic alliances, manipulation, and even coercion to achieve political objectives.

B) - Decisive Leadership: Advocates for leaders to make tough decisions and act decisively in the face of challenges, sometimes necessitating morally ambiguous actions for the greater stability and security of the state.

C) - Power Dynamics: Acknowledges the competitive nature of politics and the importance of maintaining a balance of power, leveraging strengths while mitigating vulnerabilities.

Comparison:

- Ethical Foundations: Buddhist Political Philosophy places a strong emphasis on ethical conduct, moral integrity, and the well-being of all individuals, whereas Machiavelli's philosophy prioritizes pragmatic considerations and the maintenance of political stability and authority.

- Approach to Power: While Buddhist philosophy advocates for leadership based on compassion and non-violence, Machiavelli's philosophy focuses on the strategic acquisition and use of power to achieve political goals.

- Conflict Resolution: Buddhist philosophy favors peaceful dialogue and reconciliation, whereas Machiavelli's approach may justify more assertive and coercive measures to maintain control and order.

In this regard, Buddhist and Machiavelli's political philosophy offers contrasting views on governance and leadership. Buddhist political philosophy emphasizes compassion, non-violence, and ethical conduct, promoting a harmonious society and a leader who prioritizes the welfare of their constituents. As for Machiavelli's political philosophy, characterized by pragmatism and realism, emphasizes the practical necessities of leadership in a competitive political environment. His writings, such as "The Prince," emphasize decisiveness, adaptability, and strategic use of authority to ensure stability. The study highlights the tension between ethical ideals and practical considerations in governance, encouraging scholars and policymakers to integrate principles of compassion, wisdom, and strategic leadership to address complex societal challenges.

However, Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy both address fundamental questions of governance and leadership, they diverge significantly in their ethical foundations, views on power and leadership, and approaches to conflict and peace. Understanding these differences offers valuable insights into contrasting philosophical traditions and their implications for contemporary political theory and practice.

The Sources of Both Political Philosophy

The sources of Buddhist political philosophy and Machiavelli's political philosophy reveal foundational principles that shape their respective approaches to governance and leadership. Buddhist political philosophy derives its core principles from the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, emphasizing compassion, non-violence, and the interconnectedness of all beings as essential for ethical governance. Rooted in Buddhist scriptures such as the Aggañña Sutta

(អគ្គញាសត្រីទី៤, ឃ្លាប ៥១, ពុទ្ធសាសនបណ្ឌិត្យ ភ្នំពេញ, ព.ស. ២៥០៣, ទំព័រ ១៦១-១៩៨), and influenced by the teachings of prominent figures like the Dalai Lama, this philosophy promotes moral integrity (Matthew J. Moore, 2016 : 23), social harmony, and the pursuit of collective well-being as fundamental goals of political leadership.

In contrast, Machiavelli's political philosophy draws primarily from his observations of political realities in Renaissance Italy, articulated in works such as "The Prince" and "Discourses on Livy." Influenced by historical events and his interactions with political figures of his time, Machiavelli's writings reflect a pragmatic approach to power dynamics and the strategic imperatives of effective leadership. His philosophy emphasizes the practical necessities of maintaining authority and stability, often advocating for decisive action, strategic alliances, and the use of power to achieve political goals.

Related to the state, Machiavelli maintains in this book that state is highest form of human association. It is indispensable for the promotion of human welfare. State is to be worshipped even by sacrificing the individual for the interest of the state. A ruler must remember that whatever brings success is due to power. (NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI (1469-1527), POWER AND STATE)

The sources of these philosophies underscore their distinct historical and cultural contexts, reflecting broader debates in political theory regarding the foundations of authority and the ethical dimensions of political leadership. While Buddhist political philosophy draws from spiritual teachings and moral imperatives, Machiavelli's philosophy emerges from a pragmatic assessment of political realities and the challenges faced by rulers in maintaining control over their domains.

