

Q#3

1- Introduction

Ibn-e-Khaldun gave the concept of 'the rise and fall of civilization'.

In this concept, he contended that the sole reason of rise and fall of any nation, tribe or society ^{due to} is the presence and absence of Assabiya. Similarly, he argued that strong Assabiya in a state mean strong unified state and weak Assabiya refer to weak, disunited state. This concept of his can be traced in today and previous world where USA rise itself as a global power after WWII, while Great Britain, USSR, and Germany went downward in the previous 20 century. Hence, it can be said that the rise of nation and their fall can be traced in conception of Ibn-e-Khaldun Assabiyah.

2 - How society upward development happen as per Ibn-e-Khaldun

2.1 - upward development of State

Ibn-e-Khaldun argues that in the beginning social solidarity is stronger among all the level of state. Each level is performing its function. Moreover, power is distributed evenly in all level. This leads to the establishment of stronger. For instance, USA after World war II emerged as a global power because all of its institutions were performing their optimum level of work share. ^{This} which made USA emerged as a global power.

2.2 - upward development of Ruler

As per Khaldun, rulers play a central role in moving the nation in the path of progress and development.

As initially ruler came from merit based system where no nepotism and strong kinship

is the main tenant. Similarly, rulers are not indulge in corruption and disobeying the rule of law. This feature can be seen in USA. As successive US Presidents followed the same policy being developed by his predecessor. Moreover, the ruler came directly from the vote of people and is answerable to them. Hence, this upward development of rulers puts the nation on the path of progress.

23 - Upward development of society/ruler

In his cycle, Khaldun contend that group solidarity stronger in the society progress and move forward. The kinship and strong group feeling and affinity toward a certain group lead to effective division of labor. Like, American people after fighting 70 years of war before independence and afterward struck a contract of federation. They all develop

consensus over important policy matter. These foundation building blocks were Also freedom and liberty. Hence, Stronger asabiya in the ruled led to stronger state.

3 - How downward development happened

3.1 - Downward development of a state

Khaldun argues that the downfall of a state start when the feeling of group solidarity starts to evade. Similarly, when ^{Institution} ~~people~~ ^{of} ~~from~~ different mindset / thought process are in conflict with one another. This lead to downfall. For instance, USSR downfall of a state was due to loss of hope over shared dream of communism. USSR downfall gave birth to various new states which today are following different mode of governance and ideals.

3.2 - Downward development of rulers

Likewise, Khaldun cycle of downfall pin most on the vacuum being

Created by rulers. As ruler starts to only cater his interest. This lead to an environment of corruption, nepotism and bad governance. For instance, USSR rulers, were highly corrupt, which led to downfall in the industrialisation period of 1970's. Moreover, rulers tend to become autocratic and monarch where they forgo group solidarity and adopt chose and pick strategy.

3.3 - Downward development of ruled

In this Khaldun argue that the alienation of ruled became apparent. Moreover, group solidarity become less and less of a binding force. Hence, eventually ruled tend to become despotic of future. Like, USSR disintegration was a mere manifestation of people lost group solidarity over Communism model.

4- Conclusion

To sum up, it can be said that Khaldun cycle of rise and fall of civilisation is still apparent in the current contemporary world. Also, the notion of Alabiya is the main deciding factor of nations rise and fall. Like USA rise in 20th century and USSR fall are an example of that thought process.

Section-B

Q#6

1- Introduction

The political system of any country ^{pivotal} lies on the role of political parties, pressure group and lobbies. As politics is all about Who gets, what? when? and how? This ^{implies} ~~ensure~~ that the role of all 3 are only to take maximum benefit from

The state directly or indirectly. Like wise, it can be said that these political players can bring constructive as well as destructive political change in the country political history. Moreover, these in recent time the role of political parties, pressure group and lobbyist have become more nuanced than ever. Hence, the need to comparatively study their role in state affair is the need of hour.

2- Role of Political parties in bringing political change and revolution

Political parties can be define as "a group of people, more or less organized, having same opinion over a problem or issue that confront the state and struggle for achieving political power."

