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Q.1: What was the concept of TWO NATION THEORY?

INTRODUCTION:

Two Nation Theory's phenomenon basically sprigged up with the advent of Islam in the Sub-Continent. The sense was very unique about Pakistan's creation that it was generally based on ideological commitments in the light of Islam. The basic concept behind Two Nation Theory was Muslims and Hindus was two separate nations from every expects, So It was the right of Muslim to had their own homeland in the Muslims majority areas of Sub-Continent, where they can live their life according the majestic teachings of Islam. And this concept was merely adequate in giving rise to two different political thinking which were responsible in partition of Sub-Continent.

Quiad-e-Azam said:

“We should have a State in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find free play.”

The concept of Two Nation Theory was given by Islam because Islam has different characters and temperament. According to Islam, there are only two nations in the world; Believers and Non Believers.

HISTORY OF TWO NATION THEORY:

The history of Two Nation was as old as the Muslims in India. Although the Muslims and Hindus had been living together for centuries in the sub-continent, but they never tried to progress a working relationship between each other and they always lived as a two separate nations, two discrete social systems, two separate cultures and two different civilizations. There was always a concept of two nations (Hindus and Muslim) after the advent of Islam in the Subcontinent. But, it was converted in to a theory after the war of Independence 1857. Sir Syed Ahmed khan is considered as a Father of Two Nation Theory. First time Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realized that Muslim and Hindus cannot live together and considered Muslims as a separate

nation and demanded a distinct homeland where the Muslims can practice their way of living according to Islam.

Ideology of Pakistan took form through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base, with Sir Syed Ahmad Khan began the period of Muslim self-awakening and started to aware the Muslims for modern education after Muslim downfall in South Asia under the Hindu majority, Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation to Sir Syed's idea and Quaid-e-Azam supported and converted the theory into a practical work and transformed it into a political reality.

COMPARISON BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND HINDUS IN THE EYES OF TWO NATION THEORY:

There was such a huge difference between Hindus and Muslim society. The major difference was of religion. Muslims were believed on the oneness of God and Hindus worshiped many gods. Their way of living, their religious festivals was totally changed. Muslims believed on the equality of men while on the other hand Hindus were divided into different cast. In spite of living together for a long time, the Muslims and Hindus were incapable to coexist and cooperate with each other. This comparison played a great role for the Two Nation Theory to be existed in sub-continent.

TWO NATION THEORY BEFORE THE MUSLIM DOWNFALL:

Muslims were governing the India for many of the years. It is true that there was no such theory when Muslims were ruling over the India. There were no such concept of majority and minority when Mughal Emperors had a power. When British influence was increased there, so that was the time of Muslim downfall in India. As the Muslim downfall occurred, then there was a time of Two Nation Theory. This possibly could be for the independence from the British rule but, it is very clear that Two Nation Theory came just after the Muslim downfall in India.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857:

It is very clear that after the Muslims downfall in South Asia, British were ruled over it. So, the war of Independence was considering an attempt by the people of Sub-Continent to remove the British rule from their homeland. But that try was failed. And this affected all the communities living there in Sub-Continent. Both the Nations; Hindus and Muslims took a part in war of Independence. Some provinces like Punjab and Deccan were not in favor to support this war but they did partially try to join this war of Independence. Some sepoys at Nowshera and Mardan tried to revolt.

The failure in this war causes a lot like political causes, economical causes, and religious causes, social and military causes. The Political causes including doctrine of lapse, Annoyance of rules and states, Confiscation of states and many more. Political causes like New Agrarian policy,

Destruction of local industry, Permanent settlement, Unemployment. There are Religious causes too like Propagation of Christianity, Jihad Movement and Anti Islamic laws.

British thought that Muslims were responsible for the War of Independence and therefore Muslims were accepted as insiders. On 11 May 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared publicly as the Emperor of India. Then the Delhi was ruled by the rebels and the Europeans, who took refuge there, were massacred there. The killing of European soldiers continued and the number of people of east provinces joined the rebels. On July 1857, the tide turned and Nana Sahab was defeated at Fatahpur and later at Bithur. The British captured Bahadur Shah Zafar in September of 1857 and two sons of Bahaur Shah Zafar were killed by the British by the reason that the British residency at Lucknow was recaptured two days later.

