

5

Q. No. Critically analyse Ibn-Khaldun concept of 'Asabiyyah' and economic factors, and explain how they contribute to the rise and stability, decline 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 rise and fall. Ibn-Khaldun separates the concept of divine and historic presence in the framework of his theory "asabiyyah" (Group Solidarity), argued that civilization is based on two major factors 'Asabiyyah' means unity and bond, and economic factors. Ibn-Khaldun stated in his famous work, "Nations and civilizations fall when moral decay and economic justice undermines" (Asabiyyah concept).

2. Concept of 'Asabiyyah': The Sociological Cornerstone

Concept of "Asabiyyah" is deep rooted with how civilizations gain power and declines. Ibn-Khaldun argued in Asabiyyah 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

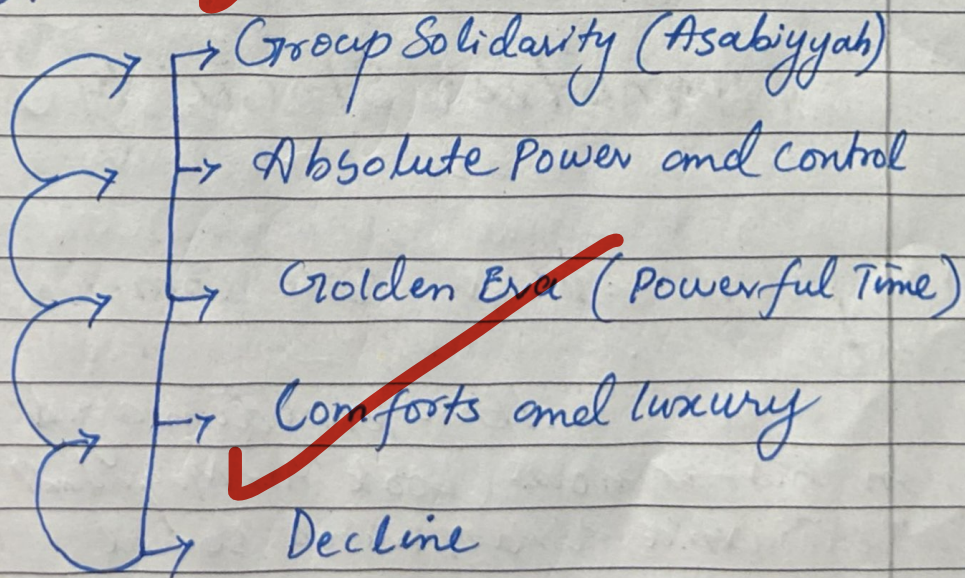
ii) Economic Factors: Perspective of Ibn-Khaldun

Ibn-Khaldun argued that a civilization requires a discipli-

ne administration system, a dettrent army and a social authority to ex-
 ecute state mechenary. Pointing toward
 the economic system, he argued
 that economic fairness and justice
 stabilize civilizations and exploitat-
 ions create injustice and decline
 of civilizations.

4 Cyclical Theory: How Civilizat- ions rise and fall

The Concept of
 Cyclical Theory is proposed by
 Ibn- khalidun by stating the
 origin 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 Asabiyyah: 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, propo-
tionalized 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-Muqaddimah' "In-justice undermines social discipline, creates dis-trust and

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

- Injustice
- Inequality
- 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-khaldun's concept of '3 stage Formula' argues about how civilization rise from very hard surviving and how it declines through lust and comforts.

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

a) 1st Stage :-

Civilization struggles with unity, handwork, famines and economic pressures to build an empire.

b) Second :-

Second stage of empire reflects to very peak of comfort zone called as 'Golden Era' of a civilization. Ibn-Khaldun viewed this comfort as beginning of decline because he believed that the generation born in that era substitutes to luxury and comfort zones.

