



IS LYING FUNDAMENTAL TO POLITICAL ORDER?

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the question “Is lying fundamental to political order.” While understanding the relevance of lies and its role this paper focuses on interpreting philosophers and their views on lies in connection with political order. So, the question of what is political lie? And its consequences will be discussed and unravelled. And through this paper the comparison of truth and lie and its role will be studied. The interpretation of philosophers and examples will be used to understand the complex structure of human civilization and to conclude the role and significance of truth and lie in human society and life. The paper will start from Plato to the modernist thinkers and discuss the beneficial contributions of them regarding the truth and lie debate. The exploration of democratic government is mainly focused to understand the play of politicians and to explore the idea for creation of a better civilization in future without the calamity of human greed and power desire which leads to a totalitarian civilization.

Keywords: Deception, Democracy, Ethics, Lying, Philosophy, Political Order, Power, Truth.

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Introduction

Philosophers, political scientists, and the general public have disagreed for a long time about whether or not lying is essential to maintaining political order. Some people argue that politicians must lie in order to maintain stability and the status quo, while others maintain that honesty is necessary for a functioning democracy.

During times of war, lying may be considered necessary for maintaining political order. Governments may purposefully withhold information or disseminate false information during times of conflict to prevent their adversaries from gaining an advantage or to maintain public morale. In a similar vein, governments may employ propaganda to instill a sense of national unity and patriotism, which may necessitate stretching the truth or presenting a biased perspective on the events that have taken place.

Diplomacy provides yet another illustration of how lying may be deemed necessary for maintaining political order. In order to negotiate with other nations or avoid international crises, politicians and diplomats may need to employ strategically calculated language or omissions.

However, it is essential to keep in mind that using lies to maintain political order can be unethical and morally reprehensible, and doing so can over time undermine trust in political institutions. In addition, there is a difference between lying to the public for personal gain or to influence public opinion and withholding information for reasons of national security or strategic diplomacy. While understanding the differences for national security and governmental gains it will open the door to understand the ideologies of humans. From the philosophers to the contemporary incidents.

When understanding the ancient thinkers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle their claim that of lying is that it is never virtuous but occasionally necessary. While Aristotle thought that leaders should always be truthful and open, he also understood that there can be times when lying is the only way to avoid harm.

So, while understanding Plato's Noble lie the concept of evolution of thoughts are understood. Coming to Immanuel Kant he puts the ideology of truth above the life. And Nietzsche who went outside the realm and viewed the world to make his own sense.

In this paper the discussion on understanding of philosophical evolution on the debate of truth and lies in politics will be studied from Plato to Kafka and will understand the political lie and political order to make sense of the world that have been built so far.

I. Literature Review

The literature study on the political lie and its thinkers from the ancient times to the modern period have opened the door to understand the human ideologies and its function in time. This enabled to analyze the viewpoint of the philosophers and modern political thinkers in creating the conclusion on the question "Is lying fundamental to political order?"

The idea of questioning the fundamental base of political order and the influence of lie arrived from the reading of Franz Kafka's *The trial*, (Kafka, 2015)^[10] which enlightened the idea to research on the political lie and its fundamental relevance in politics of contemporary world.

The journals and research paper along with the book *Plato: Republic* ^[13] have been analyzed to understand Plato's view and in creation of lie in politics. Coming to the Niccolò Machiavelli's *The Prince* ^[11] and research papers have opened the understanding of politics itself and how the people achieve power and implement order in connection. the systematic study of moralistic philosophers that of Immanuel Kant and Benjamin Constant ignited the debate and analysis of the role of truth in society.

The study on Friedrich Nietzsche through research papers^{[5][7][12][14][16][17]} have given rise to ability to expose the thinking of humans to analyse the ideas on lie and politics as the conceptual human creation evolved in time due to circumstances and environment which further helps in understand the problem of society construction.

Then through the political books^{[9][15][18][22]} the understanding of deception in modern times politics^{[17][18]} and its causes have concreted the questions answer and viewpoint, which will be further discussed.

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on what is political lie and discussion of philosophy on lie and the construct of political order starting with the ideas of Socrates and Plato on the construct of Noble lie and discussing Niccolò Machiavelli's ideas of politics and power play. Also, in philosophy realm the study discusses the moral ideology of truth and lie of Immanuel Kant, Benjamin Constant, Friedrich

Nietzsche. And the study focuses on the work of Franz Kafka and Hannah Arendt, to identify their view on political order and lies.