The Sikhs and the Marhattas were sided the British and this act of Sikhs and Marhattas was possibly the main reason of failure. The East India Company was exterminated and the British Crown was continued to govern Sub-Continent. Then by the effect of this War of Independence, an Imperial Legislative Council was formed in British India. After this War of Independence, Both Muslims and Hindus were fought together and the time of Two Nation Theory started.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY:

There were not only Muslims that used Urdu language but all the communities in India joined hands for the proliferation and progress of that new language. Then some of the prominent Hindu leaders started the movement against the Urdu and their demand was to replace the Urdu from Hindi. This situation made the Muslims to come out in order to protect the importance of Urdu language. This language controversy had a great impact on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan because this, he was great supporter to Hindu-Muslim Unity. Hindi Urdu Controversy was the starting of the space of separation between Hindus and Muslims which will gradually increase and that was a day when both the Nations felt that they were separate from each other.

TWO NATION THEORY AND SIR SYED AHMED KHAN:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a great Muslim leader and a great philosopher. Every time, Muslims were forced by Sir Syed to get modern education. Sir Syed was a first man in Sub-Continent history to introduce a word "TWO NATION" for Muslims and Hindus and introduced an idea to become a pioneer of Two Nation Theory. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan tried his level best for the Muslims comprehend their differences with the Hindus with many aspects including religion, social, language, and international identity and for this reason he diverted attention of the Muslims towards Two Nation Theory.

The possibly main reason for which Sir Syed introduced this theory is the downfall of Muslims, Muslims Hindus controversy, language problem, and the hatred by Hindus and British upon Muslims of South Asia. Due to Hindu Muslims non acceptance behavior, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realize that the both Nations cannot live together any more. During the Hindi-Urdu Controversy,

he came forward with Two Nation Concept and declared that Muslims were a separate Nation. He said:

“I am convinced now that Hindus and Muslims could never become one nation as their religion and way of life was quite distinct from each other.”

CONCEPT OF TWO NATION THEORY FROM HINDUS:

Actually, the concept of Two Nation Theory was originated by the Hindus. It is a historical fact that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. But the Hindus had given the foundation to the Two Nation Theory, years ago. There is some narrow mindedness of Hindus. They considered themselves more superior from the other races living there in Sub-Continent. There was also a cast system by Hindus itself. Some of the Hindu leaders hated Muslim a lot, and their dream was of rebuilding a great Hindu empire. One of them said:

“There was no place for them (Muslims) in the Hindu society he envisioned”.

So the hate campaign was well in place against Muslims. This factor and many others forced Muslim leader to demand a separate homeland for the Muslims of South Asia, where they could practice their way of living and implement their own cultural and religious values.

TWO NATION THEORY AND ROLE OF ALLAMA IQBAL:

Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9 November 1877. He was well educated, philosopher and called as a Poet of East. Following many of the peoples, Iqbal did his work by the way of his poetry and philosophy. Iqbal was one of the people, who for the first time gave the concept of Two Nation Theory. Iqbal made it clear that the Muslim of Sub-Continent had their own recognition from Hindus on the bases of their culture and religion. He said:

“India is not a country. It is a Sub-Continent of human beings belonging to different languages and practicing different religions. Muslim nation has its own religious and cultural identity”.

Allama Iqbal presidential address to the 1930 Allahabad session of the All India Muslim League spoke of the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan united in a single state. He thought that the final fortune of the India was a separate state without the British rule. He presented some long terms and short terms solution for the independence and his struggle from words was first promoted from the platform of Muslim League.

According to Iqbal:

“I remained the supporter of this idea but now I am of the view that preservation of separate Nationhood is useful for Hindus and Muslims birth. To have the concept of single nation In India is no doubt poetic and beautiful but impractical regarding present circumstances”.

FORMATION AND POLITICS OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE:

All India Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 by Mohsin ul Mulk at Dhaka. The British was very unhappy at the formation of this new party. But that is also a fact that the All India Muslim League was a pro-British, and was later very criticized by the people. The Minto-Morley reforms or the Indian Council Act 1909 was passed as a development following the formation of All India Muslim League. The Muslim League was a party claiming to be the sole representative of Muslim interests in India. Muslim League's aims and objectives was to create of loyalty between the Muslims and British Government and this was became the main reason in the creation of Pakistan, And to remove any misconceptions from either side, to protect the religious and political right of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. There was a main role of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the doubtless leader of Muslim League and emerged as the Quaid-e-Azam of the Indian Muslims.

