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Q No: Critically analyse Ibn-Khaldun's concept of 'Asabiyah' and economic factors, and explain how they contribute to the rise and fall of political authority.

Answer = 0

1. Introduction

Four centuries before modern sociology and political economy, Ibn-Khaldun (1300-1400) presented a scientific theory about how civilization rises and falls. Ibn-Khaldun separates the concept of divine and historic presence in the framework of his theory "asabiyah" (Group Solidarity), argued that civilization is based on two major factors 'Asabiyah' means unity and bond, and economic factors. Ibn-Khaldun stated in his famous work, "Nations and civilizations fall when moral decay and economic justice are ruined" (Asabiyah concept).

2. Concept of 'Asabiyah': The Sociological Cornerstone

Concept of "Asabiyah" is deeply rooted with how civilizations gain power and declines. Ibn-Khalduⁿ argued in Asabiyah that "Civilizations rise when morality governs the real power and declines when power abandons morality".

discuss this part in more detail.....

3. Economic Factors: Backbone of proper Civilizations

i) Economic Fundamentals and Surplus

There are multiple factors that mentioned by Ibn-Khalduⁿ as economic backbone of a Civilization. These are :

- Agriculture
- Trade
- Taxation System

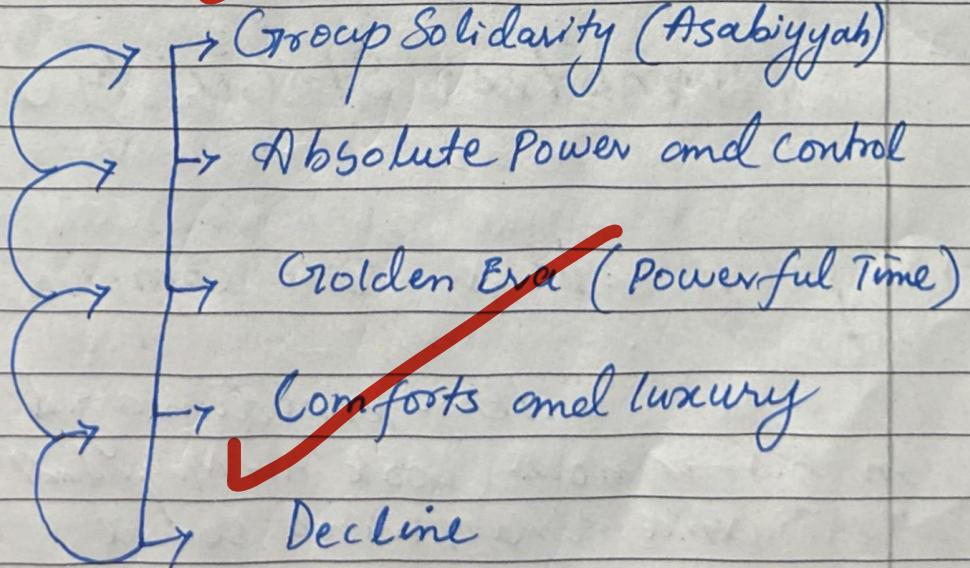
ii) Economic Factors: Prospective of Ibn-Khalduⁿ

Ibn-Khalduⁿ argued that a civilization requires a discipli-

ne administration system, a deterrent army and a social authority to execute state machinery. Pointing toward the economic system, he argued that economic fairness and justice stabilize civilizations and exploitations create injustice and decline of civilizations.

4 Cyclical Theory: How Civilizations rise and fall

The Concept of Cyclical Theory is proposed by Ibn-Khalduun by stating the origins of civilization with sacrifices and declines with luxury and comfort. Cyclical Theory is also a cycle form of rise and fall as:



5) Economic Factors and *Asabiyah*: Contribution in Rise and Stability

i) Moderate Taxation System

Ibn-Khalduⁿ believes that over and forceful collection of tax exploits social harmony of a civilian, therefore, popularized the concept of moderate tax collection.

Lower Taxation



Economic Prosperity



Promotes Stability

ii) Justice: As a Core Component

Ibn-Khalduⁿ argued in his famous book 'Al-Muqadimah' "Injustice Undermines social discipline, creates dis-trust and

"Social cohesion". Ibn-Khalduun highlights justice as a core component of a civilization, he believed that In-justice creates inequality and leads to instability.

