

Introduction

give a summary of the asked qs in the introduction.

Karl Marx is a German philosopher of 19th century. He was a strong opponent of capitalism. The 19th Century was an era of industrialization and development. Marx raised voice against the exploitation of workers and gave the theory of dialectical materialism. Karl Marx's concept of communism has significant importance to the whole world and followed by many states.

Dialectical Materialism

relate your headings to the qs statement.

Karl Marx gave this theory by following his teacher 'Hegel'. According to Hegel, the progress is the result of clash of ideas. The synthesis emerge, as when thesis and antithesis confront each other. Hegel was of the view that behind everything is ideology. The wars between the states is the result of ideology.

~~But~~ The Karl Marx disagrees with ~~the~~ his teacher. According to Marx, main target is matter or resources. Everything in the world happens because of the resources not ideology. The ideology is reflection but the target is matter. According to Marx, the main reason behind the

exploitation of lower class by the upper class is the matter of resources.

Principles

① Mode of Production

The Forces of Production or modes of production are the important factors needed for the development of or production. E.g. Natural resources, technology, raw materials etc. According to Marx, the upper class or ~~halves~~ ^{captures} ~~process~~ the mode of production.

② Relations of Production

The modes of production results in the division of society into classes. Those ~~who~~ having the modes of production are halves and the class having no mode of production is halves not or lower class.

Any change in the mode of production should bring change in the relations of production. otherwise the clash between the classes occur. The combination of modes of production and relations of production forms the economic foundation of society.

leave a line space between headings for neatness.

③ Superstructure of society

* This includes non-tangible things like government, culture, religion etc. firstly, these are used to justify the superiority of upper class or bourgeois. These people enact laws, embrace that religion and advocates those behaviours which are in favour or support of this class

Secondly, these are used as weapons by the upper class or bourgeois to maintain their superiority. The people in this class form governments to impose their will, do legislation or Amendments for their personal interests.

According to Karl Marx, Ideology cannot be good or bad. It can be appropriate or inappropriate. The bourgeois make change in the ideology if found inappropriate for them.

The mode of production determines the spiritual, political and social process in life.

Karl Marx explains the importance of modes of production to the workers or proletariat. He says that ~~period~~ when the gap or difference between the modes of production and relations of production increases to a great extent then there will be no option than revolt. Marx forces workers to capture these modes of production as these are the primary means by which proletariat are exploited by bourgeois. The bourgeois capture the mode of production to control ~~you~~ the workers. The proletariats work day and night to use these resources and ~~gain~~ ^{provide} the gains to bourgeois.

→ Karl Marx advises the workers to revolt against the bourgeois and capture the resources because after revolution, there is no concept of private property. Everyone should get according to his need and

ability. He forbids workers to form strikes or protests as these are of no use. According to Marx, the bourgeois play with politicians. It is useless to change the governments or to make demands. The only solution is to capture resources.

Karl Marx says I don't need you, you need me for your resources. Go to hell. So, changing the superstructure is of no use. The main focus should be the change of economic foundation of society as it has an impact in the political, social and spiritual process of life. The one having resources have power. The example of relation between Saudi Arabia and India clearly shows that it is not the ideology but matter, material that forces a state to make strong relations with the other in the presence of ideological conflict.

Russia is another example. The energy resources of Russia make it a powerful state. The attack of Russia on Ukraine clearly shows that states having resources have a license to do any thing.

→ Karl Marx suggests a social revolt against the Bourgeois to get freedom from their exploitation. According to Marx Socialism, there is a concept of state and government but no concept of Private property.

→ Marx advises the educated workers

improve the structure of the answer, add more details on the main part asked.

(vanguards) to take hold of state matters and educate other people how to regulate and manage. A time will come when they develop the understanding. Then you will have to quit. The socialism will convert into the Communism, where there will be no state, no government and no concept of private property.

→ The Marx advises the workers to get rid of Boss. Boss is the state or government. Make yourself a boss.

→ According to Marx, the main strength of politariat is the quantity. They can capture resources using the numbers as strength.

attempt this part in more detail.

and use subheadings for its explanation.

Conclusion

The economic exploitation of politariat is severely criticized by Marx. Marx considers means of production as the key factor in controlling the politariat by borgeas and behind everything in the world. So, he advises the workers or lower class to revolt and capture the means of production, which determines the character of social, political and spiritual life. His view is seen convincing as the contemporary world challenges, issues and states relations operate on the basis of control of means of production or

06/20

Explain the role of Political parties, Pressure Groups and lobbies in political change and revolutions in a state;

start with the introduction of the qs.