Similarly political parties partake in the election process. More they have the ability to bring socio-political

changes in the attitude of person. For instance, the Arab revolution 2011 brought an end to dynastic rule in Tunisia. Similarly, Political parties took part in the election on the pretext of upholding democracy and rule of law. This political revolution brought socio-structural changes in today Tunisia. Hence, it can be said that Political parties can ^{bring} ~~change~~ political change and at extreme end can bring revolution.

3) Role of Pressure group in bring change

Pressure group can be define as ⁶ group of individual who are promoting their economic or any interest by influencing the government?

The key feature of pressure group is that they play behind the scenes. For instance, In Pakistan religious pressure group are strong and influence the government

day to day working. The infamous TLP rampage on Rawalpindi led to resignation of a federal law minister. Thus it can be said that pressure group can bring socio-political change in a country.

3- Role of Lobbies in Political change

Lobbying can be define as a "systematic way to influence, the legislators to bring or advance specific legislation for a particular goal achievement."

This is most notable in USA where Lobbyist are hired by multinational institutions to make legislature preferences for a specific legislation. For instance, in USA American Rifle Association lobbies heavily for stopping gun regulation. As it primarily hurt their interest. Moreover, in Pakistan, Realstate and sugar

Lobbies are strong who make
advances for legislation. Hence,
it can be deduced that lobbies
influence in political system is
not an understatement.

4- conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said
that the role of Pressure groups,
Political parties and lobbies are
pivotal in the political process.
As stated earlier that each
play a role for their own
self-interest. However political
parties seek to take direct
control over power through
election. While, the latter two
only influences policies to achieve
certain outcomes. So, it can be
inferred that all political
player have an influence over
political process and can bring
revolution ⁱⁿ extreme cases.

Q # 2

1- Introduction

Marx viewed that any society is developed and is shaped as per the need and demand of that economic system.

However, he contended that the mode of production i.e the goods and services produced, reproduced and consumed never really aligned with the relation of production. Thusly, a class struggle between haves and have's not came which led to the establishment of an exploitative economic system. So, it can be deduced that failure to establish a balance in the mode of production mechanism eventually led to class struggle which till today is determining the social, political and spiritual process of human life.

2- Ways mode of Production influences Social, Political and Spiritual process

By modes of production, Marx refer to how goods and services are produced, consumed and are distributed in the society. The major component of modes of production are Means of production and relation of production. Means of production refer to the factor of production which is land, labour, capital etc. while relation of production means the synergy created b/w factor of production and labor. Hence, it create a Super structure class of a society where distinction between the haves and the have not become more apparent. Similarly, this eventually lead to a class struggle i.e the conflict between classes over management of economic resources.

2.1 - Modes of Production influencing social process

Marx argue that the unequal dynamics of mode of production lead to generation of wealth for a small segment bourgeois. which

leads to social inequality and class struggle. Like, if a factory owner buys a new technology he will inturn pay less to the labour who is working in the factory. Thus, is socially skewing the prospects of labor upward mobility in the society.

2.2 - Modes of Production influencing political process

It is no secret that those who own the means of production are the main political beneficiary. As rules of the game are made to favor them because of their ownership of means of production. For instance, during the 2008 financial crisis major bailout packages were given to banks like J.P Morgan etc. while, the labor class was trembling in intention interest of the big players were being centered.

2.3 - Modes of Production influencing spiritual process

Similarly, it can be said that the

religious ideologies and belief system are often time aligned with those who own mode of production. This is done to maintain the status quo. Furthermore, it is done to keep the labour away from the true problem. For this reason, Marx said that 'religion is the opium of masses'. It is made because to have the status quo remain stable and every tool employed to benefit the few bourgeois segment of the society.

3- Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the mode of production is a fundamental driving force which influences the social, political and spiritual process of life. Similarly, the superstructure of society is a mere manifestation of that control over mode of production resources. Thusly, it can be said that institutions and ideologies are determined due to the economic exploitation in mode of production.