

SECTION A

ANSWER # 5

INTRODUCTION:

Asabiyya refers to the strong solidarity and cohesion in the state. Ibn-e-Khaldun gave his theory of rise and fall of states in which he provided the concept of Asabiyya. He stated that the rise and fall of the states base on the asabiyya in a society. Moreover, Ibn-e-Khaldun also introduced the concept of economic factor explaining that the economic factor is the major factor for the rise, stability and decline of the states. Ibn-e-Khaldun explained that the Asabiyya and economic factor of the society contribute majorly in the rise, stability and decline of political authority as they aid in the strong cohesion of the society.

IBN-E-KHALDUN CONCEPT OF ASABIYYA:

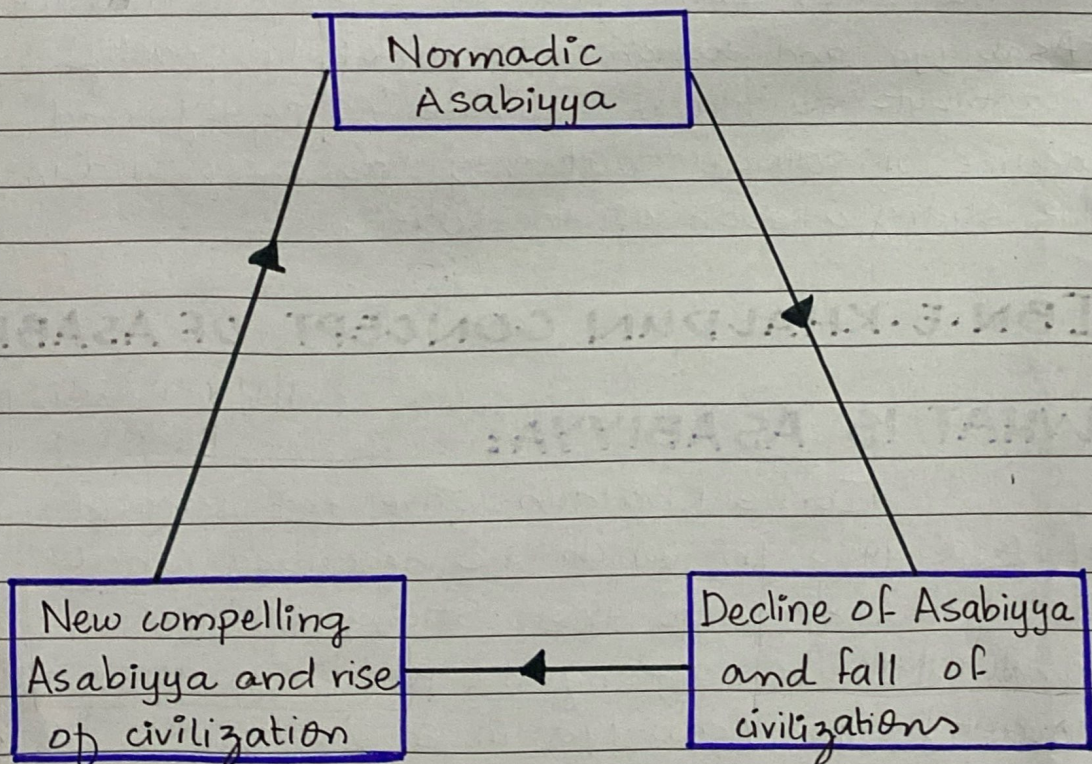
WHAT IS ASABIYYA:

Ibn-e-Khaldun gave the concept of Asabiyya in which he described that Asabiyya refers to the strong cohesion and solidarity among the people in the society. The Asabiyya in a society can be due to various reasons such as same religion, aim or the economic factor in the society.

2.2 IMPORTANCE OF ASABIYYA:

Ibn-e. Khaldun gave the concept of Asabiyya and also gave the importance of asabiyya in keeping the society together. Ibn-e. Khaldun explained that the asabiyya is necessary to keep the society together and save the society from the internal conflicts. Moreover the Asabiyya is necessary to save the society from external threats.

2.3 RISE AND FALL OF CIVILIZATIONS ON BASIS OF ASABIYYAH:



Ibn-e. Khaldun explained the rise and fall of the civilizations base on the Asabiyya in the society. The society when

formed has a strong Asabiyya which helps in the growth of the civilization in the world. With time the Asabiyya takes a stable position and then start to decline. The decline of Asabiyya result in the decline of the civilizations.

