

## SECTION-A

### QUESTION NO. 02

Good attempt  
always number your headings  
only write critical analysis where it is required, often  
times it discredits whatever you have written in the  
answer earlier

## 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 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

SECTION 9

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 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

to Aristotle

Text

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"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 (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.

Is the rest of your answer not critical?  
the whole answer to this question was supposed to be critical

## 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.

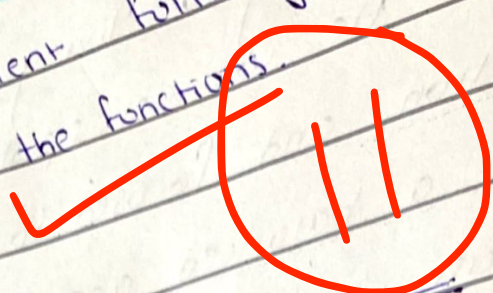
"Aristotle was profoundly affected by the ideas of his predecessors than perhaps he knew."

(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 ::

dialectical  
materialism  
and class  
conflict are  
two different  
ideas

Marx's ~~theory~~ or Hegelian dialectic explores the conflict of the class system pervasive in society. According to Marx's "theory of class struggle," there is a persistente clash between the two tiers of the society. This struggle results in the no avoidance of need fulfillment



of the proletariat 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]

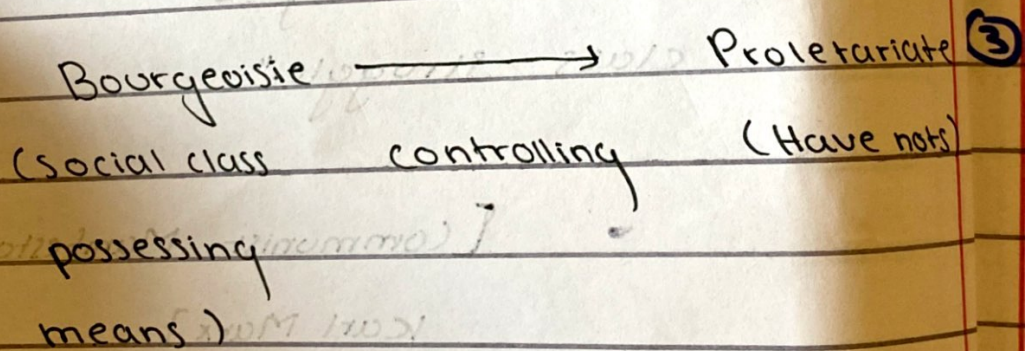
## CLASS CONFLICT OF THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE PROLETARIAT:

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.

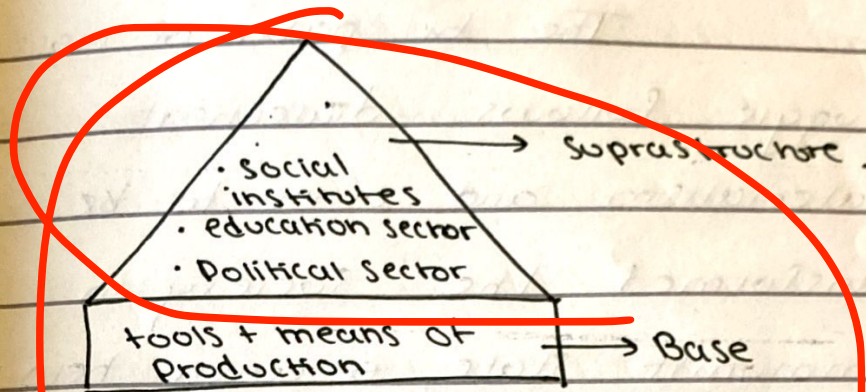


Figure: economic means affecting  
Suprastructure of society  
according to Marx.

### 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 ~~owes 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.

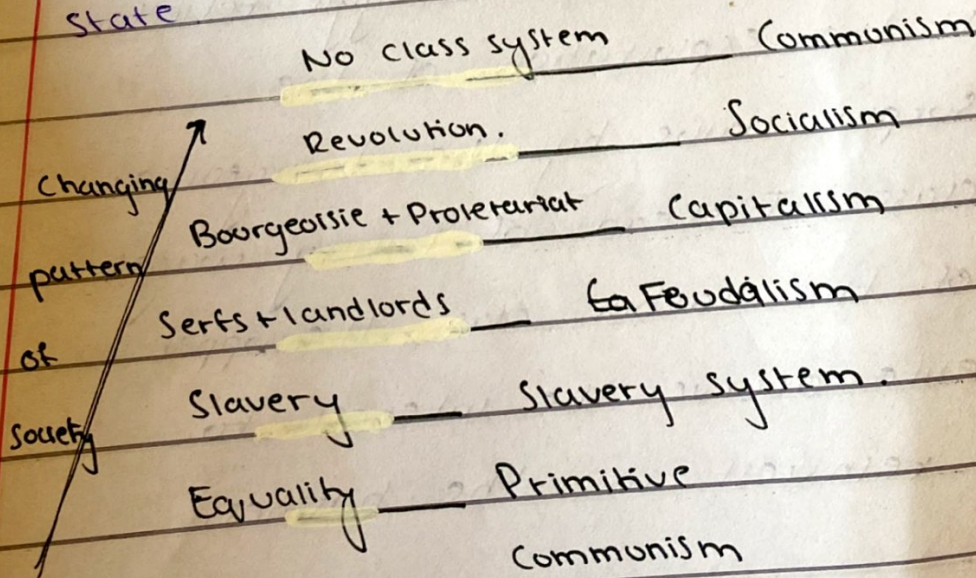


Figure: Historical dialectism

## 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 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.

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

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 Tamil 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  
Akwami League of Bangladesh,  
party of Italy, Fascism rests  
on the idea of rise of  
a single party in region.

Example:

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO RESIST FASCISM :

its better to make a flow chart instead of enlisting recommendations

- 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 economic ideological crisis.