In the contemporary politics specifically in democratic governance the study will give few examples of lies and certain specific fails of USA included the Japanese American Internment, the My Lai Massacre, Tuskegee Syphilis Study and Watergate Scandal. And in the Sri Lankan country its Economic Fall due to the government lies.

The study can further lead to the understanding of fall and rise of different totalitarian Governance in history and understand the creation of the construct of nation, ideologies and different political orders. And the study can help in understanding and creating a new construct in politics and governance which can resolve the problems of human society in whole. The future of this study also leads in understanding the human psychology in regards with power and politics to better understand human civilization as whole and its way forward in positive progression.

Objectives of The Study

Investigating the connection between lying and political order is the objective of the study. Throughout the history it has been observed that without the use of falsehoods and deception, political order and power structures cannot be maintained, and the system would not work as intended.

Alternately, history proves that "the use of lies and deception in politics is harmful to society and undermines the legitimacy of political systems, leading to social unrest and instability. Which destroys the fundamental base for creation of political order which in turns ultimately leads to the question of "Is lying fundamental to political order?"

The study specifically seeks to determine whether telling the truth is a more successful way to ensure stability and legitimacy in political systems than lying is at sustaining political order. The research paper may examine alternative theoretical stances on the function of lying in politics, instances of political lying throughout history, and empirical data on how lying affects political results. The study's ultimate goal is to advance knowledge of the intricate connection between deception and political order and to influence public conversation on issues of integrity and accountability in politics.

To comprehend the significance of lying in the formation of political systems and structures and to

investigate the theoretical and historical roots of lying in politics. To look at how political leaders, parties, and other institutions use lies to keep power and control over people. To determine how lying affects democratic principles like transparency, accountability, and the public's faith in the government. To investigate the connection among lying and different elements that influence political request, like debasement, publicity, and media control. To provide policymakers, citizens, and other stakeholders with insights and suggestions on how to deal with the problem of political slander and improve democratic governance.

In general, the goal of this exploration paper is to give an extensive examination of the job of lying in political request, and to reveal insight into the perplexing exchange between truth, power, and a vote-based system in contemporary social orders.

Research Methodology

The study focuses to establish a understanding of political lie and its consequences in human society and its construction of order. The research is carried out in four phases:

1. Reviewing existing philosophical and political papers

This phase involves literature review of articles on politics and philosophy, finding research gap and narrowing it down to political lie and its causes. This phase also deals with type of government the research focuses on and narrowing the books to collect and understand.

2. Gathering themes from texts.

This phase further develops the understanding and construct of the study. While analyzing the themes and thoughts of the thinkers the depth of content is formed. This led to creating a base structure to the paper.

3. Creating a base structure

In this phase the gathered knowledge and analysis have put together to form a paper. The manner in which the paper should be presented is being laid out and forming conclusions on the study.

4. Writing the paper

This last phase the combination of analyzed data and conclusions are put together to form a research paper for the realm of politics and philosophy.

Political Lie

The intentional hiding and manipulation of truth is called a Lie. The fear of consequences of truth or just the pleasure in hiding the truth is the origin of lie. The lie thus become relief for self-till the idea of truth never comes out, so does the consequences. On the political stage it has far more significance, the fate of the society is happening. Not one but

millions and billions of lives simultaneously will be affected by the truth and lie. Thus, the fundamental idea of lie as a necessity for political order rise up again through the time to understand and to develop the particular system of order and state.

The creation of politics is off to make agreements among group of humans to survive better and to prosper together. The decisions are made for the benefit of all in the group. Thus, politics embark its journey through time to create the state it visioned. The groups divided internally among themselves for the betterment as the decision making was crucial in its own. The creation of power came into existence as the result of division of humans on the regard of certain criteria decided for the decisions. Since hierarchy of power in humans begins in account of politics.

Politics through time became an embodiment of hierarchy. Now the Power shapes the world and discussion on the topic of its elimination is futile so going to power in politics as in need of even bigger weapon to sustain its being, lie in the shadows makes power in politics to play its role and enact justice as the government sees fit so thereby making politics sturdy in practicality. The arrival of lie questions the fundamentality of order that was it really for order or for the people to be in power. So, through this paper the ideas of philosophers and the conceptual evolution of lie will be discussed to understand the stand of lies in politics and its consequences further.

