

***Ibn-i-Khaldun while acknowledging the external factors, emphasizes more on the internal factors as divisive for the decline of state. write detailed outline with examples.***

Ibn Khaldun was a 14th-century Arab historian, economist, and social thinker who is considered one of the founding fathers of modern sociology, historiography, and economics. In his famous work, the "Muqaddimah," he laid out his theories on the rise and fall of civilizations.

Ibn Khaldun believed that the decline of states is caused by a combination of internal and external factors. He argued that the primary internal factors that lead to the decline of states are the loss of group feeling and the decline of the ruling dynasty.

1. **Loss of group feeling:** He believed that a strong sense of group feeling, also known as "asabiyyah" is necessary for a state to maintain its power and unity. When this sense of group feeling begins to weaken, the state becomes vulnerable to internal divisions and external invasions. For example, a sense of group feeling is what unites a tribe or clan and makes them a formidable force, but as this feeling dissipates, the group becomes weaker and more susceptible to defeat.
2. **Decline of the ruling dynasty:** According to Ibn Khaldun, the decline of the ruling dynasty is another major internal factor that leads to the decline of states. He believed that as dynasties become more entrenched in power, they become increasingly corrupt and inefficient, leading to the decline of the state. For example, as a dynasty becomes more powerful, the rulers may become more focused on maintaining their power and wealth, rather than on the needs of the state and its people, which can lead to the weakening of the state and eventual collapse.
3. **External factors:** While acknowledging the role of external factors such as invasions and conquests, Ibn Khaldun believed that these factors are secondary to the internal factors. He argued that a state with a strong sense of group feeling and a virtuous ruling dynasty will be able to withstand external threats. For example, if a state has a strong sense of group feeling, its people will be more willing to defend it against invaders, and if the ruling dynasty is virtuous, it will be better equipped to lead the defense.

In summary, Ibn Khaldun believed that the decline of states is primarily caused by internal factors such as the loss of group feeling and the decline of the ruling dynasty. External factors such as invasions and conquests may accelerate the decline, but they are not the root cause. A state that has a strong sense of group feeling and a virtuous ruling dynasty will be better equipped to withstand external threats and maintain its power and unity.

***According to Ibn Khaldun what are the external and internal factors which causes the decline of state?***

According to Ibn Khaldun, the decline of states is caused by a combination of internal and external factors. Here are some of the key internal and external factors he identified as contributing to the decline of states:

**Internal Factors:**

- **Loss of group feeling (Asabiyyah):** He believed that a strong sense of group feeling is necessary for a state to maintain its power and unity. When this sense of group feeling begins to weaken, the state becomes vulnerable to internal divisions and external invasions.
- **Decline of the ruling dynasty:** As dynasties become more entrenched in power, they become increasingly corrupt and inefficient, leading to the decline of the state.
- **Moral decay and ethical decline of the ruling class:** as the ruling class becomes more focused on maintaining their power and wealth, they lose sight of the moral and ethical values that maintain the group feeling and the power of the state.
- **Social stratification:** As society becomes more stratified, with a small elite class at the top and a large lower class at the bottom, the sense of group feeling and unity begins to weaken, making the state more vulnerable to internal divisions and external invasions.
- **Loss of religious and spiritual values:** The loss of religious and spiritual values can erode the sense of group feeling, making the state more vulnerable to internal divisions and external invasions.
- **Economic decline:** economic decline can lead to a weakening of the state, as the state's ability to provide for its citizens is diminished, and the sense of group feeling is weakened.

### **External Factors:**

- Invasions and conquests by other states: External invasions and conquests can weaken or destroy a state, both through the loss of territory and the disruption of political and social institutions.
- Climate change and natural disasters: Natural disasters such as drought, floods and earthquakes can weaken a state by destroying infrastructure and undermining the economy.
- Political instability and wars in neighboring states: Political instability and wars in neighboring states can weaken a state by undermining trade and commerce, and by providing opportunities for foreign powers to intervene.
- Technological and economic advancements of other states: Technological and economic advancements in other states can weaken a state by making it less competitive in terms of military and economic power.
- Ideological and religious influence from outside: The spread of new ideas, religions, or ideologies from outside a state can weaken its unity and social fabric
- International and regional alliances: The formation of alliances between neighboring states can pose a threat to a state's security and independence.

### ***Examples of internal and external factors mentioned above.***

Here are some examples of the internal and external factors for decline of state mentioned above:

### **Internal Factors:**

- Loss of group feeling (Asabiyyah): For example, the decline of a sense of group feeling within the Roman Empire led to internal divisions and ultimately the fall of the empire.
- Decline of the ruling dynasty: For example, the decline of the Ottoman Empire can be attributed to the decline of the ruling dynasty, as it became increasingly corrupt and inefficient, leading to the decline of the state.
- Moral decay and ethical decline of the ruling class: For example, the French monarchy's focus on maintaining their power and wealth while ignoring the needs of the people, led to the decline of the state.
- Social stratification: For example, in ancient Egypt, the widening gap between the wealthy elite and the poor led to a decline in the sense of group feeling and ultimately the fall of the state.
- Loss of religious and spiritual values: For example, the decline of the sense of group feeling in the Western Roman Empire can be attributed to the decline of religious and spiritual values as Christianity became the dominant religion.
- Economic decline: for example, the decline of the Soviet Union was caused by economic decline and lack of resources to maintain the state.

### **External Factors:**

- Invasions and conquests by other states: For example, the fall of the Western Roman Empire can be attributed to invasions and conquests by barbarian tribes.
- Climate change and natural disasters: For example, the decline of the Mayan civilization can be attributed to a prolonged period of drought caused by climate change.
- Political instability and wars in neighboring states: For example, the decline of the Mughal Empire in India can be attributed to political instability and wars in neighboring states.
- Technological and economic advancements of other states: For example, the decline of the Ming dynasty in China can be attributed to the technological and economic advancements of European powers.
- Ideological and religious influence from outside: For example, the decline of the traditional social and political structures in Africa can be attributed to the spread of Western ideas and religions.
- International and regional alliances: For example, the decline of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in World War I can be attributed to the formation of alliances between neighboring states.

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