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05

Q : NO : 05

Ibn-e-Ikhaldun & Asabiyyah

A: Introduction:

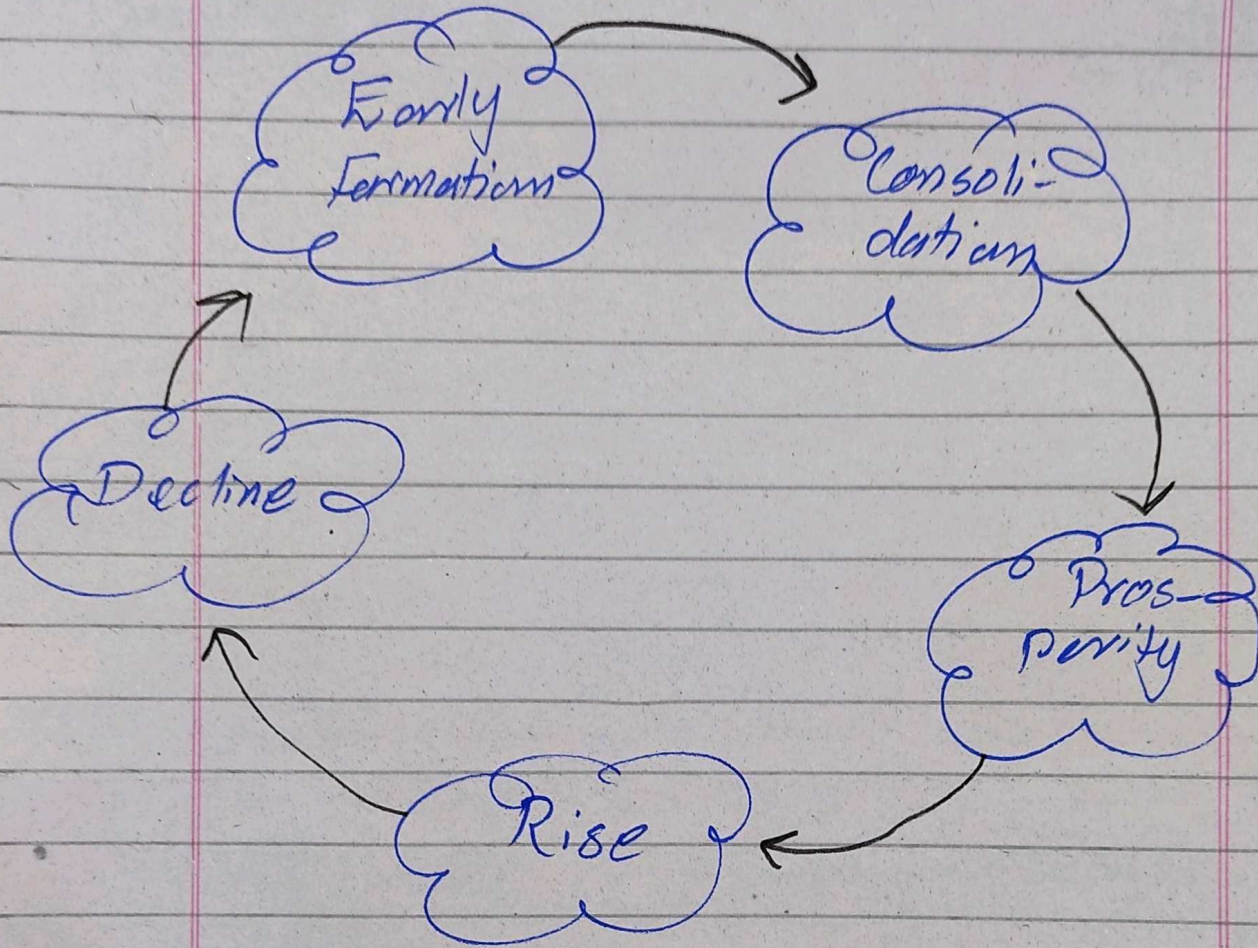
Ibn-e-Ikhaldun was a muslim philosopher and a great thinker. He proposed the idea of consolidated and unified society. Further, he viewed economic prosperity under the rules of Islam and monitored by a caliph. His views in both regards are significantly contributing to the stability of a society and state.

