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SECTION: A

Q1# What was the concept of TWO NATION THEORY?

Answer: Two-Nation theory is the basis of creation of Pakistan. It states that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations therefore Muslims should have a separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India, where they can spend their lives according to the glorious teachings of Islam and also the big difference was of cultural ,social and political.

REASONS OF TWO NATION THEORY:

1. CULTURAL DIFFERENCE:

- Muslim follow Islamic culture while hindu have several build up religion.
- Muslim burred dead bodies while hindu burnt their dead bodies.
- Muslim are equal as hindu believe in caste systems.

2. SOCIAL DIFFERENCE:

- The moral and ethics value are different
- The cloth ,food living style are totally different

3. POLITICAL DIFFERENCE:

- Basic problem was on partition of Bengal
- Language problem

4. RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCE:

- Muslim believe in oneness of Allah but hindus believe in more than one god.
- Muslim study Quran and hindu believe in several books.

- Hindus perform yoga ,offereing prayer in temple. But Muslims believe in five pillars of Islam.

5. EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCE:

- Muslim were not competitive in education but hindus quickly adopt education.
- Muslim doesn't follow the western education system but hindus follow the western education system.

6. LANGUAGE DIFFERENCE:

- The Muslim language was Urdu and was written in Arabic script.
- Hindu language was Hindi and is written in Sanskrit.

THE TWO NATION HISTORY: Although the Hindus and Muslims had been living together for centuries in the Indian sub-continent, yet there had never been either any signs of merger of the Hindu and Muslims societies, or any serious attempt to develop a working relationship between the two major ethnic groups. The two have always remained as two distinct social systems, two separate and distinct cultures and last but not the least, two different civilizations.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Two-Nation Theory: In beginning Sir Syed believed in Indian Nationalism but later due to Hindi-Urdu controversy, Sir Syed's faith in a united India was shaken and he began to advocate the two nation theory. He made the Muslims realize that they are separate nation. Their religion is very powerful. Muslims should demand for separate homeland of their own.

1. That India was a continent, not a country.
2. That it was inhabited by a vast population of different races and different creeds.

3. That among these, Hindus and Muslims, were the major nations on the basis of nationality, religion, customs, cultural and historical traditions.

4. After the British quit, they could not share the political power equally. That was simply impossible and inconceivable.

5. The Indian National Congress was not acceptable to the Muslims.

Allama Iqbal and Two-Nation Theory:

Allama Iqbal delivered historical address at Allahabad. "The units of Indian society are not territorial as in the European countries. India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races speaking different languages and professing different religions. Their behaviour is not at all determined by a common race-consciousness." Under such circumstances, Allama Iqbal proposed a separate state of the Muslims. In his presidential address to the Allahabad session of the Muslim League in 1930, he said: "Personally I would go further .I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Allama Iqbal claimed that the Muslims were a separate nation in every respect. His own words in this regard were as follows: "We have a population of seven crore among all nations of the sub-continent, we are the most united. In fact, of all the nations inhabiting the country, Muslims are the only true nation according to the most modern definition of the world." In short the prophecy of Iqbal acted as a spur for the Muslims of India who craved out an independent state Pakistan for themselves, Seventeen years later (Allahabad Address 1930) on 14th August 1947.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Two-Nation:

Theory Quaid-e-Azam's struggle also based on two-nation theory: Quaid-e-Azam said: "Difference in India between the two major nations, the Hindus and the Muslims are thousand times greater when compared with the continent of Europe." Quaid-e-Azam further said: "India is not a national state. India is not a country but a Sub-continent composed of the two major nations being Hindus and the Muslims whose culture and civilizations, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of value and proportion, laws and jurisprudence, social moral codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions, outlook on life and of life are fundamentally different political differences. He said that their efforts would frustrate which they were making to bind all Indians through central Government.

Importance of Two Nation Theory:

The Two-Nation Theory served as the basis of demand for Pakistan by the Muslims in British India. There are two major nations in British India. The Muslims are not a community but a

nation with a distinctive history, heritage, culture, civilization, and future aspirations. The Muslims wanted to preserve and protect their distinct identity and advance their interests in India. They wanted to order their lives in accordance with their ideals and philosophy of life without being overwhelmed by an unsympathetic majority. Initially, they demanded safeguards, constitutional guarantees and a federal system of government with powers to the provinces for protection and advancement of their heritage, identity and interests. Later, they demanded a separate state when neither the British nor the Hindu majority community was willing to offer those guarantees and safeguards.

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

Answer: Ideology: The social or political program of the movement which becomes an collective objective of any nation is called ideology.

Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. Quaid-e-Azam once said:

“Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam.”

Two Nation Concepts

The fundamental concept of ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principle.

On one occasion Quaid-e-Azam said:

“The Muslims demand Pakistan where they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their culture development, their traditions and Islamic laws.”

Thus, this fundamental concept of ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the formation of Pakistan.

Factors Creating the Idea of Separate Homeland

Factors creating the idea of a separate homeland were as follows:

1. Anti Muslim Campaign

The Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the faith, belief, customs and national importance of Muslims because Muslim rebellion was creating much problem for both.

2. In Acceptance of British Rule

Muslims had been ruling the Sub-Continent for ages. Therefore, they could not resist any power over them. When British came to rule the Sub Continent, Muslims were the only nation who opposed them. Thus, in order to gain power, British had to crush the Muslims collectively.

3. Hindus Betrayed Muslims

In the beginning, Hindus appeared to be on Muslim's side, but later on their hostility was exposed as they opposed various steps taken by British Government which purely benefited Muslims.

