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Paper: Political Science (I)

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Q. 3

1) Introduction

Ibn-e-Khaldun belonged to 14th century. During his time there was conflict and political instability. He wanted to know the reasons of this political instability and found that the people are united by a common interest, goal or an ideology. Which keep them united called it Asabiya. Asabiya developed with the passage of time and gain political, social and economic power. When its leader works for their own interests and an economic gap increases between the citizens and its ruler then the asabiya declined and in competition another Asabiya gains the similar power. However, in the 20th

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the asabiya affected Ex-USSR and Ottoman empire and disintegrated them into various other independent states.

2) Social Context to Ibn-e-Khaladun theory

During Ibn-e-Khaladun time no government existed for a longer period of time. If a government came into existant, that will face various challenges and shortly the government will overthrown. Khaladun was in search to know that fall of governments. He constructed his theory of Asabiya.

3) His Theory

i) Asabiya

Khaladun theory is based upon his concept of Asabiya. Which means that in a society the people are united, tied and bonded through their mutual interests, goals and targets to be achieved. For achieving that goals

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They attained political, economical and social powers at the same society. That particular asabiya becomes the Core and the other weak asabiyas go into the periphery.

ii) The upward development of a State

a) The Struggle Stage

The struggle stage is the first stage in which the people are united and strong their bond with one another to achieve their desire goal. In this stage the leaders struggle to influence, persuade and convince the like minded people to gain political strength. In 20th century at united India the muslim started struggle to gain a separate state where they could freely exercise their religion.

b) The glorious, developed and satisfied stage

After the unification and unity of the people, they gain political power. During this power time they

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utilized all the resources for the betterment of the people. Moreover, the rulers and the ruled both are happy, satisfied and united. During the Bolshevik revolution at Russian in 1917 Vladimir Lenin gained the power and then exercised the power which kept united, happy and satisfied the Ex-USSR.

(c) The declining phase

The declining phase started of a state (Asabiya) when the leaders work and spend resources for their own luxuries. They ignore the welfare of the people. As a result economic disparities created between the leaders and the citizens. The bonds broken and the government thrown down which was replaced by the periphery asabiya.

When USSR invaded on Afghanistan some of the resources of the State was spent on the wars and the other was for the personal luxuries of their leaders. Which resulted the disintegration of USSR in 1991.

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d) Time period of each stage.
Each stage of the Asabiya takes 40 years. So, the total time period taken by a state on its development and decline is 120 years.

iii) The real change is from down ward to upward. In a state the real change is brought up by the people of that country. who form their representative and then overthrow them.

↑ → Representative

↑ change from down to upward.

↑
[1 1 1 1 1] → population

4) Conclusion

Khaladun theory of Asabiya clearly, predicted the downward and upward movement of a state. which are clearly observed from the examples of United Indian muslims and the USSR development and decline at 20th century.

(b)

Q.2

1) Introduction

According to Karl Marx that the real cause of the social, political and spiritual process in life is the mode of production.

Because, the mode of product changes the whole material dialect such as the life changes of; Ascetic, Slavery, feudalism and Industrialism, to their workers. However, class struggle always contributed to change the mode of production.

2) Understanding the Mode of Production

According to the views of Karl marks the mode of production is referred to the source of production constructed by the capitalist and work out by the workers.

Example

Industries are the major means of production in the 21st century, while before this