B: Concept of Asabiyyah:

A Ruler without
Shariah is Tyranny,
And Shariah without
A Caliph-Ruler is
Helpless. (Mugadimah)

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a: Rise & Decline In Asabiyyah:



Abu al-Chalid has given the cyclical theory of a state regarding its rise and decline. It rises with unity and declines with Zulm (tyranny).

b: Society & Its Consolidation:

↳ Society:

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↳ Consolidation

↳ Mutual Norms

↳ Ideal Society

He emphasized on the moral aspect of a society. It attracts the people and norms unify them and make a good state (Mulk).

c: Types of Asabiya:

According to him, Asabiya can be either achieved by birth such as blood relations as it can be achieved by struggle such as a religion.

d: Caliphate / Imome King:

He has blended the king philosopher of Plato

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with Islamic knowledge
to rule a country.

e: Stages of Asabiyyah:

i/ Necessity → Survival

ii/ Base → Pleasure

iii/ Ignoble → Respect

iv/ Timmocratic → Wealth

v/ Despotic → Tyranny.

Further he's mentioned
the various stages of
a society by portraying
their initial and final phases.

C: Analyzing Economic Factors
of Abn-e-Khaldeen:

|| Civilizations Reach ||
|| To The Pinnacle Of ||

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Prosperity & Moral
Decay Decline Them.
(Muqadimah)

a: Islamic Rules-Bound Distribution

Abn-e-Khaldeem

emphasized on Islamic
bound rules to ensure
fairer distribution for
the growth of economy.

b: Imman Assignment to
Namine A Just Person
for Business Watch-dog:

It is responsibility
of Imman to assign merit
based and skillful ones
to ensure fair stability
of economy.

c: Riba & Exploitation
Free Economy:

Economy must
strain the factors such
as mark-up and means
of exploitation.

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d: Moderate & Flexible Taxations:

Similarly, he emphasized on the flexible and considerable tax policies of a state to ensure economic growth of a state.

e: Economic Freedom & Free Markets:

Freedom is key factor, according to him for a prosperous state for growth.

D: Contributions of Asabiyan & Ibn-e-Khaldun's Economic Proposals in the Rise of a Political Authority & Its Decline:

a: Uneven Economic Distribution Perishes a State:

According to him, a state must rely on fairer division of resources in

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people because it leads to an internal threats.

b: Internal Threats More Dangerous Than External:

Ibn-e-Chaldeen believed that internal threats are far more dangerous than external ones.

c: Moral Decay a Catalyst to Decline of a Mulk:

An unjust state nourishes decline of morality among the people.

↳ (Mugaddimah): Book

d: Kingdom without Caliphe is Vague

He proposed that a king and ruler must be religious and well-known in the Islamic teachings. A king without Islamic teachings is helpless.

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e: Consolidation a Key Factor for the Rise of Political Authority:

Further more, he focuses on the strength and unity of the citizens that ensures the prosperity.

f: Islamic Teachings, Caliphate Standards of Politics & Moral Strength a Key Factor for the Rise of a State:

Moreover, he makes Islamic teaching and morality an important element for the rise of a state (Mulk).

Conclusion:

Abu-e-Ikhlaas proposed prominent concepts regarding the rise and decline of a state which contribute impact a state in various ways. He emphasizes on internal factors to stabilize a state.

03

Q: NO: 03

Locke's Theory of Natural Rights

A: Introduction:

John Locke a prominent thinker who proposed generic and universal principles for democracy of today. He criticized Hobbes's State of Nature and modified it with blending positive aspect of human and property-oriented behaviours.

B: John Locke's Natural Rights & Consent:

Human Being
Are Free & Insecure

Due to Property

↳ Locke

a: State of Nature:

Locke proposes that human beings are optimistic and free. They are not nasty as Hobbes thinks.

b: Human Nature in State of Nature:

Human beings will be only insecure related to their property which include; security, land, respect & glory.

c: Property Oriented Behaviour:

Their core focus relies on a secure or safe property in a state of nature.

d: Concept of State:

The state must ensure their property and protect it from the loss.

e: Revolt Against State if Property Denied:

He further proposes that if self is not safe or state does not guarantee property, there is the right of people to revolt against it.

f: State on Consent of People:

State exist on the will of people and people can overturn and revolt it anytime if people are dissatisfied.

c: Democratic Elements In Locke's State of Nature:

a: Rights of Property:

He ensured the preservation of human rights in his state of nature where a state is bound to protect it from others and also from the state itself.