Plato's Noble Lie

The *Plato republic* (2009)^[13] consists one of Plato's major works in political philosophy in regard of the creation of just society. As the main discussion is held by Socrates and other people they dive into the human desires and political manifestation of it. The doctrines of Plato in the republic are merged with the ideas of Socrates thus creating a perplexed stage in differentiating them. Nevertheless, the idea of political order and the importance of lie are placed on the podium of multidimensional discussion and critique. The discussion leads to the creation myth of society in which the philosophy of human mind through evolution of time with certain ideas inbuilt leads to the welfare of state. This myth is builds as the foundation of state. The state to work orderly and peacefully the myth is never discovered to be a myth rather it becomes the truth. The myth in republic is of the myth of metals. The idea of putting humans to the extreme test to find out the state in which they come out. The result of test decides the fate of people in society and their

place and work^[13]. To make the myth more connected, the building of human soul to the land is necessary. The building of mother son connection. The humans are the offspring of land they live, and they came out to protect their land and keep it peacefully and harmoniously. As the connection between human and land is building the elements of land becomes a part of their lives. Thus, helping in the differentiation of people in society. Then the myth of metals plays a part. As to extract the metals they are put to the test like of the extreme fire and the outcome of state in body and mind result in the differentiation of gold, silver, iron, and copper. The discussion of Socrates tells the crucial point to make the tone of creating the myth using the mythical language. The mixing of soul with these metals results in the qualification of positions and work. The gold with the qualification of ruling, silver with the qualification of becoming the auxiliaries and iron and copper with the farmers and other workers^[13].

Such a state however can be made from the early training of future generations in practicality was the solution the discussion ended with. As there are multidimensional layers to this 'noble lie' the discussion also illuminates the idea of the construct of society itself. The lie of myth is made noble by the ruling or intellect to fit the moral perspective of individual benefit. Before the discussion of myth of metals, the ideas of what man loves comes and the answer of wise 'man loves that which he seems to profit from'. The lie here is told and made into action thus creating a totalitarian society and the oppression is the result as the time changes the individual greed and desire. Thus through 'noble lie' the understanding of lie as truth is portrayed because to create any human desired construction first the lie must be told for the benefit of onself which later manifests and told as the benefit of all. This construct not only suppress the human individual endeavours it closes the door for human betterment in evolution and the chance to explore the unexplored. Thus this society cannot do justice to all as it has been founded on lie. And as time pass lies can be made truth but in reality it never is the truth. And because the truth is out there before the construct of lie humans can go back and shake the entire construction to find the truth and thus installing an instability and chaos in their present society. So through 'noble lie' the understanding of lie as noble and its construction through time is indicated and leads to the complexity of human psychological problems while trying to better understand the times changes in truth and lies. Thus, concluding myths or lies have no real place in human society.

To understand the 'noble lie' the example of a contemporary hypothetical political situation can be taken. The corrupt government starts to build a narrative on the benefits of superfast train in certain state. But as they are corrupt, they are keeping in mind of their profit rather than the benefits of people they made a contract with the private builders and started demolishing many houses of poor and marginalized society people. They build this narrative that the way the government does is the most beneficial for people but rather there were many other ways but to decrease certain collateral and to be in the favour of corrupt corporations they misuse their power. The life of common people came into still. The people whose houses and jobs were near now due to changed routes became more hectic. The people started to find the life more suffering. In this regard as time passes the state beneficial thinkers and engineers come to give new way. But the government does not find profit. They silenced all the beneficial thinkers. The lie became the truth and at last the people understands the lie they were told. The people become furious as their ancestors' homes were demolished for nothing but for the benefit of government greed. The people start to protest. The government takes down at first by labelling them anti-state and with force. At last, the people become violent. The power struggle happens. The restless opposition and people will create distress and calamity in state. The morale of youth goes away. The youth leave the state. The state after some time become broke and ripped apart, it becomes a poor state.

