

POLITICAL SCIENCE PAPER I

Question NO #02

Born and died	1818 - 1883
Era	Industrial revolution
Notable ideas	Alienation of labour, Dialectic materialism
Ideology	communism
Focus	alienation of labour
Influence by	Plato, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel
Influence on	Lenin, Mao
key works	Economic and 1) communist Manifesto 2) Philosophic Manuscript

Before Marx	After Marx
380 BCE Plato argues that the ideal society has strong limitations on private property	1919: Vladimir Lenin leads the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, inspired by Marx ideas.
1807 Hegel put forward his theory of history which inspire ^{of} Marx	1949: Mao established communist china

1 INTRODUCTION

"The history of all hitherto existing mankind is the history of ~~an~~ class struggle" (Karl Marx)

Karl Marx was born in Germany during the peak of industrial revolution. Consequently, his theory is an anthesis of capitalism. He promoted communism which argued diminishing of (class-less)^x private property and class ~~less~~ society. Therefore, he says that communism is the riddle of history solved.

2) POLITICAL CONTEXT

Marx was living in an era of industrial revolution in which he ~~also~~ observed that class was divided into two class Have and Have not. According to him, capitalism promotes interest of Bourgeoisie class and alienates and suppress proletariat class.

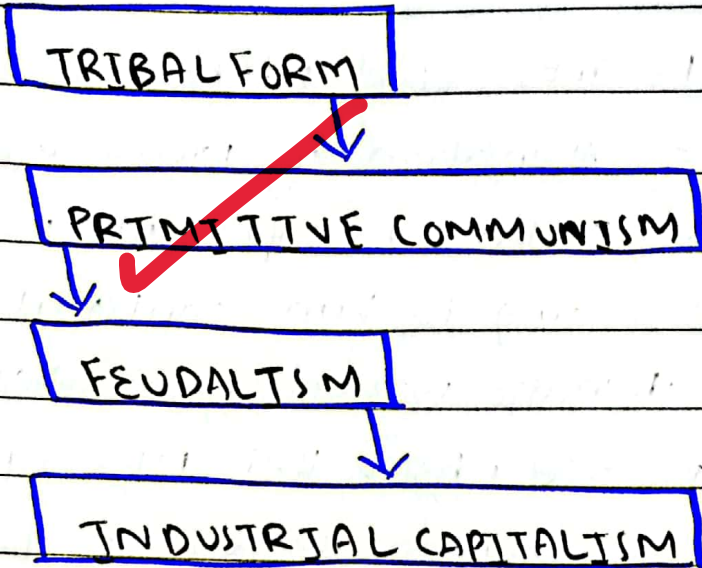
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3) MARX THEORY OF WORKER ALIENATION

relate your headings to the qs statement.

He introduced his famous theory of Alienation of labour in which he criticized capitalist policies. According to him capitalist policies alienate workers from what they produce, from their labour, from their human essence, and from their fellow workers. It is because most of the workers are unable to buy the product which they make. Moreover, industrialist policies has diminished labour's creativity because they are involved in repeating and boring tasks. Besides, it also affect their human essence which requires creativity. Last but not least, capitalist policies have alienate^e workers from their fellow workers by introducing wage slavery and competition among the labour.