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b: Consent of People:

Consent of people is mandatory in his state of nature because state exists on it.

c: Movements & Rallies Against State If Rights Denied:

Citizens can challenge government institutions if there is a factor of state suppression regarding their rights.

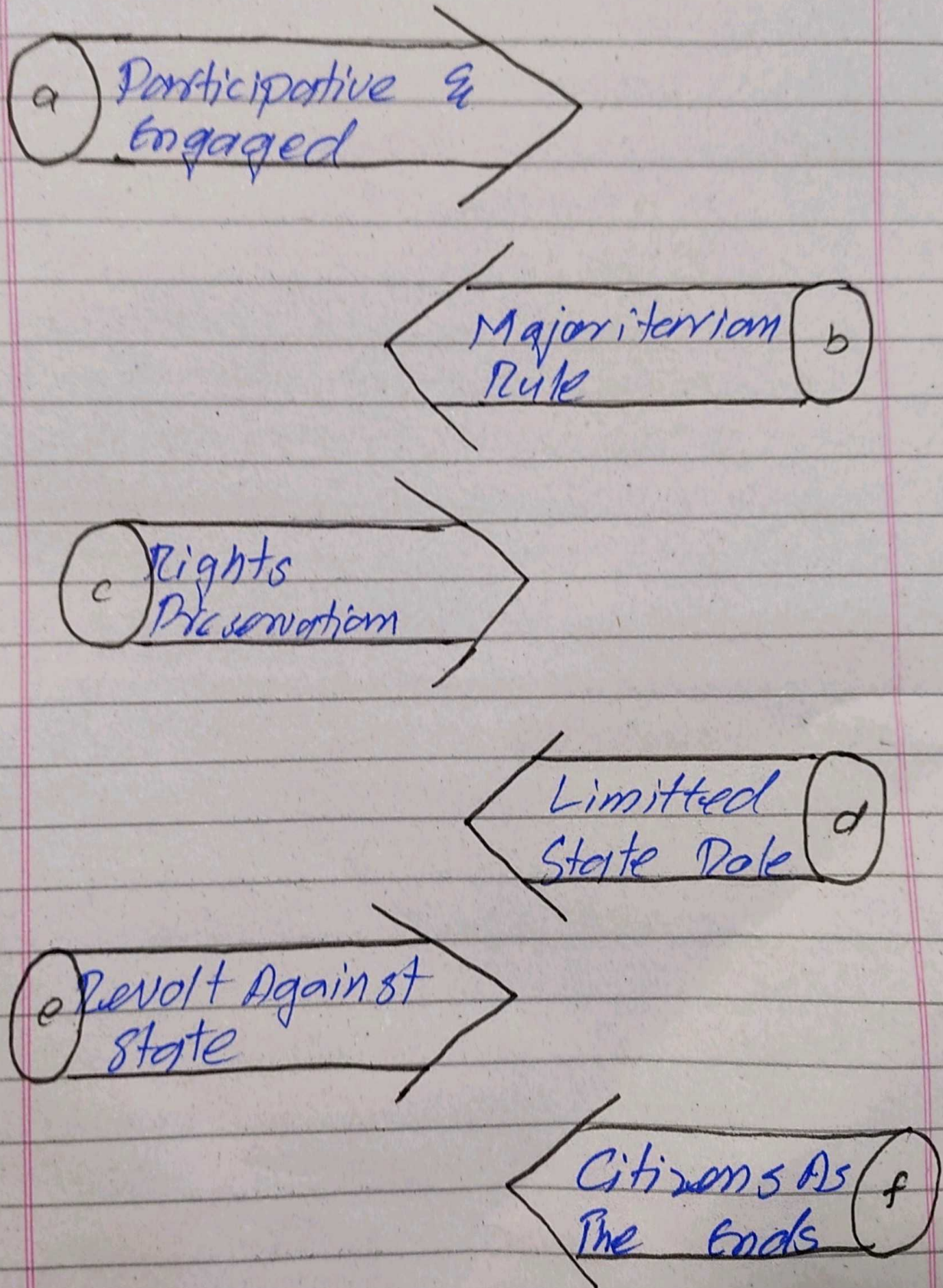
d: Concept of Social Contract as A Primary Element of Democracy:

Locke further makes his state of nature as a more democratic by the concept of social covenant.

e: Majority is Authority' Feature:

Authority lies with majority of the people who can decide what to do like in democracy.