3. **IBN-E-KHALDUN CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC FACTOR :**

Ibn-e-Khaldun also gave the concept of economic factor in which he explained that the civilizations based on the economic factor and their rise and fall depend on it. Ibn-e-Khaldun explained that the society collectively work to grow economically and then when the moment of economic stability comes the society indulge itself in leasureness which result in the fall of the civilization.

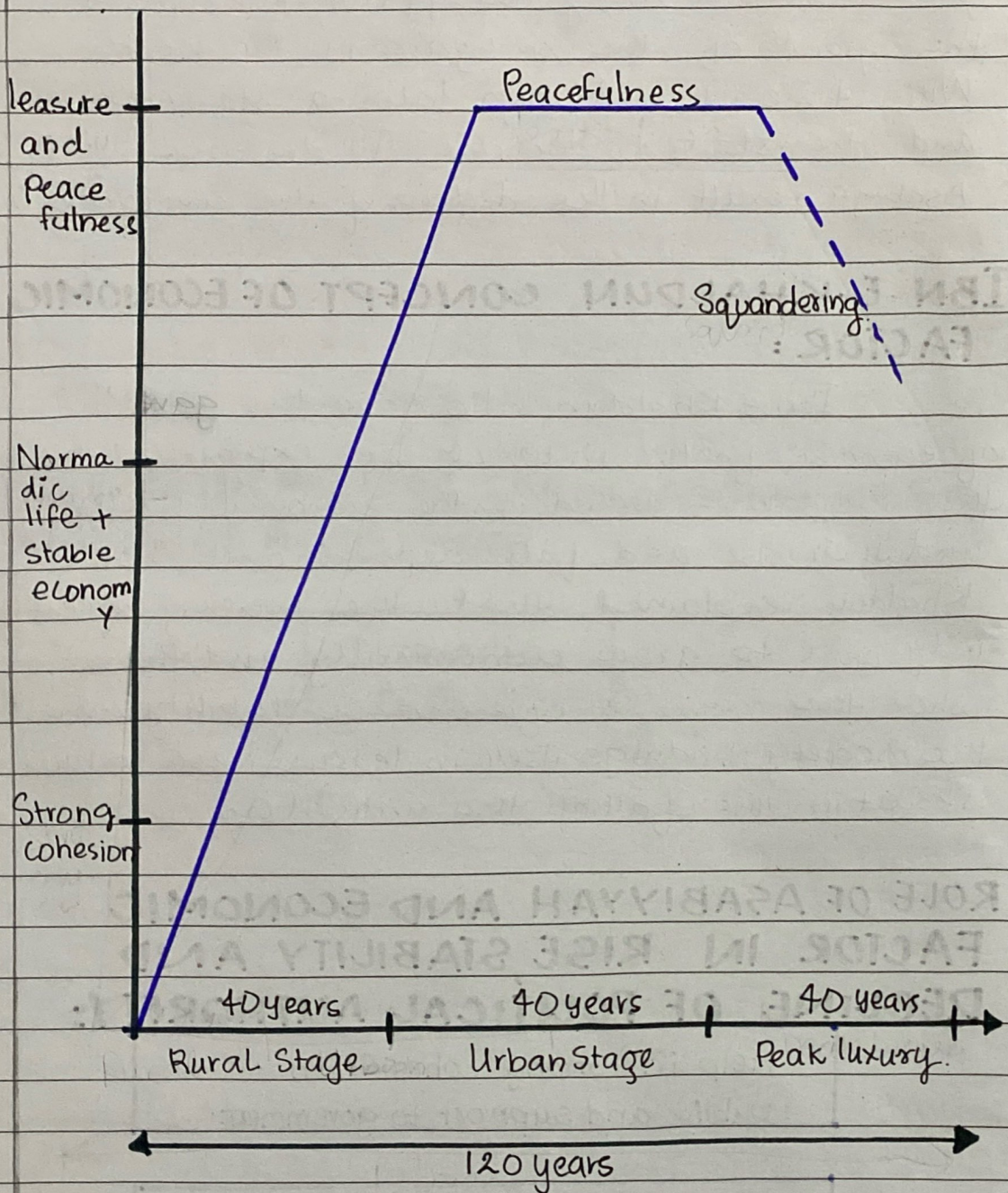
4. **ROLE OF ASABIYYAH AND ECONOMIC FACTOR IN RISE, STABILITY AND DECLINE OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY:**

Help in Strong cohesion in public and support to government.

Stability on the basis of peacefulness and less conflict on economy

Politics based on Asabiyyah and economic factor

The loss of Asabiyyah and economic factor resulting in State and politics decline



GRAPH SHOWING RISE AND FALL OF
CIVILIZATIONS ON THE BASIS OF
ASABIYYAH AND ECONOMY.

