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A man living absolutely (مکمل طور پر) alone (تنہا) in a desert (صحرا) or a forest is free from the other people but he is not absolutely free. His freedom is limited (محدود) in several ways. Firstly by the things around him such as wild animals or cliffs (چٹان) to climb. Secondly by his own needs. He must have sleep, water, food and shelter (پناہ گاہ) from extreme heat or cold. Lastly, by his own nature as a man, disease may attack him, and death will certainly (یقینی طور پر) come to him sooner or later.

When men lived together, on the other hand, protection against wild animals is easier and they can work together to get food and build shelters, but each man has to give up (ترک کرنا) some of his freedom, so that he can live happily with the others.

When men become organized (منظم ہونا) into very large groups, and civilization (تہذیب) develops, it is possible to get freedom from hunger, thirst, cold, heat and many diseases, so that each person can live a happier life than he could if he were to live alone, but such a society cannot work successfully unless the freedom of each human being is to some extent limited (محدود) so that he is kept from hurting others. The advantages of such an agreement are great, one man can become a doctor knowing that others will grow food, make clothes and build a house for him in return for the work he does to keep them healthy.

The advantages of living together

The people doesn't enjoy unlimited freedom. His freedom is limited by three things, by the thing around him, by own his needs, by ow his nature as a man. When people work together, they can get food, and build shelter with great ease.

They can fight against human needs, thirst cold, heat, and many diseases. Every person should have limited freed, so that he may not hurt the freedom of other.