

Sadam  
Political Science Paper 1

batch 041

ANSWER NO: 2

start with the introduction of the qs.

**Karl Marx:**

According to Marx if it is the mode of production in material life or the class struggle determines the general character of social, political and spiritual process in life.

**Back ground:**

Karl Marx was born in Germany in a middle class in 1818. He belongs to middle class. He mainly worked on class difference. He says that there are two classes - 1st is capitalist class, 2nd is Labour class. He says that the capitalist occupied everything therefore they are ruling the labour class.

use headings relevant to the qs statement.

**Karl Marx Philosophy:**

According to Marx the material is everything. He says

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that capitalist have the material the wealth these fore they are ruling class.

**1- Materialism:** He says that material is everything. if some one have the material and he invest it so his property and wealth will be increasing. if the poor who have no material no property what will be he invest.

## 2- Criticized the capitalists

Marx criticized the capitalist. Because he says that they occupied every things. They (capitalist) exploiting the poor workers class.

## 3- Theory of Surplus:

Marx explain the theory of surplus. That the capitalist purchased raw material with a low price. they material came in to the factory of capitalist

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these raw material convert into a useful product due to the struggle and hard working of labour. Now these products are valuable these are costly. they (capitalist) earned triple money but they gave a low money to labour. But the product is valuable due to the struggle of labour. He says that this is the exploitation of labour, worker class.

#### 4- Material is every thing:

Therefore he says that material is every thing. Because those who have material they exploit the workers.

#### 5 Critique on Religious class:

He says that the religious class gave help, make lawful the capitalist.

#### 6- Law gave protection to Capitalists:

He says that the law is only giving protection

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Capitalists. But not active for  
the rights of workers.

### 7- Workers in Large Numbers:

He says that they have  
large numbers. This is the  
power of this class.

### 8- Capitalist in Small number,

Marx says that the  
capitalist are in small numbers  
but they have property,  
money, material so this  
the power of them.

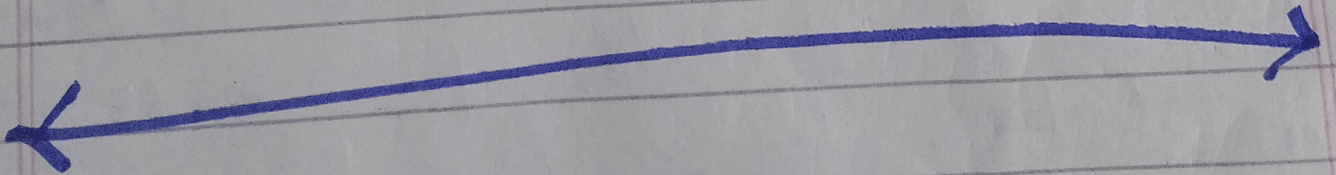
### 9- Large Number workers unite against small number cap- talist they can success;

Karl Marx says that  
if the small number of  
capitalist, and the large number  
of workers class unite against  
them. They can defeat the  
capitalist. They can establish  
their own state which will  
be ruled by workers.

## Conclusion:

From above explanation of Marx ideology and his thoughts. we can conclude that describe the difference b/w the class, capitalist vs the workers. He says that all these exploitation of workers class is due to wealth which is in the hands of a small number capitalists. He says if the workers class which is greater in number can defeat the small number capitalists.

not properly answered, you have not understood the qs and answer is entirely irrelevant



ANSWER NO: 3Ibn-e-Khaldun:

Ibn-e-Khaldun was a muslim political philosopher. He was born in Tunis. His political philosophy is state and described difference b/w western and islamic sovereignty. Upward and downward (decline) of state he described. His famous book is Muqaddima in which he together his thoughts. His political philosophy is based on Asbeyah (nationalism).

### The Upward and Downward development of state Ibn-e-Khaldun thought:

According to Ibn-e-Khaldun the state is developed due to the movement of people. Which are given below.

### Nomads (Ikhambadosh)

Ibn-e-Khaldun says that first

People live in the form of nomads. They belong to same asbiyah (Qabila).

**The poor class nomades are hard workers:**

He says that these nomads are hard workers they struggle for their needs. They feel to organized a union. To help one another.

**The union of nomad increases**

When the nomads formed is increasing with passage of time they choose one head among them.

