

Analyze the Contribution to Marxist Theory to understanding of historical materialism & class struggle.

Q.No.3

Answer;

4 Introduction

Political Thought
From Plato to Present by Judd

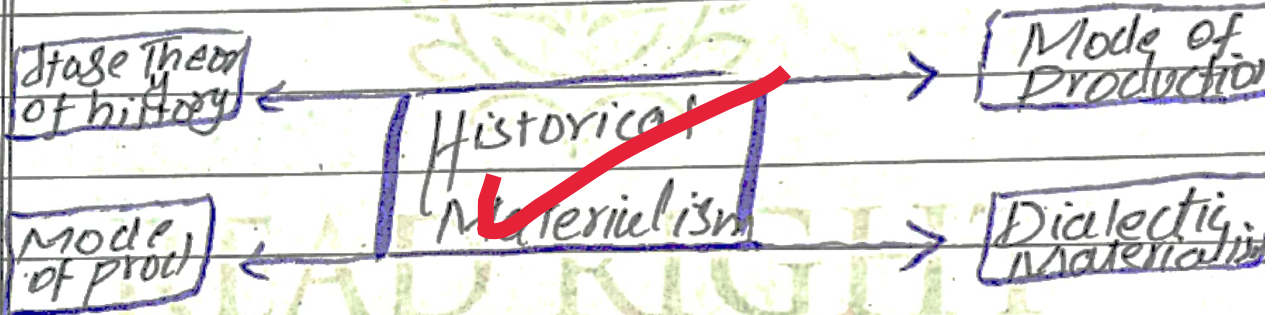
Herman argue that one of the innovative contribution in the field of political philosophy is The Marx's theory of historical Materialism and class struggle. According to Marx Every era of human civilization have some kind of class struggle and historical materialism. With the passage of time, class struggle emerged.

The class struggle includes Primitive Feudal, a nuant society and finally communist society.

Contribution of Marx

Theory to the Historical

Materialism



Draw the structure as well

1. Mode of Production and Social Superstructure

Marx argued that mode of production of society determines its social superstructure. This idea provided a framework for understanding how changes in the way people produce services and goods.

2. Dialectic Materialism

Marx combined materialism with dialectic arguing that history progresses through contradiction and struggle. This concept led to concept of historical materialism that how different classes arise from economic relationship and engage in class struggle to further their interest, ultimately deriving their social changes occurred.

3. Stage Theory of History

He proposed a stage theory, dividing human societies into different stages based on their mode of production:

- Feudalism
- Communism
- Capitalism.

This worked helped explain the evolution of societies and provided a sense of direction and progress in history.

READ K
INSTITUTE
BY
SYED TALMOOR BUKHARI
He says that
Force and pr
Productio
2. Class &
Force

→ Contribution to Class

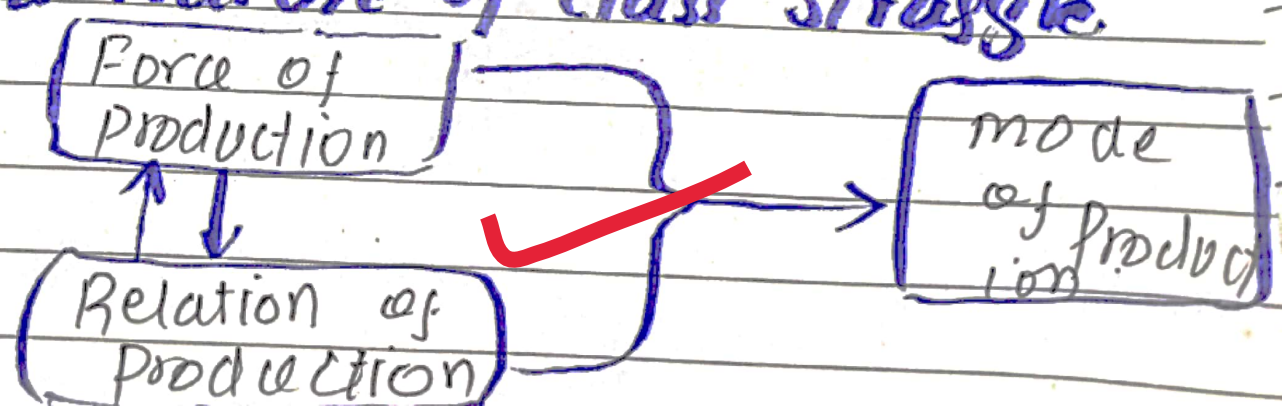
Struggle

→ Conceptual Framework of Class Struggle

Class is formed when members of a group achieve sense of consciousness. This usually happens when members of class aware of their exploitation at the hands of another dominant class.

