

PAPER: Pakistan Study

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

ANS: Meaning of two nation theory:

The two nation theory means the cultural, Political, Religious, and dissimilarities between the two major communities Hindus and the Muslims of the Sub Continent.

This theory means that there were two nations in the Sub Continent the Hindus and the Muslims.

Subcontinent consists of two different communities having their own philosophy of life.

This theory gave rise to two distinct political ideologies that were responsible for the partition of India into two independent States.

* Factors that split the subcontinent into two nations:

There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the Subcontinent into two nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

* Religious Differences

* Hindu nationalism

* Cultural Differences

* Social Differences

* Economic Differences

* Educational Differences

* Political Differences

* Languages

* QUAID E AZAM point of view towards two nation theory:

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first who said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations and they cannot live together however he was not the first to call the Muslims of India a nation divergent from the Hindus

“Muslims are a Nation according to any definition of nation and they must have their homeland, their territory and their state.”

*Sir Syed Ahmed Khan point of view towards two nation theory:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Addressed them as ‘QAUM’. Moreover, the Agha Khan, Amir Ali and others referred to their community as a ‘nation’.

*Allama Iqbal point of view two nation theory:

Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation for the uniqueness of the Indian Muslims.

*congress attitude towards two nation theory:

Congress attitude towards Separate electorate was irritating. It could, by no means, compromise with this formula. Congress attitude further pushed the Muslims towards Separatism.

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

ANS: Ideology: The social or political Programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of any nation is called Ideology. OR

*** Ideology of Pakistan:**

The Ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the south Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of

the Islamic ideology. No doubt Islamic ideology is the base of ideology of Pakistan so the basic fundamentals of Islam are also the bases of the Ideology of Pakistan.

*** IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:**

In the decent civilizations of the world, right of self determination has got the place of basic human right. The Muslim of sub-continent work hard for the attainment of right of 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.

*** 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.

*** Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension:**

After the creation of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim tension which had been a part of Daily life ended. Along with that tension the events of terrorism also ended. They both got peaceful atmosphere which is necessary for the development of any society

*** Cause of Independence of Muslims**

Ideology of Pakistan is the cause of independence of Muslims. Because of the ideology of Pakistan the Muslims of

India got freedom and they got social betterment. In addition to that other nations like Sikhs, Hindus and Christians had other benefits out of that

*** Aim & Objective of the creation of Pakistan**

After the war of Independence the Muslims were greatly pressed by the Hindus as well as the British. Social, political and economical conditions of the Muslims were totally changed. That is why they demanded for a separate state of their own. Following were the Aims & Objectives that led to the creation of Pakistan.

*** Setting up of a Free Islamic Society**

The main objective of the creation of Pakistan was to establish a free Islamic Society having its own identity and government, practicing its own social principles and religion and inviting the Muslims of the world, particularly and others generally to adopt the Islamic way of life.

*** Protection from Communal Riots:**

The communal Riots on every other day made it clear that the Hindus could monopolies the politics after the departure of The British. The lives of Muslims could never be safe in the united India. The Hindu organizations had again and again asserted that Hindu Raj would be imposed on India after the independence.

So to get rid of these atrocities the Muslims demanded their separate state.

*** Social & Political Development of Muslims**

After the war of Independence 1857, the social environment was totally changed. The Muslims were scared of the caste system and other discriminations. They could enjoy neither political nor social liberties; therefore, they preferred to have a separate homeland in which they could live according to the teachings of Islam.

*** Protection of Two Nation Theory:**

Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves and they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. The Muslims believe in separate religion, practice different traditions, and have their own history and their cultural heritage. Their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive and to enjoy all human rights. This was not possible in undivided India.

*** Establishment of Islamic State:**

Islam is a complete code of life. The Muslims wanted to implement the system practically. This could not be attained in United India therefore, they passed a resolution and demanded an Islamic state in the North East and North West of South Asia.

*** Dream of Muslims to get freedom**

Due to the ill treatment of Hindus and British the Muslims also wanted to get freedom and established their own Govt. in the sub continent because the freedom is right of every nation and the country. For this reason they demanded Pakistan.

*** Muslim Unity:**

Muslims were dispersed in the 20th century especially after the failure of Khilafat movement. The Muslims wanted to become united again because unity is also the basic teaching of Islam. But the unity of the Muslim world cannot be possible without the creation of Pakistan.

In short the Muslims demanded a separate state only because of their worse conditions and to save their national integrity.

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

ANS:

*** Government:**

The political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states, direction of the affairs of a state,

community, etc. political administration: Government is necessary to the existence of civilized society.

*** In my own words;**

Government means the origination, machinery through which provincial and federal representatives of the people/cabinet exercise authorities and perform functions in accordance with the provisions provided by the constitution of the country.

*** Forms of governments:** There are five forms of governments which are

*** Democracy,**

*** Monarchy.**

*** Theocracy.**

*** Dictatorship.**

*** Transitional.**

From the above mentioned five forms I want to describe here on democracy.

*** Democracy:**

Another form of government is a democracy which is also called parliamentary form of government. Democracy is defined as a form of government in which power of people vested on representatives used for the benefit and welfare of the people. There are two forms of democracy. One is direct

democracy, in which all eligible citizens are directly participate in the decision making of the government. The second and more common form of democracy is representative democracy, in which citizens exercise their power through elected representatives. The elected representatives propose, develop, and create laws for the citizens to abide by.

The most familiar example of democracy is the representative democracy that exists in the United States of America. Americans elect a president and representatives of Congress.

*** Advantages of Democracy:**

There are numbers of advantages living in a democratic system. Modifications in laws for the welfare of the subject of the country are made peacefully. Authority can easily be reassigned when votes are to be cast again. In America, presidents are only permitted to stay in office for four-year terms consecutively whereas in Pakistan this term is five years. In America the president can be elected for only two terms. Once they have fulfilled those two terms, they cannot be re-elected. In Pakistan there is no such embargo and a Prime Minister can be elected for more than two terms. Others advantages of democratic form of government are as follow:

- * Safeguards the interest of the people.
- * Based on the principle of equality.
- * Stability& responsibility in administration of justice.
- * Political education to the people.

- * Little chance of revolution.
- * Stable government.
- * Helps in making people good citizens.
- * Based on public opinion.

*** DISADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY:**

Democracy is “a system of rule by the poor and disadvantaged people.” In a democracy a poor person is not come into power with whom having no money or family lineage, but on their ideas and how widely they are accepted. The ruler should always be the person who best mediates the most ideas into one. Because in democracy disincentives career politicians and instead opt for whom ever ideas are best, finding one in the modern world is very rare. What is far more common is an electoral oligarchy, where people can raise themselves to power, but only after conforming to and joining the political aristocracy. In order to create and maintain a true democracy the three guidelines of, informed voters, checks and balances and term limits must be strictly enforced. Without any one of these policies, the state will wane. Members of leadership will always try to enhance their own power and states must be assembled in such a way as to limit such attempts. Other disadvantages of democracy form of government are:

- * More emphasis on quantity than quality.
- * Rule of incompetent.

- * Based on unnatural equality.
- * Majority of voters don't take interest in the elections.
- * The moral standard is lower.
- * Democracy is government of rich people.
- * Misuse of public funds and time.
- * No stable government.
- * Bad influence of political parties.
- * Political interference in the affairs of public institutions.

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