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SECTION : A

SUBJECT : Pak. Study

QUESTION : 01

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 aspects, So it was the right of Muslim to had their own homeland.

And this concept was merely adequate in giving rise to two different political thinking which were responsible in partition of sub-continent.

“ I know these are people who do not quite with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted it is the duty of every one of us to loyally abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final & binding on all. ”

The concept of two nation theory was given by Islam because Islam has different characters and temperament.

Quaid Said;

"We should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free man and which we could develop according to our own rights and culture and where principles of Islamic Social justice could find free play."

⇒ HISTORY OF TWO NATION THEORY :-

The history of Two Nation Theory 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 lived as a two nation, two discrete social system,

Two separate culture and two different civilization. This was always a concept of two nation.

⇒ COMPARISON BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND HINDUS IN THE EYE OF TWO NATION THEORY :-

There was such a huge difference between Hindus and Muslim Society. The major difference was of "RELIGION". Muslim were believed on the oneness of God and Hindus worshipped many gods. Their way of living, their religious festivals was totally changed. Muslims believed on the equality of men and on the other hand Hindus were divided into different cast. This comparison played a great role for the Two Nation Theory to be existed in Sub-continent.

5.

⇒ 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 had given the foundation to the Two Nation Theory, years ago. Some of Hindu leaders hated Muslims a lot, and there drama was of rebuilding a great Hindu empire.

One of them said:

"There was no place for them (Muslim) in the Hindu Society he envisioned."

⇒ TWO NATION THEORY AND ROLE OF ALLAMA IQBAL :

Allama was born in Sialkot on 9 Nov, 1877. He was well educated, philosopher and called as a Poet of East. Iqbal was one of the people, who for the first time gave the concept of Two Nation Theory. Iqbal made it clear that Muslim of

Sub-continent had their own recognition from Hindus on the basis 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."

⇒ 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 was a solid dependex of Two Nation Theory. He said;

"Pakistan came into being the very day when first Non-Muslim became Muslim."

⇒ CONCLUSION:-

The Two Nation is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. It states that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nation by every definition.

QUESTION:- Q2

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

⇒ WHAT IS IDEOLOGY?

Ideology is the combination of two Greek words. "Ideo" means 'idea' and "logos" means 'Science'. Thus ideology means; "Science of Ideas."

⇒ DEFINITIONS:-

"Ideology is a set of beliefs, ideas and values which directs one's goals."

⇒ EXPLANATION :-

Every body has a specific aim of life. To achieve the aim, a set of ideas provide guidance. Similarly, in collective life of a group or nation, people struggle collectively in the light of common thinking is called ideology of the Nation.

“The function of ideology is to stabilize and perpetuate dominance through masking or illusion.”

(Sally Haslanger).

⇒ FOUR BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IDEOLOGY :-

- * It must have power over cognition.
- * It must be capable of guiding one's evaluations.
- * It must provide guidance towards action.
- * It must be logically coherent.

“Ideology represents the imaginary relationship of individuals to their real conditions of existence.”

⇒ IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:-

Every moment has an ideology behind it. Ideology of Pakistan is ideology of Islam. On the base of which Muslims of Sub-continent struggled for a separate homeland.

⇒ IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN:-

Ideology is important in following aspects;

* Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood.

- * It provides the Cement-binding base to the scattered groups in society and brings them closes to each other on a common platform.
- * Ideology gives Shape to the revolutions and give birth to new cultures and civilizations.
- * Ideologies stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideas through the total transformation of society.
- * An ideology offers interpretation of the past, and an explanation of the present and a vision of the future.

⇒ CONCLUSION :-

The fundamental concept of ideology of Pakistan is that Muslims are separate nation having their own culture, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot merged in any other nation.

QUESTION:- 03

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

⇒ PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:-

A parliamentary system of government means that the executive branch of government means that has the direct or indirect support of the parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government.

The separation of powers between the executive and law making branches is not as obvious as it is in a presidential system.

