

SECTION-A

QUESTION NO. 02

INTRODUCTION: ARISTOTLE'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE STATE

Aristotle, known as the first political scientist, regarded a State as an entity focused towards the greater good. He associated various functions with state in form of provision of Eudaimonia, exhibiting justice and forming an association. Moreover, numerous responsibilities are also associated with state in form of provision of basic needs, ensuring a perfect life and establishing governance according to need of people. Hence, according to Aristotle state is an indispensable unit of the society that aims for the greater good of man collectively.

"State is creature of

nature and man is
by nature a political
animal."

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE ACCORDING TO ARISTOTLE:

There are various functions
of the state as posited by
Aristotle in the following ways:

① Highest natural association of that is present:

State represents the
highest form of natural
association that is pluralistic
in nature while considering the
inclusion of all elements. According
to Aristotle's seed analogy,
seed is form of a man is
less representative as opposed
to a flower represented by the
State.

② Provision of Eudomania:

According to Aristotle, a state fulfills the function of "Eudomania" that is state can address all facets of a happy virtuous life. A polis city state provides a man with all the basic necessary requirements of life.

③ Act as a political koimonia:

In lens of Aristotle's philosophy, state act as a "political koimonia" as it represents a function unit fulfilling the necessities of man and addressing their issues.

④ An indispensable entity:

Aristotle regarded state as *sin qua non*, which means that state is the utmost requirement for the survivability of a man. Hence, the existence

of a state is obligatory for the survival of a man.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A STATE BY ARISTOTLE:

Following are the responsibilities of a state, as mentioned by Aristotle.

① Providing distributive justice:

According to Aristotle a state should provide distributive justice. Justice that is present if rewards are distributed and power exerted on the basis of contribution made to community.

② Providing a balanced constitution:

According to Aristotle, a balanced system of governance should be provided by a state. According to

Polity book of Aristotle, principle of golden mean should be adopted.

For this reason a mixed constitution should be formed.

In form of modern day

constitutional democracy. According to Aristotle

"These constitutions which

consider the common interest

are right constitutions, judged

by the standard of absolute

justice. Those constitutions

which consider only personal

interest of rulers are all

wrong and pervasion of

right forms."

⑤ Aim for the highest good of community:

State has the responsibility to aim for the collective good of the community with the providance of a

balanced approach. Reflecting
the presence of two contending
forces quality (oligarchy) and
quantity (democracy)

④ Ensuring a perfect life for citizens.

State ensures that the
citizens are provided by a
perfect life as the existence
of the state is not for the
mere exchange of goods but
for ensuring the prospect of
self-sufficiency.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF ARISTOTLE:

The philosophy of
Aristotle represents naturalism
as opposed to realism of Plato.
According to Aristotle, the
state established before the
man's intervention and aims

for self-sufficiency of living a good life. He was an apostle of moderation, and focused towards achieving a balanced approach. An empiricist, radicalist and conservatist presenting ideas in balanced proportion extracted from the predecessors as well.

"Aristotle was profoundly affected by the ideas of his predecessors than perhaps he knew."

(Judd Hermon)

CONCLUSION:

In crux, Aristotle regarded state as a highest entity ensuring distributive justice and providing governance based on the principle of golden mean. Hence, for Aristotle a state was a self-sufficient

element fulfilling responsibilities
and the functions.

QUESTION NO: 05

(PART-A)

INTRODUCTION :: MARX'S THEORY OF CONFLICT ::

Marx's theory based on Hegelian dialectism explores the conflict of the class system pervasive in society. According to Marx's "theory of class struggle," there is a persistent clash between the two tiers of the society. This struggle results in the avoidance of need fulfillment

of the proletariat's and controlling authority of a small faction of bourgeoisie. Most prominently present in the capitalist system, the overturn of such conflicting system would be possible by Communism. Hence, on the basis of proposition of Marx class conflict is prevalent and has seeds of self destruction.

"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle."

[Communist Manifesto:

Karl Marx]

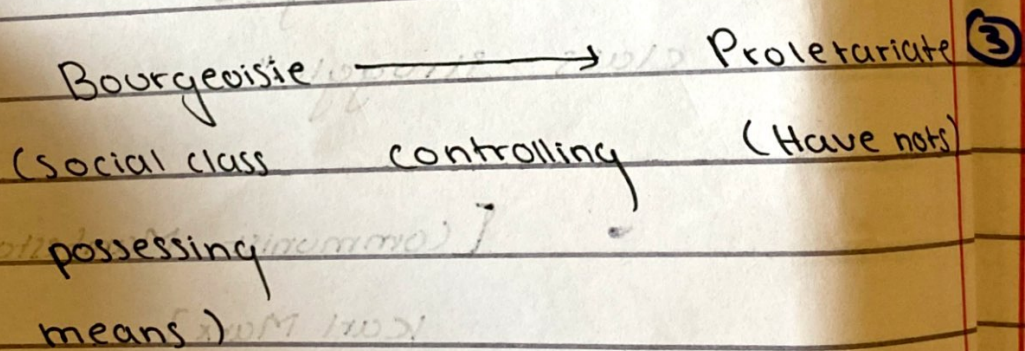
CLASS CONFLICT OF THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE PROLETARIAT:

Class conflict spills its effect in the society in the

Following manners:

① Presence of class division in society:

Class conflict arises from the strict categorisation between the in form of class division. The absence of subjective reality plunges proletariat into a subordinated position, whereas the bourgeoisie are well aware about the subjective reality.