The leading goal of All India Muslim League was to put forward the demand for the separate homeland for the Muslims of India. And for this demand, they started to support two nation theory. They worked on it and educated the people of South Asia about Two Nation Theory that Muslims and Hindus are to different Nations and they could not live together. So, after a long struggle and politics, in 1940 the All India Muslim League orchestrated the demand for separate Muslim state for the Muslims of India. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, The Sole Spokesman of AIML, played the role of religious communalism and provincialism in forming the movement for Pakistan.

TWO NATION THEORY IN THE EYES OF QUAID-E-AZAM:

Quaid-e-Azam did a long lasting struggle for the independence of a separate Muslim state and Jinnah also took dependence on Two Nation Theory.

Quaid-e-Azam said:

“We should have a State in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find free play.”

Quaid-e-Azam was a solid defender of Two Nation Theory and he considered the Muslims a separate nation from every aspects. He said:

“Pakistan came into being the very day when first Non Muslim became a Muslim.”

Mohammad Ali Jinnah had a great 14 points and these points issued by the All India Muslim League, which was reunited, under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam as the basis for any Indian future constitution. These demands were taken to the round table conference, but were overshadowed by Allama Iqbal's demands.

LUCKNOW PACT 1916:

On December 1916, an agreement known as Lucknow Pact made by the Indian National Congress led by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the All India Muslim League on the other side. The pact was all about the structure of the government of India and about the relation between the Hindu and Muslim communities. By signing this pact, the Quaid-e-Azam was playing the role of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity. But, after the return of Mohan Das Gandhi to India, this pact mislaid its importance and the cooperation did not last long.

There was a general over separate electorates. In the minority provinces, like UP where Muslims constituted 14 percent of population and are given 30 percent representation. In Madras, Muslims made up less than 7 percent of the population but were given 15 percent representation. But, this did not favor Muslims as they were remained a minority. In return Bengali Muslims surrendered 25 percent, and in Punjab 10 percent of their entitlement. This reduced the Muslim majority to minority and proved prejudicial to the Muslims.

It was the first time when Congress admitted the Muslim League as the political party of the Sub-Continent representing the Muslims there, As Congress agreed to separate electorates, in fact considered the Muslims as a separate nation. Thus, they accepted the concept of the Two Nation Theory.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON TWO NATION THEORY:

The Khilafat Movement did become the reason to vastly strengthen the Two Nation Theory which was became the most important basis of establishment and demanding of Pakistan. Muslims of India had an emotional attachment to the khilafat. They thought that Ottoman Caliphate as the only surviving symbol for the Muslims of South Asia. Gandhi joined this Muslims attitude over the khilafat. Quaid-e-Azam was not in favor to support this movement and wrote to Gandhi and warns him about this movement but Gandhi ignored him. The Quiad-e-Azam supported some form of non-cooperation and he was against the schools, colleges, law courts and of foreign goods. He thought the people of South Asia would be harmed by these boycotts.

As the result of this movement, All India Muslim League was weakened. Many Muslims were ruined while migrating to Afghanistan, as Afghanistan closed its borders.

Its failure, realized by the Muslims, that, if they wanted to survive in the Sub-Continent, they must rely on their own strength and political destiny. The movement later gave momentum to the struggle for the independence and for a separate homeland for the Indian Muslims.

ROLE OF TWO NATION THEORY IN DEMANDING OF PAKISTAN:

The Two Nation Theory had played a vital and sole role in demanding of Pakistan. Every Muslim leader took advantage of this theory. Many events had been occurred with the role of

Two Nation Theory and every Muslim leader, who was the supporter of an independent Muslim state, did depend on Two Nation Theory. The whole period of Independence from 1857-1947 was just relied on Two Nation Theory. After the Hindi-Urdu Controversy, Muslims felt that they were a separate nation from Hindus and they started to demand for a separate homeland.

LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940 AND DEMAND OF PAKISTAN:

The All India Muslim League held its annual session from March 22 to March 24, 1940, at Minto Park, Lahore. The Lahore Resolution is totally noted for the formal adoption and implementation of Two Nation Theory. According to Quaid-e-Azam:

“The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, and literatures. They neither intermarry nor interline, and indeed they belong to two different civilizations which are based on conflicting ideas and conceptions”.