- ↳ → In-Justice
- ↳ → In-Equality
- ↳ → Undermines Social discipline
- ↳ → Creates Instability
- ↳ → Led to Decline of Civilizations

b) Decline Of a Political authority through Economic factors and Asabiyah

i) Concept of Three Stage Civilization

Ibn-Khalduun's concept of '3 stage Formula' argues about how civilization rise from very hard surviving and how it declines through Lust and Comforts.

↳ Ibn-Khalduun believes that empires can last not more than 120 years with defining phases of '40 years each period.'

a) 1st Stage :-

Civilization struggles
 unity, hardwork, feminies and
 economic pressures to build an
 empie. ✓

b) Second :-

Second stage of empires
 reflects to very Peak of comfort
 zone called as 'Golden Era' of
 a Civilization. Ibn-Haldun viewed
 this comfort as beginning of decline
 because he believed that the genera-
 tion born in that era substitutes
 to luxury and comfort zones

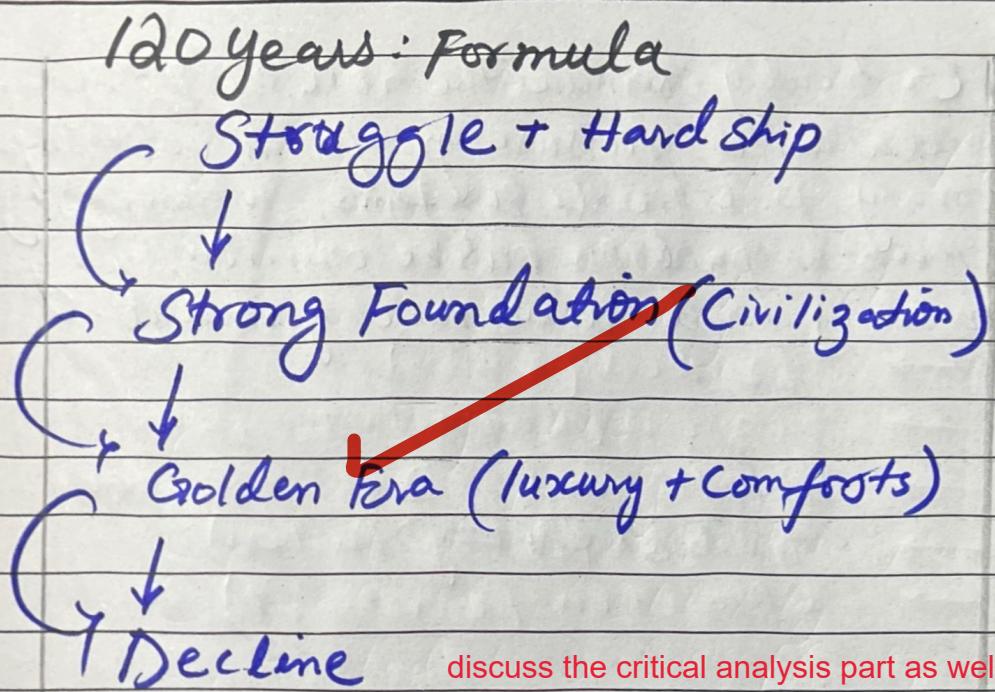
c) Third and Final stage

Declines of Civilization through Comfort and luxury.
 Generation of comfort zones with
 aware of hardship, Technical
 integration and sharp-mindset for
 the difficulties progressing within
 a society, and the society will
 collapse. ✓

→ Start (Beginning)

→ Running (Progress + collection)

→ Decline (Exploitation)



2 Conclusion

Ibn-Khaldun writes philosophies of social contract about how civilization works (Rise and Fall) by understanding real examples of that time in South Africa.

He believed that civilization flourishes on moderate and balanced economic factors without exploitation and injustice, forceful collection and social disintegrity leads to fall of civilization.

"History repeats itself not by accident, but by social law."

Al-Muqaddimah — Ibn Khaldun

09

6

QNO: Critically examine the role of propaganda and pressure groups in contemporary political systems, highlighting their impact on public opinion, policy making and democratic government.

Answer=

1. Introduction

Propaganda and pressure groups are essential components of societies, especially democratic landscapes. Both uphold major significance on governance and institutions in policy-making, rational choices, bridging public opinion and political fragmentation. However, both can be critical if unexamined and left unchecked through uneven delivery of message, false information, over-promising political tools and sharpen policy making.