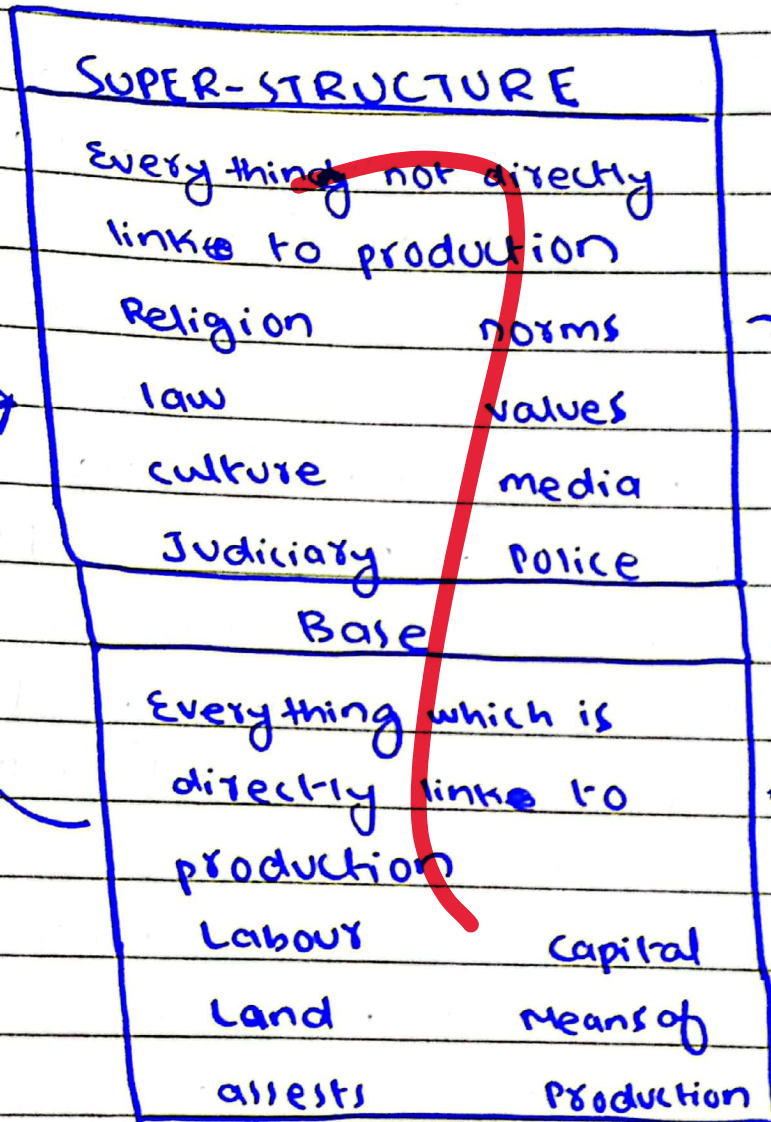
4) MARX THEORY OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM



After discussing alienation theory, he proposed his famous theory in which he said the history is the history of the class struggle between Have and Havenot. Apart from this, he said capitalist has created the concept of state because it provides protection to their interest and when the means of production changes, state policies are changed. Therefore, he advocated workers revolution in which is the end of history.

5) HOW INDUSTRIALIST OF CAPITALISM CONTROL STATE

shapes the superstructure



Maintain and legitimize the base

This move in spiral movement generally base dominant.

According to Marx, "state is the product of class struggle". He

says it because state is created

due to fulfill the interest of

Bourgeoisie class. They control the

state and its laws. Besides,

Karl Marx also said that Religion

is also controlled by Bourgeoisie

who utilize proletariat religious

sentiments. They said that we (Bourgeoisie)

are rich because God wants

us to be a rich and you (Proletariat)

are poor because it is the will

of God. However, Bourgeoisie

have annexed the means of

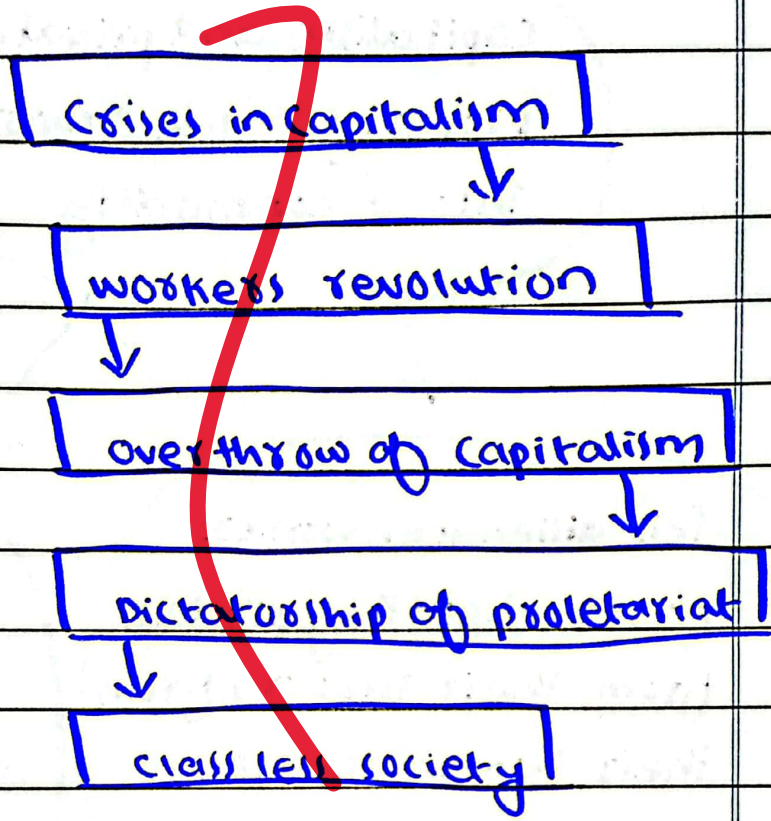
production and introduced the

concept of wage slavery

in which labour ~~starve~~^{re} salary

is minimum.