The All India Muslim League was stronger after the Lucknow Pact, between 1937 and 1942, the All India Muslim League won 46 out of 56 seats in by-elections. This success was because of the Lahore session or resolution because it gave the Muslims of India, a new aim and direction. Lahore resolution was basically based on Two Nation Theory because it was final steps towards implementing the Two Nation Theory and Demand of Pakistan.

TWO NATION THEORY IMPORTANCE AT PRESENT:

The Two Nation Theory in India was put forward to protect the rights of minority and to protect the minority from majority. Muslims, when they were in minority in Sub-Continent, struggled hard to achieve separate electorates. But after Pakistan came into being there is one example, General Zia-ul-Haq did set separate electorates against the desire of minorities.

Now, there is no importance of Two Nation Theory because, if we consider it, Pakistan would be separated into many parts. We cannot implement any theory in every place; theory is not for all the times, it could vary from time to time. So, if we talk about Two Nation Theory, so there is no concept of this theory now in Pakistan.

IMPORTANCE OF TWO NATION THEORY IN WHOLE SCENARIO:

The entire freedom movement revolves around the Two Nation Theory which became the basis for the demand of Pakistan. It means that the Muslims of the Sub-Continent were a separate nation with their distinct culture, civilization, literature, history, religion and social values. Islam the religion of Muslims was based on the concept of Tauheed and therefore could not be merged in any other system of religion. It means Islam gives us a concept of Two Nation Theory. Muslims of India would ultimately have a separate homeland, as they could not live with the Hindus in Sub-Continent. The demanding and achieving of Pakistan was only based on the Two Nation Theory and completely revolving around this theory.

Q.2: What is ideology and what was the importance of the ideology of Pakistan?

Meaning and Definitions of Ideology:

The word “ideology” is composed of two Greek words “ideo” and “logos”. It literally means “the science or study of ideas”. The ideology of any nation reflects the ideals and aspirations of its people, and religion and cultural shape, their thinking which binds them together. **Allah alone is the Almighty, the Creator, the Sovereign, and the Sustainer of everything in the whole universe.** Islam acted as centripetal strength and nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Law of Quran (The final divine revolution from GOD) should be established. All Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles.

- An ideology in the positive sense is a system of beliefs, values, ideals, convictions, institutions, goals and a body of knowledge which a people considers true, binding and practicable.

- An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.
- The word ideology does not have a single clear definition and is used in a variety of ways. Its most common use in every-day language is to describe a broad, cohesive set of political ideas and beliefs e.g. liberalism, socialism, conservatism, etc.
- Ideology is a form of social or political philosophy in which practical elements are as prominent as theoretical ones. It is a system of ideas that aspires both to explain the world and to change it.

Ideology of Pakistan:

The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical explanation; Quaid-e-Azam translated it into a political reality; and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objectives Resolution in March 1949, gave it legal sanction. It was due to the realization of the Muslims of South Asia that they are different from the Hindus that they demanded separate electorates. However, when they realized that their future in a “Democratic India” dominated by Hindu majority was not safe, they changed their demand to a separate state.

The ideology of Pakistan stemmed from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality in the Hindu society. The Muslims believed that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions, but are two social orders that produced two distinct cultures. There is no compatibility between the two. A deep study of the history of this land proves that the differences between Hindus and Muslims are not confined to the struggle for political supremacy but are also manifested in the clash of two social orders. Despite living together for more than one thousand years, they continue to develop different cultures and traditions. Their eating habits, music, architecture and script, all are poles apart.

The basis of the Muslim nationhood was neither territorial nor racial or linguistic or ethnic rather they were a nation because they belonged to the same faith, Islam. They demanded that the areas where they were in the majority should be constituted into a sovereign state, wherein they could order their lives by the teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

The creation of Pakistan was unique in the sense that it was based on an ideology which sought its roots from the religion of Islam. The famous slogan was as under:-

“PAKISTAN KA MATLAB KIYA, LA ILLA HA ILL ALLAH”

It became the core of the freedom movement and the basis of Pakistan.

Meaning and definitions of Pakistan Ideology are explained as under:-

1. Ideology of Pakistan is actually implementation of Islamic teachings.

2. To maintain and arouse the national dignity and struggles for unity among Muslim Ummah and Islamic rule is in fact Ideology of Pakistan.
3. Two-Nation Theory on the basis of Islamic Philosophy in political and cultural background of Sub-continent is called ideology of Pakistan.
4. Ideology of Pakistan is actually Islamic ideology.
5. The idea of Muslims, attaining Pakistan was infact Ideology of Pakistan.