2. Understanding The Terms Propaganda and pressure groups

i) Propaganda: Manufactured political message

Experts believe that propaganda is articulated, formulated and structured indirect political message to create suspicious, rational and emotional public opinion in democratic framework.

a) How it Works From Politics to Public Standards

Propaganda can be transferred through political campaign, party-nominated speakers and informal deliveries. In Modern world it is delivered through modern applications:

- 24/7 News Campaign
- Social Media Platforms
- Printing Press

ii) Pressure Groups: Coercive Integration and policy-pressures

Pressure groups often called components of public

with government bodies, usually
United in Unions, Sectoral Integrations
and professional mechanisms.
Pressure Groups can be:

- Traders (Union)
- Unions (Corporate + Informal)
- Professionals (Doctors + Engineers)
- Lobbies (Policy-Pushers)
- Opposition (Government)

3. Impact of Pressure Groups and Propaganda on Public opinion and Policy Making

a) Impact on Policy-Making

Propaganda represents
informal conveyed message of
governing body to react as public
opinion in terms of policy-making
and pressure group often leads
to personal desires and voice of
exploitation, pressure's policy-making
through protests, formal campaigns
and strikes to pressure and
demands for substitute policy-
making.

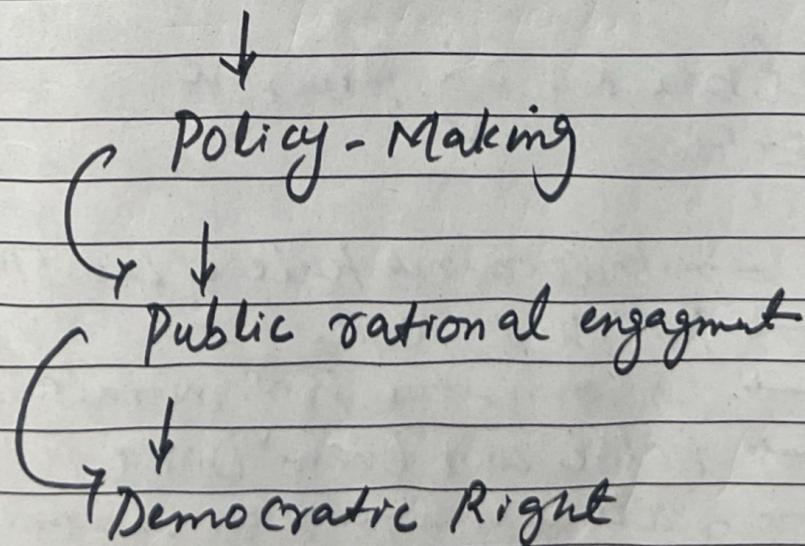
Example (Pakistan Centric): labor

Protest in karachi for increment in wages and timing problems.

b) Bridging between Public and government

Pressure groups deliver not merely personal desires but ensures public opinion on stake. However, propaganda shapes public opinion in terms of "what government wants" and "what people" on same page. Propaganda often leads to formalize government procedures and public opinions.

4. Impacts of Pressure Groups and Propaganda on Democratic Government



Public opinion and choice is the democratic right of a nation in democracy. However propaganda shapes public opinion and pressure group ensues.

5. Setbacks of Propaganda

- ↳ Forceful Application
- ↳ Undermines Transparency
- ↳ False opinion
- ↳ Mis-information
- ↳ Political Gain=Public Decline
- ↳ leads to Instability

1. Setbacks of Pressure Groups

- Undermines Rule of Law (Protests)
- Policy pressure
- Governmental Fragmentation
- False and "Even" Data
- Sectoral Manifestation Undermines Democracy.

1. Critical Evaluation of Propaganda and Pressure Groups

1) Strengthens Democracy

Propaganda and Pressure group often reflects the public profiles them personal desires.

2) Governmental Assent to Problems

Un-checked public demands and ignored areas of Government, for stance; Rule of Law, Water Crisis, health, and Education impacts major changes through pressure groups.

3) Undermines Rule of Law through Protests (chaotic protests)

Positive protest leads to secure and peaceful protests. If undermines it leads to challenge rule of law mechanism often leads to instability and government enforcement on protesters.

8. Conclusion

Propaganda and pressure groups upholds major significance as it represents the voice of public opinion with protests, campaign, social media, printing media and public awareness. but it can be disaster if it leads to mis-information, propaganda against civil sanity and challenge to rule of law. However, Governmental check and balances are required to maintain stability and just in Society or State.