→ Theory of Class Struggle

1- Mode of Production Determine the Nature of class Struggle.



He says that the difference between force and production and relation of production is class struggle.

2. Class Struggle is the Moving Force of History

With the evolution of human civilization, the class struggle have been emerged based on the means of production and relation of production.

(i) Primitive Society

In that era, there was, according to him, no class struggle because no state existed and not any concept of state. Therefore, no class struggle was not developed.

(ii) Ancient Society

The concept of class struggle emerged due to the relation of master and slaves.

(iii) Feudal Society

Further more, the landlords and landowners system

Came: The serfs were under control of the feudal lords.

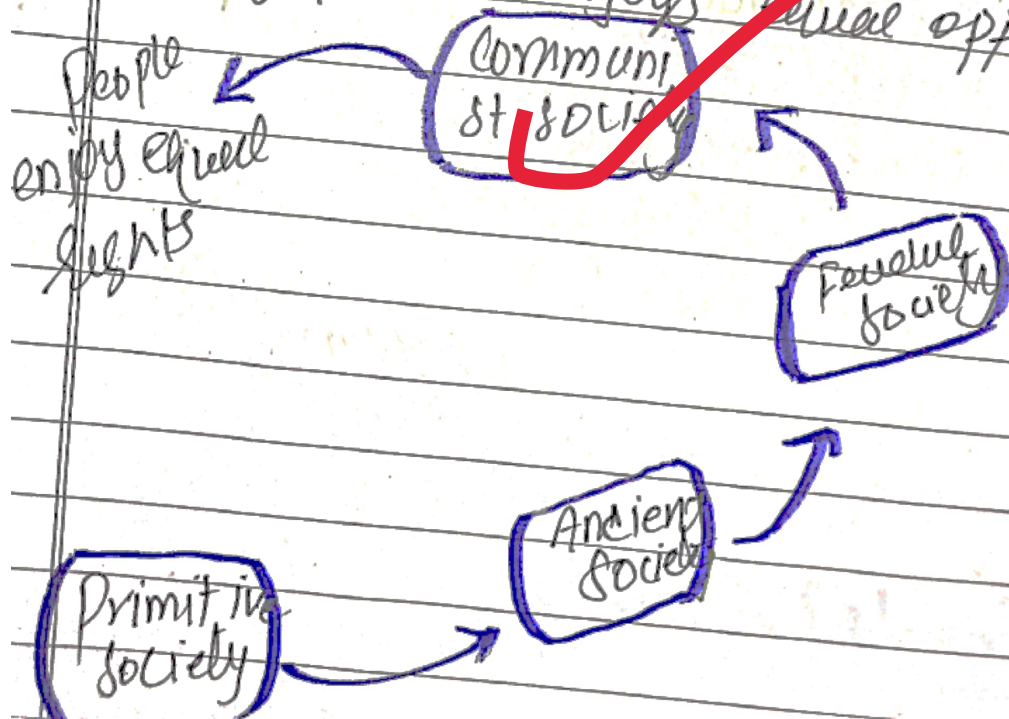
(v) Capitalist Society

After feudal society, the capitalist system is a society with two classes:

- (a) - Bourgeoisie; The one who owns the means of production
- (b) Proletariat; The working class

(vi) Communist Society

Last stage of class struggle is Communist Society. In a Communist country, no class struggle will be present between low and high classes. Because every person enjoys equal opportunities.



Also discuss what this class struggle ultimately leads to and after what stages.

→ Conclusion

Short and incomplete answer.
A 20 marks answer should
have around 15 subheadings
and be on 8-9 pages

Marx's theory of class struggle and historical materialism is a remarkable strides toward making a classless society. His contribution about class struggle including primitive, feudal, capitalist and communist.