Political Parties

A group of people ^{more or less} organized having same or nearly same opinion regarding the issues confront. to the state and use constitutional means to gain political power in order to get their political objectives or manifesto

Pressure Groups

The Group that put pressure on the government is known as pressure Groups.

The difference between political parties and pressure groups is participation in election.

- when the pressure groups contest elections, it become a political party.
- The pressure groups have their personal interests and in order to fulfill those interests they put pressure on the government via different means.

One of the ~~ways~~ ^{way} is Lobbying.

Through lobbying they contact other groups, spread their opinion among masses via Radio, T.V and social media to get maximum support.

→ The pressure groups are present everywhere

One of the examples is USA. There is National Rifle Organization in RFO which act as a pressure group and hinder any ^{removal} amendment in Act related to ~~the~~ possession of Guns. Although this Amendment has led to many • loss of lives. There is a strong need to remove this Amendment. But this organization is a great nuisance in this aspect because of its financial interest. This organization hires intellectuals to do programs in favour of weapons in home and do lobby in media to get maximum support.

→ Another example is the Indian pressure Groups in USA. The Indian groups provide financial support for the senate election to senators and in return they put pressure on them to pursue their ~~of~~ views and interests.

→ The Pressure Groups can be converted into Political party when they contest election.

E.g TLP in Pakistan was a pressure group but it contest election of 2018 and became a Political party.

Functions of Political Party

- ① Agreement on Fundamental Ideas
The Political parties have clear agreement on main ideas. They have their own manifestos. It can be liberal or conservative.
- ② Organization and Leadership
There is an organization either more or less in a political party. On the top is leadership, then comes MPA's then workers. The more access to the leader, the more organized a party.
- ③ It uses constitutional means to gain power
Political parties believe in ballot not bullet. So, these use constitutional means to gain power and fulfill their objectives.

Advantages of Political Parties

- ① The worst democracy is always better than the best dictatorship. There is rule of law and equality in democracy which is necessary for every citizen.
- ② In democracy, there is peaceful transition of government. No revolt is needed ~~because~~ as revolution leads to destruction and loss of lives.
- ③ The parliamentary form of government is the most stable government.

NTWTF

Disadvantages

- ① Political parties do not have democracy in them. If they are failed to implement democracy within the party, then how they are able to implement to the state. This is a criticism over the Political parties.
- ② The candidates of Political parties are mostly influenced by pressure groups because of their financial interests which could influence government.
- ③ People follow the leaders of Political Parties. If the leader will be corrupt then the people also follow him. The leadership, if bad strongly influence the citizens.
- ④ Political Parties divide the society and bring polarization. This brings uncertainty and instability. China has one party system to prevent the division in the society which is harmful for the state.

short and incomplete answer. you have understood the qs.

The

it was about the role of political party, pressure groups and lobby in political change and revolution.

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

Q No 3.

Introduction

Ibn-e-Khaldoon was an Egyptian philosopher. He gave philosophy of Asabiya, rise and fall of civilization. He wrote a book Muqaddama. He described the role of Asabiya in rise and fall of civilization. It takes almost 4 to 5 generations or 120 years in the process of rise and fall of civilization. It involves five stages. History shows that many civilizations fall and new civilizations emerge by passing through these stages.

give the main heading first.

Stage 1

Headings should be elaborate, self explanatory and relevant.

In stage 1 a group of people come from mountain and destroy the previous remains of civilization and form a new civilization.

The group of people is Asabiya. They have one religion and kinship among them. There is a leader among them but same rule applies to whole group.

The group members provide defence free of cost based on solidarity.

There is no concept of power in one hand. The britishers in the

~~the~~ ~~country~~ form colonize the subcontinent and form a base a

Stage 2

The leader or Chief monopolize power in the second stage. Now the army which was previously free of cost become paid. He has to pay the army and hire administrators to govern the state. The Asabiya no more provide the free of cost services because the leader ~~is~~ started monopolizing power from the group and become powerful.

Stage 3

In 3rd stage there is peak of civilization. There are increase in revenues and decrease taxes. The leader is creative and build architectures and start new projects. The economic prosperity further increases the power of leaders.

Stage 4

In Stage 4, there is luxury life style. People fail to understand how they enter into this stage and they think that this stage will never end. This thinking start their decline. In very rare cases they move towards the initial stages. Mostly they proceed to last stage.

Stage 5

In the last stage, there is

decline of the civilization. The taxes
are increased and revenue decreases
The army and administration is no
longer ready to save the king.
The ^{civilization} state is ~~weak~~ internally and
a new group comes from mountain
and after complete destruction form
a new civilization. ?

20th century??

short and incomplete answer.