6) MARX'S VIEWS ON WORKER REVOLUTION



According to Marx ideas, due to capitalist atrocities, workers will bring revolution against them. They overthrow capitalism and established dictatorship of proletariat. After which class-less society was formed in which every body works according to their his "ability" and receives according to their his "needs".

7) SUMMARY OF MARX'S THEORY

Capitalism and private property made labour into a commodity

This alienates workers from what they produce from their labour, from their human essence, and from their fellow workers

Communism abolishes private property and brings the end of capitalism

Thus, communism is the riddle solved of history

you have not properly understood the qs. you gave written irrelevant.

8) LEGACY OF MARX

- a) Minimum wage for labours.
- b) limited working hours
- c) Bolshevik revolution - The USSR
- d) communist revolution - China.
- e) Cuba revolution - 1960s
- f) cold war era - 1950 - 1990s
- g) welfare state - Scandinavian states.

9) CRITICISM ON MARX.

Type text here

9.1) Karl Popper Critique

Karl Popper criticized Marx philosophy in his book "open society and its enemies". He said that Karl Marx proposed an ~~every~~ closed an authoritarian society in which proletarian dictatorship will control all means of resources.

this part is not required in this detail.

___/___/___:6t

9.2) Laski criticism

Laski says that ~~any~~ end of capitalism might not end in bourgeoisie class but in dictatorship. In this regard, the ~~example~~ of the USSR is prominent where communist revolution led into dictatorship of Stalin.

9.3) Ramsay MacDonald criticism

Ramsay MacDonald criticize on the basis that his theory is restricted only materialist reason of understanding history.

10) Conclusion

To sum up, Marx concepts of communism has revolutionized the world. It has provided awareness among the people especially labour class. Thus, his ideas has enlightened the world.

Question NO# 03

IN-CONTEXT

Born and died	1332 - 1406
Ideology	Tilam
Focus	Corruption of power Rise and downfall of states
Key works	Kitab Al-Ibaya Al-Tayis Muqadimah
Before	After
1027-256 BCE: historian in china during Zhou dynasty describe the "dynastic cycle" of empires	1776 AD in the wealth of nation, British economist Adam Smith explains the principles behind the division of labour.
950: Al-Farabi incorporated Plato's ideas of Islamic state	1974 US economist Arthur Laffer uses Ibn Khaldun's ideas on taxation to produce the Laffer Curve which demonstrates the relationship between rates of taxes and government

1 INTRODUCTION

"The term of life of a dynasty does not normally exceed three generations. For in the first generation are still preserved the characteristic feature of uncivilized rural life. Therefore, the strength of Asabiyyah is maintained" (Muqadamah)

Ibn Khaldun is the most influenced philosopher in the Muslim philosophy.

He is the founder or father of sociology. He was born in North-Africa and he faced extreme atrocities in his life because of decline of Muslim rule in the world and insecurity. It forced him to study the causes of rise and decline of the nations.

Therefore, he wrote his famous book Muqadamah in which he mentioned the cyclic theory of change.