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D: Critical Analysis on
Locke's State of
Nature:



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a: Participation & Engagement of the Citizens:

Citizen engagement and participation can be observed in his state of nature.

b: Majoritarian Rule:

State relies upon the majoritarian consent and shall follow the majority.

c: Rights-Centric:

His state of nature is based on the rights of citizens in a country.

d: Limited State Role:

Role of state is limited and restrained because it is a means.

e: Revolt Against State:

Citizen can overthrow the state if it fails to preserve their property.

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∴ Citizens the end in His
Stater

People are primary
and state is secondary.
State is bound to abide
the majority consent.

Conclusion:

In short, Locke's
state of nature is far
different than Hobbes. He
added many democratic
norms and elements which
are still being practiced
in modern democracies.

Section-B

Q : No : 08

Concept & Evolution
of Sovereignty

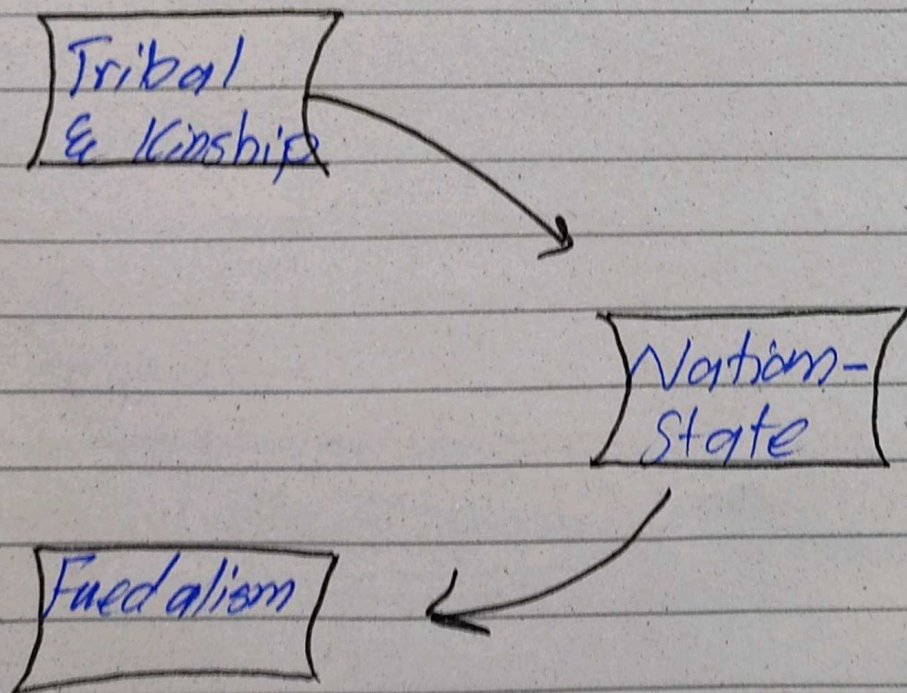
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A: Introduction:

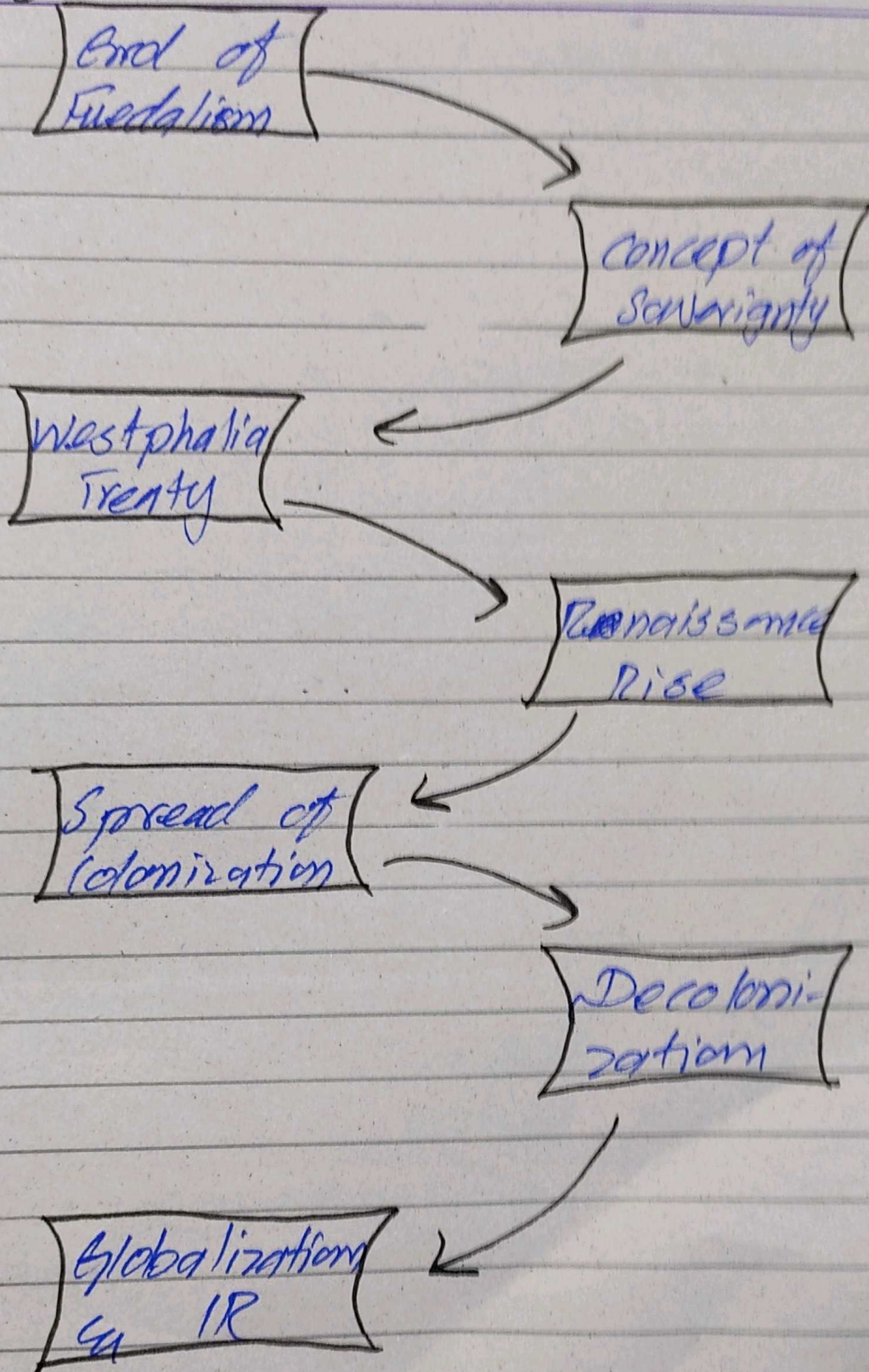
The concept of modern day sovereignty has been changed and evolved from the ancient idea. It had one meaning then, and now another. Various philosophers of political science have contributed in this regard.

B: Evolution of Sovereignty:

a: Historical Evolution



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a. Tribalism & Kinship:

The very primary phase is when people were living in tribe and small regions together.

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b: City-State concept:

Athens & Sparta's cities were later established at the time of Aristotle & Plato.

c: Nation - Feudalism:

Similarly, people were transformed into a new form of feudalism where lords would make rules.

d: Sovereignty Concept:

Literature and art were realized the concept of sovereignty in people.

e: Westphalia (Nation-State) Concept:

Westphalia has further strengthened the concept of sovereignty by giving nation-state concept.

f: Renaissance Rise:

Renaissance has bestowed people with various forms of governments.

g: Spread of Colonies:

Later Europeans

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started colonizing weak & fragile countries.

h: Shrinking of Colonies:

19th century & 20th century saw its decay due to emerging evolution of power.

i: Globalization & IR:

The recent and modern form of sovereignty is in shape of globalization.

History is

Collective Conscientiousness
of Human Beings.