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan:

Ideology of Pakistan is very important in national life and its some salient aspects are explained as under:-

1. Protagonist of Success:

Ideology of Pakistan is a supporter of its success and triumph. The Muslims of Sub-continent were unified into oneness only because of ideology of Pakistan. They rank their differences entirely and prompted for the attainment of Pakistan. Resultantly, they succeeded to foil cunning tactics of Hindus and British. So, this ideology kept on strengthening them and inordinate power of thinking and religious potency kept increasing in them and it resulted in an independent state.

2. Bearer of Morality and Good Character:

Due to adoption of Ideology of Pakistan such a Muslim nation can be developed which would have lofty ethical traits, honesty, good character and velour as well.

3. Development of New Islamic World:

One of the fundamental aims of Ideology of Pakistan is to unify the entire Muslims world over and thus ideology apprises the Muslims of unity and fraternity. By adopting it we can get rid of interior and exterior worries, extortion and imperialistic, conspiracies very easily.

4. Inevitable for Country and National Safety:

It is inevitable for the sublime and safety of the nation. It places the people residing in different provinces at one platform and creates unity among them. As long as it is strictly adopted the unanimity of the nation would be elevated. It will help in foiling the aims of terrorists, saboteurs, time servers and vested interests elements. Thus, the safety of Pakistan ideology is necessary for the integrity of the country.

5. Source of Religious Power:

It is also a great source of religious power. This ideology forced the British and Hindus to bow down in the past too and others can also be forced to bow down by adopting the ideology in future. So it is the need of the hour to cordially adopt this idea so that we may be prominent in living nations.

6. Ideology of Islamic State:

This ideology has been founded on Islamic teachings. Therefore, by adopting this ideology the Muslim nation would develop into staunch Muslim and righteous and good muslims would be produced by owning this theory.

Q.3: Write down any form of government and also describe the advantages and disadvantages of that form of government which you have written?

Parliamentary System of Government:

Democracy is a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting. In a direct democracy, the citizens as a whole form a governing body and vote directly on each issue. In a representative democracy the citizens elect representatives from among themselves. These representatives meet to form a governing body, such as a legislature. In a constitutional democracy the powers of the majority are exercised within framework of a representative democracy, but the constitution limits the majority and protects the minority, usually through the enjoyment by all of certain individual rights, e.g. freedom of speech, or freedom of association. Parliaments are common over the whole of the civilized world. English parliament is the Mother of all Parliaments. Parliamentary Government has been defined as “Government by talk” or more precisely, “control of Government by talk”. The word “Parle” is a French word and it means “Talk”. Parliament is often described as a mere “Talking shop”. Though this description is used opprobrious, that is what the word ‘Parliament’ means and largely it describes the actual institutions. It is a place where people talk about the affairs of the nation. In the U.K. the Parliament consists of the King, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. All three functionaries join together to complete the actions of Parliament. Both the Houses are in fact two different institutions having different characteristics and different functions.

The earliest document in which the word Parliament is found is the 11th century “Chanson de Roland”, where it is used simply to refer to a conversation between two persons. However, the word soon acquired a derivative meaning that of an Assembly of persons in which discussions took place. Contemporaries referred to the meeting at Runnymede as the ‘Parliament’ in which King John “gave his charter to the barons. By 1258 ‘Parliament’ had evidently begun to acquire a special meaning. In June of the same year, one of the reforms demanded by the barons at Oxford was three ‘Parliaments’ a year to treat the business of the King and the Kingdom. Therefore, it is clear that the essence of Parliament is discussion and when the word was first applied to the great Councils of the English Kings it was with a view to emphasize its deliberative function.

Chief Characteristics of Parliamentary System:

In the parliamentary system the chief executive of the state (Prime Minister) is not elected directly by the people, but he is normally the leader of the majority party in the Parliament. He chooses his own Cabinet. The entire Cabinet is accountable to the Parliament and as soon as it loses confidence of the Parliament, it has to resign from the, office.

