

Mock 6 Political Science 1

Name : SADAF28905

Batch : 41

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Q2 Karl Marx mode of Production class struggle Discrimination.

Introduction:

Karl Marx was born 1818 and died 1883, he was a renowned sociologist of the 19th century. He was presented several theories, books and essays which later led to socialism. Marx was exponent supporter of creating a balance between the "petit bourgeoisie" and lumpen proletariat. Thus he overwhelmingly objected the Capitalism. His work like Community manifesto, Das Kapital and political economy revolutionised the world.

Communists were all Marxist in nature. The Theory of surplus value is part of political economy, written by Marx. Marx's theory of class conflict, theory of alienation and theory of surplus value are interrelated as all these theories speak against the capitalism or market economy. Karl Marx became very famous for his theory of class struggle and he is of the view that throughout the history societies have witnessed the clashes among the different classes between "betwixt and between" such that it is the rich and the poor classes respectively. He describes these class struggle in this way.

1) Economic System based on Exploitation Resulted on Conflicts.

He says that throughout the history there is perpetual conflict as a result of economic exploitation by rich of the poor.

2) Production of Two classes by economic System:

Marx was very much concerned with the evils of economic system prevailing of different society which divided the society ^{into} two major groups.

"The Haves and Haves not". From

Haves we mean economically rich and industrialist, and from haves not we mean economically poor and working class.

3) Control over Resources:

Marx says that the evils start from the point of control over means of production and it has been observed means of production is always control by the rich class and the poor class always suffers because the rich class keeps and intentional gap with the poor.

4) Rich class not treat other classes on parity basis.

Karl Marx says that the rich never cared about the poor and never took appropriate measures to balance the situation in the society which resulted in instability.

5) Prolonged Discrimination and exploitation would Result in Chaos.

Marx was well aware about the evolution of society towards tensions and chaotic situation because of the long standing the principles of injustice and therefore concluded at this stage the occurrence of expected restlessness among the hostile and insurgent groups and says that now it is a stage when chaotic in the society.

6) Condition Paved the way for Revolution:

He says that due to incompatibility between the forces of

production and the existing structure, the social environment become gloomy and social revolution takes place and a new super structure is established with the re-alignment of the classes. Therefore, this dialectical processes both revolutionary and progressive.

7) Comparison of Present with the Past and Futuristic Production:

Marx says that today present is better than past. He was quite certain that in the light of current conditions the futuristic environment of the society would be in ideal one because now there is the rule of the middle class.

Conclusion:

To conclude that Karl Marx in a very systematic way analysis the forces working behind the evolution of a society as a result of the development

which took place due to exploitation of the poor and finally ended with social revolution and the dominance of working class. He became more idealistic about future ~~about~~ after this revolution and suggested that there will be converted into class less society. But his approach at this stage seems to be too idealistic to be called as utopia of his thought.

Q5. write short note

Absolute Sovereignty :

Introduction and Definition:-

In Political Science there are two major concepts related with state and individuals respectively. Sovereignty to state and liberty to individuals. After 1648 when the modern state was formulated there came the concepts

Concept of sovereign and independent state.
Modern state has no identity without
sovereignty and its is that feature
of the state through which every state
becomes internally supreme and externally
independent.

Definition:-

Various political thinkers have defined
the concept of sovereignty in their
own ways.

1) **Aristotle** - Sovereignty is supreme power
in the state.

2) **Jean Bodin**:- He defined sovereignty
as the supreme power over citizens
and subjects, uncontrolled by law.

3) **Willooby**:-
Supreme will of the
power is called sovereignty.

4) **John Austin**:-
It is the most dominant

feature of the state and it is that feature through which every state established its right within its own territory. and externally it becomes an independent entity in the comity of nations.

Sovereignty is explained w.r.t two aspects i.e.:-

- ① Internal sovereignty which means internal supremacy of the state over all its subjects and citizens.
- ② External sovereignty which means that the state is quiet independent from all external pressures.

Characteristics / Attribute / Features of Sovereignty

1) Absolute Character:-

Sovereignty refers to its absolute character and nature which means that a sovereignty state is absolutely supreme

and neither anyone can challenge its authority nor another authority can be superior to it.

2- Unlimited:-

The Jurisdiction and sphere of action of the sovereign power is quite unlimited. In other words when we refer to the concept of state has unlimited jurisdiction in its own territory.

3) Indivisible:-

Again a very dominant feature of sovereignty is its indivisible nature because division of sovereignty means death of the body. State is like human body, and sovereignty is like soul and soul cannot be divided because it can result in the death of the body.

4) Universality:-

This characteristic indicates that sovereignty being universal in

character extends to all its subjects within its own territory and no one is out of its control and limit.

5) Permanent character:-

Sovereignty makes a state a permanent institution and source is the source of difference between the state and the government. State remains intact so long as it is sovereign and the day. The institution of individual rulers pass on their positions from one to another.

6) Exclusiveness:

It simply means that when there is one sovereign power than rest have to obey that authority. In other words rulers at the same time, neither an individual nor any institution of the concepts of "A state within a state."

Conclusion:-

While concluding our debate on sovereignty, it can be said that in the formulation and existence of national state sovereignty is fundamental without which state has no recognition at all in international. Therefore it would be sovereignty is the most important element among the four fundamental requirements of statehood, for e.g. the entity of occupied Kashmir has no status of independent state only because of lack of sovereignty.

Q6: Pressure Group:

Definition:-

A pressure group is defined as a group of individuals organized

for promoting their specially economic or some other interest by influencing the government or a public officer.

Kind of Pressure Groups:

1) Interest Group:

A pressure group may also be called an interest group. An interest may be defined as any conscious desire to have government policy or the authoritative allocation of values made in a particular general or a specific direction. Interest group organized to promote interest by influencing government policy concerning itself with government policy making norms & common interest. A group does not make it an interest group. It must try to turn government policy in its direction and share in the political process.

ii) **Lobby**:- A lobby is a pressure group which works in legislature to influence the legislator to make laws in the interest of the group. Thus a lobby consisting of men knowing all about the inner working of legislature use means fair or foul to induce the legislator use public pressure in the interest of its member.

iii) **Cause Group**:-

It is a pressure group which seeks to promote same cause for the benefit of all e.g. "Green Peace" American civil liberties union. They may be loosely organized or well organized they work for private or group interest.

How do pressure Group works:

The pressure group put pressure at the following institution is ordered to achieved their interest

- The legislature, The political parties.
- The executive administrative organs of government
- Public at election time
- Public at other times.

Function of Pressure Groups:

Firstly: They provide information of a specialised and technical nature to the government and administrators, which enable them to make laws and enforce them, or make policies and implement them to the representatives of the pressure groups appears before the legislative committees administrators, and professional staff provide

uted information to the legislature
or to the administrators.

Secondly: They act as intermediaries between the people and the government. They enable the people to participate in the activities of the government. They enable the government to ascertain the reactions of the people to the government policies. In between two elections they act as watchdogs over public policy and administration, at the time when the people can exercise little or no influence on the government. In this respect pressure groups are more effective than the political parties.

Thirdly: They act as a check on political extremism. One group may demand one type of policy from the government through their

pressure or interests groups.

Fourthly:

The minority parties and communities and such other small groups can influence government through their pressure or interests group.

Conclusion:

Concluded our debt pressure group not direct involved in the politics but they have a very significant role to play. Pressure group do a large extend help in informing the public opinion.