4. Refusal of Muslim Identity

British wanted to implement parliamentary system in Sub-Continent in which the majority was the power and authority. due to Hindu majority it was probable that if British left India undivided, it would fall under the Hindus Rule. Hindus did not accept the separate identity of Muslims and thus, there were no chances of freedom even after the British rule.

5. War of 1857

In 1857, Muslims and Hindus tried to expel the British out of India but failed. Later due to Hindu conspiracies, Muslims were held responsible for it and hence were crushed further by British.

6. Sir Syed's Idea

Sir Syed for the first time put down the idea that Muslims are a separate nation. He convinced Muslims to unite themselves in order to have a separate social and political identity.

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan:

Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nation hood. It provides the binding force to the scattered groups in a society and brings them close to each other on a common platform. Ideologies impel their adherence to follow a joint linked action for the accomplishment of their goal. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and create new cultures and civilizations. They stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideal through total transformation of society.

1. Right of Self Determination:

The Muslim of sub-continent work hard for self determination on the base of this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 and this right was awarded to the Muslim in 1909's Minto Morley reforms.

2. Symbol of Security of the Muslims: The ideology of Pakistan is very important for the Muslim of the Sub-Continent after the start of this theory the Muslims feel better and secured in the Sub-Continent. The people who believe the ideology of Pakistan although belong to different races and different areas, are united. Because of this

natural unity, they can defeat foreign conspiracies and enemies of Pakistan.

3. Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension: After the independence the hindu and Muslim tension was ended. And Muslims were free to perform their religious activities and their social life.

4. Political Ideology:

A political ideology is a system of beliefs that explain and justifies a preferred political order, either existing or proposed and offers a strategy.

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 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. 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 ideas through the 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 advantages and disadvantages of that form of government which you have written?

Answer: Government: The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state. In government everyone who is selected by the people of a country has right to take apart in government affairs.

Government is run by the “**democracy**” now we will explain democracy.

Democracy is the system in which government has right of thought and speech and expression. Everybody can criticize governmental policy.

As it is said by “**Alan Moore, V for Vendetta**”

“People shouldn't be afraid of their government. Governments should be afraid of their people.”

Now we will discuss advantages and disadvantages of a democratic government.

Advantages:

1. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government:

The government in a democracy is under the control of the people then it is up to each individual to decide their fate. People can choose to vote for their morality which dictates.

2. The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation:

Government formations are sensitive to exploitation because people who get elected into powerful positions. The ruling documents in this structure create checks and balances to assure that no single person receives supreme power over the legislative process.

3. Protecting interest of citizens: The citizens in a democratic country are given the right to vote on political, social and economical issues.

4. Equality: Democracy is based on the rule of equality, which means that all people are equal as far as the law is concerned. Every person has the right to experience and enjoy equal political, social and economic rights, and the state is not allowed to discriminate him on the standard of sex, class, religion and property.

5. Centralize base power: The purpose of democracy is not to have enough power over the general population to dictate how each person decides to live their life. It prefers to place that decision in the hands of each individual. Each voter gets to have a say in the outcomes that happen every day. When elected officials are not doing their jobs properly, each community can come together with their voting power to make the necessary changes that will restore what they desire.

6. Democracies inspire patriotism and loyalty: The structure of a democracy is unique because it allows the general population to stand up and fight for the things that they believe in every day. Every unique perspective and opinion can be shared and safe environments because of the protections permitted in this government type. Instead of having the government direct what people should say, three, or do, everyone is given a chance to be celebrated from what they are

able to contribute. This process helps people form relationships with their communities, which is how patriotism and loyalty initially form.

“In Islam it is said that every Muslim or non muslim have right of adopting their own religion, social Justice , equality , freedom and tolerance”

Disadvantages:

- 7. The structure of democracy depends upon the will of the majority:** History has taught us that the will of the majority is not always the ethical or moral position that one should take. We have dealt with issues like slavery, discrimination, and gender inequality.
- 8. Democracy takes more time to implement changes:** Centralized government structures can make declarations on rules, regulations, or responses that are not always possible in a democratic structure. Voting requires time to review the information provided by each election. That means processes slow down to the point where it can take several years to create significant changes. There may only be 1-2 legislative bills that come through in an entire session that go beyond the typical budgets, committees, and nominations that officials manage.
- 9. Risk of creating a conflict of interest within the government:** Most people work to retain what they have after it is earned. That is why families keep making mortgage or rental payments, managers continue to reinforce their expertise, and politicians do their best to stay in power. Democracies put structures into place to limit the impact of one person on the overall society, but it was not always that way.
- 10. Democracies cost a lot of money:** It is not unusual for a local election in a small town to exceed six figures in cost by the time every vote is counted. In the United States, every election since the year 2000 has cost more than \$1 billion. Also in Pakistan lot of money is waste in election process.
- 11. Corruption:** The main drawback of any democratic government is the corruption .corruption is like a poison in a body .any corrupt government can destroy a powerful state.

“Power does not corrupt. Fear corrupts. perhaps the fear of a loss of power.”

– John Steinbeck

12. Democracies encourage empty promises:

There is no accountability in a democracy when people vote in representatives that cast ballots on their behalf when legislation is debated. Once the individual receives a majority of the vote, they are locked into the office for a specific time unless unusual circumstances apply to the situation.

Conclusion:

It is important to take note that political systems have their own downsides, and people have different views about them. But by weighing their advantages and disadvantages, which in this case is democracy, you can come up with a well-informed understanding if it is best for the people or not.