

Q1 What was the concept of two nation theory?

Ans The two Nation theory means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslims of the subcontinent.

This theory means that there were two nations in the subcontinent.

The Hindus and the Muslims

subcontinent consist of two different communities having their own philosophy of life.

This story gave rise to two distinct political ideologies that was responsible for the partition of India into independent states

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Two Nation Theory:

Evolution:

For a proper understanding of the two nation theory, we need to first have glance at the history of the muslim in South Asia. muslim rule was established in the subcontinent in the beginning of the Eight century AD and continued till the deposition of the last mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1858. During this period, most of the muslim rulers treated their muslim and non-muslims subject with justice. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first political leader who

expounded the idea that Hindus and muslim are two separate nations whose living together for a longer period would not be possible due to visible difference b/w them.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at Delhi in 1817. In the early phase of his practice life. Sir Syed believed in united ~~at~~ indian nationhood. He was of the view that Hindus and muslim were both one single nation. who could defend their rights better by forging unity among them.

Q2 What is Ideology and what was the importance of the ideology of Pakistan?

Ans Ideology of Pakistan:

Every nation has a specific aim or objective to achieve in its life time. The people of this nation collective struggle in the light of common thinking to achieve this objective. This collective thinking is called the ideology of that nation.

Before the creation of Pakistan, the national objective of the Muslims of South Asia was the creation of a Muslim State where they could live freely. The collective thinking that guided the Muslims in this aim was that the Muslims were a separate nation from Hindus and they should have their own separate homeland. This national objective and the collective thinking

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behind the fulfillment
of this objective is
called objective the
Ideology of Pakistan.

Importance of an Ideology:-

Ideology is important in
following aspects:

1. Ideology is a motivating
force for a nation, which is
striving hard to bring stability
and homogeneity to its
nationhood.
2. It provides the cement-
binding base to the

Scattered groups in a society and brings them closer to each other on a common platform.

3. Ideologies impel their adherents to follow a joint line of action for the accomplishment of their goal.

4. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and give birth to new cultures and civilizations.

5. Ideologies stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideals through total transformation of society.

6. An ideology offers an interpretation of the past, and an explanation of the present and a vision of the future.

Q3 write down any form of government and also describe the advantage and disadvantage of that form of government which you have written?

Democracy

- Supreme power is given to the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation.

- Democratic countries have free elections where all citizens have a vote.

Example of Democratic Countries today:

- United States of America
- Philippines.

Merits of Democracy

- A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. It is suitable for the countries like India, which have diversity of language, religion and cultures. Democracy in India made it possible to keep unity in diversity.

- In a democracy no one is a permanent winner or loser.
- Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.
- Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens, because it is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.

Demerits of Democracy

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
- Democracy is all about political competition and power play.
There is no scope for morality.
- Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- Ordinary people don't know what is good for them;

they should not decide anything.

- Distinguish between Democratic and Non Democratic government
Democratic Govt
Non Democratic Govt.
- Democracy is the best.
- The rulers are not form of government as accountable to the rulers are people and their needs. accountable to the people and have to fulfill their needs.

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