4.1

HELP IN THE STRONG COHESION IN PUBLIC AND SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT:

Asabiya and the economic factors play a major role in helping in the strong cohesion in public. This helps in better governance and politics as the united public try to make the governance better and also take interest in the politics.

4.2 STABILITY ON THE BASIS OF PEACEFULNESS AND LESS CONFLICT ON ECONOMY:

The asabiyya and better economy of the state help in the stability in the state. Moreover, the stability helps in lesser conflicts on economy. This helps in the better political authority and stability as the public try to make the politics and governance better collectively.

4.3 POLITICS BASED ON ASABIYYAH AND ECONOMIC FACTOR:

The political authority is majorly based on the asabiyya and the economic factor. The performance of the political authority is based on the strength of political authority to keep the solidarity and better economy for public.

4.4 THE LOSS OF ASABIYYAH AND ECONOMIC FACTOR RESULTING IN STATE AND POLITICS DECLINE:

The loss of Asabiyya and the decline of

the economy of the civilization result in the decline of the political authority. This shows that the asabiyya and economic factor play a major role in rise stability and decline of political authority.

5 CONCLUSION:

Asabiyya refers to the strong ~~ab~~ cohesion in the public. Economic factor refers to the rise and fall of civilization on the basis of the economic factor. Ibn-e. Khaldun gave the concept of the rise and fall of civilization and explained that asabiyya and economic factor play a major role in rise, decline and stability of political authority.

ANSWER # 4

1 INTRODUCTION:

Aristotle was the student of Plato. Although he studied under the guidance of Plato, his views were not totally agreed to the teaching of his teacher Plato. This made the statement that Aristotle was great but not the grateful student of Plato. Aristotle disagreed with the views of Plato in many ways. For instance, Aristotle disagreed with Plato on his views of education, justice and inequality in education. Moreover, Aristotle also disagreed with Plato's concept of communism of property and the communism of wives and family. This gave rise to the concept that Aristotle is great but not grateful student of Plato.

2 THE RELATION OF ARISTOTLE AND PLATO:

Aristotle was the student of Plato and learned several concepts and views from Plato. However, Aristotle was also influenced by his father who was a scientist. Therefore Aristotle didn't agree with all the views of Plato making him an ungrateful student.

3 WHY ARISTOTLE WAS GREAT BUT NOT GRATEFUL STUDENT OF PLATO:

Not agreeing with Plato's concepts

Criticizing and objectioning some views of Plato

3.1 NOT AGREEING WITH PLATO'S CONCEPTS:

Aristotle didn't agree with all the concepts of Plato. Plato was an idealist. However, Aristotle was a realist and hence he didn't agree with all the concepts of Plato making him an ungrateful student.

3.2 CRITICIZING AND OBJECTIONING SOME VIEWS OF PLATO:

Aristotle at many points in his concepts, criticized and objectioned the concepts of Plato making him an ungrateful student.

4. WAYS ARISTOTLE DISAGREED WITH PLATO'S CONCEPTS:

Aristotle disagreed with the following views of Plato:

Plato's concept of education

Equality in education not provided

Plato's concept of justice.

Neglect of lower class

Communism of Property by Plato

Communism of wives and children

Plato as a idealist and Aristotle as realist.

4.1 PLATO'S CONCEPT OF EDUCATION:

Aristotle criticized the concept of education of Plato in many ways. He

criticized the concept of education of Plato that education is only to make the philosopher rulers for the state while the Aristotle emphasized education as the source of betterment of an individual.

Plato's education → Only for making philosopher kings

Aristotle's education → For betterment of individual.

Moreover Plato's concept of education gave an overemphasis on education of gymnastics which was not accepted by Aristotle who kept gymnastic a part with Music and other education.

4.2 EQUALITY IN EDUCATION NOT PROVIDED:

Plato's education was only for the privileged and was not for all the individuals of the state. However Aristotle criticized this concept of Plato and emphasized the education for all the individuals.

Plato's education → Only for few privileged

Aristotle's education → Education for all.

4.3 **PLATO'S CONCEPT OF JUSTICE:**

Plato kept the philosopher king above the rule of law. This concept was criticized by Plato as he believed in equality of justice and equal rule of law for all the citizens.

4.4 **NEGLECTION OF LOWER CLASS.**

Plato neglected the lower class in many ways such as in the area of education, justice and training. However, the ungrateful son of Plato, Aristotle objected the view and prefers equality of lower class. He believed in equality of all individuals in a society.