Q. No. 5 Discuss how Conservatism and Socialism shape the Policies & Governance of different Nations

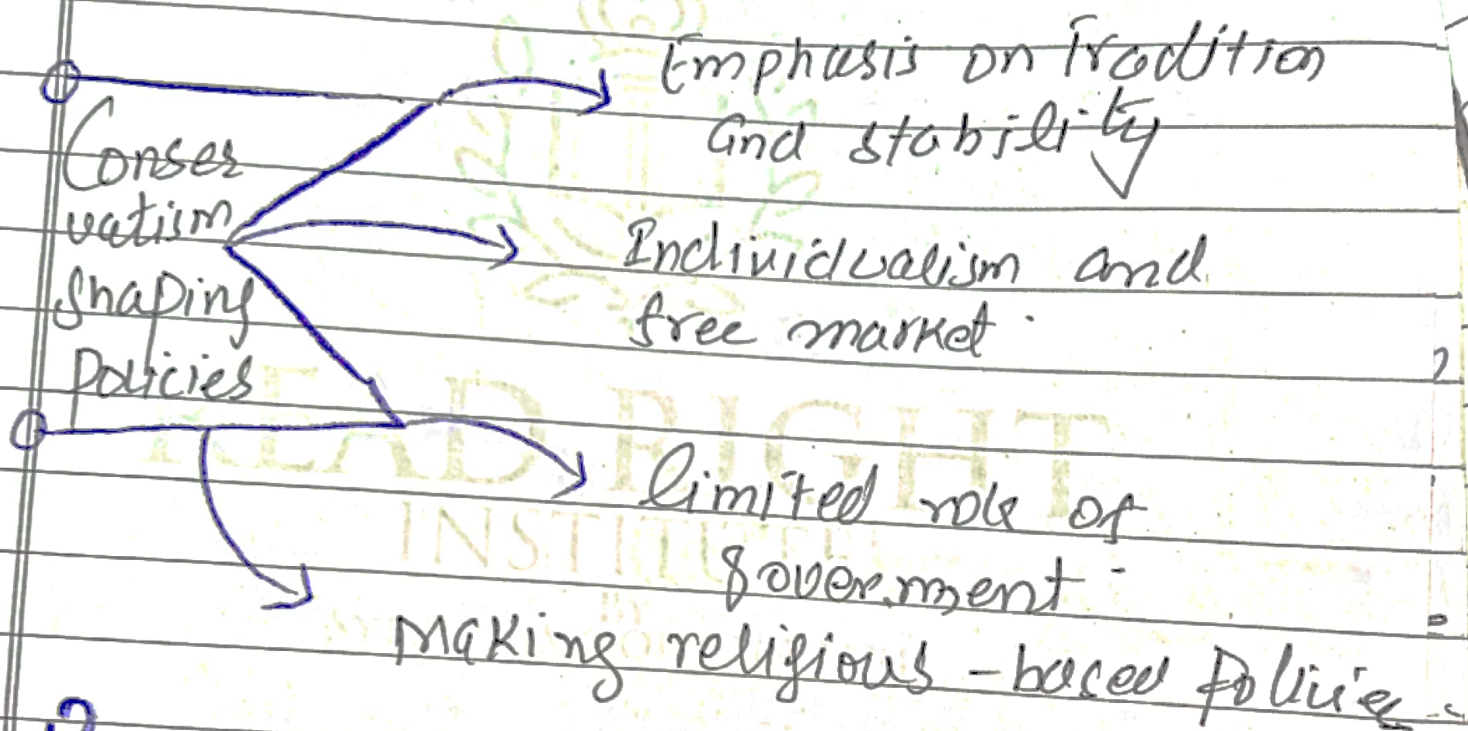
Attempt and upload a single qs at a time. Work on the pointed mistakes and then upload the next answer

→ Introduction

Both the Socialism and conservatism are the influential ideologies in world, shaping policies and governance policies in diverse way across the nation. Conservatism plays an important role in making the policies including emphasis on tradition and stability. Similarly, socialism has designed the equality and justice based structure -

Conservatism Shaping The Policies and Governance

OF Different Nations



1. Protecting the Primitive Ideas in Making Policies

Prismarck Buzgini, being a conservative ideas, leader, have protected the conservative ideas and made the conservative policies at the concert of Europe and throw the Napoleon from France.

2. Individualism and Free-Market

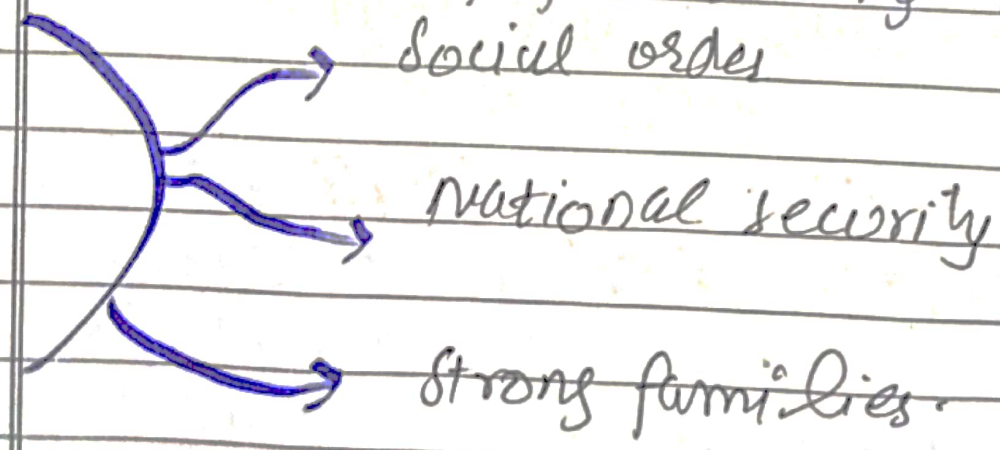
Conservatism believe in individual liberty and free market. They also impose low taxes and free trade in order to grow the economy.