② Exploitation of the economic interests:

While owning the means of the basic infrastructure of the society, bourgeoisie's

exploits economic sector and other superstructure elements of the society.

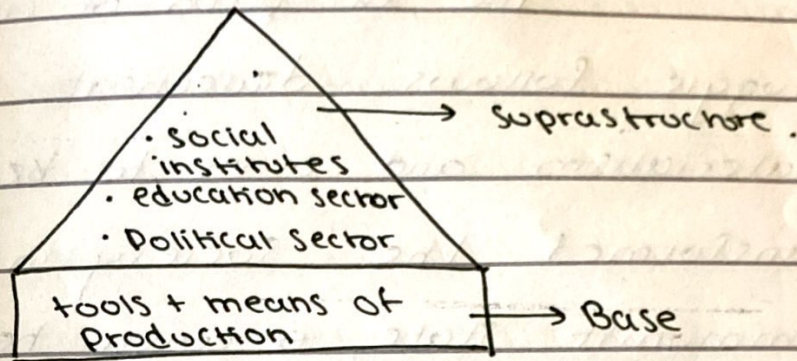


Figure: economic means affecting Superstructure of society according to Marx.

③ Exploitation of the surplus value:

The class struggle reflects in the exploitation of the surplus value by the bourgeoisie class. Instead of raising wages of the labour class, the upper elite accrue the interest to reinvest in the business.

Surplus value = Selling of goods - wages of labour

④ Path of historical dialectism.

The path of class struggle follows dialectical materialism and aims to be transformed the society in communist state, with help of proletariat revolution. That comes after the expansion of proletariat from the entry of petty bourgeoisie, acquiring the notion of subjective reality and throwing the bourgeoisie class, with an end of communist state.

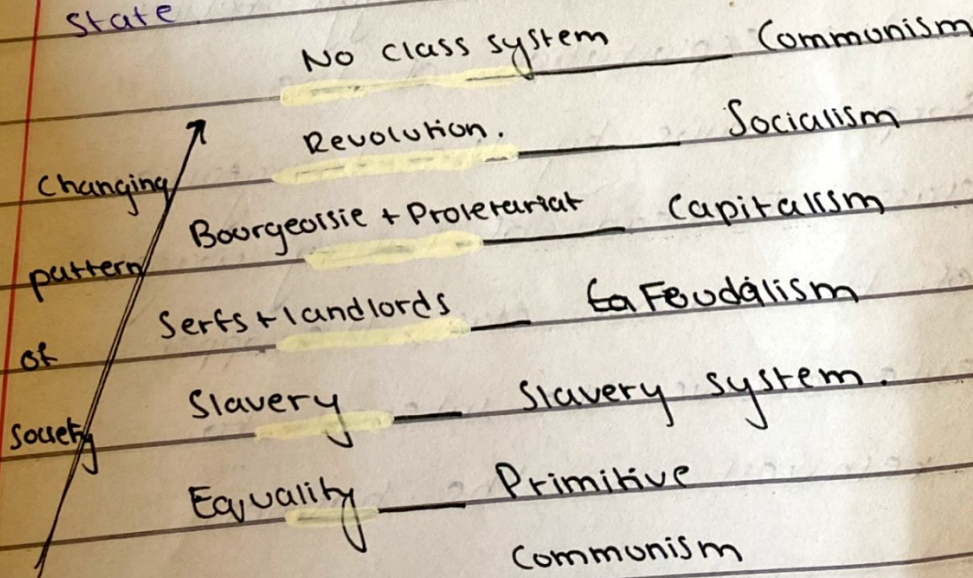


Figure: Historical dialectism

⑤ Application of the class struggle theory:

Class struggle is seen evidently throughout the world due to prevalence of capitalism. Exploitation of the low wage workers of the peripheral states by the Multi-National corporations. Bolshevik revolution in Russia leading to communism. Moreover, labour unions striking for better amicable environment for the labour class.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTING THEORY.

Class struggle is explained by Marx in "Communist Manifesto" presenting a concrete programme of revolutionary action. While adopting the frame of dialectism, Marx has moulded the concept to delineate the presence of materialism in today's world.

Although, Marx and Engels took
consideration of economic means
only, yet they presented the
manipulation of society holistically

"One of the standing
political documents is
the Communist
manifesto."