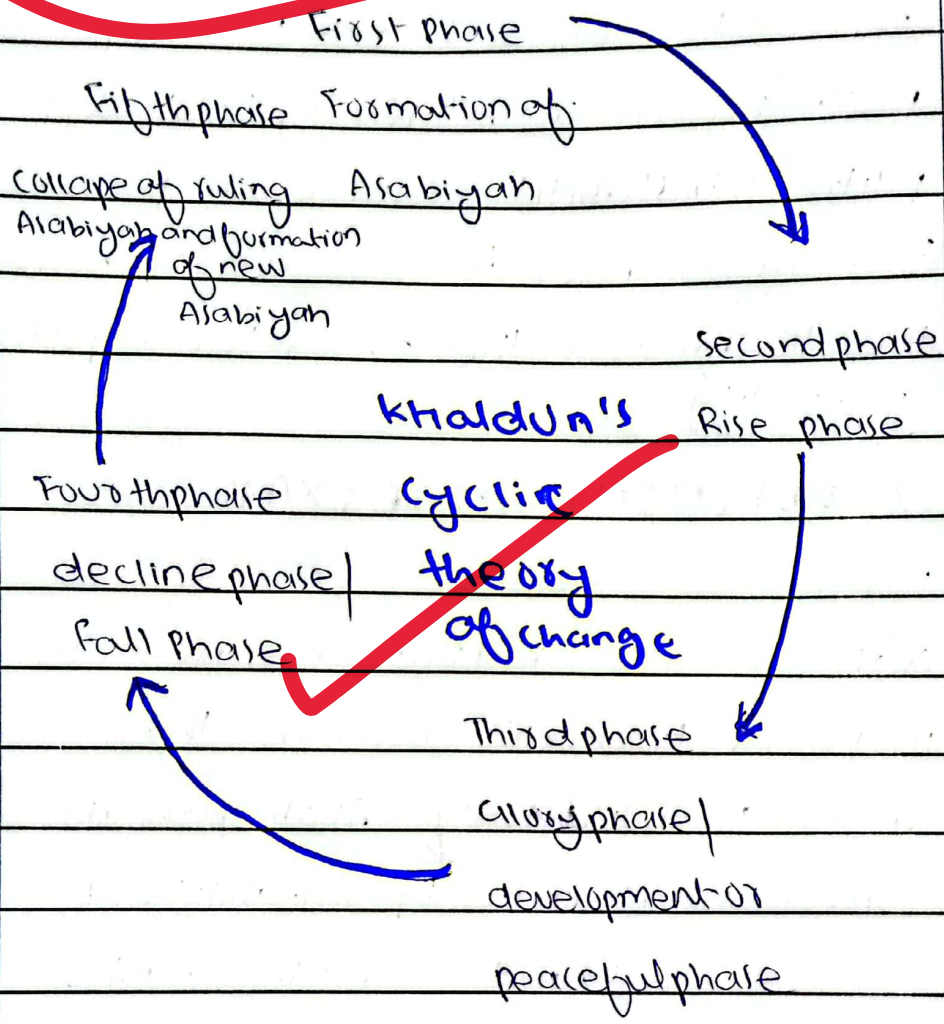
2) POLITICAL CONTEXT

Ibn-Khaldun was born in a period in which Muslim rule in Spain was ended. Besides, Christians had expelled Muslims from Spain. During his time, political instability was on peak. Frequent changes in government forced him to find out the causes behind political instability.

3) DEFINING ASABIYAH

Asabiyah means solidarity in Arabic. It means *turban* which is the symbol of solidarity. Asabiyah is formed when a group established good relations with each other. When people united on single idea and develop a good will gesture with each other than that kind of solidarity is called Asabiyah. It formed on four basis common language, tradition, religion, and territory.

4) EVERY ASABIYAH PASSES THROUGH THESE PHASES



The above diagram explains Khaldun theory of cyclic change.

4.1) First Phase : Development phase

According to Ibn - Khaldun, the first phase is the development phase in which emerging asbiyah pushed other asbiyah to the periphery. They got powerful and established its monopoly over core.

4.2) Second phase : Rise phase

During this phase, Asabiyyah emerges as a supreme and has complete control over the center or core of the territory.

4.3) Glory phase : Third phase

In glory phase, Asabiyyah is indulged in luxury and they (become)^x enjoy civilized life which weakened their strength.

4.4) Fourth Phase : decline phase

After the ~~life~~^{glory} phase, Arabbiyah decline phase started because glory phase has declined their strength.

They enjoyed luxury life and they forget their subject. Consequently, their power declined.

4.5) Fifth Phase : Fall of ruling

Asabiyyah and formation of new asabiyyah.

During the fifth phase, ruling asabiyyah was abolished and new asabiyyah was formed and cycle continues.

5) LEGACY OF KHALDUN

a) Father of sociology

b) Provide ~~water~~ up-bottom approach

c) Provide taxation rules and guidance.

6) CONCLUSION

To conclude, Ibn-Khaldun is one of the greatest muslim thinkers the world has ever seen. with his political theory, he also proposed economic principle which is still relevant today.