Niccolò Machiavelli

Political order comes in the realm of realism than idealism. The reality of human political order differs from the conceptual myth. The just society is to be there the lies are necessary. Machiavelli's political theory dealt with the effectiveness of state to which the Christian ideals failed. In his political treatise (Machiavelli, 1998)^[11] chapter XVII Machiavelli discuss the qualities of a ruler. The ruler must be both merciful and strict. Thus, he discusses through his political ideas of a society's ruling in which the truth is not shown to the world to keep the order and power.

This hiding indicates the necessity to be in power. The political play of ruling. Machiavelli suggest that it is praiseworthy in the eyes of common to be truthful and be the ideal ruler. But he suggests as history have shown, and the great rulers never said the full truth. They always hid their words. Thus, understanding the ideas of Machiavelli, the understanding of ruling people becomes clear. The fall of truth. It is power that inspires the construct.

Machiavelli's instruction to diplomat Raffaello Giralami is that to cover the true intentions while speaking and if it is uncovered better have excuses in hand. This indicates Machiavelli's perspective on lie. The lie is necessary to keep the power.

So, through Machiavelli we understand the concept of the building of society through lie. The mindset of rulers. The cover over the truth. Thus, unravelling the fabrics of political order. The construct of political order in regards with the sole purpose of the idea of power and desire of it. The political order thus through time comes to questions of philosophy in regards with the order external not internal of human. The order build in the regards with the power idea it will take the society to the confusion of layers of ideas and facts. Thus, the betterment of society is limited by this political way. The humans will turn into more cunning creatures looking for the thirst of power rather than harmony and peace. This will ensure the collapse of civilization as whole in the time.

Taking Machiavelli's construct the understanding of inbuilt ideas becomes clear. Machiavelli lived with realistic tactics, so he praised the construct and played by the rule of construct. He did not create ideals to understand the root of politics and human rather he formed political theory as seen fit for survival.

The Machiavelli ideas thus prompt the world to look more into the actual depth of human creations. The ideas and acceptance of lies are in reality but once the layers become thick it will suffocate the people. And thus, people will also use lie to cover the truth and thus creating not a civilization but a weapon of destruction.

The fallacies in Machiavelli's ideas comes as the government rather working for the benefit of people they work for their greatness in history. Once this happens the government tend to make lot of mistakes and never accepts them. They change the truth and become cruel. At last, there won't be a nation to rule.

In taking the example from the dark history of world the rise of Nazi regime is an example that follows lie as a base. It was finest at one time and world blindly respected the dictator without knowing the inhuman atrocities he was doing. This lies gave rise to at last a totalitarian government.

Immanuel Kant and Benjamin Constant truth and lie by trial

Immanuel Kant through his writings undoubtedly took stance on the prohibition on lie mixing with the politics in state. He rejects the notion of lie becoming necessary in order to justify the right in the face of evil.

In 1796 “on political reactions” pamphlet of Benjamin Constant the famous murder case question was put to decide the deep value of truth and lie in society.

The study of Robert J Benton (1982) ^[1] indicates the stance of Benjamin Constant on the value of lie in society is that of protection of human relationship comes before the conceptual ideal truth. The truth becomes secondary in certain times and to protect the good the lie is used and justified. The other face of reality is given by Kant in which the ideal of truth comes utmost importance and value than the life itself. The famous shocking answer of Kant that the truth should be told even if the death of loved one is the consequence of it^[1].

From the two faces of the coin to toss for the betterment of civilization the idealistic or Kant’s view ultimately makes its face challenging in reality but it promises the stability and order much greater than that of Constant.

On taking on the political stage the truth upholding government can ultimately benefit society as the healthy relation of citizen and government will be there. On the other hand, as lie intrudes in the society in certain times like of Constant’s situation the betterment of society is not seen rather it will ultimately create the layers and confusion leading to more internal and external conflicts.

To understand the depth of lies in the society we need to understand the circumstances of political lie and its consequences.

In the contemporary world a powerful, influential, and populated country for instance have internally gained the knowledge of a virus outbreak from one of government scientific laboratory and thus the government have to make a decision on it swiftly.

If the government choose to lie to protect their external image, to be in the trust of people where the government never creates a problem, to show no weakness of the nation, to protect their interest in country’s upcoming events to boost economy and status, and they hypothetically assume the chaos of people in respective of knowing the truth. Then for instance they take into consideration where the government is questioned in the world for conducting deadly research and violating certain rules. The country then unleashes a deadly killer virus which annihilate certain percent of population very catastrophically and also causing lot of economic damages to other countries and isolating the whole world in regard to virus contamination. Then the whole world then suffers for the consequences of lie of the country in a deadly way.

