

Part - 11

Section - A

Answer: 05

Introduction:

Ibn Khaldun was one of the famous muslim philosophers. he gave the concepts of Assabiya, economic factors and stages of rise and fall of civilization. According to Ibn Khaldun the Assabiya is a group solidarity, it is the connection between the people of the same group. The group rises and falls because of Assabiya. He proposed the 5 stages of the rise and fall of civilization which take about 120 years. He also gave the relationship between the political stability and economic factors. the Theory of Ibn Khaldun is explained below.

Context of his Theory:

Ibn Kildun was living in a state where the muslim states were in a fragile political state. The government was unstable and the economic condition was very bad. He was actually influenced by such situation to give the theory of Asabiyah, rise and fall of civilization and relationship between political and economic factors.

Philosophy of Ibn Kildun

i- Asabiyah:

Asabiyah means the group solidarity.

↳ It is the unity of the community/people around a common idea. It is developed on the basis of race and tribe. Territory and religion are the other factors for

The development of asabiyyah.
People of the same religion
and territory are more
likely to develop asabiyyah.

↳ There are multiple asabiyyah
in a state which are fighting
with each other.

↳ The asabiyyah which has
greater number of people and
strong unity will role the
core.

↳ These other asabiyyah will be
sent to the peripheries.

↳ The asabiyyah in power
will consider themselves more
civilized.

↳ The civilization rise and
fall due to asabiyyah in
5 stages.

↳ The strong asabiyyah lead to
the rise of civilization while
the weak and compromised
asabiyyah leads to fall of
civilization.

↳ Strong asabiyyah lead to
political stability.

Relationship of Political Stability and Economic factors

Ibn-Khildun also gave the relationship between the political factors and economic factors.

↳ According to him the political instability lead to fall in economy while the political stability lead to rise in economy.

↳ The rise in economy lead to the rise in the state and civilization while the fall in economy lead to fall in the state and civilization.

discuss these by giving subheadings.....

↳ Ibn Kildun primarily focused on the micro politics and its impact on the macropolitics.

Stages of civilization:

Stage 1:- Rise

In the first stage the people form strong asabiyyah with no leader.

↳ laws will be equally applicable to all.

↳ the services like Army and Bureaucracy are free of cost.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

Stage 2:-

- A King or leader is formed.
- Asabiyyah is compromised.
- The wants to rule and empower himself so he share power to sideline them.
- To rule the King needs Army for protection and Bureaucracy to rule, so paid services are started.

Stage 3:

Rules are creative
low taxes

more services and welfare
economic rise

1 Building infrastructure and luxury life.

Stage 4:-

- ↳ Asabiyah declines
- ↳ political instability
- ↳ Economic instability
- ↳ luxury life
- ↳ class difference rises
- ↳ decline.

Stage 5:-

- ↳ corruption
- ↳ Excessive taxation
- ↳ collapse of asabiyah
- ↳ fall of civilization.

discuss the critical analysis part as well.

Conclusion:-

Asabiyah lead to political stability which causes economic gains and hence the state rises while the compromised asabiyah lead to fall of the state by hampering the economic and political system.

08

Answer - 03

Introduction:

John lock was one of the famous western philosopher. He saw the glorious revolution 1688 in england which led the growth of democracy. He proposed his theory of human nature, state of nature and social contract.

John Locke's Theory of

Natural Rights:

Concept of Natural Rights:-

According to John locke the individuals possess certain powers/rights by nature, not by state. These rights exist in the state of nature not by the prior to the formation of government.

The natural rights are

- ↳ Right to life
- ↳ Right to liberty
- ↳ Right to property.

Law of Nature:-

The state of nature is governed by the law of nature (reason), which teaches that no one ought to harm another's life, property & liberty. It creates moral order.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

Social contract Theory:

According to John Locke people voluntarily leave the state of nature and form a society.

- ↳ People form a society.
- ↳ They must institute a government.

Government is a trustee of people and functions for them and is responsible for them to secure their rights, liberty & property.

this political contract enters into a civil society.

Democratic elements again

Locke's Political Philosophy:-

1- Sovereignty:-

In John Locke's political philosophy the government exists only by the will, trust and approval of the public.

2- Government: Representative of the public:

The government is formed by the majority approval of the public and is the representative of the public.

3- Accountability of the Government:

Rulers and the government is accountable to the people and can be removed if they breach the public trust.

4- Right to Revolt:-

If the government is unable to provide the security

of the life, liberty and property. The people can revolt against that government.

add more arguments.

Conclusion:-

John Locke presented the theory of social contract he always presented the bright image of human nature. He presented the social contract theory for the better preservation of the right and defining the rights and liberty. His contract theory has many aspects of the democratic elements.

Criticism:

- over emphasis on property
- Exclusion of women workers and non-property holders from political participation.
- his assumption frequently ignores social and economic inequalities
- inadequate treatment of social and economic justice.

06