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A

Paper

Pakstudy

Submitted to

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QUESTION

NO

1

ANSWER :-

Concept of two nation theory:-

The two nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. The two nation theory in its simplest way means that cultural, political, religious, economic and social

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dissimilarities between the two major communities Hindus and Muslims of the subcontinent. These differences of outlook, in fact, were greatly instrumental in giving rise to two distinct political ideologies which are responsible for the partition of the subcontinent into two independent states. The two nation theory was a founding principle of the Pakistan Movement and the partition of India in 1947.

The ideology that religion is the determining factor in defining the nationality of Indian Muslims and Hindus was postulated by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who termed it as the awakening of Muslims for the creation of Pakistan.

As a consequence. It spawned creation of many Hindu nationalist organizations, with causes including working towards making India a similar state for the majority of Hindus residing there.

There are varying interpretations of the two nation theory based on whether the two postulated nationalities can coexist in one territory or not, with radically different implications. One interpretation argued for sovereign autonomy including the right to secede, for Muslim majority areas of the Indian subcontinent, but without any transfer of population.

A different interpretation contends that Hindus and Muslims constitute "two distinct and frequently antagonistic

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way of life and that therefore they cannot coexist in one nation." In this version a transfer of populations is a desirable step towards a complete separation of two incompatible nations that cannot coexist in a harmonious relationship.

Opposition to the theory has come from two sources. The first is the concept of the single Indian nation of which Hindus and Muslims are two intertwined communities. Even after the formation of Pakistan debates on whether Muslims and Hindus are distinct nationalities or not continued in India. The second source of opposition is the concept that while Indians are not one nation, neither are

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in compatible nations
that "cannot coexist in a
harmonious relationship.

QUESTION NO 2

ANSWER:-

Ideology:-

Pakistan is an
ideological state and
the ideology of Pakistan
is an Islamic ideology
Its basic principle being
"sovereignty belongs to Allah".
Allah alone is the almighty
the creator, the sovereign
and the sustainer of
everything in the whole
universe. Islam act as a
counterpart of strength and
nation building force

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before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be state where the law of Quran should be established. All Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles.

Importance:-

An ideology is no doubt a root factor which induces people to be nation intact. Resting on religious, linguistic, ethnic, political or some other basis, the ideology provides people with a framework for their social, economic, political, cultural and strategic activities etc. Thus we can say:

- Ideology act as backbone

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for the structure of a nation and without it there would be no concept of a nation or a nation state.

- It is a binding force that gets all the component of the structure of a nation together.

- It is the ideology that gives its followers a unanimous move towards evolution or revolution. No state can get its motives accomplished without wholly sticking to its ideology.

It goes without saying that even each individual consciously or unconsciously has certain concept and rules leading his life, but the realization of common beliefs and code of conduct by a group of people can be said as emergence

of ideology, that is an years long process. The factors that may provide the basis for ideology are always in play but some factors get precedence over others for a specific group of people and become foundation of an ideology for them. Resultantly, a nation evolves with a specific ideology in a concerted move for the sake of their common interests.

P.T.O

QUESTION No 3

ANSWER:-

Unitary government:-

When the central government possesses much authority and decision-making power it is called the unitary government. The local governing bodies simply serve as administrative arms of the central government. For an example of a unitary government are the Great Britain which is a familiar example of a unitary government. Individual British countries have little of the power commonly exercised by American states. France also has a unitary form of government where by it has 90 departments.

grouped into 36 provinces.
It is important, however to note that unitary governments are not inherently less democratic than other forms. Power is distributed completely opposite of a unitary government in a confederate government. Local governments protect and preserve their own authority by forming a weak central government.

In a federal government power is split between a central government authority and its constituent states.

Usually a constitution allocates duties, rights and privileges to each level of government. The constitution usually defines how power is shared between national state and local government. The power to amend the constitution is usually

granted to the citizens or their governmental representatives.

There are two basic categories in which governments are classified according to a decision making. In a totalitarian government, the power of rulers is not limited by outside forces, such as elections or public opinion. Totalitarian systems also restrict personal freedom in most cases.

Advantages

The advantages of unitary government are it is single and decisive legislative. Usually it is more efficient in the use of tax dollars but fewer people trying to get in on the money. It is also has a simple management of

an economy and the government are smaller.

Disadvantages:

The disadvantages of using this type of system are it has slow government response. For example, there are no state National Guard that could be dispatched in emergency, troops would have to be mobilized from national authority. It is also easily loses track of local issues. Other than that, it is incredibly divisive form of government where everyone is forced to compete with everyone else for priority. Since it is trying to make since it is trying to take the place of federal and state state governments, the unitary governments

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typical get bloated and bogged down. Finally, it has huge bureaucracy that is even larger than what this country has.