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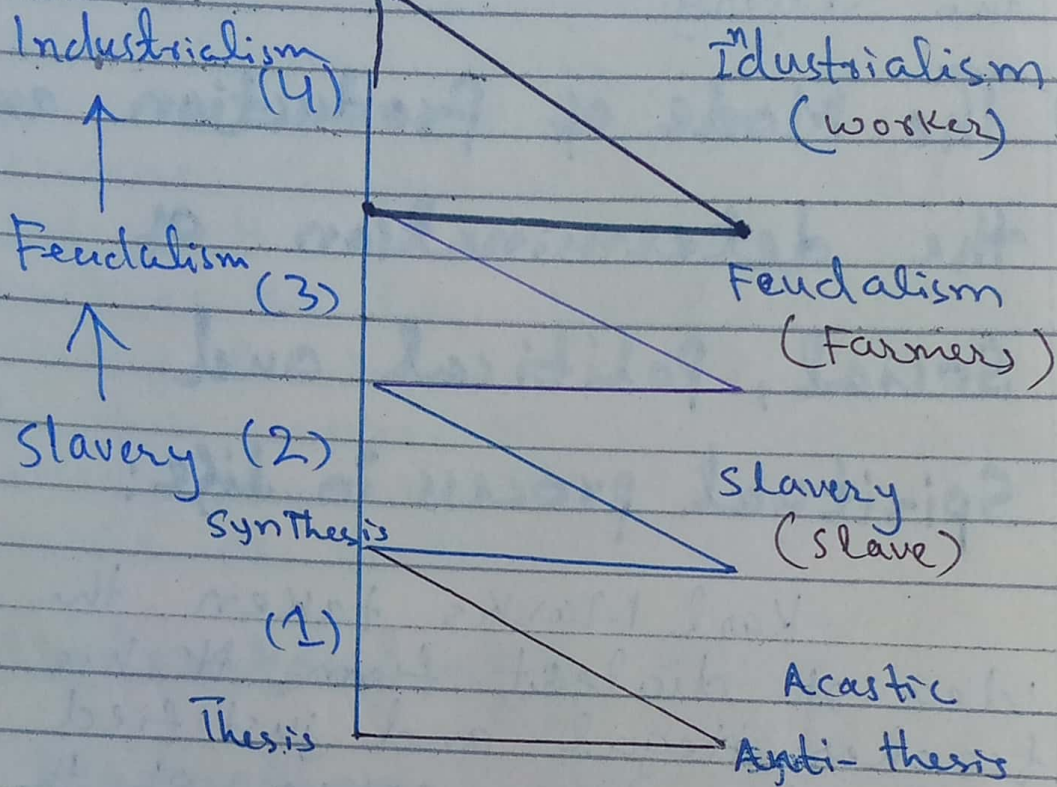
Feudalism, slavery and ascetic was the means of production. Capitalists used workers in the industry farmers in feudalism and slaves in the slavery.

3) The Mode of Production and the determination of Social, Political and Spiritual process in life:

Karl Marks taken the idea of dialect from his teacher Hegel and justified that the main cause of the determination of political, social and spiritual in life is the mode of production. He add the term materialism with dialect and called it dialectical materialism. He said that a mean of production currently moving on which he called thesis. When the thesis do not serve the majority of

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of the people an anti thesis created and defeat the thesis. As a result synthesis created, In which the mean of production changes.



The changes of mode of production.

Karl Marks said that the people of lower classes after some time in each dialect felt that they are exploited. who started struggled and brought forward an anti thesis and formed a synthesis. While, the

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new synthesis with the passage of time bring forward its own exploitation. He said that in the history this Industrial mode of production will be the final one and the people will rise through my writing and they will replace industrialism with their own appropriate means of production which will change the aspects of politics from democracy to Communism, society to equality and spirituality to internal satisfaction.

4) Class Struggle contribution with the ~~changing~~ in the Mode of Production

According to Karl Marx that in the society there are two classes. One is the owner (haves) and the other are the workers (have not). Owner, always have exploited the workers for their own benefits.

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Owners used them for generating the products. While, in returned the workers get only 10% of the total revenue gained from that products. A time will come, when the worker class will be raised against the owner class and as a result the mode of production will be changes.

5) The Impacts of Karl Marks Theory on the Modern Era Workers

i) Work Pension

After the raise of awareness from the works of Karl Marks, the industrialists has appointed proper pension to the worker.

ii) Economic Incentives after workers are provided with the retirement. economic incentives and rewards while doing better work.

iii) Better working conditions
The capitalists have improved working conditions to the labour so, this could be safe.

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iv) Facilities to workers

The capitalists have also provided facilities such as school, houses and a infrastructure to the workers

b) Conclusion

Karl Marx has revealed in his writing and claimed that the real causes of life change process of political, social and spiritual life of the people. However, class struggle has also contributed to change the mode of production and the lives of the people.