For instance, the stopping international transportations and increasing unemployment in countries risking putting the lives of millions in poverty and destabilizing the country’s growth altogether. Putting the lives of farmers and enterprises at the risk of losing livelihood.

So, in the contemporary world the consequence of lie is high risk.

Now the truth, it may cause the country to be in difficult position, but it also opens the door for solutions from various sources and stop the spreading. Thus, truth can have its own consequences, but it can save the lives of masses.

In the case of welfare of human advancement Kant’s values and ideas have long lasting influence and validity. As human nature is unpredictable and changing it should be installed in the people’s mind to be with the truth rather than with lie. The idealistic truth can portray the beneficial human development and can make understanding of human role in nature. The as truth can become a tool in the hands of a liar it is far better to create a truthful generation through time. The human psychology will be changing, and the will and understanding will be a new spectre to study and understand.

Friedrich Nietzsche

Friedrich Nietzsche is a mind-bending philosopher who through eliminating the basic construct put forward the ideas of truth and lie.

Nietzsche and truth thus became the two things that have great depth in understanding itself.

In the study of Paul E. Glenn (2004)^[7] Nietzsche discuss the lying as something that invokes the wanting of not to perceive that one has seen. With his definition Nietzsche go against Christianity but while understanding the words it comes as the crucial critique to politics and its foundation. Nietzsche goes into understanding the creation of humans to critique its relevance and psychological build.

To understand Nietzsche’s point Glenn explains the concept of Nietzsche ‘s weak and strong. The play of epistemology is seen^[7]. The imposition of ideas as seems to play in the role of lying in politics. According to Nietzsche for the weak people it is necessary to belief in clarity and regularity, it helps them to survive^[7]. From these lines the understanding of the world view also comes. The strong and weak exist and the strong basically categorise truth and lie and as the power desires it to be. And the masses lead their life on the strong invented lies of clarity and regularity. Thus, the

chain of much more chaos occurs which in reality leads to downfall of civilization.

Nietzsche comes into the ideas of human construct to be not the ultimate reality, which makes him a significance in political thinking. The change is one of the truth Nietzsche wrote about. The reality seems to be changing according to time and all those ideas which does not change in time seems to do violence against the reality itself. This thinking can be associated with the acceptance of change which he becomes relevant of. The lies are told to preserve the certain present and assumed future. Thus, ideas and actions have profound impact on reality. Thus, truth can bring out certain irregularities at first, but the acceptance of truth makes the world a better place to live.

The pioneering of the civilization must be taken in accounts. The realism is a factor but once the understanding of reality comes to recognition the lies don't make the development easy but rather an unfortunate torture to time. Due to actions of lies and certain made truths the world through known history have suffered catastrophically. Thus, Nietzsche plays important role as he put forth every truth, he seemed to know but never proclaiming it as ultimate he builds a much more critical society. This is new change Nietzsche played as the society does not benefit from lies but rather acceptance of its own faults and looking forward in more visionary way for further developments.

Once truth is out there the mindset of humans have possibilities of change as once lies did. Thus, as a civilizational and thoughtful self-proclaimed being it is time to act.

In an example of a family, if the parents keep on telling the child of the made up reality it will be more challenging for child to cope up with the reality. But if the parents tell the truth and find ways to conquer the difficulties and teach the child of acceptance and helping them to find their own passion may give rise to new mindset of children. Thus, truth gives them freedom rather than suffering.

Nietzsche's views can be critiqued in positive or negative and both ways can only lead to more beneficial mindset which he may have visioned for humanity.

Franz Kafka

Franz Kafka can be said as a spectator on reality. Kafka's work *The Trial* ^[10] portrays the view of a common confused man when came in contact with the powerful government. Once the protagonist of

the novel Josef K woke up symbolically can connect to the waking up to the reality of true sense of world. The true world is confusing for the common man, and he questions the foundation of civilization and human construct. While Josef K was getting beaten up to death, he questions the unseen judge and oblivious court which promised justice.

