

Politics - A Profitable Business

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Abstract:

The present world all people are the hunter under the black claw of politics. From president trump to Sister Raffaella Petrini and from Muslim to Samaritanism all are driven or driver of politics. In the ancient year politics was used for blessing of people of a country. But now it became a profitable business and to cheat the people by stealing their assets.

Introduction:

Politics is very essential and common word in this earth. Politics is related with our daily life. It's very useful for a county. But if it's became worse the life of people becomes hell to live.

Definition:

Politics from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities' is the activity of settling affairs in an organized society Politics is usually concerned with resolving issues within a society via a government Politicians are individuals engaged in the activity of politics. The branch of social science that studies politics and government is referred to as political science.

Present definition:

Politics is the activity of settling profits and powers in an organized society.

History: The Greek philosopher Aristotle criticized many of Plato's ideas as impracticable, but, like Plato, he admires balance and moderation and aims at a harmonious city under the rule of law.

Ancient history: The first states of sorts were those of early dynastic Sumer and early dynastic Egypt, which arose from the Uruk period and Predynastic Egypt respectively around approximately 3000 BC.^[32] Early dynastic Egypt was based around the Nile River in the north-east of Africa, the kingdom's boundaries being based around the Nile and stretching to areas where oases existed.^[33] Early dynastic Sumer was located in southern Mesopotamia, with its borders extending from the Persian Gulf to parts of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.^[32]

Egyptians, Romans, and the Greeks were the first people known to have explicitly formulated a political philosophy of the state, and to have rationally analysed political institutions. Prior to this, states were described and justified in terms of religious myths.^[34]

Several important political innovations of classical antiquity came from the Greek city-states (polis) and the Roman Republic. The Greek city-states before the 4th century granted citizenship rights to their free population; in Athens these rights were combined with a directly democratic form of government that was to have a long afterlife in political thought and history.^[35]

Modern States: The Peace of Westphalia (1648) is considered by political scientists to be the beginning of the modern international system, in which external powers should avoid interfering in another country's domestic affairs. The principle of non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs was laid out in the

mid-18th century by Swiss jurist Emer de Vattel. States became the primary institutional agents in an interstate system of relations. The Peace of Westphalia is said to have ended attempts to impose supranational authority on European states. The "Westphalian" doctrine of states as independent agents was bolstered by the rise in 19th century thought of nationalism, under which legitimate states were assumed to correspond to nations—groups of people united by language and culture.

In Europe, during the 18th century, the classic non-national states were the multinational empires: the Austrian Empire, Kingdom of France, Kingdom of Hungary,^[42] the Russian Empire, the Spanish Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the British Empire. Such empires also existed in Asia, Africa, and the Americas; in the Muslim world, immediately after the death of Muhammad in 632, Caliphates were established, which developed into multi-ethnic transnational empires.^[43] The multinational empire was an absolute monarchy ruled by a king, emperor or sultan. The population belonged to many ethnic groups, and they spoke many languages. The empire was dominated by one ethnic group, and their language was usually the language of public administration. The ruling dynasty was usually, but not always, from that group. Some of the smaller European states were not so ethnically diverse, but were also dynastic states, ruled by a royal house. A few of the smaller states survived, such as the independent principalities of Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, and the republic of San Marino.

Most theories see the nation state as a 19th-century European phenomenon, facilitated by developments such as state-mandated education, mass literacy, and mass media. However, historians^[who?] also note the early emergence of a relatively unified state and identity in Portugal and the Dutch Republic. Scholars such as Steven Weber, David Woodward, Michel Foucault, and Jeremy Black have advanced the hypothesis that the nation state did not arise out of political ingenuity or an unknown undetermined source, nor was it an accident of history or political invention. Rather, the nation state is an inadvertent by product of 15th-century intellectual discoveries in political economy, capitalism, mercantilism, political geography and geography combined with cartography and advances in map-making technologies.

Some nation states, such as Germany and Italy, came into existence at least partly as a result of political campaigns by nationalists, during the 19th century. In both cases, the territory was previously divided among other states, some of them very small. Liberal ideas of free trade played a role in German unification, which was preceded by a customs union, the Zollverein. National self-determination was a key aspect of United States President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, leading to the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire after the First World War, while the Russian Empire became the Soviet Union after the Russian Civil War. Decolonization led to the creation of new nation states in place of multinational empires in the Third World.

Purpose of politics:

In political science, the purpose of politics is to manage societal conflicts, allocate scarce resources, and distribute power authoritatively. Rather than a negative force, it serves as the foundational mechanism for organizing communities, resolving competing interests, and making collective decisions that ensure social order and justice.