↳ Hegel

C: Critical Analysis on Major Theories Regarding the Origin of a State:

a: Ancient City-State Lacked Pure Form of Today's Sovereignty:

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At the time of Aristotle and Plato, the concept of sovereignty was not as broad as of today's sovereignty.

↳ For example: Aristotle's concept of Polity

↳ Plato's concept of Philosopher King for a Sovereign State.

b: Karl Marx Communism:

Marx argued on one class exploitation by another due resources. classes; bourgeoisie and proletariat conflict has been highlighted.

c: Rise in Nationalism

Nationalism rise in 18th & 19th centuries have led various wars.

Mussollinist and Nazist ideologies led to an identity wars.

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d: Protectionism & Isolationism:

Countries such as USSR and North Korea have decreased their relations with various countries due to their protectionist and isolationist policies.

f: Conflict between Liberal & Religious IDEOLOGIES:

In late 20th century and start of 21st century have witnessed a rise between religious and liberal form policies in governments.

g: Conservative & Secular Political debates:

Fraction in today's world can be seen as people are still stucked either to form government policies' based on conservative norms or secular norms.

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g: Identity & Bloc Politics:

Modern states are being observed under the guise of identity based politics and bloc politics for raising more & more power.

Conclusion:

Concept of sovereignty has been evolved to a modern day after various ideological ~~and~~ based theories. Every major theory has somehow molded the concept of a sovereignty. Their influence in politics and state behaviour can be also observed in forms of a government's policies. In return, they evolved the sovereignty concept and added much more in it.