c) Third and Final stage

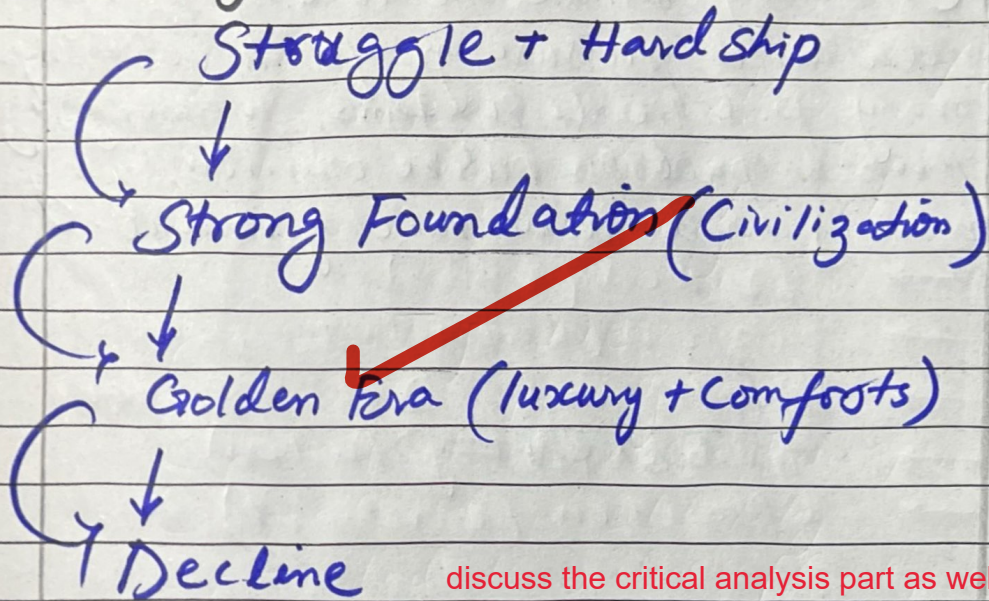
Declines of civilization through comfort and luxury. Generation of comfort zones who are aware of hardship, technical integration and sharp-mindset for the difficulties progressing within a society, and the society will collapse.

→ Start (Beginning)

→ Running (Progress + Collection)

→ Decline (Exploitation)

120 years: Formula



2. Conclusion

Ibn-Khaldun write 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 grows on moderate and balanced economic factors without exploitation and In-justice, forceful collection and social dis integrity leads to fall of civilization.

"History repeats itself not by accident, but by social laws"
Al-Muqaddimah — Ibn Khaldun

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 = 0

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 undermines and left unchecked through uneven delivery of message, false information, over-persuading political tools and sharpen policy materials.

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 deliverers. In modern world it is delivered through modern applications:

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

ii) **Pressure Groups: Coercive integration and policy-pressure**

Pressure groups often called components of public

with government bodies, Usually
Unites in Unions, Sectoral Integ-
rations and professional mechanisms.
Pressure Groups can be:

- Traders (Union)
- Unions (Corporate + Informals)
- Professionals (Doctors + Engineers)
- Lobbyists (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.

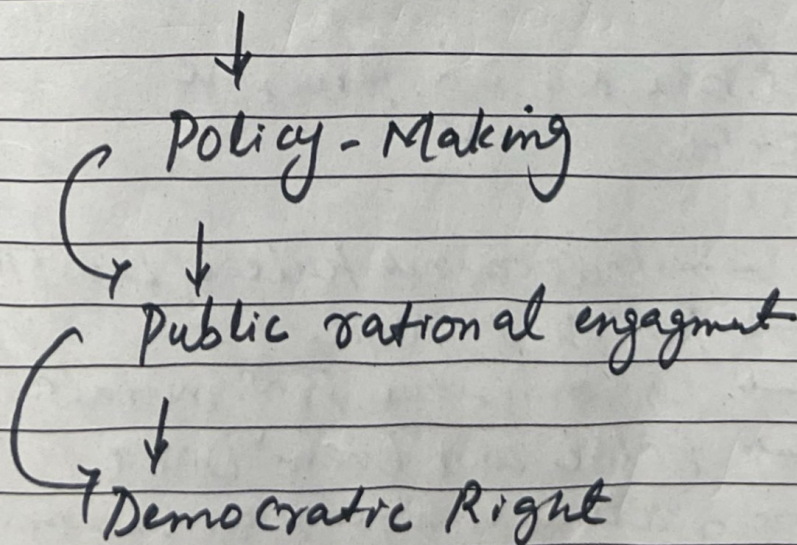
Example (Pakistan Centre): Labor

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 governments 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 ensures.

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.

7. Critical Evaluation of Propaganda and Pressure Groups

1) Strengthens Democracy

Propaganda and pressure group often reflects the public profiles their personal desires.

2) Governmental Assent to Problems

Un-checked public demands and ignored areas of Government, for instance; 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 protestors.

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 society and challenge to rule of law. However, Governmental check and balances are required to maintain stability and just in society or state.