In the novel there is a famous parable called Before the law portraying a symbolic story of common man seeing entrance to law. The door was always guarded by the powerful whose words create a confusing state to the common and he never enters the law. As the parable ends the common man understands the door to law was only open for him. The debate will happen between the priest who told the parable and Josef K on what happened in the parable. Who was to blame. The guard who was powerful was just doing his duty and the common man never understood the play of words. the discussion ends with Josef K saying the world was constructed on basis of a lie.

This parable indicates an eye-opening situation. The common man was able to access the law but was stopped due to the ignorance which was created by the powerful. The illusion of power is created. the understanding of common man's entrance to law can be indicated as the common man himself becoming the law or the powerful to which the powerful guard must put to a stop told by those people inside the law guarding more inner layers.

In reality there were no layers of guards who is powerful it is just the people who made all the construct for their own benefits. The common man was put on the path of ignore and later while dying they understand the reality of power and law. It the common who valued the words of the guard and waited all the years outside the law doors seeing permission for entry when law was actually free to enter and had no restrictions whatsoever in reality. This parable makes the understanding of human creation and the amount of value that have been given to the so-called powerful man's words rather trying to understand the basic rights and power a common man actually holds. This keeping in dark is also political lying and which in turn create a society of curses and weakness in time.

The concept of language used to convey the lie is understandable from the work of Kafka. As a spectator he understood the creation of truth through lie and how the government uses it to be in power and authority.

Hannah Arendt

In "*Truth and Politics*,"^[2] Hannah Arendt discussed the connection between truthfulness and political order. Arendt contends that a dedication to truthfulness and the capacity to distinguish between fact and opinion are essential components of a sound political order. "Freedom of opinion is a farce unless factual information is provided and the facts themselves are not up to dispute," the author claims (Chapter 1). Arendt thinks that deception and lying on the part of individuals in positions of authority can result in the breakdown of political order and a decline in public confidence in the government.

One of the best examples to be in power started lying about own identity is George Santos. Most of the lies announced by him was personal lies which created him the political image he wanted. Santos lied about his grandparent's decease in the holocaust, the graduation he never had with the wolf Street job after the lie of graduation. Santos lies never ends there but most of the lies he made was personal, but the issue was he stand on the edge of political correctness and order created by it. So even if the lies were personal but Santos lied in front of people and for the advantages. These will create notion in between the belief of justice which was claimed to be the foundation for political order.

Lying and its fails in politics

Japanese American Internment

To preserve political stability and national security during World War Two, the US Government lied about the necessity of interning Japanese Americans. Presidential Order 9066, which allowed military authorities to eject civilians from any location without a trial or hearing, allowed for the forced relocation of roughly 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II. Instead of a genuine military need, the internment of Japanese Americans was motivated by racism, xenophobia, and wartime panic.

Despite having no proof to back up this assertion, the government used the argument that Japanese Americans posed a threat to national security to justify its action. The internment of Japanese Americans actually violated their civil liberties and human rights and had a terrible impact on their lives and way of life.

Martin W. Sandler's book "*Imprisoned: The Betrayal of Japanese Americans during World War II*"^[15] offers a thorough account of this troubling period in American history. The book describes the internment of Japanese Americans as

well as the actions of the government personnel in charge of carrying out the policy. It also looks at the legal arguments against the incarceration as well as the eventual compensation and redress provided to Japanese Americans in the 1980s.

The My Lai Massacre

The US Government initially told lies regarding the killing of unarmed people by US forces in Vietnam to preserve political stability and popular support for the war.

During the Vietnam War, a horrible incident called the My Lai Massacre took place. Invading the Vietnamese town of My Lai on March 16, 1968, US soldiers from the Charlie Company slaughtered between 347 and 504 innocent residents, including women, children, and elderly people. At first, the American administration made an effort to conceal the atrocity and refute any wrongdoing. Yet a series of inquiries and media stories ultimately revealed the truth and sparked widespread fury.

"*Kill Anything That Moves: The Real American War in Vietnam*"^[18] by Nick Turse is one book that discusses the My Lai Massacre and its aftermath. The book gives a thorough description of the crimes against humanity committed by US soldiers during the Vietnam War, as well as how the administration tried to cover them up. The My Lai Massacre, in its entirety, serves as a vivid reminder of the atrocities of war and the perils of unfettered military power. It also emphasizes how crucial it is for government acts to be open and accountable, especially in times of crisis.