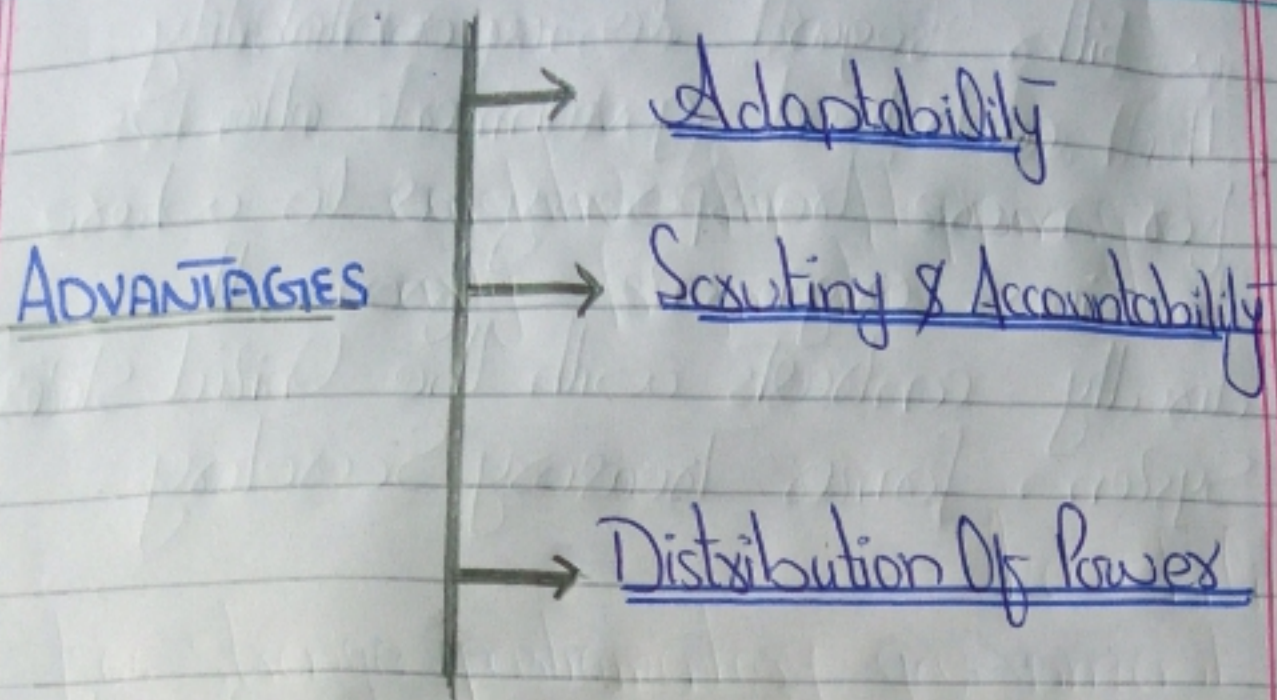
These are different ways of balancing powers between the three branches which govern the country the law makers and the judges.

“The Parliamentary System is the most responsive and responsible system of government. Let us not allow it to go into disuse.”

Parliamentary system usually have head of government and head of a state. They change after their terms are over. The head of the government prime minister, who has the real power. Examples; of countries which practice parliamentary systems are most of the countries which are democracies.

⇒ ADVANTAGES :-

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⇒ ADAPTABILITY :-

Parliamentary systems like that found in the United Kingdom are widely considered to be more flexible, allowing rapid change in legislation and policy as long as there is a stable majority or coalition in parliament, allowing the government to have few legal limits on what it can do.

⇒ SCRUTINY AND ACCOUNTABILITY :-

The United Kingdom's fused power system is often noted to be advantageous

with regard to accountability. The centralised government allows for more transparency as to whose decisions originate from, this directly contrasts with the United States' system former Treasury Secretary.

⇒ DISTRIBUTION OF POWER:-

Parliamentary government has attractive features for nations that are ethnically, socially, or ideologically divided. It can also be argued that power is more evenly spread out in parliamentary government. Some scholars like Juan Linz, Fred Riggs, Robert Dahl have found that parliamentary government is less prone to authoritarian collapse. These scholars point out that since World War II, two thirds of Third World countries establishing parliamentary system successfully made the transition to democracy!

⇒ DISADVANTAGES :-

- Legislative flip-flopping.
- Party fragmentation.

* LEGISLATIVE FLIP-FLOPPING :-

The ability of a strong parliamentary government to 'push' legislation through with the ease of a fused power system such as in the United Kingdom, whilst positive in allowing rapid adaptation when necessary.

* PARTY FRAGMENTATION :-

In R. Kent's book he writes that an advantage of a presidential system is their ability to allow and accommodate more diverse viewpoints. "Legislators are not compelled to vote against their constituents on matters of local concern, parties can serve as organizational

16.

and roll-call curing vehicles
without forcing out dissidents.