[H.S. Laski]

CONCLUSION:

The class struggle is
society is prevalent since forever,
with change in means of
production and forces of
production, the labour class
is "overtly oppressed" in the
society. However, this struggle
itself has the tendency to
transform as according to
Marx

"Capitalism has its
own seeds of destruction."

(PART-B)

INTRODUCTION: POLITICAL CHANGE AND REVOLUTION

The concept of political change and revolution is deep rooted in the philosophies of various thinkers. It is based on the idea of confronting the conflicting ideas of the state and achieving stability through political revolution or political change. According to Samuel Huntington,

"Political revolution is the rapid, fundamental change in the dominant values and myths of society, be it in political institutions, leadership, government activities and policies."

PROCESS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL REVOLUTION AND POLITICAL CHANGE:

① Stages of political revolution:

Political revolution consists

of the "incubation stage," that

involves presence of economic crisis, government weakening and injustice.

"Moderate stage"

involves achieving reforms.

"Crisis stage" is marked by

climax of revolutionary warfare

and the "recovery stage"

revolution achieves the outcome.

② Factors leading to political revolution and change:

Multiple factors are

involved in political revolution

and change, such as economic

crisis, strict go. usurping

the rights in form of

totalitarianism, failure of the state to fulfill the basic needs of citizen and the exploitation of means by the political leaders.

② Presence of the political revolution and change across history:

There are multiple incidences where political revolution is seen at the forefront. French revolution and the process of decolonisation by Europe. Moreover, establishment of a communist state by Bolshevik revolution also reflects the least influence of political change and revolution.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

The idea of political revolution and change is brought into light by

philosophers such as John Hobbes,
Jean Jacques Rousseau and
Immanuel Kant, while equipping
the governed with a tool of
check and balance, political
revolution and change presents
an idea of checks and balance
in society.

CONCLUSION:

Political revolution
and change allows the participation
of the one governed. Since the
"age of revolutions" of the
18th century, it has marked its
presence in the history. Hence,
the means of revolution provides
the acquisition of freedom
with the context of the
revolutionary subject and object.

SECTION-B

QUESTION NO: 08

INTRODUCTION: FASCISM AS TOOL OF GOVERNANCE

Fascism, a term given by Mussolini in 1919, is an idealistic school of thought with its focus on the nationalist values. The genesis of fascism takes place in society's with weak internal indicators. The enabling conditions of fascism are in form of the economic crisis, military crisis, ideological and political crisis. The culmination of these factors can be seen in the South Asian states leading to the chance of origination of Fascism.

ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR FASCISM IN SOUTH ASIAN STATES:

① Presence of economic crisis enables fascism.

Development of economic crises reflects the decline of democratic indicators in the society. This weakening can result in revolt against democracy and establishment of fascism. As seen in the European states after WWI leading to Great Depression and rise of fascism.

Examples:

The early economic crisis of Pakistan led to the rise of fascism and overthrow of governance through dictatorship.

② Ideological crisis leading to fascism:

Ideological crisis in form of strict implementation of the certain/nationalistic ideologies lead to the rise of fascism. ②

Example:

Rise of RSS by the imposition of the hindutva regime reflects the presence of fascist organisation in India.

③ Political crisis and fascism:

Any imbalance present in the democratic state results in the political crisis leading to rise of fascism.

Example:

The consolidation of one-party democracy in Bangladesh represent the presence of ②

e. exploitation of the nationalistic emotions by the Awami League.

④ Presence of disillusionment in society:

Presence of marginalisation of a certain part of society leads to the revolt and rise of that factional group in terms of taking assistance of national values.

Example:

Systematic marginalisation of Tamils and Muslims in Sri Lanka led to development of Tamil Tiger fascist, a Sri Lankan Guerilla Organisation.

⑤ Implementation of the radical reforms:

While implementing radical reforms, fascist

government takes over the institutions work and dominate

Example:

Radical reforms regarding government jobs led to the reflection of rise of fascism in Bangladesh

⑥ Power to dominate the institutions:

Power to exert the ideology among all institutions lead to the development of fascism in states.

Example:

RSS's hindutva ideology is dominating the religious as well as the political institute of India.

⑦ Establishing legitimacy of a single party:

As reflected by the Nazi
Awami League of Bangladesh,
party of Italy, Fascism rests
on the idea of rise of
a single party in region.

Example:

Awami League of
Bangladesh has maintained
power since many years in
Bangladesh with help of curbing
the opposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO RESIST FASCISM:

- ① Strengthening of democracy.
- ② Revolutionary Socialist uniting
layers of working class
against fascism.
- ③ Preventing the rise of
assertive ideology.

CONCLUSION:

Fascism, a totalitarian form of government, takes assistance from the exploitation of the national values and enables the rise of single party in the state. Fascism genesis can be seen in the South Asian states as well with the rise of economic, political and ideological crisis.