4.5 **COMMUNISM OF PROPERTY BY PLATO:**

Plato's viewed property as a source of conflict among citizens and therefore gave the idea of communism of property where state governs all the property of the society. However, Aristotle was against this concept and considered property as a source of motivation for growth and work. In this way Aristotle objected the concept of communism of property by Plato making him an ungrateful student of Plato.

Plato → Considered property as a source of conflict

Aristotle → Considered property as motivation factor.

4.6 COMMUNISM OF WIVES AND CHILDREN:

Plato gave the concept of the communism of wives that the family and wives of the society should be state governed. Apart from this, Aristotle came from a healthy family and objectioned the concept of communism of wives and children.

4.7 PLATO AS IDEALIST AND ARISTOTLE AS REALIST:

Plato was an idealist and all his concept of the state were based not ideas and were not able to be implemented in real life. However Aristotle criticized the plato's ideas nature and gave his theories as a realist.

5 CONCLUSION:

Aristotle was the student of Plato. However, he did not agree with all the ideas of Plato such as his concept of education, inequality in education and communism of wives and property. This gave the concept that Aristotle was great but not

a grateful student of Plato.

SECTION B

ANSWER # 6

1 INTRODUCTION:

Propaganda refers to the dissemination of information based on rumors or false news. While pressure groups are the groups formed outside the zone of governance to state the rights of the public or a society and impact the rules and laws of governance. The propaganda and pressure groups have a major role in the contemporary political system especially public opinion, policy making and democratic governance.

2 WHAT IS PROPAGANDA:

Propaganda refers to the false rumors or news dissemination usually created by the individuals or political parties against the government. Propaganda play a major role in shaping the public opinion and also impact the policy making of a state.

3 ROLE OF PROPAGANDA IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SYSTEM:

Propaganda play a major role in the

contemporary political system in following ways.

Impacting the public opinion.

Propaganda impacting the policy making

Propaganda as a source of populism

Impact on the democratic governance.

3.1 **IMPACTING THE PUBLIC OPINION:**

Propaganda impacts the public opinion as the issue and conflict raised through propaganda continuously impact the public opinion and result in the manipulation of public opinion.

3.2 **PROPAGANDA IMPACTING THE POLICY MAKING:**

The propaganda impact the policy making of the country in many ways. For instance the propaganda against the traffic violations fines resulted in the ease in the fines. In this way propaganda impact the policy making in contemporary political system.

3.3 PROPAGANDA AS A SOURCE OF POPULISM:

Propaganda as a source of populism in the contemporary political system. The populists raise their strength in the country through the use of propaganda via media and Internet.

3.4 PROPAGANDA'S IMPACT ON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE:

~~For~~ Propaganda impacts the democratic governance in the country as the propaganda causes the manipulation of public opinion which thereby results in the issues for democratic governance in the political system as individuals do not make decisions by themselves but through the propaganda.

4 WHAT ARE PRESSURE GROUPS?

Pressure groups are the groups in a political system which pose pressure on the political system for their rights and policy making in the country. The pressure groups can be both positive and negative for the country.

4.1 EXAMPLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS:

The labour organizations are an example of the pressure groups in countries.

5. ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SYSTEMS:

Pressure groups impacting the public opinion.

Impact on the policy making

Impact on the democratic governance.

Impacting the rules of the country.

5.1 PRESSURE GROUPS IMPACTING THE PUBLIC OPINION:

Pressure groups impact the public opinion ~~of~~ in the political system as they work for the rights of the designated groups. The pressure group can impact the public opinion both positively and negatively.

5.2 IMPACT ON THE POLICY MAKING:

Pressure groups play a major role in impacting the policy making. The pressure groups try to gain their rights ~~and~~ through the policies by rendering pressure on the political systems.

5.3 **IMPACT ON THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE:**

Pressure groups impact the democratic governance in political system as they pressurize the governance to make policies according to them regardless of what the democracy needs.

5.4 **IMPACTING THE RULES OF THE COUNTRY:**

The pressure groups also impact the rules of the country as the pressure groups pressurize the contemporary political system to make and change rules on the benefit of their own groups.

6 **CONCLUSION:**

The propaganda and pressure group play a major role in impacting the public opinion, governance and policy making in the contemporary political system. The propaganda refers to the false rumors dissemination. It directly impact the public opinion and hinders strict policy making. On the other hand, pressure groups are the groups working for the rights of a specific group and hence highly impact the policy making and governance of the political system.