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Q. 8

Q. Nationality and citizenship.

A)

Nationality

- The place where born.
- By birth
- All the family living and ancestors are also buried over her.
- Nationality is given without any extra effort and investigation.
- Can exercise his/her political rights from the start of their life.

Citizenship

- shifted to other country.
- Gained in later life.
- Nationality may be individualistic.
- Citizenship is given while seeing the economic and criminal background of an individual.
- can exercise political rights after gaining the formal citizenship of that particular country.

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B) The influence of Nationality and citizenship on the Basic Rights

i) Political rights

a) Nationality

A person who is living in a country by birth possesses all the political rights. He takes part in the political rallies, protest, referendum and voting.

b) Nationality

A person who migrated from his unborn country to another where he is new. At the beginning he cannot exercise his political rights. As he gains the nationality then he can. But there are certain limitations imposed by the countries and allowed them upto that limit.

ii) Fundamental Human Rights

A) Protection of life

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a) Nationality

A person who possesses the nationality of a country, that country is responsible to protect him from internal as well as external threat to his life.

b) Citizenship

A country is also bound to protect the citizen life. However, if the initial nationality possession of that country interferes and invites or exploits him then the second country cannot protect that person.

B) Protection of property

a) Nationality

The person/National property is completely secured and protected by the country.

b) Citizenship

Can protect and secure by the state, but the property is often more expensive, therefore the citizens avoid to buy.

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G) Protection of Fundamental Human Rights

a) National

The fundamental human rights of an individual are protected by the state. He/she has the freedom of speech, movement, liberty and other legal, political, economical and social rights.

b) Citizenship

The citizen fundamental rights are also protected by the state but there are certain countries in which the political system varies. When certain fundamental rights are available and certain are not.

Therefore, the country will provide only those which are guaranteed by the constitution.

G) Conclusion

Nationality and citizenships are both the registered of a citizen with a state. But the first is by birth while, the second is gained after the migration into another country. Moreover, all the rights are available to both

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in one way or another.

Q. 6

I) Introduction

Political parties, pressure groups and lobbies play a vital role in the political change and the revolution of a state. Every political party has its own manifesto for which they exercise all these political rights to gain the power and implement that certain vision. Moreover, pressure groups arise about a certain short term goals who influences the policy makers and their policies about that certain problem. Finally, lobbying also influences the political change and revolution in a state, in a way through which a person communicate with a policy makers to mould them according to his view.

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2) Political parties and its Influence on Politics and State

Political party is a group of an organized people, who exercises their political freedom to gain the political power and implement their vision.

Examples

- o conservative and liberal party in England.
- o Democratic and republican parties in united states of America.

i) How it brings Political Change

- o The speech of their leadership moulds the opinion of the citizens.
- o The manifesto of one party is changed from the manifesto of other. Due to which the people divided and voted according to their appropriatenesses.

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- Political campaigns are based upon their manifesto.
- People vote to that manifesto.
- Come into power.
- Implement that manifesto.
- Internal social, political, economic, legal and constitutional changes taken place.
- Externally, foreign policies moulded according to the vision and promises made by the leader during campaign.

3) Pressure Group and its Influence on the Political and State Change:

Pressure group is the group of people who gets united about

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certain immediate problem, issue or goals. who exerts pressure on the policy makers through one way or another to accepted their demands on them.

⇒ How it moulds the politics and the state

- pressure group formed about a certain issue.
- The issue is highlighted and the similar minded people join the group.
- After forming a large group then they exerts pressure on their respective representative.
- The representative highlighted the issue in parliament.
- parliament formulate ^{or change.} the policies about that problem.
- As a result the change taken place and state changes its approach.

4) Lobbying

When a person or a group of persons communicate with the executive to ~~manipulate~~ mould his behavior about a certain policy is called Lobbying.

How it moulds politics and state

- An individual receives an idea.
- Shares with executive and persuade him.
- He persuade the policy makers or executive.
- The policy gets implemented.

↓
 Change ← Political
 state
 ↓
 happens.