Tuskegee Syphilis Study

To preserve political stability and further medical research, the US Government made up facts regarding the study's goals and methodology. The U.S. Public Health Service performed clinical research on syphilis in Tuskegee, Alabama, from 1932 until 1972. The goal of the study was to track the syphilis infection's natural development in untreated African American men. The men weren't told the whole scope of the study, though, and they weren't provided the right syphilis care either.

Even when penicillin was identified as a cure for syphilis in the 1940s, the study went on. Despite the fact that a cure was available, the government researchers in charge of the project purposefully withheld therapy from the volunteers in order to track the disease's development.

The government defended its activities by stating that it was researching the effects of syphilis on the human body in an effort to safeguard public health. They asserted that the study was required in order to address the high syphilis prevalence that existed at the time in the African American population.

The Tuskegee Syphilis Study received harsh criticism for its racist undertones and unethical treatment of the study volunteers. In the end, it was stopped in 1972 because of popular indignation and media coverage. James H. Jones "Bad Blood: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment" ^[9] is one book that gives a thorough overview of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study.

Watergate Scandal

The Nixon administration's attempts to hide its involvement in the break-in at the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in the Watergate office complex were at the centre of the political scandal known as the "Watergate Scandal" that rocked American politics in the 1970s. The Nixon government first downplayed the controversy as a shoddy burglary, but it quickly became evident that high-ranking Nixon administration members were engaged in a widespread scheme to thwart justice and conceal the president's involvement in the scandal. Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, is credited with one of the most well-known statements from the Watergate Scandal: "the President has been advised by his counsel that he can't talk about the Watergate case any further because it's under appeal to the courts and therefore sub judice." he said. This claim was later found to be false, and it came to represent the administration's efforts to conceal the scandal's true nature.

Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward's book "All the President's Men"^[22] offers a thorough study of the Watergate Scandal. The inquiry into the Watergate Scandal and the journalists' efforts to learn the truth are both extensively described in the book. Additionally, it looks at the tactics used by the Nixon administration to stifle the investigation and discredit the reporters.

The Fall of Sri Lankan Economy

The combination of bad decisions and corruption lead to the downfall of Sri Lanka's economy. The Rajapaksa's family made lies after lies and left the country in economic crisis. The government hid the economic problems to the citizens fuelled the civil war past and present. They put their votes on the trust of Rajapaksa but later due to high corruption and the bad economic decisions, hasty bans and unexpected covid forced the country's people to erupt in violence. The Rajapaksa family held the power and left the country in worst situation. While the government favoured the business class the middle and poor class was suffering due to the rising prices. At last, when the people were fed up with the difficulties, they faced the violent take

overtake place. The trust is government failed and to rise again in economic background is very difficult task for the new government ^[19]. Thus, lying collapsed the economy of Sri Lanka.

Conclusion

As the philosophical ideas and political thinking were analysed it becomes clear that lying has been a playing a deceitful part in the construction of civilization so far and the consequences of it is not beneficial but very chaotic and destructive in nature.

Plato gave the idea of Noble lie which in history has proved not so noble when wrong hands come in power and the ended in the creation of totalitarian government. As evolved thoughts came it knew the existence of lies and started to survive on the base of it and it is seen in Machiavelli's works and ideas. In which the political strategies were made for the ruling.

Later the ideas of Kant and Constant gave rise to idea of permissibility of lie due to the play of ruling and was kept aside to think about the future of human society. The strong ideology Kant held promises a new reality in which the lie has no place rather the people will adapt the ways of truth. The solid truth thus becomes the ultimate way forward. Later Nietzsche tried to analyse the world in an outside realm and form the ideas and theories. He succeeded in portraying a brave characteristic and that not of liar but of truth as it resulted in the strong people of world. Agreeing upon the truth as a virtue which strong people go after and adapt. And at last, through the eyes of Kafka the common man's problem in the world full of lies have been seen and explored to understand the suffering the common man faces.

And from all the lying failure in contemporary politics and Arendt's critic tells the coming political disorder due to lie as the result of breaking of trust.

In the end, the conclusion comes to that lies are not fundamental to political order rather is the destroyer of political order and it is up to individuals and societies to decide whether truthfulness and transparency are more important values or whether lying is necessary for political order.

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