3. Limited Role of Government

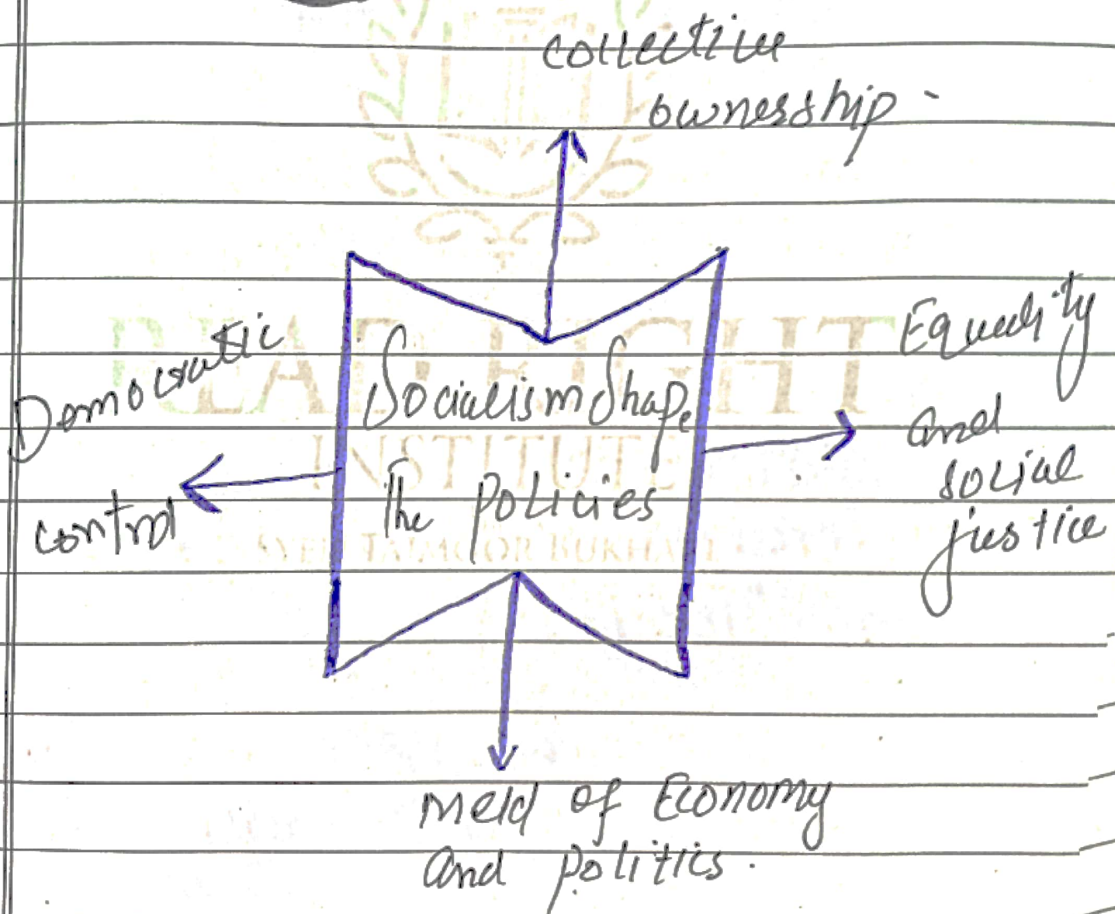
Conservative governments generally advocates for a limited role of government in society. They believe individuals and private institutions are better for making decisions.

4. Preserving Traditions and Values and Stability

Conservative governments prioritize existing institutions and value, often focusing on:



→ Socialism Shaping The Policies and Governance of Different Nations



1. **Prioritizing Equality and Social Justice For all citizens.**

Giving justice to all citizens is the priority of socialist

nations. They make the policies in the interest of people like taxation system, strong education and providing healthcare to every citizens.

Melding The Economy and Politics for Economic progress.

The China is an example ^{that} how is progressing in the world. In this sense, the nation advances. The socialist believe that Government should pay attention in economy and to ensure the welfare of nation.

Collective Ownership and Democratic Control

They believe on collective ownership and moulding the policies according to the interest of people. This can include cooperation in working and participatory decision-making process.

→ Conclusion

In a nutshell, Conservatism and Socialism are the powerful sources shaping the landscape of nations around the world. They offer contrasting vision - for the role of Government and society.

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