As summary of the source of both theories of political philosophies bellows:

The Source of Buddhist Political Philosophy	The Source of Machiavelli's Political Philosophy
<p>Buddhist Scriptures (Tipitaka): Aggañña Sutta/Dhammapada: Contains teachings attributed to Gautama Buddha, emphasizing ethical conduct, mindfulness, and the pursuit of wisdom, which form the basis of Buddhist ethics in governance.</p> <p>Vinaya Pitaka: Focuses on rules and regulations for monastic discipline, reflecting principles of community and social organization that extend to broader governance principles.</p>	<p>The Prince: Primary Work: Machiavelli's seminal text outlining his pragmatic approach to governance, advocating for effective leadership through a separation of ethics and political necessity.</p>
<p>1. Commentaries and Treatises: Buddhist political thought: Developed in texts like the Visuddhimagga (Path of Purification) and the works of Buddhist scholars like Buddhaghosa, which discuss the application of Buddhist ethical principles to societal and political structures (Bhadantácariya Buddhaghosa, Visuddhimagga, Tran. Bhikkhu Nanamoli, 1956 : 6-11)</p>	<p>1. Discourses on Livy: Republic-focused: Explores Machiavelli's ideas on republican government and the historical lessons drawn from ancient Rome, contrasting with the more princely focus of The Prince.</p>

2. Historical Application:

Asokan Edicts: Emperor Ashoka's inscriptions provide insights into how Buddhist principles were applied to governance, promoting welfare, and ethical conduct among rulers and subjects alike (រឿងព្រះបាទអសោក, ប្រែពីភាសាបារាំង ដោយលោកអាចារ្យ កឹម អាន, ព.ស. ២៥១១, ទំព័រ ១៧-២២)

Fig. 1: The Source of Buddhist Political Philosophy & Machiavelli's Political Philosophy
New Knowledge of the Concepts of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy

Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy offer valuable insights into governance and leadership. Buddhist Philosophy emphasizes ethical governance and the well-being of individuals, while Machiavelli's philosophy emphasizes the practical challenges of leadership in competitive political environments. Both philosophical frameworks help scholars understand the tensions between ethical ideals and pragmatic considerations in governance, offering nuanced approaches to address contemporary challenges like social inequality, environmental sustainability, and global governance. Studying these philosophies encourages critical reflection on leadership's role in promoting justice, equity, and societal well-being. By embracing these diverse philosophical traditions, scholars contribute to the evolution of political thought and practice, striving towards more inclusive, ethical, and effective forms of governance in the modern world. By embracing these insights, scholars contribute to the ongoing evolution of political thought and practice.

As summarized diagram of a new knowledge, gaining from the Concepts of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy followings:

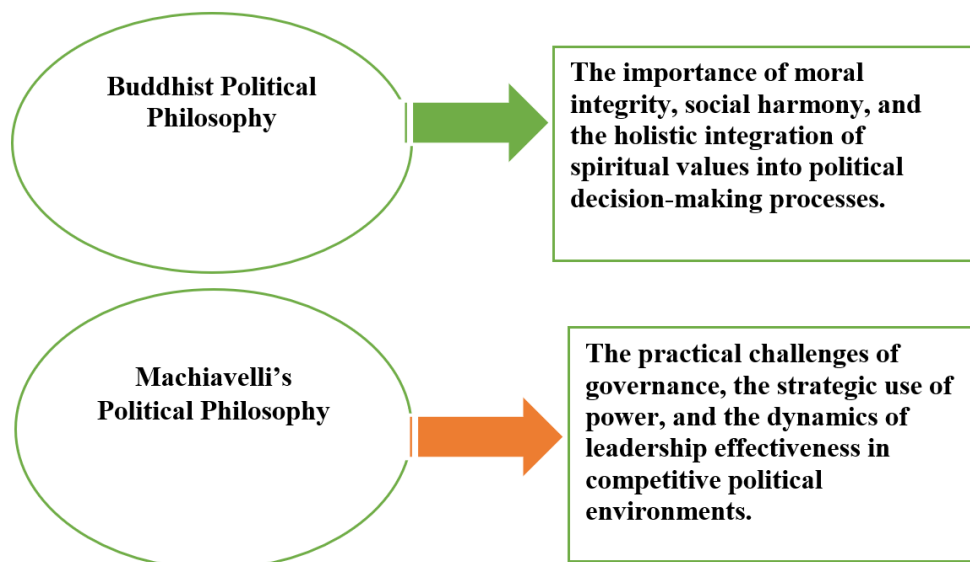


Fig. 2: New Knowledge of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy

Discussion

Political philosophy encompasses diverse perspectives on governance, ethics, and the exercise of power, two prominent examples being Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy. These philosophies offer contrasting lenses through which to understand the nature and practice of political leadership.