Political science analyses this purpose across a few core dimensions:

- **Conflict Resolution:** Providing peaceful, institutionalized methods (like elections, legislation, and diplomacy) to negotiate differences, preventing conflicts from escalating into violence.

- **Resource Allocation:** Determining how public goods, services, and wealth are distributed throughout a society.
- **Power Dynamics:** Studying who holds power, how they acquire it, and how political systems hold leaders accountable to the public.
- **Shaping the Future:** Establishing systems of justice, rights, and policies that organize societies functionally and guide future development.

Present Purpose:

1. **To make profit through corruption:** Presently people specially businessmen are investing money to politics to make more profit through corruption. Suppose they invest 1 crore and they became or let someone become the part of government and they took the money back through
 - corrupted in a project,
 - tax evasion,
 - giving govt job,
 - subscription from area,
 - money laundering,
 - bank loan
2. **Power:** To use the power whatever he wishes.
3. **To control world:** To control the world is another reason of politics. Presently USA are using this policy. They are instigating war with two neighbour countries and then finally they solve it. This is called mastermind politics. In case of religion the politics is same. The late British govt. i.e. East India Company when they think they were going to defeat they were using the religion politics i.e. Hindu & Muslim war, Ihudi & Muslim war, Russia & Ukrain war, The Great Russia Separation.
4. **To control drug business:** Drug business has spread its black paw around the world. The businessmen are called underworld don. They are out of law. To control and be controlled this business politics is mostly necessary. Moat of the political parties are grown up for this business.
5. **To control arms business:** Mostly the rich countries are using politics to control arm business to instigate war.

Tradition: In Bangladesh perspective

1. if one main political party wins the election the opposition main political party is in jail or out of the country.
2. When the winning pollical party observes that they will loss the power through revolution or other cause they call the opposition main party to take the power.

Effects of politics: There are nothing good happened by politics except independence and worked for reduce aristocracy which might be done an independent leader like 5th august 2024 and 21st February 1952 rebel in Bangladesh or Otherwise all development or other work might be go through by govt. Employees.

Steps: In Bangladesh perspective the leader Sheikh Muzibor rahman planned to band all political parties and called a national unity by founding Bakshal.

Sheikh Muzib's daughter Sheikh Hasina also asked for unity to give some ministry.

Consequence: He Sheikh Muzibur rahman shot dead and a few people stand back at the time of his funeral.

Consequence: She bound to flee abroad (whereas her political leaders was going to be aristocrat along with her. In this regard it is mentionable that she became aristocrat to observe the play of opposition political parties.

1. She was attempted to kill but the bullet killed her bodyguard and thousands of people were killed by grenade (it was a challenge for her to join the meeting where she was informed earlier about her attack)
2. Once a party wins, they never think to go for voting. Whether they go for voting for eyewash of people and foreign country. In this regards interim govt. Took power for many times.

How a political party wins: Generally, a political party wins through vote but now this time it is:

1. Fake vote
2. Foreign pressure
3. Neighbour country pressure
4. IMF pressure
5. Bangladesh bank pressure
6. Underworld selection

Who was best in Bangladesh: The interim government Mr. Fakhruddin was right for the people of Bangladesh. Because he was not supported by any political party. And as per Bangladesh perspective he was as much strict as need to be.

Methodology:

As per the govt newspaper 'The daily ittefaq' dated 05.07.2026 a family given Tk.70 through begging to political fund and got a home as return.

Then the profit rate is

Tk. 70 investment

Return home equal to Tk. 70,000/- minimum.

Then the rate of return of a poor family is

$70,000/70=1000\%$

If a poor family gets 1000% return then what return gets the political leaders. They have minimum investment Tk.1 Crore.

Remedies:

1. The project expenses fully verified by auditor to keep a signboard in the project area with daily update.
2. No reference allowed in job
3. No reference allowed in any Govt. Work ie administration
4. No reference allowed in bank loan
5. All work monitored by army
6. There will be one leader
7. The parliament will be formed with justice, religious head(major), defence heads, political party head (Major parties)
8. Deputy commissioner of a district will submit everything.
9. One software will be installed to record the voting people of the countries through national id and mobile number.
10. Any problem or complain can be recorded in the software

11. Any decision in the parliament will be recorded in the software and public will vote on that. The majority will win

Conclusion:

The leader is he whose people are in peace. To keep peace primarily a country should use the remedies

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