Qb

Q: No: Qb

Propaganda &

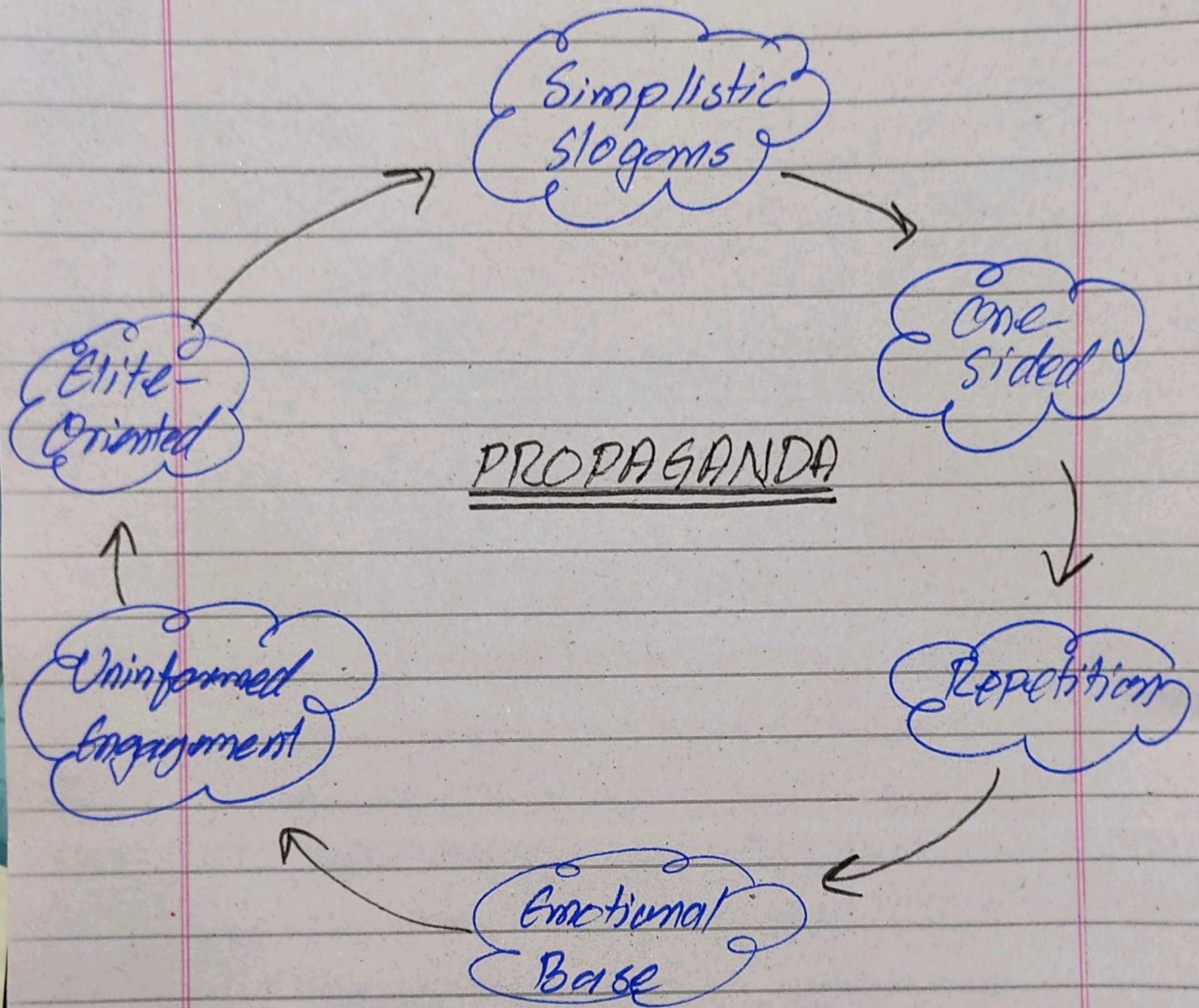
Pressure Groups

A: Introduction

Propaganda and pressure groups are key factors in modern political scenario. They frame ~~and~~ an image and mold a picture to influence policy makers. Similarly, both have their own way of influencing patterns and techniques against an institution. They verily influence and contribute in political systems of today's world governance and policy makers to adopt their agendas.

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B: Role of Propaganda in Modern Politics:



a: One-Sided Show:

Propaganda is always portraying of one-sided information to influence and achieve their agendas by ignoring the other side of a picture to show.

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b: Mostly Elite Centric:

Mostly, propagandas are elite driven and are based on elite interests to achieve through it.

c: Uninformed Engagement:

Citizens get trapped due to lack of information and knowledge and become of them.

d: Emotion Driven:

They are based on emotions to trip the effect of their slogans.

e: Repetition & Recurring

slogans and their agendas are showed with repetition to influence political system.

f: Simple Solutions & Slogans:

It portray a very plain answer to a more complicated issues in reality.

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C: Role of Pressure Groups In Political System:

a Lobbying

b Narrow Scope

c Protests & Strikes

d Emotions & Street
Politics

e Horse-Trading

f Hinder Political
Continuation

g Elite centric.

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a: Lobbying to Influence Policy Makers:

Pressure groups struggle to influence their concerned policy makers through lobbying.

b: Specific Interests Driven:

Pressure groups are mostly pressurizing the institutions about very specific domains.

c: Protests & Strikes to curb Policies:

They go for protests and cause in dangers to influence policies.

d: Blending Emotions to Influence:

Pressure groups can also use emotions to make it more attractive.

e: Back-door Channels & Horse Trading:

They can influence policies through back-doors and corruption also.

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f: Slows Political & Systematic Continuity:

More strikes and protests lead to a ^{slow} political system which negatively impact the service delivery.

g: Elite Driven Agendas:

Pressure groups are controlled by specific elites who strive to ensure friendly policies of a government.

D: Critical Analysis on the Roles of Propaganda & Pressure Groups:

a: Ineffective & Inefficient Policies:

They both compromise the strength of a policy by bargaining and forcefully influencing tactics.

b: Decoupled Public Services Delivery:

Their role leads to

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a compromised and weak service delivery system due to common people.

c: Implementation Gap:

Both lead to impact political institutions to perform in real sense. It is a key factor in implementation gap.

d: Decrease / Reduction in Essence of a Real Policy:

They compromises the real essence of a policy created by legislature to serve and solve the issues of citizens.

e: Populist Politics:

They, especially propaganda, cause rise in a populist politics which in return impact the system.

f: Polarization & 'Us vs Them' game:

They lead to a

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zero sum game and promotes divide between political parties.

g: Rise in Extremism & Dirty Politics:

When policies are molded and compromised due to pressure groups and propaganda, there extremism and opinion divide occurs.

h: Public Opinion Divide.

They are key factors leading to public opinion divide such as in Pakistani politics.

Conclusion:

In short, propaganda and pressure groups both impact the policy makers badly. They struggle to mold policies according to their interests and in return policies couldn't serve and meet the issues of common citizens.