Buddhist Political Philosophy is grounded in principles of compassion, non-violence, and interconnectedness. Rooted in teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, it advocates for leaders to prioritize the well-being and happiness of all individuals within society. Central to Buddhist political thought is the notion that ethical governance should foster social harmony and alleviate suffering, promoting policies that uphold moral integrity and emphasize the interconnectedness of all beings.

Critics of Buddhist Political Philosophy argue that its emphasis on compassion and non-violence may overlook the pragmatic realities of governance, particularly in contexts marked by conflict or instability. They contend that while moral ideals are admirable, they may not always align with the exigencies of effective political leadership, where tough decisions and strategic maneuvers are often required to maintain stability and security.

Machiavelli's Political Philosophy, famously expounded in works like "The Prince," presents a starkly different perspective. Machiavelli's philosophy is pragmatic and often associated with *realpolitik*, emphasizing the necessity for leaders to prioritize power, control, and the maintenance of authority. According to Machiavelli, effective leadership demands adaptability, decisiveness, and the strategic use of force or manipulation if necessary to achieve political objectives.

Critics of Machiavelli's Political Philosophy argue that its focus on power dynamics and pragmatism can lead to morally dubious actions and undermine ethical considerations in governance. The philosophy's emphasis on stability and effective governance, while pragmatic, may neglect broader ethical imperatives and the long-term well-being of societies, potentially fostering environments where the ends justify the means

Comparative Analysis: Contrasting Buddhist Political Philosophy with Machiavelli's Political Philosophy reveals fundamental tensions in political theory. While Buddhist philosophy underscores the importance of moral integrity and compassionate leadership, Machiavelli's philosophy highlights the complexities and often harsh realities of political power. The comparison invites reflection on whether ethical ideals and pragmatic considerations can be reconciled in governance, and how these philosophies inform contemporary debates on leadership ethics and effective governance.

The Concepts of Buddhist Political Philosophy and Machiavelli's Political Philosophy offer distinct frameworks for understanding governance and leadership. Each philosophy provides valuable insights and critiques that contribute to ongoing discussions in political theory. By critically examining these philosophies, scholars and policymakers can deepen their understanding of the complexities of political leadership and explore

how ethical principles can be integrated with pragmatic approaches to address contemporary challenges in governance.

In navigating the nuances between these philosophical traditions, there lies an opportunity to shape more holistic and effective approaches to leadership that balance moral integrity with the realities of political practice.

Finally, due to the vast expanse of time separating centuries and the differing historical contexts, it is challenging to compare figures considered the greatest in the world. When examining moral principles, it is difficult to apply Machiavelli's pragmatic concepts directly, as his focus is rooted in political realism. In contrast, the Buddhist philosophical approach to politics appears more nuanced and rooted in morality (Dharma), emphasizing ethical governance over pragmatic expediency.

Conclusion

Buddhist political philosophy emphasizes compassion, non-violence, and ethical governance as central tenets. It advocates for leaders to prioritize the well-being and happiness of all beings, not just their own interests or those of a select few. The emphasis on mindfulness, wisdom, and the interconnectedness of all life shapes its approach to governance, focusing on creating harmonious societies through moral leadership and social justice.

As for Machiavelli's political philosophy, as articulated in works like "The Prince," is pragmatic and often associated with realpolitik. It emphasizes the necessity for rulers to prioritize power, control, and maintaining order, sometimes through morally ambiguous means. Machiavelli underscores the importance of leadership effectiveness, adaptability, and decisiveness, often portraying politics as inherently competitive and necessitating strategic maneuvering to achieve and maintain authority.

To sum up these concepts, while Buddhist political philosophy advocates for ethical governance and compassion-driven leadership, Machiavelli's philosophy highlights the pragmatic realities and strategic considerations involved in political leadership.

These contrasting perspectives offer insights into different approaches to governance, reflecting broader debates on ethics, power, and the role of leadership in society.

ខេត្តសារធានី

ព្រះត្រៃបិដកបាលី និងសេចក្តីប្រែជាភាសាខ្មែរ សុត្តន្តបិដក ទី១៧ ភាគ បាដិកវគ្គ ភាគ១៨, អគ្គញ្ញសូត្រ ទី៤, ត្រង់ឃ្លាប [៥១], បោះពុម្ពផ្សាយ ពុទ្ធសាសនបណ្ឌិត្យ, ភ្នំពេញ, ពុទ្ធសករាជ ២៥០៣, ទំព័រចាប់ពី១៦១-១៩៨
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