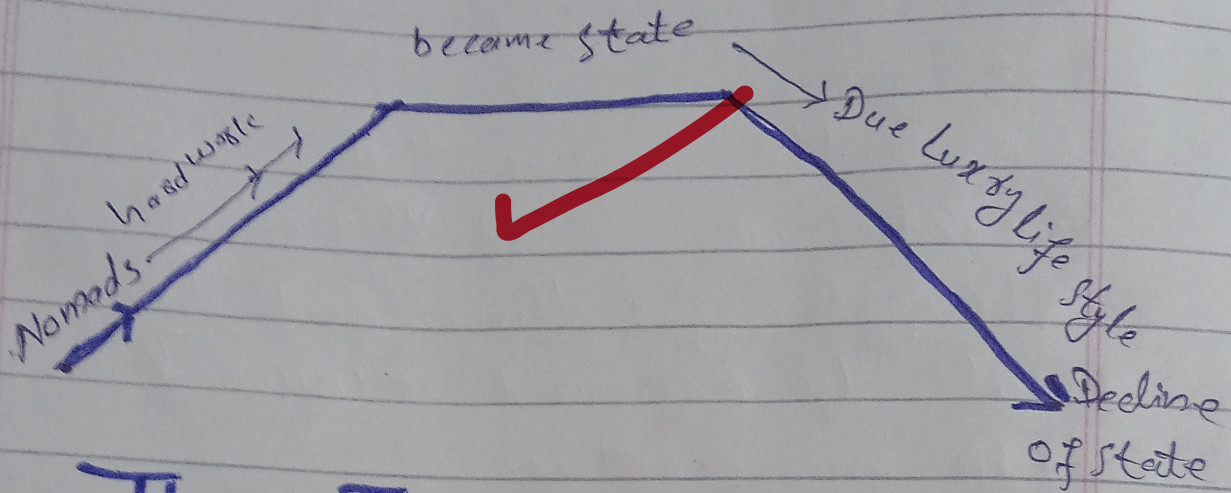
**Union became state:**

He says that the union of nomads became state. Now they teach to peak points.

**Down ward or decline of State:**

Ibn-e-Khaldun says that when the state become the people became passive they ~~love~~ hard work. The rules

Start luxury life as  
a result the state is  
declined.



This The chart of  
Ibn-e-Khalidun upward  
and down of state.

State became Due hard work  
of Nomads: Due the hard  
work and struggle of nomads  
the state became form khana badosh  
life.

Now they adopt luxury life  
style: Now these nomads  
leave hard, and struggle, adopt  
luxury life style.

State Decline gradually,  
so the state is gradually,



decline due the luxury  
style of people.

## Examples in 20th Century:

There are many examples  
of this theory in 20th  
Century.

**Pakistan is example.** The  
poor people muslims in  
different province together they  
form state. But if they leave  
hard work it can declined.

## China is 2nd example:

The poor worker class  
together they formed a  
strong union (state). They reached  
to peak due hard work and  
struggle. Now emerging as super  
power. If they leave this hard  
work and struggle they can  
be down and face decline.

## Conclusion:

From the above explain

nation of Ibn-e-Khaldun  
 upward and down ward  
 of state. We can conclude  
 that when a nation is  
 hard workers, and unite they  
 are making states. But when  
 a nation adopted luxury  
 life style, leave the struggle  
 and hard work they will  
 face the decline. And the  
 state will be down ward.  
 the example is China.  
 the workers class hard workers  
 and struggle made a  
 large state. And now because  
 the emerging superpower due  
 to struggle and hard working  
 if they leave it. They will be  
 facing the decline.

not properly answered.

a 20 marks qs should have 15 relevant arguments/subheadings and be on 7-9 sides of a page

improve the headings quality, relevancy, paper presentation

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**ANSWER NO: 6**

**The Role of Political Parties:**

The Political Parties are the groups of the people in a organized manner these one leader (Chairman) of the party. The Sub Chairman and the Workers. They are unite and move, run with the orders of Chairman and consensus of Sub Chairman and Workers.

**Role in Revolution:**

The Political Parties have own manifests and goals. For these purposes they unite. if their's manifesto is achieving in the revolution they work for it. if they (Parties) feel that their's interest is unsecure in revolution they stop their's work. their main goal and objective is

to achieve power i.e the  
govt.

attempt this part in detail by giving subheadings.

## Pressure group and Role in Revolution:

The pressure group  
is not an organized party  
it can be different purposes  
and objectives. For example they  
imposed pressure on the govt  
to accept their demands. Like  
the protest of business community.  
the protest of lawyers.  
they can organized the  
revolution for their goals  
and objectives.

## Lobbies and Role in Revolution:

The Lobbies are the  
source of slogan to form  
or highlight the manifesto.  
Various political leaders adopted  
Lobbies to strengthen his  
manifesto or position among  
the people. There are many

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Examples of lobbies like  
national base, the religious  
base, Anti speeches against the  
rival country are lobbies to  
achieve the attention of  
people.

short and incomplete answer

## Conclusion:

From the above explanation of the political parties the pressure group, the lobbies that are these are the political terms which are used in different situations. Like parties, are organized group for the election and manifesto to gain power in govt. The pressure is group of the people for own objectives imposed pressure on the govt. The lobbies is method of famous. The leaders adopted lobbies to impress the people and achieve the attention of the people.