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Question NO # 06

I INTRODUCTION

Political parties, pressure group, and lobbies play an vital role in bringing political change. It is because political parties ^{always} strive for change. they want to establish their ideology on the state. therefore, they organized political meetings, seminars, and workshops to aware people about their ideology.

3) DEFINATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are the form of organization in which people gathered together on the basis of same ideology and interest.

4) DEFINATION OF PRESSURE GROUPS

on the other hand, pressure groups are the groups that exert pressure on government to full-fill their agendas. They seek personal interest while political parties seek community interest. Pressure groups are operating in many countries. For instance, in the US, gun lobbies have huge influence who resist to amend gun laws.

5) HOW POLITICAL PARTIES, PRESSURE GROUPS AND LOBBIES BRINGS POLITICAL CHANGE AND REVOLUTION.

5.1) By Amending constitution of a country

Political parties can bring the revolution or political change by amending the constitution. For instance, after glorious revolution, England established constitutional monarchy.

5.2) By overthrowing existing power: ~~From~~ The USSR - Bolshevik revolution.

Pressure groups can bring the revolution by overthrowing existing power. For example, Lenin led the Bolshevik revolution in the USSR by overthrowing the Czar government so, Communist party led revolution by overthrowing established government.

5.3) By providing awareness to the masses

Political parties can bring (awareness) change by providing awareness to the masses. For instance All India Muslim League in India bring political change by providing awareness among the masses.

5.4) By taking referendum: Turkey Presidential system.

Political parties can bring political change through referendum. For instance, Turkey political system was changed from Parliamentary to presidential.

5.5) By utilizing propoganda techniques:

Political parties or pressure groups can bring political change through propoganda techniques. For instance, Hitler promoted Nazims through propoganda techniques.

5.6) By coming into power

Political parties can bring change by coming into power. When Narendra Modi came into power in 2014, it changed the political discourse in India from secular to Hinduva, hyper nationalist, India.

5.7) By influencing government

Pressure groups can bring political government change by influencing government. For instance, after industrial revolution, bourgeoisie elite brought multiple political change in Europe.

add more arguments.

6) CONCLUSION

To sum up, political parties and pressure play an vital role in political change. History has proved that these agents are driver of the change.

try to discuss the role of the three separately in detail by giving subheadings.

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Question No #07

1 INTRODUCTION

"It is not the voting that is democracy:
It is counting." Tom Stoppard

Free and fair election plays an essential role in healthy political system. Without free and fair election, political system cannot work effectively. Therefore, free and fair election is an important pre-requisite of democracy.

2) How Political system cannot function successfully without free and fair election.

2.1) Without free and fair election, people will is not materialized.

Without free and fair election people will is not materialized which is against the healthy democratic system.

2) without free and fair election, constitutional legitimacy of a government is not materialized

without free and fair election, constitutional legitimacy of a government is not materialized.

It is because free and fair election is constitutional mandatory in a republic constitution.

3) without free and fair election, political stability is not ensured

add references/examples.....?

without free and fair election, political stability is not ensured.

It is because opposition will accuse government of rigging in polls. Thus, it fuels political instability and chaos in the society.

2.5) without free and fair election, oligocracy is established rather representative government

without free and fair election, oligocracy is established because they utilize their influence to overtake power. After coming into power, they ~~only~~ fulfil their own interest rather welfare of state.

2.6) without free and fair election, minority ^{will of} government is formed

without free and fair election, minority will of government is formed which is against the democratic political system.

It is because democratic political system works on a majority principle.

2.7) without free and fair election,
rule of law is not ensured.

without free and fair election,
rule of law is not ensured.

It is because unconstitutional
governments utilize their power
to suppress the voices of
opposition.

2.8) without free and fair election,
the role of opposition is neglected.

without free and fair election,
the role of opposition parties
are neglected. Government
come under rigged election
will be despotic and they
use coercive method to
silence the opposition. Therefore,
without healthy opposition, there
will no healthy political system

2.9) without free and fair elections the role of media is neglected.

The media plays an important role in shaping the democratic culture in a country. However, without fair and free election, the role of media is neglected because they already know the results.

answer is substantially low. work on the references part.

3) CONCLUSION:-

07

To conclude, it is necessary to have a free and fair election. without free and fair election one cannot established a healthy democratic political system.

a 20 marks qs should have around 15 subheadings/