

Compare Ibn-e-Khaldun's Asabiya and Durkheim's social solidarity on the basis of consonance and dissonance in the major premises of their theories

Ibn-e-Khaldun	Durkheim
<p>a- Organicism</p> <p>→ Ibn-e-Khaldun compares the society with individual. He said that like humans, society originate, develop and then die & replaced by other one.</p>	<p>a- Organicism</p> <p>→ Durkheim compares the society with individual. He said that society is integrated whole. It comprises of different parts and each part play its role. If any part fails to play role then whole society will be affected.</p>

b- Religion

Ibn-e-Khalidun said that same religion and ideology intensify the integration among people.

b- Similar beliefs and thoughts
 → Durkheim said that collective conscience strengthens social solidarity. It includes similar norms, values, beliefs and sentiments.

c- Badawi Community

→ According to Ibn-e-Khalidun, Badawi/rural communities have high social solidarity due to homogeneity. They have same way of living. Their thoughts evolve in same direction.

d- Mechanical Solidarity

→ As per Durkheim, people in rural areas have high degree of homogeneity and low division of labor. All the people do similar things which increase their integration.

d- Hadari communities
→ Due to different way of living, social solidarity declines among Hadari / Urban communities. It leads to decline of society. Advance
ments in society bring individualism. Another tribe / group with homogeneity and so high solidarity replaces this society or community.

d- Organic Solidarity
→ Specialization increases division of labor. People become dependent on each other. As people depend on postal, gas, mail, electricity, gas power lines so it also increase solidarity among them. Key to this is difference.

1. Parochialism