1. In a Parliamentary system powers are centered in the Parliament, The Legislature takes the responsibility of government.
2. The executive is divided in two parts- Head of the state i.e. Monarch or the President, and the head of the Government i.e. Prime Minister. The former, is the titular head and the latter is the real executive head. Relationship between the two has been regulated in India by the law of Constitution while in England it is left to the operation of flexible conventions.
3. The head of the State appoints the head of the Government. In case of Majority Parliamentarianism, the President or the crown has no option but in minority Parliamentarianism the President or the crown may enjoy prerogative in this matter.
4. The head of the Government has full say in appointment of his Ministry. Ministers are formally appointed by the crown but Prime Minister alone is responsible for the composition of the Ministry.
5. The Ministerial responsibility is collective. It indicates both the cause and the effect of the cabinet solidarity. The Government can remain in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of popular house.
6. Collegiate Nature of the executive indicates that a decision making process has been shifted to a collective body.
7. Ministers are usually members of the Parliament.
8. The head of the Government may advice the head of the State to dissolve the Parliament.
9. There is a mutual dependence between the government and the parliament.
10. The government as a whole is only indirectly responsible to the electorate.
11. Though the ultimate power to control and supervise the executive rests with the Parliament, in practice, it is the Prime Minister who has become all powerful.
12. This system does not represent truly the principle of separation of powers. There is no separation of personnel between the executive and the legislature.

Advantages of Parliamentary Form of Government:

1. It Minimizes Political Polarization:

For many years now, unprecedented levels of political polarization can be observed in people from either party. The problem with political polarization is that people tend to base their opinions or stance on issues or policies on their political affiliation. Yet a government can only be truly functional if everyone on both ends of the spectrum agrees to work together for the betterment of the nation. With a Parliamentary Democracy, all parties are forced to work harmoniously together and for the majority group to be constantly challenged, not trying to please specific groups to gain support.

2. It Allows for a Quick and Easy Passage of Legislation:

A parliamentary system can make the passage of legislation faster through the support of a legislative body. This is because the executive is elected into office according to the party's manifesto. As a result, the will of the people has more power than any political system.

3. It will require a Coalition in Order to Pass Legislations:

Partisanship has to be abandoned while a coalition of parties must be brought together before legislation can be passed. This means that no single party is capable of passing legislation without the support of a large majority. This can result in ensuring no special interests or minority groups will be favored over the other. The UK is a good example of why a Parliamentary Government is beneficial to a nation.

4. It is More Beneficial to Nations with a Racially, Ethnically or Ideologically Diverse Population:

Unlike in a presidential form of government, power is divided and even evenly spread, making Parliamentary Democracy more suitable to ethnically, racially or ideologically diverse countries. In this type of democracy, a prime minister does not have as much influence or power as a president, allowing the people to elect a party and not a single person to make crucial decisions.

5. It is Easy to Create Parties:

Any group or organization can form a party or coalition that reflects a shared personal view, and then have it represented in the government. In the US, it can be difficult to gain any traction. Subsections of the two major political parties, like the Tea Party of the Republican Party, find it challenging to be represented. In fact, no third party has made any significant impact on a Presidential election since 1992.

Disadvantages of Parliamentary Form of Government:

1. It doesn't Offer as Much Representation on a Direct Level:

Unlike a presidential democracy or other forms of government, individual regions don't receive the same amount of representation in this form of democracy. This is because coalitions are formed, making difficult for politicians to be held responsible for their personal conduct.

2. It allows Legislations to be Passed Without Minority Approval:

The coalition that gets true majority has the power to do what they wish, pass any legislation without consulting or asking for the approval of the minority. This is what happened in the United Kingdom recently. With the conservative part gaining complete majority in parliament, the opposition does not have the power to create more balanced legislation. The majority can even ignore them if it suits them.

3. It Allows the Legislature to Vote for the Head of State or Prime Minister and not the Electorate:

In a Parliamentary Democracy, an electorate is not required to vote for the head of state or prime minister. This is why this form of government is highly criticized by many. Aside from that, even before the legislature could pick the head of the government, there is already a degree of certainty as to who will win because of the party's campaigns.

4. It is Often Unstable.

When governance is often challenged by demanding minority, unstable coalitions and the like, this form of government could become unstable. Although many proponents contend that political culture, highly polarized votes and proportional representation all cause instability in a government, the practice of flexible election scheduling in a parliamentary and a ruling party delaying elections could also destabilize the government.

3. It promotes equality.

4. It makes for a responsible and stable administration.

5. It brings a feeling of obligation towards the citizens

6. It imparts political education to the people.

7. It helps make good citizens.

8. It allows a little chance of revolution

9. It promotes change.

THE END